

**Homework 2: A Programming Project on a Symmetric Encryption Algorithm - TEA****Due Date\*: 12:00pm (noon) 09/02/2019, Cutoff Date\*: 12:00pm (noon) 09/04/2019**

**\*Late penalty will apply for past-due late submission, \*\*Submission will NOT be accepted after the cutoff deadline**  
**Submission: 1) TWO .java files on Blackboard, and 2) (see Task II) two java programs and two .txt files on cs3600a**

**An option of peer programming:** You may choose to work on this assignment individually or in a team of two students. If you choose to work in a **team of two students**, you **must** 1) **add** both team members' first and last names as the **comments** on Blackboard when submitting the .java files (both team members are required to submit the same .java files on Blackboard), and 2) put a **team.txt** file including both team members' names under your HW2/ on cs3600a (both team members are required to complete Task II under both home directories on cs3600a). For grading, I will randomly pick the submission in one of the two *home directories* of the team members on cs3600a, and then give both team members the same grade. **If the team information is missing on Blackboard or cs3600a, two or more submissions with similar source codes with just variable name/comment changes will be considered to be a violation of the Integrity described in the course policies and both or all will be graded as 0.**

**Grading:** Your programs will be graded via testing and points are associated with how much task it can complete. A program that cannot be compiled or crashes while running will receive up to 5% of the total points. A submission of .java files that are similar to any online Java program with only variable name changes will receive 0% of the total points.

\*Other programming languages such as Python may be used but must be pre-approved by the instructor.

**Task I (90%): Write two Java\* programs, one for encryption and the other for decryption, to implement TEA**

(modified from Textbook): Perhaps the simplest "serious" symmetric block encryption algorithm is the Tiny Encryption Algorithm (TEA). TEA operates on 64-bit blocks of plaintext using a 128-bit key. The **plaintext** is divided into two 32-bit blocks ( $L_0, R_0$ ), and the **key** is divided into four 32-bit blocks ( $K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3$ ). As shown in the diagram, encryption involves repeated application of a pair of rounds, defined as follows for rounds  $i$  and  $i + 1$  ( $i$  starts with 1):

$$L_i = R_{i-1} \quad R_i = L_{i-1} \boxplus F(R_{i-1}, K_0, K_1, \delta_i)$$

$$L_{i+1} = R_i \quad R_{i+1} = L_i \boxplus F(R_i, K_2, K_3, \delta_{i+1})$$

where  $F$  is defined as

$$F(X, K_m, K_n, \delta_y) = ((X \ll 4) \boxplus K_m) \oplus ((X \gg 5) \boxplus K_n) \oplus (X \boxplus \delta_y)$$

and where the logical left shift of  $x$  by  $y$  bits is denoted by  $x \ll y$ ; the logical right shift of  $x$  by  $y$  bits is denoted by  $x \gg y$ ;  $\delta_i$  ( $\Delta_i$ ) is a sequence of predetermined constants; and  $\boxplus$  denotes addition-mod- $2^{32}$ .

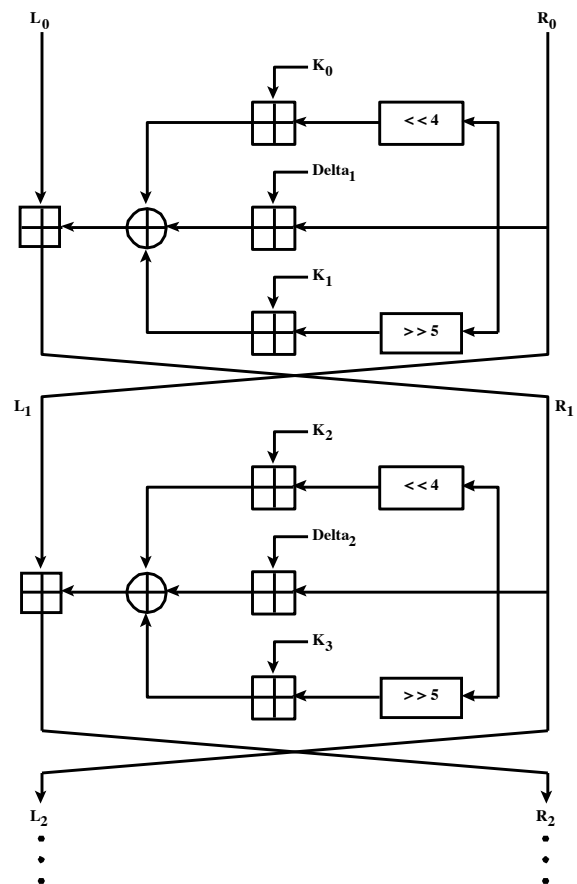
a. If only one **pair** of rounds, i.e., rounds 1 and 2, is used, then **the ciphertext is the 64-bit block ( $L_2, R_2$ )**. You may express the **encryption** algorithm by representing  $L_2$  as a function of  $L_0, R_0, K_0, K_1$ , and  $\delta_1$ , and representing  $R_2$  as a function of  $L_2, R_0, K_2, K_3$ , and  $\delta_2$ .

b. The **decryption** algorithm is given as below. You may verify it by reverting the calculation in the **block diagram**.

$$R_0 = R_2 \boxminus [[(L_2 \ll 4) \boxplus K_2] \oplus [L_2 \boxplus \delta_2] \oplus [(L_2 \gg 5) \boxplus K_3]]$$

$$L_0 = L_2 \boxminus [[(R_0 \ll 4) \boxplus K_0] \oplus [R_0 \boxplus \delta_1] \oplus [(R_0 \gg 5) \boxplus K_1]]$$

where  $\boxminus$  denotes subtraction-mod- $2^{32}$ .



**Program TEA\_Encryption:** Write a Java program to implement TEA **Encryption** including only one **pair** of rounds: rounds 1 and 2

- Data and inputs:

- declare a constant **int** DeltaOne with a hex value of 0x11111111
- declare a constant **int** DeltaTwo with a hex value of 0x22222222
- declare an **int** array with 4 elements: K[0], K[1], K[2], and K[3], get their values via user inputs in Hex strings For each element K[i], where  $i = 0, 1, 2$ , or  $3$ , display the following prompt message, read the user input as a String, and then convert the user input String into an integer by treating it as a Hex value, and assign this integer to K[i]. E.g., if the user input is "F3579BD1" for K[0], then K[0] = 0xF3579BD1.

**Please input K[i] in Hex String (without "0x"):**

- declare two **int** arrays L[ ] and R[ ], each having a size of 3.

For each of **L[0]** and **R[0]**, display a prompt message like the following one for **L[0]**, read the user input as a String, and then convert the user input String into an integer by treating it as a Hex value, and assign this integer to **L[0]** or **R[0]**. E.g., if the user input is “2468ACE0” for **L[0]**, then **L[0] = 0x2468ACE0**.

**Please input L[0] in Hex String (without “0x”):**

Initialize **L[1]**, **L[2]**, **R[1]**, and **R[2]** as 0x00000000’s.

- The program and outputs:
  - Implement the **encryption** algorithm to calculate **L[1]** and **R[1]** first, and then **L[2]** and **R[2]**
  - Display the hex values of **L[i]** and **R[i]**, where  $i = 0, 1, \text{ and } 2$ , in Hex strings. E.g., assuming **L[0] = 0x2468ACE0**,

```
L[0] = 2468ACE0      R[0] = .....
L[1] = .....         R[1] = .....
L[2] = .....         R[2] = .....
```

**Program TEA\_Decryption:** Write a Java program to implement TEA **Decryption** including only one *pair* of rounds: rounds 1 and 2

- Data and inputs:
  - declare a constant **int** DeltaOne with a hex value of 0x11111111
  - declare a constant **int** DeltaTwo with a hex value of 0x22222222
  - declare an **int** array with 4 elements: **K[0]**, **K[1]**, **K[2]**, and **K[3]**, get their values via user inputs in Hex strings

For each element **K[i]**, where  $i = 0, 1, 2, \text{ or } 3$ , display the following prompt message, read the user input as a String, and then convert the user input String into an integer by treating it as a Hex value, and assign this integer to **K[i]**. E.g., if the user input is “F3579BD1” for **K[0]**, then **K[0] = 0xF3579BD1**.

**Please input K[i] in Hex String (without “0x”):**

- declare two **int** arrays **L[ ]** and **R[ ]**, each having a size of 3.
- For each of **L[2]** and **R[2]**, display a prompt message like the following one for **L[2]**, read the user input as a String, and then convert the user input String into an integer by treating it as a Hex value, and assign this integer to **L[2]** or **R[2]**. E.g., if the user input is “2468ACE0” for **L[2]**, then **L[2] = 0x2468ACE0**.

**Please input L[2] in Hex String (without “0x”):**

Initialize **L[0]**, **L[1]**, **R[0]**, and **R[1]** as 0x00000000’s.

- The program and outputs:
  - Implement the **decryption** algorithm to calculate **L[1]** and **R[1]** first, and then **L[0]** and **R[0]**
  - Display the hex values of **L[i]** and **R[i]**, where  $i = 2, 1, \text{ and } 0$ , in Hex strings. E.g., assuming **L[2] = 0x2468ACE0**,

```
L[2] = 2468ACE0      R[2] = .....
L[1] = .....         R[1] = .....
L[0] = .....         R[0] = .....
```

**Task II (10%): Test your program on the virtual server.**



**Warning:** to complete this part, especially when you work at home, you must first (1) **connect to the MSUDenver VPN** using your student VPN account (please read “**how to set up VPN for ... for students**” at <https://msudenver.edu/vpn/>); then (2) **connect to the virtual server cs3600a.msudenver.edu** using *sftp* and *ssh* command on MAC/Linux or *PUTTY* and *PSFTP* on Windows. For details, you may refer to **Lab 1, Part I**.

- MAKE a directory “**HW02**” under your home directory on **cs3600a.msudenver.edu**.
- UPLOAD, COMPILE, and TEST your both programs under “**HW02**” on **cs3600a.msudenver.edu**.
- SAVE two *files named* “**tst\_Encryption.txt**” and “**tst\_Decryption.txt**” under “**HW02**” on **cs3600a.msudenver.edu**, which captures the outputs of your programs as a proof that you have tested both programs on cs3600a. You can use the following commands to redirect the standard output (stdout) to a file on UNIX, Linux, or Mac, and view the contents of the file
 

```
./prog_name_args | tee tst_Encryption.txt //copy stdout to the given .txt file
cat file-name //display the file's contents.
```
- If you work in a team of two students, you must put a *team.txt* file including both team members’ names under your HW2/ on cs3600a (both team members are required to complete Task II under their own home directories on cs3600a). For grading, I will randomly pick the submission in one of the two *home directories* of the team members on cs3600a, and then give both team members the same grade.