

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.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there is a title bar with 'Tools Help' on the left and system icons on the right. Below the title bar is a toolbar with icons for file operations and search. The main area of the terminal displays a hex dump of a string. The string is 'Hello I am Rayan Hassan.Information Security.' and is displayed in a monospaced font. The hex dump shows the ASCII values of the characters in the string, with some characters highlighted in blue. The string is displayed in a single line, with the hex values on the left and the corresponding ASCII characters on the right.

Tools help

6C 6F 20 49 20 61 6D 20 52 61 79 61 6E 20 48 61 73 73 61 6E 0A 49 6E 66 6F 72 6D 61 74 69 6F 6E 20 53 65 63 75 72 69 74 79 0D

Hello I am Rayan Hassan.Information Security\_

phert.txt

```

36 DF EA 27 34 ED 94 34 DE AD 52 FB 00 29 0E 79 28 DE A9 A3 14 DE D4 16 DC F9 60 08 21 17 47 78 6E 6C C3 E9 28 0E 84 79 82 62 49 28
|g...6..T..4...).p{.....!..Gxnl{..y..bI{

```

Tools Help

3 36 DF EA 27 34 ED 94 34 DE AB 5E FD 30 29 0E 70 28 DE A9 A5 14 DE D4 16 DC F9 60 08 21 17 47 78 8E 6C C3 E9 C8 0E 3C A2 B5 69 27 9F

g...6..'T..4..'.).p{.....'.!..8knl....<..1'.

tools Help

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

C:\Users\Rayan\Documents\

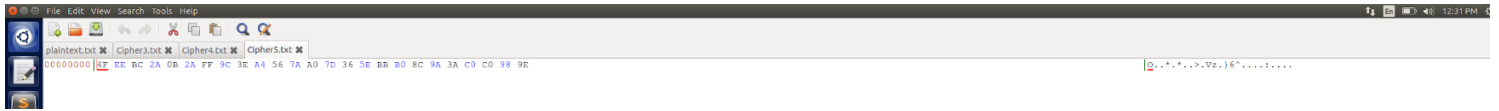
Cipher4.txt Cipher5.txt

C 6F 2D 52 61 79 61 6E 48 20 49 6E 66 6F 72 6D 61 74 69 6F 6E 0A

Hello Rayan! Information.

The top screenshot shows the hex editor with the first 16 bytes of the XOR result highlighted in blue. The hex values are: A0 21 BC 0D 65 2F 34 A9 0D B4 DF 54 E0 F4 5A 57 B8 B3 32 ED 25 40 43 10 D0 1E 87 B7 BD. The corresponding ASCII characters are: M...e/4...T...m...2,4@C...

The bottom screenshot shows the next 16 bytes of the XOR result highlighted in blue. The hex values are: A0 06 66 66 D6 06 7F F2 31 ED 7C 75 F5 1E 4B 8A 86 D9 B9 D9 A3 45 9A B3 36 61 20 CE 55. The corresponding ASCII characters are: .....fE.....l..j...K.....R...6A...



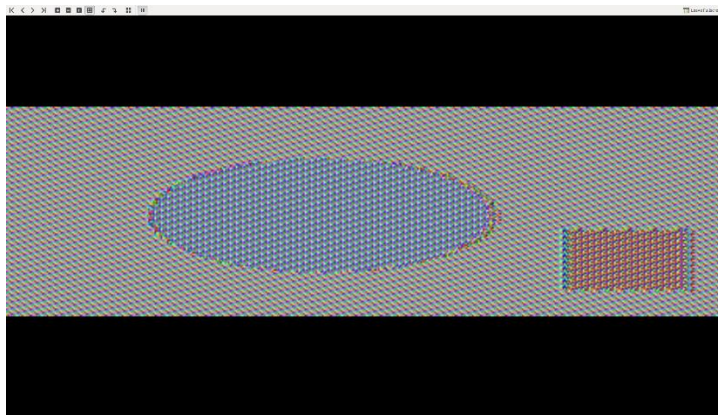
The length of each file is given in this command window:

```
[02/14/22]seed@VM:~$ cd Desktop
[02/14/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ls -l plaintext.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 25 Feb 12 12:04 plaintext.txt
[02/14/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ls -l Cipher3.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Feb 12 12:21 Cipher3.txt
[02/14/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ls -l Cipher4.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 32 Feb 12 12:22 Cipher4.txt
[02/14/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$ ls -l Cipher5.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 25 Feb 12 12:23 Cipher5.txt
[02/14/22]seed@VM:~/Desktop$
```

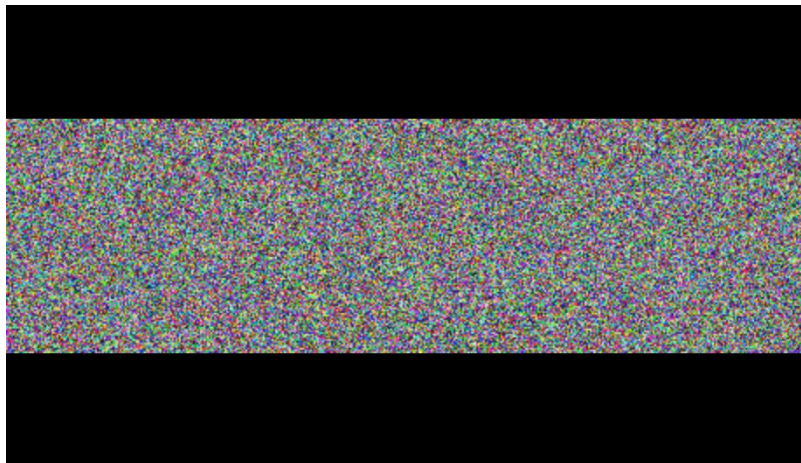
More clearly, the lengths of plaintext.txt, Cipher\_aes\_ecb.txt, Cipher\_aes\_cbc.txt and Cipher\_aes\_cfb.txt are 25 bytes, 32 bytes, 32 bytes and 25 bytes respectively. We can see that the number of bytes in ciphertext using ECB and CBC is different than the plaintext. The one using OFB is same.

## Task 2

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



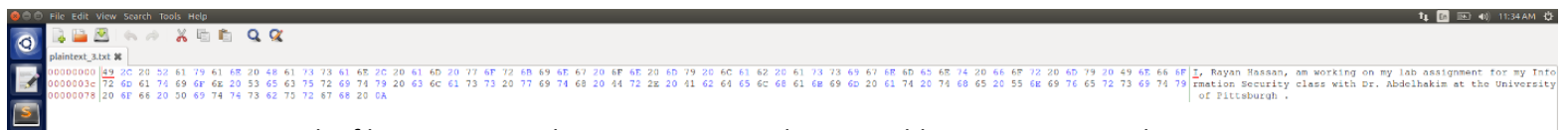
Whereas if we use AES with CBC we get:



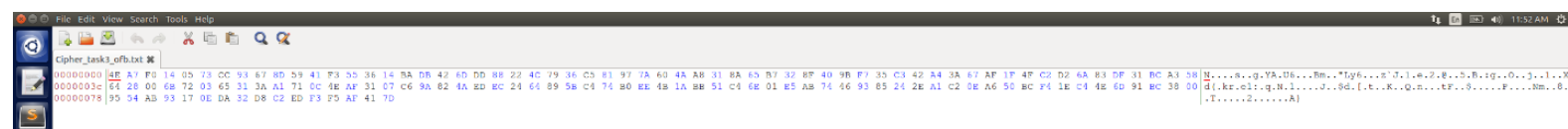
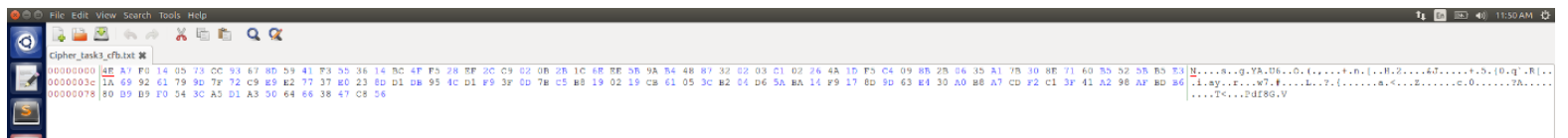
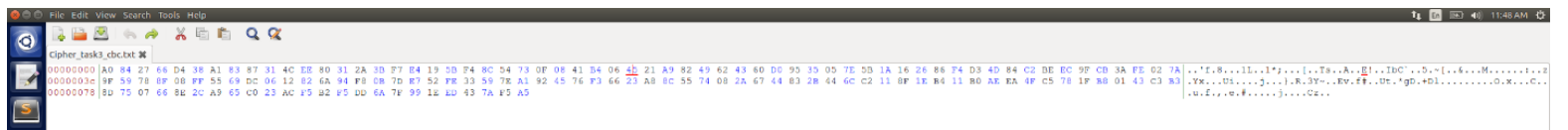
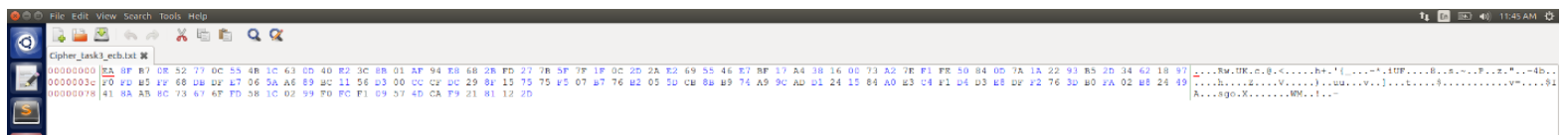
This makes sense because in ECB, we only use a key, whereas in CBC we also use an initial vector, pass it to the first encryption block and then the output is the vector for the second cipher encryption block. The process is more complicated since every encryption block depends on the previous one, so 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

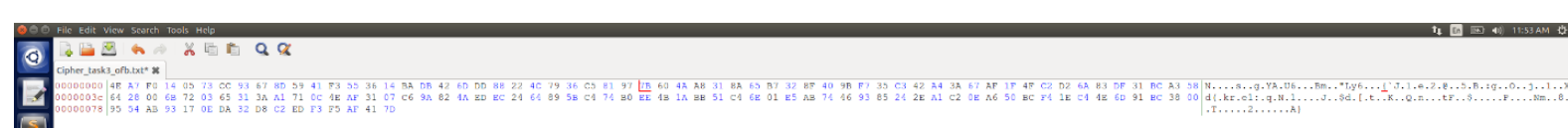
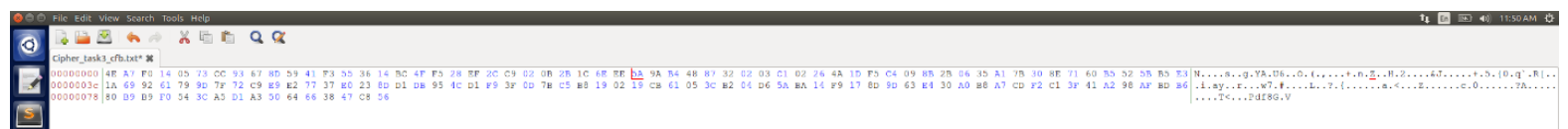
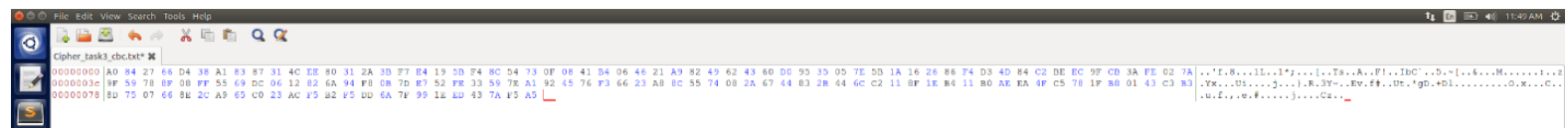
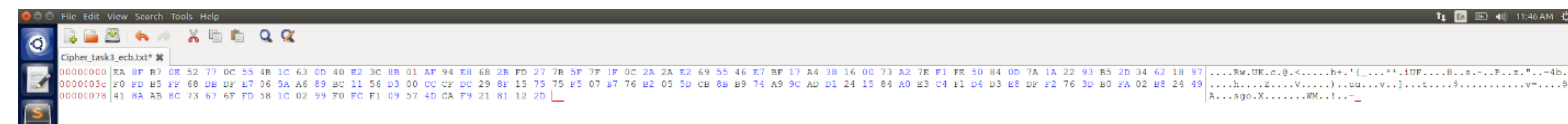
The file created of a minimum of 64 bytes is:



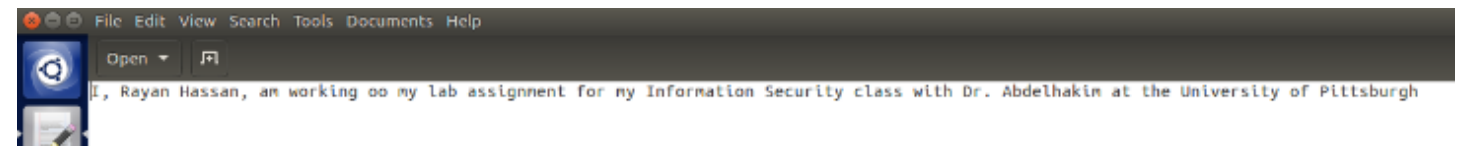
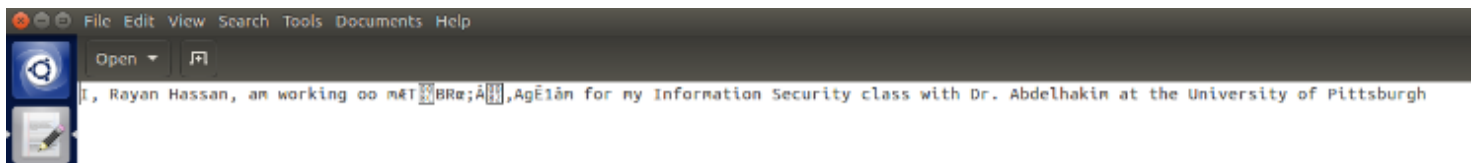
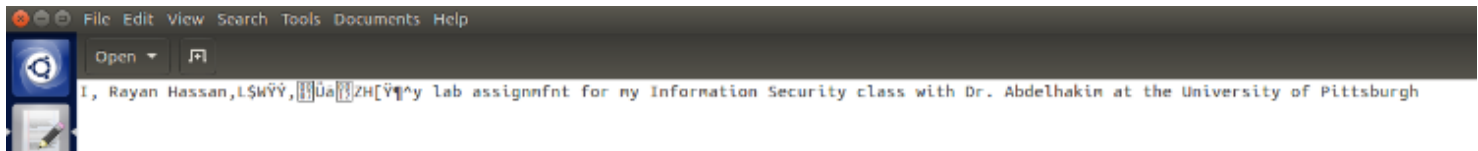
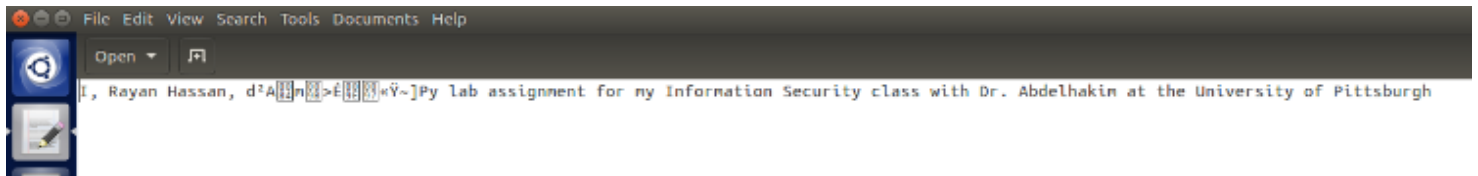
Encrypting the file using AES with ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB would give us respectively:



The corrupted AES encrypted files are given below (ECB, CBC, CFB and OFB respectively). I changed the 30<sup>th</sup> 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  $P1 \oplus C1$  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.