



南开大学

Nankai University

南 开 大 学

网络空间安全学院

密码学实验报告二

Lab2 分组密码算法 DES

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摘 要

本文 C++ 语言实现了 DES 算法，并检测计算了雪崩效应

关键词: C++, DES, 雪崩效应

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第 1 节 DES 加解密算法

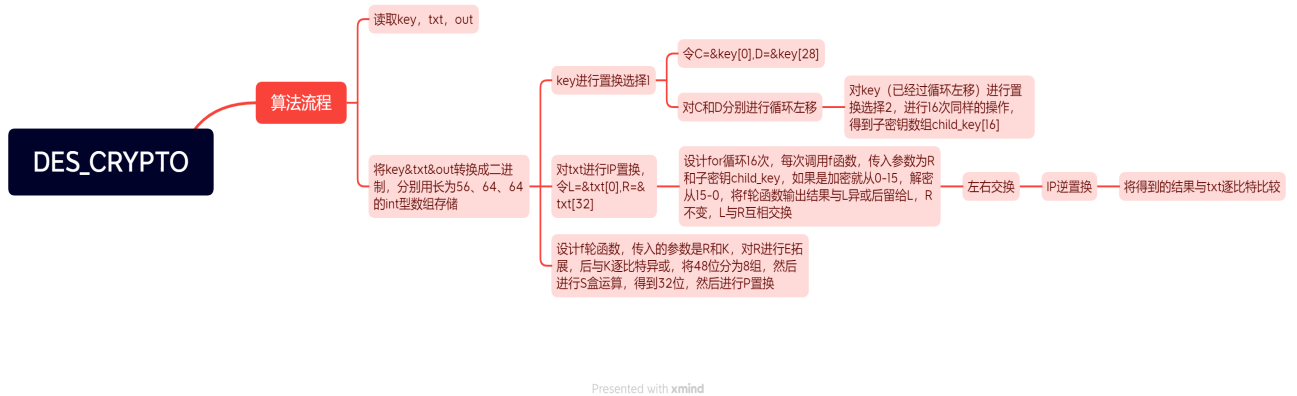


图 1.1: DES 算法流程图

```

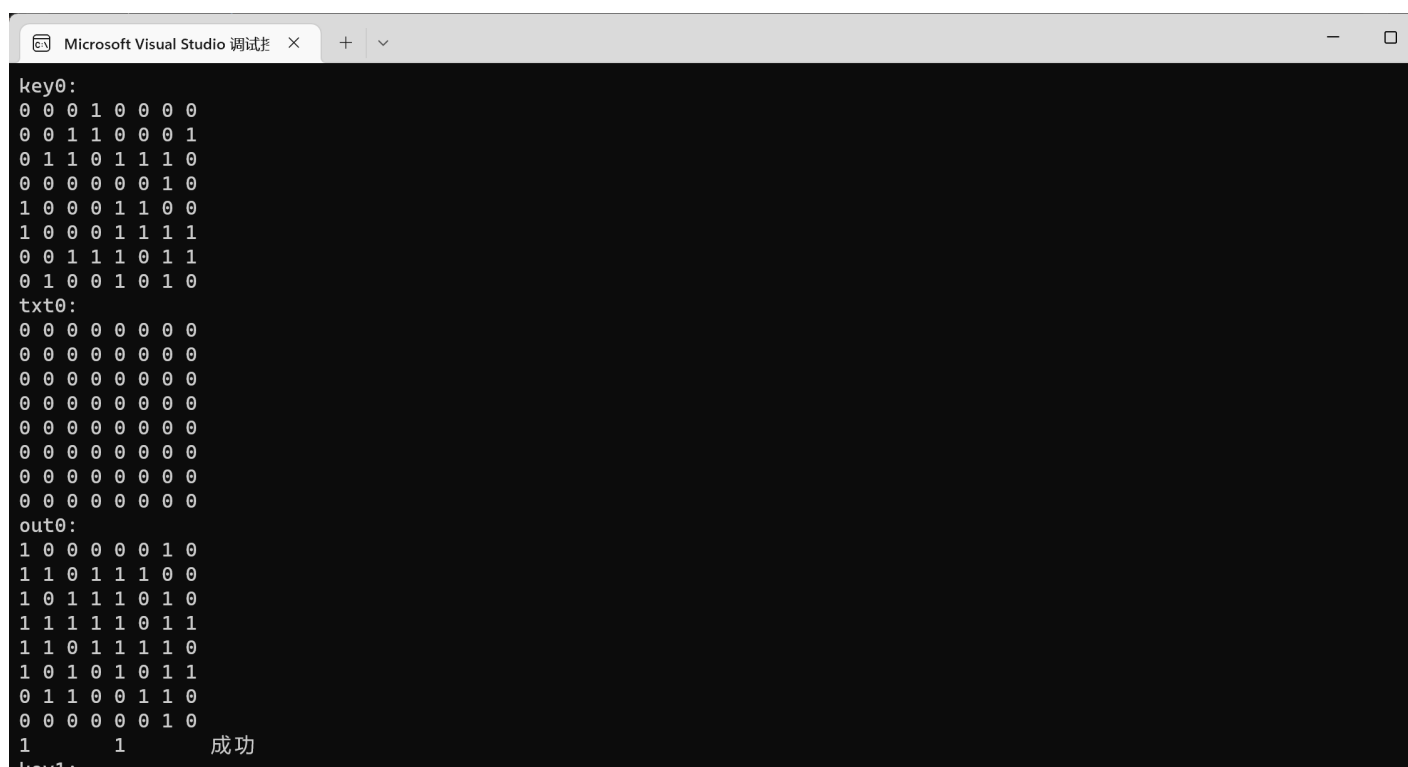
Microsoft Visual Studio 调试器
num    mode
1       1    成功
2       1    成功
3       1    成功
4       1    成功
5       1    成功
6       1    成功
7       1    成功
8       1    成功
9       1    成功
10      1    成功
1       0    成功
2       0    成功
3       0    成功
4       0    成功
5       0    成功
6       0    成功
7       0    成功
8       0    成功
9       0    成功
10      0    成功
The average of out changed for changed 1bit of key is 32
The average of out changed for changed 1bit of txt is 34

D:\Study\大三上\密码学\NK_Crypto_2013484\NKU_CRYPT0_2013484\Lab2\DES_CRYPT0\x64\Debug\DES_CRYPT0.exe (进程 58744)已退出, 代码为 0。
按任意键关闭此窗口。 . . |
  
```

图 1.2: 输出结果演示

20 组样例全部正确, 改变 key1 位, 8 次得到的平均值是 32, 改变 txt1 位, 8 次计算得到的平均值是 34

接下来概括性写一下中间生成结果 (以第一组数据为例)

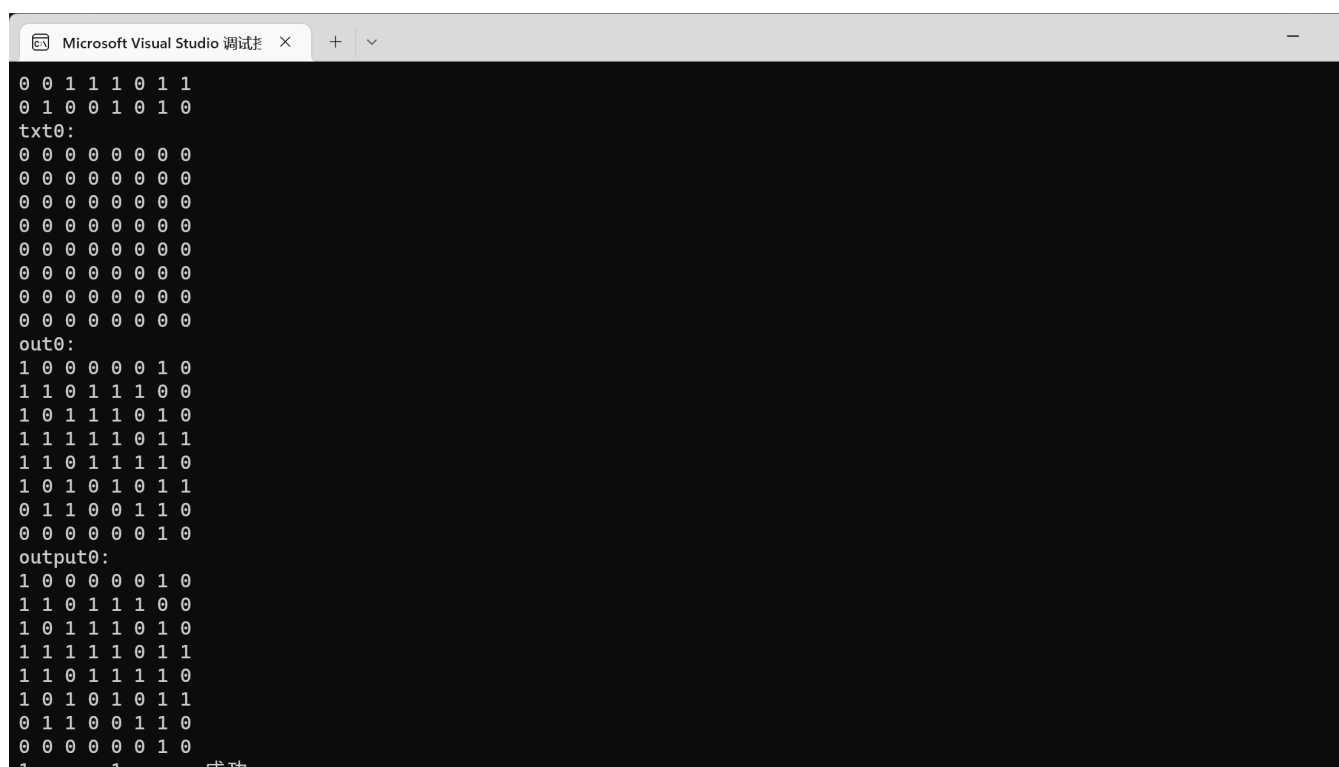


```

Microsoft Visual Studio 调试器
key0:
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0
txt0:
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
out0:
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 1 成功
key1:

```

图 1.3: 读入的第一组数据

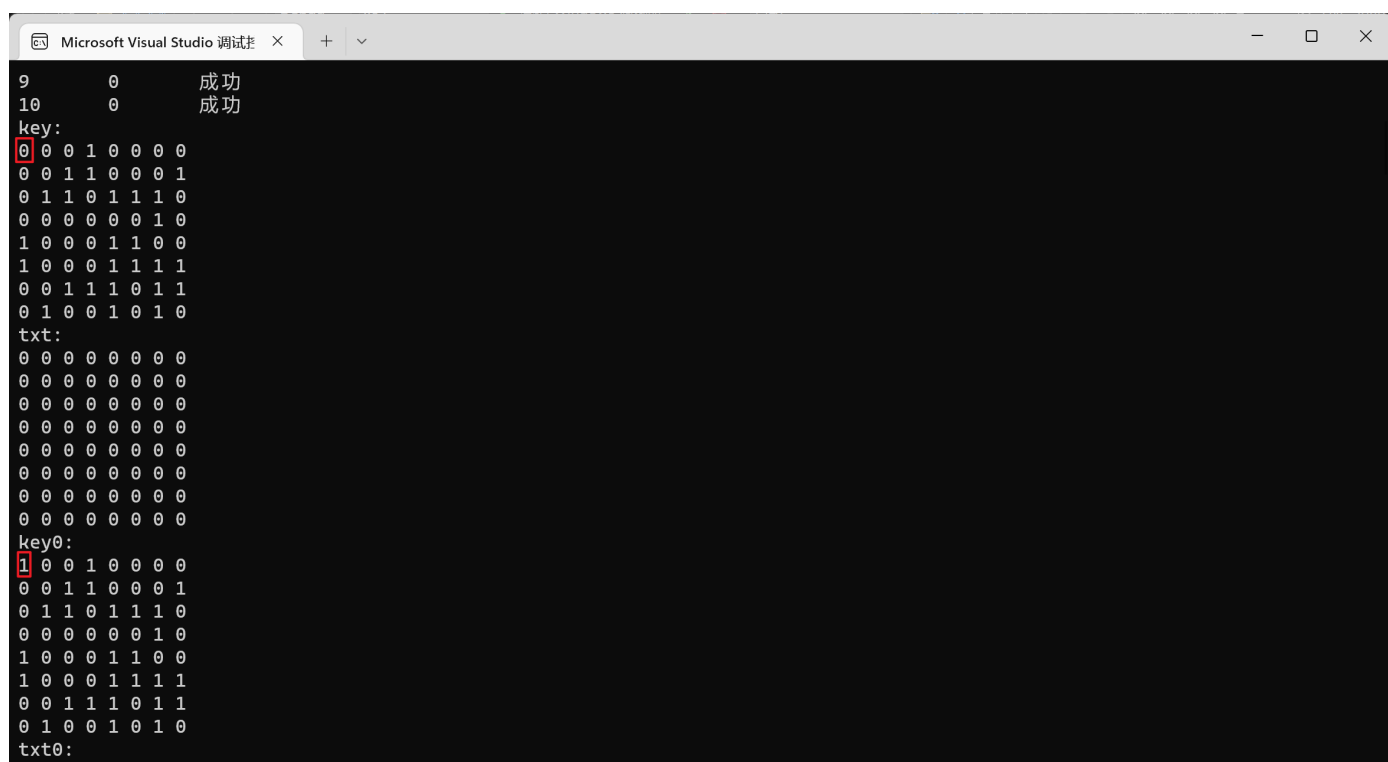


```

Microsoft Visual Studio 调试器
0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0
txt0:
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
out0:
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
output0:
1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0
1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 1 成功

```

图 1.4: 第一组计算结果与标准结果一致

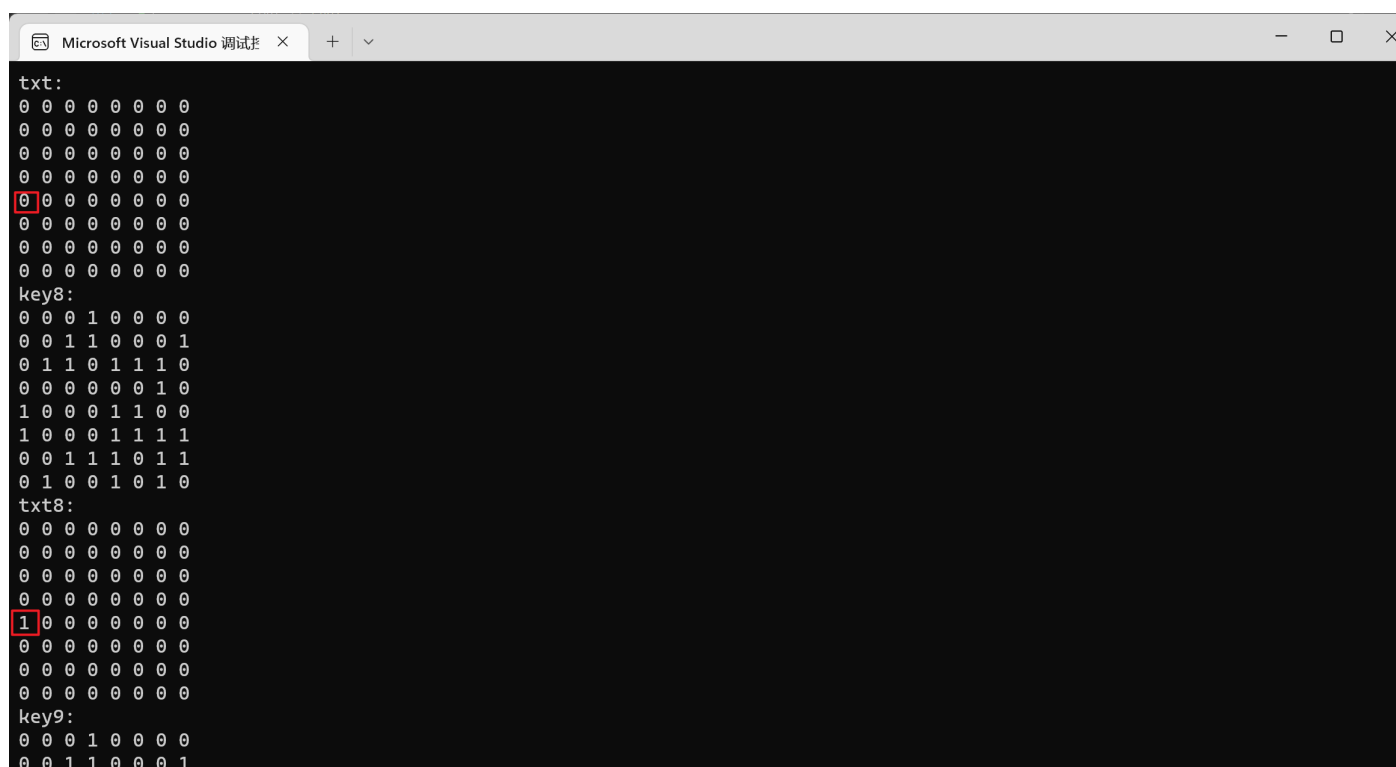


```

9      0      成功
10     0      成功
key:
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0
txt:
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
key0:
1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0
txt0:

```

图 1.5: 计算雪崩效应, 改变 key 的一位, txt 不变



```

txt:
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
key8:
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1
0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0
1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1
0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0
txt8:
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
key9:
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1

```

图 1.6: 计算雪崩效应, 改变 txt 的一位, key 不变

```
1 // DES_CRYPT0.cpp :
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include "des_test_data.h"
4 using namespace std;
5
6 int* child_key[16]; //储存子密钥
7 //为了代码精简删掉表项，详情请见DES_CRYPT0.sln
8 const int IP_table[64] = {   };
9
10 const int IP_1_table[64] = {
11 };
12 const int LS_table[16] = {
13 };
14 const int PC_1_table[56] = { };
15 const int PC_2_table[48] = { };
16 const int E_table[48] = { };
17 const int S_Box_table[32][16] = {   };
18 const int P_table[32] =
19 {
20 };
21
22 int* int2dec(int a) //a是int型，比如140
23 {
24     int* b = new int[2];
25     if (!a)
26         b[0] = b[1] = 0;
27     else
28     {
29         b[1] = a % 16;
30         b[0] = a / 16;
31     }
32     return b;
33 }
34
35 void DEC2BIN(int a, int* b, int k)
36 { //将10进制数转换成2进制数，并用长度为4的int数组保存
```

```
37     for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
38         b[k + i] = 0;
39     int* c = new int[2];
40     c = int2dec(a);
41     int temp;
42     for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
43     {
44         if (!i)
45             temp = k + 3;
46         else
47             temp = k + 7;
48         while (c[i])
49         {
50             int j = c[i] % 2;
51             c[i] /= 2;
52             b[temp--] = j;
53         }
54     }
55 }
56
57 int* IP_replace(int* text)//IP置换
58 {
59     int* temp = new int[64];
60     for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
61     {
62         temp[i] = text[IP_table[i] - 1];
63     }
64     return temp;
65 }
66
67 int* IP_1_replace(int* text)//IP逆置换
68 {
69     int* temp = new int[64];
70     for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
71     {
72         temp[i] = text[IP_1_table[i] - 1];
```



```
73     }
74     return temp;
75 }
76
77 int* PC_1_replace(int* text)//压缩置换PC-1
78 {
79     int k = 0;
80     int* temp = new int[56];
81     for (int i = 0; i < 56; i++)
82     {
83         temp[i] = text[PC_1_table[i] - 1];
84     }
85     return temp;
86 }
87
88 int* PC_2_replace(int* text)//压缩置换PC-2
89 {
90     int* temp = new int[48];
91     for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++)
92     {
93         temp[i] = text[PC_2_table[i] - 1];
94     }
95     return temp;
96 }
97
98 void LS(int* text, int K_num)
99 { //循环左移, K_num是第几个子密钥
100     for (int j = 0; j < LS_table[K_num]; j++)
101     {
102         int* L = &text[0];
103         int* R = &text[28];
104         int temp1_1, temp1_2;
105         temp1_1 = L[0], temp1_2 = R[0];
106         for (int i = 0; i < 27; i++)
107         {
108             L[i] = L[i + 1];
```

```
109         R[i] = R[i + 1];
110     }
111     L[27] = temp1_1;
112     R[27] = temp1_2;
113 }
114 }
115
116 int* f(int* R, int* K)
117 {
118     int* temp = new int[48];
119     for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++)
120     {
121         temp[i] = R[E_table[i] - 1]; //E拓展
122         if (temp[i] == K[i]) //E拓展后与子密钥异或
123             temp[i] = 0;
124         else
125             temp[i] = 1;
126     }
127     int* tmp = new int[32];
128     for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
129         tmp[i] = 0;
130     for (int s = 0; s < 8; s++) //s代表盒号
131     {
132         int k = s * 6;
133         //i, j用来定位在盒里的坐标 s[i][j]
134         int i = temp[k] * 2 + temp[k + 5];
135         int j = temp[k + 1] * 8 + temp[k + 2] * 4
136             + temp[k + 3] * 2 + temp[k + 4];
137         int num = S_Box_table[s * 4 + i][j];
138         int N = s * 4 + 3;
139         while (num)
140         {
141             int i = num % 2;
142             num /= 2;
143             tmp[N--] = i;
144         }
```

```
145     }
146     int* tmpp = new int[32];
147     for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
148     {
149         tmpp[i] = tmp[P_table[i] - 1];
150     }
151     return tmpp;
152 }
153
154 int main()
155 {
156     //保存第0组数据，用于后续雪崩检验
157     int key0[64], txt0[64], out0[64];
158     cout << "num" << "\tmode" << endl;
159     //20组数据，前10组为加密，后10组为解密
160     for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++)
161     {
162         int k = 0;
163         int* key = new int[64]; //储存密钥
164         int* txt = new int[64]; //储存txt
165         int* output = new int[64]; //DES计算的结果
166         int* out = new int[64]; //正确的结果
167
168
169         //将key, txt, out转换成2进制，共64位，存储在长位64的int型数组里面
170         for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++)
171         {
172             DEC2BIN((int)cases[i].key[j], key, k);
173             DEC2BIN((int)cases[i].txt[j], txt, k);
174             DEC2BIN((int)cases[i].out[j], out, k);
175             k += 8;
176         }
177         //保存第0组的数据，用于后续雪崩效应的计算
178         if (i == 0)
179         {
180             for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
```

```
181         {
182             key0[i] = key[i];
183             txt0[i] = txt[i];
184         }
185     }
186     int* temp = PC_1_replace(key); //压缩置换1
187     for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
188     {
189         //循环左移
190         LS(temp, i);
191         //压缩置换2
192         child_key[i] = PC_2_replace(temp);
193     }
194     txt = IP_replace(txt); //IP置换
195     int* L = &txt[0];
196     int* R = &txt[32];
197     int j; //j用来区分加密和解密使用的子密钥不同
198     if (cases[i].mode)
199     {
200         j = 0;
201     }
202     else
203         j = 15;
204     for (int k = 0; k < 16; k++) //16轮
205     {
206         int* tmpp;
207         if (cases[i].mode)
208             { //加密, 子密钥正序使用 0-15
209                 tmpp = f(R, child_key[j++]);
210             }
211         else //解密, 子密钥逆序使用 15-0
212             tmpp = f(R, child_key[j--]);
213         for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
214             { //Ri=Li-1+f(Ri-1, Ki)
215                 if (tmpp[i] == L[i])
216                     L[i] = 0;
```

```
217         else
218             L[i] = 1;
219     }
220     int* temp = L;
221     L = R;
222     R = temp;
223 }
224 for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)//左右交换
225 {
226     swap(L[i], R[i]);
227 }
228 output = IP_1_replace(txt); //IP逆置换
229 if (i == 0)
230 {
231     for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
232     {
233         out0[i] = output[i];
234     }
235 }
236 //用来判断计算得到的 output 与标准答案 out 是否一致
237 bool t = true;
238 for (int k = 0; k < 64; k++)
239 {
240     if (out[k] != output[k])
241     {
242         t = false; //不一致
243         break;
244     }
245 }
246 if (t)
247     cout << cases[i].num << " \t" <<
248     cases[i].mode << " \t成功" << endl;
249 else
250     cout << cases[i].num << " \t" <<
251     cases[i].mode << " \t失败" << endl;
252 }
```

```
253
254     //测试雪崩效应，选取第一组数据
255     int num = 0;
256     //计算16次，前8次计算改变1bit密钥，不改变明文
257     //后8次计算改变1bit明文，不改变密钥
258     for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
259     {
260         if (i % 8 == 0)
261             num = 0;
262         int* testkey = new int[64];
263         int* testtxt = new int[64];
264         int* testout = new int[64];
265         if (i < 8)
266         {
267             for (int j = 0; j < 64; j++)
268             {
269                 if (j == i * 8)
270                 {
271                     testkey[j] = (key0[j] + 1) % 2;
272                 }
273                 else
274                 {
275                     testkey[j] = key0[j];
276                 }
277                 testtxt[j] = txt0[j];
278             }
279         }
280         else
281         {
282             for (int j = 0; j < 64; j++)
283             {
284                 if (j == i * 4)
285                 {
286                     testtxt[j] = (txt0[j] + 1) % 2;
287                 }
288                 else
```

```
289         {
290             testtxt[j] = txt0[j];
291         }
292         testkey[j] = key0[j];
293     }
294 }
295 int* temp = PC_1_replace(testkey);
296 for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
297 {
298     LS(temp, i);
299     child_key[i] = PC_2_replace(temp);
300 }
301 testtxt = IP_replace(testtxt);
302 int* L = &testtxt[0];
303 int* R = &testtxt[32];
304 for (int k = 0; k < 16; k++)
305 {
306     int* tmpp;
307     tmpp = f(R, child_key[k++]);
308     for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
309     {
310         if (tmpp[i] == L[i]) //  $R_i = L_{i-1} + f(R_{i-1}, K_i)$ 
311             L[i] = 0;
312         else
313             L[i] = 1;
314     }
315     int* temp = L;
316     L = R;
317     R = temp;
318 }
319 for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) // 左右交换
320 {
321     swap(L[i], R[i]);
322 }
323 testout = IP_1_replace(testtxt);
324 for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
```

```
325         {
326             if (out0[i] != testout[i])
327                 num++;
328         }
329         if (i == 7)
330             cout << "The average of out changed
331                 for changed 1bit of key is " <<
332                 float(num / 8) << endl;
333         if (i == 15)
334             cout << "The average of out changed
335                 for changed 1bit of txt is " <<
336                 float(num / 8) << endl;
337     }
338 }
```