# 密码学引论实验

# AES 算法

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### 摘要

AES,Advanced Encryption Standard,是一种分组对称加密算法,作为一种区块加密标准,代替 DES 算法被美国联邦政府所采用,是 2006 年后对称密钥加密中最流行的算法之一。

AES 的区块长度固定为 128 比特,密钥长度可以是 128,192 或 256 比特;本次实验中,任务一:中选取 AES-128 加密算法,对小组成员的学号进行加密 (不满 128bit 在最后填充足够多 0);任务二:选取特定随机明文集合,对于同一密钥,对实验所实现算法与算法库各种运行时间进行比较。

**关键词**: AES 分组加密 对称加密 状态矩阵

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### 1 问题重述

任务一:实现 AES-128 加密算法,并设明文和密钥均为学号(按 ASCII 码表示,每位数字对应 8-bit,不满 128-bit 的在最后填充足够多的 0,明文最左侧为最低位),求对应的密文。

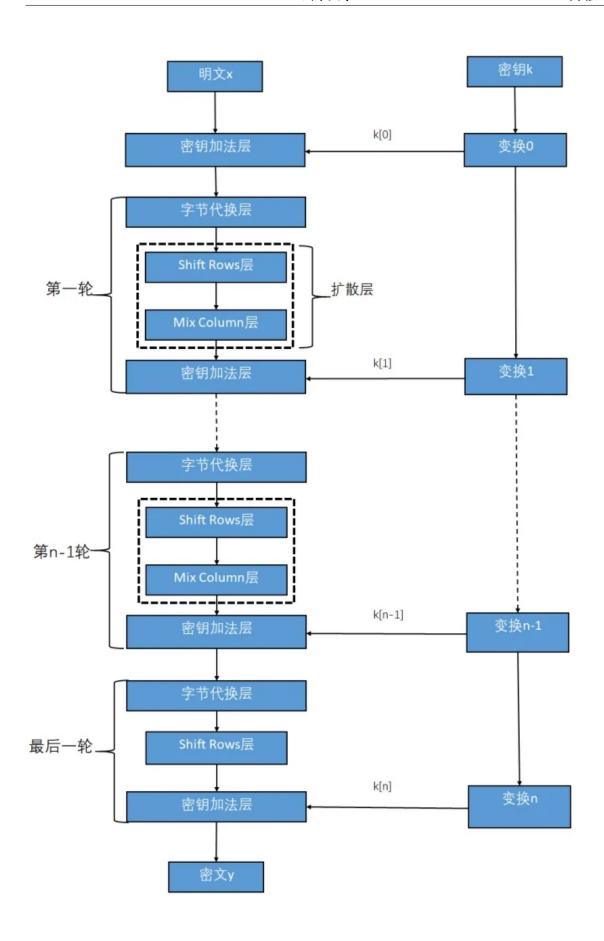
任务二:对同一个密钥,分别加密 100 组满足以下结构的 256 个明文组成的集合(提前生成好),估计算法加密一次的运行时间,并与直接调用算法库进行加密的运行时间进行比较。其中 256 个明文满足:第 0 字节遍历 256 种可能,其余字节取任意常数。

### 2 实验原理

AES 是可以进行多轮加密的分组密码算法,密钥长度不同,推荐加密的轮数也不同。本次实验实现的是 AES-128,加密轮数为 10。

AES 的算法核心就是实现一轮中的所有操作。在每一轮加密中包含字节代换、行位 移、列混合和轮密钥异或四个步骤。其中在第一轮迭代之前,先将明文和原始密钥进行 一次异或加密操作,最后一轮迭代不执行列混合。

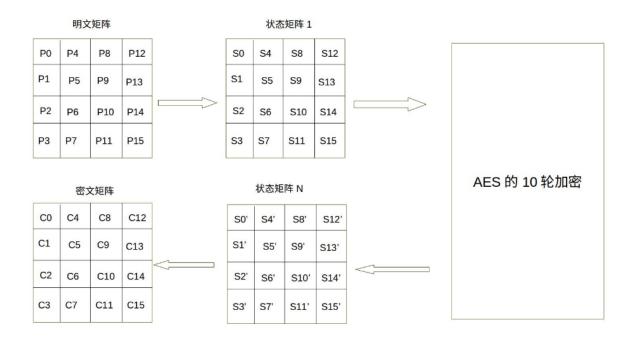
具体加密流程见下图:



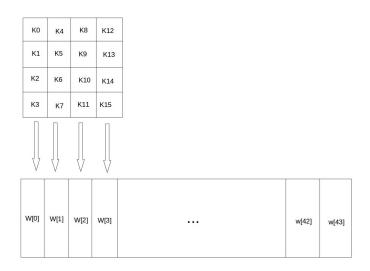
## 3 实验一过程

#### 3.1 格式处理

AES 的处理单位是字节, 128 位的输入明文分组 P 和输入密钥 K 都被分成 16 个字节, 分别记为 P = P0 P1 ···P15 和 K = K0 K1 ···K15。如, 明文分组为 P = abcdefghijklmnop, 其中的字符 a 对应 P0, p 对应 P15。其实我们将明文转化为 ascll 码表示为一个字节。一般地, 明文分组用字节为单位的正方形矩阵描述, 称为状态矩阵。在算法的每一轮中, 状态矩阵的内容不断发生变化, 最后的结果作为密文输出。该矩阵中字节的排列顺序为从上到下、从左至右依次排列, 如下图所示:



类似地,128 位密钥也是用字节为单位的 4×4 大小矩阵表示,所以矩阵的每一列被称为 1 个 32 位比特字。通过密钥编排函数将该密钥矩阵被扩展成一个 44 个字组成的序列 W[0],W[1], …,W[43],该序列的前 4 个元素 W[0],W[1],W[2],W[3] 是原始密钥,用于加密运算中的初始密钥加(下面介绍);后面 40 个字分为 10 组,每组 4 个字(128 比特)分别用于 10 轮加密运算中的轮密钥加,如下图所示:



### 3.2 轮密钥扩展

每轮加密的密钥都是由与原始密钥变化而来的,第 i 轮加密需要用的密钥序列为 W[4i]、W[4i+1]、W[4i+2]、W[4i+3],这时我们就需要跟据加密轮数随时扩展我们的轮密钥。

已知原始密钥 W[0],W[1]W[2],W[3], 后续密钥通过递归函数得到:

$$[w[i]] = \begin{cases} W[i] = W[i-4] \ W[i-1], & imod 4 \neq 0 \\ W[i] = W[i-4] \ g(W[i-1]), & imod 4 = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (1)

其中函数 g 由 3 部分组成:字循环、字节代换和轮常量异或

```
const unsigned int Rcon[11] = { 0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x04, 0x08, 0 x10, 0x20, 0x40, 0x80, 0x1B, 0x36 }; //G函数中异或轮密钥 int g_f(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col) { int ret = 0; for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)//先放到下一列, 且行移位 { key[i][col] = key[(i + 1) % 4][col - 1]; } keyarr_S(key, col); //S盒置换 key[0][col] = key[0][col] ^ Rcon[col / 4]; //异或
```

```
return ret;
12 }
      int Extendkey(const unsigned char(*pkey)[4], unsigned char
13
     (*key)[44])
14
    int ret = 0;
15
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)//主密钥赋值
17
      \text{key}[i \& 0x03][i >> 2] = \text{pkey}[i \& 0x03][i >> 2];
    }
19
20
    for (int i = 1; i < 11; i++)//10 \hat{\mathbf{w}}
22
      g_f(key, 4 * i);//G函数
23
      for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++)// = - 轮的第一列得到
        key[k][4 * i] = key[k][4 * i] ^ key[k][4 * (i - 1)];
27
      for (int j = 1; j < 4; j++)// = \emptyset
28
        for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++)
30
        {
31
          key[k][4 * i + j] = key[k][4 * (i - 1) + j] ^ key[k][4
     * i + j - 1;
        }
33
      }
35
    return ret;
37 }
```

### 3.3 字节代换

AES 的字节代换其实就是查表代换,分别定义一个 s 盒与逆 s 盒以供加解密使用。 先将明文做成一个 4×4 的明文矩阵,每个明文由 ascll 码转为一个字节,实现分组长为 128bit 每组的加密。然后将该字节转换为两位 16 进制数表示,根据高位为行值,低位 作为列值,取出 S 盒或者逆 S 盒中对应的元素作为输出,就实现了字节代换。(s 盒或 者说代换表是已经预设好的,不需要加命者自行设计)。在预处理阶段我们先在代码中 给出预设 s 盒与逆 s 盒的数据,再进行字节处理。

```
int S_ps(unsigned char* plain)//S盒代换
 {
   int ret = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
   {
     plain[i] = S_Table[plain[i] >> 4][plain[i] & 0x0F]; //利用该
    明文的前四位作行,后四位作列,代换
   return ret;
10 int S_cs(unsigned char* cipher)//逆S盒代换
11 {
   int ret = 0;
12
   for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
14
     cipher[i] = ReS_Table[cipher[i] >> 4][cipher[i] & 0x0F];
15
   return ret;
17
18 }
```

### 3.4 行位移

行移位是一个简单的左循环移位操作。当密钥长度为 128 比特时,状态矩阵的第 0 行左移 0 字节,第 1 行左移 1 字节,第 2 行左移 2 字节,第 3 行左移 3 字节,同理行移位的逆变换也就是将状态矩阵中的每一行执行相反的移位操作,即状态矩阵的第 0 行右移 0 字节,第 1 行右移 1 字节,第 2 行右移 2 字节,第 3 行右移 3 字节。如下图所示:



#### 具体代码如下:

```
| int Row_shift(unsigned int* plain)
2 {
   int ret = 0;
   //不用移位
   plain [1] = (plain [1] >> 24 | plain [1] << 8); //循环左移一个明
   plain [2] = (plain [2] >> 16 | plain [2] << 16); //循环左移两个
   plain[3] = (plain[3] >> 8 | plain[3] << 24); //循环左移三个
   return ret;
9 }
10 int ReRow_shift(unsigned int* cipher)//解密逆变换
11 {
   int ret = 0;
   cipher[1] = (cipher[1] >> 8 | cipher[1] << 24);
13
   cipher[2] = (cipher[2] >> 16 | cipher[2] << 16);
14
   cipher[3] = (cipher[3] >> 24 | cipher[3] << 8);
15
```

```
return ret;

}
```

### 3.5 列混合

为了实现加密算法的混淆扩散特性,提高安全性,列混合通过矩阵相乘来实现的, 经行移位后的状态矩阵与固定的矩阵相乘,得到混淆后的状态矩阵,如下图的公式所示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} s'_{0,0} & s'_{0,1} & s'_{0,2} & s'_{0,3} \\ s'_{1,0} & s'_{1,1} & s'_{1,2} & s'_{1,3} \\ s'_{2,0} & s'_{2,1} & s'_{2,2} & s'_{2,3} \\ s'_{3,0} & s'_{3,1} & s'_{3,2} & s'_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 02 & 03 & 01 & 01 \\ 01 & 02 & 03 & 01 \\ 01 & 01 & 02 & 03 \\ 03 & 01 & 01 & 02 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_{0,0} & s_{0,1} & s_{0,2} & s_{0,3} \\ s_{1,0} & s_{1,1} & s_{1,2} & s_{1,3} \\ s_{2,0} & s_{2,1} & s_{2,2} & s_{2,3} \\ s_{3,0} & s_{3,1} & s_{3,2} & s_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 具体代码如下:

```
int column mix(unsigned char(*plain)[4])
 {
    int ret = 0;
    unsigned char temp[4][4];
   memcpy(temp, plain, 16);
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
     for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
      {
        plain[i][j] = mul(mixarr[i][0], temp[0][j]) ^ mul(mixarr[i][0]) 
     i | [1], temp [1] [j]) ^ mul(mixarr [i] [2], temp [2] [j]) ^ mul(
    mixarr[i][3], temp[3][j]);
      }
11
    }
12
    return ret;
13
14 }
```

### 3.6 轮密钥异或

就是将 128 位轮密钥 W[4i]、W[4i+1]、W[4i+2]、W[4i+3] 与同状态矩阵中的数据 进行逐位异或操作得到,经过字节代换、行位移、列混合的一组  $4\times 4$  明文矩阵称为本轮 的状态矩阵。

```
int and_round(unsigned char(*plain)[4], unsigned char(*key)
      [44], unsigned int n)

{
    int ret = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
    {
       for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
       {
            plain[i][j] ^= key[i][n + j];
        }
      }
    return ret;
}</pre>
```

### 4 实验二过程

### 4.1 实现所要求的明文集合

```
for (int n = 0; n < 100; n++)//100组

{
    unsigned char mes[4096]; //256个128bit的明文
    for (int m = 0; m < 256; m++)
    {
        mes[m * 16] = char(m); //将256个明文的每个第0字节遍历
    }
    for (int r = 1; r < 4096 && r % 16 != 0; r++)
```

```
{
        srand((unsigned int)(time(NULL)));
10
        mes[r] = char(rand() % 256); // 其他的随机
11
      }
12
      for (int p = 0; p < 256; p++)
14
15
        for (int q = 0; q < 16; q++)
16
17
          message[q] = mes[p * 16 + q]; // 每 128 bit 传 一 次
18
19
        unsigned char plain [4][4];
        unsigned char plain2 [16];
21
        unsigned int plain3 [16];
22
        for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
23
        {
          plain[i / 4][i % 4] = message[i];
26
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
27
        {
          plain [3][i] = 0x0;
29
        }
```

### 4.2 时间比较

分别运行库函数和所实现函数,再进行时间比较。

## 5 实验结论

### 5.1 实验一

斯立伟学号 202100460079, 生成密文: 45b8df23c113b58f805690ef8e6c571a



戴方奇学号 202100460092, 生成密文: 45b8667dc1133ce380567d4d8e6c495



王子瑞学号 202100460088, 生成密文: 45b8424cc113b3d0805659918e6cef8d



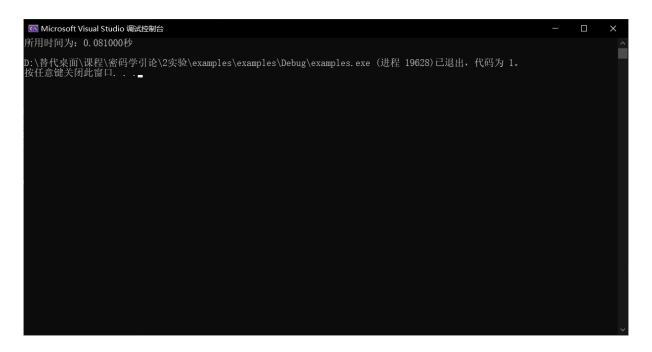
王成盟学号 202100460091, 生成密文: 45b866aac1133c2e80567d5a8e6c4a5

### 5.2 实验二

自己实习的 aes 加密所要求的明文集合时间:



库函数 aes 加密所要求的明文集合时间:



### 6 实验总结分析

可以看出我组实现 aes 的加密时间几乎是库函数的四倍,并没有太过于悬殊,推测 库函数相比我们的函数在代码层面可能在读写方面的有相关的优化,或者在实现密码加 密一轮的各个步骤中做出了优化。

## 参考文献

[1] TimeShatter: AES 加密算法的详细介绍与实现

[2] 知乎看雪:《密码学基础: AES 加密算法》

### 7 附录

### 7.1 任务一完整代码

```
//AES-128 bit
 3 #include <iostream>
  using namespace std;
 s const unsigned char S_Table [16] [16] =
 x67, 0x2B, 0xFE, 0xD7, 0xAB, 0x76,
 | 0xCA, 0x82, 0xC9, 0x7D, 0xFA, 0x59, 0x47, 0xF0, 0xAD, 0xD4, 0 | 0xCA, 0xCA
               xA2, 0xAF, 0x9C, 0xA4, 0x72, 0xC0,
 0 \times B7, 0 \times FD, 0 \times 93, 0 \times 26, 0 \times 36, 0 \times 3F, 0 \times F7, 0 \times CC, 0 \times 34, 0 \times A5, 0 \times B7
               xE5, 0xF1, 0x71, 0xD8, 0x31, 0x15,
x80, 0xE2, 0xEB, 0x27, 0xB2, 0x75,
0 \times 09, 0 \times 83, 0 \times 2C, 0 \times 1A, 0 \times 1B, 0 \times 6E, 0 \times 5A, 0 \times A0, 0 \times 52, 0 \times 3B, 0 \times 6E
               xD6, 0xB3, 0x29, 0xE3, 0x2F, 0x84,
0 \times 53, 0 \times D1, 0 \times 00, 0 \times ED, 0 \times 20, 0 \times FC, 0 \times B1, 0 \times 5B, 0 \times 6A, 0 \times CB, 0 \times CB
               xBE, 0x39, 0x4A, 0x4C, 0x58, 0xCF,
0 \times D0, 0 \times EF, 0 \times AA, 0 \times FB, 0 \times 43, 0 \times 4D, 0 \times 33, 0 \times 85, 0 \times 45, 0 \times F9, 0 \times 60
               x02, 0x7F, 0x50, 0x3C, 0x9F, 0xA8,
_{14}|0x51, 0xA3, 0x40, 0x8F, 0x92, 0x9D, 0x38, 0xF5, 0xBC, 0xB6, 0
               xDA, 0x21, 0x10, 0xFF, 0xF3, 0xD2,
```

- 0x60, 0x81, 0x4F, 0xDC, 0x22, 0x2A, 0x90, 0x88, 0x46, 0xEE, 0xB8, 0x14, 0xDE, 0x5E, 0x0B, 0xDB,

- 0xBA, 0x78, 0x25, 0x2E, 0x1C, 0xA6, 0xB4, 0xC6, 0xE8, 0xDD, 0 x74, 0x1F, 0x4B, 0xBD, 0x8B, 0x8A,
- 20 0x70, 0x3E, 0xB5, 0x66, 0x48, 0x03, 0xF6, 0x0E, 0x61, 0x35, 0 x57, 0xB9, 0x86, 0xC1, 0x1D, 0x9E,
- 0xE1, 0xF8, 0x98, 0x11, 0x69, 0xD9, 0x8E, 0x94, 0x9B, 0x1E, 0x87, 0xE9, 0xCE, 0x55, 0x28, 0xDF,
- 23 };//S盒
- |const| unsigned char ReS\_Table [16] [16] =
- 25 {
- 26 0x52, 0x09, 0x6A, 0xD5, 0x30, 0x36, 0xA5, 0x38, 0xBF, 0x40, 0 xA3, 0x9E, 0x81, 0xF3, 0xD7, 0xFB,
- 0x7C, 0xE3, 0x39, 0x82, 0x9B, 0x2F, 0xFF, 0x87, 0x34, 0x8E, 0 x43, 0x44, 0xC4, 0xDE, 0xE9, 0xCB,
- 28 0x54, 0x7B, 0x94, 0x32, 0xA6, 0xC2, 0x23, 0x3D, 0xEE, 0x4C, 0 x95, 0x0B, 0x42, 0xFA, 0xC3, 0x4E,

- $_{32}|0x90$ , 0xD8, 0xAB, 0x00, 0x8C, 0xBC, 0xD3, 0x0A, 0xF7, 0xE4, 0xBC

```
x58, 0x05, 0xB8, 0xB3, 0x45, 0x06,
0 \times 10^{-33} = 0 \times 
                     xBD, 0x03, 0x01, 0x13, 0x8A, 0x6B,
0x3A, 0x91, 0x11, 0x41, 0x4F, 0x67, 0xDC, 0xEA, 0x97, 0xF2, 0xF2
                     xCF, 0xCE, 0xF0, 0xB4, 0xE6, 0x73,
_{35}|0 \times 96, 0 \times AC, 0 \times 74, 0 \times 22, 0 \times E7, 0 \times AD, 0 \times 35, 0 \times 85, 0 \times E2, 0 \times F9, 0
                     x37, 0xE8, 0x1C, 0x75, 0xDF, 0x6E,
\frac{36}{0} 0x47, 0xF1, 0x1A, 0x71, 0x1D, 0x29, 0xC5, 0x89, 0x6F, 0xB7, 0
                     x62, 0x0E, 0xAA, 0x18, 0xBE, 0x1B,
_{37}|_{0xFC}, _{0x56}, _{0x3E}, _{0x4B}, _{0xC6}, _{0xD2}, _{0x79}, _{0x20}, _{0x9A}, _{0xDB}, _{0x8B}
                     xC0, 0xFE, 0x78, 0xCD, 0x5A, 0xF4,
_{38}|\ 0x1F\ ,\ 0xDD\ ,\ 0xA8\ ,\ 0x33\ ,\ 0x88\ ,\ 0x07\ ,\ 0xC7\ ,\ 0x31\ ,\ 0xB1\ ,\ 0x12\ ,\ 0
                     x10, 0x59, 0x27, 0x80, 0xEC, 0x5F,
39 \mid 0 \times 60, 0 \times 51, 0 \times 7F, 0 \times A9, 0 \times 19, 0 \times B5, 0 \times 4A, 0 \times 0D, 0 \times 2D, 0 \times E5, 0
                     x7A, 0x9F, 0x93, 0xC9, 0x9C, 0xEF,
xBB, 0x3C, 0x83, 0x53, 0x99, 0x61,
\frac{1}{2} 0x17, 0x2B, 0x04, 0x7E, 0xBA, 0x77, 0xD6, 0x26, 0xE1, 0x69, 0
                     x14, 0x63, 0x55, 0x21, 0x0C, 0x7D
42 };//逆S盒
|43| const unsigned char mixarr [4][4] =
0x02, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01,
0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x01,
0x01, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03,
|0x03|, |0x01|, |0x01|, |0x02|
49 }; // 列混合的矩阵
|\cos|\cos t \text{ unsigned int } R\cos[11] = \{0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x04, 0x08, 0x08,
                     x10, 0x20, 0x40, 0x80, 0x1B, 0x36 }; //G函数中异或轮密钥
int S_ps(unsigned char*);
int S_cs(unsigned char*);
int Row_shift(unsigned int*);
```

```
int ReRow_shift(unsigned int*);
  int column_mix(unsigned char(*plain)[4]);
  char mul(unsigned char, unsigned char);
int keyarr_S (unsigned char (*key) [44], unsigned int col);
 int g_f(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col);
  int Extendkey (const unsigned char (*pkey) [4], unsigned char (*key
     ) [44]);
int and_round(unsigned char(*plain)[4], unsigned char(*key)
     [44], unsigned int n);
  int main()
61
  {
62
    unsigned char pkey [4][4];
    unsigned char str [13] = "202100460079";
64
    for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
65
66
      pkey \left[ \; i \;\; / \;\; 4 \right] \left[ \; i \;\; \% \;\; 4 \right] \; = \; str \left[ \; i \; \right];
67
68
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
69
70
      pkey[3][i] = 0x0; // \pi  够 的  ^{1}  ^{0}
71
    }
72
73
    unsigned char key [4] [44]; //11 轮密钥
74
    Extendkey (pkey, key); // 由主密钥生成10轮密钥
75
    // \text{for (int } m = 0; m < 100; m++)
76
    //{
77
78
    unsigned char message [13] = "202100460079";
79
    unsigned char plain [4][4];
80
    unsigned char plain2 [16];
81
    unsigned int plain3 [16];
82
    for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
83
```

```
{
       plain[i / 4][i % 4] = message[i];
85
86
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
87
       plain [3][i] = 0x0; // \pi 够的补0
89
90
    and_round(plain, key, 0); // 明文与密钥异或
91
     for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)//10 \hat{\mathbf{w}}
93
       for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
94
         plain 2 [j] = plain [j / 4] [j \% 4];
97
       S_ps(plain2);//S盒置换
98
       for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
       {
         plain3[j] = int(plain2[j]);
       Row_shift(plain3);//行移位
103
       for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
104
       {
105
         plain[j / 4][j \% 4] = char(plain3[j]);
106
       }
       column_mix(plain);// 列混合
108
       and_round(plain, key, 4 * (i + 1)); // 异或运算
    }
110
     cout << "密文为: ";
111
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
112
     {
113
      for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
114
       {
115
```

```
cout << hex << int(plain[i][j]);
116
      }
117
    }
118
119
120
121
     //}
122
123
124
     return 0;
125
126
  int S_ps(unsigned char* plain)//S盒代换
128
    int ret = 0;
129
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
130
131
       plain[i] = S_Table[plain[i] >> 4][plain[i] & 0x0F]; //利用该
     明文的前四位作行,后四位作列,代换
    }
133
    return ret;
134
135
  int S_cs(unsigned char* cipher)//逆S盒代换
  {
137
    int ret = 0;
138
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
139
140
       cipher [i] = ReS_Table [cipher [i] >> 4] [cipher [i] & 0x0F];
141
    }
142
    return ret;
143
144 }
int Row_shift(unsigned int* plain)
146 {
```

```
int ret = 0;
147
    //不用移位
148
    plain [1] = (plain [1] >> 24 | plain [1] << 8); //循环左移一个明
149
    plain [2] = (plain [2] >> 16 | plain [2] << 16); //循环左移两个
150
    plain[3] = (plain[3] >> 8 | plain[3] << 24); //循环左移三个
    return ret;
153
int ReRow_shift(unsigned int* cipher)
  {
    int ret = 0;
156
    cipher[1] = (cipher[1] >> 8 | cipher[1] << 24);
    cipher[2] = (cipher[2] >> 16 | cipher[2] << 16);
158
    cipher[3] = (cipher[3] >> 24 | cipher[3] << 8);
159
    return ret;
160
  }
161
  char mul(unsigned char arr, unsigned char plain)
  {
163
    unsigned char result = 0;
164
    while (arr)
165
      if (arr & 0x01)
167
       {
168
         result ^= plain;
      }
170
      arr = arr \gg 1;
      if (plain & 0x80)
172
       {
173
         plain = plain \ll 1;
174
         plain \hat{}= 0x1B;
175
      }
176
       else
177
```

```
plain = plain \ll 1;
179
    return result;
180
181 }
int column_mix(unsigned char(*plain)[4])
183
     int ret = 0;
184
     unsigned char temp[4][4];
    memcpy(temp, plain, 16);
186
     for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
187
188
       for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
190
         plain[i][j] = mul(mixarr[i][0], temp[0][j]) ^ mul(mixarr[i][0]) 
     i ] [1], temp [1] [j]) ^ mul(mixarr [i] [2], temp [2] [j]) ^ mul(
     mixarr[i][3], temp[3][j]);
       }
193
     return ret;
195
  int keyarr_S(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col)
197
    int ret = 0;
198
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
     {
200
       key[i][col] = S_Table[key[i][col] >> 4][key[i][col] & 0x0F
     ];
202
    return ret;
203
204 }
int g_f(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col)
206 {
```

```
int ret = 0;
207
      for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)//先放到下一列, 且行移位
208
      {
209
         \text{key}[i][col] = \text{key}[(i + 1) \% 4][col - 1];
210
211
      keyarr_S(key, col);//S盒置换
212
      \text{key}[0][\text{col}] = \text{key}[0][\text{col}] ^ \text{Rcon}[\text{col} / 4]; // 异或
213
      return ret;
214
215
   int Extendkey (const unsigned char (*pkey) [4], unsigned char (*key
216
       ) [44])
217
      int ret = 0;
218
      for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)//主密钥赋值
219
220
         \text{key}[i \& 0x03][i >> 2] = \text{pkey}[i \& 0x03][i >> 2];
221
      }
222
223
      for (int i = 1; i < 11; i++)//10 \hat{\mathbf{w}}
224
225
         g_f(key, 4 * i);//G函数
226
         for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++)//\phi - \hat{w} 的 第 \phi = 0 得 到
227
         {
228
            key[k][4 * i] = key[k][4 * i] ^ key[k][4 * (i - 1)];
229
230
         for (int j = 1; j < 4; j++)// = 5
         {
232
            for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++)
233
            {
234
               \label{eq:key} \left[\,k\,\right] \left[\,4\ \ ^*\ i\ +\ j\,\right] \ =\ key\left[\,k\,\right] \left[\,4\ \ ^*\ \left(\,i\ -\ 1\,\right)\ +\ j\,\right]\ \widehat{\ }\ key\left[\,k\,\right] \left[\,4\ \ ^*\ \left(\,i\ -\ 1\,\right)\ +\ j\,\right]
235
          i + j - 1;
            }
236
```

```
}
237
238
     return ret;
239
240
int and_round(unsigned char(*plain)[4], unsigned char(*key)
      [44], unsigned int n)
  {
242
     int ret = 0;
243
     for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
244
245
       for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
246
          plain[i][j] \stackrel{\sim}{=} key[i][n + j];
248
       }
249
     }
250
     return ret;
251
252
```

### 7.2 任务二完整代码

#### 7.2.1 aes.cpp

```
//AES-128 bit

#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>

#include <ctime>

using namespace std;

const unsigned char S_Table[16][16] =

{

0x63, 0x7C, 0x77, 0x7B, 0xF2, 0x6B, 0x6F, 0xC5, 0x30, 0x01, 0

x67, 0x2B, 0xFE, 0xD7, 0xAB, 0x76,
```

- 0x60, 0x81, 0x4F, 0xDC, 0x22, 0x2A, 0x90, 0x88, 0x46, 0xEE, 0xB8, 0x14, 0xDE, 0x5E, 0x0B, 0xDB,

- 0xBA, 0x78, 0x25, 0x2E, 0x1C, 0xA6, 0xB4, 0xC6, 0xE8, 0xDD, 0 x74, 0x1F, 0x4B, 0xBD, 0x8B, 0x8A,
- 0xE1, 0xF8, 0x98, 0x11, 0x69, 0xD9, 0x8E, 0x94, 0x9B, 0x1E, 0x87, 0xE9, 0xCE, 0x55, 0x28, 0xDF,
- 0x8C, 0xA1, 0x89, 0x0D, 0xBF, 0xE6, 0x42, 0x68, 0x41, 0x99, 0 x2D, 0x0F, 0xB0, 0x54, 0xBB, 0x16
- 24 };//S盒
- |const| const unsigned char ReS\_Table [16] [16] =

- 26 {
- 0x7C, 0xE3, 0x39, 0x82, 0x9B, 0x2F, 0xFF, 0x87, 0x34, 0x8E, 0 x43, 0x44, 0xC4, 0xDE, 0xE9, 0xCB,
- 0x54, 0x7B, 0x94, 0x32, 0xA6, 0xC2, 0x23, 0x3D, 0xEE, 0x4C, 0x95, 0x0B, 0x42, 0xFA, 0xC3, 0x4E,

- 0x47, 0xF1, 0x1A, 0x71, 0x1D, 0x29, 0xC5, 0x89, 0x6F, 0xB7, 0x62, 0x0E, 0xAA, 0x18, 0xBE, 0x1B,
- 0xFC, 0x56, 0x3E, 0x4B, 0xC6, 0xD2, 0x79, 0x20, 0x9A, 0xDB, 0xC0, 0xFE, 0x78, 0xCD, 0x5A, 0xF4,
- 0x1F, 0xDD, 0xA8, 0x33, 0x88, 0x07, 0xC7, 0x31, 0xB1, 0x12, 0 x10, 0x59, 0x27, 0x80, 0xEC, 0x5F,

- |0x17, 0x2B, 0x04, 0x7E, 0xBA, 0x77, 0xD6, 0x26, 0xE1, 0x69, 0xE1

```
x14, 0x63, 0x55, 0x21, 0x0C, 0x7D
 };//逆S盒
 const unsigned char mixarr [4][4] =
45
0x02, 0x03, 0x01, 0x01,
0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x01,
0 \times 01, 0 \times 01, 0 \times 02, 0 \times 03,
0x03, 0x01, 0x01, 0x02
50 }; // 列混合的矩阵
 const unsigned int Rcon[11] = \{0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x04, 0x08, 0
    x10, 0x20, 0x40, 0x80, 0x1B, 0x36 }; //G函数中异或轮密钥
52 int S_ps(unsigned char*);
int S_cs(unsigned char*);
int Row_shift(unsigned int*);
 int ReRow_shift(unsigned int*);
 int column_mix(unsigned char(*plain)[4]);
 char mul(unsigned char, unsigned char);
 int keyarr_S(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col);
 int g_f(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col);
 int Extendkey (const unsigned char (*pkey) [4], unsigned char (*key
    ) [44]);
 int and_round(unsigned char(*plain)[4], unsigned char(*key)
    [44], unsigned int n);
 int main()
 {
63
    clock_t start, end;
65
    unsigned char str [13] = "202100460079";
    unsigned char pkey [4][4];
67
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
    {
69
      for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
70
```

```
{
71
         pkey[i][j] = str[i * 4 + j];
72
       }
73
74
     for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
76
       pkey[3][i] = 0x0;
77
     }
78
79
     start = clock();
80
     unsigned char key [4] [44];
81
     unsigned char message [16];
     Extendkey (pkey, key);
83
     for (int n = 0; n < 100; n++)//100 4
84
85
       unsigned char mes[4096]; //256个128bit 的 明 文
86
       for (int m = 0; m < 256; m++)
87
       {
88
         mes[m * 16] = char(m); // 将 256 个 明 文 的 每 个 第 0 字 节 遍 历
89
90
       for (int r = 1; r < 4096 && r \% 16 != 0; r++)
91
       {
92
         srand((unsigned int)(time(NULL)));
         \operatorname{mes}[r] = \operatorname{char}(\operatorname{rand}() \% 256); // 其他的随机
94
       }
95
       for (int p = 0; p < 256; p++)
97
       {
98
         for (int q = 0; q < 16; q++)
99
         {
            message[q] = mes[p * 16 + q]; // 每 128bit 传 - 次
         }
102
```

```
unsigned char plain [4][4];
103
         unsigned char plain 2 [16];
104
         unsigned int plain3 [16];
         for (int i = 0; i < 12; i++)
106
         {
           plain [i / 4] [i % 4] = message [i];
108
109
         for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
110
111
           plain [3][i] = 0x0;
113
         and_round(plain, key, 0);
         for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
         {
           for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
117
           {
118
              plain 2[j] = plain[j / 4][j \% 4];
119
           S_ps(plain2);
121
           for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
122
           {
              plain3[j] = int(plain2[j]);
124
           }
125
           Row_shift(plain3);
           for (int j = 0; j < 16; j++)
           {
128
              plain[j / 4][j \% 4] = char(plain3[j]);
129
           }
           column_mix(plain);
           and_round(plain, key, 4 * (i + 1));
132
         }
133
         //cout << "密文为: ";
134
```

```
/* for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
135
136
           for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
138
              cout << hex << int(plain[i][j]);
140
         }*/
141
142
       }
143
144
145
146
    end = clock();
147
     double time1 = double(end - start) / 1000;
148
     cout << "所用时间为: " << time1 << "秒";
149
150
     return 0;
151
  int S_ps(unsigned char* plain)//S盒代换
154
    int ret = 0;
155
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
156
     {
157
       plain[i] = S_Table[plain[i] >> 4][plain[i] & 0x0F];
158
159
    return ret;
161 }
int S_cs(unsigned char* cipher)//逆S盒代换
  {
163
    int ret = 0;
164
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
165
     {
166
```

```
cipher [i] = ReS_Table [cipher [i] >> 4] [cipher [i] & 0x0F];
167
168
    return ret;
169
170 }
int Row_shift(unsigned int* plain)
172
    int ret = 0;
173
    plain[1] = (plain[1] >> 24 | plain[1] << 8);
174
    plain[2] = (plain[2] >> 16 | plain[2] << 16);
175
    plain[3] = (plain[3] >> 8 | plain[3] << 24);
176
    return ret;
177
178
  int ReRow_shift(unsigned int* cipher)
179
  {
180
    int ret = 0;
181
    cipher[1] = (cipher[1] >> 8 | cipher[1] << 24);
182
    cipher[2] = (cipher[2] >> 16 | cipher[2] << 16);
183
    cipher[3] = (cipher[3] >> 24 | cipher[3] << 8);
184
    return ret;
186
  char mul(unsigned char arr, unsigned char plain)
187
188
    unsigned char result = 0;
189
    while (arr)
190
       if (arr & 0x01)
       {
         result ^= plain;
       }
195
       arr = arr \gg 1;
       if (plain & 0x80)
197
       {
198
```

```
plain = plain \ll 1;
199
         plain \hat{} = 0x1B;
200
       }
201
       else
202
         plain = plain \ll 1;
204
     return result;
205
206
  int column_mix(unsigned char(*plain)[4])
207
208
     int ret = 0;
209
     unsigned char temp[4][4];
    memcpy(temp, plain, 16);
211
     for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
212
213
       for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
214
       {
215
         plain[i][j] = mul(mixarr[i][0], temp[0][j]) ^ mul(mixarr[i][0]) 
216
      i ][1], temp[1][j]) ^ mul(mixarr[i][2], temp[2][j]) ^ mul(
      mixarr[i][3], temp[3][j]);
       }
217
218
     return ret;
219
220
  int keyarr_S(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col)
222
     int ret = 0;
223
     for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
224
     {
225
     key[i][col] = S_Table[key[i][col] >> 4][key[i][col] & 0x0F
     ];
227
```

```
return ret;
228
229 }
int g_f(unsigned char(*key)[44], unsigned int col)
231
     int ret = 0;
232
     for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)//先放到下一列,且行移位
233
234
       \text{key}[i][col] = \text{key}[(i + 1) \% 4][col - 1];
235
236
     keyarr_S(key, col);//S盒置换
237
     \text{key}[0][\text{col}] = \text{key}[0][\text{col}] ^ \text{Rcon}[\text{col}] / 4]; //异或
238
     return ret;
240 }
  int Extendkey(const unsigned char(*pkey)[4], unsigned char(*key
      ) [44])
  {
242
     int ret = 0;
243
     for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)//主密钥赋值
244
     {
245
       \text{key}[i \& 0x03][i >> 2] = \text{pkey}[i \& 0x03][i >> 2];
246
     }
247
248
     for (int i = 1; i < 11; i++)//10 \hat{\mathbf{w}}
249
     {
250
       g_f(key, 4 * i);//G函数
251
       for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++)// = - 轮的第一列得到
       {
253
         key[k][4 * i] = key[k][4 * i] ^ key[k][4 * (i - 1)];
254
       }
255
       for (int j = 1; j < 4; j++)// = 5)
       {
257
          for (int k = 0; k < 4; k++)
258
```

```
{
259
                 key[k][4 * i + j] = key[k][4 * (i - 1) + j] ^ key[k][4
260
           i + j - 1];
              }
261
262
263
       return ret;
264
265
   int and_round(unsigned char(*plain)[4], unsigned char(*key)
266
        [44], unsigned int n)
267
       int ret = 0;
268
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
269
270
          for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
272
              p \, l \, a \, i \, n \, \left[ \, \, i \, \, \right] \, \left[ \, j \, \, \right] \, \, \widehat{} = \, \, k \, e \, y \, \left[ \, i \, \, \right] \, \left[ \, n \, + \, \, j \, \, \right];
273
274
       return ret;
276
277
```

#### 7.2.2 mbedtls-aes-test.c

```
//#include "mbedtls/config.h"
 _{9} #else
10 #include MBEDTLS_CONFIG_FILE
11 #endif
        //#if defined (MBEDTLS_CIPHER_C)
14
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
17 #include <stdint.h>
#include "mbedtls/cipher.h"
         /* Private Key */// 采用不同加密算法时, 注意修改密钥及分组长
\frac{1}{22} / \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{22} 
                                  0x06, 0xa9, 0x21, 0x40, 0x36, 0xb8, 0xa1, 0x5b
                                   /*0x51, 0x2e, 0x03, 0xd5, 0x34, 0x12, 0x00, 0x06*/
25 // };
        uint8\_t key[16] = {
                          0x32, 0x30, 0x32, 0x31, 0x30, 0x30, 0x34, 0x36,
27
                          0x30, 0x30, 0x37, 0x39, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0, 0x0
       };
29
30
        /* Intialization Vector */
\frac{32}{\sqrt{uint8}} = \{ \frac{32}{\sqrt{uint8}} = \{ \frac{32}{\sqrt{uint8}} = \frac{32}{\sqrt{uint8}} \}
                                  0x3d, 0xaf, 0xba, 0x42, 0x9d, 0x9e, 0xb4, 0x30
                                 //0xb4, 0x22, 0xda, 0x80, 0x2c, 0x9f, 0xac, 0x41
35 // };
\frac{36}{100} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac
                          0x3d, 0xaf, 0xba, 0x42, 0x9d, 0x9e, 0xb4, 0x30,
37
                          0xb4\,,\ 0x22\,,\ 0xda\,,\ 0x80\,,\ 0x2c\,,\ 0x9f\,,\ 0xac\,,\ 0x41
38
```

```
};
39
40
  static void dump_buf(uint8_t* buf, uint32_t len)
41
  {
42
      int i;
43
44
      printf("buf:");
45
46
      for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
47
           printf("%s%02X%s", i % 16 == 0 ? "\r\n\t" : " ",
48
               buf[i],
49
               i = len - 1 ? "\r\n" : "");
      }
51
  }
52
53
  int aes_test(mbedtls_cipher_type_t cipher_type, uint8_t temp
     [16]) // 可选对称密码算法
  {
55
      int ret;
56
      size_t len;
57
      int olen = 0;
58
      uint8_t output_buf[64];
59
      uint8_t o_buf[64];
60
      const char *input = temp;
61
      // const char input [] = "202100460079";
      //const char input[] = "HelloWorld123456";
      //const char input[] = {'m', 'c', 'u', 'l', 'o', 'v', 'e',
64
     'r', '6', '6', '6', '', '', 'i', 's'};
65
      mbedtls_cipher_context_t ctx;
67
      const mbedtls_cipher_info_t* info;
68
```

```
69
      /* 1. init cipher structuer */
70
      mbedtls_cipher_init(&ctx);
71
72
      /* 2. get info structuer from type */
      info = mbedtls_cipher_info_from_type(cipher_type);
74
75
      /* 3. setup cipher structuer */
76
      ret = mbedtls_cipher_setup(&ctx, info);
77
      if (ret != 0) {
78
          goto exit;
79
      }
81
      ///* 4. set key */
82
     /* ret = mbedtls_cipher_setkey(&ctx, key, sizeof(key) * 8,
83
    MBEDTLS_ENCRYPT);
      if (ret != 0) {
84
          goto exit;
85
      } * /
86
      ret = mbedtls_cipher_setkey(&ctx, key, 128, MBEDTLS_ENCRYPT
     );
      if (ret != 0) {
88
          goto exit;
      }
90
91
      /* 5. set iv */
      ret = mbedtls_cipher_set_iv(&ctx, iv, sizeof(iv));
93
      if (ret != 0) {
94
          goto exit;
95
      }
97
      /* 6. update cipher */// 采用ECB模式时, 无自动填充, 此处输
98
```

```
入长度只能为分组的整数倍
      ret = mbedtls_cipher_update(&ctx, (unsigned char*)input,
99
     16, output_buf, &len);
      if (ret != 0) {
100
           goto exit;
101
      }
      olen += len;
104
      /* 6. update cipher */
105
       ret = mbedtls_cipher_update(&ctx, (unsigned char*)input,
     strlen(input), output_buf, &len);
      if (ret != 0) {
107
           goto exit;
      olen += len; */
110
111
      /* 7. finish cipher */
114
      ret = mbedtls_cipher_finish(&ctx, output_buf, &len);
115
      if (ret != 0) {
           goto exit;
117
      }
118
      olen += len;
119
      /* show */
     // printf("\r\nsource_context: %s\r\n", input);
      /*dump_buf((uint8_t*)input, strlen(input));
      printf("cipher name: %s block size is: %d\r\n",
124
     mbedtls_cipher_get_name(&ctx), mbedtls_cipher_get_block_size
     (\&ctx);
      dump_buf(output_buf, olen);*/
125
```

```
exit:
     /* 8. free cipher structure */
127
       mbedtls_cipher_free(&ctx);
128
130
131
133
134
        /* 1. init cipher structuer */
135
         mbedtls_cipher_init(&ctx);
136 //
137 //
         /* 2. get info structuer from type */
138 //
         info = mbedtls_cipher_info_from_type(cipher_type);
139 / /
140 //
         /* 3. setup cipher structuer */
141 //
         ret = mbedtls_cipher_setup(&ctx, info);
142 //
143 //
         if (ret != 0) {
            goto exit1;
145 //
146 //
        /* 4. set key */
         /*ret = mbedtls_cipher_setkey(&ctx, key, sizeof(key) * 8,
148 //
      MBEDTLS_DECRYPT);
149 //
         if (ret != 0) {
150 //
         goto exit1;
        }*/
151 //
         ret = mbedtls_cipher_setkey(&ctx, key, 128,
     MBEDTLS_DECRYPT);
       if (ret != 0) {
153 //
154 //
            goto exit1;
```

```
156 //
        /* 5. set iv */
157 //
        ret = mbedtls_cipher_set_iv(&ctx, iv, sizeof(iv));
158 //
159 //
        if (ret != 0) {
           goto exit1;
161 //
162 //
        ///* 6. update cipher */// 采用ECB模式时, 无自动填充, 此
     处输入长度只能为分组的整数倍
        ret = mbedtls_cipher_update(&ctx, (unsigned char*)
     output_buf, 16, o_buf, &len);
        if (ret != 0) {
165 //
            goto exit1;
166 //
167 //
168 //
        olen += len;
169 //
        /* 6. update cipher */
170 //
        /*ret = mbedtls_cipher_update(&ctx, (unsigned char*)input
171 //
       strlen(input), output_buf, &len);
        if (ret != 0) {
172 //
173 //
            goto exit1;
174 //
        olen += len;*/
175 //
176 //
177 /
178 //
        /* 7. finish cipher */
179 //
        ret = mbedtls_cipher_finish(&ctx, o_buf, &len);
180 //
        if (ret != 0) {
181 //
182 //
            goto exit1;
183
        olen += len;
```

```
185
         /* show */
186
         printf("\r\nsource_context: %s\r\n", output_buf);
187
         dump_buf((uint8_t*)output_buf, strlen(output_buf));
         printf("cipher name: %s block size is: %d\r\n",
189
     mbedtls_cipher_get_name(&ctx), mbedtls_cipher_get_block_size
     (\&ctx);
         dump_buf(o_buf, olen);
  //\operatorname{exit} 1:
191
        /* 8. free cipher structure */
192
        mbedtls_cipher_free(&ctx);
       return ret;
195 }
196
197 //int main()
198 // {
199 //
         aes_test (MBEDTLS_CIPHER_AES_128_ECB);
         return 1;
200
201
202
  //#endif /* MBEDTLS_CIPHER_C */
```

#### 7.2.3 main.c

```
#include "mbedtls/cipher.h"

#include "mbedtls/dhm.h"

#include "mbedtls/md.h"

#include "stdlib.h"

#include "time.h"

int main()

{
```

```
clock_t start, end;
      start = clock();
      uint8\_t temp[17] = \{ 0 \};
      double time1;
11
      for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++)//100 4
      {
13
          for (int j = 0; j < 256; j++)//256 \uparrow 128bit \%
14
          {
15
              temp [0] = j + 48; // 第0字节遍历256种
16
              temp[16] = '\ '0';
17
              for (int k = 1; k < 16; k++)
18
                   srand ((unsigned) time (NULL));
20
                   temp[k] = rand() % 256; //其他15字节随机
21
              }
22
              aes_test (MBEDTLS_CIPHER_AES_128_ECB, temp); /* 无填
23
          修改输入长度为分组长度倍数 */
     充,
              //传入函数
24
          }
25
27
      }
28
      end = clock();
      time1 = (double)(end - start)/ CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
30
      printf("所用时间为: %f秒\n", time1);
31
     //aes_test (MBEDTLS_CIPHER_DES_CBC);
33
      //mbedtls_rsa_test();
      //mbedtls_rsa_sign_test();
35
      //mbedtls_dhm_test();
      //mbedtls_shax_test (MBEDTLS_MD_SHA512);
37
      //aes_test (MBEDTLS_CIPHER_ARIA_128_ECB);
38
```

```
39
40 return 1;
41 }
```