

Attacks against stream ciphers

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Agenda

- attacks
 - keystream reuse attacks
- learning objectives
 - hints on how to mount statistical attacks
 - some manual/interactive way may work well in most cases
 - additional information on what 'known plaintext' means
 - also knowing the structure leaks important data
 - appropriateness of stream ciphers in many context
 - at least without taking advantage of nonces

Stream ciphers

- keystream generated from a **key** (e.g., RC4)
 - and for more modern and CBC-based also a **nonce**
 - NOTE: it also work for all the block cipher modes of operation that simulate streaming
 - CTR, OFB, CFB, ...
- ideally, we should be as close as possible to the Shannon's one-time pad algorithm
 - never reuse the nonce (= number used once)
 - change the key quite often
 - easy when paired with public crypto key exchange algorithms

nonetheless...

Keystream reuse

first trivial attack

- known plaintext attack
- as soon as both plaintext and ciphertext are available
 - derive the keystream!

plaintext

11111111000000001111111100000000111111111111110000000000000000

ciphertext

01010101101010100101010110101010010101010101010110101010101010

keystream

10

ciphertext2

0000111100001111000011110000111100001111000011110000111100001111

plaintext2

1010010110100101101001011010010110100101101001011010010110100101

Keystream reuse

properties of the plaintext propagate to the ciphertext

- same mathematical deductions apply to ciphertext blocks

ciphertext

010101011010101001010101101010100101010101010110101010101010

ciphertext

0010010100101010101010100101001010010100101001010100101010101010

ciphertext

1001010010010010001001010101011101010101010101011010101111010100

ciphertext

0101101111111111111111111100000000000000000000000000000000000000

ciphertext

010101001010101010010100100101010101010100101010101010101010010101

ciphertext

1100100100101110101111011010111101010101010110101010101010101011



keystream

0000000110

Encrypted text messages

- ...means ASCII or UTF-8 characters
 - this information allows guessing **individual bytes of the keystream**
 - i.e., ...discard candidate bytes of the keystream
 - if they do not produce ASCII characters
- when several ciphertexts are collected statistical attacks are possible
 - outside the scope of this course to investigate the ways to collect statistical data
 - ‘Etaoin shrdlu’: approximate order of frequency of the 12 most commonly used letters in the English language (case insensitive)
 - ‘Etaoin srhldcu’ after a recent work from Google...
 - ‘tsamcin brped’: approximate order of frequency of the 12 most commonly used letters in the English language as a first letter of sentences
 - <http://norvig.com/mayzner.html>
 - <http://storage.googleapis.com/books/ngrams/books/datasetv2.html>
 - <http://www.fitaly.com/board/domper3/posts/136.html>

Alternative approaches

xortool

- pip install xortool
- <https://github.com/hellman/xortool>

MTP

- pip install mtp
- <https://github.com/CameronLonsdale/MTP>
- <https://asciinema.org/a/204705>

cryptonita

- <https://github.com/cryptonitas/cryptonita>