

EE609 LAB #4

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Task 1:

This is my plain text:

```
[04/03/2016 19:36] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# cat plain.txt
This is a plain text.
[04/03/2016 19:37] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4#
```

I use man enc --help to see different mode of the encryption:

```
Terminal
Cipher Types
-aes-128-cbc          -aes-128-cfb          -aes-128-cfb1
-aes-128-cfb8         -aes-128-ctr          -aes-128-ecb
-aes-128-gcm          -aes-128-ofb          -aes-128-xts
-aes-192-cbc          -aes-192-cfb          -aes-192-cfb1
-aes-192-cfb8         -aes-192-ctr          -aes-192-ecb
-aes-192-gcm          -aes-192-ofb          -aes-256-cbc
-aes-256-cfb          -aes-256-cfb1         -aes-256-cfb8
-aes-256-ctr          -aes-256-ecb          -aes-256-gcm
-aes-256-ofb          -aes-256-xts          -aes128
-aes192               -aes256               -bf
-bf-cbc               -bf-cfb               -bf-ecb
-bf-ofb               -blowfish             -camellia-128-cbc
-camellia-128-cfb     -camellia-128-cfb1    -camellia-128-cfb8
-camellia-128-ecb     -camellia-128-ofb     -camellia-192-cbc
-camellia-192-cfb     -camellia-192-cfb1    -camellia-192-cfb8
-camellia-192-ecb     -camellia-192-ofb     -camellia-256-cbc
-camellia-256-cfb     -camellia-256-cfb1    -camellia-256-cfb8
-camellia-256-ecb     -camellia-256-ofb     -camellia128
-camellia192          -camellia256          -cast
-cast-cbc             -cast5-cbc            -cast5-cfb
-cast5-ecb            -cast5-ofb            -des
-des-cbc              -des-cfb              -des-cfb1
-des-cfb8             -des-ecb              -des-ede
```

Here is my three different encryption:

```
[04/03/2016 19:45] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# openssl enc -aes-128-cbc
-e -in plain.txt -out cipher_aes_128_cbc.bin \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeef
f \-iv 0102030405060708
[04/03/2016 19:46] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# openssl enc -aes-128-cfb
-e -in plain.txt -out cipher_aes_128_cfb.bin \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeef
f \-iv 0102030405060708
[04/03/2016 19:47] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# openssl enc -aes-256-ecb
-e -in plain.txt -out cipher_aes_256_ecb.bin \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeef
f \-iv 0102030405060708
[04/03/2016 19:49] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4#
```

Task 2:

I use ghex to open an original .bmp image, and see the first 54 bytes as following:

00000000	42 4D 7E 3D 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 3E 00 00 00 28 00 00 00	BM~=.>... (
00000012	A4 01 00 00 18 01 00 00 01 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 40 3D	.....
00000024	00 00 C4 0E 00 00 C4 0E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00000036	00 00 00 00 FF FF FF 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
00000048	FF FF FF 80 00 00 00 0F FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
0000005A	FF FF FF FF FF 00 00 1F FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
0000006C	FF FF FF FF FF FF F0 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
0000007E	FF FF FF FF FF FF 80 00 00 00 7F FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
00000090	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 80 00 1F FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
000000A2	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF F0 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF FF	.....
000000B4	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF C0 00 00 01 FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
000000C6	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF C0 00 1F FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
000000D8	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF F0 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF	.....
000000EA	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF C0 00 00 07 FF FF FF FF	.....
000000FC	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF E0 00 3F FF FF FF FF?
0000010E	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF F0 00 00 00 FF FF	.....

Signed 8 bit:	-1	Signed 32 bit:	-1	Hexadecimal:	FF
Unsigned 8 bit:	255	Unsigned 32 bit:	4294967295	Octal:	377
Signed 16 bit:	-1	Float 32 bit:	-nan	Binary:	11111111
Unsigned 16 bit:	65535	Float 64 bit:	-nan	Stream Length:	8

☒ Show little endian decoding ☐ Show unsigned and float as hexadecimal

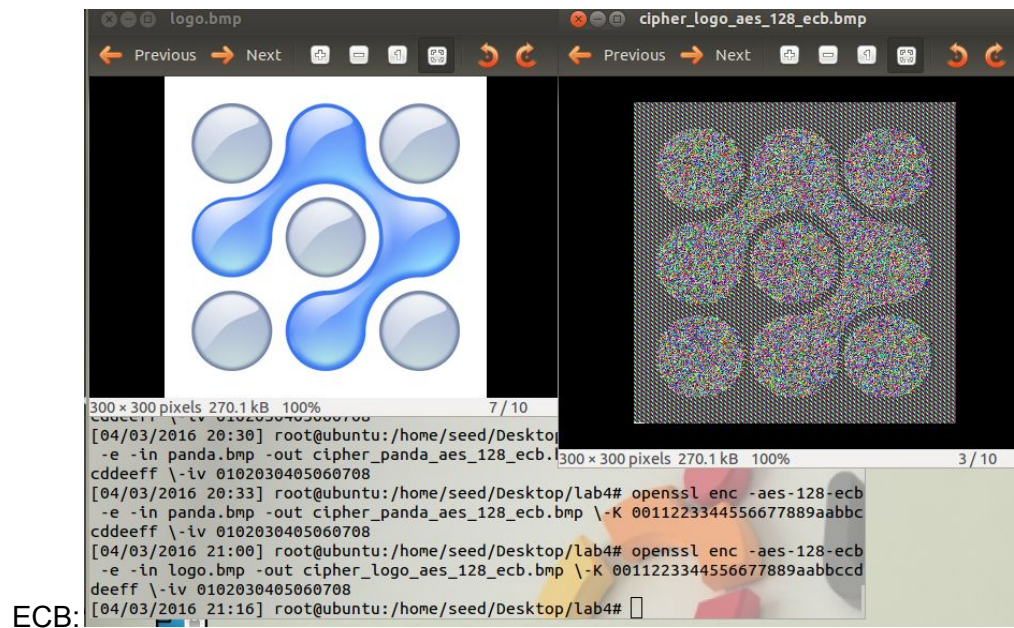
Offset: 53; 54 bytes from 0 to 53 selected

After I encrypted the image file, I open that cipher file and selected first 54 bytes, swap it with the original .bmp header:

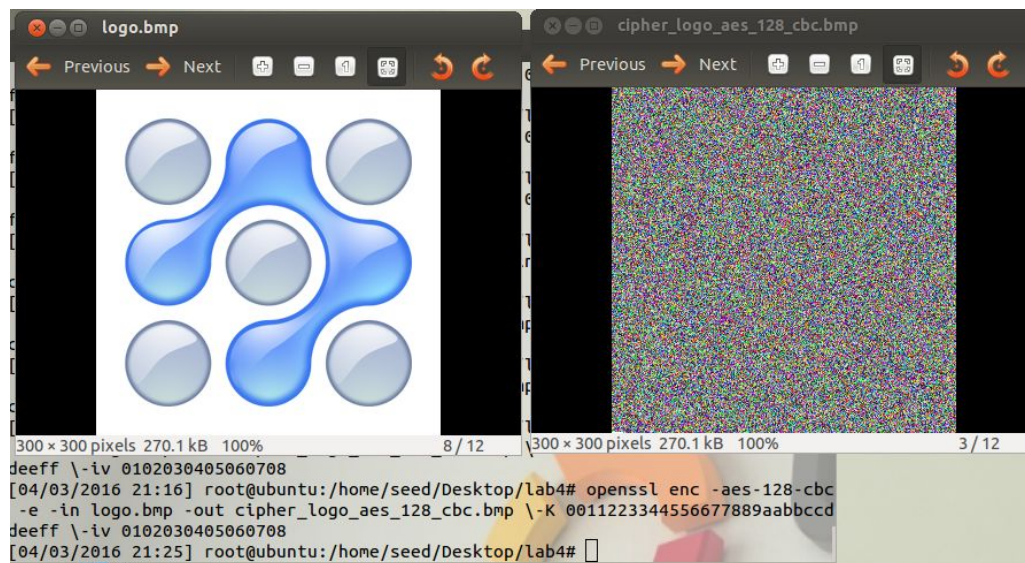
logo.bmp - GHex		
00000000	42 4D E8 1E 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 36 00 00 00 28 00 00 00	BM.....6... (...
00000012	2C 01 00 00 2C 01 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00000024	00 00 12 0B 00 00 12 0B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00000036	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
00000048	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
0000005A	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....

cipher_logo_aes_128_ecb.bmp - GHex		
00000000	42 4D E8 1E 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 36 00 00 00 28 00 00 00	BM.....6... (...
00000012	2C 01 00 00 2C 01 00 00 01 00 18 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00000024	00 00 12 0B 00 00 12 0B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
00000036	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF	.....
00000048	FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF 02 8B 14 0E 40 48	.....@H
0000005A	E8 9A 4A 27 F9 E6 41 39 43 51 02 8B 14 0E 40 48 E8 9A	..J'..A9CQ....@H..
0000006C	4A 27 F9 E6 41 39 43 51 02 8B 14 0E 40 48 E8 9A 4A 27	J'..A9CQ....@H..J'
0000007E	F9 E6 41 39 43 51 02 8B 14 0E 40 48 E8 9A 4A 27 F9 E6	..A9CQ....@H..J'..
00000090	41 39 43 51 02 8B 14 0E 40 48 E8 9A 4A 27 F9 E6 41 39	A9CQ....@H..J'..A9
000000A2	43 51 02 8B 14 0E 40 48 E8 9A 4A 27 F9 E6 41 39 43 51	CQ....@H..J'..A9CQ
000000B4	02 8B 14 0E 40 48 E8 9A 4A 27 F9 E6 41 39 43 51 02 8B	....@H..J'..A9CQ..

Here is the two modes before and after encryption result:



CBC:



We can see the ECB mode is not safe when encrypting large files, the data pattern still can be observed after ECB encryption. On the other hand, CBC has a good data hidden feature even the file is large.

Task 3:

ECB:

My guess for this task is:

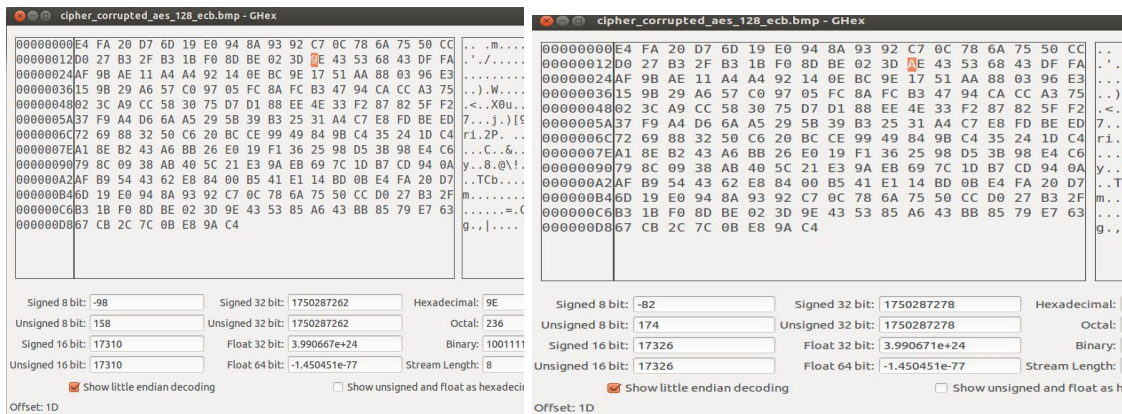
ECB mode: most information will be recovered since each block is decrypted independently.

CBC mode: same as ECB.

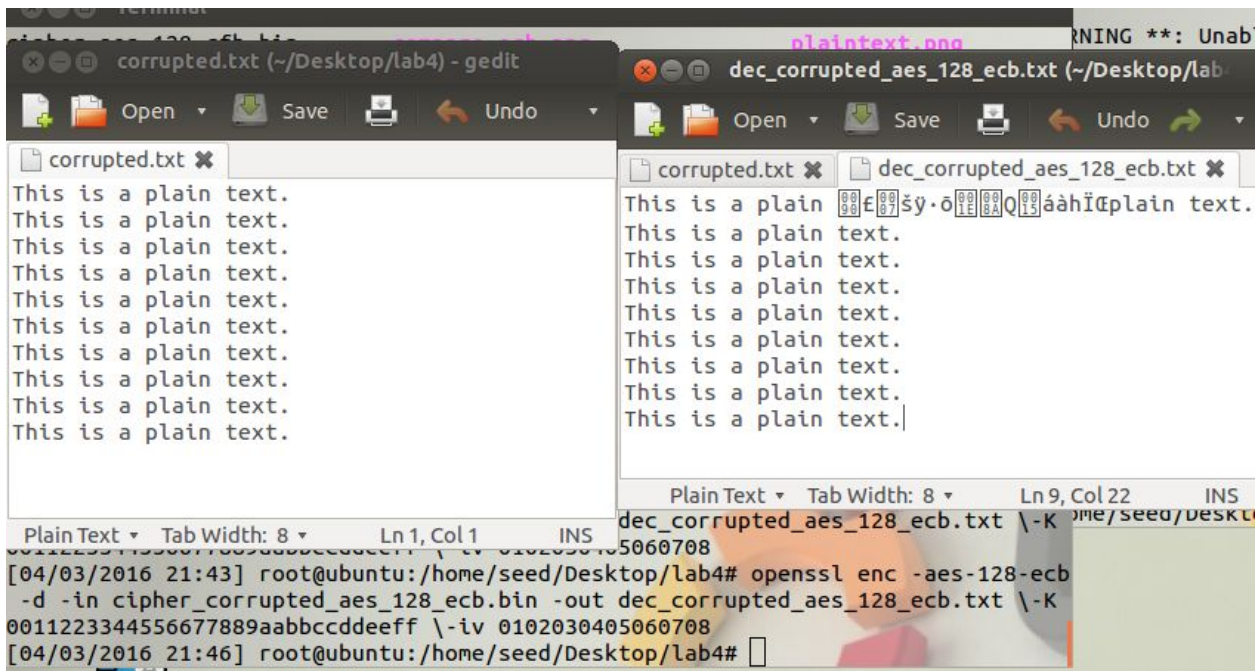
CFB mode: most part will not be able to recover.

OFB mode: most information will be recovered. The corrupt will only affect the single byte.

The following shows how I flip one bit in the middle of encrypted file:



The following is a comparison of the original plaintext and the decrypted text:



We can see most of the information can be recovered. This is because we do the decryption one block each time. This will only affect one block long.


```
Terminal
-e -in cipher_corrupted_aes_128_ecb.bin -out dec_corrupted_aes_128_ecb.txt \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff \-iv 0102030405060708

corrupted.txt [Read-Only] (~/Desktop/lab4) - ge
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.

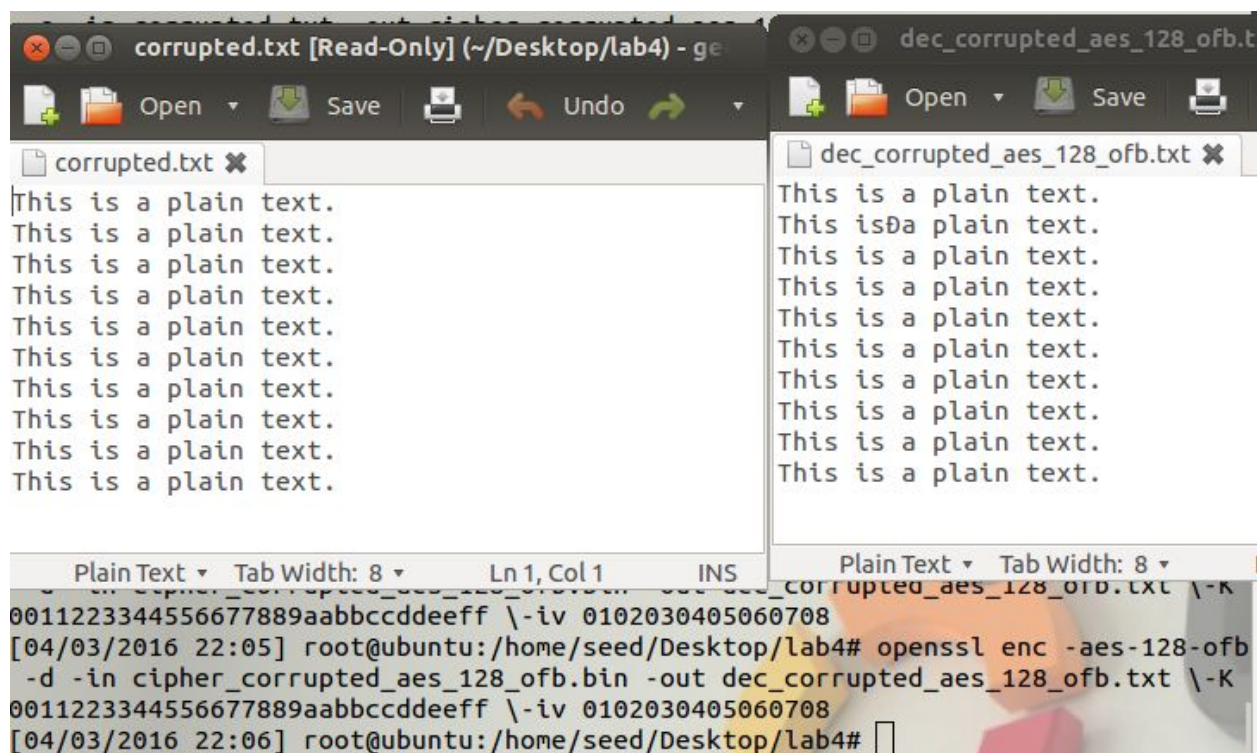
dec_corrupted_aes_128_ecb.txt [Read-Only] (~/D
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
```

We can see the whole file is affected. This is because it is chain mode. One single bit corrupted will cause all the decryption invalid.

```
corrupted.txt [Read-Only] (~/Desktop/lab4) - ge
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.

dec_corrupted_aes_128_cfb.txt [Read-Only] (~/D
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
This is a plain text.
```

We can see there is some problem with the decrypted file. A few number of the blocks are affected. Since it use counter feedback block mode. A few of the blocks will be unable to recover.



We can see OFB mode is very good at handling corrupting situation. This is because the feedback only in the key-generation step. Thus only the single byte will be affected.

Task 4:

Here is a comparison of the original file and encrypted file. We can see the length of the encrypted file has changed. That means there is padding.

```
[04/03/2016 22:16] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# openssl enc -aes-128-ecb -e -in 20bytes.txt -out 20bytes_ecb.bin \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff \-iv 0102030405060708
[04/03/2016 22:18] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# ls 20* -l
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 32 Apr  3 22:18 20bytes_ecb.bin
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 20 Apr  3 22:16 20bytes.txt
[04/03/2016 22:19] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4#
```

The following shows the other modes of the encryption.

```
[04/03/2016 22:19] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# openssl enc -aes-128-cfb  
-e -in 20bytes.txt -out 20bytes_cfb.bin \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff \-i  
v 0102030405060708  
[04/03/2016 22:22] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# openssl enc -aes-128-cbc  
-e -in 20bytes.txt -out 20bytes_cbc.bin \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff \-i  
v 0102030405060708  
[04/03/2016 22:22] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# openssl enc -aes-128-ofb  
-e -in 20bytes.txt -out 20bytes_ofb.bin \-K 0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff \-i  
v 0102030405060708  
[04/03/2016 22:22] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4# ls 20* -l  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 32 Apr  3 22:22 20bytes_cbc.bin  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 20 Apr  3 22:22 20bytes_cfb.bin  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 32 Apr  3 22:18 20bytes_ecb.bin  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 20 Apr  3 22:22 20bytes_ofb.bin  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 20 Apr  3 22:16 20bytes.txt  
[04/03/2016 22:22] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab4#
```

We can see CBC and ECB mode will use padding method. While CFB, OFB do not use padding. This is because when block mode is used, it has to be filled to encrypt. The chain mode does not need.

Task 5:

See my attached code. My code file is called `get_key.c` which can be used to compile. After run the program, it will print the key to the standard output if any. The dictionary has to be put in the same directory as the code file is.