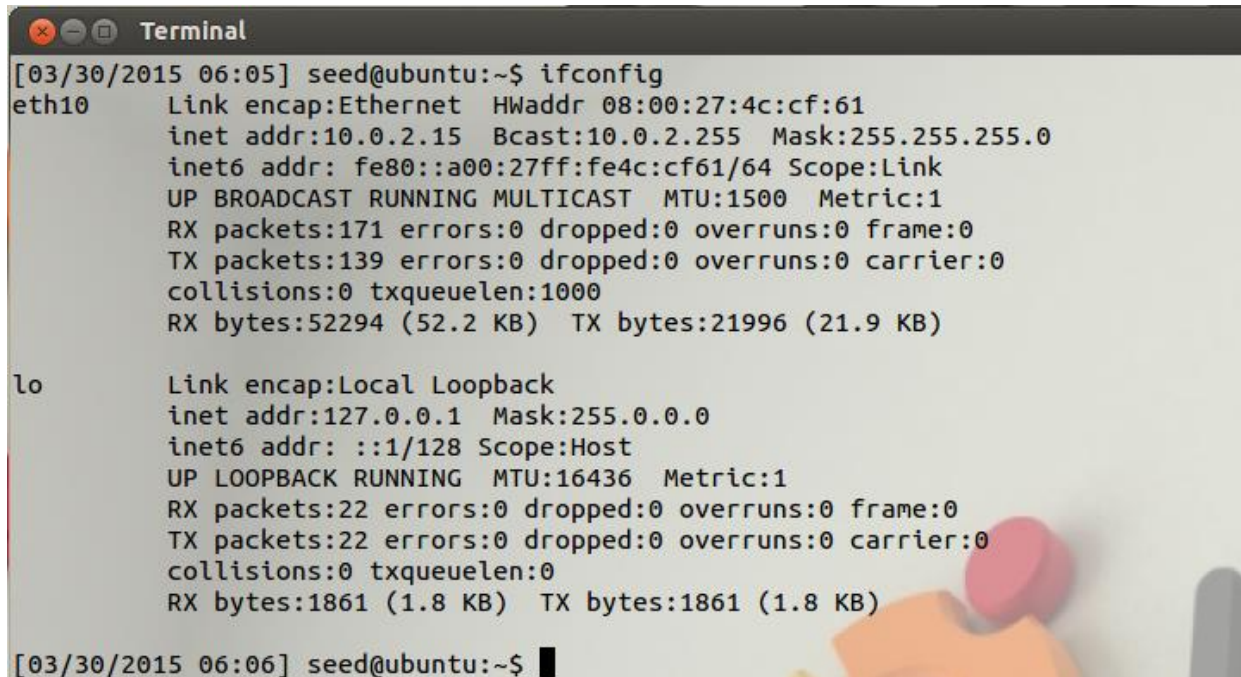


Lab 6. Crypto Lab I – Secret-Key Encryption

Bharath Darapu

Lab Environment:

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

A terminal window titled "Terminal" showing the output of the 'ifconfig' command. The output displays details for the 'eth10' and 'lo' network interfaces. For 'eth10', it shows an Ethernet link with MAC address 08:00:27:4c:cf:61, IP address 10.0.2.15, and broadcast address 10.0.2.255. For 'lo', it shows a Local Loopback link with IP address 127.0.0.1. The terminal also shows the date and time as [03/30/2015 06:05] and the user as seed@ubuntu. The prompt is ~\$.

```
[03/30/2015 06:05] seed@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
eth10      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:4c:cf:61
           inet addr:10.0.2.15  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
           inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe4c:cf61/64 Scope:Link
           UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
           RX packets:171 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
           TX packets:139 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
           collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
           RX bytes:52294 (52.2 KB)  TX bytes:21996 (21.9 KB)

lo         Link encap:Local Loopback
           inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
           inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
           UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
           RX packets:22 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
           TX packets:22 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
           collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
           RX bytes:1861 (1.8 KB)  TX bytes:1861 (1.8 KB)

[03/30/2015 06:06] seed@ubuntu:~$
```

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:

- DES
- AES
- Blow Fish

And the **models** we will be using are:

- CBC
- CFB
- ECB

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'
```

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 06:49] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -des-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 06:49] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****
*****
**
**
**      This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.      **
**
**      Demo for Lab6.      **
**
**      -Bharat      **
*****
*****
[03/30/2015 06:49] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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:

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 06:51] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -bf-cbc -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 06:51] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat cipher.bin
uudeloZoeiYQe1(oxo Kooo*L55W4e"mdJkeC11881ee<c01188Z03eAZe/aoofo0H0
~ :oooo\ehoeZ00eA 00000^00
RH8e
joo_eeloleow;.roo;0nfoG0ehooo/=ooo_A00jokooo0ooo
DyRo00N05oooijooavoo ee!H1ooooo0IESooo12
0em-Qe'ooooie0J6Cg8e\ee/ewW eeeFvjGe0Z,ee%[;5e0X0e0)eePohv0j0e0000S0w00e+eeefj0e000M0
koo+000;e>ooo00e"oom0000 ,aoder|e800q1[03/30/2015 06:51] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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'
```

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 06:52] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -bf-cbc -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 06:52] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****
*****
**
**
**      This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.      **
**
**      Demo for Lab6.      **
**
**      -Bharat      **
*****
*****
[03/30/2015 06:52] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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:

```

[03/30/2015 06:53] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -bf-cfb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 06:53] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat cipher.bin
#eKq++++I+L+Mt+~OCi+`+++|+k
          f9WfR![[+gp,ZC9+BSW^-%#?AH+?+UBI
          )@+{
E`B+++S+oD+K
1r+e+3+++_xB?7+u+ c发`h+++P+R+++3/+j0+++?+X4+|+1+++++,+++++5+{+1$+q(
z++5$+'++Z1+N,++++W+H+M0+v+Q$+1++<+t1++q3++2;3+0^X++(a+U+ 狎
t++++E+2++R6++z}X++Y
D+03/30/2015 06:53] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

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 0011223344556677889aabbccddeeff-iv
0102030405060708'
```

```

Terminal
[03/30/2015 06:53] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -bf-cfb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 06:53] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****
*****
**
**
**
This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.
**
**
Demo for Lab6.
**
**
-Bharat
**
*****
*****
[03/30/2015 06:53] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

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:

[illegible]

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'
```


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:

```

[03/30/2015 07:02] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-192-cfb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 07:02] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat cipher.bin
R{3%%%.:g%%8; ;z%%;%%Kc%wMf%%P209_-_]%%w%9%%{W%I%4%F7%>%%J%A%((%r%u%".
%%y!%%SY%%D%%8|%%%%%z
D QG%%j%M%%6.V"~:B%$%=.%%EE
%%+%%杧
%%xg%+%%eY%b%l%)u\%8>%%\J
%%R%k%
%%XN%%B@%-%%R%%9:tU%&%h%%/]l%%k%c%o%r[%%F
%%R^r%e%g%B%%
SV%%P%M%eZ%%S'%%b%b%%w%6%%"f
R%
%11%%_%%/%%bo2
/%%y%%Q%%7A%%@%%f
%%F%%5%Kx.'tKoo,;%Yt?%%aU#dty%%P%7n%U%o%3% t%%x%%[03/30/2015 07:02] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

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'
```

```

[03/30/2015 07:03] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -aes-192-cfb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 07:03] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****
**
**
**
This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.
**
**
**
Demo for Lab6.
**
**
**
-Bharat
**
*****
*****
[03/30/2015 07:03] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

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:

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 07:04] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-ecb -in plain_text.txt -out ci
her.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 07:05] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat cipher.bin
6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++d6k+++X+++k96k+++C3n++++d6k+++C
3n++++d6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++djJ70++++Q++++Dr6++++j<+ d-/Z/Q+L+,A](L;fo.Xr++
m
) )
++p+Z+6+l+m++++
UI+d+g+cYI++久+,bip+(U)+H+I+g+zD++6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3
++++d6k+++C3n++++d6K+++[6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++d6k+++C3n++++dk+
w++c+F_[03/30/2015 07:05] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

AES-128-ECB encryption


```
'openssl enc -d -aes-128-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708'
```

```

[03/30/2015 07:05] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -aes-128-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 07:06] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****
**
**
**      This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.
**
**
**      Demo for Lab6.
**
**
**      -Bharat
**
*****
*****
[03/30/2015 07:06] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

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:

[illegible]

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.

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 07:08] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -aes-192-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypt
ed_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
bad decrypt
3073554632:error:06065064:digital envelope routines:EVP_DecryptFinal_ex:bad decrypt:evp_enc.c:539:
[03/30/2015 07:08] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

decryption error

And when we see the decrypted file:

```
[03/30/2015 07:09] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
!H(a|2E{V!Ue2}+v+%YF.B[zpe+mN~a}}6uN%en{su?amAèLùrè:FUKD[V-yonqee|\TkeYqq6e0!e[el!s[lè!03/30/2015 07:09] s
ed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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:



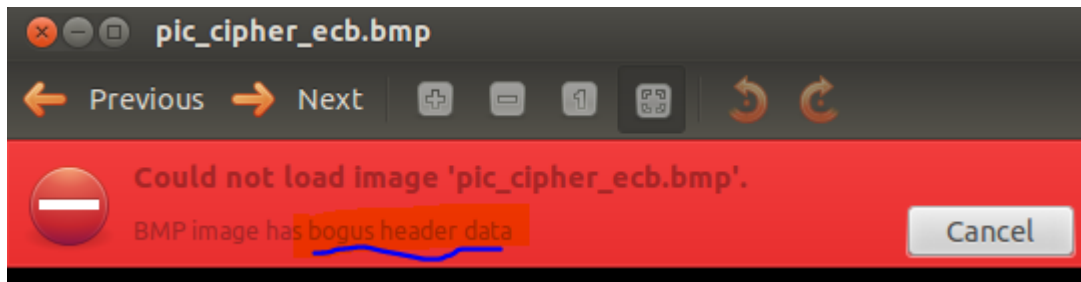
pic_original before encryption.

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

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 07:12] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-ecb -in pic_original.bmp -out pic_cipher_ecb.bmp -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 07:17] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

encryption using aes 128 ecb mode

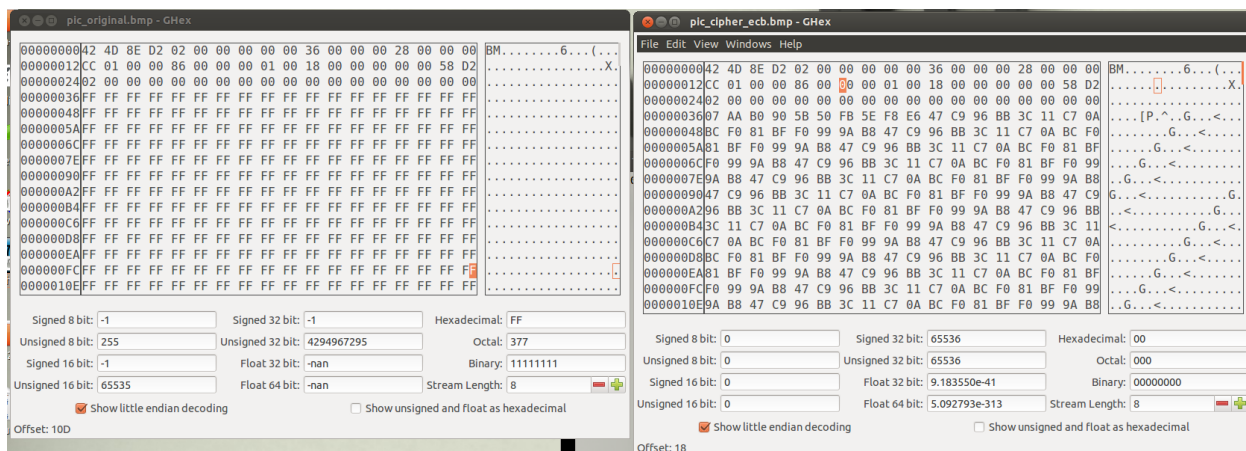
However since the header information is changed the file will not be recognized as an image file and cannot be opened. The error we get is:



ciper_image cannot be opened error

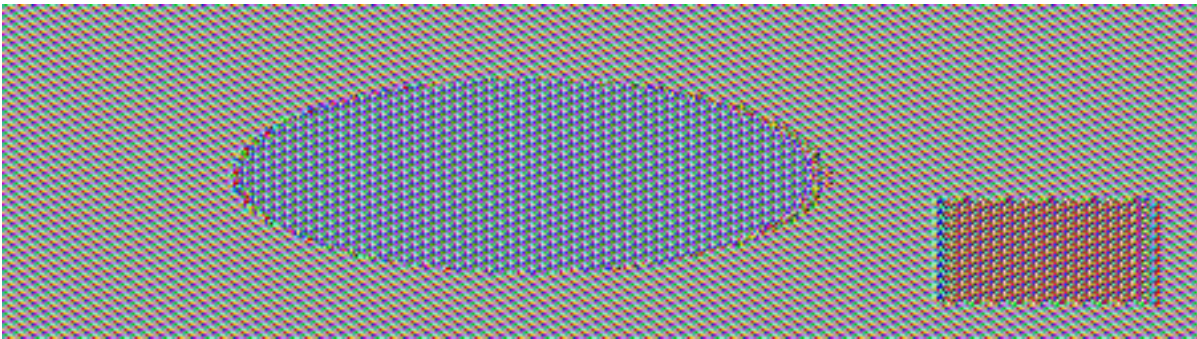
Let us copy the header from the original file and change that of the encrypted file.

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:

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 07:31] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-cbc -in pic_original.bmp -out pic_cipher_ecb.bmp -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 07:31] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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 created above is about 467 bytes long so we can safely use that:

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 07:45] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 467 Mar 30 06:20 plain_text.txt
[03/30/2015 07:45] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

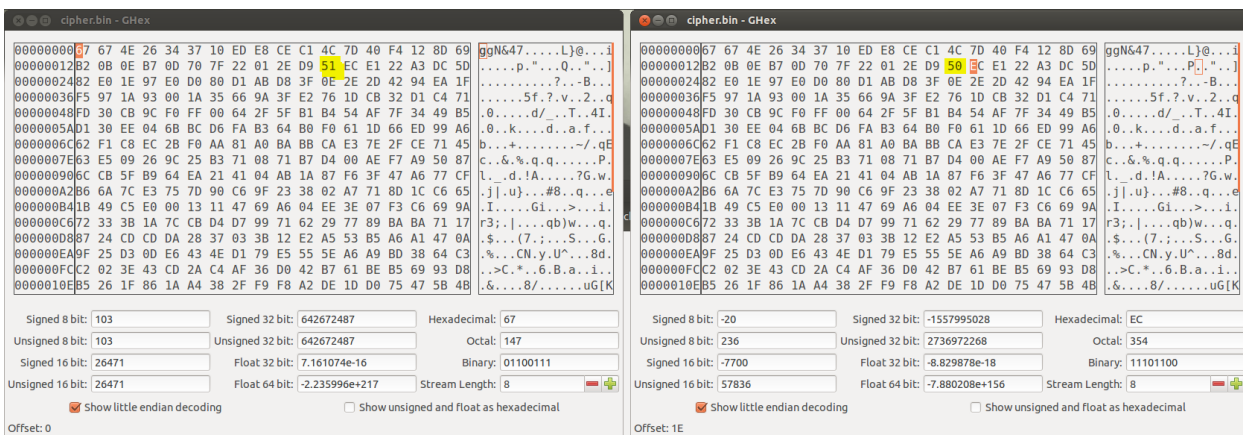
file size is 467 bytes.

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

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 07:47] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-cbc -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 07:48] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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.

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 08:09] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -aes-128-cbc -in cipher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:09] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

decrypt using the correct key and IV

Now let's open the decrypted text and see what's inside.


```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 08:09] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -aes-128-cbc -in cipher.bin -out decrypt
ed_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:09] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****>@<.:H_.Q*****+*****
*****
**
**
** This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.
**
** Demo for Lab6.
**
** -Bharat
**
*****
*****
[03/30/2015 08:11] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

decrypted text

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

plain_text.txt - GHex

00000000	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000012	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000024	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000036	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000048	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000005A	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000006C	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000007E	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000090	2A 2A 2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 2A	*****
000000A2	0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 2A 0A 2A	*****
000000B4	09 54 68 69 73 20 69 73 20 74 68 65 20 70 6C 61 69 6E	*****
000000C6	20 74 65 78 74 20 77 65 20 77 69 6C 6C 20 62 65 20 75	*****
000000D8	73 69 6E 67 20 66 6F 72 20 65 6E 63 72 79 70 74 69 6F	*****
000000EA	6E 2E 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09	*****
000000FC	2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 44 65 6D 6F 20 66 6F 72 20 4C	*****
0000010E	61 62 36 2E 09 09 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09	*****

Signed 8 bit: 42

Signed 32 bit: 707406378

Hexadecimal: 2A

Unsigned 8 bit: 42

Unsigned 32 bit: 707406378

Octal: 052

Signed 16 bit: 10794

Float 32 bit: 1.511366e-13

Binary: 00101010

Unsigned 16 bit: 10794

Float 64 bit: 1.426026e-105

Stream Length: 8

☒ Show little endian decoding

☐ Show unsigned and float as hexadecimal

Offset: 0

decrypted_text.txt - GHex

00000000	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000012	40 24 3C E9 F2 8F 7A 3A 48 5F DE 51 D9 11 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000024	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000036	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000048	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000005A	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000006C	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000007E	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000090	2A 2A 2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 2A	*****
000000A2	0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 2A 0A 2A	*****
000000B4	09 54 68 69 73 20 69 73 20 74 68 65 20 70 6C 61 69 6E	*****
000000C6	20 74 65 78 74 20 77 65 20 77 69 6C 6C 20 62 65 20 75	*****
000000D8	73 69 6E 67 20 66 6F 72 20 65 6E 63 72 79 70 74 69 6F	*****
000000EA	6E 2E 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09	*****
000000FC	2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 44 65 6D 6F 20 66 6F 72 20 4C	*****
0000010E	61 62 36 2E 09 09 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09	*****

Signed 8 bit: 42

Signed 32 bit: 707406378

Hexadecimal: 2A

Unsigned 8 bit: 42

Unsigned 32 bit: 707406378

Octal: 052

Signed 16 bit: 10794

Float 32 bit: 1.511366e-13

Binary: 00101010

Unsigned 16 bit: 10794

Float 64 bit: 1.426026e-105

Stream Length: 8

☒ Show little endian decoding

☐ Show unsigned and float as hexadecimal

Offset: 2E; 1F bytes from 10 to 2E selected

The highlighted blocks were not decrypted as expected.

Now let us try to repeat the same using ‘CFB’ mode.

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 08:22] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-cfb -in plain_text.txt -out cip
her.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:22] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

encrypted using CFB mode

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


```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 08:26] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -d -aes-128-ecb -in cipher.bin -out decrypt
ed_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:26] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****45*Q*****
*****
**
**
**      This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.
**
**
**      Demo for Lab6.
**
**
**      -Bharat
*****
*****
[03/30/2015 08:26] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

decrypted text

The block change can be seen as follows:

plain_text.txt - GHex

00000000	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000012	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000024	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000036	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000048	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000005A	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000006C	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000007E	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000090	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
000000A2	0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09	*****
000000B4	09 54 68 69 73 20 69 73 20 74 68 65 20 70 6C 61 69 6E	*****
000000C6	20 74 65 78 74 20 77 65 20 77 69 6C 6C 20 62 65 20 75	*****
000000D8	73 69 6E 67 20 66 6F 72 20 65 6E 63 72 79 70 74 69 6F	*****
000000EA	6E 2E 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09	*****
000000FC	2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 44 65 6D 6F 20 66 6F 72 20 4C	*****
0000010E	61 62 36 2E 09 09 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 09 09 09 09	*****

Signed 8 bit: 42 Signed 32 bit: 707406378 Hexadecimal: 2A
Unsigned 8 bit: 42 Unsigned 32 bit: 707406378 Octal: 052
Signed 16 bit: 10794 Float 32 bit: 1.511366e-13 Binary: 00101010
Unsigned 16 bit: 10794 Float 64 bit: 1.426026e-105 Stream Length: 8
☒ Show little endian decoding ☐ Show unsigned and float as hexadecimal
Offset: 0

decrypted_text.txt - GHex

00000000	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A B5 34	*****
00000012	73 2A 8E 03 51 AB 1E D3 AD 0A 26 91 4B CF 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000024	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000036	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000048	2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000005A	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000006C	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
0000007E	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
00000090	2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A 2A	*****
000000A2	2A 2A 2A 2A 0A 2A 0A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09	*****
000000B4	09 54 68 69 73 20 69 73 20 74 68 65 20 70 6C 61 69 6E	*****
000000C6	20 74 65 78 74 20 77 65 20 77 69 6C 6C 20 62 65 20 75	*****
000000D8	73 69 6E 67 20 66 6F 72 20 65 6E 63 72 79 70 74 69 6F	*****
000000EA	6E 2E 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09	*****
000000FC	2A 2A 0A 2A 2A 09 09 09 44 65 6D 6F 20 66 6F 72 20 4C	*****
0000010E	61 62 36 2E 09 09 09 09 2A 2A 0A 2A 09 09 09 09	*****

Signed 8 bit: -49 Signed 32 bit: 707406543 Hexadecimal: CF
Unsigned 8 bit: 207 Unsigned 32 bit: 707406543 Octal: 317
Signed 16 bit: 10959 Float 32 bit: 1.511389e-13 Binary: 11001111
Unsigned 16 bit: 10959 Float 64 bit: 1.426026e-105 Stream Length: 8
☒ Show little endian decoding ☐ Show unsigned and float as hexadecimal
Offset: 1F; 10 bytes from 10 to 1F selected

highlighted blocks were corrupted in ECB mode.

Now let us try to repeat the same using ‘OFB’ mode.

```
Terminal
[03/31/2015 06:17] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -e -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/31/2015 06:17] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

aes-128-ofb mode encryption

cipher.bin - GHex

00000000	AD AC A5 0F EB 15 90 FB 85 B4 95 37 5F 3A 76 47 1B 7E7_:vG.~
00000012	B3 2D 91 71 68 D9 DD 72 2C D6 79 40 62 B5 FF 47 16 4B	..-qh..r,.y@b..G.K
00000024	4F 4F 75 7F 3F 8C 41 AF 17 17 83 82 24 0F 98 B0 4F BC	00u.?.A....\$....0.
00000036	CF 0C 11 5B 4B 30 F5 54 3F 7E 57 58 F7 FA F2 4D 6F D2	...[K0.T?~WX...Mo.
00000048	4C 84 4D C9 99 EB E1 61 36 72 4A D5 E0 46 59 74 03 D6	L.M....a6rJ..FYt..
0000005A	9D 4C 41 36 1F 92 DF 75 E8 FB C3 D6 49 37 5D 2E C1 85	.LA6...u....I7]...
0000006C	F9 BC CD 0A 33 A3 7E F0 78 9B 15 97 D4 62 31 F0 93 103.~.x....b1...
0000007E	0D A0 2C 1B 8D A4 C5 F0 3C A6 2B A8 1E BC 74 AB C3 DA	...<+...t...
00000090	F0 65 B3 24 75 58 39 C8 9F E3 46 82 A2 43 39 E0 F4 A8	.e.\$uX9...F..C9...
000000A2	D2 74 25 5A 17 28 3A 5A A1 A0 39 BF 92 C2 8B 9C A9 C3	.t%Z.(:Z..9.....
000000B4	B2 CA D6 FC 7B 60 4C EC 40 F2 26 F4 6E 75 AC E7 19 62{`L.@.&.nu...b
000000C6	F6 29 41 41 19 60 CD 38 D2 5D 29 A7 C4 3E 26 12 E7 DE	.)AA.`.8.])..>&...
000000D8	2B BE 5A B1 4F FE F5 D0 1D FF F6 A1 0E AB F5 5A E7 2A	+Z.0.....Z.*
000000EA	34 F8 03 95 AF 38 05 D2 60 A8 14 F2 43 5C E7 8A 54 6F	4....8.`...C\..To
000000FC	3B 50 D2 81 57 A5 85 4E 8A 0D 13 04 BE 65 F4 C3 11 68	;P..W..N.....e...h
0000010E	36 25 83 88 74 5E 55 45 76 17 1A 97 3A 79 06 21 D8 99	6%..t^UEv...:y!..

Signed 8 bit: 64

Unsigned 8 bit: 64

Signed 16 bit: 25152

Unsigned 16 bit: 25152

Signed 32 bit: -4890048

Unsigned 32 bit: 4290077248

Float 32 bit: -nan

Float 64 bit: 9.571730e+73

Hexadecimal: 40

Octal: 100

Binary: 01000000

Stream Length: 8

☒ Show little endian decoding
 ☐ Show unsigned and float as hexadecimal

Offset: 1D

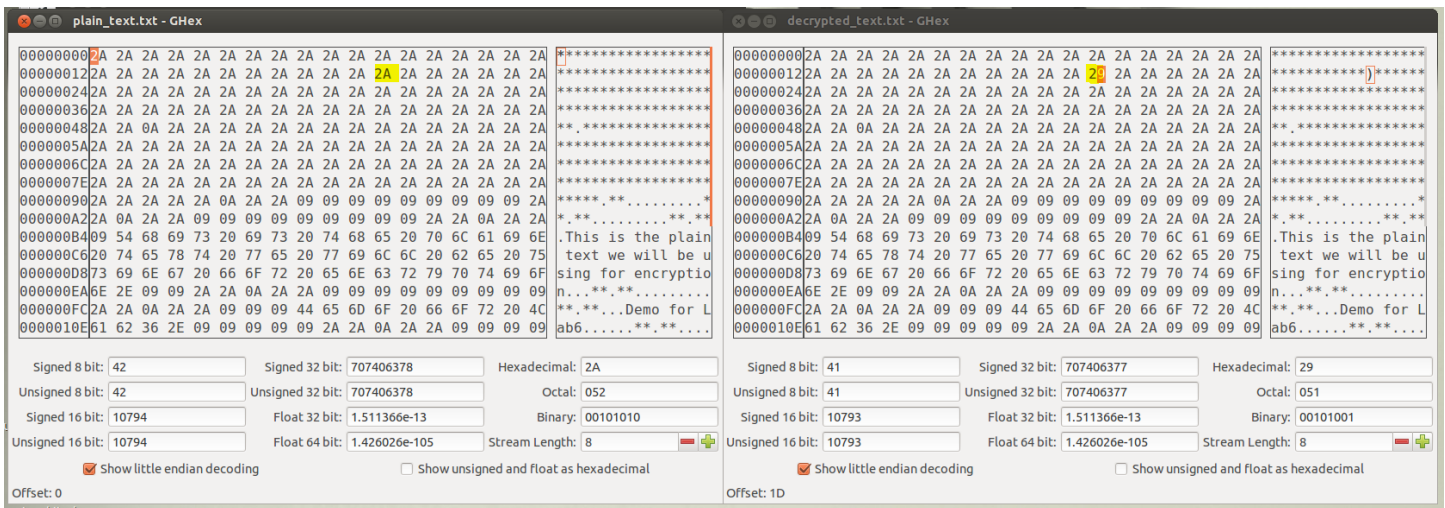
corrupted the 30th bit from 43 to 40

```

[03/31/2015 06:19] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -d -in ci
pher.bin -out decrypted_text.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030
405060708
[03/31/2015 06:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat decrypted_text.txt
*****
*****
**
**
**      This is the plain text we will be using for encryption.
**
**      Demo for Lab6.
**
**
**      -Bharat
**
*****
*****
[03/31/2015 06:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

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.

```

[03/30/2015 08:46] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 20 Mar 30 08:45 plain_text.txt
[03/30/2015 08:46] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

file size 20 octets

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

```

[03/30/2015 08:47] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-cbc -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:47] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 08:47 cipher.bin
[03/30/2015 08:47] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

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.


```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 08:50] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 08:50 plain_text2.txt
[03/30/2015 08:50] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

file size 32 octets

Encrypting using AES-CBC block mode.

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 08:52] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-cbc -in plain_text2.txt -out cipher2.bin -K 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:52] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher2.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 48 Mar 30 08:52 cipher2.bin
[03/30/2015 08:52] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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.

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 08:56] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 20 Mar 30 08:45 plain_text.txt
[03/30/2015 08:56] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-cfb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:56] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 20 Mar 30 08:56 cipher.bin
[03/30/2015 08:56] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 08:50 plain_text2.txt
[03/30/2015 08:57] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-cfb -in plain_text2.txt -out cipher2.bin -K 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 08:57] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher2.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 08:57 cipher2.bin
[03/30/2015 08:57] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 09:02] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 20 Mar 30 08:45 plain_text.txt
[03/30/2015 09:02] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-ecb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 09:02] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 09:02 cipher.bin
[03/30/2015 09:03] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 08:50 plain_text2.txt
[03/30/2015 09:03] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-ecb -in plain_text2.txt -out cipher2.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 09:03] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher2.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 48 Mar 30 09:03 cipher2.bin
[03/30/2015 09:03] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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.

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 15:19] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 20 Mar 30 08:45 plain_text.txt
[03/30/2015 15:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-ofb -in plain_text.txt -out cipher.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 15:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 20 Mar 30 15:20 cipher.bin
[03/30/2015 15:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l plain_text2.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 08:50 plain_text2.txt
[03/30/2015 15:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ openssl enc -e -aes-128-ofb -in plain_text2.txt -out cipher2.bin -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[03/30/2015 15:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ ls -l cipher2.bin
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Mar 30 15:20 cipher2.bin
[03/30/2015 15:20] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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 dictionary 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:

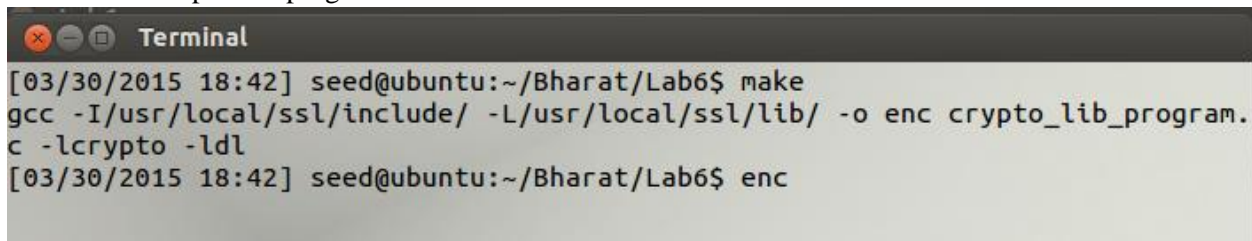
INC=/usr/local/ssl/include/

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:



```

Terminal
[03/30/2015 18:42] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ make
gcc -I/usr/local/ssl/include/ -L/usr/local/ssl/lib/ -o enc crypto_lib_program.
c -lcrypto -ldl
[03/30/2015 18:42] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ enc

```

compilation was successful

After we run the program (enc):



```

Terminal
The key currently being tested is: meant
The key currently being tested is: meantime
The key currently being tested is: meanwhile
The key currently being tested is: measle
The key currently being tested is: measure
The key currently being tested is: meat
The key currently being tested is: meaty
The key currently being tested is: Mecca
The key currently being tested is: mechanic
The key currently being tested is: mechanism
The key currently being tested is: mechanist
The key currently being tested is: mecum
The key currently being tested is: medal
The key currently being tested is: medallion
The key currently being tested is: meddle
The key currently being tested is: Medea
The key currently being tested is: Medford
The key currently being tested is: media
The key currently being tested is: medial
The key currently being tested is: median

Key found sucessfully and is: median
[03/30/2015 18:43] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$

```

key found as 'median'

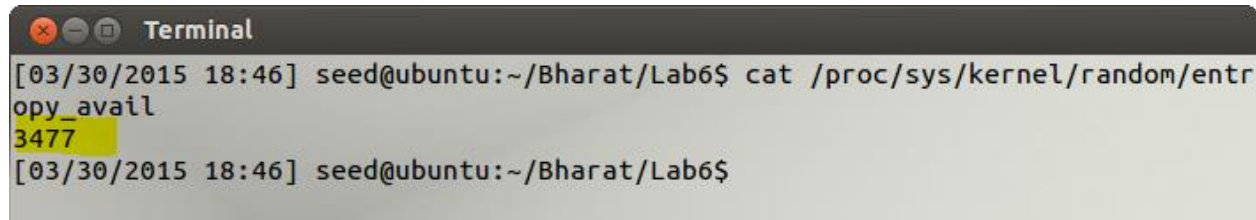
After we run the program with plain text and cipher specified as given in the program. We get the key as 'median'.

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:

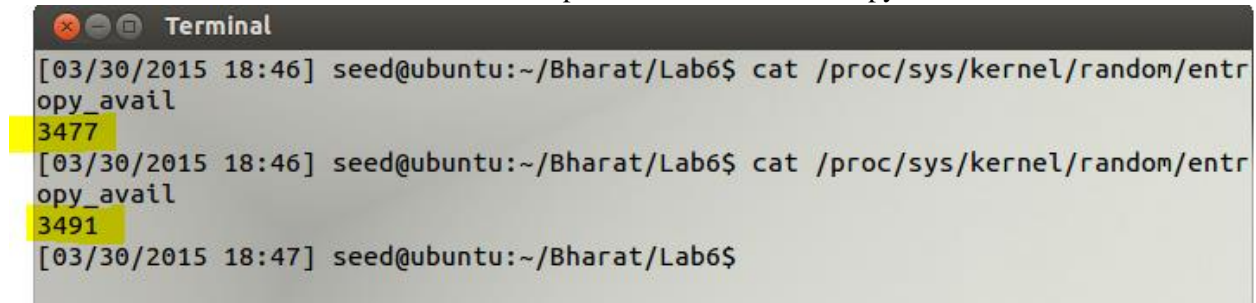
`cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail`



```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 18:46] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail
3477
[03/30/2015 18:46] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

current entropy value: 3447

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



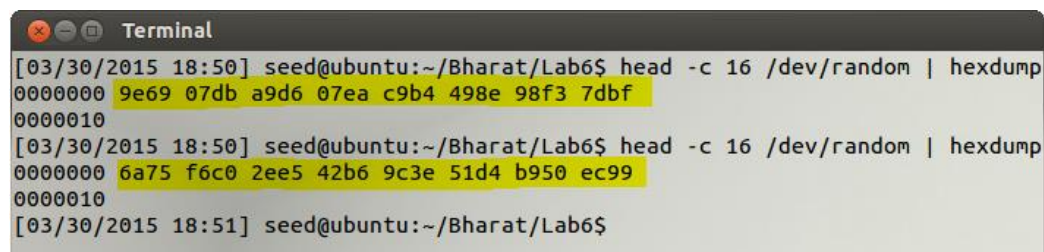
```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 18:46] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail
3477
[03/30/2015 18:46] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail
3491
[03/30/2015 18:47] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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.



```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 18:50] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ head -c 16 /dev/random | hexdump
00000000 9e69 07db a9d6 07ea c9b4 498e 98f3 7dbf
00000010
[03/30/2015 18:50] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ head -c 16 /dev/random | hexdump
00000000 6a75 f6c0 2ee5 42b6 9c3e 51d4 b950 ec99
00000010
[03/30/2015 18:51] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$
```

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:

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 18:59] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ head -c 100 /dev/random | hexdump
00000000 746c d4af c866 49b2 dd63 b155 5096 9d80
00000010 3560 5a07 eabb cf3d 7010 4b30 05d6 025f
00000020 0a27 a1c0 5063 e4e4 6fda d657 840a 8668
00000030 6c49 84eb 262b 2613 2420 7183 4a74 ea01
00000040 7db0 3024 e2d7 59ba 7a2b 4136 6837 5ea0
00000050 b408 3fce c342 fac5 6941 4607 13d3 765a
00000060 a172 d680
00000064
[03/30/2015 18:59] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ head -c 100 /dev/random | hexdump
```

/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:

```
Terminal
[03/30/2015 18:55] seed@ubuntu:~/Bharat/Lab6$ head -c 1600 /dev/urandom | hexdump
00000000 8310 b16e 8a6e 1a4a 03a0 b563 7bbb 0b60
00000010 fd3c 7477 3fa2 e206 5a73 bf6a f1b4 0d55
00000020 1c63 8fa9 f6c2 ce4b b777 9596 4374 a0e9
00000030 bf61 647e baf3 d7ea d513 2677 f80a 052d
00000040 870c 21f9 9174 ceb2 a636 1521 f150 a558
00000050 7280 a1d8 427d e2b8 79d2 37a1 b3f3 3eff
00000060 3fbc 7203 6191 c8d4 6ea0 992e 10b9 8175
00000070 7e76 ff9c 772e 9a4a 3ce3 c8dd 4f30 8d68
00000080 946c a544 87c5 cabc c173 3375 de4c 18da
00000090 5874 7316 f87e fa76 dab0 e823 7457 b34d
000000a0 77e8 c03f cd82 5f62 77fe 9273 b7da fae8
000000b0 e7de 60fe 29b4 33a2 1200 534e 45bd ede9
000000c0 fad1 2ab5 2fae a4b9 f428 5e70 78f8 c9b4
000000d0 519c 09d0 366f e43e efdd ff6e e9df 1fa0
000000e0 e975 9c0b 468e dc2e cca4 2277 2691 20e3
000000f0 a0e2 dd7d cfbc 6dbb 82b5 84cf 8b69 4ff7
00001000 a656 a315 ee3d 0bda 394f 09ee 09c3 b96a
00001100 fe03 fafb 29e1 3e33 70cd d953 d3e5 10a5
00001200 ca42 6566 49cd 5ce8 a96c 068a a4af 03d1
00001300 6979 5f33 48a6 89d4 f9af 776c f8aa ef10
00001400 8ef9 3257 2f64 ed82 57b6 affa c0af fa24
```

1600 random numbers generated.

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