

TUGAS KRIPTOGRAFI
ENKRIPSI DENGAN ALGORITMA DES



DISUSUN OLEH:

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Tugas Kriptografi – Pertemuan 6,7

Lakukan Enkripsi dengan algoritma DES (Data Encryption Standard) dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Plaintext : DOMISILI
2. Kunci : CAPSLOCK

Bentuk Pengumpulan :

1. Dikumpulkan dalam bentuk PDF
2. Alur yang dilakukan adalah perubahan dari Plaintext menjadi Ciphertext
3. Terdapat penjelasan langkah per langkah perubahan/perhitungan

Langkah 1

Mengubah plaintext dan kunci menjadi bilangan biner.

1. TO HEXA

- DOMISILI = 44 4f 4d 49 53 49 4c 49
- CAPSLOCK = 43 41 50 53 4c 4f 43 4b

2. TO BINARY

- DOMISILI = 01000100 01001111 01001101 01001001 01010011 01001001
01001100 01001001
- CAPSLOCK = 01000011 01000001 01010000 01010011 01001100 01001111
01000011 01001011

PLAIN	HEXA	BINER
D	44	01000100
O	4f	01001111
M	4d	01001101
I	49	01001001
S	53	01010011
I	49	01001001
L	4c	01001100
I	49	01001001

KUNCI	HEXA	BINER
C	43	01000011
A	41	01000001
P	50	01010000
S	53	01010011
L	4c	01001100
O	4f	01001111
C	43	01000011
K	4b	01001011

Langkah 2

Initial Permutation (IP) pada plaintext.

Plaintext (X)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

Tabel IP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58	50	42	34	26	18	10	2

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
60	52	44	36	28	20	12	4

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
62	54	46	38	30	22	14	6

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
64	56	48	40	32	24	16	8

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
57	49	41	33	25	17	9	1

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
59	51	43	35	27	19	11	3

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
61	53	45	37	29	21	13	5

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
63	55	47	39	31	23	15	7

IP(X)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Hasil: IP(X) = 11111111 00010000 01000111 10111110 00000000 00000000 11101110
00010010 Selanjutnya bit pada IP(X) dipecah menjadi 2 :

L₀ : 11111111 00010000 01000111 10111110

R₀ : 00000000 00000000 11101110 00010010

Hasil IP(X) juga bisa didapat dengan code berikut :

```
# Tabel IP
ip_table = [
    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
]

# Fungsi untuk melakukan permutasi IP pada plaintext
def initial_permutation(plaintext64):
    ip = ""
    for index in ip_table:
        ip += plaintext64[index - 1]
    return ip

# Masukkan Plaintext
plaintext64 =
"0100010001001111010011010100100101010011010010010100110001001001"
ip_plaintext = initial_permutation(plaintext64)
print("IP(plaintext) =", ip_plaintext)
```

Langkah 3

Generate Kunci menggunakan tabel permutasi kompresi PC-1 Kompresi 64 bit menjadi 56 bit dengan membuang 1 bit (parity bit) tiap blok kunci.

Kunci

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1

33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1

Tabel PC-1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	49	41	33	25	17	9

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	58	50	42	34	26	18

15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10	2	59	51	43	35	27

22	23	24	25	26	27	28
19	11	3	60	52	44	36

29	30	31	32	33	34	35
63	55	47	39	31	23	15

36	37	38	39	40	41	42
7	62	54	46	38	30	22

43	44	45	46	47	48	49
14	6	61	53	45	37	29

50	51	52	53	54	55	56
21	13	5	28	20	12	4

OUTPUT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	1	1	1	1	1	1

15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	1	0	0	0	0	0

22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	1	1	0	1	0	0

36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	0	0	1	1	0	0

43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0	0	1	0	1	1	0

50	51	52	53	54	55	56
0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Hasil: $C_0D_0 = 00000000\ 01111111\ 11000000\ 00000000\ 11101000\ 10011000\ 00101110\ 00011100$

Selanjutnya bit pada C_0D_0 dipecah menjadi 2 :

C_0 : 00000000 01111111 11000000 00000000

D_0 : 11101000 10011000 00101110 00011100

Hasil: C₀D₀ juga bisa di dapat dengan code berikut :

```
# Tabel PC-1
pc1_table = [
    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
]

# Fungsi untuk melakukan permutasi PC-1
def permute_pc1(key64):
    c0d0 = ""
    for index in pc1_table:
        c0d0 += key64[index - 1]
    return c0d0

# masukkan kunci awal
key64 = "0100001101000001010100000101001101001100010011110100001101001011"
c0d0 = permute_pc1(key64)
print("C0D0 =", c0d0)
```

Langkah 4

Left Shift Operztion Lakukan pergeseran pada C_0 dan D_0 menggunakan tabel pergeseran bit 16 putaran.

Iterasi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Perputaran bit	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1

$C_0D_0 = 0000000\ 0111111\ 1100000\ 0000000\ 1110100\ 1001100\ 0010110\ 0001100$

$C_0 : 0000000\ 0111111\ 1100000\ 0000000$	$D_0 : 1110100\ 1001100\ 0010110\ 0001100$
$C_1 : 0000000\ 1111111\ 1000000\ 0000000$	$D_1 : 1101001\ 0011000\ 0101100\ 0011001$
$C_2 : 0000001\ 1111111\ 0000000\ 0000000$	$D_2 : 1010010\ 0110000\ 1011000\ 0110011$
$C_3 : 0000111\ 1111100\ 0000000\ 0000000$	$D_3 : 1001001\ 1000010\ 1100001\ 1001110$
$C_4 : 0011111\ 1110000\ 0000000\ 0000000$	$D_4 : 0100110\ 0001011\ 0000110\ 0111010$
$C_5 : 1111111\ 1000000\ 0000000\ 0000000$	$D_5 : 0011000\ 0101100\ 0011001\ 1101001$
$C_6 : 1111110\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0000011$	$D_6 : 1100001\ 0110000\ 1100111\ 0100100$
$C_7 : 1111000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0001111$	$D_7 : 0000101\ 1000011\ 0011101\ 0010011$
$C_8 : 1100000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0111111$	$D_8 : 0010110\ 0001100\ 1110100\ 1001100$
$C_9 : 1000000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 1111111$	$D_9 : 0101100\ 0011001\ 1101001\ 0011000$
$C_{10} : 0000000\ 0000000\ 0000011\ 1111110$	$D_{10} : 0110000\ 1100111\ 0100100\ 1100001$
$C_{11} : 0000000\ 0000000\ 0001111\ 1111000$	$D_{11} : 1000011\ 0011101\ 0010011\ 0000101$
$C_{12} : 0000000\ 0000000\ 0111111\ 1100000$	$D_{12} : 0001100\ 1110100\ 1001100\ 0010110$
$C_{13} : 0000000\ 0000001\ 1111111\ 0000000$	$D_{13} : 0110011\ 1010010\ 0110000\ 1011000$
$C_{14} : 0000000\ 0000111\ 1111100\ 0000000$	$D_{14} : 1001110\ 1001001\ 1000010\ 1100001$
$C_{15} : 0000000\ 0011111\ 1110000\ 0000000$	$D_{15} : 0111010\ 0100110\ 0001011\ 0000110$
$C_{16} : 0000000\ 0111111\ 1100000\ 0000000$	$D_{16} : 1110100\ 1001100\ 0010110\ 0001100$

Hasil: C_iD_i juga bisa di dapat dengan code berikut :

```
# Tabel pergeseran bit 16 putaran
shift_table = [
    1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1
]

# Fungsi untuk melakukan Left Shift pada C0 dan D0 untuk 16 putaran
def left_shift_16_rounds(c0d0):
    c0d0_shifted = c0d0
    c0, d0 = c0d0[:28], c0d0[28:]

    for round_number in range(1, 17):
        shift_amount = shift_table[round_number - 1]

        # Pergeseran bit sesuai dengan shift_amount
        c0 = c0[shift_amount:] + c0[:shift_amount]
        d0 = d0[shift_amount:] + d0[:shift_amount]

        c0d0_shifted = c0 + d0
        print(f"C0D0 Shifted (Round {round_number}) =", c0d0_shifted)

    return c0d0_shifted

# Contoh penggunaan
c0d0 = "0000000011111111000000000000001110100100110000101100001100"
final_c0d0 = left_shift_16_rounds(c0d0)
```

Setiap hasil putaran digabungkan kembali menjadi CiDi dan diinput kedalam tabel Permutation Compression 2 (PC-2) dan terjadi kompresi data CiDi 56 bit menjadi CiDi 48 bit.

Tabel 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

Berikut hasil outputnya :

$C_1D_1 = 0000000\ 1111111\ 1000000\ 0000000\ 1101001\ 0011000\ 0101100\ 0011001$

$K_1 = 101000\ 001001\ 001001\ 000010\ 010010\ 100000\ 101101\ 100011$

$C_2D_2 = 0000001\ 1111111\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 1010010\ 0110000\ 1011000\ 0110011$

$K_2 = 101000\ 000001\ 001001\ 010010\ 011101\ 001100\ 000110\ 100010$

$C_3D_3 = 0000111\ 1111100\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 1001001\ 1000010\ 1100001\ 1001110$

$K_3 = 001001\ 000101\ 001001\ 010000\ 100001\ 000000\ 110001\ 001111$

$C_4D_4 = 0011111\ 1110000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0100110\ 0001011\ 0000110\ 0111010$

$K_4 = 000001\ 100101\ 000101\ 010000\ 110011\ 101011\ 001011\ 010000$

$C_5D_5 = 1111111\ 1000000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0011000\ 0101100\ 0011001\ 1101001$

$K_5 = 000011\ 100100\ 000101\ 010001\ 001100\ 011100\ 011101\ 101001$

$C_6D_6 = 1111110\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0000011\ 1100001\ 0110000\ 1100111\ 0100100$

$K_6 = 000011\ 110100\ 000100\ 001001\ 000110\ 101001\ 110000\ 000010$

$C_7D_7 = 1111000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0001111\ 0000101\ 1000011\ 0011101\ 0010011$

$K_7 = 000010\ 110000\ 000110\ 001001\ 110011\ 000110\ 010100\ 110100$

$C_8D_8 = 1100000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 0111111\ 0010110\ 0001100\ 1110100\ 1001100$
 $K_8 = 000110\ 010000\ 100010\ 001001\ 001010\ 010110\ 101011\ 001000$

$C_9D_9 = 1000000\ 0000000\ 0000000\ 1111111\ 0101100\ 0011001\ 1101001\ 0011000$
 $K_9 = 000110\ 010000\ 100010\ 001000\ 010000\ 100010\ 111001\ 110001$

$C_{10}D_{10} = 0000000\ 0000000\ 0000011\ 1111110\ 0110000\ 1100111\ 0100100\ 1100001$
 $K_{10} = 000100\ 000010\ 100010\ 001100\ 101110\ 111000\ 100100\ 011100$

$C_{11}D_{11} = 0000000\ 0000000\ 0001111\ 1111000\ 1000011\ 0011101\ 0010011\ 0000101$
 $K_{11} = 000100\ 000010\ 110000\ 000100\ 000000\ 010101\ 011110\ 010010$

$C_{12}D_{12} = 0000000\ 0000000\ 0111111\ 1100000\ 0001100\ 1110100\ 1001100\ 0010110$
 $K_{12} = 010000\ 000010\ 110000\ 100100\ 010111\ 010010\ 000000\ 100101$

$C_{13}D_{13} = 0000000\ 0000001\ 1111111\ 0000000\ 0110011\ 1010010\ 0110000\ 1011000$
 $K_{13} = 110000\ 001010\ 010000\ 100100\ 111000\ 100100\ 100011\ 001100$

$C_{14}D_{14} = 0000000\ 0000111\ 1111100\ 0000000\ 1001110\ 1001001\ 1000010\ 1100001$
 $K_{14} = 110000\ 001000\ 011000\ 100010\ 000000\ 001011\ 001110\ 011111$

$C_{15}D_{15} = 0000000\ 0011111\ 1110000\ 0000000\ 0111010\ 0100110\ 0001011\ 0000110$
 $K_{15} = 111000\ 001001\ 001000\ 100010\ 101101\ 110001\ 010010\ 100001$

$C_{16}D_{16} = 0000000\ 0111111\ 1100000\ 0000000\ 1110100\ 1001100\ 0010110\ 0001100$
 $K_{16} = 101000\ 001001\ 001000\ 100010\ 001010\ 110111\ 001001\ 000110$

Hasil: K_i juga bisa di dapat dengan code berikut :

```
# Tabel PC-2
pc2_table = [
    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
]

# Fungsi untuk melakukan permutasi PC-2
def permute_pc2(cndn):
    k = ""
    for index in pc2_table:
        k += cndn[index - 1]
    return k

# Contoh penggunaan untuk C1D1 (Input C1D1-C16D16)
c1d1 = "00000001111111000000000000001101001001100001011000011001"
k1 = permute_pc2(c1d1)
print("K1 =", k1)
```

Langkah 5

Pada langkah ini, kita akan meng-ekspansi data R_{i-1} 32 bit menjadi R_i 48 Bit sebanyak 16 kali putaran dengan nilai perputaran $1 \leq i \leq 16$ menggunakan tabel ekspansi (E).

Tabel Ekspansi(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

Hasil $E(R_{i-1})$ kemudian di XOR dengan K_i dan menghasilkan Vektor Matris A_i

Berikut hasil outputnya :

- Iterasi 1

$E(R_0) = 000000\ 000000\ 000000\ 000001\ 011101\ 011100\ 000010\ 100100$

$K_1 = 101000\ 001001\ 001001\ 000010\ 010010\ 100000\ 101101\ 100011$

$A_1 = 101000\ 001001\ 001001\ 000011\ 001111\ 111100\ 101111\ 000111$

- Iterasi 2

$E(R_1) = 010000\ 000011\ 110101\ 010001\ 010100\ 000111\ 111101\ 010001$

$K_2 = 101000\ 000001\ 001001\ 010010\ 011101\ 001100\ 000110\ 100010$

$A_2 = 111000\ 000010\ 111100\ 000011\ 001001\ 001011\ 111011\ 110011$

- Iterasi 3

$E(R_2) = 000011\ 110000\ 000000\ 001011\ 110101\ 010010\ 101111\ 111000$

$K_3 = 001001\ 000101\ 001001\ 010000\ 100001\ 000000\ 110001\ 001111$

$A_3 = 001010\ 110101\ 001001\ 011011\ 010100\ 010010\ 011110\ 110111$

- Iterasi 4

$E(R_3) = 011110\ 101110\ 101101\ 010000\ 001000\ 000010\ 100110\ 101101$

$K_4 = 000001\ 100101\ 000101\ 010000\ 110011\ 101011\ 001011\ 010000$

$A_4 = 011111\ 001011\ 101000\ 000000\ 111011\ 101001\ 101101\ 111101$

- Iterasi 5

$E(R_4) = 111001\ 010001\ 011000\ 000111\ 110011\ 111000\ 001011\ 111011$

$K_5 = 000011\ 100100\ 000101\ 010001\ 001100\ 011100\ 011101\ 101001$

$A_5 = 111010\ 110101\ 011101\ 010110\ 111111\ 100100\ 010110\ 010010$

- Iterasi 6

$E(R_5) = 000001\ 010011\ 111011\ 110010\ 100111\ 111101\ 010101\ 010100$

$K_6 = 000011\ 110100\ 000100\ 001001\ 000110\ 101001\ 110000\ 000010$

$A_6 = 000010\ 100111\ 111111\ 111011\ 100001\ 010100\ 100101\ 010110$

- Iterasi 7

$E(R_6) = 001100\ 000111\ 110110\ 100000\ 001101\ 011011\ 111111\ 111000$

$K_7 = 000010\ 110000\ 000110\ 001001\ 110011\ 000110\ 010100\ 110100$

$A_7 = 001110\ 110111\ 110000\ 101001\ 111110\ 011101\ 101011\ 001100$

- Iterasi 8

$E(R_7) = 000000\ 001000\ 000100\ 001110\ 100010\ 101110\ 101111\ 111100$

$K_8 = 000110\ 010000\ 100010\ 001001\ 001010\ 010110\ 101011\ 001000$

$A_8 = 000110\ 011000\ 100110\ 000111\ 101000\ 111000\ 000100\ 110100$

- Iterasi 9

$E(R_8) = 011101\ 011101\ 010111\ 110100\ 001011\ 110000\ 001101\ 011101$

$K_9 = 000110\ 010000\ 100010\ 001000\ 010000\ 100010\ 111001\ 110001$

$A_9 = 011011\ 001101\ 110101\ 111100\ 011011\ 010010\ 110100\ 101100$

- Iterasi 10

$E(R_9) = 000111\ 111010\ 100111\ 111001\ 010110\ 100100\ 000010\ 100000$

$K_{10} = 000100\ 000010\ 100010\ 001100\ 101110\ 111000\ 100100\ 011100$

$A_{10} = 000011\ 111000\ 000101\ 110101\ 111000\ 011100\ 100110\ 111100$

- Iterasi 11

$E(R_{10}) = 101101\ 011000\ 000100\ 001101\ 010100\ 000101\ 011000\ 001010$

$K_{11} = 000100\ 000010\ 110000\ 000100\ 000000\ 010101\ 011110\ 010010$

$A_{11} = 101001\ 011010\ 110100\ 001001\ 010100\ 010000\ 000110\ 011000$

- Iterasi 12

$E(R_{11}) = 100011\ 111010\ 101101\ 011000\ 000101\ 011101\ 010110\ 101010$

$K_{12} = 010000\ 000010\ 110000\ 100100\ 010111\ 010010\ 000000\ 100101$

$A_{12} = 110011\ 111000\ 011101\ 111100\ 010010\ 001111\ 010110\ 001111$

- Iterasi 13

$E(R_{12}) = 101001\ 010101\ 010111\ 110111\ 111000\ 001011\ 110101\ 010110$

$K_{13} = 110000\ 001010\ 010000\ 100100\ 111000\ 100100\ 100011\ 001100$

$A_{13} = 011001\ 011111\ 000111\ 010011\ 000000\ 101111\ 010110\ 011010$

- Iterasi 14

$E(R_{13}) = 110001\ 010111\ 110011\ 111000\ 001111\ 110110\ 100100\ 001111$

$K_{14} = 110000\ 001000\ 011000\ 100010\ 000000\ 001011\ 001110\ 011111$

$A_{14} = 000001\ 011111\ 101011\ 011010\ 001111\ 111101\ 101010\ 010000$

- Iterasi 15

$E(R_{14}) = 101110\ 101001\ 010111\ 110011\ 110010\ 100001\ 011111\ 110110$

$K_{15} = 111000\ 001001\ 001000\ 100010\ 101101\ 110001\ 010010\ 100001$

$A_{15} = 010110\ 100000\ 011111\ 010001\ 011111\ 010000\ 001101\ 010111$

- Iterasi 16

$E(R_{15}) = 110000\ 001010\ 100011\ 110101\ 011100\ 000111\ 110100\ 001111$

$K_{16} = 101000\ 001001\ 001000\ 100010\ 001010\ 110111\ 001001\ 000110$

$A_{16} = 011000\ 000011\ 101011\ 010111\ 010110\ 110000\ 111101\ 001001$

Hasil $E(R_i-1)$ dan Vektor Matriks A_i bisa dihasilkan juga dengan code berikut :

```
# Tabel Ekspansi
expansion_table = [
    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
]

# Fungsi untuk melakukan Ekspansi
def expansion(data32):
    expanded_data = ""
    for index in expansion_table:
        expanded_data += data32[index - 1]
    return expanded_data

# Fungsi untuk melakukan XOR antara dua bitstring
def xor(bitstring1, bitstring2):
    result = ""
    for b1, b2 in zip(bitstring1, bitstring2):
        result += '1' if b1 != b2 else '0'
    return result

# Input Data R1-R16
Ri = "0000000000000001110111000010010"

# Input Kunci K1-K16
keys = "101000001001001001000010010010100000101101100011"

# Lakukan Ekspansi pada Ri
expanded_R = expansion(Ri)

# XOR dengan kunci Ki
Ai = xor(expanded_R, keys)

# Tampilkan hasil pada setiap iterasi
print(f"Ekspansi dari Ri = {expanded_R}")
print(f"Vektor Matriks Ai = {Ai}")
print()
```

Langkah 6

Setiap vektor A_i disubstitusikan ke 8 buah S-box (substitution box), dimana blok ke 1 disubstitusikan ke S1, blok ke-2 disubstitusikan ke S2, dst-nya, menghasilkan output vektor B_i 32 bit.

S1 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	14	4	13	1	2	15	11	8	3	10	6	12	5	9	0	7
01	0	15	7	4	14	2	13	1	10	6	12	11	9	5	3	8
10	4	1	14	8	13	6	2	11	15	12	9	7	3	10	5	0
11	15	12	8	2	4	9	1	7	5	11	3	14	10	0	6	13

S2 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	15	1	8	14	6	11	3	4	9	7	2	13	12	0	5	10
01	3	13	4	7	15	2	8	14	12	0	1	10	6	9	11	5
10	0	14	7	11	10	4	13	1	5	8	12	6	9	3	2	15
11	13	8	10	1	3	15	4	2	11	6	7	12	0	5	14	9

S3 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	10	0	9	14	6	3	15	5	1	13	12	7	11	4	2	8
01	13	7	0	9	3	4	6	10	2	8	5	14	12	11	15	1
10	13	6	4	9	8	15	3	0	11	1	2	12	5	10	14	7
11	1	10	13	0	6	9	8	7	4	15	14	3	11	5	2	12

S4 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	7	13	14	3	0	6	9	10	1	2	8	5	11	12	4	15
01	13	8	11	5	6	15	0	3	4	7	2	12	1	10	14	9
10	10	6	9	0	12	11	7	13	15	1	3	14	5	2	8	4
11	3	15	0	6	10	1	13	18	9	4	5	11	12	7	2	14

S5 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	2	12	4	1	7	10	11	6	8	5	3	15	13	0	14	9
01	14	11	2	12	4	7	13	1	5	0	15	10	3	9	8	16
10	4	2	1	11	10	13	7	8	15	9	12	5	6	3	0	14
11	11	8	12	7	1	14	2	13	6	15	0	9	10	4	5	3

S6 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	12	1	10	15	9	2	6	8	0	13	3	4	14	7	5	11
01	10	15	4	2	7	12	9	5	6	1	13	14	0	11	3	8
10	9	14	15	5	2	8	12	3	7	0	4	10	1	13	11	6
11	4	3	2	12	9	5	15	10	11	14	1	7	6	0	8	13

S7 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	4	11	2	14	15	0	8	13	3	12	9	7	5	10	6	1
01	13	0	11	7	4	9	1	10	14	3	5	12	2	15	8	6
10	1	4	11	13	12	3	7	14	10	15	6	8	0	5	9	2
11	6	11	13	8	1	4	10	7	9	5	0	15	14	2	3	12

S8 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	13	2	8	4	6	15	11	1	10	9	3	14	5	0	12	7
01	1	15	13	8	10	3	7	4	12	5	6	11	0	14	9	2
10	7	11	4	1	9	12	14	2	0	6	10	13	15	3	5	8
11	2	1	14	7	4	10	8	13	15	12	9	0	3	5	6	11

Kita ambil Contoh S1, kemudian konversi setiap angka di dalam tabel S1 yang berwarna putih menjadi biner, sehingga menjadi bentuk seperti dibawah :

S1 :

	0000	0001	0010	0011	0100	0101	0110	0111	1000	1001	1010	1011	1100	1101	1110	1111
00	1110	0100	1101	0001	0010	1111	1011	1000	0011	1010	0110	1100	0101	1001	0000	0111
01	0000	1111	0111	0100	1110	0010	1101	0001	1010	0110	1100	1011	1001	0101	0011	1000
10	0100	0001	1110	1000	1101	0110	0010	1011	1111	1100	1001	0111	0011	1010	0101	0000
11	1111	1100	1000	0010	0100	1001	0001	0111	0101	1011	0011	1110	1010	0000	0110	1101

Kemudian kita ambil sampel blok bit pertama dari A_1 yaitu **101000**

Kita pisahkan blok menjadi 2 yaitu :

- Bit pertama dan terakhir yaitu 1 dan 0 digabungkan menjadi 10
- Bit kedua hingga ke lima 0100

Kemudian dibandingkan dengan memeriksa perpotongan antara keduanya didapatkan nilai 1101 (warna merah) dan seterusnya untuk blok kedua hingga blok kedelapan kita bandingkan dengan S2 hingga S8.

$B_1 = 1101\ 1111\ 0011\ 1000\ 0001\ 1011\ 0111\ 1000$
 $B_2 = 0011\ 0001\ 1110\ 1000\ 0100\ 1100\ 0010\ 1100$
 $B_3 = 1111\ 0111\ 0011\ 1010\ 0011\ 1101\ 0001\ 0000$
 $B_4 = 1000\ 0010\ 1000\ 0111\ 0100\ 1001\ 1010\ 0110$
 $B_5 = 1010\ 0111\ 1111\ 0101\ 0011\ 1111\ 0111\ 1001$
 $B_6 = 0100\ 0001\ 1100\ 0111\ 1011\ 0011\ 1101\ 1110$
 $B_7 = 1000\ 1100\ 1011\ 1010\ 1110\ 0011\ 0100\ 1011$
 $B_8 = 0001\ 1100\ 1001\ 0101\ 1010\ 0001\ 0010\ 1010$
 $B_9 = 0101\ 1000\ 1110\ 1000\ 1001\ 1101\ 0110\ 1110$
 $B_{10} = 1111\ 1001\ 0000\ 0101\ 0110\ 0101\ 1101\ 0101$
 $B_{11} = 0100\ 0000\ 0010\ 0110\ 0011\ 0000\ 1110\ 0101$
 $B_{12} = 1011\ 1001\ 1111\ 1000\ 0101\ 0101\ 0111\ 0100$
 $B_{13} = 1001\ 0101\ 1001\ 0111\ 0010\ 1010\ 0111\ 0000$
 $B_{14} = 0000\ 0101\ 1001\ 1100\ 0001\ 1000\ 0011\ 1010$
 $B_{15} = 1100\ 0000\ 0001\ 0100\ 0110\ 0000\ 0001\ 1011$
 $B_{16} = 0101\ 1101\ 1001\ 1100\ 1111\ 0111\ 0011\ 1010$

Hasil: Bi juga bisa di dapat dengan code berikut :

```
# Tabel S-boxes S1 hingga S8 dalam DES
s_boxes = [
    # S1
    [
        [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]
    ],
    # S2
    [
        [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]
    ],
    # S3
    [
        [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]
    ],
    # S4
    [
        [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]
    ],
    # S5
    [
        [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]
    ],
    # S6
    [
        [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]
    ]
]
```

```

    ],
    # S7
    [
        [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]
    ],
    # S8
    [
        [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]
    ]
]

# Input vektor Ai A1-A16
Ai = "101000001001001001000011001111111100101111000111"

# Bagi vektor Ai menjadi 8 blok 6-bit
blocks = [Ai[i:i+6] for i in range(0, len(Ai), 6)]

# Inisialisasi output vektor Bi
Bi = ""

# Proses substitusi S-box untuk setiap blok
for i, block in enumerate(blocks):
    s_box = s_boxes[i]
    row = int(block[0] + block[5], 2)
    col = int(block[1:5], 2)
    output = s_box[row][col]
    Bi += format(output, '04b')

# Output vektor Bi
print("Vektor Bi:", Bi)

```

Langkah 7

Setelah didapat vektor B_i , lalu permutasikan bit vektor B_i dengan tabel P-Box, lalu kelompokkan menjadi 4 blok dimana tiap-tiap blok memiliki 32 bit data.

Tabel P-Box

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

Sehingga hasil yang didapat adalah sebagai berikut :

$P(B_1) = 01111110 \ 10111000 \ 11100100 \ 01010110$

$P(B_2) = 00011000 \ 00000101 \ 01000111 \ 01101110$

$P(B_3) = 01110110 \ 11000000 \ 11100010 \ 11011110$

$P(B_4) = 11010000 \ 11000110 \ 00110101 \ 00100001$

$P(B_5) = 11111110 \ 10110001 \ 01111111 \ 10011100$

$P(B_6) = 10101011 \ 01110011 \ 11110001 \ 10100001$

$P(B_7) = 00001101 \ 11111110 \ 00101001 \ 11010100$

$P(B_8) = 10001101 \ 00001010 \ 00110101 \ 10010010$

$P(B_9) = 00111001 \ 00011011 \ 10100101 \ 01101110$

$P(B_{10}) = 10000010 \ 10011100 \ 11111010 \ 10101011$

$P(B_{11}) = 00100000 \ 01010000 \ 10011100 \ 10100101$

$P(B_{12}) = 00100110 \ 10011101 \ 01100111 \ 01101110$

$P(B_{13}) = 10010110 \ 11110000 \ 01010101 \ 10010010$

$P(B_{14}) = 00111110 \ 00000010 \ 01010101 \ 01010000$

$P(B_{15}) = 00001110 \ 10000110 \ 10011000 \ 10000000$

$P(B_{16}) = 00101111 \ 00101110 \ 11110101 \ 11011010$

Hasil: $P(B_i)$ juga bisa di dapat dengan code berikut :

```
# kemudian B1 dipermutasi menggunakan matriks permutasi dan menjadi P(B1)

# Vektor Bi (B1-B16)
Bi = "11011111001110000001101101111000"

# Tabel P-Box
p_box = [
    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
]

# Buat vektor hasil setelah permutasi P-Box
B_permuted = ""
for position in p_box:
    B_permuted += Bi[position - 1]

# Output vektor Bi setelah permutasi P-Box
print("Vektor Bi setelah permutasi P-Box:", B_permuted)
```


Hasil $P(B_i)$ kemudian di XOR kan dengan L_{i-1} untuk mendapatkan nilai R_i . Sedangkan nilai L_i sendiri diperoleh dari Nilai R_{i-1} untuk nilai $1 \leq i \leq 16$.

$L_0 : 11111111\ 00010000\ 01000111\ 10111110$

$R_0 : 00000000\ 00000000\ 11101110\ 00010010$

- Iterasi 1

$P(B_1) = 01111110\ 10111000\ 11100100\ 01010110$

$L(1)-1 = 11111111\ 00010000\ 01000111\ 10111110$

$R_1 = 10000001\ 10101000\ 10100011\ 11101000$

- Iterasi 2

$P(B_2) = 00011000\ 00000101\ 01000111\ 01101110$

$L(2)-1 = 00000000\ 00000000\ 11101110\ 00010010$

$R_2 = 00011000\ 00000101\ 10101001\ 01111100$

- Iterasi 3

$P(B_3) = 01110110\ 11000000\ 11100010\ 11011110$

$L(3)-1 = 10000001\ 10101000\ 10100011\ 11101000$

$R_3 = 11110111\ 01101000\ 01000001\ 00110110$

- Iterasi 4

$P(B_4) = 11010000\ 11000110\ 00110101\ 00100001$

$L(4)-1 = 00011000\ 00000101\ 10101001\ 01111100$

$R_4 = 11001000\ 11000011\ 10011100\ 01011101$

- Iterasi 5

$P(B_5) = 11111110\ 10110001\ 01111111\ 10011100$

$L(5)-1 = 11110111\ 01101000\ 01000001\ 00110110$

$R_5 = 00001001\ 11011001\ 00111110\ 10101010$

- Iterasi 6

$P(B_6) = 10101011\ 01110011\ 11110001\ 10100001$

$L(6)-1 = 11001000\ 11000011\ 10011100\ 01011101$

$R_6 = 01100011\ 10110000\ 0110110\ 11111100$

- Iterasi 7

$P(B_7) = 00001101\ 11111110\ 00101001\ 11010100$

$L(7)-1 = 00001001\ 11011001\ 00111110\ 10101010$

$R_7 = 00000100\ 00100111\ 00010111\ 01111110$

- Iterasi 8
 $P(B8) = 10001101 \ 00001010 \ 00110101 \ 10010010$
 $L(8)-1 = 01100011 \ 10110000 \ 0110110 \ 11111100$
 $R8 = 11101110 \ 10111010 \ 01011000 \ 01101110$
- Iterasi 9
 $P(B9) = 00111001 \ 00011011 \ 10100101 \ 01101110$
 $L(9)-1 = 00000100 \ 00100111 \ 00010111 \ 01111110$
 $R9 = 00111101 \ 00111100 \ 10110010 \ 00010000$
- Iterasi 10
 $P(B10) = 10000010 \ 10011100 \ 11111010 \ 10101011$
 $L(10)-1 = 11101110 \ 10111010 \ 01011000 \ 01101110$
 $R10 = 01101100 \ 00100110 \ 10100010 \ 11000101$
- Iterasi 11
 $P(B11) = 00100000 \ 01010000 \ 10011100 \ 10100101$
 $L(11)-1 = 00111101 \ 00111100 \ 10110010 \ 00010000$
 $R11 = 00011101 \ 01101100 \ 00101110 \ 10110101$
- Iterasi 12
 $P(B12) = 00100110 \ 10011101 \ 01100111 \ 01101110$
 $L(12)-1 = 01101100 \ 00100110 \ 10100010 \ 11000101$
 $R12 = 01001010 \ 10111011 \ 11000101 \ 10101011$
- Iterasi 13
 $P(B13) = 10010110 \ 11110000 \ 01010101 \ 10010010$
 $L(13)-1 = 00011101 \ 01101100 \ 00101110 \ 10110101$
 $R13 = 10001011 \ 10011100 \ 01111011 \ 00100111$
- Iterasi 14
 $P(B14) = 00111110 \ 00000010 \ 01010101 \ 01010000$
 $L(14)-1 = 01001010 \ 10111011 \ 11000101 \ 10101011$
 $R14 = 01110100 \ 10111001 \ 10010000 \ 11111011$
- Iterasi 15
 $P(B15) = 00001110 \ 10000110 \ 10011000 \ 10000000$
 $L(15)-1 = 10001011 \ 10011100 \ 01111011 \ 00100111$
 $R15 = 10000101 \ 00011010 \ 11100011 \ 10100111$

- Iterasi 16
 $P(B16) = 00101111\ 00101110\ 11110101\ 11011010$
 $L(16)-1 = 01110100\ 10111001\ 10010000\ 11111011$
 $R16 = 01011011\ 10010111\ 01100101\ 00100001$
- L16 nilainya sama dengan R15
 $L16 = 10000101\ 00011010\ 11100011\ 10100111$

Nilai R_i juga bisa didapatkan dengan code berikut :

```
# Vektor P(Bi) (P(B1)-P(B16))
P_Bi = "01111110101110001110010001010110"

# Vektor Li-1 (L1-L16)
Li_1 = "11111111000100000100011110111110"

# Fungsi XOR antara dua vektor bit
def xor(bitstring1, bitstring2):
    result = ""
    for b1, b2 in zip(bitstring1, bitstring2):
        result += '1' if b1 != b2 else '0'
    return result

# XOR P(Bi) dengan Li untuk mendapatkan Ri
R = xor(P_Bi, Li_1)

print(f"Print Ri = {R}")
print()
```

Langkah 8

Gabungkan R_{16} dengan L_{16} lalu permutasikan untuk terakhir kali dengan tabel Inverse Initial Permutation (IP^{-1}).

Tabel IP^{-1}

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

Sehingga Input :

$R_{16}L_{16} = 01011011\ 10010111\ 01100101\ 00100001\ 10000101\ 00011010\ 11100011\ 10100111$

Menghasilkan Output :

Cipher (dalam biner) = **11011111 01111010 10010110 01100000 01110000 00001111 01001100 10011010**

Atau

Cipher (dalam hexa) = **df 7a 96 60 70 0f 4c 9a**

Langkah 8 yaitu Gabungkan R_{16} dengan L_{16} lalu permutasikan untuk terakhir kali dengan tabel Inverse Initial Permutation (IP^{-1}) juga bisa dihasilkan dengan code berikut :

```
# Vektor R16 dan L16
R16 = "01011011100101110110010100100001"
L16 = "10000101000110101110001110100111"

# Tabel Inverse Initial Permutation (IP-1)
ip1_table = [
    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
]

# Gabungkan R16 dan L16
merged = R16 + L16

# Permutasi akhir dengan tabel IP-1
final_permuted = ""
for position in ip1_table:
    final_permuted += merged[position - 1]

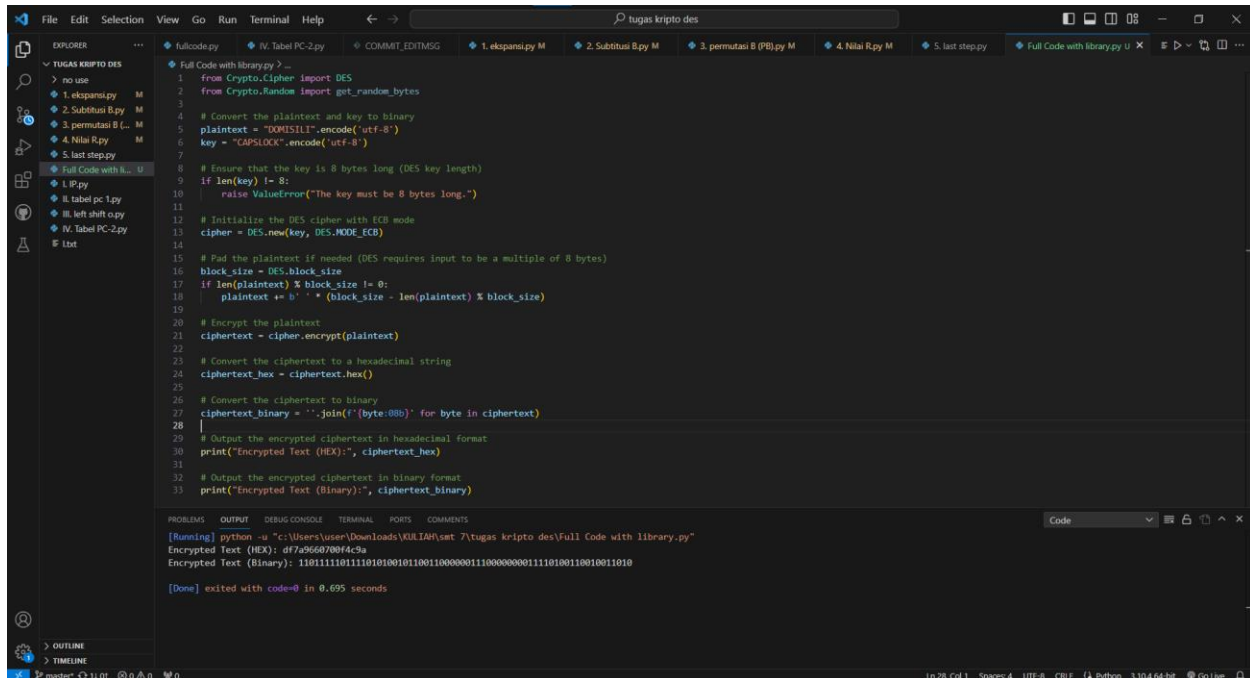
# Konversi vektor hasil akhir ke format heksadesimal
cipher_hex = hex(int(final_permuted, 2))[2:] # Mengabaikan "0x" di awal heksadesimal

# Output vektor hasil akhir dan cipher dalam format heksadesimal
print("Hasil Akhir (IP-1):", final_permuted)
print("Cipher (HEX):", cipher_hex)
```

Kemudian Untuk memastikan bahwa perhitungan manual hasil enkripsi dari teks DOMISILI dengan kunci CAPSLOCK sudah benar yaitu :

- Cipher (dalam biner) = **11011111 01111010 10010110 01100000 01110000 00001111 01001100 10011010**
- Cipher (dalam hexa) = **df 7a 96 60 70 0f 4c 9a**

Maka saya mencoba untuk melakukan pengecekan dengan library Crypto.Cipher import DES yang telah tersedia pada python. Setelah dicoba hasilnya adalah sama sebagai berikut :



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
tugas kripto des

EXPLORER
TUGAS KRIPTO DES
  > no use
  > 1. ekspanasi.py M
  > 2. Substitusi B.py M
  > 3. permutasi B (P).py M
  > 4. Nilai R.py M
  > 5. last step.py
  > Full Code with library.py U
  > I.P.py
  > II. tabel pc 1.py
  > III. left shift o.py
  > IV. Tabel PC-2.py
  > list

Full Code with library.py
1 from Crypto.Cipher import DES
2 from Crypto.Random import get_random_bytes
3
4 # Convert the plaintext and key to binary
5 plaintext = "DOMISILI".encode('utf-8')
6 key = "CAPSLOCK".encode('utf-8')
7
8 # Ensure that the key is 8 bytes long (DES key length)
9 if len(key) != 8:
10     raise ValueError("The key must be 8 bytes long.")
11
12 # Initialize the DES cipher with ECB mode
13 cipher = DES.new(key, DES.MODE_ECB)
14
15 # Pad the plaintext if needed (DES requires input to be a multiple of 8 bytes)
16 block_size = DES.block_size
17 if len(plaintext) % block_size != 0:
18     plaintext += b' ' * (block_size - len(plaintext) % block_size)
19
20 # Encrypt the plaintext
21 ciphertext = cipher.encrypt(plaintext)
22
23 # Convert the ciphertext to a hexadecimal string
24 ciphertext_hex = ciphertext.hex()
25
26 # Convert the ciphertext to binary
27 ciphertext_binary = ''.join('%08b' % byte for byte in ciphertext)
28
29 # Output the encrypted ciphertext in hexadecimal format
30 print("Encrypted Text (HEX):", ciphertext_hex)
31
32 # Output the encrypted ciphertext in binary format
33 print("Encrypted Text (Binary):", ciphertext_binary)

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS COMMENTS
[Running] python -u "c:\Users\user\Downloads\KULIAH\sm7\tugas kripto des\Full Code with library.py"
Encrypted Text (HEX): df7a9660700f4c9a
Encrypted Text (Binary): 110111110111010100100110000000111000000001110100110010011010
[Done] exited with code=0 in 0.695 seconds

Ln 28, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF Python 3.10.4 64-bit Go Live
```

Kode lengkap dapat diakses pada github saya sebagai berikut : <https://github.com/cipEpic/DES-Encrypt>