

SSN LAB ASSIGNMENT: SYMMETRICAL ENCRYPTION

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1.DES

```
1.  setKey(0101010101010101)
    encryptDES(416c690000000000)
    IP:  L0=07000205, R0=00060600
    Rnd1  f(R0=00060600, SK1=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = c8b8cbfc
    Rnd2  f(R1=cfb8c9f9, SK2=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = ac9062f5
    Rnd3  f(R2=ac9664f5, SK3=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = ef63339a
    Rnd4  f(R3=20dbfa63, SK4=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = e4c0c3ed
    Rnd5  f(R4=4856a718, SK5=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = b688d6c5
    Rnd6  f(R5=96532ca6, SK6=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 078e4a35
    Rnd7  f(R6=4fd8ed2d, SK7=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 8731e059
    Rnd8  f(R7=1162ccff, SK8=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = ec5804d6
    Rnd9  f(R8=a380e9fb, SK9=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = c5907157
    Rnd10 f(R9=d4f2bda8, SK10=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 498041a2
    Rnd11 f(R10=ea00a859, SK11=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = eb0493e5
    Rnd12 f(R11=3ff62e4d, SK12=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 8459728c
    Rnd13 f(R12=6e59dad5, SK13=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 08057433
    Rnd14 f(R13=37f35a7e, SK14=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 45050caf
    Rnd15 f(R14=2b5cd67a, SK15=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 1c0ad75b
    Rnd16 f(R15=2bf98d25, SK16=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = 4aaf3da9
    FP:  L=ff950aac, R=31f6753d
    returns ff950aac31f6753d
```

At round 8 we got

```
Rnd8    f(R7=1162ccff, SK8=00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ) = ec5804d6
```

2. Firstly we make internal permutation of key, while we pemute it by special box and make it 56 bit instead of 64.

57	49	41	33	25	17	09	01
58	50	42	34	26	18	10	02
59	51	43	35	27	19	11	03
60	52	44	36	63	55	47	39
31	23	15	07	62	54	46	37
30	22	14	06	61	53	45	37
29	21	13	05	28	20	12	04

then we spit it in two parts each 28 bit.

Then we shift both of them left (1,2,9,16 rounds - 1 bit, else - 2 bits) and send to compressing P box

14	17	11	24	01	05	03	28
15	06	21	10	23	19	12	04
26	08	16	07	27	20	13	02
41	52	31	37	47	55	30	40
51	45	33	48	44	49	39	56
34	53	46	42	50	36	29	32

that makes it 48 bit from 56 for each round of encryption.

3. It's because the first step of key generation, when we make 56bit key from 64bit one.

In our example we have in binary:

0000	0001	0000	0001
0000	0001	0000	0001
0000	0001	0000	0001
0000	0001	0000	0001

And the first step cuts out 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, and left us with all zero's in key.

2.AES

1. Diffusion elements are 3 steps that we make with each block of plaintext, especially subbytes using sbox and mixcolumns.
2. Confusion elements are rcon and sbox of key scheduling, as all key scheduling process. It makes one bit modification in input key become huge change in key, that we are going to use and in output ciphertext

3.Bonus: RC4

After bruteforce attack found that keys are "adwtg" and "495706". There is book of Darwin encrypted in them.

1. (a) How did you identify the encrypted files ?

Firstly i just bruteforced all of them by lowercase alphabet, and after crackin one, tried other with digits, but then i opened them in python and saw that 2 encrypted files have different pattern of content

```

E"IovCObus?et??n1
</S
%????*?W1???\??,7??6?W???l=Fc2?cg??j?*b????/c)???E)?
??
    ???>??3zI4          v<?Bh?vA
                        ,M?

E??)?}n]LA?s
?:????e?;d/w?!MPw?M???P????F?4"?□?2>J?V1`nd?XR6??yQ??f覓
?8?? | ???rv???R?Q)?oT#x???t?????^D
?5?????k?{ *?????
??1v?4?????h3فU??k?*??^?:??!6>??X<J?=??DN

?K???&g?o?Y?eI?c?3( ?X???[ ?o: ?2?M???G??$??
        /Jò?I???| ?o`R???□?h?)□?P]Ů?/
???????o?Q?9?V???d?????6}???^6-
?7?????7C?TV??V?????+??^=, ?
??8F???M???}"v?'T9~???#??Q,??{0
9?????
        eM???@?mv???!???a???Iz?????L,???
                                ?Kt????A??"

4, ?+??[ř;"?a???x?HA???~?Γ2?a?
+GuBt?I,?*?,?e?K8?s]?b?"lN?8[?D?;]C?&?
                                ???T??~Jt
T: ?2?z?t}/Zd?v?[' ?(o|??xm?????g1?Y?/????c!??*?$?G??
?X,????(

```

But those with trash inside are like this:

```

cPPdB^YR[AsEEVYZPKStqXW^[V|YAQQ~A^_\W_wdHPZ]UBZLwXPA[ ]FpQCD^V839:e[^K\v_^
XQFR_CCPPACTX^XZI^]RTWMGYVE]X@_\[ZJ@P]SBP@X<9VTXVGD]XG\GDCZTL\VZCD_YAJ[UGVE
m_DZYLW_AJQAWXER\MQFRNZK9:CVMF\YEBVQ\FE[RA\F]BX^M\UcEW_\WDtBLPWUCTt\ZQ^BVQ
[ZXEUVS5?N]DYCP\JUs\XSVF^][Q[\QE@0BSEEVYZPKS^AP5?
4>=;g^LY\~]L]\CZPQ[ [V`G]VPQC<9DL|PYEZ XV839:pFCPZKr[VJY\GuRE0\W9:
<9e]Y\UCTsYA\cV[1]wV[ [yQCP_
i=;cXKAPZWwVLP~^ERUW\F
<9:2yXZWDRP]q^V_^K]4>=;>=cerelvre{~kif{vtl~adt}u}g~us|xsvze{rz k}wx}wsg`tp~}
f=5?4>=;>=hGVPERVSW@cDVyFJWXTA:2839:
<9:283{~g}vfyvzyzcavtqpj=;>=wg`xtgjpjqbgrcqzwwqycvabtwjtzqczyaqqbgemr~xuuxj
u}vt:2839:sJ[ ]XF\T@|TKCY_ux<9:2s\X^Dws`XTeWLXXtRWYVS YRR[u]^_RRY[uEPj[SXVCQ
PJ=;>=y@M\_Cx^~_DAYYY{VaRKPFXYVDqLFY_Tptcu]T^XU@nZ@UWTew@WPe[R5?n[B]W839:
<9{w}{~

```

2. (b) What is the effective key strength for each of the keys?

Effective key strength for key containing 6 digits is 10^6

Effective key strength for lower case character key with length 5 is 26^5

3. (c)

```

def worker(base):
    #read 64KB from the file
    data = open(FILE_NAME, 'rb').read(2**16)
    #generate all the strings of KEY_LENGTH length and check them
    #We know prior that the key starts with a. Remove the next two
lines for generic behavior
    if string.ascii_lowercase in ALPHABET:
        base = tuple(['a']) + base
        startms = time.time()*1000.0
        coll = len(ALPHABET)**(KEY_LENGTH-len(base))
        print coll
        for i in itertools.product(ALPHABET, repeat=KEY_LENGTH-
len(base)):
            check(''.join(base + i), data)
            endms = time.time()*1000.0
            print (1000/((endms-startms)/coll))

```

2771 attempts

4. (d)

I set up CPU_COUNT to 3 and changed serial method to

```
worker(parallel())
```

It gave me 2771*3 attempts in sec.

5. (e)

$(100^6)/2771 = 360880548$ seconds or something like 11 years in one thread