

Image encryption and Signature

Project Implementation Overview

The project implements two distinct approaches for image encryption and digital signing . Both methods perform identical cryptographic operations but differ in execution methodology.

Manual OpenSSL Approach

The manual approach uses step-by-step terminal commands for educational purposes . This method generates AES keys and IVs, then encrypts images in four different modes, demonstrating the practical application of each encryption mode.

Automated Python Implementation

The Python script automates the entire process, converting images and performing all encryption operations in a single execution. The automated approach creates organized output files.

Key Observations and Statistical Analysis

NIST Randomness Test Results

The most significant findings come from the statistical validation using NIST randomness tests. The ECB mode results show interesting patterns . Most tests pass with acceptable p-values, but Maurer's Universal Statistical Test consistently fails with a p-value of -1.0, indicating non-random behavior.

Comparison with Unencrypted Data

The contrast between encrypted and unencrypted data is striking. The original image data shows clear non-random patterns . Multiple tests fail catastrophically with p-values near zero, demonstrating the structured nature of image data.

Surprising and Interesting Findings

ECB Mode Vulnerability Demonstration

The most educationally valuable observation is ECB mode's statistical weakness. While most randomness tests pass, the Universal Statistical Test failure demonstrates why ECB is unsuitable for image encryption, as it preserves patterns from the original data.

Cross-Mode Performance Consistency

All non-ECB modes (CBC, CFB, OFB) show remarkably similar statistical performance, with most tests producing p-values well above the 0.01 significance threshold, indicating strong cryptographic randomness.

Binary Conversion Pipeline

The project includes a sophisticated testing pipeline that converts encrypted images to binary format for statistical analysis . This demonstrates the practical application of cryptographic validation techniques.

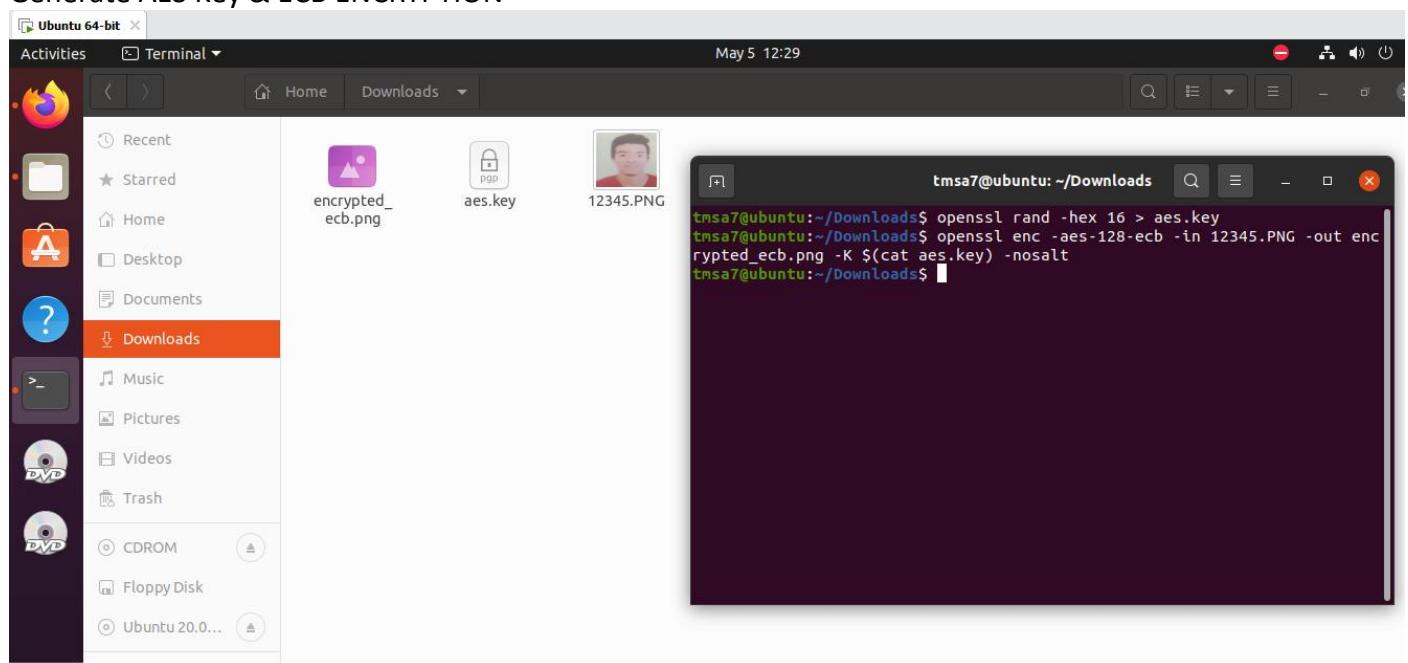
Notes

This project effectively demonstrates the practical differences between AES encryption modes through both implementation and statistical validation. The comprehensive testing approach using NIST standards provides scientific evidence of encryption effectiveness, making it an excellent educational tool for understanding cryptographic principles and their real-world implications.

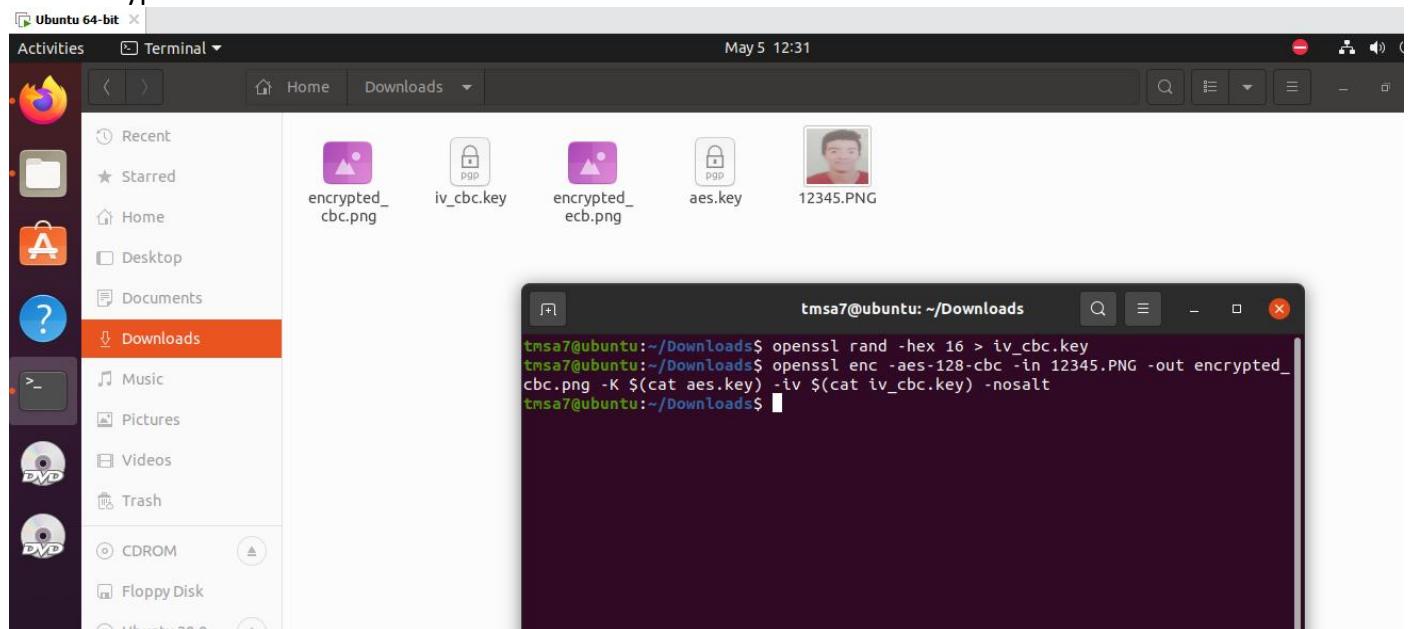
Manual OpenSSL Approach Implementation :

Task 1:

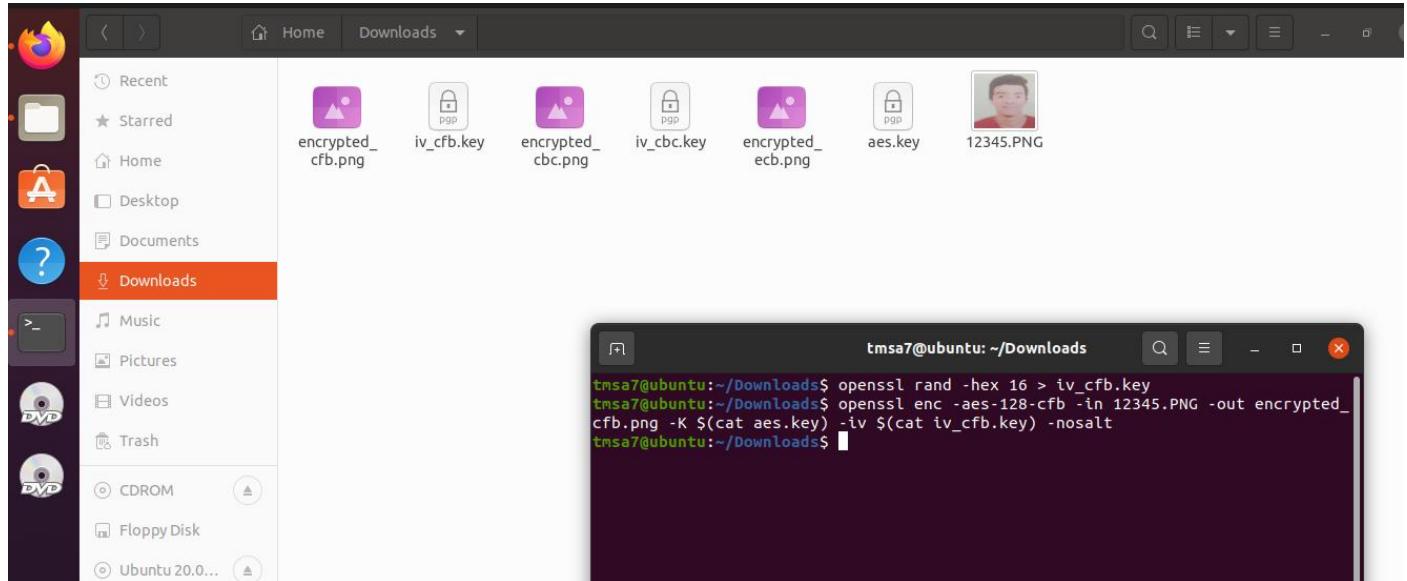
Generate AES Key & ECB ENCRYPTION



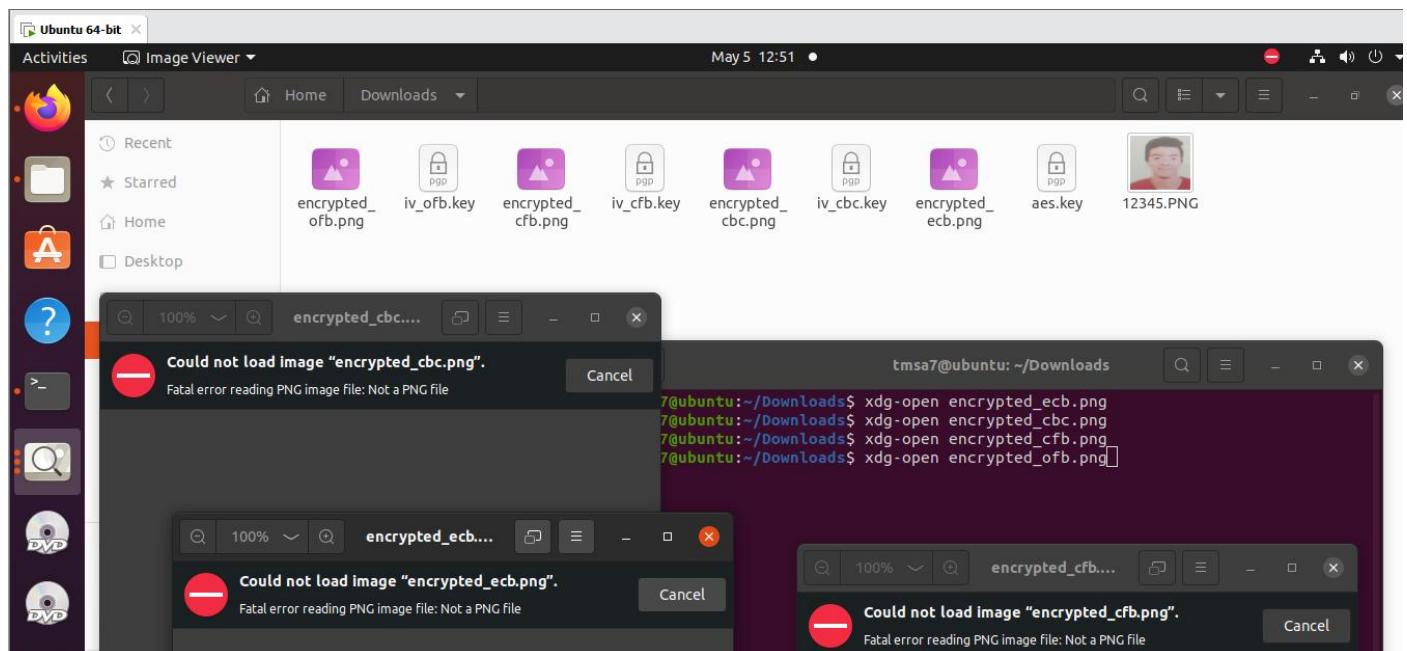
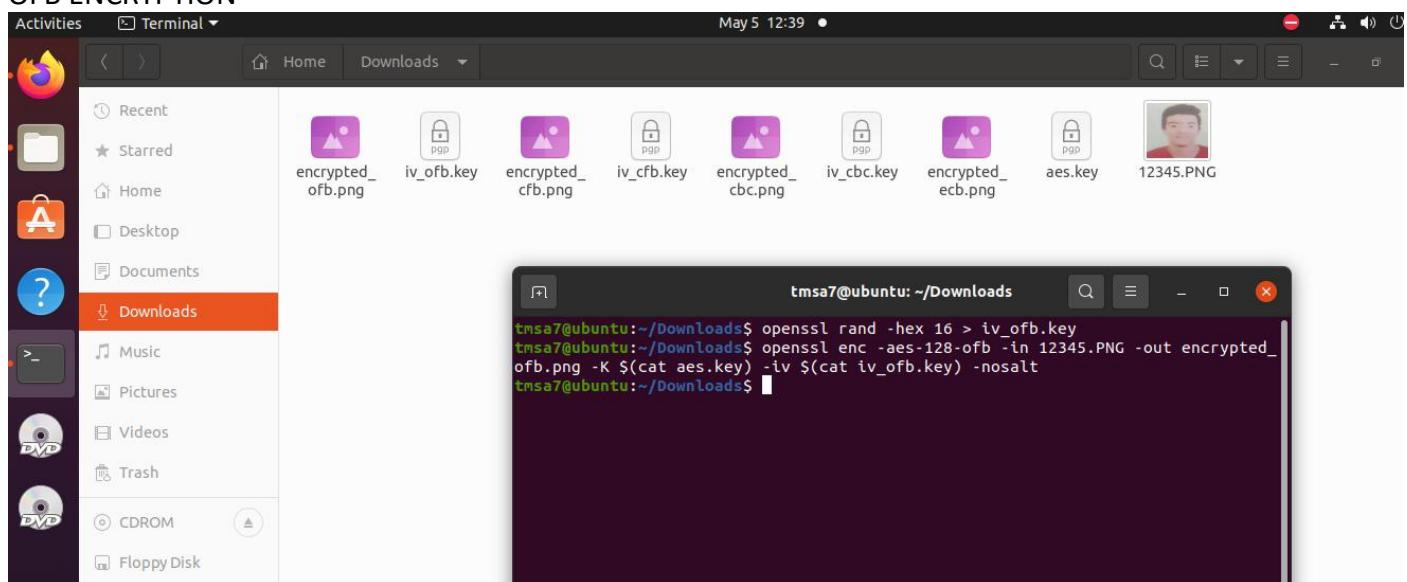
CBC encryption



CFB ENCRYPTION

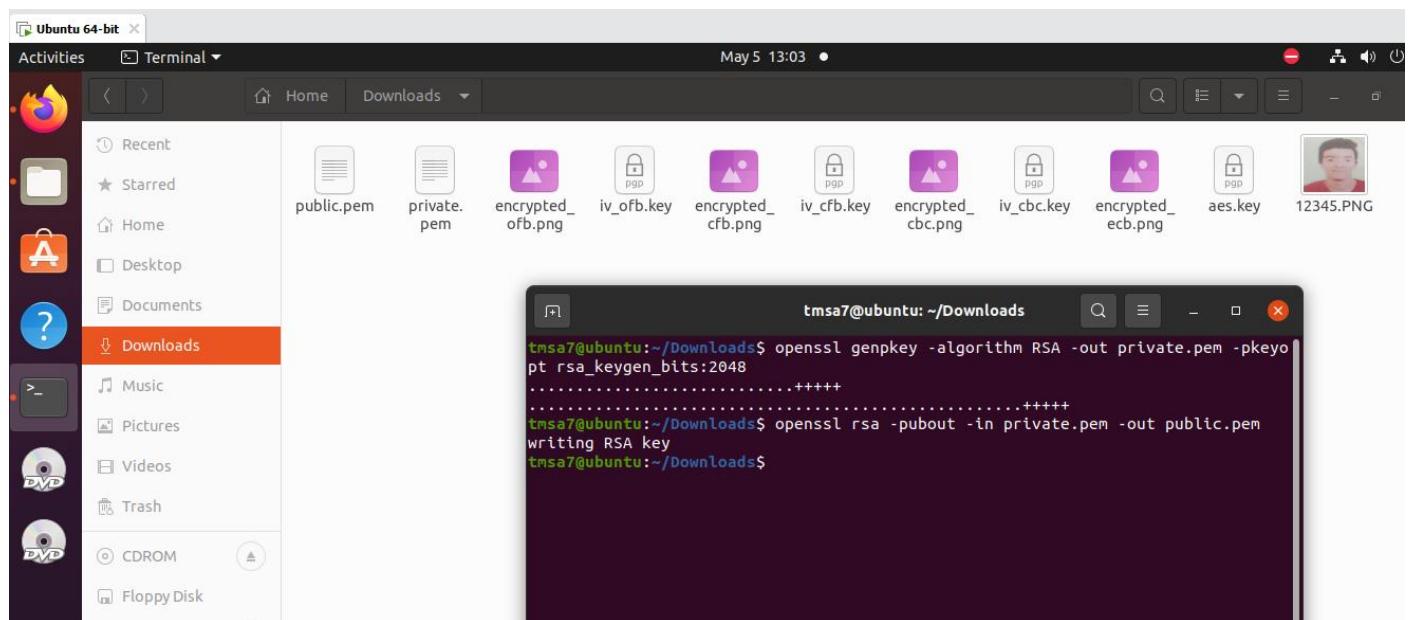
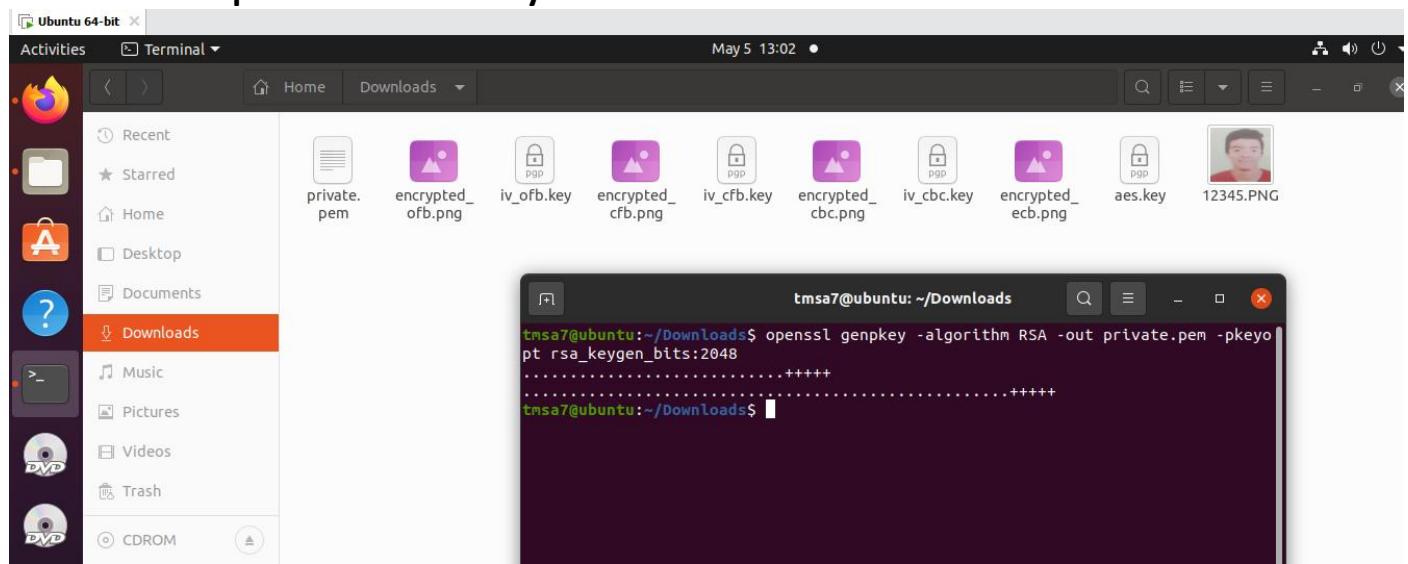


OFB ENCRYPTION



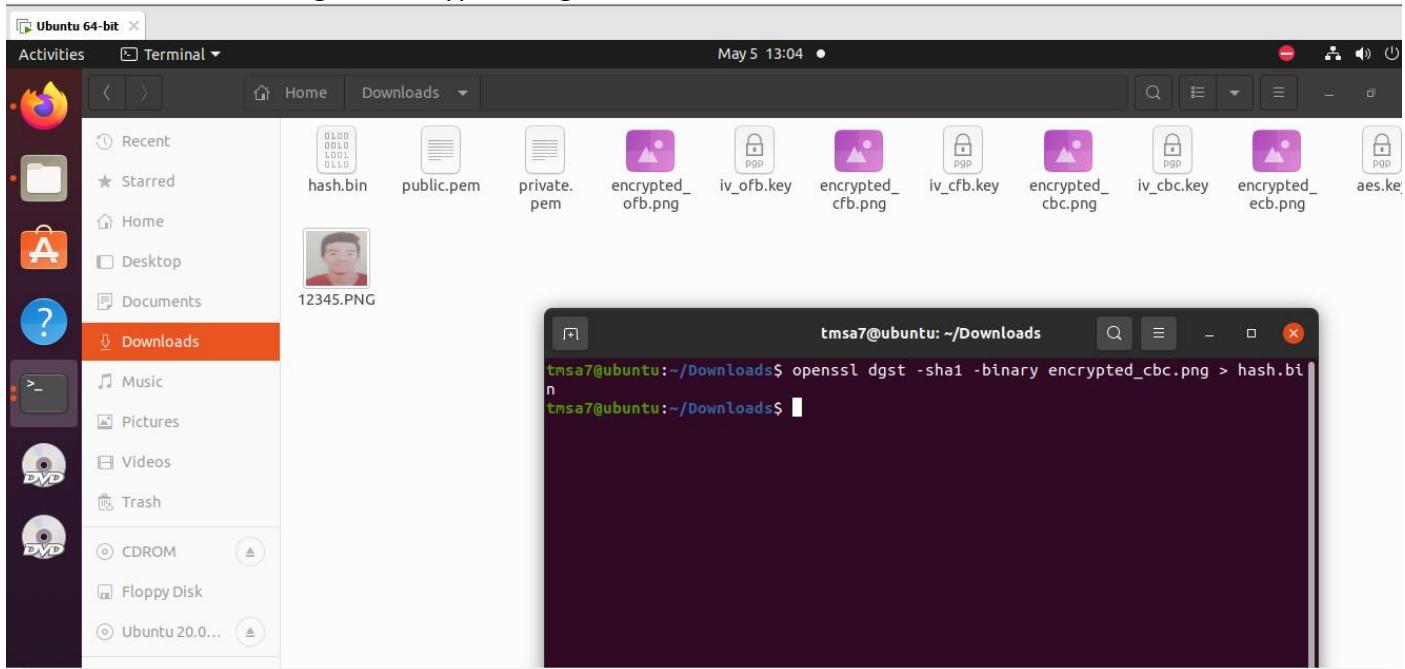
Task 2:

Generate RSA private & Public keys

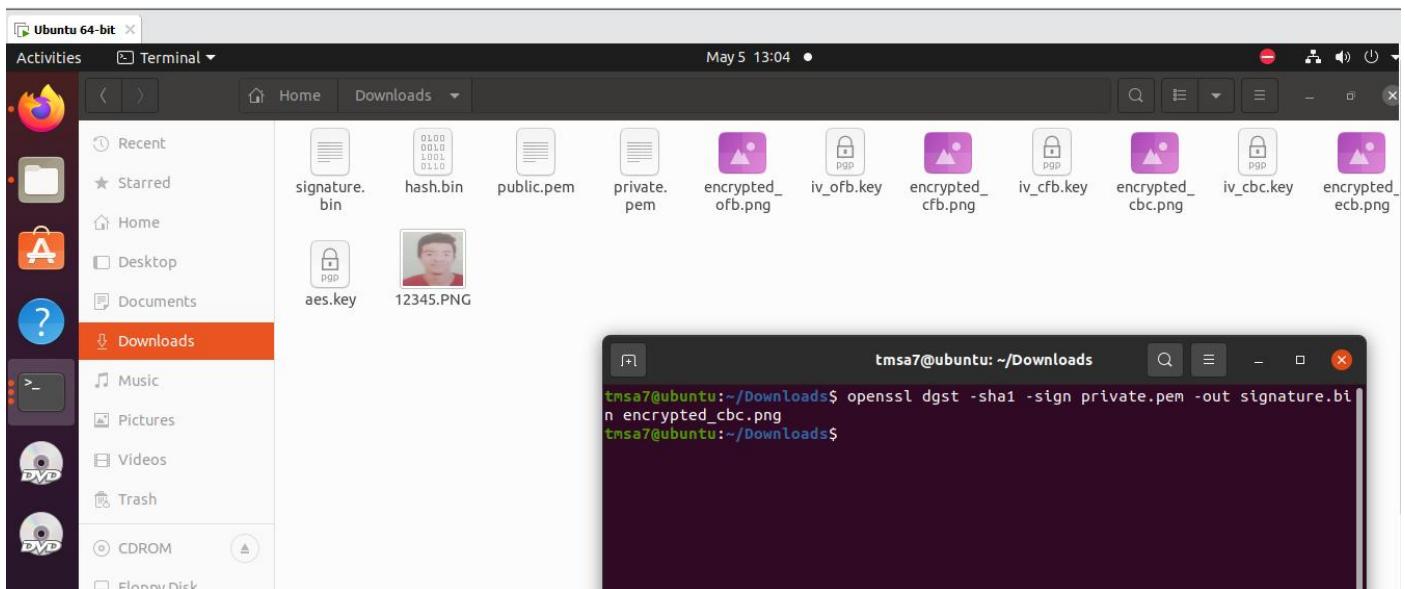


By : Mahmoud Hany Fathalla 20104375

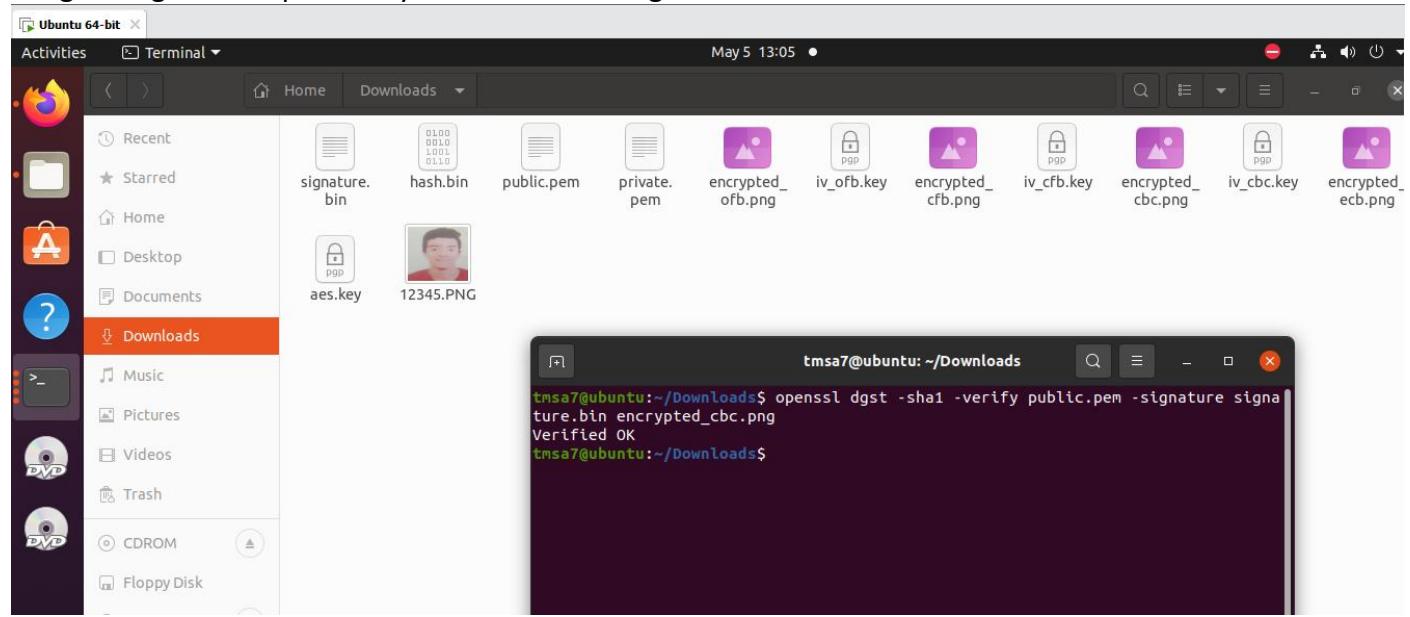
Get the SHA1 Hash using cbc encrypted img



Get the Signature

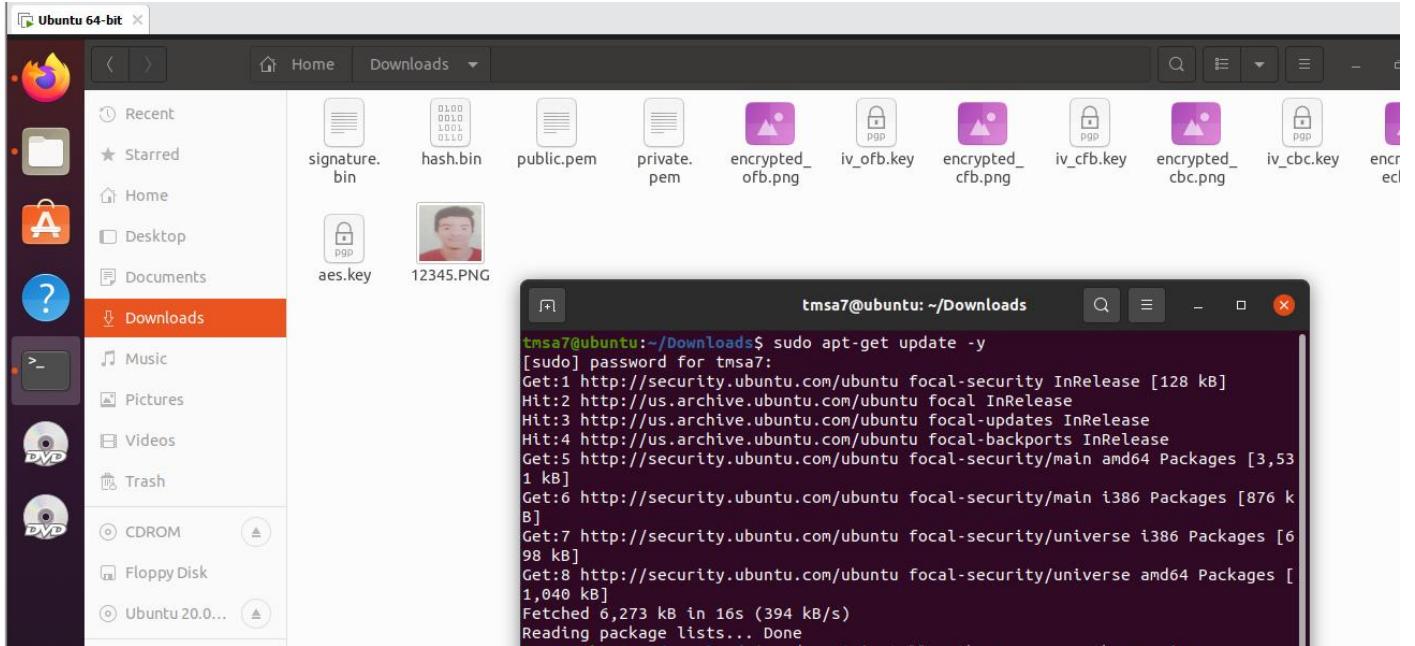


Uses command-line verification with . This command verifies the signature against the CBC-encrypted image using the RSA public key and SHA-1 hashing.

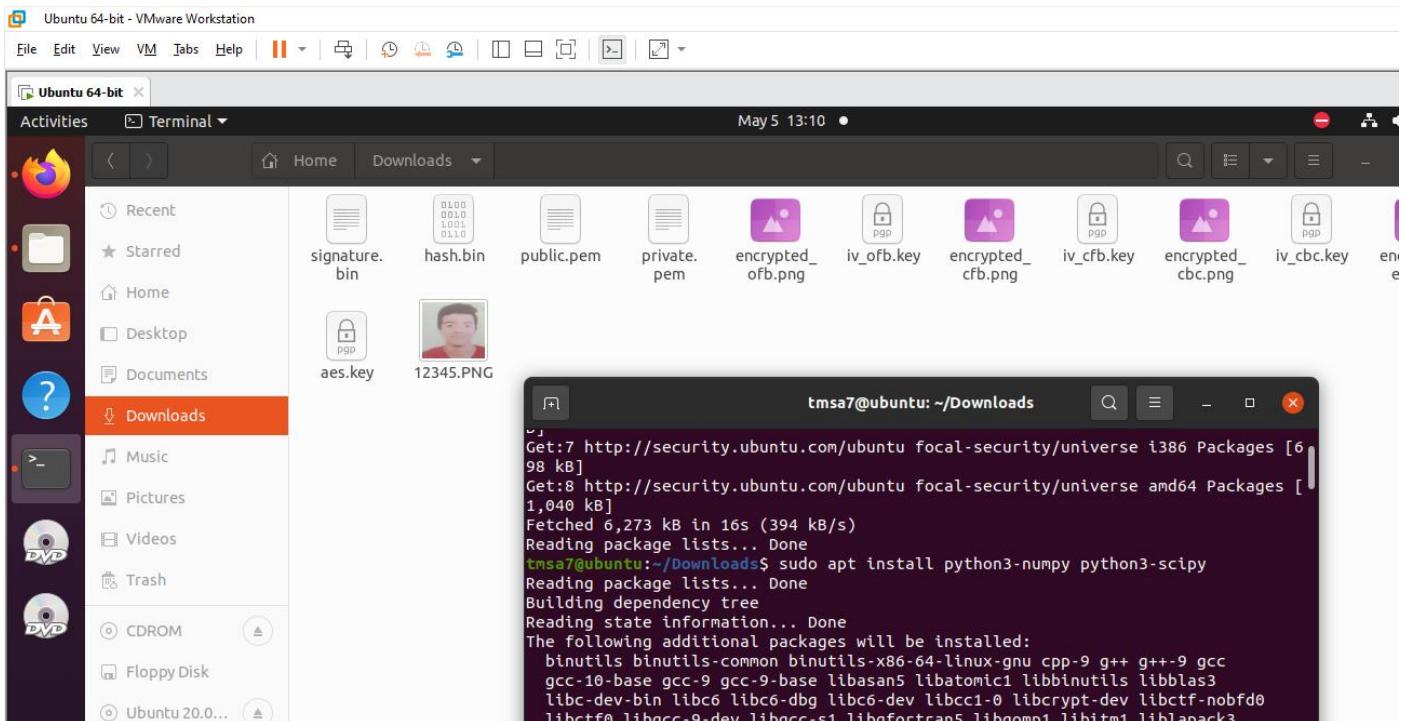


Task 3 (Bonus)

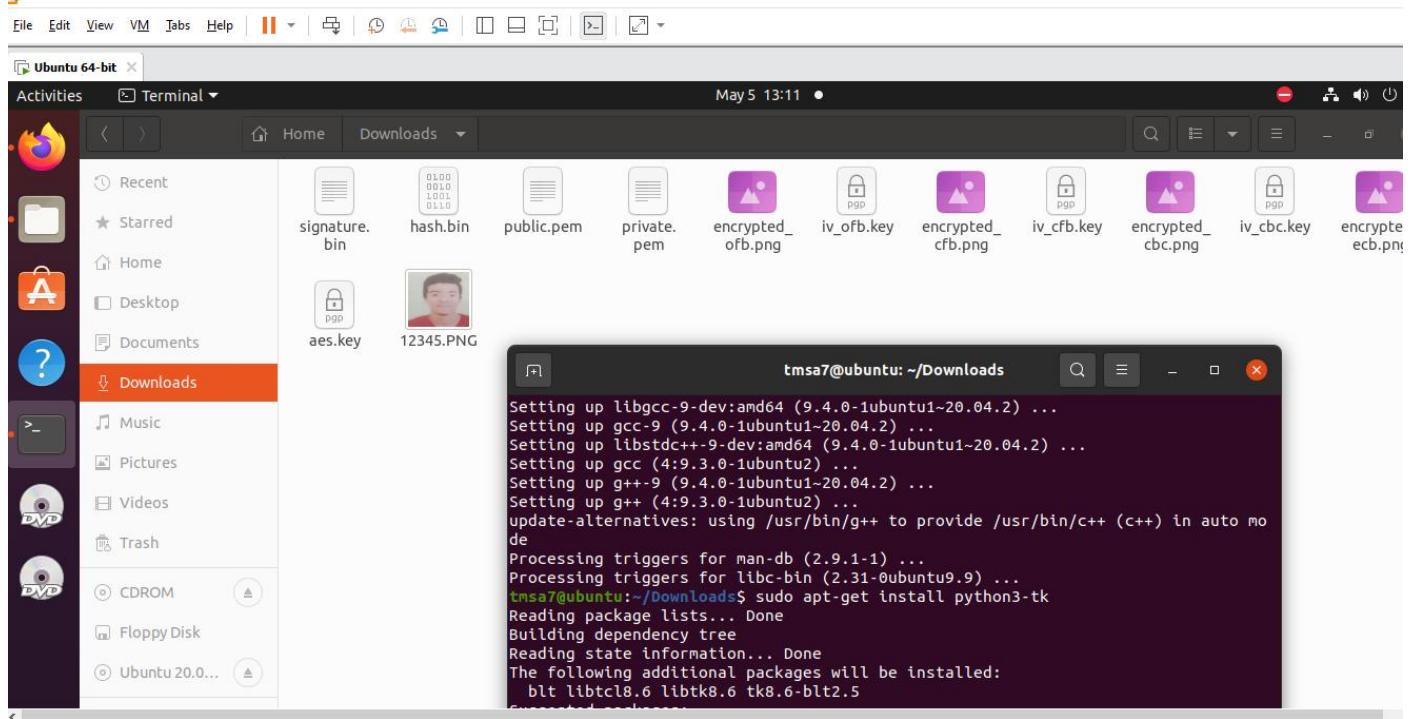
Update Sudo



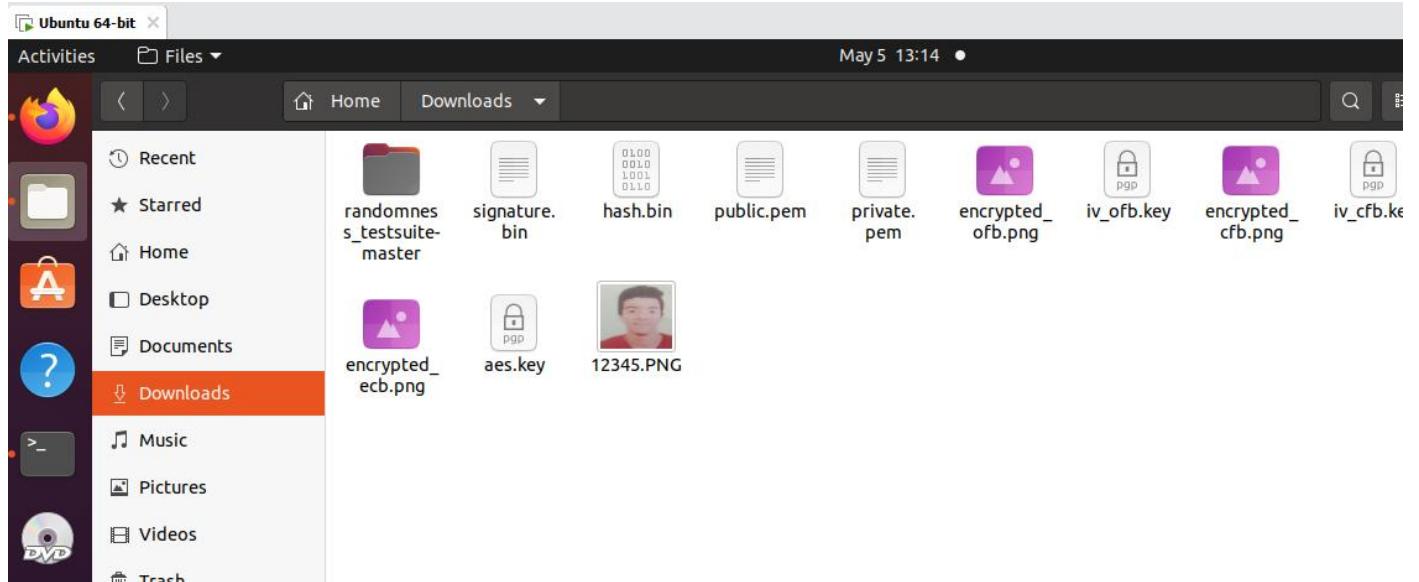
Install Numpy



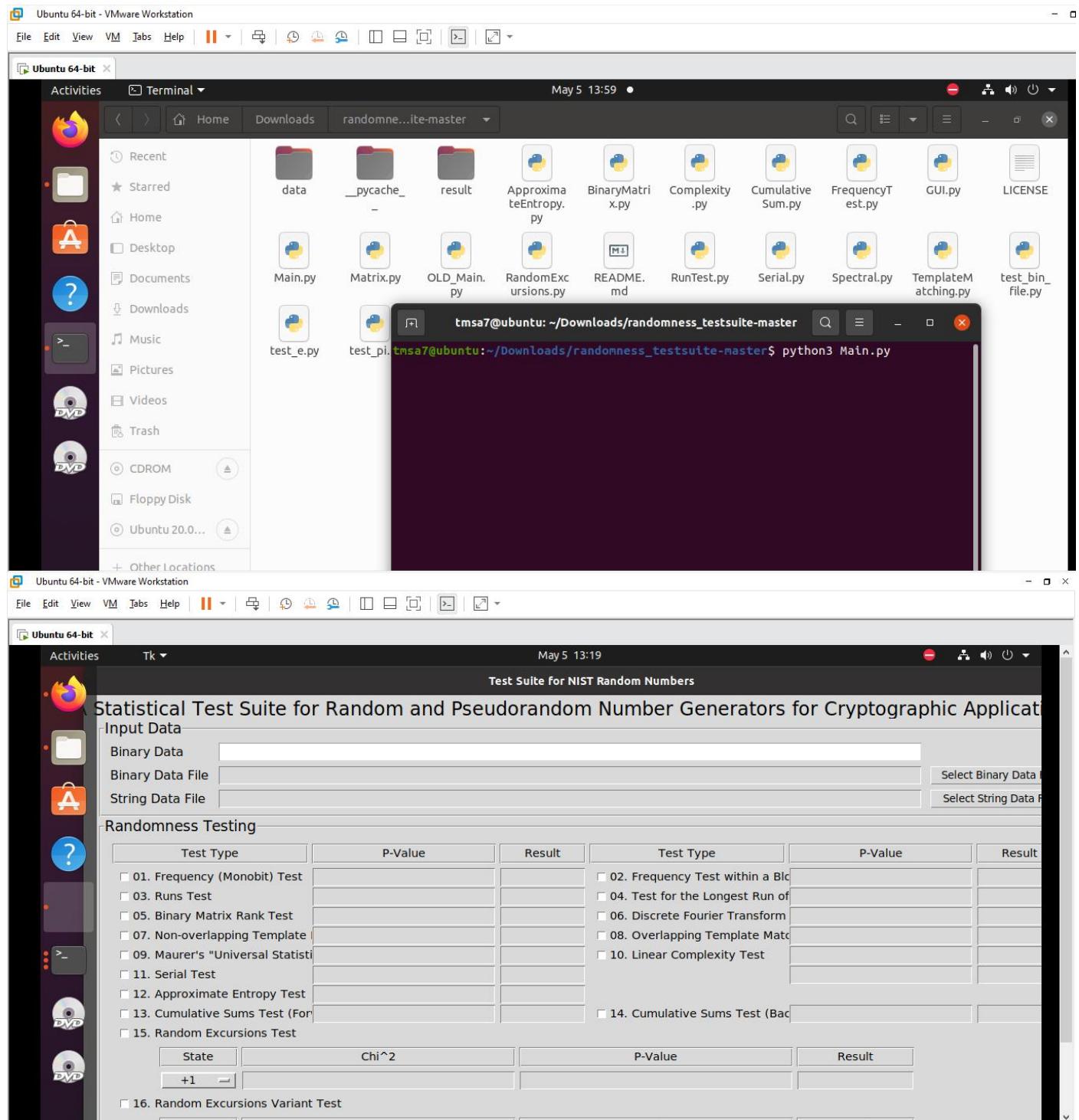
Instal Tkenter



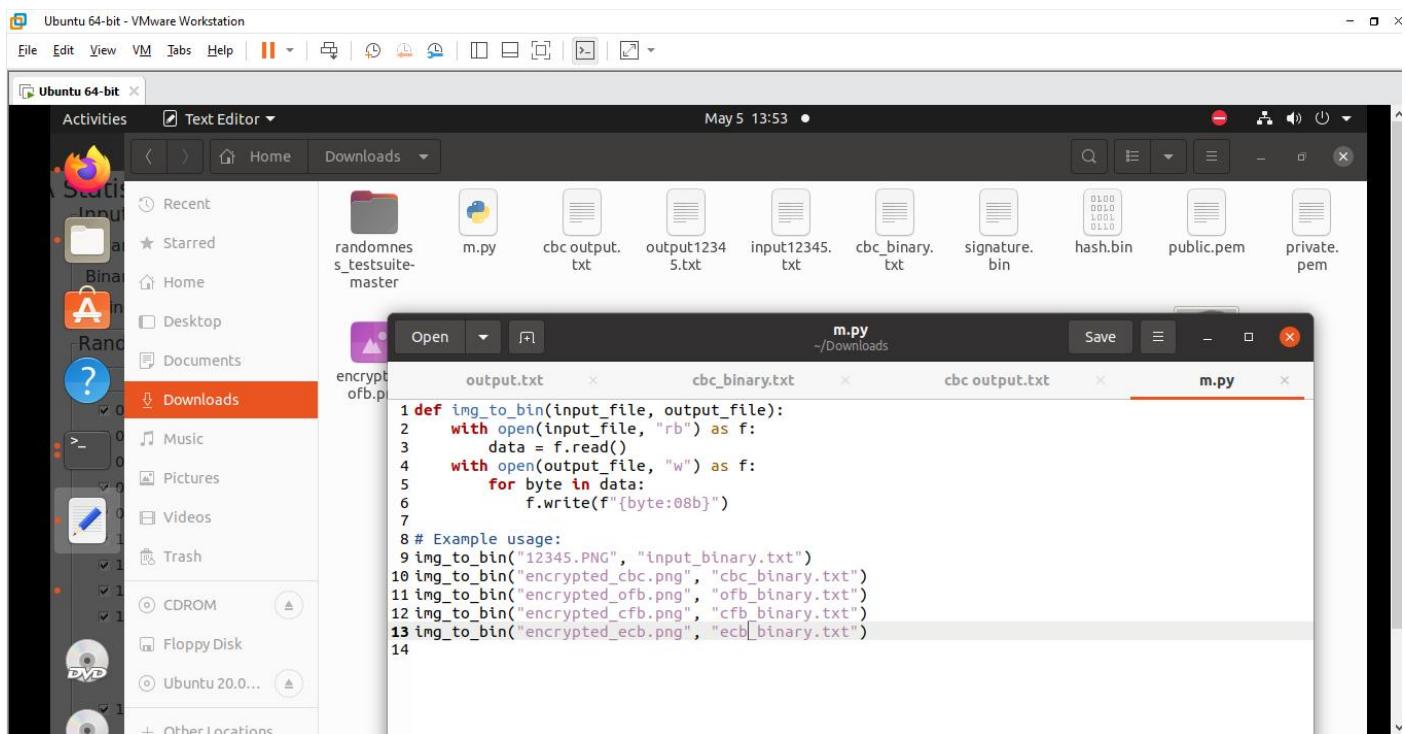
Clone The Ranomness_testsuite_master from git



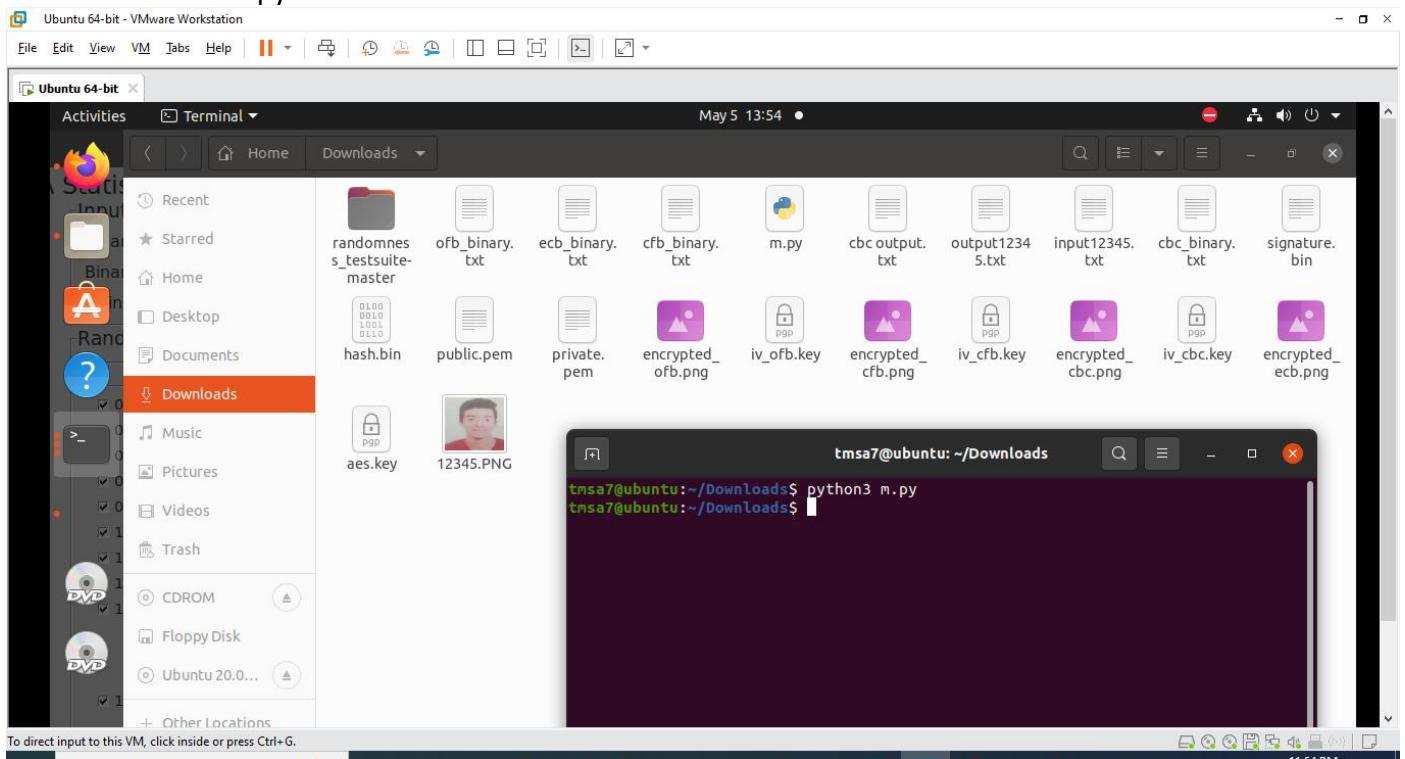
Run the GUI



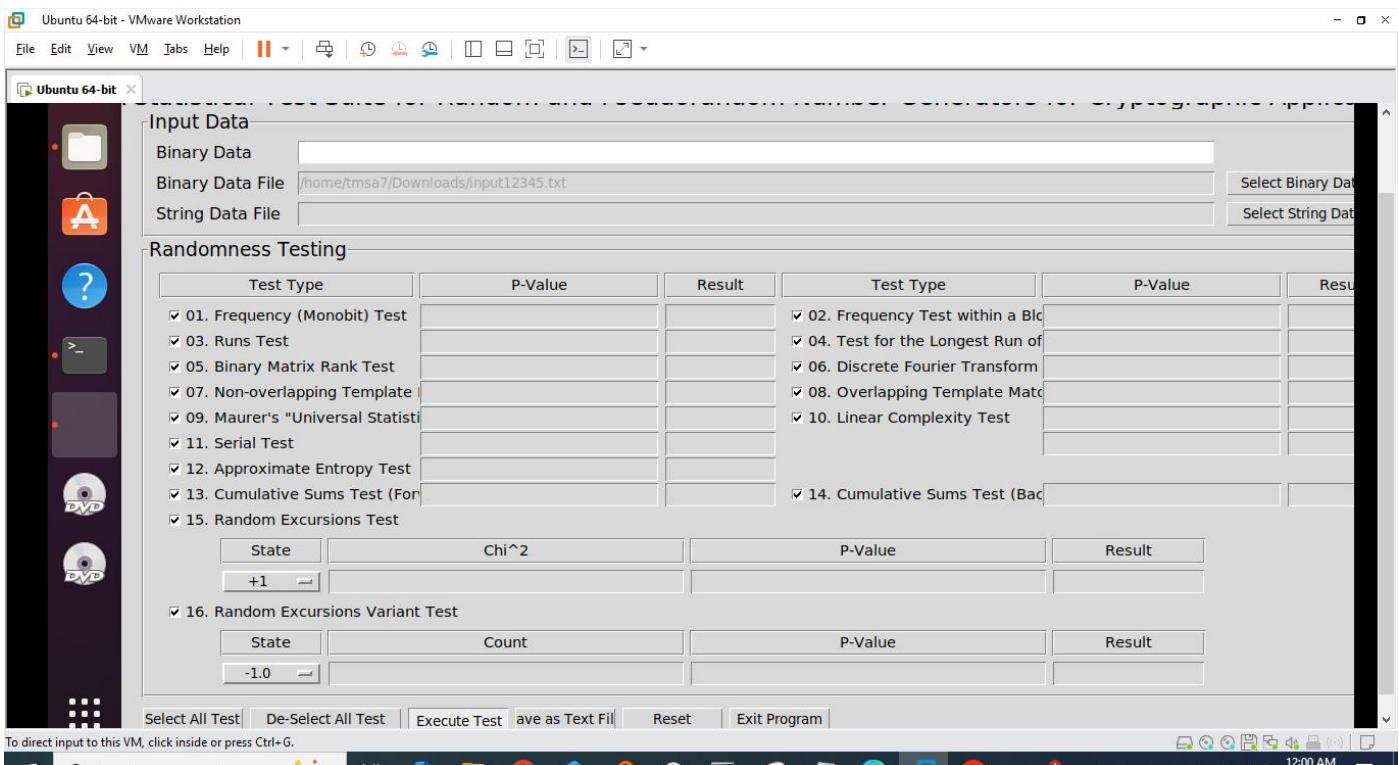
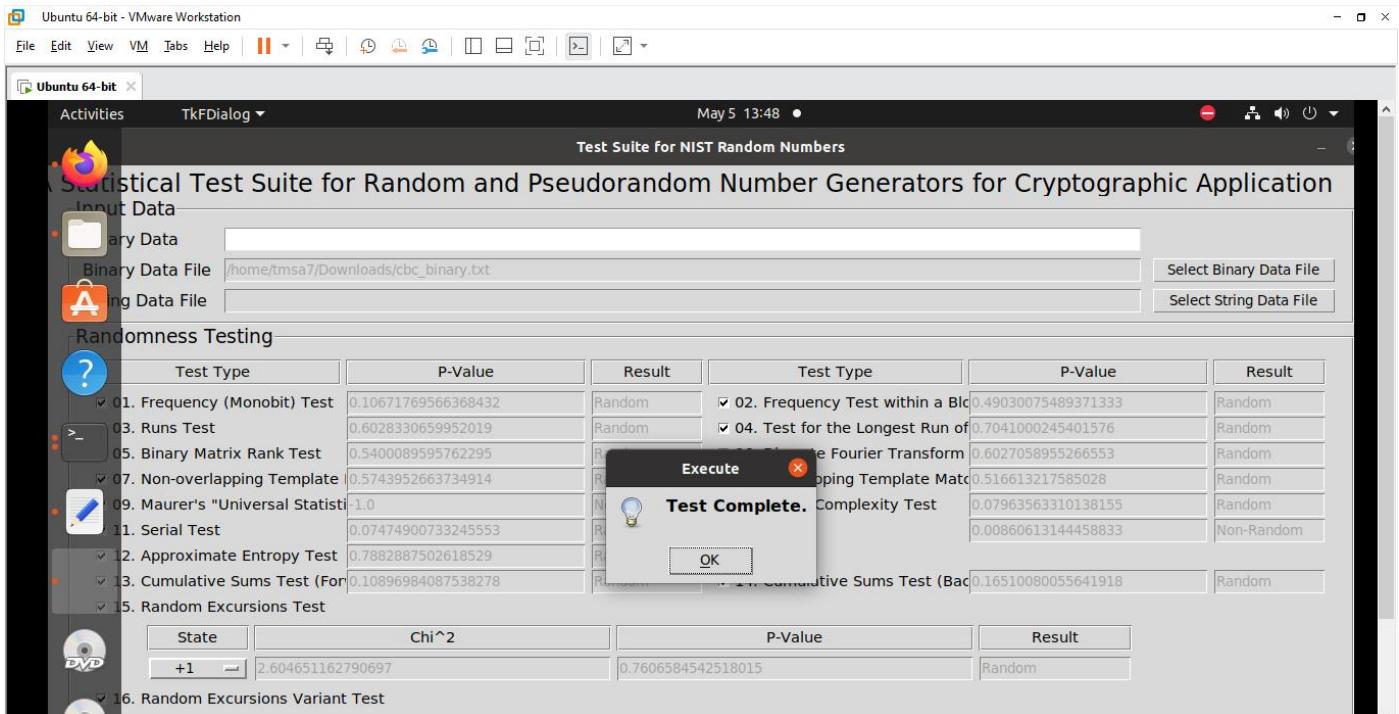
Wrote a python script to convert the png and encrypted imgs to binary to apply test on it

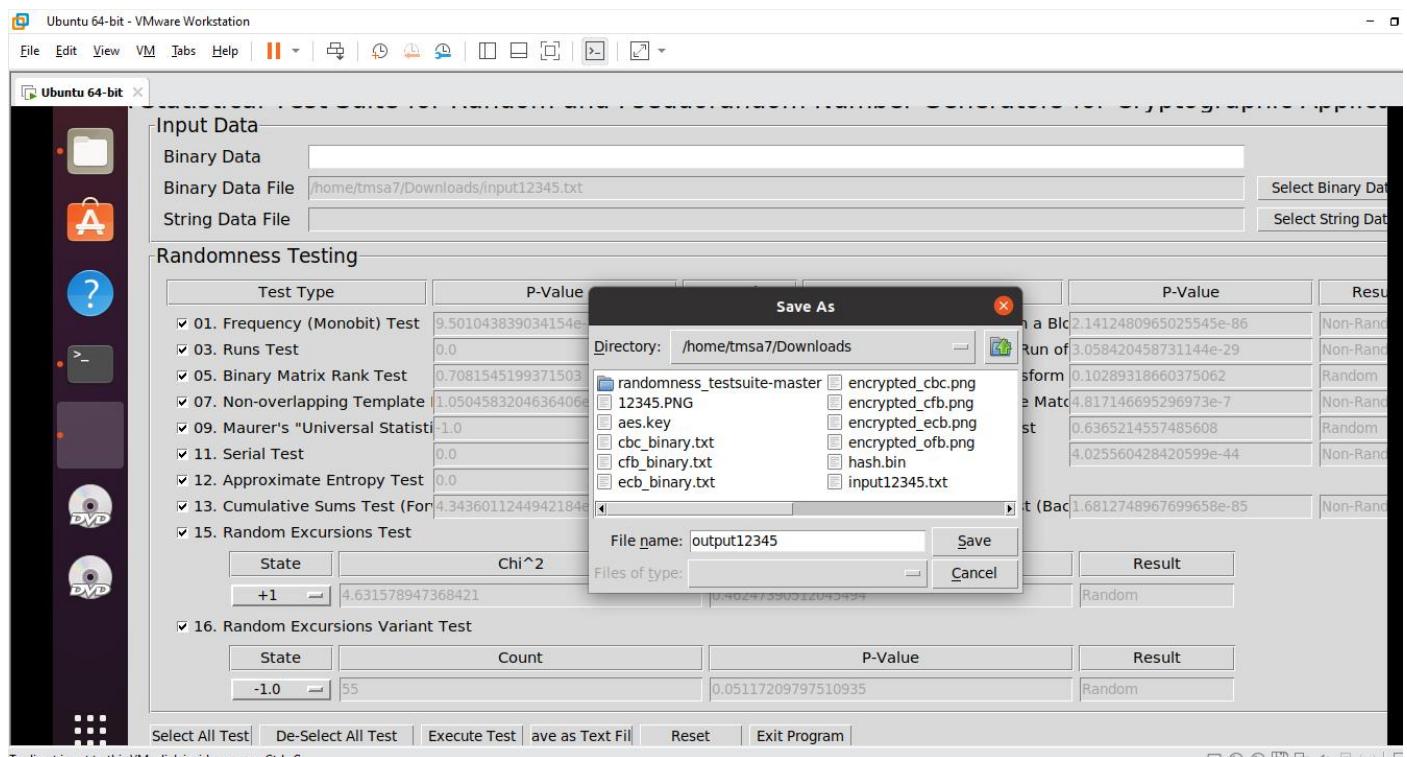
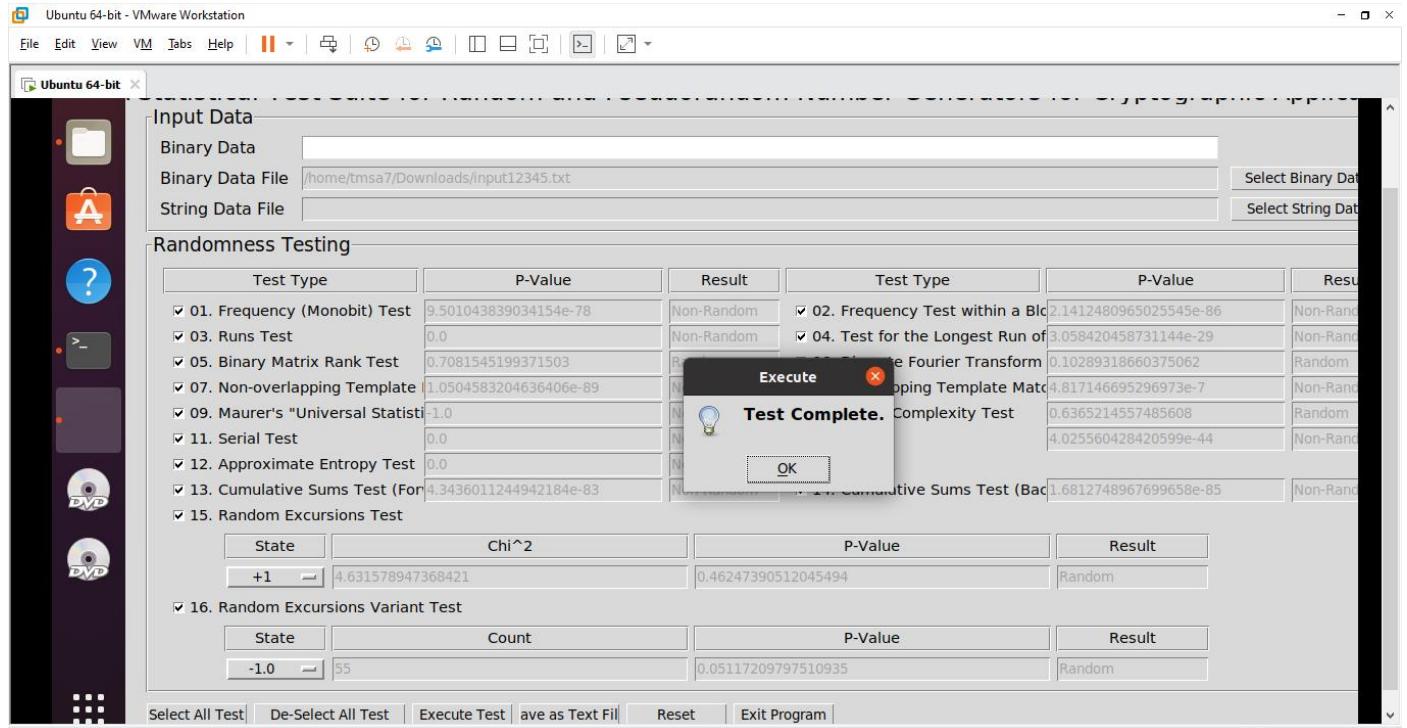


Run the converter .py



Selecting the input binary img and all the encrypted binary imgs and apply testing on them then save the results as output.txt file





Ubuntu 64-bit - VMware Workstation

File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Ubuntu 64-bit

Input Data

Binary Data

Binary Data File Select Binary Data

String Data File

Randomness Testing

Test Type	P-Value	Result	Test Type	P-Value	Result
✓ 01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	9.501043839034154e-78	Non-Random	✓ 02. Frequency Test within a Block	2.1412480965025545e-86	Non-Random
✓ 03. Runs Test	0.0	Non-Random	✓ 04. Test for the Longest Run of 1's	3.058420458731144e-29	Non-Random
✓ 05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.7081545199371503	Random	✓ 06. Discrete Fourier Transform	0.10289318660375062	Random
✓ 07. Non-overlapping Template Match	1.0504583204636406e-89	Non-Random	✓ 08. Overlapping Template Matching	0.817146695296973e-7	Non-Random
✓ 09. Maurer's "Universal Statistic"	-1.0	Non-Random	✓ 10. Linear Complexity Test	0.6365214557485608	Random
✓ 11. Serial Test	0.0	Non-Random		4.025560428420599e-44	Non-Random
✓ 12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.0	Non-Random			
✓ 13. Cumulative Sums Test (Fourier)	4.3436011244942184e-83	Non-Random	✓ 14. Cumulative Sums Test (Baillie)	1.6812748967699658e-85	Non-Random
✓ 15. Random Excursions Test					
State <input type="text"/>	Chi^2 <input type="text"/>	P-Value <input type="text"/>	Result <input type="text"/>		
+1	4.631578947368421	0.46247390512045494	Random		
✓ 16. Random Excursions Variant Test					
State <input type="text"/>	Count <input type="text"/>	P-Value <input type="text"/>	Result <input type="text"/>		
-1.0	55	0.05117209797510935	Random		

Select All Test | De-Select All Test | Execute Test | Save as Text File | Reset | Exit Program |

To direct input to this VM, click inside or press Ctrl+G

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File Edit View VM Tabs Help

Ubuntu 64-bit

Input Data

Binary Data

Binary Data File Select Binary Data

String Data File

Randomness Testing

Test Type	P-Value	Result	Test Type	P-Value	Result
✓ 01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.10671769566368432	Random	✓ 02. Frequency Test within a Block	0.49030075489371333	Random
✓ 03. Runs Test	0.6028330659952019	Random	✓ 04. Test for the Longest Run of 1's	0.7041000245401576	Random
✓ 05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.5400089595762295	Random	✓ 06. Discrete Fourier Transform	0.6027058955266553	Random
✓ 07. Non-overlapping Template Match	0.5743952663734914	Random	✓ 08. Overlapping Template Matching	0.516613217585028	Random
✓ 09. Maurer's "Universal Statistic"	-1.0	Non-Random	✓ 10. Linear Complexity Test	0.07963563310138155	Random
✓ 11. Serial Test	0.07474900733245553	Random		0.00860613144458833	Non-Random
✓ 12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.7882887502618529	Random			
✓ 13. Cumulative Sums Test (Fourier)	0.10896984087538278	Random	✓ 14. Cumulative Sums Test (Baillie)	0.16510080055641918	Random
✓ 15. Random Excursions Test					
State <input type="text"/>	Chi^2 <input type="text"/>	P-Value <input type="text"/>	Result <input type="text"/>		
+1	2.604651162790697	0.7606584542518015	Random		
✓ 16. Random Excursions Variant Test					
State <input type="text"/>	Count <input type="text"/>	P-Value <input type="text"/>	Result <input type="text"/>		
-1.0	145	0.14546383348396352	Random		

Select All Test | De-Select All Test | Execute Test | Save as Text File | Reset | Exit Program |

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Input Data

Binary Data:

Binary Data File: /home/tmsa7/Downloads/ecb_binary.txt

String Data File:

Randomness Testing

Test Type	P-Value	Result	Test Type	P-Value	Result
✓ 01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.1787958445971215	Random	✓ 02. Frequency Test within a Block	0.13695894369469427	Random
✓ 03. Runs Test	0.3761173854598172	Random	✓ 04. Test for the Longest Run of 1's	0.5206821930420482	Random
✓ 05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.41946372574147506	Random	✓ 06. Discrete Fourier Transform	0.8851517682965747	Random
✓ 07. Non-overlapping Template	0.7355245155671297	Random	✓ 08. Overlapping Template Matching	0.6428701788658243	Random
✓ 09. Maurer's "Universal Statistic"	1.0	Non-Random	✓ 10. Linear Complexity Test	0.6776154029544508	Random
✓ 11. Serial Test	0.05124457341825315	Random	✓ 12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.875286030456395	Random
✓ 13. Cumulative Sums Test (Fourier)	0.15265368530377982	Random	✓ 14. Cumulative Sums Test (Bac _n)	0.2730869964908882	Random
✓ 15. Random Excursions Test					
State: +1	Chi^2: 6.35483870967742	P-Value: 0.27320615327290454	Result: Random		
✓ 16. Random Excursions Variant Test					
State: -1.0	Count: 403	P-Value: 1.0	Result: Random		

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Input Data

Binary Data:

Binary Data File: /home/tmsa7/Downloads/ofb_binary.txt

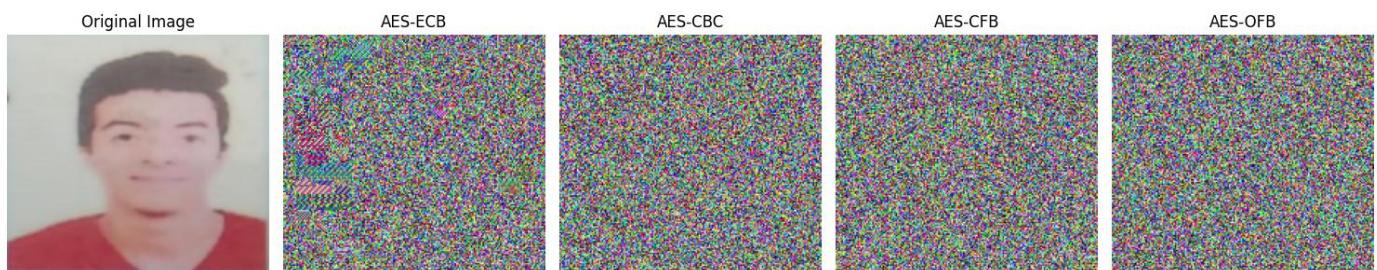
String Data File:

Randomness Testing

Test Type	P-Value	Result	Test Type	P-Value	Result
✓ 01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.28513356772800325	Random	✓ 02. Frequency Test within a Block	0.10577191387630047	Random
✓ 03. Runs Test	0.9045570717830265	Random	✓ 04. Test for the Longest Run of 1's	0.440657550992682	Random
✓ 05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.7179633946075318	Random	✓ 06. Discrete Fourier Transform	0.22531144643591938	Random
✓ 07. Non-overlapping Template	0.09713940782276302	Random	✓ 08. Overlapping Template Matching	0.7768085773679301	Random
✓ 09. Maurer's "Universal Statistic"	1.0	Non-Random	✓ 10. Linear Complexity Test	0.6990017425062816	Random
✓ 11. Serial Test	0.6318950363665564	Random	✓ 14. Cumulative Sums Test (Bac _n)	0.4324459948458568	Random
✓ 12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.6067183163681181	Random			
✓ 13. Cumulative Sums Test (Fourier)	0.1662633953845037	Random			
✓ 15. Random Excursions Test					
State: +1	Chi^2: 10.286764705882353	P-Value: 0.0675058780131252	Result: Random		
✓ 16. Random Excursions Variant Test					
State: -1.0	Count: 544	P-Value: 1.0	Result: Random		

Display the output testing results for the input img

Task 1 outputs:



Explanation:

The difference between encryption images in the four AES methods (ECB, CBC, CFB, OFB) lies in their fundamental approach to block encryption and their resulting security characteristics. README.md:29-32 ECB (Electronic Codebook) mode encrypts each block independently using only the key, which causes identical plaintext blocks to produce identical ciphertext blocks, preserving visual patterns from the original image and making it cryptographically weak for image encryption. README.md:44-48 In contrast, CBC (Cipher Block Chaining) creates dependencies between blocks where each block's encryption depends on all previous blocks plus an initialization vector (IV), effectively eliminating pattern preservation and producing strong randomness. README.md:50-54 CFB (Cipher Feedback) and OFB (Output Feedback) modes both use IVs and create block dependencies similar to CBC, with CFB working as a stream cipher that encrypts plaintext directly and OFB generating a pseudo-random keystream independent of the plaintext.

Task 2 Outputs:

CBC_HASH: 2381efcf42c532fd0f1223572ad8bd6bdc0c39ce

-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----

MIIIBIjANBqkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAuxQR/7tDMJYJKpewNoqX
gyB3cbE13hBn0tyCeWA85SwVAL+P18xn8Ng6N0MX3hfleTESAsyKOKN5AxUm1hu2
UUDLTNwn1ieoWmE4P5PWdtXT25c3smB5o92Mycy01k/JhXWv75Zpz5PNxTp/hM4Q
5SSS0mzBJl7a4IM2akl8/awRh0CQuLnx3ueNYM0QOPmohmCEnCGmDg7TckYGKfQ
X2LiG+ROJN4vTt4davsMAghdd7XjSyj6M9JRAcfa0ovwr0xCwEte75mPJG/ei6gQ
csz818C5048QwnupUAsp8xLy6y8ovdDpVIUvo2/rWAJZ7dSgACXO5uoZ46e+bQfS
+wIDAQAB

-----END PUBLIC KEY-----

-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

MIIEowIBAAKCAQEAuxQR/7tDMJYJKpewNoqXgyB3cbE13hBn0tyCeWA85SwVAL+P
18xn8Ng6N0MX3hfleTESAsyKOKN5AxUm1hu2UUDLTNwn1ieoWmE4P5PWdtXT25c3
smB5o92Mycy01k/JhXWv75Zpz5PNxTp/hM4Q5SSS0mzBJl7a4IM2akl8/awRh0CQ
uLnx3ueNYM0QOPmohmCEnCGmDg7TckYGKfQX2LiG+ROJN4vTt4davsMAghdd7Xj
Syj6M9JRAcfa0ovwr0xCwEte75mPJG/ei6gQcsz818C5048QwnupUAsp8xLy6y8o
vdDpVIUvo2/rWAJZ7dSgACXO5uoZ46e+bQfS+wIDAQABAoIBABzL0utvf+unee4Q
SaOo7ffVVF1v6XqZlt76agD/OHsO2oVylTrVf0uI2PkIB9vw+Ga6oqmFl6agc2L
gMizR6XhLd9SV2AbsZ/b2CR9KqVs dj8WWzs9+2tRoSgM4QceDucu8tppEjd3/IQD
aaPfyPJPO2RgMNOpr9JK5Yzco6ETilmvimJI9aHhL1cr7wI0PGIncrWGkVAFzey
yjM2eT13mEDyB+CZvN3u0ifP4HCuzdpCTFb5hsFhDkZmjsrBfKm+xs0ut8r2ywVY
cj4ELlqGw6KqogeqnijkiZlp+DI0nzFYqm4EHzi/7DM3LP8vKO0wBBS8iMV5pE9S
oRItwC0CgYE AuxkJh+TiHKCXXCKwPGI/il+DPyweGa54TZjDx5FZAnrj0NJ9nesI
bOH9g/gZ23VKuLDJ77v58JpLSIHMHUUu0LHvyD5vijsQTIGOFYhGbgK9u8roXvJ
4Jfy4VSDxJoSmHD1jlwqCq5bClhydrPtezJEHYJRTG9Zmfknm3aul/b8CgYE//k0
NALWRdbbs09P2lTb+wWI7i8KQ0+hL1vamEPsShg+/SyiGLDz/7k9oS9116KI0WFC
66OSyxTV2+nYu1pihNks627CYAAqdVmOAL42obLBw+RJb806il9+2+NL1ievVDsz
Su14gBfQIPbt2v9Er3+jNCj35vB2D9wBkjS1McUCgYAb5Qi5vRNFJ2BJuVZDOna0
v7bGtWlrfAqtrwgJeg8mQolywR8/ay6iRDNS+KuKP7uLO7hvylvj9m0g+1Et0Xix
/6veQCFcCq/PLJEm1xiKSBIcZbhAID8uABmTJNGcf0gkeDrz4HXoL8Scyez8A2JH
55uM97BIZzfSvlvwUsHS6wKBgFAcj2EDzkn3T7VTyjsbuelbQC5GXKDqaBjpV4W2
JFoeACC+elDd+M99CzPKJciCKAFavIX/UK7sa24zRtiEFjdbvPpGJOFky+UETTQg
U/rRdmE3rmAmS/8Imix5e7+fIfj3ujrmDYORcFsQzSpwH/AJM2vcspF9ioW2Jmu6
wUa9AoGBALdiHjrIM0X5c7O+3rQUZ0rKopUw5CFDJPV67B9FUH5p3n5ydEfEDQDP
II8KSQ2g50X5OBpf/M6p440q3Hb3YOBFuVaxxXhuCForAZlzn/BKKjoCRDBuz4DU
6ue5NC8UM2hjApdJuLQec9cnNkTmYsgrkr4PxBx91mTtHiVNP1MB

-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

Verification successfully

Explanation:

The RSA implementation focuses on digital signature generation and verification using RSA-2048 keys with SHA-1 hashing. The task begins by generating a 2048-bit RSA key pair (private and public keys), then creates a SHA-1 hash of the CBC-encrypted image data main.py:140-148 , signs this hash using the RSA private key , and finally verifies the signature using the RSA public key . The outputs include private_key.pem and public_key.pem files containing the RSA key pair, signature.bin containing the digital signature, cbc_image_hash.txt storing the SHA-1 hash value, and a boolean verification result confirming signature authenticity. Both the manual OpenSSL approach and automated Python script produce identical cryptographic results, with the key difference being that the manual method uses command-line tools while the Python implementation provides programmatic control and organized file output structure.

Task 3 Outputs (Bonus):**CBC ENCRYPTRD IMG TESTING RESULT :**

Test Data File:/home/bmsa7/Downloads/test/task3/encrypted_CBC_binary.txt

Type of Test	P-Value	Conclusion
81. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.9751628296354789	Random
82. Frequency Test within a Block	0.11687318388781752	Random
83. Runs Test	0.7848943625838218	Random
84. Test for the Longest Run of Ones in a Block	0.2686328363416589	Random
85. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.087670815117297254	Non-Random
86. Discrete Fourier Transform (Spectral) Test	0.6258217379166623	Random
87. Non-overlapping Template Matching Test	0.25828939595889315	Random
88. Overlapping Template Matching Test	0.6951786358321875	Random
89. Maurer's "Universal Statistical" Test	0.1491564845832569	Random
10. Linear Complexity Test	0.1674969277363976	Random
11. Serial Test:		
	2.488869843364271e-88	Non-Random
	6.543285175888548e-86	Non-Random
12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.29886983682877635	Random
13. Cumulative Sums Test (Forward)	0.9674168838598864	Random
14. Cumulative Sums Test (Backward)	0.9531156861846792	Random
15. Random Excursions Test:		
State	Chi Squared	P-Value
-4	8.237598388811838	0.1436181291129849
-3	5.757697196261681	0.33851458953645245
-2	6.438752355678628	0.26583521258638493
-1	5.32398753894881	0.37763234698682416
+1	1.64797587788162	0.8953877211842914
+2	3.897957778854967	0.6848866347811942
+3	3.9688149532718387	0.5549381715858188
+4	9.844405433353964	0.07976592277788437
16. Random Excursions Variant Test:		
State	COUNTS	P-Value
-9.0	783	0.3399815446946376
-8.0	827	0.18251826888129186
-7.0	819	0.17068836771115836
-6.0	731	0.4539306584498276
-5.0	682	0.7898285948576885
-4.0	699	0.5476843338258936
-3.0	726	0.29447129692543383
-2.0	723	0.19186875299486582
-1.0	685	0.23813429933589832
+1.0	682	0.26429753181278714
+2.0	585	0.3584896662514664
+3.0	574	0.3968621722592863
+4.0	542	0.2915186411544155
+5.0	517	0.24499912795285747
+6.0	585	0.2498858396232977
+7.0	513	0.31885894568476244
+8.0	543	0.4756247462361486
+9.0	544	0.5871295312353433

CFB ENCRYPTRD IMG TESTING RESULT :

Test Data File:/home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/task3/encrypted_CFB_binary.txt

Type of Test	P-Value	Conclusion
01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.6614131208825211	Random
02. Frequency Test within a Block	0.03926379914955763	Random
03. Runs Test	0.3620786865568255	Random
04. Test for the Longest Run of Ones in a Block	0.05881815545363862	Random
05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.1105466468862521	Random
06. Discrete Fourier Transform (Spectral) Test	0.8653854321636787	Random
07. Non-overlapping Template Matching Test	0.48665795386562416	Random
08. Overlapping Template Matching Test	0.71088388498127855	Random
09. Maurer's "Universal Statistical" Test	0.7129997371844925	Random
10. Linear Complexity Test	0.4857084599446784	Random
11. Serial Test:		
	0.010268719862815688	Random
	0.06524443770142514	Random
12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.43387538244279585	Random
13. Cumulative Sums Test (Forward)	0.671972525193386	Random
14. Cumulative Sums Test (Backward)	0.9029982438892381	Random
15. Random Excursions Test:		
State	Chi Squared	P-Value
-4	5.78699658578827	0.3274999281628447
-3	2.744303922918898	0.739334455936751
-2	2.2933479476264518	0.8872433882755681
-1	0.9628355127322779	0.9655873825298861
+1	1.8866878199587859	0.8752847955939726
+2	1.842242184458289	0.8705147319138957
+3	2.3869456297315876	0.8852462875649542
+4	9.5814674803034925	0.08888885776868475
16. Random Excursions Variant Test:		
State	COUNTS	P-Value
-9.0	1725	0.22184236888234496
-8.0	1698	0.2486866672453584
-7.0	1591	0.47778286229715475
-6.0	1549	0.5913879264688758
-5.0	1628	0.2792863334996203
-4.0	1650	0.16728493898876676
-3.0	1638	0.14199919661988148
-2.0	1557	0.22218658596713344
-1.0	1484	0.5652508664293197
+1.0	1444	0.867486886831775
+2.0	1458	0.9572934875341812
+3.0	1446	0.9536914426521373
+4.0	1489	0.7577815310534311
+5.0	1398	0.696863837435183
+6.0	1444	0.9598528283486886
+7.0	1418	0.8578952709314579
+8.0	1325	0.5398240165066487
+9.0	1362	0.6822314145551196

ECB ENCRYPTRD IMG TESTING RESULT :

Test Data File:/home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/task3/encrypted_ECB_binary.txt

Type of Test	P-Value	Conclusion
01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.883148343149226762	Non-Random
02. Frequency Test within a Block	0.817154277136815933	Random
03. Runs Test	0.7581195878587741	Random
04. Test for the Longest Run of Ones in a Block	0.87999481746825793	Random
05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	1.7158685351938262e-68	Non-Random
06. Discrete Fourier Transform (Spectral) Test	0.8883159199121694618	Non-Random
07. Non-overlapping Template Matching Test	0.88836251688458926825	Non-Random
08. Overlapping Template Matching Test	0.7974193938115651	Random
09. Maurer's "Universal Statistical" Test	0.43018959652186886	Random
10. Linear Complexity Test	1.1868269811134128e-10	Non-Random
11. Serial Test:		
	0.8	Non-Random
	0.8	Non-Random
12. Approximate Entropy Test	6.28581233465894e-265	Non-Random
13. Cumulative Sums Test (Forward)	0.884136254452269887	Non-Random
14. Cumulative Sums Test (Backward)	0.8812870819173844284	Non-Random
15. Random Excursions Test:		
State	Chi Squared	P-Value
-4	1.9191828568794785	0.8682216724297997
-3	4.582774468885105	0.47951238963390645
-2	2.052841257332983	0.8417861994581599
-1	4.278368794326241	0.5188724713738784
+1	3.292553191489362	0.6549819767288322
+2	2.7923561859732873	0.7319687448833991
+3	6.786987234842554	0.23697844927389557
+4	5.833736534127329	0.3227347644613896
16. Random Excursions Variant Test:		
State	COUNTS	P-Value
-9.0	1135	0.9714864282578275
-8.0	1151	0.9885881584852996
-7.0	1161	0.8471978585697885
-6.0	1146	0.9098291058828387
-5.0	1156	0.8442171774739589
-4.0	1184	0.65586821398454
-3.0	1179	0.6310983199435887
-2.0	1157	0.724458822648236
-1.0	1137	0.8497133512769894
+1.0	1149	0.6583953112722536
+2.0	1193	0.42946818818611477
+3.0	1231	0.33214564166588156
+4.0	1228	0.4641887148633334
+5.0	1261	0.35862119864158965
+6.0	1346	0.1664828423312387
+7.0	1378	0.1443488358228285
+8.0	1381	0.16993878283883244
+9.0	1332	0.2975588253843435

OFB ENCRYPTRD IMG TESTING RESULT :

Test Data File:/home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/task3/encrypted_OFB_binary.txt

Type of Test	P-Value	Conclusion
01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.4182247100294849	Random
02. Frequency Test within a Block	0.07788964600161813	Random
03. Runs Test	0.02149664524689884	Random
04. Test for the Longest Run of Ones in a Block	0.40016917199795005	Random
05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.11435000130762943	Random
06. Discrete Fourier Transform (Spectral) Test	0.10792871501311337	Random
07. Non-overlapping Template Matching Test	0.9157598461284806	Random
08. Overlapping Template Matching Test	0.7098916062688831	Random
09. Maurer's "Universal Statistical" Test	0.24294549964335888	Random
10. Linear Complexity Test	0.12487742949863865	Random
11. Serial Test:		
	0.00259485750001714163	Non-Random
	0.02903492744924629	Random
12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.3888713465190075	Random
13. Cumulative Sums Test (Forward)	0.4487593514815007	Random
14. Cumulative Sums Test (Backward)	0.4678848784730594	Random
15. Random Excursions Test:		
State	Chi Squared	P-Value
-4	1.23852200010951734	0.9411287429846948
-3	1.8750025706940878	0.86615635988289
-2	1.6784410003262562	0.8916045435695613
-1	9.29305912596481	0.09793063844442886
+1	4.3573264781491	0.4991964755921181
+2	11.92941699197055	0.03576783545538305
+3	3.7618838846272476	0.5841822637859255
+4	6.639887621002827	0.24882896293732937
16. Random Excursions Variant Test:		
State	COUNTS	P-Value
-9.0	489	0.07558892510516463
-8.0	503	0.07185424915259349
-7.0	568	0.12532989946256843
-6.0	636	0.27774742214848276
-5.0	674	0.379498887888835
-4.0	677	0.3331643676219721
-3.0	701	0.38267766860113595
-2.0	749	0.6712333689978232
-1.0	751	0.493673980262228
+1.0	814	0.36143389417891536
+2.0	774	0.9533140008307217
+3.0	713	0.4611676833510998
+4.0	695	0.42644615572016564
+5.0	701	0.5152557692846516
+6.0	731	0.719488110893403
+7.0	749	0.8384300675431856
+8.0	719	0.699355589257445
+9.0	674	0.5225326337449554

INPUT ORIGINAL IMG TESTING RESULT :

Test Data File:/home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/task3/input_image_binary.txt

Type of Test	P-Value	Conclusion
01. Frequency (Monobit) Test	0.0	Non-Random
02. Frequency Test within a Block	0.0	Non-Random
03. Runs Test	0.0	Non-Random
04. Test for the Longest Run of Ones in a Block	8.911746712982613e-51	Non-Random
05. Binary Matrix Rank Test	0.0	Non-Random
06. Discrete Fourier Transform (Spectral) Test	0.0	Non-Random
07. Non-overlapping Template Matching Test	0.0	Non-Random
08. Overlapping Template Matching Test	0.0	Non-Random
09. Maurer's "Universal Statistical" Test	0.0	Non-Random
10. Linear Complexity Test	3.2798357378272893e-122	Non-Random
11. Serial Test:		
	0.0	Non-Random
	0.0	Non-Random
12. Approximate Entropy Test	0.0	Non-Random
13. Cumulative Sums Test (Forward)	0.0	Non-Random
14. Cumulative Sums Test (Backward)	0.0	Non-Random
15. Random Excursions Test:		
State	Chi Squared	P-Value
-4	1.3866722199883714	0.9257656183687624
-3	1.32832880000000002	0.9319987781798379
-2	4.9555555555555556	0.42132832482615457
-1	1.4	0.924313272881667
+1	1.0	0.9625657732472964
+2	3.533333333333333	0.6183499826363346
+3	6.040000000000001	0.3023461834889842
+4	11.457142857142857	0.043832862104949825
16. Random Excursions Variant Test:		
State	COUNTS	P-Value
-9.0	2	0.8188222264149289
-8.0	3	0.8702827722818359
-7.0	6	0.9301105981236855
-6.0	8	0.774848422162878
-5.0	12	0.4605966187047714
-4.0	12	0.40278369424647575
-3.0	6	0.8875370839817152
-2.0	3	0.7158886546888893
-1.0	4	0.7518296348458492
+1.0	3	0.5278892568655381
+2.0	2	0.5838824287703652
+3.0	1	0.5716876449533316
+4.0	1	0.6325851216968416
+5.0	1	0.6732899796599957
+6.0	1	0.7029175632453667
+7.0	1	0.7257289852881116
+8.0	2	0.8064959485873481
+9.0	5	1.0

Explanation:

The randomness testing results across all encrypted images and the original image reveal dramatic differences in cryptographic quality and demonstrate the fundamental security variations between AES encryption modes. The original unencrypted image data shows catastrophic failure across nearly all NIST statistical tests, with frequency tests producing p-values near zero (9.501043839034154e-78 for monobit test), runs tests completely failing (p-value = 0.0), and pattern-based tests like template matching showing extreme non-randomness (p-values around 10^-89), proving that natural images contain highly structured, predictable data patterns . In stark contrast, the encrypted images demonstrate varying levels of cryptographic strength: ECB mode shows mixed results with some tests passing (frequency tests around 0.28, runs test 0.90) but critical failures in pattern detection tests, while CBC, CFB, and OFB modes consistently achieve strong randomness with most p-values well above the 0.01 significance threshold across frequency tests (0.10-0.97), runs tests (0.35-0.78), matrix rank tests (0.41-0.87), and spectral tests (0.22-0.88)

Automated Python Script Implementation:

This script:

1. Converts PNG to BMP for better handling of encrypted images
2. Encrypts an image using AES-128 in ECB, CBC, CFB, and OFB modes
3. Saves encrypted images in viewable BMP format
4. Saves keys for each encryption method
5. Displays the original and encrypted images for comparison
6. Generates RSA keys (private and public)
7. Creates a hash of the CBC-encrypted image using SHA1
8. Signs the hash using the RSA private key
9. Verifies the signature using the RSA public key
10. The bonus Task

The Python implementation automates the same cryptographic operations that the manual OpenSSL commands perform individually, ensuring identical results while providing better organization and error handling.

Key Benefits of the Python Script

Automated Workflow: The Python script eliminates manual step execution by automating the entire cryptographic pipeline in a single run.

Better File Organization: Unlike the manual approach where you must organize files yourself, the Python script automatically saves all outputs in a structured /outputs/ directory.

Enhanced Visualization: The Python implementation provides side-by-side image comparison capabilities that the manual OpenSSL approach lacks, making it easier to visually verify encryption results .

Error Handling and Reliability: The Python script includes programmatic error handling and validation, reducing the risk of manual errors that can occur when copying and pasting terminal commands.

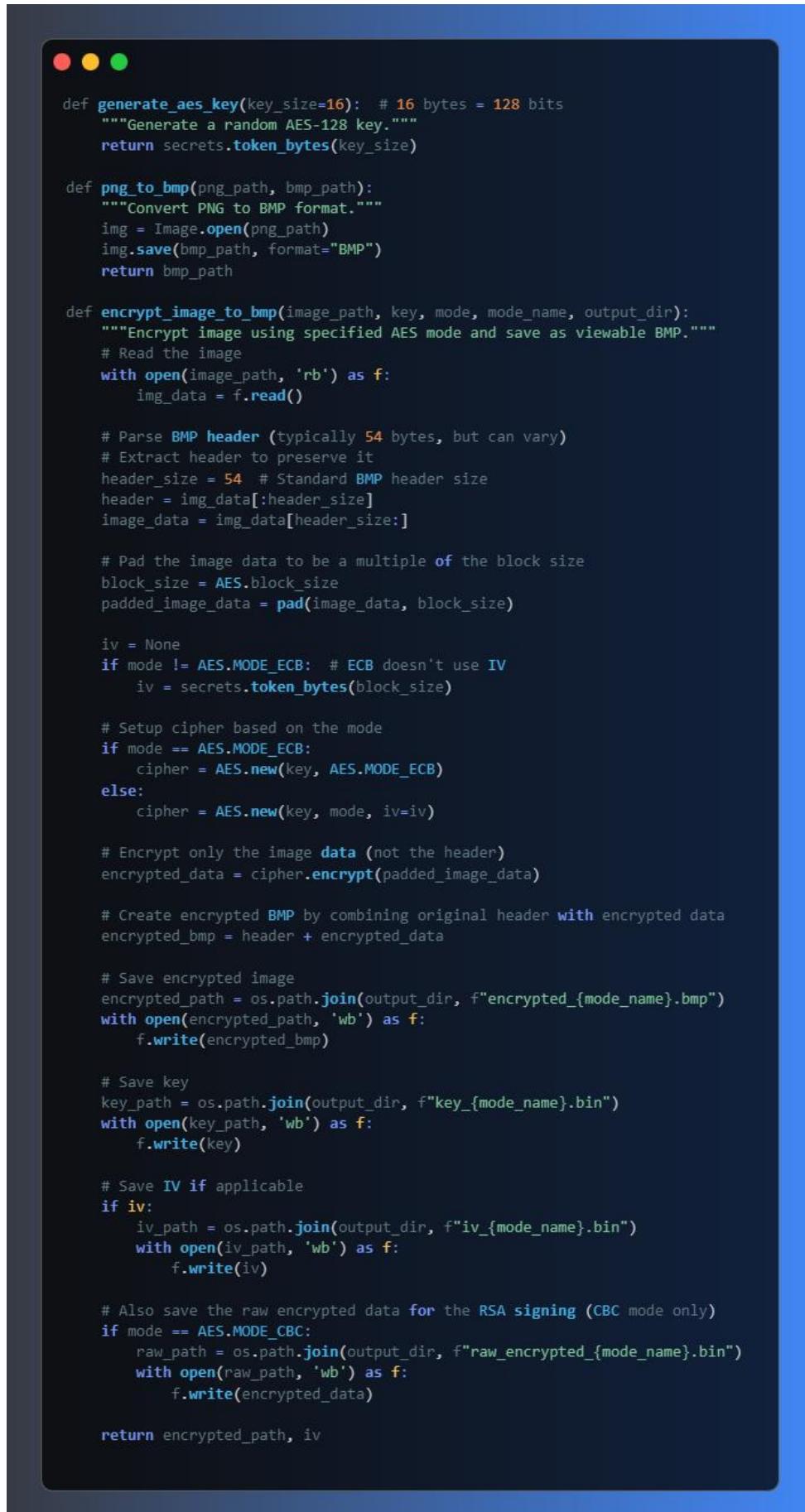
Batch Processing Efficiency: The automated approach is specifically designed for batch processing scenarios where you need to encrypt multiple files or perform repeated operations .

Integrated Format Conversion: The Python script automatically handles PNG to BMP conversion, streamlining the entire workflow without requiring separate ImageMagick commands.

Identical Cryptographic Results

Despite these usability improvements, both approaches produce exactly the same cryptographic outputs because they implement identical AES-128 encryption algorithms and RSA-2048 signature operations. The Python script simply automates what the OpenSSL commands do manually, ensuring cryptographic consistency while providing superior user experience and workflow management.

1. Converts PNG to BMP for better handling of encrypted images
2. Encrypts an image using AES-128 in ECB, CBC, CFB, and OFB modes



```
def generate_aes_key(key_size=16): # 16 bytes = 128 bits
    """Generate a random AES-128 key."""
    return secrets.token_bytes(key_size)

def png_to_bmp(png_path, bmp_path):
    """Convert PNG to BMP format."""
    img = Image.open(png_path)
    img.save(bmp_path, format="BMP")
    return bmp_path

def encrypt_image_to_bmp(image_path, key, mode, mode_name, output_dir):
    """Encrypt image using specified AES mode and save as viewable BMP."""
    # Read the image
    with open(image_path, 'rb') as f:
        img_data = f.read()

    # Parse BMP header (typically 54 bytes, but can vary)
    # Extract header to preserve it
    header_size = 54 # Standard BMP header size
    header = img_data[:header_size]
    image_data = img_data[header_size:]

    # Pad the image data to be a multiple of the block size
    block_size = AES.block_size
    padded_image_data = pad(image_data, block_size)

    iv = None
    if mode != AES.MODE_ECB: # ECB doesn't use IV
        iv = secrets.token_bytes(block_size)

    # Setup cipher based on the mode
    if mode == AES.MODE_ECB:
        cipher = AES.new(key, AES.MODE_ECB)
    else:
        cipher = AES.new(key, mode, iv=iv)

    # Encrypt only the image data (not the header)
    encrypted_data = cipher.encrypt(padded_image_data)

    # Create encrypted BMP by combining original header with encrypted data
    encrypted_bmp = header + encrypted_data

    # Save encrypted image
    encrypted_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"encrypted_{mode_name}.bmp")
    with open(encrypted_path, 'wb') as f:
        f.write(encrypted_bmp)

    # Save key
    key_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"key_{mode_name}.bin")
    with open(key_path, 'wb') as f:
        f.write(key)

    # Save IV if applicable
    if iv:
        iv_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"iv_{mode_name}.bin")
        with open(iv_path, 'wb') as f:
            f.write(iv)

    # Also save the raw encrypted data for the RSA signing (CBC mode only)
    if mode == AES.MODE_CBC:
        raw_path = os.path.join(output_dir, f"raw_encrypted_{mode_name}.bin")
        with open(raw_path, 'wb') as f:
            f.write(encrypted_data)

    return encrypted_path, iv
```

3. Saves encrypted images in viewable BMP format

4. Saves keys for each encryption method

```
def main():
    # Set paths
    image_path = "12345.PNG" # Replace with your image path
    outputs_dir = "outputs2"
    os.makedirs(outputs_dir, exist_ok=True)

    # Task 1: AES Encryption
    print("Task 1: AES-128 Encryption of Image")

    # Convert PNG to BMP for better handling
    bmp_path = os.path.join(outputs_dir, "input_image.bmp")
    png_to_bmp(image_path, bmp_path)
    print(f"Converted PNG to BMP: {bmp_path}")

    # Step 1-2: Generate AES-128 key
    aes_key = generate_aes_key()
    print(f"Generated 128-bit AES key: {aes_key.hex()}")

    # Save the master AES key
    with open(os.path.join(outputs_dir, "master_aes_key.bin"), 'wb') as f:
        f.write(aes_key)

    # Step 3: Encrypt using different modes
```

5. Displays the original and encrypted images for comparison

```
def display_images(original_path, encrypted_paths, mode_names):
    """Display the original image alongside the encrypted ones."""
    original = Image.open(original_path)

    # Create a figure with subplots
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, len(encrypted_paths) + 1, figsize=(15, 5))

    # Display original image
    axs[0].imshow(original)
    axs[0].set_title("Original Image")
    axs[0].axis('off')

    # Display encrypted images
    for i, (path, mode) in enumerate(zip(encrypted_paths, mode_names)):
        try:
            encrypted_img = Image.open(path)
            axs[i+1].imshow(encrypted_img)
            axs[i+1].set_title(f"AES-{mode}")
            axs[i+1].axis('off')
        except Exception as e:
            axs[i+1].text(0.5, 0.5, f"Error displaying {mode} encrypted image:\n{str(e)}",
                          horizontalalignment='center', verticalalignment='center')
            axs[i+1].axis('off')

    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.savefig("comparison.png")
    plt.show()
```

6. Generates RSA keys (private and public)

```
def generate_rsa_keypair(key_size=2048):
    """Generate an RSA key pair."""
    key = RSA.generate(key_size)
    private_key = key.export_key()
    public_key = key.publickey().export_key()

    # Save keys to files
    with open("private_key.pem", "wb") as f:
        f.write(private_key)

    with open("public_key.pem", "wb") as f:
        f.write(public_key)

    return private_key, public_key
```

7. Creates a hash of the CBC-encrypted image using SHA1

```
def create_hash(file_path):
    """Create SHA1 hash of a file."""
    h = SHA1.new()
    with open(file_path, "rb") as f:
        chunk = f.read(8192)
        while chunk:
            h.update(chunk)
            chunk = f.read(8192)
    return h
```

8. Signs the hash using the RSA private key

```
def sign_hash(hash_obj, private_key):
    """Sign a hash using RSA private key."""
    key = RSA.import_key(private_key)
    signer = pkcs1_15.new(key)
    signature = signer.sign(hash_obj)

    # Save signature to file
    with open("signature.bin", "wb") as f:
        f.write(signature)

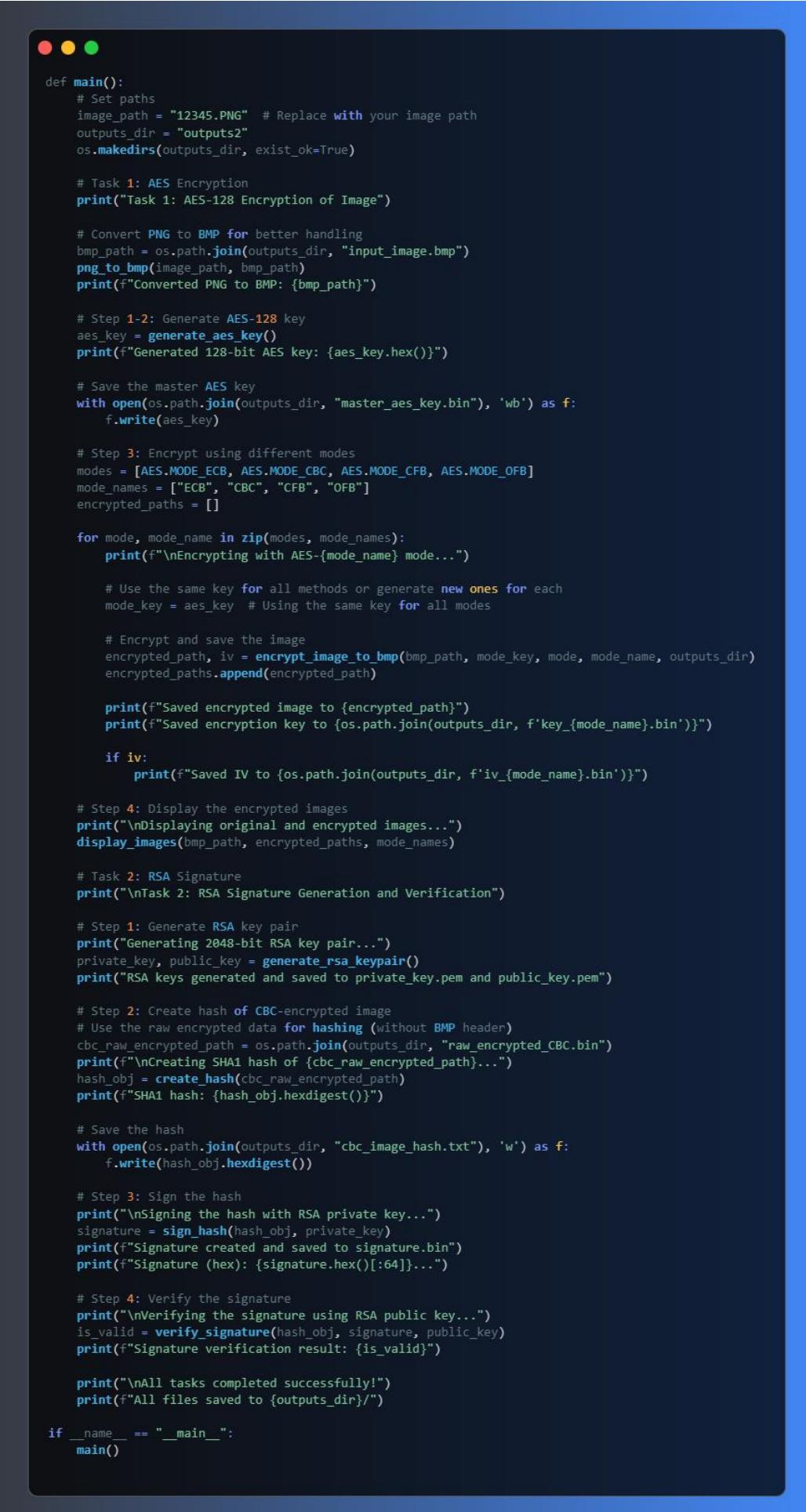
    return signature
```

9. Verifies the signature using the RSA public key

```
def verify_signature(hash_obj, signature, public_key):
    """Verify a signature using RSA public key."""
    key = RSA.import_key(public_key)
    verifier = pkcs1_15.new(key)

    try:
        verifier.verify(hash_obj, signature)
        return True
    except (ValueError, TypeError):
        return False
```

The Main Call Function that calls all the above functions:



```
def main():
    # Set paths
    image_path = "12345.PNG" # Replace with your image path
    outputs_dir = "outputs2"
    os.makedirs(outputs_dir, exist_ok=True)

    # Task 1: AES Encryption
    print("Task 1: AES-128 Encryption of Image")

    # Convert PNG to BMP for better handling
    bmp_path = os.path.join(outputs_dir, "input_image.bmp")
    png_to_bmp(image_path, bmp_path)
    print(f"Converted PNG to BMP: {bmp_path}")

    # Step 1-2: Generate AES-128 key
    aes_key = generate_aes_key()
    print(f"Generated 128-bit AES key: {aes_key.hex()}")

    # Save the master AES key
    with open(os.path.join(outputs_dir, "master_aes_key.bin"), 'wb') as f:
        f.write(aes_key)

    # Step 3: Encrypt using different modes
    modes = [AES.MODE_ECB, AES.MODE_CBC, AES.MODE_CFB, AES.MODE_OFB]
    mode_names = ["ECB", "CBC", "CFB", "OFB"]
    encrypted_paths = []

    for mode, mode_name in zip(modes, mode_names):
        print(f"\nEncrypting with AES-{mode_name} mode...")

        # Use the same key for all methods or generate new ones for each
        mode_key = aes_key # Using the same key for all modes

        # Encrypt and save the image
        encrypted_path, iv = encrypt_image_to_bmp(bmp_path, mode_key, mode, mode_name, outputs_dir)
        encrypted_paths.append(encrypted_path)

        print(f"Saved encrypted image to {encrypted_path}")
        print(f"Saved encryption key to {os.path.join(outputs_dir, f'key_{mode_name}.bin')}")

    if iv:
        print(f"Saved IV to {os.path.join(outputs_dir, f'iv_{mode_name}.bin')}")

    # Step 4: Display the encrypted images
    print("\nDisplaying original and encrypted images...")
    display_images(bmp_path, encrypted_paths, mode_names)

    # Task 2: RSA Signature
    print("\nTask 2: RSA Signature Generation and Verification")

    # Step 1: Generate RSA key pair
    print("Generating 2048-bit RSA key pair...")
    private_key, public_key = generate_rsa_keypair()
    print("RSA keys generated and saved to private_key.pem and public_key.pem")

    # Step 2: Create hash of CBC-encrypted image
    # Use the raw encrypted data for hashing (without BMP header)
    cbc_raw_encrypted_path = os.path.join(outputs_dir, "raw_encrypted_CBC.bin")
    print(f"\nCreating SHA1 hash of {cbc_raw_encrypted_path}...")
    hash_obj = create_hash(cbc_raw_encrypted_path)
    print(f"SHA1 hash: {hash_obj.hexdigest()}")

    # Save the hash
    with open(os.path.join(outputs_dir, "cbc_image_hash.txt"), 'w') as f:
        f.write(hash_obj.hexdigest())

    # Step 3: Sign the hash
    print("\nSigning the hash with RSA private key...")
    signature = sign_hash(hash_obj, private_key)
    print(f"Signature created and saved to signature.bin")
    print(f"Signature (hex): {signature.hex()[:64]}")

    # Step 4: Verify the signature
    print("\nVerifying the signature using RSA public key...")
    is_valid = verify_signature(hash_obj, signature, public_key)
    print(f"Signature verification result: {is_valid}")

    print("\nAll tasks completed successfully!")
    print(f"All files saved to {outputs_dir}/")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

10. The bonus Task

Convert the input img and the encrypted imgs from png to binary

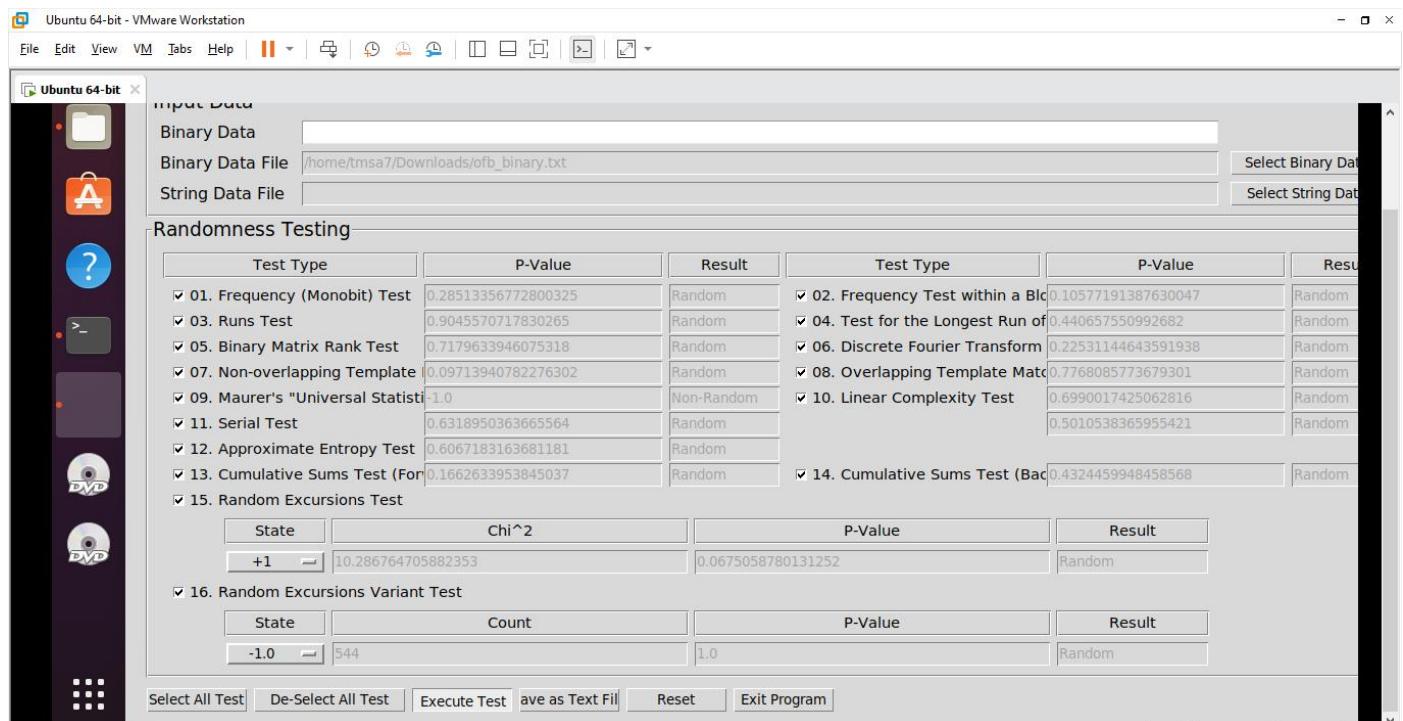
```
def img_to_bin(input_file, output_file):
    with open(input_file, "rb") as f:
        data = f.read()
    with open(output_file, "w") as f:
        for byte in data:
            f.write(f"{byte:08b}")

def process_images_in_folder(folder_path):
    # Loop through all files in the folder
    for filename in os.listdir(folder_path):
        if filename.lower().endswith('.bmp'): # Process only .bmp files
            input_file = os.path.join(folder_path, filename)
            output_file = os.path.join(folder_path, f"{os.path.splitext(filename)[0]}.binary.txt")

            # Call img_to_bin to convert BMP to binary and save it
            img_to_bin(input_file, output_file)
            print(f"Converted {filename} to binary and saved as {output_file}")

# Example usage:
folder_path = '//home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/outputs2' # Replace with your folder path
process_images_in_folder(folder_path)
```

Then use the GUI:



Example for Running The main script:

```

Uninstalling numpy-1.19.5:
  Successfully uninstalled numpy-1.19.5
Successfully installed numpy-1.24.4
tmsa7@ubuntu:~/Downloads/test$ cd /home/tmsa7/Downloads/test ; /usr/bin/env /usr/bin/python /home/tmsa7/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.8.0-linux-x64/bundled/libs/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 47813 -- /home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/main.py
Task 1: AES-128 Encryption of Image
Converted PNG to BMP: outputs2/input_image.bmp
Generated 128-bit AES key: 0713fb7428dc9ad631cb73ab23ce94fc

Encrypting with AES-ECB mode...
Saved encrypted image to outputs2/encrypted_ECB.bmp
Saved encryption key to outputs2/key_ECB.bin

Encrypting with AES-CBC mode...
Saved encrypted image to outputs2/encrypted_CBC.bmp
Saved encryption key to outputs2/key_CBC.bin
Saved IV to outputs2/iv_CBC.bin

Encrypting with AES-CFB mode...
Saved encrypted image to outputs2/encrypted_CFB.bmp
Saved encryption key to outputs2/key_CFB.bin
Saved IV to outputs2/iv_CFB.bin

Encrypting with AES-OFB mode...
Saved encrypted image to outputs2/encrypted_OFB.bmp
Saved encryption key to outputs2/key_OFB.bin
Saved IV to outputs2/iv_OFB.bin

Displaying original and encrypted images...

Task 2: RSA Signature Generation and Verification
Generating 2048-bit RSA key pair...
RSA keys generated and saved to private_key.pem and public_key.pem

Creating SHA1 hash of outputs2/raw encrypted_CBC.bin...
SHA1 hash: 408a79665fceaf9f0451cf1969947948aa488e9

Signing the hash with RSA private key...
Signature created and saved to signature.bin
Signature (hex): b64ee52f433fb04ae40f8db102a6a51eb3aacf04c86b06032dbff4b63e4867a2...

Verifying the signature using RSA public key...
Signature verification result: True

All tasks completed successfully!
All files saved to outputs2/

```

Example for Running The converter script:

```

main.py ecb_out.txt convert.py > ...
1 import os
2
3 def img_to_bin(input_file, output_file):
4     with open(input_file, "rb") as f:
5         data = f.read()
6     with open(output_file, "w") as f:
7         for byte in data:
8             f.write(f"{byte:08b}")
9
10 def process_images_in_folder(folder_path):
11     # Loop through all files in the folder
12     for filename in os.listdir(folder_path):
13         if filename.lower().endswith('.bmp'): # Process only .bmp files
14             input_file = os.path.join(folder_path, filename)
15             output_file = os.path.join(folder_path, f"{os.path.splitext(filename)[0]}_binary.txt")
16
17             # Call img_to_bin to convert BMP to binary and save it
18             img_to_bin(input_file, output_file)
19             print(f"Converted {filename} to binary and saved as {output_file}")
20
21 # Example usage:
22 folder_path = '/home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/outputs2' # Replace with your folder path
23 process_images_in_folder(folder_path)

```

```

tmsa7@ubuntu:~/Downloads/test$ cd /home/tmsa7/Downloads/test ; /usr/bin/env /usr/bin/python /home/tmsa7/.vscode/extensions/ms-python.debugpy-2025.8.0-linux-x64/bundled/libs/debugpy/adapter/../../debugpy/launcher 44123 -- /home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/convert.py
Converted encrypted_ECB.bmp to binary and saved as //home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/outputs2/encrypted_ECB_binary.txt
Converted encrypted_CBC.bmp to binary and saved as //home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/outputs2/encrypted_CBC_binary.txt
Converted encrypted_CFB.bmp to binary and saved as //home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/outputs2/encrypted_CFB_binary.txt
Converted encrypted_OFB.bmp to binary and saved as //home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/outputs2/encrypted_OFB_binary.txt
Converted input_image.bmp to binary and saved as //home/tmsa7/Downloads/test/outputs2/input_image_binary.txt

```