# 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

gradle build

from the command line. If the gradle 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).

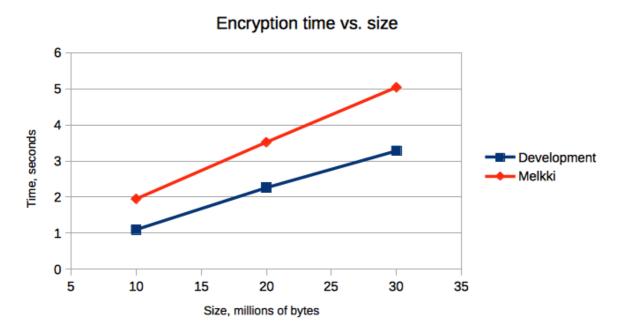
## **Integration tests**

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

#### **Performance tests**

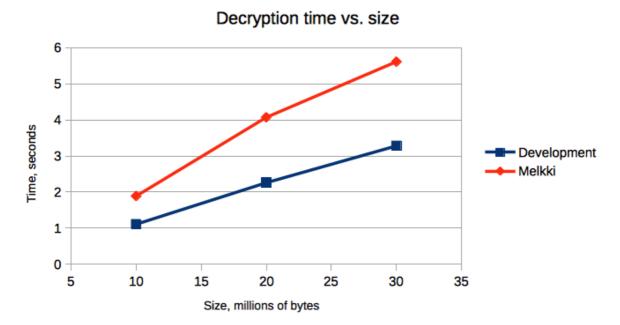
The real time of encryption and decryption was measured and charted on the development machine and on melkki. The results below show expected linear behaviour on time vs. size plots.

## **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