

INTERNAL KNOWLEDGE BRIEFING REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This presentation introduces modern symmetric-key block ciphers, defining them as algorithms that encrypt/decrypt data in fixed-size blocks using a secret key.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

- * **Modern Block Ciphers:** Encrypt/decrypt fixed-size blocks (n-bits) using a fixed-size key (k-bits). Commonly used in various applications like file encryption, secure communication, and data storage.
- * **Substitution vs. Transposition:** Modern block ciphers need to be designed as substitution ciphers to resist cryptanalysis.
- * **Block Ciphers as Permutation Groups:**
 - * **Full-size Key Transposition Cipher:** Transposes bits, modeled as n-object permutation with $n!$ tables.
 - * **Full-size Key Substitution Cipher:** Substitutes bits, modeled as permutation of ' 2^n ' objects. Key size is 2^n .
 - * **Partial-size Key Ciphers:** Actual ciphers like DES use smaller keys (e.g., 56-bit for 64-bit block) compared to full-size ciphers.
- * **Keyless Ciphers (Building Blocks):**
 - * **P-boxes (Permutation Boxes):** Transpose bits.
 - * **Straight P-box:** n inputs, n outputs (invertible).
 - * **Compression P-box:** n inputs, m outputs ($m < n$, non-invertible).
 - * **Expansion P-box:** n inputs, m outputs ($m > n$, non-invertible).
 - * **S-boxes (Substitution Boxes):** Miniature substitution units ($m \times n$). Modern block ciphers typically use S-boxes for substitution.
- * **Other Components:** Exclusive-OR (XOR), Circular Shift, Swap (special case of circular shift), Split, and Mix operations.
- * **Product Ciphers:** Combine substitution, permutation, and other components.
 - * **Diffusion:** Spreads the influence of a single plaintext bit change over many ciphertext bits.
 - * **Confusion:** Hides the relationship between the ciphertext and the key.
 - * Achieved through iterated rounds, each using a key generated by a key schedule.
- * **Classes of Product Ciphers:**
 - * **Feistel Ciphers:** Can use a mix of self-invertible, invertible, and non-invertible components, achieving diffusion and confusion.
 - * **Non-Feistel Ciphers:** Use only invertible components, requiring explicit inverse components for decryption.
- * **Security:** Modern block ciphers are designed to resist most attacks possible in classical ciphers.

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