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# Chapter1

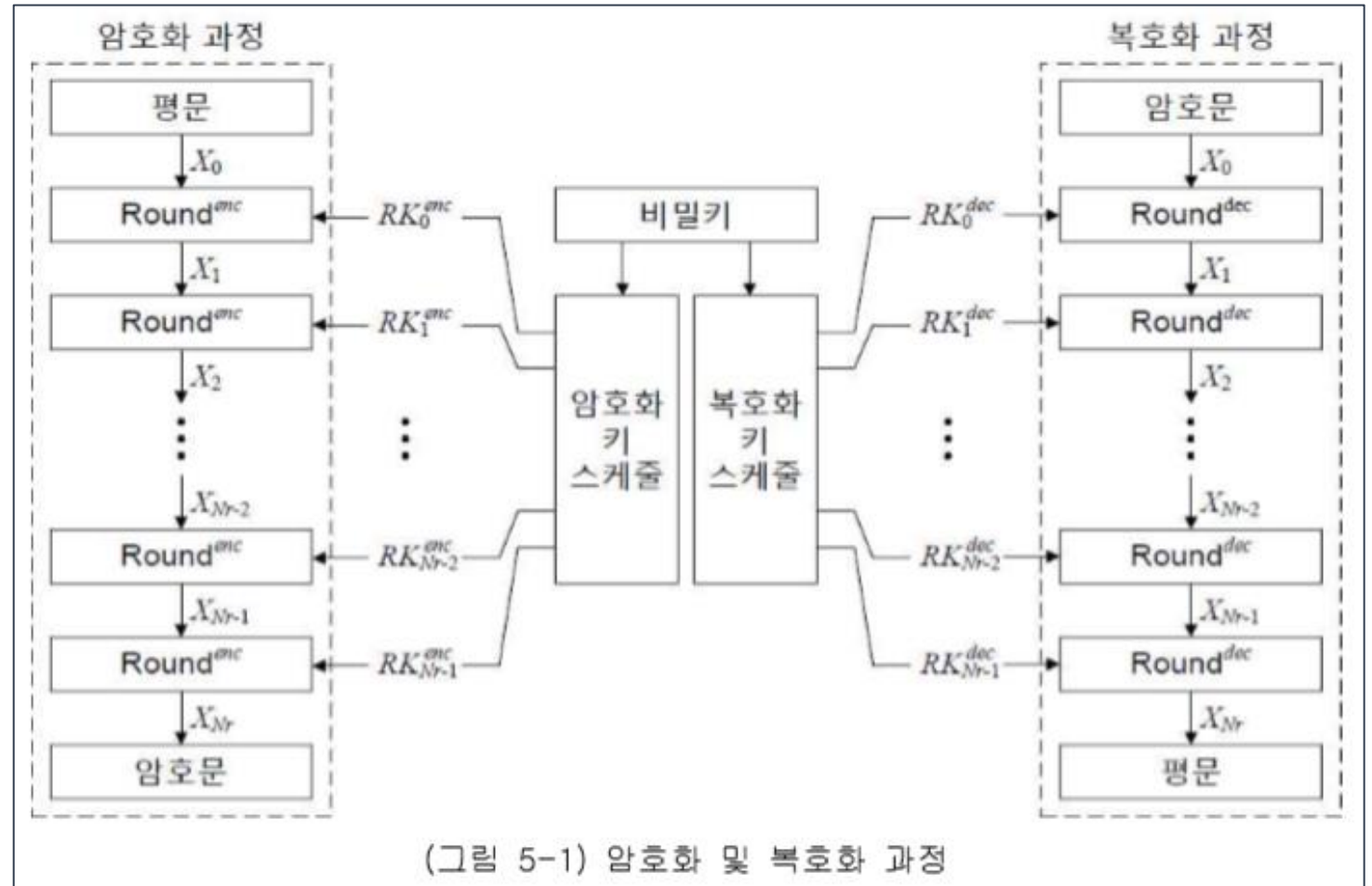
# LEA 암호 알고리즘

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# LEA

<표 5-1> LEA 규격

구분	Nb	Nk	Nr
LEA-128	16	16	24
LEA-192	16	24	28
LEA-256	16	32	32



# LEA.h

```
#ifndef _LEA_H_
#define _LEA_H_
...
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
...
typedef unsigned char BYTE; //1byte
typedef unsigned long int WORD; //4byte
...
int ROL(int i, WORD value);
int ROR(int i, WORD value);
void KeySchedule_128(BYTE *K, WORD *RK);
void KeySchedule_192(BYTE *K, WORD *RK);
void KeySchedule_256(BYTE *K, WORD *RK);
void Encrypt(int Nr, WORD *RK, BYTE *P, BYTE *C);
void Decrypt(int Nr, WORD *RK, BYTE *D, BYTE *C);
...
#else
#endif
```

## LEA 키 스케줄링

$\delta[0] = \text{c3efe9db},$	$\delta[1] = \text{44626b02},$
$\delta[2] = \text{79e27c8a},$	$\delta[3] = \text{78df30ec},$
$\delta[4] = \text{715ea49e},$	$\delta[5] = \text{c785da0a},$
$\delta[6] = \text{e04ef22a},$	$\delta[7] = \text{e5c40957}.$

알고리즘 4 LEA-192 암호화 키 스케줄 함수:  $(RK_0^{\text{enc}}, \dots, RK_{27}^{\text{enc}}) \leftarrow \text{KeySchedule}_{192}^{\text{enc}}(K)$

입력: 192비트 비밀키 K

출력: 28개의 192비트 암호화 라운드키  $RK_i^{\text{enc}}$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 27$ )

```

1: T ← K
2: for i = 0 to 27 do
3:   T[0] ← ROL1(T[0] ⊕ ROLi(δ[i mod 6]))
4:   T[1] ← ROL3(T[1] ⊕ ROLi+1(δ[i mod 6]))
5:   T[2] ← ROL6(T[2] ⊕ ROLi+2(δ[i mod 6]))
6:   T[3] ← ROL11(T[3] ⊕ ROLi+3(δ[i mod 6]))
7:   T[4] ← ROL13(T[4] ⊕ ROLi+4(δ[i mod 6]))
8:   T[5] ← ROL17(T[5] ⊕ ROLi+5(δ[i mod 6]))
9:   RKienc ← (T[0], T[1], T[2], T[3], T[4], T[5])
10: end for

```

알고리즘 3 LEA-128 암호화 키 스케줄 함수:  $(RK_0^{\text{enc}}, \dots, RK_{23}^{\text{enc}}) \leftarrow \text{KeySchedule}_{128}^{\text{enc}}(K)$

입력: 128비트 비밀키 K

출력: 24개의 192비트 암호화 라운드키  $RK_i^{\text{enc}}$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 23$ )

```

1: T ← K
2: for i = 0 to 23 do
3:   T[0] ← ROL1(T[0] ⊕ ROLi(δ[i mod 4]))
4:   T[1] ← ROL3(T[1] ⊕ ROLi+1(δ[i mod 4]))
5:   T[2] ← ROL6(T[2] ⊕ ROLi+2(δ[i mod 4]))
6:   T[3] ← ROL11(T[3] ⊕ ROLi+3(δ[i mod 4]))
7:   RKienc ← (T[0], T[1], T[2], T[1], T[3], T[1])
8: end for

```

알고리즘 5 LEA-256 암호화 키 스케줄 함수:  $(RK_0^{\text{enc}}, \dots, RK_{31}^{\text{enc}}) \leftarrow \text{KeySchedule}_{256}^{\text{enc}}(K)$

입력: 256비트 비밀키 K

출력: 32개의 192비트 암호화 라운드키  $RK_i^{\text{enc}}$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 31$ )

```

1: T ← K
2: for i = 0 to 31 do
3:   T[6i mod 8] ← ROL1(T[6i mod 8] ⊕ ROLi(δ[i mod 8]))
4:   T[(6i + 1) mod 8] ← ROL3(T[(6i + 1) mod 8] ⊕ ROLi+1(δ[i mod 8]))
5:   T[(6i + 2) mod 8] ← ROL6(T[(6i + 2) mod 8] ⊕ ROLi+2(δ[i mod 8]))
6:   T[(6i + 3) mod 8] ← ROL11(T[(6i + 3) mod 8] ⊕ ROLi+3(δ[i mod 8]))
7:   T[(6i + 4) mod 8] ← ROL13(T[(6i + 4) mod 8] ⊕ ROLi+4(δ[i mod 8]))
8:   T[(6i + 5) mod 8] ← ROL17(T[(6i + 5) mod 8] ⊕ ROLi+5(δ[i mod 8]))
9:   RKienc ← (T[6i mod 8], T[(6i + 1) mod 8], T[(6i + 2) mod 8], T[(6i + 3) mod 8],
              T[(6i + 4) mod 8], T[(6i + 5) mod 8])
10: end for

```

## LEA 키 스케줄링

```
#include "lea.h"

WORD delta[8] = {
    0xc3efe9db,
    0x44626b02,
    0x79e27c8a,
    0x78df30ec,
    0x715ea49e,
    0xc785da0a,
    0xe04ef22a,
    0xe5c40957
};

//32비트 비트열 x의 i비트 좌측 순환이동
int ROL(int i, WORD value)
{
    return (value << i) | (value >> (32 - i));
}

//32비트 비트열 x의 i비트 우측 순환이동
int ROR(int i, WORD value)
{
    return (value >> i) | (value << (32 - i));
}
```

```
void KeySchedule_128(BYTE *K, WORD *RK)
{
    WORD T[4];

    memcpy(T, K, 16); //8*16 = 128

    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 24; i++)
    {
        T[0] = ROL(1, T[0] + ROL(i, delta[i % 4]));
        T[1] = ROL(3, T[1] + ROL(i + 1, delta[i % 4]));
        T[2] = ROL(6, T[2] + ROL(i + 2, delta[i % 4]));
        T[3] = ROL(11, T[3] + ROL(i + 3, delta[i % 4]));
        RK[i * 6 + 0] = T[0];
        RK[i * 6 + 1] = T[1];
        RK[i * 6 + 2] = T[2];
        RK[i * 6 + 3] = T[3];
        RK[i * 6 + 4] = T[0];
        RK[i * 6 + 5] = T[1];
    }
}
```

## LEA 키 스케줄링

```

void KeySchedule_192(BYTE *K, WORD *RK)
{
    WORD T[6];

    memcpy(T, K, 24); //8*24 = 192

    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 28; i++)
    {
        T[0] = ROL(1, T[0] + ROL(i, delta[i % 6]));
        T[1] = ROL(3, T[1] + ROL(i + 1, delta[i % 6]));
        T[2] = ROL(6, T[2] + ROL(i + 2, delta[i % 6]));
        T[3] = ROL(11, T[3] + ROL(i + 3, delta[i % 6]));
        T[4] = ROL(13, T[4] + ROL(i + 4, delta[i % 6]));
        T[5] = ROL(17, T[5] + ROL(i + 5, delta[i % 6]));
        RK[i * 6 + 0] = T[0];
        RK[i * 6 + 1] = T[1];
        RK[i * 6 + 2] = T[2];
        RK[i * 6 + 3] = T[3];
        RK[i * 6 + 4] = T[4];
        RK[i * 6 + 5] = T[5];
    }
}

```

```

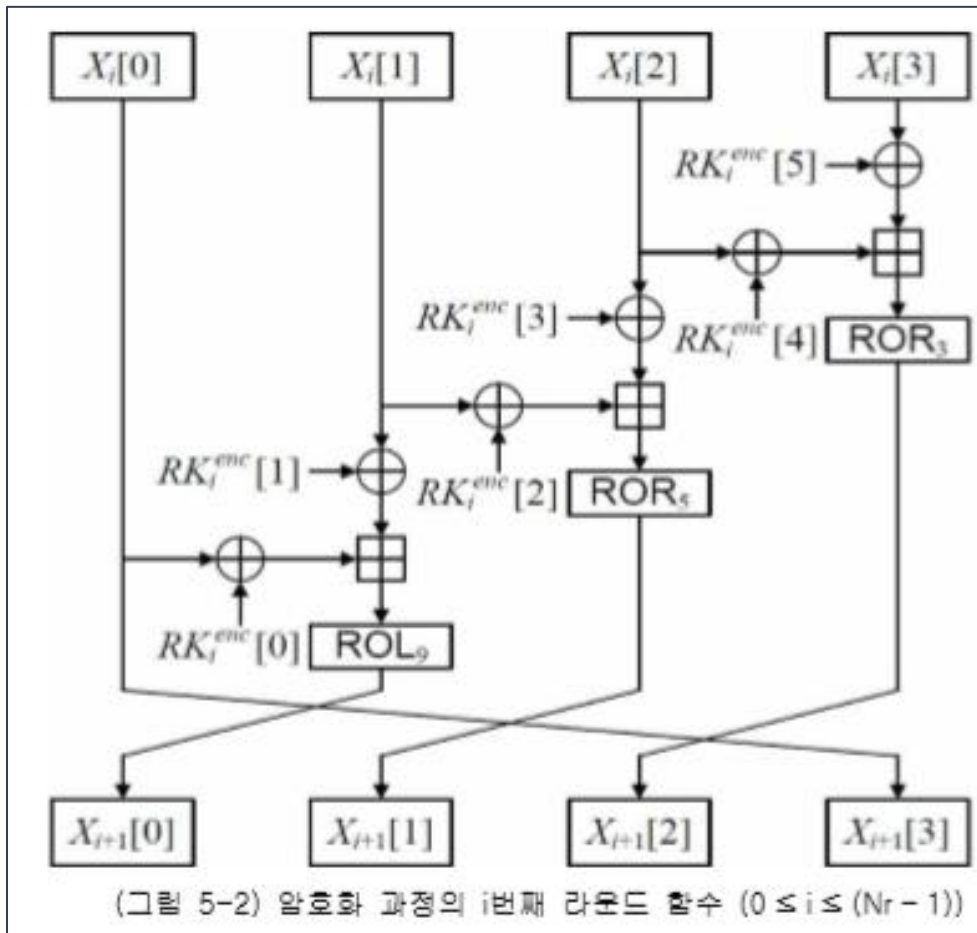
void KeySchedule_256(BYTE *K, WORD *RK)
{
    WORD T[8];

    memcpy(T, K, 32); //8*32 = 256

    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < 32; i++)
    {
        T[(6 * i + 0) % 8] = ROL(1, T[(6 * i + 0) % 8] + ROL(i, delta[i % 8]));
        T[(6 * i + 1) % 8] = ROL(3, T[(6 * i + 1) % 8] + ROL(i + 1, delta[i % 8]));
        T[(6 * i + 2) % 8] = ROL(6, T[(6 * i + 2) % 8] + ROL(i + 2, delta[i % 8]));
        T[(6 * i + 3) % 8] = ROL(11, T[(6 * i + 3) % 8] + ROL(i + 3, delta[i % 8]));
        T[(6 * i + 4) % 8] = ROL(13, T[(6 * i + 4) % 8] + ROL(i + 4, delta[i % 8]));
        T[(6 * i + 5) % 8] = ROL(17, T[(6 * i + 5) % 8] + ROL(i + 5, delta[i % 8]));
        RK[i * 6 + 0] = T[(i * 6 + 0) % 8];
        RK[i * 6 + 1] = T[(i * 6 + 1) % 8];
        RK[i * 6 + 2] = T[(i * 6 + 2) % 8];
        RK[i * 6 + 3] = T[(i * 6 + 3) % 8];
        RK[i * 6 + 4] = T[(i * 6 + 4) % 8];
        RK[i * 6 + 5] = T[(i * 6 + 5) % 8];
    }
}

```

## LEA 암호화



알고리즘 1 암호화 함수:  $C \leftarrow \text{Encrypt}(P, RK_0^{\text{enc}}, RK_1^{\text{enc}}, \dots, RK_{Nr-1}^{\text{enc}})$

입력: 128비트 평문 P, Nr개의 192비트 라운드키  $RK_0^{\text{enc}}, RK_1^{\text{enc}}, \dots, RK_{Nr-1}^{\text{enc}}$

출력: 128비트 암호문 C

- 1:  $X_0 \leftarrow P$
- 2: for  $i = 0$  to  $(Nr - 1)$  do
- 3:      $X_{i+1} \leftarrow \text{Round}^{\text{enc}}(X_i, RK_i^{\text{enc}})$
- 4: end for
- 5:  $C \leftarrow X_{Nr}$

알고리즘 2 암호화 과정의 i번째 라운드 함수:  $X_{i+1} \leftarrow \text{Round}^{\text{enc}}(X_i, RK_i^{\text{enc}})$

입력: 128비트 내부상태 변수  $X_i$ , 192비트 라운드키  $RK_i^{\text{enc}}$

출력: 128비트 내부상태 변수  $X_{i+1}$

- 1:  $X_{i+1}[0] \leftarrow \text{ROL}_9((X_i[0] \oplus RK_i^{\text{enc}}[0]) \boxplus (X_i[1] \oplus RK_i^{\text{enc}}[1]))$
- 2:  $X_{i+1}[1] \leftarrow \text{ROR}_5((X_i[1] \oplus RK_i^{\text{enc}}[2]) \boxplus (X_i[2] \oplus RK_i^{\text{enc}}[3]))$
- 3:  $X_{i+1}[2] \leftarrow \text{ROR}_3((X_i[2] \oplus RK_i^{\text{enc}}[4]) \boxplus (X_i[3] \oplus RK_i^{\text{enc}}[5]))$
- 4:  $X_{i+1}[3] \leftarrow X_i[0]$

## LEA 암호화

```
void Encrypt(int Nr, WORD *RK, BYTE *P, BYTE *C)
{
    WORD X_Round[4];
    WORD X_NextRound[4];

    memcpy(X_Round, P, 16);

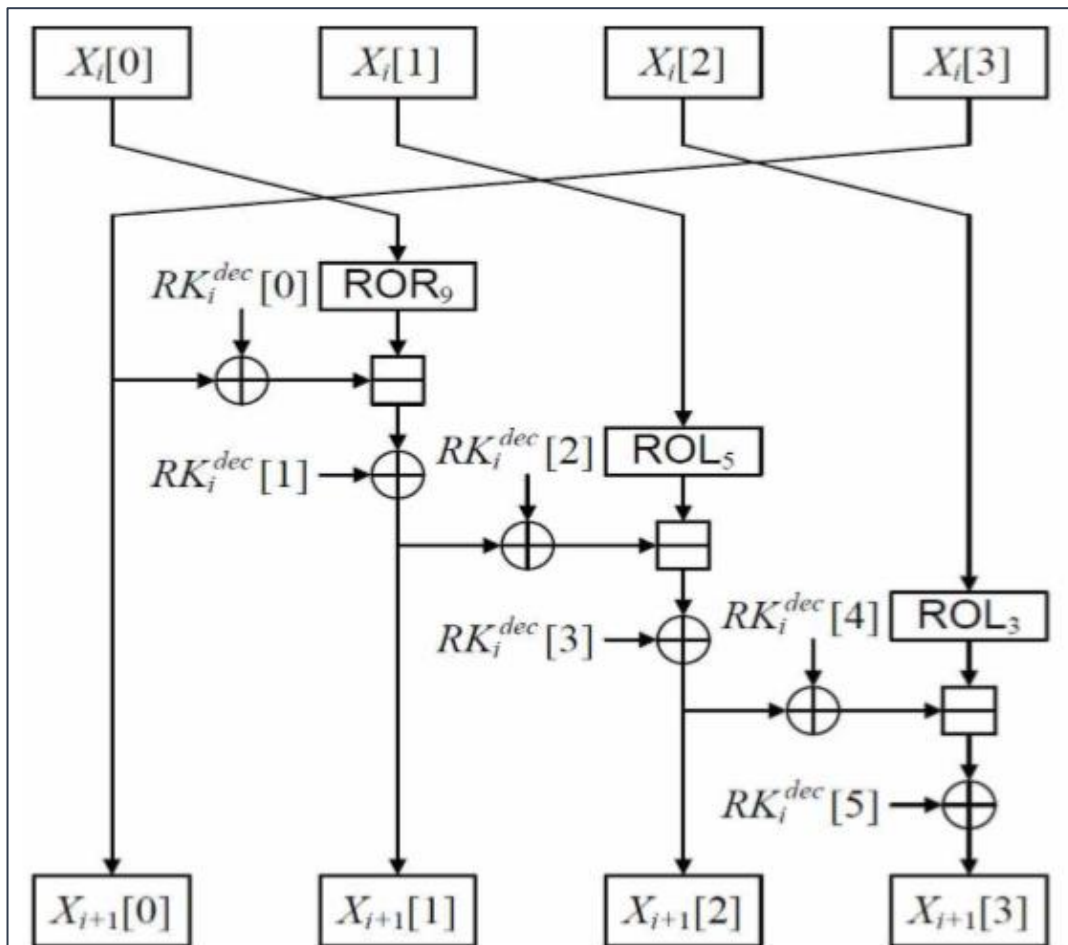
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < Nr; i++)
    {
        X_NextRound[0] = ROL(9, (X_Round[0] ^ RK[i * 6 + 0]) + (X_Round[1] ^ RK[i * 6 + 1]));
        X_NextRound[1] = ROR(5, (X_Round[1] ^ RK[i * 6 + 2]) + (X_Round[2] ^ RK[i * 6 + 3]));
        X_NextRound[2] = ROR(3, (X_Round[2] ^ RK[i * 6 + 4]) + (X_Round[3] ^ RK[i * 6 + 5]));
        X_NextRound[3] = X_Round[0];

        memcpy(X_Round, X_NextRound, 16);
    }

    memcpy(C, X_NextRound, 16);
}
```



## LEA 복호화



(그림 5-3) 복호화 과정의  $i$ 번째 라운드 함수 ( $0 \leq i \leq (Nr - 1)$ )

알고리즘 6 복호화 함수:  $P \leftarrow \text{Decrypt}(C, RK_0^{dec}, RK_1^{dec}, \dots, RK_{Nr-1}^{dec})$

입력: 128비트 암호문  $C$ ,  $Nr$ 개의 192비트 라운드키  $RK_0^{dec}, RK_1^{dec}, \dots, RK_{Nr-1}^{dec}$

출력: 128비트 평문  $P$

- 1:  $X_0 \leftarrow C$
- 2: **for**  $i = 0$  to  $(Nr - 1)$  **do**
- 3:      $X_{i+1} \leftarrow \text{Round}^{dec}(X_i, RK_i^{dec})$
- 4: **end for**
- 5:  $P \leftarrow X_{Nr}$

알고리즘 7 복호화 과정의  $i$ 번째 라운드 함수:  $X_{i+1} \leftarrow \text{Round}^{dec}(X_i, RK_i^{dec})$

입력: 128비트 내부상태 변수  $X_i$ , 192비트 라운드키  $RK_i^{dec}$

출력: 128비트 내부상태 변수  $X_{i+1}$

- 1:  $X_{i+1}[0] \leftarrow X_i[3]$
- 2:  $X_{i+1}[1] \leftarrow (ROR_9(X_i[0]) \oplus (X_{i+1}[0] \oplus RK_i^{dec}[0])) \oplus RK_i^{dec}[1]$
- 3:  $X_{i+1}[2] \leftarrow (ROL_5(X_i[1]) \oplus (X_{i+1}[1] \oplus RK_i^{dec}[2])) \oplus RK_i^{dec}[3]$
- 4:  $X_{i+1}[3] \leftarrow (ROL_3(X_i[2]) \oplus (X_{i+1}[2] \oplus RK_i^{dec}[4])) \oplus RK_i^{dec}[5]$

$$RK_i^{dec} = RK_{Nr-i-1}^{enc} \quad (0 \leq i \leq (Nr - 1))$$

## LEA 복호화

```
void Decrypt(int Nr, WORD *RK, BYTE *D, BYTE *C)
{
    WORD X_Round[4];
    WORD X_NextRound[4];

    memcpy(X_Round, C, 16);

    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < Nr; i++)
    {
        X_NextRound[0] = X_Round[3];
        X_NextRound[1] = (ROR(9, X_Round[0]) - (X_NextRound[0] ^ RK[(Nr - i - 1) * 6 + 0])) ^ RK[(Nr - i - 1) * 6 + 1];
        X_NextRound[2] = (ROL(5, X_Round[1]) - (X_NextRound[1] ^ RK[(Nr - i - 1) * 6 + 2])) ^ RK[(Nr - i - 1) * 6 + 3];
        X_NextRound[3] = (ROL(3, X_Round[2]) - (X_NextRound[2] ^ RK[(Nr - i - 1) * 6 + 4])) ^ RK[(Nr - i - 1) * 6 + 5];

        memcpy(X_Round, X_NextRound, 16);
    }

    memcpy(D, X_Round, 16);
}
```

# main.c

```
#include "lea.h"

int main()
{
    int i;
    int Nk;
    int Nr;

    //K = 16, 24, 32 byte
    printf("LEA 키의 바이트 길이를 입력하세요.(16, 24, 32)\n");
    scanf("%d", &Nk);

    BYTE K[16] =
    {
        0x0f, 0x1e, 0x2d, 0x3c, 0x4b, 0x5a, 0x69, 0x78, 0x87, 0x96, 0xa5, 0xb4, 0xc3, 0xd2, 0xe1, 0xf0
    };

    //RoundKey = 144, 168, 192 bit
    WORD RoundKey[144] = { 0, };
    BYTE P[16] = { 0 };
    BYTE C[16] = { 0 };
    BYTE D[16] = { 0 };
```

# main.c

```
if (Nk == 16)
{
    Nr = 24;
    KeySchedule_128(K, RoundKey);
}
if (Nk == 24)
{
    Nr = 28;
    KeySchedule_192(K, RoundKey);
}
if (Nk == 32)
{
    Nr = 32;
    KeySchedule_256(K, RoundKey);
}

printf("Nk = %d\\n", Nk);
printf("Nr = %d\\n\\n", Nr);
printf("Key : ");
for (i = 0; i < Nk; i++)
{
    printf("0x%02x ", K[i]);
}
printf("\\n\\n");
```

```
WORD tmp = 0;
printf("Write plaintext : ");
for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
{
    scanf("%x", &tmp);
    P[i] = tmp & 0xff;
}

printf("Plaintext : ");
for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
{
    printf("0x%02x ", P[i]);
}
printf("\\n\\n");

Encrypt(Nr, RoundKey, P, C);
printf("\\n");
```

```
printf("Ciphertext :");
for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
{
    printf("0x%02x ", C[i]);
}
printf("\\n\\n");

Decrypt(Nr, RoundKey, D, C);
printf("\\n");

printf("Plaintext : ");
for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
{
    printf("0x%02x ", D[i]);
}

return 0;
}
```