PESU Center for
Information Security,
Forensics and
Cyber Resilience

Welcome to

PES University

Ring Road Campus, Bengaluru

PESU Center for
Information Security,
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APPLIED CRYPTOGRAPHY

Lecture 10

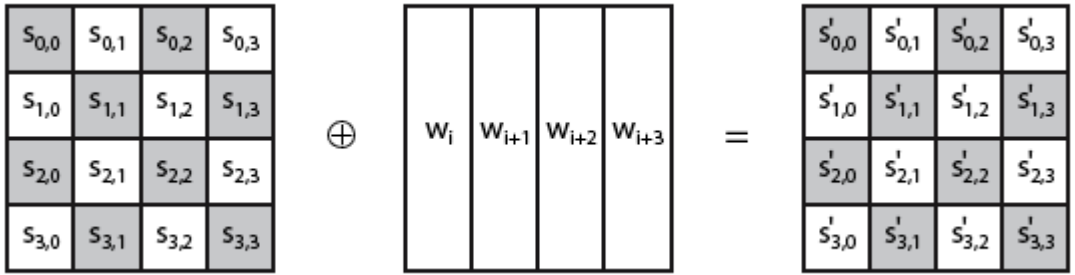
AES key scheduling

Subkey generation

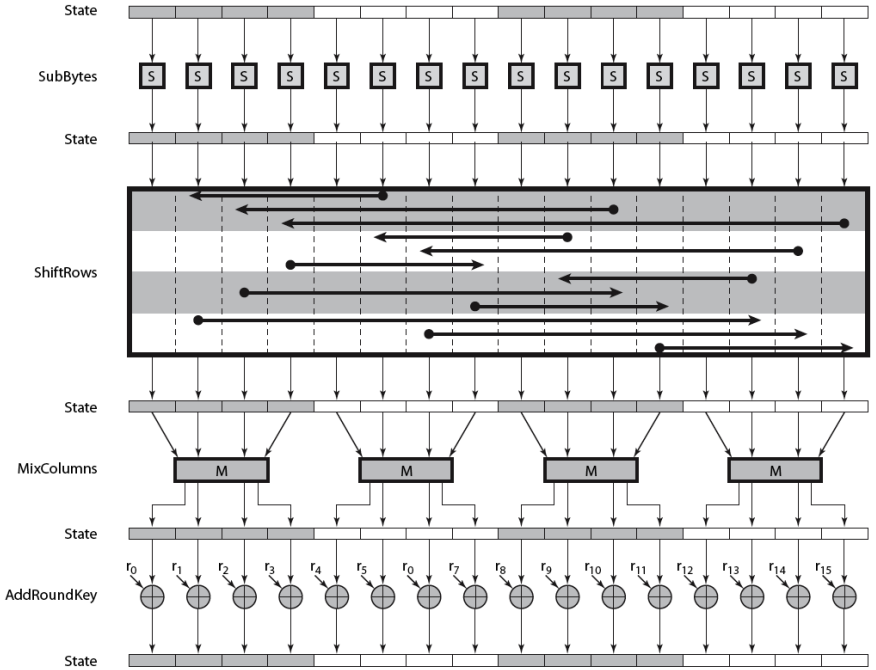
AddRoundKey

- XOR state with 128-bits of the round key
- AddRoundKey proceeds one column at a time.
  - adds a round key word with each state column matrix the operation is matrix addition
- Designed to be as simple as possible

AddRoundKey Scheme



AES Round

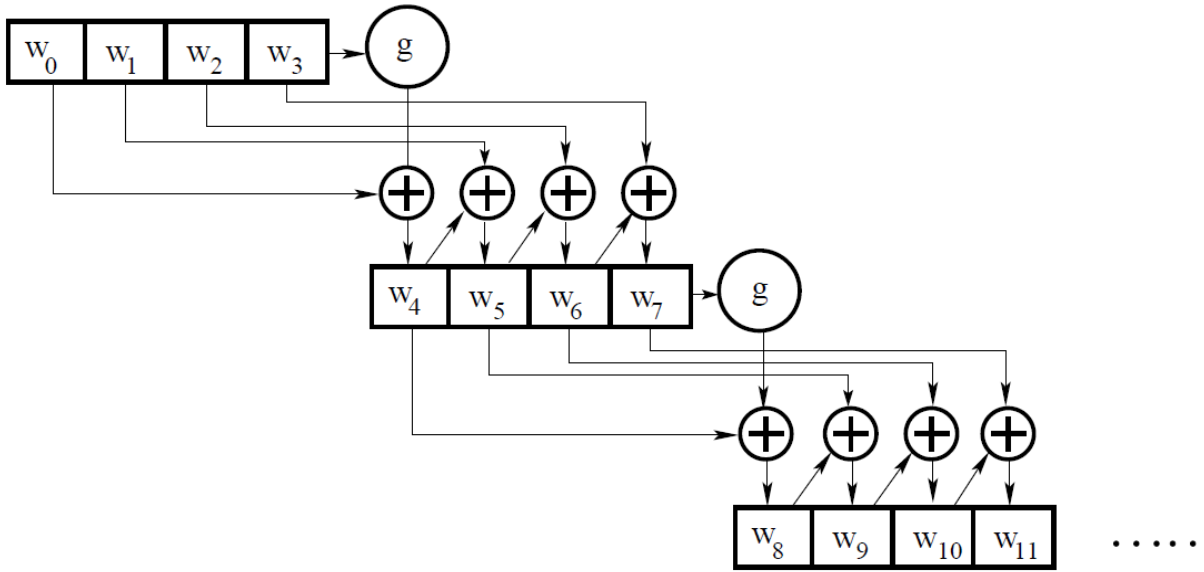

State
SubBytes
S
State
ShiftRows
State
MixColumns
M
State
AddRoundKey
r0 r1 r2 r3 r4 r5 r0 r7 r8 r9 r10 r11 r12 r13 r14 r15
State

AES Key Scheduling

- takes 128-bits (16-bytes) key and expands into array of 44 32-bit words

Round	*Words*			
Pre-round	$\mathbf{w}_0$	$\mathbf{w}_1$	$\mathbf{w}_2$	$\mathbf{w}_3$
1	$\mathbf{w}_4$	$\mathbf{w}_5$	$\mathbf{w}_6$	$\mathbf{w}_7$
2	$\mathbf{w}_8$	$\mathbf{w}_9$	$\mathbf{w}_{10}$	$\mathbf{w}_{11}$
. . .	. . .			
N_r	$\mathbf{w}_{4N_r}$	$\mathbf{w}_{4N_r+1}$	$\mathbf{w}_{4N_r+2}$	$\mathbf{w}_{4N_r+3}$

Key generation



Rcon

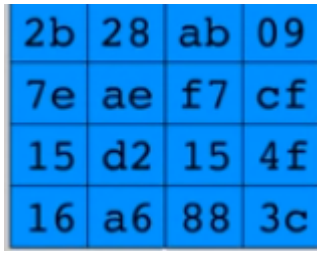
$$rc_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 1 \\ 2 \cdot rc_{i-1} & \text{if } i > 1 \text{ and } rc_{i-1} < 80_{16} \\ (2 \cdot rc_{i-1}) \oplus 11\mathrm{B}_{16} & \text{if } i > 1 \text{ and } rc_{i-1} \geq 80_{16} \end{cases}$$

Values of rc_i in hexadecimal

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
rc_i	01	02	04	08	10	20	40	80	1B	36

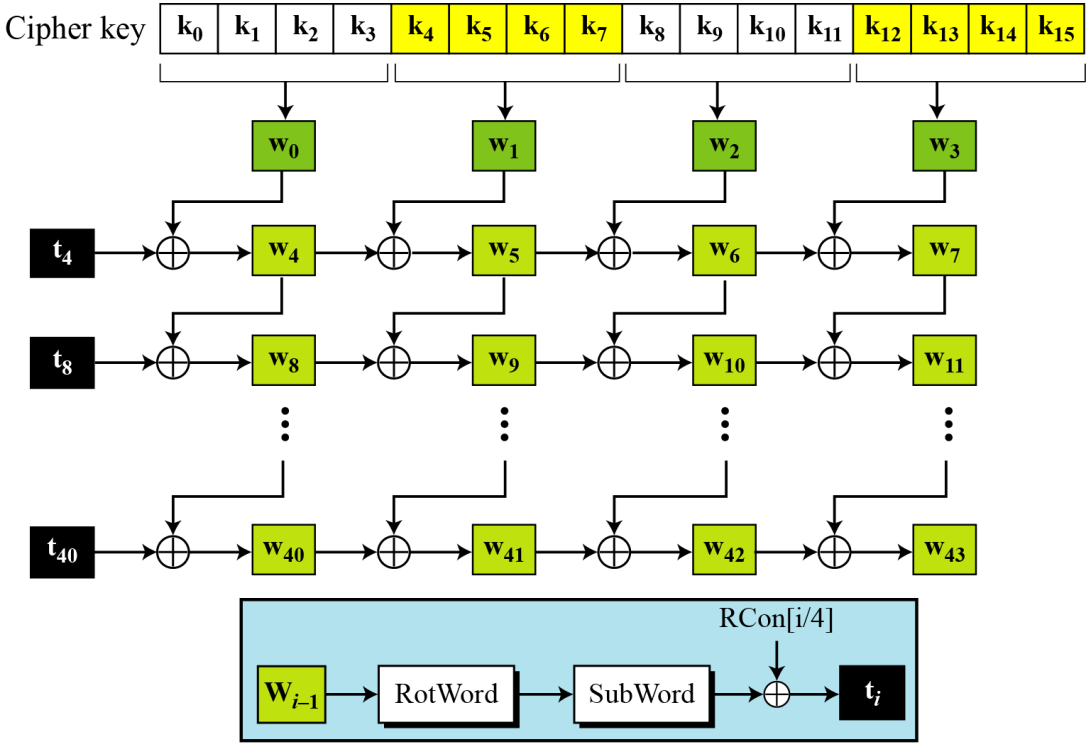
$$W_i = \begin{cases} K_i & \text{if } i < N \\ W_{i-N} \oplus \mathrm{SubWord}(\mathrm{RotWord}(W_{i-1})) \oplus rcon_{i/N} & \text{if } i \geq N \text{ and } i \equiv 0 \pmod N \\ W_{i-N} \oplus \mathrm{SubWord}(W_{i-1}) & \text{if } i \geq N,\ N > 6, \text{ and } i \equiv 4 \pmod N \\ W_{i-N} \oplus W_{i-1} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

AES key scheduling example



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

Key Expansion Scheme



Making of t_i (temporary) words $i = 4\ N_r$

Key Expansion Example (1st Round)

- Example of expansion of a 128-bit cipher key

  Cipher key = 2b7e151628aed2a6abf7158809cf4f3c

  w0=2b7e1516 w1=28aed2a6 w2=abf71588 w3=09cf4f3c

i	w_{i-1}	RotWord	SubWord	Rcon[i/4]	t_i	w[i-4]	w_i
4	09cf4f3c	cf4f3c09	8a84eb01	01000000	8b84eb01	2b7e1516	a0fafe17
5	a0fafe17	-	-	-	-	28aed2a6	88542cb1
6	88542cb1	-	-	-	-	Abf71588	23a33939
7	23a33939	-	-	-	-	09cf4f3c	2a6c7605

AES Security

- AES was designed after DES.
- Most of the known attacks on DES were already tested on AES.
- Brute-Force Attack
  - AES is definitely more secure than DES due to the larger-size key.
- Statistical Attacks
  - Numerous tests have failed to do statistical analysis of the ciphertext
- Differential and Linear Attacks
  - There are no differential and linear attacks on AES as yet.

Implementation Aspects

- The algorithms used in AES are so simple that they can be easily implemented using cheap processors and a minimum amount of memory.

- Very efficient

- Implementation was a key factor in its selection as the AES cipher

- AES animation:
  - http://www.cs.bc.edu/~straubin/cs381-05/blockciphers/rijndael_ingles2004.swf

Thank you

Next Class

- ☞ Mandatory reading for the next class
  - ☞ https://seedsecuritylabs.org/Labs_16.04/Crypto/Crypto_Encryption/

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PESU IoT PESU Center for Internet of Things