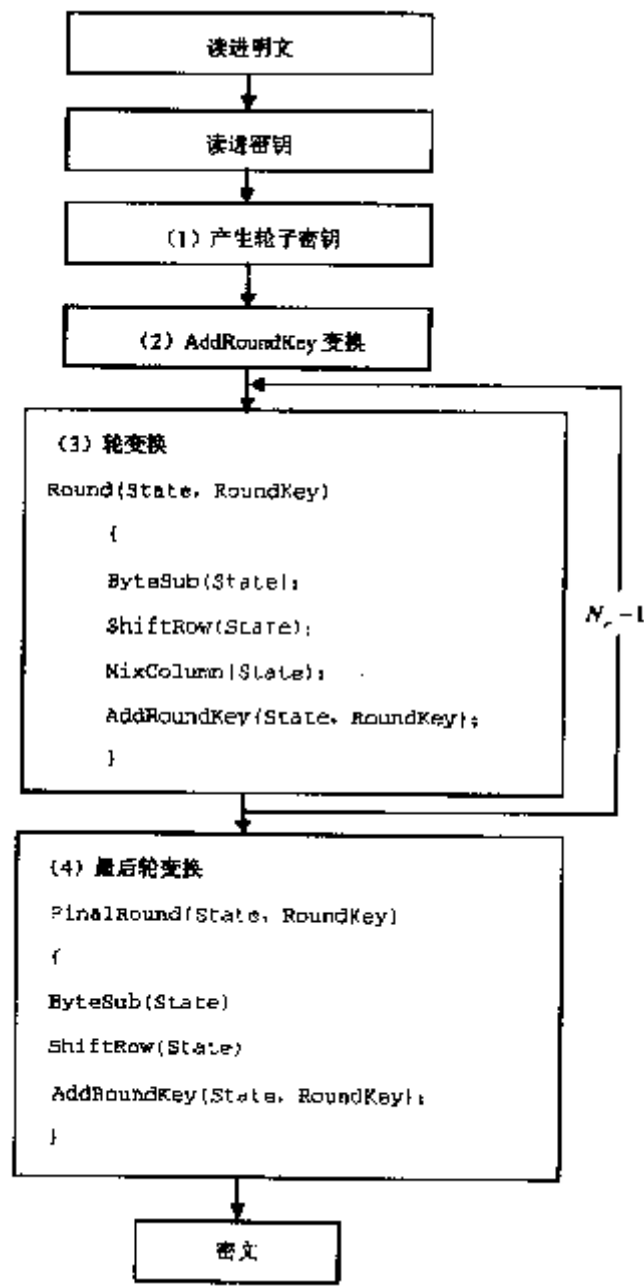


实验三 分组密码算法 AES

一、算法分析：

AES加密解密流程图如下：



二、实验原理

AES算法本质上是一种对称分组密码体制，采用代替/置换网络，每轮由三

层组成：线性混合层确保多轮之上的高度扩散，非线性层由16个S盒并置起到混淆的作用，密钥加密层将子密钥异或到中间状态。Rijndael是一个迭代分组密码，其分组长度和密钥长度都是可变的，只是为了满足AES的要求才限定处理的分组大小为128位，而密钥长度为128位、192位或256位，相应的迭代轮数 N ，为10轮、12轮、14轮。AES汇聚了安全性能、效率、可实现性、灵活性等优点。最大的优点是可以给出算法的最佳差分特征的概率，并分析算法抵抗差分密码分析及线性密码分析的能力。其实现的加密流程图如图-1所示。

加密的主要过程包括：对明文状态的一次密钥加，轮轮加密和末尾轮轮加密，最后得到密文。其中 轮轮加密每一轮有四个部件，包括字节代换ByteSub、行移位变换ShiftRow、列混合变换MixColumn和一个密钥加AddRoundKey部件，末尾轮加密和前面轮加密类似，只是少了一个列混合变换MixColumn部件。下面具体介绍这几个部件的实现方法：

1、字节代换ByteSub部件

字节代换是非线性变换，独立地对状态的每个字节进行。代换表（即S-盒）是可逆的，由以下两个变换的合成得到：

- (1) 首先，将字节看作GF(28)上的元素，映射到自己的乘法逆元，‘00’映射到自己。
- (2) 其次，对字节做如下的（GF(2)上的，可逆的）仿射变换：

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \\ y_6 \\ y_7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \\ x_6 \\ x_7 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

该部件的逆运算部件就是先对自己做一个逆仿射变换，然后映射到自己的乘法逆元上。

2、行移位变换ShiftRow

行移位是将状态阵列的各行进行循环移位，不同状态行的位移量不同。第0

行不移动，第1行循环左移C1个字节，第2行循环左移C2个字节，第3行循环左移C3个字节。位移量C1、C2、C3的取值与Nb有关，由教材中表3.10给出。

ShiftRow的逆变换是对状态阵列的后3列分别以位移量Nb-C1、Nb-C2、Nb-C3进行循环移位，使得第i行第j列的字节移位到(j+Nb-Ci) mod Nb。

3、列混合变换MixColumn

在列混合变换中，将状态阵列的每个列视为系数为GF(28)上的多项式，再与

一个固定的多项式c(x)进行模x4+1乘法。当然要求c(x)是模x4+1可逆的多项式，否则列混合变换就是不可逆的，因而会使不同的输入分组对应的输出分组可能相同。Rijndael的设计者给出的c(x)为（系数用十六进制数表示）：

$$c(x) = '03'x^3 + '01'x^2 + '01'x + '02'$$

c(x)是与x4+1互素的，因此是模x4+1可逆的。列混合运算也可写为矩阵

乘法。设b(x)= c(x) a(x)，则

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 02 & 03 & 01 & 01 \\ 01 & 02 & 03 & 01 \\ 01 & 01 & 02 & 03 \\ 03 & 01 & 01 & 02 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

这个运算需要做GF(28)上的乘法，但由于所乘的因子是3个固定的元素02、03、01，所以这些乘法运算仍然是比较简单的。

列混合运算的逆运算是类似的，即每列都用一个特定的多项式d(x)相乘。d(x)满足

$$('03'x^3 + '01'x^2 + '01'x + '02') \quad d(x) = '01'$$

由此可得

$$d(x) = '0B'x^3 + '0D'x^2 + '09'x + '0E'$$

4、密钥加AddRoundKey部件

密钥加是将轮密钥简单地与状态进行逐比特异或。轮密钥由种子密钥通过密钥编排算法得到，轮密钥长度等于分组长度Nb。密钥加运算的逆运算是其自身。

5、密钥编排

密钥编排指从种子密钥得到轮密钥的过程，它由密钥扩展和轮密钥选取两部分组成。其基本原则如下：

- (1) 轮密钥的字数（4比特32位的数）等于分组长度乘以轮数加1；
- (2) 种子密钥被扩展成为扩展密钥；
- (3) 轮密钥从扩展密钥中取，其中第1轮轮密钥取扩展密钥的前Nb个字，第2轮轮密钥取接下来的Nb个字，如此下去。

密钥扩展的方法和密钥的取法具体请参考教材和ppt。

6、解密过程

AES算法的解密过程和加密过程是相似的，也是先经过一个密钥加，然后进行轮轮解密和末尾轮轮解密，最后得到明文。和加密不同的是 轮轮解密每一轮四个部件都需要用到它们的逆运算部件，包括字节代换部件的逆运算、行移位变换的逆变换、逆列混合变换和一个密钥加部件，末尾轮加密和前面轮加密类似，只是少了一个逆列混合变换部件。

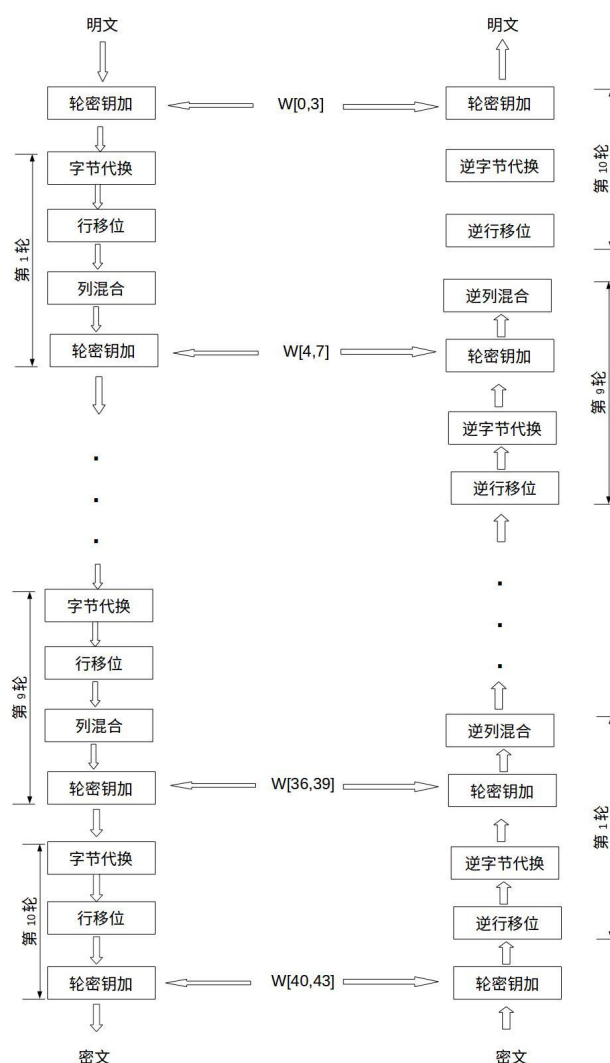
在解密的时候，还要注意轮密钥和加密密钥的区别，设加密算法的初始密钥加、第1轮、第2轮、...、第Nr轮的子密钥依次为k(0), k(1), k(2), ..., k(Nr-1), k(Nr)

则解密算法的初始密钥加、第1轮、第2轮、...、第Nr轮的子密钥依次为

$$k(Nr), \text{InvMixColumn}(k(Nr-1)), \text{InvMixColumn}(k(Nr-2)), \dots,$$

$$\text{InvMixColumn}(k(1)), k(0)。$$

三、算法实现流程



http://blog.csdn.net/qq_28205153

四、程序代码和执行结果

aes_head.h:

```
#pragma once
#include <iostream>
#include <bitset>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
typedef bitset<8> byte;
typedef bitset<32> word;
const int Nr = 10; // AES-128需要 10 轮加密
const int Nk = 4; // Nk 表示输入密钥的 word 个数
byte S_Box[16][16] = {
    {0x63, 0x7C, 0x77, 0x7B, 0xF2, 0x6B, 0x6F, 0xC5, 0x30, 0x01, 0x67, 0x2B,
    0xFE, 0xD7, 0xAB, 0x76},
    {0xCA, 0x82, 0xC9, 0x7D, 0xFA, 0x59, 0x47, 0xF0, 0xAD, 0xD4, 0xA2, 0xAF,
    0x9C, 0xA4, 0x72, 0xC0},
    {0xB7, 0xFD, 0x93, 0x26, 0x36, 0x3F, 0xF7, 0xCC, 0x34, 0xA5, 0xE5, 0xF1,
    0x71, 0xD8, 0x31, 0x15},
```

```

    {0x04, 0xC7, 0x23, 0xC3, 0x18, 0x96, 0x05, 0x9A, 0x07, 0x12, 0x80, 0xE2,
    0xEB, 0x27, 0xB2, 0x75},
    {0x09, 0x83, 0x2C, 0x1A, 0x1B, 0x6E, 0x5A, 0xA0, 0x52, 0x3B, 0xD6, 0xB3,
    0x29, 0xE3, 0x2F, 0x84},
    {0x53, 0xD1, 0x00, 0xED, 0x20, 0xFC, 0xB1, 0x5B, 0x6A, 0xCB, 0xBE, 0x39,
    0x4A, 0x4C, 0x58, 0xCF},
    {0xD0, 0xEF, 0xAA, 0xFB, 0x43, 0x4D, 0x33, 0x85, 0x45, 0xF9, 0x02, 0x7F,
    0x50, 0x3C, 0x9F, 0xA8},
    {0x51, 0xA3, 0x40, 0x8F, 0x92, 0x9D, 0x38, 0xF5, 0xBC, 0xB6, 0xDA, 0x21,
    0x10, 0xFF, 0xF3, 0xD2},
    {0xCD, 0x0C, 0x13, 0xEC, 0x5F, 0x97, 0x44, 0x17, 0xC4, 0xA7, 0x7E, 0x3D,
    0x64, 0x5D, 0x19, 0x73},
    {0x60, 0x81, 0x4F, 0xDC, 0x22, 0x2A, 0x90, 0x88, 0x46, 0xEE, 0xB8, 0x14,
    0xDE, 0x5E, 0x0B, 0xDB},
    {0xE0, 0x32, 0x3A, 0x0A, 0x49, 0x06, 0x24, 0x5C, 0xC2, 0xD3, 0xAC, 0x62,
    0x91, 0x95, 0xE4, 0x79},
    {0xE7, 0xC8, 0x37, 0x6D, 0x8D, 0xD5, 0x4E, 0xA9, 0x6C, 0x56, 0xF4, 0xEA,
    0x65, 0x7A, 0xAE, 0x08},
    {0xBA, 0x78, 0x25, 0x2E, 0x1C, 0xA6, 0xB4, 0xC6, 0xE8, 0xDD, 0x74, 0x1F,
    0x4B, 0xBD, 0x8B, 0x8A},
    {0x70, 0x3E, 0xB5, 0x66, 0x48, 0x03, 0xF6, 0x0E, 0x61, 0x35, 0x57, 0xB9,
    0x86, 0xC1, 0x1D, 0x9E},
    {0xE1, 0xF8, 0x98, 0x11, 0x69, 0xD9, 0x8E, 0x94, 0x9B, 0x1E, 0x87, 0xE9,
    0xCE, 0x55, 0x28, 0xDF},
    {0x8C, 0xA1, 0x89, 0x0D, 0xBF, 0xE6, 0x42, 0x68, 0x41, 0x99, 0x2D, 0x0F,
    0xB0, 0x54, 0xBB, 0x16}
};
byte Inv_S_Box[16][16] = {
    {0x52, 0x09, 0x6A, 0xD5, 0x30, 0x36, 0xA5, 0x38, 0xBF, 0x40, 0xA3, 0x9E,
    0x81, 0xF3, 0xD7, 0xFB},
    {0x7C, 0xE3, 0x39, 0x82, 0x9B, 0x2F, 0xFF, 0x87, 0x34, 0x8E, 0x43, 0x44,
    0xC4, 0xDE, 0xE9, 0xCB},
    {0x54, 0x7B, 0x94, 0x32, 0xA6, 0xC2, 0x23, 0x3D, 0xEE, 0x4C, 0x95, 0x0B,
    0x42, 0xFA, 0xC3, 0x4E},
    {0x08, 0x2E, 0xA1, 0x66, 0x28, 0xD9, 0x24, 0xB2, 0x76, 0x5B, 0xA2, 0x49,
    0x6D, 0x8B, 0xD1, 0x25},
    {0x72, 0xF8, 0xF6, 0x64, 0x86, 0x68, 0x98, 0x16, 0xD4, 0xA4, 0x5C, 0xCC,
    0x5D, 0x65, 0xB6, 0x92},
    {0x6C, 0x70, 0x48, 0x50, 0xFD, 0xED, 0xB9, 0xDA, 0x5E, 0x15, 0x46, 0x57,
    0xA7, 0x8D, 0x9D, 0x84},
    {0x90, 0xD8, 0xAB, 0x00, 0x8C, 0xBC, 0xD3, 0x0A, 0xF7, 0xE4, 0x58, 0x05,
    0xB8, 0xB3, 0x45, 0x06},
    {0xD0, 0x2C, 0x1E, 0x8F, 0xCA, 0x3F, 0x0F, 0x02, 0xC1, 0xAF, 0xBD, 0x03,
    0x01, 0x13, 0x8A, 0x6B},
    {0x3A, 0x91, 0x11, 0x41, 0x4F, 0x67, 0xDC, 0xEA, 0x97, 0xF2, 0xCF, 0xCE,
    0xF0, 0xB4, 0xE6, 0x73},
    {0x96, 0xAC, 0x74, 0x22, 0xE7, 0xAD, 0x35, 0x85, 0xE2, 0xF9, 0x37, 0xE8,
    0x1C, 0x75, 0xDF, 0x6E},
    {0x47, 0xF1, 0x1A, 0x71, 0x1D, 0x29, 0xC5, 0x89, 0x6F, 0xB7, 0x62, 0x0E,
    0xAA, 0x18, 0xBE, 0x1B},
    {0xFC, 0x56, 0x3E, 0x4B, 0xC6, 0xD2, 0x79, 0x20, 0x9A, 0xDB, 0xC0, 0xFE,
    0x78, 0xCD, 0x5A, 0xF4},
    {0x1F, 0xDD, 0xA8, 0x33, 0x88, 0x07, 0xC7, 0x31, 0xB1, 0x12, 0x10, 0x59,
    0x27, 0x80, 0xEC, 0x5F},
    {0x60, 0x51, 0x7F, 0xA9, 0x19, 0xB5, 0x4A, 0x0D, 0x2D, 0xE5, 0x7A, 0x9F,
    0x93, 0xC9, 0x9C, 0xEF},
    {0xA0, 0xE0, 0x3B, 0x4D, 0xAE, 0x2A, 0xF5, 0xB0, 0xC8, 0xEB, 0xBB, 0x3C,
    0x83, 0x53, 0x99, 0x61},

```

```

    {0x17, 0x2B, 0x04, 0x7E, 0xBA, 0x77, 0xD6, 0x26, 0xE1, 0x69, 0x14, 0x63,
    0x55, 0x21, 0x0C, 0x7D}
};
// 轮常数, 密钥扩展中用到。(AES-128只需要10轮)
word Rcon[10] = { 0x01000000, 0x02000000, 0x04000000, 0x08000000, 0x10000000,
                  0x20000000, 0x40000000, 0x80000000, 0x1b000000, 0x36000000 };
/*****
/*
/*
/*          AES算法实现          */
/*
/*****
/*****下面是加密的变换函数*****/
/**
*   S盒变换 - 前4位为行号, 后4位为列号
*/
void SubBytes(byte mtx[4 * 4])
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    {
        int row = mtx[i][7] * 8 + mtx[i][6] * 4 + mtx[i][5] * 2 + mtx[i][4];
        int col = mtx[i][3] * 8 + mtx[i][2] * 4 + mtx[i][1] * 2 + mtx[i][0];
        mtx[i] = S_Box[row][col];
    }
}
/**
*   行变换 - 按字节循环移位
*/
void ShiftRows(byte mtx[4 * 4])
{
    // 第二行循环左移一位
    byte temp = mtx[4];
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
        mtx[i + 4] = mtx[i + 5];
    mtx[7] = temp;
    // 第三行循环左移两位
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i)
    {
        temp = mtx[i + 8];
        mtx[i + 8] = mtx[i + 10];
        mtx[i + 10] = temp;
    }
    // 第四行循环左移三位
    temp = mtx[15];
    for (int i = 3; i > 0; --i)
        mtx[i + 12] = mtx[i + 11];
    mtx[12] = temp;
}
/**
*   有限域上的乘法 GF(2^8)
*/
byte GFMul(byte a, byte b) {
    byte p = 0;
    byte hi_bit_set;
    for (int counter = 0; counter < 8; counter++) {
        if ((b & byte(1)) != 0) {
            p ^= a;
        }
        hi_bit_set = (byte)(a & byte(0x80));
    }
}

```

```

        a <= 1;
        if (hi_bit_set != 0) {
            a ^= 0x1b; /* x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1 */
        }
        b >= 1;
    }
    return p;
}
/**
 * 列变换
 */
void MixColumns(byte mtx[4 * 4])
{
    byte arr[4];
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; ++j)
            arr[j] = mtx[i + j * 4];
        mtx[i] = GFmul(0x02, arr[0]) ^ GFmul(0x03, arr[1]) ^ arr[2] ^ arr[3];
        mtx[i + 4] = arr[0] ^ GFmul(0x02, arr[1]) ^ GFmul(0x03, arr[2]) ^
arr[3];
        mtx[i + 8] = arr[0] ^ arr[1] ^ GFmul(0x02, arr[2]) ^ GFmul(0x03,
arr[3]);
        mtx[i + 12] = GFmul(0x03, arr[0]) ^ arr[1] ^ arr[2] ^ GFmul(0x02,
arr[3]);
    }
}
/**
 * 轮密钥加变换 - 将每一列与扩展密钥进行异或
 */
void AddRoundKey(byte mtx[4 * 4], word k[4])
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
    {
        word k1 = k[i] >> 24;
        word k2 = (k[i] << 8) >> 24;
        word k3 = (k[i] << 16) >> 24;
        word k4 = (k[i] << 24) >> 24;
        mtx[i] = mtx[i] ^ byte(k1.to_ulong());
        mtx[i + 4] = mtx[i + 4] ^ byte(k2.to_ulong());
        mtx[i + 8] = mtx[i + 8] ^ byte(k3.to_ulong());
        mtx[i + 12] = mtx[i + 12] ^ byte(k4.to_ulong());
    }
}
/*****下面是解密的逆变换函数*****/
/**
 * 逆S盒变换
 */
void InvSubBytes(byte mtx[4 * 4])
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    {
        int row = mtx[i][7] * 8 + mtx[i][6] * 4 + mtx[i][5] * 2 + mtx[i][4];
        int col = mtx[i][3] * 8 + mtx[i][2] * 4 + mtx[i][1] * 2 + mtx[i][0];
        mtx[i] = Inv_S_Box[row][col];
    }
}
/**

```

```

* 逆行变换 - 以字节为单位循环右移
*/
void InvShiftRows(byte mtx[4 * 4])
{
    // 第二行循环右移一位
    byte temp = mtx[7];
    for (int i = 3; i > 0; --i)
        mtx[i + 4] = mtx[i + 3];
    mtx[4] = temp;
    // 第三行循环右移两位
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i)
    {
        temp = mtx[i + 8];
        mtx[i + 8] = mtx[i + 10];
        mtx[i + 10] = temp;
    }
    // 第四行循环右移三位
    temp = mtx[12];
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; ++i)
        mtx[i + 12] = mtx[i + 13];
    mtx[15] = temp;
}

void InvMixColumns(byte mtx[4 * 4])
{
    byte arr[4];
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; ++j)
            arr[j] = mtx[i + j * 4];
        mtx[i] = GFmul(0x0e, arr[0]) ^ GFmul(0x0b, arr[1]) ^ GFmul(0x0d, arr[2])
^ GFmul(0x09, arr[3]);
        mtx[i + 4] = GFmul(0x09, arr[0]) ^ GFmul(0x0e, arr[1]) ^ GFmul(0x0b,
arr[2]) ^ GFmul(0x0d, arr[3]);
        mtx[i + 8] = GFmul(0x0d, arr[0]) ^ GFmul(0x09, arr[1]) ^ GFmul(0x0e,
arr[2]) ^ GFmul(0x0b, arr[3]);
        mtx[i + 12] = GFmul(0x0b, arr[0]) ^ GFmul(0x0d, arr[1]) ^ GFmul(0x09,
arr[2]) ^ GFmul(0x0e, arr[3]);
    }
}

/*****下面是密钥扩展部分*****/
/**
* 将4个 byte 转换为一个 word.
*/
word word(byte& k1, byte& k2, byte& k3, byte& k4)
{
    word result(0x00000000);
    word temp;
    temp = k1.to_ulong(); // k1
    temp <<= 24;
    result |= temp;
    temp = k2.to_ulong(); // k2
    temp <<= 16;
    result |= temp;
    temp = k3.to_ulong(); // k3
    temp <<= 8;
    result |= temp;
    temp = k4.to_ulong(); // k4
    result |= temp;
}

```



```

        return result;
    }
    /**
     * 按字节 循环左移一位
     * 即把[a0, a1, a2, a3]变成[a1, a2, a3, a0]
     */
word RotWord(word rw)
{
    word high = rw << 8;
    word low = rw >> 24;
    return high | low;
}
/**
 * 对输入word中的每一个字节进行S-盒变换
 */
word Subword(word sw)
{
    word temp;
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i += 8)
    {
        int row = sw[i + 7] * 8 + sw[i + 6] * 4 + sw[i + 5] * 2 + sw[i + 4];
        int col = sw[i + 3] * 8 + sw[i + 2] * 4 + sw[i + 1] * 2 + sw[i];
        byte val = S_Box[row][col];
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; ++j)
            temp[i + j] = val[j];
    }
    return temp;
}
/**
 * 密钥扩展函数 - 对128位密钥进行扩展得到 w[4*(Nr+1)]
 */
void KeyExpansion(byte key[4 * Nk], word w[4 * (Nr + 1)])
{
    word temp;
    int i = 0;
    // w[]的前4个就是输入的key
    while (i < Nk)
    {
        w[i] = word(key[4 * i], key[4 * i + 1], key[4 * i + 2], key[4 * i + 3]);
        ++i;
    }
    i = Nk;
    while (i < 4 * (Nr + 1))
    {
        temp = w[i - 1]; // 记录前一个word
        if (i % Nk == 0)
            w[i] = w[i - Nk] ^ Subword(RotWord(temp)) ^ Rcon[i / Nk - 1];
        else
            w[i] = w[i - Nk] ^ temp;
        ++i;
    }
}
/*****下面是加密和解密函数*****/
/**
 * 加密
 */
byte* encrypt(byte in[4 * 4], word w[4 * (Nr + 1)])
{

```

```

    byte temp[16];
    word key[4];
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
        key[i] = w[i];
    AddRoundKey(in, key);
    for (int round = 1; round < Nr; ++round)
    {
        SubBytes(in);
        ShiftRows(in);
        MixColumns(in);
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
            key[i] = w[4 * round + i];
        AddRoundKey(in, key);
    }
    SubBytes(in);
    ShiftRows(in);
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
        key[i] = w[4 * Nr + i];
    AddRoundKey(in, key);
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
        temp[i] = in[i];
    return temp;
}
/**

 * 解密

 */
byte* decrypt(byte in[4 * 4], word w[4 * (Nr + 1)])
{
    byte temp[16];
    word key[4];
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
        key[i] = w[4 * Nr + i];
    AddRoundKey(in, key);
    for (int round = Nr - 1; round > 0; --round)
    {
        InvShiftRows(in);
        InvSubBytes(in);
        for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
            key[i] = w[4 * round + i];
        AddRoundKey(in, key);
        InvMixColumns(in);
    }
    InvShiftRows(in);
    InvSubBytes(in);
    for (int i = 0; i < 4; ++i)
        key[i] = w[i];
    AddRoundKey(in, key);
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
        temp[i] = in[i];
    return temp;
}

```

aes_main.cpp:

```

/*

```

```

aes操作对象主要是字节，getBytesfromcases从样例形式转化为字节形式的string
*/
#pragma once
#include "aes_head.h"
#define CASE_LEN 4
#ifndef string
#include<string>
#endif
bool isEqual(byte* str1, byte* str2) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
        if (str1[i] != str2[i])
            return false;
    }
    return true;
}
void print_String(string str) {
    char ch, ch1;
    for (int i = 0; i < str.length(); i++) {
        ch = (str[i] >> 4 & 0xf);
        ch1 = str[i] & 0x0f;
        cout << "0x" << hex << int(ch) << hex << int(ch1) << ',';
    }
    cout << endl;
}
void pring_Bytes(byte* key, bool flag = 1) {
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    {
        cout << hex << key[i].to_ulong() << " ";
        if (flag) {
            if ((i + 1) % 4 == 0)
                cout << endl;
        }
    }
    cout << endl;
}
string getBytesfromcases(string txt);
//从string里取出各个char，赋值给byte数据类型
void convert_type(string str, byte* mm, bool flag = 1);
static const struct aes_test_case {
    int num, mode; // mode 1 = encrypt
    string txt, key, out;//16
} cases[] = {
    { 1, 1, "0001, 0001, 01a1, 98af, da78, 1734, 8615, 3566",
        "0001, 2001, 7101, 98ae, da79, 1714, 6015, 3594",
        "6cdd, 596b, 8f56, 42cb, d23b, 4798, 1a65, 422a"
    },
    { 2, 1, "3243, f6a8, 885a, 308d, 3131, 98a2, e037, 0734",
        "2b7e, 1516, 28ae, d2a6, abf7, 1588, 09cf, 4f3c",
        "3925, 841d, 02dc, 09fb, dc11, 8597, 196a, 0b32"
    },//加密用测试数据

    { 3, 0, "6cdd, 596b, 8f56, 42cb, d23b, 4798, 1a65, 422a",
        "0001, 2001, 7101, 98ae, da79, 1714, 6015, 3594",
        "0001, 0001, 01a1, 98af, da78, 1734, 8615, 3566"
    },
    { 4, 0, "3925, 841d, 02dc, 09fb, dc11, 8597, 196a, 0b32",
        "2b7e, 1516, 28ae, d2a6, abf7, 1588, 09cf, 4f3c",
        "3243, f6a8, 885a, 308d, 3131, 98a2, e037, 0734"}//解密用测试数据
}

```

```
};

void test_grade() {
    int sum = 0;
    string txt, out, key0;

    for (int i = 0; i < CASE_LEN; i++)
    {
        byte plain[16], key[16], cipher[16];
        if (cases[i].mode == 1) {
            //兼容函数
            txt = getBytesfromcases(cases[i].txt);
            out = getBytesfromcases(cases[i].out);
            key0 = getBytesfromcases(cases[i].key);
            /*if (i == 0)
                print_String(key0);
            */
            convert_type(txt, plain);
            convert_type(out, cipher);
            convert_type(key0, key, 0);

            word w[4 * (Nr + 1)];
            keyExpansion(key, w);
            encrypt(plain, w);
            cout << "Encrypt test" << endl;
            if (isEqual(plain, cipher)) {
                cout << "Before encrypt:" << endl;
                print_String(txt);

                //cout << "HEX:" << hex<<plain<<endl;
                cout <<"After encrypt:" << endl;
                print_String(out);
                //printf("%0x", out);
                //cout << "HEX:" << hex<<cipher << endl;
                sum++;
            }
            else
            {
                cout << "Error occured in Encrypt\t" << cases[i].num << "\t
testing case" << endl;
                cout << "should be " << endl; printf("%0x", out); cout << endl;
                cout<<"result is "<< hex << plain << endl;
                cout << endl; printf("%0x", plain);
            }
            cout << endl;
        }

        else
        {

            //兼容函数
            txt = getBytesfromcases(cases[i].txt);
            out = getBytesfromcases(cases[i].out);
            key0 = getBytesfromcases(cases[i].key);
            convert_type(txt, cipher);
            convert_type(out, plain);
            convert_type(key0, key, 0);
            word w[4 * (Nr + 1)];
            keyExpansion(key, w);
```

```

        decrypt(cipher, w);
        cout << endl << "Decrypt test:" << endl;
        if (isEqual(cipher, plain))
        {
            sum++;
            cout << "Before decrypt:" << endl;
            print_String(out);
            cout << "After decrypt:" << endl;
            print_String(txt);
        }
        else
            cout << "Error occured in Decrypt\t" << cases[i].num << "\t
testing case" << endl;
    }
}
if (sum != 4) {
    cout << "Success tims is:" << sum << "/4" << endl;
}
else
    cout << endl << "All the test passed! XD" << endl;
}
//key正常赋值, 而plain和cipher要转置,此时flag==1
void convert_type(string str, byte* mm, bool flag) {
    if (flag) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
            for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++)
                mm[4 * j + i] = str[4 * i + j]; //转置
    }
    else {
        for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++)
            mm[i] = str[i];
    }
};

//输入2byte的string, 输出char
char getCharfromHex_0x(string str_0x) {
    //大写转小写, 未实现
    int result = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {
        if (str_0x[i] <= '9' && str_0x[i] >= '0') {
            if (i == 0)
                result += (str_0x[i] - '0') * 16;
            else
                result += (str_0x[i] - '0');
        }
        else if (str_0x[i] <= 'f' && str_0x[i] >= 'a') {
            if (i == 0)
                result += ((str_0x[i] - 'a') + 10) * 16;
            else
                result += (str_0x[i] - 'a') + 10;
        }
    }
    return char(result);
} //checked

//输入形式是去除了0x的16进制, 输出byte构成的string

```

```

string getBytesfromcases(string txt) {
    //txt.erase(std::remove(txt.begin(), txt.end(), ','), txt.end()); //去除,号,
    用' '代替
    string mid = "";
    string result = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < txt.length(); i++) {
        if ((txt[i] >= '0' && txt[i] <= '9') || (txt[i] <= 'z' && txt[i] >=
'a'))
            result += txt[i];
        else
            continue;
    }
    txt = result;
    result = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < txt.length(); i += 2) {
        mid += txt[i];
        mid += txt[i + 1];
        result += getCharfromHex_0x(mid);
        mid = "";
    }
    return result;
};
int main()

{
    test_grade();
    system("pause");
    return 0;
}

```

执行结果:

```

E:\#沙雕的文件夹#\课件吧\大三上\密码学 (2)\上机whw\1811430_王瀚威_密码学第三次实验\代码\AES_whw\Debug\AES_whw.exe
Encrypt test
Before encrypt:
0x00,0x01,0x00,0x01,0xa1,0x98,0xaf,0xda,0x78,0x17,0x34,0x86,0x15,0x35,0x66,
After encrypt:
0x6c,0xdd,0x59,0x6b,0x8f,0x56,0x42,0xcb,0xd2,0x3b,0x47,0x98,0x1a,0x65,0x42,0x2a,
Encrypt test
Before encrypt:
0x32,0x43,0xf6,0xa8,0x88,0x5a,0x30,0x8d,0x31,0x31,0x98,0xa2,0xe0,0x37,0x07,0x34,
After encrypt:
0x39,0x25,0x84,0x1d,0x02,0xdc,0x09,0xfb,0xdc,0x11,0x85,0x97,0x19,0x6a,0x0b,0x32,
Decrypt test:
Before decrypt:
0x00,0x01,0x00,0x01,0xa1,0x98,0xaf,0xda,0x78,0x17,0x34,0x86,0x15,0x35,0x66,
After decrypt:
0x6c,0xdd,0x59,0x6b,0x8f,0x56,0x42,0xcb,0xd2,0x3b,0x47,0x98,0x1a,0x65,0x42,0x2a,
Decrypt test:
Before decrypt:
0x32,0x43,0xf6,0xa8,0x88,0x5a,0x30,0x8d,0x31,0x31,0x98,0xa2,0xe0,0x37,0x07,0x34,
After decrypt:
0x39,0x25,0x84,0x1d,0x02,0xdc,0x09,0xfb,0xdc,0x11,0x85,0x97,0x19,0x6a,0x0b,0x32,
All the test passed! XD
请按任意键继续. . .

```

五、雪崩实验

对两组数据分别进行雪崩实验，初始数据如下：

明文 (16进制) : 0001, 0001, 01a1, 98af, da78, 1734, 8615, 3566

密钥 (16进制) : 0001, 2001, 7101, 98ae, da79, 1714, 6015, 3594

密文 (16进制) : 6cdd, 596b, 8f56, 42cb, d23b, 4798, 1a65, 422a

明文 (16进制) : 3243, f6a8, 885a, 308d, 3131, 98a2, e037, 0734

密钥 (16进制) : 2b7e, 1516, 28ae, d2a6, abf7, 1588, 09cf, 4f3c

密文 (16进制) : 3925, 841d, 02dc, 09fb, dc11, 8597, 196a, 0b32

每次修改8位, 得到改变结果对比如下:

```
should be  
147f320  
result is 012FF6D4  
  
12ff6d4
```

```
should be  
13cf7a8  
result is 0117FC40  
  
117fc40
```

```
should be  
89f6a0  
result is 006FF578  
  
6ff578
```

```
should be  
d9f5c8  
result is 00AFF798  
  
aff798
```

$(5+5+5+3) / 4 * 16 = 5.5$ 改变明文时平均每次改变了72位

改变密钥进行测试:

```
should be  
caf3f8  
result is 007BFBA0  
  
7bfba0
```

```
should be  
def8a0  
result is 00CFF994  
  
cff994
```

```
should be  
e6f788  
result is 00AFF7D8  
aff7d8
```

```
should be  
cff4b0  
result is 00AFC74  
affc74
```

$(5+5+3+4) / 4 * 16 = 72$ 改变密钥时平均每次改变了72位。

理论应为64位，与实验结果差异并不大。