实验报告



课程	名称	信息安全	
学	院	软件学院	
专	业	软件工程	
姓	名	于康	
学	号	20302010040	

开课时间<u>2022</u>至<u>2023</u>学年第<u>二</u>学期

实验项目	DES&AES	成绩	
名 称	DES&AES		

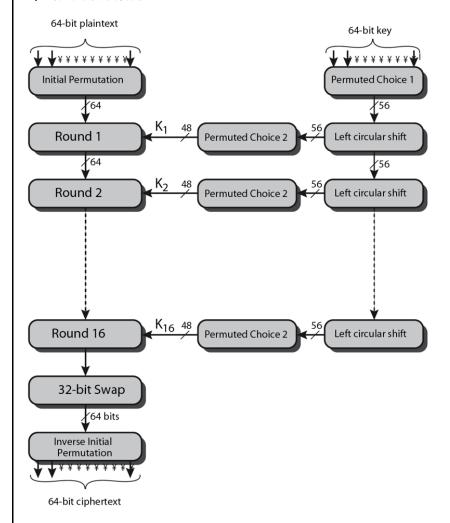
一、实验目的

- 1. 实现 DES 算法
- 2. 理解 AES 算法的用途

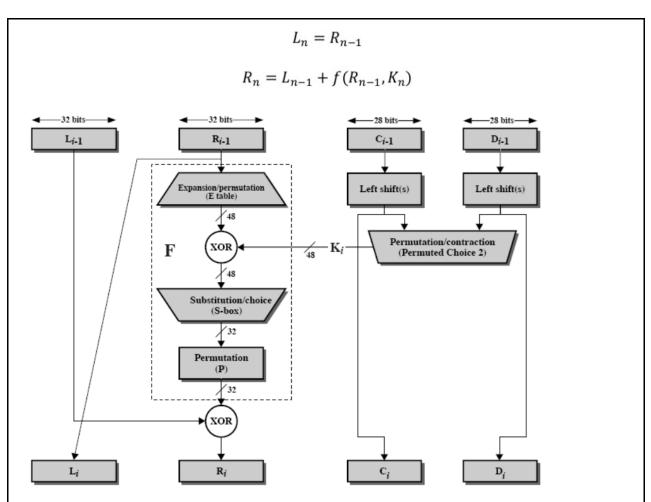
二、实验内容

1. DES 算法步骤

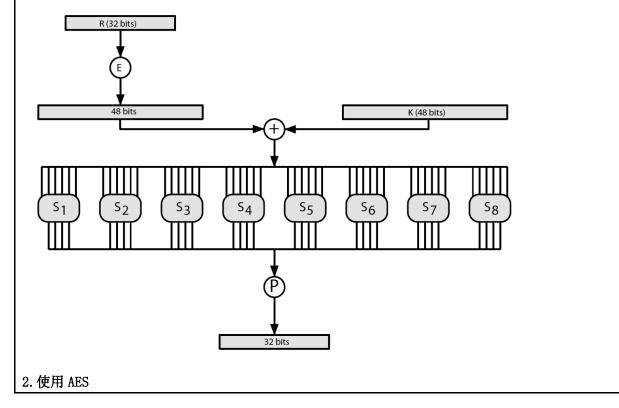
下图展示了 DES 算法的过程,可知经过 PC1、左移、PC2 能够生成 16 组 key,解密是加密的逆,将 key 的应用顺序颠倒。



而每一轮对于64bit 数据块的处理如下图所示,得到公式:



其中,f 函数的具体工作过程如下,将 R 扩展后与 K 进行异或操作,之后经过 Sbox 输出为 32bit 数据块,再进行一次置换操作。



可以利用 OpenSSL 的 Enc 命令进行加密和解密;可以利用 Python 包 PyCryptodome 提供的 AES 模块。

三、实验步骤

1. permutation_by_table

该函数利用置换表 table 和原数据块及其大小,返回置换后的数据块;而置换表则展示了新块的组成,可见下方代码注释部分:

```
permuted_block = 0

for i, bit_index in enumerate(table):
    bit_index -= 1
    # 将原块的第 bit_index 位设置为 permuted_block 的第 i 位
    if block & (1 << (block_len - bit_index - 1)):
        permuted_block |= (1 << (len(table) - i - 1))

return permuted_block
```

2. generate round keys

该函数的作用是生成 16 轮迭代中所需要的 16 个 K。函数输入已经是经过 PC1 后的 28bit 的 C0 和 D0, 首先按左移表进行左移:

```
for i, r_bits in enumerate(lrot_values):
    C0 = lrot(C0, r_bits, 28)
    D0 = lrot(D0, r_bits, 28)
    round_keys[i + 1] = (C0, D0)

之后进行 PC2 得到最终使用的 K:
for i, (Ci, Di) in round_keys.items():
    key = (Ci << 28) | Di
    round_keys[i] = permutation_by_table(key, 56, PC2)</pre>
```

3. round function

该函数实现了 DES 算法中的 f 函数,函数输入为 Ri 和 Ki,输出 f 函数结果。 首先是对 Ri 的扩展 (E) 操作:

```
Ri = permutation_by_table(Ri, 32, E)
之后进行异或运算:
Ri = Ri ^ Ki
进入 Sbox 前要将数据块分为 8 组,每组 6 位:
blocks = [Ri >> (6 * i) & 0b11111 for i in range(7, -1, -1)]
经过 Sbox 的规则是"第一位和最后一位选行数,中间四位选列数":
```

```
sbox_blocks = []
for i, block in enumerate(blocks):
    row = (block >> 4 & 0b10) | (block & 0b1)
    col = block >> 1 & 0b1111
```

```
sbox_blocks.append(Sboxes[i][row * 16 + col])
再将新数据组进行拼接:

Ri = 0
for i in range(8):
    Ri |= sbox_blocks[i] << (4 * (7 - i))
最后进行一次置换:

Ri = permutation_by_table(Ri, 32, P)
```

4. encrypt

加密函数补充部分主要为每一轮的过程代码,即下述公式:

$$L_n = R_{n-1}$$

 $R_n = L_{n-1} + f(R_{n-1}, K_n)$

并且注意到解密是加密的逆, key 的使用顺序不同:

```
for i in range(1, 17):
    key_index = 0
    if decrypt:
        key_index = 17 - i
    else:
        key_index = i
    temp = L_last
    L_last = R_last
    R_last = temp ^ round_function(R_last, round_keys[key_index])
```

5. 解密 DES 密文

运行程序,得到 cipher text even 的解密结果为 LJingTao

```
Windows PowerShell
版权所有 (C) Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。
尝试新的跨平台 PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6
PS C:\Users\yuki\Desktop\files\课程\信息安全\lab\lab2> python .\20302010040_des.py
Plain Text: LJingTao
```

6. 解密 AES 密文

用第 5 步 DES 解密的结果作为 AES 的密钥,来解密 AES 密文,得到结果为:

The Advanced Encryption Standard, also known by its original name Rijndael, is a specification for the encryption of electronic data established by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology in 2001. AES is a subset of the Rijndael block cipher developed by two Belgian cryptographers, Vincent Rijmen and Joan Daemen, who submitted a proposal to NIST during the AES selection process. Rijndael is a family of ciphers with different key and block sizes. For AES, NIST selected three members of the Rijndael family, each with a block size of 128 bits, but three different key lengths: 128, 192 and 256 bits.

root@DESKTOP-M59KV5D:/data/lab2# ls
20302010040_des.py even.enc '实验二(中).pdf' 实验报告模板.docx
des_scaffold.py odd.enc 实验二.pdf
root@DESKTOP-M59KV5D:/data/lab2# openssl enc -d -aes256 -in even.enc -out even.plain
enter aes-256-cbc decryption password:
*** WARNING: deprecated key derivation used.
Using -iter or -pbkdf2 would be better.
root@DESKTOP-M59KV5D:/data/lab2# cat even.plain
The Advanced Encryption Standard, also known by its original name Rijndael, is a specification
for the encryption of electronic data established by the U.S. National Institute of Standards a
nd Technology in 2001. AES is a subset of the Rijndael block cipher developed by two Belgian cr
yptographers, Vincent Rijmen and Joan Daemen, who submitted a proposal to NIST during the AES s
election process. Rijndael is a family of ciphers with different key and block sizes. For AES,
NIST selected three members of the Rijndael family, each with a block size of 128 bits, but thr
ee different key lengths: 128, 192 and 256 bits.
root@DESKTOP-M59KV5D:/data/lab2#

四、实验结果及分析

由上述实验过程可知,解密 DES 密文结果为 LJing Tao。

利用 DES 解密的结果作为 AES 的密钥,来解密 AES 密文,得到结果为:

The Advanced Encryption Standard, also known by its original name Rijndael, is a specification for the encryption of electronic data established by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology in 2001. AES is a subset of the Rijndael block cipher developed by two Belgian cryptographers, Vincent Rijmen and Joan Daemen, who submitted a proposal to NIST during the AES selection process. Rijndael is a family of ciphers with different key and block sizes. For AES, NIST selected three members of the Rijndael family, each with a block size of 128 bits, but three different key lengths: 128, 192 and 256 bits.

(该段落内容为 AES 的相关介绍)

五、实验总结

该实验进行了 DES 算法的实验以及 DES 密文、AES 密文的解密。

对于 DES 算法的整个过程有了更加清晰的理解,包括每一轮的计算过程、16 个 K 的生成、f 函数的实现等,将课堂中的 DES 图示转化成了具体的代码。

通过 OpenSSL 对于 AES 的使用有了一定了解,具体为利用 Enc 进行 AES 的加密和解密操作。