

W07 Feb 26 (D3) Napoleon's cipher: Alternatives

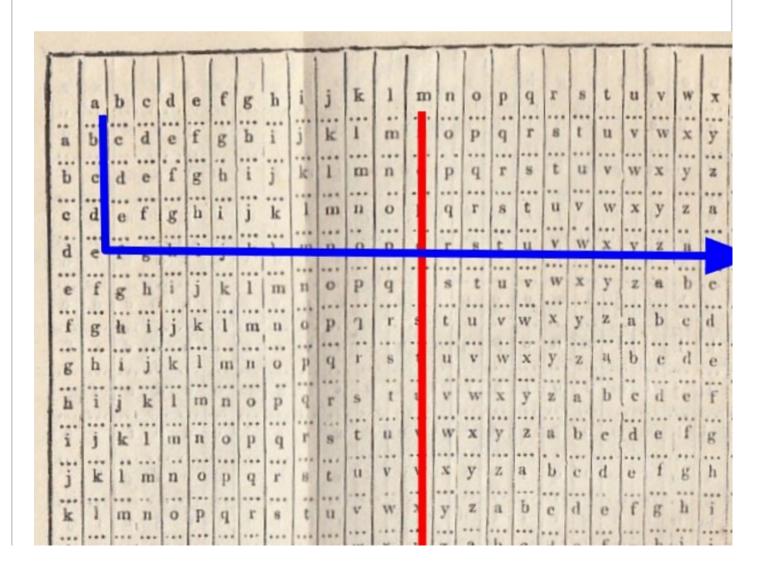
Jose Ferreira

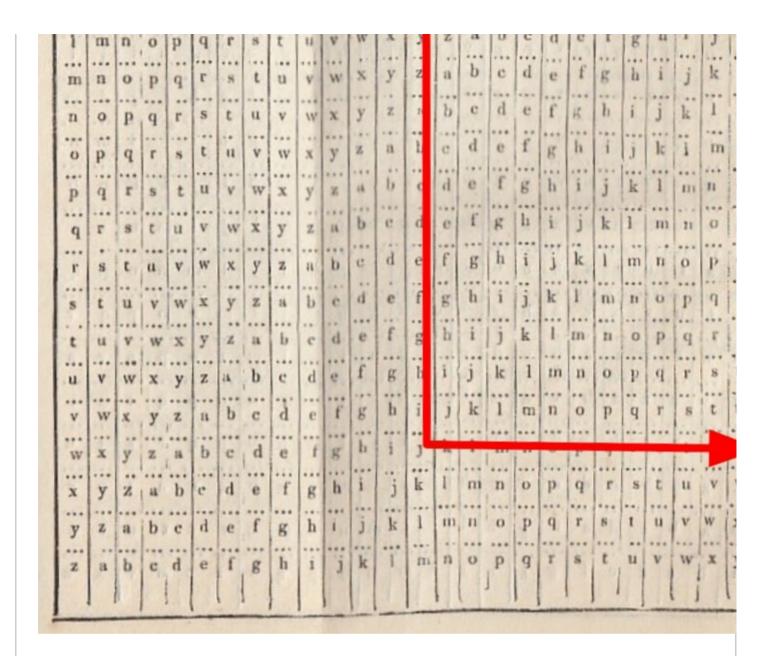
All Sections

These questions are presented under the following assumptions:

- They may be selected to be part of the final exam
- Responses must be posted by the students (not me)
- I will call your attention to any mistakes or wrong content posted in response

Consider an early Napoleon's cipher that uses a matrix with 27 lines and 27 columns, laying out the 26 letters as shown below. To encrypt a message, locate its first letter in the first line, proceed downwards until you find the first letter of your key, then proceed to the right until the last column where you'll find the letter to use in your ciphered message (shown in red below). Move on to the second letter and repeat the procedure (shown in blue). And likewise until the message is completely ciphered.

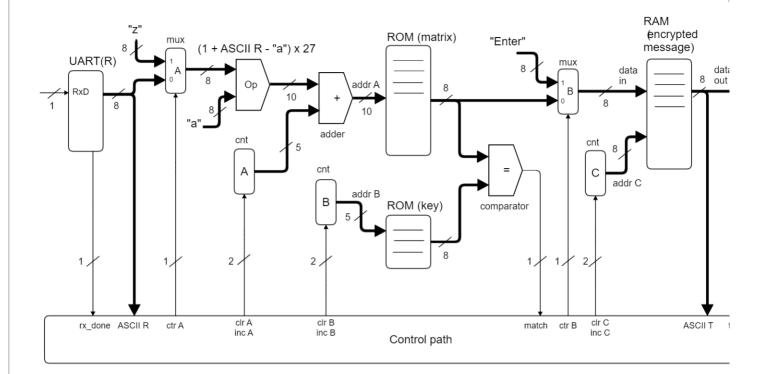




Example using the key "Jean-Jacques Rousseau":

The following data path represents a draft of a possible solution for encryption, where one ROM is used to store the original matrix, a second ROM is used to store the key, and a RAM is

used to store the encrypted messages -- the user will type in the message, which each letter being encrypted and stored in RAM as it is received, and the full encrypted message will be sent back to the PC when the ASCII code for the "Enter" key is received (pressing "Enter" marks the end of the message).



Note: If you have questions concerning the envisaged operation of the data path above, please do not hesitate to post them here.

- 1. What blocks in the data path represented above would be eliminated if a mathematical formula was used to look for the encrypted letter, instead of searching for it in the matrix ROM?
- 2. How would you compare the "mathematical formula" versus "matrix ROM" solutions in terms of advantages and disadvantages?
- 3. What changes would be required to the ASMD chart presented below if the mathematical formula was used instead of the matrix ROM?

