Introduction to the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

Understanding Symmetric Encryption

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Definition: AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is a symmetric encryption algorithm.

Adoption: Standardized by NIST in 2001.

Usage: Widely used in secure communications, file encryption, and data protection.

Key Features of AES

Symmetric Key Algorithm: Same key for encryption and decryption.

Block Cipher: Operates on fixed-size blocks (128 bits).

Key Sizes: Supports 128, 192, and 256-bit keys.

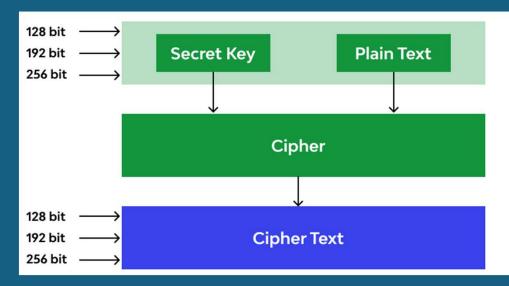


• Block Size: 128 bits.

• **Key Sizes**: 128, 192, and 256 bits.

• Rounds:

AES-128: 10 rounds AES-192: 12 rounds AES-256: 14 rounds



AES Encryption Flowchart Overview

INITIAL ROUND: ADDROUNDKEY

MAIN ROUNDS:
SUBBYTES,
SHIFTROWS,
MIXCOLUMNS,
ADDROUNDKEY

FINAL ROUND:
SUBBYTES,
SHIFTROWS,
ADDROUNDKEY



Message

32 88 31 e0

43 5a 31 37

f6 30 98 07

a8 8d a2 34

	Key		
2b	28	ab	09
7e	ae	f7	cf
15	d2	15	4f
16	a6	88	3с

Plantext & key

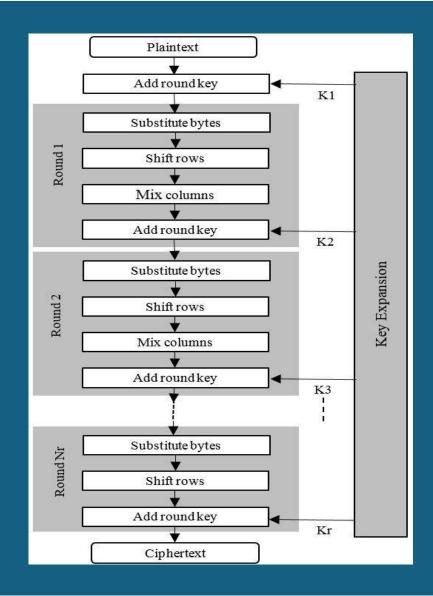
AES Process

Content:

- Initial Round: AddRoundKey
- Main Rounds:

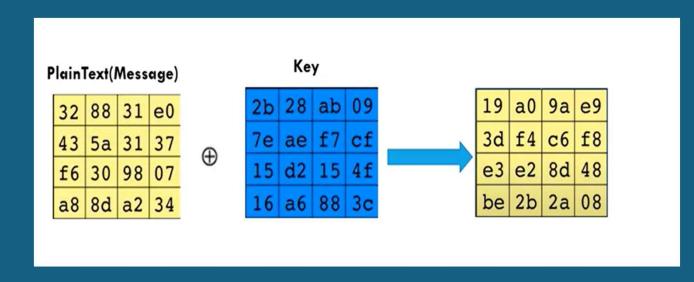
 SubBytes, ShiftRows,
 MixColumns,
 AddRoundKey
- Final Round:

 SubBytes, ShiftRows,
 AddRoundKey



Initial Round - AddRoundKey

- Description: XORs the plaintext with the initial round key
- Explanation: This step combines the initial key with the plaintext to start the encryption process.



Main Rounds

The 4 types of transformations:

1-SubBytes

2-ShiftRows

3-MixColumns

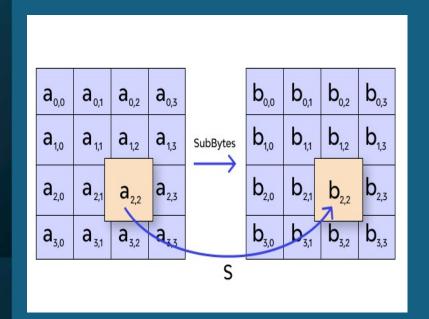
4-AddRoundKey

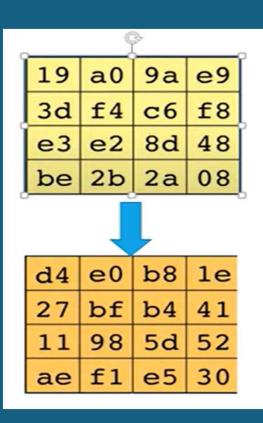
S-box

									7	7							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	С	d	е	f
	0	63	7с	77	7b	£2	6b	6f	с5	30	01	67	2b	fe	d7	ab	76
	1	ca	82	c9	7d	fa	59	47	f0	ad	d4	a2	af	9c	a4	72	c0
	2	b 7	fd	93	26	36	3£	£7	aa	34	a5	e5	f1	71	q8	31	15
	3	04	с7	23	с3	18	96	05	9a	07	12	80	e2	eb	27	b2	75
	4	09	83	2c	1a	1b	6e	5a	a0	52	3b	d6	b3	29	e3	2f	84
	5	53	d1	00	ed	20	fc	b1	5 b	6a	cb	be	39	4a	4c	58	cf
	6	d 0	ef	aa	fb	43	4d	33	85	45	f9	02	7£	50	3с	9£	a8
l	7	51	a3	40	8£	92	9d	38	f5	bc	b6	da	21	10	ff	£3	d2
x	8	cd	0с	13	ec	5f	97	44	17	c4	a7	7e	3d	64	5d	19	73
	9	60	81	4f	dc	22	2a	90	88	46	ee	b8	14	de	5e	0b	db
	a	e0	32	3a	0a	49	06	24	5c	c2	d 3	ac	62	91	95	e4	79
	b	e7	c8	37	6d	8d	d5	4e	a9	6c	56	f4	ea	65	7a	ae	08
	С	ba	78	25	2e	1c	a6	b4	c6	e8	dd	74	1f	4b	bd	8b	8a
	d	70	3e	b 5	66	48	03	f6	0e	61	35	57	b9	86	c1	1d	9e
	е	e1	f8	98	11	69	d9	8e	94	9b	1e	87	e 9	ce	55	28	df
	f	8c	a1	89	0d	bf	е6	42	68	41	99	2d	0f	ь0	54	bb	16

Main Rounds - SubBytes

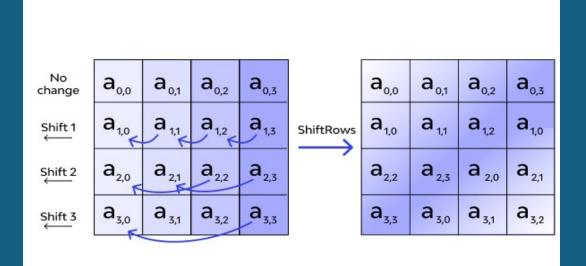
- Description: Non-linear substitution of bytes using a substitution box (S-box).
- Purpose: Provides nonlinearity in the cipher, making it resistant to linear and differential cryptanalysis.





Main Rounds - ShiftRows

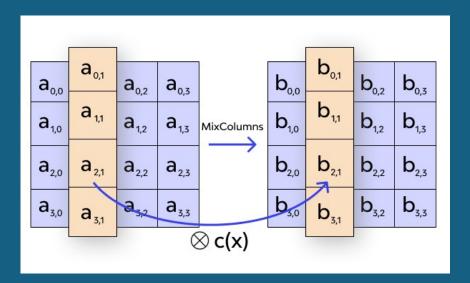
- **Description**: Rows of the state matrix are cyclically shifted.
- **Purpose**: Provides diffusion by ensuring that each byte in the state depends on multiple bytes in the plaintext.

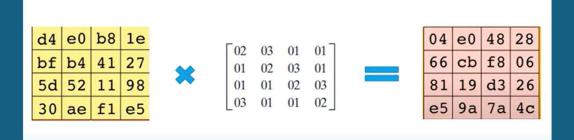


d4	e0	b8	1e		d4	e0	b8	1e
27	bf	b4	41	Rotate Over 1 Byte	bf	b4	41	27
11	98	5d	52	Rotate Over 2 Byte	5d	52	11	98
ae	f1	e5	30	Rotate Over 3 Byte	30	ae	f1	e5

Main Rounds - MixColumns

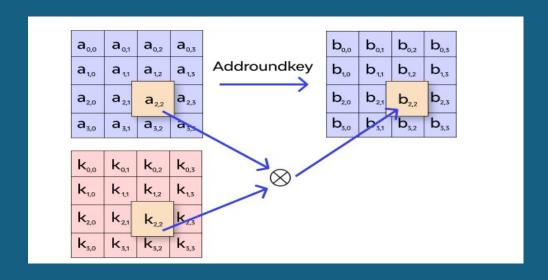
- Description: Columns of the state are treated as polynomials and mixed.
- Purpose: Provides
 diffusion by mixing the
 bytes within each
 column.

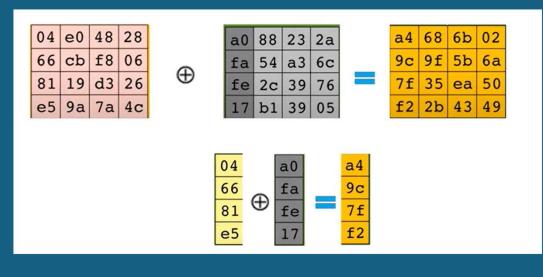




Main Rounds - AddRoundKe**y**

- Description: XORs each byte of the state with the corresponding byte of the round key.
- Purpose: Adds key
 dependency to the
 transformation, ensuring
 that the encryption
 cannot be separated
 from the key.

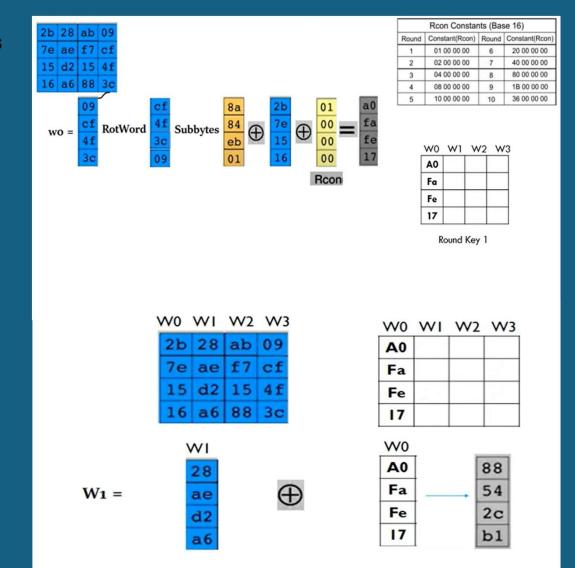


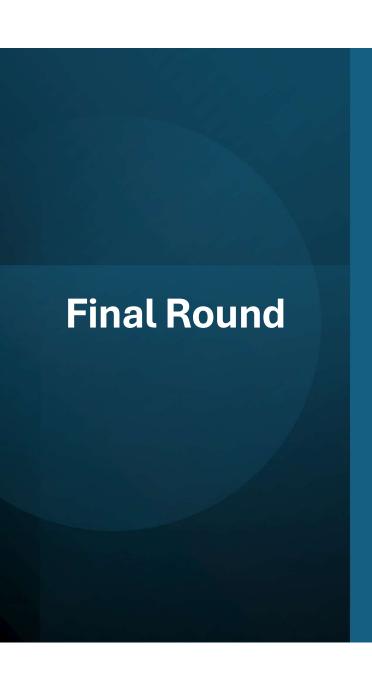


Key Expansion

- Description: Derives round keys from the cipher key.
- Process:
 - RotWord: Rotates the bytes of a word.
 - SubWord: Applies the S-box to each byte.
 - Rcon: Adds a round constant.
 - XOR: Combines the transformed word with a word from the previous round key.

steps





• **Description**: Like the main rounds but without the MixColumns step.

- Steps:
 - SubBytes
 - ShiftRows
 - AddRoundKey

Output Ciphertext



Output Ciphertext

	Start of round	After SubBytes	After ShiftRows	After MixColumns	Round key
	f1 c1 7c 5d	a1 78 10 4c	al 78 10 4c	4b 2c 33 37	6d 11 db ca
Round 6	00 92 c8 b5	63 4f e8 d5	4f e8 d5 63	86 4a 9d d2	88 0b f9 00
nound 0	6f 4c 8b d5	a8 29 3d 03	3d 03 a8 29	8d 89 f4 18	a3 3e 86 93
	55 ef 32 0c	fc df 23 fe	fe fc df 23	6d 80 e8 d8	7a fd 41 fc
	26 3d e8 fd	f7 27 9b 54	f7 27 9b 54	14 46 27 34	4e 5f 84 4e
Round 7	0e 41 64 d2	ab 83 43 b5	83 43 b5 ab	15 16 46 2a	54 5f a6 a
nound /	2e b7 72 8b	31 a9 40 3d	40 3d 31 a9	b5 15 56 d8	£7 c9 4f de
	17 7d a9 25	f0 ff d3 3f	3f f0 ff d3	bf ec d7 43	0e f3 b2 4
	5a 19 a3 7a	be d4 0a da	be d4 0a da	00 b1 54 fa	ea b5 31 75
Round 8	41 49 e0 8c	83 3b e1 64	3b e1 64 83	51 c8 76 1b	d2 8d 2b 8d
Hourid 6	42 dc 19 04	2c 86 d4 f2	d4 f2 2c 86	2f 89 6d 99	73 ba f5 29
	b1 1f 65 0c	c8 c0 4d fe	fe c8 c0 4d	d1 ff cd ea	21 d2 60 2
	ea 04 65 85	87 f2 4d 97	87 f2 4d 97	47 40 a3 4c	ac 19 28 5
Round 9	83 45 5d 96	ec 6e 4c 90	6e 4c 90 ec	37 d4 70 9f	77 fa d1 50
nound 9	5c 33 98 b0	4a c3 46 e7	46 e7 4a c3	94 e4 3a 42	66 dc 29 00
	f0 2d ad c5	8c d8 95 a6	a6 8c d8 95	ed a5 a6 bc	f3 21 41 60
	eb 59 8b 1b	e9 cb 3d af	e9 cb 3d af		d0 c9 e1 b
Round 10	40 2e a1 c3	09 31 32 2e	31 32 2e 09		14 ee 3f 63
noulla 10	f2 38 13 42	89 07 7d 2c	7d 2c 89 07	•	19 25 0c 0c

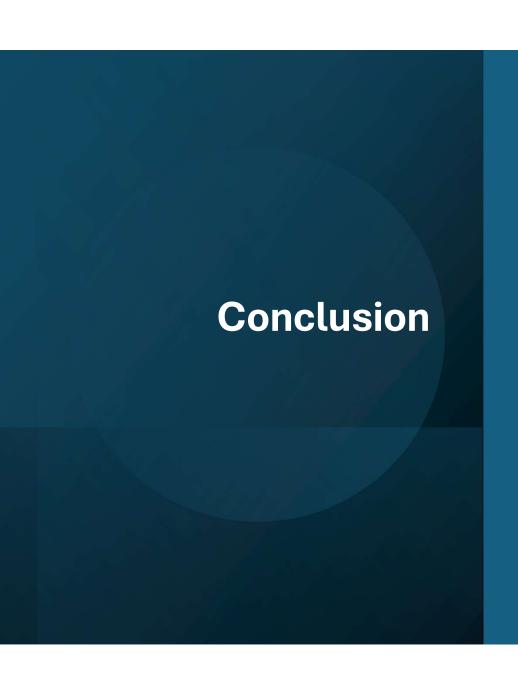
Security of AES

- **Strength**: AES is considered highly secure, resistant to all known practical attacks.
- **Vulnerabilities**: No practical cryptanalytic attacks against full-round AES have been discovered.
- Brute Force Resistance: Key size makes brute-force attacks infeasible (AES-128 requires 2^128 attempts).



Applications of AES

- **Secure Internet Communications**: Used in protocols like SSL/TLS to secure web traffic.
- Disk Encryption: Used in software like BitLocker and File Vault to encrypt disk data.
- Wireless Security: Used in WPA2 for securing Wi-Fi networks.
- **VPNs**: Used in various VPN protocols to secure communications.



- **Summary**: AES is a robust, widely-used encryption standard crucial for data security.
- **Future**: Continues to be a cornerstone of cryptographic security.

Thank you

