# Testing - Rypto April 25, 2017

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## **Preface**

"Tietorakenteet ja algoritmit" – excercise.

Rypto is a software, which can encrypt and decrypt.

# **Testing arrangements**

## **Unit testing**

Unit testing is done with CUnit framework and gradle.

#### Other tests

The rest of the tests are implemented as Bourne shell scripts. For these tests, Bourne shell or compatible command interpreter, command-line utilities cmp, expr, dd, and special device /dev/zero are needed. In Unix, Mac OS, and Linux environments these are present on most of the installations. In Microsoft Windows, additional tools (e.g. Cygwin) are needed.

#### **Test cases**

#### **Unit tests**

#### **AES** makeword

The makeword test case is: 0x01, 0x02, 0x03,  $0x04 \rightarrow 0x01020304$ .

## AES\_RotWord, AES\_SubWord

The RotWord and SubWord test cases were extracted from the standard[FIPS197], pp. 27, first line of the table.

## **AES\_KeyExpansion**

The three Key Schedule test cases were obtained from[SAMIAM].

Selected test cases were the following:

- A key with all bits zero.
- A key with all bits one.
- A key with all bytes different.

# AES\_AddRoundKey, AES\_SubBytes, AES\_ShiftRows, AES\_MixColumns

Test cases were taken from the standard, pp. 33, first possible cases.

#### **AES Inv\***

Test cases were generated from standard version test cases by inverting input and output.

#### **AES\_encrypt, AES\_decrypt**

Test cases were taken from the standard, pp. 35-

## **Integration tests**

Integration tests are located in the directory tests.

The test cases are encryption and decryption using one key, and reference files created with OpenSSL 1.0.2k.

The tests are implemented in a Bourne shell script integration-tests.sh.

The test files are as follows:

File	Description	
key	The key used in encryption and decryption.	
plain.1	Plaintext file, length 1	
plain.10	Plaintext file, length 10	
plain.16	Plaintext file, length 16	
plain.1506	Plaintext file, length 1506	
openssl-options	General openssl options used to generate ciphertext files.	
openssl.1	plain.1 encrypted (and padded) w/ OpenSSL	
openssl.10	plain.10 encrypted (and padded) w/ OpenSSL	
openssl.16	plain.16 encrypted (and padded) w/ OpenSSL	
openssl.1506	plain.1506 encrypted (and padded) w/ OpenSSL	
openssl.nopad.16	plain.16 encrypted without padding w/ OpenSSL (not used in tests)	

*Table: Integration test files* 

The integration tests are run in the following fashion. This is done for each plaintext file.

- 1. The plaintext file is encrypted with rypto.
- 2. The resulting ciphertext file is compared with one produced with OpenSSL.
- 3. If there are differences, a failure is reported.
- 4. The ciphertext file produced with OpenSSL is decrypted with rypto.
- 5. If there are differences, a failure is reported.

In the end, number of successul and failed tests is reported.

#### **Performance tests**

Performance tests are located in the directory tests.

Used test cases are plaintext files containing 10,000,000, 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 bytes of zeros. Tests are run in such a fashion that encryption and decryption are timed for each file size.

The tests are implemented in a Bourne shell script performance-tests.sh.

## How to repeat tests

#### **Unit tests**

The static libcunit.a must be linked to directory libs/ in the project root for tests to run.

Say

cradle build

from the command line. If the cradle tool is not installed, command

./gradlew build

might work instead.

## **Integration tests**

Integration tests are located on directory tests.

Build the project as in previous chapter.

Run the integration tests by issuing command

sh integration-tests.sh

in directory tests.

#### **Performance tests**

Performance tests are located on directory tests.

Build the project.

Run the performance tests by issuing command

sh performance-tests.sh

in directory tests.

## **Test results**

#### **Unit tests**

Unit tests – passed on both development machine (Mac OS Sierra) and melkki (Ubuntu Linux).

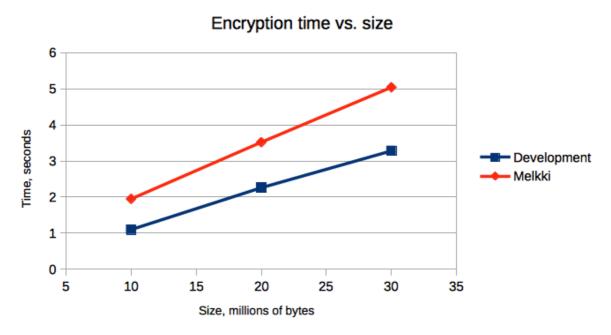
# **Integration tests**

Integration tests – passed on both development machine (Mac OS Sierra) and melkki (Ubuntu Linux).

## **Performance tests**

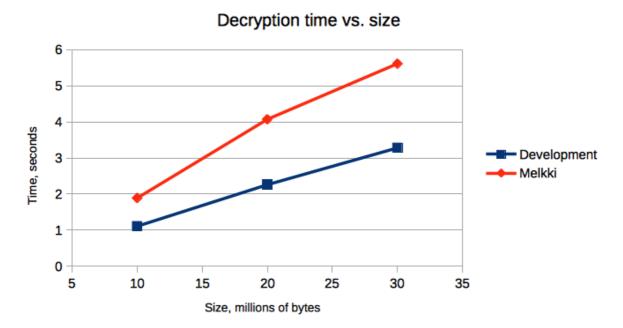
The real time of encryption and decryption was measured and charted on the development machine and on melkki. The results below show expected linear behaviour on time vs. size plots.

## **Encryption performance chart**



Encryption performance

# **Decryption performance chart**



Decryption performance

### References

FIPS197: U.S. Department of Commerce/National Institute of Standards and Technology, Federal Information Processing Standard, FIPS PUB 197 Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), 2001 SAMIAM: Trenholme, Sam, Rijndael's key schedule, 2016, http://www.samiam.org/key-schedule.html