Symmetric Crypto Block Cipher

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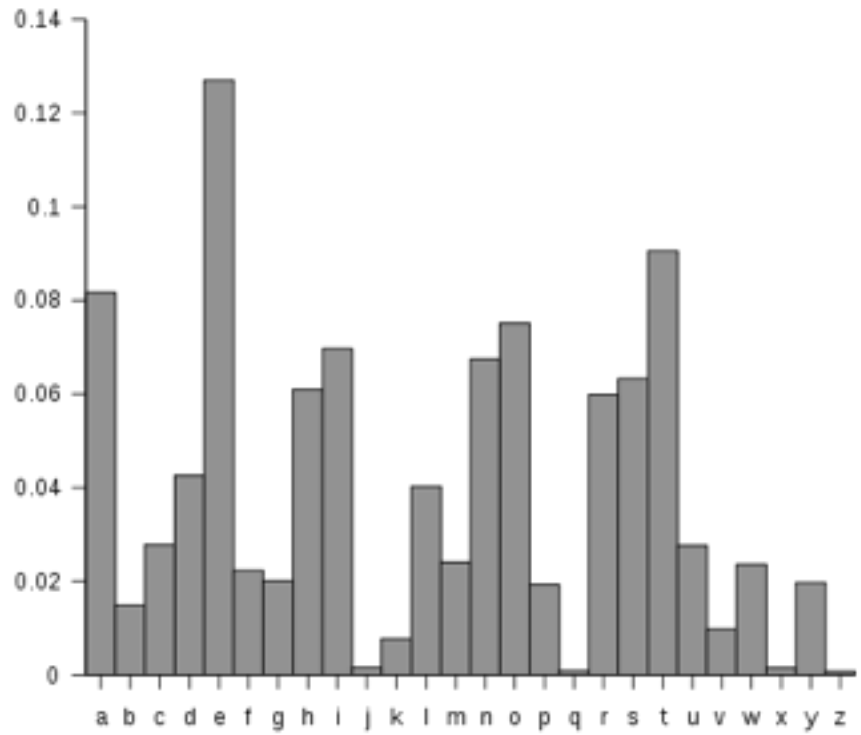
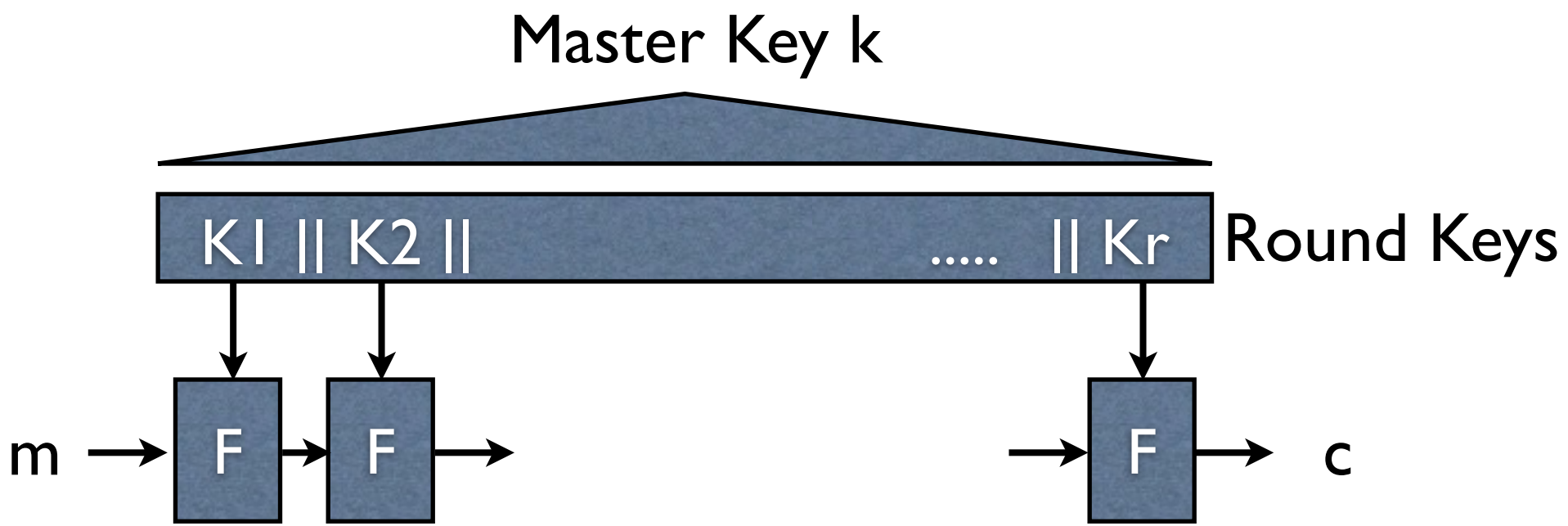
Avoiding frequency attacks

- Main idea: large blocksize avoid frequency attack
  - on small block, statistics are non-random



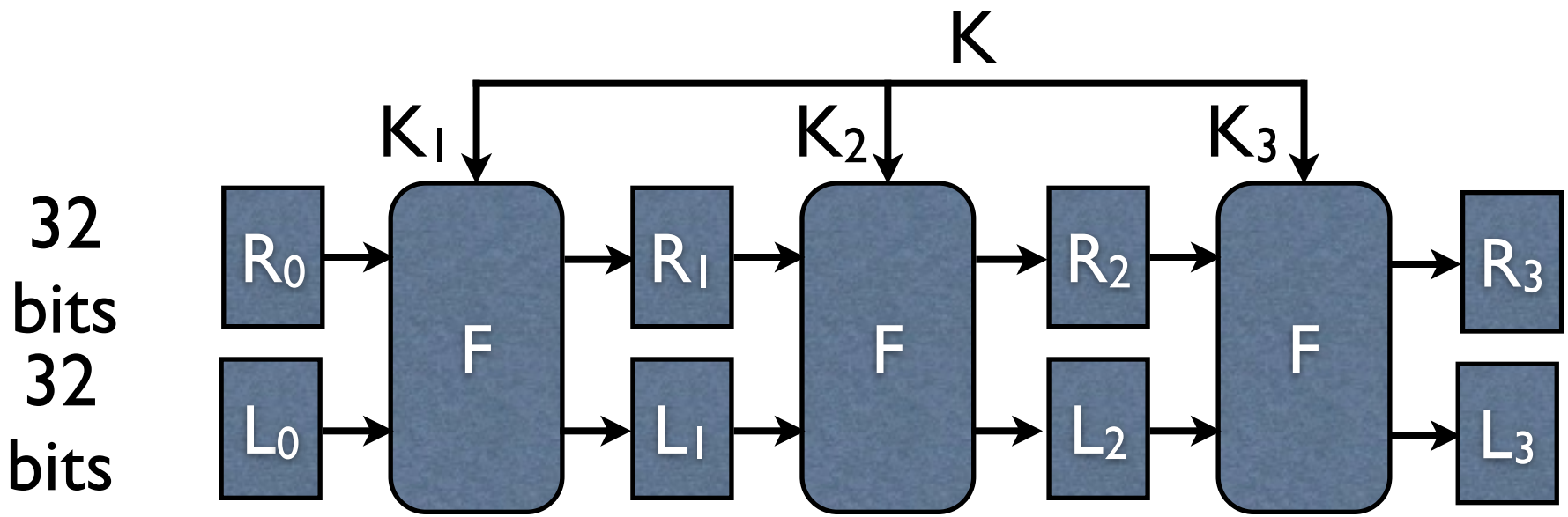
Block cipher

- Cipher (E,D) «eff. algs» such that D(k,E(k,m))=m
- Main drawback of stream cipher: lacks of theory to construct secure PRG
- Iterate many times a «small» round function F



Data Encryption Standard

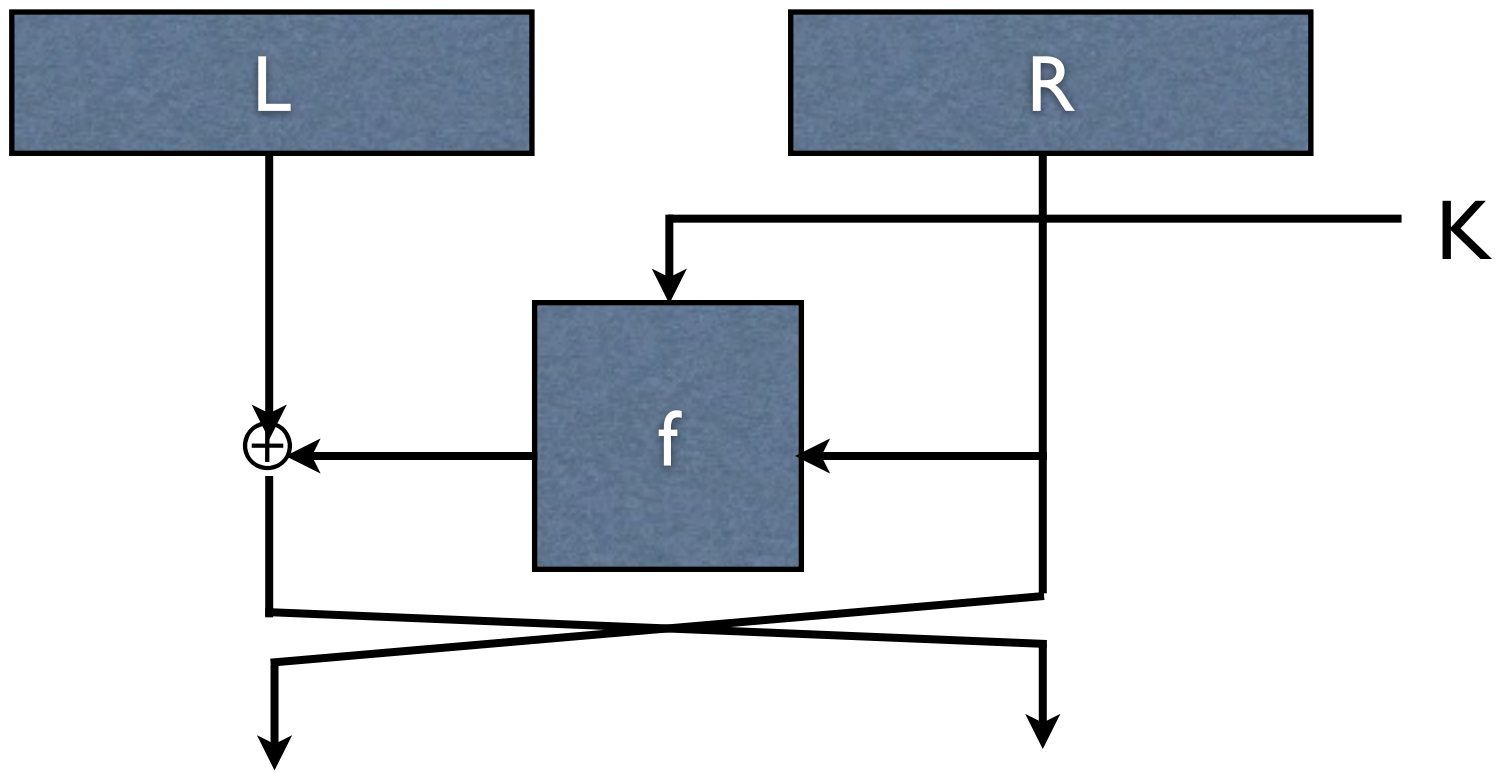
- DES (IBM 1973) and NBS standard in 1977
- Key Length: 56 bits
- Block Length: 64 bits
- 16 rounds with 48-bit round keys



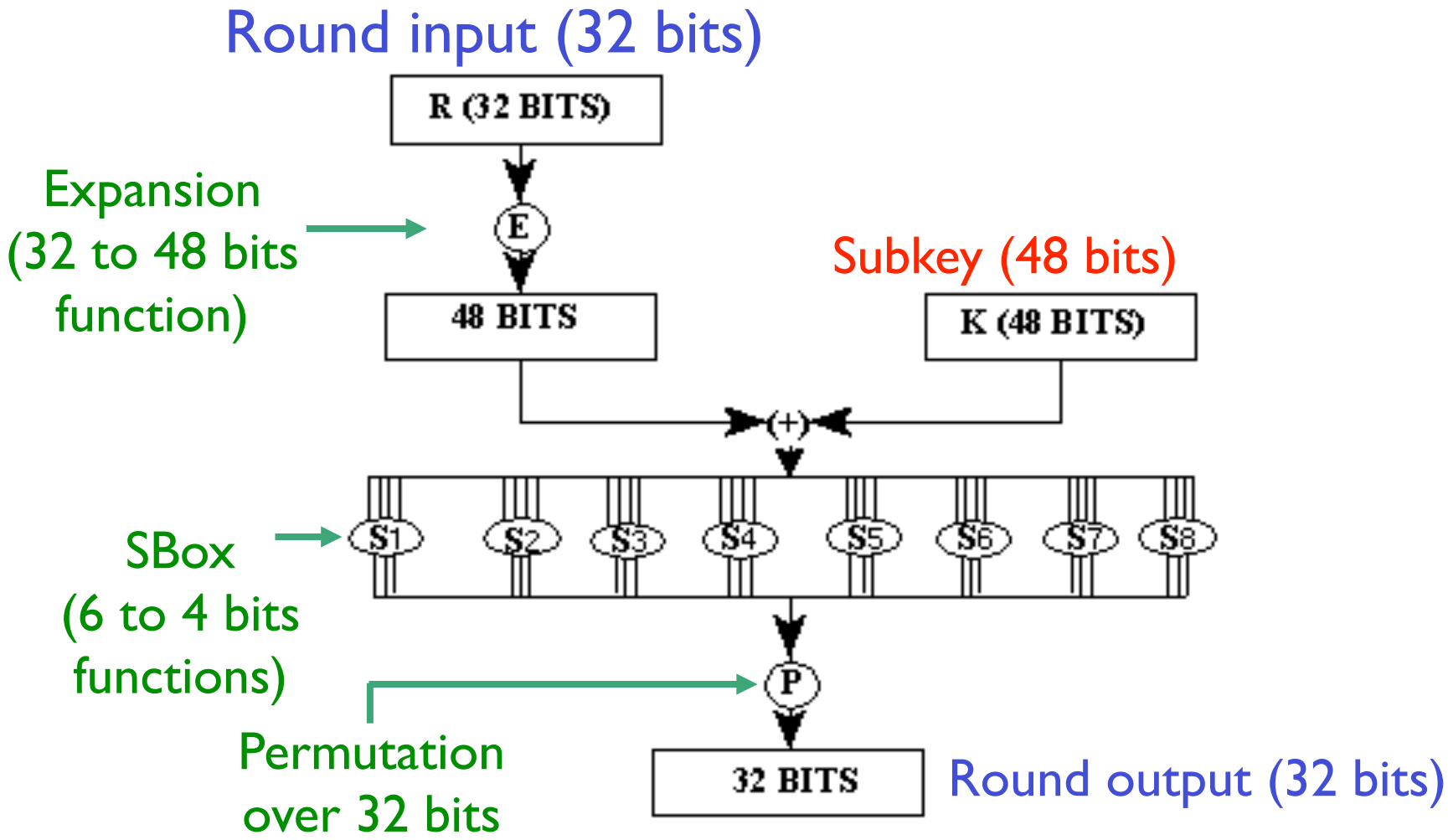
$$F_{Ki}(L_i,R_i)=(R_i,L_i \oplus f_{Ki}(R_i))=(L_{i+1},R_{i+1})$$

Feistel scheme

- Designed by Horst Feistel at IBM
- Transform random function to random permutation

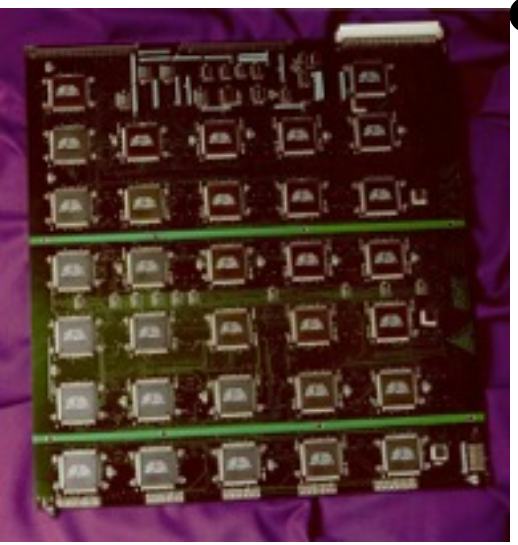


f function


Round input (32 bits)
R (32 BITS)
Expansion
(32 to 48 bits
function)
E
48 BITS
Subkey (48 bits)
K (48 BITS)
(+)
SBox
(6 to 4 bits
functions)
S1
S2
S3
S4
S5
S6
S7
S8
P
Permutation
over 32 bits
32 BITS
Round output (32 bits)

Attacks against DES

- Before 1990: attacks against round reduced version (less than 16 rounds)
- 1990-92: Differential cryptanalysis
- 1993-94: Linear cryptanalysis
- other attacks: Davies-Murphy, side-channel
- In practice, the most efficient attack is the exhaustive search (EFF, copacabana)



Main drawback of DES

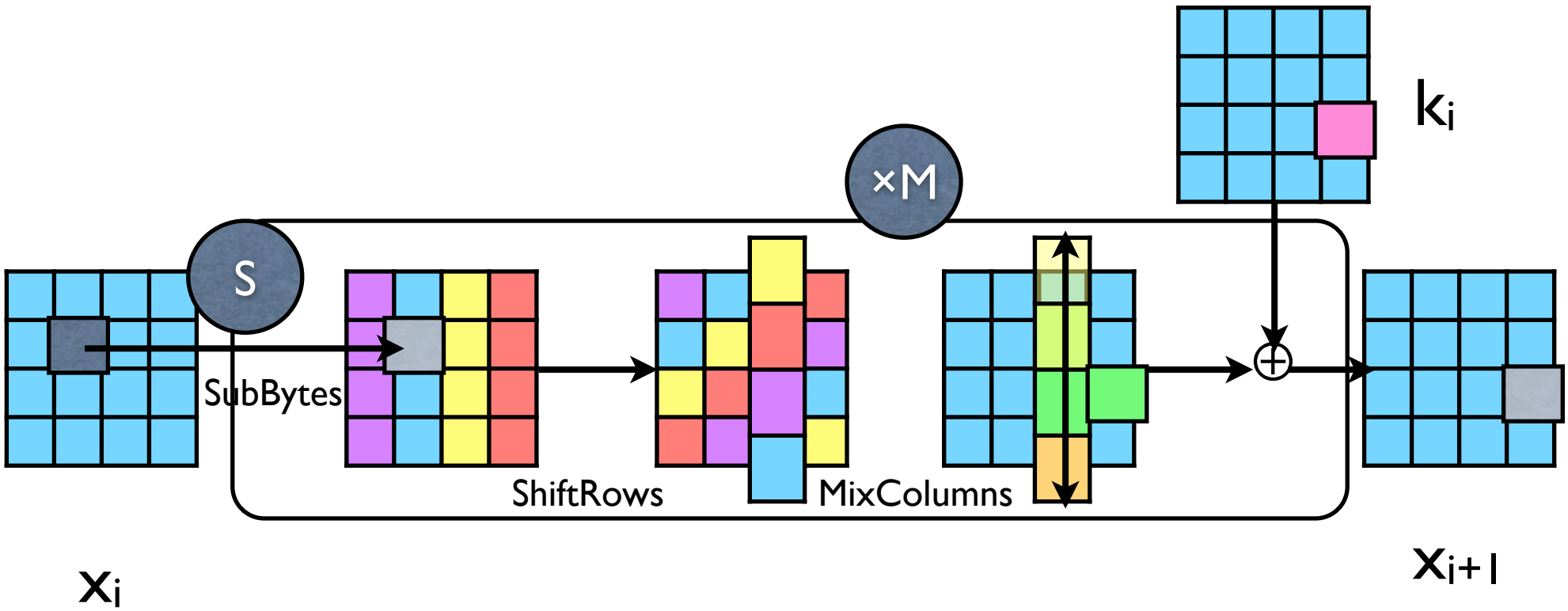
- Exhaustive key search in 2^{56} (3DES)
- Block size (collision for 2^{32} blocks)
- Differential / Linear Cryptanalysis
- DES: well-designed and withstands successfully 30 years of cryptanalysis

2DES → 3DES

Advanced Encryption Standard

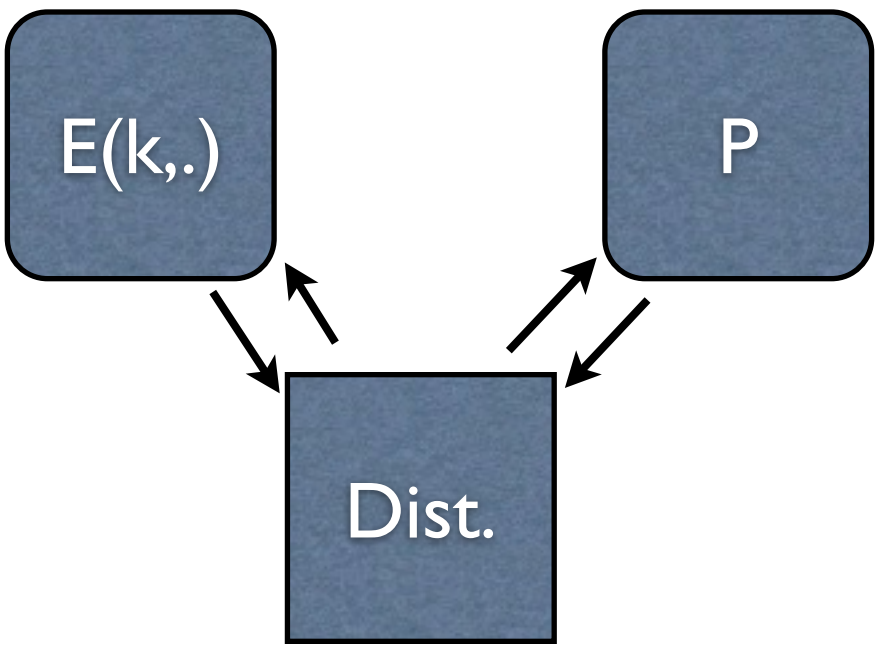
- Substitution / Permutation Network
- Key Length: 128 / 192 / 256 bits
- Rounds: 10 / 12 / 14
- Block Length: 128 bits
- Designed by Daemen and Rijmen
- Standardized by NIST in 2000

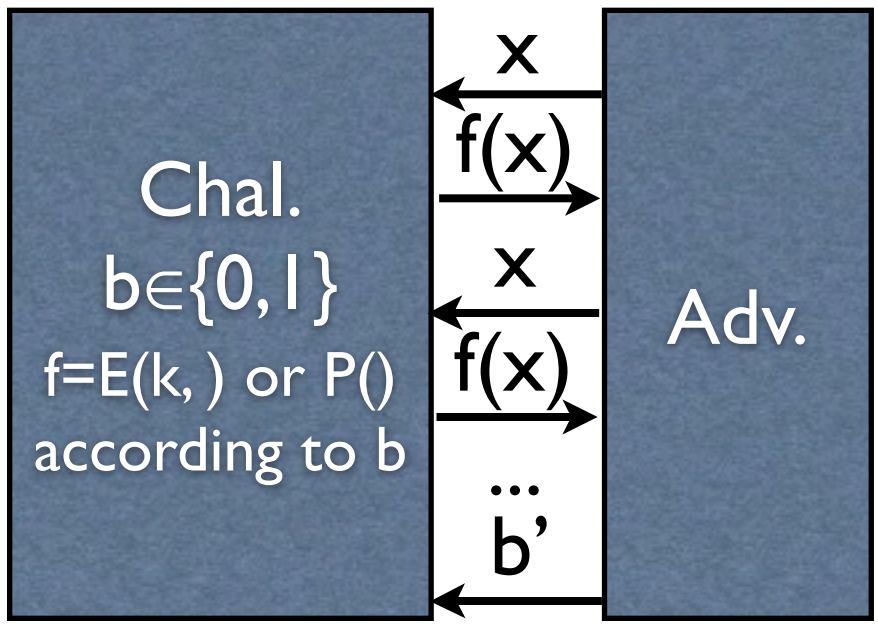
AES



Security game

- Block cipher must be indistinguishable from a random permutation
  - for all k, E(k,x) is a permutation which looks random provided the key is not known





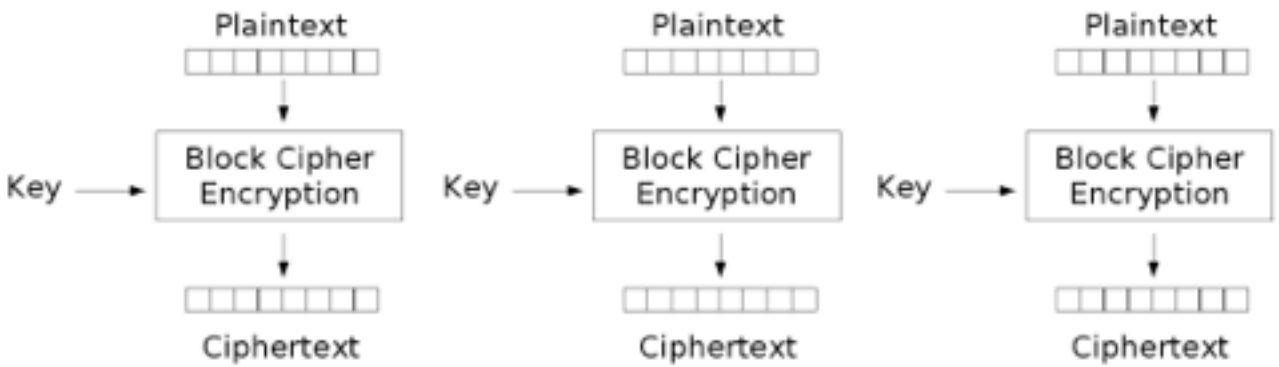
Adv(A)=|Pr[b=b']-1/2|

Feistel security

- Could you distinguish one-round Feistel ?
- Could you distinguish two-round Feistel ?
- Could you distinguish three-round Feistel ?

Modes of operation

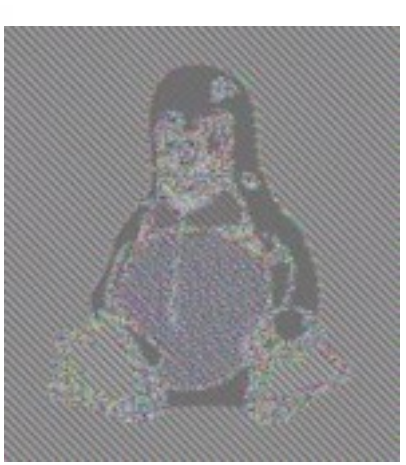
- How to encipher larger messages ?
  - ECB, CBC, CTR, OFB, CFB

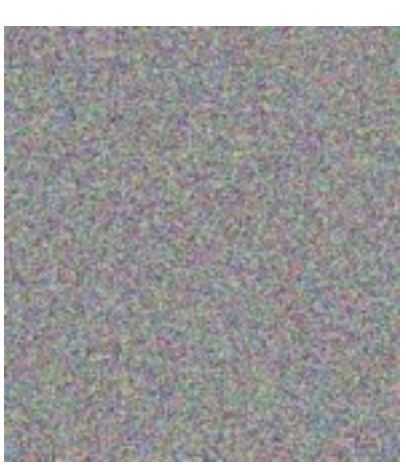


Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode encryption

Drawbacks:
- deterministic

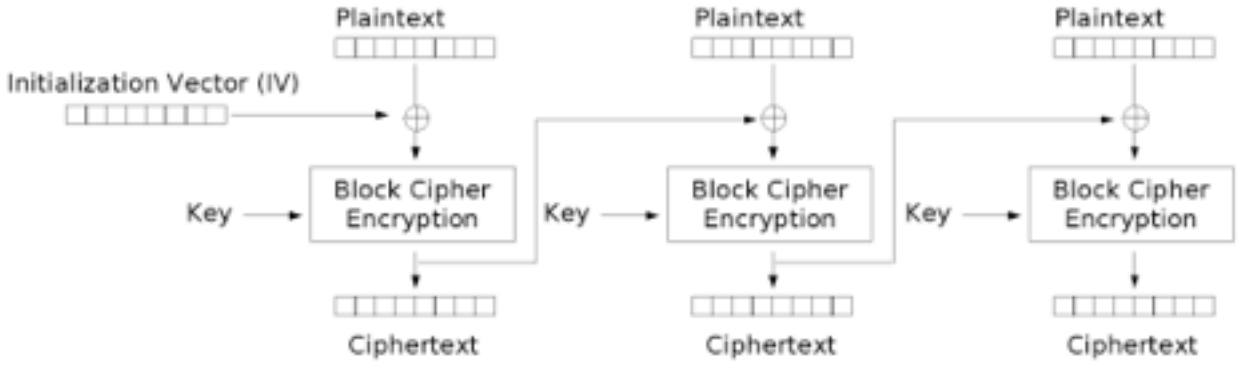
Advantages:
- parallelisable





Ciphertext Block Chaining (CBC)

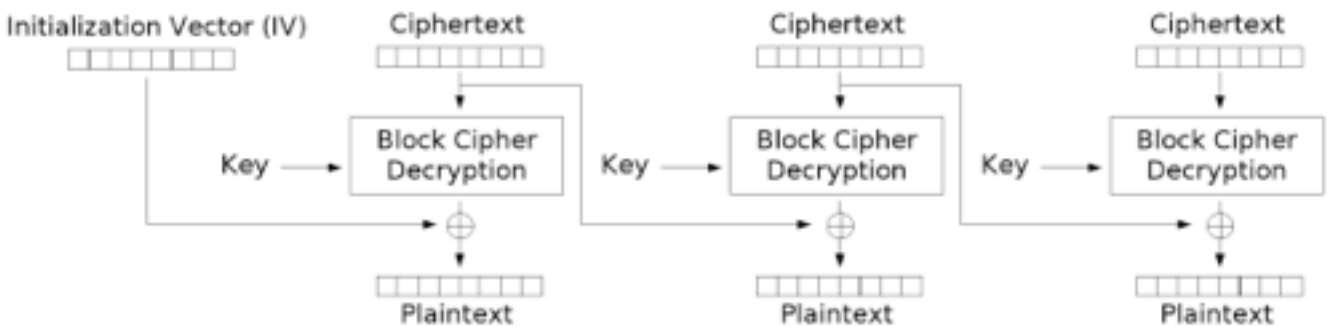
- Encrypting: $C_0=IV, ..., C_i=E(k,C_{i-1} \oplus M_i)$
- Decrypting: $M_i=D(k,C_i) \oplus C_{i-1}$



Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode encryption

Drawbacks:
- sequential

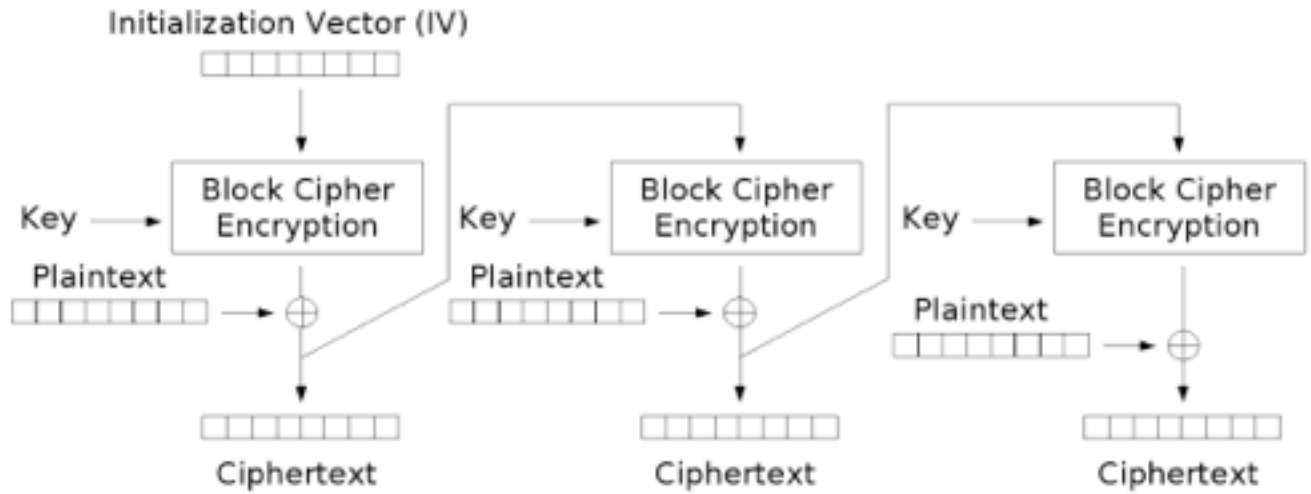
Advantages:
- randomized
- propagation of error in decryption



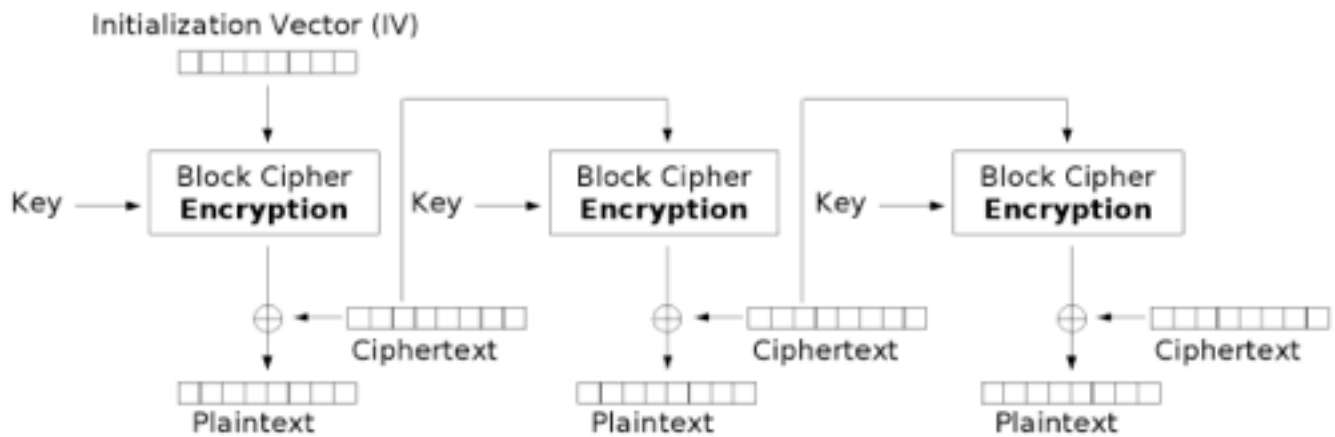
Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode decryption

Ciphertext FeedBack (CFB)

- How to use a block cipher as a stream cipher ?



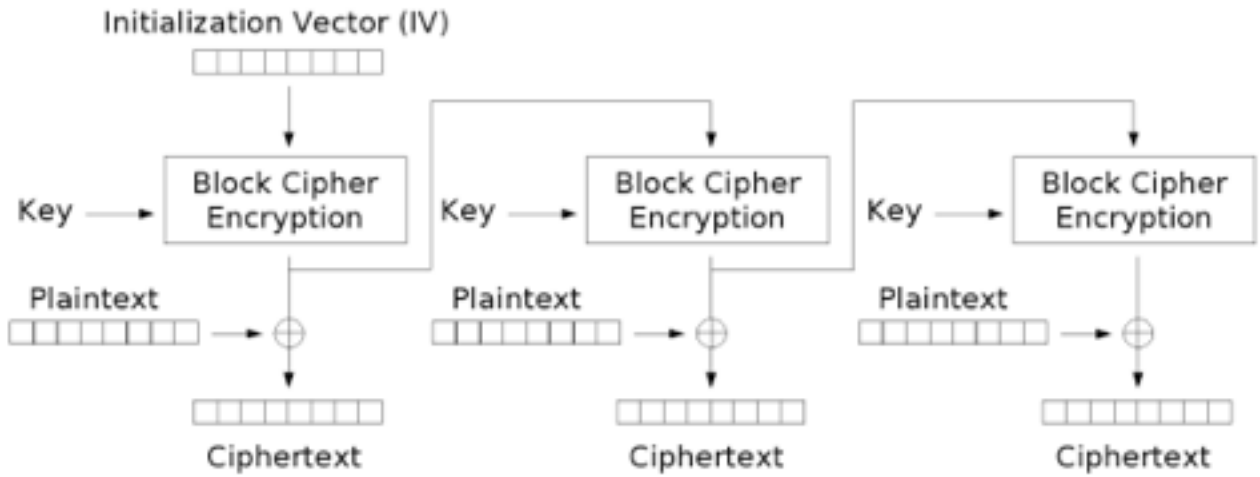
Cipher Feedback (CFB) mode encryption



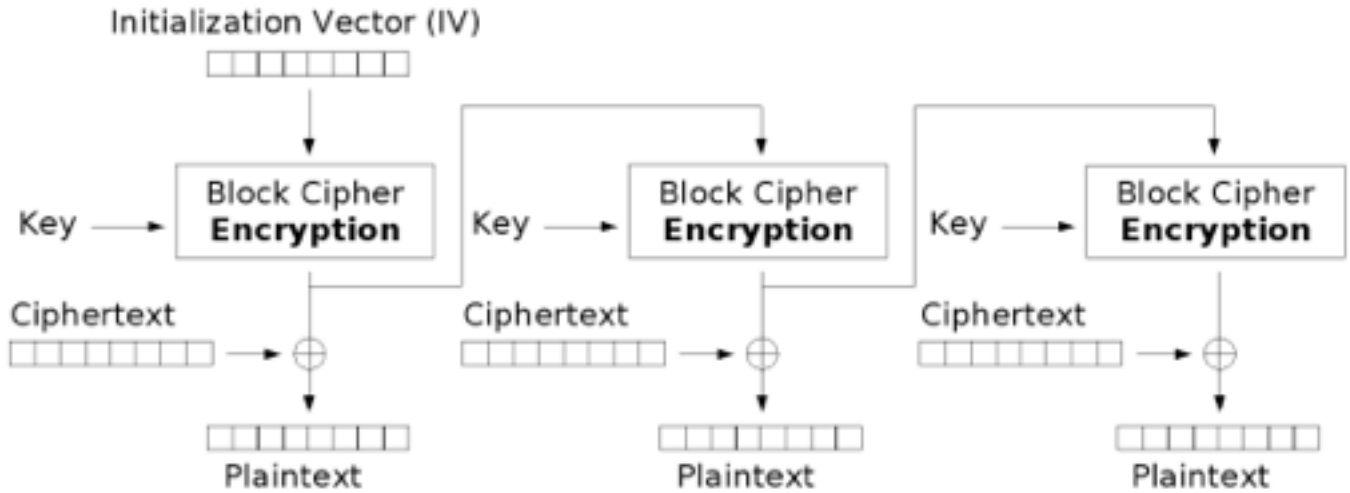
Cipher Feedback (CFB) mode decryption

Output FeedBack (OFB)

- How to use a block cipher as a stream cipher ?



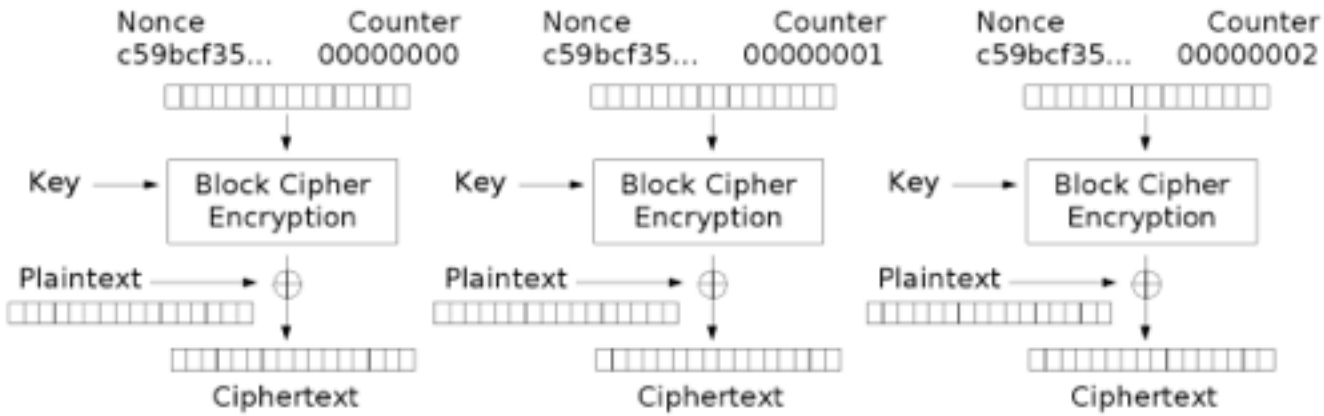
Output Feedback (OFB) mode encryption



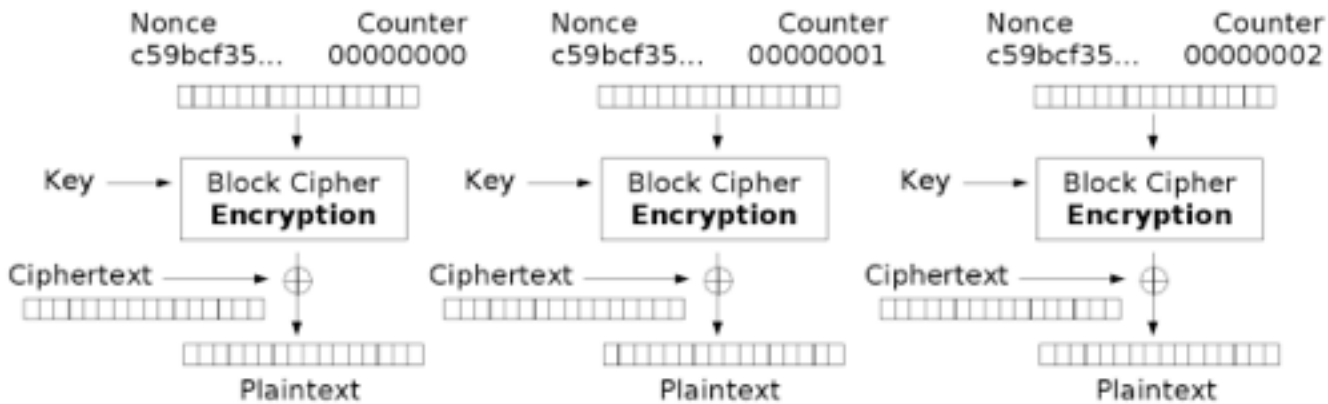
Output Feedback (OFB) mode decryption

Counter Mode (CTR)

- Better solution



Counter (CTR) mode encryption



Counter (CTR) mode decryption

Security

- Confidentiality is ensure by the mode of operation
- Integrity: first block of CBC ?
- Main idea: the ciphertext must be indistinguishable from random for polynomial-time adversaries
- Security Game:

- Example on CBC: