

Task 1: Frequency Analysis

For task1 we used our own article.

Step 1: Encrypting the file and simplification made to it.

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ tr [:upper:] [:lower:] < article.txt
> lowercase.txt
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ cat article.txt
Malware and Hardware security management is a cornerstone of security in the enterprise. Learn malware and hardware security best practices in several areas, including anti-virus and anti-spam.
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ cat lowercase.txt
malware and hardware security management is a cornerstone of security in the enterprise. learn malware and hardware security best practices in several areas, including anti-virus and anti-spam.
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$
```

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ tr -cd '[a-z][\n] [:space:]' <lowercase.txt > plaintext.txt
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ cat plaintext.txt
malware and hardware security management is a cornerstone of security in the enterprise learn malware and hardware security best practices in several areas including antivirus and antispam
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$
```

```
[09/21/22]seed@VM:~/Documents$ cd lab2
[09/21/22]seed@VM:~/.../lab2$ ls
cipher.txt
[09/21/22]seed@VM:~/.../lab2$ ls
ciphertext.txt  cipher.txt
[09/21/22]seed@VM:~/.../lab2$ tr [:upper] [:lower] <ciphertext.txt> lowercase.txt
[09/21/22]seed@VM:~/.../lab2$ ls
ciphertext.txt  cipher.txt  lowercase.txt
[09/21/22]seed@VM:~/.../lab2$ tr -cd '[a-z][\n][:space:]' < lowercase.txt > plaintext.txt
```

Step 2: Generating encryption key in Python

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Nov 19 2016, 06:48:10)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import random
>>> s = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
>>> list = random.sample(s, len(s))
>>> ''.join(list)
'plgezkyasfcwjiurdmthxbqon'
>>>
```

Step 3: tr command to do the encryption of letters leaving the space and returning characters

alone

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ tr 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' 'plg
ezkyasfcwjiurdmthxbqon' < plaintext.txt > ciphertext.txt
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ cat ciphertext.txt
jpwbpmz pie apmebpmz tzghmsxo jpipyzjzix st p gumizmtxuiz uk tzghms
xo si xaz zixzrmstz wzpmi jpwbpmz pie apmebpmz tzghmsxo lztz rmpgx
sgzt si tzvzmpw pmzpt sigwhesiy pixsvsmht pie pixstrpj
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$
```

Frequency Analysis for our own article:

1-grams			
	% calculated	% expected	
	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
P	22×	13.58%	■
Z	21×	12.96%	■
M	18×	11.11%	■
I	15×	9.26%	■
S	13×	8.02%	■
T	12×	7.41%	■
X	11×	6.79%	■
G	7×	4.32%	■
E	6×	3.7%	■
H	5×	3.09%	■
J	5×	3.09%	■
W	5×	3.09%	■
B	4×	2.47%	■
A	3×	1.85%	■
O	3×	1.85%	■
U	3×	1.85%	■
R	3×	1.85%	■
Y	2×	1.23%	■
V	2×	1.23%	■
K	1×	0.62%	■
L	1×	0.62%	■
#N : 21 Σ = 162.00 Σ = 99.990 #N : 21			

For Original article from the seedlabs:

Step 1: Encrypting the file and simplification made to it.

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ tr [:upper:] [:lower:] < Orig_article.txt > lowercase_ori.txt
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ cat lowercase_ori.txt
the oscars turn on sunday which seems about right after this long strange
awards trip the bagger feels like a nonagenarian too

the awards race was bookended by the demise of harvey weinstein at its outset
and the apparent implosion of his film company at the end and it was shaped by
the emergence of metoo times up blackgown politics armcandy activism and
a national conversation as brief and mad as a fever dream about whether there
ought to be a president winfrey the season didnt just seem extra long it was
extra long because the oscars were moved to the first weekend in march to
avoid conflicting with the closing ceremony of the winter olympics
thanks
```

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ tr -cd '[a-z][\n][:space:]' < lowercase_ori.txt > plaintext_ori.txt
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ cat plaintext_ori.txt
the oscars turn on sunday which seems about right after this long strange
awards trip the bagger feels like a nonagenarian too

the awards race was bookended by the demise of harvey weinstein at its outset
and the apparent implosion of his film company at the end and it was shaped by
the emergence of metoo times up blackgown politics armcandy activism and
a national conversation as brief and mad as a fever dream about whether there
ought to be a president winfrey the season didnt just seem extra long it was
extra long because the oscars were moved to the first weekend in march to
avoid conflicting with the closing ceremony of the winter olympics
thanks
```

Step 2: Generating encryption key in Python

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Nov 19 2016, 06:48:10)
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Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import random
>>> s = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
>>> list = random.sample(s, len(s))
>>> ''.join(list)
'xwjtczuqyrkposdalfegnibvm'
>>>
```

Step 3: tr command to do the encryption of letters leaving the space and returning characters alone

```
>>> ''.join(list)
'xwjtczuqyrkposdalfegnibvm'
>>> exit()
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ tr 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' 'xwjtczuqyrkposdalfegnibvm' < plaintext_ori.txt > ciphertext_orig.txt
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task1$ cat ciphertext_orig.txt
eqc dfjxhf eghs ds fgstxv iqyjq fccof xwdge hyuqe xzech eqyf pdsu f
ehxsuc
xixhtf ehya eqc wxuuch zccpf pykc x sdsxucsxhyxs edd

eqc xixhtf hxjc ix f wddkcstct wv eqc tcoyfc dz qxhncv icysfecys xe
yef dgefce
xst eqc xaaxhcse yoapdfyds dz qyf zy po jdoaxsv xe eqc cst xst ye ix
f fqxact wv
eqc cochucsjc dz ocedd eyocf ga wpxjkudis adpyeyjf xhojxstv xjeynyf
o xst
x sxeysxp jdsnchfxyds xf whycz xst oxt xf x zcnch thcxo xwdge iq
eqch eqchc
dguqe ed wc x ahcfytcse iyszhcv eqc fcxfds tytse rgfe fcco cbehx pd
su ye ix f
cbehx pdsu wcjxgfc eqc dfjxhf ichc odnct ed eqc zyhfe icckcst ys ox
hjq ed
xndyt jdszpyjeysu iyeq eqc jpdfysu jchcodsv dz eqc iysech dpvoayjf
eqxskf
avcdsujqxsu

dsc wyu lgcfeyds fghhdgstysu eqyf vcxhf xjxtcov xixhtf yf qdi dh yz
eqc
jchcodsv iyp xthcfc ocedd cfacjyppv xzech eqc udptcs updwcf iqyjq
wcjxoc
x rgwypxse jdoysudge axhev zdh eyocf ga eqc odncocse facxhqcxtct wv
```

Frequency Text for original article: There were a lot of images of texts for frequency analysis but we added 2 screenshots.

Code	Count	Frequency	Language	
TH	116	2.952 %	English	
HE	89	2.265 %	Code	Frequency
IN	74	1.883 %	THE	1.897 %
ER	66	1.679 %	AND	0.944 %
ES	62	1.578 %	ING	0.762 %
RE	59	1.501 %	HER	0.584 %
AN	58	1.476 %	THA	0.470 %
AR	57	1.450 %	HAT	0.445 %
ST	55	1.399 %	ERE	0.405 %
ON	53	1.349 %	HIS	0.392 %
			ENT	0.335 %

ON	53	1.349 %	ENT	0.335 %
EA	50	1.272 %	YOU	0.328 %
ND	47	1.196 %	ETH	0.312 %
TE	47	1.196 %	NTH	0.311 %
ED	46	1.170 %	DTH	0.308 %
AT	45	1.145 %	WAS	0.303 %
OR	45	1.145 %	FOR	0.295 %
EN	44	1.120 %	ITH	0.284 %
TI	39	0.992 %	THI	0.284 %
NT	37	0.941 %	OTH	0.271 %
AL	37	0.941 %	CHE	0.266 %

Task 2: Encryption using Different Ciphers and Modes

Name of the file with contents :

```
[09/22/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$ cat article2.txt
Malware and Hardware security management is a cornerstone of security in the enterprise. Learn malware and hardware security best practices in several areas, including anti-virus and anti-spam.
[09/22/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$
```

Command typed in for **aes-128-cbc**:

```
openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in article2.txt -out cipher_cbc.bin -K
```

0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

[illegible]

Based on -aes-128-ofb :

Name of the file with contents:

```
[09/22/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$ cat article2.txt
Malware and Hardware security management is a cornerstone of security in the enterprise. Learn malware and hardware security best practices in several areas, including anti-virus and anti-spam.
```

Command typed in for -aes-128-ofb :

```
openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -e -in article2.txt -out cipher_ofb.bin -K
```

0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$ openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -e -in article2.txt -out cipher_ofb.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$ cat cipher_ofb.bin
000R0M00000==q. F50b0('00*o0*I%00
p000G,0F0/0000?y*0000000p 000r00p30000C|00 0D00Wx010!0\0!o00XB0r00000b0
b0G070B090|>>3000.00jY00000af0y0R=00000000000f4L000/0` [09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$
```

Based on -aes-128-cfb

Name of the file


```
[09/22/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$ cat article2.txt
Malware and Hardware security management is a cornerstone of security in the enterprise. Learn malware and hardware security best practices i
n several areas, including anti-virus and anti-spam.
```

Command typed in:

```
openssl enc -aes-128-cfb -e -in article2.txt -out cipher_cfb.bin -K
00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
```

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb -e -in arti
cle2.txt -out cipher_cfb.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -i
v 0102030405060708
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$ cat cipher_cfb.bin
000R0M00000==q. m0Lo0Q0
0SY001{0RE0s
00j00000_00As0:i00000'00oD009000E.000000mc0<0000
0000&000, -W00/009G200sP=0H00000
00b000`0p0_:a4000A0rp
00000^A0>y%a0P000
0$00[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task2$
```

Task 3 : Encryption Mode – ECB vs. CBC

Changing original pic mode to ecb and cbc mode:

For encrypting original_pic .bmp file to ECB and CBC mode commands used:

```
openssl enc -aes-128-ecb -e -in pic_original.bmp -out pic_ecb.bmp
openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in pic_original.bmp -out pic_cbc.bmp
```

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task3$ openssl enc -aes-128-ecb -e -in pic_
original.bmp -out pic_ecb.bmp
enter aes-128-ecb encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-ecb encryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task3$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in pic_
original.bmp -out pic_cbc.bmp
enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task3$
```

I have used dd if command to get 54 byte of pictures in both:

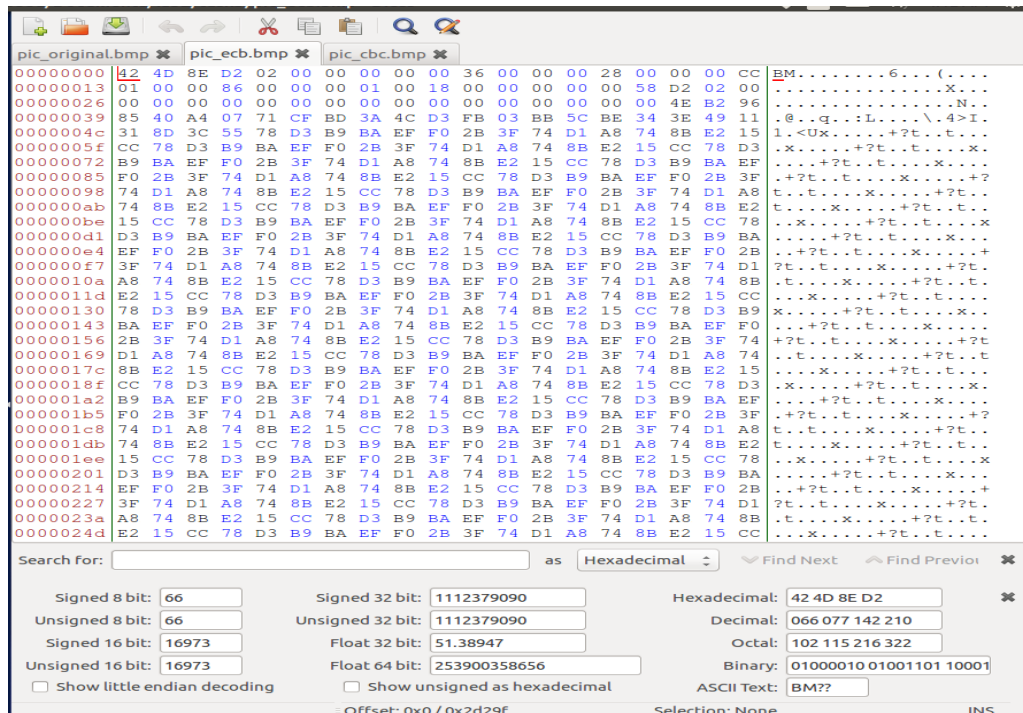
Commands used:

```
dd if=pic_original.bmp of=pic_ecb.bmp bs=1 count=54 conv=notrunc
dd if=pic_original.bmp of=pic_cbc.bmp bs=1 count=54 conv=notrunc
```

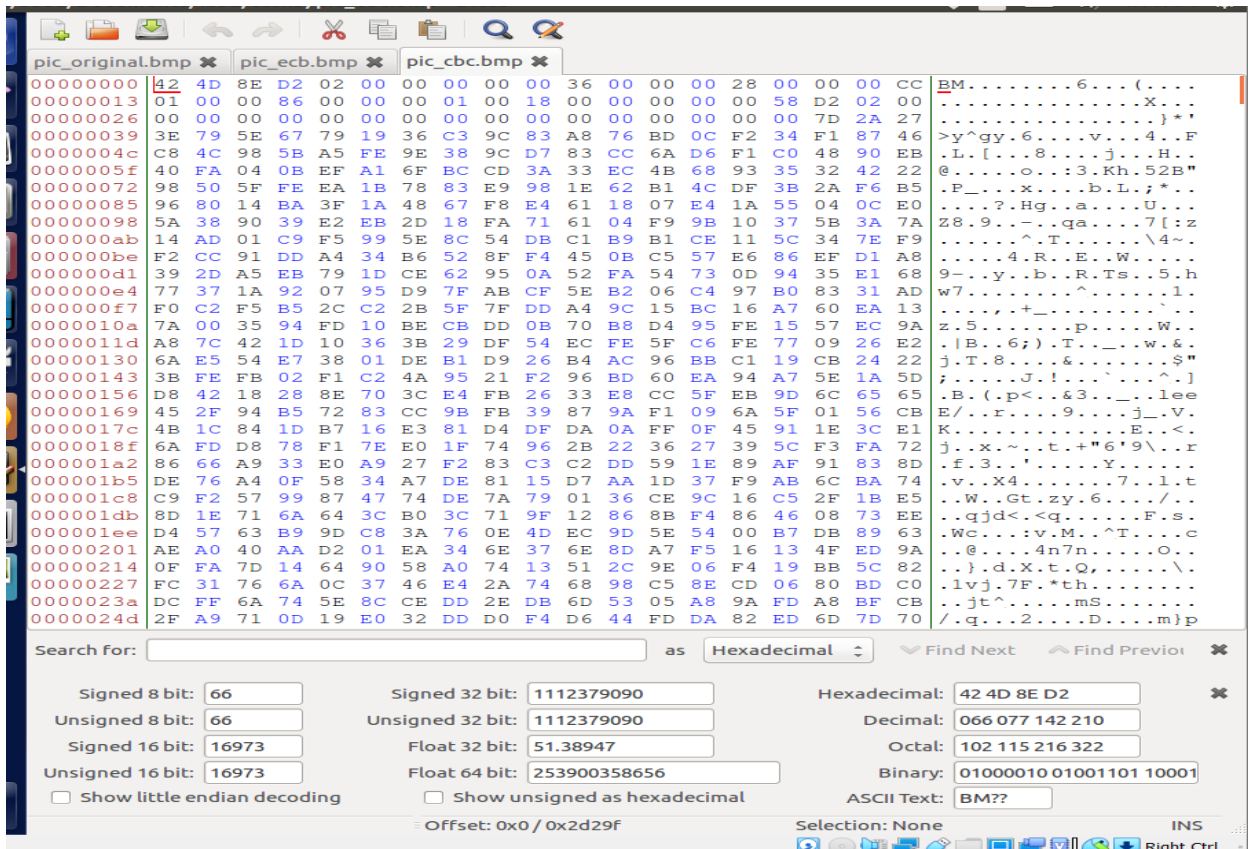
```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/../task3$ dd if=pic_original.bmp of=pic_ecb.bmp
p bs=1 count=54 conv=notrunc
54+0 records in
54+0 records out
54 bytes copied, 0.000419289 s, 129 kB/s
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/../task3$ dd if=pic_original.bmp of=pic_cbc.bmp
p bs=1 count=54 conv=notrunc
54+0 records in
54+0 records out
54 bytes copied, 0.00285021 s, 18.9 kB/s
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/../task3$
```

Bless Hex Editor see:

For ECB:



For CBC:

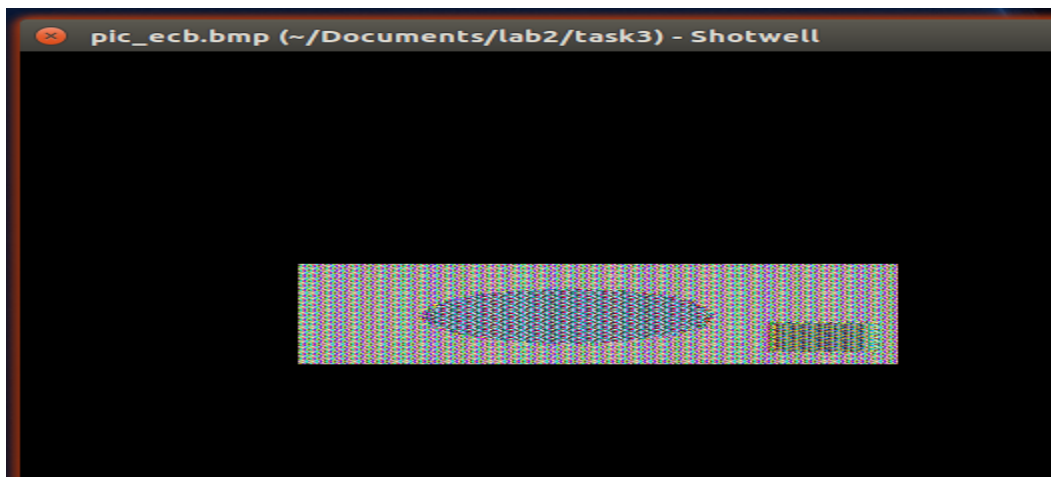


To see picture(here we called image viewer program called eog):

```
54 bytes copied, 0.00285021 s, 18.9 kB/s
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task3$ eog pic_ecb.bmp
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task3$ eog pic_cbc.bmp
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task3$
```

Final images:

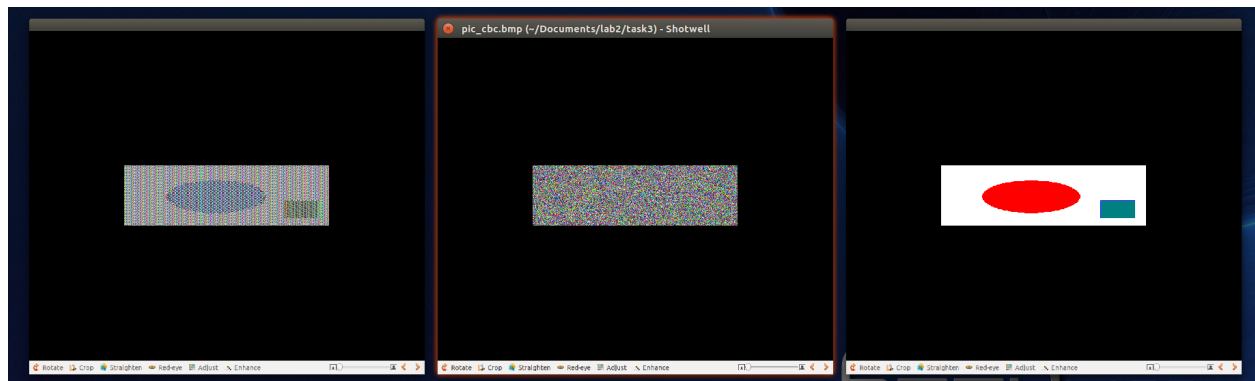
From ECB:



From CBC:



Comparison of all three images:



We here conclude that CBC to be used for encrypting data that might be in public and not use ECB encryption as we can see that we can see the image.

Task 4 : Padding

Use of AES ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB encryption

AES ECB encryption

```
[09/24/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-ecb -e -in arti  
cle10byt.txt -out ecb.out  
enter aes-128-ecb encryption password:  
Verifying - enter aes-128-ecb encryption password:
```

CBC encryption

```
[09/24/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in article10byt.txt -out cbc.out
enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
```

CFB encryption

```
[09/24/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb -e -in article10byt.txt -out cfb.out
enter aes-128-cfb encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cfb encryption password:
```

OFB encryption

```
[09/24/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -e -in article10byt.txt -out ofb.out
enter aes-128-ofb encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-ofb encryption password:
```

Comparison of all four modes:

```
[09/24/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ ls -l
total 20
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 10 Sep 24 18:24 article10byt.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 194 Sep 22 13:48 article3.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 5 Sep 24 18:18 article5bytes.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 10 Sep 24 18:24 bytes
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Sep 24 18:39 cbc.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 26 Sep 24 18:38 cfb.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Sep 24 18:35 ecb.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 26 Sep 24 18:31 ofb.out
[09/24/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$
```

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Sep 24 18:39 cbc.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 26 Sep 24 18:38 cfb.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Sep 24 18:35 ecb.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 26 Sep 24 18:31 ofb.out
[09/24/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$
```

We see CBC and ECB mode needing padding because they are block ciphers.

CFB and OFB do not need padding because these are stream ciphers. As OFB turns a block cipher into a synchronous stream cipher. As with CFB, the encryption and decryption processes are identical therefore no padding is required.

Different sizes of files :

```

09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ truncate -s 5 bytes pad5.txt
09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ truncate -s 10 bytes pad10.txt
09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ truncate -s 16 bytes pad16.txt
09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$

```

```

-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 10 Sep 25 05:07 pad10.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 16 Sep 25 05:07 pad16.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 5 Sep 25 05:06 pad5.txt
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$

```

Encryption of 5, 10,16 bytes with CBC modes:

```

[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in pad5
.txt -out cbc5.out
enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in pad1
0.txt -out cbc10.out
enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in pad1
6.txt -out cbc16.out
enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ ls -l

```

After encryption with cbc to all files to see size of padding added:

```

-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Sep 25 12:59 cbc10.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 48 Sep 25 13:01 cbc16.out
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Sep 25 12:55 cbc5.out

```

Decryption without losing padding added to it:

```

[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -in cbc1
0.out -out pad10AfterDe.txt -nopad
enter aes-128-cbc decryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -in cbc5
.out -out pad5AfterDe.txt -nopad
enter aes-128-cbc decryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$

```

```

[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -in cbc1
6.out -out pad16.txt -nopad
enter aes-128-cbc decryption password:
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ ls -l

```

Padding to see:

For 5 bytes file

```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ hexdump -c cbc5.out
00000000  S  a  l  t  e  d  _  _  p 017  \b  D 214 217  W
00000010  ;  223  b  223  I  c  ) 230  ?  , 002
00000020
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ xxd cbc5.out
00000000: 5361 6c74 6564 5f5f 700f 0844 8c8f 57ac  Salted__p..D..W.
00000010: 3ba3 9362 ffc7 9349 6329 983f 2c02 bf0b  ;..b...Ic)?.?,...
```

For 10 bytes file

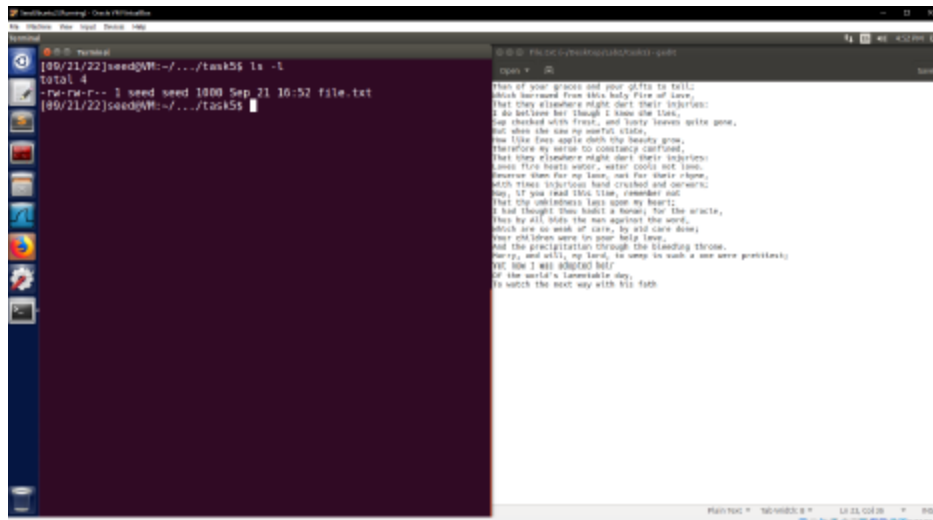
```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ hexdump -c cbc10.out
00000000  S  a  l  t  e  d  _  _  |  ?  ?  ?  ?  ?  q
00000010 026 223  v  J 005  027  8  - 234  "  ?
00000020
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ xxd cbc10.out
00000000: 5361 6c74 6564 5f5f 7ccf e4b0 3fc3 71cc  Salted__|...?.q.
00000010: 1693 764a 05bf 1738 2d9c fce4 223f d6c4  ..vJ...8-..."?..
```

For 16 bytes file

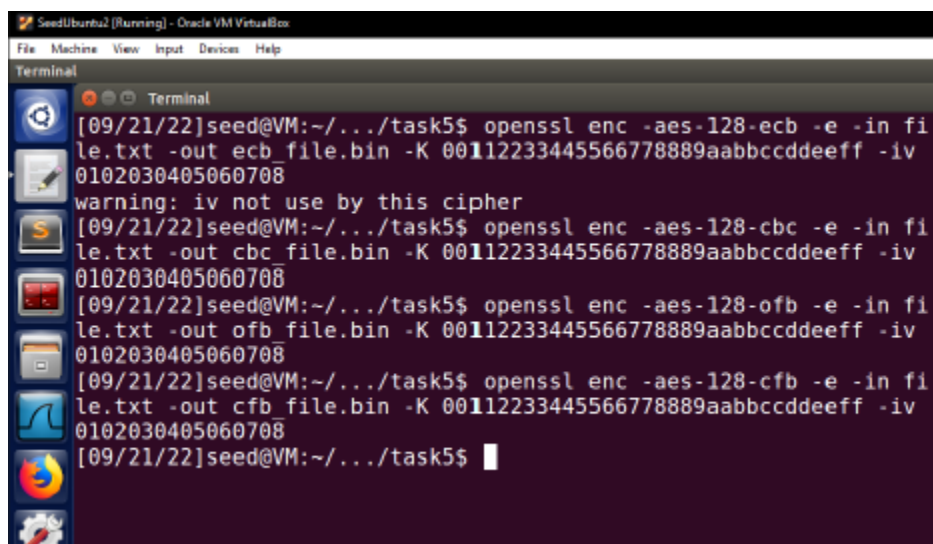
```
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ hexdump -c cbc16.out
00000000  S  a  l  t  e  d  _  _  G 217  M  0
00000010 004  k  \0 025  \f  202  I  L  S  4  @
00000020  !  }  B 037 216  r  212  g  T
00000030
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$ xxd cbc16.out
00000000: 5361 6c74 6564 5f5f 478f e7c0 4d30 e177  Salted__G...M0.w
00000010: 046b 0015 0cab d382 494c ce53 3440 b8df  .k.....IL.S4@..
00000020: 217d 421f 8ee6 72b7 d18a dab0 6754 dfb4  !}B...r.....gT..
[09/25/22]seed@VM:~/.../task4$
```

Task 5 : Error Propagation– Corrupted Cipher Text

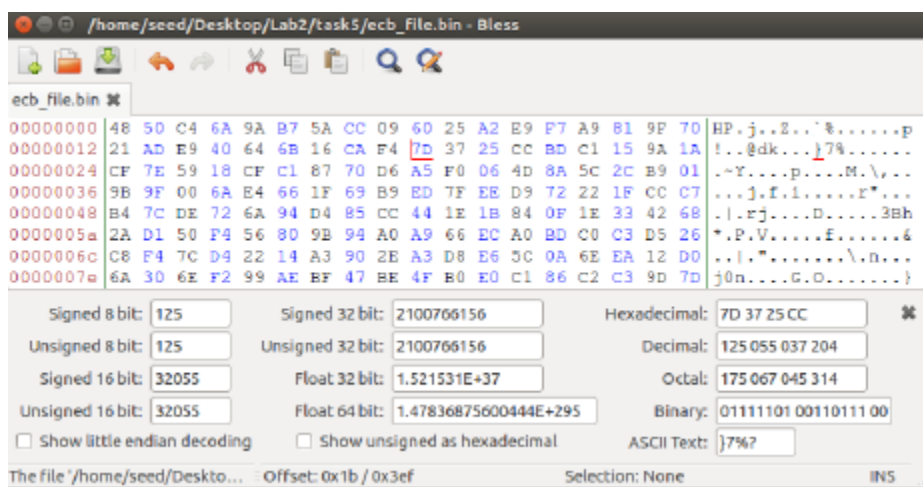
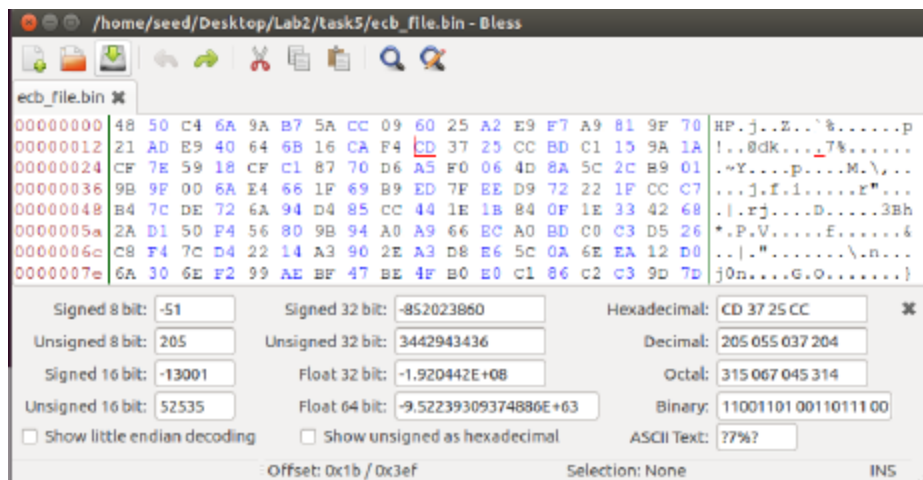
Creating a text file with 1000 bytes. I just copied it from the web.



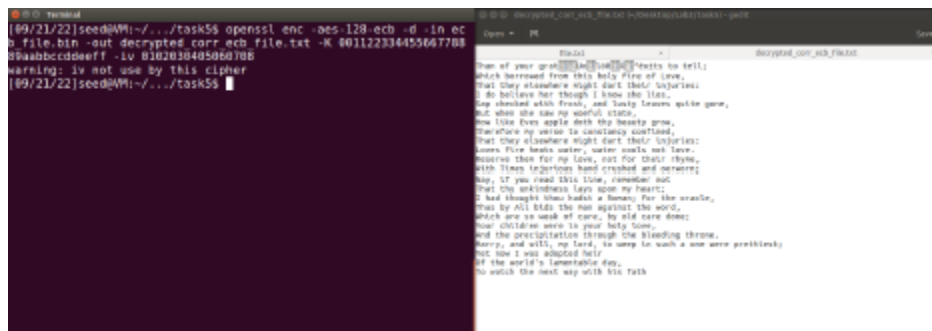
Encrypting file with 4 types that is ecb,cbc,ofb,cfb modes



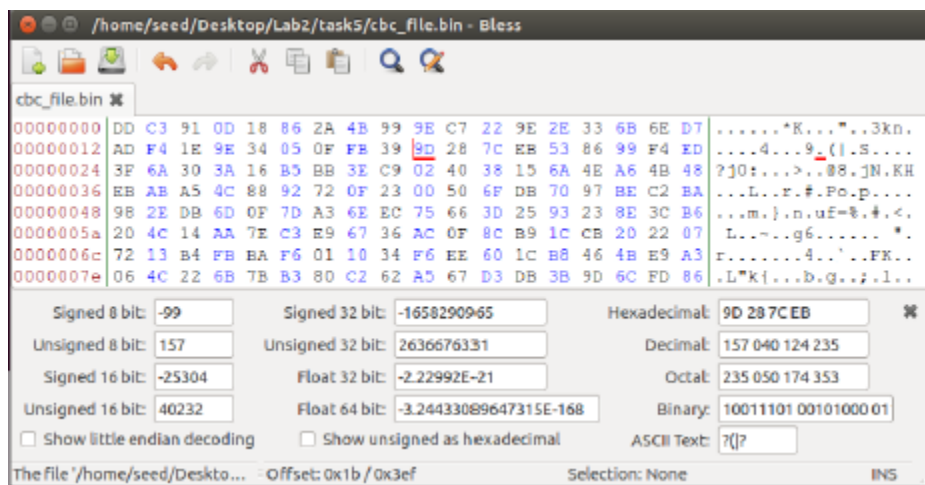
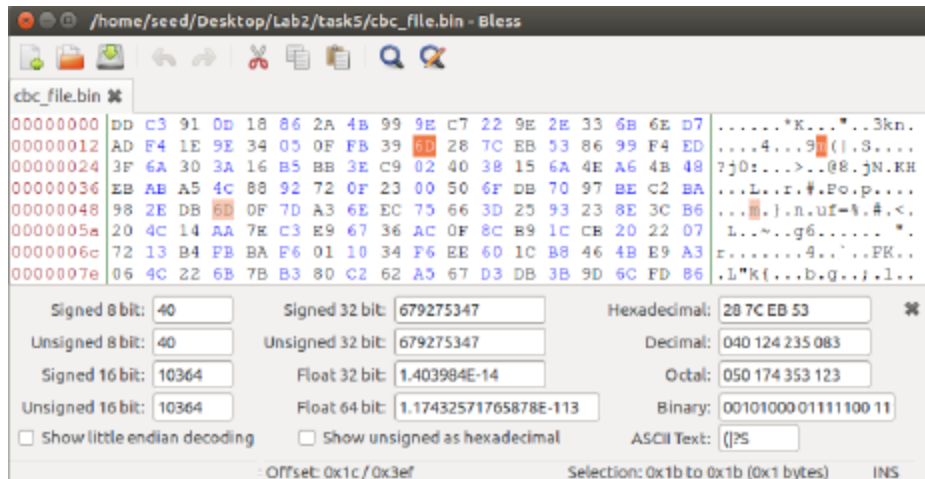
Changing the 55 bit for each file. Showing original then altered. This is for ECB where I show where the 55th byte is and change it to something.



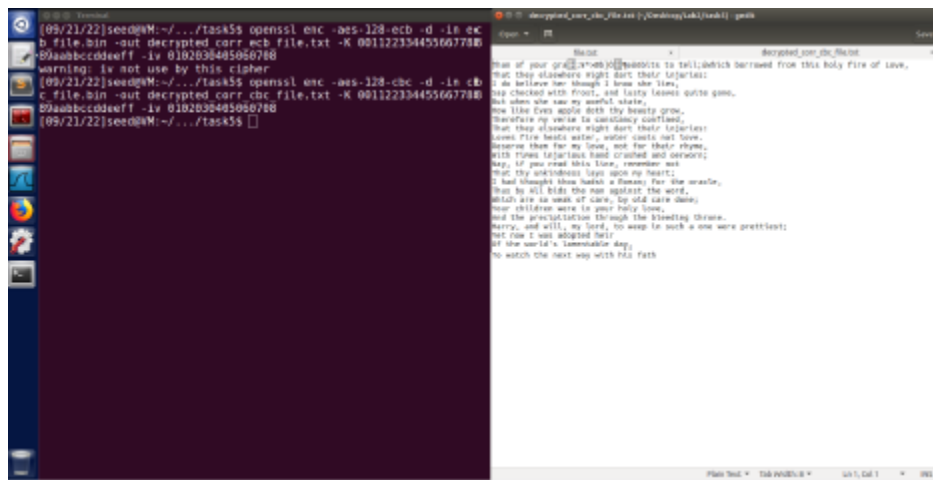
File after decryption. Here the 1st line has some data missing as it was altered but for the most part all of the data is not altered and can make the most of what was original..



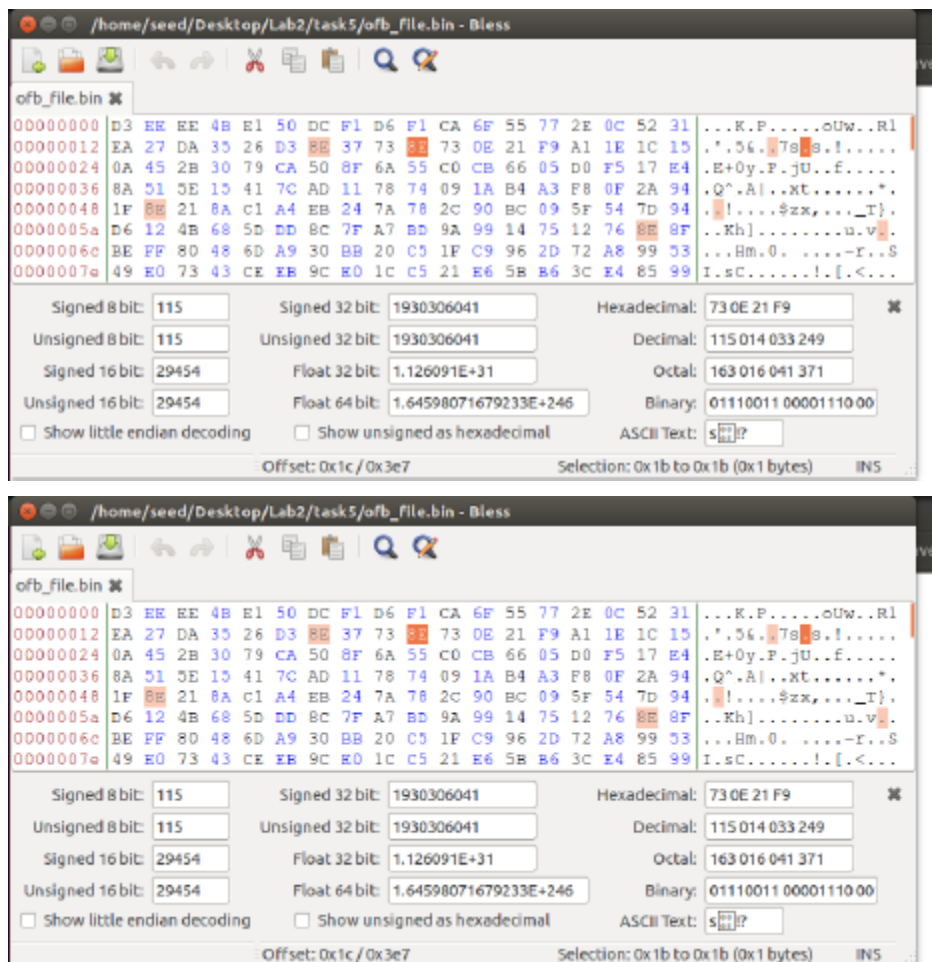
CBC file changing the 55th bit for the file after it was encrypted



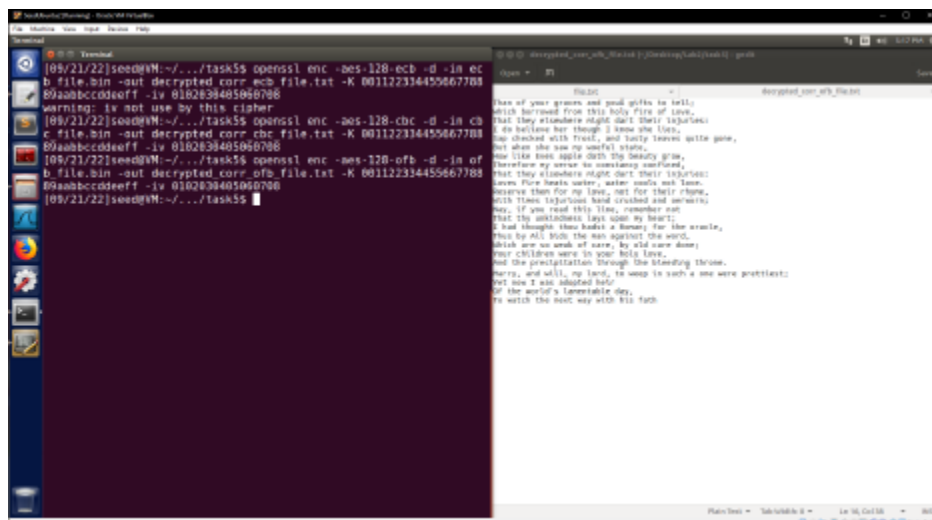
After decrypting it with the corrupted bit for the cbc it looks as though it is a little less ideal then ecb as with cbc there is less that we are able to tell what the original text was about.

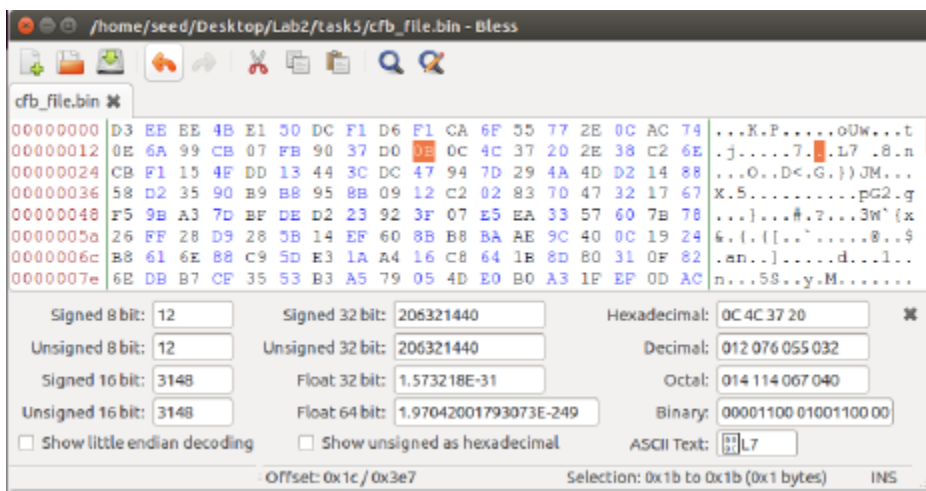
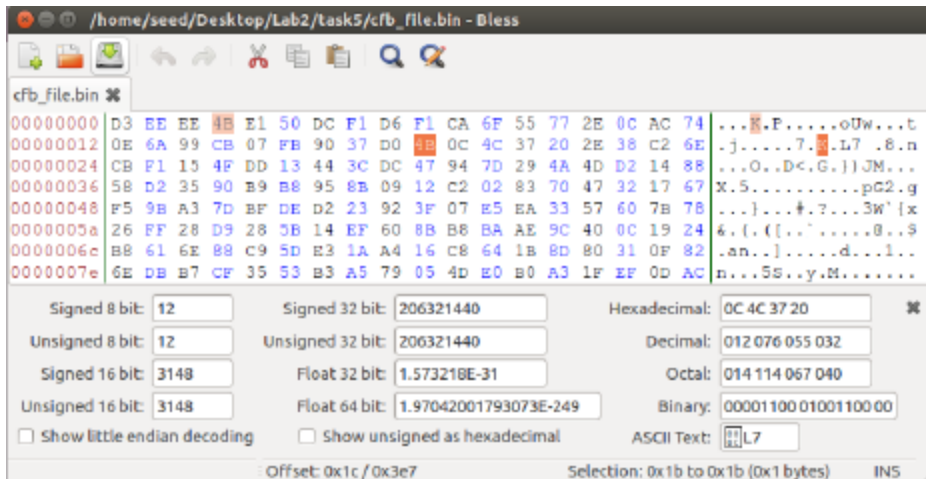


Ofb file changing the 55 bit on the file that was encrypted

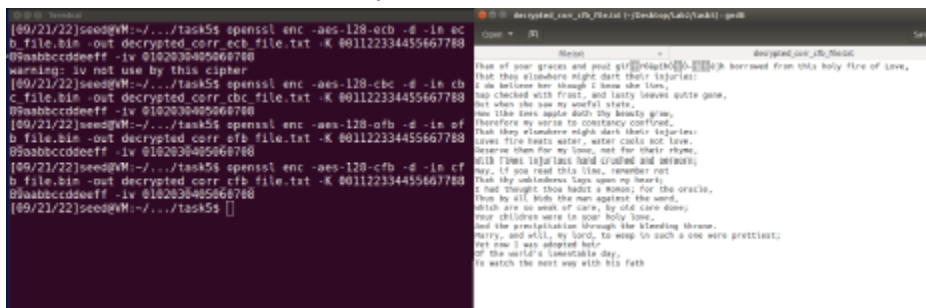


After decryption one thing was altered by the process of changing the bit and decryption which was the A instead of an r.





After decryption of the CFB file we are able to make out a lot of the file but the beginning portion of it not so much where the bit was changed. It is still corrupted and not much can be inferred from the data itself after decryption of it all.



CFB and OFB would have the most data recovered as they both do not have padding. Here the CFB file still has some data corrupted. It would still provide data corruption after it had been decrypted and the 55th bit had been changed. Both ECB and CBC did not show most data as it still shows its encryption info after the corruption due to which we think the encryption process is more secure in ECB and CBC.

