

# Breaking DES

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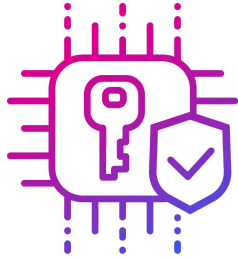
## **Solution & Demo**

Go over different solutions and compare them

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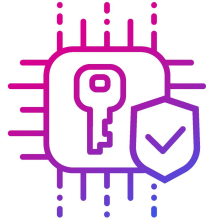
## **Conclusion**

Go over what we learned and how we can improve



01

## Importance of Breaking DES



## Why is it important

Data encryption is important because it prevents unauthorized access to your data and helps protect sensitive information. Decryption is used to make sense of encrypted data. It could be used for either good or bad reasons



# Why is it useful

## Good ways people use it

- **Law enforcement investigation:** Data may need to be decrypted during a criminal investigation.
- **Data recovery:** Help recover lost data
- **Security Audits:** Used to identify vulnerabilities.  
Decrypting data helps assess the effectiveness of the encryption method
- **Research and development:** Encryption algorithms are studied to improve security or develop new encryption techniques

## Harmful ways

- **Espionage:** cybercriminals might break encryption to gain access to sensitive information, trade secrets.
- **Financial gain:** Cybercriminals may target encrypted financial transactions, steal credit card details, or access bank accounts.
- **Privacy invasion:** might break encryption to invade someone's privacy, such as accessing personal emails or private messages
- **Ransomware:** Decrypting data encrypted by ransomware is essential for victims who want to regain access to their files.
- **Cyberwarfare:** Nation-states may break encryption during cyberwarfare to disrupt communication or gain an advantage.



# 02

## Problem Definition



# Introduction

Breaking Data Encryption Services involves identifying vulnerabilities in data encryption mechanisms to access or manipulate encrypted information without authorization. This can encompass various tactics, such as exploiting weaknesses in encryption algorithms, gaining unauthorized access to encryption keys, or finding flaws in the encryption implementation. Successful breaches can lead to severe consequences, including data theft, unauthorized data modification, and privacy violations. Addressing this problem requires robust encryption standards, secure key management, and regular security audits to identify and remediate vulnerabilities.

# About This Problem

## Attack Methods:

- Exploiting flaws in encryption algorithms.
- obtaining illegal access to encryption keys.
- Detecting implementation problems or security loopholes

Protecting encryption services is critical for data security. Vigilance and proactive security measures are essential to prevent unauthorized access to encrypted information.

Potential consequences include Data theft or leakage, unauthorized data modification, violating privacy and security regulations

## Mitigation Strategies:

Use strong encryption methods and protocols.

Implement secure key management techniques.

Perform regular security audits and penetration testing to identify weaknesses.







# 03

## Solutions & Demo

Go over the proposed solutions and demo our code

# Demo of DES

[Online Cryptography Tools](#)

# DES Algorithm Proposals

Project	Time	Algorithm
DESHALL Project 1997	7 billion keys per second	Many people searching key space through brute force
EFF DES Cracker “Deep Crack” (56 hours) 1998	90 billion keys per second	Single PC assigned ranges of keys to the chips

# DES Brute Force Algorithm



## Generate Key

56 bit DES key  
generated using key  
generation algorithm

Decrypt an encrypted message  
trying every possible key.



## Encrypt

Plaintext data is divided into  
blocks of 64 bits. Each  
block is encrypted using the  
DES algorithm and the  
generated key



## Decrypt

The encrypted data can be  
decrypted using the same key  
and the decryption algorithm.  
The decryption process is  
similar to encryption but in  
reverse, with the order of keys  
reversed.

The background image shows a person wearing a dark hoodie, viewed from the side, sitting at a desk with two laptops. The scene is dimly lit with a strong purple and blue color cast. A semi-transparent grey rectangle is centered in the upper half of the image, containing the text 'The Code'. There are also three decorative circles: a large purple one in the top-left corner, a small red-to-purple gradient one below the text box, and a large purple-to-red gradient one in the bottom-right corner.

# The Code

```

//java classes that are mandatory to import for encryption and decryption process
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileOutputStream;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.security.InvalidAlgorithmParameterException;
import java.security.InvalidKeyException;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.security.spec.AlgorithmParameterSpec;
import javax.crypto.Cipher;
import javax.crypto.CipherInputStream;
import javax.crypto.CipherOutputStream;
import javax.crypto.KeyGenerator;
import javax.crypto.NoSuchPaddingException;
import javax.crypto.SecretKey;
import javax.crypto.spec.IvParameterSpec;
public class DesProgram
{
    //creating an instance of the Cipher class for encryption
    private static Cipher encrypt;
    //creating an instance of the Cipher class for decryption
    private static Cipher decrypt;
    //initializing vector
    private static final byte[] initialization_vector = { 22, 33, 11, 44, 55, 99, 66, 77 };
    //main() method
    Run|Debug
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        //path of the file that we want to encrypt
        String textFile = "c:/Users/danye/Desktop/DemoData.txt";
        //path of the encrypted file that we get as output
        String encryptedData = "c:/Users/danye/Desktop/encrypteddata.txt";
        //path of the decrypted file that we get as output
        String decryptedData = "c:/Users/danye/Desktop/decrypteddata.txt";
        try
        {
            //generating keys by using the KeyGenerator class
            SecretKey scrtkey = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES").generateKey();
            AlgorithmParameterSpec aps = new IvParameterSpec(initialization_vector);
            //setting encryption mode
            encrypt = Cipher.getInstance("DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding");
            encrypt.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, scrtkey, aps);
            //setting decryption mode
            decrypt = Cipher.getInstance("DES/CBC/PKCS5Padding");
            decrypt.init(Cipher.DECRYPT_MODE, scrtkey, aps);
            //calling encrypt() method to encrypt the file
            encryption(new FileInputStream(textFile), new FileOutputStream(encryptedData));
            //calling decrypt() method to decrypt the file
            decryption(new FileInputStream(encryptedData), new FileOutputStream(decryptedData));
            //prints the statement if the program runs successfully
            System.out.println(x:"The encrypted and decrypted files have been created successfully.");
        }
    }
}

```

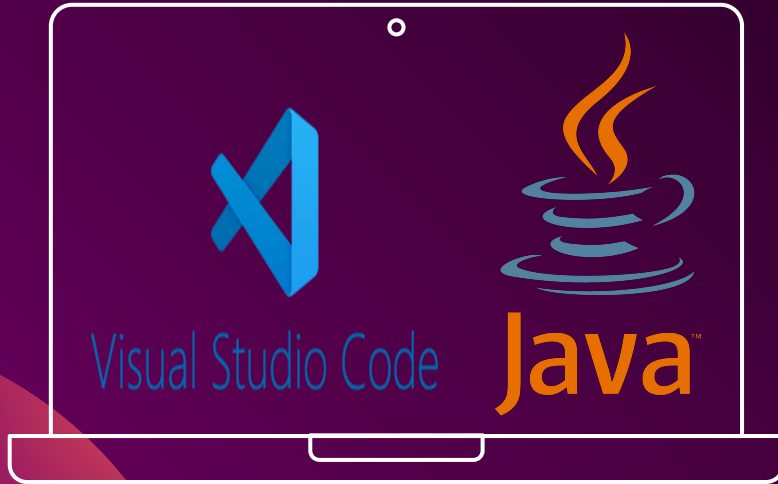
```

//catching multiple exceptions by using the | (or) operator in a single catch block
catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException | NoSuchPaddingException | InvalidKeyException | InvalidAlgorithmParameterException | IOException e)
{
    //prints the message (if any) related to exceptions
    e.printStackTrace();
}
//method for encryption
private static void encryption(InputStream input, OutputStream output)
throws IOException
{
    output = new CipherOutputStream(output, encrypt);
    //calling the writeBytes() method to write the encrypted bytes to the file
    writeBytes(input, output);
}
//method for decryption
private static void decryption(InputStream input, OutputStream output)
throws IOException
{
    input = new CipherInputStream(input, decrypt);
    //calling the writeBytes() method to write the decrypted bytes to the file
    writeBytes(input, output);
}
//method for writing bytes to the files
private static void writeBytes(InputStream input, OutputStream output)
throws IOException
{
    byte[] writeBuffer = new byte[512];
    int readBytes = 0;
    while ((readBytes = input.read(writeBuffer)) >= 0)
    {
        output.write(writeBuffer, 0, readBytes);
    }
    //closing the output stream
    output.close();
    //closing the input stream
    input.close();
}
}

```



# Product demo



Switch to VSCode



# 04

## Understanding and Improvements



# Our Understanding



## Encryption

Mathematical procedures used to transform plaintext into ciphertext, ensuring data confidentiality and security by making it accessible only to authorized parties.



## Key Generation

Process of creating unique cryptographic keys used for encryption, decryption, or other security-related functions in a secure communication system.

## Brute Force Algorithms



Problem-solving methods that exhaustively search through all possible solutions or combinations to find a solution, often lacking efficiency but ensuring correctness.

# Room For Improvement

## Further research:

- S-box Substitutions
- XOR Operations
- Permutations
- Key Schedules

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