CSE 540 Network Security Assignment 2 Project 0

Question: You are required to develop a program to encrypt (and similarly decrypt) a 64-bit plaintext using DES. Instead of using an available library, I insist that you program any and every element of each of the 16 rounds of DES (and that means F-box, 32-

bit exchanges, generation of sub-key required in each round). Then, with at least TWO pairs of <64-bit plaintext, ciphertext>:

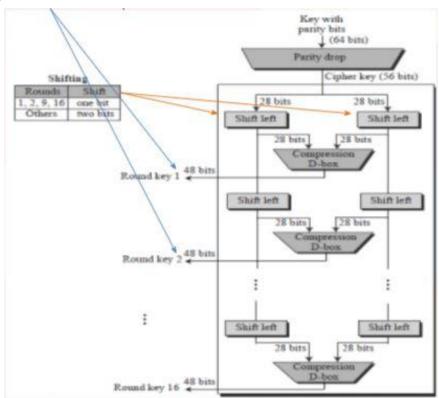
- **a.** Verify that once the ciphertext is decrypted one gets the original plaintext,
- **b.** Verify that the output of the 1st encryption round is the same as the output of the 15th decryption round as illustrated below, and
- **c.** Verify that the output of the 14th encryption round is the same as the output of the 2nd decryption round as illustrated below.

Solution Steps:

- 1. Insert two 64 bit plaintext (p1 and p2) and two 64 bit keys(k1 & k2).
- 2. Generate 48 bits for every 16 rounds using those 64-bit keys.
- 3. Initialize initial and final permutation matrix.
- 4. Call encryption to get ciphertext for both plaintext(p1 & p2).
- 5. Then call decryption with reverse order of 16 round keys to get the plaintext.
- 6. Then verify text at each level of encryption and decryption as given in the question.

Step1: Insert two plaintext(p1 & p2) and key of 64 bit

Step2: Generate 16 round keys of the 64-bit size of the main key.



- Parity drop (converted) into 56 bit key.
- Split plaintext into 2 parts i.e. left and right of 28 bits.
- We will left shift by how many bits, it depends on the round number given by the below table

```
#no of shifts in per round(1-16).
shift_table = [1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1]
```

 Using the help of compression D-box generates 48 bit keys in every round.

```
for i in range(0, 16):
    # Shifting the bits by nth shifts by checking from shift table
    left = left_shift(left, shift_table[i])
    right = left_shift(right, shift_table[i])

# Combination of left and right string
    combine_str = left + right

# Compression of key from 56 to 48 bits
    round_key = permute(combine_str, key_comp_table, 48)

rkb.append(round_key)
    rk.append(binaryTohex(round_key))
```

Step3: Initialize the initial and final permutation matrix

Based on the matrix given below, our permute function will make a string out of the given plaintext.

For example:-

The first value of the table suggests that the value at the 58th position will go to the 1st position.

The second value of the table suggests that the value at 50th position will go to 2nd position and so on

```
# Initial Permutation Table
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]
```

Step4: DES encryption:

- After the initial permutation
- For each 16 round of algorithms:
 - Divide plaintext into two halves of 32 bit each.
 - Making a right 32 bit key to 48 bits using expansion P-box
 - We will XOR RoundKey[i] and right_expanded

- S-Box Substitution converts 48 bit to 32 bit after that we perform a straight P box.
- Perform xor of left and output of straight P box and swap left and right halves except last round.
- and then final permutation using the above matrix.

```
# Splitting
left = pt[0:32]
right = pt[32:64]
for i in range(0, 16):
 # Expansion D-box: Expanding the 32 bits data into 48 bits
 right_expanded = permute(right, exp_d box, 48)
 xor x = xor(right expanded, rkb[i])
 # S-boxex: substituting the value from s-box table by calculating row and column
 sbox_str = ""
 for j in range(0, 8):
   row = binTodec(int(xor_x[j * 6] + xor_x[j * 6 + 5]))
   col = binTodec(int(xor_x[j * 6 + 1] + xor_x[j * 6 + 2] + xor_x[j * 6 + 3] + xor_x[j * 6 + 4]))
   val = s_box[j][row][col]
   sbox_str = sbox_str + decTobin(val)
 # Straight D-box: After substituting rearranging the bits
 sbox_str = permute(sbox_str, straight_permutation, 32)
 # XOR left and sbox str
 result = xor(left, sbox str)
 left = result
```

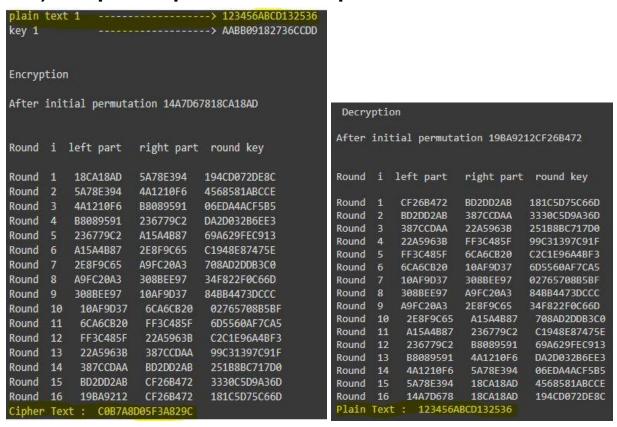
Step5: DES Decryption:

For description, code is written just to reverse the above steps in order to get the original output.

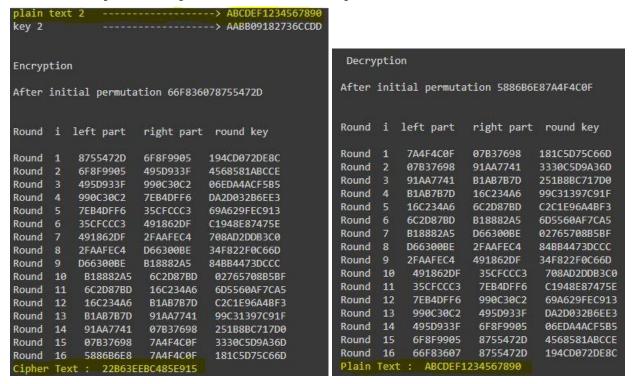
Step6:

Conclusion:

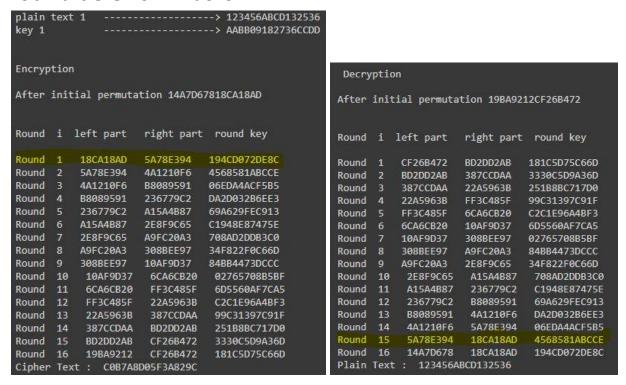
a) 1st pair of plaintext and ciphertext



2nd pair of plaintext and ciphertext

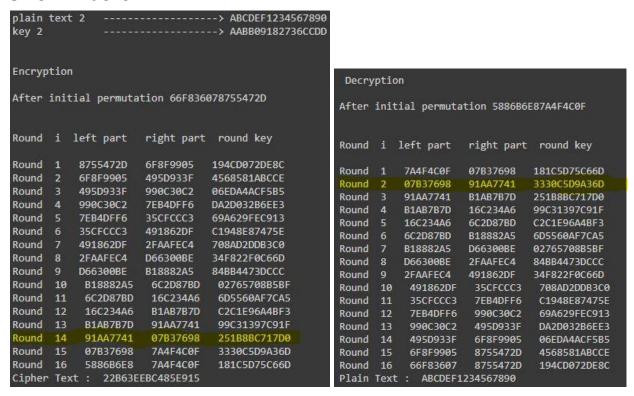


b) We conclude that the output of the 1st encryption round is the same as the output of the 15th decryption round as shown below:



c)

We conclude that the output of the 14th encryption round is the same as the output of the 2nd decryption round as shown below:



Thank You.....!