

Implementation Of DES

Aim: To study and implement DES algorithm

Theory:

The Data Encryption Standard (DES) is a symmetric-key block cipher algorithm that was developed in the early 1970s by IBM and adopted by the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) as a federal standard in 1977. DES was widely used for secure data transmission and storage, though it has been largely replaced by more advanced encryption algorithms like the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) due to its vulnerability to modern cryptographic attacks. Here's a brief overview of the theory behind the DES algorithm:

1. Key Generation:

- DES uses a 56-bit key for encryption and decryption. The key generation process starts with a user-supplied 64-bit key, where the most significant (leftmost) bit of each byte is used for error-checking (parity) and is not part of the actual key material.
- The key is reduced to 56 bits by discarding the parity bits. The resulting 56-bit key is divided into 16 subkeys, each 48 bits in length, one for each round of the encryption process.

2. Initial Permutation (IP):

- The 64-bit plaintext is subjected to an initial permutation, where the bits are rearranged according to a fixed permutation table.

3. Feistel Network:

- DES uses a Feistel network structure for encryption, which involves multiple rounds (16 rounds in the case of DES). In each round, the right half of the data is subjected to a function that depends on the round's subkey and the result is XORed with the left half.
- The left and right halves are swapped at the end of each round, and this process is repeated for a total of 16 rounds.

4. Subkey Mixing (F-function):

- The F-function takes a 32-bit half-block as input and expands it to 48 bits using the current round's subkey.
- The 48-bit result is then subjected to a series of operations, including substitution (S-boxes), permutation (P-box), and XOR operations with the 48-bit subkey.
- The output is a 32-bit value, which is then XORed with the other half of the data.

5. S-Boxes:

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- DES employs eight 6x4-bit substitution boxes (S-boxes) to provide non-linear transformations in the F-function. Each S-box takes 6 bits as input and outputs 4 bits.

6. P-Box:

- After the F-function is applied, a permutation (P-box) is used to shuffle the bits of the 32-bit half-block.

7. Final Permutation (FP):

- After all rounds are completed, a final permutation is applied to the data, which is the inverse of the initial permutation, to produce the ciphertext.

8. Decryption:

- Decryption in DES is essentially the same as encryption, but the subkeys are used in reverse order.

Code:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
// Array to hold 16 keys
string round_keys[16];
// String to hold the plain text
string pt;
// Function to convert a number in decimal to binary

string textToBinary(const string &text)
{
    string binary = "";
    for (char c : text)
    {
        binary += bitset<8>(c).to_string();
    }
    return binary;
}

string binaryToText(const string &binary)
{
    string text = "";
    for (size_t i = 0; i < binary.length(); i += 8)
    {
        string byte = binary.substr(i, 8);
        char c = static_cast<char>(bitset<8>(byte).to_ulong());
        text += c;
    }
    return text;
}
```

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```
string convertDecimalToBinary(int decimal)
{
    string binary;
    while (decimal != 0)
    {
        binary = (decimal % 2 == 0 ? "0" : "1") + binary;
        decimal = decimal / 2;
    }
    while (binary.length() < 4)
    {
        binary = "0" + binary;
    }
    return binary;
}
// Function to convert a number in binary to decimal
int convertBinaryToDecimal(string binary)
{
    int decimal = 0;
    int counter = 0;
    int size = binary.length();
    for (int i = size - 1; i >= 0; i--)
    {
        if (binary[i] == '1')
        {
            decimal += pow(2, counter);
        }
        counter++;
    }
    return decimal;
}
// Function to do a circular left shift by 1
string shift_left_once(string key_chunk)
{
    string shifted = "";
    for (int i = 1; i < 28; i++)
    {
        shifted += key_chunk[i];
    }
    shifted += key_chunk[0];
    return shifted;
}
// Function to do a circular left shift by 2
string shift_left_twice(string key_chunk)
{
    string shifted = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
    {

```

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```
        for (int j = 1; j < 28; j++)
        {
            shifted += key_chunk[j];
        }
        shifted += key_chunk[0];
        key_chunk = shifted;
        shifted = "";
    }
    return key_chunk;
}

// Function to compute xor between two strings
string Xor(string a, string b)
{
    string result = "";
    int size = b.size();
    for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
    {
        if (a[i] != b[i])
        {
            result += "1";
        }
        else
        {
            result += "0";
        }
    }
    return result;
}

// Function to generate the 16 keys.
void generate_keys(string key)
{
    // The PC1 table
    int pc1[56] = {
        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};
    // The PC2 table
    int pc2[48] = {
        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,
```

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```
    30, 40, 51, 45, 33, 48,
    44, 49, 39, 56, 34, 53,
    46, 42, 50, 36, 29, 32};
// 1. Compressing the key using the PC1 table
string perm_key = "";
for (int i = 0; i < 56; i++)
{
    perm_key += key[pc1[i] - 1];
}
// 2. Dividing the key into two equal halves
string left = perm_key.substr(0, 28);
string right = perm_key.substr(28, 28);
for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
{
    // 3.1. For rounds 1, 2, 9, 16 the key_chunks
    // are shifted by one.
    if (i == 0 || i == 1 || i == 8 || i == 15)
    {
        left = shift_left_once(left);
        right = shift_left_once(right);
    }
    // 3.2. For other rounds, the key_chunks
    // are shifted by two
    else
    {
        left = shift_left_twice(left);
        right = shift_left_twice(right);
    }
    // Combining the two chunks
    string combined_key = left + right;
    string round_key = "";
    // Finally, using the PC2 table to transpose the key bits
    for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++)
    {
        round_key += combined_key[pc2[i] - 1];
    }
    round_keys[i] = round_key;
}
}
// Implementing the algorithm
string DES()
{
    // The initial permutation table
    int initial_permutation[64] = {
        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,
```

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```
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};

// The expansion table
int expansion_table[48] = {
    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};

// The substitution boxes. The should contain values
// from 0 to 15 in any order.
int substitution_boxes[8][4][16] =
{{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},
{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}};

// The permutation table
```

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```
int permutation_tab[32] = {
    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};
// The inverse permutation table
int inverse_permutation[64] = {
    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};
// 1. Applying the initial permutation
string perm = "";
for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
{
    perm += pt[initial_permutation[i] - 1];
}
// 2. Dividing the result into two equal halves
string left = perm.substr(0, 32);
string right = perm.substr(32, 32);
// The plain text is encrypted 16 times
for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
{
    string right_expanded = "";
    // 3.1. The right half of the plain text is expanded
    for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++)
    {
        right_expanded += right[expansion_table[i] - 1];
    }; // 3.3. The result is xored with a key
    string xored = Xor(round_keys[i], right_expanded);
    string res = "";
    // 3.4. The result is divided into 8 equal parts and passed
    // through 8 substitution boxes. After passing through a
    // substitution box, each box is reduces from 6 to 4 bits.
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    {
        // Finding row and column indices to lookup the
        // substitution box
        string row1 = xored.substr(i * 6, 1) + xored.substr(i * 6 + 5, 1);
        int row = convertBinaryToDecimal(row1);
        string col1 = xored.substr(i * 6 + 1, 1) + xored.substr(i * 6 + 2,
1) + xored.substr(i * 6 + 3, 1) + xored.substr(i * 6 + 4, 1);
        ;
        int col = convertBinaryToDecimal(col1);
```

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```
        int val = substitution_boxes[i][row][col];
        res += convertDecimalToBinary(val);
    }
    // 3.5. Another permutation is applied
    string perm2 = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
    {
        perm2 += res[permutation_tab[i] - 1];
    }
    // 3.6. The result is xored with the left half
    xored = Xor(perm2, left);
    // 3.7. The left and the right parts of the plain text are swapped
    left = xored;
    if (i < 15)
    {
        string temp = right;
        right = xored;
        left = temp;
    }
}
// 4. The halves of the plain text are applied
string combined_text = left + right;
string ciphertext = "";
// The inverse of the initial permuttaion is applied
for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
{
    ciphertext += combined_text[inverse_permutation[i] - 1];
}
// And we finally get the cipher text
return ciphertext;
}
int main()
{
    // A 64 bit key
    string key;
    cout << "Enter a 64 bit (8 letter) key: ";
    cin >> key;

    // A block of plain text of 64 bits
    cout << "Enter a 64 bit (8 letter) plain text: ";
    cin >> pt;

    key = textToBinary(key);
    pt = textToBinary(pt);

    string apt = pt;
    // Calling the function to generate 16 keys
    generate_keys(key);
```


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```
cout << "Plain text: " << pt << endl;
// Applying the algo
string ct = DES();
cout << "Ciphertext: " << ct << endl;
// Reversing the round_keys array for decryption
int i = 15;
int j = 0;
string x=
"0110011101101111011100000110000101101100011101100110100101101100";
cout<<x.size()<<endl;
while (i > j)
{
    string temp = round_keys[i];
    round_keys[i] = round_keys[j];
    round_keys[j] = temp;
    i--;
    j++;
}
pt = ct;
string decrypted = DES();
cout << "Decrypted text: " << binaryToText(decrypted) << endl;
// Comparing the initial plain text with the decrypted text
if (decrypted == apt)
{
    cout << "Plain text encrypted and decrypted successfully." << endl;
}
}
```

Screenshot:

```
PS F:\D drive\0Walchand_Sem7\CNS lab> cd "f:\D drive\0Walchand_Sem7\CNS lab\DES_Al
o DES } ; if ($?) { .\DES }
Enter a 64 bit (8 letter) key: 12345678
Enter a 64 bit (8 letter) plain text: 98765432
Plain text: 0011100100111000001101110011011000110101001101000011001100110010
Ciphertext: 1000011100000111011001010101101001010111110011110110000001011001
64
Decrypted text: 98765432
Plain text encrypted and decrypted successfully.
```

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Encryption

After initial permutation 14A7D67818CA18AD

Round 1	18CA18AD	5A78E394	194CD072DE8C
Round 2	5A78E394	4A1210F6	4568581ABCCE
Round 3	4A1210F6	B8089591	06EDA4ACF5B5
Round 4	B8089591	236779C2	DA2D032B6EE3
Round 5	236779C2	A15A4B87	69A629FEC913
Round 6	A15A4B87	2E8F9C65	C1948E87475E
Round 7	2E8F9C65	A9FC20A3	708AD2DDB3C0
Round 8	A9FC20A3	308BEE97	34F822F0C66D
Round 9	308BEE97	10AF9D37	84BB4473DCCC
Round 10	10AF9D37	6CA6CB20	02765708B5BF
Round 11	6CA6CB20	FF3C485F	6D5560AF7CA5
Round 12	FF3C485F	22A5963B	C2C1E96A4BF3
Round 13	22A5963B	387CCDAA	99C31397C91F
Round 14	387CCDAA	BD2DD2AB	251B8BC717D0
Round 15	BD2DD2AB	CF26B472	3330C5D9A36D
Round 16	19BA9212	CF26B472	181C5D75C66D

Cipher Text : C0B7A8D05F3A829C

Decryption

After initial permutation 19BA9212CF26B472

Round 1	CF26B472	BD2DD2AB	181C5D75C66D
Round 2	BD2DD2AB	387CCDAA	3330C5D9A36D
Round 3	387CCDAA	22A5963B	251B8BC717D0
Round 4	22A5963B	FF3C485F	99C31397C91F
Round 5	FF3C485F	6CA6CB20	C2C1E96A4BF3
Round 6	6CA6CB20	10AF9D37	6D5560AF7CA5
Round 7	10AF9D37	308BEE97	02765708B5BF
Round 8	308BEE97	A9FC20A3	84BB4473DCCC
Round 9	A9FC20A3	2E8F9C65	34F822F0C66D
Round 10	2E8F9C65	A15A4B87	708AD2DDB3C0
Round 11	A15A4B87	236779C2	C1948E87475E
Round 12	236779C2	B8089591	69A629FEC913
Round 13	B8089591	4A1210F6	DA2D032B6EE3
Round 14	4A1210F6	5A78E394	06EDA4ACF5B5
Round 15	5A78E394	18CA18AD	4568581ABCCE
Round 16	14A7D678	18CA18AD	194CD072DE8C

Plain Text : 123456ABCD132536