

Lecture 4

Encryption – Part III (and Pseudo-randomness)

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From Textbook Slides by Prof. Amir Herzberg
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Outline

- Block ciphers.
- Pseudorandom permutations (PRPs).
- Defining security of encryption.
- Encryption modes.

Block Ciphers

- A pair of algorithms E_k and D_k (encrypt and decrypt with key k) with domain and range of $\{0,1\}^n$
 - Encrypt and decrypt data in blocks each of which is of size n bits.
- Conventional correctness requirement: $m = D_k(E_k(m))$
- Several schemes used in practice including DES and AES.
 - No security proofs, just resistance to cryptanalysis.
 - DES is insecure for short keys, replaced by AES.
- Security requirement of block ciphers is to be a pair of Pseudorandom Permutations (PRP).

So what is a Random Permutation?

And what is a PRP?

What is a random permutation ρ ?

- Random permutation ρ over finite domain D , usually: $\{0,1\}^m$
- How can we select a random permutation ρ ?
- Let $D = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$
- For $i = 1, \dots, n$:
 - $\rho(x_i) \overset{\$}{\leftarrow} D - \{\rho(x_1), \rho(x_2), \dots, \rho(x_{i-1})\}$
- Examples:

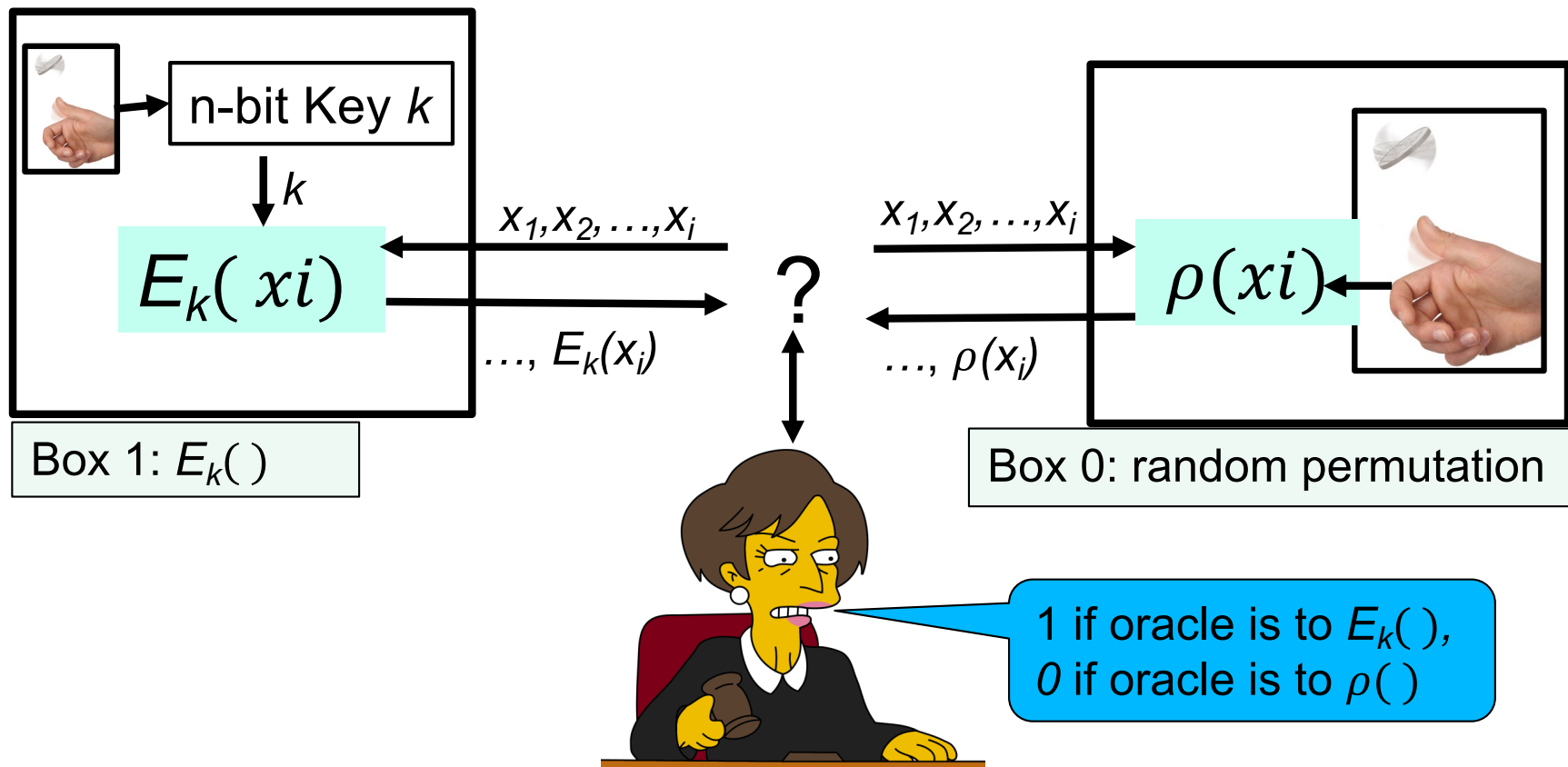
Domain D $\{0,1\}^2$		$\rho()$
	00	10
	01	11
	10	00
	11	01

Domain D $\{0,1\}^2$		$\rho()$
	00	00
	01	01
	10	10
	11	11

Pseudo-Random Permutation (PRP)

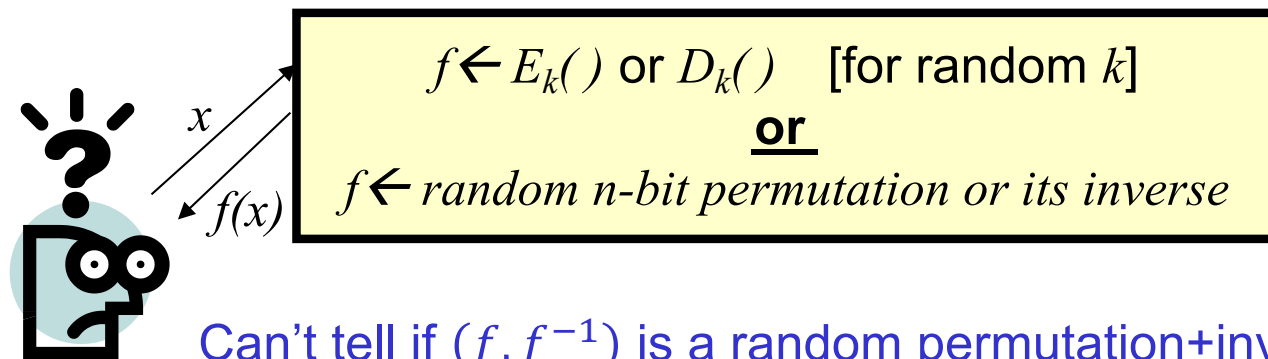
and their Indistinguishability Test

- E is a PRP over domain D , if no distinguisher D can distinguish E from a random permutation with non-negligible probability.



Block Cipher: Invertible PRP (E, D)

- Common definition for **block cipher**
- Invertible Pseudo-Random Permutation (PRP):
 - A pair of PRPs (E,D), such that $m = D_k(E_k(m))$
 - And (E,D) is indistinguishable from (ρ, ρ^{-1})
 - where ρ is a random permutation (sometimes it is called π)
 - Note: it is deterministic, stateless \rightarrow not secure encryption!
 - But used to construct encryption (soon)



Can't tell if (f, f^{-1}) is a random permutation+inverse, or it is (E, D) with a random key!

Example of a Block Cipher Security and Correctness

- ❑ $E_k(m) = m + k \bmod 2^n$
- ❑ In class.
 - ❑ $D_k(c)$?
 - ❑ Correctness.
 - ❑ Is it secure?

Constructing block-cipher, PRP

- ❑ Focus: constructions from a PRF $f_k()$
 - ❑ PRFs seem easier to design (less restrictions)
- ❑ First: ‘plain’ PRP $E_k()$ (not a block cipher)
- ❑ What is the simplest construction to try? $E_k(x) = \underline{f_k(x)}$

Lemma 2.4 (The PRP/PRF Switching Lemma). *Let E be a polynomial-time computable function $E_k(x) : \{0, 1\}^* \times D \rightarrow D \in PPT$, and let \mathcal{A} be a PPT adversary, which is limited to at most q oracle queries. Then:*

$$|\varepsilon_{\mathcal{A}, E}^{PRF}(n) - \varepsilon_{\mathcal{A}, E}^{PRP}(n)| < \frac{q^2}{2 \cdot |D|} \quad (2.17)$$

Where the advantage functions are as defined in **Equation 2.16** and **Equation 2.13**.

In particular, if the size of the domain D is exponential in the security parameter n (the length of key and of the input to \mathcal{A}), e.g., $D = \{0, 1\}^n$, then $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{A}, E}^{PRF}(n) - \varepsilon_{\mathcal{A}, E}^{PRP}(n) \in \text{NEGL}(n)$. In this case, E is a PRP over D , if and only if it is a PRF over D .

Constructing block-cipher, PRP

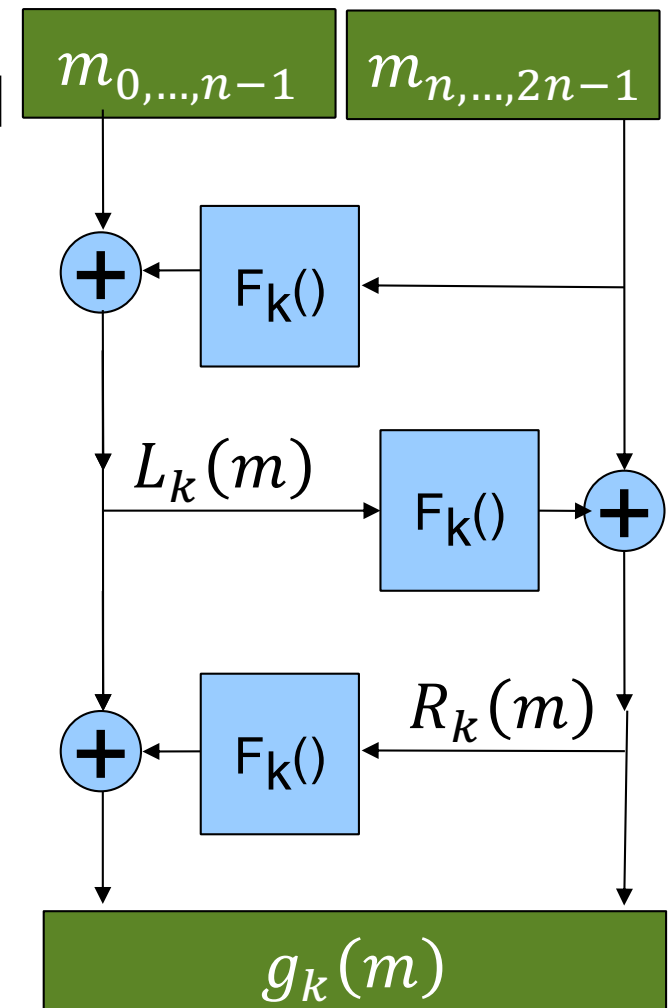
- ❑ Focus: constructions from a PRF $f_k(\cdot)$
 - ❑ PRFs seem easier to design (less restrictions)
- ❑ Before: 'plain' PRP $E_k(\cdot)$ (not a block cipher)
- ❑ Now: construct block cipher (invertible PRP) E_k, D_k
- ❑ Challenge: making it invertible...
- ❑ Solution: The Feistel Construction

The Feistel Block-cipher Construction

- Turn PRF F_k into a block cipher
 - Three 'rounds' suffice for security [LR88]

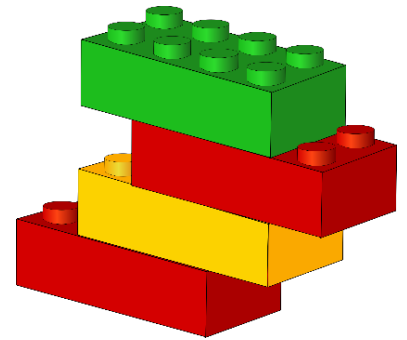
$$\begin{aligned}L_k(m) &= m_{0,\dots,n-1} \oplus F_k(m_{n,\dots,2n-1}) \\R_k(m) &= F_k(L_k(m)) \oplus m_{n,\dots,2n-1} \\g_k(m) &= L_k(m) \oplus F_k(R_k(m)) \oplus R_k(m)\end{aligned}$$

- Used in DES (but not in AES)
 - With 16 'rounds'



Crypto Building Blocks Principle

- Design and focus cryptanalysis efforts on few basic functions:
simple, easy to test, replaceable
- Construct schemes from basic functions
 - Provably secure constructions:
attack on scheme → attack on function
 - Allows replacing broken functions
 - Allows upgrading to more secure/efficient functions
- E.g., encryption from block cipher (or PRG/PRF/PRP)
 - Block-cipher, PRG, PRF, PRP: *deterministic, stateless, FIL* (Fixed-Input-Length)
 - Encryption: *randomized/stateful, VIL* (Variable-Input-Length)



We defined security for PRG, PRF and PRP (Block cipher) too (informally).

But...

how about security of encryption??

A bit tricky, in fact.

Defining Secure Encryption

- Attacker capabilities:
 - Computational limitations → PPT
 - Ciphertext only (CTO), Known / chosen plaintext attack (KPA/CPA), Chosen ciphertext (CCA)?
- What's a successful attack?
 - Key recovery ?
 - May be impossible yet weak cipher...
 - (Full) Message recovery?
 - What of partial exposure, e.g., $m \in \{\text{"Advance"}, \text{"Retreat"}\}$
 - Prudent: attacker 'wins' for any info on plaintext

Conservative Design Principle

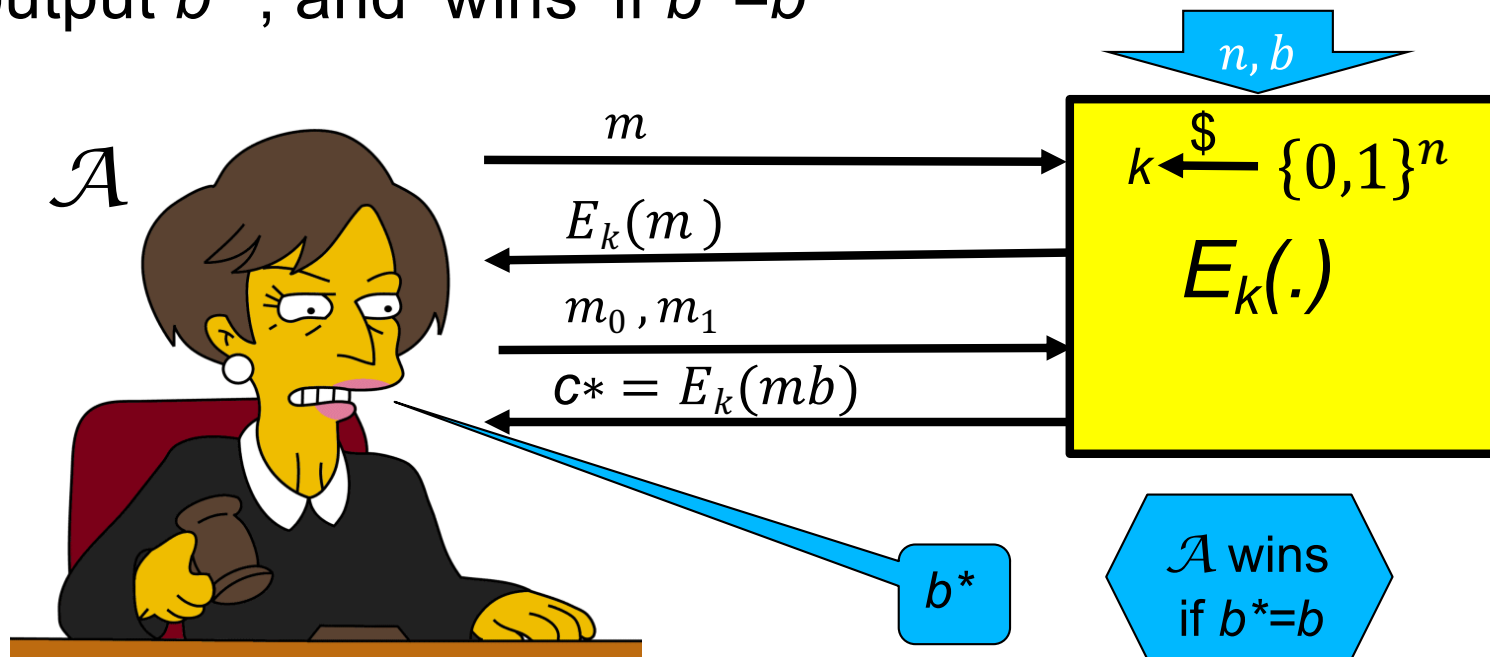
- When designing, evaluating a cryptosystem...
 - Consider most powerful attacker ($\text{CTO} < \text{KPA} < \text{CPA} < \text{CCA}$)
 - Be as general as possible – cover many applications
 - And ‘easiest’ attacker-success criteria
 - Not full message/key recovery!
 - Make it easy to use securely, hard to use insecurely!
- When designing, deploying a system (that uses some cryptographic primitives)
 - Restrict attacker’s capabilities (e.g., avoid known/chosen plaintext)

Cryptanalysis Success Criteria for Encryption

- Learn anything at all about plaintext – how to define? Can we achieve it ?
 - Well-defined notion: ‘semantic security’ [crypto course]
- So an encryption scheme is secure if the attacker cannot learn anything about the plaintext that he did not know in advance.
- **Indistinguishability:** Eve ‘wins’ if she distinguishes between encryptions of (any) two messages
 - The attacker chooses these two messages.
 - We focus on indistinguishability for CPA attacker. In crypto course: equivalent to semantic security

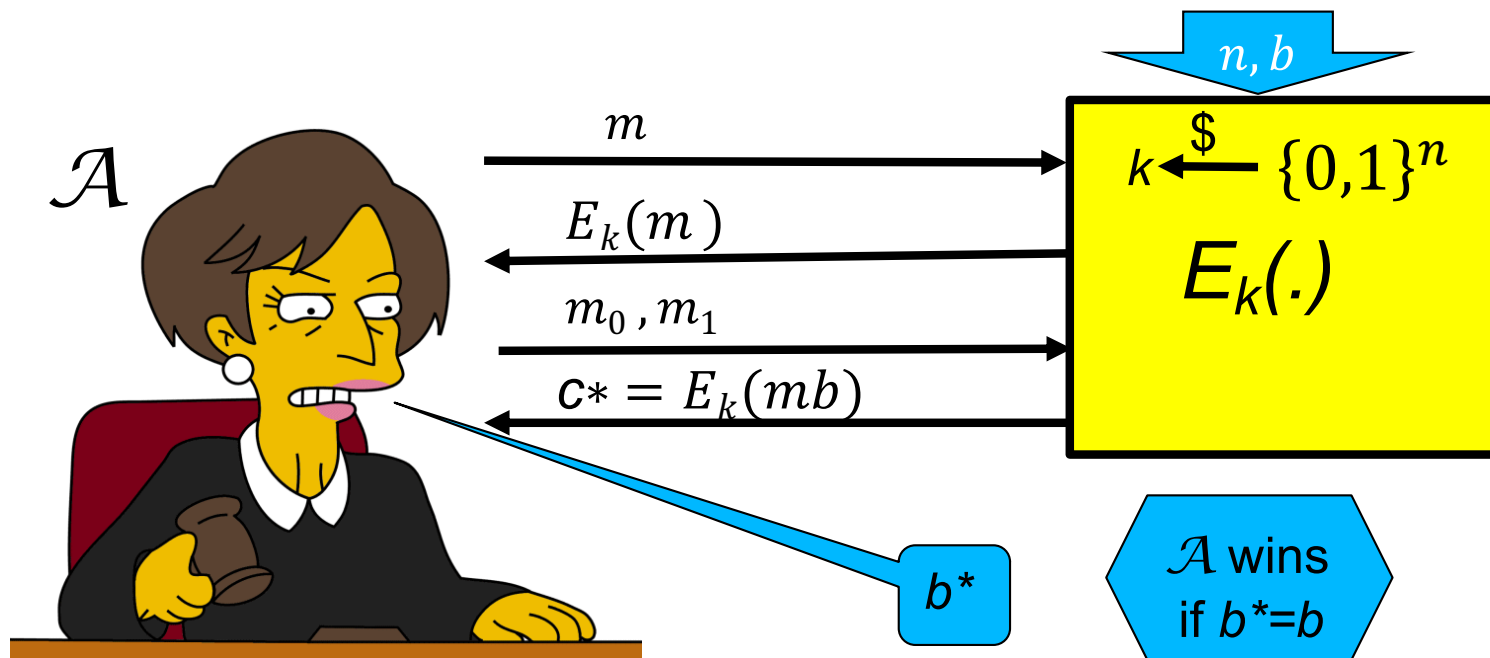
IND-CPA-Encryption Test (1st try)

- ❑ Flip coins to select random bit b and key k
- ❑ \mathcal{A} (adversary) gives message m , receives $E_k(m)$
 - ❑ Repeat if desired (with different messages m)
 - ❑ **Chosen Plaintext Attack**
- ❑ \mathcal{A} gives two messages (m_0, m_1) , receives $c^* = E_k(m_b)$
- ❑ \mathcal{A} output b^* , and 'wins' if $b^* = b$



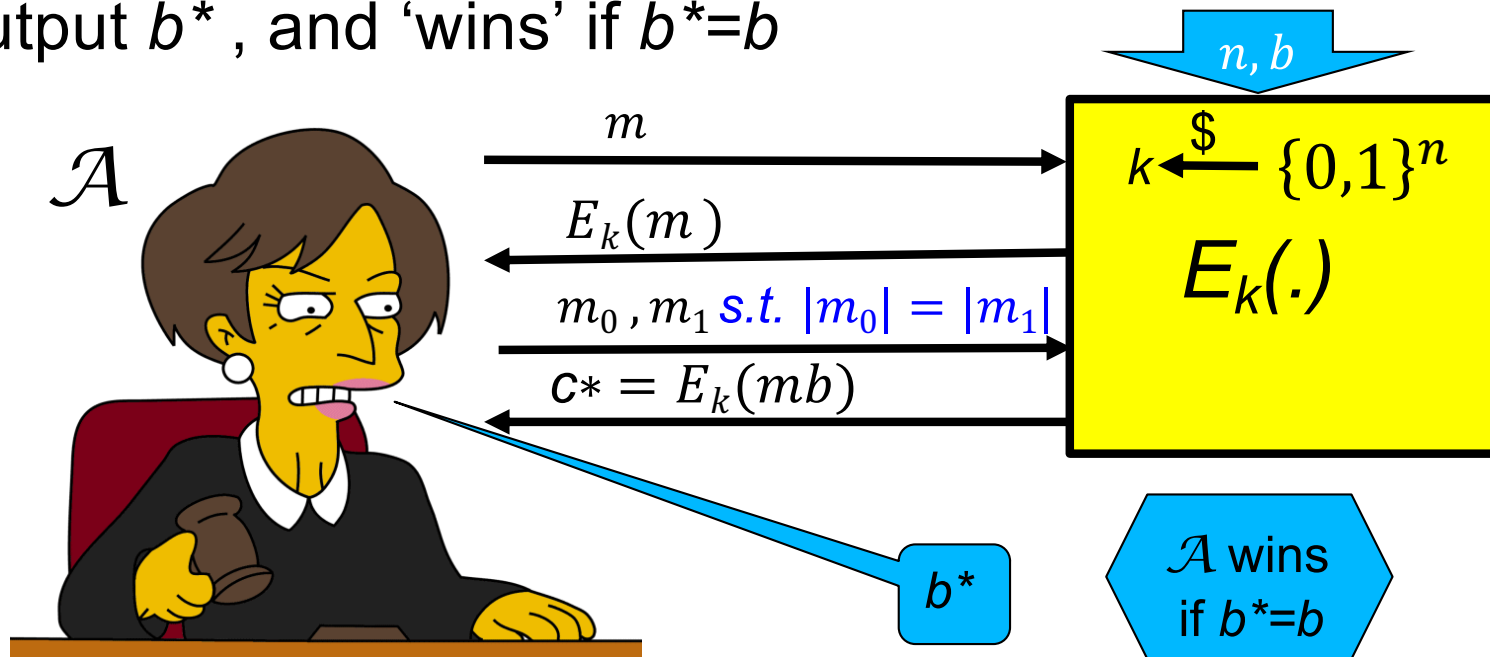
IND-CPA-Encryption Test (1st try): too easy

- ❑ This test is too easy!! The adversary can easily win!!
- ❑ How?
- ❑ Hint: messages can be arbitrary binary strings
 - ❑ Namely, $m, m_0, m_1 \in \{0,1\}^*$
 - ❑ **Solution:** let $m_0=0$, $m_1=11111111111111111111$
 - ❑ If $c^*=E_k(m_b)$ is 'short', output $b^*=0$; if 'long', output $b^*=1$



IND-CPA-Encryption Test (fixed)

- ❑ Flip coins to select random bit b and key k
- ❑ \mathcal{A} (adversary) gives message m , receives $E_k(m)$
 - ❑ Repeat if desired (with another message)
 - ❑ Chosen Plaintext Attack
- ❑ \mathcal{A} gives messages (m_0, m_1) s.t. $|m_0| = |m_1|$, receives $E_k(m_b)$
- ❑ \mathcal{A} output b^* , and 'wins' if $b^* = b$



Definition: IND-CPA Encryption

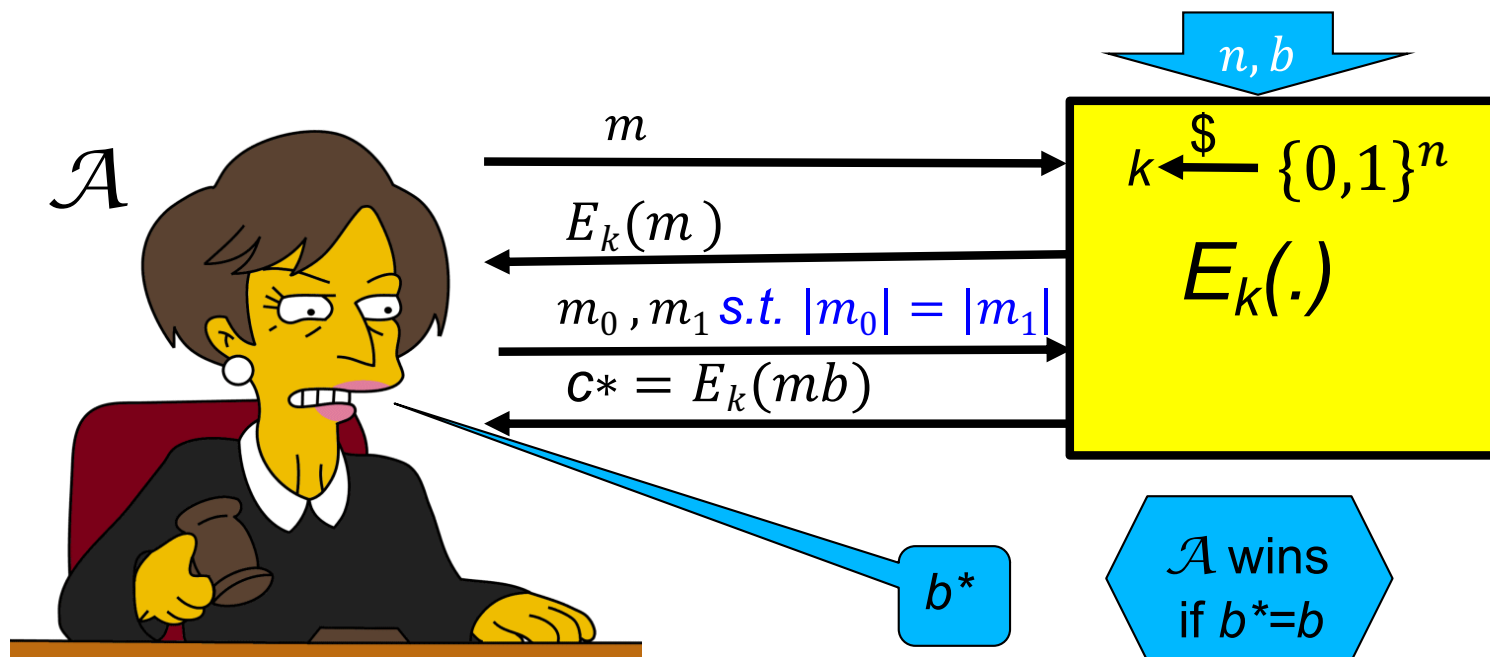
- Shared key cryptosystem (E, D) is **IND-CPA**, if every efficient adversary A has negligible advantage:

$$\epsilon_{\langle E, D \rangle, \mathcal{A}}^{IND-CPA}(n) \equiv \Pr \left[T_{\mathcal{A}, \langle E, D \rangle}^{IND-CPA}(1, n) = 1 \right] - \Pr \left[T_{\mathcal{A}, \langle E, D \rangle}^{IND-CPA}(0, n) = 1 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\mathcal{A}, \langle E, D \rangle}^{IND-CPA}(b, n) \{ \\ & k \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n \\ & (m_0, m_1) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{E_k(\cdot)}(\text{'Choose'}, 1^n) \text{ s.t. } |m_0| = |m_1| \\ & c^* \leftarrow E_k(m_b) \\ & b^* = \mathcal{A}^{E_k(\cdot)}(\text{'Guess'}, c^*) \\ & \text{Return } b^* \\ \} \end{aligned}$$

Can IND-CPA encryption be deterministic?

- ❑ **No!!** But why? Suppose $E_k(m)$ is deterministic...
- ❑ \mathcal{A} can ask E_k to encrypt m_0 and m_1 and then check which one is equal to the challenge ciphertext \rightarrow always wins!
- ❑ **Conclusion: IND-CPA Encryption must be randomized**
 - ❑ *Even if you encrypt the same m over and over again, a new ciphertext will be produced.*



What's next?

Present a secure cryptosystem?

... provably secure without assumptions ?

Unlikely: Proof of security $\rightarrow P \neq NP$

(similar argument to PRF)

Instead, let's build secure encryption from PRFs !

(I.e.: PRF is secure \rightarrow encryption is IND-CPA)

Actually, we'll use **block cipher** (recall the PRF/PRP switching lemma) to build encryption schemes under what is called “Modes of operation.”

Examples

- ❑ Let F be a PRF.
 - ❑ $E_k(m) = F_k(0^n) \oplus m$
 - ❑ *What is the decryption algorithm?*
 - ❑ *Is this scheme a secure encryption scheme? Why?*
- ❑ $E_k(m) = (r, F_k(r) \oplus m)$ where r is a random string freshly generated for each message.
 - ❑ *What is the decryption algorithm?*
 - ❑ *Is this scheme a secure encryption scheme? Why?*

Encryption: Modes of Operation

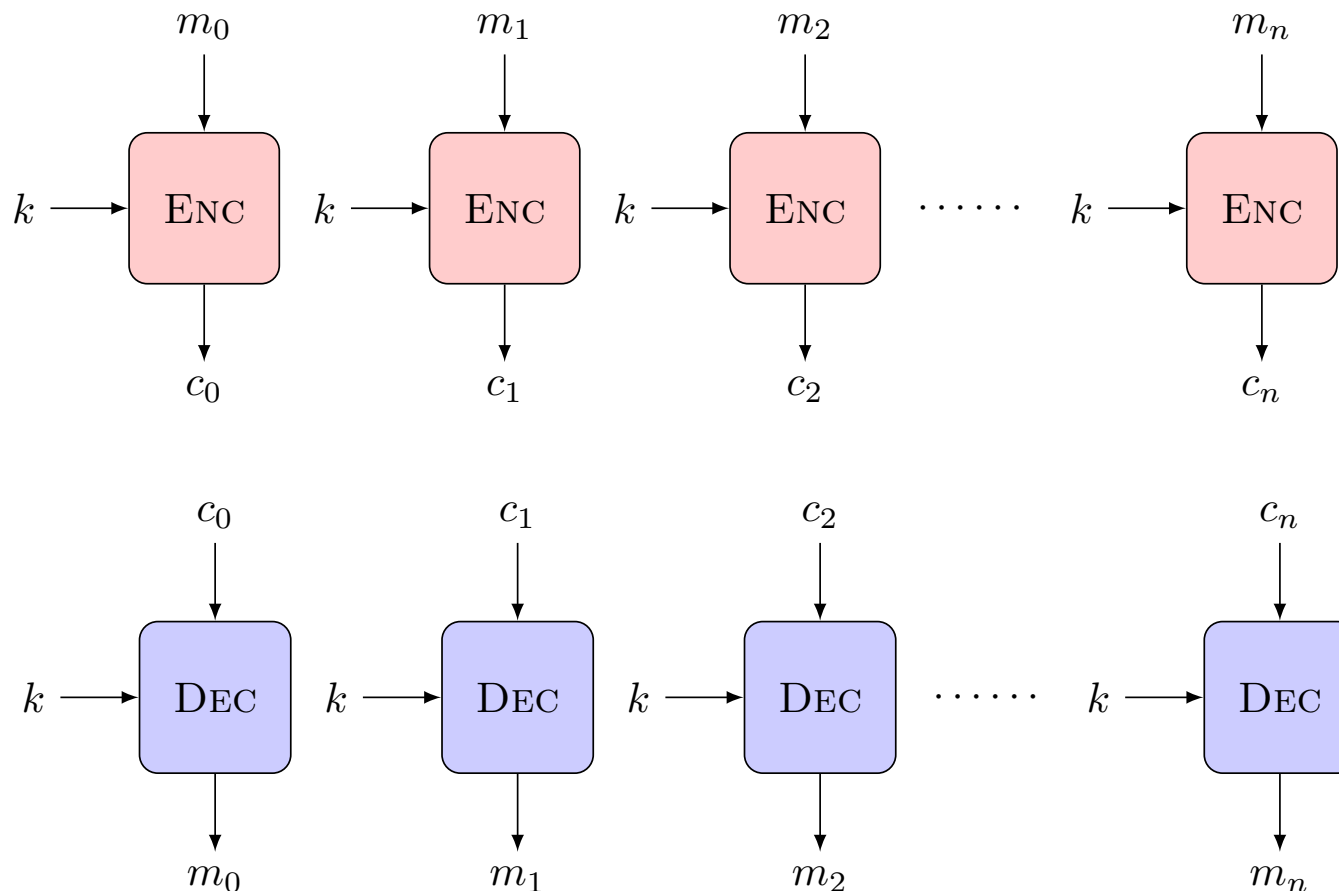
- ❑ 'Modes of operation': use block cipher (PRP), to encrypt long (Variable Input Length, VIL) messages
- ❑ Randomize/add state for security
 - ❑ Often: use random or stateful *Initialization Vector (IV)*
- ❑ Use long keys
 - ❑ Better security (at least against exhaustive search)
- ❑ Assume plaintext message is in blocks: $m_0 || m_1 || \dots$
 - ❑ An integer number of blocks, each block is n bits.

Encryption Modes of Operation

Mode	Encryption	Flip $c_i[j] \Rightarrow$	Properties
Electronic code book (ECB)	$c_i = E_k(m_i)$	Corrupt m_i	Deterministic (distinguishable)
Counter (CTR) [simplified]	$c_i = m_i \oplus E_k(i)$	Flip $m_i[j]$	Fast online, stateful (i)
Output Feed-back (OFB)	$r_0 \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n, r_i = E_k(r_{i-1}),$ $c_0 \leftarrow r_0, c_i \leftarrow r_i \oplus m_i$	Flip $m_i[j]$	Fast online (precompute)
Cipher-Block Chaining (CBC)	$c_0 \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n,$ $c_i \leftarrow E_k(m_i \oplus c_{i-1})$	Flip $m_{i-1}[j],$ corrupt m_i	Can decrypt in parallel

Electronic Code Book mode (ECB) I

- Encryption $c_i = E_k(m_i)$, decryption $m_i = D_k(c_i)$
 - Each m_i is n bit block and same for c_i



Electronic Code Book mode (ECB) II

- Encryption $c_i = E_k(m_i)$, decryption $m_i = D_k(c_i)$

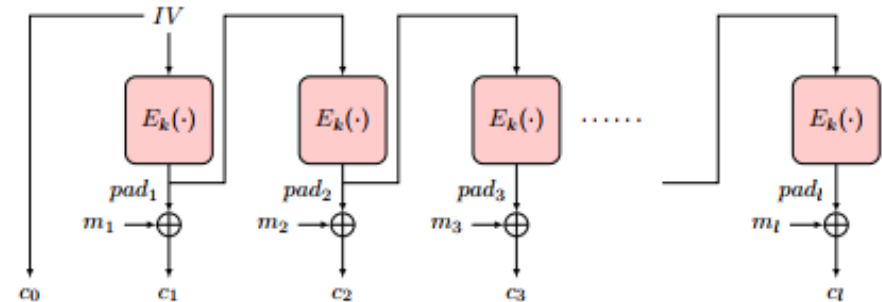
Insecure!! (do not use it!) Which of these is ECB encryption? Why?



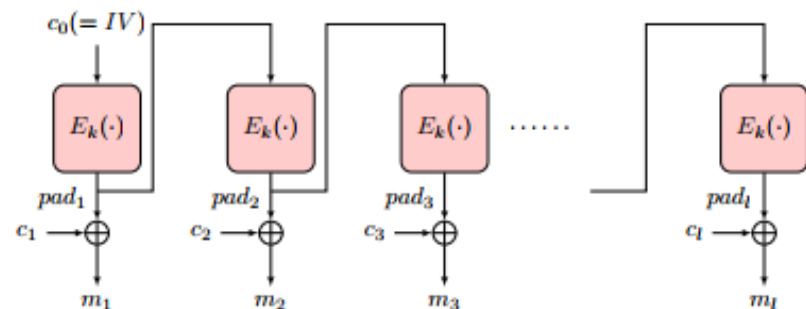
Output-Feedback (OFB) Mode

- Goal: encrypt long (multi-block) messages, with **less random bits**
- How? Use random bits only for first block ('initialization vector')
 - To encrypt next blocks of message, use output of previous block
 - Namely, a **block-by-block stream cipher**

- Encryption: $pad_0 \leftarrow IV$,
 $pad_i \leftarrow E_k(pad_{i-1})$,
 $c_0 \leftarrow pad_0$, $c_i \leftarrow pad_i \oplus m_i$



- Decryption:
 $pad_0 \leftarrow c_0$,
 $pad_i \leftarrow E_k(pad_{i-1})$,
 $m_i \leftarrow pad_i \oplus c_i$

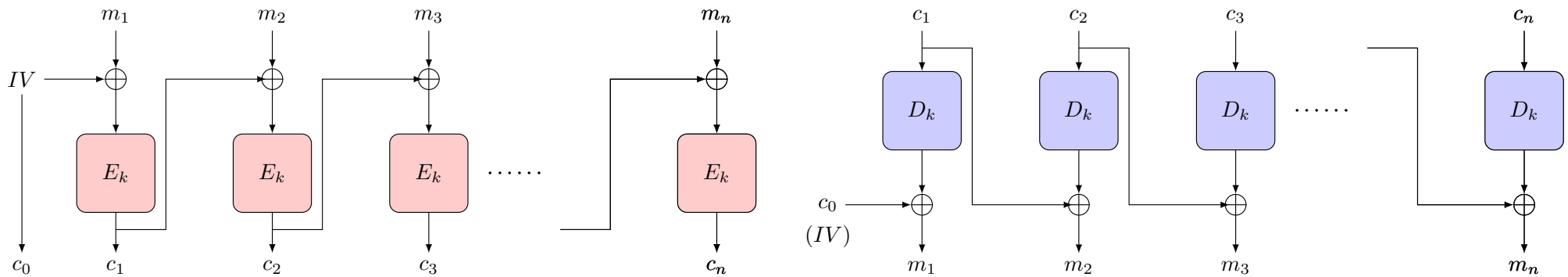


Output-Feedback (OFB) Mode

- **Offline pad computation:** compute pad in advance
 - Online computation: only (parallelizable) XOR !
- Bit errors are bitwise **localized**
 - Corrupting a one bit in the ciphertext corrupts only one bit in the plaintext.

Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) Mode

- Random first block c_0 ('initialization vector', IV)
- $i > 0$: $c_i = E_k(c_{i-1} \oplus m_i)$, $m_i = c_{i-1} \oplus D_k(c_i)$



- Parallel decryption
 - ❑ But no offline precomputing
 - ❑ How about encryption? Sequential (it is a chain!)
- Error propagation:
 - flip bit in $c[i] \rightarrow$ flip bit in $m[i+1]$ and corrupt $m[i]$

Security of CBC mode

- Theorem: If block-cipher E is a (strong) pseudo-random permutation \rightarrow CBC is IND-CPA-secure encryption
- Proof: omitted (crypto course ☺)
- **Observation: CBC is Not IND-CCA-Secure**
 - CCA (Chosen ciphertext attack), intuitively: attacker can choose ciphertext and get its decryption, except for the 'challenge ciphertext'
 - Definition, details: crypto course
 - Exercise: show CBC is Not IND-CCA-Secure
 - Other variants of CBC exists that are CCA secure.

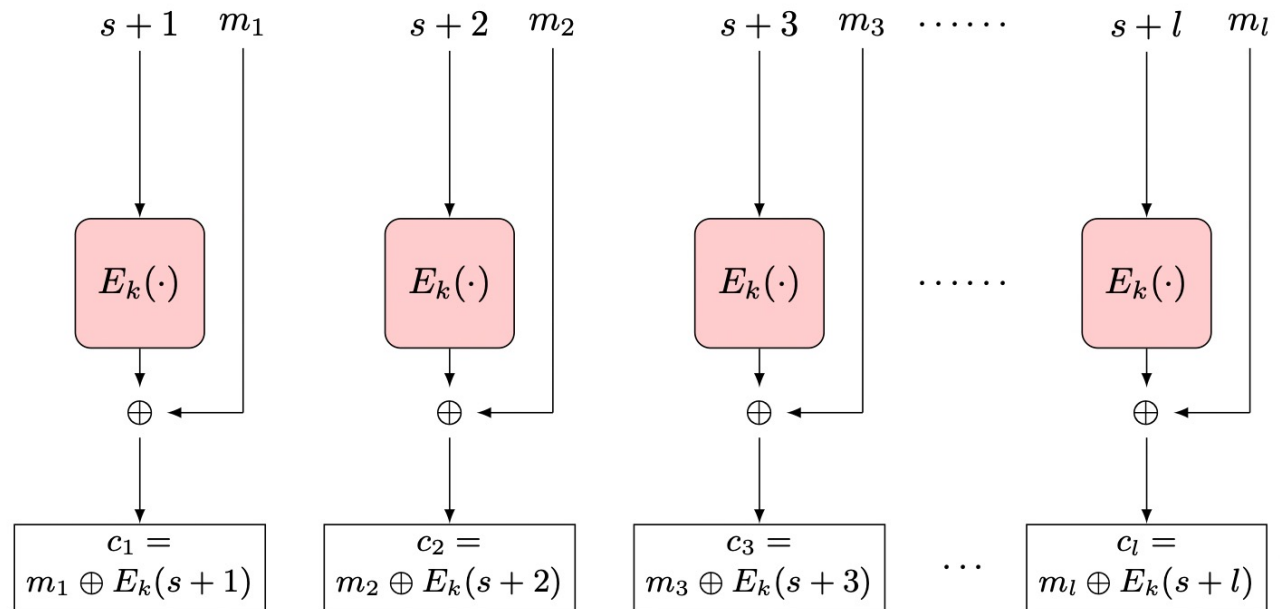
Counter (CTR) Mode

- Random counter (or 'initialization vector', IV , or s)
 - $i > 0: c_i = E_k(s + i) \oplus m_i$
 - $m_i = E_k(s + i) \oplus c_i$
- Parallel encryption and decryption with offline precomputing

- If a PRF is used for the PRP (for E_k), then it is CPA (provably secure).

- Error propagation:

- flip bit in $c_i \rightarrow$ flip bit in m_i



Covered Material From the Textbook

- ❑ Sections 2.7, 2.8, and 2.9, excluding:
 - ❑ 2.8.6
 - ❑ 2.9.4,
 - ❑ 2.9.9,
 - ❑ CCA security

Thank You!

