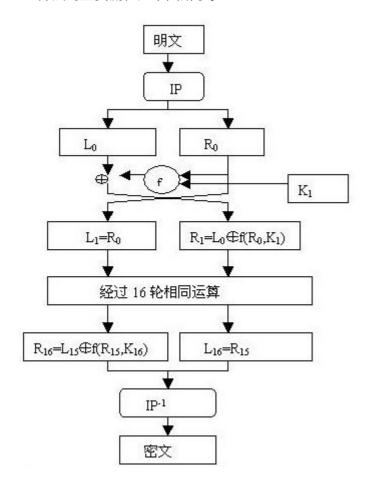
DES

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:

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

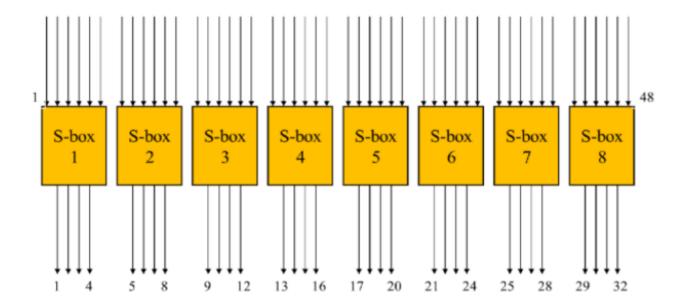
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0

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 0010B,转换为十六进制0x8A14 028A 0002。

扩展置换之后,右半部分数据R0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[l++] = 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];
        }
    }
    l = 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 l = 0;
    if (flag == 0) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {
                int loc = keySwap[i][j];
                newKey[l++] = 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];
    l = 0;
    int m = 0;
    int k = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < 48; i++) {
        b[l][m] = a[i];
```

```
if ((i + 1) % 6 == 0) {
            int first = b[l][0] * 2 + b[l][5];
            int second = b[1][1] * 8 + b[1][2] * 4 + b[1][3] * 2 + b[1]
[4];
            r[l] = boxS[l][first][second];
            l++;
            m = 0;
        }
        else
            m++;
    }
    int c[8][4];
    l = 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 (l < 28)
                C[l++] = 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[i + 1] = bb;
        a[j + 2] = cc;
        a[j + 3] = dd;
        j = j + 4;
    }
    int l = 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 \le 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;
       decode(words);
       std::cout << "----- 继续(y/n) -----" << endl;
       std::cin >> flag;
   }
   std::cout << "----- End! ----- << endl;</pre>
   return 0;
}
```