Shri Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal's
DWARKADAS J. SANGHVI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(Autonomous College Affiliated to the University of Mumbai)
NAAC Accredited with "A" Grade (CGPA : 3.18)

Experiment 4

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Aim of Experiment

Design and Implement Electronic Code Book(ECB) algorithmic mode. Plaintext is given as paragraph. First convert given paragraph into ASCII values and then Binary. Use 128 bits of block as input to ECB and encrypt using "t" bits shifter(Left/Right). Display encrypted paragraph.

Theory / Algorithm / Conceptual Description:

Electronic Codebook (ECB) is a mode of operation in symmetric-key encryption that encrypts each plaintext block independently of the other blocks. In ECB mode, the encryption algorithm takes a fixed-size block of plaintext and produces a fixed-size block of ciphertext. The plaintext is divided into these fixed-size blocks, and each block is encrypted using the same key and encryption algorithm.

ECB is a straightforward and efficient mode of operation, but it has some significant limitations. One of the main problems with ECB is that identical plaintext blocks result in identical ciphertext blocks, which can reveal patterns in the plaintext. This makes it vulnerable to some attacks, such as frequency analysis or known-plaintext attacks.

Another limitation of ECB is that it doesn't provide any integrity or authentication of the message. An attacker can modify the ciphertext blocks, and the receiver will not be able to detect the modification.

Despite these limitations, ECB is still used in some applications where security is not a primary concern, or the data being encrypted is of low sensitivity. ECB is also useful in some applications where individual blocks must be encrypted or decrypted independently, such as storing large files on a disk.

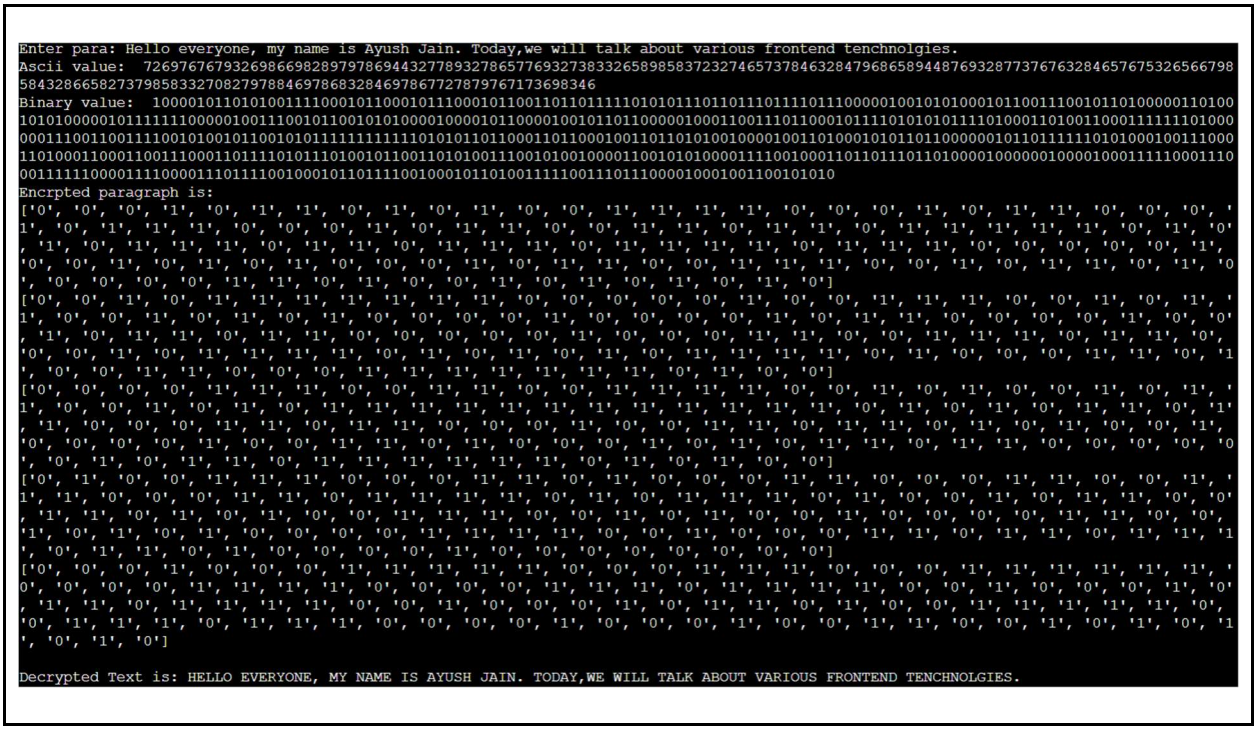
In summary, while ECB is simple and efficient, it is not considered a secure mode of operation for modern cryptographic applications.

Program

```
def lhs(l):
    temp = []
    t = 2
    for i in range(len(l)-t):
        temp.append(l[i+t])
    temp.extend(l[0:t])
    print(temp)
    ct.extend(temp)

def rhs(l):
    temp = []
    t = 2
    for i in range(len(l)):
        temp.append(l[i-t])
    pt.extend(temp)

para = input("Enter para: ")
para = para.upper()
ascii = ""
binary = ""
for i in para:
    ascii = ascii+str(ord(i))
ascii = int(ascii)
binary = bin(ascii)
binary = binary[2:]
print("Ascii value: ", ascii)
print("Binary value: ", binary)
print("Encrpted paragraph is: ")
pos = 0
i = 0
block = []
ct = []
pt = []

while binary and pos < len(binary):
    while i < 128 and pos < len(binary):
        block.append(binary[pos])
        pos = pos+1
        if pos % 128 == 0:
            lhs(block)
            block = []
            i = 0
            continue
```

```
lhs(block)
block = []
pos = 0
i = 0

while ct and pos < len(ct):
    while i < 128 and pos < len(ct):
        block.append(ct[pos])
        pos = pos+1
        if pos % 128 == 0:
            rhs(block)
            block = []
            i = 0
            continue
rhs(block)
plaintext = ""
for i in pt:
    plaintext = plaintext+i
ascii = int(plaintext, 2)
ascii = str(ascii)
i = 0
ans = ""
while i < len(ascii):
    ans = ans+chr(int(ascii[i]+ascii[i+1]))
    i = i+2
print("\nDecrypted Text is:", ans)
```

Output



CONCLUSION: We have successfully implemented the electronic code book (ECB) where the plain text is a paragraph.