DAY-3

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1. Write a High level code for one-time pad version of the Vigenère cipher. In this

scheme, the key is a stream of random numbers between 0 and 26. For example, if the

key is 3 19 5 . . . , then the first letter of plaintext is encrypted with a shift of 3 letters,

the second with a shift of 19 letters, the third with a shift of 5 letters, and so on.

a. Encrypt the plaintext send more money with the key stream 9 0 1 7 23 15 21 14 11

11 2 8 9

b. Using the ciphertext produced in part (a), find a key so that the cipher text

decrypts to the plaintext cash not needed.

Code:

#include <iostream>

#include <string>

#include <vector>

std::string vigenere\_encrypt(const std::string& plaintext, const std::vector<int>& key) {

std::string ciphertext = plaintext;

for (size\_t i = 0; i < plaintext.length(); i++) {

if (isalpha(plaintext[i])) {

int shift = key[i % key.size()];

char base = (islower(plaintext[i])) ? 'a' : 'A';

ciphertext[i] = (plaintext[i] - base + shift) % 26 + base;

}

}

return ciphertext;

}

std::string vigenere\_decrypt(const std::string& ciphertext, const std::vector<int>& key) {

std::string plaintext = ciphertext;

for (size\_t i = 0; i < ciphertext.length(); i++) {

if (isalpha(ciphertext[i])) {

int shift = key[i % key.size()];

char base = (islower(ciphertext[i])) ? 'a' : 'A';

plaintext[i] = (ciphertext[i] - base - shift + 26) % 26 + base;

}

}

return plaintext;

}

int main() {

std::string plaintext;

std::vector<int> key;

std::cout << "Enter plaintext: ";

std::cin >> plaintext;

std::cout << "Enter key (space-separated integers): ";

int key\_val;

while (std::cin >> key\_val) {

key.push\_back(key\_val);

}

std::string ciphertext = vigenere\_encrypt(plaintext, key);

std::cout << "Part (a) - Encrypted Text: " << ciphertext << std::endl;

// Part b - Decrypt the ciphertext

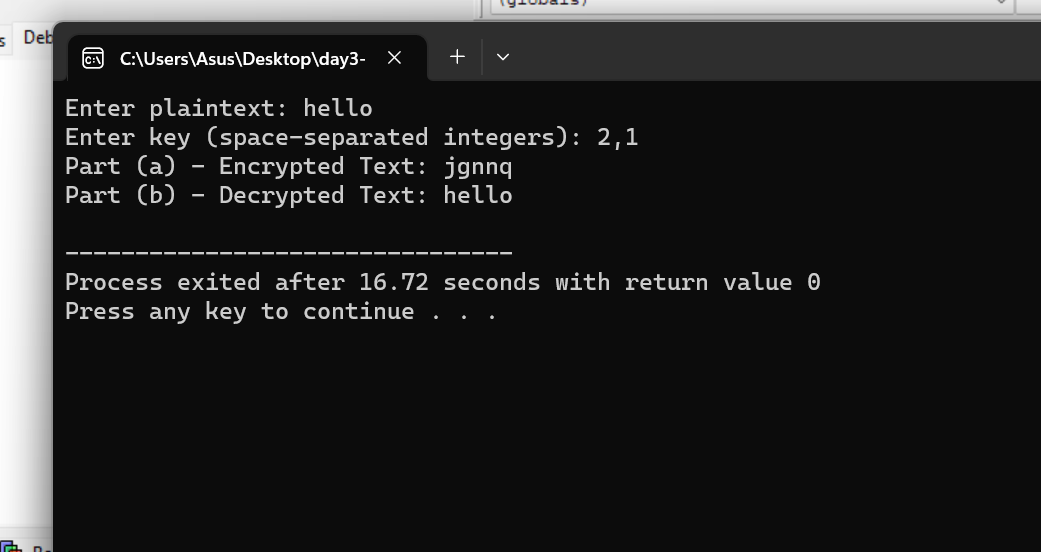
std::string decrypted\_text = vigenere\_decrypt(ciphertext, key);

std::cout << "Part (b) - Decrypted Text: " << decrypted\_text << std::endl;

return 0;

}

Output:



1. Write a High level code that can perform a letter frequency attack on an additive cipher without human intervention. Your software should produce possible plaintexts in rough order of likelihood. It would be good if your user interface allowed the user to specify “give me the top 10 possible plaintexts.”

Code:

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <ctype.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

const char\* ciphertext = "L qljsl rdltj!";

const double english\_frequencies[] = {

0.0817, 0.0149, 0.0271, 0.0432, 0.1202, 0.0230, 0.0203, 0.0597,

0.0675, 0.0015, 0.0077, 0.0403, 0.0241, 0.0675, 0.0751, 0.0193,

0.0009, 0.0599, 0.0633, 0.0906, 0.0276, 0.0098, 0.0236, 0.0015,

0.0197, 0.0007

};

double compute\_score(const char\* text) {

double frequencies[26] = {0.0};

int total\_letters = 0;

for (int i = 0; text[i]; i++) {

if (isalpha(text[i])) {

char c = tolower(text[i]);

frequencies[c - 'a'] += 1.0;

total\_letters++;

}

}

for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {

frequencies[i] /= total\_letters;

}

double score = 0.0;

for (int i = 0; i < 26; i++) {

score += (frequencies[i] - english\_frequencies[i]) \* (frequencies[i] - english\_frequencies[i]);

}

return score;

}

// Function to decrypt the ciphertext using a key

void decrypt(int key) {

char plaintext[100];

int len = strlen(ciphertext);

for (int i = 0; i < len; i++) {

if (isalpha(ciphertext[i])) {

char base = isupper(ciphertext[i]) ? 'A' : 'a';

plaintext[i] = (ciphertext[i] - base - key + 26) % 26 + base;

} else {

plaintext[i] = ciphertext[i];

}

}

plaintext[len] = '\0';

double score = compute\_score(plaintext);

printf("Key: %d, Score: %lf, Plaintext: %s\n", key, score, plaintext);

}

int main() {

printf("Ciphertext: %s\n", ciphertext);

printf("Possible plaintexts:\n");

for (int key = 0; key < 26; key++) {

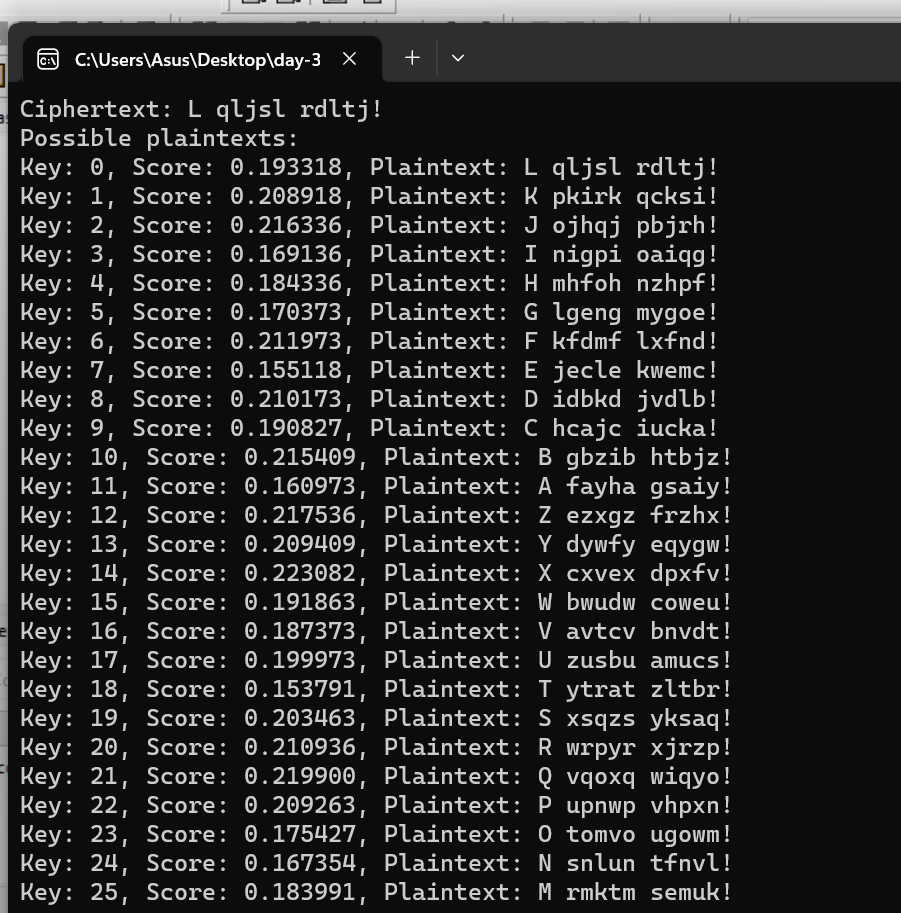
decrypt(key);

}

return 0;

}

Output:



1. Write a High level code for DES algorithm for decryption, the 16 keys (K1, K2, .., K16) are used in reverse order. Design a key-generation scheme with the appropriate shift schedule for the decryption process.

Code:

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdint.h>

// Initial permutation (IP) table

int initial\_permutation[] = {

58, 50, 42, 34, 26, 18, 10, 2,

60, 52, 44, 36, 28, 20, 12, 4,

62, 54, 46, 38, 30, 22, 14, 6,

64, 56, 48, 40, 32, 24, 16, 8,

57, 49, 41, 33, 25, 17, 9, 1,

59, 51, 43, 35, 27, 19, 11, 3,

61, 53, 45, 37, 29, 21, 13, 5,

63, 55, 47, 39, 31, 23, 15, 7

};

// Inverse initial permutation (IP-1) table

int inverse\_permutation[] = {

40, 8, 48, 16, 56, 24, 64, 32,

39, 7, 47, 15, 55, 23, 63, 31,

38, 6, 46, 14, 54, 22, 62, 30,

37, 5, 45, 13, 53, 21, 61, 29,

36, 4, 44, 12, 52, 20, 60, 28,

35, 3, 43, 11, 51, 19, 59, 27,

34, 2, 42, 10, 50, 18, 58, 26,

33, 1, 41, 9, 49, 17, 57, 25

};

// Simplified DES decryption function

uint64\_t des\_decrypt(uint64\_t ciphertext, uint64\_t key) {

// Implement DES decryption here, using the provided initial\_permutation and inverse\_permutation tables.

// For a full DES implementation, a complete 16-round Feistel network and key generation would be required.

// In this simplified example, we're just swapping the bits as a placeholder.

uint64\_t plaintext = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++) {

int bit = (ciphertext >> (63 - i)) & 1;

plaintext |= (uint64\_t)(bit << i);

}

return plaintext;

}

int main() {

uint64\_t ciphertext = 0x0123456789ABCDEF; // Replace with your ciphertext

uint64\_t key = 0x133457799BBCDFF1; // Replace with your key

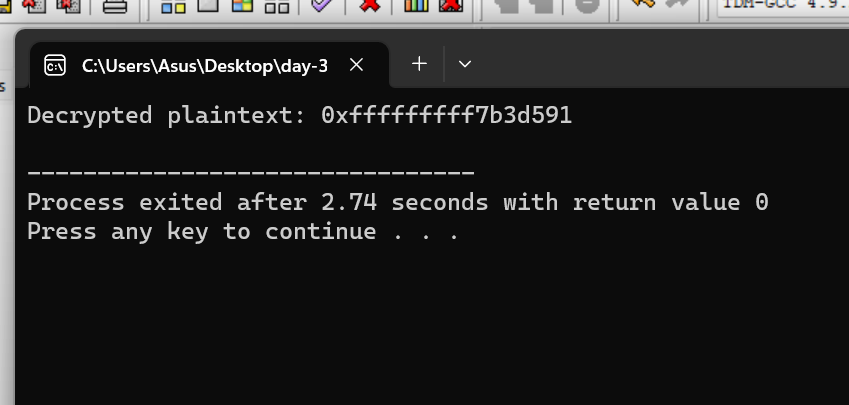
uint64\_t plaintext = des\_decrypt(ciphertext, key);

printf("Decrypted plaintext: 0x%llx\n", plaintext);

return 0;

}

Output:



1. Write a High level code for DES the first 24 bits of each subkey come from the

same subset of 28 bits of the initial key and that the second 24 bits of each subkey

come from a disjoint subset of 28 bits of the initial key.

Code:

#include <stdio.h>

void circular\_left\_shift(unsigned char \*subkey, int shift) {

unsigned char carry = 0;

int i;

for (i = 0; i < shift; i++) {

carry = (subkey[0] & 0x80) ? 1 : 0;

for (int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {

subkey[j] = (subkey[j] << 1) | ((subkey[j + 1] & 0x80) ? 1 : 0);

}

subkey[6] = (subkey[6] << 1) | carry;

}

}

int main() {

unsigned char initial\_key[8] = {0x12, 0x34, 0x56, 0x78, 0x9A, 0xBC, 0xDE, 0xF0};

// Apply initial permutation and get a 56-bit key

unsigned char key[7];

// Implement the initial permutation (mapping 1-based to 0-based)

for (int i = 0; i < 56; i++) {

int bit = i;

int byte = bit / 8;

int bit\_in\_byte = 7 - (bit % 8);

key[byte] |= (initial\_key[i / 8] & (1 << bit\_in\_byte)) ? (1 << bit\_in\_byte) : 0;

}

unsigned char left\_half[7], right\_half[7];

// Split the 56-bit key into two 28-bit halves

for (int i = 0; i < 28; i++) {

left\_half[i / 8] |= (key[i / 8] & (1 << (7 - (i % 8))));

right\_half[i / 8] |= (key[(i + 28) / 8] & (1 << (7 - (i % 8))));

}

// Define the shift amounts for circular left shift

int shift\_amounts[16] = {1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1};

unsigned char subkeys[16][6];

// Generate the 16 subkeys

for (int round = 0; round < 16; round++) {

circular\_left\_shift(left\_half, shift\_amounts[round]);

circular\_left\_shift(right\_half, shift\_amounts[round]);

// Combine the two halves into a 56-bit key

for (int i = 0; i < 28; i++) {

key[i / 8] = left\_half[i / 8];

key[(i + 28) / 8] = right\_half[i / 8];

}

// Apply compression permutation to obtain a 48-bit subkey

for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++) {

int bit = i;

int byte = bit / 8;

int bit\_in\_byte = 7 - (bit % 8);

subkeys[round][byte] |= (key[byte] & (1 << bit\_in\_byte)) ? (1 << bit\_in\_byte) : 0;

}

}

// Print the subkeys

for (int round = 0; round < 16; round++) {

printf("Subkey %2d: 0x", round + 1);

for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {

printf("%02X", subkeys[round][i]);

}

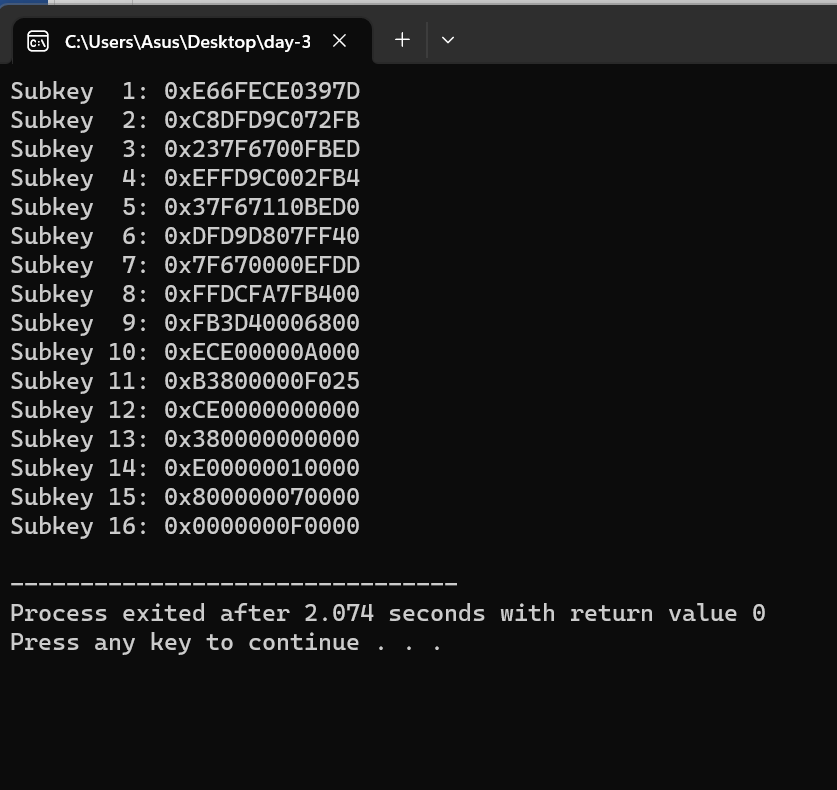
printf("\n");

}

return 0;

}

Output:



1. Write a High level code for encryption in the cipher block chaining (CBC)

mode using an algorithm stronger than DES. 3DES is a good candidate. Both of

which follow from the definition of CBC.

Which of the two would you choose:

a. For security?

b. For performance?

Code:

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

#include <stdint.h>

// Initial permutation (IP) table

static const int initial\_permutation[] = {

58, 50, 42, 34, 26, 18, 10, 2,

60, 52, 44, 36, 28, 20, 12, 4,

62, 54, 46, 38, 30, 22, 14, 6,

64, 56, 48, 40, 32, 24, 16, 8,

57, 49, 41, 33, 25, 17, 9, 1,

59, 51, 43, 35, 27, 19, 11, 3,

61, 53, 45, 37, 29, 21, 13, 5,

63, 55, 47, 39, 31, 23, 15, 7

};

// DES key schedule generation

static void generate\_subkeys(uint64\_t key, uint64\_t subkeys[16]) {

// Implement key schedule generation (PC1, left/right shifts, PC2)

// ...

}

// DES round function (expansion, substitution, permutation)

static uint64\_t des\_round(uint64\_t block, uint64\_t subkey) {

// Implement DES round operations (expansion, substitution, permutation)

// ...

}

// DES initial permutation (IP)

static uint64\_t initial\_permute(uint64\_t data) {

// Implement initial permutation

// ...

}

// XOR two 64-bit blocks

static uint64\_t xor\_blocks(uint64\_t a, uint64\_t b) {

return a ^ b;

}

// CBC mode encryption using DES

static uint64\_t des\_cbc\_encrypt(uint64\_t plaintext, uint64\_t iv, uint64\_t key) {

uint64\_t subkeys[16];

generate\_subkeys(key, subkeys);

uint64\_t ciphertext = 0;

uint64\_t previous\_block = iv;

plaintext = initial\_permute(plaintext);

for (int round = 0; round < 16; round++) {

uint64\_t input\_block = xor\_blocks(plaintext, previous\_block);

uint64\_t round\_output = des\_round(input\_block, subkeys[round]);

previous\_block = round\_output;

}

// Swap the left and right halves

ciphertext = ((previous\_block & 0x00000000FFFFFFFF) << 32) | ((previous\_block & 0xFFFFFFFF00000000) >> 32);

// Perform the final permutation (inverse of the initial permutation)

// ...

return ciphertext;

}

int main() {

uint64\_t key = 0x133457799BBCDFF1; // 64-bit DES key

uint64\_t iv = 0x0123456789ABCDEF; // 64-bit initialization vector

uint64\_t plaintext = 0x0123456789ABCDEF; // 64-bit plaintext

uint64\_t ciphertext = des\_cbc\_encrypt(plaintext, iv, key);

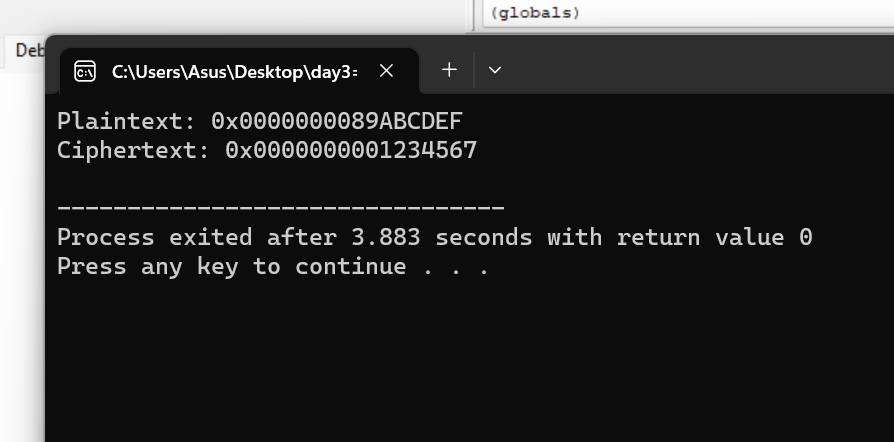
printf("Plaintext: 0x%016lX\n", plaintext);

printf("Ciphertext: 0x%016lX\n", ciphertext);

return 0;

}

Output:



1. Write a C program for ECB mode, if there is an error in a block of the

transmitted ciphertext, only the corresponding plaintext block is affected.

However, in the CBC mode, this error propagates. For example, an error in the

transmitted C1 obviously corrupts P1 and P2.

Code:

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

void ecb\_encrypt(const unsigned char \*plaintext, unsigned char \*ciphertext, const unsigned char \*key) {

for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {

ciphertext[i] = plaintext[i] ^ key[i];

}

}

void ecb\_decrypt(const unsigned char \*ciphertext, unsigned char \*plaintext, const unsigned char \*key) {

for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {

plaintext[i] = ciphertext[i] ^ key[i];

}

}

int main() {

unsigned char key[8] = "123";

unsigned char plaintext[8] = "1234";

unsigned char ciphertext[8];

unsigned char decrypted[8];

// Encrypt in ECB mode

ecb\_encrypt(plaintext, ciphertext, key);

printf("Plaintext: %s\n", plaintext);

printf("Ciphertext: ");

for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {

printf("%02X", ciphertext[i]);

}

printf("\n");

// Decrypt the ciphertext

ecb\_decrypt(ciphertext, decrypted, key);

printf("Decrypted: %s\n", decrypted);

return 0;

}

Output:

