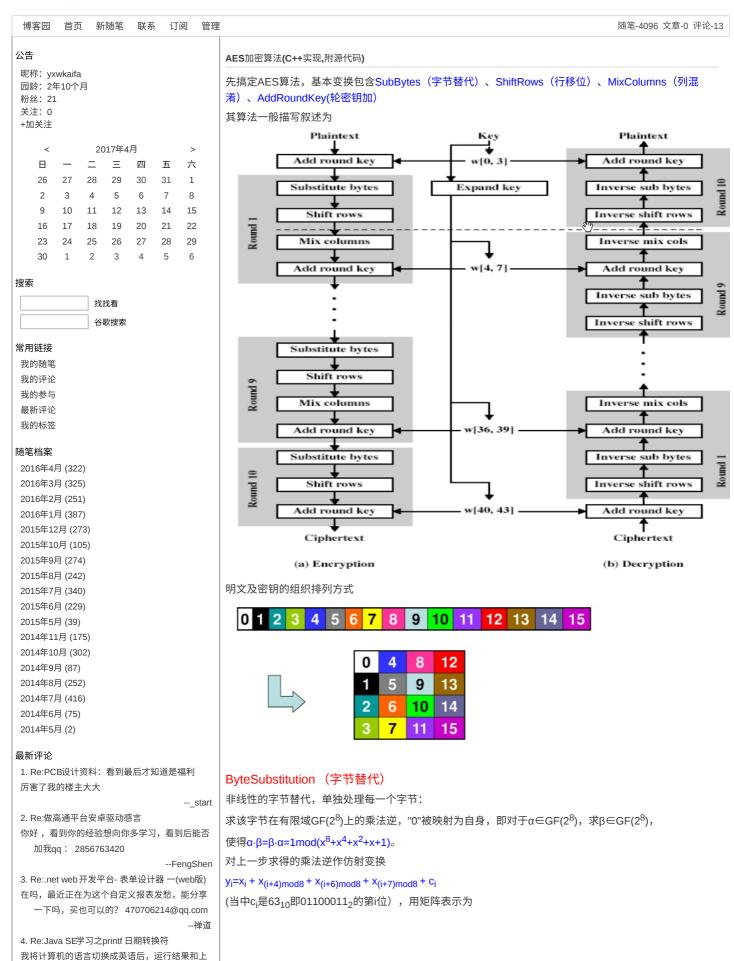
## yxwkaifa

知识改变命运



--羽翼未丰之冲天槊

面的表一样了

5. Re:Android Fragment简单实例 背景图片不错

--老旨於陽

#### 阅读排行榜

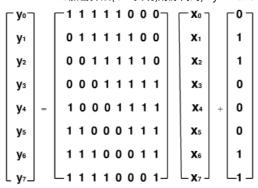
- 1. 汇报措辞: 你懂得如何向领导汇报吗(审阅、审批、审阅、批示、查阅)? (3881)
- 2. Microsoft Visual C++ Runtime Library Runtime Error的解决的方法(1847)
- 3. 自己写一个jgery的拖拽插件(1684)
- 4. iOS国际化时遇到的错误:read failed: the data couldn't be read because it isn't in the correct format.(1459)
- 5. 不可错过的手机APP常见8种界面导航样式 (1316)

#### 评论排行榜

- 1. PCB设计资料:看到最后才知道是福利(2)
- 2. .net web 开发平台- 表单设计器 一(web版)(2)
- 3. Android Fragment简单实例(1)
- 4. Java SE学习之printf 日期转换符(1)
- 5. 做高通平台安卓驱动感言(1)

#### 推荐排行榜

- 1. Struts2中属性驱动与模型驱动(1)
- 2. PCB设计资料:看到最后才知道是福利(1)
- 3. 西门子PLC学习笔记二-(工作记录)(1)
- 4. linux学习 建立静态库,动态库,写简单的 makefile(1)
- 5. 几种常见模式识别算法整理和总结(1)



本来打算把求乘法逆和仿射变换算法敲上去,最后还是放弃了...直接打置换表

```
unsigned
     char
 2
     sBox[] =
3
     {
 5
         0x63,0x7c,0x77,0x7b,0xf2,0x6b,0x6f,0xc5,0x30,0x01,0x67,0x2b,0xfe,0xd7,0xab,0x76,
 7
         0xca, 0x82, 0xc9, 0x7d, 0xfa, 0x59, 0x47, 0xf0, 0xad, 0xd4, 0xa2, 0xaf, 0x9c, 0xa4, 0x72, 0xc0,
     /*1*/
 8
         0xb7.0xfd.0x93.0x26.0x36.0x3f.0xf7.0xcc.0x34.0xa5.0xe5.0xf1.0x71.0xd8.0x31.0x15.
 9
     /*2*/
         0x04.0xc7.0x23.0xc3.0x18.0x96.0x05.0x9a.0x07.0x12.0x80.0xe2.0xeb.0x27.0xb2.0x75.
10
     /*3*/
11
         0x09,0x83,0x2c,0x1a,0x1b,0x6e,0x5a,0xa0,0x52,0x3b,0xd6,0xb3,0x29,0xe3,0x2f,0x84,
12
    /*4*/
         0x53,0xd1,0x00,0xed,0x20,0xfc,0xb1,0x5b,0x6a,0xcb,0xbe,0x39,0x4a,0x4c,0x58,0xcf,
13
     /*5*/
14
         0xd0, 0xef, 0xaa, 0xfb, 0x43, 0x4d, 0x33, 0x85, 0x45, 0xf9, 0x02, 0x7f, 0x50, 0x3c, 0x9f, 0xa8,
     /*6*/
16
         0x51,0xa3,0x40,0x8f,0x92,0x9d,0x38,0xf5,0xbc,0xb6,0xda,0x21,0x10,0xff,0xf3,0xd2,
17
         0xcd, 0x0c, 0x13, 0xec, 0x5f, 0x97, 0x44, 0x17, 0xc4, 0xa7, 0x7e, 0x3d, 0x64, 0x5d, 0x19, 0x73,
     /*8*/
18
19
         0x60.0x81.0x4f.0xdc.0x22.0x2a.0x90.0x88.0x46.0xee.0xb8.0x14.0xde.0x5e.0x0b.0xdb.
     /*q*/
         0xe0,0x32,0x3a,0x0a,0x49,0x06,0x24,0x5c,0xc2,0xd3,0xac,0x62,0x91,0x95,0xe4,0x79,
```

/\*c\*/

0xe7, 0xc8, 0x37, 0x6d, 0x8d, 0xd5, 0x4e, 0xa9, 0x6c, 0x56, 0xf4, 0xea, 0x65, 0x7a, 0xae, 0x08,

0xba, 0x78, 0x25, 0x2e, 0x1c, 0xa6, 0xb4, 0xc6, 0xe8, 0xdd, 0x74, 0x1f, 0x4b, 0xbd, 0x8b, 0x8a,

0x70,0x3e,0xb5,0x66,0x48,0x03,0xf6,0x0e,0x61,0x35,0x57,0xb9,0x86,0xc1,0x1d,0x9e,

/\*a\*/

/\*b\*/

```
/*d*/
```

0xe1,0xf8,0x98,0x11,0x69,0xd9,0x8e,0x94,0x9b,0x1e,0x87,0xe9,0xce,0x55,0x28,0xdf,

0x8c,0xa1,0x89,0x0d,0xbf,0xe6,0x42,0x68,0x41,0x99,0x2d,0x0f,0xb0,0x54,0xbb,0x16
/\*f\*/

};

#### 以下是逆置换表,解密时使用

```
unsigned
            char
  2
            invsBox[256] =
  3
                                               3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f */
  5
                      0x52,0x09,0x6a,0xd5,0x30,0x36,0xa5,0x38,0xbf,0x40,0xa3,0x9e,0x81,0xf3,0xd7,0xfb,
  6
           /*0*/
                     0x7c,0xe3,0x39,0x82,0x9b,0x2f,0xff,0x87,0x34,0x8e,0x43,0x44,0xc4,0xde,0xe9,0xcb,
            /*1*/
  8
                     0x54.0x7b.0x94.0x32.0xa6.0xc2.0x23.0x3d.0xee.0x4c.0x95.0x0b.0x42.0xfa.0xc3.0x4e.
  9
            /*2*/
10
                     0x08,0x2e,0xa1,0x66,0x28,0xd9,0x24,0xb2,0x76,0x5b,0xa2,0x49,0x6d,0x8b,0xd1,0x25,
            /*3*/
11
                     0x72,0xf8,0xf6,0x64,0x86,0x68,0x98,0x16,0xd4,0xa4,0x5c,0xcc,0x5d,0x65,0xb6,0x92,
            /*4*/
12
                      0x6c, 0x70, 0x48, 0x50, 0xfd, 0xed, 0xb9, 0xda, 0x5e, 0x15, 0x46, 0x57, 0xa7, 0x8d, 0x9d, 0x84,
14
                     0x90,0xd8,0xab,0x00,0x8c,0xbc,0xd3,0x0a,0xf7,0xe4,0x58,0x05,0xb8,0xb3,0x45,0x06,
15
                     0xd0,0x2c,0x1e,0x8f,0xca,0x3f,0x0f,0x02,0xc1,0xaf,0xbd,0x03,0x01,0x13,0x8a,0x6b,
16
17
                     0x3a, 0x91, 0x11, 0x41, 0x4f, 0x67, 0xdc, 0xea, 0x97, 0xf2, 0xcf, 0xce, 0xf0, 0xb4, 0xe6, 0x73,
18
            /*8*/
                     0x96,0xac,0x74,0x22,0xe7,0xad,0x35,0x85,0xe2,0xf9,0x37,0xe8,0x1c,0x75,0xdf,0x6e,
19
            /*9*/
                     0x47,0xf1,0x1a,0x71,0x1d,0x29,0xc5,0x89,0x6f,0xb7,0x62,0x0e,0xaa,0x18,0xbe,0x1b,
                     0xfc, 0x56, 0x3e, 0x4b, 0xc6, 0xd2, 0x79, 0x20, 0x9a, 0xdb, 0xc0, 0xfe, 0x78, 0xcd, 0x5a, 0xf4,
            /*b*/
                     0x1f,0xdd,0xa8,0x33,0x88,0x07,0xc7,0x31,0xb1,0x12,0x10,0x59,0x27,0x80,0xec,0x5f,
                       0 x 60, 0 x 51, 0 x 7f, 0 x a 9, 0 x 19, 0 x b 5, 0 x 4a, 0 x 0d, 0 x 2d, 0 x e 5, 0 x 7a, 0 x 9f, 0 x 93, 0 x c 9, 0 x 9c, 0 x e f, 0 x 6d, 0 x 6d
```

```
0xa0,0xe0,0x3b,0x4d,0xae,0x2a,0xf5,0xb0,0xc8,0xeb,0xbb,0x3c,0x83,0x53,0x99,0x61,

/*e*/

0x17,0x2b,0x04,0x7e,0xba,0x77,0xd6,0x26,0xe1,0x69,0x14,0x63,0x55,0x21,0x0c,0x7d

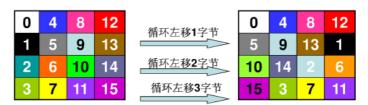
/*f*/
```

这里遇到问题了,本来用纯c初始化数组非常正常,封装成类以后发现不能初始化,无论是声明、构造函数都无法初始化,百歌谷度了一通后没有不论什么答案,无奈仅仅能在构造函数中声明一个局部变量数组并初始化,然后用memcpy,(成员变量名为Sbox/InvSbox,局部变量名sBox/invsBox)

```
1
    void
2
    AES::SubBytes(unsigned char
    state[][4])
3
4
    {
        int
5
    r,c;
        for(r=0;
     r<4; r++)
8
        {
9
            for(c=0;
     c<4; c++)
10
11
            {
                state[r][c]
     = Sbox[state[r][c]];
            }
        }
    }
```

#### ShiftRows (行移位变换)

行移位变换完毕基于行的循环位移操作,变换方法:



即行移位变换作用于行上,第0行不变,第1行循环左移1个字节,第2行循环左移2个字节,第3行循环左 移3个字节。

```
1 void
2 AES::ShiftRows(unsigned char
```

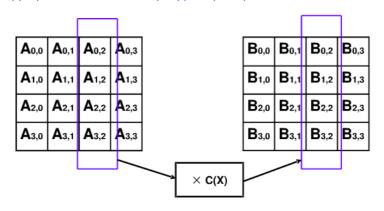
```
state[][4])
3
    {
5
       unsigned
    char
6
    t[4];
8
    r,c;
9
       for(r=1;
    r<4; r++)
10
       {
         for(c=0;
12
     c<4; c++)
13
           {
14
              t[c]
     = state[r][(c+r)%4];
15
16
         }
          for(c=0;
     c<4; c++)
           {
               state[r][c]
     = t[c];
         }
       }
```

# MixColumns (列混淆变换)

}

逐列混合,方法:

 $b(x) = (03 \cdot x^3 + 01 \cdot x^2 + 01 \cdot x + 02) \cdot a(x) \; mod(x^4 + 1)$ 



矩阵表示形式:

```
\mathbf{b}_{0}
               - 02
                        03
                                01
                                        01
bı
                                03
                        02
                01
                                        01
                                                        aı
b_2
                01
                        01
                                02
                                        03
                                                        \mathbf{a}_2
b<sub>3</sub>.
                03
                        01
                                01
                                        02 -
```

```
void
 1
    AES::MixColumns(unsigned char
 3
    state[][4])
 4
        unsigned
 5
    char
    t[4];
        int
 8
    r,c;
 9
        for(c=0;
     c< 4; c++)
10
       {
11
12
           for(r=0;
     r<4; r++)
13
            {
14
                t[r]
     = state[r][c];
           }
16
17
           for(r=0;
     r<4; r++)
18
            {
19
                state[r][c]
     = FFmul(0x02, t[r])
20
21
     FFmul(0x03, t[(r+1)\%4])
22
     FFmul(0x01, t[(r+2)\%4])
23
24
     FFmul(0x01, t[(r+3)%4]);
25
            }
26
        }
27
    }
28
```

```
29
30
    unsigned
    char
31
     AES::FFmul(unsigned char
32
    a, unsigned char
33
34
35
        unsigned
    char
36
    bw[4];
        unsigned
38
     char
39
     res=0;
40
41
    i;
42
        bw[0]
43
        for(i=1;
     i<4; i++)
        {
            bw[i]
     = bw[i-1]<<1;
            if(bw[i-1]&0x80)
            {
                 bw[i]^=0x1b;
            }
        }
        for(i=0;
     i<4; i++)
        {
            if((a>>i)&0x01)
            {
     ^= bw[i];
            }
        }
```

```
return
res;
}
```

当中FFmul为有限域GF(2<sup>8</sup>)上的乘法,标准算法应该是循环8次(b与a的每一位相乘,结果相加),但这里仅仅用到最低2位,解密时用到的逆列混淆也仅仅用了低4位,所以在这里高4位的运算是多余的,仅仅计算低4位。

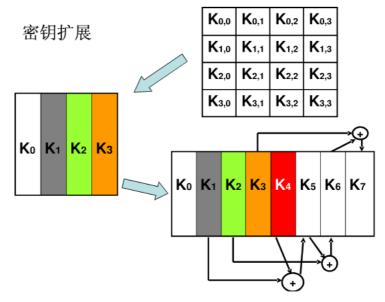
### AddRoundKey(轮密钥加变换)

简单来说就是逐字节相加,有限域GF(2<sup>8</sup>)上的加法是模2加法,即异或

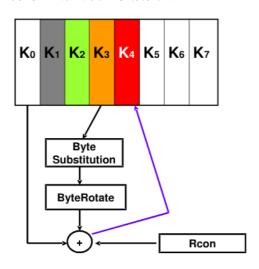
```
void
 2
    AES::AddRoundKey(unsigned char
    state[][4], unsigned char
     k[][4])
 5
     {
        int
    r,c;
        for(c=0;
     c<4; c++)
 9
10
            for(r=0;
     r<4; r++)
11
            {
                state[r][c]
      ^= k[r][c];
            }
        }
    }
```

### KeyExpansion (密钥扩展)

将输入的密钥扩展为11组128位密钥组,当中第0组为输入密钥本身 其后第n组第i列 为 第n-1组第i列 与 第n组第i-1列之和(模2加法,1<= i <=3)



对于每一组 第一列即i=0,有特殊的处理



将前一列即第n-1组第3列的4个字节循环左移1个字节, 并对每一个字节进行字节替代变换SubBytes 将第一行(即第一个字节)与轮常量rc[n]相加 最后再与前一组该列相加

```
void

AES::KeyExpansion(unsigned char*
    key, unsigned char

w[][4][4])

{
    int

    i,j,r,c;

    unsigned
    char

rc[] = {0x01, 0x02, 0x04, 0x08, 0x10, 0x20, 0x40, 0x80, 0x1b, 0x36};

for(r=0;
    r<4; r++)</pre>
```

```
{
11
            for(c=0;
      c<4; c++)
13
            {
14
                w[0][r][c]
      = key[r+c*4];
15
          }
16
17
18
        for(i=1;
      i<=10; i++)
        {
20
            for(j=0;
21
      j<4; j++)
22
            {
23
                unsigned
    char
24
     t[4];
25
                for(r=0;
      r<4; r++)
27
                {
28
                    t[r]
      = j ? w[i][r][j-1] : w[i-1][r][3];
29
30
                if(j
      == 0)
31
32
                {
                    unsigned
33
34
    temp = t[0];
                    for(r=0;
      r<3; r++)
36
                    {
      = Sbox[t[(r+1)%4]];
                    }
      = Sbox[temp];
                    t[0]
      ^= rc[i-1];
```

### 解密的基本运算

AES解密算法与加密不同,基本运算中除了AddRoundKey(轮密钥加)不变外,其余的都须要进行逆变换,即

InvSubBytes(逆字节替代)、InvShiftRows(逆行移位)、InvMixColumns(逆列混淆)

```
AES::InvSubBytes(unsigned char
 2
 3
    state[][4])
 4
    {
 5
        int
 6
    r,c;
 7
        for(r=0;
      r<4; r++)
 8
 9
             for(c=0;
10
     c<4; c++)
11
             {
12
                 state[r][c]
     = InvSbox[state[r][c]];
13
14
15
    }
16
17
    void
18
    AES::InvShiftRows(unsigned char
19
    state[][4])
```

```
20
    {
21
        unsigned
    char
22
    t[4];
23
        int
24
    r,c;
25
        for(r=1;
26
27
        {
            for(c=0;
28
     c<4; c++)
29
             {
30
                t[c]
     = state[r][(c-r+4)%4];
31
32
            }
            for(c=0;
33
     c<4; c++)
34
35
                state[r][c]
36
     = t[c];
37
        }
38
39
    }
40
41
    AES::InvMixColumns(unsigned char
42
    state[][4])
43
44
        unsigned
45
    char
46
    t[4];
47
48
    r,c;
     c< 4; c++)
        {
```

```
for(r=0;
 r<4; r++)
       {
           t[r]
 = state[r][c];
       }
       for(r=0;
 r<4; r++)
       {
           state[r][c]
 = FFmul(0x0e, t[r])
 FFmul(0x0b, t[(r+1)%4])
 FFmul(0x0d, t[(r+2)%4])
 FFmul(0x09, t[(r+3)%4]);
      }
   }
}
```

### 加密过程

先将输入的明文按列序组合成4\*4的矩阵,直接与第0组密钥(即输入的密钥)相加(异或),作为轮加密 的输入

然后循环10次进行SubBytes、ShiftRows、MixColumns、AddRoundKey运算,最后恢复原序列 须要注意的是最后一轮并不进行MixColumns(列混淆变换)

```
unsigned
    AES::Cipher(unsigned char*
     input)
 3
    {
 4
        unsigned
    char
 5
    state[4][4];
 6
 7
        int
    i,r,c;
 9
        for(r=0;
     r<4; r++)
11
```

```
12
            for(c=0;
     c<4 ;c++)
13
            {
14
                state[r][c]
15
     = input[c*4+r];
           }
17
18
        AddRoundKey(state,w[0]);
19
20
        for(i=1;
21
     i<=10; i++)
         {
23
            SubBytes(state);
24
            ShiftRows(state);
25
            if(i!=10)MixColumns(state);
26
            AddRoundKey(state,w[i]);
28
        for(r=0;
     r<4; r++)
30
31
        {
32
           for(c=0;
     c<4 ;c++)
33
            {
               input[c*4+r]
     = state[r][c];
            }
        }
        return
    input;
```

# 解密过程

```
unsigned
     char*
     {\tt AES::InvCipher(unsigned\ char^*}
 3
        unsigned
 5
    char
 6
     state[4][4];
        int
 8
    i,r,c;
 9
10
        for(r=0;
      r<4; r++)
11
        {
12
            for(c=0;
13
     c<4 ;c++)
            {
14
15
                state[r][c]
     = input[c*4+r];
16
17
        }
18
19
        AddRoundKey(state,
20
     w[10]);
        for(i=9;
21
      i>=0; i--)
22
        {
23
            InvShiftRows(state);
24
            InvSubBytes(state);
25
            AddRoundKey(state,
26
     w[i]);
            if(i)InvMixColumns(state);
27
28
        }
29
        for(r=0;
30
      r<4; r++)
31
        {
32
            for(c=0;
     c<4 ;c++)
```

```
{
    input[c*4+r]
= state[r][c];
}
}
return
input;
```

### 对外部数据的加密/解密

}

至此已经实现了AES加密与解密的原型,在使用的时候一般处理的是字符串等,而不是直接传入128位的数据,所以要封装一下对外部数据的加解密处理

```
void*
     AES::Cipher(void*
     input, int
    length)
     {
 5
        unsigned
     in = (unsigned char*)
     input;
 8
    i;
 9
        if(!length)
10
11
            while(*(in+length++));
12
     = (unsigned char*)
13
     input;
14
15
         for(i=0;
     i<length; i+=16)
16
17
         {
18
            Cipher(in+i);
        }
19
20
         return
21 input;
```

```
22
             }
         23
             void*
         24
              AES::InvCipher(void*
              input, int
         25
             length)
              {
                 unsigned
              in = (unsigned char*)
              input;
                 int
             i;
                 for(i=0;
              i<length; i+=16)
                 {
                     InvCipher(in+i);
                 }
                 return
             input;
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