

Improved Cryptographic Technique by Square Matrix with Column Cells and Uniform Point Crossover on Binary Field

Ishrath Jahan¹, Udayini Chandana²

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, India ^{1,2}

Abstract: A new cryptographic algorithm is introduced. This technique uses three keys for encryption and decryption. A nearby square matrix with few column cells is used to place the input plain text in a unique manner. The left diagonal's positional value will be the key-1 with that key intermediate cipher text is produced. A 7-digit random number is generated as key-2. According to the digits of key-2 the section division, the block division process and the crossover point is finalized. Uniform point crossover is applied on the binary field of intermediate cipher text to produce complex final cipher text.

Keywords: Plain-text, Key, Intermediate Cipher-text, Cipher-text, Encryption, Decryption, Crossover.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cryptography is an indispensable tool for protecting information in computer systems. Cryptography is the study of mathematical techniques related to aspects of information security such as confidentiality, data integrity, entity authentication, and data origin authentication. It is the technique by which the data is encrypted at the transmitter side and is decrypted again at the receiver side keeping the data secure from eavesdropper. It is method where the data is sent in the disguised form only to the intended recipients who can decrypt it and read the message. The encryption and decryption of the plain text (data) is done with the help of keys [1]. The keys are generated by the user or can be calculated or randomly generated depending upon the algorithm used. The data that is transmitted can be sent bit by bit or in blocks to the recipient. The block sizes and the key length are variable and can be fixed by the user at the beginning of the ciphering. Ciphering is the process of conversion of data into disguised form. Cryptographic technique using substitution followed by genetic function has been carried out in different ways [2]. Many genetic algorithm based encryption have been proposed describe a new symmetrical block ciphering system named ICIGA (Improved Cryptography Inspired by Genetic Algorithms) which generates a session key in a random process [3], [4]. ICIGA is an enhancement of the system (GIC) "Genetic algorithms Inspired Cryptography" [5]. Generation of block cipher and stream cipher [6]. The Crossover operator has the significance in genetic function algorithms. Two parent blocks are considered and a crossover point is finalized according to the type of the crossover operation being performed. The crossover operation is performed to get the modified child blocks. In GAs different types of crossover are available [7], [8], [9]. A new algorithm for encryption and decryption is introduced. The algorithm is based on the process of substitution and genetic function. In this proposed model the number of letters of input plain text is placed into a cells in a specific manner, and key-1 is

calculated. By using this key, the plain text is transformed into intermediate cipher text. A key-2 along with genetic function is used to obtain the final cipher text. By doing the inverse operation the plain text is obtained from the final cipher text.

II. THE PROPOSED TECHNIQUE

In the proposed technique, each letter of the input plain text is placed into a matrix of cells according to the number of letters in the input plain text. If the number of letters in the input plain text is a square number then they are placed in a square matrix. If the number of letter of input plain text is not a square number then a nearby least square matrix with column cells should be selected to place the plain text. The arrangement of letters of input plain text into a square matrix with column cells is shown in Figure-1.

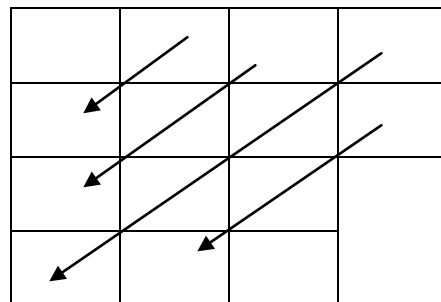


Figure-1. Pattern for arranging plain text in matrix of cells

The three keys are used in this technique. The key-1 is generated by adding positional value (A=1, B=2,.....Z=26) of letters placed in left diagonal position of the matrix of cells. Each of the positional value of letters in the matrix is then added with Key-1 to generate intermediate cipher text. The intermediate cipher text will be the new string of characters different from the plain text. The intermediate cipher text will be converted into a binary code of 64-bits of ASCII value. A 7-digit random

Section 1 (Each Block contains(341/5) bits or 68 bits with 1 remainder				
Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
01011001	0000101	01001111	00010000	00000000
0000	01100000	00000000	00000000	00000000
	0000	0000	0000	00001

Section 2 (Each Block contains(341/4) bits or 85 bits with 1 remainder			
Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4
0000000000	0000000000	1000000000	0000000000
0000000000	0000010001	0000000000	0000000000
0000000000	1100000000	0000000000	0000000000
0000001000	0000000000	0000000000	0000000101
1110000000	0000000000	0000000000	1001000000
0000000000	0000000000	0000000010	0000000000
0000000000	0000000000	1010000000	0000000000
0000000000	0000000001	0000000000	0000000000
00000	00011	00000	00000

Section 3 (Each Block contains(341/3) bits or 113 bits with 2 remainder		
Block 1	Block 2	Block 3
00000000000000	00000000000000	00000000000000
10011110000000	00000000000000	00000000000000
00000000000000	10101000000000	00000000000000
00000000000000	00000000000000	10110000000000
00000000000000	00000000000000	00000000000000
00001001101000	00000000000000	00000000000000
00000000000000	00001010100000	00000000000000
00000000	00000000	0000101100

Section 4 (Each Block contains(341/2) bits or 170 bits with 1 remainder	
Block 1	Block 2
1000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000001000101
0000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000000000000000000000000000000
00000000001010100000000000	0000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000001001101000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000	0000000000000000000000000000000000
0010010110000000000000000000000000	0000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000	000000100111100000000000
00	0000000000

Section 5 (Each Block contains(341/7) bits or 48 bits with 5 remainder						
Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5	Block 6	Block 7
00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
00000	00000	10110	00000	00000	00000	10101
00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	01000
00000	00000	00000	01011	00000	00000	00000
00000	00000	00000	00100	00000	00000	00000
00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
00100	00000	00000	00000	00100	00000	00000
10100	00000	00000	000	01110	00000	00000
000	000	000	000	000	000	000

Section 6 (Each Block contains(341/8) bits or 42 bits with 5 remainder							
Block1	Block2	Block3	Block4	Block5	Block6	Block7	Block8
0000	0000	0110	0000	0000	1011	0000	0000
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
1001	0000	0000	0010	0000	0000	0000	0000
1110	0000	0000	0111	0000	0000	1011	0000
0000	0000	0000	1000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000	0010	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0010
00	10	00	00	10	00	00	010

The block number of each section is the crossover point. 'X' is the symbol represents the crossover operation. In the first section there are 5 blocks so the uniform crossover operation is performed from 5th bit as shown below.

Section 1: Number of Blocks 5 (Odd)

Block 1 X Block 5

0000⁽¹⁾ 0000⁽²⁾ 0000⁽³⁾ 0000⁽⁴⁾ 0000⁽⁵⁾ 0000⁽⁶⁾ 0000⁽⁷⁾ 0000⁽⁸⁾
0000⁽⁹⁾ 0000⁽¹⁰⁾ 0000⁽¹¹⁾ 0000⁽¹²⁾ 0000⁽¹³⁾ 0000⁽¹⁴⁾ 0101⁽¹⁵⁾
1001⁽¹⁶⁾ 0000⁽¹⁷⁾

X

0000⁽¹⁾ 0000⁽²⁾ 0000⁽³⁾ 0000⁽⁴⁾ 0000⁽⁵⁾ 0000⁽⁶⁾ 0000⁽⁷⁾
0000⁽⁸⁾ 0000⁽⁹⁾ 0000⁽¹⁰⁾ 0100⁽¹¹⁾ 0111⁽¹²⁾ 0000⁽¹³⁾ 0000⁽¹⁴⁾
0000⁽¹⁵⁾ 0000⁽¹⁶⁾ 0000⁽¹⁷⁾ 1⁽¹⁸⁾

0000⁽¹⁾ 0000⁽¹⁾ 0000⁽²⁾ 0000⁽²⁾ 0000⁽³⁾ 0000⁽³⁾ 0000⁽⁴⁾
0000⁽⁴⁾ 0000⁽⁵⁾ 0000⁽⁵⁾ 0000⁽⁶⁾ 0000⁽⁶⁾ 0000⁽⁷⁾ 0000⁽⁷⁾
0000⁽⁸⁾ 0000⁽⁸⁾ 0000⁽⁹⁾

(Block 1.1)

0000⁽⁹⁾ 0000⁽¹⁰⁾ 0000⁽¹⁰⁾ 0000⁽¹¹⁾ 0100⁽¹¹⁾ 0000⁽¹²⁾ 0111⁽¹²⁾
0000⁽¹³⁾ 0000⁽¹³⁾ 0000⁽¹⁴⁾ 0000⁽¹⁴⁾ 0101⁽¹⁵⁾ 0000⁽¹⁵⁾ 1001⁽¹⁶⁾
0000⁽¹⁶⁾ 0000⁽¹⁷⁾ 0000⁽¹⁷⁾ 1⁽¹⁸⁾

(Block 1.5)

Block 2 X Block 4

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0101 0110 0000 0000

X

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0100 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 (Block 1.2)

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0100 0000 0001 0101
0000

0110 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 (Block 1.4)

Block 1.3 is same as Block 3 of section 1.

Section 2: Number of Blocks 4 (Even)

Block 1 X Block 2

000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 100
011 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
000 000 0

X

000 000 000 000 000 100 011 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
010 001 1

000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 100 000
011 000 100 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 100 000
011 000 1 (Block 2.1)

S	P	I	U	A	A	A
A	N	S	I	G	N	N
R	S	N	E	Y	G	
I	D	R	S	A	O	
I	M	I	P	R	E	

Figure-6. Arrangement of decrypted characters in the cells to obtain the plain text

Plaintext:
SPAINRUSSIAINDIAGERMANYSINGAPORE

V. SYNTHESIS RESULTS AND COMPARISON

The synthesis results for transmitting a 16 characters input plain text BIOTECHNOLOGICAL using three different crossover operations i.e., single, double and uniform point crossover is observed. The synthesis results and comparison is shown in the Table-3.

TABLE-3
SYNTHESIS RESULTS OF VARIOUS CROSSOVER OPERATIONS

Device Utilization	Single Point Crossover	Double Point Crossover	Uniform Point Crossover
No. of slices (14752)	11877	4646	4660
No. of 4 input LUTs (29504)	22572	8657	8676
No. of Bonded IOBs	2048	2048	2048
Combinational Path Delay in ns	68.332	54.820	54.764

The synthesis results for transmitting a 18 characters input plain text ALLROADSLEADTOROME using three different sizes of matrix i.e., square, rectangular, matrix with different number of cells (as used in the proposed technique) is observed. The synthesis results and comparison is shown in the Table-4.

TABLE-4
SYNTHESIS RESULTS OF DIFFERENT SIZE OF MATRICES

Device Utilization	Square Matrix	Rectangular Matrix	Least Square Matrix with Column Cells
No. of slices (14752)	17218	12497	12427
No. of 4 input LUTs (29504)	32796	23762	23646
No. of Bonded IOBs	3200	2304	2304
Combinational Path Delay in ns	66.010	68.644	64.619

The synthesis results for transmitting a input plain text using different digits of key-2 is observed. The synthesis results shown below in the Table-5.

TABLE-5
SYNTHESIS RESULTS OF DIFFERENT DIGITS OF KEY-2

Device Utilization	Different Key-2 Used			
	4532	65743	7654321	843217695
No. of slices (14752)	11072	11072	11072	11072
No. of 4 input LUTs (29504)	21069	21069	21069	21069
No. of Bonded IOBs	2048	2048	2048	2048
Delay in ns	64.119	64.119	64.119	64.119

VI. CONCLUSION

From the synthesis results of Section V, it is observed that

- 1) By using the uniform point crossover the more complex cipher text is generated with minimum device utilization and better delay performance. [TABLE-3]
- 2) To transmit a string of characters which is not a square number for example 18 characters, a 5*5 square matrix is used. Out of the 25 available cells of the square matrix only 18 cells are used to place the characters and the other cells are kept empty to transmit 64 bits of 0(zero) unnecessarily. A rectangular matrix of size 6*3 is also used to transmit the 18 characters. A nearby least square matrix to 18 is 4*4 square matrix with 2 column cells is used to transmit the same 18 characters which results in minimum device utilization with better delay performance [TABLE-4]
- 3) The algorithm is also performed using different digits of key-2. It is observed that using various values of key-2 does not change the delay or device utilization ratio but using a larger key-2 value consisting of different numbers in it makes the data more secure. [TABLE-5]
- 4) Thus in the proposed technique a uniform point crossover operation is performed which uses the nearby least square matrix with column cells according to the number of characters in the input plain text. The uniform point crossover has been proved to generate complex cipher text which makes the algorithm susceptible from the attacker. A 7-digit key-2 with different numbers in its digit is used to make the algorithm more secure.

TABLE-6
SYNTHESIS RESULTS OF PROPOSED AND
EXISTING ALGORITHM

Device Utilization	Existing Algorithm	Proposed Algorithm
No. of slices	26168	21982
No. of 4 input LUTs	49758	41765
No. of Bonded IOBs	4608	4096
Combinational Path Delay in ns	59.012	53.074

The Table-6 shows the synthesis results for transmitting 32 characters using the proposed algorithm and compares it with the existing algorithm. The existing algorithm^[1] uses the square matrix with single point crossover and a 5-digit key-2 for transmission of 32 characters. It is observed that by using the proposed technique the device utilization ratio is comparatively less with minimum combinational path delay.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

The cryptographic algorithm can be performed using different crossover operators to obtain less combinational path delay with minimum device utilization. The different size of matrices can be tried for implementation. The fitness test can be applied to take the fittest modified block to generate more complex cipher text. Different types of crossover operations can be performed on blocks of different sections to make the algorithm more complex.

REFERENCES

- [1] Dr. Subhranil Som, Ms. Mandira Banerjee, "Cryptographic Technique by Square Matrix and Single Point Crossover on Binary Field", 2013.
- [2] S. Som, M. Banerjee, "Cryptographic Technique Using Substitution through Circular Path Followed By Genetic Function", CCSN-2012, 1st International conference on Computing, Communication and Sensor Network, November 22nd and 23rd, 2012, Roukela, India. Accepted
- [3] Poonam Garg, "Genetic algorithms and simulated annealing: a comparison between three approaches for the crypto analysis of transposition cipher" IMT, INDIA-2004.
- [4] A.J.Bagnall, "The Applications of Genetic Algorithms in Cryptanalysis", School of Information Systems, University Of East Anglia, 1996.
- [5] N.Koblitz, "A Course in Number Theory and Cryptography", Springer-Verlag, New York, Inc., 1994.
- [6] Menzes A. J., Paul, C., Van Dorschot, V., Vanstone, S. A.,
- [7] "Handbook of Applied Cryptography", CRS Press 5th Printing; 2001.
- [8] National Bureau Standards, "Data Encryption Standard (DES)," FIPS Publication 46; 1977.
- [9] Tragma A., Omary F., Mouloudi A., "ICIGA: Improved Cryptography Inspired by Genetic Algorithms", Proceedings of the International Conference on Hybrid Information Technology (ICHIT'06), pp. 335-341, 2006.
- [10] Melanie Mitchell, "An introduction to Genetic Algorithms". A Bradford book.
- [11] H. Bhasin and S. Bhatia, "Application of Genetic Algorithms in Machine learning", IJCSIT, Vol. 2 (5), 2011.
- [12] Dr. G. Raghavendra, Nalini N, "a new encryption and decryption algorithm combining the features of genetic algorithm (GA) and cryptography" NIE, Mysore.
- [13] A. J. Bagnall, "the application of genetic algorithms in cryptanalysis" School of information system, University of East Anglia, 1996.

BIOGRAPHIES

Ishrath Jahan received the B. Tech degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering from Shadan Womens College of Engineering and Technology. She is pursuing Masters in Embedded Systems from Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, India.



Udayini Chandana received the B.E. degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering from Andhra University, India and the M.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Houston, Texas, USA, in 1994 and 1996 respectively.

She worked in the software industry for a period of more than 4 years on various platforms as a System Analyst. Since 2011, she has been with Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, India, where she is currently an Assistant Professor. Her research interests include Digital Electronics and Image Processing Systems.