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A Hybrid Approach for Data Encryption and Decryption

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Abstract: ***Cryptography is the art of achieving security by encoding messages to make them non-readable. It is the technique for hiding data and information from unauthorized users. When we send simple message from one location to another then this message called plain text is visible to anybody. If we want to codify the message called cipher text so that no one can easily understand the meaning of message then we use cryptography techniques. Two basic components are – key (single or multiple) and algorithm. There are multiple algorithms available for encryption of secret data such as Data Encryption Standard, Advanced Encryption Standard, Rivest Shamir Adelson etc. The power of these algorithms is obtained from the keys used for encryption and decryption. In this work advanced & hybrid hill-cipher method is used for encryption and decryption of secret text. Instead of inverse matrix concept as used in traditional hill cipher method we use self repetitive matrix for advance hill cipher concept. It was given this name due to its repetition of itself after some steps of self multiplication.***
Keywords*:* ***Symmetric cryptography, Asymmetric cryptography, Hill Cipher, self-repetitive matrix***

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world cryptography has become a necessity for all the organizations. Data security and integrity is an important component of a business and an organization to keep the data and information safe from various unauthorized users, hackers and competitors. It helps to maintain the privacy/secrecy of a user from others. These days' passwords are not considered as reliable for this task because it is easy to guess passwords due to its short range. Moreover, if the range of password is small a brute force search can be applied to crack it [3]. So, as to protect our data various algorithms have been designed. It helps us to securely access bank accounts, electronic transfer of funds and many more daily life applications.

Cryptography [1] is the art of achieving security by encoding messages to make them non-readable. It is the technique for hiding data and information from unauthorized users. When we send simple message from one location to another then this message called plain text is visible to anybody. If we want to codify the message called cipher text so that no one can easily understand the meaning of message then we use cryptography techniques. Two basic components are – key (single or multiple) and algorithm. There are multiple algorithms available for encryption of secret data such as Data Encryption Standard, Advanced Encryption Standard, Rivest Shamir Adelson etc.

Cryptography can be divided into following three categories depending upon the types of key used [2]: secret key (symmetric) cryptography, public key (asymmetric) cryptography and hash functions. With Symmetric key cryptography where both the sender and the receiver share the same key for encryption of data. With Public-key cryptography, two different keys are used for encryption and hash function computes hash value of fixed length from the given data for encryption. It is impossible to recover the length of the original plain text from this hash value.

A. The work presented in this paper aims at the following aspects.

1) Develop a new hybrid technique for improving the security using encryption and decryption algorithms.
2) Compare the various techniques at hand with the proposed system.
3) Build a system that delivers optimal performance both in terms of speed and accuracy.

II. OVERVIEW OF WORK

Particle The core of Hill-cipher [3] is matrix manipulations. It is a multi-letter cipher, developed by the mathematician Lester Hill in 1929. For encryption, algorithm takes m successive plaintext letters and instead of that substitutes m cipher letters. In Hill cipher each character is assigned a numerical value like:

a

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= 0,
b = 1,
…..
…..
z = 25.

The substitution of cipher text letters in place of plaintext leads to m linear equations. For m = 3, the system can be described as follows:

$C_1 = (K_{11}P_1 + K_{12}P_2 + K_{13}P_3)$ MOD 26
$C_1 = (K_{21}P_1 + K_{22}P_2 + K_{23}P_3)$ MOD 26
$C_1 = (K_{31}P_1 + K_{32}P_2 + K_{33}P_3)$ MOD 26

This can be expressed in terms of column vectors and matrices:

$$C = KP$$

Where C and P are column vectors of length 3, representing the plaintext and the cipher text and K is a 3*3 matrix, which is the encryption key. All operations are performed mod 26 here. Decryption requires the inverse of matrix K. The inverse K^{-1} of a matrix K is defined by the equation. $K K^{-1} = I$ where I is the Identity matrix.

K^{-1} is applied to the cipher text, and then the plain text is recovered. In general terms we can write as follows:

For encryption: $C = E_k(P) = Kp$

For decryption: $= _k(C) = K^{-1} C = K^{-1}Kp = P$

III. PROPOSED WORK

As we have seen in Hill cipher decryption, it requires the inverse of a matrix. So while one problem arises that is: Inverse of the matrix doesn't always exist. Then if the matrix is not invertible then encrypted text cannot be decrypted.

In order to overcome this problem author suggests the use of self repetitive matrix. This matrix if multiplied with itself for a given mod value (i.e. mod value of the matrix is taken after every multiplication) will eventually result in an identity matrix after N multiplications. So, after N+ 1 multiplication the matrix will repeat itself. Hence, it derives its name i.e. self repetitive matrix. It should be non singular square matrix.

The Modification in Hill cipher algorithm generates the different key matrix for each block encryption instead of keeping the key matrix constant. It increases the secrecy of data and algorithm also checks the matrix used for encrypting the plaintext whether that is invertible or not. If the encryption matrix is not invertible, the algorithm modifies the matrix such a way that it's inverse exist. The new matrix obtained after modification of key matrix is called known as Encryption matrix. In order to generate different key matrix each time the encryption algorithm randomly generates the seed number and from this key matrix is generated [6][7].

Key matrix,

$$K=\begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12}K_{13} \\ K_{21} & K_{22}K_{23} \\ K_{31} & K_{32}K_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

Where,

$$K_{11} = \text{seed number}$$

$$K_{12} = (\text{seed number} * m) \bmod n$$

$$K_{11} = (12K * m) \bmod n$$

$$K_{11} = (13K * m) \bmod n$$

Where m is successive numbers of plaintext letters taken at a time for encryption and 'n' is length of the lookup table or we can set this 'n' value as per requirement. Then with the help of key matrix encryption matrix 'E' is generated. For self repetitive matrix, matrix should be square and it should be non-singular.

A. Generation of a self repetitive Matrix for an 'n'

If the matrix is of dimension greater than and with mod index greater than 91, the methods of brute force are not performed. It takes very long time and ‘n’ value may be in the range of millions and ‘n’ is the value where the matrix becomes an identity matrix. If the

computations will be matrixes or more a normal Pentium 4 machine takes more processing time.
Hence, it would be comfortable to know the value of and then generate a random matrix. This can be done as follows:\

1) First a diagonal matrix ‘A’ is chosen and then the values powers of each individual element when they reach unity is calculated and denoted as n1, n2, n3, ... and Now taking the LCM of these values gives the value of ‘n’.
2) Now the next step is generate a random square matrix whose n value is same as the n calculated in the previous step
3) Pick up any random invertible square matrix ‘E’.
4) Generate c = $E^{-1}AE$
5) The ‘n’ value of ‘C’ is also ‘n’

B. Mathematical proof generation of a self repetitive matrix for an ‘n’
AN = I as calculated before as it is a diagonal matrix and ‘n’ is the LCM of all elements

$$(E^{-1} E) * (E^{-1} * E) \dots\dots n \; times = I$$

C. Cipher text Development
First take plaintext and represent this in the form of a matrix, given by
B = input ('Enter the block of string')

$$P = [pij], I = 1 \; to \; n, j = 1 \; to \; n. \text{ (Public key)}$$

Let us choose a secret key matrix K,

$$K = [kij], I = 1 \; to \; n, j = 1 \; to \; n,$$

and

$$E = [eij], i = 1 \; to \; n, j = 1 \; to \; n,$$

Obtained by key matrix an increments in diagonals element in K
Here, we assume that the determinant of E is not equal to zero and it is an odd number. In view of this fact the modular arithmetic inverse of E can be obtained by using the relation

$$(EE - 1) MOD97 = I$$

On assuming that e_{ij} the elements of the matrix E are odd numbers lying in [1-97], we get the decryption key matrix E-1 in the form

$$E^{-1} = Inv\,[E],$$

Where e_{ij} and d_{ij} are governed by the relation

$$(eij \times dij) \bmod 97 = 1$$

Here, it is to be noted that d_{ij} also turn out to be odd numbers in [1-97]. The basic equations governing the encryption and the decryption are given by

$$P = (pij)$$

$$E = [eij \times pij] \bmod 97, i = 1 \; to \; n, j = 1 \; to \; n,$$

$$C = E * B$$

and

$$C = [cij] = [dij \times cij] \bmod 97, i = 1 \; to \; n, j = 1 \; to \; n$$

$$P = (E^{-1} C) \bmod 97.$$

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The corresponding algorithms for the encryption and the decryption are as follows.

D. Algorithm for Encryption

1. $Read\ B, P, E, K, n, r$
2. $For\ k\ =\ 1\ to\ r\ do$

$\{$

3. $P\ =\ pij$
4. $For\ i = 1\ to\ n\ do$

$\{$

5. $E =\ eij$
6. $For\ j = 1\ to\ n\ do$

$\{$

7. $E\ =\ (\ pij \times eij\ )\ mod97$

$\}\ \}$

8. $C\ =\ [E * B]$

$\}$

9. $C\ =\ [\ cij\ ]$
10. $Write(C)$

E. Algorithm for Decryption

1. $Read\ C, E, K, n, r$
2. $E^{-1} =\ Inv\ (E)$
3. $For\ k\ =\ 1\ to\ r\ do$

$\{$

4. $C\ =\ [\ cij\ ]$
5. $B = E^{-1}C)\ mod\ 97$

$\}$

6. $Write\ (B)$

F. Flow

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chart for Encryption & Decryption

Figure 1 shows the flow chart for the algorithm of encryption and decryption using modified Hill – Cipher method.

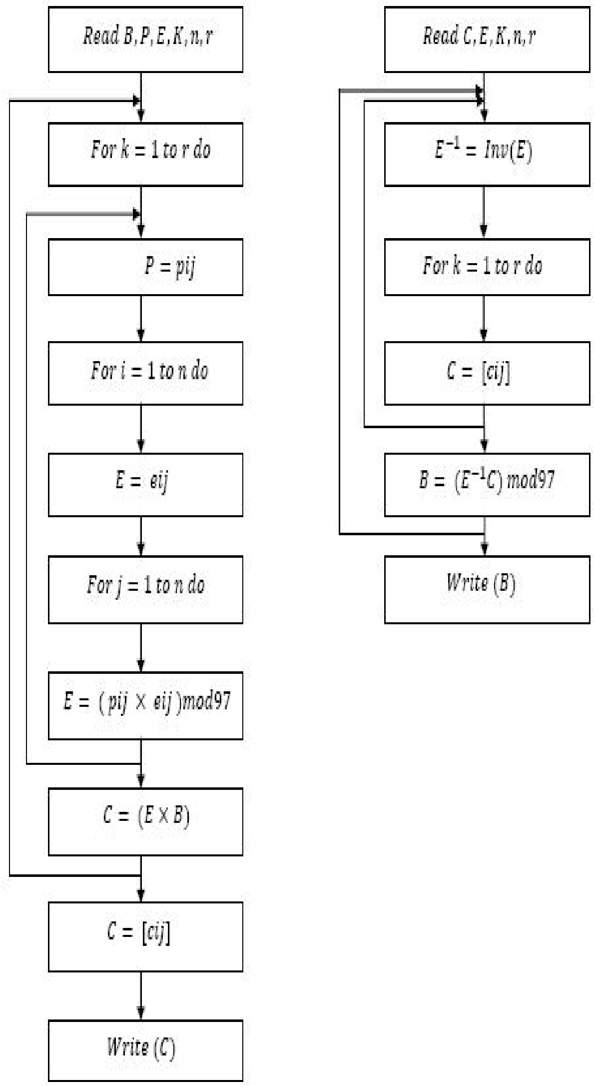

Figure 1: Flow chart of Encryption and Decryption Algorithm

IV. IMPLEMENTATION & RESULTS

Performance measurement criteria are time taken by the algorithms to perform the encryption and decryption of the input text file that is encryption computation time and decryption computation time.

A. Encryption Computation Time

The encryption computation time is the time which is taken by the algorithms to produce the cipher text from the plain text. The encryption time can be used to calculate the encryption throughput of the algorithms.

Table 1 below shows Encryption Execution Time for Different File Sizes. For the file of 10Kb in size the encryption execution time for

origi

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nal Hill cipher, Modified Hill cipher and proposed algorithm are 13, 8 and 5 msec respectively and for file size of 100 kb the encryption execution time are 86, 62 and 48 msec respectively. It is shown that proposed algorithm consumes less time for all types of file sizes.

Table 1: Encryption Execution Time for Different File Sizes

Input File	Original Hill Cipher	Modified Hill Cipher	Proposed Algorithm
File Size (Kb)	Encryption Execution time (msec)	Encryption Execution time (msec)	Encryption Execution time (msec)
10	13	8	5
20	17	13	11
30	25	19	15
40	21	22	17
Total Size 100 Kb	86 msec	82 msec	48 msec

B. Decryption Computation Time

The decryption computation time is the time taken by the algorithms to produce the plain text from the cipher text. The decryption time can be used to calculate the decryption throughput of the algorithms.

Table 5.2 below shows Decryption Execution Time for Different File Sizes. For file size of 100Kb the decryption execution time are 109, 91 and 74 msec respectively. It is shown that proposed algorithm consumes less time for all types of file sizes.

Table 5.2: Decryption Execution Time for Different File Sizes

Input File	Original Hill Cipher	Modified Hill Cipher	Proposed Algorithm
File Size (Kb)	Decryption Execution time (msec)	Decryption Execution time (msec)	Decryption Execution time(msec)
10	17	15	9
20	22	18	16
30	31	25	21
40	39	33	28

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Total Size 100 Kb	109 msec	91 msec	74 msec

C. Results

From the simulation result, it shows that when the cipher text is decrypted with the help of public or private keys we get the same plaintext. It can be observed that proposed approach provides less commutation time for all types of file sizes when compared to other algorithms. The proposed algorithm is optimized compared to other algorithms in terms of hacking and processing time. So the accuracy and secrecy of proposed algorithm is better than other existing algorithms.

V. CONCLUSION

Cryptography provides solution for data integrity, authentication and non-reproduction. The Hill cipher technique using a novel method of self-repetitive matrix and it has been successfully implemented. From the experimental results it has been shown that the modified Hill Cipher is easy to implement and difficult to crack. The block size which is specified as 64 bit is expandable as per requirement, thus gives flexibility in message string length. It generates key of 56 bits which is enhance the security aspect of this algorithm and make them more secure than other encryption algorithms. Due to the following facts it has been concluded that it takes very less time for execution as compare to other Hill Cipher algorithm.

Using the Hill Cipher, performance will be appropriate in much kind of applications where it is suitable. The proposed algorithm has been compared with other algorithms and found that throughput of proposed algorithm is greater than other encryption algorithms. Future work will be carried out to decrease the complexity of the proposed algorithm.

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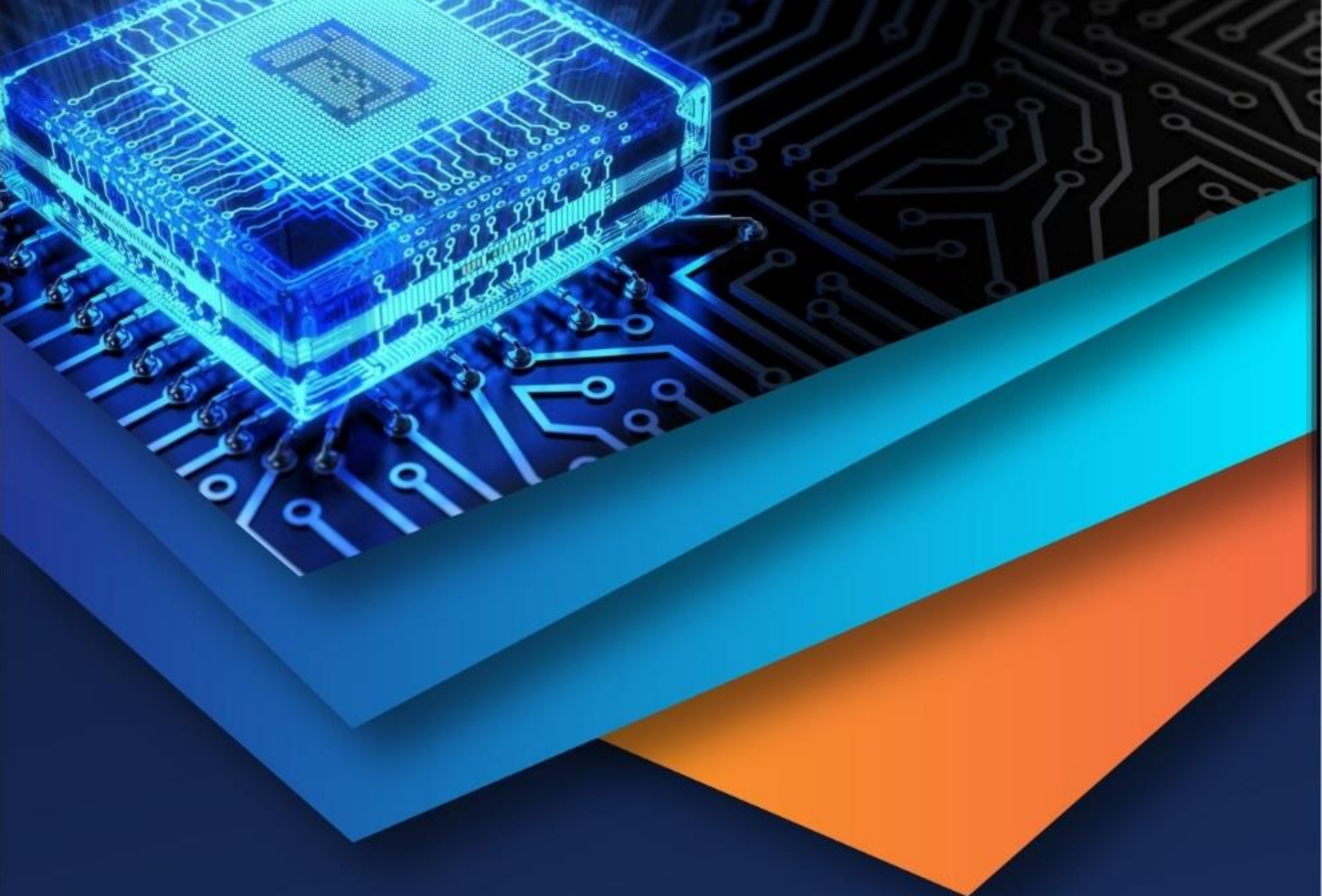

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