Network Security Assignment - 02
Project - Zero

Ketan Mohan Garg (2022248)
Keshav Bindlish (2022246)

Introduction

The Data Encryption Standard (DES) is a symmetric-key block cipher algorithm that encrypts and decrypts data in 64-bit blocks using a 56-bit key. This report provides an overview of the DES implementation in Python, including the working of each function and how the algorithm processes plaintext to produce ciphertext and vice versa.

CODE EXPLANATION

At starting tables used were initialised, that are ***initial_perm*** used for the initial permutation of the plaintext, ***final_perm*** used for the final permutation, ***Exp_box*** used for expanding 32 bits text to 48 bits text, ***S_Box*** 8 tables used for converting 6 bits binary to 4 bit binary ***perm_tab*** for permuting text at last stage of f-box, ***PC1*** and ***PC2*** are permuted choice tables to reduce the length of key.

Working of Each Function

1. **`hex_to_bin(hex_str)`**

   Converts a hexadecimal string to a 64-bit binary string.

2. **`bin_to_hex(bin_str)`**

   Converts a binary string to a hexadecimal string.

3. **`myxorfunc(bin_arr1, bin_arr2)`**

   Performs a bitwise XOR operation on two binary arrays.

4. **`initial_permutation(binary_input)`**

   Performs the initial permutation of the DES algorithm. Takes a 64-bit binary string as input. Uses the `initial_perm` table to rearrange the bits.

5. **`final_permutation(binary_input)`**

   Performs the final permutation of the DES algorithm. Takes a 64-bit binary string as input. Uses the `final_perm` table to rearrange the bits.

6. **`expansionbox(R)`**

   Expands the 32-bit right half of the data to 48 bits using the expansion table.

7. **`s_box(input, s_box)`**

   Performs substitution using the S-boxes. Takes a 6-bit binary string and an S-box as input. Determines the row and column indices from the input. Look up the S-box to find the 4-bit output. Returns the 4-bit binary string.

8. **`myffunc(Rp, subkey)`**

   Implements the DES round function (F-function). Expands the 32-bit right half to 48 bits using `expansionbox()`. XORs the expanded right half with the subkey using `myxorfunc()`. Splits the result into 8 groups of 6 bits and applies the S-boxes. Permutes the S-box output using the `perm_tab` table.

9. **`left_shift(bits, shift_count)`**

   Performs a left circular shift on a binary string.

10. **`myroundkeyfunc(key_bin)`**

    Generates the 16 subkeys for the DES algorithm. Applies the `PC1` permutation to the 64-bit key to produce a 56-bit key. Splits the key into two 28-bit halves. Performs left shifts on both halves according to the `shift_table`. Combines the halves and applies the `PC2` permutation to produce a 48-bit subkey. Repeats the process for all 16 rounds. Returns the list of subkeys.

11. **`des_encrypt(plaintext, key)`**

    Encrypts the plaintext using DES. Converts the plaintext and key to binary. Performs the initial permutation. Splits the data into left and right halves. Applies the F-function and XORs the result with the left half for 16 rounds. Swaps the left and right halves after each round. Performs the final permutation and returns the ciphertext.

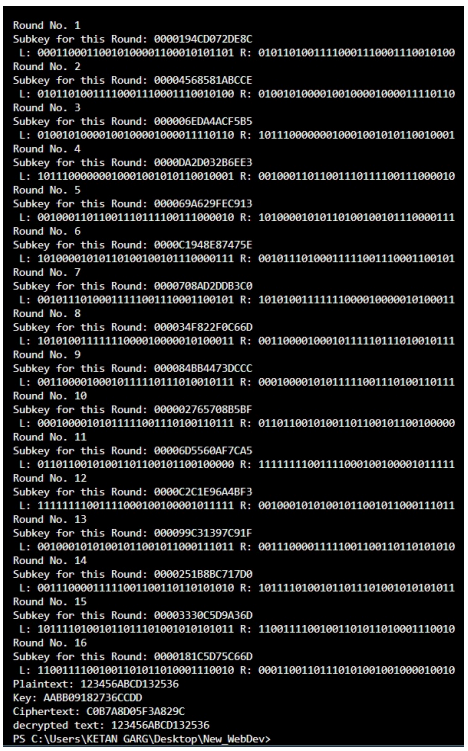
12. **`des_decrypt(ciphertext, key)`**

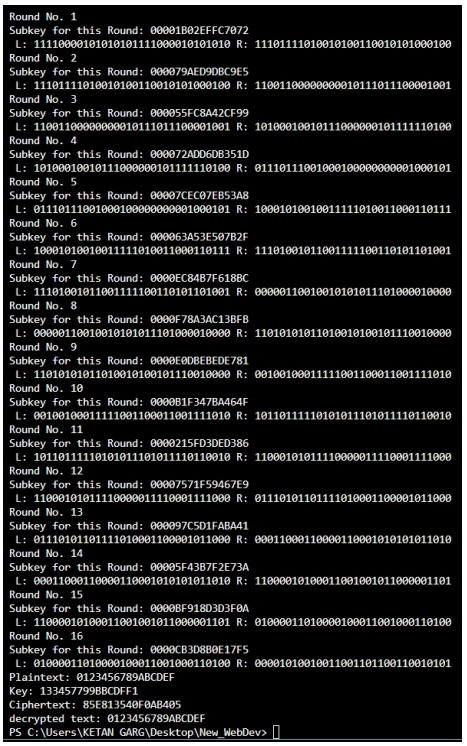
    Decrypts the ciphertext using DES. Converts the ciphertext and key to binary. Performs the initial permutation. Splits the data into left and right halves. Applies the F-function and XORs the result with the left half for 16 rounds (using subkeys in reverse order). Swaps the left and right halves after each round. Performs the final permutation and returns the decrypted plaintext.

13. **`main(plaintext, key)`**

    Demonstrates the encryption and decryption process. Calls `des_encrypt()` and `des_decrypt()`. Prints the plaintext, key, ciphertext, and decrypted text.

Output:





Plaintext = "123456ABCD132536"

Key = "AABB09182736CCDD"

Plaintext = "0123456789ABCDEF"

Key = "133457799BBCDFF1"