

AES:

AES (ADVANCED ENCRYPTION STANDARD)

Block Size — 128 bit Plain Text (4 words / 16 Bytes)

No. of Rounds — 10 Rounds 1 word
|
32 bit

Key Size — 128 bit (4 words / 16 Bytes)

No. of Subkeys — 44 Subkeys

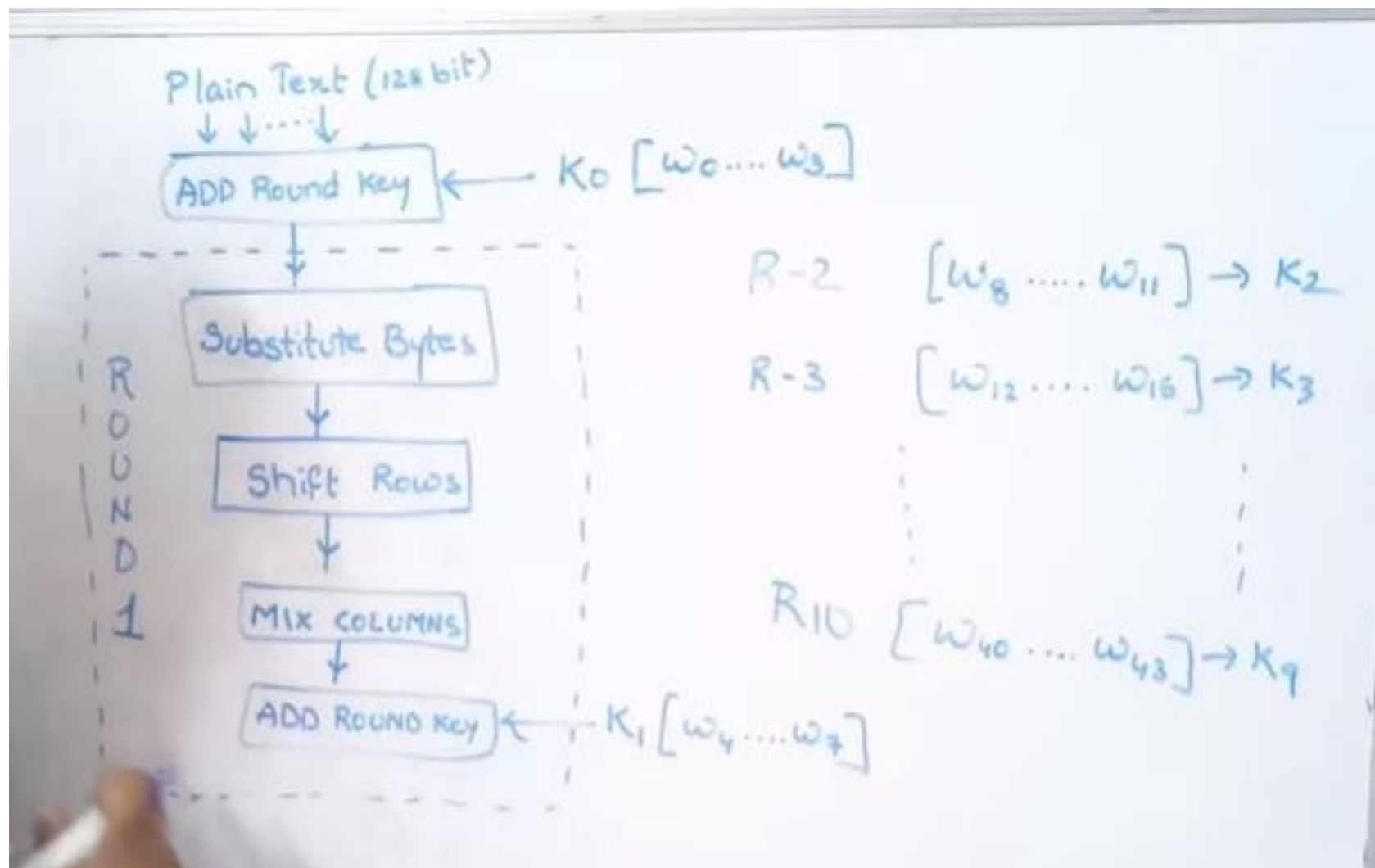
Each Subkey Size — 32 bit / 1 word / 4 Bytes

Each Round — 4 Subkeys (128 bit / 4 words / 16 Bytes)

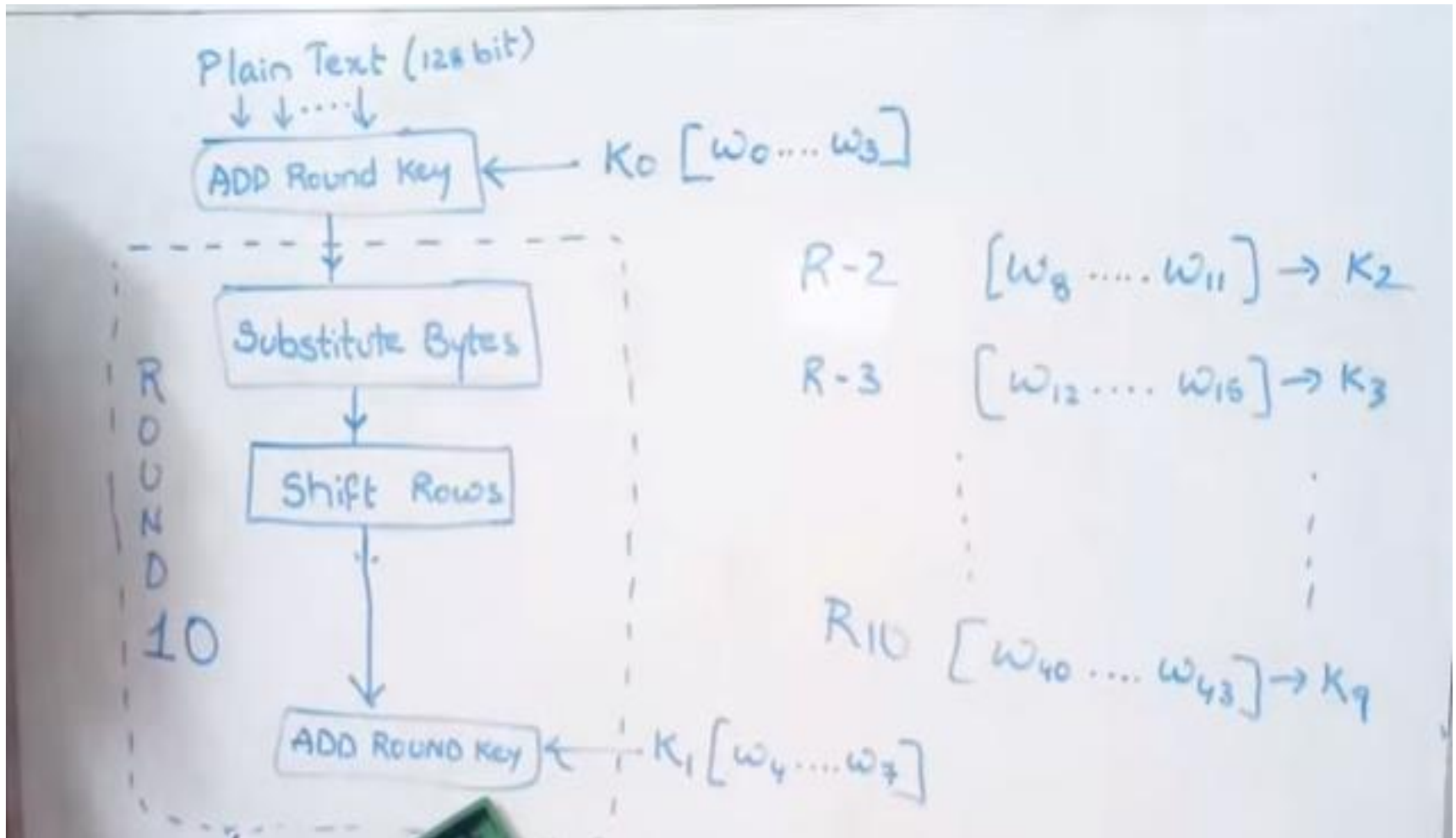
Pre Round Calculation — 4 subkeys (128 bit / 4 words / 16 Bytes)

Cipher Text — 128 bit (4 words / 16 Bytes)

Single Round Function in AES:



In Round 10, Need not Apply mix column



128 PT is represented in input array
4X4 matrix and intermediate results are stored in state
array.

Input →

in_0	in_4	in_8	in_{12}
in_1	in_5	in_9	in_{13}
in_2	in_6	in_{10}	in_{14}
in_3	in_7	in_{11}	in_{15}

16 Bytes = $16 \times 8 = 128$ bit

Intermediate Results

$S_{0,0}$	$S_{0,1}$	$S_{0,2}$	$S_{0,3}$
$S_{1,0}$	$S_{1,1}$	$S_{1,2}$	$S_{1,3}$
$S_{2,0}$	$S_{2,1}$	$S_{2,2}$	$S_{2,3}$
$S_{3,0}$	$S_{3,1}$	$S_{3,2}$	$S_{3,3}$

O/P is stored in O/P Array: 4x4

Input →

in ₀	in ₄	in ₈	in ₁₂
in ₁	in ₅	in ₉	in ₁₃
in ₂	in ₆	in ₁₀	in ₁₄
in ₃	in ₇	in ₁₁	in ₁₅

16 Bytes = $16 \times 8 = 128$ bit

Output → Output Array

Intermediate
Result_i

S _{0,0}	S _{0,1}	S _{0,2}	S _{0,3}
S _{1,0}	S _{1,1}	S _{1,2}	S _{1,3}
S _{2,0}	S _{2,1}	S _{2,2}	S _{2,3}
S _{3,0}	S _{3,1}	S _{3,2}	S _{3,3}

Out ₀	Out ₄	Out ₈	Out ₁₂
Out ₁	Out ₅	Out ₉	Out ₁₃
Out ₂	Out ₆	Out ₁₀	Out ₁₄
Out ₃	Out ₇	Out ₁₁	Out ₁₅

First column in state array is first word.

$S_{1,0}$ first Byte of zeroth **word** (**BxW**)

Input →

in_0	in_4	in_8	in_{12}
in_1	in_5	in_9	in_{13}
in_2	in_6	in_{10}	in_{14}
in_3	in_7	in_{11}	in_{15}

16 Bytes = $16 \times 8 = 128$ bit

Output → Output Array

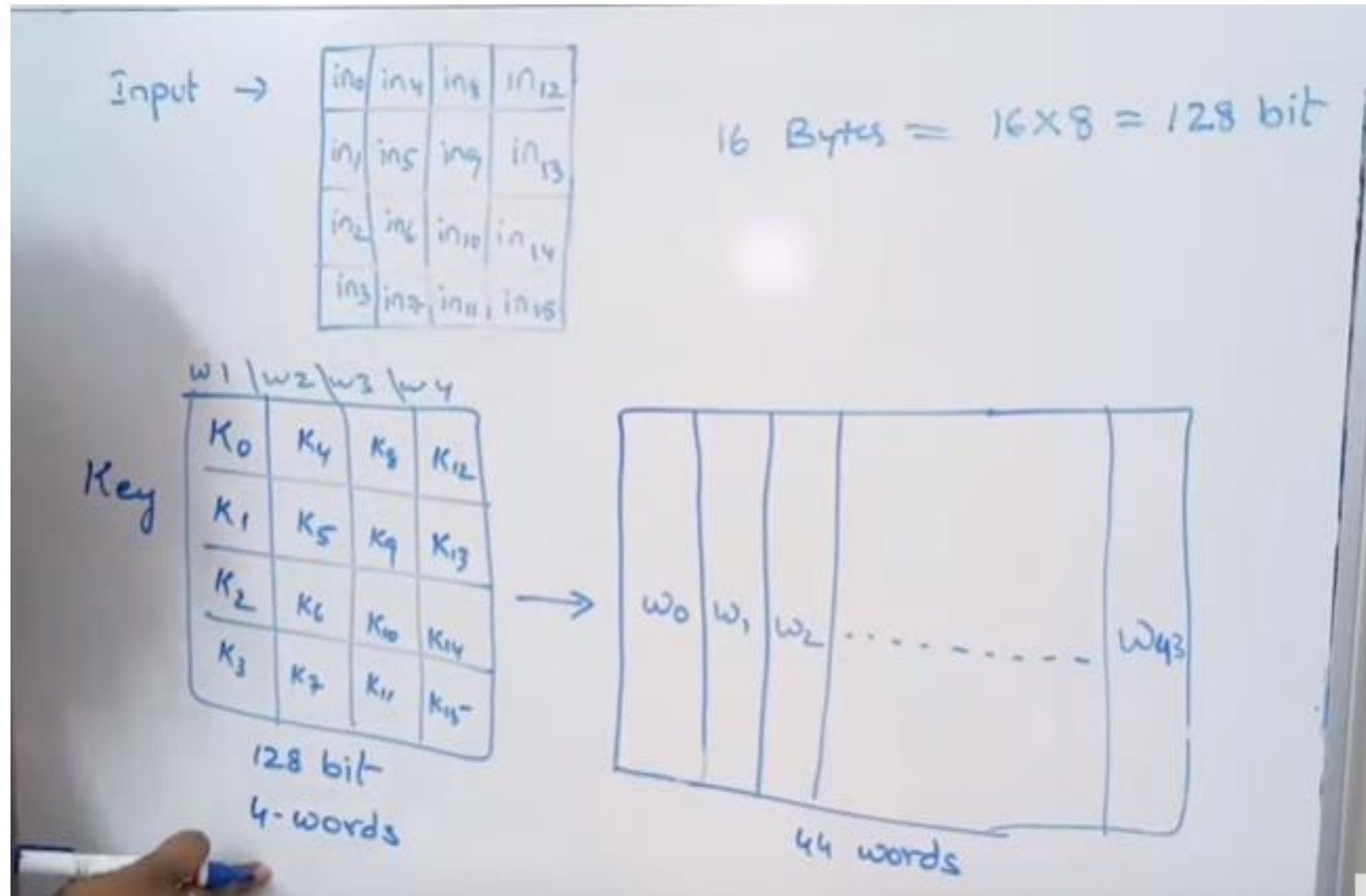
Out_0	Out_4	Out_8	Out_{12}
Out_1	Out_5	Out_9	Out_{13}
Out_2	Out_6	Out_{10}	Out_{14}
Out_3	Out_7	Out_{11}	Out_{15}

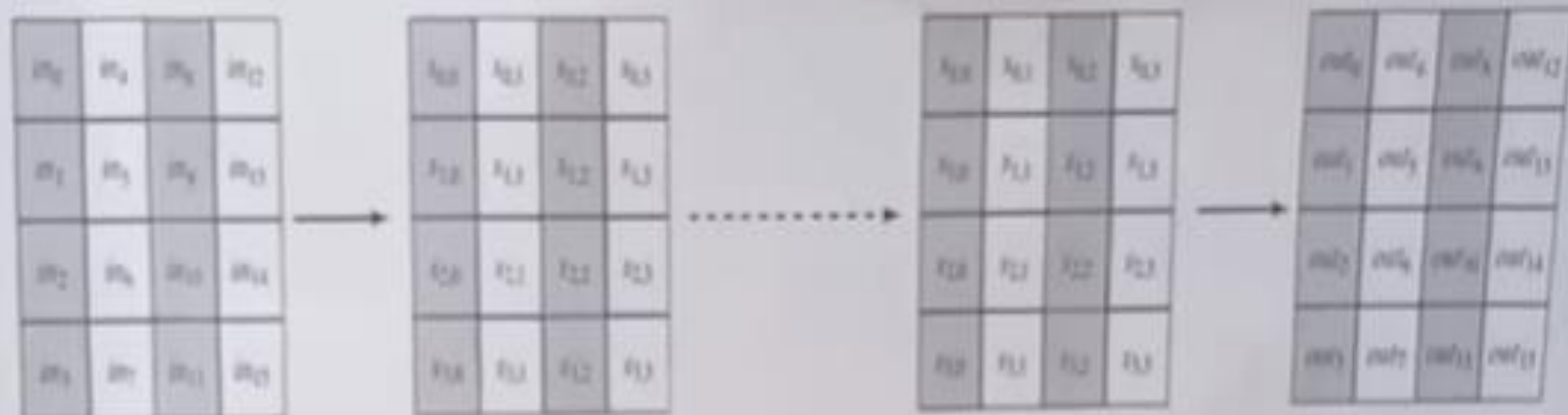
Intermediate Results

$S_{0,0}$	$S_{0,1}$	$S_{0,2}$	$S_{0,3}$
$S_{1,0}$	$S_{1,1}$	$S_{1,2}$	$S_{1,3}$
$S_{2,0}$	$S_{2,1}$	$S_{2,2}$	$S_{2,3}$
$S_{3,0}$	$S_{3,1}$	$S_{3,2}$	$S_{3,3}$

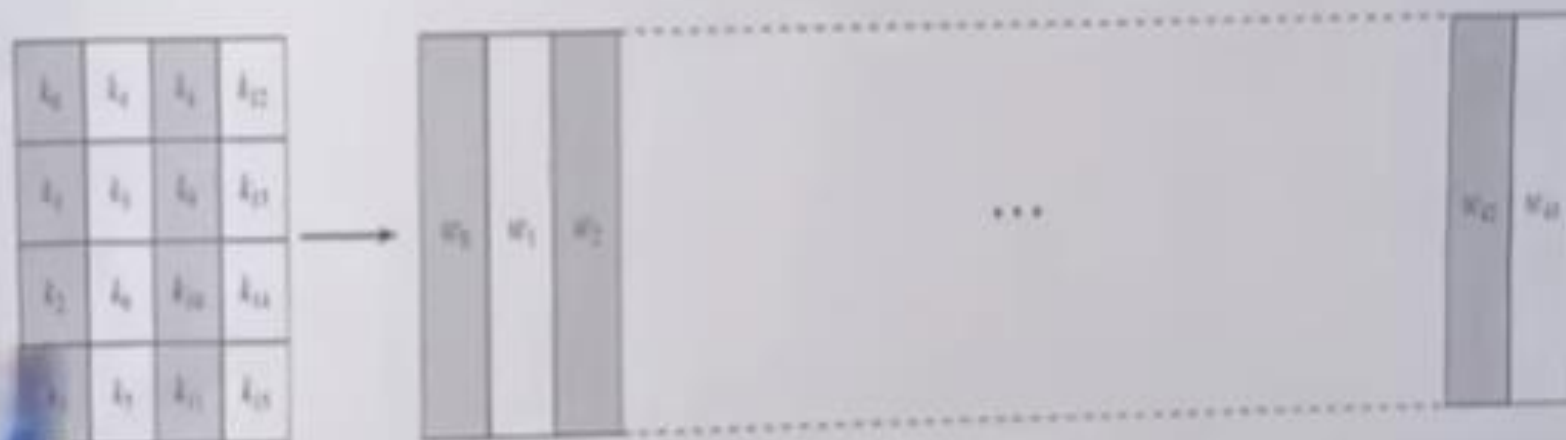
State Array

Key: 4 words expanded 44 words.





(a) Input, state array, and output



(b) Key and expanded key

m_0	m_4	m_8	m_{12}
m_1	m_5	m_9	m_{13}
m_2	m_6	m_{10}	m_{14}
m_3	m_7	m_{11}	m_{15}



$s_{0,0}$	$s_{0,1}$	$s_{0,2}$	$s_{0,3}$
$s_{1,0}$	$s_{1,1}$	$s_{1,2}$	$s_{1,3}$
$s_{2,0}$	$s_{2,1}$	$s_{2,2}$	$s_{2,3}$
$s_{3,0}$	$s_{3,1}$	$s_{3,2}$	$s_{3,3}$



$s_{0,0}$	$s_{0,1}$	$s_{0,2}$	$s_{0,3}$
$s_{1,0}$	$s_{1,1}$	$s_{1,2}$	$s_{1,3}$
$s_{2,0}$	$s_{2,1}$	$s_{2,2}$	$s_{2,3}$
$s_{3,0}$	$s_{3,1}$	$s_{3,2}$	$s_{3,3}$



out_0	out_4	out_8	out_{12}
out_1	out_5	out_9	out_{13}
out_2	out_6	out_{10}	out_{14}
out_3	out_7	out_{11}	out_{15}

(a) Input, state array, and output

k_0	k_4	k_8	k_{12}
k_1	k_5	k_9	k_{13}
k_2	k_6	k_{10}	k_{14}
k_3	k_7	k_{11}	k_{15}



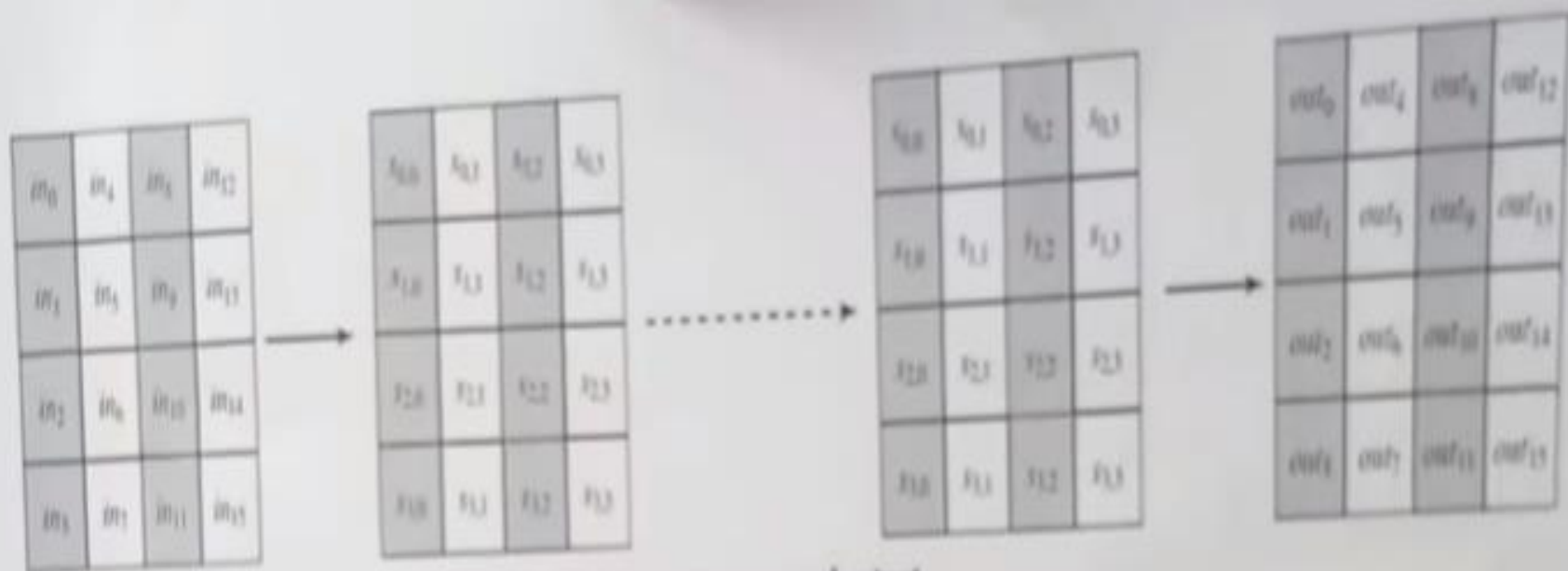
w_0	w_1	w_2
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...

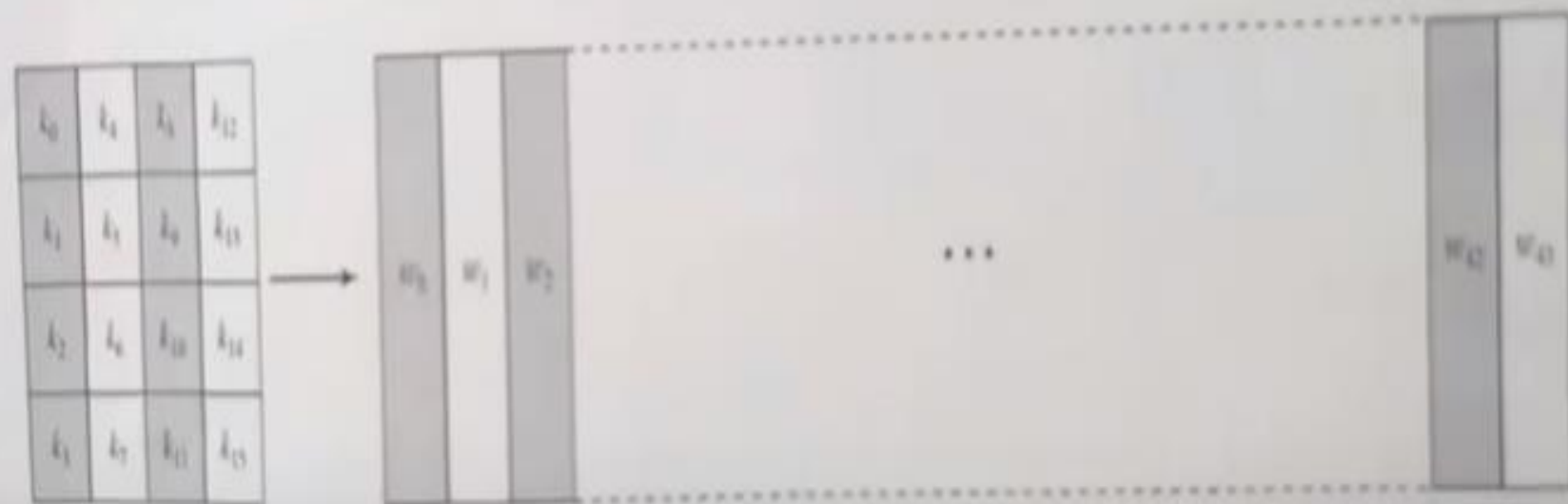
w_{12}	w_{13}
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(b) Key and expand

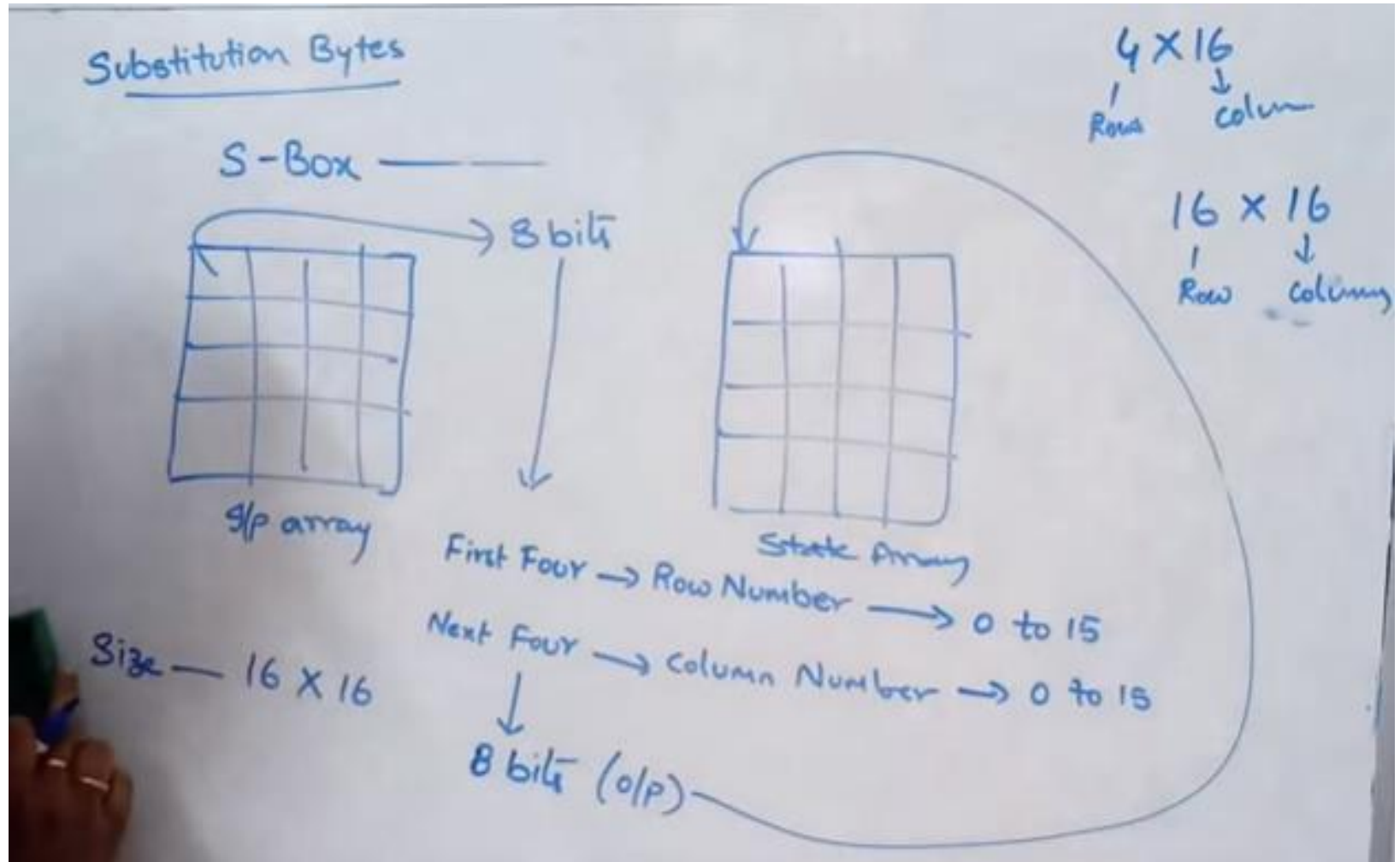


(a) Input, state array, and output

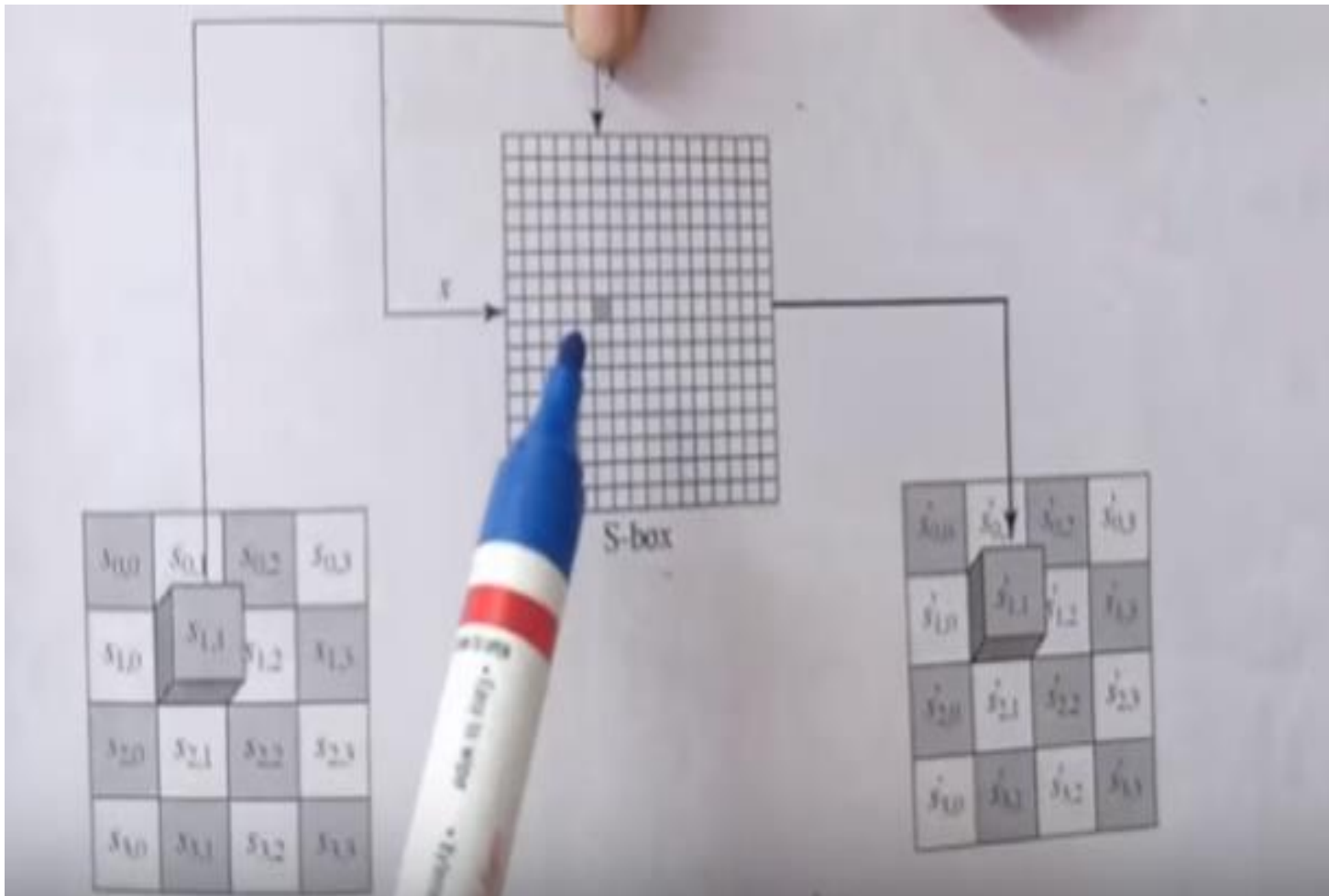


(b) Key and expanded key

S-Box:



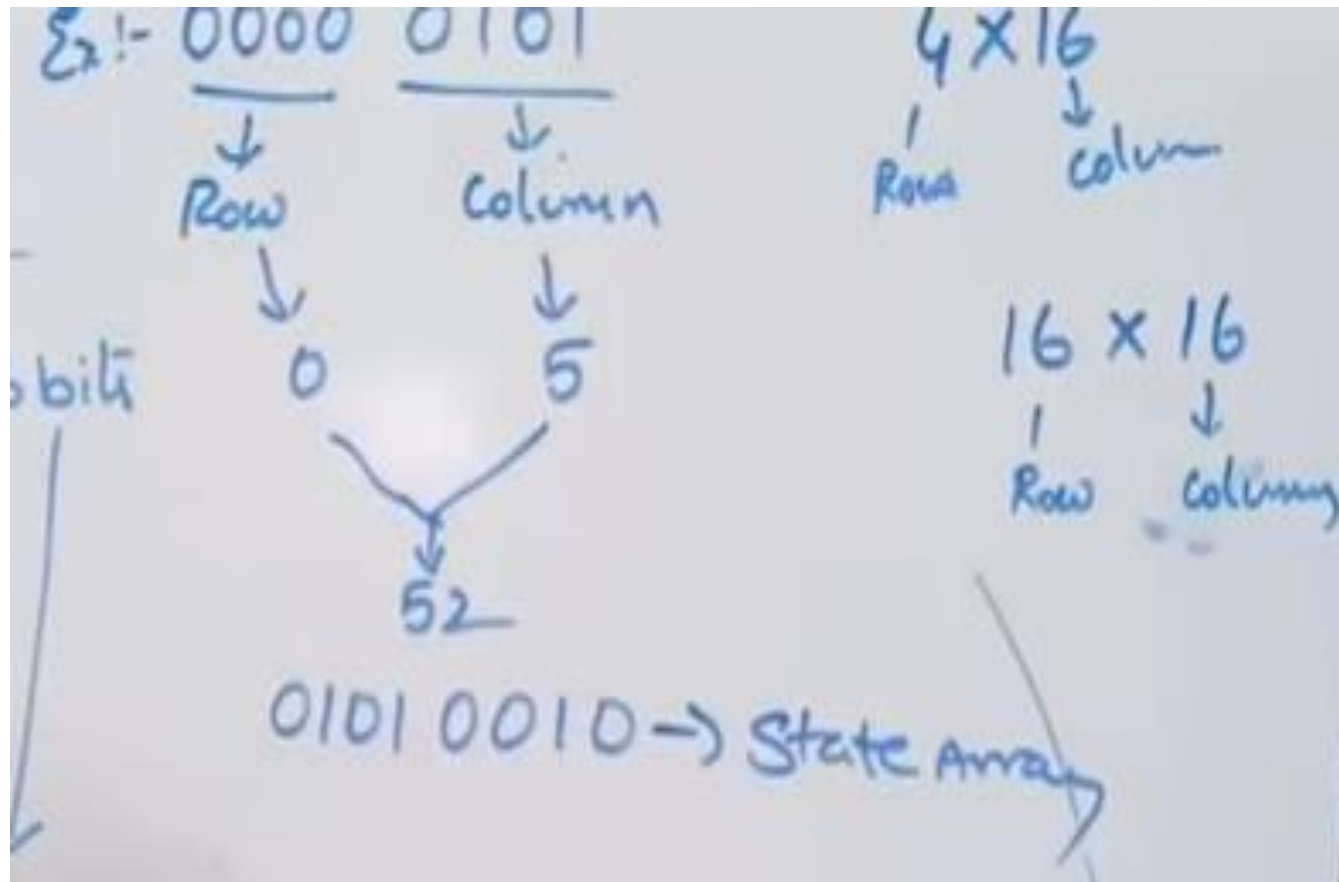
S-box



Sample S-box

0	00	01	8d	f6	cb	52	7b	d1	e8	4f	29	c0	b0	e1	e5	c7
1	74	b4	aa	4b	99	2b	60	5f	58	3f	fd	cc	ff	40	ee	b2
2	3a	6e	5a	f1	55	4d	a8	c9	c1	0a	98	15	30	44	a2	c2
3	2c	45	92	6c	f3	39	66	42	f2	35	20	6f	77	bb	59	19
4	1d	fe	37	67	2d	31	f5	69	a7	64	ab	13	54	25	e9	09
5	ed	5c	05	ca	4c	24	87	bf	18	3e	22	f0	51	ec	61	17
6	16	5e	af	d3	49	a6	36	43	f4	47	91	df	33	93	21	3b
7	79	b7	97	85	10	b5	ba	3c	b6	70	d0	06	a1	fa	81	82
8	83	7e	7f	80	96	73	be	56	9b	9e	95	d9	f7	02	b9	a4
9	de	6a	32	6d	d8	8a	84	72	2a	14	9f	88	f9	dc	89	9a
a	fb	7c	2e	c3	8f	b8	65	48	26	c8	12	4a	ce	e7	d2	62
b	0c	e0	1f	ef	11	75	78	71	a5	8e	76	3d	bd	bc	86	57
c	0b	28	2f	a3	da	d4	e4	0f	a9	27	53	04	1b	fc	ac	e6
d	7a	07	ae	63	c5	db	e2	ea	94	8b	c4	d5	9d	f8	90	6b
e	b1	0d	d6	eb	c6	0e	cf	ad	08	4e	d7	c3	5d	50	1e	b3

S-box ex:



0th row 5th column



A hand holding a blue marker points to the 5th column of a GF(2⁸) table. The table has 16 rows and 16 columns. The first column is labeled GF(2⁸) and the first row is labeled 0 through f. The table contains hexadecimal values representing elements of the Galois Field GF(2⁸).

GF(2 ⁸)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f
0	00	01	8d	f6	cb	52	7b	d1	e8	4f	29	c0	b0	e1	e5	c7
1	74	b4	aa	4b	85	2b	60	5f	58	3f	fd	cc	ff	40	ee	b2
2	3a	6e	5a	9c	55	4d	a8	c9	c1	0a	98	15	30	44	a2	c2
3	2c	45	cd	37	f3	39	66	42	f2	35	20	6f	77	bb	59	19
4	1d	7e	57	87	2d	31	f5	69	a7	64	ab	13	54	25	e9	09
5	ca	3c	4c	24	87	bf	18	3e	22	f0	51	ec	61	17		
6	43	49	a6	36	43	f4	47	91	df	33	93	21	3b			
7	10	b5	ba	3c	b6	70	d0	06	a1	fa	81	82				
8	73	be	56	9b	9e	95	d9	17	02	b9	a4					
9	3a	84	72	2a	14	9f	88	f9	dc	89	9a					
a	8b	65	48	26	c8	12	4a	ce	e7	d2	62					
b	56	78	71	a5	8e	76	3d	bd	bc	86	57					
c	44	e4	0f	a9	27	53	04	1b	fc	ac	e6					
d	db	a2	82	04	8b	c4	05	9d	f8	00	c3					
e	8c	18	11	1f	92	41	14	17	08	7d	7c					
f	5b	03	38	7a	09	08	34	76	ea	5d	68					

Shift Rows

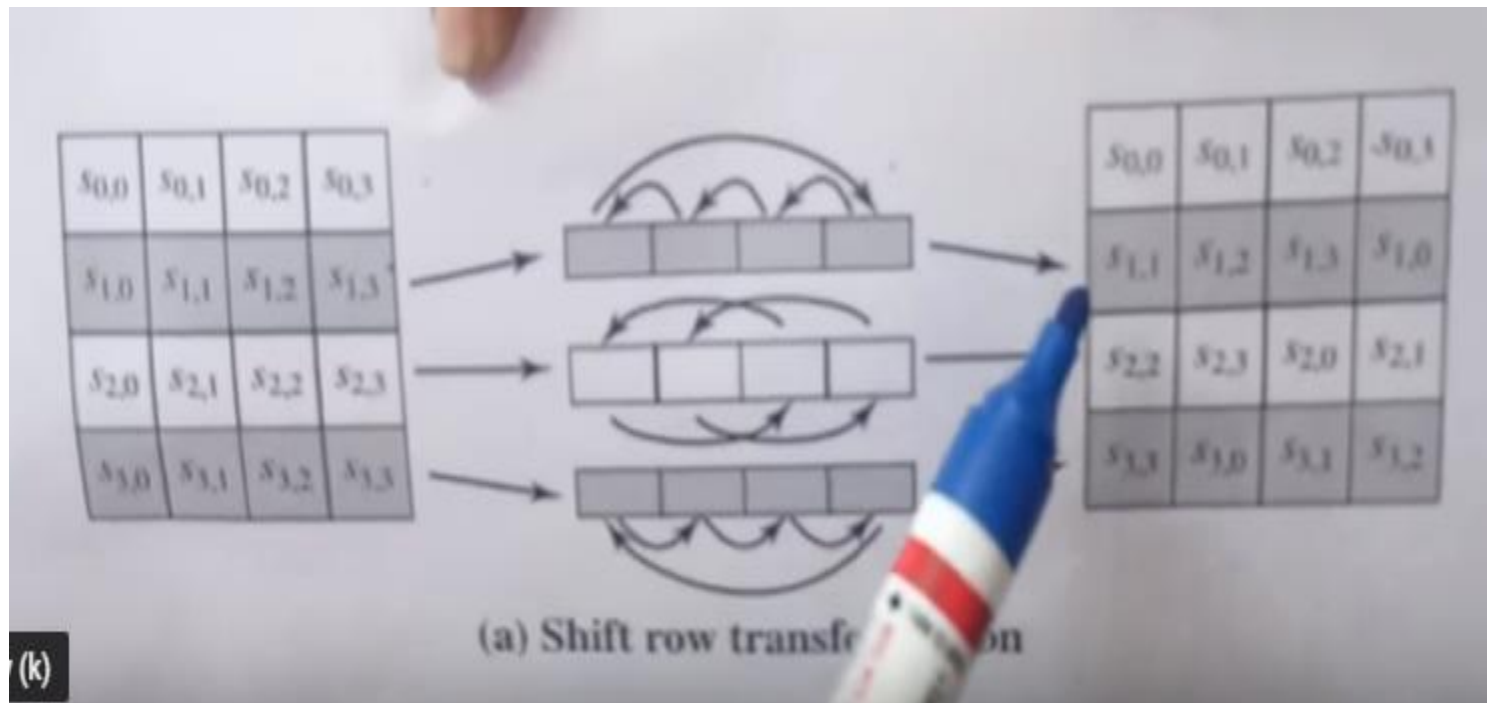
Row 0 — 0 bits Circular Right Shift

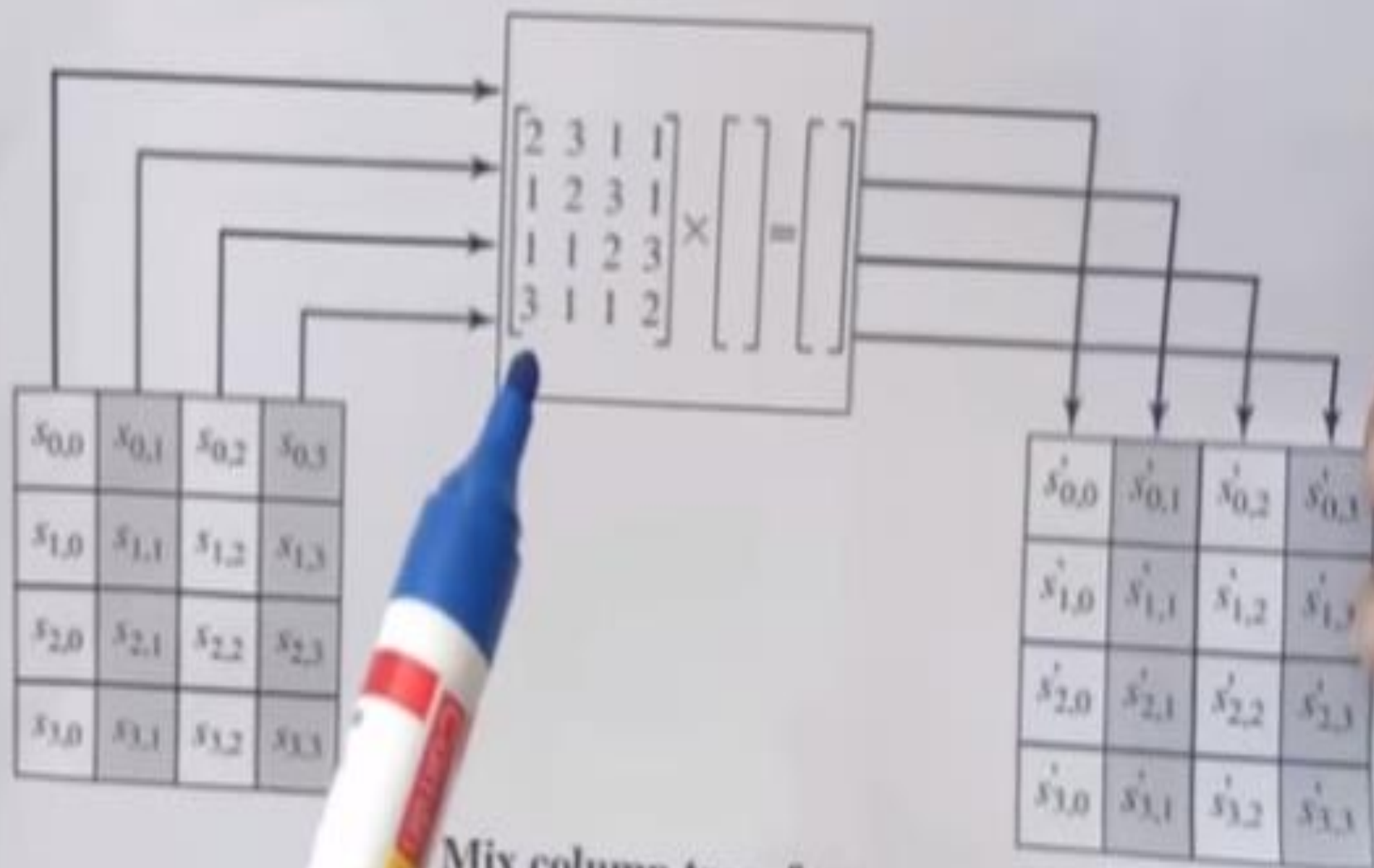
Row 1 — 1 bit

Row 2 — 2 bits

Row 3 — 3 bits

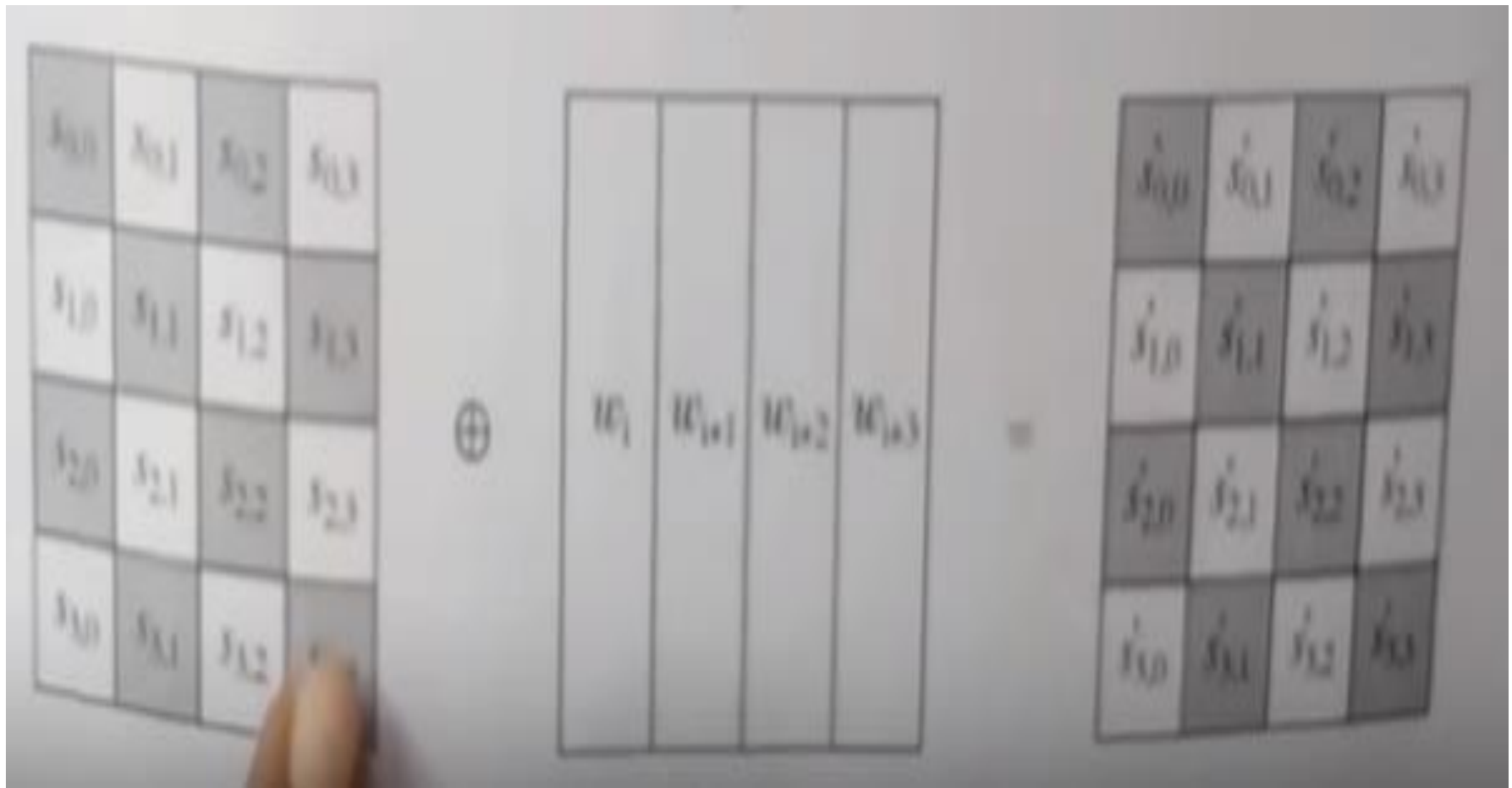
Shift rows Transformation:



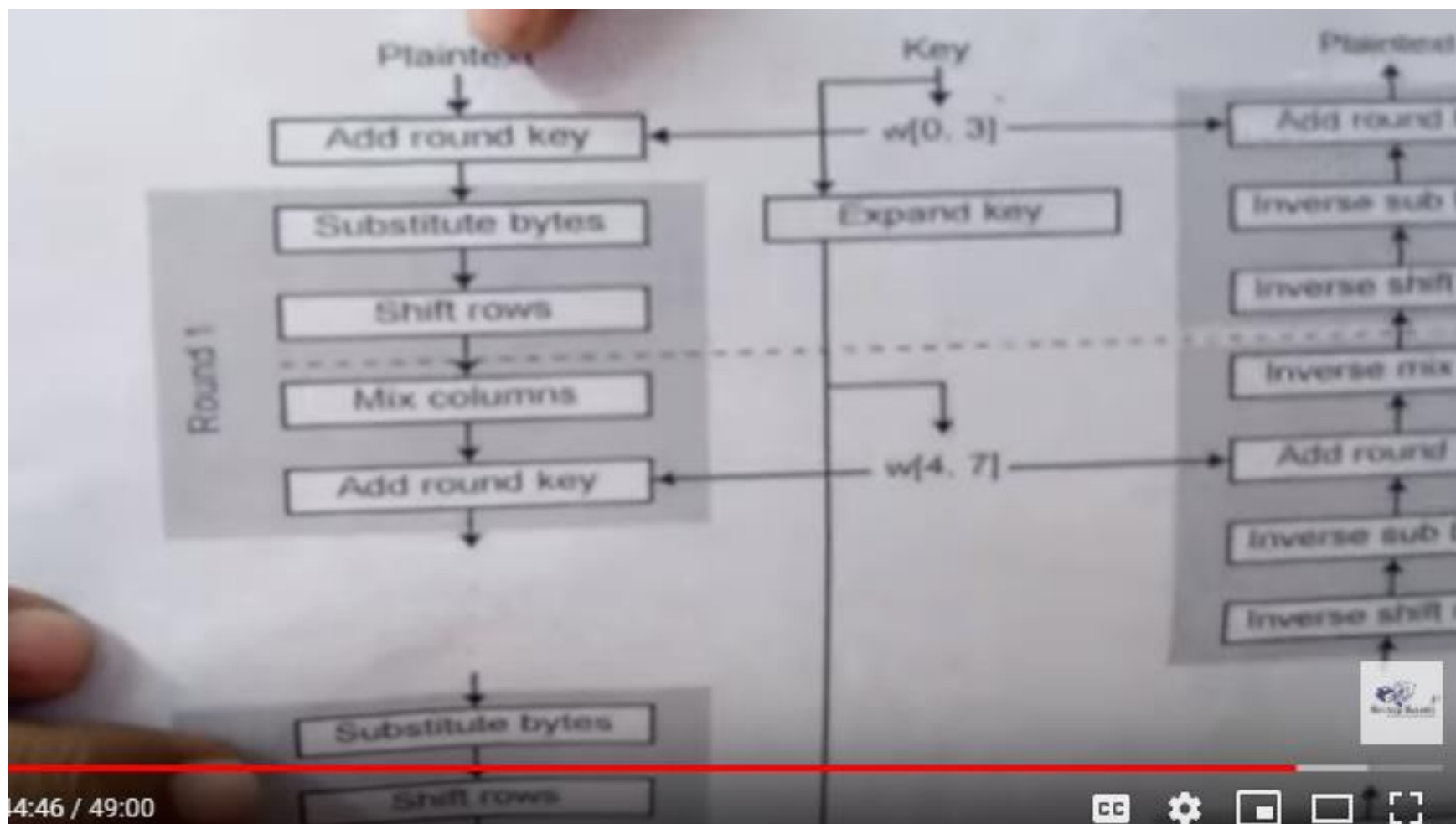


Mix column transformation

Add Round key Transformation:
1st col(1 word) Ex-Or with 1st word



Block Diagram AES:



AES	DES
AES stands for Advanced Encryption Standard	DES stands for Data Encryption Standard
Key length can be of 128-bits, 192-bits and 256-bits.	Key length is 56 bits in DES.
Number of rounds depends on key length : 10(128-bits), 12(192-bits) or 14(256-bits)	DES involves 16 rounds of identical operations
The structure is based on substitution-permutation network.	The structure is based in feistel network.
AES is more secure than the DES cipher and is the de facto world standard.	DES can be broken easily as it has known vulnerabilities. 3DES(Triple DES) is a variation of DES which is secure than the usual DES.
The rounds in AES are : Byte Substitution, Shift Row, Mix Column and Key Addition	The rounds in DES are : Expansion, XOR operation with round key, Substitution and Permutation
AES can encrypt 128 bits of plaintext.	DES can encrypt 64 bits of plaintext.
AES cipher is derived from square cipher.	DES cipher is derived from Lucifer cipher.
AES was designed by Vincent Rijmen and Joan Daemen.	DES was designed by IBM.
No known crypt-analytical attacks against AES but side channel attacks against AES implementations possible. Biclique attack have better complexity than brute-force but still ineffective.	Known attacks against DES include : Brute-force, Linear crypt-analysis and Differential crypt-analysis.