

ASSIGNMENT 22B1229

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Encryption:

S-box

Irreducible polynomial of choice: x^3+x+1

Inv pairs

1	1
x	x^2+1
$x+1$	x^2+x
x^2	x^2+x+1
x^2+1	x
x^2+x	$x+1$
x^2+x+1	x^2

Affine Transformation:

Must be invertible over $GF(8)$

Must be bijective

After random guessing I got $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ that satisfy the above two constraints

$$\alpha^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Final Mapping

0-000	000	100-4
1-001	001	110-6
2-010	101	111-7
3-011	110	011-3
4-100	111	001-1
5-101	010	010-2
6-110	011	000-0
7-111	100	101-5
$A(x)$	$A^{-1}(x)$	$\alpha A^{-1}(x) + \beta$

Row Shift

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_0 & b_3 & b_6 \\ b_1 & b_4 & b_7 \\ b_2 & b_5 & b_8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow 0 \\ \leftarrow 1 \\ \leftarrow 2 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} b_0 & b_3 & b_6 \\ b_4 & b_7 & b_1 \\ b_8 & b_2 & b_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inv Row Shift

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_0 & c_3 & c_6 \\ c_1 & c_4 & c_7 \\ c_2 & c_5 & c_8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \rightarrow 0 \\ \rightarrow 1 \\ \rightarrow 2 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} c_0 & c_3 & c_6 \\ c_1 & c_4 & c_7 \\ c_2 & c_5 & c_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Mix Cols

$$a(x) = a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

$$b(x) = b_2x^2 + b_1x + b_0$$

$$a(x) \cdot b(x) = c_4x^4 + c_3x^3 + c_2x^2 + c_1x + c_0 \equiv d_2x^2 + d_1x + d_0 \pmod{x^3+x+1}$$

$$c_4 = a_2b_2$$

$$d_2 = c_4 \oplus c_2$$

$$c_3 = a_2b_1 \oplus a_1b_2$$

$$d_1 = c_4 \oplus c_3 \oplus c_1$$

$$c_2 = a_2b_0 \oplus a_1b_1 \oplus a_0b_2$$

$$d_0 = c_3 \oplus c_0$$

$$c_1 = a_1b_0 \oplus a_0b_1$$

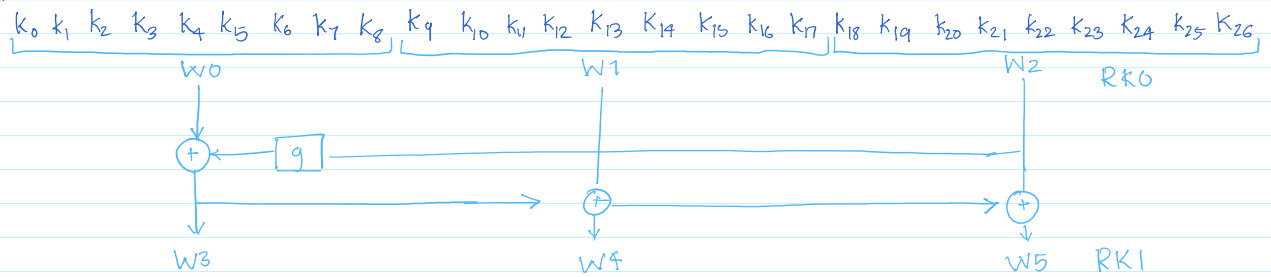
$$c_0 = a_0b_0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_2 \\ d_1 \\ d_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_2 \oplus a_0 & a_1 & a_2 \\ a_2 \oplus a_1 & a_2 \oplus a_0 & a_1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_2 \\ b_1 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

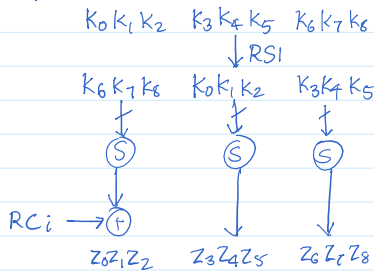
Choosing $a_2=5, a_1=2, a_0=1$ gives

$$\text{Mix Col} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{MC}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

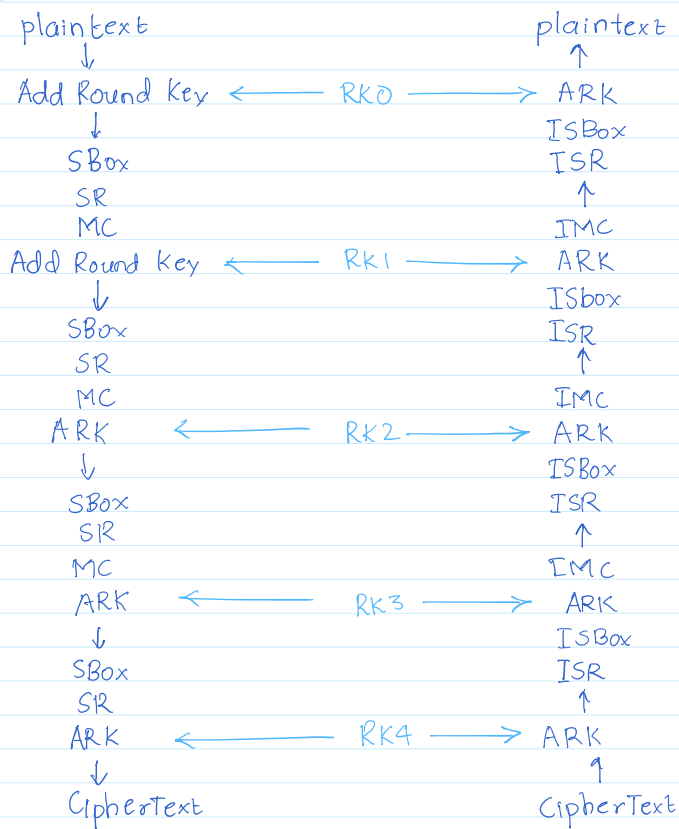
Key Gen



g function



AES Overview



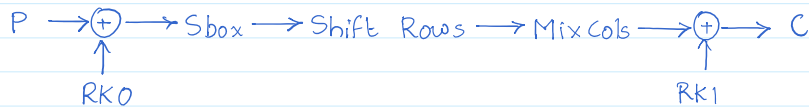
Example plaintext = 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

key	= 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,0,1	SB3	3,3,0,4,2,4,0,5,6
ARK0	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,0,1	SR3	3,3,0,2,4,4,6,0,5
SB1	6,7,3,1,2,0,5,4,6	MC3	6,2,2,7,3,7,5,0,7
SRI	6,7,3,2,0,1,6,5,4	ARK3	5,7,4,4,5,2,1,4,0
MC1	4,0,3,3,3,4,6,2,7	SB4	2,5,1,1,2,7,6,1,4
ARK1	0,4,5,3,2,4,1,3,6	SR4	2,5,1,2,7,1,4,6,1
SB2	4,1,2,3,7,1,6,3,0	ARK4	5,2,0,7,6,2,1,2,6
SR2	4,1,2,7,1,3,0,6,3		
MC2	3,1,5,0,6,3,1,5,3		
ARK2	3,3,6,0,5,0,6,7,1		

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Output of one round encryption is as follows



For two given plain text, we get encrypted text C_1, C_2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Define } \beta &= C_1 \oplus C_2 = \begin{matrix} RK1 \\ \oplus \end{matrix} MC(SR(SBox(P_1 \oplus RK0))) \\ &\quad \oplus MC(SR(SBox(P_2 \oplus RK0))) \\ \beta &= MC(SR(SBox(P_1 \oplus RK0))) \oplus MC(SR(SBox(P_2 \oplus RK0))) \\ \beta &= MC(SR(SBox(P_1 \oplus RK0) \oplus SBox(P_2 \oplus RK0))) \\ SR^{-1}(MC^{-1}(\beta)) &= SBox(P_1 \oplus RK0) \oplus SBox(P_2 \oplus RK0) \end{aligned}$$

Construct PDT table as

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0,0	1,2	2,3	3,7	4,5	5,6	6,4	7,1
1	1,2	0,0	3,1	2,5	5,7	4,4	7,6	6,3
2	2,3	3,1	0,0	1,4	6,6	7,5	4,7	5,2
3	3,7	2,5	1,4	0,0	7,2	6,1	5,3	4,6
4	4,5	5,7	6,6	7,2	0,0	1,3	2,1	3,4
5	5,6	4,4	7,5	6,1	1,3	0,0	3,2	2,7
6	6,4	7,6	4,7	5,3	2,1	3,2	0,0	1,5
7	7,1	6,3	5,2	4,6	3,4	2,7	1,5	0,0

Each cell (x,y) is filled as $(x \oplus y, S_{box}(x) \oplus S_{box}(y))$

For any given key, let round one outputs of $P_1 = 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
 $P_2 = 1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{be } C_1 &= 5,2,0,7,6,2,1,2,6 \\ C_2 &= 4,2,0,5,6,2,5,2,6 \\ \beta &= 1,0,0,2,0,0,4,0,0 \\ SR^{-1}(MC^{-1}(\beta)) &= 2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence for input diff of 1 ($P_1 \oplus P_2$), I get output diff of 2 ($S_{box}(P_1 \oplus RK0) \oplus S_{box}(P_2 \oplus RK0)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P_1 \oplus RK0 &= 0/1 \quad \text{only } 0,1 \text{ pair gives } 1,2 \text{ from DDT} \\ \text{or } P_2 \oplus RK0 &= 1/0 \quad \Rightarrow RK0[0] = 0,1 \end{aligned}$$

To know which is which run the same procedure with $P_1 = 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
 $P_3 = 2,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{to get } C_1 &= 5,2,0,7,6,2,1,2,6 \\ C_3 &= 7,2,0,3,6,2,2,2,6 \\ \beta &= 2,0,0,4,0,0,1,0,0 \\ SR^{-1}(MC^{-1}(\beta)) &= 5,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 \\ \Rightarrow P_1 \oplus RK0 &= 3/1 \quad \text{only } 1,3 \text{ pair gives } 2,5 \text{ from DDT} \\ P_3 \oplus RK0 &= 1/3 \quad \Rightarrow RK0[0] = 1,3 \end{aligned}$$

Comparing with above $RK0[0] = 1$

Doing the same $0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0$ gives $RK0[1]$ and so on,
 $0,2,0,0,0,0,0,0$

we get key = 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,0,1

Total 3 plaintext, 9 nibbles, -entire key recovered without brute force in 19 plaintext attempts