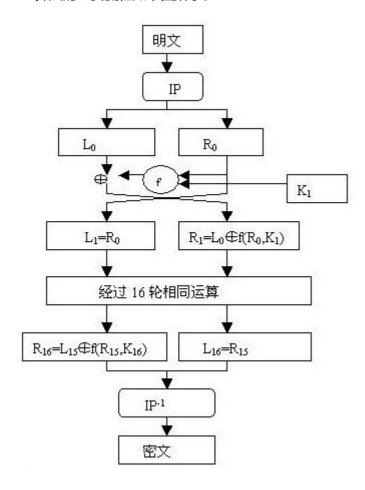
DES

DES流程

DES是一个分组加密算法,典型的DES以64位为分组对数据加密,加密和解密用的是同一个算法。

密钥长64位,密钥事实上是56位参与DES运算(第8、16、24、32、40、48、56、64位是校验位,使得每个密钥都有奇数个1),分组后的明文组和56位的密钥按位替代或交换的方法形成密文组。

DES算法的主要流程如下图所示。



IP置换

IP置换目的是**将输入的64位数据块按位重新组合**,并把输出分为L0、R0两部分,每部分各长32位。

置换规则如下表所示:

					I	I	
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

表中的数字代表新数据中此位置的数据在原数据中的位置,即原数据块的第58位放到新数据的第1位,第50位放到第2位,……依此类推,第7位放到第64位。置换后的数据分为L0和R0两部分,L0为新数据的左32位,R0为新数据的右32位。

要注意一点,位数是从左边开始数的,即最0x0000 0080 0000 0002最左边的位为1,最右边的位为64。

密钥置换

不考虑每个字节的第8位,DES的密钥由64位减至56位,每个字节的第8位作为奇偶校验位。产生的56位密钥由下表生成(注意**表中没有8,16,24,32,40,48,56和64这8位**):

57	49	41	33	25	17	9	1	58	50	42	34	26
10	2	59	51	43	35	27	19	11	3	60	52	44
63	55	47	39	31	23	15	7	62	54	46	38	30
14	6	61	53	45	37	29	21	13	5	28	20	12

在DES的每一轮中,从56位密钥产生出不同的48位子密钥,确定这些子密钥的方式如下:

- 1).将56位的密钥分成两部分,每部分28位。
- 2).根据轮数,这两部分分别循环左移1位或2位。每轮移动的位数如下表:

轮数	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
位数	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

移动后,从56位中选出48位。这个过程中,既置换了每位的顺序,又选择了子密钥,因此称为压缩置换。压缩置换规则如下表(注意**表中没有9,18,22,25,35,38,43和54这8位**):

14	17	11	24	1	5	3	28	15	6	21	10
23	19	12	4	26	8	16	7	27	20	13	2
41	52	31	37	47	55	30	40	51	45	33	48
44	49	39	56	34	53	46	42	50	36	29	32

置换方法同上,此处省略。

扩展置换

扩展置置换目标是IP**置换后获得的右半部分R0,将32位输入扩展为48位(分为4位×8组)输出**。

扩展置换目的有两个: **生成与密钥相同长度的数据以进行异或运算;提供更长的结果,在后续的替代运算中可以进行压缩**。

扩展置换原理如下表:

32	1	2	3	4	<u>5</u>
4	5	6	7	8	9
8	9	10	11	12	13
12	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21
20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29
28	29	30	31	32	1

表中的数字代表位,两列黄色数据是扩展的数据,可以看出,扩展的数据是从相邻两组分别取靠近的一位,4位 变为6位。靠近32位的位为1,靠近1位的位为32。表中第二行的4取自上组中的末位,9取自下组中的首位。

我们举个例子看一下(虽然扩展置换针对的是上步IP置换中的RO,但为便于观察扩展,这里不取RO举例):

输入数据0x1081 1001,转换为二进制就是0001 0000 1000 0001B,按照上表扩展得下表

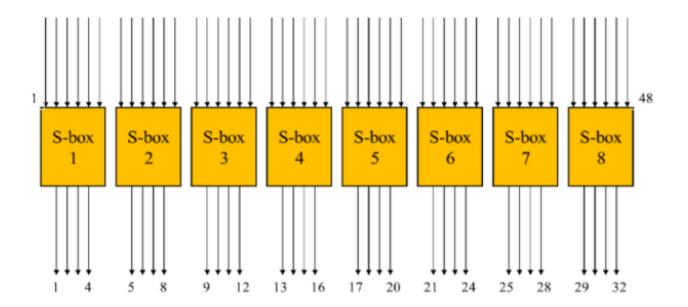
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0

表中的黄色数据是从临近的上下组取得的,二进制为1000 1010 0001 0100 0000 0010 1000 1010 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 0010 1000 1010 0000 0000 0000 0010 0010 0000 0010 1000 1010 0000 0000 0000 0010 00

扩展置换之后,右半部分数据RO变为48位,与密钥置换得到的轮密钥进行异或。

S盒代替

压缩后的密钥与扩展分组异或以后得到48位的数据,将这个数据送入S盒,进行替代运算。替代由8个不同的S盒完成,每个S盒有6位输入4位输出。48位输入分为8个6位的分组,一个分组对应一个S盒,对应的S盒对各组进行代替操作。



一个S盒就是一个4行16列的表,盒中的每一项都是一个4位的数。S盒的6个输入确定了其对应的输出在哪一行哪一列,输入的高低两位做为行数H,中间四位做为列数L,在S-BOX中查找第H行L列对应的数据(<32)。

8个S盒如下:

S盒1

14	4	13	1	2	15	11	8	3	10	6	12	5
0	15	7	4	14	2	13	1	10	6	12	11	9
4	1	14	8	13	6	2	11	15	12	9	7	3
15	12	8	2	4	9	1	7	5	11	3	14	10

S盒2

1	8	14	6	11	3	4	9	7	2	13	12	0
13	4	7	15	2	8	14	12	0	1	10	6	9
14	7	11	10	4	13	1	5	8	12	6	9	3
8	10	1	3	15	4	2	11	6	7	12	0	5

S盒3

10	0	9	14	6	3	15	5	1	13	12	7	11
13	7	0	9	3	4	6	10	2	8	5	14	12
13	6	4	9	8	15	3	0	11	1	2	12	5
1	10	13	0	6	9	8	7	4	15	14	3	11

S盒4

7	13	14	3	0	6	9	10	1	2	8	5	11
13	8	11	5	6	15	0	3	4	7	2	12	1
10	6	9	0	12	11	7	13	15	1	3	14	5
3	15	0	6	10	1	13	8	9	4	5	11	12

S盒5

2	12	4	1	7	10	11	6	5	8	3	15	13
14	11	2	12	4	7	13	1	5	0	15	13	3
4	2	1	11	10	13	7	8	15	9	12	5	6
11	8	12	7	1	14	2	13	6	15	0	9	10

S盒6

12	1	10	15	9	2	6	8	0	13	3	4	14
10	15	4	2	7	12	9	5	6	1	13	14	0
9	14	15	5	2	8	12	3	7	0	4	10	1
4	3	2	12	9	5	15	10	11	14	1	7	6

S盒7

4	11	2	14	15	0	8	13	3	12	9	7	5
13	0	11	7	4	9	1	10	14	3	5	12	2
1	4	11	13	12	3	7	14	10	15	6	8	0
6	11	13	8	1	4	10	7	9	5	0	15	14

S盒8

13	2	8	4	6	15	11	1	10	9	3	14	5
1	15	13	8	10	3	7	4	12	5	6	11	0
7	11	4	1	9	12	14	2	0	6	10	13	15
2	1	14	7	4	10	8	13	15	12	9	0	3

例如,假设S盒8的输入为110011,第1位和第6位组合为11,对应于S盒8的第3行;第2位到第5位为1001,对应于S盒8的第9列。S盒8的第3行第9列的数字为12,因此用1100来代替110011。注意,S盒的行列计数都是从0开始。

代替过程产生8个4位的分组,组合在一起形成32位数据。

S盒代替是DES算法的关键步骤,所有的其他的运算都是线性的,易于分析,而S盒是非线性的,相比于其他步骤,提供了更好安全性。

P盒置换

S盒代替运算的32位输出按照P盒进行置换。该置换把输入的每位映射到输出位,任何一位不能被映射两次,也不能被略去,映射规则如下表:

16	7	20	21	29	12	28	17
1	15	23	26	5	18	31	10
2	8	24	14	32	27	3	9
19	13	30	6	22	11	4	25

表中的数字代表原数据中此位置的数据在新数据中的位置,即原数据块的第16位放到新数据的第1位,第7位放 到第2位,......依此类推,第25位放到第32位。

例如0x10A1 0001进行P盒置换后变为0x8000 0886。

0x10A1 0001表现为表的形式 (第一位位于左上角) 原来为

0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

经P盒变换后为

1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

即1000 0000 0000 0000 0000 1000 1000 0110B, 十六进制为0x8000 0886。

最后,P盒置换的结果与最初的64位分组左半部分L0异或,然后左、右半部分交换,接着开始另一轮。

IP(-1)末置换

末置换是初始置换的逆过程,DES最后一轮后,左、右两半部分并未进行交换,而是两部分合并形成一个分组做为末置换的输入。末置换规则如下表:

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

置换方法同上,此处省略。

经过以上步骤,就可以得到密文了。

代码实现

```
// DES.cpp : 此文件包含 "main" 函数。程序执行将在此处开始并结束。
//
#include "pch.h"
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
//记录所有的子秘钥
int eachKey[16][48];
int boxS[8][4][16] = { //S1
       {14,4,13,1,2,15,11,8,3,10,6,12,5,9,0,7},
        \{0,15,7,4,14,2,13,1,10,6,12,11,9,5,3,8\},
        {4,1,14,8,13,6,2,11,15,12,9,7,3,10,5,0},
        {15,12,8,2,4,9,1,7,5,11,3,14,10,0,6,13}
    },
    //S2
    \{15,1,8,14,6,11,3,4,9,7,2,13,12,0,5,10\},
        \{3,13,4,7,15,2,8,14,12,0,1,10,6,9,11,5\},
        \{0,14,7,11,10,4,13,1,5,8,12,6,9,3,2,15\},
        {13,8,10,1,3,15,4,2,11,6,7,12,0,5,14,9}
    },
    //S3
       {10,0,9,14,6,3,15,5,1,13,12,7,11,4,2,8},
        \{13,7,0,9,3,4,6,10,2,8,5,14,12,11,15,1\},
        \{13,6,4,9,8,15,3,0,11,1,2,12,5,10,14,7\},
        \{1,10,13,0,6,9,8,7,4,15,14,3,11,5,2,12\}
    },
    //S4
        \{7,13,14,3,0,6,9,10,1,2,8,5,11,12,4,15\},
        \{13,8,11,5,6,15,0,3,4,7,2,12,1,10,14,9\},
        {10,6,9,0,12,11,7,13,15,1,3,14,5,2,8,4},
        \{3,15,0,6,10,1,13,8,9,4,5,11,12,7,2,14\}
    },
    //S5
       \{2,12,4,1,7,10,11,6,8,5,3,15,13,0,14,9\},
        {14,11,2,12,4,7,13,1,5,0,15,10,3,9,8,6},
        {4,2,1,11,10,13,7,8,15,9,12,5,6,3,0,14},
        {11,8,12,7,1,14,2,13,6,15,0,9,10,4,5,3}
    },
    //S6
        \{12,1,10,15,9,2,6,8,0,13,3,4,14,7,5,11\},
        \{10,15,4,2,7,12,9,5,6,1,13,14,0,11,3,8\},
        {9,14,15,5,2,8,12,3,7,0,4,10,1,13,11,6},
        {4,3,2,12,9,5,15,10,11,14,1,7,6,0,8,13}
    },
    //S7
       {4,11,2,14,15,0,8,13,3,12,9,7,5,10,6,1},
```

```
{13,0,11,7,4,9,1,10,14,3,5,12,2,15,8,6},
        \{1,4,11,13,12,3,7,14,10,15,6,8,0,5,9,2\},
        {6,11,13,8,1,4,10,7,9,5,0,15,14,2,3,12}
    },
    //S8
    \{13,2,8,4,6,15,11,1,10,9,3,14,5,0,12,7\},
        \{1,15,13,8,10,3,7,4,12,5,6,11,0,14,9,2\},
        {7,11,4,1,9,12,14,2,0,6,10,13,15,3,5,8},
        {2,1,14,7,4,10,8,13,15,12,9,0,3,5,6,11}
    }
};
//记录左移次数
int leftMove[16] = { 1,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2,2,1 };
int C[28] = \{ 0 \}, D[28] = \{ 0 \};
int L[32] = \{ 1 \}, R[32] = \{ 1 \};
//p置换
int P[32] =
{16,7,20,21,29,12,28,17,1,15,23,26,5,18,31,10,2,8,24,14,32,27,3,9,19,13,30,6,22,11
,4,25};
//E扩展
int biteChoiceLabel[48] = \{ 32,1,2,3,4,5, \}
                4,5,6,7,8,9,
                    8,9,10,11,12,13,
                          12,13,14,15,16,17,
                    16,17,18,19,20,21,
                20,21,22,23,24,25,
                 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,
                         28,29,30,31,32,1};
//秘钥置换
int keySwap[8][6] = { \{14,17,11,24,1,5\},
                 {3,28,15,6,21,10},
                 {23,19,12,4,26,8},
                 {16,7,27,20,13,2},
                 {41,52,31,37,47,55},
                 {30,40,51,45,33,48},
                 {44,49,39,56,34,53},
                 {46,42,50,36,29,32} };
//密文初始置换
int IP[8][8] = \{ \{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}};
//密文逆置换
```

```
int IP_1[8][8] = \{ \{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} };
//64->56选择
int PC_1[8][7] = \{ \{57,49,41,33,25,17,9\},
                   {1,58,50,42,34,26,18},
                   {10,2,59,51,43,35,27},
                   {19,11,3,60,52,44,36},
                   {63,55,47,39,31,23,15},
                   {7,62,54,46,38,30,22},
                   {14,6,61,53,45,37,29},
                   {21,13,5,28,20,12,4} };
//初始置换IP
void InitIP(int **input) {
    int s[64];
    int c = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
            s[c++] = input[i][j];
    int **newIP = new int *[8];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        newIP[i] = new int[8];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
            int loc = IP[i][j] - 1; //因为从1开始, 这里下标减一
            newIP[i][j] = s[loc];
        }
    int l = 0, m = 0;
    for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
            if (i * 8 + j < 32)
                L[1++] = newIP[i][j];
            else
                R[m++] = newIP[i][j];
        }
}
//逆初始置换
void reverse() {
    int temp[64];
    int a[64];
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
        temp[i] = L[i];
```

```
temp[i + 32] = R[i];
    }
    int l = 0, m = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
            a[l++] = temp[IP_1[i][j] - 1];
    }
    1 = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 64; i++)
        if (i < 32)
            L[l++] = a[i];
        else
            R[m++] = a[i];
}
//操作函数f
int *f(int n, int flag) {
    int *result = new int[32];
    int a[48];
    int temp[56];
    int newKey[48];
    for (int i = 0; i < 28; i++) {
        temp[i] = C[i];
        temp[i + 28] = D[i];
   int 1 = 0;
    if (flag == 0) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {
                int loc = keySwap[i][j];
                newKey[1++] = temp[loc - 1];
                eachKey[15-n][l - 1] = newKey[l - 1]; //记录加密时的全部子秘钥
            }
        }
    }
    else {
        for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++)
            newKey[i] = eachKey[n][i];
    int newR[48];
    for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++)
        newR[i] = R[biteChoiceLabel[i]-1];
    for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++)
        a[i] = (newKey[i] + newR[i])%2;
    int b[8][6];
    int r[8];
    1 = 0;
    int m = 0;
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++) {
        b[1][m] = a[i];
        if ((i + 1) \% 6 == 0) {
```

```
int first = b[1][0] * 2 + b[1][5];
            int second = b[1][1] * 8 + b[1][2] * 4 + b[1][3] * 2 + b[1][4];
            r[1] = boxS[1][first][second];
            1++;
            m = 0;
        }
        else
            m++;
    }
    int c[8][4];
    1 = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        int ti = 0;
        int aa = r[i] / 8;
        int bb = (r[i] - aa * 8) / 4;
        int cc = (r[i] - aa * 8 - bb * 4) / 2;
        int dd = r[i] - aa * 8 - bb * 4 - cc * 2;
        c[i][0] = aa;
        c[i][1] = bb;
        c[i][2] = cc;
        c[i][3] = dd;
    }
    int tempP[32];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++) {
            tempP[l++] = c[i][j];
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
        result[i] = tempP[P[i] - 1];
    return result;
}
//交换处理
void swap(int n, int flag) {
   int tempL[32], tempR[32];
   int *Result = new int[32];
    //数据备份
   for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
        tempR[i] = R[i];
        tempL[i] = L[i];
    }
    Result = f(n, flag);
    //数据更新计
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
        L[i] = tempR[i];
        R[i] = (tempL[i] + Result[i]) % 2;
    }
    if (n == 15) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
            int temp = L[i];
            L[i] = R[i];
            R[i] = temp;
```

```
}
//产生第一轮秘钥 (64位->56位)
int **firstKey(int **key) {
    int **fk = new int *[8];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        fk[i] = new int[7];
    int nk[64];
    int s = 0;
    int l = 0, m = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        for (int j = 0; j < 8; j++)
            nk[s++] = key[i][j];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 7; j++) {
            int loc = PC_1[i][j] - 1;
            fk[i][j] = nk[loc];
            if (1 < 28)
                C[1++] = nk[loc];
            else
                D[m++] = nk[loc];
        }
    }
    return fk;
}
//循环产生子秘钥
void nextKeyLeft(int n) {
    int times = leftMove[n];
    for (int i = 0; i < times; i++) {
        int C0 = C[0];
        int D0 = D[0];
        for (int j = 1; j < 28; j++) {
            C[j - 1] = C[j];
            D[j - 1] = D[j];
        C[27] = C0;
        D[27] = D0;
    }
}
//十六进制输入转二进制
int **hxTobin(string input) {
    int a[64];
    int x[16];
    int **init_letters = new int *[8];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        init_letters[i] = new int[8];
    int j = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
        if (input[i] >= '0' && input[i] <= '9')
```

```
x[i] = input[i] - 48;
        else if (input[i] >= 'A' && input[i] <= 'Z')</pre>
            x[i] = input[i] - 55;
        else
            x[i] = input[i] - 87;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
        int aa = x[i] / 8;
        int bb = (x[i] - aa * 8) / 4;
        int cc = (x[i] - aa * 8 - bb * 4) / 2;
        int dd = x[i] - aa * 8 - bb * 4 - cc * 2;
        a[j] = aa;
        a[j + 1] = bb;
        a[j + 2] = cc;
        a[j + 3] = dd;
        j = j + 4;
    }
    int 1 = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        for (j = 0; j < 8; j++) {
            init_letters[i][j] = a[l++];
    return init_letters;
}
//二进制密文转十六进制密文
string binTohx(int a[]) {
    string res;
    res.resize(16);
    int j = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 64; i+=4) {
        int b = a[i] * 8 + a[i + 1] * 4 + a[i + 2] * 2 + a[i + 3];
        if (b < 10)
            res[j] = b+'0';
        else{
            switch (b) {
            case 10:
                res[j] = 'a';
                break;
            case 11:
                res[j] = 'b';
                break;
            case 12:
                res[j] = 'c';
                break;
            case 13:
                res[j] = 'd';
                break;
            case 14:
                res[j] = 'e';
                break;
            case 15:
```

```
res[j] = 'f';
               break;
           }
       }
       j++;
   return res;
}
//解密过程
void decode(string res) {
    int **re = new int *[8];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
       re[i] = new int[8];
    re = hxTobin(res);
    InitIP(re);
    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
       swap(i, 1);
    }
    reverse();
    int a[64];
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
       a[i] = L[i];
       a[i + 32] = R[i];
    }
    string input;
    input = binTohx(a);
    std::cout << input << endl << endl;;</pre>
}
int main()
{
    string letters;
    string keys;
    string words;
    char flag='n';
    int miwen[64];
    ifstream file;
    file.open("test.txt");
    int **fir = new int *[8];
    for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
       fir[i] = new int[8];
    cout << "----" << endl;</pre>
    cin >> flag;
    while (flag == 'y' &&!file.eof()) {
       std::cout << "----- 读入密文: ------" << endl;
       if (!file) {
           std::cout << "----- 读取失败 -----" << endl;
           exit(0);
       }
       getline(file, letters);
        std::cout << "明文: " << letters << endl << endl;
        std::cout << "----- 读入秘钥: -----" << endl;
```

```
getline(file, keys);
       std::cout << "秘钥: " << keys << endl << endl;
       fir = hxTobin(keys);
       int **getLetters = new int *[8];
       for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
           getLetters[i] = new int[8];
       getLetters = hxTobin(letters);
       InitIP(getLetters);
       int **fk = new int *[8];
       for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++)
           fk[i] = new int[7];
       for (int i = 0; i <= 16; i++) {
           if (i == 0) {
              fk = firstKey(fir);
           }
           else {
               nextKeyLeft(i - 1);
               swap(i - 1, 0);
           }
       }
       reverse();
       int k = 0;
       for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
           miwen[k++] = L[i];
       for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
           miwen[k++] = R[i];
       }
       words = binTohx(miwen);
       std::cout << "密文: " << words << endl;
       std::cout << "-----" << endl;
       decode(words);
       std::cout << "------ 继续(y/n) ------ << endl;
       std::cin >> flag;
   std::cout << "----- End! ----- << endl;</pre>
   return 0;
}
```