Introduction to Information Security 14-741/18-631 Fall 2021 Unit 2: Lecture 1: Symmetric Key Cryptography

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This lecture's agenda

- Background of crypto + Basic terminologies
 - cryptography, cryptology, encryption
- History of (symmetric key) cryptography
- Modern day symmetric key cryptography

Secure communication



Secure communication

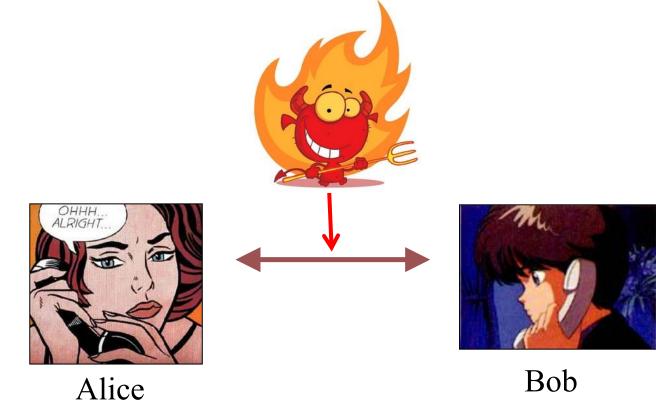


Crypto... what?

- Cryptology is the study of Cryptography and Cryptanalysis
- Cryptography is the study of mathematical techniques to enforce security properties
 - Only (one of many) means to an end
- Cryptanalysis is the study of how to break cryptographic systems

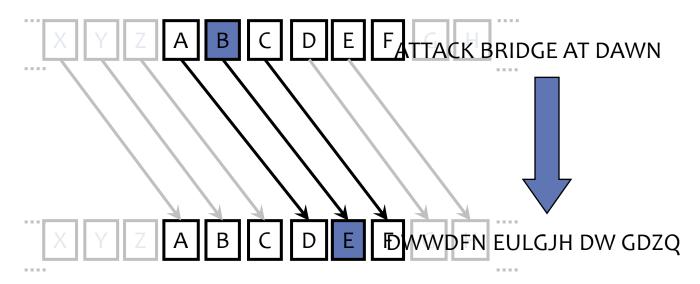
Cryptography

- Study of techniques to communicate securely in the presence of an adversary
- Traditional scenario



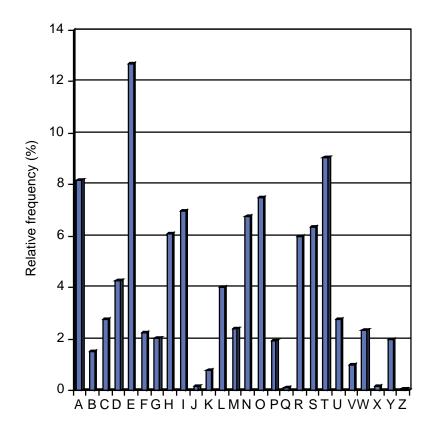
Caesar cipher (circa 50 BC)

- Reportedly used by Julius Caesar to communicate with his armies
- Simple substitution cipher (shift = "key")

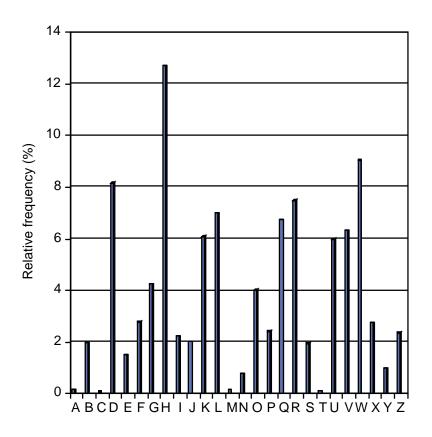


(adapted from Wikipedia – shift = 3)

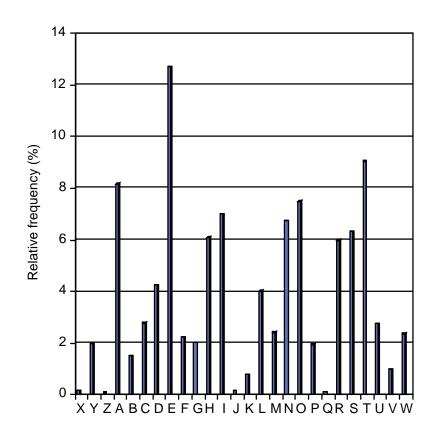
■ Different letters have different probabilities of occurring in natural languages



- Different letters have different probabilities of occurring in natural languages
- Large enough sample of ciphertext can provide info needed to reconstruct the text



- Different letters have different probabilities of occurring in natural languages
- Large enough sample of ciphertext can provide info needed to reconstruct the text



- Can improve the attack by
 - Looking at digrams frequency
 - **¬** "th", "au", "gh", ...
 - **▼** Trial and error
- Works because the structure of the plaintext is reproduced in the ciphertext

Destroying the structure

- Encrypt more than one letter at a time
 - **▼** E.g., digrams
 - **▼** Playfair cipher
- Use multiple encryption alphabets
 - ▼ Polyalphabetic ciphers

Polyalphabetic ciphers

- Use different monoalphabetic substitutions as one progresses through the message
- Key properties
 - A set of related monoalphabetic substitution rules is used
 - A key determines which particular rule is chosen for a given transformation

Vigenère cipher (16th AD)

- Applies a different variant of the Caesar cipher on each letter depending on a key
- The key gives the shift for each letter starting with $a = \theta$ (no shift)
 - E.g., "deceptive" provides the following shifts:

$d \Rightarrow 3$ (regular Caesar)	p ⇒15
e ⇒4	t ⇒19
c ⇒ 2	i ⇒8
e ⇒4	V ⇒ 21
	e ⇒4

Example taken from (Stallings)

```
abcdefgh I j klmnopqr stuv w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
d DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY
e E F G H I J K L MNO P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
 G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h HIJ K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
 J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
k K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J
 L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
m M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H
n NOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGH
OPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
p P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
 Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
t TUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
w W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
```

P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF

K:deceptivedeceptive

```
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
c C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
       G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
       H I J K L MNOPQRSTUVWXY
f F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
 G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
h HIJ K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C
                                                P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF
I J K L MNOP QRSTUVWXY Z
                                                 K: deceptivedeceptive
s STUV WXY ZABCDE F G H I J K L M N
y Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
                                        16
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a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
c C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
 F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
 G H I J <mark>K</mark> L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
h HIJK L MNOPQRST UV WX Y
I I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
 R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
S T U V WXY Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
```

P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF K: deceptivedeceptive

```
abcdefgh I j klmnopqr stuv w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
 C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
       G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
 E F G H I J K L MNOPQRSTUVWX
 F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
 G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
 QRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHIJKL
r R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s STUV WXY ZABCDE F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
t T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
u U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
v V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
w W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
 YZAB<mark>C</mark>DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
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P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF K:deceptivedeceptive

C:ZI

```
abc defgh Ijkl m nopqrst u v w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
 CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS<mark>T</mark>UVWXYZAB
         HIJ K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
       HIJKL MNOPQRSTU<mark>V</mark> WXYZ
        J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
g G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 L MNOPQRSTUVWXYZAB<mark>C</mark> DEFG HIJK
 Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s STUVWXYZABCDE F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
u U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
y Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
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P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF K:deceptivedeceptivedeceptive

C:ZIC

```
abc defgh Ijkl m nopqrst u v w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
       G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
       HIJKL MNOPQRSTU<mark>V</mark> WXYZ
F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
g G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h HIJ K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
 J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
k K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J
 L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
p P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
q Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
T T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P O R S
U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
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P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF K:deceptivedeceptivedeceptive

C:ZICV

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abcdefgh I j klmnopqrstuv w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
       G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
e E F G H I J K L MNO P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
g G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h HIJ KLMN O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
I I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H
j J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
k K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J
 L M N O P O R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
m MNOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
n NOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
OPORSTUV WXY ZABC DE F G H I J
P P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
q Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
w W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
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P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF K:deceptivedeceptivedeceptive

C: ZICVTWONGRZGVTWAVZHCOYGLMGJ

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abcdefgh I j klmnopqrstuv w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
       G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
e E F G H I J K L MNO P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
g G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h HIJ K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
I J K L MNOP QRSTUVWXY Z A B C D E F G H
j J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
k K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J
 L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
m M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L
n NOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
OPORSTUV WXY ZABC DE F G H I J
P P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
q Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
w W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
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P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF K:deceptivedeceptivedeceptive

C: ZICVTWQNGRZGVTWAVZHCQYGLMGJ

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abcdefgh Ijkl m nopqrstuv w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
d DEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
e E F G H I J K L MNO P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
g G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h HIJ K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
I J K L MNOP QRSTUVWXY Z A B C D E F G H
j J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
k K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J
 L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
m M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L
n NOPQRSTUVWXYZABCDEFGHI
OPORSTUV WXY ZABC DE F G H I J
P P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
q Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
w W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
```

P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF K:deceptivedeceptivedeceptive

C: ZICVTWQNGRZGVTWAVZHCQYGLMGJ

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abcdefgh I j klmnopqr stuv w x y z
a A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
b B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B
       G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
e E F G H I J K L MNO P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
g G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F
h HIJ KLMN O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G
I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H
j J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E
k K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J
 L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K
m M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I
OPORSTUV WXY ZABC DEF
P P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
q Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
s S T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R
T U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
U V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
V W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
w W X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
x X Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W
Y Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X
Z Z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y
```

P:WEAREDISCOVEREDSAVEYOURSELF
K:deceptivedeceptivedeceptive
C:ZICVTWQNGRZGVTWAVZHCQYGLMGJ

Improvements on Vigenère

- Autotext (proposed by Vigenère himself)
 - Pad the key with the plaintext, rather than repetitions of the keyword
 - ▼ deceptivewearediscoveredsav
 - Vulnerable to frequency analysis
 - E enciphered by "e" occurs with a frequency of 0.127*0.127 = 0.016
 - Can exploit statistical properties if fragment of ciphertext recovered large enough
- Use a key as long as the text and statistically independent

Vernam cipher (1918)

- \blacksquare P_i = plaintext
- \mathbf{K}_{i} = key (length as long as the plaintext, statistically independent)
- $\mathbf{C}_{i} = \mathbf{P}_{i} \oplus \mathbf{K}_{i}$
- Where
 - $\blacksquare 1 \oplus 1 = 0$
 - $1 \oplus 0 = 1$
 - $\mathbf{1} 0 \oplus 1 = 1$
 - $\bigcirc 0 \oplus 0 = 0$
- \blacksquare So, $P_i = C_i \oplus K_i$

One-time pad (1917)

- Proposed by Mauborgne
- One-time pad requires key to be truly random
 - **No correlation with the plaintext**
- No repetitions, ever (other than by pure chance)
- Said to have been used on the red line between US and Russia during the Cold War

Unbreakability of one-time pad

- Because the key is truly random, the same ciphertext can map into any plaintext
- Invulnerable to cryptanalysis



C:ANKYODKYUREPFJBYOJDSPLREYIUNOFDOIUERFPLUYTS K:pxlmvmsydoftyrvzwc tnlebnecvgdupahfzzlmnyih P:mr mustard with the candlestick in the hall

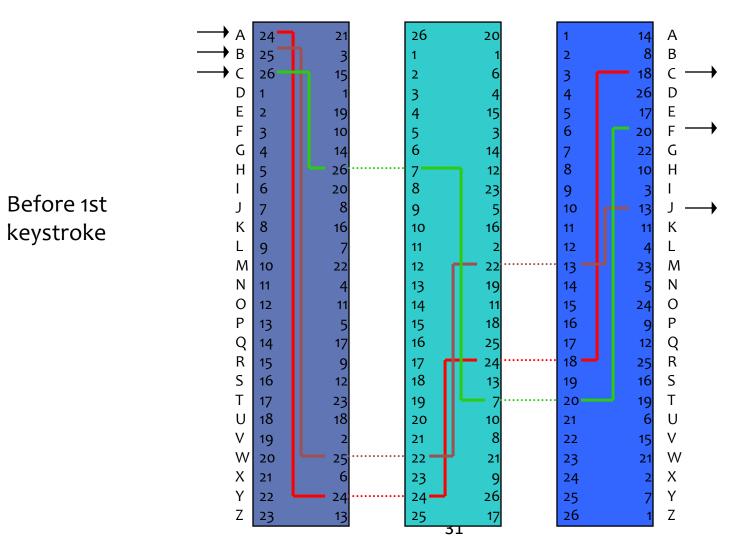
C:ANKYODKYUREPFJBYOJDSPLREYIUNOFDOIUERFPLUYTS K:mfugpmiydgaxgoufhklllmhsqdqogtewbqfgyovuhwt P:miss scarlet with the knife in the library

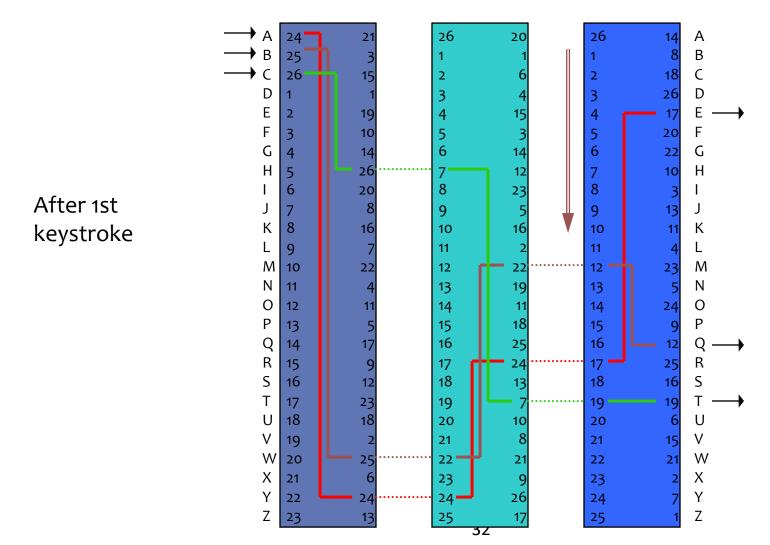
Difficulties with one-time pad

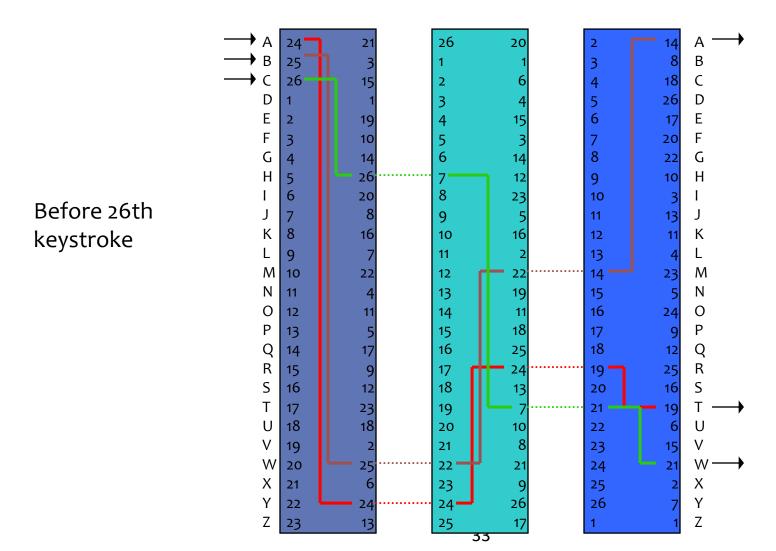
- True randomness extremely difficult!
 - **▼** Computers can't do it
 - Pseudo-random numbers, like Vernam's tape
- Impractical for large volumes of data
- Approximations are needed
 - **▼** Rotor machines

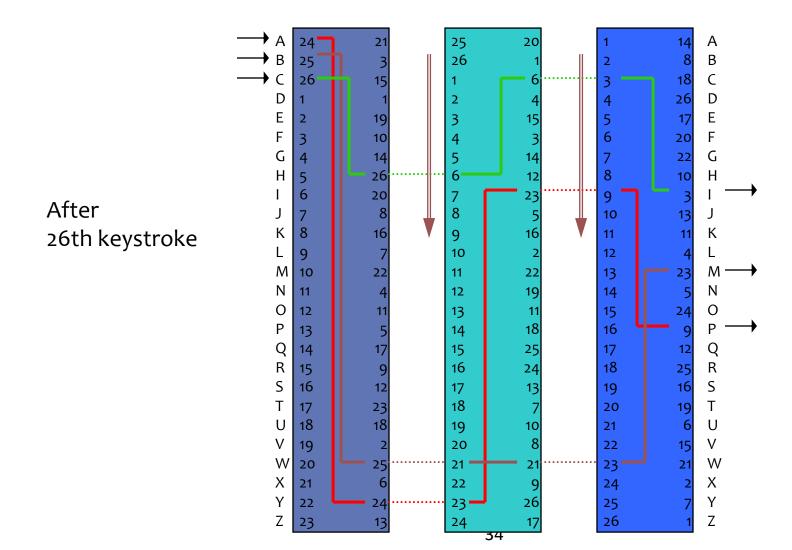
Rotor machines (1917): Principles

- Use multi-stage encryption
- Each stage consists of a rotor, that performs a monoalphabetic substitution
- Once a key is pressed the rotor shifts by one position
- So, for one rotor, polyalphabetic substitution of period 26
- Power is in using multiple rotors
 - Once the first rotor has completed a full revolution, the second rotor advances by one pin, and so forth









Strength of rotor machines

- Achieve randomness of the key by multiple stages of substitution
 - Deterministic, but with a very large period
- 3 stages:
 - **■** 26x26x26 = 17,576 substitution alphabets used before repetition
- 5 stages
 - **■** 26x26x26x26x26 = 11,881,376 substitution alphabets
- Why are rotor machines important?
 - Basis for all multi-stage encryption ciphers, e.g., DES

Enigma machine (1920s – WWII)

- Widely used by Germany in WW II
- Portable electromechanical cipher machine
 - Rotors and wires
 - Change the substitution alphabet continuously
 - Makes frequency analysis difficult
 - Long sequence of substitution alphabets (period of 16,900 for 3 rotors) prevents overlapping of alphabets
- First broken by Rejewski (Polish intelligence) in 1932
 - Most important cryptographic result in over 1,000 years
 - "the mathematical theorem that won World War II" (I.J. Good)
- Later variants broken by Turing, Welchman and others at Bletchley Park
 - Acknowledged that **operator errors** made their task much, much easier...

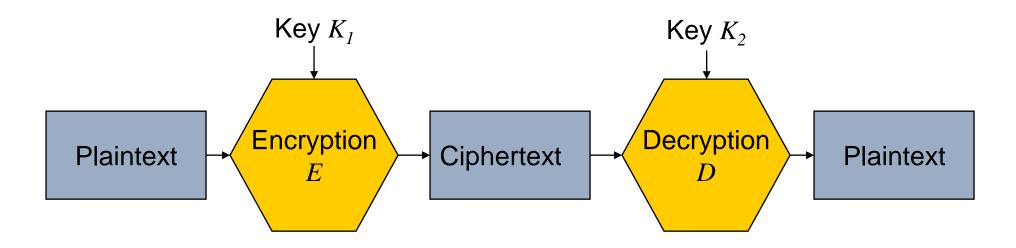


(Wikipedia)



(courtesy of Prof. R. Brown)

Symmetric crypto



- $K_1 = K_2 = K$ (or K_2 can be trivially obtained from K_1)
- In general, the decryption function D is the inverse of the encryption function E
- We will write E_K for the encryption function and $D_K = E_K^{-1}$ for the decryption function

$$ightharpoonup$$
 P = $D_K(E_K(P))$

■ Both parties need to know the shared key *K*

Stream ciphers

Attempt to approximate one-time pad

- Operate on the plaintext a single symbol (bit, byte, letter) at a time
- The same plaintext symbol will encrypt to a different symbol every time it is encrypted

Advantage

■ Relatively easy to implement in hardware

Drawbacks

- Keys must never be used twice
- Susceptible to Bit flipping attack

Bit-flipping attack

- $\mathbf{C}_{i} = \mathbf{P}_{i} \oplus \mathbf{K}_{i} \mathbf{P}_{i} = \mathbf{C}_{i} \oplus \mathbf{K}_{i}$
- $P'_i = C'_i \oplus K_i$
- \blacksquare **P** = **DOATTACK**
- P'= NOATTACK

Which property is this violation?

Stream ciphers

In practice

- Use fixed-length key K
- Use pseudo-random generator to generate keystream from seed (initialization vector IV)
- ▼ Ciphertext = plaintext ⊕ PRG (K, IV)
- Send IV, ciphertext

Examples

- ▼ Vigenère w/ autotext, Vernam
- RC4 (broken, various attacks)
 - **■** Used in WEP, TSL...
- A5/2, A5/1 (not secure, various attacks)
 - **■** Used on GSM
- Salsa20 (still within security margins)
- **** ...

Block ciphers

- \blacksquare Operate on blocks of n bits of plaintext and ciphertext
- The same plaintext block is encrypted using the same key, and always encrypts to the same ciphertext block
- Examples
 - DES, AES, IDEA, ...
 - Most "popular" ciphers

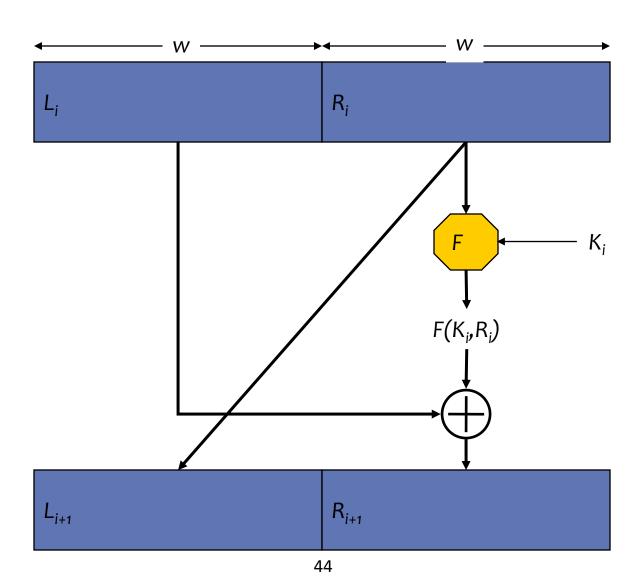
Block length

- Like monoalphabetic substitution cipher, vulnerable to statistical analysis if block length is too small (e.g., 1 symbol)
- Hard to implement if too large
 - Ideal block cipher: need a table (key) of size $n \times 2^n$ bits to give all mappings
- Usually 64 or 128 bits
 - Long enough to avoid preserving structure of plaintext
 - Short enough to be implementable, modulo some approximations

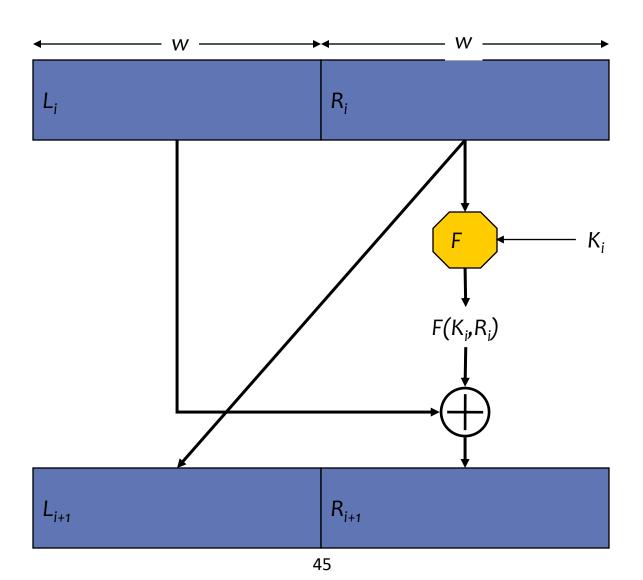
Feistel cipher

- Key of length $n \times 2^n$ impractical
- Replace it with a key of length $L << n \times 2^n$ while trying to preserve "randomness"
- Any idea on how to do that?
 - Multistage encryption, just like rotor machines

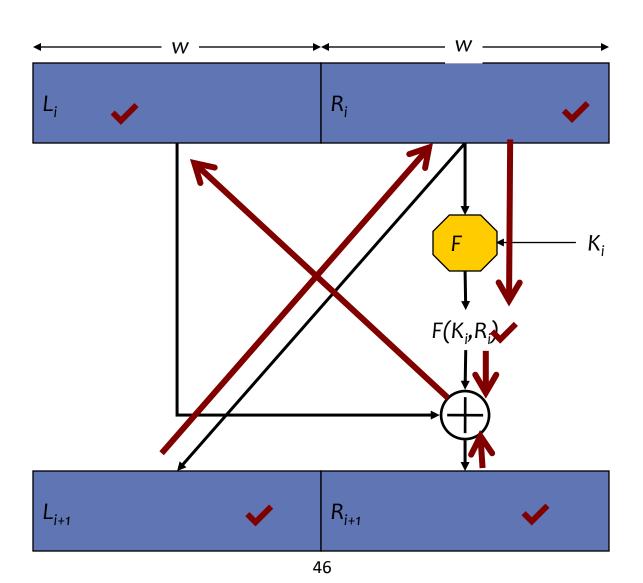
Feistel encryption stage



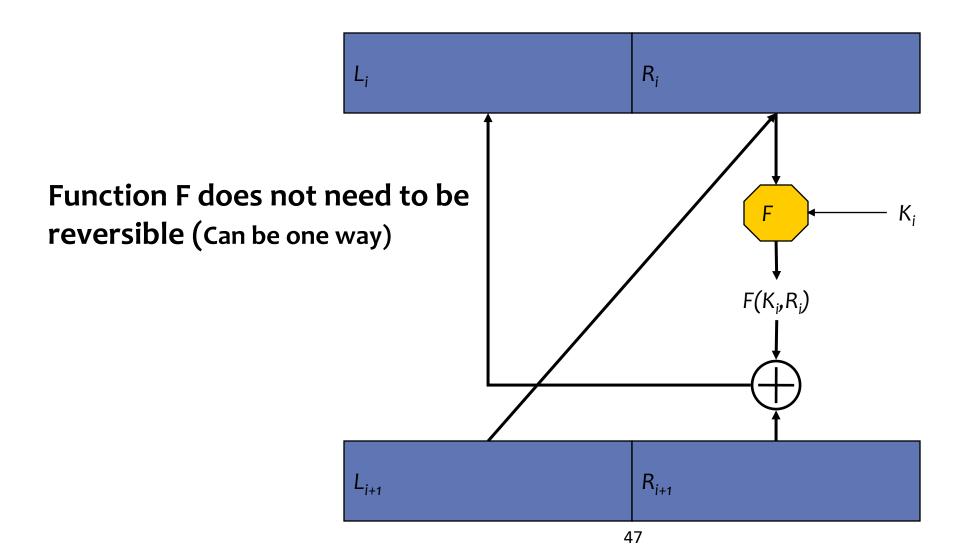
Feistel encryption stage



Feistel decryption stage

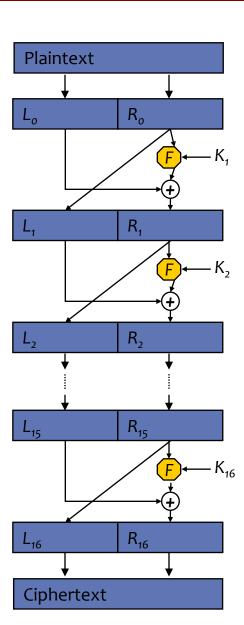


Feistel decryption stage



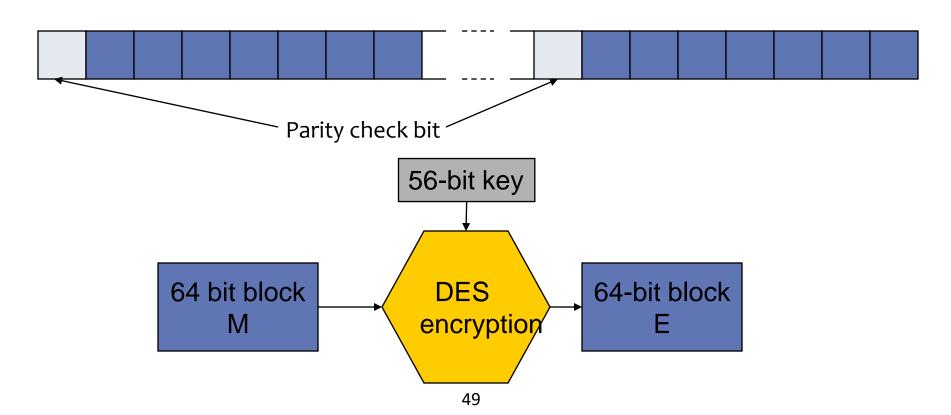
Feistel network

- Succession of 16 stages
- *K*_i's are "subkeys" derived from a master key *K* according to a chosen algorithm
- Decryption network straightforward
- DES is Feistel
- AES, IDEA are not
 - All functions reversible



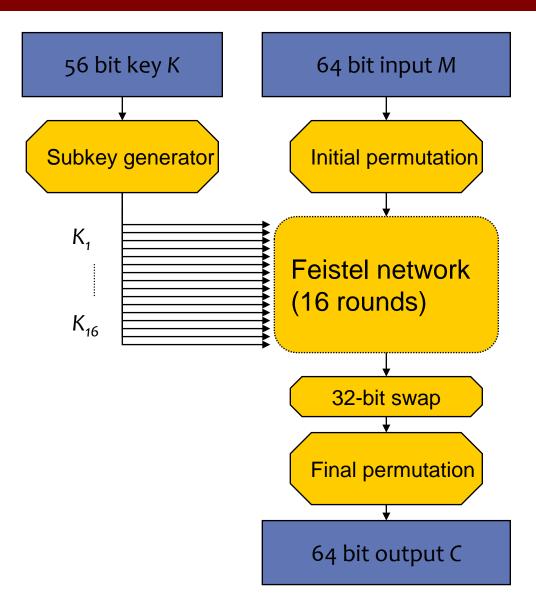
Data Encryption Standard (DES)

- Published in 1977, standardized in 1979
- Block size = 64 bit
- Key size = 64 bit, but only 56 bits usable



DES overview

- Feistel cipher, 16 stages
- Initial and final permutation are inverse of each other
- Swap stage swaps the two halves of the 64-bit text
- $K_1,...,K_{16}$ are 48 bit subkeys derived from K



Decryption

- lacksquare Apply the same operations with the same subkey K_i at each round
- Input $R_{i+1}L_{i+1}$
 - Due to the swap operation
- lacksquare Output R_iL_i
 - ightharpoonup The swap operation at the end will produce the correct result LR

Is DES secure?

- Not broken, but...
 - Differential-linear cryptanalysis reduces the number of searches to 2^{29,2} and requires 2^{15,8} chosen plaintexts
- and 56-bit key is crackable by brute-force now
 - Has been done by EFF (1998)
 - Machine < \$250,000 breaks 56-bit key in < 3 days
 - distributed.net (late 90s) using legion of commodity PCs
 - Cambridge researchers broke IBM 4758 CCA DES keys in 37 hours using \$995 FPGA board
- Lifetime extended by doing it three times (Triple-DES)
- DES should not be used for critical applications anymore
 - Instead AES

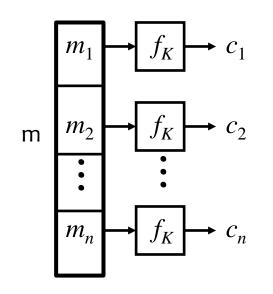
AES

- Successor to DES
- Open competition in 1997
 - Finalists included Schneier, Anderson, Wagner and others
 - Who's who of crypto
 - Winners: Joan Daemen & Vincent Rijmen from Belgium
 - **▼** Rijndael
 - **▼** Substitution permutation network
 - Supports {128, 192, 256}-bit key size and 128-bit blocks

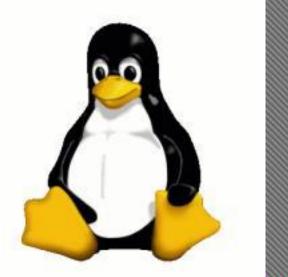
Operation modes

■ How to

- ▼ chop up the plaintext in (64-bit) blocks and
- **¬** assemble the ciphertexts?



Electronic Code Book



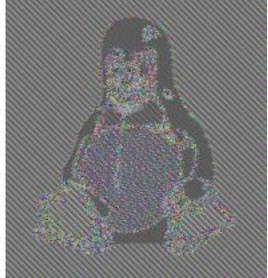
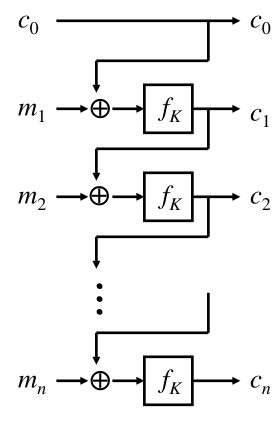


Image source: Wikipedia

Operation modes

- Electronic Code Book (straightforward answer)
 - Insecure
 - the same 64-bit block of plaintext always map to the same 64-bit block of ciphertext
 - ▼ Frequency analysis often possible
 - Replay attacks likely
 - **▼** Don't use ECB
- Other modes: CBC, CFB, OFB, CTR
 - **■** CBC uses XOR's between $E(B_{i-1})$ and B_i instead of simply sending B_i
 - ▼ Provide only secrecy, but not necessarily message integrity
 - **¬** CCM, EAX, OCB provide both
 - DES supports all modes

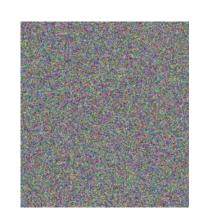
Effects of other modes



Cipher Block Chaining



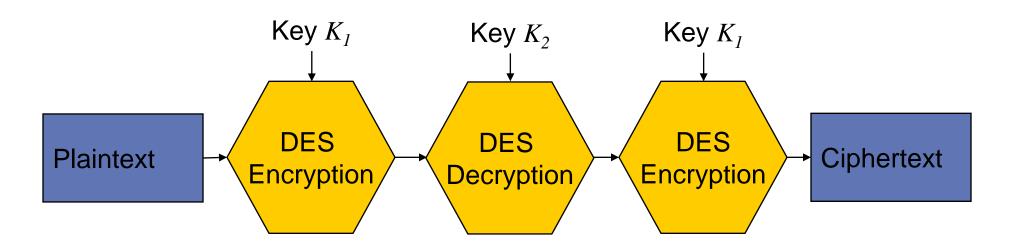
ECB encrypted



Other modes
Image source: Wikipedia

Triple DES

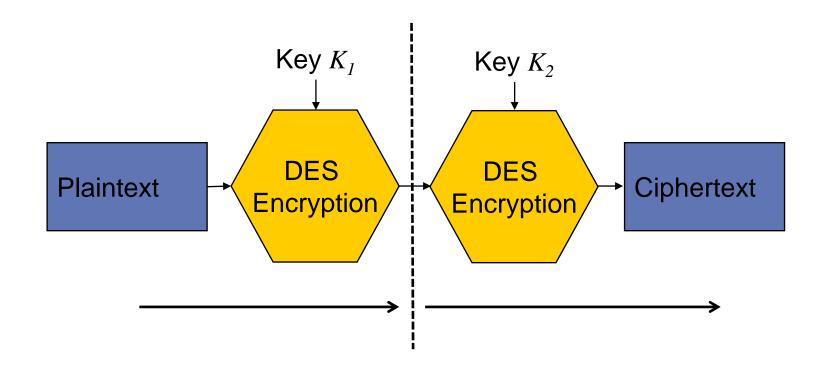
■ Simple extension to DES, using two (or three) 56-bit keys



- Key space of size 2¹¹², currently thought to be enough
 - Can also use K_1 , K_2 , $K_3 \rightarrow 168$ bit key space

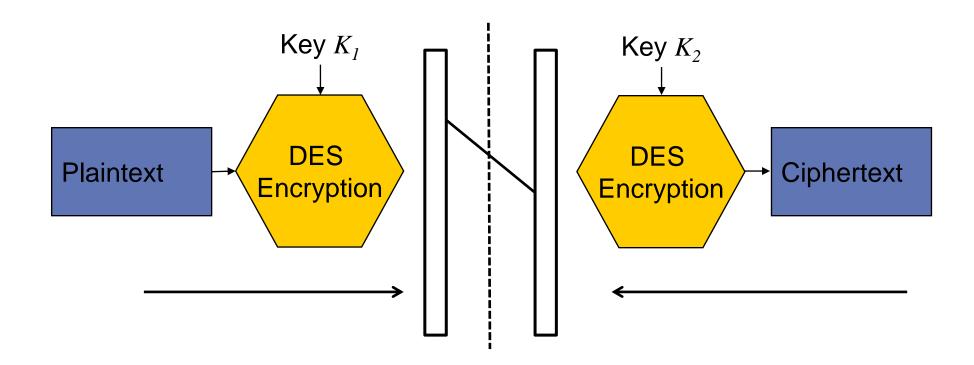
Why not Double DES

- Meet-in-the-middle attack
- Bruteforce requires O(2¹¹²) operations tries

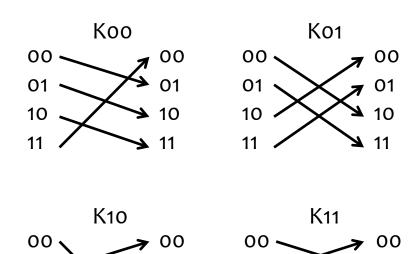


Why not Double DES

- Meet-in-the-middle attack O(2⁵⁶)
- Note: the same technique makes 168-bit 3DES crackable in O(2¹¹²) operations



Meet in the middle exercise



11



$$00 \xrightarrow{k1} X \xrightarrow{k2} 11$$

- Find all possible pairs of k1 and k2.
- How many encryption/description operations do you need?
 - Brute force
 - Meet in the middle

Take away slide

- Most monoalphabetic ciphers (substitution, transposition)
 - Preserve structure of plaintext
 - ▼ frequency of letter/digram occurrence
 - **▼** Vulnerable to frequency analysis
- Polyalphabetic ciphers
 - Attempt to break plaintext structure
 - ▼ Vulnerable to frequency analysis as well if fixed key length
- One-time pad
 - Key must be statistically independent of plaintext
 - Requires to continuously change the (random) key
 - Unbreakable but hard to implement
- Multiple rounds of encryption generally improve quality of encryption by providing more randomness
 - Rotor machines
 - Feistel cipher
- Block cipher vs. Stream ciphers
- DES
 - Feistel cipher
 - Simple considering how powerful it is
- Operation mode
 - ECB is insecure