

Ministry of Education, Culture and Research of the Republic of Moldova Technical University of Moldova Department of Software and Automation Engineering

REPORT

Laboratory work No. 4 **Discipline**: Cryptography and Security

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Topic: Polialphabetic Cipher

Tasks:

În algoritmul DES în runda i este cunoscut Ki și Ri-1. De calculat B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8

Theoretical notes:

Data Encryption Standard (DES) is a symmetric-key block cipher that encrypts data in fixed-size blocks of 64 bits using a 56-bit key. It was developed in the 1970s and became a widely used standard for secure data encryption.

Key Features of DES

1. Block Cipher:

o DES operates on 64-bit blocks of plaintext, producing 64-bit ciphertext blocks.

2. Symmetric-Key:

o The same key is used for encryption and decryption.

3. Feistel Structure:

o DES employs a Feistel network, dividing data into two halves and iteratively applying a round function.

4. **Key Length**:

o DES uses a 64-bit key, but only 56 bits are effective. The remaining 8 bits are parity bits used for error-checking.

5. 16 Rounds of Encryption:

• The plaintext undergoes 16 rounds of transformations, including permutation, substitution, and XOR operations.

6. Initial and Final Permutations:

 \circ DES starts with an Initial Permutation (IP) and ends with its inverse (IP⁻¹).

DES Algorithm Steps

1. Initial Permutation (IP):

o The plaintext is permuted using a fixed table, rearranging the bits.

2. **Splitting**:

The permuted plaintext is split into two 32-bit halves: and.

3. **Rounds** (1 to 16):

- o For each round:
 - A round key is generated using a key scheduling algorithm.
 - The Feistel function is applied to and, and the result is XORed with.
 - The halves are swapped: , .

4. Final Permutation (IP⁻¹):

 After 16 rounds, the halves are combined and permuted using the inverse of the Initial Permutation.

DES Components

1. Expansion Table:

o Expands a 32-bit input into 48 bits for the Feistel function.

2. **S-Boxes**:

• Eight substitution boxes that map 6-bit inputs to 4-bit outputs. These introduce non-linearity.

3. **P-Box**:

o A fixed permutation applied to the S-Box output to increase diffusion.

4. **Key Schedule**:

o Generates 16 subkeys (48 bits each) from the original 56-bit key using shifts and permutations.

5. Feistel Function (f):

Combines the round key and right half of the data to produce a new 32-bit output.

Implementation

The code implements the **Feistel round** of DES, focusing on computing the outputs, which are the results of the S-Box substitutions. Below is an explanation of the key parts of the code:

1. Inputs:

- : The 32-bit right half of the previous round.
- : The 48-bit round key for the current round.

2. Expansion:

• The 32-bit is expanded to 48 bits using the **expansion table**.

3. XOR Operation:

• The expanded is XORed with the 48-bit round key . This combines the key into the data.

4. S-Box Substitution:

- The 48-bit result from the XOR operation is divided into 8 blocks of 6 bits each.
- Each block is processed by its corresponding S-Box to produce a 4-bit output.
- The combined result from all S-Boxes is 32 bits long.

5. Output:

• The 32-bit output represents, the result of the Feistel function for the current round.

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("1. Manual input");
System.out.println("2. Random generation");
        System.out.print("Enter K(i) (48 bits): ");
        riMinus1 = generateRandomBinaryString(32, random);
        ki = generateRandomBinaryString(48, random);
    System.out.println("===== DES ROUND ======");
    String expandedRiMinus1 = permute(riMinus1, EXPANSION TABLE);
    System.out.println("Expanded R(i-1) (length " +
    String xorResult = xorStrings(expandedRiMinus1, ki);
    System.out.println("XOR with K(i) (length " + xorResult.length() +
    scanner.close();
private static String generateRandomBinaryString(int length, Random
    StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(length);
        sb.append(random.nextInt(2)); // Append 0 or 1
    return sb.toString();
private static String permute(String input, int[] table) {
    StringBuilder output = new StringBuilder();
    for (int index : table) {
        output.append(input.charAt(index - 1));
    return output.toString();
```

```
private static String xorStrings(String a, String b) {
   StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
   for (int i = 0; i < a.length(); i++) {
        result.append(a.charAt(i) ^ b.charAt(i));
   }
   return result.toString();
}

private static String sBoxSubstitution(String input) {
   StringBuilder output = new StringBuilder();

   if (input.length() != 48) {
        throw new IllegalArgumentException("Input to S-Box substitution must be 48 bits long. Received: " + input.length());
   }

   for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        String block = input.substring(i * 6, (i + 1) * 6);
        int row = Integer.parseInt("" + block.charAt(0) + block.charAt(5), 2);
        int col = Integer.parseInt(block.substring(1, 5), 2);
        int sBoxValue = S_BOXES[i][row][col];
        output.append(String.format("%4s",
Integer.toBinaryString(sBoxValue)).replace(' ', '0'));
   }
   return output.toString();
}
</pre>
```