

# ASSIGNMENT 2

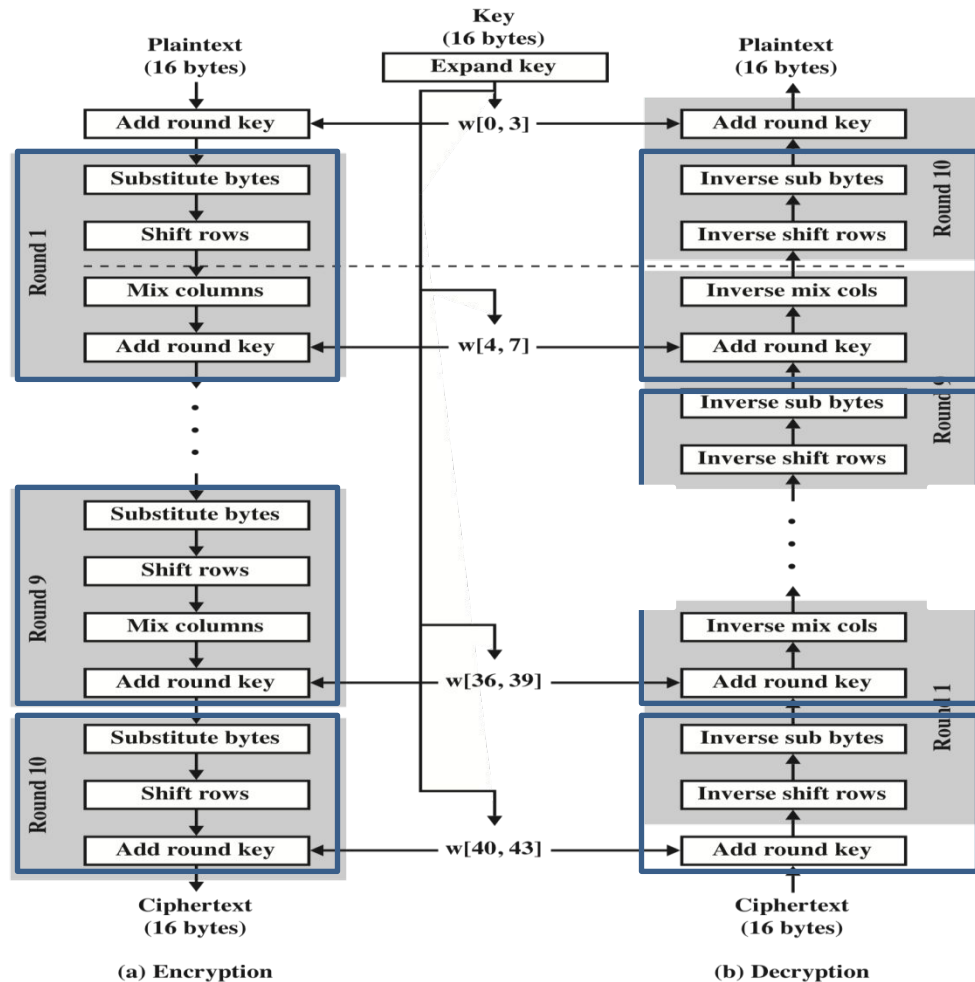
**Network security**

**Project #2: Encryption and Decryption using AES  
algorithm**

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# DESCRIPTION

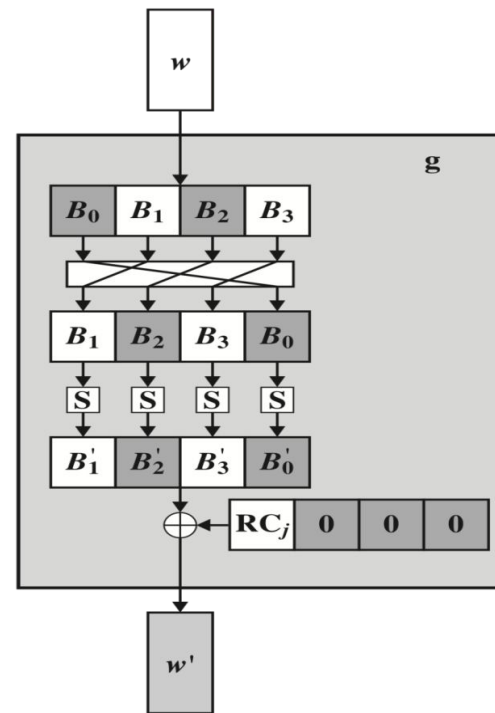
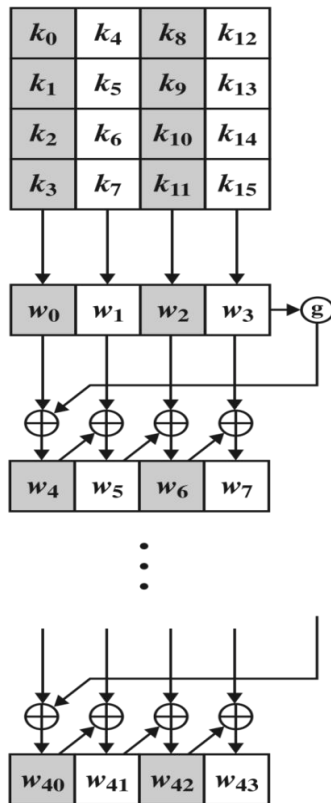
- Plain text : 128 bit
- # rounds : 10
- Key size : 128 bit
- All computations are in  $GF(2^{*8})$
- Irreducible polynomial :  $x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$



# MODULES

## ● GET\_SUBKEYS

- It takes initial key (seed) and number of rounds as input.
- Returns the key list consisting of keys for each of the rounds.

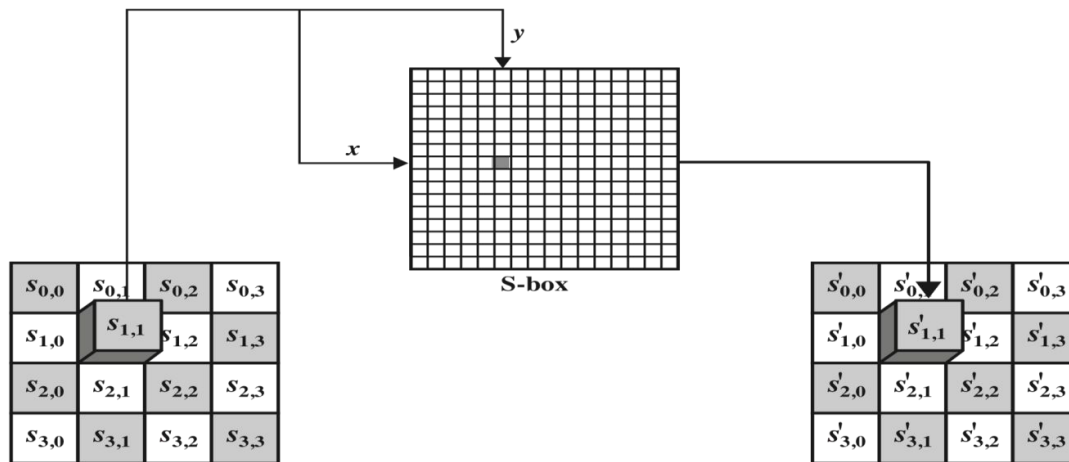


(b) Function  $g$

# MODULES

- SUBSTITUTE\_BYTES

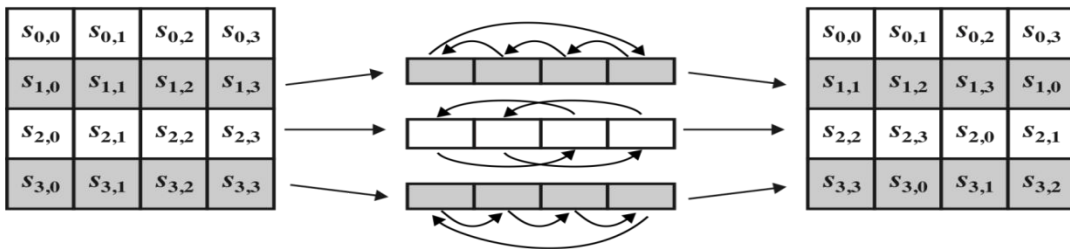
- Performs the transformation of the 4x4 input state matrix.
- For each element, calls “SUBSTITUTE” which replaces the byte using S-Boxes/Inverse-S-Boxes implemented as a lookup-table.



# MODULES

- SHIFT\_ROWS

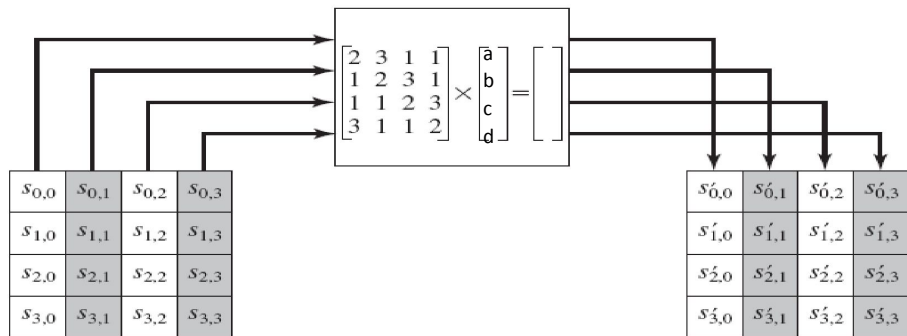
- Performs the left shift row transformation on the input 4x4 state matrix.
- Using `numpy.roll` for fast and easy implementation.



# MODULES

- MIX\_COLUMNS

- Performs the mix column transformation on the input 4x4 state matrix.
- Using “galois” python library which is an extension to the numpy library, helps in faster matrix multiplication in Galois Field.
- `GF = galois.GF(2**8, (1,0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1))`



# MODULES

- **ADD\_ROUND\_KEY**
  - Performs the add round key transformation on the input state matrix.
  - Nothing more than just element-wise, bitwise xor operation between the state matrix and the subkey.

# MODULES

- ENCRYPT
  - ENCRYPT\_ROUND implements a single round of encryption allowing to omit the MixColumns transformation (as needed for round 10).
  - ENCRYPT module performs the initial add round key, followed by the 10 calls to the ENCRYPT\_ROUND module above, the tenth one specifying to omit the mix columns.

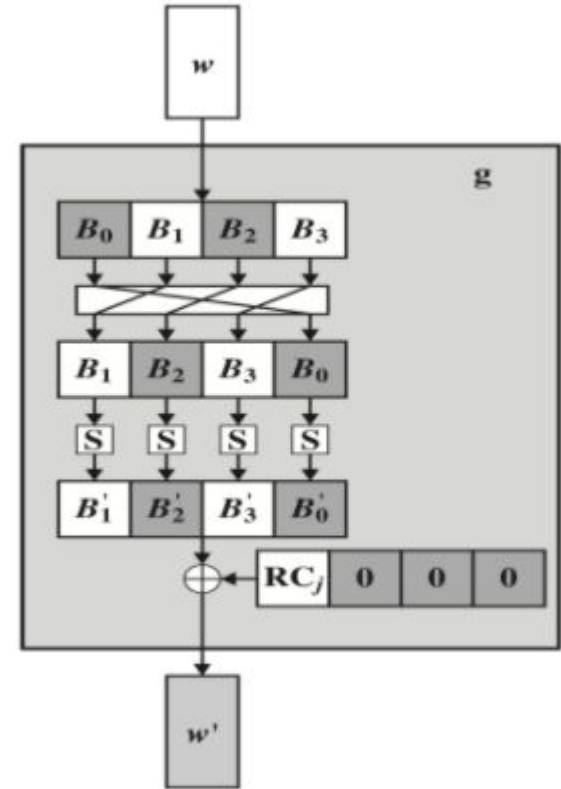


# MODULES

- **DECRYPT**
  - `DECRYPT_ROUND` implements a single round of decryption allowing to omit the `InverseMixColumns` transformation (as needed for round 1). All the transformations are inverses w.r.t the `ENCRYPT_ROUND`.
  - `DECRYPT` module performs 10 calls to the `DECRYPT_ROUND` module above, the first one omitting the inverse mix columns, followed by the final add round key operation.

# MODULES

- Other Helper Functions
  - Cal\_decimal - converts binary to decimal
  - Cal\_subKey - calculates the g function of last 32-bit of previous round sub-key
  - Print\_hex - Prints a state as hex codes.



THANK YOU