Lab 6. Crypto Lab I – Secret-Key Encryption

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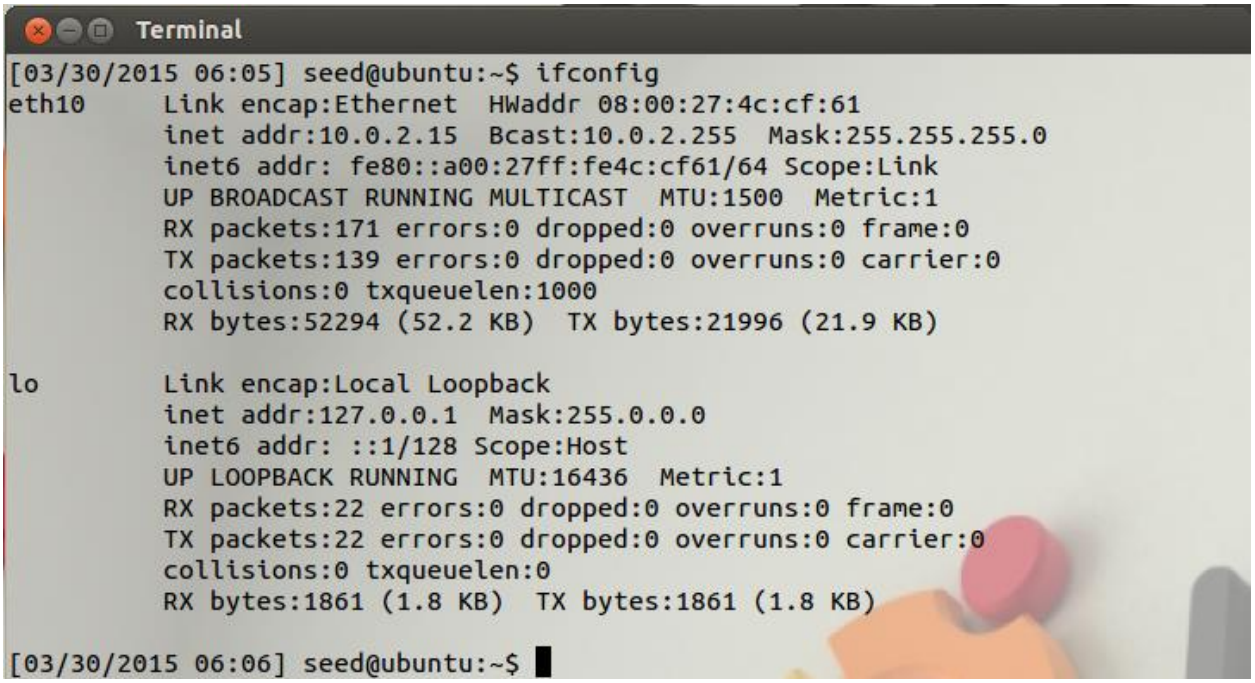
Lab Environment:
In this lab we will be using 1 Virtual Machines, VM_1:



VM_1: 10.0.2.15

Installing OpenSSL:
OpenSSL is already downloaded into /seed//openssl-1.0.1, now we will configure it using the following commands as super user:
$ /seed/openssl-1.0.1
$ ./config
$ make
$ make test
$ sudo make install

If we have /usr/local/ssl then our configuration ran successfully.

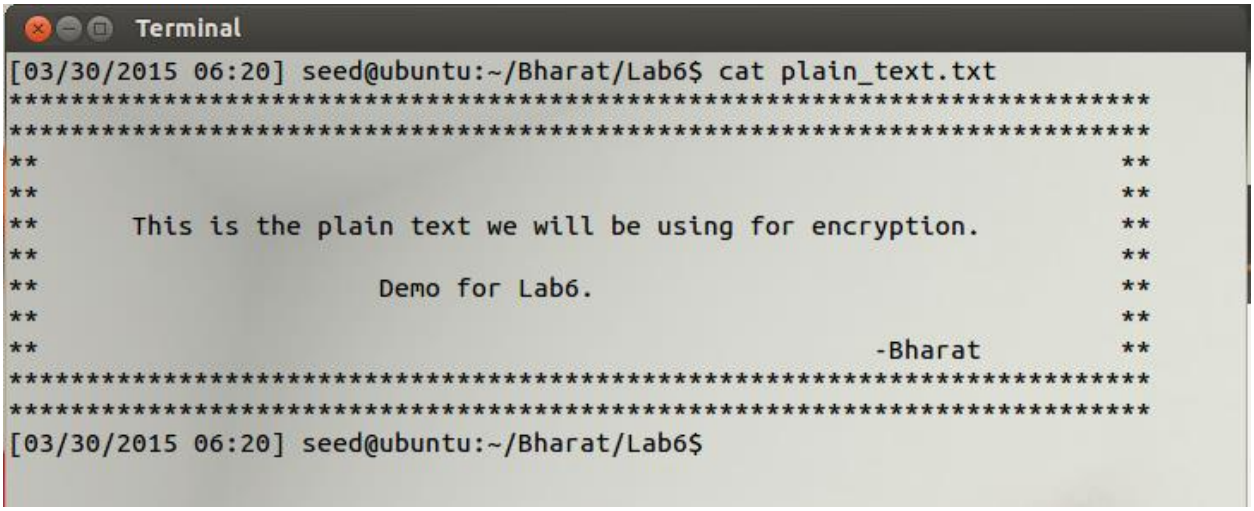
Installing a hex editor:
A hex editor called 'GHex' is already installed and configured in our pre built VMs.

3 Lab Tasks

3.1 Task 1: Encryption using different ciphers and modes

For this task we will be using 3 different encryption schemes each with 3 different modes. The **encryption schemes** we will be using are:
a. DES
b. AES
c. Blow Fish
And the **models** we will be using are:
a. CBC
b. CFB
c. ECB

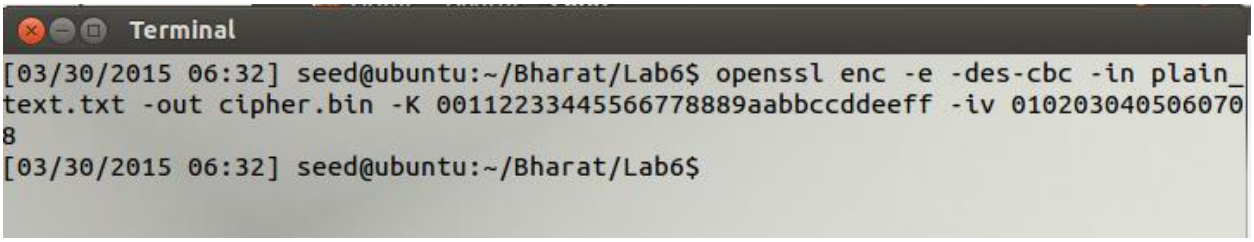
For encrypting we need plain text. And for that I will be using a text file (plain_text.txt). And the contents are as follows:



plain_text.txt file contents

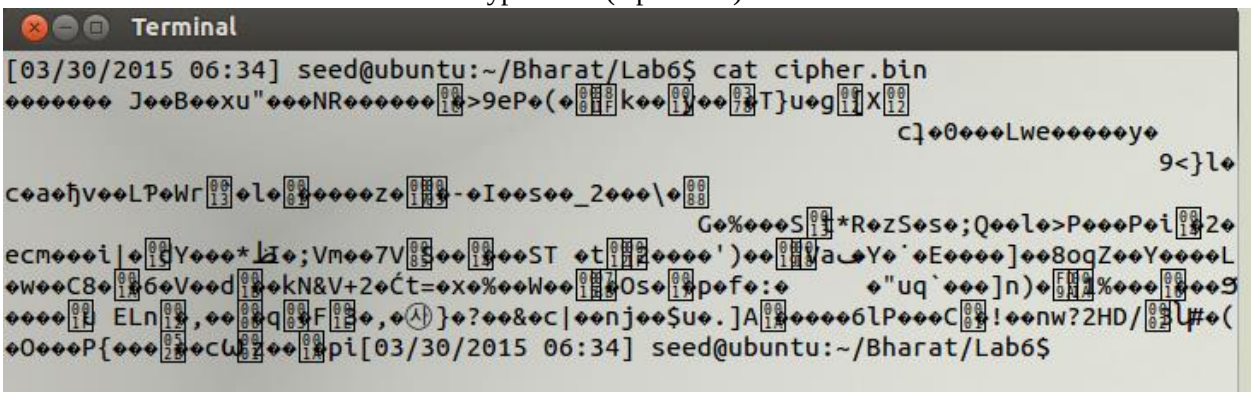
3.1.1 Encryption Scheme: DES, Mode: CBC

For this task we will be using the following command to **encrypt** the contents of plain_text.txt file: 'openssl enc -e -des-cbc -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708'



des-cbc encryption

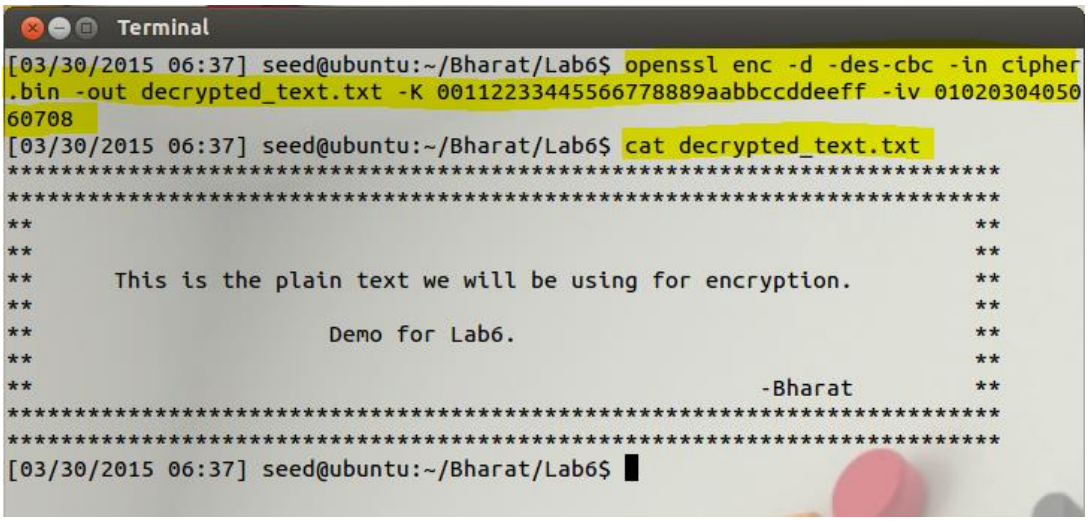
Now let us check the contents of the encrypted file (cipher.bin)



cipher text des-cbc contents

Now lets try to **decrypt** the above text using the following command and check if we get back our plain text: 'openssl enc -d -des-cbc -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708'.

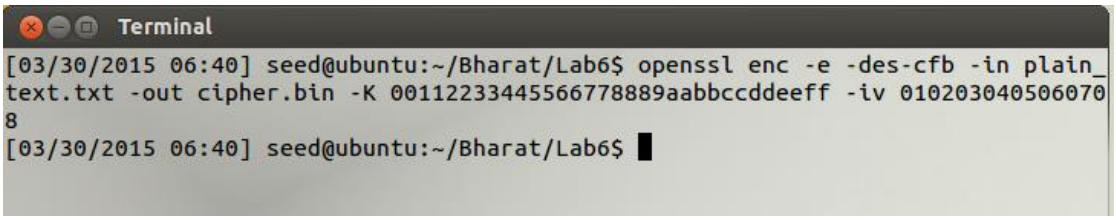
The main change we should notice in the two commands in the flags. For encryption we use '-e' and for decruption we use '-d'. And of course our input/output files change and the key, iv(initial vector) remain the same.



des-cbc decryption

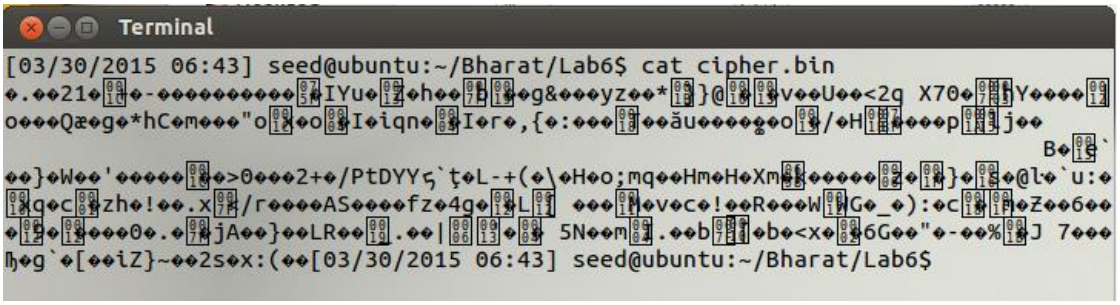
3.1.2 Encryption Scheme: DES, Mode: CFB

For this task we will be using the following command to encrypt the plain text:
'openssl enc -e -des-cfb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708'



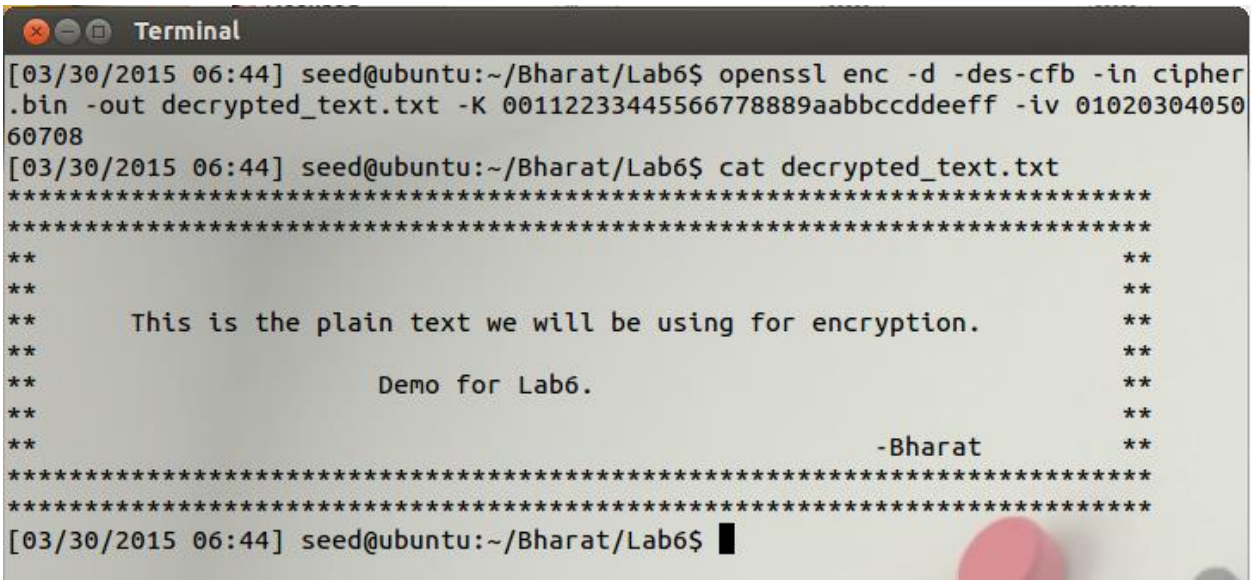
des-cfb encryption

The encrypted text will look like:



cipher.bin (encrypted text) contents

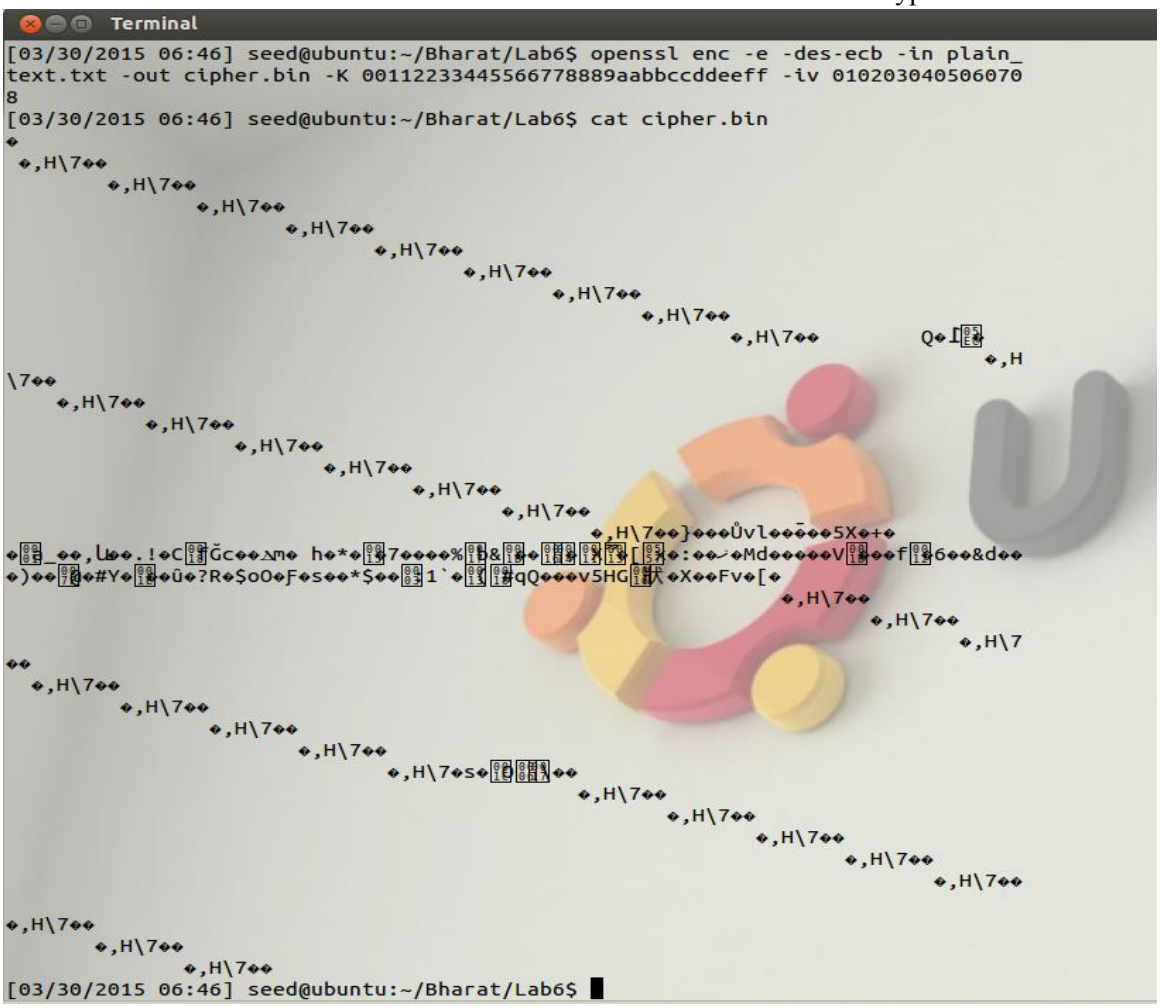
Now lets try to decrypt the above text using the following command and check if we get back our plain text: 'openssl enc -d -des-cfb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708'



decryption and the contents

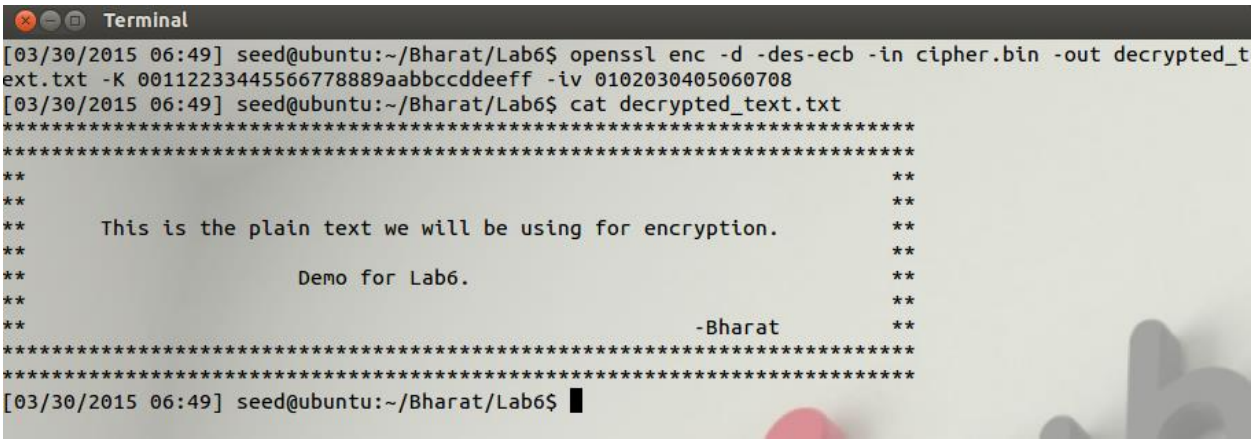
3.1.3 Encryption Scheme: DES, Mode: ECB

For this task we will be using the following command: 'openssl enc -e -des-ecb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708' and the encrypted text is also shown:



DES-ECB encryption

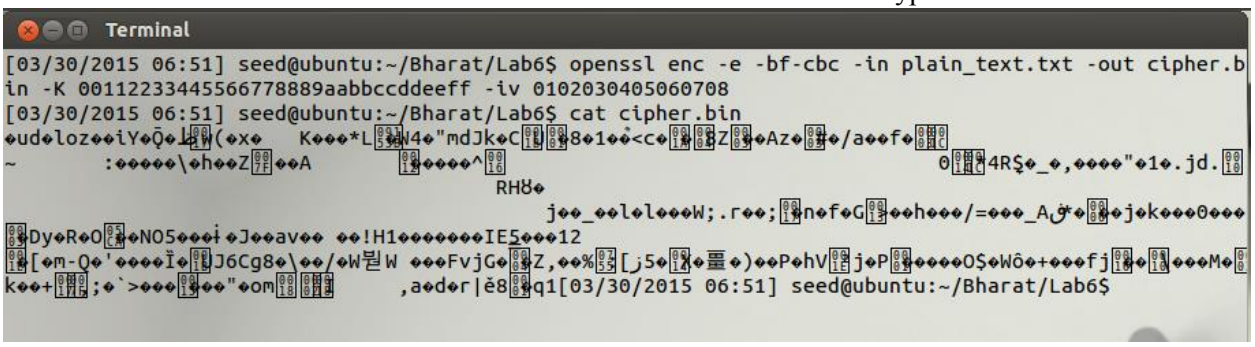
We will use the following command to decrypt and then see the decrypted text:
‘openssl enc -d -des-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’



des-ecb decryption

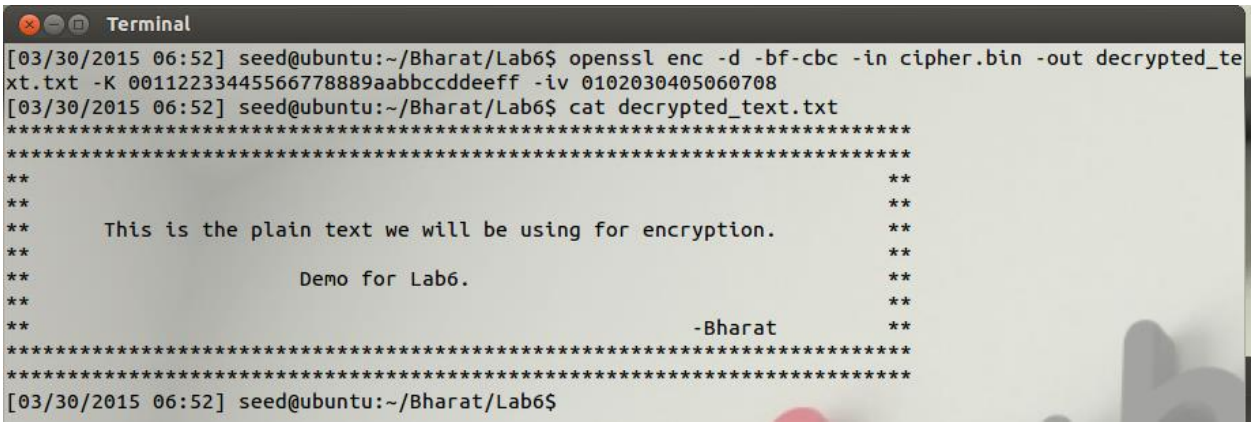
3.1.4 Encryption Scheme: Blow Fish, Mode: CBC

For this task we will be using the following command: ‘openssl enc -e -bf-cbc -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’ and the encrypted text is also shown:



BF-CBC encryption

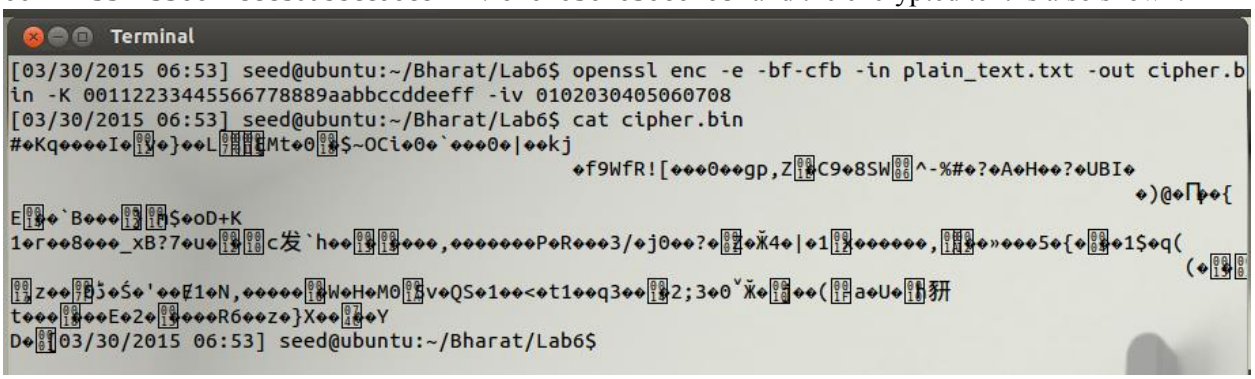
WE will use the following command to decrypt and then see the decrypted text:
‘openssl enc -d -bf-cbc -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’



bf-cbc decryption

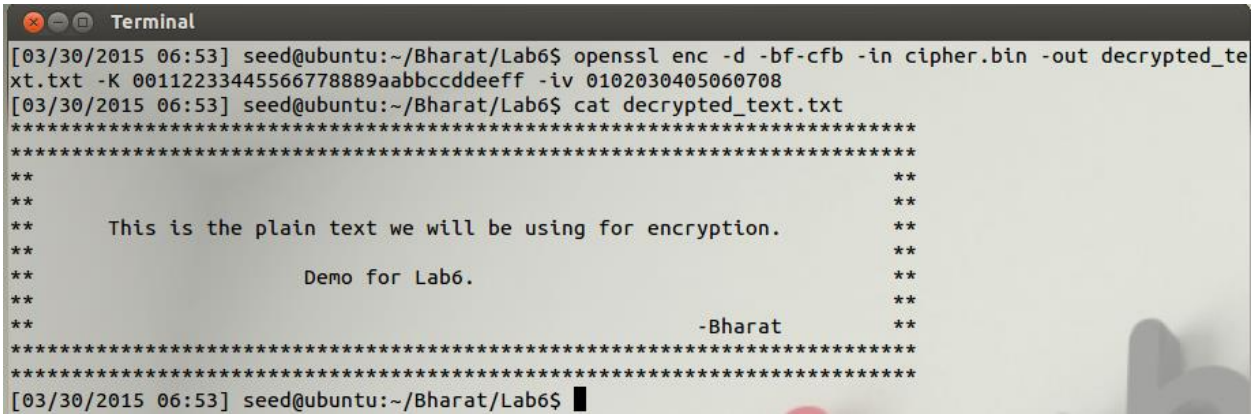
3.1.5 Encryption Scheme: Blow Fish, Mode: CFB

For this task we will be using the following command: ‘openssl enc -e -bf-cfb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’ and the encrypted text is also shown:



BF-CFB encryption

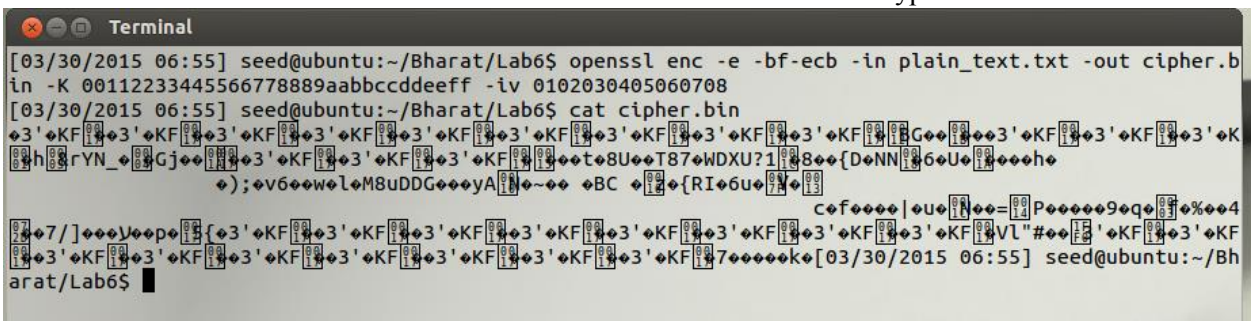
We will use the following command to decrypt and then see the decrypted text:
‘openssl enc -d -bf-cfb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’



BF-CFB decryption

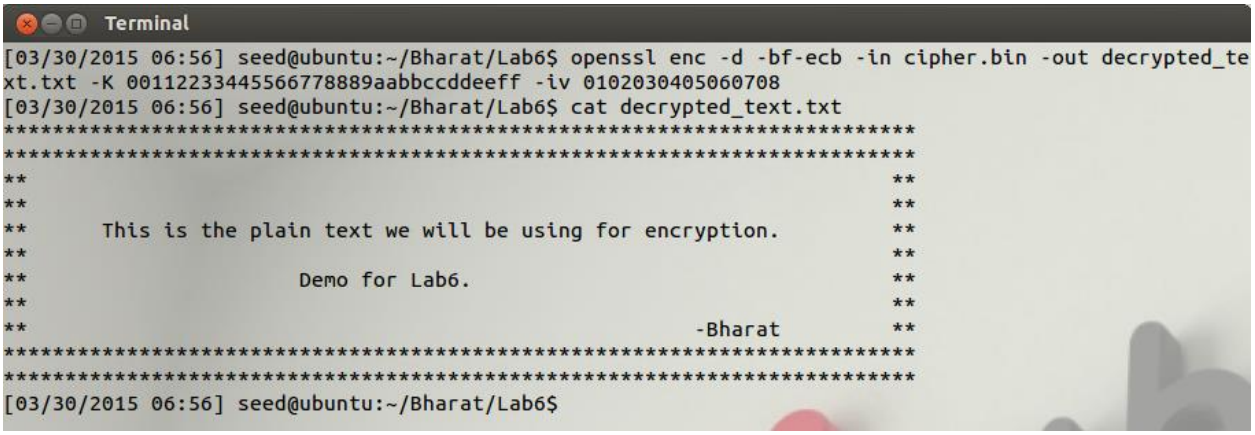
3.1.6 Encryption Scheme: Blow Fish, Mode: ECB

For this task we will be using the following command: ‘openssl enc -e -bf-ecb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’ and the encrypted text is also shown:



BF-ECB encryption

We will use the following command to decrypt and then see the decrypted text:
‘openssl enc -d -bf-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’

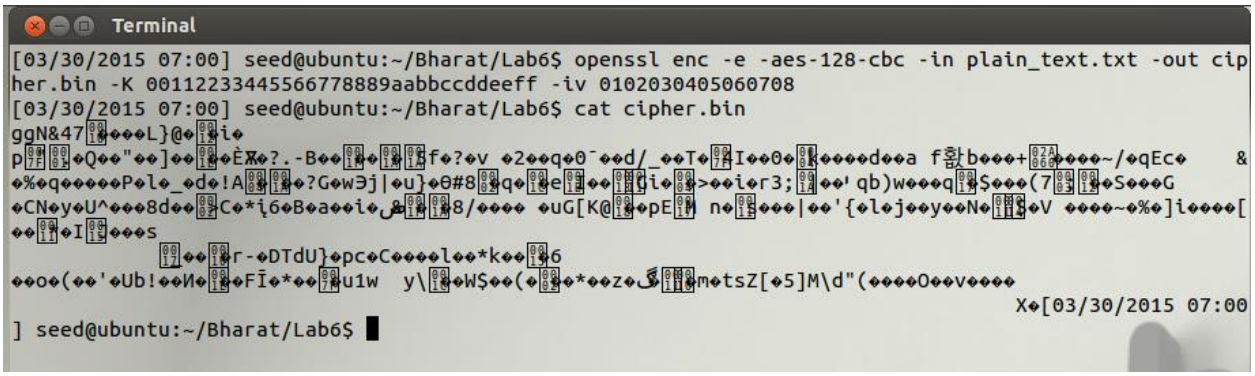


BF-ECB decryption

3.1.7 Encryption Scheme: AES -128, Mode: CBC

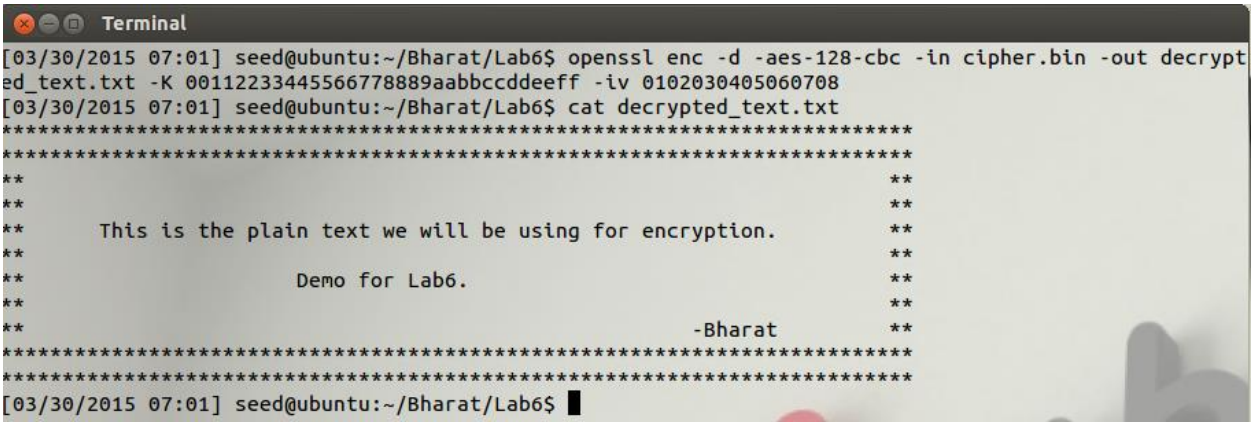
Unlike the above two encryption schemes, in AES there are multiple key versions. In order to demonstrate we will be using different versions for as we change the modes.

For this task we will be using the following command: ‘openssl enc -e –aes-128-cbc -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’ and the encrypted text is also shown:



AES-128-CBC encryption

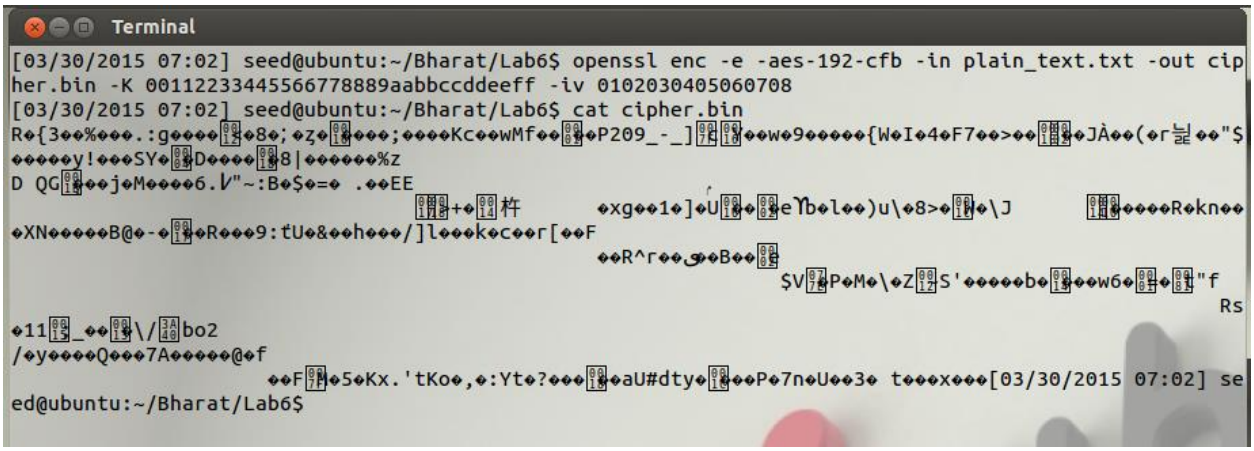
We will use the following command to decrypt and then see the decrypted text:
‘openssl enc -d -aes-128-cbc -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’



AES-128-CBC decryption

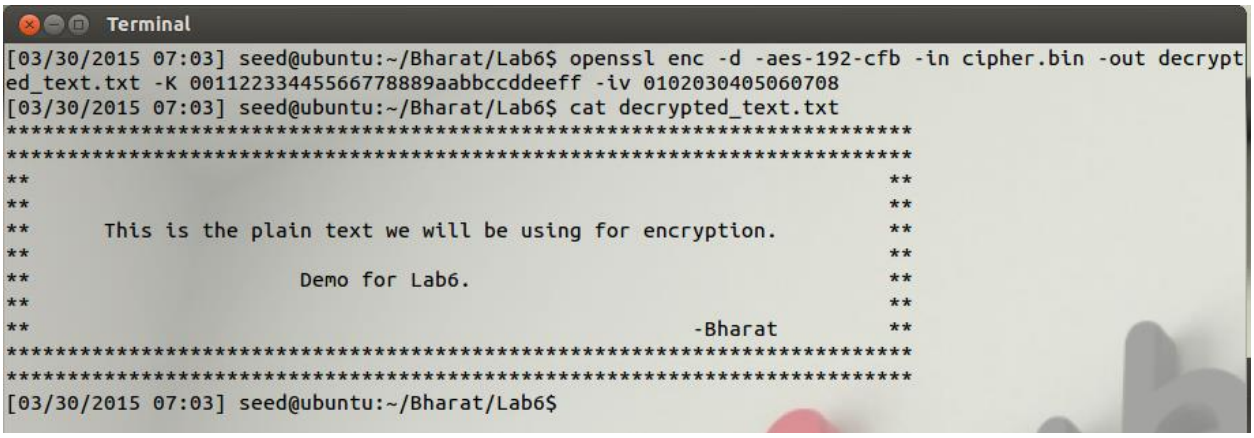
3.1.8 Encryption Scheme: AES -192, Mode: CFB

For this task we will be using the following command: ‘openssl enc -e -aes-192-cfb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’ and the encrypted text is also shown:



AES-192-CFB encryption

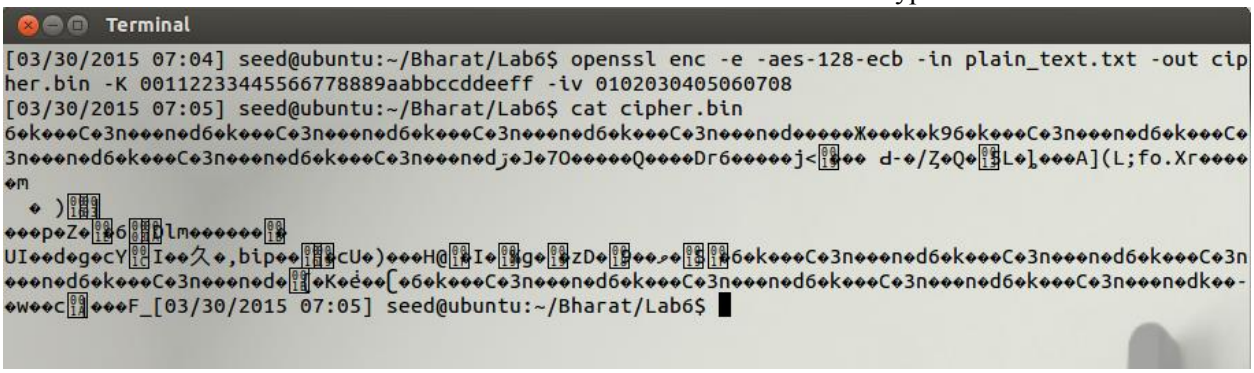
WE will use the following command to decrypt and then see the decrypted text:
‘openssl enc -d -aes-192-cfb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’



AES-192-CFB decryption

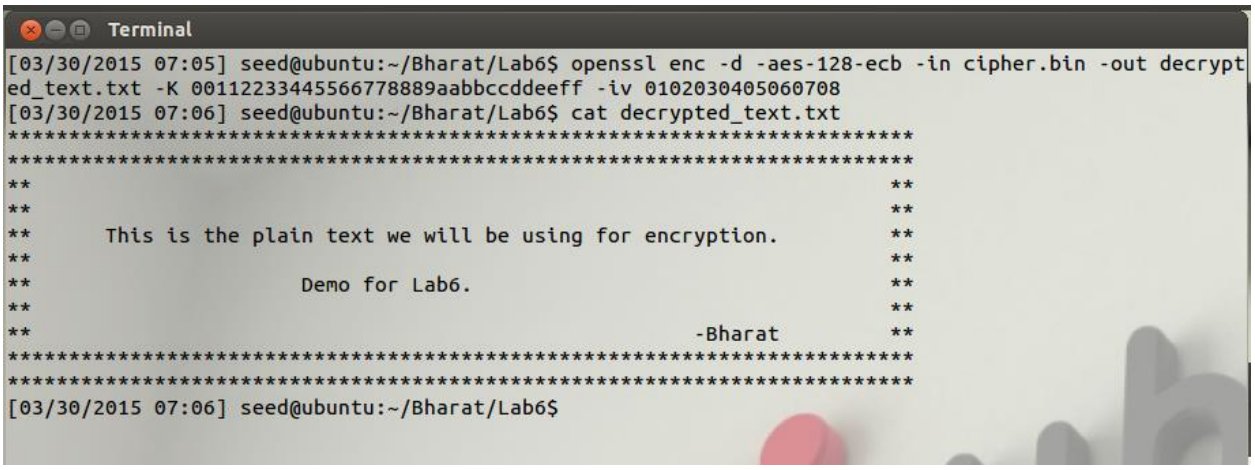
3.1.7 Encryption Scheme: AES -128, Mode: ECB

For this task we will be using the following command: ‘openssl enc -e -aes-128-ecb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708’ and the encrypted text is also shown:



AES-128-ECB encryption

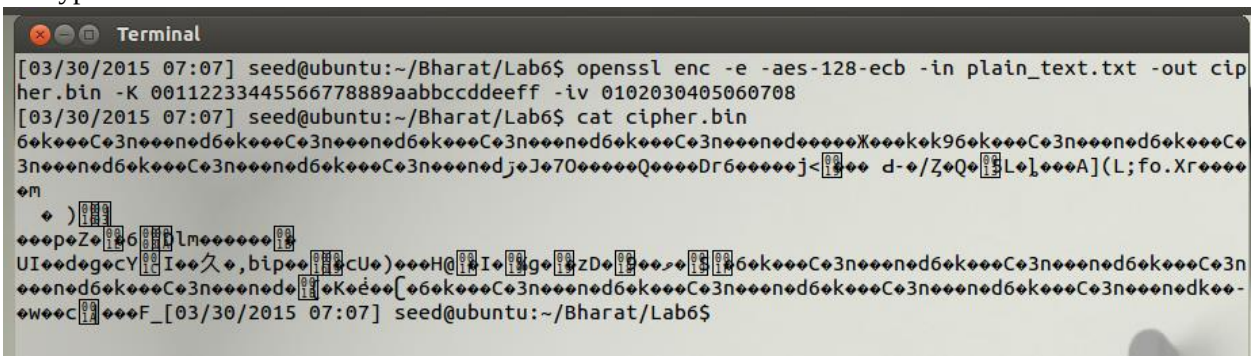
WE will use the following command to decrypt and then see the decrypted text:
'openssl enc -d -aes-128-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708'



AES-192-CFB decryption

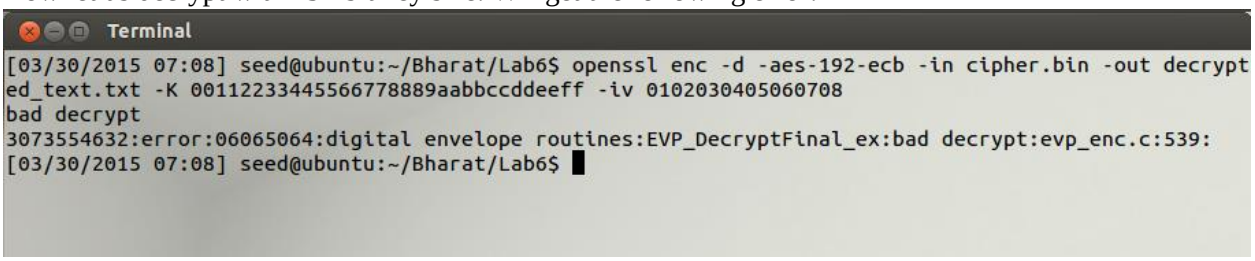
Now just out of curiosity let us see what happens when we encrypt with one key size and try to decrypt with another key size.

Encrypt with 128 bit:



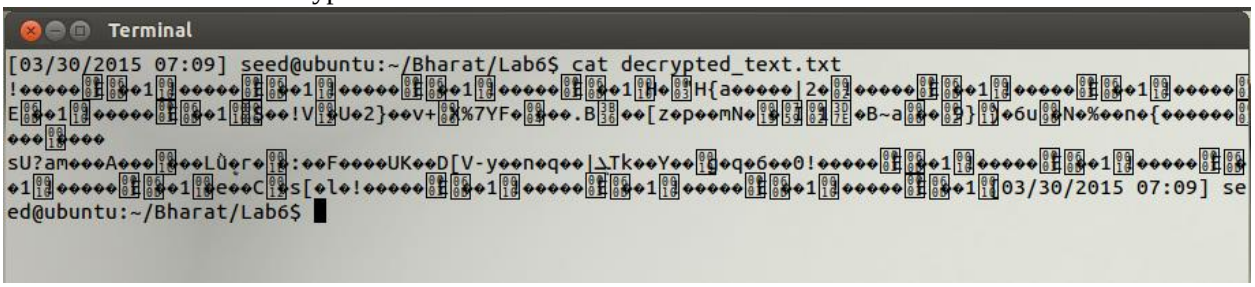
encrypt with AES 128 bit key size and mode as ECB

Now let us decrypt with 192 bit key size. WE get the following error.



decryption error

And when we see the decrypted file:



contents when decrypted with wrong key size.

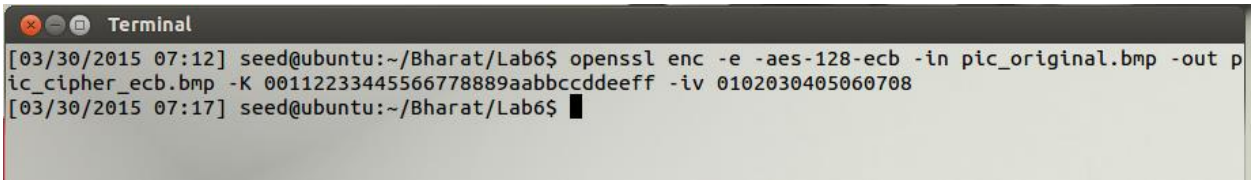
3.2 Task 2: Encryption Mode – ECB vs. CBC

In this task we shall try to encrypt a picture rather than a text file and check which mode gives which results. The image we will be using is the one provided in the lab (pic_original.bmp).

Let us open the file and see the image before encryption:

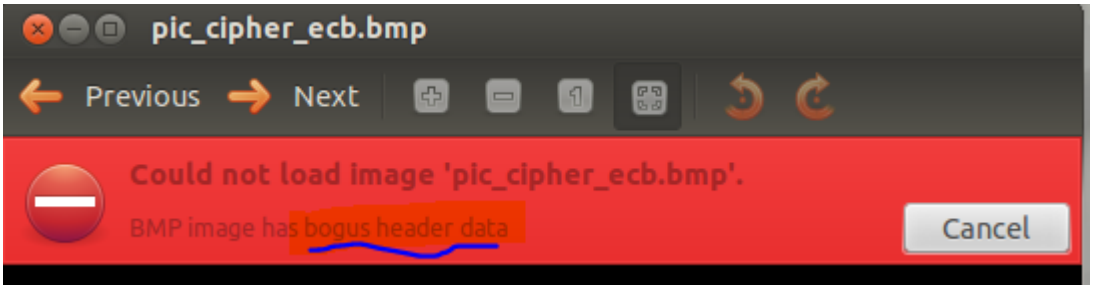
pic_original before encryption.

Let us use AES-128 for the encryption as follows:



encryption using aes 128 ecb mode

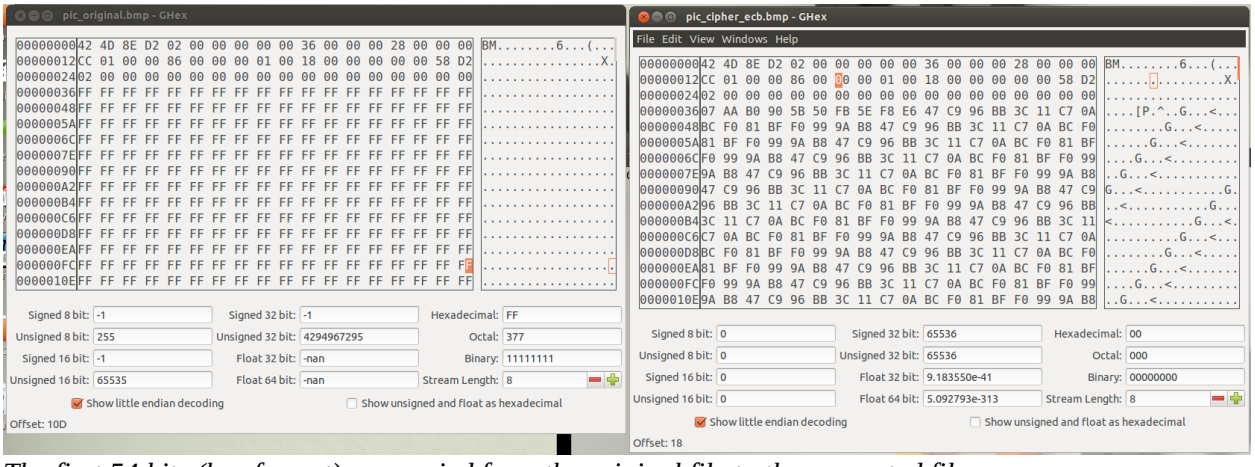
However since the header information is changed the file will not be recognized as an image file and cannot be opened. The error we get is:



ciper_image cannot be opened error

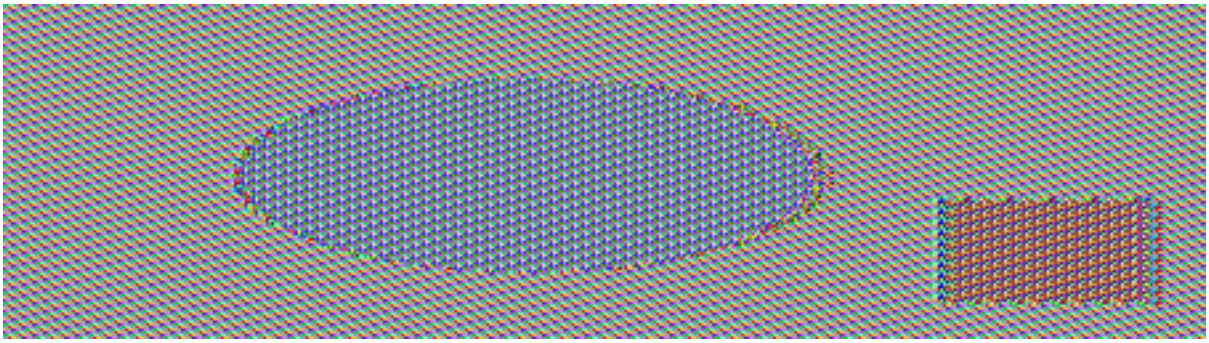
Let us copy the header from the original file and change that of the encrypted file.

The first 54 bits (36 in hex) will be the header file.



The first 54 bits (hex format) are copied from the original file to the encrypted file.

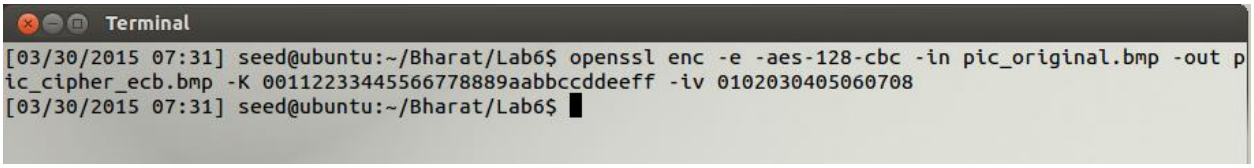
Now when we open the ciphered image file we can see the image as:



ciphered image

As we can see though the image file is encrypted the essential elements can still be found i.e. the image is not completely scrambled.

Now let us try the same image using CBC mode:



pic_original encrypted using aes-128 and mode used is CBC

The same happens here and we cannot open the file.
So same as above we change the first 54 bits using ghex. After that the file can be seen as follows:

ciphered image

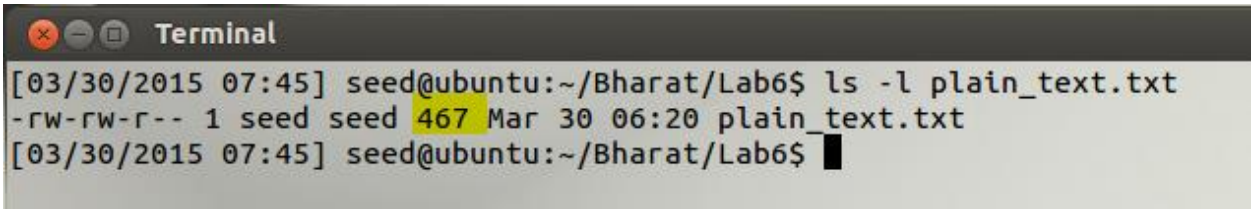
It is now completely scrambled.

ECB vs CBC: Observation:

We can say that ECB mode is quite simple and if there is data repetition it will be encrypted in the same way and thus we can derive some conclusion about the original file. This happens because the message is divided into blocks and each block is encrypted separately. However in CBC mode everything is completely scrambled and is not possible to derive any information about the original file. In CBC mode each block of plain text is XORed with the previous cipher text block before being encrypted.

3.3 Task 3: Encryption Mode – Corrupted Cipher Text

For this we need a file which is at least 64 bytes long. The file which we creates above is about 467 bytes long so we can safely use that:

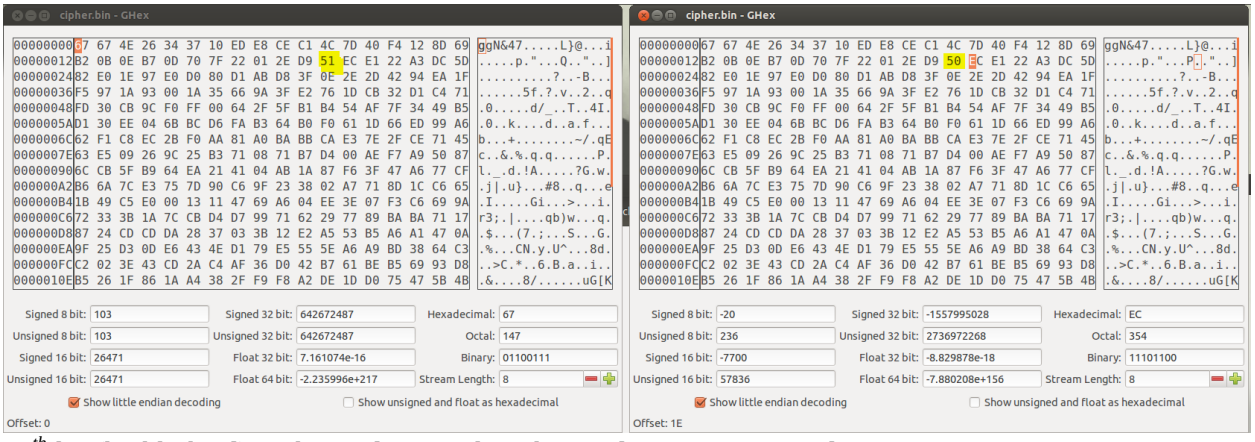


file size is 467 bytes.

Next we encrypt the file using AES-128 and CBC mode.

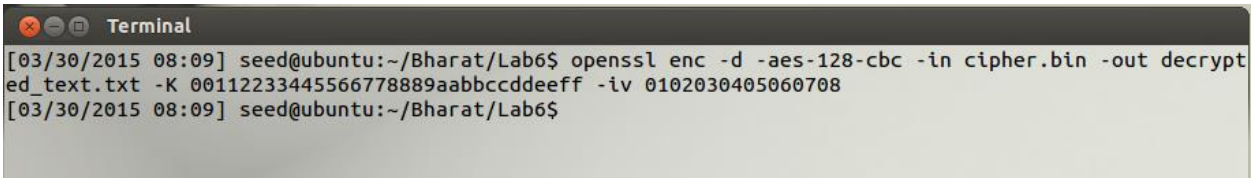
AES-128 encryption

Now using a hex editor we shall change just one bit in the cipher.bin file



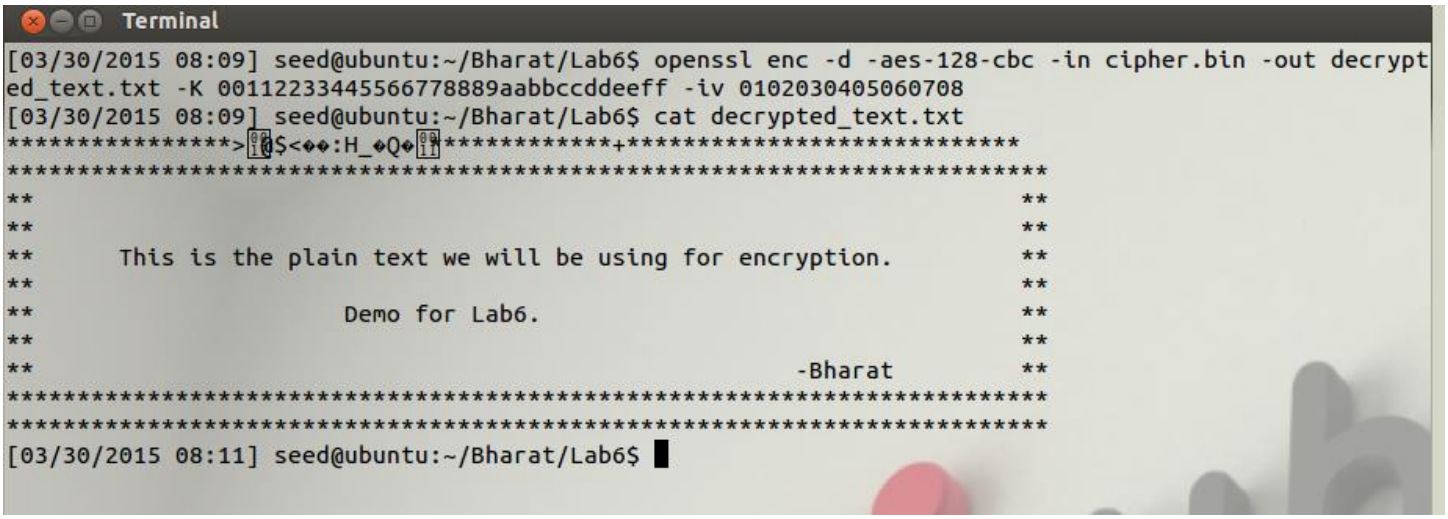
30th bit (highlighted) is changed to simulate the condition as corrupted.

Now we try to decrypt the corrupted file using AES-128 bit, the original iv and the original key.



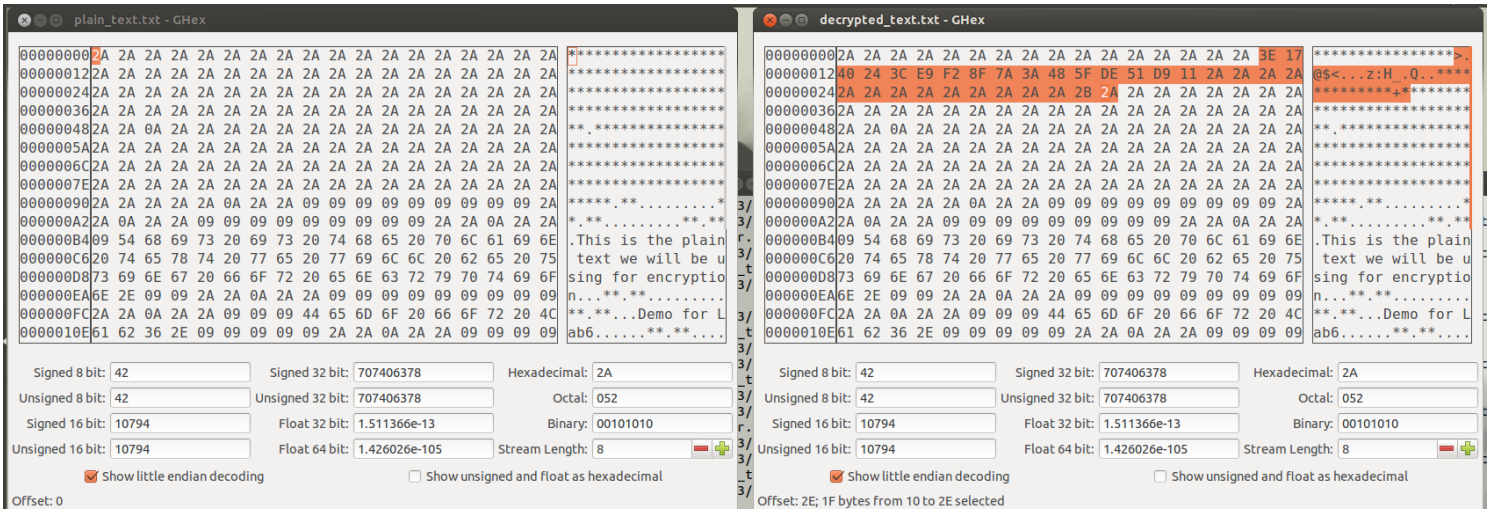
decrypt using the correct key and IV

Not lets open the decrypted text and see what's inside.



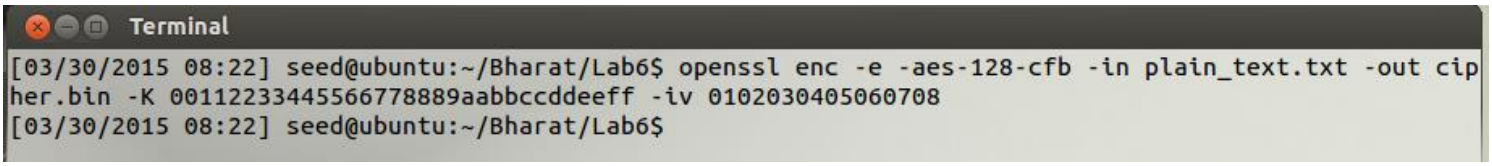
decrypted text

As we can see the first line has some scrambled text but other than that the entire file is decrypted successfully.



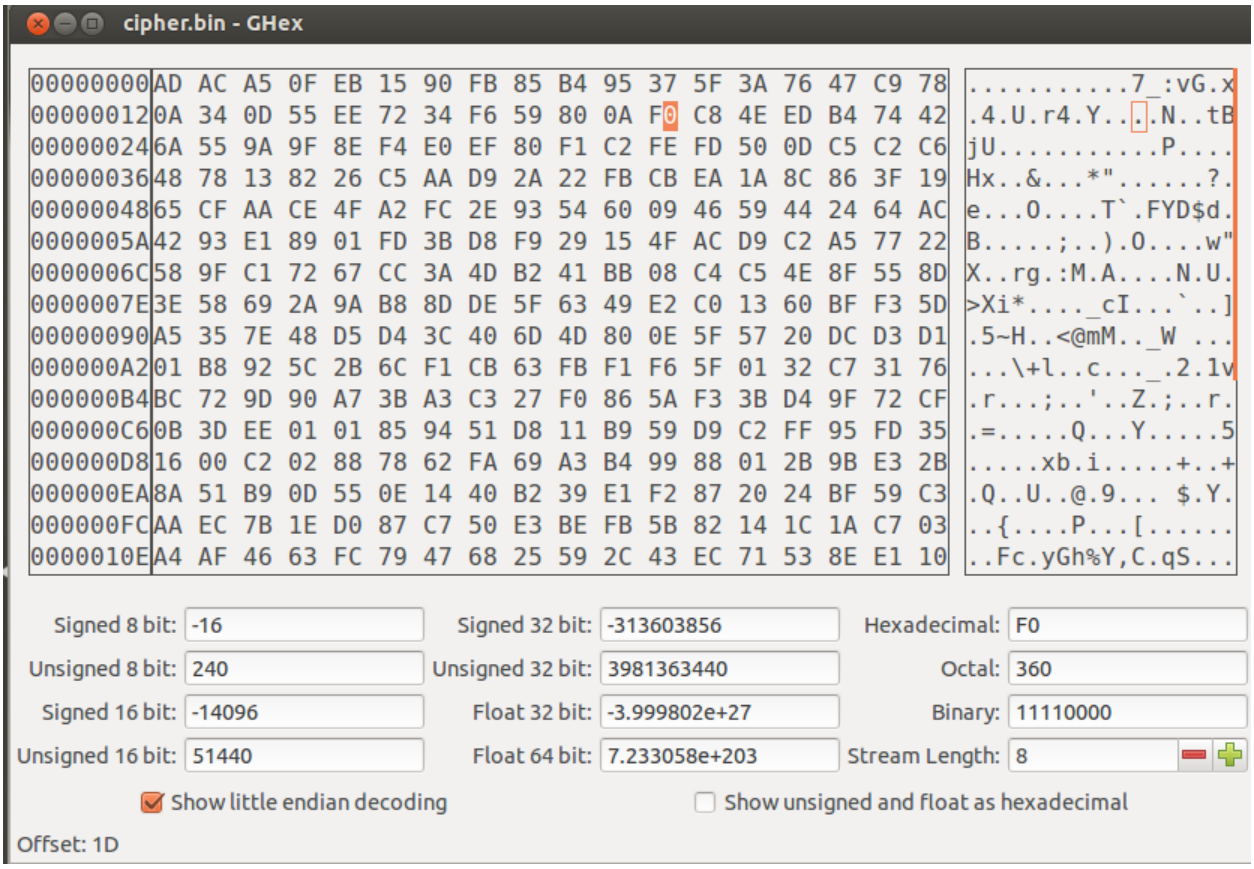
The highlighted blocks were not decrypted as expected.

Now let us try to repeat the same using **'CFB'** mode.



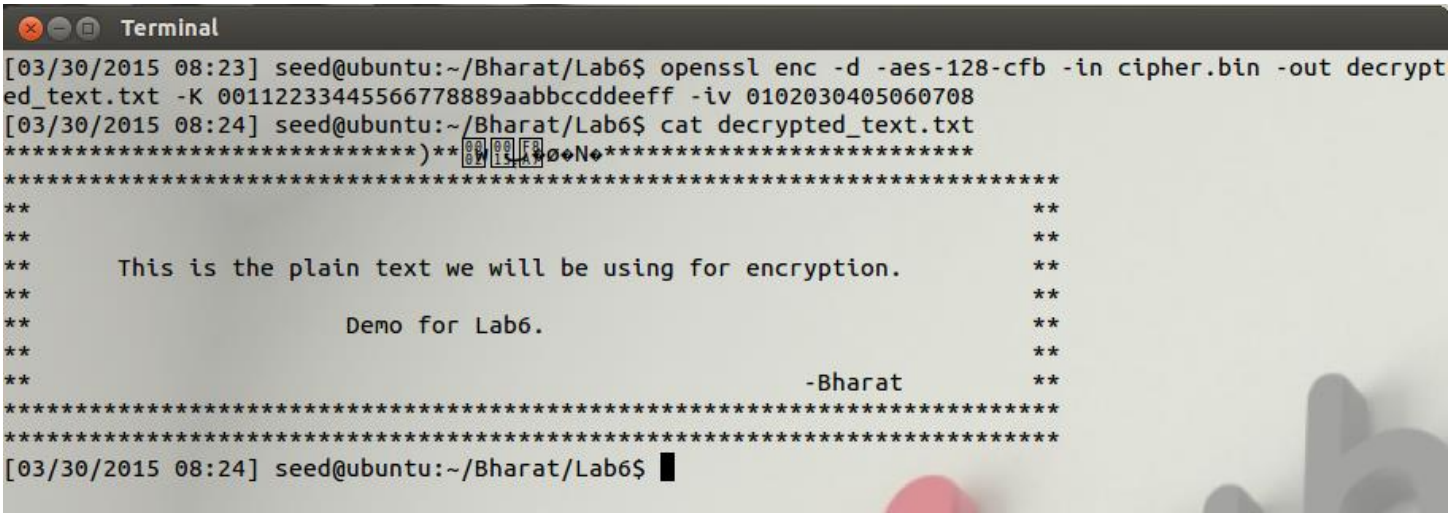
encrypted using CFB mode

Now same as above, we corrupt the 30th bit.



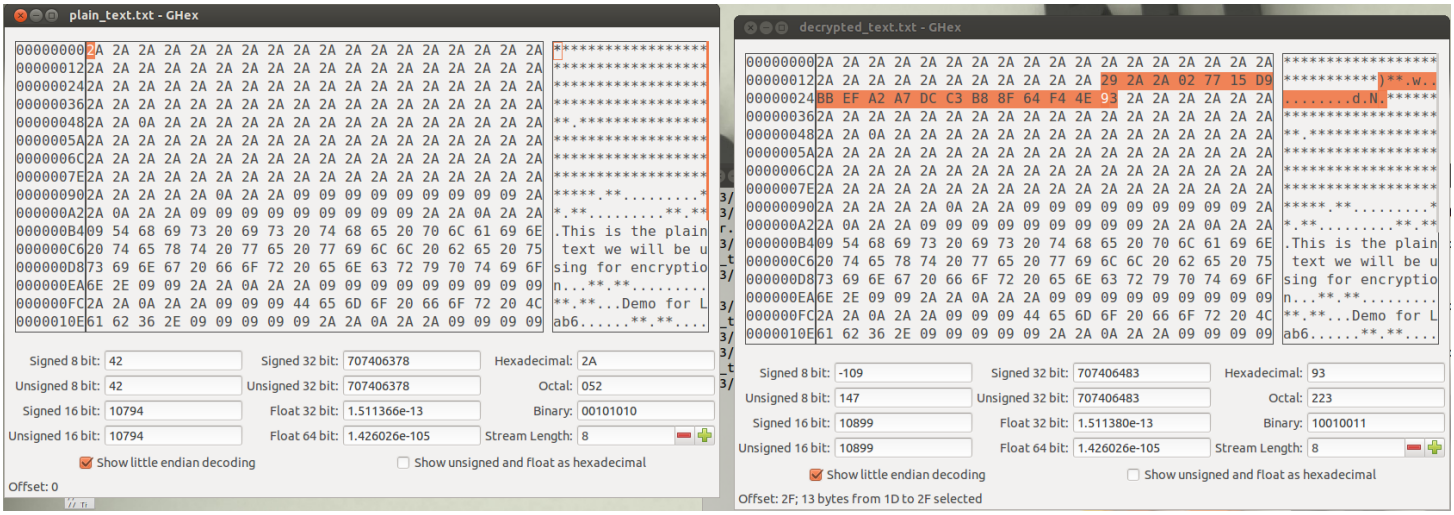
30th bit is corrupted from F4 to F0

Next we decrypt the cipher text using the same key and iv.



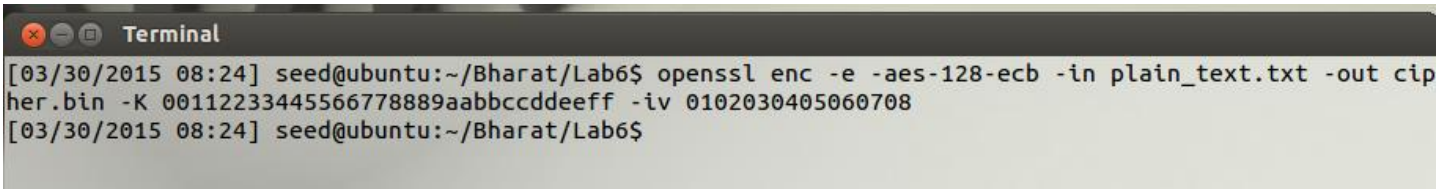
decrypted text

As we can see when there is even a single bit corrupted the whole block becomes useless



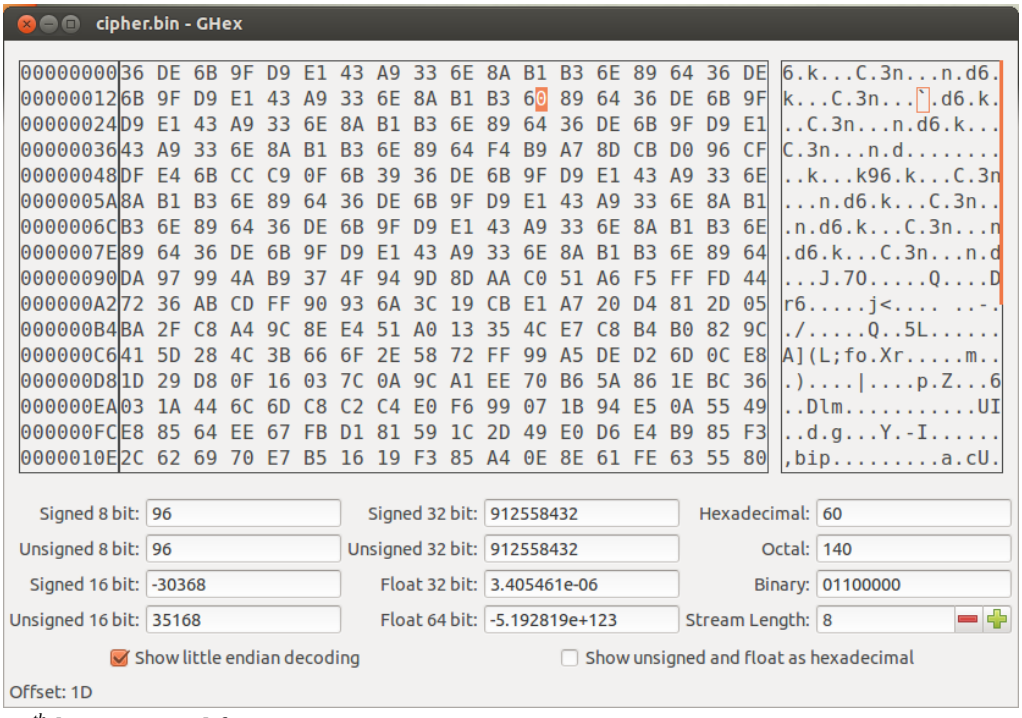
The highlighted blocks were corrupted

Now let us repeat using 'ECB' mode



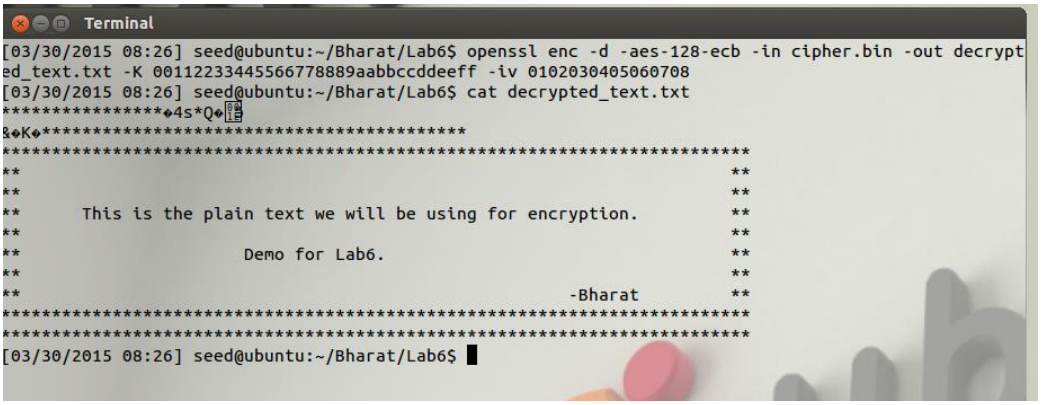
encryption using ecb mode

Next we corrupt the 30th bit:



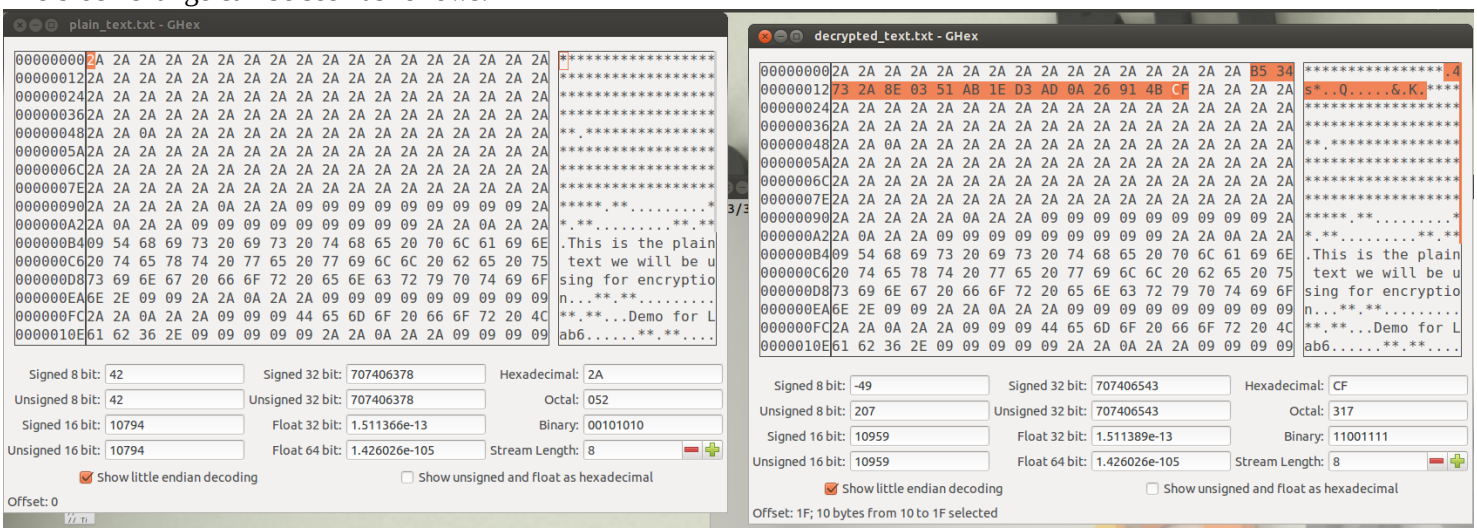
30th bit corrupted from 6E to 60

Next we decrypt using the same key and IV



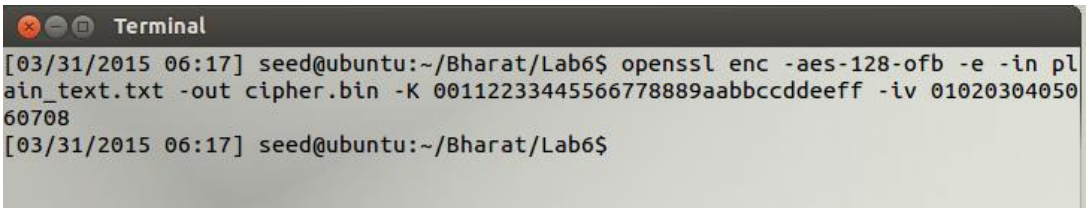
decrypted text

The block change can be seen as follows:

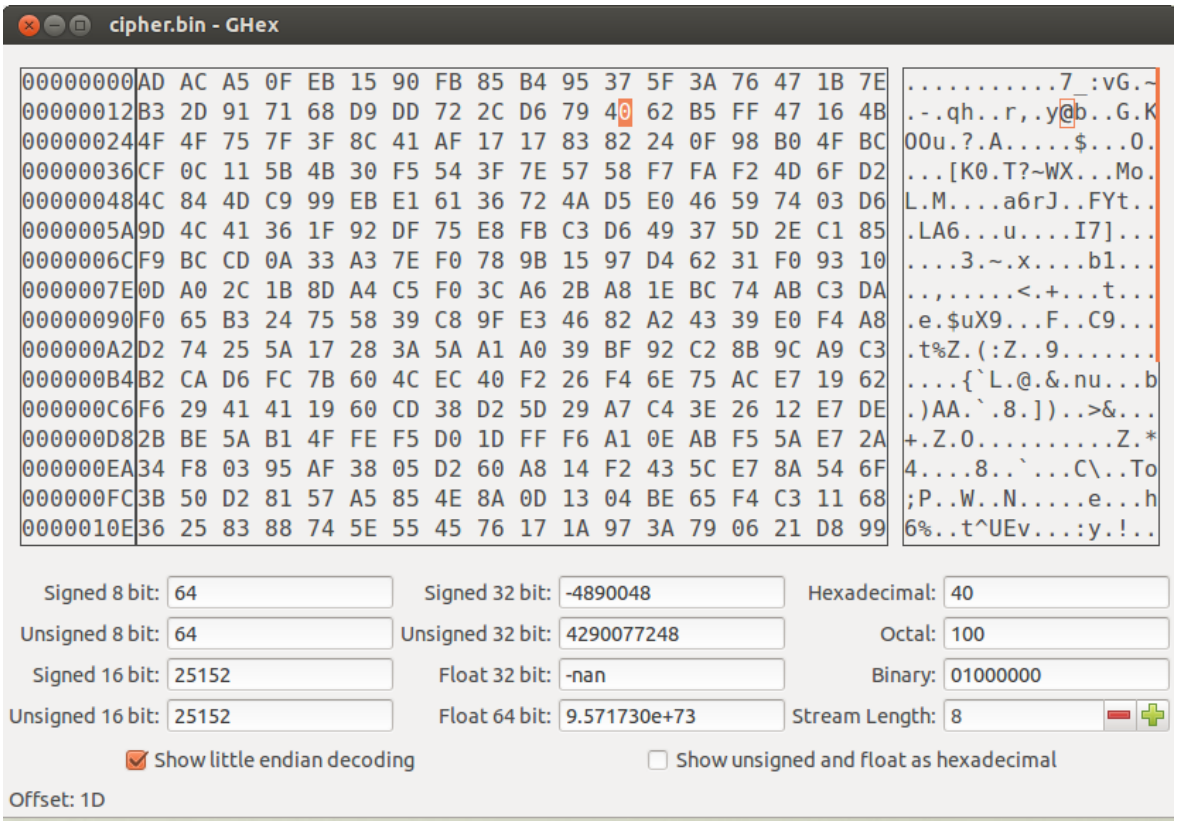


highlighted blocks were corrupted in ECB mode.

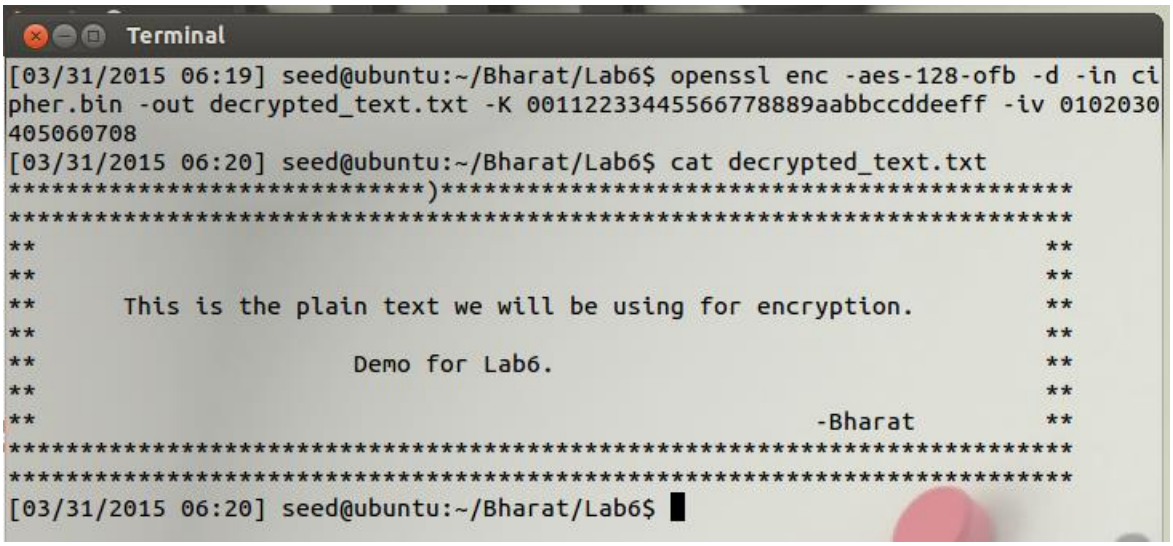
Now let us try to repeat the same using **'OFB'** mode.



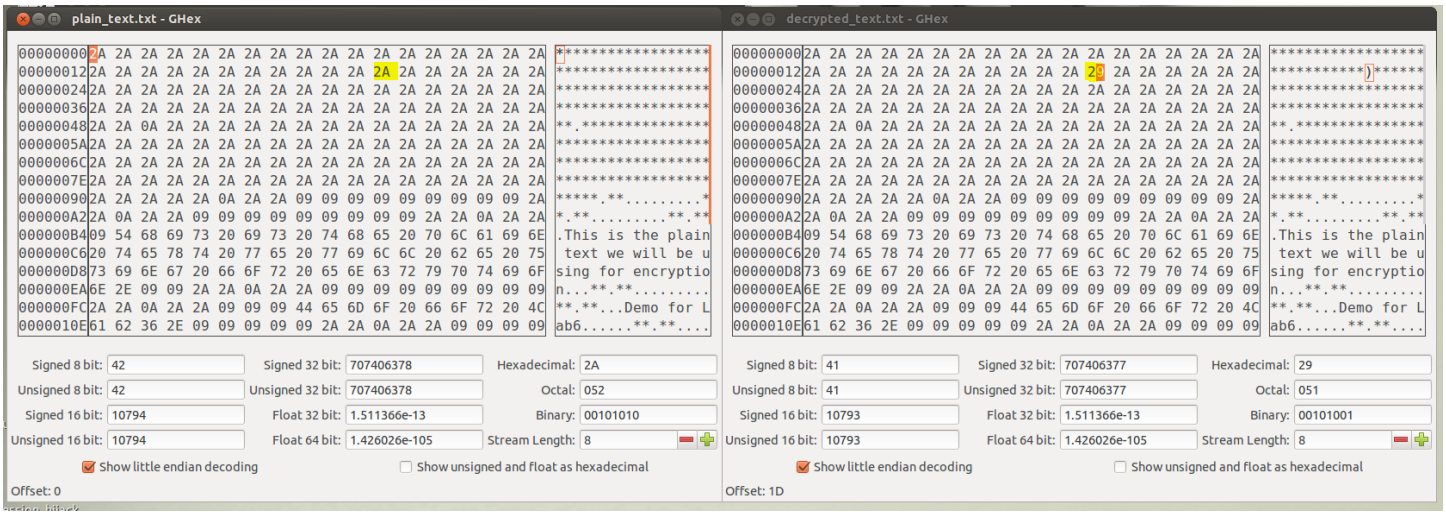
aes-128-ofb mode encryption



corrupted the 30th bit from 43 to 40



aes-128-ofb mode after decryption



The 30th bit that was corrupted was the only bit not recovered.

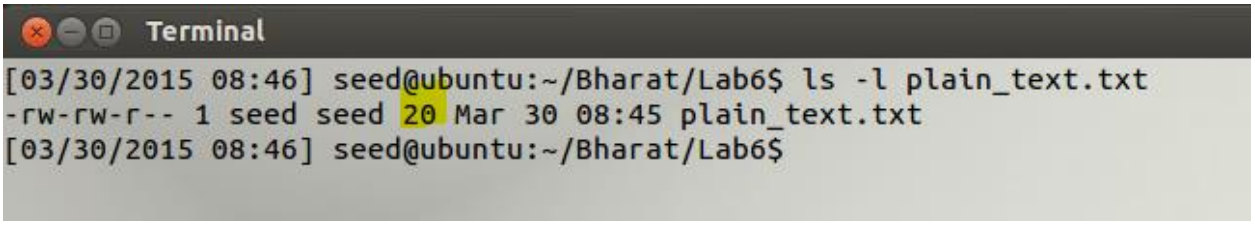
Observation:
CBC: all the data except the 2nd block (16 bytes) is recovered.
CFB: all the data except the 2nd and 3rd blocks is recovered.
ECB: all the data except the 2nd block is recovered.
OFB: all the data except the 30th byte in the 2nd block is recovered.

In CBC, CFB and ECB mode, if one bit is corrupted while transmitting the cipher text then it causes the complete corruption of a block. This happens because the block is XORed with the previously generated cipher text and then encrypted. However in OFB mode if one bit is corrupted the corresponding bit is only not recovered.

This makes us come to the conclusion that if more than one block is to be encrypted then ECB should not be used. Also CBC, CFB, ECB cannot be parallelized and OFB can be.

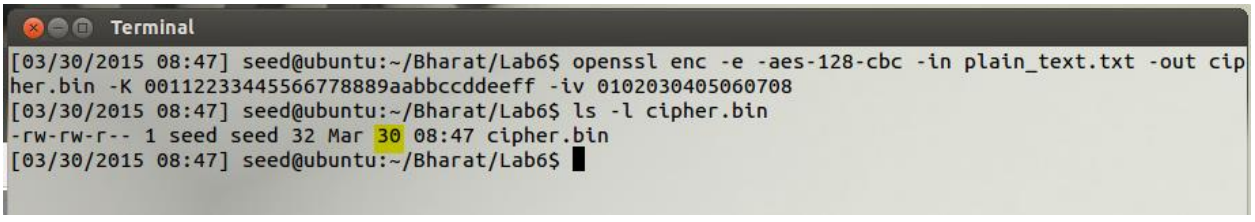
3.4 Task 4: Padding

To better understand this we shall create a small file. Something around 20 octets.



file size 20 octets

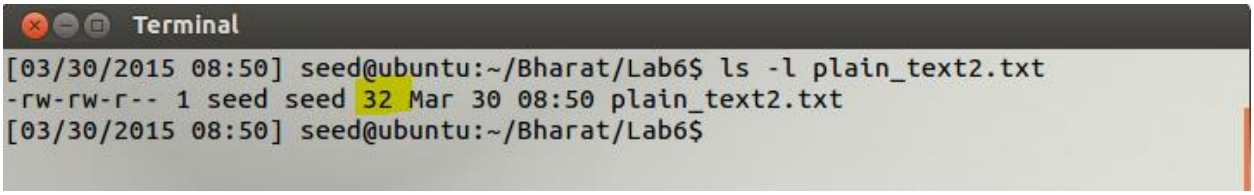
Now lets encrypt the file using AES-CBC mode and check the cipher file size



cipher file size as 30

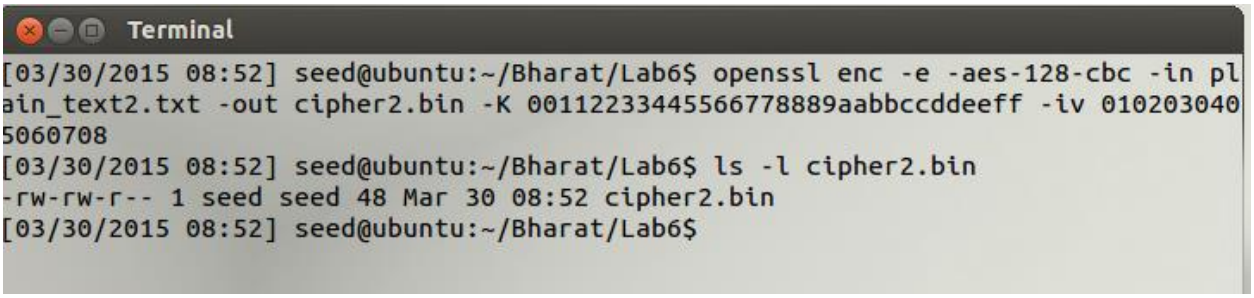
We can see that the file size has increased from 20 octets to 30 octets

Next we repeat the procedure for a file with 32 octets.



file size 32 octets

Encrypting using AES-**CBC** block mode.

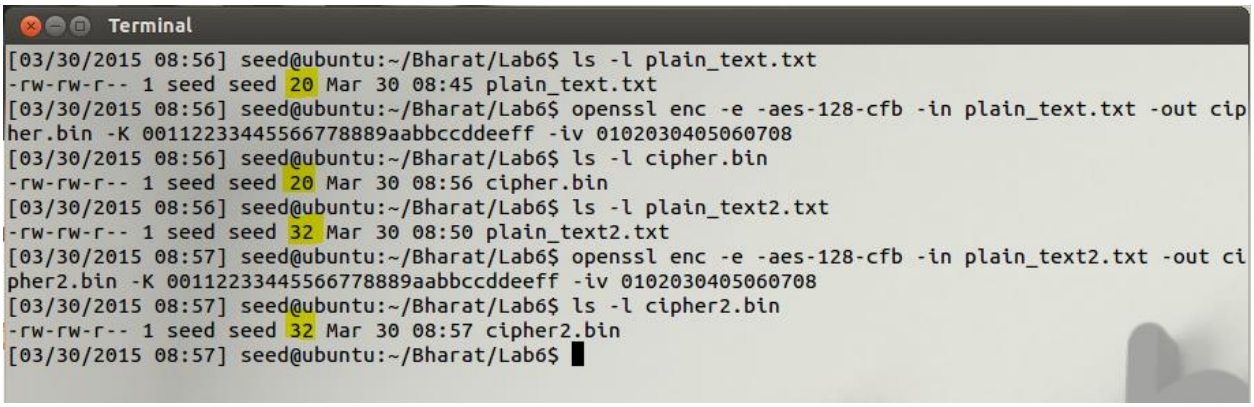


encryption using AES-CBC

AS we can see the cipher file size has increased to 32 bytes.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that CBC requires an exact multiple of the block size. If the plain text does not meet this requirement then CBC will add the padding.

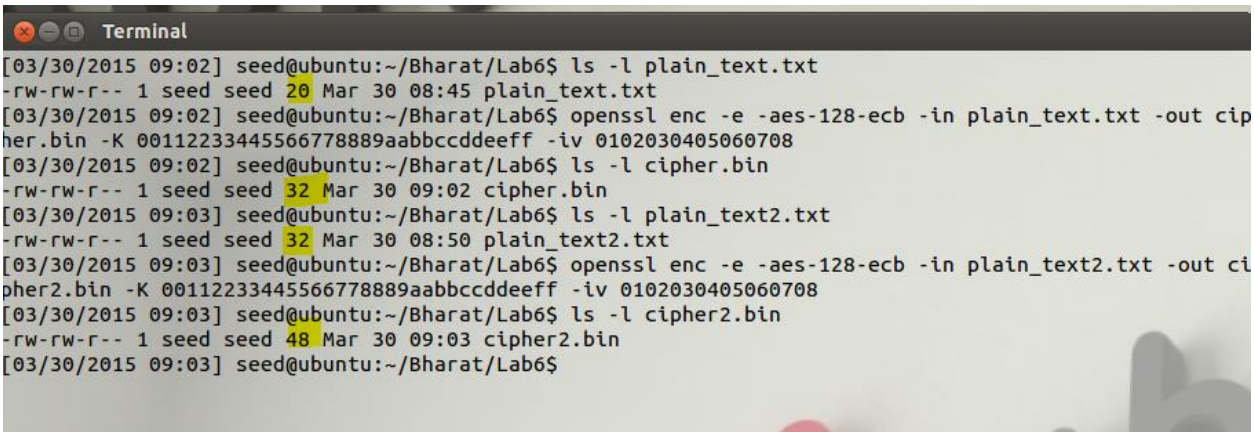
Let us repeat the experiment using '**CFB'** mode.



Padding cfb mode

We can see from the above screenshot that the plain text size and the cipher size are the same for both the 20 octet file and 32 octet file. Thus we can come to the conclusion that CFB does not require padding. CFB mode works by XORing the last few bytes with the first few bytes and thus does not require any additional padding. This is characteristic of the stream cipher.

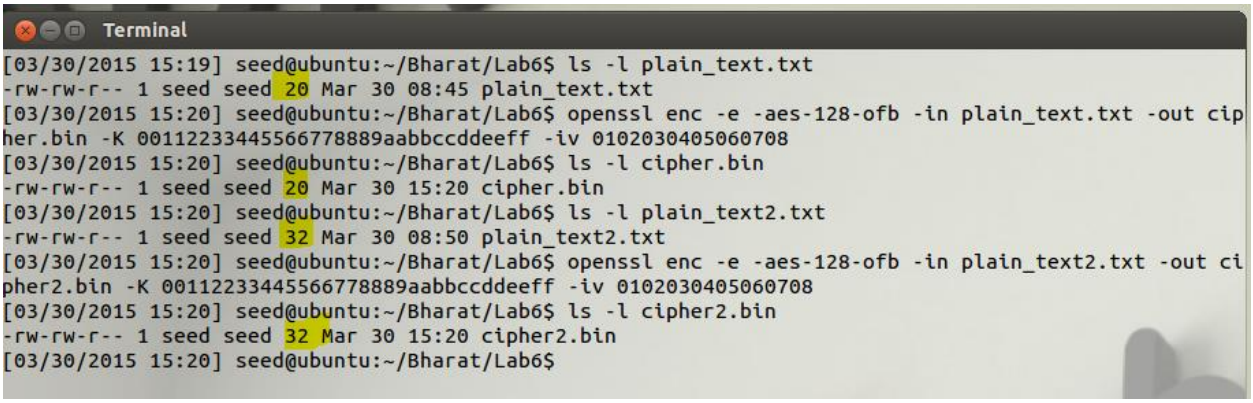
Lets repeat the experiment using '**ECB**' mode



encryption using ECB mode

Here as we can see that the original file sizes and the cipher file sizes are different. We come to the conclusion that ECB mode needs padding. The block size is 16. And to 20 bytes 12 more bytes are padded to make it a multiple of the block size. However 32 is a multiple of 16. But an entire extra block of 16 bytes is added at the end. Thus ECB requires the final block to be padded for encryption.

Finally, let us do the encryption using **OFB** mode.



As we can see in both the files the size of the plain text and the cipher text is the same proving that OFB mode does not require padding. This is because as with others such as cfb, this works like a stream cipher and XORs the plain text with the output. The last block(incomplete) is XORed with the first few bytes of the last block

3.5 Task 5: Programming using the Crypto Library

In this task we are asked to write a program to invoke the crypto library. We will be using the plain text and cipher text given to us and the dictionary list provided in the lab. Also we know that the initial vector (IV) is all zeros.

Our plain text buffer (plain_text_buffer) will contain the following data:
This is a top secret.

Our cipher text buffer (cipher_text_buffer) in hex format is: (64 bytes long)
8d20e5056a8d24d0462ce74e4904c1b5
13e10d1df4a2ef2ad4540fae1ca0aaf9

The **program** was written as follows:

```
/*Including the standard libraries*/
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<string.h>
```

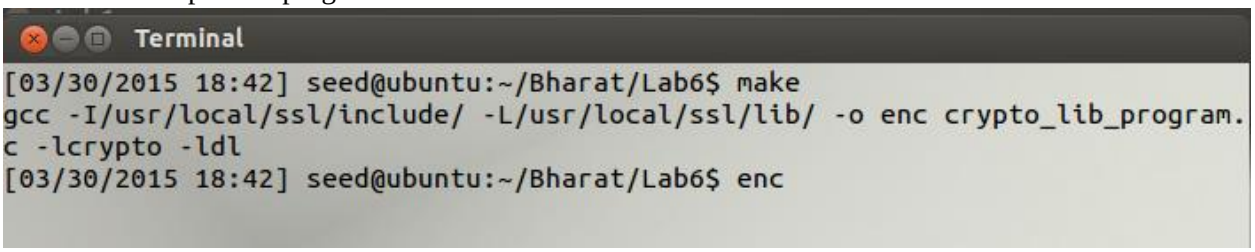
```
/*including openssl header files*/
#include <openssl/evp.h>

int main()
{
//function to load the dictionar file
printf("Loading dictionary into the program.\n");
loadDictionary("words.txt");
return 0;
}

int loadDictionary(char * dictionary_name)
{
FILE *dictionary_file;
dictionary_file = fopen (dictionary_name, "rt");
char dictionary_word[16];
int key_found_flag =0;

while(fgets(dictionary_word, 16, dictionary_file) != NULL)
{
key_found_flag = findKey(dictionary_word);
if (key_found_flag == 0 )
{
printf("\nKey found sucessfully and is: %s\n", dictionary_word);
break;
}
}

if(key_found_flag !=0)
printf("Sorry key was not found. Please try with a different dictionary.\n\n");
fclose(dictionary_file);
return 0;
}

int findKey(char *potential_key)
{
unsigned char cipher_text_buffer[]=
        {0x8d,0x20,0xe5,0x05,0x6a,0x8d,0x24,0xd0,0x46,0x2c,0xe7,0x4e,0x49,0x04,0xc1,0xb5
         ,0x13,0xe1,0x0d,0x1d,0xf4,0xa2,0xef,0x2a,0xd4,0x54,0x0f,0xae,0x1c,0xa0,0xaa,0xf9};

char plain_text_buffer[] = "This is a top secret.";
unsigned char final_key[16];
unsigned char iv[] = {0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00,0x00};
unsigned char outbuf[1024];
int outlen, tmplen,i;
strncpy((char *)final_key, potential_key, 16);

//padding is required if key size is not 16
int k = strlen(final_key);
for(i=15;i>=k-1;i--)
final_key[i]=' ';
printf("The key currently being tested is: %s\n",final_key);
EVP_CIPHER_CTX ctx;
FILE *out;
EVP_CIPHER_CTX_init(&ctx);
EVP_EncryptInit_ex(&ctx, EVP_aes_128_cbc(), NULL, final_key, iv);
if(!EVP_EncryptUpdate(&ctx, outbuf, &outlen, plain_text_buffer, strlen(plain_text_buffer)))
{
/* Error */
```

```
 return 0;
}

 /* Buffer passed to EVP_EncryptFinal() must be after data just encrypted to avoid overwriting it. */
if(!EVP_EncryptFinal_ex(&ctx, outbuf + outlen, &tmplen))
{/* Error */
return 0;
}

outlen += tmplen;
EVP_CIPHER_CTX_cleanup(&ctx);
out = fopen("output_ctx.txt", "wt");
fwrite(outbuf, 1, outlen, out);
fclose(out);
return memcmp(outbuf,cipher_text_buffer,32);
}
```

The contents of the make file look like:

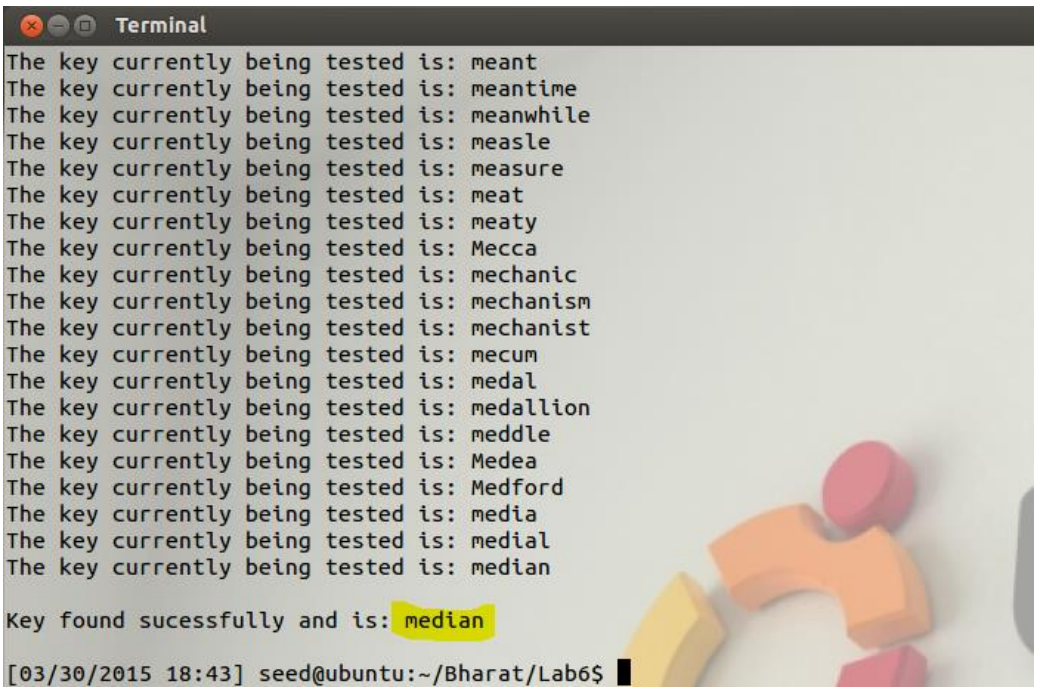
```
INC=/usr/local/ssl/include/
LIB=/usr/local/ssl/lib/
all:
        gcc -I$(INC) -L$(LIB) -o enc crypto_lib_program.c -lcrypto –ldl
```

Now let us compile the program:



compilation was successful

After we run the program (enc):



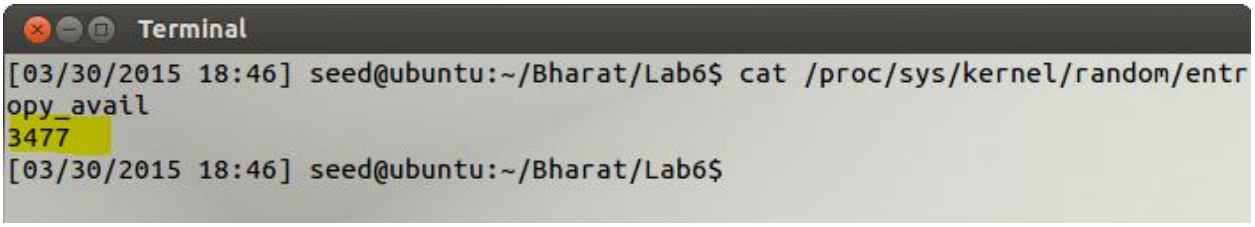
key found as 'median'

After we run the program with plain text and cipher specified as given in the program. We get the key as 'median'.

3.6 Task 6: Pseudo Random Number Generation

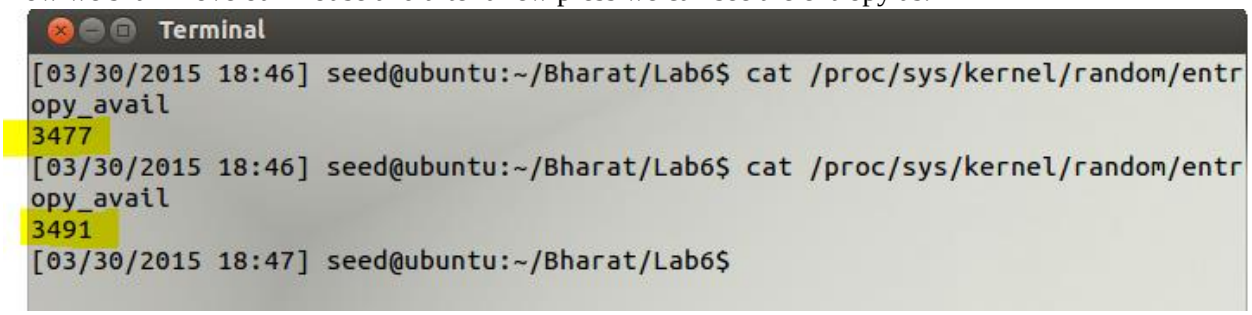
Task 6.A: Measure the Entropy of Kernel

To get the randomness we execute the following command:
'cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail'



current entropy value: 3447

Now we shall move our mouse and after a few press we can see the entropy as:

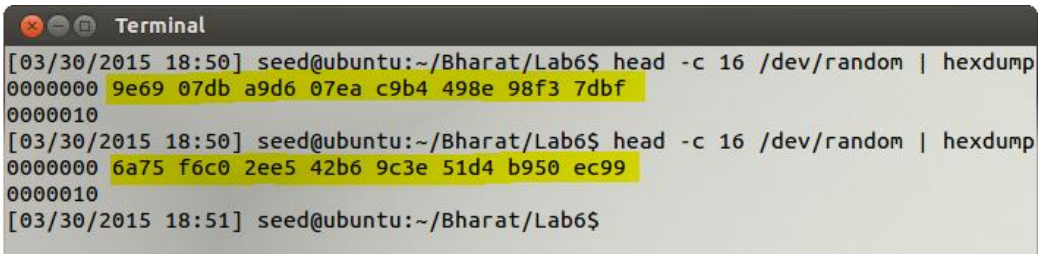


entropy value increased.

Randomness was accounted for when we moved our mouse and had a few keys pressed. And so there was an increase in the entropy value.

Task 6.B: Get Pseudo Random Numbers from /dev/random

We can use the following command to get 16 bytes of pseudo random numbers from /dev/random and then pipe the data to hexdump to print them out.



random 16 bytes generated

AS we can see when we make the call twice, 2 entirely different random numbers were generated.

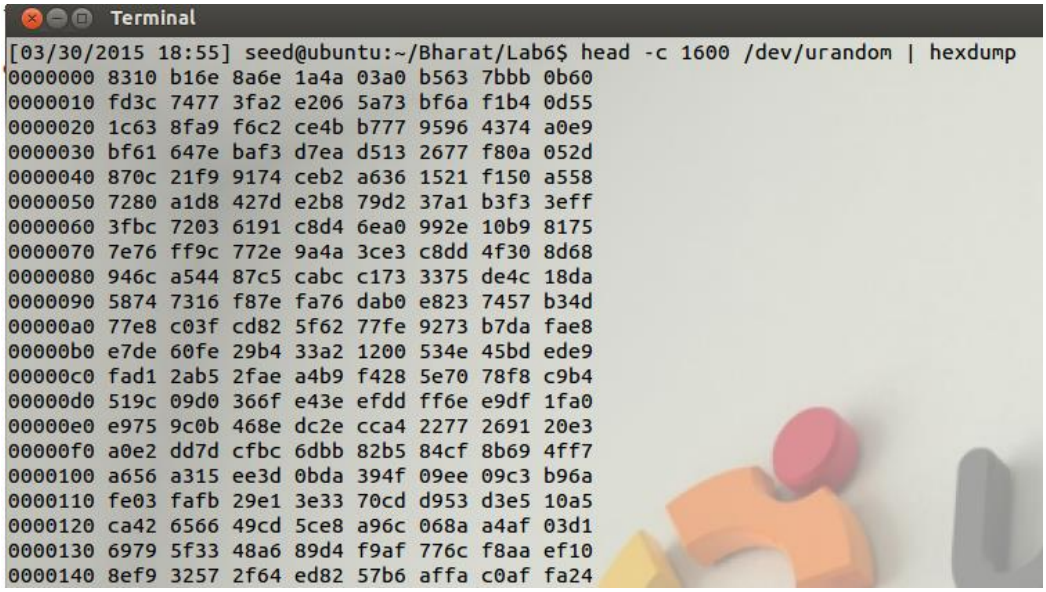
16 bytes is small so lets run the above program with 100 bytes for several times and see what happens:

/dev/random blocked.

However when we keep moving our mouse pointer or press a few keys the entropy is generated and the /dev/random is unblocked.

Task 6.C: Get Random Numbers from /dev/urandom

We can use the following command to get 1600 bytes of pseudo random numbers:



1600 random numbers generated.

As we keep running the same command again and again, however the number of times you repeat the /dec/urandom is never blocked.