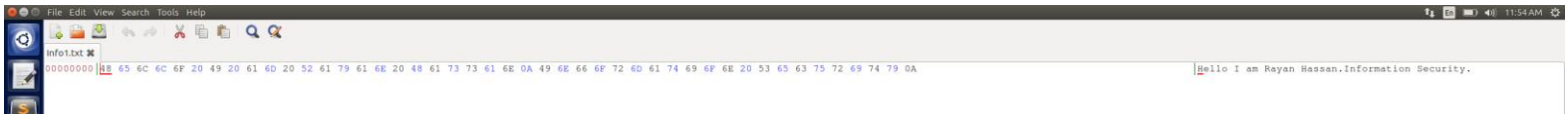
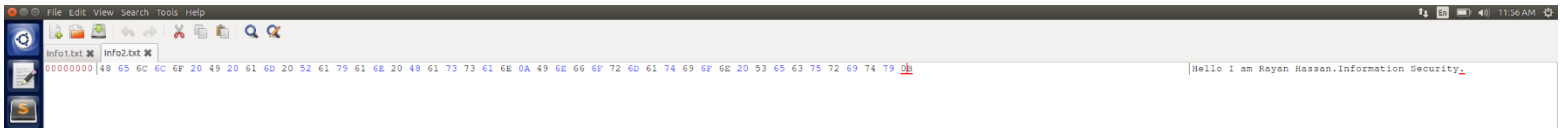
Lab1 – ECE 1155 – Rayan Hassan 4511021

To communicate a file and make sure attackers don't get access to it, encryption is needed. A plaintext is encrypted using a key forming a ciphertext, which will later be decrypted to form the original plaintext intended for the receiver to read. Many methods and algorithms are applied today to encrypt files, DES and AES are examples of that. These are block ciphers that take inputs in and change them in a series of permutations and substitutions in multiple rounds with multiple sub-keys generated to finally give the ciphertext. Many encryption modes are used in both AES and DES, mainly ECB, CBC, CFB, OFB and CTR. In this assignment we don't use the latter, so we will only focus on the other four.

Task 1



The screenshot above shows my Info1.txt document in Hex editor. My Info2.txt file with the minor change is below. The change is 0B instead of 0A (last byte), so only one bit was changed (0000 1010 → 0000 1011)

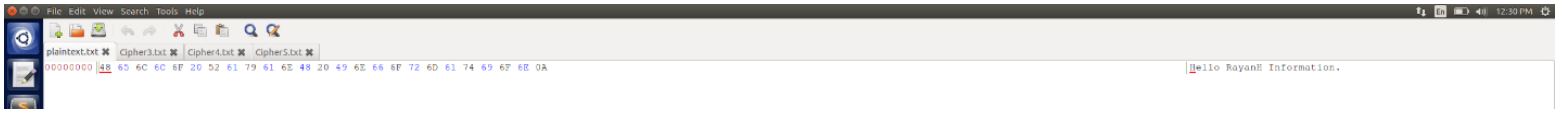


Encrypting Info1.txt using DES (ECB mode) gives the following Cipher1.txt

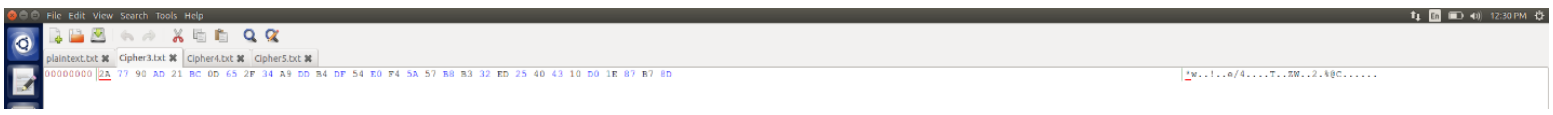
Encrypting Info2.txt using DES (ECB modes) gives the following Cipher2.txt

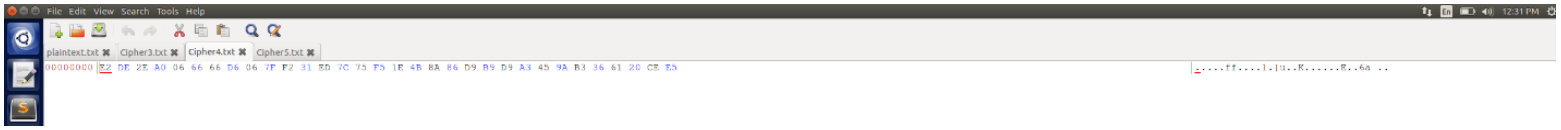
We can tell that multiple bits were changed. So this one slight modification in the plaintext actually resulted in a larger change in the ciphertext, which is what the avalanche effect is all about.

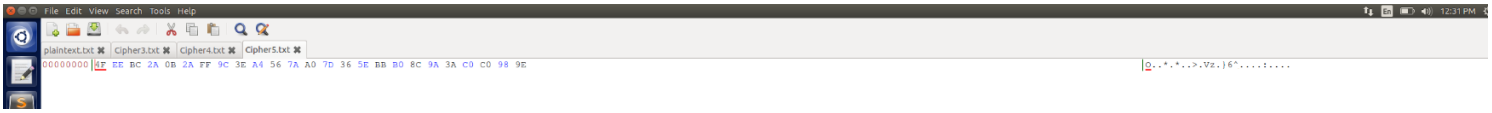
2) The plaintext.txt file I created is the following



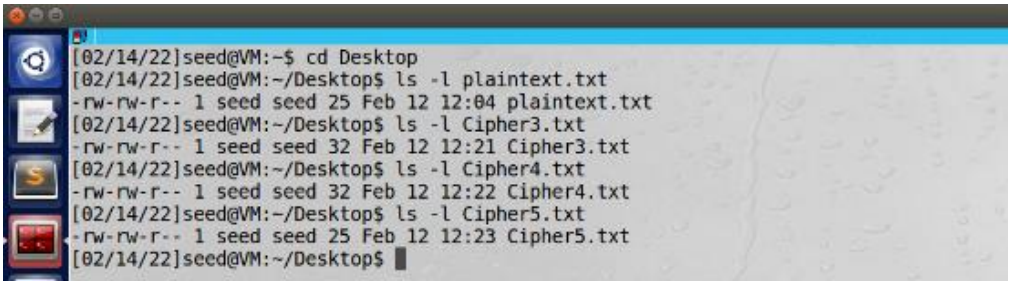
The encrypted files using AES are shown below, with ECB, CBC and CFB respectively







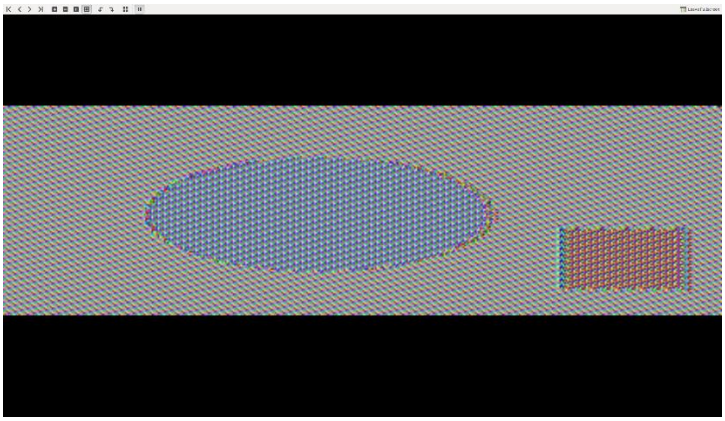
The length of each file is given in this command window:



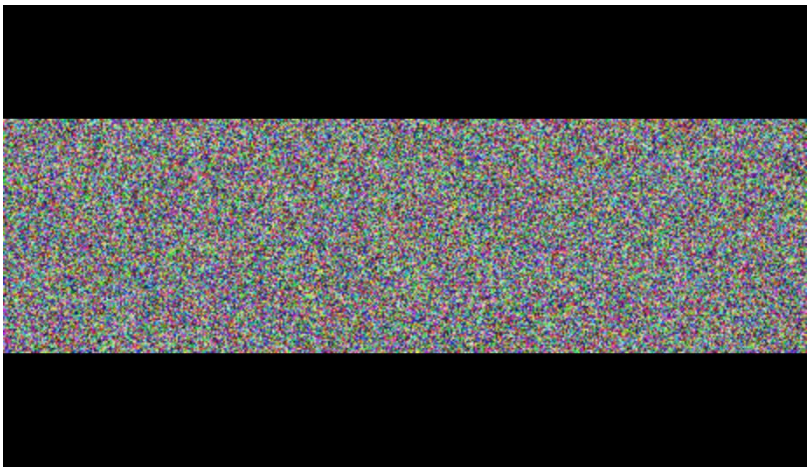
More clearly, the lengths of plaintext.txt, Cipher_aes_ebc.txt, Cipher_aes_cbc.txt and Cipher_aes_cfb.txt are 25 bytes, 32 bytes, 32 bytes and 25 bytes respectively. We can see that the number of bytes in ciphertext using ECB and CBC is different than the plaintext. The one using OFB is same.

Task 2

Using AES with ECB, encrypting the picture would give us the following picture



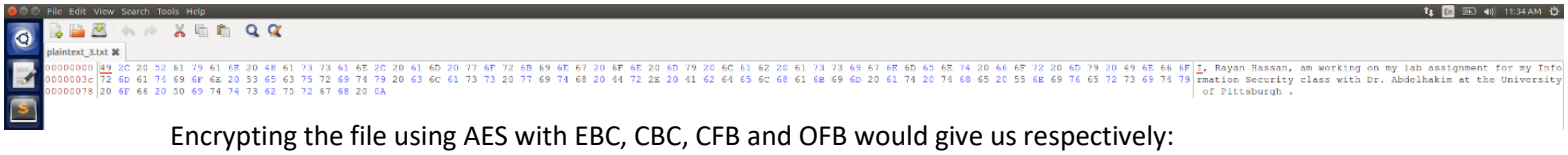
Whereas if we use AES with CBC we get:



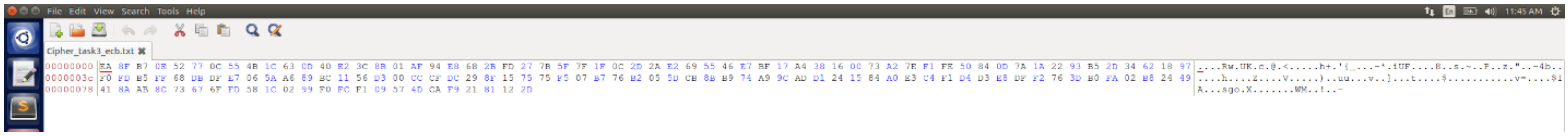
This makes sense because in ECB, we only use a key, whereas in CBC we also use an initial vector, pass it to the first encryption block and then the output is the vector for the second cipher encryption block. The process is more complicated since every encryption block depends on the previous one, so encryption is much better. This is what we see in its corresponding picture where the plaintext can't be seen, unlike the first one where it is still visible.

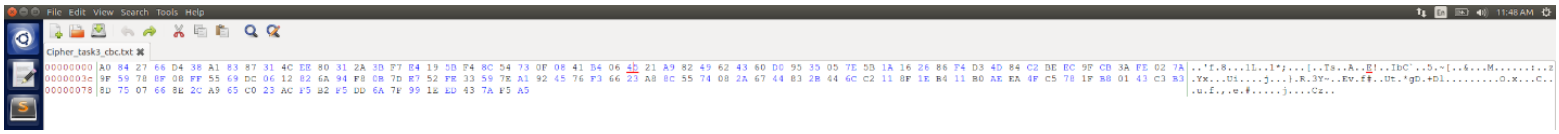
Task 3

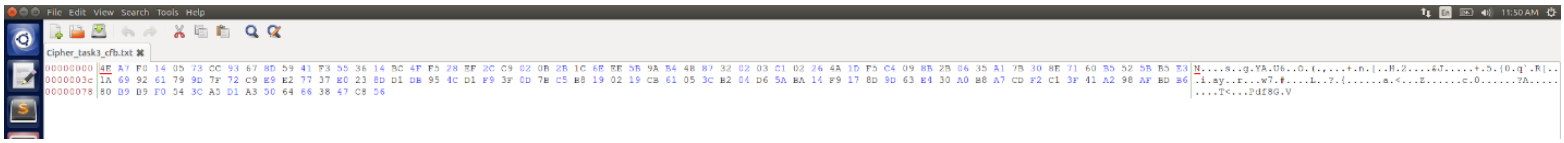
The file created of a minimum of 64 bytes is:



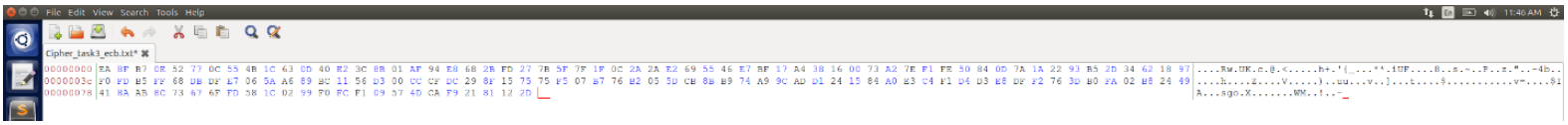
Encrypting the file using AES with EBC, CBC, CFB and OFB would give us respectively:

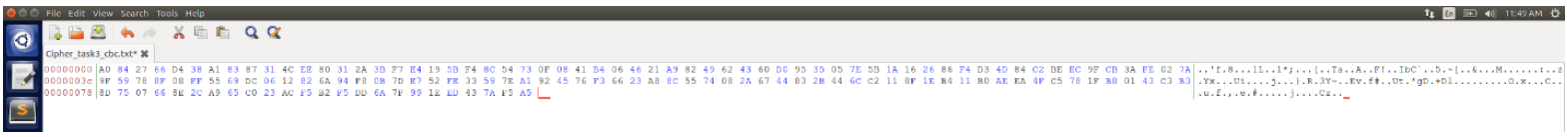


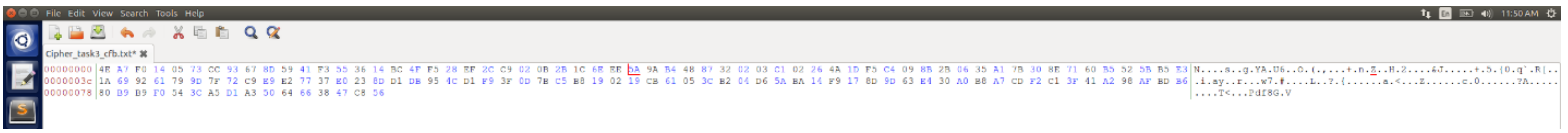


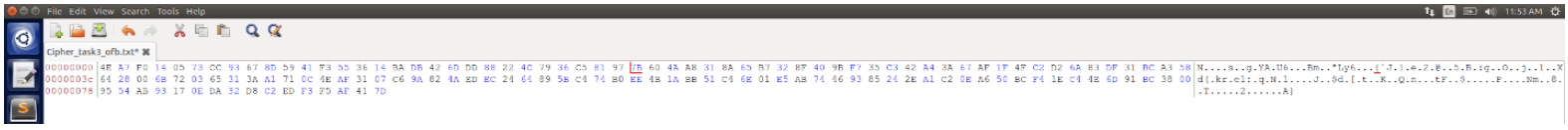


The corrupted AES encrypted files are given below (ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB respectively). I changed the 30th byte for each one of them (2D →2A ; 40 → 46 ; 5B →5A ; 7A → 7B for ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB respectively)

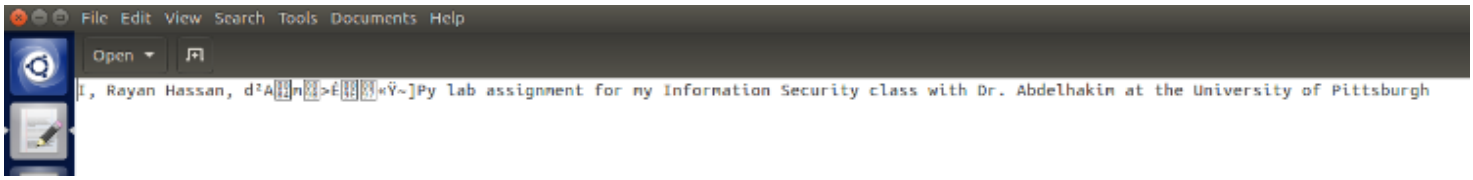


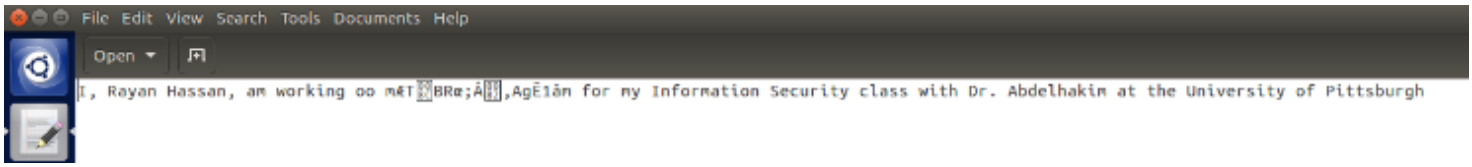


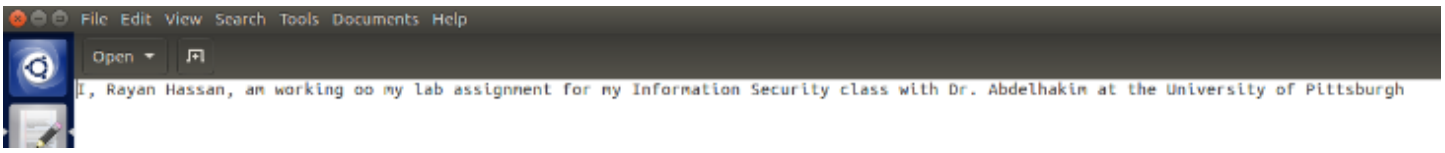




Now the decrypted files corresponding to each of them are the following (ECB, CBC, CFB, OFB respectively)







We notice that for just a slight change in the encrypted files, the decryption drastically change for ECB, CBC and CFB. This is not the case however for OFB because unlike the other modes, it uses the sub-key before it is XORed with the plaintext. Since the sub-key is not affected by encryption errors, these errors do not propagate.

Task 4

First of all, the keys and initial vectors are the same for both plaintexts and they are too easy, which is not very secure. Secondly, they used OFB mode to encrypt the plaintexts, which means a simple XOR would reverse the process and give the attacker access to them. The attacker knows the Ciphertexts and plaintext 1. So P1 XOR C1 gives him the key (the output they were referring too). This key XORed with C1 gives P2. So the attacker

In conclusion, encryption is a process that should be taken seriously in order to secure our files. In fact, we saw that one mistake or corruption in the encrypted file (ciphertext) can lead to a big difference in the resulting plaintext after decryption. This is called the avalanche effect. Also, the different modes studied in this lab have distinct effects and effectiveness. For instance, an encrypted picture using ECB would still be clearly visible, whereas using CBC it wouldn't, which mean it is more secure. The avalanche effect is also dependant on those modes. For instance, using OFB, a corrupted ciphertext doesn't affect the recovered plaintext as much as the other modes. All these differences are related to the inner-workings of these modes, which are different.