《现代密码学》实验报告

实验名称: AES实现	实验时间: 2022.10.19						
学生姓名: 伍建霖	学号: 20337251						
学生班级:20网安	成绩评定:						

一、实验目的

通过实现在CBC模式下使用128位AES加密信息,理解AES具体结构以及实现细节,提高代码水平。

二、实验内容



AES实现

- 实验要求:
- 实现128位高级加密标准AES对以下信息进行加密并验证:
- 加密字符串:
- ilearnedhowtocalculatetheamountofpaperneededforaroomwheniwasatschool youmultiplythesquarefootageofthewallsbythecubiccontentsofthefloorand ceilingcombinedanddoubleityouthenallowhalfthetotalforopeningssuchaswindowsanddoorsthenyouallowtheotherhalfformatchingthepatternthenyoudo ublethewholethingagaintogiveamarginoferrorandthenyouorderthepaper(实验1第1题结果,全小写无空格无标点)

密钥: 姓名全拼 例: 左若舟-> "zuoruozhou" (字符串)

工作模式: CBC (密码分组链接模式)

密钥偏移量IV: 自身学号(字符串,例"12345678")

补码方式: PKCS5Padding, 密钥偏移量IV和密钥不足128位则在高位填0, 超过128位则使用128位。

密文编码方式: 16进制

补充:明文,密钥,密钥偏移量IV使用ascii码表示,即一个字符占8位



三、实验原理

先将AES加密算法分成三部分:首轮,中间轮,结束轮。(128位的明文,密钥还有密钥偏移)

首轮: AddRoundKey;

10轮中间轮: SubBytes, ShiftRows, MixColumns, AddRoundKey;

结束轮: SubBytes, ShiftRows, AddRoundKey

操作解释如下:

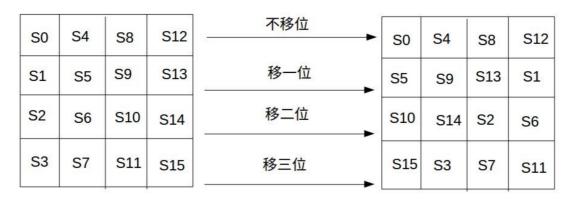
SubBytes

字节代换有两种办法:第一种是。但是这种办法实现起来过于麻烦,所以我选择了第二种办法:查表代换,每两个字节的十六进制形式作为行和列,查表得到对应值,直接代换即可。

行/列	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С	D	E	F
0	0x63	0x7c	0x77	0x7b	0xf2	0x6b	0x6f	0xc5	0x30	0x01	0x67	0x2b	0xfe	0xd7	0xab	0x76
1	0xca	0x82	0xc9	0x7d	0xfa	0x59	0x47	0xf0	0xad	0xd4	0xa2	0xaf	0x9c	0xa4	0x72	0xc0
2	0xb7	0xfd	0x93	0x26	0x36	0x3f	0xf7	0xcc	0x34	0xa5	0xe5	0xf1	0x71	0xd8	0x31	0x15
3	0x04	0xc7	0x23	0xc3	0x18	0x96	0x05	0x9a	0x07	0x12	0x80	0xe2	0xeb	0x27	0xb2	0x75
4	0x09	0x83	0x2c	0x1a	0x1b	0x6e	0x5a	0xa0	0x52	0x3b	0xd6	0xb3	0x29	0xe3	0x2f	0x84
5	0x53	0xd1	0x00	0xed	0x20	0xfc	0xb1	0x5b	0x6a	0xcb	0xbe	0x39	0x4a	0x4c	0x58	0xcf
6	0xd0	0xef	0xaa	0xfb	0x43	0x4d	0x33	0x85	0x45	0xf9	0x02	0x7f	0x50	0x3c	0x9f	0xa8
7	0x51	0xa3	0x40	0x8f	0x92	0x9d	0x38	0xf5	0xbc	0xb6	0xda	0x21	0x10	0xff	0xf3	0xd2
8	0xcd	0x0c	0x13	0xec	0x5f	0x97	0x44	0x17	0xc4	0xa7	0x7e	0x3d	0x64	0x5d	0x19	0x73
9	0x60	0x81	0x4f	0xdc	0x22	0x2a	0x90	0x88	0x46	0xee	0xb8	0x14	0xde	0x5e	0x0b	0xdb
А	0xe0	0x32	0x3a	0x0a	0x49	0x06	0x24	0x5c	0xc2	0xd3	0xac	0x62	0x91	0x95	0xe4	0x79
В	0xe7	0xc8	0x37	0x6d	0x8d	0xd5	0x4e	0xa9	0x6c	0x56	0xf4	0xea	0x65	0x7a	0xae	0x08
С	0xba	0x78	0x25	0x2e	0x1c	0xa6	0xb4	0xc6	0xe8	0xdd	0x74	0x1f	0x4b	0xbd	0x8b	0x8a
D	0x70	0x3e	0xb5	0x66	0x48	0x03	0xf6	0x0e	0x61	0x35	0x57	0xb9	0x86	0xc1	0x1d	0x9e
E	0xe1	0xf8	0x98	0x11	0x69	0xd9	0x8e	0x94	0x9b	0x1e	0x87	0xe9	0xce	0x55	0x28	0xdf
F	0x8c	0xa1	0x89	0x0d	0xbf	0xe6	0x42	0x68	0x41	0x99	0x2d	0x0f	0xb0	0x54	0xbb	0x16

ShiftRows

以每两个字节作为字节块(即下图中的S0, S1等等),将state(约等于该阶段的明文)表示成一个矩阵。



接着第一行不动,二到四行的每一块分别向右移一到三位,即如上图所示。

MixColumns

列混合操作按照老师课上说的和课本写的则为 b(x) = c(x) * state的一列,即如下图所示。

$$\begin{bmatrix} s'_{0,0} & s'_{0,1} & s'_{0,2} & s'_{0,3} \\ s'_{1,0} & s'_{1,1} & s'_{1,2} & s'_{1,3} \\ s'_{2,0} & s'_{2,1} & s'_{2,2} & s'_{2,3} \\ s'_{3,0} & s'_{3,1} & s'_{3,2} & s'_{3,3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 02 & 03 & 01 & 01 \\ 01 & 02 & 03 & 01 \\ 01 & 01 & 02 & 03 \\ 03 & 01 & 01 & 02 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} s_{0,0} & s_{0,1} & s_{0,2} & s_{0,3} \\ s_{1,0} & s_{1,1} & s_{1,2} & s_{1,3} \\ s_{2,0} & s_{2,1} & s_{2,2} & s_{2,3} \\ s_{3,0} & s_{3,1} & s_{3,2} & s_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

但和字节代换一样,完全按照课本上的实现会很麻烦,所以我参考了网上的一种列混合实现方式,可以起到同样的效果。

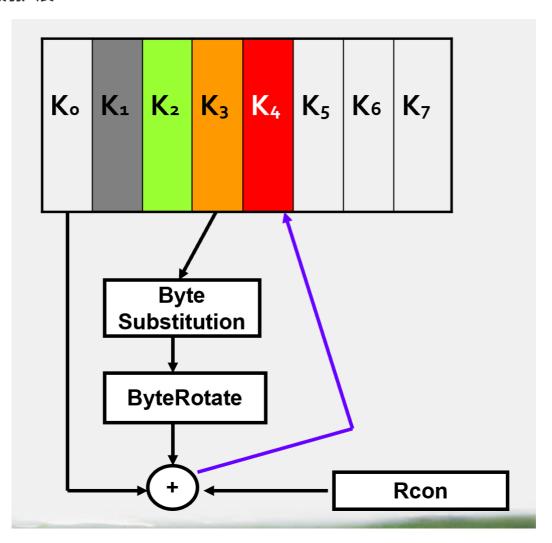
其中,矩阵元素的乘法和加法都是定义在基于GF(2^8)上的二元运算,并不是通常意义上的乘法和加法。这里涉及到一些信息安全上的数学知识,不过不懂这些知识也行。其实这种二元运算的加法等价于两个字节的异或,乘法则复杂一点。对于一个8位的二进制数来说,使用域上的乘法乘以(00000010)等价于左移1位(低位补0)后,再根据情况同(00011011)进行异或运算,设S1 = (a7 a6 a5 a4 a3 a2 a1 a0),刚0x02 * S1如下图所示:

因此,我们只需要实现乘以2的函数,其他数值的乘法都可以通过组合来实现。

AddRoundKey

将state和该轮的密钥异或。

密钥扩展



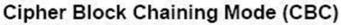
CBC工作模式

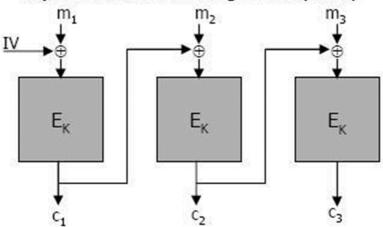
填充

题目要求使用PKCS5Padding:若明文需要补充N个字节后比特长度才为128的倍数,则在明文后添加N个0x0N;若明文刚好是128bit的倍数,则在最后补码16个0x10。

密钥和密钥偏移若不足128位则在高位填充0,使其达到128位。

机制





四、实验步骤

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <bitset>
#include <cassert>
using std::vector;
using byte = std::bitset<8>;
const vector<byte> rcon{
    0x01,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x02,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x04,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x08,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x10,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x20,
```

```
0x00,
    0x00,
    0x40,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x80,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x1B,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x36,
    0x00,
    0x00,
    0x00,
};
const vector<byte> s_box{
    0x63, 0x7c, 0x77, 0x7b, 0xf2, 0x6b, 0x6f, 0xc5, 0x30, 0x01, 0x67, 0x2b,
0xfe, 0xd7, 0xab, 0x76,
    0xca, 0x82, 0xc9, 0x7d, 0xfa, 0x59, 0x47, 0xf0, 0xad, 0xd4, 0xa2, 0xaf,
0x9c, 0xa4, 0x72, 0xc0,
    0xb7, 0xfd, 0x93, 0x26, 0x36, 0x3f, 0xf7, 0xcc, 0x34, 0xa5, 0xe5, 0xf1,
0x71, 0xd8, 0x31, 0x15,
    0x04, 0xc7, 0x23, 0xc3, 0x18, 0x96, 0x05, 0x9a, 0x07, 0x12, 0x80, 0xe2,
0xeb, 0x27, 0xb2, 0x75,
    0x09, 0x83, 0x2c, 0x1a, 0x1b, 0x6e, 0x5a, 0xa0, 0x52, 0x3b, 0xd6, 0xb3,
0x29, 0xe3, 0x2f, 0x84,
    0x53, 0xd1, 0x00, 0xed, 0x20, 0xfc, 0xb1, 0x5b, 0x6a, 0xcb, 0xbe, 0x39,
0x4a, 0x4c, 0x58, 0xcf,
    0xd0, 0xef, 0xaa, 0xfb, 0x43, 0x4d, 0x33, 0x85, 0x45, 0xf9, 0x02, 0x7f,
0x50, 0x3c, 0x9f, 0xa8,
    0x51, 0xa3, 0x40, 0x8f, 0x92, 0x9d, 0x38, 0xf5, 0xbc, 0xb6, 0xda, 0x21,
0x10, 0xff, 0xf3, 0xd2,
    0xcd, 0x0c, 0x13, 0xec, 0x5f, 0x97, 0x44, 0x17, 0xc4, 0xa7, 0x7e, 0x3d,
0x64, 0x5d, 0x19, 0x73,
    0x60, 0x81, 0x4f, 0xdc, 0x22, 0x2a, 0x90, 0x88, 0x46, 0xee, 0xb8, 0x14,
0xde, 0x5e, 0x0b, 0xdb,
    0xe0, 0x32, 0x3a, 0x0a, 0x49, 0x06, 0x24, 0x5c, 0xc2, 0xd3, 0xac, 0x62,
0x91, 0x95, 0xe4, 0x79,
    0xe7, 0xc8, 0x37, 0x6d, 0x8d, 0xd5, 0x4e, 0xa9, 0x6c, 0x56, 0xf4, 0xea,
0x65, 0x7a, 0xae, 0x08,
    0xba, 0x78, 0x25, 0x2e, 0x1c, 0xa6, 0xb4, 0xc6, 0xe8, 0xdd, 0x74, 0x1f,
0x4b, 0xbd, 0x8b, 0x8a,
    0x70, 0x3e, 0xb5, 0x66, 0x48, 0x03, 0xf6, 0x0e, 0x61, 0x35, 0x57, 0xb9,
0x86, 0xc1, 0x1d, 0x9e,
    0xe1, 0xf8, 0x98, 0x11, 0x69, 0xd9, 0x8e, 0x94, 0x9b, 0x1e, 0x87, 0xe9,
0xce, 0x55, 0x28, 0xdf,
    0x8c, 0xa1, 0x89, 0x0d, 0xbf, 0xe6, 0x42, 0x68, 0x41, 0x99, 0x2d, 0x0f,
0xb0, 0x54, 0xbb, 0x16};
```

0x00,

```
vector<byte> next_key(vector<byte> former_key, size_t turn)
{
    assert(former_key.size() == 16);
    vector<byte> ret;
    vector<byte> former_key_last_word_after_rot{
        former_key[13], former_key[14],
        former_key[15], former_key[12]};
    size_t cnt = 0;
    for (byte elem : former_key_last_word_after_rot)
        size_t col_index = (elem & byte(0x0F)).to_ulong();
        size_t row_index = (elem & byte(0xF0)).to_ulong() >> 4;
        byte res{former_key[cnt] ^ s_box[row_index * 16 + col_index] ^ rcon[turn
* 4 + cnt]};
        ret.push_back(res);
        ++cnt;
    }
    for (size_t standard = 4; standard < 16; standard += 4)</pre>
        ret.push_back(former_key[standard] ^ ret[standard - 4]);
        ret.push_back(former_key[standard + 1] ^ ret[standard - 3]);
        ret.push_back(former_key[standard + 2] ^ ret[standard - 2]);
        ret.push_back(former_key[standard + 3] ^ ret[standard - 1]);
    return ret;
}
vector<vector<byte>> Key_Expansion(vector<byte> input, size_t total_turn)
{
    vector<vector<byte>> ret{input};
    for (size_t index = 0; index < total_turn; ++index)</pre>
        ret.push_back(next_key(ret[index], index));
    return ret;
}
vector<byte> byte_to_vector(std::bitset<128> input)
{
    /* cos tmp is reverse */
    vector<byte> ret, tmp;
    for (size_t index = 0; index < 128 / 8; ++index)</pre>
    {
        tmp.push_back(std::bitset<8>{
            (input & std::bitset<128>{0xFF}).to_ulong()});
        input >>= 8;
    while (tmp.size())
        ret.push_back(tmp.back());
        tmp.pop_back();
    return ret;
}
```

```
vector<vector<byte>> vector_to_2_vector(vector<byte> input)
{
    assert(input.size() == 16);
    return vector<vector<byte>>{
        vector<byte>{input[0], input[1], input[2], input[3]},
        vector<byte>{input[4], input[5], input[6], input[7]},
        vector<byte>{input[8], input[9], input[10], input[11]},
        vector<byte>{input[12], input[13], input[14], input[15]},
    };
}
vector<byte> AddRoundKey(vector<byte> input, vector<byte> round_key)
    assert(input.size() == 16 && round_key.size() == 16);
    vector<byte> ret;
    for (size_t index = 0; index < input.size(); ++index)</pre>
        ret.push_back(input[index] ^ round_key[index]);
    return ret;
}
vector<byte> SubBytes(vector<byte> input)
    assert(input.size() == 16);
    vector<byte> ret;
    for (byte elem : input)
        size_t col_index = (elem & byte(0x0F)).to_ulong();
        size_t row_index = (elem & byte(0xF0)).to_ulong() >> 4;
        ret.push_back(s_box[row_index * 16 + col_index]);
    return ret;
}
vector<byte> ShiftRows(vector<byte> input)
{
    return vector<byte>{
        input[0], input[5], input[10], input[15],
        input[4], input[9], input[14], input[3],
        input[8], input[13], input[2], input[7],
        input[12], input[1], input[6], input[11]};
}
byte FieldMult(byte input)
    std::bitset<1> top{input[7]};
    byte tmp{input << 1};</pre>
    if (top == 1)
        return tmp ^ byte(0x1b);
    else
        return tmp;
}
vector<byte> MixColumns(vector<byte> input)
{
    vector<byte> ret;
```

```
vector<vector<byte>>> total{vector_to_2_vector(input)};
    for (vector<byte> s : total)
    {
        byte x0{s[0]}, x1{s[1]}, x2{s[2]}, x3{s[3]};
        s[0] = x1 \wedge x2 \wedge x3;
        s[1] = x0 \wedge x2 \wedge x3;
        s[2] = x0 \wedge x1 \wedge x3;
        s[3] = x0 \wedge x1 \wedge x2;
        x0 = FieldMult(x0);
        x1 = FieldMult(x1);
        x2 = FieldMult(x2);
        x3 = FieldMult(x3);
        s[0] = s[0] \wedge x0 \wedge x1;
        s[1] = s[1] \wedge x1 \wedge x2;
        s[2] = s[2] \wedge x2 \wedge x3;
        s[3] = s[3] \wedge x3 \wedge x0;
        for (byte s_i : s)
             ret.push_back(s_i);
    }
    return ret;
}
vector<byte> aes(std::bitset<128> input, std::bitset<128> key, size_t round)
{
    vector<vector<byte>> key_expan{Key_Expansion(byte_to_vector(key), round)};
    vector<byte> vec{byte_to_vector(input)};
    assert(key_expan.size() == round + 1);
    vec = AddRoundKey(vec, key_expan[0]);
    size_t index;
    for (index = 1; index < round; ++index)</pre>
        vec = SubBytes(vec);
        vec = ShiftRows(vec);
        vec = MixColumns(vec);
        vec = AddRoundKey(vec, key_expan[index]);
    }
    vec = SubBytes(vec);
    vec = ShiftRows(vec);
    vec = AddRoundKey(vec, key_expan[index]);
    return vec;
}
std::string string_to_bitstring(std::string str)
{
    std::string retstr;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++)
        std::bitset<8> temp(str[i]);
        retstr += temp.to_string();
```

```
return retstr;
}
std::string PKCS5Padding(std::string str)
          if (!str.length() % 128)
                     return str + "101010101010101010101010101010";
          int i = 1;
          for (;; i++)
                     if (i * 128 > str.length())
                               break;
          int n = (i * 128 - str.length()) / 8;
          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
                     std::bitset<8> temp(n);
                     str += temp.to_string();
           return str;
}
std::bitset<128> vector_to_byte(vector<byte> input)
          std::string retstr;
          for (byte elem : input)
          {
                     retstr = elem.to_string() + retstr;
          }
          std::bitset<128> ret(retstr);
           return ret;
}
int main()
           std::string raw_ciphertext =
"ilearnedhowtocalculatetheamountofpaperneededforaroomwheniwasatschoolyoumultiply
thesquarefootageofthewallsbythecubiccontentsofthefloorandceilingcombinedanddoubl
\verb|eityouthena| 1 | own the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and doors then you allow the other house of the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and to the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and to the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and to the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and to the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and to the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and to the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and to the total for openings such as \verb|windows| and total for openings such as as as a such 
alfformatchingthepatternthenyoudoublethewholethingagaintogiveamarginoferrorandth
enyouorderthepaper";
           std::string bitstr_ct_padding =
PKCS5Padding(string_to_bitstring(raw_ciphertext));
           std::bitset<128> key(string_to_bitstring("wujianlin"));
           std::bitset<128> IV(string_to_bitstring("20337251"));
           for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
           {
                     std::bitset<128> subct(bitstr_ct_padding.substr(i, i + 128));
                     vector<byte> res{aes(subct ^ IV, key, 10));
                     for (byte elem : res)
                                std::cout << elem << " ";</pre>
                     std::cout << '\n';</pre>
                     IV = vector_to_byte(res);
           }
```

```
// 密钥 wujianlin
// 明文
ilearnedhowtocalculatetheamountofpaperneededforaroomwheniwasatschoolyoumultiplyt
hesquarefootageofthewallsbythecubiccontentsofthefloorandceilingcombinedanddouble
ityouthenallowhalfthetotalforopeningssuchaswindowsanddoorsthenyouallowtheotherha
lfformatchingthepatternthenyoudoublethewholethingagaintogiveamarginoferrorandthe
nyouorderthepaper
// 密钥偏移 20337251
```

五、实验结果

六、实验总结

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gP4PqVGudtg

AES加密算法的详细介绍与实现TimeShatter的博客-CSDN博客aes

从这次实验中我学习到了如何实现AES,了解实现AES过程中的难点。这次实验基本上就照着老师课上讲的流程做即可。