

SECRET-KEY ENCRYPTION LAB

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Task 1: Frequency Analysis Against Monoalphabetic Substitution Cipher

(Step 1) The article used for encryption in this task is as below:

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  body  ciphertext.txt  pic_original.bmp  words.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ head article.txt
Coronavirus outbreak: what's next?
Experts weigh up the best- and worst-case scenarios as the World Health Organization declares a global health emergency.
31 JANUARY 2020

Scientists and health authorities around the world are racing to halt the spread of a deadly virus that emerged in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December. Thousands of people have already contracted the new coronavirus, which causes respiratory illness. The death toll is at 213, and is rising daily. On 30 January, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a "public-health emergency of international concern" – an alarm it reserves for events that pose a risk to multiple countries and which requires a coordinated international response.
Crucial details about the virus and how it spreads are still unknown, but experts are considering best- and worst-case scenarios on the basis of previous epidemics and what scientists already know.

How many people will the virus infect?
Chinese authorities have locked down cities at the centre of the epidemic, and researchers were quick to share data on the virus with the World Health Organization and researchers. But the case numbers have been rising, and surged past 9,000 in the past day, mostly in China. This has led to one prediction that the virus could infect about 39,000 of the 30 million people living in the region of Wuhan. "It seems like the virus has got out of hand in China, spread too far, too quickly to really be contained," says Ian Mackay, a virologist at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia.
In the best case, fewer people will be infected because the effects of the control measures will start kicking in, says Ben Cowling, an epidemiologist at the University of Hong Kong. But it's too early to tell whether efforts to quarantine people, and the widespread use of face masks, are working. The incubation period for the virus – up to 14 days – is longer than most control measures have been in place, he says.
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

Below is the conversion of the article into lowercase and then into plaintext (removing spaces):

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  body  ciphertext.txt  pic_original.bmp  plaintext.txt  words.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ tr [:upper:] [:lower:] < article.txt > lowercase.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  ciphertext.txt  pic_original.bmp  words.txt
body         lowercase.txt  plaintext.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ tr -cd '[a-z]|\n|[:space:]' < lowercase.txt > plaintext.txt
> tr -cd '[a-z]|\n|[:space:]' < lowercase.txt > plaintext.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  ciphertext.txt  pic_original.bmp  words.txt
body         lowercase.txt  plaintext.txt
```

(Step 2) The following python code was used to generate the encryption key:

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Nov 19 2016, 06:48:10)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import random
>>> s = 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'
>>> list = random.sample(s, len(s))
>>> .join(list)
File "<stdin>", line 1
    .join(list)
    ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
>>> ''.join(list)
'sqwcodyjlxhreobnpgztfimkvua'
>>>
[1]+  Stopped                  python
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

The encryption key: 'sqwcdyjlhxreobnpgztfimkvua'

(Step 3) Encryption:

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ tr 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' 'sqwcdyjlhxreobnpgztfimkvua' <
plaintext.txt > ciphertext01.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ head ciphertext01.txt
wnznbsmxzit nifqzdsr: klsft bdvf?
dvpdzft kdxjl ip fld qdtf- sbc knztf-wstd twdbszxnt st fld knzec ldsefl nzjsbxasfxnb cdweszd
t s jenqse ldsefl dodzjdbwu.
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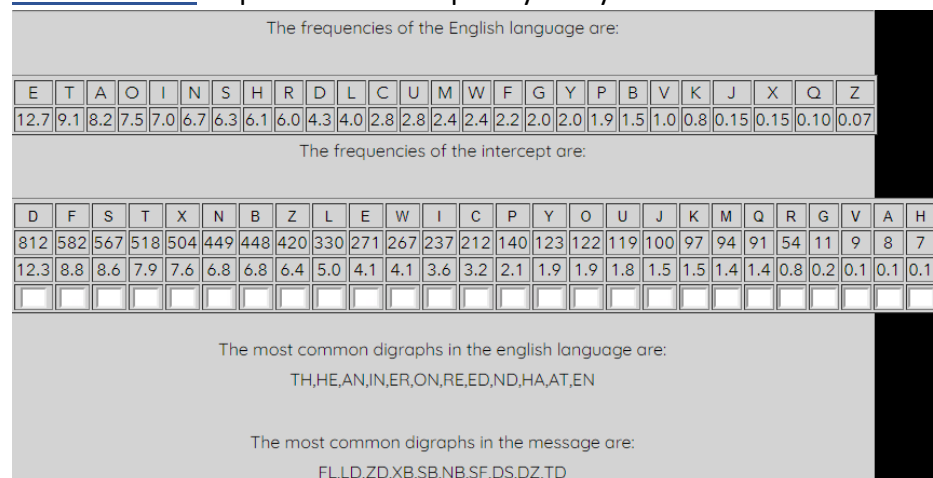
twxdbfxtft sbc ldsefl siflnzxfxdt sznibc fld knzec szd zswxbj fn lsef fld tpdzsc ny s cdsceu
mxzit flsf dodzjdc xb fld wlxdbtd wxfu ny kilsb xb cdwdoqdz. flnitsbct ny pdnped lsmd sezds
cu wnbzfzswfdc fld bdk wznbsmxzit, klxwl wsitdt zdtpxzsfznu xeebdt. fld cdsfl free xt sf 21
3, sbc xt zxtxbj csxeu. nb 30 hsbiszu, fld knzec ldsefl nzjsbxasfxnb (kln) cdweszdcd fld nifq
zdsr s piqexw-ldsefl dodzjdbwu ny xbfdzbsfxnbse wnbwdzb sb seszo xf zdtzmdt ynz dmdbft fls
f pntd s zxtr fn oiefxped wnibfzxdt sbc klxwl zdgixdt s wnnzcxsfdc xbfdzbsfxnbse zdtpnbt.
wziwxse cdfsxet sqnif fld mxzit sbc lnx xf tpdzsc szd tfee ibrbnkb, qif dvpdzft szd wnbtxc
dzbj qdtf- sbc knztf-wstd twdbszxnt nb fld qstxt ny pzdmxnit dpxcdoxwt sbc klsf twxdbfxtft
sezdsu rbk.
```

Creating one more ciphertext using plaintext and encryption key:

```
Terminal
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ python
Python 2.7.12 (default, Nov 19 2016, 06:48:10)
[GCC 5.4.0 20160609] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more informati
on.
>>> import random
>>> s = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
>>> list = random.sample(s, len(s))
>>> print list
['b', 'o', 'y', 'g', 'w', 'e', 'f', 'v', 't', 'u', 'p', 'd', 'a', '
k', 'n', 'm', 'j', 'z', 's', 'h', 'i', 'r', 'x', 'q', 'l', 'c']
>>> "".join(list)
'boygwevtupdaknmjzshirqlc'
>>>
```

```
Terminal
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
ciphertext.txt lowercase.txt pic_original.bmp words.txt
in.txt out.txt plaintext.txt
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ rm out.txt
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
ciphertext.txt lowercase.txt plaintext.txt
in.txt pic_original.bmp words.txt
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ cat in.txt
caveat
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ tr 'aet' 'XGE' < in.txt > out.txt
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
ciphertext.txt lowercase.txt pic_original.bmp words.txt
in.txt out.txt plaintext.txt
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ cat out.txt
cXvGXE
[01/24/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

I used the tool available on <https://crypto.interactive-maths.com/frequency-analysis-breaking-the-code.html> to perform the frequency analysis:



Bigram and Trigram frequencies:

The most common trigrams in the english language are:

THE,AND,THA,ENT,ION,TIO,FOR,NDE,HAS,NCE,TIS,OFT,MEN

The most common trigrams in the message are:

FLD,MXZ,XZI,ZIT,ZDS,SBC,XBJ,XNB,FXN,DWF,YDW,FLS,XEE

Using the above information (trigrams), I began replacing 'fld' with 'the'; and the results are as below:

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ tr 'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz' 'sqwcdyjlxhreonb
plaintext.txt > ciphertext01.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ head ciphertext01.txt
wnznbsmxzit nifqzsr: khstf bdyf?
dyvdfztd kdxjl ip fld gdtf: sbc knztf-wstd twdbszxt st fld knzec ldsefl nzjsbx
t s jengse ldsefl dodzjdbwu.
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twxdtxtf sbc ldsefl siflnzxfxt sznibc fld knzec szd zswxbj fn lsef fld tpzd
mxzit flsf dodzjdc xb fld wlxbdt wxfu ny kilsb xb cdwdogdz. flnitsbct ny pdn
cu wnbtfzswfde fld bdk wznbsmxzit, klxwl wsitd zdtpxzsfnu xeebdt. fld cdsfl
3, sbc xt zxtxbj csxeu. nb 30 hsbiszu, fld knzec ldsefl nzjsbxasfxbn (kln) cdw
zdsr s piqexw-ldsefl dodzjdbwu ny xbfzbsfxbnse wnbwzdb sb seszo xf zdtzdmtd
f ontd s zxtf tn oietpsee wnbtfzxt sbc klxwl zdgixzdt s wnnzcxbsfde xbfzbsf
wziwxse cetsxet sqnit fld mxzit sbc hnk vt tpzesct szd ttxee ibrbnkb, qit evpez
dzxbj gdtf: sbc knztf-wstd twdbszxt n fld qstxt ny pzdmxnit dpxcdoxwt sbc kl
sezdsu rbnk.

lnk osbu pdnped kxee fld mxzit xbydwf?
wlxbdt siflnzxfxt lsmd enwrdc cnkb wxfxt sf fld wdbfz ny fld dpxcdoxw, sbc
dzt gixwr fn tlsdz csfs nb fld mxzit kxfl fld knzec ldsefl nzjsbxasfxbn sbc zd
fld wstd bioqztd lsmd qddb zxtxbj, sbc tijzdc pstf 9,000 xb fld pstf csu, ont
flxt lst edc fn nbd pzdcwxfxbn flsf fld mxzit wnec xbydwf sqnit 39,000 ny fld
nped exmxbj xb fld zdjxnb ny kilsb. xf tddot exrd fld mxzit lst jnf nif ny lsb
zdc fnn ysz, fnn gixwru fn zdsesu qd wnbfsxbdc, tsut xsb oswrsu, s mxznenjxt
ztxu ny gieebtesbc xb qzxtqsb, slttxesx.
xb fld gdtf wstd, ykdkz pdnped kxee qd xbydwfde qdwsitd fld dydwfwt ny fld wnb
kxee tfszf rxwrbj xb, tsut qdb wnkeb, sb dpxcdoxnenjxtf sf fld ibxmdztxu n
if xft fnn dszeu fn fdee kldfld dyynzft fn giszbfxbd pdnped, sbc fld kxcetpze
d ostrt, szd knzrbj. fld xbwisqfxbn pdzxc ynz fld mxzit ip fn 14 csut xt e
f wnbfsne odstiztd lsmd qddb xb peswd, ld tsut.
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$

[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ tr 'fld' 'the' < ciphertext01.txt > out.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ head out.txt
wnznbsmxzit nifqzsr: khstf bev?
evpeztd kexjh ip the qett- sbc knztt-wste twesbzxt st the knzec heseth nzjsbx
t s jengse heseth eoezjebwu.
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twxdtxtf sbc heseth sithnzxtxt sznibc the knzec sze zswxbj tn hset the tozes
mxzit thst eoezjec xb the whxbete wxtu ny kilsb xb ceweoqez. thnitsbct ny penp
cu wnbtfzswtec the bek wznbsmxzit, khxwl wsitd zetpxzstnu xeebett. the cesth
3, sbc xt zxtxbj csxeu. nb 30 hsbiszu, the knzec heseth nzjsbxastxbn (khn) cewe
zesr s piqexw-heseth eoezjebwu ny xbtzbstxbnse wnbwzdb sb seszo xt zetezmet y
t pnte s zxtf tn oietpsee wnbtfzxt sbc khxwl zegixzet s wnnzcxbstec xbtzbstxn
wziwxse cetsxet sqnit the mxzit sbc hnk vt tpzesct sze ttxee ibrbnkb, qit evpez
ezxbj qett- sbc knztt-wste twesbzxt n the qstxt ny pzemxnit epxceoxwt sbc khs
sezdsu rbnk.

hnk osbu penpee kxee the mxzit xbyewt?
whxbete sithnzxtxt hsmc enwrec cnkb wxtxt st the webtze ny the epxceoxw, sbc
eze gixwr tn thsze cstb nb the mxzit kxth the knzec heseth nzjsbxastxbn sbc zet
the wste bioqztd hsmc qeeb zxtxbj, sbc tijzdc pstf 9,000 xb the pstt csu, ont
thxt hst eec tn nbe pzecwxtxbn thst the mxzit wnec xbyewt sqnit 39,000 ny the
npee exmxbj xb the zejxnb ny kilsb. xt teetot exre the mxzit hst jnt nit ny hsb
zesc tnn ysz, tnn gixwru tn zdsesu qd wnbtsxbec, tsut xsb oswrsu, s mxznenjxt
ztxu ny gieebtesbc xb qzxtqsb, slttxesx.
xb the qett wste, yekez penpee kxee qe xbyewtec qewsite the eyyewt ny the wnb
kxee tfszf rxwrbj xb, tsut qdb wnkeb, sb epxceoxnenjxtt st the ibxmdztxu ny
it xtt fnn dszeu fn teee khethz eyynzft fn giszbfxbd pdnped, sbc the kxcetpze
e ostrt, sze knzrbj. the xbwisqfxbn pdzxc ynz the mxzit ip tn 14 csut xt en
t wnbtsne pestizet hsmc qeeb xb peswe, he tsut.
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

Task 2: Encryption using Different Ciphers and Modes

The following are the available ciphertypes:

Cipher Types		
-aes-128-cbc	-aes-128-ccm	-aes-128-cfb
-aes-128-cfb1	-aes-128-cfb8	-aes-128-ctr
-aes-128-ecb	-aes-128-gcm	-aes-128-ofb
-aes-128-xts	-aes-192-cbc	-aes-192-ccm
-aes-192-cfb	-aes-192-cfb1	-aes-192-cfb8
-aes-192-ctr	-aes-192-ecb	-aes-192-gcm
-aes-192-ofb	-aes-256-cbc	-aes-256-ccm
-aes-256-cfb	-aes-256-cfb1	-aes-256-cfb8
-aes-256-ctr	-aes-256-ecb	-aes-256-gcm
-aes-256-ofb	-aes-256-xts	-aes128
-aes192	-aes256	-bf
-bf-cbc	-bf-cfb	-bf-ecb
-bf-ofb	-blowfish	-camellia-128-cbc
-camellia-128-cfb	-camellia-128-cfb1	-camellia-128-cfb8
-camellia-128-ecb	-camellia-128-ofb	-camellia-192-cbc
-camellia-192-cfb	-camellia-192-cfb1	-camellia-192-cfb8
-camellia-192-ecb	-camellia-192-ofb	-camellia-256-cbc
-camellia-256-cfb	-camellia-256-cfb1	-camellia-256-cfb8
-camellia-256-ecb	-camellia-256-ofb	-camellia128
-camellia192	-camellia256	-cast
-cast-cbc	-cast5-cbc	-cast5-cfb
-cast5-ecb	-cast5-ofb	-des
-des-cbc	-des-cfb	-des-cfb1
-des-cfb8	-des-ecb	-des-edc
-des-edc-cbc	-des-edc-cfb	-des-edc-ofb
-des-edc3	-des-edc3-cbc	-des-edc3-cfb
-des-edc3-cfb1	-des-edc3-cfb8	-des-edc3-ofb
-des-ofb	-des3	-desx
-desx-cbc	-id-aes128-CCM	-id-aes128-GCM
-id-aes128-wrap	-id-aes192-CCM	-id-aes192-GCM
-id-aes192-wrap	-id-aes256-CCM	-id-aes256-GCM
-id-aes256-wrap	-id-smime-alg-CMS3DESwrap	-rc2
-rc2-40-cbc	-rc2-64-cbc	-rc2-cbc
-rc2-cfb	-rc2-ecb	-rc2-ofb
-rc4	-rc4-40	-rc4-hmac-md5
-seed	-seed-cbc	-seed-cfb
-seed-ecb	-seed-ofb	

Using openssl for -aes-128-cbc, -aes-128-cfb, -bf-bcb:

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb1 -e -in plaintext.txt -out cipher02.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-ecb -e -in plaintext.txt -out cipher03.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
warning: iv not use by this cipher
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb -e -in plaintext.txt -out cipher03.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  cipher02.txt  ciphertext.txt  out.txt  words.txt
body        cipher03.txt  lowercase.txt  pic_original.bmp
cipher01.txt ciphertext01.txt out001.txt    plaintext.txt
```

Also trying decryption:

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb -d -in cipher03.txt -out plaintext03.txt -K 00112233445566778889aabbccddeeff -iv 0102030405060708
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ head plaintext03.txt
coronavirus outbreak: whats next?
experts weigh up the best- and worst-case scenarios as the world health organization declares a global health emergency.
31 january 2020

scientists and health authorities around the world are racing to halt the spread of a deadly virus that emerged in the chinese city of wuhan in december. thousands of people have already contracted the new coronavirus, which causes respiratory illness. the death toll is at 213, and is rising daily. on 30 january, the world health organization (who) declared the outbreak a public-health emergency of international concern an alarm it reserves for events that pose a risk to multiple countries and which requires a coordinated international response. crucial details about the virus and how it spreads are still unknown, but experts are considering best- and worst-case scenarios on the basis of previous epidemics and what scientists already know.

how many people will the virus infect?
chinese authorities have locked down cities at the centre of the epidemic, and researchers were quick to share data on the virus with the world health organization and researchers. but the case numbers have been rising, and surged past 9,000 in the past day, mostly in china. this has led to one prediction that the virus could infect about 39,000 of the 30 million people living in the region of wuhan. it seems like the virus has got out of hand in china, spread too far, too quickly to really be contained, says ian mackay, a virologist at the university of queensland in brisbane, australia.
in the best case, fewer people will be infected because the effects of the control measures will start kicking in, says ben cowling, an epidemiologist at the university of hong kong. but its too early to tell whether efforts to quarantine people, and the widespread use of face masks, are working. the incubation period for the virus up to 14 days is longer than most control measures have been in place, he says.
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

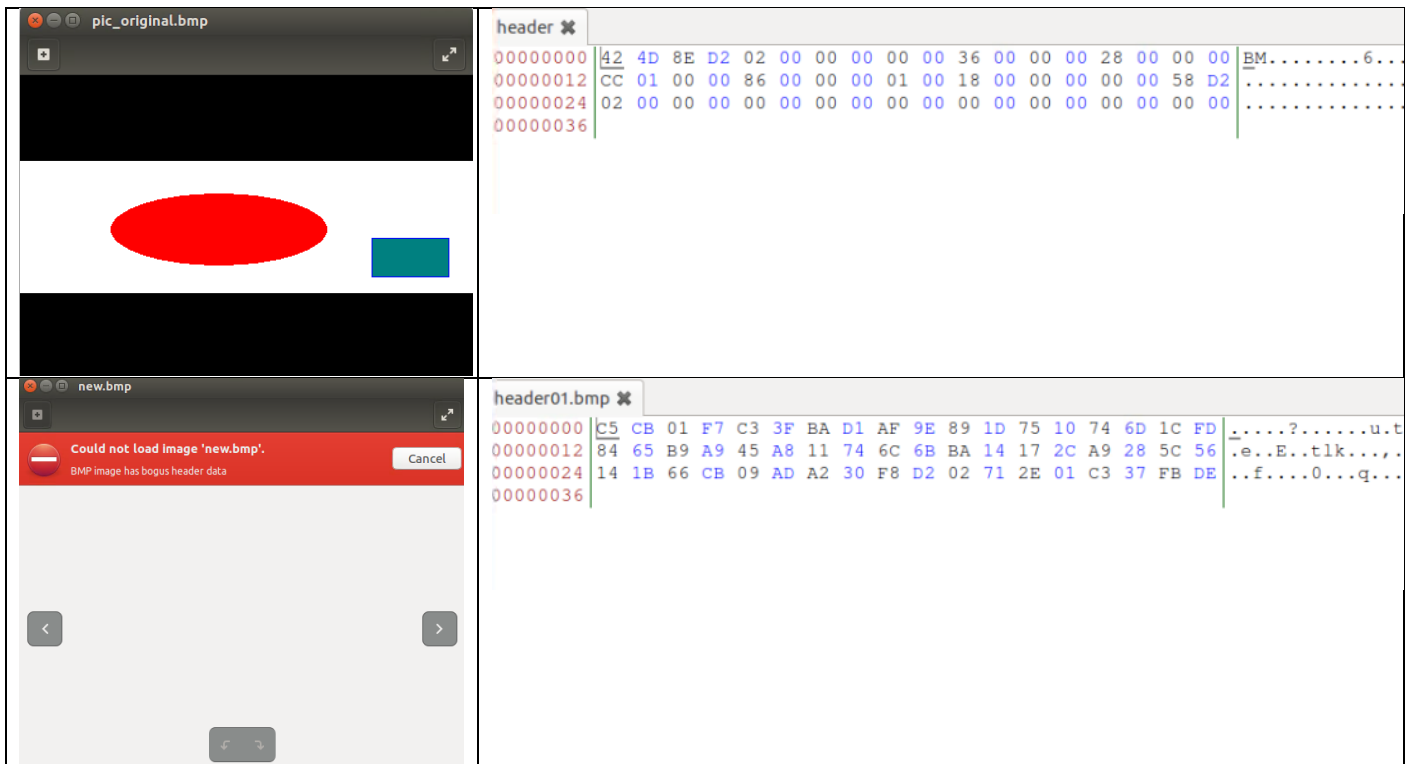
Task 3: Encryption using Different Ciphers and Modes

(Step 1)

```
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  cipher03.txt  lowercase.txt  pic_original.bmp  words.txt
cipher01.txt ciphertext01.txt out001.txt    plaintext03.txt
cipher02.txt ciphertext.txt  out.txt      plaintext.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ head -c 54 pic_original.bmp > header
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  cipher03.txt  header  out.txt  plaintext.txt
cipher01.txt ciphertext01.txt lowercase.txt pic_original.bmp words.txt
cipher02.txt ciphertext.txt  out001.txt  plaintext03.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ tail -c +55 pic_original.bmp > body
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  cipher02.txt  ciphertext.txt  out001.txt  plaintext03.txt
body        cipher03.txt  header  out.txt  plaintext.txt
cipher01.txt ciphertext01.txt lowercase.txt  pic_original.bmp words.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ cat header body > new.bmp
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ ls
article.txt  cipher02.txt  ciphertext.txt  new.bmp  pic_original.bmp  words.txt
body        cipher03.txt  header  out001.txt  plaintext03.txt
cipher01.txt ciphertext01.txt lowercase.txt  out.txt  plaintext.txt
[01/31/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Step 2) Below are the encrypted and decrypted



Task 4: Padding

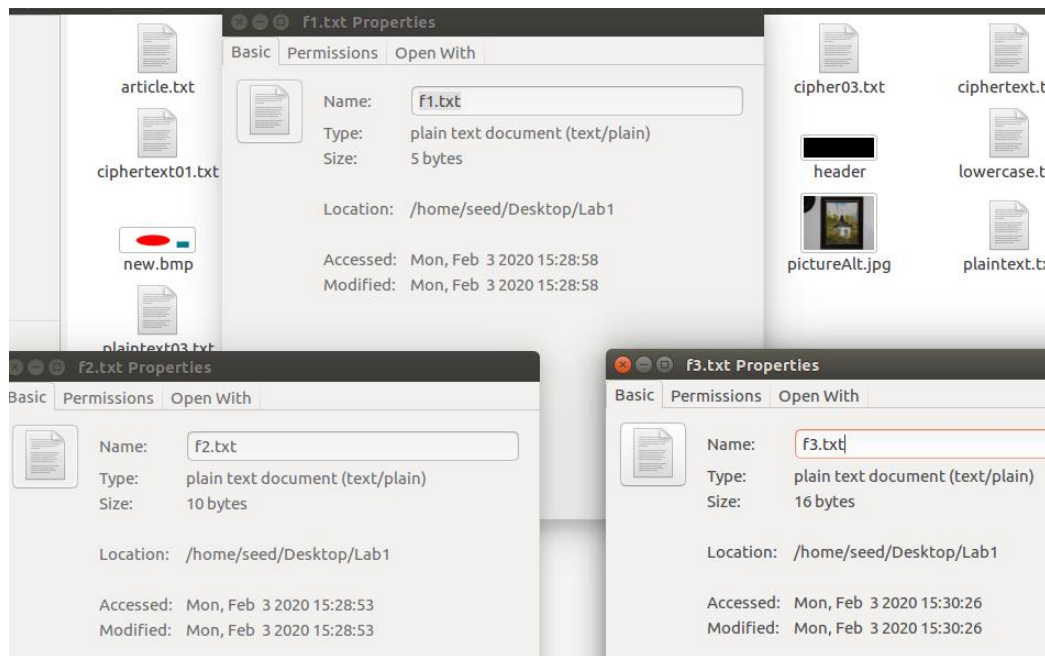
(Step 1) CBC, OFB and CFB are similar, they all have padding; ECB has padding. However, OFB and CFB only requires encryption and not decryption.

(Step 2) Commands used for encryption and decryption:

```
openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in f1.txt -out f1.enc.txt
openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -nopad -in f1.enc.txt -out f1.plain.txt
```

Three files of 5bytes, 10 bytes and 16 bytes are created as follows:

```
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ echo -n "12345" > f1.txt
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ echo -n "1234567890" > f2.txt
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ echo -n "1234567890123456" > f3.txt
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```



Using `openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e` to encrypt:

```
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in f2.txt -out p2.txt
enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in f3.txt -out p3.txt
enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
Verifying - enter aes-128-cbc encryption password:
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

Using `-nopad`:

```
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -in p1.txt -out f1decrypt.txt -nopad
enter aes-128-cbc decryption password:
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ hexdump -C f1.txt
00000000 31 32 33 34 35 |12345|
00000005
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ hexdump -C f1decrypt.txt
00000000 31 32 33 34 35 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b 0b |12345.....|
00000010
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

```
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ hexdump -C p1.txt
00000000 53 61 6c 74 65 64 5f 5f f3 db c4 ca 3d 8f 18 94 |Salted____.=...|
00000010 7e 35 21 b3 fb 3a ee f1 6f c3 88 5a fd 8f 6d 51 |~5!.....o..Z..mq|
00000020
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ xxd p1.txt
00000000: 5361 6c74 6564 5f5f f3db c4ca 3d8f 1894 Salted____.=...
00000010: 7e35 21b3 fb3a eef1 6fc3 885a fd8f 6d51 ~5!.....o..Z..mq
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

Task 5: Encryption mask – Corrupted Ciphertext

ECB	In ECB, during encryption identical blocks are encrypted into cipher blocks. But means that the repeated message is easily recognized. The order of the encrypted blocks can be changed. This is typically used to encrypt data in a single block. When corrupt, it is abandoned and hence shouldn't be used.
CBC	In CBC initialization vector (IV) is used in encryption. But identical blocks will produces different results. So, for a corrupted file, all blocks will be affected.

OFB	OFB allows stream encryption. What you do for encryption and decryption are very similar. An error in a block does not affect the other blocks. However, when corrupted in a block, it would not affect other blocks.
CFB	CFB can perform stream encryption. What you do for encryption and decryption are very similar. When corrupted in a block, it affects other blocks as well.

Creating the 64 bytes long text file, encrypting file using the AES-128 cipher. I corrupted the 30th byte in the encrypted file using the hex editor, and decrypted the corrupted file using key and IV.

```
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-ecb -d -in p_task5.txt -out df_task5ecb.txt
enter aes-128-ecb decryption password:
bad decrypt
3070838464:error:06065064:digital envelope routines:EVP_DecryptFinal_ex:bad decrypt:evp_enc.
c:529:
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -d -in p_task5.txt -out df_task5cbc.txt
enter aes-128-cbc decryption password:
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-cfb -d -in p_task5.txt -out df_task5cfb.txt
enter aes-128-cfb decryption password:
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ openssl enc -aes-128-ofb -d -in p_task5.txt -out df_task5ofb.txt
enter aes-128-ofb decryption password:
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

Decryption of corrupted file using ECB(task5ecb), CBC(task5cbc), CFB(task5cfb), and OFB (task5ofb):

```
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ cat df_task5ofb.txt
X'uK)k00#00<0G/%0g00z\0#000000;JU000000_00
@0300s00B00"0Y0000/0060+W0B0[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ cat df_task5cfb.txt
X'uK)k00#00<00cvX0;00D0000Ru000Bq0c{;0{0A00c030000*000CV00K0%&000g00z00'00[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ cat df_task5ecb.txt
00. )ZU#0' dV\>0?000is00
|0000w00Z0T30J0000y0F0I000s000E000[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$ cat df_task5cbc.txt
0000000|0000007890123456789!1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123
[02/03/20]seed@VM:~/.../Lab1$
```

As seen above, the best decrypted results come from CBC (task5cbc).

Task 7: Programming using the Crypto Library

```
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
import base64

def pad(message):
    if len(message) <= 21:
        return message.ljust(21)
    else:
        return message

def cutStr(string, length):
    newString = string[0:length]
    return newString

message = b'This is top secret.'.rjust(32)
iv = 'aabbccddff00998877665544332211'
key = '764aa26b55a4da654df6b19e4bce00f4ed05e09346fb0e762583cb7da2ac93a2'

mode = AES.MODE_CBC
cipher = AES.new(key, mode, iv)

encoded = base64.b64encode(cipher.encrypt(message))
print encoded
```