Experiment 5

BlowFish

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Aim: To implement blowfish algorithm.

THEORY

BLOWFISH ALGORITHM:

Blowfish is a symmetric-key block cipher, designed in 1993 by Bruce Schneier and included in many cipher suites and encryption products. Blowfish provides a good encryption rate in software and no effective cryptanalysis of it has been found to date. Schneier designed Blowfish as a general-purpose algorithm, intended as an alternative to the aging DES and free of the problems and constraints associated with other algorithms. At the time Blowfish was released, many other designs were proprietary, encumbered by patents or were commercial or government secrets. Schneier has stated that, "Blowfish is unpatented, and will remain so in all countries. The algorithm is hereby placed in the public domain, and can be freely used by anyone."

Notable features of the design include key-dependent S-boxes and a highly complex key schedule.

Blowfish is a symmetric block cipher that can be used as a drop-in replacement for DES or IDEA. It takes a variable-length key, from 32 bits to 448 bits, making it ideal for both small and large use cases.

Blowfish uses:

blockSize: 64-bits

• **keySize**: 32-bits to 448-bits variable size

• number of subkeys: 18 [P-array]

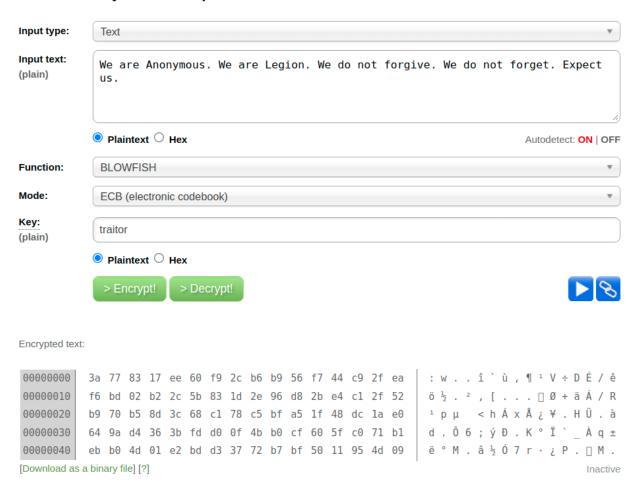
number of rounds: 16

• **number of substitution boxes**: 4 [each having 512 entries of 32-bits each

• I used http://blowfish.online-domain-tools.com/ for the experiment.

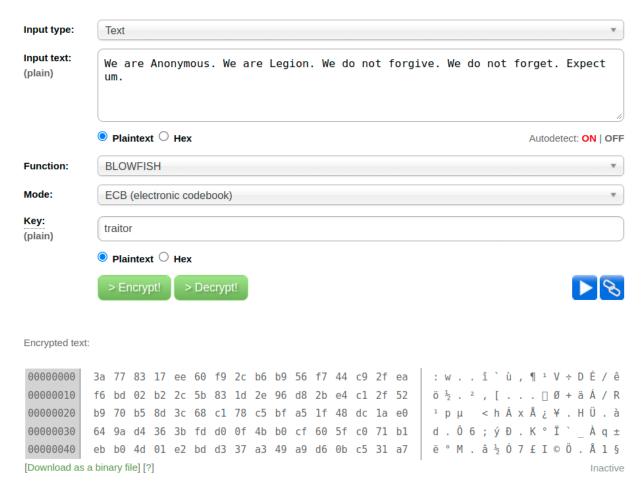
Original encoded message

Blowfish - Symmetric Ciphers Online



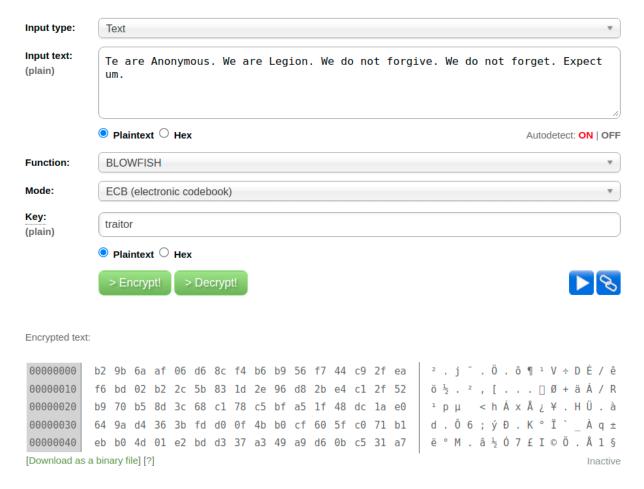
1)If you change one character at the end of the message, the encoded message changes in the following way:

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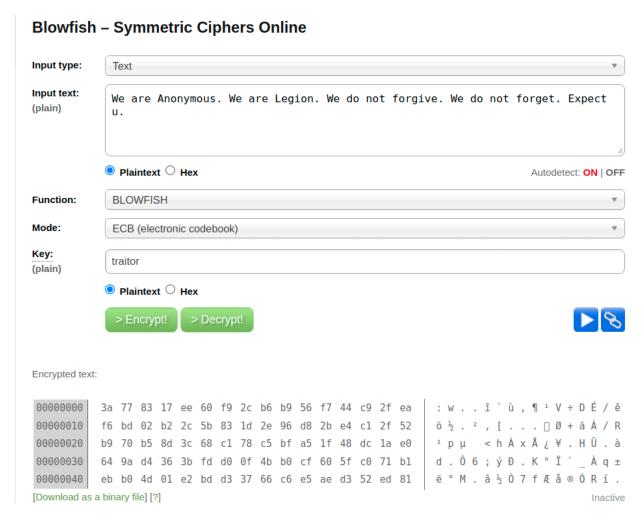
After changing the last character of a plain text message, the last 16 characters of the encrypted message change, and the rest of the encrypted message remains the same. 2) If you change one character at the beginning of the message, the encoded message changes as follows:

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After changing the first character of a plain text message, the first 16 characters of the encrypted message change, and the rest of the encrypted message remains the same.

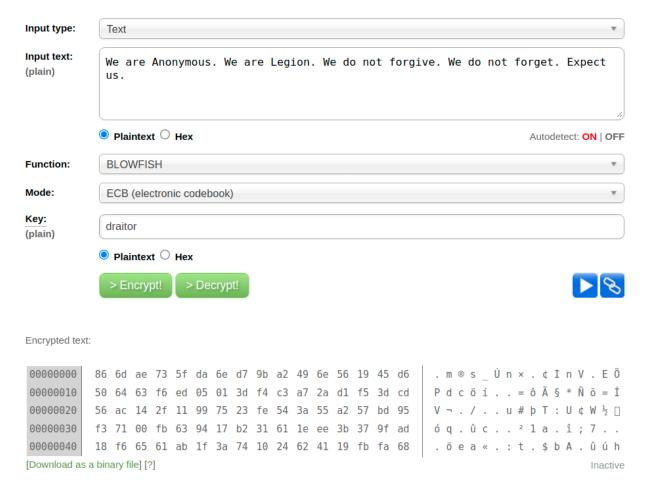
3)If you delete one character at the end of the message, the encoded message changes as follows:



After deleting the last character of a plain text message, the last 16 characters of the encrypted message changes, and the rest of the encrypted message remains the same. Size still remains the same since ECB is used which is a block cipher.

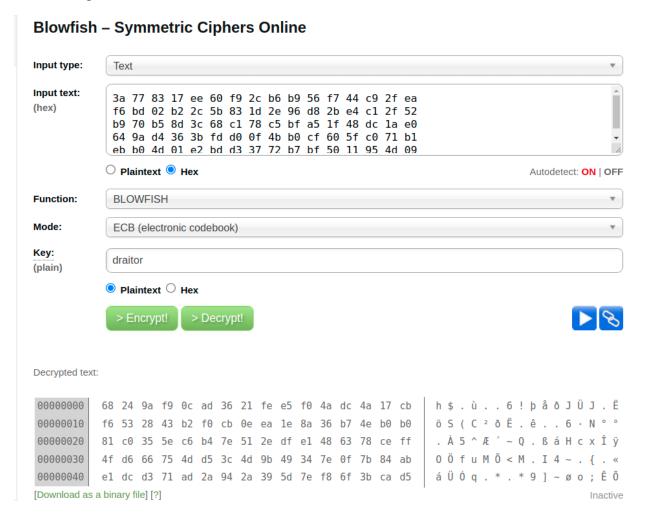
4)If you change one character in a key, the encoded message changes as follows:

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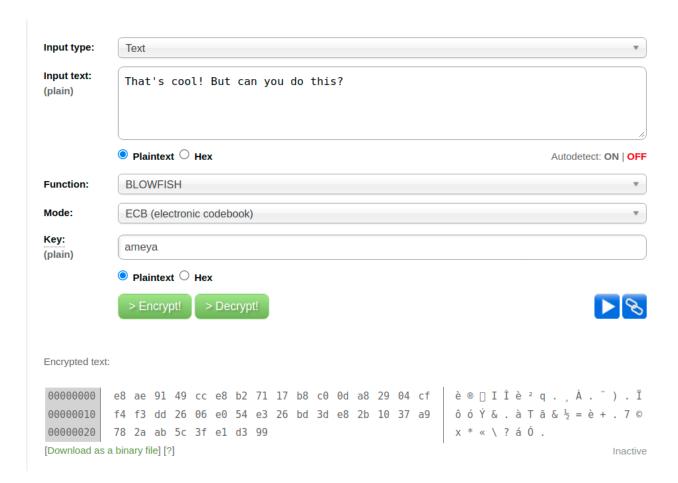
After changing one character in a key, the entire encrypted message changes. Still the size of the encrypted message remains the same since the key length is the same.

5)Decrypt a message using a key with one character changed. Does it look anything like the original?



- 1. Here the key used is draitor and the message is the original encoded message.
- 2. It does not look like the original message and the decrypted message consists of lots of special characters.

Encoding text which will be sent via mail







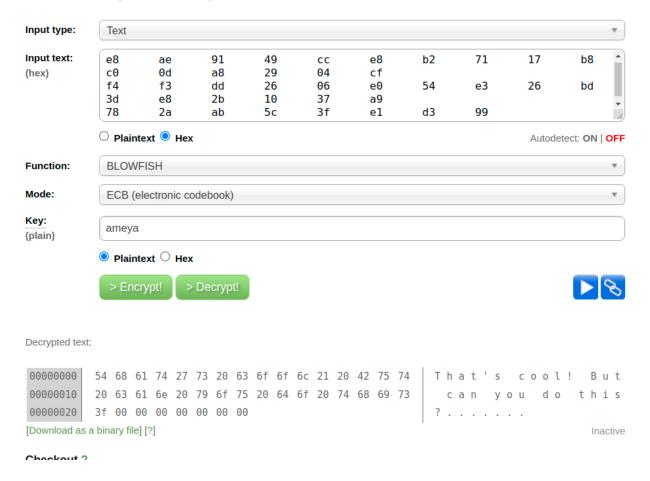
Ameya Jangam

to me 🕶

e8 ae 91 49 cc e8 b2 71 17 b8 c0 0d a8 29 04 cf f4 f3 dd 26 06 e0 54 e3 26 bd 3d e8 2b 10 37 a9 78 2a ab 5c 3f e1 d3 99



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CONCLUSION

- 1. I explored most of the variations that I could in the blowfish algorithm, that is by altering the text with the key in different ways and also altering with the key and observing the decryption output.
- 2. Since the algorithm takes a variable-length key, from 32 bits to 448 bits, making it ideal for a variety of use cases.
- 3. Blowfish is considered to be a block Cipher since changing one text alerts that section of the block encryption.
- 4. Because it encrypts and decrypts with the same key, it is called a symmetric cipher. Any key change causes the ciphered text to be decoded erroneously.