CST 240 Linux Programming Hello, Perl Encryption

CST 240

LAB 3: Hello, Perl Encryption

Before your begin this homework:

- MAKE A DIRECTORY NAMED L3.
- DO EVERYTHING HERE IN THIS DIRECTORY.
- COPY "RichesIHold.txt" FROM THE L1 DIRECTORY INTO THE L3 DIRECTORY.
- COPY "mystere.sh" FROM THE L2 DIRECTORY INTO THE L3 DIRECTORY.

```
1 (55 pts)
```

a. Write a simple Hello World C program calling it HW3_HELLO.c.

```
do $ gcc -o HELLO.out HW3 HELLO.c
```

Contents of HW3_HELLO.c:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("Hello World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

b. How do you look at the contents of HELLO.out (a compiled, binary file)? Answer this BEFORE you move on to see the rest of this homework. Use google/research. Include the webpage or other resource you found and used along with your answer.

chat GPT says:

Looking at the contents of a compiled binary file can be a challenging task since it contains machine-readable code that is not easily understandable by humans. However, some tools can help in analyzing the contents of a binary file. Here are some methods:

- Using a Hex Editor: A hex editor is a program that allows you to view and edit the
 hexadecimal code of a file. This can be useful for examining the contents of a binary file
 since the binary code is represented as hexadecimal values. With a hex editor, you can
 examine the file's contents byte by byte.
- 2. Using a Disassembler: A disassembler is a tool that converts the machine code in a binary file into assembly language, which is easier to read and understand. This tool can be helpful in analyzing the contents of a binary file since it allows you to view the code's structure and logic.

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3. Using a Debugger: A debugger is a tool that allows you to step through the code of a binary file as it executes. This tool can be useful in understanding how the code works and can help you identify any issues or bugs in the code.

It is important to note that analyzing the contents of a compiled binary file can be a complex task and requires a good understanding of programming concepts and the underlying system architecture. It is always advisable to work with a professional or experienced developer when dealing with binary files.

https://www.howtogeek.com/672345/how-to-peek-inside-binary-files-from-the-linux-command-line/

This website seems to have more info on using commands, such as "file", in command line to peek into binary files

```
c. Type in: $ hexdump -c HW3 HELLO.c
(install hexdump if necessary)
Show result in space below:
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L3$ hexdump -c HW3 HELLO.c
0000000 # include
                            < stdio.
0000010 h > \n in t main () { \n p
0000020 rintf("Hello Wor
0000030 l d ! \ n " ); \n r e t u r n
0000040 0 ; \n } \n
0000045
d. Type in: $ hexdump HELLO.out
Show result in space below:
cari@Thinky:~/CST240/LAB/L3$ hexdump HELLO.out
0000000 457f 464c 0102 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000010 0003 003e 0001 0000 1060 0000 0000 0000
0000020 0040 0000 0000 0000 36a0 0000 0000 0000
0000030 0000 0000 0040 0038 000d 0040 001f 001e
0000040 0006 0000 0004 0000 0040 0000 0000 0000
0000050 0040 0000 0000 0000 0040 0000 0000 0000
```

0000070 0008 0000 0000 0000 0003 0000 0004 0000

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00002e0 e552 6474 0004 0000 2db8 0000 0000 0000

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0001000 0ff3 fa1e 8348 08ec 8b48 d905 002f 4800 0001010 c085 0274 d0ff 8348 08c4 00c3 0000 0000 0001020 35ff 2f9a 0000 fff2 9b25 002f 0f00 001f 0001030 0ff3 fa1e 0068 0000 f200 e1e9 ffff 90ff 0001040 0ff3 fa1e fff2 ad25 002f 0f00 441f 0000 0001050 0ff3 fa1e fff2 7525 002f 0f00 441f 0000 0001060 0ff3 fa1e ed31 8949 5ed1 8948 48e2 e483 0001070 50f0 4554 c031 c931 8d48 ca3d 0000 ff00 0001080 5315 002f f400 2e66 1f0f 0084 0000 0000 0001090 8d48 793d 002f 4800 058d 2f72 0000 3948 00010a0 74f8 4815 058b 2f36 0000 8548 74c0 ff09 00010b0 0fe0 801f 0000 0000 0fc3 801f 0000 0000 00010c0 8d48 493d 002f 4800 358d 2f42 0000 2948 00010d0 48fe f089 c148 3fee c148 03f8 0148 48c6 00010e0 fed1 1474 8b48 0505 002f 4800 c085 0874 00010f0 e0ff 0f66 441f 0000 0fc3 801f 0000 0000 0001100 0ff3 fa1e 3d80 2f05 0000 7500 552b 8348 0001110 e23d 002e 0000 8948 74e5 480c 3d8b 2ee6 0001120 0000 19e8 ffff e8ff ff64 ffff 05c6 2edd 0001130 0000 5d01 0fc3 001f 0fc3 801f 0000 0000 0001140 0ff3 fa1e 77e9 ffff f3ff 1e0f 55fa 8948 0001150 48e5 058d 0eac 0000 8948 e8c7 fef0 ffff 0001160 00b8 0000 5d00 00c3 0ff3 fa1e 8348 08ec 0001170 8348 08c4 00c3 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

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```
0002f10 0008 0000 0000 0000 fffb 6fff 0000 0000
0002f20 0001 0800 0000 0000 fffe 6fff 0000 0000
0002f30 0520 0000 0000 0000 ffff 6fff 0000 0000
0002f50 050e 0000 0000 0000 fff9 6fff 0000 0000
0002fb0 0000 0000 0000 0000 3dc8 0000 0000 0000
0003010 4347 3a43 2820 6255 6e75 7574 3120 2e31
0003020 2e33 2d30 7531 7562 746e 3175 327e 2e32
0003030 3430 2029 3131 332e 302e 0000 0000 0000
0003050 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000 0004 fff1
0003070 0009 0000 0001 0004 038c 0000 0000 0000
0003080 0020 0000 0000 0000 0013 0000 0004 fff1
00030a0 001e 0000 0002 0010 1090 0000 0000 0000
00030e0 0000 0000 0000 0000 0049 0000 0001 001a
0003100 0055 0000 0001 0016 3dc0 0000 0000 0000
0003110 0000 0000 0000 0000 007c 0000 0002 0010
0003130 0088 0000 0001 0015 3db8 0000 0000 0000
0003140 0000 0000 0000 0000 00a7 0000 0004 fff1
0003160 0013 0000 0004 fff1 0000 0000 0000 0000
0003170 0000 0000 0000 0000 00b3 0000 0001 0014
```

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0003400 645f 6f74 7372 615f 7875 665f 6e69 5f69 0003410 7261 6172 5f79 6e65 7274 0079 7266 6d61 0003420 5f65 7564 6d6d 0079 5f5f 7266 6d61 5f65 0003430 7564 6d6d 5f79 6e69 7469 615f 7272 7961 0003440 655f 746e 7972 4800 3357 485f 4c45 4f4c 0003450 632e 5f00 465f 4152 454d 455f 444e 5f5f 0003460 5f00 5944 414e 494d 0043 5f5f 4e47 5f55 0003470 4845 465f 4152 454d 485f 5244 5f00 4c47 0003480 424f 4c41 4f5f 4646 4553 5f54 4154 4c42 0003490 5f45 5f00 6c5f 6269 5f63 7473 7261 5f74 00034a0 616d 6e69 4740 494c 4342 325f 332e 0034 00034b0 495f 4d54 645f 7265 6765 7369 6574 5472 00034c0 434d 6f6c 656e 6154 6c62 0065 7570 7374 00034d0 4740 494c 4342 325f 322e 352e 5f00 6465 00034e0 7461 0061 665f 6e69 0069 5f5f 6164 6174 00034f0 735f 6174 7472 5f00 675f 6f6d 5f6e 7473 0003500 7261 5f74 005f 5f5f 7364 5f6f 6168 646e 0003510 656c 5f00 4f49 735f 6474 6e69 755f 6573 0003520 0064 655f 646e 5f00 625f 7373 735f 6174 0003530 7472 6d00 6961 006e 5f5f 4d54 5f43 4e45 0003540 5f44 005f 495f 4d54 725f 6765 7369 6574 0003550 5472 434d 6f6c 656e 6154 6c62 0065 5f5f 0003560 7863 5f61 6966 616e 696c 657a 4740 494c 0003570 4342 325f 322e 352e 5f00 6e69 7469 0000 0003580 732e 6d79 6174 0062 732e 7274 6174 0062 0003590 732e 7368 7274 6174 0062 692e 746e 7265 00035a0 0070 6e2e 746f 2e65 6e67 2e75 7270 706f 00035b0 7265 7974 2e00 6f6e 6574 672e 756e 622e 00035c0 6975 646c 692d 0064 6e2e 746f 2e65 4241 00035d0 2d49 6174 0067 672e 756e 682e 7361 0068 00035e0 642e 6e79 7973 006d 642e 6e79 7473 0072 00035f0 672e 756e 762e 7265 6973 6e6f 2e00 6e67 0003600 2e75 6576 7372 6f69 5f6e 0072 722e 6c65 0003610 2e61 7964 006e 722e 6c65 2e61 6c70 0074 0003620 692e 696e 0074 702e 746c 672e 746f 2e00 0003630 6c70 2e74 6573 0063 742e 7865 0074 662e 0003640 6e69 0069 722e 646f 7461 0061 652e 5f68 0003650 7266 6d61 5f65 6468 0072 652e 5f68 7266 0003660 6d61 0065 692e 696e 5f74 7261 6172 0079

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e. Explain what you see as a result of \$ hexdump HELLO.out NOTE: You may use the od command. Post your explanation below:

So, hexdump -c HW3_HELLO.c displays the contents of the .c file in hex format, w/ an ASCII representation of the printable characters in the right hand column. Apparently the -c option displays the ASCII characters, as opposed to their hex equivalents.

The hexdump HELLO.out command displays the contents of the .out file completely in hex. So, it takes the binary executable file generated by the compiler from the .c file and displays it in hex.

f. Write a C program that reads in HELLO.out and write the entire contents of HELLO.out to a binary file named AGOOD.bin. Paste program in space below.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    FILE *in_file, *out_file;
    char buffer[1024];
    size_t bytes_read;

in_file = fopen("HELLO.out", "rb");
    if (in_file == NULL) {
        perror("Error opening input file");
        return 1;
    }
```

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```
out_file = fopen("AGOOD.bin", "wb");
if (out_file == NULL) {
    perror("Error opening output file");
    return 1;
}

while ((bytes_read = fread(buffer, 1, sizeof(buffer), in_file)) > 0) {
    fwrite(buffer, 1, bytes_read, out_file);
}

fclose(in_file);
fclose(out_file);
return 0;
}
g. Type in: $ hexdump AGOOD.bin
```

Show result in space below:

I mean, initially, just some error messages occur because the .c file isn't yet compiled.

But, of course, I assume you mean after the command gcc -o whateverfile whateverfile.c is compiled AND it's run. so here's that answer:

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0000310 0001 0000 0000 0000 6c2f 6269 3436 6c2f

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0001000 0ff3 fa1e 8348 08ec 8b48 d905 002f 4800 0001010 c085 0274 d0ff 8348 08c4 00c3 0000 0000 0001020 35ff 2f9a 0000 fff2 9b25 002f 0f00 001f 0001030 0ff3 fa1e 0068 0000 f200 e1e9 ffff 90ff 0001040 0ff3 fa1e fff2 ad25 002f 0f00 441f 0000 0001050 0ff3 fa1e fff2 7525 002f 0f00 441f 0000 0001060 0ff3 fa1e ed31 8949 5ed1 8948 48e2 e483 0001070 50f0 4554 c031 c931 8d48 ca3d 0000 ff00 0001080 5315 002f f400 2e66 1f0f 0084 0000 0000 0001090 8d48 793d 002f 4800 058d 2f72 0000 3948 00010a0 74f8 4815 058b 2f36 0000 8548 74c0 ff09 00010b0 0fe0 801f 0000 0000 0fc3 801f 0000 0000 00010c0 8d48 493d 002f 4800 358d 2f42 0000 2948 00010d0 48fe f089 c148 3fee c148 03f8 0148 48c6 00010e0 fed1 1474 8b48 0505 002f 4800 c085 0874 00010f0 e0ff 0f66 441f 0000 0fc3 801f 0000 0000 0001100 0ff3 fa1e 3d80 2f05 0000 7500 552b 8348 0001110 e23d 002e 0000 8948 74e5 480c 3d8b 2ee6 0001120 0000 19e8 ffff e8ff ff64 ffff 05c6 2edd 0001130 0000 5d01 0fc3 001f 0fc3 801f 0000 0000 0001140 0ff3 fa1e 77e9 ffff f3ff 1e0f 55fa 8948 0001150 48e5 058d 0eac 0000 8948 e8c7 fef0 ffff 0001160 00b8 0000 5d00 00c3 0ff3 fa1e 8348 08ec 0001170 8348 08c4 00c3 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

0002000 0001 0002 6548 6c6c 206f 6f57 6c72 2164 0002010 0000 0000 1b01 3b03 0030 0000 0005 0000

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0003430 7564 6d6d 5f79 6e69 7469 615f 7272 7961 0003440 655f 746e 7972 4800 3357 485f 4c45 4f4c 0003450 632e 5f00 465f 4152 454d 455f 444e 5f5f 0003460 5f00 5944 414e 494d 0043 5f5f 4e47 5f55 0003470 4845 465f 4152 454d 485f 5244 5f00 4c47 0003480 424f 4c41 4f5f 4646 4553 5f54 4154 4c42 0003490 5f45 5f00 6c5f 6269 5f63 7473 7261 5f74 00034a0 616d 6e69 4740 494c 4342 325f 332e 0034 00034b0 495f 4d54 645f 7265 6765 7369 6574 5472 00034c0 434d 6f6c 656e 6154 6c62 0065 7570 7374 00034d0 4740 494c 4342 325f 322e 352e 5f00 6465 00034e0 7461 0061 665f 6e69 0069 5f5f 6164 6174 00034f0 735f 6174 7472 5f00 675f 6f6d 5f6e 7473 0003500 7261 5f74 005f 5f5f 7364 5f6f 6168 646e 0003510 656c 5f00 4f49 735f 6474 6e69 755f 6573 0003520 0064 655f 646e 5f00 625f 7373 735f 6174 0003530 7472 6d00 6961 006e 5f5f 4d54 5f43 4e45 0003540 5f44 005f 495f 4d54 725f 6765 7369 6574 0003550 5472 434d 6f6c 656e 6154 6c62 0065 5f5f 0003560 7863 5f61 6966 616e 696c 657a 4740 494c 0003570 4342 325f 322e 352e 5f00 6e69 7469 0000 0003580 732e 6d79 6174 0062 732e 7274 6174 0062 0003590 732e 7368 7274 6174 0062 692e 746e 7265 00035a0 0070 6e2e 746f 2e65 6e67 2e75 7270 706f 00035b0 7265 7974 2e00 6f6e 6574 672e 756e 622e 00035c0 6975 646c 692d 0064 6e2e 746f 2e65 4241 00035d0 2d49 6174 0067 672e 756e 682e 7361 0068 00035e0 642e 6e79 7973 006d 642e 6e79 7473 0072 00035f0 672e 756e 762e 7265 6973 6e6f 2e00 6e67 0003600 2e75 6576 7372 6f69 5f6e 0072 722e 6c65 0003610 2e61 7964 006e 722e 6c65 2e61 6c70 0074 0003620 692e 696e 0074 702e 746c 672e 746f 2e00 0003630 6c70 2e74 6573 0063 742e 7865 0074 662e 0003640 6e69 0069 722e 646f 7461 0061 652e 5f68 0003650 7266 6d61 5f65 6468 0072 652e 5f68 7266 0003660 6d61 0065 692e 696e 5f74 7261 6172 0079 0003670 662e 6e69 5f69 7261 6172 0079 642e 6e79 0003680 6d61 6369 2e00 6164 6174 2e00 7362 0073 0003690 632e 6d6f 656d 746e 0000 0000 0000 0000

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00036e0 001b 0000 0001 0000 0002 0000 0000 000
00036f0 0318 0000 0000 0000 0318 0000 0000 000
0003700 001c 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0
0003710 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00
0003720 0023 0000 0007 0000 0002 0000 0000
0003730 0338 0000 0000 0000 0338 0000 0000
0003740 0030 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00
0003750 0008 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0
0003760 0036 0000 0007 0000 0002 0000 0000 0000
0003770 0368 0000 0000 0000 0368 0000 0000 000
0003780 0024 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00
0003790 0004 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0
00037a0 0049 0000 0007 0000 0002 0000 0000 0000
00037b0 038c 0000 0000 0000 038c 0000 0000 000
00037c0 0020 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0
00037d0 0004 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0
00037e0 0057 0000 fff6 6fff 0002 0000 0000 0000
00037f0 03b0 0000 0000 0000 03b0 0000 0000 00
0003800 0024 0000 0000 0000 0006 0000 0000 00
0003810 0008 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00
0003820 0061 0000 000b 0000 0002 0000 0000 0000
0003830 03d8 0000 0000 0000 03d8 0000 0000
$0003840\ 00a8\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0007\ 0000\ 0001\ 0000$
0003850 0008 0000 0000 0000 0018 0000 0000 0
0003860 0069 0000 0003 0000 0002 0000 0000 0000
0003870 0480 0000 0000 0000 0480 0000 0000 0
0003880 008d 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00
0003890 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0
00038a0 0071 0000 ffff 6fff 0002 0000 0000 0000
00038b0 050e 0000 0000 0000 050e 0000 0000 00
00038c0 000e 0000 0000 0000 0006 0000 0000 00
00038d0 0002 0000 0000 0000 0002 0000 0000 0
00038e0 007e 0000 fffe 6fff 0002 0000 0000 0000
00038f0 0520 0000 0000 0000 0520 0000 0000 00
0003900 0030 0000 0000 0000 0007 0000 0001 0000
0003910 0008 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0
0003920 008d 0000 0004 0000 0002 0000 0000 0000

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h. Explain what you see as a result of \$ hexdump AGOOD.bin Post your explanation below:

I believe it is and SHOULD be exactly the same as the hexdump of HELLO.out. Since HELLO.out was written in binary to AGOOD.bin and then "hex dumped" the same way as HELLO.out was, they are the same.

Grading:

a 1 pts
 b 2 pts
 c-d 2 pts
 e 5 pts
 f 5 pts
 g-h 5 pts
 Total 20 pts

2. Write a Perl script named caesar.pl that implements a Caesar encryption taking in 2 parameters: <key> <filename>.

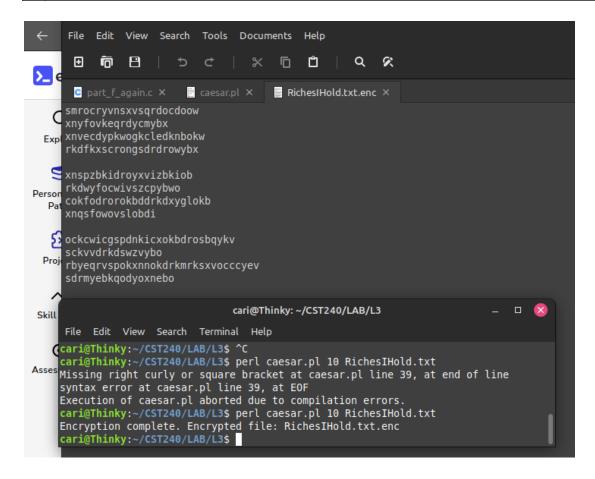
Accept only lower-case characters a-z: ignore all other characters. Test it out.

Use a conversion algorithm method as used in Lab 2.

Show in the space below your commands and output required to encrypt "RichesIHold.txt" with a key of 10. Copy and paste or show a photograph of the result of encrypting "RichesIHold.txt" using your bash script with a key of 10 in space below:

Below is a screenshot of the RichesIHold.txt encrypted with a key of 10, where all characters except lowercase alphabetical characters are completely ignored—it also includes the commands required to do so.

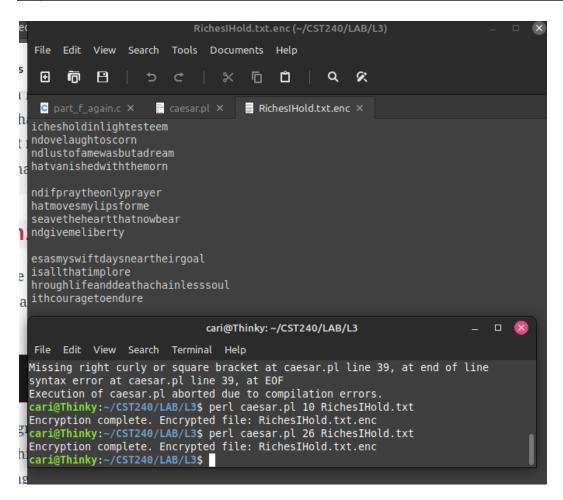
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Show other tests of this script including boundary conditions and unexpected data below:

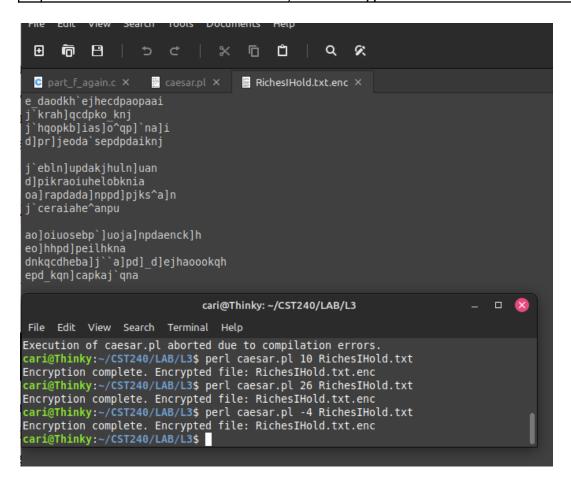
This is fun, this one is with a key of 26, so that it just kicks out anything not a lowercase letter:

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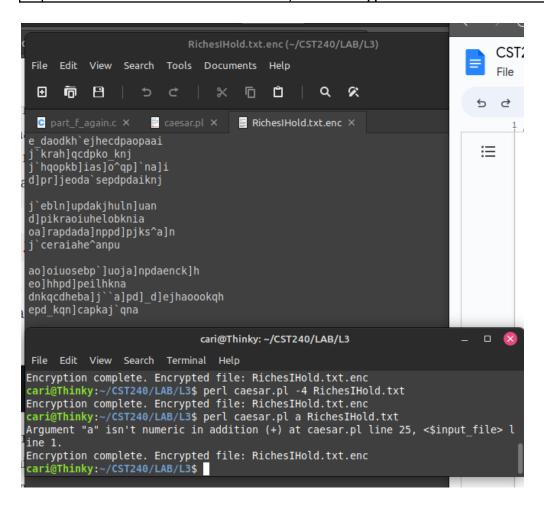
here's what happens with a negative number...

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and with a letter:

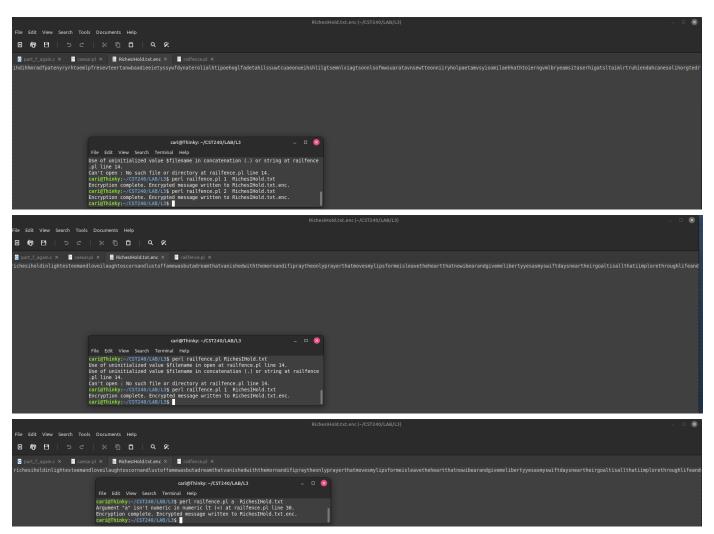
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3. Write a Perl script named railfence.pl that implements Rail Fence encryption taking in 2 parameters: <key> <filename>, similar to the Caesar script in part 1.

Accept only lower-case characters a-z: ignore all other characters. Test it out.

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a negative number gives the same result as 1 rail –which really just makes everything lowercase and gets rid of all spaces

Grading:

Code working correctly: 50 pts
Code documentation: 10 pts
Code testing: 20 pts

For documentation, be sure to include your name, the date, the class and assignment at the top.

Also be sure to describe what every major section of code is doing in a comment.

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When testing, be sure to test boundary conditions and unexpected data along with expected data.