Block ciphers

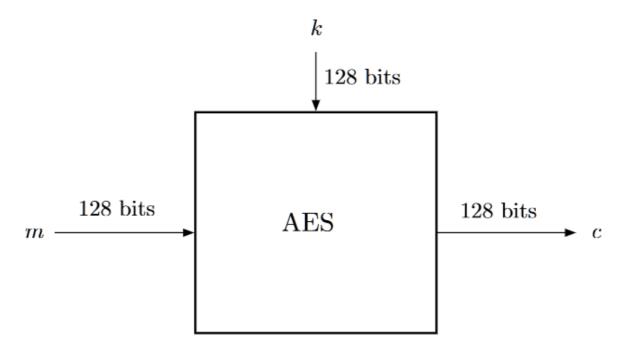
Block ciphers

Intro

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FGhj3CGxl8I

Intuition:

 A block cipher is an encryption method that applies a deterministic algorithm along with a symmetric key to encrypt a block of text, rather than encrypting one bit at a time as in stream ciphers



Definition - block cipher

- Functionally, a block cipher is a deterministic cipher (E,D) whose message space and ciphertext space are the same (finite) set \mathcal{X} .
- If the key space of (E,D) is \mathcal{K} , we say that (E,D) is a block cipher defined over $(\mathcal{K},\mathcal{X})$.
- ullet We call an element $x\in\mathcal{X}$ a data block, and refer to \mathcal{X} as the datablock space of (E,D)

Encryption and decryption

- ullet $\forall k \in \mathcal{K}$ we define $E(k,\cdot) = f_k: \mathcal{X} \longrightarrow \mathcal{X}$
 - $\circ~$ We want the function to be one-to-one => f_k is a permutation on ${\mathcal X}$
- $D(k, \cdot) = f_k^{-1}$

Security - black box test

- ullet An adversary can give the challenger a value $x\in \mathcal{X}$ and receive y=f(x)
- The challenger will respond by applying one of the functions

$$\circ f_k = E(k,\cdot)$$

- $\circ f$ = truly random function chose uniformly from all permutations on ${\mathcal X}$
- The adverary mustn't be able to distinguish which function was used => Computationaly indistinguishable
- The block cipher is secure if any efficient adversary have neglijable advantages

Remarks

· A secure block cipher is unpredictable

Constructing block ciphers

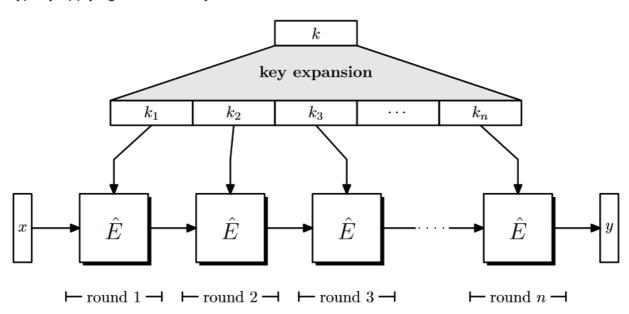
- Pick a block cipher (E,D) round cipher
- Pick a PRG to expand the key k into more keys key expansion function

$$\circ (k_1,...,k_d) \longleftarrow G(k)$$

Apply iteratively

$$\circ c = E(k_d, E(k_{d-1}, ... E(k_2, E(k_1, x))...))$$

· Decrypt by applying the round keys in reverse order



Remark

- · Linear functions never lead to secure block ciphers
- non-linear functions appear to give a secure block after a few iterations