

Problem 6- Two Round DES find K1

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[1]: import sys
    sys.path.append('../')
    import crypto_utils as utils

[2]: M = '111010010111010100111010110101010111011101011101011110010010100'
    C = '10111111110000010100100011111101000000001001110101110110110001'
    L0 = M[:32]
    R0 = M[32:]
    L2 = C[:32]
    R2 = C[32:]

[3]: L2_xor_L0 = utils.xor(L2,L0)

[4]: # So what I want to calculate is K1 from equation  $L2 \oplus L0 = f(R0, K1)$ 
    # Need to do  $E(R0)$ . Also need to do  $invS(invP(L2 \oplus L0))$ 
    # Then will have  $E(R0) \oplus K1 = invS(invP(L2 \oplus L0))$ 

[5]: #  $E(R0)$ , will only need first six bits (thanks Dave for not making us do the
    ↪whole thing)
    E_R0 = [R0[-1], R0[0], R0[1], R0[2], R0[3], R0[4]]
    print(E_R0)

['0', '0', '1', '1', '1', '0']

[6]: # Doing the inverse P, I will just look in the table for the 1,2,3,4 of P
    # Those are located at 8, 16, 22, 30 (0 indexed)
    invP = [L2_xor_L0[8], L2_xor_L0[16], L2_xor_L0[22], L2_xor_L0[30]]
    print(invP)

['1', '1', '1', '1']

[7]: #  $invP(L2 \oplus L0) = (1111)_2 = 15 = \text{output of } S1$ 
    #  $S1$  possibilities are (0,5), (1,1), (2,8), (3,0)
    # (0,5) = (00)_2, (0101)_2 = 001010
    # (1,1) = (01)_2, (0001)_2 = 000011
    # (2,8) = (10)_2, (1000)_2 = 110000
    # (3,0) = (11)_2, (0000)_2 = 100001
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# Those are the possible strings before S1. One of those is equal to E(R0) xor
↪K1
# Therefore to get the possibilities for K1, I just need to xor each
↪possibility with E(R0)
print("Possibility 1: " + ''.join(utils.xor('001010', E_R0)))
print("Possibility 2: " + ''.join(utils.xor('000011', E_R0)))
print("Possibility 3: " + ''.join(utils.xor('110000', E_R0)))
print("Possibility 4: " + ''.join(utils.xor('100001', E_R0)))
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Possibility 1: 000100
Possibility 2: 001101
Possibility 3: 111110
Possibility 4: 101111
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[8]: # The above output is the possibilities for K1
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