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Teoría De Números Y Criptografía (Universidad de Granada)

TEORÍA DE NÚMEROS Y CRIPTOGRAFÍA

Criptografía simétrica

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1 Ejercicio

Consideremos el cifrado por bloques MiniAES descrito en el ejercicio 2.1.

- 1) Calcula $E_{dni}(0x01234567)$ usando el modo CBC e IV = 0x0001.
- 2)Calcula $E_{dni}(0x01234567)$ usando el modo CFB, r = 11, y vector de inicialización IV = 0x0001.

1.1 Apartado 1

```
Tenemos dni=49616461, entonces clave=49616461 mod 65536=5709 y el mensaje es 0x01234567=[1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1].
```

Vamos a hallar el criptograma usando el modo de operación Cipher-Block-Chaining(CBC) y el cifrado por bloques MiniAes. La idea esta en calcular c_1,c_2 ya que dividiremos nuestro mensaje en dos bloques de 16 bits: $m_1 = [1,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0]$ $m_2 = [1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,1] + [0,0,0,0,0,0,0] = [1,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]$

Finalmente, $E_{dni}(0x01234567) = c_0c_1c_2$, siendo $c_0 = 0x0001$.

```
• c_1 = E_k(m_1 + c_0)

Las variables de cifrado por bloques MiniAes obtendrán los siguientes valores: -k=[k_0,k_1,k_2,k_3]=[[0,0,0,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,0,1,0],[0,0,1,0]]

-\sigma_{k_0}=[[0,0,0,1],[0,1,1,1],[0,1,1,0],[1,1,1,1]]

-\gamma=[[1,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0],[1,0,1,1],[0,1,0,0]]

-\Pi=[[1,0,0,0],[0,1,0,0],[1,0,1,1],[0,0,0,0]]

-\theta=[[0,0,1,1],[1,1,1,1],[1,1,1,0],[0,1,0,1]]

-\sigma_{k_1}=[[1,1,1,0],[0,1,0,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,1,1,1]]

-\gamma=[[0,1,0,1],[0,0,0,1],[1,0,0,0],[0,0,0,0]]

-\Pi=[[0,1,0,1],[0,0,0,0],[1,0,0,0],[0,0,0,1]]

-\sigma_{k_2}=[[0,1,0,1],[1,0,1,1],[1,1,0,0],[0,1,1,1]]

Finalmente, tenemos [1,1,1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,0,1,0]=0x5bc7=c_1
```

```
• c_2 = E_k(m_2 + c_1)

\mathbf{k} = [k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3] = [[0, 0, 0, 1], [1, 1, 1, 0], [1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 0, 0]]

-\sigma_{k_0} = [[0, 0, 0, 0], [1, 0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 0, 1]]

-\gamma = [[0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1], [1, 1, 0, 1]]

-\Pi = [[0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 1, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1], [1, 1, 0, 0]]

-\theta' = [[1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0], [1, 1, 0, 1]]

-\sigma_{k_1} = [[0, 0, 0, 1], [1, 0, 0, 1], [1, 0, 1, 1], [1, 1, 1, 1]]

-\gamma = [[1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0]]

-\Pi = [[1, 0, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 1, 0], [1, 1, 1, 1]]

Finalmente, tenemos [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1] = 0 \times 8 f 2 8 = c_2
```

Para obtener c_1 , c_2 he usado el siguiente algoritmo para verificar mis calculos :



```
F. < xi > = GF(2^4, modulus = GF(2)[x](x^4+x+1))
  2
         F. modulus ()
  3
  4
          def nibblesub(11):
  5
                            xx = vector(11)
  6
                            if xx!=0:
  7
                                               xx = vector(reversed(vector(F(vector(reversed(xx)))^(-1))))
  8
                            return list (xx*matrix (GF(2), 4, [0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,1,1])+vector ([0,0,1,1]))
  9
10
         def shiftrow(11):
                            return [11[0], 11[3], 11[2], 11[1]]
11
12
13
          def mixcolumn(11):
14
                            return [list (reversed (vector (ele))) for ele in (matrix (F,2,[xi+1,xi,xi,xi,xi+1])* matrix
                                      (F, 2, [F(vector(reversed(11[0]))), F(vector(reversed(11[2]))), F(vector(reversed(11[0]))))
                                      11[1]))), F(vector(reversed(11[3])))])).transpose().list()]
15
16
          def addroundkev(11.kk):
17
                            \textbf{return} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{ll} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 0\hspace{0.2cm}]) + \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 0\hspace{0.2cm}])) \hspace{0.2cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{ll} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}]) + \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}])) \hspace{0.2cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{ll} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}]) + \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}])) \hspace{0.2cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{ll} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}]) + \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}]) \hspace{0.2cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{ll} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}])) \hspace{0.2cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{ll} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}])) \hspace{0.2cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{ll} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}])) \hspace{0.2cm}, \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{list} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{vector} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm}] \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2cm} [\hspace{0.2cm} 1\hspace{0.2cm} \hspace{0.2cm} (\hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{kk} \hspace{0.2c
                                      vector(11[2]) + vector(kk[2])), list(vector(11[3]) + vector(kk[3]))
18
19
          #Calcula K0, K1, K2
20
          def key_squedule(kk):
21
                            ww = list(reversed(vector(GF(2),kk.bits())))
22
                            #Si KO es menor de 16 bit, se rellena con ceros
23
                             while len(ww) < 16:
24
                                               ww = [GF(2)(0)]+ww
25
                            #Calculamos k1, k2 y lo metemos en la lista
26
                            ww = [[ww[0], ww[1], ww[2], ww[3]], [ww[4], ww[5], ww[6], ww[7]], [ww[8], ww[9], ww[10], ww
                                      [11]], [ww[12], ww[13], ww[14], ww[15]]]
2.7
                            ww += [\mathbf{list}(vector(ww[0]) + vector(nibblesub(ww[3])) + vector(GF(2),[0,0,0,1]))] #w4
28
                            ww += [list(vector(ww[1]) + vector(ww[4]))] #w5
29
                            ww += [list(vector(ww[2]) + vector(ww[5]))] #w6
30
                            ww += [list(vector(ww[3]) + vector(ww[6]))] #w7
31
                            ww += [\mathbf{list}(\mathbf{vector}(\mathbf{ww}[4]) + \mathbf{vector}(\mathbf{nibblesub}(\mathbf{ww}[7])) + \mathbf{vector}(\mathbf{GF}(2), [0, 0, 1, 0]))] #w8
32
                            ww += [list(vector(ww[5]) + vector(ww[8]))]#w9
33
                            ww += [list(vector(ww[6]) + vector(ww[9]))]#w10
34
                            ww += [list(vector(ww[7]) + vector(ww[10]))]#w11
35
                            return ww
36
37
          def MiniAES(kk.mm):
38
                            ww = key_squedule(kk) \#w0, w1, w2, w3, \dots, w11
39
                            #m[ i ]
40
                            estado = list(reversed(vector(GF(2),mm.bits())))
41
42
                            while len (estado) < 16:
43
                                               estado = [GF(2)(0)] + estado
44
                             estado = [[estado[0], estado[1], estado[2], estado[3]], [estado[4], estado[5], estado[6],
                                      estado [7]], [estado [8], estado [9], estado [10], estado [11]], [estado [12], estado [13],
                                      estado [14], estado [15]]]
45
                            #Ya aplico la funcion de encriptar Ek()--->MiniAes
46
                            estado = addroundkey(estado,[ww[0],ww[1],ww[2],ww[3]]) #XOR
47
                            estado = [nibblesub(ele) for ele in estado] #GAMMA
48
                            estado = shiftrow(estado) #PI
                            estado = mixcolumn(estado) #O
49
50
                            estado = addroundkey(estado,[ww[4],ww[5],ww[6],ww[7]])
51
                            estado = [nibblesub(ele) for ele in estado]
52
                            estado = shiftrow(estado)
53
                            estado = addroundkey (estado, [ww[8], ww[9], ww[10], ww[11]])
54
                             salida = list (reversed (estado [0] + estado [1] + estado [2] + estado [3]))
55
                            return estado, Integer (salida, base = 2). hex ()
56
57
         clave = 49616461\%(65536)
58
59
          mensaje=list(0x01234567.bits())
60
          #Dividimos en bloques de tamano N=16
       |mens2=[1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]
```

```
63 | mens1=[1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1]+[0,0,0,0,0,0]

64 | c0='0x0001'

66 | c1='0x'+MiniAES(clave, Integer(mens1, base=2)^(Integer(c0)))[1]

67 | c2='0x'+MiniAES(clave, Integer(mens2, base=2)^(Integer(c1)))[1]
```

1.2 Apartado 2

Dividimos el mensaje 0x01234567=[1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1] en tres bloques de 11 bit,r=11, y tenemos:

```
m_1 = [0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

m_2 = [0,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,0,1]

m_3 = [1,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,0,1]
```

Aplicando Cipher FeedBack se obtiene:

```
• c_1 = m_1 + msb_r(E_k(x_1)) = 0x71 = [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]
```

```
• x_2 = lsb_{N-r} ||c_1|| = [1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]
```

•
$$c_2 = m_2 + msb_r(E_k(x_2)) = 0x42b = [1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]$$

•
$$x_3 = lsb_{N-r}||c_2=[1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]$$

•
$$c_3 = m_3 + msb_r(E_k(x_3)) = 0x268 = [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1]$$

Finalmente, se obtiene el criptograma $c_1c_2c_3=[1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1][1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1][0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]=10001111110101000010010110011$

```
clave =49616461%(65536)
    def msb(num, r):
3
            lista = num. bits()
4
            while len(lista)<16:
5
                    1ista = 1ista + [0]
6
            return lista[-r:]
    def lsb(num, r):
8
            lista = num. bits()
9
            while len(lista)<16:
10
                    lista = lista + [0]
11
            return lista[:r]
12
   mens=0x01234567.bits()
13
    mens=mens+[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0]
14
15
    #Dividimos en bloques tamano r=11
   mens1 = [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
17
   mens2 = [0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]
18
   mens3=[1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]
20
   x1 = 0x0001
21
   Integer(x1).bits()
22
   c1='0x'+(Integer(mens1, base=2)^(Integer(msb(Integer('0x'+MiniAES(clave, Integer((x1),base
        =2))[1]),11), base=2))).hex()
24
    Integer (c1).bits()
25
26
    x2=list(reversed(list(reversed(lsb(Integer(x1,base=2),5)))+list(reversed(Integer(c1).bits())
27
    c2='0x'+(Integer(mens2, base=2)^(Integer(msb(Integer('0x'+MiniAES(clave, Integer((x2),base
        =2))[1]),11), base=2))).hex()
```

```
Integer(c2).bits()

x3=list(reversed(list(reversed(lsb(Integer(x2,base=2),5)))+list(reversed(Integer(c2).bits()))

c3='0x'+(Integer(mens3, base=2)^(Integer(msb(Integer('0x'+MiniAES(clave, Integer((x3),base=2))[1]),11), base=2))).hex()

Integer(c3).bits()
```