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Batch: T11-03

Subject: Security Lab-Assignment 3

### Aim: Block Cipher Modes of operation Theory:

### **Common Block Cipher Modes of Operation**

### 1. Electronic Code Book (ECB):

- Simplest mode: Each plaintext block is encrypted independently.
- o Vulnerable to frequency analysis due to identical ciphertext blocks for identical plaintext blocks.
- o Rarely used in practice due to security concerns.

# 2. Cipher Block Chaining (CBC):

- o Each plaintext block is XORed with the previous ciphertext block before encryption.
- o Introduces dependency between blocks, improving security.
- o Requires an initialization vector (IV) for the first block.

### 3. Cipher Feedback (CFB):

- o Converts a block cipher into a stream cipher.
- o Previous ciphertext is encrypted, and the result is XORed with the plaintext to produce the ciphertext.
- o Similar to CBC but with feedback based on ciphertext.

# 4. Output Feedback (OFB):

- o Another stream cipher mode.
- Generates a keystream by encrypting a counter.
- o Keystream is XORed with plaintext to produce ciphertext.

# 5. Counter (CTR):

- o Similar to OFB but uses a counter instead of feedback.
- o Provides high performance and can be parallelized.
- o Offers advantages in terms of error propagation and random access.

# **Key Considerations**

- **Security:** Different modes offer varying levels of security against attacks.
- **Performance:** Some modes are more efficient than others.
- **Error propagation:** Some modes are more resilient to bit errors.
- Random access: Some modes allow for random access to ciphertext blocks.

#### Implementation:









