

** Introduction

⇒ Symmetric Encryption.

** ① $E(K, m) = C$ * Encryption.

** ② $D(K, C) = m$ * Decryption.

⇒ Encryption algorithm (publicly known)

⇒ Never use a proprietary cipher.

الشفرة (Key) يجب ان تكون علنية
public.

** 2 - cases.

① Single use Key. - email -

② Multi use Key. - encrypted Files.

↳ need more machinery

Single use Key

** cases الـ single use key, الـ multi use key **

** Cryptography: Fantastic for protecting inf.

↳ but it has limitations.

① ↳ not the solution for all security problems.
i. for example (software bugs).

a. Social engineering attacks (الـ attacker الـ)

(الـ الـ)

✓ ** Security problems من أجل Cryptography .:

• [2] Crypt. becomes useless if it's implemented incorrectly

• [3] Crypt. is not something you should try to invent and design. * هوننا استيج علينا اجراءه !!

** في لا Crypt. Standards =>

** Crypto core : التشفير

1. Secret Key establishment . اشاء المفتاح السري

2. Secure communication . اتصال آمن

~~these~~

• Encryption schemes provides both confidentiality & integrity . مع كلتيه بتوفر السرية والتراحم

→ Crypto can do more

⇒ (1) digital signature . التوقيعة الرقمية

توقيع بالوضع العادي (مخبره) كلتيه بقدرتها اهل خلال

في سوب نفس التوقيع (لا يقدره attacker) اهل cut / copy

paste !!

** function of the content لا digital sign. being signed .

فكاهي لا attacker به نسخ التوقيع من ملف لملف آخر ما صحت

لان ال function (لدا بالملف الاول) يغيره استيج

⇒ (2) Anonymous communication. (Bidirectional)

يعني اني انا انا مع server (بمنه ما انا server يعرف من انا) اتصل بكل وجه

الطرف الآخر ما يعرف مني يعني exp: Anonymous digital cash

دائره بيتربح تو امله (يرسل ويقتل) * * * وسه من الطرف الاخر (Alice)
يعني duplicate coin (يفتحه) كيف يمكن فتحه !!

لازم نساك انه Alice spin the coin once. (see later)

oo Protocols.

* - Elections. (الانتخابات)

يعني الانتخاب (election center) تيرسل الـ votes عليها (encryption) input

الـ input وطاق الـ input تقدر يحسبه ويطلع الفائز. (بمنه ما في الـ input)

* - Private auctions. (المزاد)

** Secure multi-party computation. تأمين الـ computation مع متعد الأمان.

يعني الـ election center هو زي function ما بتيرسل

الـ inputs (as individual) ولا بتيرسل النتيجة. يعني بتيرسل الـ inputs

كل الـ inputs الـ trusted authority (بمنه ما في الـ inputs)

** Crypto magic.

(1) privately outsourcing computation. الاستعانة بمصادر خارجية

مثلا Alice بتيرسل query مع encryption

$E(query)$ الـ plaintext الـ plaintext بتيرسله

يعني $E(result)$ الـ plaintext الـ plaintext بتيرسله

الـ result الـ result

② • Zero Knowledge (proof of knowledge).

• Alice يعرف رقم N ، يعرف factorization $N = p \cdot q$

• (في) Bob فقط يعرف N ، فيقدر يقول prove لـ Alice بالرقم N انه يعرفه!

غير N ولا يعرف ال factors (p, q)

*** والاشارة ان اكثر من واحد ***

• Crypto is a rigorous science (علم دقيق).

*** 3 steps:-

① Precisely specify exp. (what the attacker do to attack a digital sig. threat model)
 تحديد الهجوم بدقة (what the attacker do to attack a digital sig. threat model)
 ونو هدفه!

② Propose a construction.
 اقتراح بناء.

③ Prove that breaking under threat model will solve an underlying hard problem
 اثبات ان كسر ال threat model يحل مشكلة صعبة اساسية

*** History

• Symmetric ciphers

(shared secret key) Alice, Bob // K
 (نفس ال key) Alice, Bob // K

ال attacker لا يعرف ال secret key K
 ال attacker لا يعرف ال secret key K

Symmetric.

* 2. Vigenere Cipher $(P+K) \bmod 26 = C$

Key is a word

exp $K = \text{CRYPTO}$

$m = \text{WHAT AN ICEDAY TODAY}$

$K = \text{CRYPTOCRYPTOCRYPT}$

$C =$

بهر تکرار ال Key تحت الحيلة (کد ما یخفی ال message) بعدا بنهینفتمی بعین ال (26) وینهلح ال حرف

break Vigenere Cipher is easy

① assume that we know the length of the key

② بقی ال حرف ال Cipher ل groups بعد ال Key

یعنی مثلاً Key یکم به 6 حروف / بقی ال Cipher کل 6 حرف

وی

③ بعدا بنهلح ال اول حرف به کل group (کل عدد ال حرف هم encrypted)

لاول حرف بار Key وینهیر نفوف اکثر حرف مکرر بار Cipher بنه

لا ال الة وبتقار

وإذا ما كنت تعرف عدد حرف ال Key بهر تکرار ال مرة باخره ال مرة

وبالآخر بع ال ال plaintext

* 3. Rotor Machines. (Rot -)

!! CT only attack !!

* 4. Data Enc. Standard. 8 chars at time.

Keys = 2^{56} , blocksize = 64 bits

- because ~~es~~ use small key space \Rightarrow these days can be broken by \rightarrow brute-force \therefore Insecure.

128 bit keys AES \rightarrow 128 192 256 *

Exp (Vigenere Cipher)

\rightarrow m = "Hello There", k = "ITEAM"

Sol. * m H e l l o T h e r e
 k I T E A M I T E A M } \rightarrow alphabet 26
 0 1 2 3
 a b c d

Finite set $U = \{0, 1\}^n$

Exp $\{0, 1\}^2 \Rightarrow \{00, 01, 10, 11\}$

** P : U \rightarrow [0, 1]
 prob \rightarrow $\sum P(x) = 1$ $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} = 1$

Uniform dis

$P(x) = 1/|U|$

Point dist. at x_0

$P(x_0) = 1$

$\forall x \neq x_0 \quad P(x) = 0$

** Events.

$A \subseteq U$
is event.

$$Pr[A] = \sum_{x \in A} P(x) \in [0, 1]$$

• • $U = \{0, 1\}^8 \quad \therefore |U| = 2^8 = 256.$

• • $A = \{ \text{lsb}_2(x) = 11 \}$

01011010
not A x
01011011
A

$$\therefore Pr[A] = \frac{1}{4} = 64 \times \frac{1}{256}$$

** Union Bound $A_1 + A_2$ (events).

$$Pr[A_1 \cup A_2] \leq Pr[A_1] + Pr[A_2]$$

$A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$

• if $A \neq B$ are indep $\therefore Pr[A \& B] = Pr[A] \cdot Pr[B]$

** Stream Cipher (chapter - 2 -)

$$\bullet \underline{E} : K * m \rightarrow C \quad \bullet \underline{D} : K * C \rightarrow m$$
$$\therefore D(K, \underline{E(K, m)}) = m.$$

$\Rightarrow E$ is often randomized / D is always deterministic

** The one Time Pad **

$$\bullet m = C = \{0, 1\}^n \quad \text{Key space} = \text{message space} \{0, 1\}^n$$

$\bullet \Rightarrow$ Key = (random bit string as long as the message)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} C = E(K, m) = K \oplus m. \\ m = D(K, c) = K \oplus C. \end{array} \right.$$

Exp $\rightarrow D(K, E(K, m)) = D(K, K \oplus m) = \underline{K \oplus K} \oplus m$

$$= 0 \oplus m = \underline{\underline{m}}$$

** it is security ?!

* You are given a message (m) and its OTP enc. (c)

Can you compute the OTP key from m & c ?!

... Yes, the key is $K = m \oplus c$.

** ^{very} OTP Fast enc/dec
 \hookrightarrow but key long as plaintext.

- Is the OTP a good cipher?!

** Security Cipher.

Ciphertext ← Security → Shannon → plaintext

* A cipher (E, D) over (K, M, C) has perfect secrecy if:

$$\text{len}(mk) = \text{len}(m)$$

$$\forall m_0, m_1 \in M \quad \& \quad c \in C$$

~~$$\Pr[E(K, m_0) = c] = \Pr[E(K, m_1) = c]$$~~

$$\Pr[E(K, m_0) = c] = \Pr[E(K, m_1) = c]$$

where K is uniform in K . ($K \leftarrow_R K$)

→ توانتها ۱۵

attacker $\not\rightarrow$ can't find c from m_0 or m_1 because prob is the same for both.

no prob for m_1 or m_0 because prob is the same for both!!

** In OTP (Most powerful adversary learns nothing about PT from CT)

\Rightarrow No CT only attack!! (but other attacks are possible).

* OTP has perfect secrecy. !!

$$\forall m, c : \Pr [E(K, m) = c] = \frac{\# \text{ of keys } K \leftarrow K \text{ s.t. } E(K, m) = c}{|K|}$$
$$\therefore \frac{\# \text{ Keys}}{|K|} = \Pr [E(K, m) = c]$$

• So:- $\forall m, c : \# \{K \in K : E(K, m) = c\} = \text{constant} ?!$
 $\Rightarrow \therefore$ Cipher has perfect secrecy.

Q Let $m \in \mathcal{M}$ & $c \in \mathcal{C}$, How many OTP keys map m to c ?! (1)

• Proof (perfect secrecy): For OTP, if $E(K, m) = c$

$$\Rightarrow K \oplus m = c \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{K = m \oplus c}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \# \text{ of } K \in K : E(K, m) = c = \underline{\underline{1}} \quad \forall m, c$$

\therefore OTP has perfect secrecy.

~~**~~ OTP : no CT only attack !! (but other attack possible)
intro. جک جک جک

~~**~~ Problem in OTP \Rightarrow The secret key is long ~~**~~
ciphers $n \leq p$ do
have perfect secrecy
but shorter keys?!

** if the cipher has perfect secrecy, the num. of keys in the cipher must be at least the num of m . that cipher can handle.

*** Perfect Secrecy $\Rightarrow |K| \geq |M|$

في كل رسالة يجب ان يكون لها مفتاح فريد

** OTP hard to use because long key. in practice

• OTP has perfect secrecy (No CT only attack) but hard to use.

② perfect-secrecy $\Rightarrow |K| \geq |M|$

\Rightarrow Stream cipher. (making OTP practical).

• PRG (Pseudo Random Generator). is a func. $G: \{0,1\}^s \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ pseudorandom "key" \leftarrow seed

$$G: \{0,1\}^s \xrightarrow{\text{map}} \{0,1\}^n \quad n \gg s$$

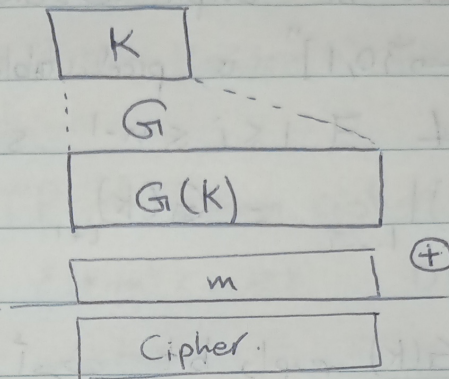
map \downarrow seed \rightarrow Generator \rightarrow $\{0,1\}^n$

\approx $\{0,1\}^n$

G must "efficient" computable.

** Seed: Random

* * * بدین ترتیب ال seed ← Key، و Generator (G) را می‌توانیم به
 ال expand (توسعه) ال seed را می‌توانیم به much larger seq.



$$\begin{cases} C = E(K, m) = m \oplus G(K) \\ D(K, C) = C \oplus G(K) \end{cases}$$

⇒ * Why is secure?!?

⊙⊙ Can a stream cipher have perfect secrecy?!?

⇒ No, since the key is shorter than the message.

?!?

* * * PRG must be Unpredictable!!

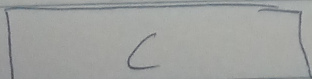
↳ Suppose PRG is predictable!

$$\exists i: G(k) \Big|_{1, \dots, i} \xrightarrow{\text{algo.}} G(k) \Big|_{i+1, \dots, n}$$

اذا عرفنا اول bit * بتقدير امس ال bits الباقية
 داور

⇒ not secure بهر حال لازم

ال PRG به Unpredictable



لوی ال attacker برف بدین ال PT

بتقدير برف ال prefix ال G(K) و بهر predictable

ن برف ال G(K) و بتقدير ال m

⊗ إذا كان PRG (predictable) فهو no secure. صواب حرفية

أول bit ← مع أنك تعرف الباقي ✓

∴ ⇒ PRG must be Unpredictable.

• We say that $G:K \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ is predictable if.

∃ "eff." alg. & ∃ $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ s.t.

$$\Pr_{K \xrightarrow{R} K} [\text{alg.}(G(K))_{1..i} = G(K)_{i+1}] \geq \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$$

* يعني إذا كنت تعرف bit واحد $G(K)$ أنت قادر تعرف كل bit يلي

بعده بنسبة أكبر من أوت رادي $(\frac{1}{2} + \epsilon)$
 $\geq \frac{1}{2^{30}}$ (not negligible).

* ∴ PRG is unpredictable if it's

no "eff." can predict bit $(i+1)$ for non-neg. ϵ .

Q

Suppose $G:K \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ is s.t. for all K $\text{XOR}(G(K)) = 1$

Is G predictable?!

•• Yes, given the first $n-1$ bits I can predict the n 'th bit.



Weak PRGs

⇒ a,b,p parameters.

$r[0] = \text{seed}$

$$r[i] \leftarrow a \cdot r[i-1] + b \pmod p$$

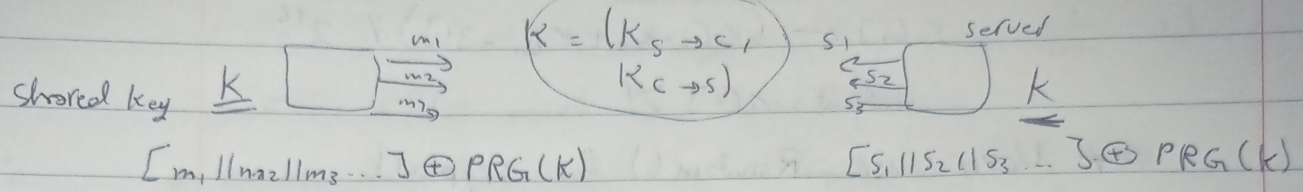
output few bits of $r[i]$

$i++$

Easy to predict



MS-PPTP Same Key.



* need different keys for $C \rightarrow S$ & $S \rightarrow C$.

802.11b WEP.

length of IV is 24 bits.

Repeated IV after $2^{24} \approx 16$ M frames.

PI (Plaintext) and H (Header) are encrypted together.

diff. key || with IV. 24 bits \rightarrow these keys very much.

Key 1 (1 || K)

Key 2 (2 || K) Related to others.

2^{24} suffix

10^6 Frame \Rightarrow You can recover the secret key.

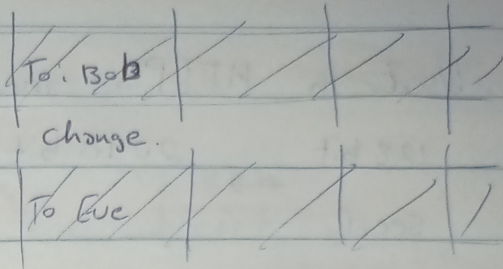
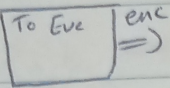
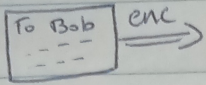
= 40,000 Frames suffix.

(indep.) \rightarrow each frame has a pseudorandom key.

dist. Enc.

To Bob

To Eve



!! attacker !!
 (2-time pad attack) not secure.
 because used the same pad.

** 2-Time pad.

- never use stream cipher more than once.
- Network traffic (session. $\text{key} \oplus \text{msg}$)
- Disk encryption (stream cipher.)

* Attack 2.

No Integrity.

$$m \rightarrow (\text{enc } m + k)$$

cipher

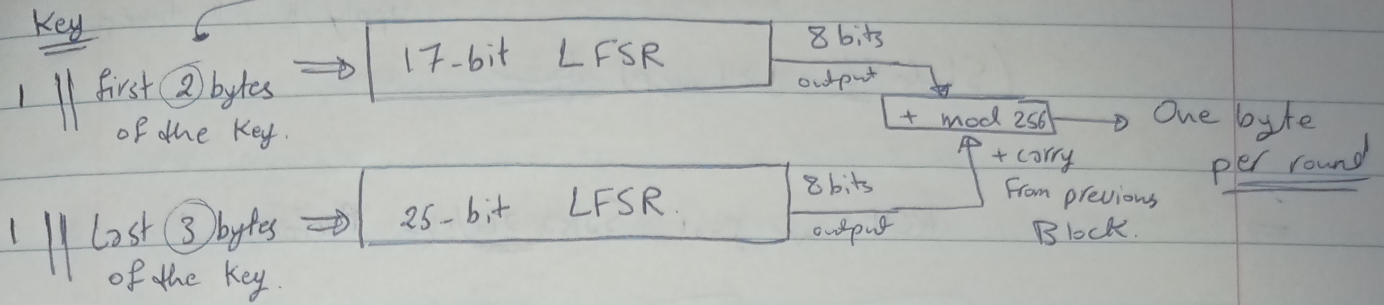
$$m \oplus k$$

\underline{P} ← attacker modify it

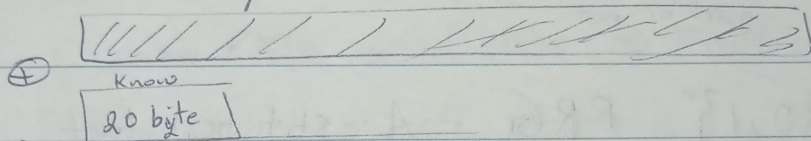
$$\text{!} \underline{m \oplus P} \leftarrow \text{dec}(\oplus k) \leftarrow m \oplus k \oplus P.$$

∴ modification the ciphertext are undetected ≠
 have predictable impact on plaintext.

• CSS: Seed = 5 bytes = 40 bits. 2 LFSR's



* Easy to Break $\approx 2^{17}$ time.



✓ CSS \leftarrow LFSR 17 bit \leftarrow 20 byte

25 bit LFSR

✓ CSS

* e stream :- 2^l inputs $\{0,1\}^s$ \times \underline{R} $\rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ $n \gg s$

seed nonce

non-repeating value for given Key.

$$\therefore E(K, m; r) = m \oplus \text{PRG}(K; r)$$

* nonce \rightarrow The pair (k, r) is never used more than once

Salsa 20 :- $\{0,1\}^{128 \text{ or } 256}$ \times $\{0,1\}^{64}$ $= \{0,1\}^n$ $\max n = 2^{73}$

seed nonce

$$\bullet \text{Salsa20}(K; r) = H(K, (r, 0)) \parallel H(K, (r, 1)) \parallel \dots$$

\leftarrow long pseudorandom seq.

(K, r, counter for) \leftarrow 3 inputs into function H
 steps \leftarrow apply H 10 times

(Slide 46) الكل الذي يتم العمل

\Rightarrow RC4 no just Salsa 20 bits Performance

** Adv

Statistical الشيء الذي نريد أنه يكون جيد أو ليس

\rightarrow let $G: K \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ PRG A statistical test on $\{0,1\}^n$

$$\bullet \text{Adv}_{\text{PRG}}[A, G] = \left| \Pr_{K \rightarrow K} [A(G(K)) = 1] - \Pr_{r \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n} [A(r) = 1] \right|$$

\bullet Adv close to 1 ? \Rightarrow behave differently \Leftarrow الشيء

\bullet A can disti G From rand

\bullet Adv $\ll 0$? \Rightarrow A could not dist.

Q $A(x) = 0 \quad \text{Adv}_{\text{PRG}}[A, G] = 0$

Q if $[msb(x) = 1]$ output '1' else 0.

$$\text{Adv} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

if X_i is not X_{i+1} ...

* Unpredictable PRG is secure.

$0 \rightarrow n-1$ $m = i \cdot L$ i is unpredictable, G is secure PRG.

G is secure PRG.

* G & random ... predictor ...

... Statistical ...

o We say that p_1 & p_2 are

computationally indistinguishable if

...

o if \forall "eff" stat. tests A

$$\left| \Pr_{X \rightarrow P_1} [A(X) = 1] - \Pr_{X \rightarrow P_2} [A(X) = 1] \right| < \text{neg.}$$

\therefore PRG is secure if $\{K \xleftarrow{R} \mathcal{K}; G(K)\}$

\approx Uniform $\{0,1\}^n$

* Semantic cipher.

① Attacker cannot recover secret key.

$$E(K, m) = m.$$

② // // // // all plain text

$$E(K, m_0 || m_1) = m_0 || E(K, m_1)$$

③ Shannon: CT should reveal no "info" about PT.

Cipher

★★ Shannon perfect secrecy :-

(E, D) has \downarrow if $\forall m_0, m_1 \in M$ ($|m_0| = |m_1|$)

$$\{E(k, m_0)\} = \{E(k, m_1)\} \quad \text{where } k \leftarrow K$$

computationally

indistinguishable!

\mathcal{X}_P

★★ Semantic Security.

$\therefore E$ is semantically secure if for all "eff"

A Advss $[A, E]$ is neg.

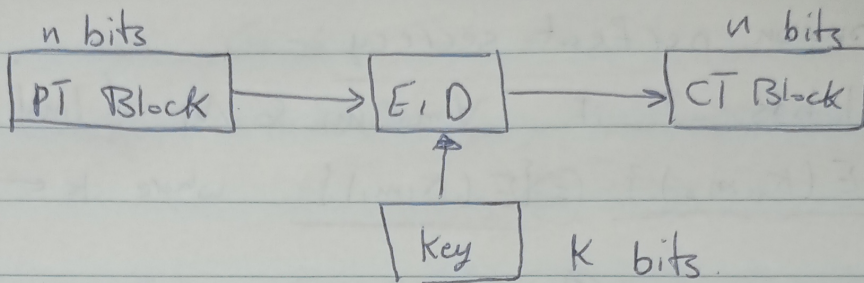
\hookrightarrow For explicit $m_0, m_1 \in M$

$$\{E(k, m_0)\} =_p \{E(k, m_1)\}.$$

★★ OTP is semantically secure.

\checkmark \downarrow \checkmark

* Block Cipher :- *



- ** Exp
- ① 3DES $n = 64$ bits $K = 168$ bits
 - ② AES $n = 128$ bits $K = 128, 192, 256$ bits

* * K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n Expansion = دای Key

↳ Rounding \Rightarrow by iteratively encr. the message again & again & again. using round function

* * Round Function : $R(K, m)$.

inputs

(num of rounds) For 3DES ($n=48$) (For AES-128) ($n=10$)

مبارک الله ما شاء الله ما لم يشاء لم يكن له من قوة الجبارين
 (Cipher) rounds ال (النتائج يكون هو ال Cipher)

Block Cipher ال و ال Stream Cipher

• pseudo random Function is a pseudo random permutation.

① PRFs PRPs

↳ defined over a Key space, input space, output space

$$F: K \times X \rightarrow Y$$

• s.t. exists "efficient" algo. to evaluate $F(K, X)$

② PRPs

↳ defined over (K, X) .

$$E: K \times X \rightarrow X \quad \text{s.t.}$$

↳ 1. Exists "efficient" deterministic algo. to evaluate $E(K, X)$.

2. The function $E(K, \cdot)$ is one to one.

3. Exists "eff." inversion algo. $D(K, y)$

Exp.s on PRPs

→ AES: $K \times X \rightarrow X$ where $K = X = \{0, 1\}^{128}$

→ 3DES: $K \times X \rightarrow X$ " $X = \{0, 1\}^{64}$, $K = \{0, 1\}^{168}$

⊛ Functionally, any PRP is also a PRF

∴ A PRP is a PRF where $X = Y$ &

is efficiently invertible.



(PRP is a special case of PRF) ← *

** Secure PRFs.

Let $F: K \times X \rightarrow Y$ be a PRF

Funs $[X, Y]$

all functions from a set X to the set Y

$\Rightarrow \therefore$ size $|Y|^{|X|} = 2^{128 \cdot (2^{128})}$

$S_F = \{F(K, \cdot) \text{ s.t. } K \in K\} \subseteq \text{Funs}[X, Y]$

smaller set of functions (set S sub F)

\Rightarrow In AES 128-bit keys

S_F size $|K|$ **

$|S_{AES}| = \underline{\underline{2^{128}}}$

much smaller than Funs

all possible Func.

From X to Y .

** PRF is Secure if :-

- random function in $\text{Funs}[X, Y]$ is indistinguishable from a random function in S_F .

S_F is a random function in $\text{Funs}[X, Y]$ **

$f \leftarrow \text{Funs}[X, Y]$ Truly Random Function.

$k \leftarrow K$ pseudo //

(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \rightarrow attacker (attacker) \rightarrow $F(k, x)$ pseudo

$f(x)$

$F(k, x)$

Truly pseudo

\rightarrow attacker (attacker) \rightarrow $F(k, x)$ pseudo

\rightarrow attacker (attacker) \rightarrow $F(k, x)$ pseudo

①

②

True & pseudo are the same as secure PRF

True & pseudo are the same as difference

$F \leftarrow \text{Funs}[X, Y]$ is the same as PRP *
Random func. is PRF

$\text{Per}[X] \Rightarrow$ Random permutation on the set X .

- Random one to one function on X .

Q Let $F: K \times X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{128}$ be secure PRF

• Is the following secure PRF?

$$G(K, X) = \begin{cases} 0^{128} & \text{if } X=0 \\ F(K, X) & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow * No, it is easy to distinguish G from a Rand. Func.

$X=0$ is fine (attacker can't distinguish)

$\frac{1}{2^{128}}$ is 0 result is not a prob.

* $\text{PRF} \Rightarrow \text{PRG}$

Let $F: K \times \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ be a secure PRF.

\Rightarrow Then the following generator $G: K \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{nt}$ is secure PRG
 t blocks of n bits each.

$$** G(K) = \underbrace{F(K, 0)}_{\text{PRF}} \parallel \underbrace{F(K, 1)}_{\text{PRF}} \parallel \dots \parallel \underbrace{F(K, t)}_{\text{PRF}}$$

* * T Expansion of PRF w/ Key

* Key property: parallelizable (يعني اذا كنت تتخيل)
 even entries ال (تخيل) core (process) $n \in \mathbb{S} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ 2 processors

وآخر (تخيل) ال odd entries

$$G(k) = \underbrace{F(k, 0)}_{\text{even}} \parallel \underbrace{F(k, 1)}_{\text{odd}} \parallel \dots$$

* * ال stream ciphers بي تقسم كلهم في تسلسل (Sequential) فيكون في RC4 ال stream cipher بيتم في parallel (في t)

\Rightarrow PRF (Security) $F(k, \cdot)$ indist from rand. fun. $f(\cdot)$
 $n \in \mathbb{S} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$

يعني ما بنقدر نميز ال pseudo vs Truly

True Generator $G(k) = F(0) \parallel F(1) \parallel \dots \parallel F(t)$

pseudo Rand. vs True Func. Generator

perfectly
Secure
generator

output (Truly Random Output)

~~pseudo Rand. vs True Func. Generator~~

⇒ Data Encry. Standard.

* DES : amazing successful cipher used in banking industry

بعد اس کے لئے AES

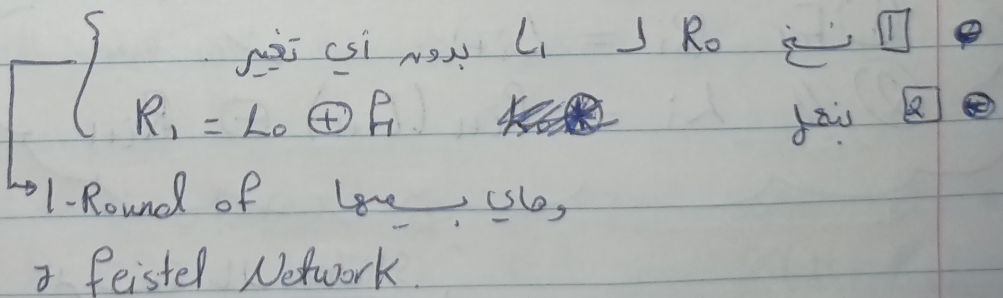
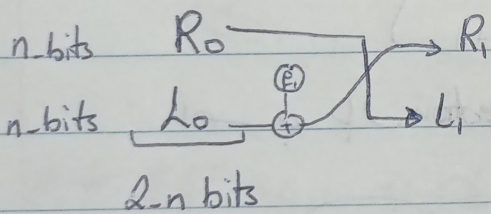
* DES has a rich history of attacks.

* DES - core Idea - Feistel Network.

- Given functions $f_1, \dots, f_n : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n \Rightarrow n\text{-bits}$
 → build a new function. (invertible func.)

$$F : \{0,1\}^{2n} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{2n} \Rightarrow 2n\text{-bits}$$

• Feistel Network : (From top to bottom).



Round 11 → f_3, f_2, \dots, f_1 → Rounds 11

کہ اس کے لئے Round f_d → f_1 → f_2 → f_3 → ...

Output → $R_d \oplus L_d$

Formulas : $R_i = F_i(R_{i-1}) \oplus L_i$ $i=1, \dots, d.$
 $L_i = R_{i-1}$

∴ This Feistel Network mapping a $2n$ bit input to $2n$ bit output

Function f_i (نوعى لى لى) \rightarrow Function f_i (نوعى لى لى) (f_1, \dots, f_d)

is invertible \Leftarrow Feistel Network result

Prove that !! \Rightarrow inverse

$R_i, L_i \rightarrow R_{i+1}, L_{i+1}$

reverse direction

① For $R_i = L_{i+1}$ ✓
 ② $L_i = F_{i+1}(L_{i+1}) \oplus R_{i+1}$ Inverse

Slides

inverse

First Round \leftarrow Round num \underline{D}

∴ inversion the same as the encryption

only difference (functions applied in reverse order) $f_1, \dots, f_d.$

* 16 round Feistel network

$$F_1, \dots, F_{16} : \{0,1\}^{32} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{32} \quad F_i(x) = F(K_i, x)$$

32 bit // The DES acts on 64 bits blocks
 $2 * 32 = 64$ ✓

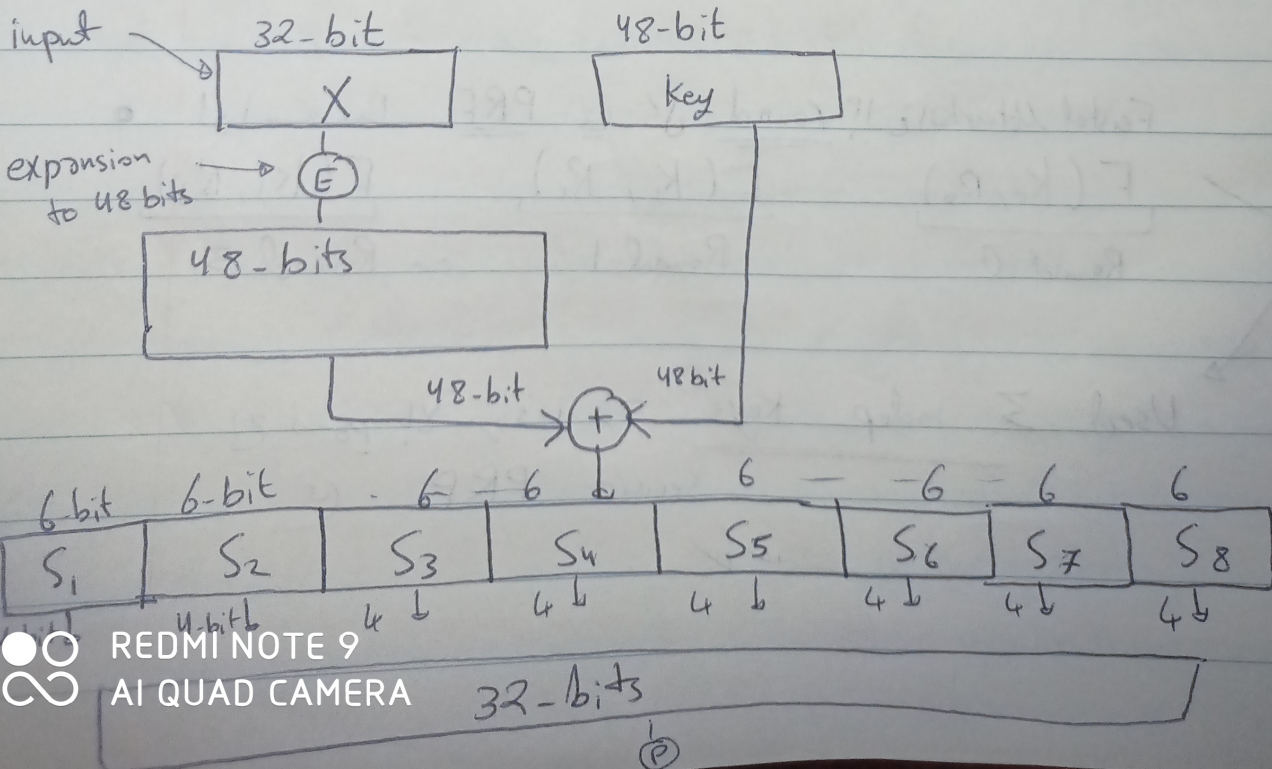
derive from $F(K_i, x)$ ← Round Function F_i ~~**~~

Single Function with diff. Keys

** ∴ (16 diff Keys $\xrightarrow{\text{give}}$ 16 diff. round Functions)

• 56 bits Key is expanded into these round keys
 each Round Key = 48 bit

** The Function $F(K_i, x)$ (Work!)



جواب
 $F(K_i, X)$

input \rightarrow expand \rightarrow 11

expand input & key \rightarrow xor \rightarrow 12

8 groups \rightarrow \rightarrow 48-bits \rightarrow 13

6-bit \leftarrow group \rightarrow 14
S-boxes

4 bit \rightarrow 6-bit \rightarrow map \rightarrow 15

32-bits \rightarrow 16

maps the bits around \rightarrow another permut. \rightarrow 17
 \rightarrow For example (bit 1 become bit 9 ...)

Output \rightarrow 32 bits \rightarrow 18
Function \rightarrow 19

** S-box \rightarrow Function $\{0,1\}^6 \rightarrow \{0,1\}^4$ which is implemented as look-up table.

\Leftrightarrow How these boxes chosen?!

1) Very Bad choice of S-boxes

Linear \rightarrow تغيرم

$$S_i(x) = A_i \cdot X \quad \leftarrow \text{Sbox} \rightarrow **$$

matrix * vector \Rightarrow Linear Function!

\otimes \therefore if $S_i(x)$ Linear Function, then DES is insecure $\checkmark!$

والسبب \rightarrow **

matrix B $\overset{m}{64} + \overset{\text{Keys}}{16} * \overset{\text{bits}}{48} = \underline{832}$
 one long vector

different bits (slip's of B * vector) \Rightarrow This mean that
of CT \rightarrow 64-bits \Rightarrow DES is linear.

* 3 outputs of DES.

$$DES(K, m_1) \oplus DES(K, m_2) \oplus DES(K, m_3)$$

matrix \leftarrow slip \leftarrow (B) slide \rightarrow like \rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow \underline{DES(K, m_1 \oplus m_2 \oplus m_3)}$$

recover for the 832 \therefore entire secret key.

** \Rightarrow Choosing the S-boxes and P-box at random \Rightarrow insecure (Linear !!).
 and key recovery after $\approx 2^{24}$ outputs).

** No output bit should be close to linear function of the input bits.

**

* Exhaustive Search Attacks

- given a few input output pairs $(m_i, c_i = E(K, m_i))$ $i=1, \dots, 3$
Find key.

!! $(m_1, m_2, m_3) \xrightarrow{K} (c_1, c_2, c_3)$

Unique \Leftarrow Key \square

\hookrightarrow Suppose DES is an Ideal cipher

2^{56} Random invertible func.

DES implements a random \Leftarrow Key \Leftarrow invertible function.

** 2^{56} Keys in DES

\therefore DES is a collection

$$\left\{ \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{256} : \{0,1\}^{64} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{64} \right\}$$

just for Ideal !!

\Rightarrow * $C = DES(K, m)$ (need one Key)

\therefore Key is Unique.

• Proof: $Pr [\exists K' \neq K ; C = DES(K, m) = DES(K', m)]$
 $\leq \sum_{K' \in \{0,1\}^{56}} Pr [DES(K, m) = DES(K', m)] \leq \sum_{K'} \frac{1}{2^{64}}$

for permuat

① \therefore The prob that the Key is not

Unique = $\frac{1}{256}$

= $\frac{1}{28}$

= $\frac{1}{256}$

* The prob that the Key Unique.

$1 - \frac{1}{256} = 99.5\%$

! K = $m \oplus c$ one key \Rightarrow 1 Key \Rightarrow $c = m \oplus K$

** Now, Let see if we took 2-pairs
 $(m_1, m_2) \Rightarrow (c_1, c_2)$

DES • Unicity prob $\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2^{71}}$
close to 2

• this seems that only Key will map this pair of message to this pair of ciphertext

** For Aes-128 (• Unicity prob $\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2^{128}}$)

** \therefore 2 input/output pairs are enough for exhaustive Key search.

!! Keys \Rightarrow exhaustive Key search

** \therefore إذا أخذنا زوجين من pair $m \oplus c$ و $c = m \oplus K$ Key

** exhaustive Key Search