網路安全概論

期中專題報告 DES實作

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壹、DES 原理:

DES 加密算法主要可以分為以下四個步驟:

- (1) 初始置換
- (2) 生成子密鑰
- (3) 迭代過程
- (4) 逆置換

一、初始置換(IP 置換):

初始替換是將原始明文通過 IP 置換表處理。IP 置換表如下:

初始置換表

```
IP = [58, 50, 42, 34, 26, 18, 10, 2, 60, 52, 44, 36, 28, 20, 12, 4, 62, 54, 46, 38, 30, 22, 14, 6, 64, 56, 48, 40, 32, 24, 16, 8, 57, 49, 41, 33, 25, 17, 9, 1, 59, 51, 43, 35, 27, 19, 11, 3, 61, 53, 45, 37, 29, 21, 13, 5, 63, 55, 47, 39, 31, 23, 15, 7]
```

圖 1. IP 置換表

其中,IP 置換表中的數字指的是指原文位置,例如 58 指將 M 第 58 位放置第 1 位。例如:

輸入64位明文數據 M (64 bits):

明文 M (64 bits) =

M'(64 bits) =

二、生成子密鑰

在 DES 加密中會執行 16 次迭代,每次重複過程的數據長度為 48bits,因此需要 16 個 48bits的子密鑰來進行加密,生成子密鑰的過程如下:

I. 第一輪置換:

A. PC1 置換:

金鑰置換表,將64位金鑰變成56位

```
PC_1 = [57, 49, 41, 33, 25, 17, 9, 1, 58, 50, 42, 34, 26, 18, 10, 2, 59, 51, 43, 35, 27, 19, 11, 3, 60, 52, 44, 36, 63, 55, 47, 39, 31, 23, 15, 7, 62, 54, 46, 38, 30, 22, 14, 6, 61, 53, 45, 37, 29, 21, 13, 5, 28, 20, 12, 4]
```

圖 2. PC1 置換表

取 K'的前 28 位作為 CO, 且取 K'的後 28 位作為 DO, ,則有

C0 (28 位) = 111100001100110010101011111

D0 (28 位) = 0101010101100110011110001111

B. leftShift 置換:

生成 CO, DO 後進行左移操作,需要查詢移動位數表:

每輪移動移動位數表如下:

每輪左移的位數

```
shiftBits = [1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1]
圖 3. 左移置換表
```

進行第一輪移位,輪數為1,查表得左移位數為1。

C0 左移 1 位為 C1, 且 D0 左移 1 位為 D1:

C1 (28 位) = 111000011001100101010111111

D1 (28 位) = 1010101011001100111100011110

C. PC2 置換:

將 C1 和 D1 合併後,經過 PC-2 表置換得到子密鑰 K1。

由於 PC-2 表為 6x8 的表,經 PC-2 置換後的數據為 48 位,置換後得到密鑰 K1,

壓縮置換,將56位金鑰壓縮成48位子金鑰

```
PC_2 = [14, 17, 11, 24, 1, 5, 3, 28, 15, 6, 21, 10, 23, 19, 12, 4, 26, 8, 16, 7, 27, 20, 13, 2, 41, 52, 31, 37, 47, 55, 30, 40, 51, 45, 33, 48, 44, 49, 39, 56, 34, 53, 46, 42, 50, 36, 29, 32]
```

圖 4. PC2 置換表

II. 第二輪置換

A. leftShift 置換:

C1 和 D1 再次左移,輪數 = 2, 查表左移位數 = 1,則 C1 和 D1 左移 1 位得到 C2 和 D2。

C2 (28 位) = 11000011001100101010111111

D2 (28 位) = 0101010110011001111000111101

B. PC2 置換:

C2 和 D2 合併後為 56 位,經過 PC-2 表置換得到密鑰 K2 (48 位)

重複進行加密動作,即可得到 K3-K16 子密鑰,且須注意 Ci 和 Di 左移的位數。

C3 (28 位) = 00001100110010101011111111

D3 (28 位) = 0101011001100111100011110101

C4 (28 位) = 0011001100101010111111111100

D4 (28 位) = 0101100110011110001111010101

C5 (28 位) = 110011001010101011111111110000

D5 (28 位) = 0110011001111000111101010101

```
C6 (28 位) = 001100101010101111111111000011
D6 (28 位) = 1001100111100011110101010101
C7 (28 位) = 110010101010111111111100001100
D7 (28 位) = 0110011110001111010101010101
C8 (28 位) = 001010101011111111110000110011
D8 (28 位) = 1001111000111101010101010101
C9 (28 位) = 010101010111111111100001100110
D9 (28 位) = 0011110001111010101010110011
C10 (28 位) = 01010101111111111000011001
D10 (28 位) = 1111000111101010101011001100
C11 (28 位) = 010101111111111000011001101
D11 (28 位) = 110001111010101010110011
C12 (28 位) = 010111111111100001100110010101
D12 (28 位) = 0001111010101010110011001111
C13 (28 位) = 01111111110000110011001010101
D13 (28 位) = 0111101010101011001100111100
C14 (28 位) = 111111110000110011001010101
D14 (28 位) = 1110101010101100110011110001
```

D16 (28 位) = 01010101011001100111110001111

三、Feistel 函式:

Feistel 函式主要可以由下列四個部分組成:

I. 擴展置換 E:

右半部分 Ri 的位數為 32 bits, 而密鑰長度 Ki 為 48 bits, 為了使 Ri 與 Ki 可以進行 xor 運算, 所以需要利用擴展置換表 E 將 Ri 由 32 bits 擴充為 48 bits。

擴充置換表,將 32bits *擴充至* 48bits

E = [32, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 1]

圖 5. 擴充置換表 E

L0 (32 位) = 1111111111011100001110110010101111

R0 (32 位) = 0000000011111111110000011010000011

R0 (32 位) 經過擴展置換後變為 48 bits 數據:

II. XOR 運算:

若兩輸入相異,輸出為0;若兩輸出相同,輸出為0。

А	В	A XOR B
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

圖 6. XOR 真值表

將 E(R0) 與 K1 作 XOR 運算:

III. S 盒置換:

置換運算由 8 個不同的置換盒 (S 盒) 完成。每個 S 盒有 6 bits 輸入, 4 bits 輸出。 運算流程如下:

若 S-盒 1 的輸入為 110111,第一位與最後一位構成 11,十進位值為 3,則對應第 3行,中間 4 位為 1011 對應的十進位值為 11,則對應第 11 列。查找 S-盒 1 表的值為 14,則 S-盒 1 的輸出為 1110。8 個 S 盒將輸入的 48 位數據輸出為 32 位數據。

```
# S盒,每個S盒是4x16的置換表,6位 -> 4位
        [14, 4, 13, 1, 2, 15, 11, 8, 3, 10, 6, 12, 5, 9, 0, 7],
        [0, 15, 7, 4, 14, 2, 13, 1, 10, 6, 12, 11, 9, 5, 3, 8],
       [4, 1, 14, 8, 13, 6, 2, 11, 15, 12, 9, 7, 3, 10, 5, 0],
       [15, 12, 8, 2, 4, 9, 1, 7, 5, 11, 3, 14, 10, 0, 6, 13]
   ],
       [15, 1, 8, 14, 6, 11, 3, 4, 9, 7, 2, 13, 12, 0, 5, 10],
        [3, 13, 4, 7, 15, 2, 8, 14, 12, 0, 1, 10, 6, 9, 11, 5],
        [0, 14, 7, 11, 10, 4, 13, 1, 5, 8, 12, 6, 9, 3, 2, 15],
        [13, 8, 10, 1, 3, 15, 4, 2, 11, 6, 7, 12, 0, 5, 14, 9]
   ],
       [10, 0, 9, 14, 6, 3, 15, 5, 1, 13, 12, 7, 11, 4, 2, 8],
       [13, 7, 0, 9, 3, 4, 6, 10, 2, 8, 5, 14, 12, 11, 15, 1],
       [13, 6, 4, 9, 8, 15, 3, 0, 11, 1, 2, 12, 5, 10, 14, 7],
        [1, 10, 13, 0, 6, 9, 8, 7, 4, 15, 14, 3, 11, 5, 2, 12]
   ],
       [7, 13, 14, 3, 0, 6, 9, 10, 1, 2, 8, 5, 11, 12, 4, 15],
        [13, 8, 11, 5, 6, 15, 0, 3, 4, 7, 2, 12, 1, 10, 14, 9],
       [10, 6, 9, 0, 12, 11, 7, 13, 15, 1, 3, 14, 5, 2, 8, 4],
        [3, 15, 0, 6, 10, 1, 13, 8, 9, 4, 5, 11, 12, 7, 2, 14]
   ],
       [2, 12, 4, 1, 7, 10, 11, 6, 8, 5, 3, 15, 13, 0, 14, 9],
       [14, 11, 2, 12, 4, 7, 13, 1, 5, 0, 15, 10, 3, 9, 8, 6],
       [4, 2, 1, 11, 10, 13, 7, 8, 15, 9, 12, 5, 6, 3, 0, 14],
       [11, 8, 12, 7, 1, 14, 2, 13, 6, 15, 0, 9, 10, 4, 5, 3]
   ٦.
       [12, 1, 10, 15, 9, 2, 6, 8, 0, 13, 3, 4, 14, 7, 5, 11],
       [10, 15, 4, 2, 7, 12, 9, 5, 6, 1, 13, 14, 0, 11, 3, 8],
       [9, 14, 15, 5, 2, 8, 12, 3, 7, 0, 4, 10, 1, 13, 11, 6],
       [4, 3, 2, 12, 9, 5, 15, 10, 11, 14, 1, 7, 6, 0, 8, 13]
   ],
    Γ
        [4, 11, 2, 14, 15, 0, 8, 13, 3, 12, 9, 7, 5, 10, 6, 1],
        [13, 0, 11, 7, 4, 9, 1, 10, 14, 3, 5, 12, 2, 15, 8, 6],
       [1, 4, 11, 13, 12, 3, 7, 14, 10, 15, 6, 8, 0, 5, 9, 2],
        [6, 11, 13, 8, 1, 4, 10, 7, 9, 5, 0, 15, 14, 2, 3, 12]
   ],
       [13, 2, 8, 4, 6, 15, 11, 1, 10, 9, 3, 14, 5, 0, 12, 7],
        [1, 15, 13, 8, 10, 3, 7, 4, 12, 5, 6, 11, 0, 14, 9, 2],
        [7, 11, 4, 1, 9, 12, 14, 2, 0, 6, 10, 13, 15, 3, 5, 8],
        [2, 1, 14, 7, 4, 10, 8, 13, 15, 12, 9, 0, 3, 5, 6, 11]
]
```

圖 7. S 盒置換表

IV. P 置換:

將S盒置換的輸出結果作為P盒置換的輸入

```
# P置換,32位 -> 32位
P = [16, 7, 20, 21,
29, 12, 28, 17,
1, 15, 23, 26,
5, 18, 31, 10,
2, 8, 24, 14,
32, 27, 3, 9,
19, 13, 30, 6,
22, 11, 4, 25]
```

圖 8. P 置換表

將 S 盒輸出 100010111110001000110001011101010 (32 bits) 經過 P 置換,得到輸出 01001000101111110101010110000001 (32 bits)。

綜上所述,將 Feistel 函式重複執行 16 次即可得到 L16 與 R16。

第一次疊代過程 f(R0,K1) = 010010001011111101010101010000001

計算 L1 (32 位) = R0 = 0000000011111111110000011010000011

計算R1(32位)=L0^f(R0,K1)=10110111000001110010001111010110

經過16次疊代後輸出:

L16 (32 位) = 00110000100001001101101100101000

R16(32 位) = 10110001011001010011000000011000

四、逆置換(IP-1):

逆置換是初始置換的逆運算。從初始置換規則中可以看到,原始數據的第1位置換到了第40位,第2位置換到了第8位。則逆置換就是將第40位置換到第1位,第8位置換到第2位。以此類推,逆置換規則表如下:

結尾置換表

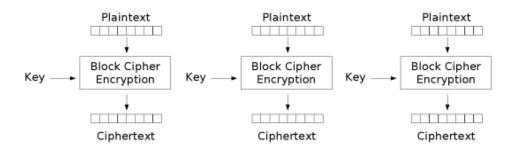
```
IIP = [40, 8, 48, 16, 56, 24, 64, 32, 39, 7, 47, 15, 55, 23, 63, 31, 38, 6, 46, 14, 54, 22, 62, 30, 37, 5, 45, 13, 53, 21, 61, 29, 36, 4, 44, 12, 52, 20, 60, 28, 35, 3, 43, 11, 51, 19, 59, 27, 34, 2, 42, 10, 50, 18, 58, 26, 33, 1, 41, 9, 49, 17, 57, 25]
```

圖 9. IP-1 置換表

將 L16 與 R16 構成 64 位數據,經過逆置換表輸出密文為:

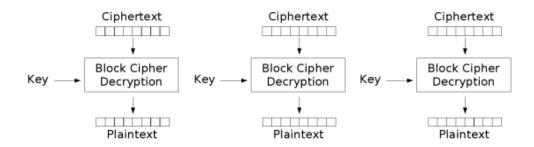
貳、DES 各模式示意圖:

1. ECB 模式:



Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode encryption

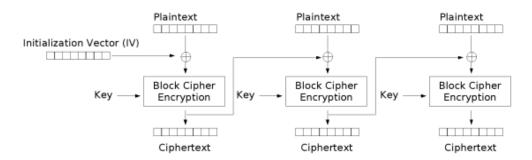
圖 1. ECB 加密模式示意圖



Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode decryption

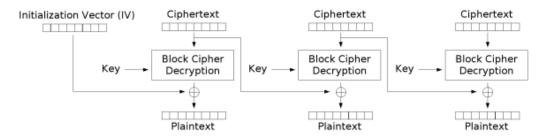
圖 2. ECB 解密模式示意圖

2. CBC 模式:



Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode encryption

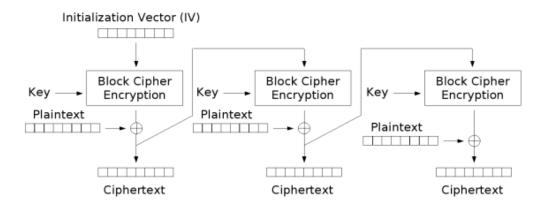
圖 3. CBC 加密模式示意圖



Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode decryption

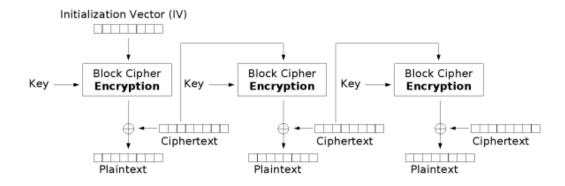
圖 4. CBC 解密模式示意圖

3. CFB 模式:



Cipher Feedback (CFB) mode encryption

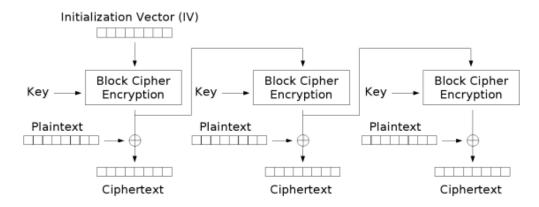
圖 5. CFB 加密模式示意圖



Cipher Feedback (CFB) mode decryption

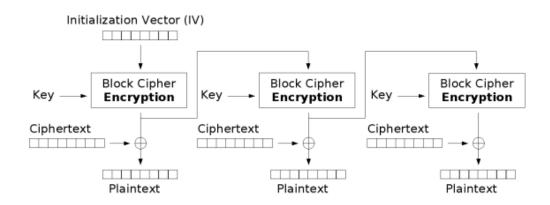
圖 6. CFB 解密模式示意圖

4. OFB 模式:



Output Feedback (OFB) mode encryption

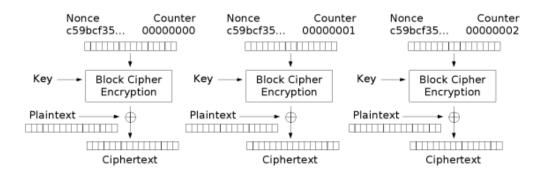
圖 7. OFB 加密模式示意圖



Output Feedback (OFB) mode decryption

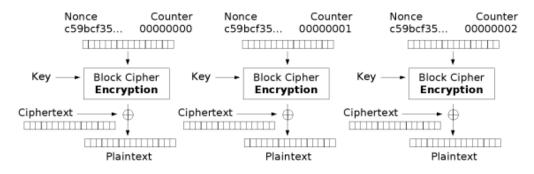
圖 8. OFB 解密模式示意圖

5. CTR 模式:



Counter (CTR) mode encryption

圖 9. CTR 加密模式示意圖

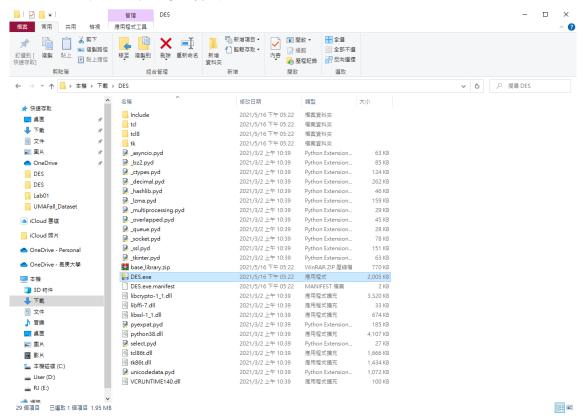


Counter (CTR) mode decryption

圖 10. CTR 解密模式示意圖

參、實作操作:

將 DES.rar 解壓縮後,選取資料夾內的 DES.exe。



2. 打開 DES.exe 並選取特定檔案後即可使用。



3. 加密功能展示:

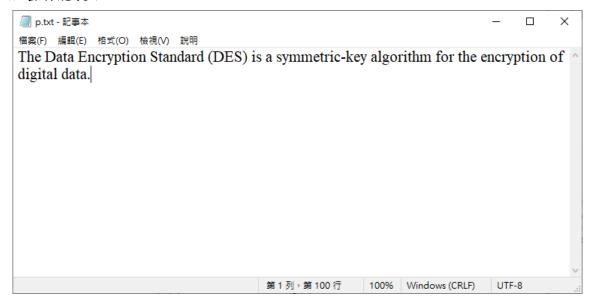


圖 11. 原始明文內容(plaintext)

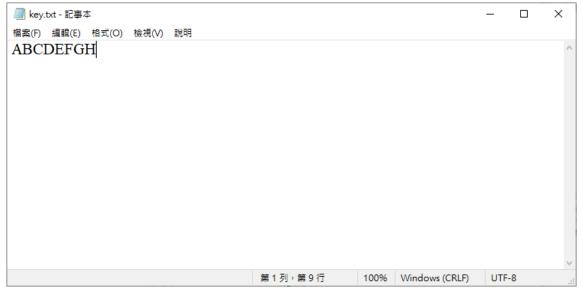


圖 12. 金鑰內容(key)

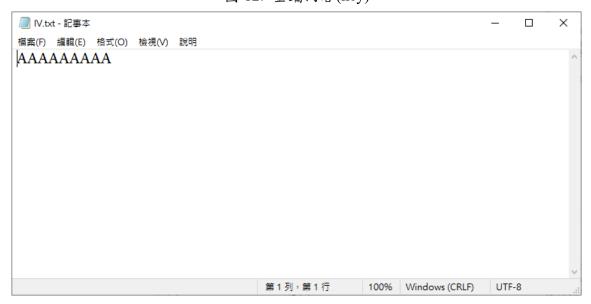


圖 13. 向量內容(IV)

A. ECB 模式

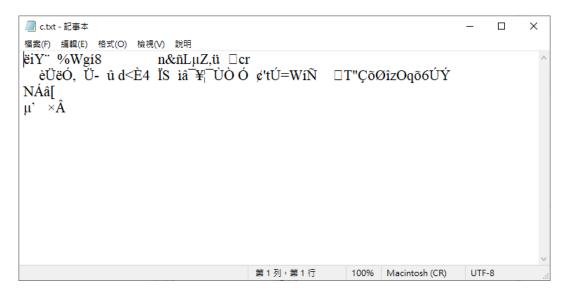


圖 12. 由 ASCII 編碼輸出的密文內容



圖 13. 由 Hex 編碼輸出的密文內容



圖 14. 由 Base64 編碼輸出的密文內容

B. CBC 模式

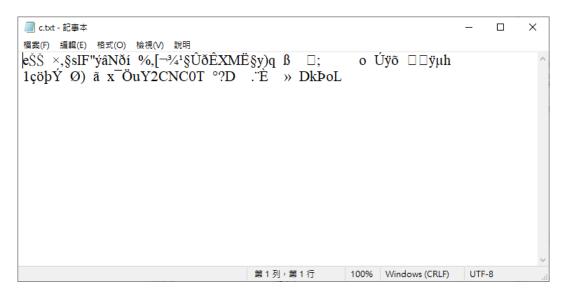


圖 12. 由 ASCII 編碼輸出的密文內容

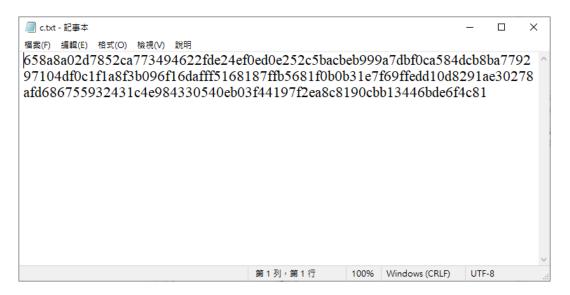


圖 13. 由 Hex 編碼輸出的密文內容

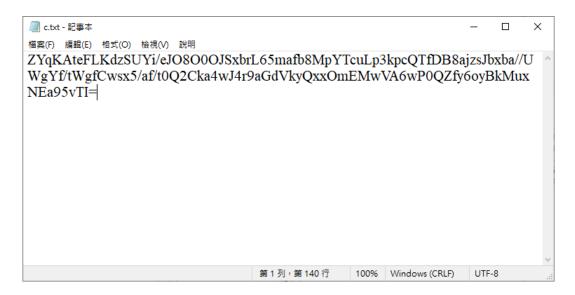


圖 14. 由 Base64 編碼輸出的密文內容

C. CFB 模式

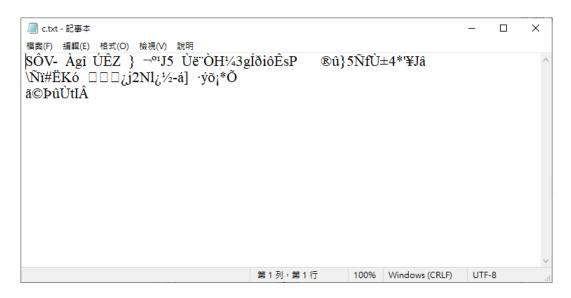


圖 12. 由 ASCII 編碼輸出的密文內容

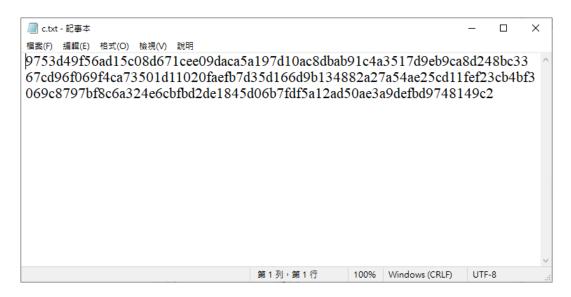


圖 13. 由 Hex 編碼輸出的密文內容

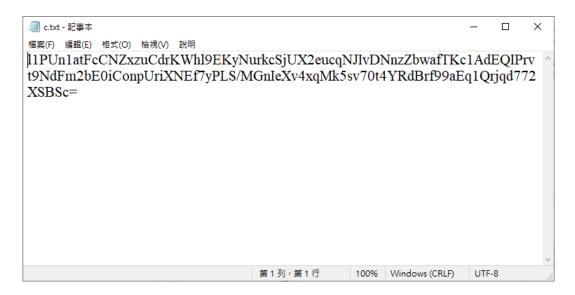


圖 14. 由 Base64 編碼輸出的密文內容

D. OFB 模式

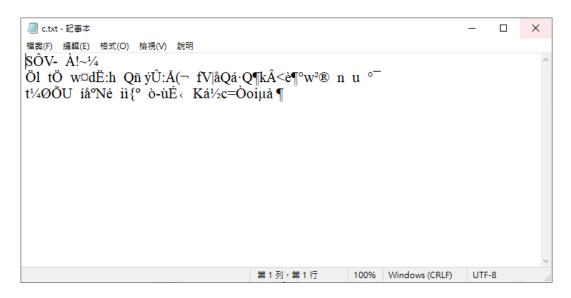


圖 12. 由 ASCII 編碼輸出的密文內容

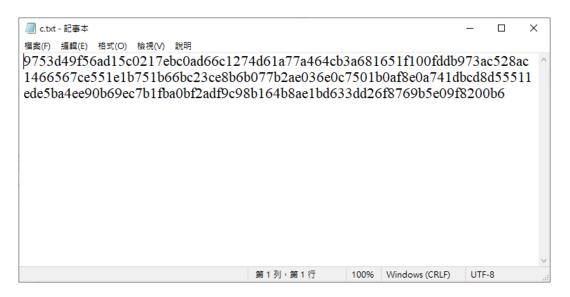


圖 13. 由 Hex 編碼輸出的密文內容

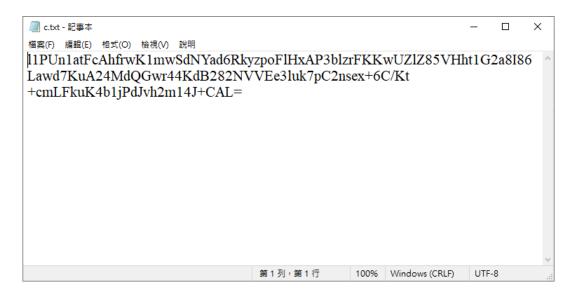


圖 14. 由 Base64 編碼輸出的密文內容

E. CTR 模式

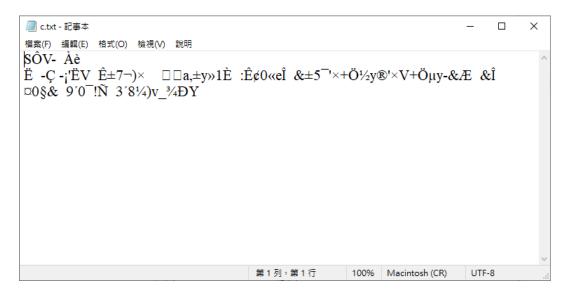


圖 12. 由 ASCII 編碼輸出的密文內容



圖 13. 由 Hex 編碼輸出的密文內容

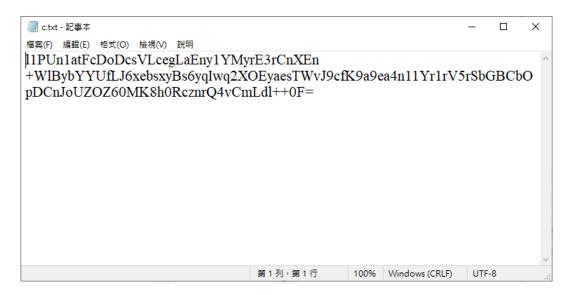


圖 14. 由 Base64 編碼輸出的密文內容

肆、程式碼:

一、table.py

#DES 加解密中所應用的置換表。

class Table:

初始置換表

IP = [58, 50, 42, 34, 26, 18, 10, 2,

60, 52, 44, 36, 28, 20, 12, 4,

62, 54, 46, 38, 30, 22, 14, 6,

64, 56, 48, 40, 32, 24, 16, 8,

57, 49, 41, 33, 25, 17, 9, 1,

59, 51, 43, 35, 27, 19, 11, 3,

61, 53, 45, 37, 29, 21, 13, 5,

63, 55, 47, 39, 31, 23, 15, 7]

結尾置換表

IIP = [40, 8, 48, 16, 56, 24, 64, 32,

39, 7, 47, 15, 55, 23, 63, 31,

38, 6, 46, 14, 54, 22, 62, 30,

37, 5, 45, 13, 53, 21, 61, 29,

36, 4, 44, 12, 52, 20, 60, 28,

35, 3, 43, 11, 51, 19, 59, 27,

34, 2, 42, 10, 50, 18, 58, 26,

33, 1, 41, 9, 49, 17, 57, 25]

金鑰置換表,將64位金鑰變成56位

 $PC_1 = [57, 49, 41, 33, 25, 17, 9,$

1, 58, 50, 42, 34, 26, 18,

10, 2, 59, 51, 43, 35, 27,

19, 11, 3, 60, 52, 44, 36,

63, 55, 47, 39, 31, 23, 15,

7, 62, 54, 46, 38, 30, 22,

14, 6, 61, 53, 45, 37, 29,

21, 13, 5, 28, 20, 12, 4]

#壓縮置換,將56位金鑰壓縮成48位子金鑰

 $PC_2 = [14, 17, 11, 24, 1, 5,$

3, 28, 15, 6, 21, 10,

23, 19, 12, 4, 26, 8,

16, 7, 27, 20, 13, 2,

```
30, 40, 51, 45, 33, 48,
          44, 49, 39, 56, 34, 53,
          46, 42, 50, 36, 29, 32]
# 每輪左移的位數
shiftBits = [1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1]
# 擴充置換表,將 32bits 擴充至 48bits
E = [32, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
      4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
      8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
      12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
      16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
      20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
      24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,
      28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 1]
#S盒,每個S盒是4x16的置換表,6位->4位
S = [
     [14, 4, 13, 1, 2, 15, 11, 8, 3, 10, 6, 12, 5, 9, 0, 7],
          [0, 15, 7, 4, 14, 2, 13, 1, 10, 6, 12, 11, 9, 5, 3, 8],
          [4, 1, 14, 8, 13, 6, 2, 11, 15, 12, 9, 7, 3, 10, 5, 0],
          [15, 12, 8, 2, 4, 9, 1, 7, 5, 11, 3, 14, 10, 0, 6, 13]
     ],
     [
          [15, 1, 8, 14, 6, 11, 3, 4, 9, 7, 2, 13, 12, 0, 5, 10],
          [3, 13, 4, 7, 15, 2, 8, 14, 12, 0, 1, 10, 6, 9, 11, 5],
          [0, 14, 7, 11, 10, 4, 13, 1, 5, 8, 12, 6, 9, 3, 2, 15],
          [13, 8, 10, 1, 3, 15, 4, 2, 11, 6, 7, 12, 0, 5, 14, 9]
     ],
     Γ
          [10, 0, 9, 14, 6, 3, 15, 5, 1, 13, 12, 7, 11, 4, 2, 8],
          [13, 7, 0, 9, 3, 4, 6, 10, 2, 8, 5, 14, 12, 11, 15, 1],
          [13, 6, 4, 9, 8, 15, 3, 0, 11, 1, 2, 12, 5, 10, 14, 7],
          [1, 10, 13, 0, 6, 9, 8, 7, 4, 15, 14, 3, 11, 5, 2, 12]
     ],
     Γ
          [7, 13, 14, 3, 0, 6, 9, 10, 1, 2, 8, 5, 11, 12, 4, 15],
```

41, 52, 31, 37, 47, 55,

```
[13, 8, 11, 5, 6, 15, 0, 3, 4, 7, 2, 12, 1, 10, 14, 9],
          [10, 6, 9, 0, 12, 11, 7, 13, 15, 1, 3, 14, 5, 2, 8, 4],
          [3, 15, 0, 6, 10, 1, 13, 8, 9, 4, 5, 11, 12, 7, 2, 14]
     ],
     [2, 12, 4, 1, 7, 10, 11, 6, 8, 5, 3, 15, 13, 0, 14, 9],
          [14, 11, 2, 12, 4, 7, 13, 1, 5, 0, 15, 10, 3, 9, 8, 6],
          [4, 2, 1, 11, 10, 13, 7, 8, 15, 9, 12, 5, 6, 3, 0, 14],
          [11, 8, 12, 7, 1, 14, 2, 13, 6, 15, 0, 9, 10, 4, 5, 3]
     ],
     [
          [12, 1, 10, 15, 9, 2, 6, 8, 0, 13, 3, 4, 14, 7, 5, 11],
          [10, 15, 4, 2, 7, 12, 9, 5, 6, 1, 13, 14, 0, 11, 3, 8],
          [9, 14, 15, 5, 2, 8, 12, 3, 7, 0, 4, 10, 1, 13, 11, 6],
          [4, 3, 2, 12, 9, 5, 15, 10, 11, 14, 1, 7, 6, 0, 8, 13]
     ],
     [4, 11, 2, 14, 15, 0, 8, 13, 3, 12, 9, 7, 5, 10, 6, 1],
          [13, 0, 11, 7, 4, 9, 1, 10, 14, 3, 5, 12, 2, 15, 8, 6],
          [1, 4, 11, 13, 12, 3, 7, 14, 10, 15, 6, 8, 0, 5, 9, 2],
           [6, 11, 13, 8, 1, 4, 10, 7, 9, 5, 0, 15, 14, 2, 3, 12]
     ],
     [13, 2, 8, 4, 6, 15, 11, 1, 10, 9, 3, 14, 5, 0, 12, 7],
          [1, 15, 13, 8, 10, 3, 7, 4, 12, 5, 6, 11, 0, 14, 9, 2],
          [7, 11, 4, 1, 9, 12, 14, 2, 0, 6, 10, 13, 15, 3, 5, 8],
          [2, 1, 14, 7, 4, 10, 8, 13, 15, 12, 9, 0, 3, 5, 6, 11]
     ]
]
#P 置換,32位 ->32位
P = [16, 7, 20, 21,
      29, 12, 28, 17,
      1, 15, 23, 26,
      5, 18, 31, 10,
      2, 8, 24, 14,
      32, 27, 3, 9,
      19, 13, 30, 6,
      22, 11, 4, 25]
```

```
二、fileProcess.py
  # 檔案 or 文字處理
  def inputTxt(filename):
       with open(filename, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
            text = f.read()
            return text
  def outputTxt(filename, text):
       with open(filename, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as f:
            f.write(text)
  # 將 list 轉換成 string
  def listToString(s):
       str1 = "
       return str1.join('%s' % ID for ID in s)
  def padding_64(s):
       if len(s) \% 64 != 0:
            s += '0' * (64 - len(s) % 64)
       return s
  def ASCII(mode, string):
       if mode == 'in':
            encode = "
            for i in range(len(string)):
                  encode += bin(ord(string[i])).replace('0b', ").zfill(8)
            return encode
       if mode == 'out':
            decode = "
            count = int(len(string) / 8)
            for i in range(count):
                  decode += chr(int(string[i * 8:i * 8 + 8], 2))
            return decode
```

```
if mode == 'in':
                                  decode = "
                                  for i in range(len(string)):
                                                   decode += bin(int(string[i], 16)).replace('0b', ").zfill(4)
                                  return decode
                if mode == 'out':
                                  decode = "
                                  count = int(len(string) / 4)
                                  for i in range(count):
                                                   decode += hex(int(string[i * 4:i * 4 + 4], 2)).replace('0x', ")
                                  return decode
def Base64(mode, string):
                index = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz\\ 0123456789 + /' Control of the 
                if mode == 'in':
                                  decode = "
                                  if string[-1] == '=' and string[-2] == '=':
                                                   count = 2
                                  elif string[-1] == '=':
                                                   count = 4
                                  else:
                                                   count = 0
                                  for i in range(len(string)):
                                                   for j in range(len(index)):
                                                                    if string[i] == index[j]:
                                                                                     decode += bin(j).replace('0b', ").zfill(6)
                                  decode += '0' * count
                                  return decode
                if mode == 'out':
                                  encode = "
                                  mod = len(string) \% 6
                                  count = int(len(string) / 6)
                                  if mod == 2:
                                                  string += '0' * 4
                                  elif mod == 4:
                                                   string += '0' * 2
```

def Hex(mode, string):

```
for i in range(count):
              tmp = index[int(string[i * 6:i * 6 + 6], 2)]
              encode += tmp
         if mod == 2:
             encode += '=' * 2
         elif mod == 4:
              encode += '=' * 1
         return encode
def convert_in(mode, string):
    # 編碼模式 to bin
    encode = "
    if mode == 'ASCII':
         encode = ASCII('in', string)
    if mode == 'Hex':
         encode = Hex('in', string)
    if mode == 'Base64':
         encode = Base64('in', string)
    return encode
def convert_out(mode, string):
    #bin to 編碼模式
    decode = "
    # 將 64bits,每 8bits 轉換成 ASCII
    if mode == 'ASCII':
         decode = ASCII('out', string)
    # 將 64bits,每 4bits 轉換成 Hex
    if mode == 'Hex':
         decode = Hex('out', string)
    # 將 64bits,每 6bits 轉換成 Base64
    if mode == 'Base64':
         decode = Base64('out', string)
    return decode
```

```
三、subKey.py
  # 生成 16 組子金鑰。
  from Table import Table
  def PC1(key64):
       key56 = []
       for i in Table.PC_1:
            key56.append(int(key64[int(i) - 1]))
       C = \text{key}56[:28]
       D = \text{key}56[28:]
       return C, D
  def PC2(C, D):
       key56 = C + D
       key48 = []
       for i in Table.PC_2:
            key48.append(int((key56[int(i) - 1])))
       return key48
  def leftShift(num, C, D):
       Shift = int(Table.shiftBits[num - 1])
       new_C = C[Shift:] + C[:Shift]
       new_D = D[Shift:] + D[:Shift]
       return new_C, new_D
  def generateKeys(realKey):
       C = [0] * 17
       D = [0] * 17
       subKey = [0] * 17
       C[0], D[0] = PC1(realKey)
       subKey[0] = PC2(C[0], D[0])
       for i in range(1, 17):
            C[i], D[i] = leftShift(i, C[i-1], D[i-1])
            subKey[i] = PC2(C[i], D[i])
       return subKey
```

```
四、Feistel.py
  # Feistel 函式
  from Table import Table
  # IP 置換
  def IP(key 64):
      # 宣告 new_key(list),用於存放置換結果。
      new_key = [0] * 64
      # 利用 IP 置換表進行置換。
      for i in range(64):
          new_key[i] = int(key_64[Table.IP[i] - 1])
      # 將置換結果分為左半部及右半部。
      L = new_key[:32]
      R = new_key[32:]
      return L, R
  #IIP 逆置換
  def IIP(key_64):
      # 宣告 new_key(list),用於存放置換結果。
      new_key = [0] * 64
      # 利用 IIP 置換表進行置換。
      for i in range(64):
          new_key[i] = int(key_64[Table.IIP[i] - 1])
      return new_key
  # 將明文 R 從 32 位 擴展成 48 位
  def R_expand(R):
      new_R = [0] * 48
      for i in range(48):
          new_R[i] = int(R[Table.E[i] - 1])
      return new R
  # 將雨 list 做 xor
  def xor(list1, list2):
      xor_result = []
      for i in range(len(list1)):
          xor_result.append(int(list1[i]) ^ int(list2[i]))
      return xor_result
```

```
#S 盒置換
def S_Box(xor_result):
    S_result = "
    for i in range(8):
         tmp = xor_result[i * 6:i * 6 + 6]
         row = int(tmp[0] * 2 + tmp[5])
         col = int(tmp[1] * 8 + tmp[2] * 4 + tmp[3] * 2 + tmp[4])
         S_result += bin(int(Table.S[i][row][col])).replace('0b', ").zfill(4)
    # 將 S_result 從 str 轉型成 list。
    S_result = list(S_result)
    S_result = [int(i) for i in S_result]
    return S_result
# P 置換
def P_Box(S_result):
    P_{\text{result}} = [0] * 32
    for i in range(32):
         P_result[i] = int(S_result[Table.P[i] - 1])
    return P_result
# feistel 函式
def F(R, K):
    new_R = R_expand(R)
    RK_xor = xor(new_R, K)
    s_result = S_Box(RK_xor)
    p_result = P_Box(s_result)
    return p_result
# DES 加密用完整 feistel 函式 (k[1] -> k[16])
def F_16(L, R, K):
    L_16 = [0] * 17
    R_16 = [0] * 17
    L 16[0] = L
    R_16[0] = R
    for i in range(16):
         R_16[i+1] = xor(L_16[i], F(R_16[i], K[i+1]))
         L_16[i+1] = R_16[i]
    result = R_16[16] + L_16[16]
    return result
```

```
# DES 解密用完整 feistel 函式 (k[16] -> k[1])
```

def IF_16(L, R, K):

$$L_16 = [0] * 17$$

$$R_16 = [0] * 17$$

$$L_16[0] = L$$

$$R_16[0] = R$$

for i in range(16):

$$R_16[i+1] = xor(L_16[i], F(R_16[i], K[16 - i]))$$

$$L_16[i+1] = R_16[i]$$

result =
$$R_16[16] + L_16[16]$$

return result

```
五、DES_Func.py
  #DES 加解密函式
  from math import ceil
  from subKey import *
  from Feistel import *
  from fileProcess import *
  def Encrypt(mode, encode, plainTxt, keyTxt, cipherTxt, IVTxt=None):
      # 讀取明文(字元)
      plainText = inputTxt(plainTxt)
      # 宣告暫存密文
      temp = "
      # 讀取金鑰
      k = convert_in('ASCII', inputTxt(keyTxt))
      # 生成 16 組子金鑰
      key_16 = generateKeys(k)
      # 計算總共需要跑幾次
      # math.ceil(): 無條件進位
      count = ceil(len(plainText) / 8)
      # 若有設定向量檔案的話,則讀取其值。
      if IVTxt is not None:
          # 讀取初始向量(字元)
          IVText = inputTxt(IVTxt)
          # 讀取初始向量(64bits), 若初始向量長度不足 64bits, 則 padding 0 \le 64bits
          IV = padding_64(convert_in('ASCII', IVText))
      # 宣告向量(儲存上一輪數據(64bits))
      vector = []
      for i in range(count):
          # 讀取明文(64bits), 若明文長度不足 64bits, 則 padding 0 至 64bits
          P = padding 64(convert in('ASCII', plainText[i * 8:i * 8 + 8]))
```

```
# DES_ECB 加密
# Ci = Ek(Pi)
if mode == 'ECB':
    # 使用 Feistel, 生成密文(64bits)
    L, R = IP(P)
    result = listToString(IIP(F_16(L, R, key_16)))
# DES_CBC 加密
# Ci = Ek(Ci-1 \oplus Pi), C0 = IV
if mode == 'CBC':
    # 將明文與向量進行 XOR 處理
    if i == 0:
        new_M = xor(P, IV)
    else:
        new_M = xor(P, vector[i - 1])
    # 使用 Feistel, 生成密文(64bits)
    L, R = IP(new_M)
    result = listToString(IIP(F_16(L, R, key_16)))
    # 將密文存入 vector 中,以便下一輪的調用
    vector.append(result)
#DES CFB 加密
# Ci = Ek(Ci-1) \oplus Pi, C0 = IV
if mode == 'CFB':
    if i == 0:
        L, R = IP(IV)
    else:
        L, R = IP(vector[i - 1])
    Key_IV_xor = listToString(IIP(F_16(L, R, key_16)))
    # 將金鑰與向量加密結果與明文做 XOR
    result = listToString(xor(P, Key_IV_xor))
    # 將密文存入 vector 中,以便下一輪的調用
    vector.append(result)
```

```
# DES_OFB 加密
        # Ci = Pi \oplus Ek(Oi-1), O0 = IV
        if mode == 'OFB':
            if i == 0:
                 L, R = IP(IV)
             else:
                 L, R = IP(vector[i - 1])
            tmp = listToString(IIP(F_16(L, R, key_16)))
            # 將密文存入 vector 中,以便下一輪的調用
             vector.append(tmp)
            # 將金鑰與向量加密結果與明文做 XOR
             result = listToString(xor(P, tmp))
        # DES_CTR 加密
        \# Ci = Pi \oplus Ek(counter)
        if mode == 'CTR':
             L, R = IP(IV)
            tmp = listToString(IIP(F_16(L, R, key_16)))
            IV = bin(int(IV, 2) + 1).replace('0b', ").zfill(64)
             # 將金鑰與向量加密結果與明文做 XOR
            result = listToString(xor(P, tmp))
        temp += result
    C = convert_out(encode, temp)
    # 將密文寫入.txt 文件中
    outputTxt(cipherTxt, C)
def Decrypt(mode, encode, plainTxt, keyTxt, cipherTxt, IVTxt=None):
    # 讀取密文
    ciphertext = inputTxt(cipherTxt)
    # 宣告空明文
    temp = "
    # 讀取金鑰
    k = convert_in('ASCII', inputTxt(keyTxt))
```

```
# 生成 16 組子金鑰
key 16 = generateKeys(k)
# 計算總共需要跑幾次
# math.ceil(): 無條件進位
if encode == 'ASCII':
    count = ceil(len(ciphertext) / 8)
if encode == 'Hex':
    count = ceil(len(ciphertext) / 16)
if encode == 'Base64':
    ciphertext = convert_in('Base64', ciphertext)
    count = ceil(len(ciphertext) / 64)
# 若有設定向量檔案的話,則讀取其值。
if IVTxt is not None:
    # 讀取初始向量(字元)
    IVText = inputTxt(IVTxt)
    # 讀取初始向量(64bits), 若初始向量長度不足 64bits, 則 padding 0 至 64bits
    IV = padding_64(convert_in('ASCII', IVText))
# 宣告向量(儲存上一輪密文(64bits))
vector = []
for i in range(count):
    # 讀取密文(64Bits)
    if encode == 'ASCII':
        C = convert_in('ASCII', ciphertext[i * 8:i * 8 + 8])
    if encode == 'Hex':
        C = convert_in('Hex', ciphertext[i * 16:i * 16 + 16])
    if encode == 'Base64':
        C = ciphertext[i * 64:i * 64 + 64]
    #DES_ECB 解密
    # Pi = Dk(Ci)
    if mode == 'ECB':
        # 使用 Feistel, 生成密文(64bits)
        # 使用 Feistel, 生成明文(64Bin)
        L, R = IP(C)
        result = listToString(IIP(IF 16(L, R, key 16)))
```

```
#DES_CBC 解密
# Pi = Dk(Ci) \oplus Ci-1, C0 = IV
if mode == 'CBC':
    # 將密文存入 vector 中,以便下一輪的調用
    vector.append(C)
    # 使用 Feistel, 生成明文(64Bits)
    L, R = IP(C)
    Ci = listToString(IIP(IF_16(L, R, key_16)))
    # 將明文與向量進行 XOR 處理
    if i == 0:
        result = xor(Ci, IV)
    else:
        result = xor(Ci, vector[i - 1])
    result = listToString(result)
#DES CFB 解密
# Pi = Ek(Ci-1) \oplus Ci, C0 = IV
if mode == 'CFB':
    # 將密文存入 vector 中,以便下一輪的調用
    vector.append(C)
    # 使用 Feistel, 生成明文(64Bits)
    if i == 0:
        L, R = IP(IV)
    else:
        L, R = IP(list(vector[i - 1]))
    EC = listToString(IIP(F_16(L, R, key_16)))
    # 將明文與向量進行 XOR 處理
    result = listToString(xor(EC, C))
#DES OFB 解密
# Pi = Ci \oplus Ek(Oi-1), O0 = IV
if mode == 'OFB':
    # 使用 Feistel, 生成明文(64Bits)
    if i == 0:
        L, R = IP(IV)
    else:
        L, R = IP(list(vector[i - 1]))
    EO = listToString(IIP(F 16(L, R, key 16)))
    # 將密文存入 vector 中,以便下一輪的調用
    vector.append(EO)
```

```
# 將明文與向量進行 XOR 處理
result = listToString(xor(EO, C))

# DES_CTR 加密

# Ci = Pi ⊕ Ek(counter)

if mode == 'CTR':

# 使用 Feistel,生成明文(64Bits)

L, R = IP(IV)

EO = listToString(IIP(F_16(L, R, key_16)))

IV = bin(int(IV, 2) + 1).replace('0b', ").zfill(64)

# 將明文與向量進行 XOR 處理
result = listToString(xor(EO, C))
```

temp += result

P = convert_out('ASCII', temp)
將密文寫入.txt 文件中
outputTxt(plainTxt, P)

```
六、DES.py
  # 主程式(GUI 模式)。
  from DES_Func import *
  from tkinter import *
  from tkinter import filedialog
  from os import startfile
  root = Tk()
  # 設置視窗標題為 DES
  root.title('DES')
  # 設置視窗大小為 800x600
  root.geometry('800x600')
  # 固定視窗大小為 800x600
  root.resizable(0, 0)
  # 設置視窗背景色為 白色
  root.configure(background='white')
  # 獲取 明文文件路徑
  def get_plain_filePath():
      filename = filedialog.askopenfilename()
      plain_file_label.configure(text=filename)
      return filename
  # 獲取 金鑰文件路徑
  def get_key_filePath():
      filename = filedialog.askopenfilename()
      key_file_label.configure(text=filename)
      return filename
  # 獲取 向量文件路徑
  def get_IV_filePath():
      filename = filedialog.askopenfilename()
      IV file label.configure(text=filename)
      return filename
  #獲取 密文文件路徑
  def get_cipher_filePath():
      filename = filedialog.askopenfilename()
      cipher file label.configure(text=filename)
```

return filename

```
# 打開 明文
def open_plain_file():
    filePath = plain_file_label['text']
    startfile(filePath)
# 打開 金鑰
def open_key_file():
    filePath = key_file_label['text']
    startfile(filePath)
# 打開 向量
def open_IV_file():
    filePath = IV_file_label['text']
    startfile(filePath)
# 打開 密文
def open_cipher_file():
    filePath = cipher_file_label['text']
    startfile(filePath)
# 按下加密按鈕後,執行此函式
def des_encrypt():
    # 讀取 DES 模式
    mode_sel = modes[var.get()]
    # 讀取編碼模式
    encode_sel = encode[var2.get()]
    # 讀取 明文路徑
    plain = plain_file_label['text']
    # 讀取 金鑰路徑
    key = key_file_label['text']
    # 讀取 密文路徑
    cipher = cipher_file_label['text']
    # 讀取 向量路徑
    #若 DES 模式為 ECB,則向量路徑設置為空
    if mode sel == 'ECB':
        IV = None
    else:
        IV = IV_file_label['text']
```

```
Encrypt(mode sel, encode sel, plain, key, cipher, IV)
    # 設置 state 標籤為'加密成功'
    state_label.configure(text='加密成功')
# 按下解密按鈕後,執行此函式
def des decrypt():
    # 讀取 DES 模式
    mode_sel = modes[var.get()]
    # 讀取編碼模式
    encode_sel = encode[var2.get()]
    # 讀取 明文路徑
    plain = plain_file_label['text']
    # 讀取 金鑰路徑
    key = key file label['text']
    # 讀取 密文路徑
    cipher = cipher_file_label['text']
    # 讀取 向量路徑
    #若DES模式為ECB,則向量路徑設置為空
    if mode sel == 'ECB':
        IV = None
    else:
        IV = IV_file_label['text']
    # 執行 DES 解密
    Decrypt(mode_sel, encode_sel, plain, key, cipher, IV)
    # 設置 state 標籤為'解密成功'
    state label.configure(text='解密成功')
plain label = Label(root, text='DES 明文', fg='black', bg='white', height=1, width=8, anchor='center',
font='Helvetica 18')
plain file label = Label(root, text=", font='Helvetica 12', height=1, width=36, bg='white', anchor='center')
plain file btn = Button(root, text='瀏覽檔案', bg='white', command=get plain filePath)
open_plain_file_btn = Button(root, text='開啟檔案', bg='white', command=open_plain_file)
key label = Label(root, text='DES 金鑰', fg='black', bg='white', height=1, width=8, anchor='center', font='Helvetica
18')
```

執行 DES 加密

```
key file btn = Button(root, text='瀏覽檔案', bg='white', command=get key filePath)
open_key_file_btn = Button(root, text='開啟檔案', bg='white', command=open_key_file)
IV label = Label(root, text='DES 向量', fg='black', bg='white', height=1, width=8, anchor='center', font='Helvetica
18')
IV file label = Label(root, text=", font='Helvetica 12', height=1, width=36, bg='white', anchor='center')
IV_file_btn = Button(root, text='瀏覽檔案', bg='white', command=get_IV_filePath)
open_IV_file_btn = Button(root, text='開啟檔案', bg='white', command=open_IV_file)
cipher_label = Label(root, text='DES 密文', fg='black', bg='white', height=1, width=8, anchor='center',
font='Helvetica 18')
cipher file label = Label(root, text=", font='Helvetica 12', height=1, width=36, bg='white', anchor='center')
cipher_file_btn = Button(root, text='瀏覽檔案', bg='white', command=get_cipher_filePath)
open cipher file btn = Button(root, text='開啟檔案', bg='white', command=open cipher file)
plain_label.place(x=320, y=0)
plain_file_label.place(x=200, y=40)
plain file btn.place(x=550, y=40)
open_plain_file_btn.place(x=620, y=40)
key label.place(x=320, y=80)
key_file_label.place(x=200, y=120)
key file btn.place(x=550, y=120)
open key file btn.place(x=620, y=120)
IV_label.place(x=320, y=160)
IV_file_label.place(x=200, y=200)
IV_file_btn.place(x=550, y=200)
open IV file btn.place(x=620, y=200)
cipher label.place(x=320, y=240)
cipher file label.place(x=200, y=280)
cipher_file_btn.place(x=550, y=280)
open cipher file btn.place(x=620, y=280)
# 設置 DES 模式選項按鈕
modes = {0: 'ECB', 1: 'CBC', 2: 'CFB', 3: 'OFB', 4: 'CTR'}
var = IntVar()
var.set(0)
```

key_file label = Label(root, text=", font='Helvetica 12', height=1, width=36, bg='white', anchor='center')

```
x, y = 240, 320
for val, mode in modes.items():
    Radiobutton(root, text=mode, variable=var, value=val, bg='white').place(x=x, y=y)
    x += 75
# 設置編碼模式選項按鈕
encode = {0: 'ASCII', 1: 'Hex', 2: 'Base64'}
var2 = IntVar()
var2.set(0)
x, y = 240, 360
for val, mode in encode.items():
    Radiobutton(root, text=mode, variable=var2, value=val, bg='white').place(x=x, y=y)
    x += 75
mode label = Label(root, text='加密模式:', fg='black', bg='white', height=1, width=8, anchor='center',
font='Helvetica 12')
encode_label = Label(root, text='編碼模式:', fg='black', bg='white', height=1, width=8, anchor='center',
font='Helvetica 12')
mode_label.place(x=150, y=320)
encode_label.place(x=150, y=360)
encrypt_btn = Button(root, text='加密', command=des_encrypt)
encrypt_btn.place(x=275, y=400)
decrypt btn = Button(root, text='解密', command=des decrypt)
decrypt_btn.place(x=450, y=400)
state_label = Label(root, text=", bg='white', font='Helvetica 12')
state_label.place(x=350, y=440)
root.mainloop()
```

伍、心得:

在本次的期中專題中,遇到的問題主要有兩個部分。第一部分是對於 DES 算法以及 Python 的不熟悉,導致在撰寫程式時會有各種莫名的錯誤,例如在 Feistel 函式中會因為格式上的不同,導致不斷報錯;抑或是在編寫程式碼時,沒有注意到細節,導致在加密過程中,無法輸出想要的結果;又或者是在封裝副函式時不夠精簡,導致大量的程式碼重複利用,造成儲存空間及應用上的冗餘。

第兩部分則是 GUI 圖形介面的封裝。由於在之前撰寫 Python 時,都是以命令列為優秀控制,並沒有將其封裝成 GUI 介面的經歷。故在這次專題中,需要從零開始,經由課外書籍、網際網路補充設定 GUI 的相關知識,並且多次嘗試後,選擇適當的函式,並不斷的調試成最佳化。對我而言,這次封裝 GUI 是一次充實的經歷,使我對於基本的圖形介面操作有一定程度的了解。

總體來說,在本次專題中,需要改進的部分有加速程式碼的執行效率,撰寫程式碼的時間效率,以及優化 GUI 圖形介面使其更加好看。若之後還有相關的專題,希望自己能夠完成的更加良好。