

# How about 2DES ?

$$2DES_{k_1, k_2}(m) = E_{k_2}(E_{k_1}(m))$$

**Meet-in-the-middle attack** - known-plaintext attack

1. Brute force  $E_{k_1}(m)$  and save results in a table called TE ( $2^{56}$  entries)
2. Brute force  $D_{k_2}(c)$  and save results in a table called TD ( $2^{56}$  entries)
3. Match the two tables together to get the key candidates
  - ➡ The more plaintext you know, the lesser key candidates
  - ➡ Effective key-length (entropy) is **57 bits**
  - ➡ This attacks applies to every encryption algorithm used as such

## 3DES (Triple DES)

$$3DES_{k1,k2,k3}(m) = E_{k3}(D_{k2}(E_{k1}(m)))$$

- ➡ Effective key length (entropy) : 112 bits
- ✓ Very popular, used in PGP, TLS (SSL) ...
- ⦿ But terribly slow