# Documentation of Xoodyak Software Implementations

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## 1. Masked Xoodyak Software Implementations

This repository contains first-order masked Xoodyak software implementations, written in C. The masked software interface follows the Call for Protected Software Implementations of Finalists in the NIST Lightweight Cryptography Standardization Process. The Values of share number (NUM\_SHARES\_M, NUM\_SHARES\_C, NUM\_SHARES\_AD, NUM\_SHARES\_NPUB, and NUM\_SHARES\_KEY) is defined in the file api.h.

#### 2. Protection Methods

- (a) Name of the applied countermeasures: ISW Scheme, t-SNI Refresh
- (b) Primary reference: [ISW03] [RP10] [GGR11] [CPRR14] [BBE+18]
- 3. Results of the Preliminary Security Evaluation
  - (a) Attack/leakage assessment type: Test Vector Leakage Assessment with fixed key, fixed nonce, fixed adata, fixed plaintext (ciphertext) vs. fixed key, random nonce, random adata, random plaintext (ciphertext)
  - (b) Experimental setup:
    - i. Measurement platform and device-under-evaluation: ChipWhisperer, CW308 with STM32F303 UFO target
    - ii. Description of measurements:

Oscilloscope: Teledyne LECROY 8404M Digital

Oscilloscope Sampling rate: 200MS Oscilloscope bandwidth: 4GHz Oscilloscope resolution: 8-bit

- (c) Attack/leakage assessment characteristics
  - i. Data inputs and performed operations: plaintext/ciphertext and ad are generated by python file Xookyak\_1st.ipynb.

    generate shares encrypt and generate shares decrypt are written in C which imple
    - generate\_shares\_encrypt and generate\_shares\_decrypt are written in C which imple mented on STM32F303 UFO target.
    - combine\_shares\_encrypt and combine\_shares\_decrypt are written in C which implemented on STM32F303 UFO target.
  - ii. Source of random and pseudorandom inputs: STM32F303 UFO target: custom randombytes.c function using salsa20 (from supercop) whose seed gets from python file Xookyak\_1st.ipynb. All random bytes are generated before the execution of encryption/decryption, and the randombytes function is not called during the execution.
  - iii. Trigger location relative to the execution start time of the algorithm: Prior and after the call to crypto\_aead\_encrypt\_shared and crypto\_aead\_decrypt\_shared

## 4. Attack Specific Data

- (a) Attack point:trigger prior and after crypto\_aead\_encrypt\_shared, trigger prior and after crypto\_aead\_decrypt\_shared
- (b) Attack/leakage assessment type: Test Vector Leakage Assessment with fixed key, fixed nonce, fixed adata, fixed plaintext (ciphertext) vs. fixed key, random nonce, random adata, random plaintext (ciphertext)

# References

- [BBE<sup>+</sup>18] Gilles Barthe, Sonia Belaïd, Thomas Espitau, Pierre-Alain Fouque, Benjamin Grégoire, Mélissa Rossi, and Mehdi Tibouchi. Masking the GLP lattice-based signature scheme at any order. In Jesper Buus Nielsen and Vincent Rijmen, editors, *EUROCRYPT 2018, Part II*, volume 10821 of *LNCS*, pages 354–384. Springer, Heidelberg, April / May 2018.
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- [GGR11] Josh Jaffe Gilbert Goodwill, Benjamin Jun and Pankaj Rohatgi. A testing methodology for side-channel resistance validation. In NIST Non-Invasive Attack Testing Workshop, Nara, Japan, 2011.
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- [RP10] Matthieu Rivain and Emmanuel Prouff. Provably secure higher-order masking of AES. In Stefan Mangard and François-Xavier Standaert, editors, Cryptographic Hardware and Embedded Systems, CHES 2010, 12th International Workshop, Santa Barbara, CA, USA, August 17-20, 2010. Proceedings, volume 6225 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science, pages 413–427. Springer, 2010.