数字电路xor加密实验

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实验1 文本加密 in ACSII

formulation

给定"密钥"、"被加密文本"、"密文",算法通过如下方式对文本进行加密:

密钥(tips):任意文本都行,作为加密解密的载体用被加密文本:可以是一段密码文本密文:被加密后的文本(通常是乱码)

model

给定密钥 'ABCDEFGH' 给定被加密文本 'Z' 我们把每个被加密文本字符拆分成八位bit、分别xor进密钥的八位字符的每一位的最后一个bit位。(还有很多做法,我这么做比较冗余)

experiment

tips = ABSTRACT Relevance estimation is among the most important tasks in the rank- ing of search results. Current relevance estimation methodologies mainly concentrate on text matching between the query and Web documents, link analysis and user behavior models.

key = user:root,pwd:e3d8h12e

secret = @BRTS@BT!Seldw`nbe!esuhmauioo!hs `mnof thd mnru hlqnru`nu!u`sjr in!tid!ranj, hng
of rd`rbi!rdrtlts/ Ctsreot!sdlewaoce!dsuhmauhon mdthneologhdr mainmy!boocenusate!on!uexu
latbii

key_decode = user:root,pwd:e3d8h12e

通过对比,我们可以清楚的看到tip的字符要么不变要么变低一位,比如 ABSTRACT -> @BRTS@BT,这与我们的设计是一致的,只对目标最后一位进行xor,导致其在acsii编码表中的顺序-1或者+0,尽管如此,仍然损失了句意,在下面的图片实验中我们可以看到,对图片进行xor加密操作通常不会改变图片的语义。

另外,从实验结果可以看出文本语义变化很大,几乎不可读了,这是因为文本由于其离散性,xor之后都是变化很大(类似Bag-of-char模型,改变一个char,cos可能直接变成0了)。

code

```
tips = 'ABSTRACT Relevance estimation is among the most important tasks' \
   ' in the rank- ing of search results. Current relevance estimation' \
   ' methodologies mainly concentrate on text matching between the query' \
   ' and web documents, link analysis and user behavior models.'
```

```
print('tips = {}'.format(tips))
key = 'user:root,pwd:e3d8h12e'
print('key = {}'.format(key))
secret = ''
# experiment1: 对tip中每个字符的最后一位进行xor
# encoder
pointer = 0
for char in key:
    for i in range(8):
        # get base value of key
        bit_of_key = (ord(char) >> i) % 2
        # get ord of tips
        int_of_tips = ord(tips[pointer])
        secret += chr(int_of_tips ^ bit_of_key)
        pointer += 1
print('secret = {}'.format(secret))
# decoder
pointer = 0
key_decode = ''
for start in range(0, len(secret), 8):
    t = 0
    for i in range(8):
        # get last bit
        last_bit_of_secret = ord(secret[start + i]) % 2
        last_bit_of_tip = ord(tips[start + i]) % 2
        # decode by xor
        bit_of_key = last_bit_of_secret ^ last_bit_of_tip
        base = (1 \ll i)
        t += bit_of_key * base
    # encode int to acsii char
    key_decode += chr(t)
print('key_decode = {}'.format(key_decode))
```

实验2 图片加密 in RGB by Xor

formulation

给定"密钥图片"、"被加密图片"、"目标图片",算法通过如下方式对文本进行加密:

密钥图片:一个小于被加密图片的图片,可以用它证明图片原创者,或者xxxx目的被加密图片:可以是创作者的作品目标图片:被加密后的图片(通常是变化较小)

model

给定密钥图片给定被加密图片我们把每个密钥图片的RGB三通道拆成8位bit,分别xor进被加密图片的8个像素,然后得到目标图片。

experiment

密钥图片:



被加密图片:



目标图片:



可以看出, 没啥变化, 并且改变的像素值并不影响对图片的理解 (和文本xor很不一样)!

```
# cv2.imwrite('playground/decoded.jpg',key)

size of tip: (240, 240, 3)
size of key: (854, 2560, 3)
first 1 byte of 密钥图片 [133]
first 8 byte 被加密图片 [233 190 163 233 190 163 233 190]
first 8 byte of 目标图片 [232 190 162 233 190 163 233 191]
first 8 byte of 还原的目标图片 [233 190 163 233 190 163 233 190]
```

可以看出,同字节加密类似的,目标图片和被加密图片差值位-1或者+0。

code

```
import cv2
tip = cv2.imread('playground/tip.jpg')
key = cv2.imread('playground/gg.jpg')
tip_shape = tip.shape
key_shape = key.shape
print('size of tip: {}'.format(tip_shape))
print('size of key: {}'.format(key_shape))
tip = tip.reshape((-1))
key = key.reshape((-1))
print('first 1 byte of 密钥图片',tip[:1])
print('first 8 byte 被加密图片',key[:8])
# encode
pointer = 0
for i in range(tip.shape[0]):
    int_of_pixel = tip[i]
    for i in range(8):
        # get base value of key
        bit_of_tip = (int_of_pixel >> i) % 2
        key[pointer] = key[pointer] ^ bit_of_tip
        pointer += 1
print('first 8 byte of 目标图片',key[:8])
# key = key.reshape(key_shape)
# cv2.imwrite('playground/encoded.jpg',key)
# decode
pointer = 0
```

```
for i in range(tip.shape[0]):
    int_of_pixel = tip[i]

for i in range(8):
    # get base value of key
    bit_of_tip = (int_of_pixel >> i) % 2

    key[pointer] = key[pointer] ^ bit_of_tip
    pointer += 1

print('first 8 byte of 还原的目标图片',key[:8])

# key = key.reshape(key_shape)
#
# cv2.imwrite('playground/decoded.jpg',key)
```