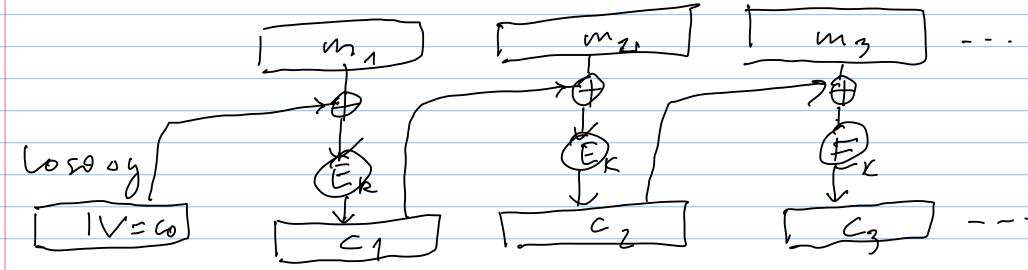
Szyfmy bløhove +wkst javny 64 bity (lub 128)

Tryp ECB (Electronic Codebook) Ma

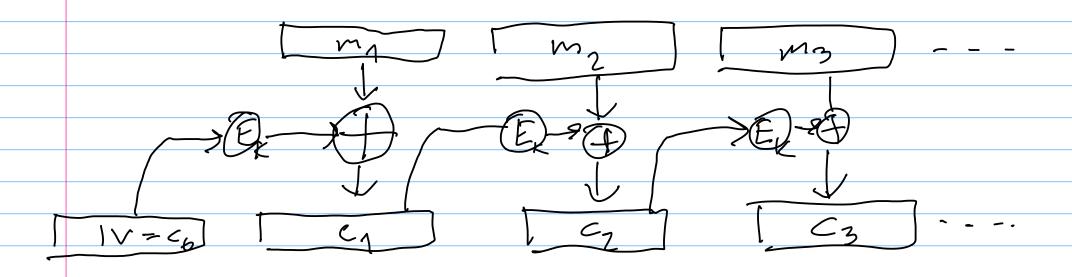
Tryb CBC (Copher Block Cheining)



Initial vector

$$c_i = E_K(m_i \oplus c_{i-1})$$
 $m_i = D_K(c_i) \oplus C_{i-1}$

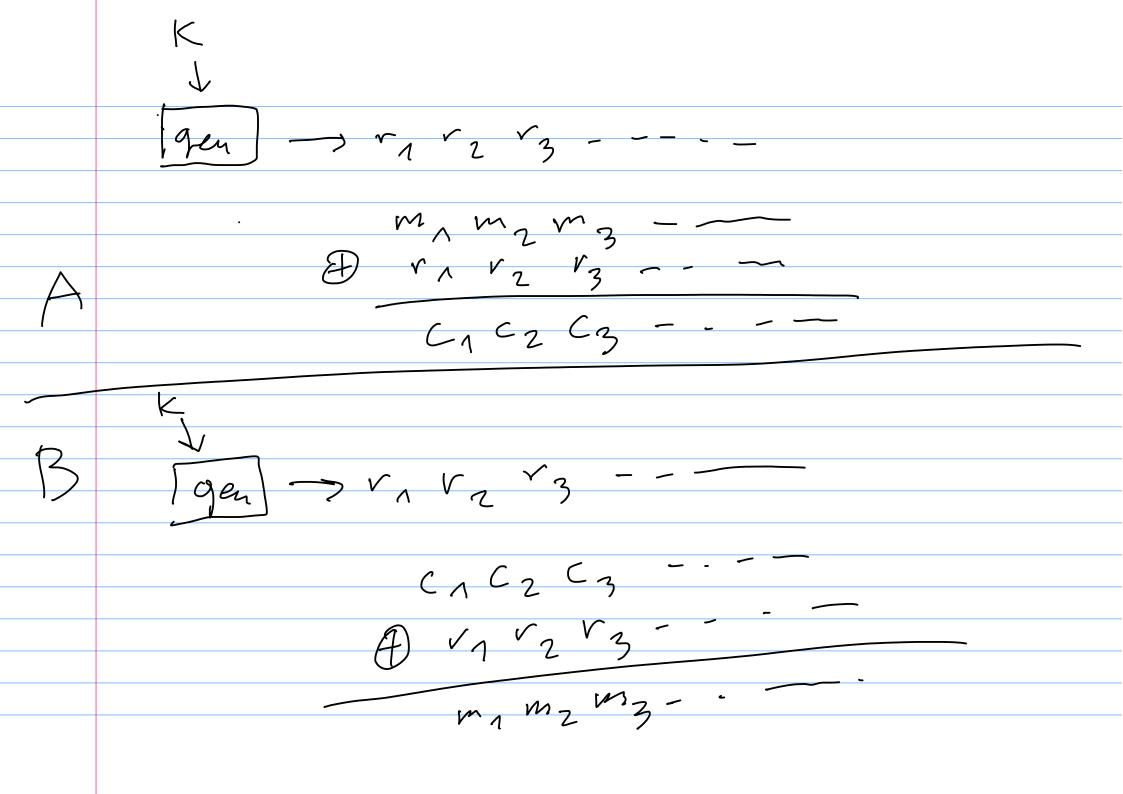
Tryp CFB (Cipher Fædback)



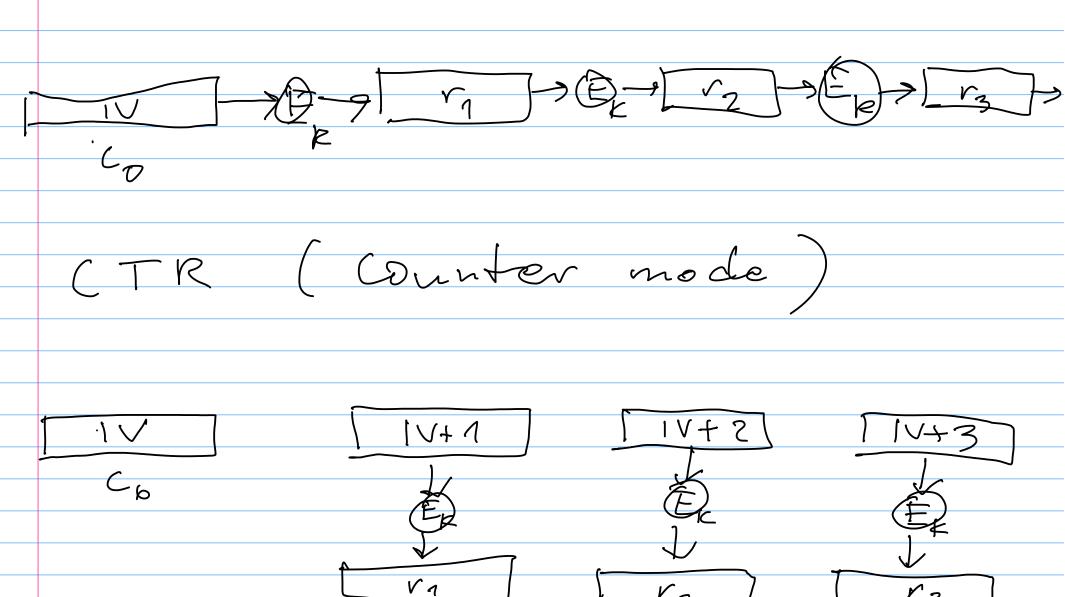
$$ci = E_{k}(c_{i-1}) \oplus m_{i}$$
 $m_{i} = E_{k}(c_{i-1}) \oplus c_{i}$

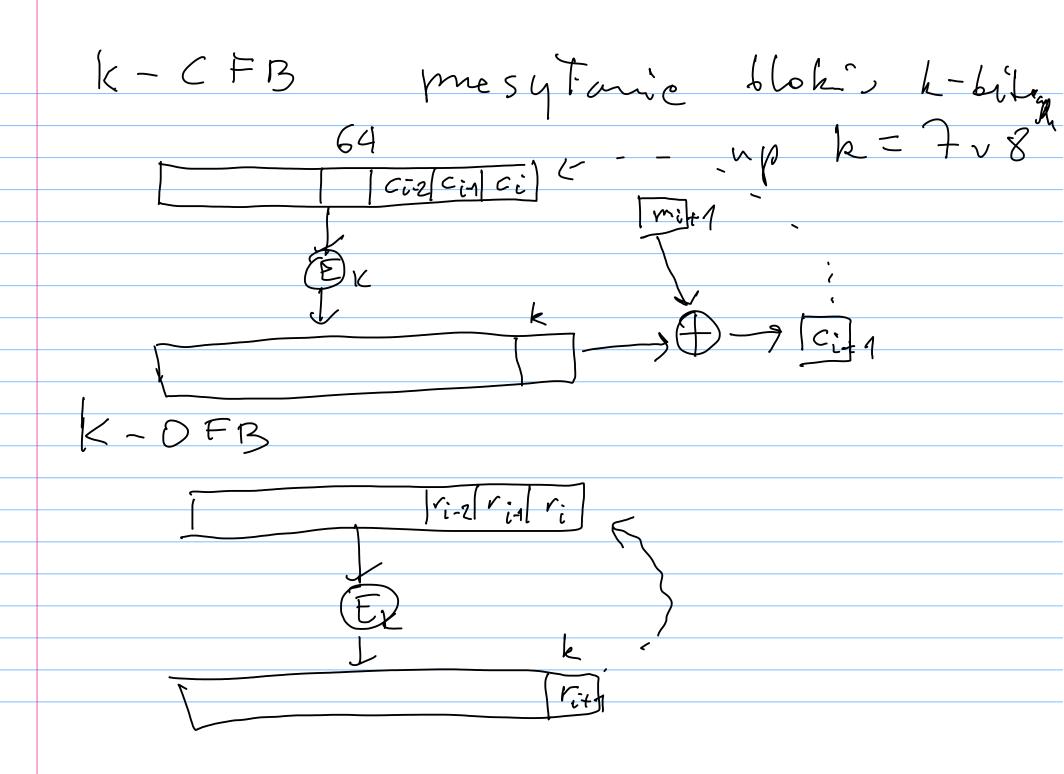
Type OFB (Oretynt Feedback) Syprovance Strumemore

One time pred Dry rz rz ----C1 C2 C3 ----V syfrorania struniemoryn v, v, v, r, --- me jest klucrem tylks jest produkovane prez gerenets og skuds lossovy pmy uzyrig tajnejs blucro k



OFB





Kryptoaneliza DES

Obeane najporostrym sposoben
jest presuke ne prestroni
vsysthich klucy.

Kryptoanelize rozuicova

Krypto ang lize limbora

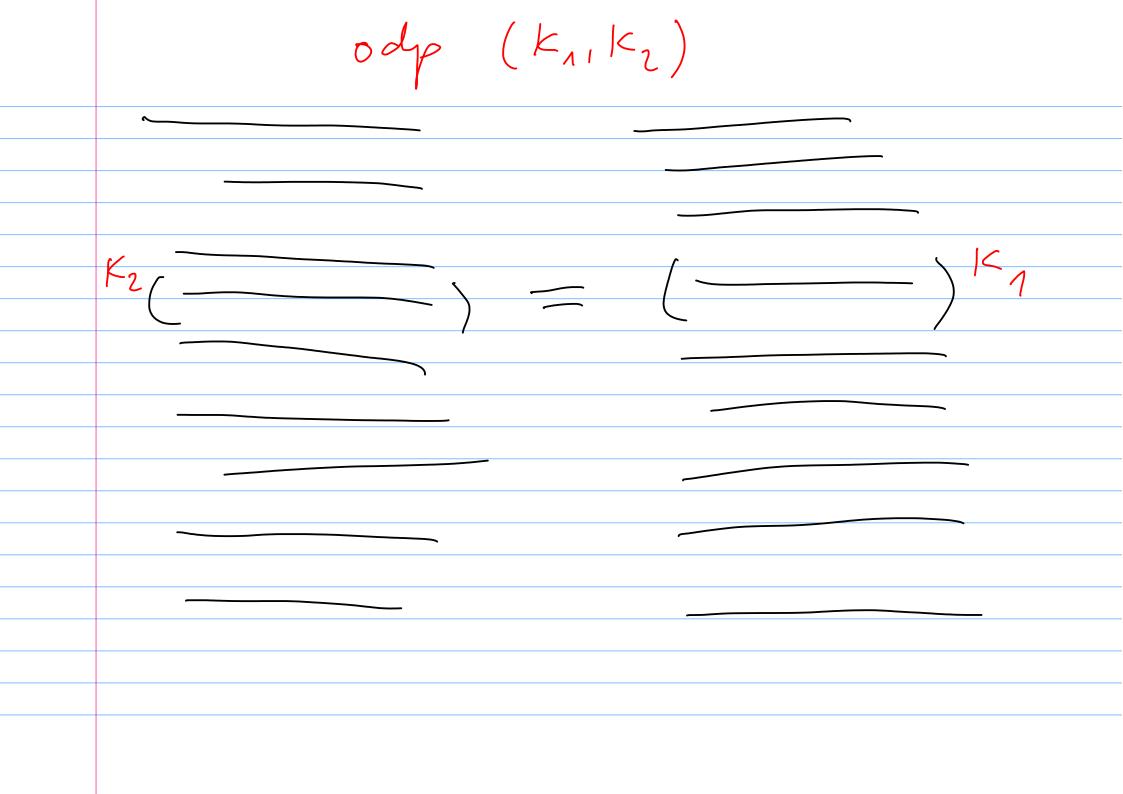
3-DES C= ExDx2 Ex(m)

Dhe sego vie 2-DES ? c= ExE(n)

Atul Meet in the Middle C1 C2 C3 Ex, (m) Ex, (m) Ex, (m3) DK, (c1) DK (c2) DK(c)

H K, obl take twite

Uyni hir Ortugeny VKZ obl poujæse trojke vyniki sovenjemy



Beznie aun strong alg snythousoceys v sensie LOR (Lettor right) Dany jest previen alg snyfnizcy Ex(.) Algory tru ten jett berpre cury v Sensie LOR goly nie uniemy odvoznic 2 maszyn sryfnjegydi: $O_o(M_o, M_1) = E_K(M_o)$ On (Mormy) = Ex (M)

Pryhved: ECB vie jest berpicany sensie LOR Oi (Mo, Mo) = Ex (Mo) Oi (M1, M1) = Ex (M1) Oi (Mo, M,) = Ex (Mi)

To tryb (B) jert berpiecung Jensie LOR (jerte syfr blobery na ktorym bornjejert berpiecung)

Szyfr blohog blok masyne losnige(a losovy bloh vylshay Sryter bløbørg fert berpierry gdy nie morne go odnósnić ad mesnyng lossifzæj

Ex jest berpie aug jesti dle dovoluogo algorysmu A khong driete v max cresie t i odvotuje Gie do ex (lub v) mex l razy (A zuraca Ov1) Pr (A(e_k)=1) - Pr (A(v)=1) < E

Ex jest ber pie any v sensie RDR goly vic mozne odnoznic 2 nyvou ni $E_{K}(M)$ i $E_{K}(R(M))$ odrie R(M) to losory cing o tej somes alt co M ROR for short od Random or Real Tu tiest beskreany v sensie LOR (=) Exjest berpierry sensie ROR

LOR \forall A diataja cerp v crasie T i

vyhonanja cerp suprovanse L bloko'r $(A \ 2vraca \ O \ v \ 1)$ $|Pr(A(O_o) = 1) - Pr(A(O_1) = 1)| < 5$

Ror $|Pr(A(E_k)=1) - Pr(A(E_k(R))=1)| < \varepsilon$ $O_0(M_0, M_1) = E_{1c}(M_0)$ $O_1(M_0, M_1) = E_k(M_1)$ $O_2(M_0, M_1) = E_k(R(M_0))$ Zot, re syfr jest bespierry v Senste ROR i pohorm se jest bespierry V sensie LOR

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \Pr(A(O_1) = 1) - \Pr(A(O_0) = 1) \right| = \\ & \left| \Pr(A(O_1) = 1) - \Pr(A(O_2) = 1) + \\ & \Pr(A(O_2) = 1) - \Pr(A(O_0) = 1) \right| \leq \\ & \left| \Pr(A(O_1) = 1) - \Pr(A(O_2) = 1) \right| + \\ & \left| \Pr(A(O_0) = 1) - \Pr(A(O_2) = 1) \right| \leq \\ & 2 \left| \Pr(A(E_k) = 1) - \Pr(A(E_k(k) = 1) \right| \leq \end{aligned}$$

Tatézny æ syft jest berpie ang v Sænsde LOR i paherny se jest berpie any v sensde ROR Odyby syfr vie byt der piecrey v sen sie ROR, to mo Zue byto by odnoznac Ex(M) i Ex(P(M)) $Pr(A(E_K)=1)-Pr(A(E_K(R)=1))$ $O_0(M, R(M)) = E_K(M)$ $O_1(M, R(M)) = E_K(R(M))$