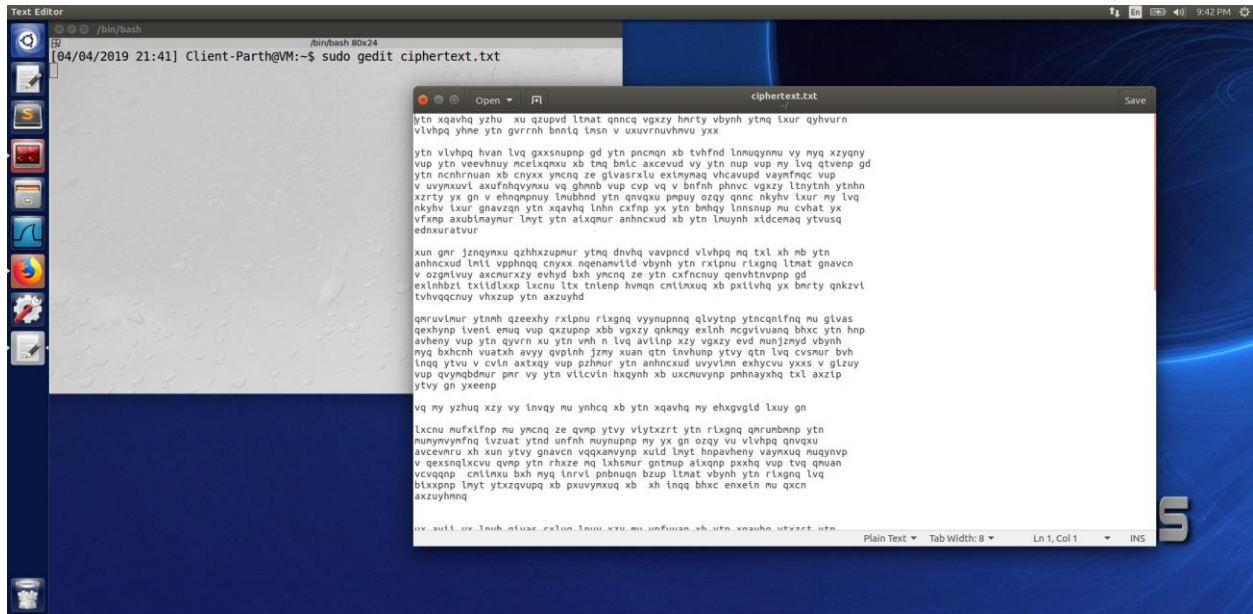


Secret-Key Encryption Lab

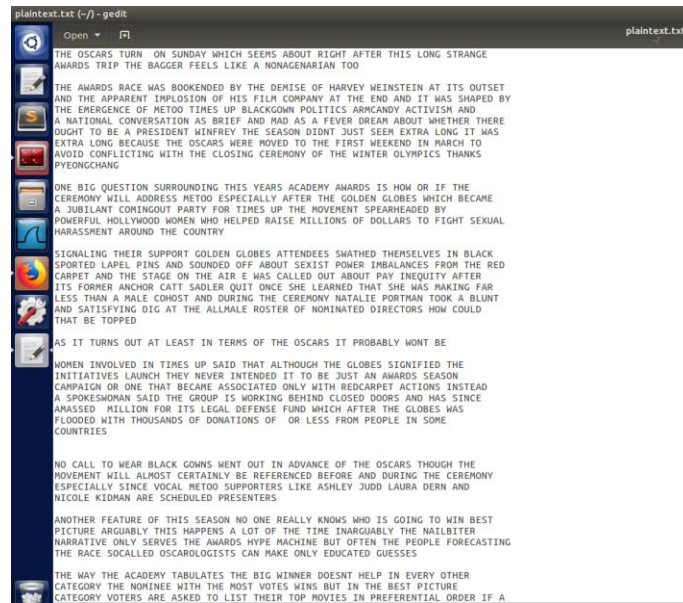
Task 1: Frequency Analysis Against Monoalphabetic Substitution Cipher



We saved the ciphertext that is given on the website in a file named ciphertext.txt. Now we do the frequency analysis to try and find the plaintext.

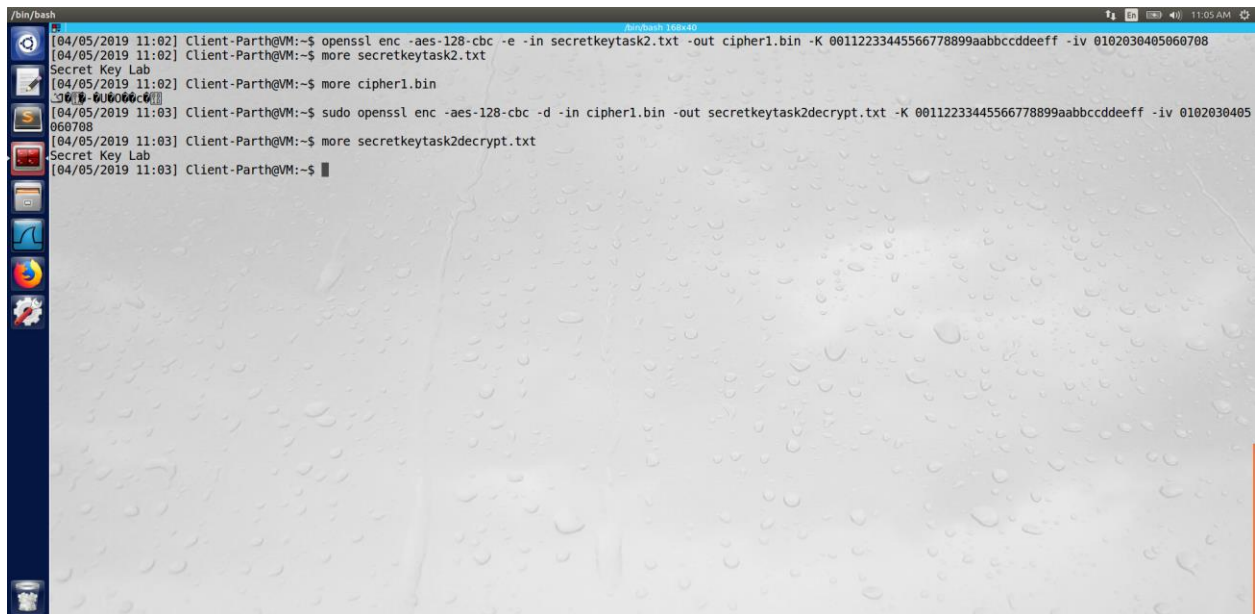
We can see from the below command the ciphertext (in small letters) is decoded into plaintext (in capital letters)

```
[04/04/2019 22:09] Client-Parth@VM:~$ tr ytnupmrvcqbhfaisxzlgljdeko THENDIGAMSFVRVCLKOUWBQYPXJ < ciphertext.txt> plaintext.txt
```



Task 2: Encryption using Different Ciphers and Modes

i. Cipher type – AES-CBC



ii. Cipher Type : DES-OFB

A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment. The background is a dark blue wallpaper featuring a close-up of water droplets on a surface. On the left side, there is a vertical dock containing several application icons: a terminal icon, a file manager icon, a web browser icon, and others. A terminal window is open in the center-left area of the screen. The title bar of the terminal reads "bin/bash" and "Zurubash 168x40". The terminal displays a series of commands and their outputs:

```
[04/05/2019 11:25] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -des-ofb -e -in secretkeytask2.txt -out cipher2.bin -K 77665544332211 -iv 8877665544332211  
[04/05/2019 11:26] Client-Parth@VM:~$ more cipher2.bin  
xtfzHhGPM  
[04/05/2019 11:26] Client-Parth@VM:~$ more secretkeytask2.txt  
Secret Key Lab  
[04/05/2019 11:26] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -des-ofb -d -in cipher2.bin -out cipher2decrypt.txt -K 77665544332211 -iv 8877665544332211  
[04/05/2019 11:28] Client-Parth@VM:~$ more cipher2decrypt.txt  
Secret Key Lab  
[04/05/2019 11:28] Client-Parth@VM:~$ █
```

The output of the decryption command matches the input file's content, confirming successful encryption and decryption.

iii. Cipher Type : DES-EDE

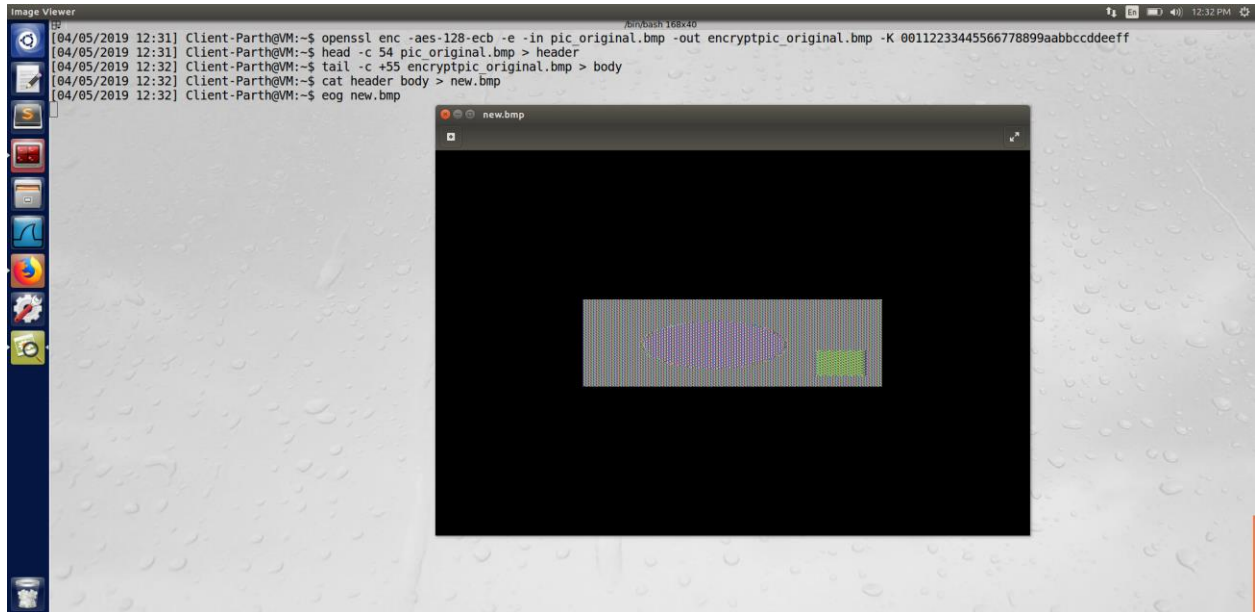
A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment with a terminal window open. The terminal shows a series of commands and their outputs related to OpenSSL encryption and decryption. The background wallpaper features a close-up of water droplets on a light-colored surface. The terminal output includes timestamps, the user's prompt 'Client-Parth@VM:', and the results of running 'openssl enc' and 'openssl dec' commands with specific keys and IVs. A file named 'secretkeytask2.txt' is used for both operations, resulting in files 'cipher3.bin' and 'cipher3secret.txt'.

```
/bin/bash  
[04/05/2019 11:38] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -des-ede-cbc -e -in secretkeytask2.txt -out cipher3.bin -K 77665544332211 -iv 8877665544332211  
[04/05/2019 11:38] Client-Parth@VM:~$ more cipher3.bin  
Wj1:-00-0yGZ000  
[04/05/2019 11:38] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -des-ede-cbc -d -in cipher3.bin -out cipher3secret.txt -K 77665544332211 -iv 8877665544332211  
[04/05/2019 11:39] Client-Parth@VM:~$ more secretkeytask2.txt  
Secret Key Lab  
[04/05/2019 11:39] Client-Parth@VM:~$ more cipher3secret.txt  
Secret Key Lab  
[04/05/2019 11:39] Client-Parth@VM:~$ █
```

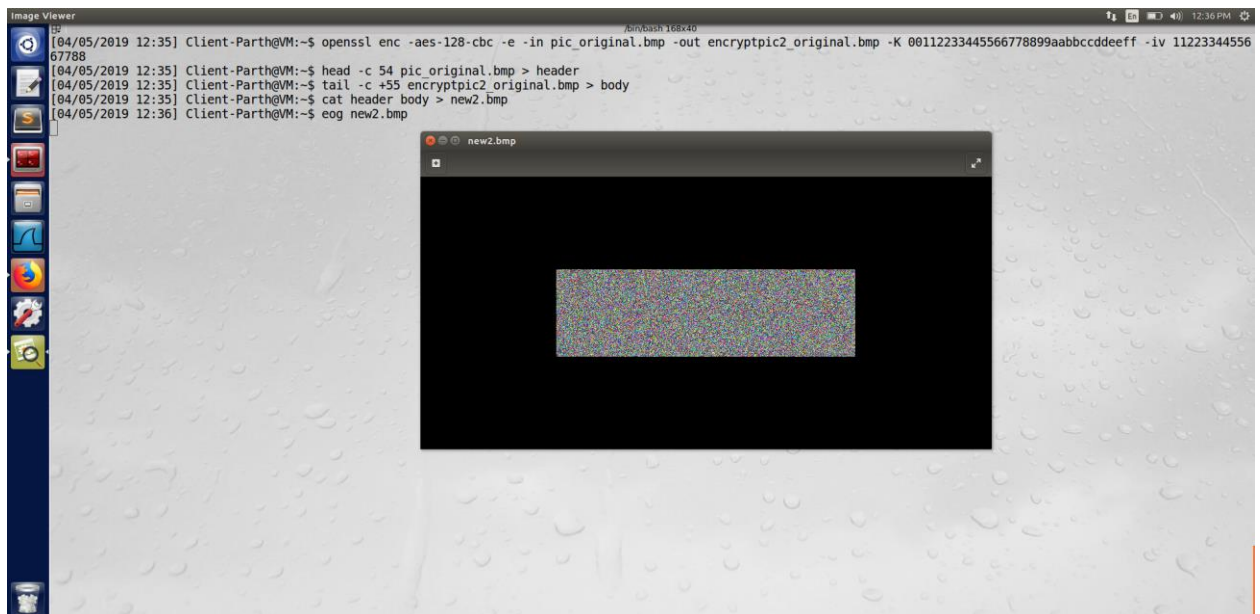
In this task we used 3 different type of cipher. We can see from the above screenshot that as the encryption algorithm and mode changes, the encrypted content also changes. Once the file is encrypted. We use the encrypted file, Key and IV to decrypt. On decrypting we can see that we get the same content as that of the plaintext content.

Task 3

1.

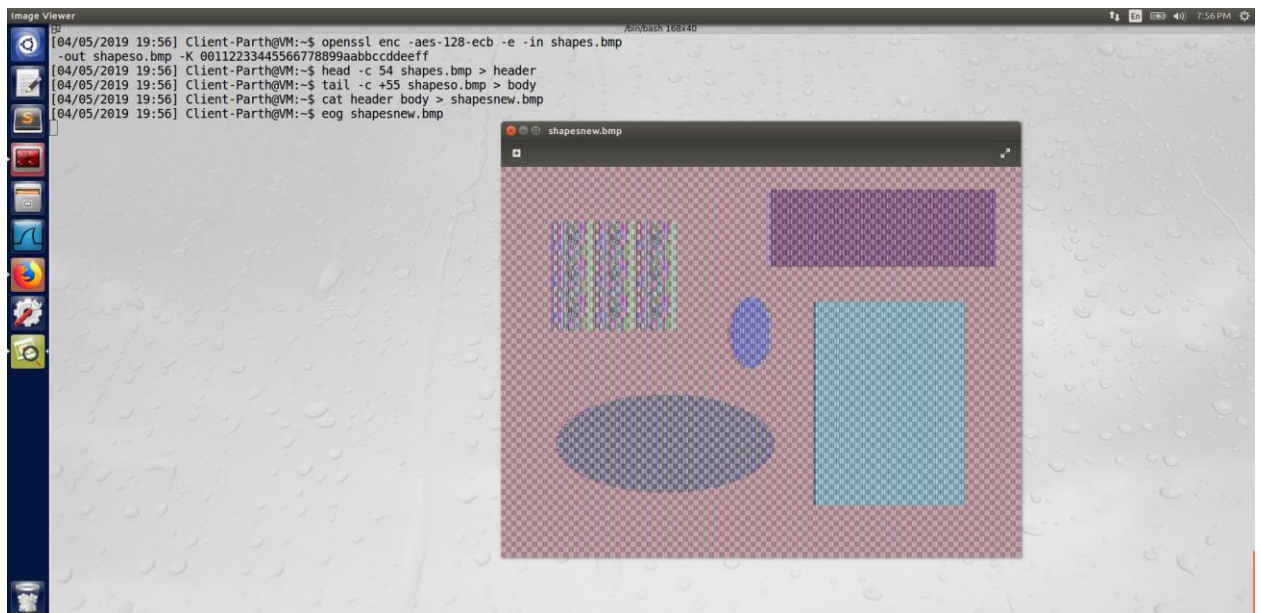
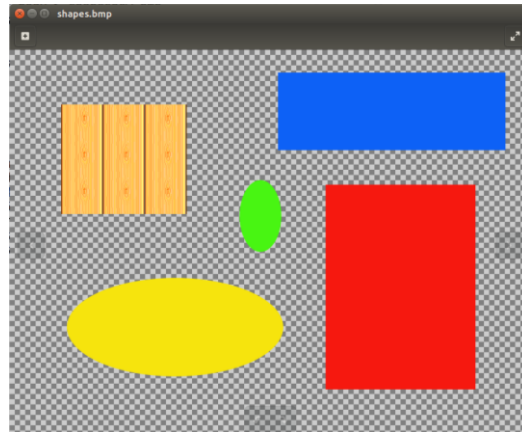


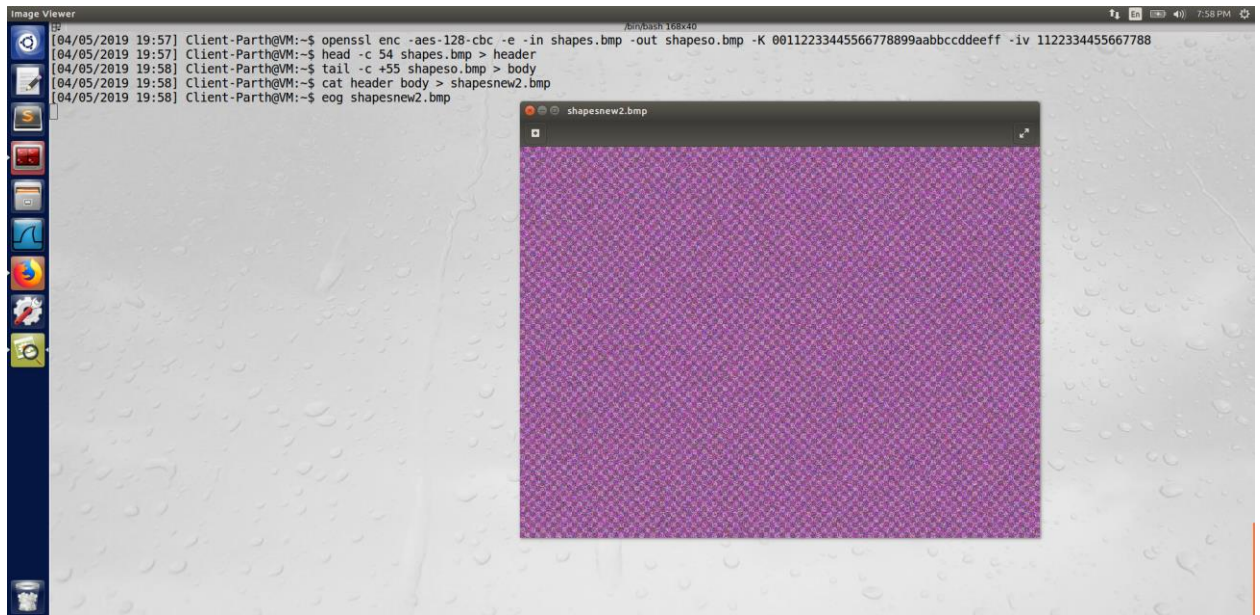
2.



In this task we used the image – pic_original.bmp. We can see from the above screenshot that cbc is more secure than ebc.

Select a picture of your choice :

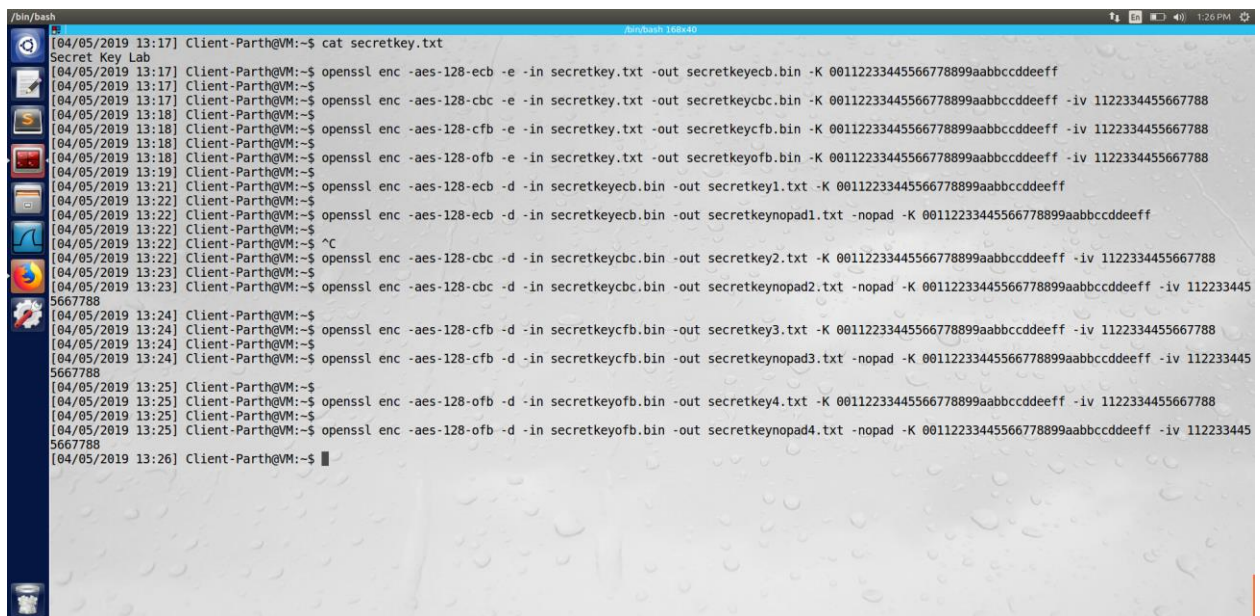




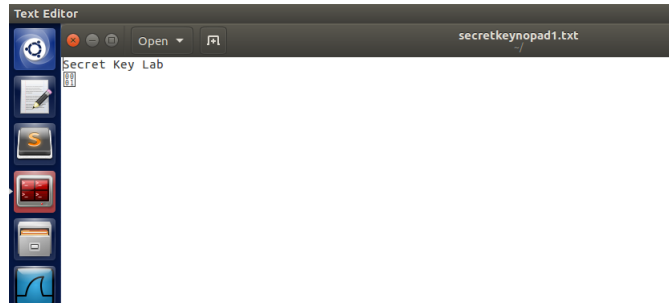
This experiment is similar to the previous one but with a different image. From this experiment we can conclude that cbc is always more secure than ebc.

Task 4

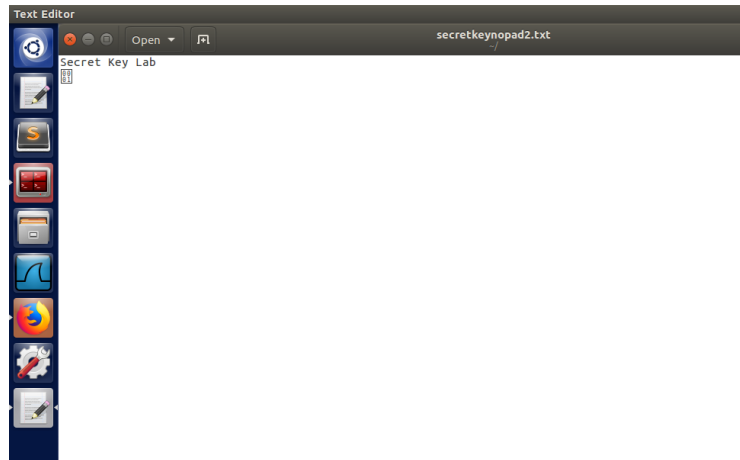
1.



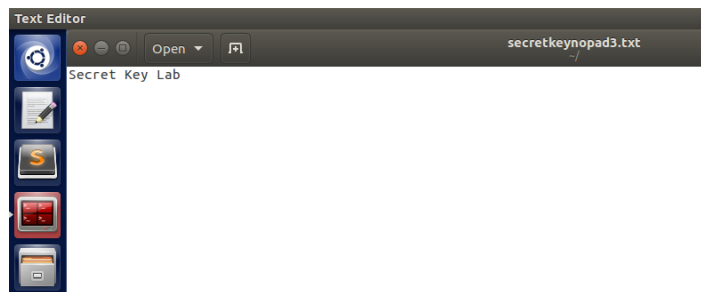
Secretkeynopad1.txt



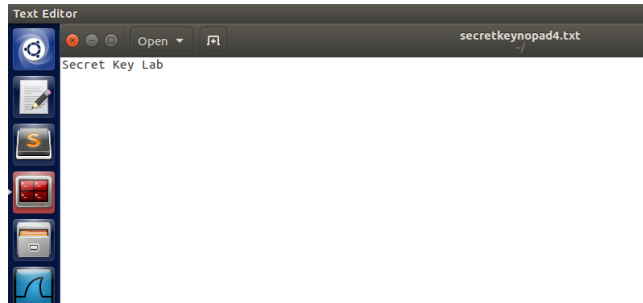
Secretkeynopad2.txt



Secretkeynopad3.txt

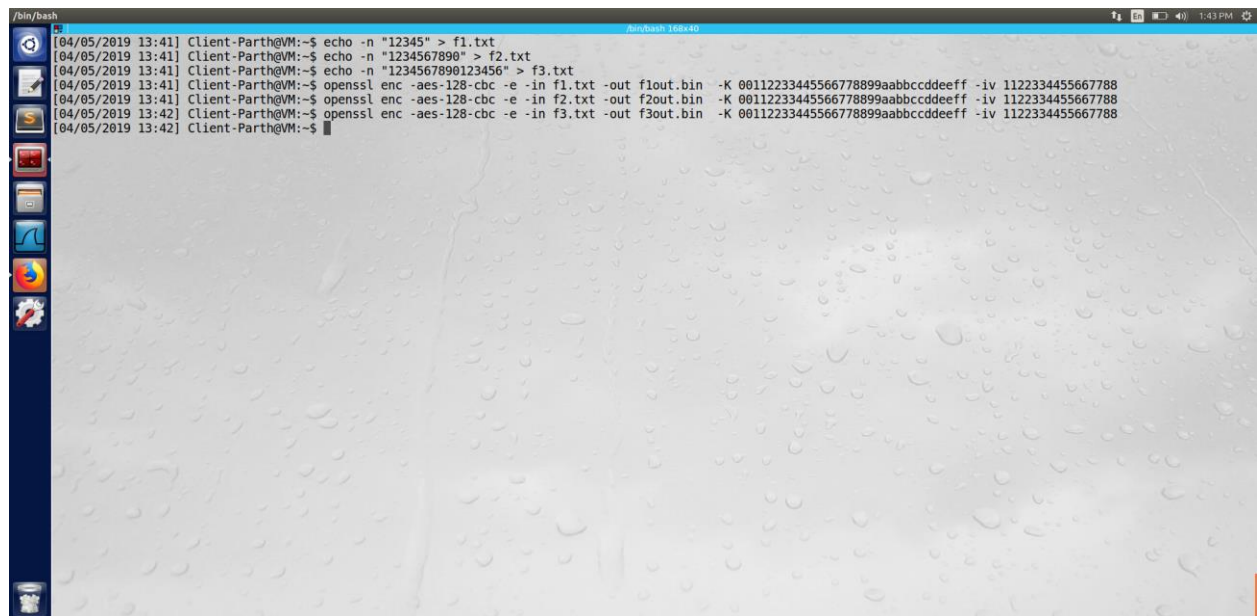


Secretkeynopad4.txt

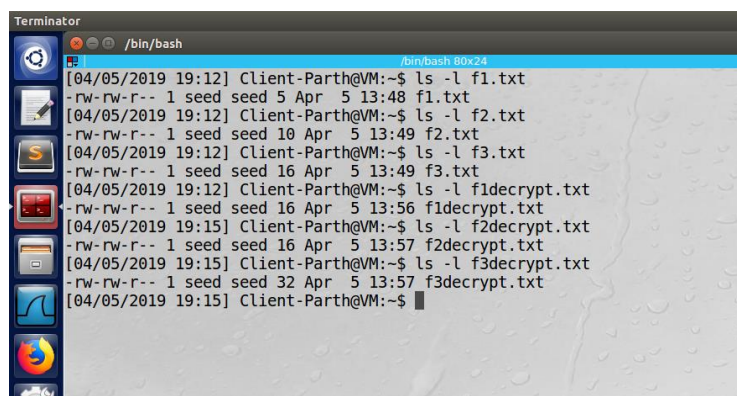


From the above screenshot we can say that ecb and cbc modes have padding whereas, cfb and ofb does not have padding. This is because ecb & cbc modes takes input in blocks and gives input in blocks. Whereas, cfb & ofb takes input in blocks and gives output in stream. Therefore, cfb & ofb does not require padding.

2.



Size of the Encrypted Files :




```
/bin/bash
[04/05/2019 18:44] Client-Parth@VM:~$ diff plaintext.txt task5o.txt
1c1
< THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
---
> THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$ diff plaintext.txt task5_2o.txt
1c1
< THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
---
> THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$ diff plaintext.txt task5_3o.txt
1,2c1
< THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
< AWARDS TRIP THE BAGGER FEELS LIKE A NONAGENARIAN TOO
---
> THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$ diff plaintext.txt task5_4o.txt
1c1
< THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
---
> THE OSCARS TURN ON SUNDAY WHICH SEEMS ABOUT RIGHT AFTER THIS LONG STRANGE
[04/05/2019 18:45] Client-Parth@VM:~$
```

Before conducting the task I assumed that for cfb that particular byte and the next byte will be changed. For ofb that particular byte might have been changed. And for ecb there would be no changes.

The result about how much can be recovered from decrypted file can be seen from the screenshot above.

We first encrypted the same file using different encryption and then we corrupted the 55th byte with '@' . We can see from the above screenshot that after corrupting the aes-ofb, it does not corrupt anything. The rest all were corrupted.

Task 6

6.1

1.

```
/bin/bash
[04/05/2019 19:00] Client-Parth@VM:~$ cat secretkey.txt
Secret Key Lab
[04/05/2019 19:00] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in secretkey.txt -out secretkeyout.bin -K 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff -iv 8877665544332211
[04/05/2019 19:01] Client-Parth@VM:~$ cat secretkey2.txt
Secret Key Lab
[04/05/2019 19:01] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in secretkey2.txt -out secretkeyout2.bin -K 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff -iv 1122334455667788
[04/05/2019 19:01] Client-Parth@VM:~$ xxd secretkeyout.bin
00000000: 3a0b e6e5 daab 42fc 9e09 c35e 0837 f869  ....B....^7.i
[04/05/2019 19:01] Client-Parth@VM:~$ xxd secretkeyout2.bin
00000000: 89c1 622c a70e 3cc0 b31e 4f9e c21a 895d  ..b...<...0....]
[04/05/2019 19:01] Client-Parth@VM:~$
```

2.

```
/bin/bash
[04/05/2019 18:57] Client-Parth@VM:~$ cat secretkey.txt
Secret Key Lab
[04/05/2019 18:57] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in secretkey.txt -out secretkeyout.bin -K 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff -iv 1122334455667788
[04/05/2019 18:58] Client-Parth@VM:~$ cat secretkey2.txt
Secret Key Lab
[04/05/2019 18:58] Client-Parth@VM:~$ openssl enc -aes-128-cbc -e -in secretkey2.txt -out secretkeyout2.bin -K 00112233445566778899aabbccddeeff -iv 1122334455667788
[04/05/2019 18:59] Client-Parth@VM:~$ xxd secretkeyout.bin
00000000: 89c1 622c a70e 3cc0 b31e 4f9e c21a 895d  ..b...<...0....]
[04/05/2019 18:59] Client-Parth@VM:~$ xxd secretkeyout2.bin
00000000: 89c1 622c a70e 3cc0 b31e 4f9e c21a 895d  ..b...<...0....]
[04/05/2019 18:59] Client-Parth@VM:~$
```

We can see from the 2 screenshot above that if we use different IV for the same plaintext then we get different ciphertext but if we use the same IV for 2 similar plaintext we will get the same ciphertext which is a weakness.


```

[04/05/2019 22:42] Client-Parth@VM:~$ echo -n "This is a known message!" > p1
[04/05/2019 22:42] Client-Parth@VM:~$ xxd -p p1
546869732069732061206b6e6f776e206d65737361676521
[04/05/2019 22:42] Client-Parth@VM:~$ python xor.py 546869732069732061206b6e6f776e206d65737361676521 a469b3c5021cab966965e50425438e1bb1b5f9037a4c159
f001d8b622a8b99907b6353e2d2356c1d67e2ce356c3a478
[04/05/2019 22:42] Client-Parth@VM:~$ python xor.py f001d8b622a8b99907b6353e2d2356c1d67e2ce356c3a478 bf73bd35c09299d566c35b5d4503371ebb175f903fafc159
4f726465723a204c61756e63682061206d697373696c6521
[04/05/2019 22:42] Client-Parth@VM:~$ echo -n "4f726465723a204c61756e63682061206d697373696c6521" | xxd -r -p
order: Launch a missile! [04/05/2019 22:42] Client-Parth@VM:~$

```

6.3

```

root@kali:~/bin/bash# [04/05/2019 23:06] Client-Parth@VM:~$ xxd -p P
5965730dd0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0
[04/05/2019 23:06] Client-Parth@VM:~$ python xor.py 31323334353637383930313233343536
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "xor.py", line 6, in <module>
    script, first, second = argv
ValueError: need more than 2 values to unpack
[04/05/2019 23:07] Client-Parth@VM:~$ python xor.py 31323334353637383930313233343536 5965730dd0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0
68574039383b3a35343dc3f3e39383b
[04/05/2019 23:07] Client-Parth@VM:~$ python xor.py 68574039383b3a35343dc3f3e39383b
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "xor.py", line 6, in <module>
    script, first, second = argv
ValueError: need more than 2 values to unpack
[04/05/2019 23:07] Client-Parth@VM:~$ python xor.py 68574039383b3a35343dc3f3e39383b 31323334353637383930313233343537
5965730dd0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0
[04/05/2019 23:08] Client-Parth@VM:~$ echo -n "5965730dd0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0c"
5965730dd0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0c[04/05/2019 23:08] Client-Parth@VM:~$ echo -n "5965730dd0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0c" ^C
[04/05/2019 23:08] Client-Parth@VM:~$ echo -n "5965730dd0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0c" | xxd -r -p
Yes
[04/05/2019 23:09] Client-Parth@VM:~$ █

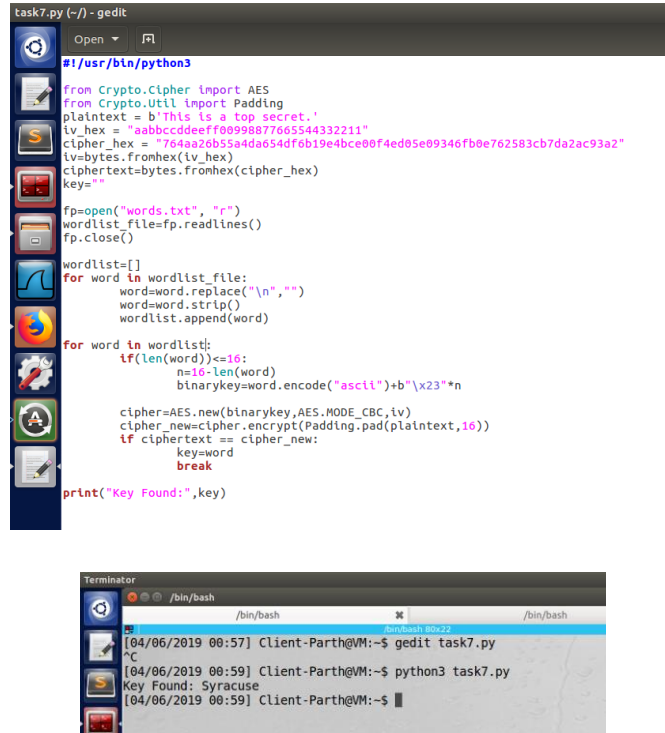
```

[illegible]

In this task we created a file P. Converted the content to hex and then xored that with IV (in hex). The result of that we xored with the next IV (in hex). And then we convert the hex value into

ascii as seen from the above screen shot. Thus we can conclude that IV's cannot be similar or predictable.

Task 7



```
task7.py (~/) - gedit
#!/usr/bin/python3
from Crypto.Cipher import AES
from Crypto.Util import Padding
plaintext = b'This is a top secret.'
iv_hex = "aabbccddeeff00998877665544332211"
cipher_hex = "764aa26b55a4da654df6b19e4bce00f4ed05e09346fb0e762583cb7da2ac93a2"
iv=bytes.fromhex(iv_hex)
cipher_text=bytes.fromhex(cipher_hex)
key=""

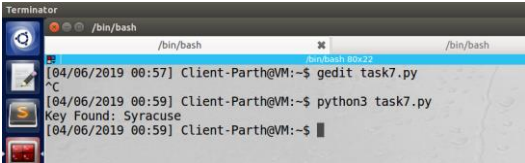
fp=open("words.txt", "r")
wordlist_file=fp.readlines()
fp.close()

wordlist=[]
for word in wordlist_file:
    word=word.replace("\n", "")
    word=word.strip()
    wordlist.append(word)

for word in wordlist:
    if(len(word))<=16:
        n=16-len(word)
        binarykey=word.encode("ascii")+b"\x23"*n

        cipher=AES.new(binarykey,AES.MODE_CBC,iv)
        cipher_new=cipher.encrypt(Padding.pad(plaintext,16))
        if cipher_text == cipher_new:
            key=word
            break

print("Key Found:",key)
```

```
Terminator
/bin/bash
[04/06/2019 00:57] Client-Parth@VM:~$ gedit task7.py
[04/06/2019 00:59] Client-Parth@VM:~$ python3 task7.py
Key Found: Syracuse
[04/06/2019 00:59] Client-Parth@VM:~$
```

In this task we are given the ciphertext, plaintext and IV. Using the dictionary wordlist the key found was: Syracuse.