

Introduction to Cryptography: Assignment 3

Group number 57

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1

$$(a) \begin{aligned} C_L &= P_L \oplus F(K_1, P_R) \oplus F(K_3, P_R \oplus F(K_2, P_L \oplus F(K_1, P_R))) \\ C_R &= P_R \oplus F(K_2, P_L \oplus F(K_1, P_R)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \begin{aligned} P_L &= C_L \oplus F(K_3, C_R) \oplus F(K_1, C_R \oplus F(K_2, C_L \oplus F(K_3, C_R))) \\ P_R &= C_R \oplus F(K_2, C_L \oplus F(K_3, C_R)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \begin{aligned} a &= 0^l \oplus F(K_3, 0^l) \oplus F(K_1, 0^l \oplus F(K_2, 0^l \oplus F(K_3, 0^l))) \\ a &= F(K_3, 0^l) \oplus F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= 0^l \oplus F(K_2, 0^l \oplus F(K_3, 0^l)) \\ b &= F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(d) \begin{aligned} c &= 0^l \oplus F(K_1, b) \oplus F(K_3, b \oplus F(K_2, 0^l \oplus F(K_1, b))) \\ c &= F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= b \oplus F(K_2, 0^l \oplus F(K_1, b)) \\ d &= F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \end{aligned}$$

$$(e) \begin{aligned} a \oplus c &= \\ &F(K_3, 0^l) \oplus F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \\ &\oplus \\ &F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \end{aligned}$$

$$a \oplus c = F(K_3, 0^l) \oplus F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))))$$

$$e = (a \oplus c) \oplus F(K_3, d) \oplus F(K_1, d \oplus F(K_2, (a \oplus c) \oplus F(K_3, d)))$$

$$\begin{aligned} e &= F(K_3, 0^l) \oplus \\ &F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus \\
& F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus \\
& F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus \\
& F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus \\
& F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e = & F(K_3, 0^l) \oplus F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus \\
& F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus \\
& F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))))
\end{aligned}$$

$$e = F(K_3, 0^l) \oplus F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))$$

$$f = d \oplus F(K_2, (a \oplus c) \oplus F(K_3, d))$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f = & \\
& F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus \\
& F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus \\
& F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus F(K_3, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))) \oplus \\
& F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f &= F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \\
\implies f &= F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \\
f &= F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))))
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(f)} \quad f &= b \oplus d \\
f &= F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)) \oplus F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l)))) \\
f &= F(K_2, F(K_1, F(K_2, F(K_3, 0^l))))
\end{aligned}$$

This is the same as the formula f, so indeed $f = b \oplus d$.

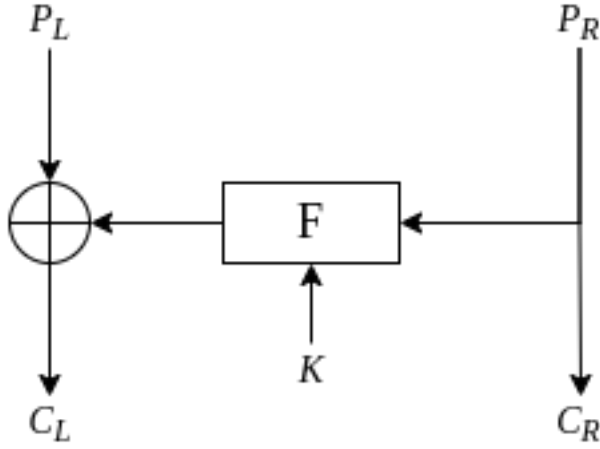
(g)

$$Adv(A_1) = |Pr[A_1 = 1|B_k] - Pr[A_1 = 1|RP]| = 1 - \frac{1}{2^l}$$

(h) It depends on the length of the key and the length of the output, so the security strength is $|K_1| + |K_2| + |K_3|$ bits.

2

- (a) The ideal one round feistel structure can be seen below



- (b) We encrypt $0^l || 0^l$ and call the result $a || b$
 We say that we are interacting with the one round Feistel structure if $b = 0^l$, and we are interacting with the random permutation if this is not the case.

This works because P_R always directly goes to C_R .

So if the input is 0^l or 1^l , the chance of the random permutation to get that is significantly low, so you can assume that you are talking to the Feistel Structure if $C_R = P_R$.

- (c) The probability is $\frac{1}{2^l}$

- (d)

$$Adv(A_2) = |Pr[A_2 = 1 | B_k] - Pr[A_2 = 1 | RP]| = 1 - \frac{1}{2^l}$$

- (e) The upper bound security strength is $|K|$ bits.

- (f) No, we showed that the one round cipher is not PRP secure (which also implies that it is not SPRP secure), because the advantage of the one round cipher $Adv(A_2)$ is ≥ 0.5 . The three round Feistel, using encryption and decryption queries, also has an advantage of $Adv(A_2) = Adv(A_1)$, so the three round Feistel is also not SPRP secure.