

INFORMATION SECURITY

ASSIGNMENT 01

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Introduction

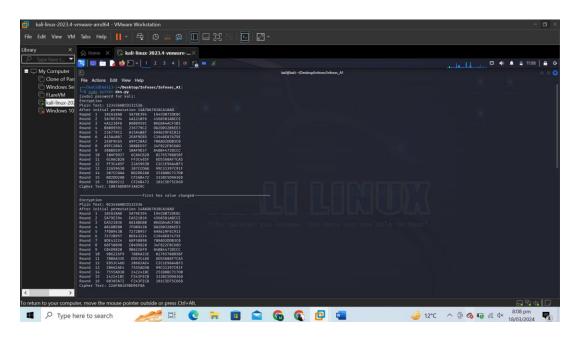
In this assignment, we explore the concept of the Avalanche Effect in various encryption algorithms, namely DES, 2-DES, 3-DES, AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256. The Avalanche Effect refers to the property of encryption algorithms where a small change in the input (plaintext) results in a significantly different output (ciphertext). We investigate the extent of this effect across different algorithms and analyze whether altering the position of a single bit affects the degree of avalanche. The assignment aims to provide insights into the cryptographic strength and behavior of these algorithms under different conditions.

For the code implementation, we used Python to develop scripts that simulate encryption operations and measure the avalanche effect.

Calculating Avalanche Effect

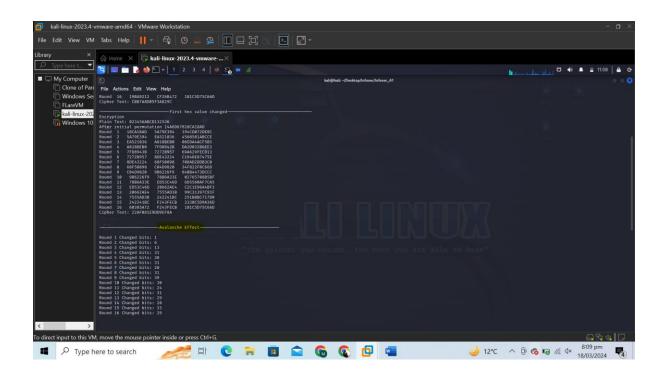
DES

In DES, there are total 16 rounds. Firstly, we do an encryption of a plaintext: "123456ABCD132536". Below screenshot shows after initial permutation,16 rounds and final permutation our plaintext is converted to ciphertext: "C0B7A8D05F3A829C".



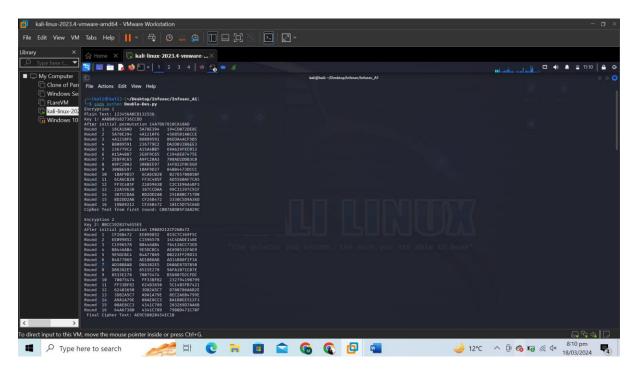
Now by changing first bit of plaintext: "023456ABCD132536", after completing DES whole process, my ciphertext is: "22AF081E9DD9EF8A".

There is a calculation of change of bits in every round. (avalanche effect).

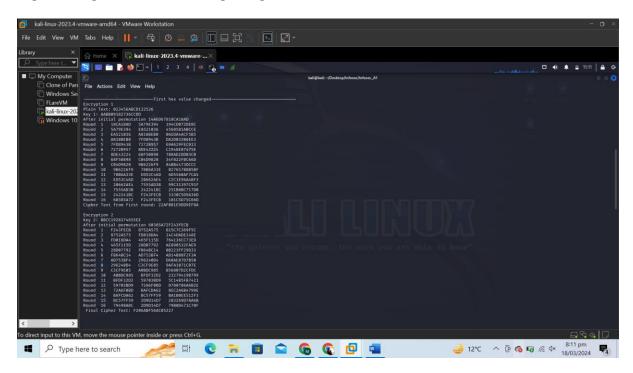


2-DES

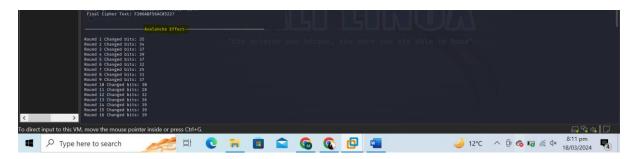
In Double DES, we call encryption function 2 times, which means there are total 32 rounds by which we get our cipher text. So, our plaintext is "123456ABCD132536", and after completing two times encryption we got our ciphertext: "AE9C58020454EC1B".



Now by changing first bit form plaintext, our plaintext become: "023456ABCD132536". Ciphertext generated after completing 32 rounds is now: "F206ABF56AC05227".



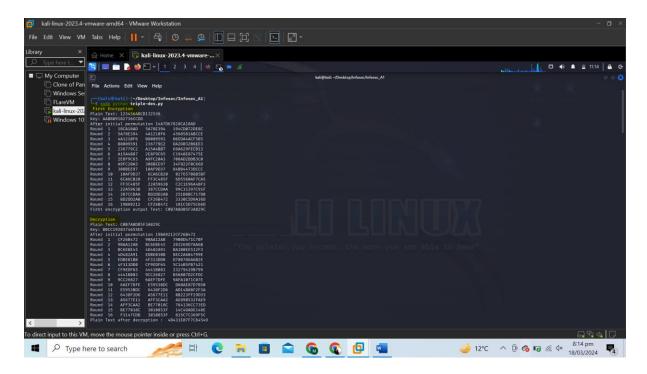
Change in bits in every round is calculated.



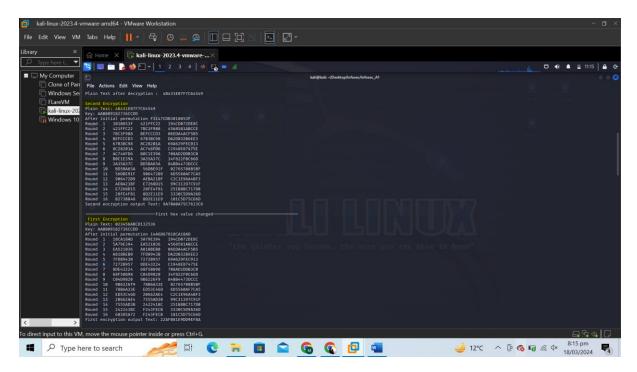
• 3-DES

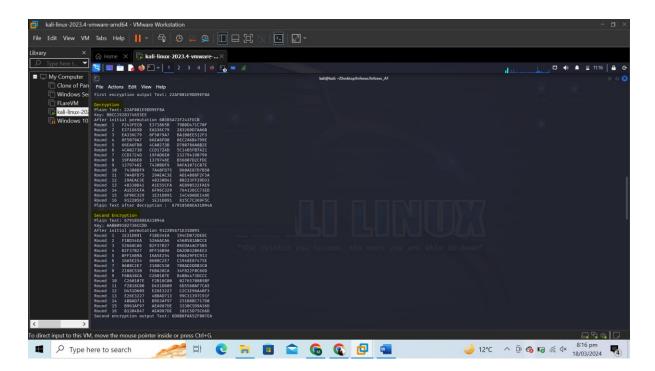
In triple DES, there are two modes. First is [encryption, encryption, encryption] and the second is [encryption, decryption, encryption]. We choose second one and implement in our code for performing tripes DES. We used two keys for this process. First key is used to encrypt the plaintext and pass it to the decryption function and then we used second key to decrypt it and again pass it to the encryption function, this time we again used first key to encrypt the plaintext we got from decryption function and convert it to final ciphertext.

In starting plaintext is: "123456ABCD132536" and we got our ciphertext by completing whole process of encryption, decryption, encryption. Ciphertext we got is: "9A70A0A75C7613C6".



We changed first bit of our plaintext: "023456ABCD132536" and then performing triple DES on it. The ciphertext we got is: "6D8B8FA652F007EA".



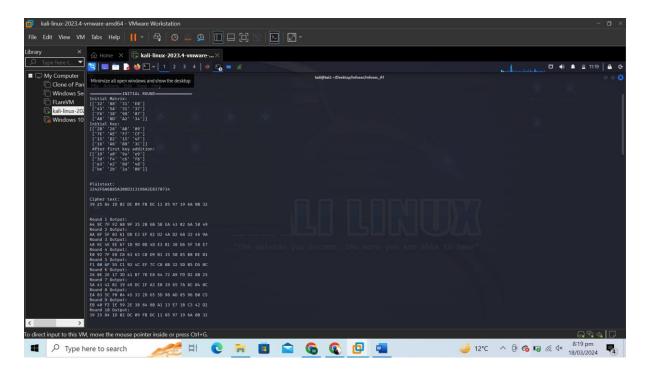


Change in bits in every round is shown below.

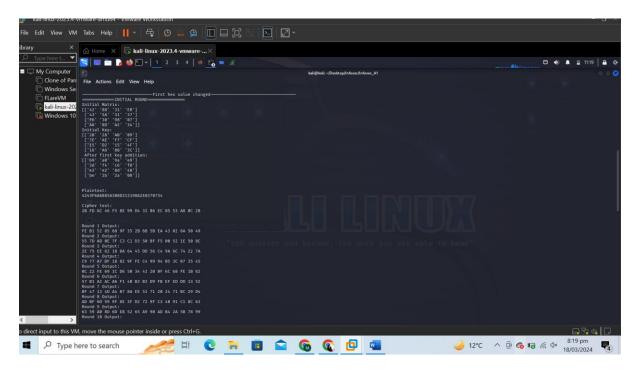


• AES-128

AES-128 completes in 10 rounds. We input our plaintext: "3243F6A8885A308D313198A2E0370734" to AES-128 script, and we got our cipher text: "3925841D02DC09FBDC118597196A0B32".



Then we changed first bit from our plaintext: "4243F6A8885A308D313198A2E0370734", and our ciphertext becomes: "2BFD6C46F58E99D43206EC8553AB0C2B".

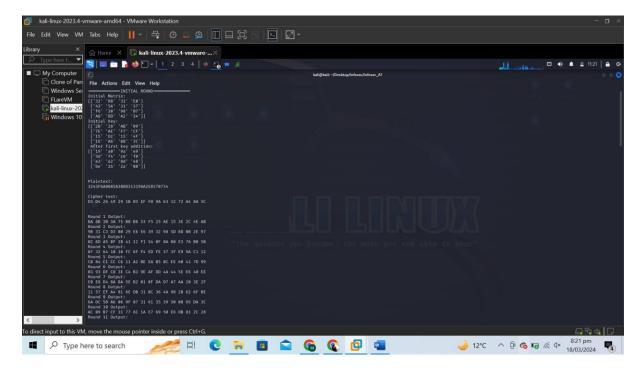


Avalanche effect for each round is calculated and shown below.

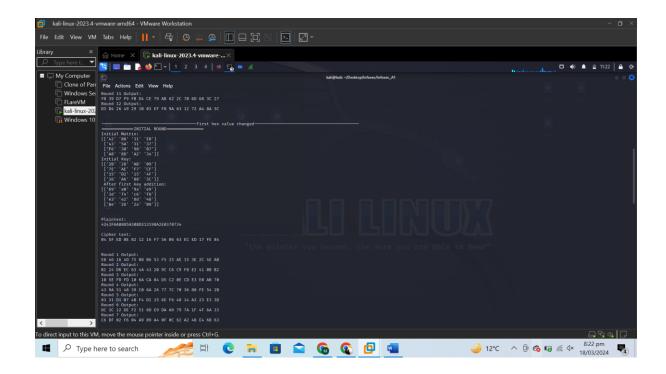


AES-192

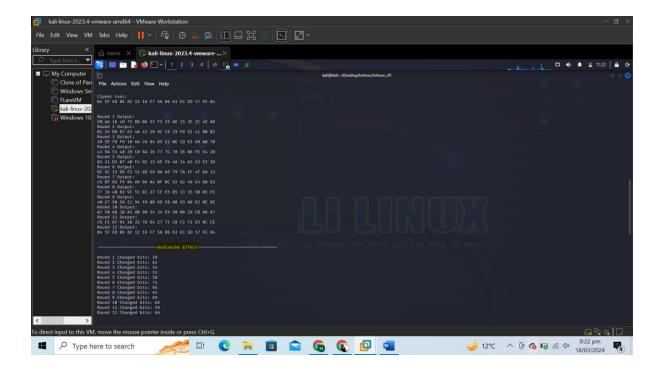
In AES-192, number of rounds are 12 now, functionality in the rounds is same as AES-128. Our plaintext is: "3243F6A8885A308D313198A2E0370734" and AES-192 convert it into the ciphertext: "D3D42649291B03EFF89A631272A48A5C".



We changed one bit from the start of the plaintext to calculate the Avalanche effect. Our plaintext is now: "4243F6A8885A308D313198A2E0370734" and the ciphertext we got from AES-192 is now: "045FED0E821216F7560663ECED17Fe84".



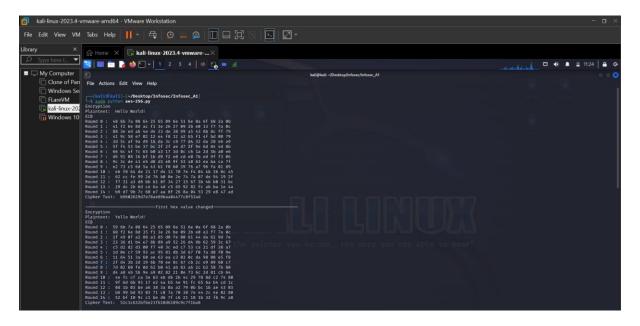
Change in bits by just changing one bit in the plaintext changes many bits in every round.



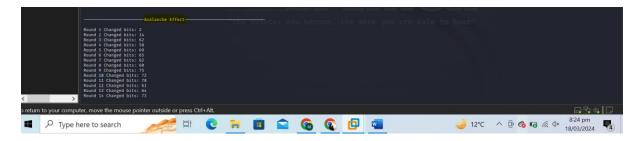
AES-256

Number of rounds are 14 in AES-256. The mode we used is **ECB**. This time we used plaintext: "**Hello World**". After completing its 14 rounds it gives us the ciphertext in Hex form: "**b9602629d7e78ae89baa04477c8f53ad**".

Then we changed first bit from our plaintext: "Yello World". And we got changed cipher text this time which is: "52c1c632bfbe21fb10d6189c9c7f1ba8".



Changed in bits in every round in shown below when we just changed one bit in the plaintext from start.



• Calculating Avalanche Effect (altered bit)

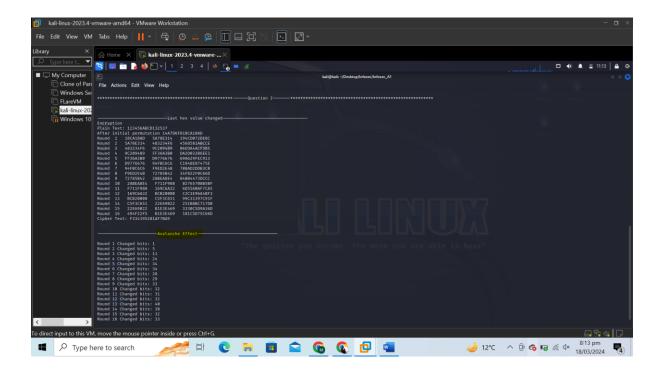
DES

When we changed the bit from last of the plaintext, we got different ciphertext.

Plaintext: "123456ABCD132537".

Ciphertext: "F334195281AF7BA9".

Change in bits in every round is shown below when we change the last bit from plaintext.

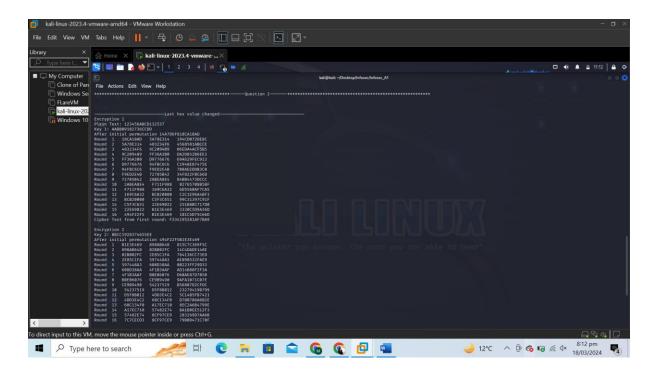


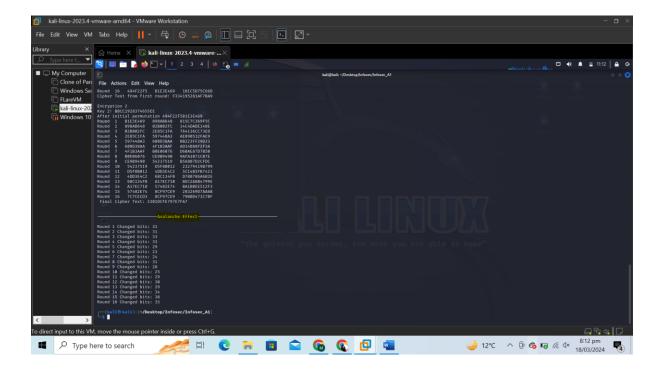
2-DES

When we changed the bit from last of the plaintext, we got different ciphertext.

Plaintext: "123456ABCD132537".

Ciphertext: "2301DCFE797E7FA7".



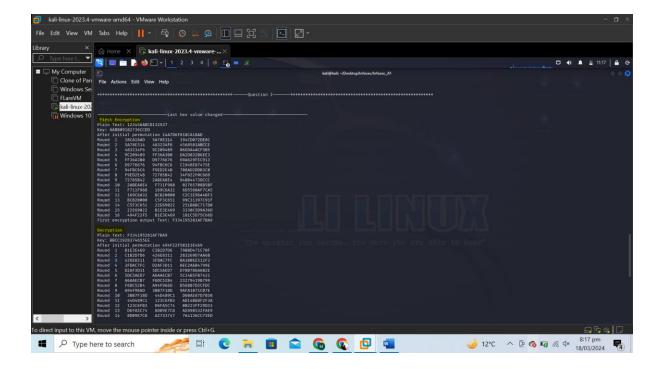


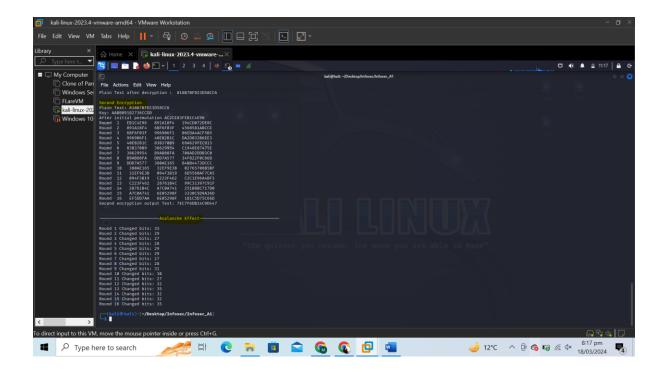
• 3-DES

When we changed the bit from last of the plaintext, we got different ciphertext.

Plaintext: "123456ABCD132537".

Ciphertext: "7EC7F6DB14C9D447".



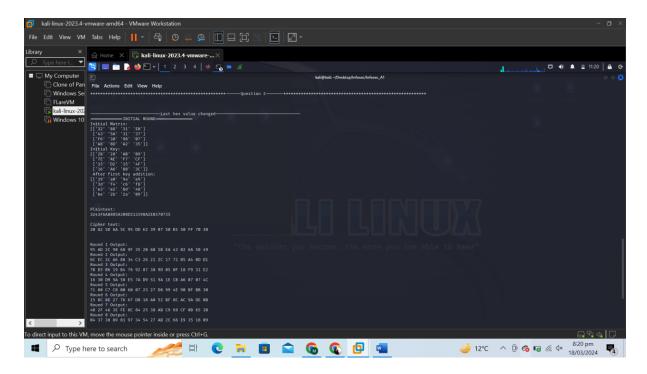


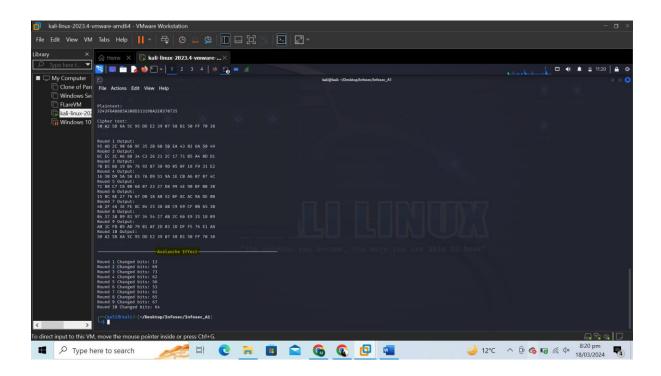
• AES-128

When we changed the bit from last of the plaintext, we got different ciphertext.

Plaintext: "3243F6A8885A308D313198A2E0370735".

Ciphertext: "30A25D6A5C95DDE2390758B150FF7038".



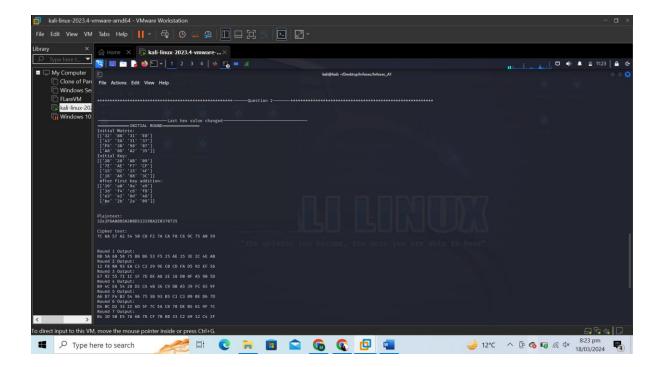


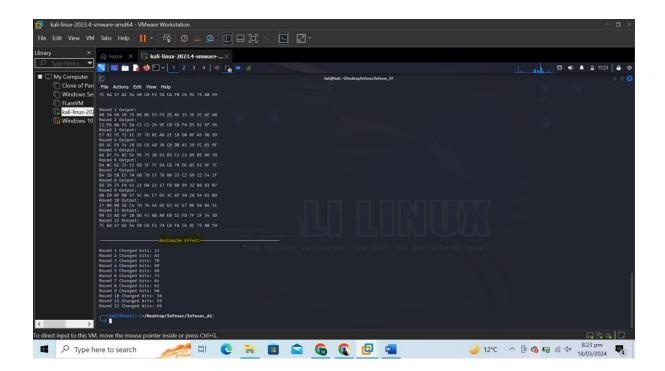
• AES-192

When we changed the bit from last of the plaintext, we got different ciphertext.

Plaintext: "3243F6A8885A308D313198A2E0370735".

Ciphertext: "7C6A57A25450C8F27ACAF8C69C75A059".



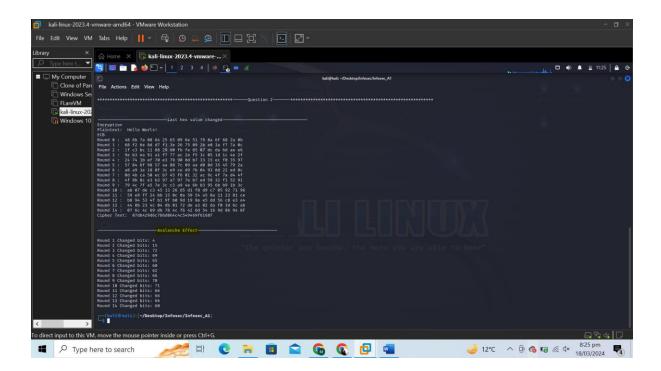


AES-256

When we changed the bit from last of the plaintext, we got different ciphertext.

Plaintext: "Hello Worls".

Ciphertext: "07db429d6c786d064c4c549469f6168f".



Discussing statistics

DES

In DES, when we changed first bit from plaintext avalanche effect is 29 but when we changed bit from last in the plaintext text avalanche effect is 33.

2-DES

In Double DES, when we changed first bit from plaintext avalanche effect is 39 but when we changed bit from last in the plaintext text avalanche effect is 35.

3-DES

In Triple DES, when we changed first bit from plaintext avalanche effect is 31 but when we changed bit from last in the plaintext text avalanche effect is 35.

AES-128

In AES-128, when we changed first bit from plaintext avalanche effect is 60 but when we changed bit from last in the plaintext text avalanche effect is 64.

• AES-192

In AES-192, when we changed first bit from plaintext avalanche effect is 66 but when we changed bit from last in the plaintext text avalanche effect is 69.

AES-256

In AES-256, when we changed first bit from plaintext avalanche effect is 73 but when we changed bit from last in the plaintext text avalanche effect is 60.

The statistics indicate the Avalanche Effect for each encryption algorithm when altering the position of a single bit in the plaintext.

- For DES, both single and double variations, the avalanche effect seems relatively consistent, with variations between 29 and 39. However, for Triple DES, there's a slight increase in the avalanche effect, ranging from 31 to 35, indicating a stronger effect.
- AES encryption shows a more pronounced difference in the avalanche effect across key lengths. AES-128 exhibits a lower avalanche effect compared to AES-192 and AES-256. AES-192 and AES-256 demonstrate higher avalanche effects, with AES-256 having the highest. Interestingly, the effect of changing the position of the altered bit differs between AES-192 and AES-256, with AES-192 showing a consistent increase, while AES-256 shows a decrease when altering the last bit.

These statistics underscore the importance of considering the avalanche effect when assessing the security and cryptographic strength of encryption algorithms. It's evident that key length and algorithm design significantly influence the magnitude of the avalanche effect, with longer keys generally resulting in stronger avalanche effects. Additionally, the position of the altered bit can also impact the degree of the effect, although with varying outcomes depending on the algorithm. These insights are crucial for making informed decisions regarding algorithm selection and ensuring robust encryption practices.

Summary

In this assignment, the Avalanche Effect is assessed for several encryption methods, including DES, 2-DES, 3-DES, AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256. Through examining the subtle differences between input plaintext and output ciphertext, we attempted to evaluate the cryptographic strength of each algorithm. We also explored whether the avalanche effect's strength is affected by changing the position of a single bit. Our goal is to

compare and measure the avalanche effect amongst different algorithms using coding simulations and analysis to reveal more about their security features. Finally, we talked about the results and provide some insights about algorithmic preferences and cryptographic implications.

• References

- 1. ChatGPT
- 2. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/data-encryption-standard-des-set-1/
- 3. https://gist.github.com/definito/b682949741337896718b5d6e3fe95fc8
- 4. https://github.com/Joshua-Riek/AES/blob/master/aes.py

THE END.....