

NETWORK SECURITY ESSENTIALS CHAPTER 2

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(Based on Lecture slides by Lawrie Brown)

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OUTLINE

Symmetric encryption

Block encryption algorithms

Stream ciphers

Block cipher modes of operations

SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION(SINGLE KEY ENCRYPTION)

- or conventional / private-key / single-key
- **sender and recipient share a common key**
- all classical encryption algorithms are private-key
- was only type prior to invention of public-key in 1970's
- and by far most widely used

SOME BASIC TERMINOLOGY

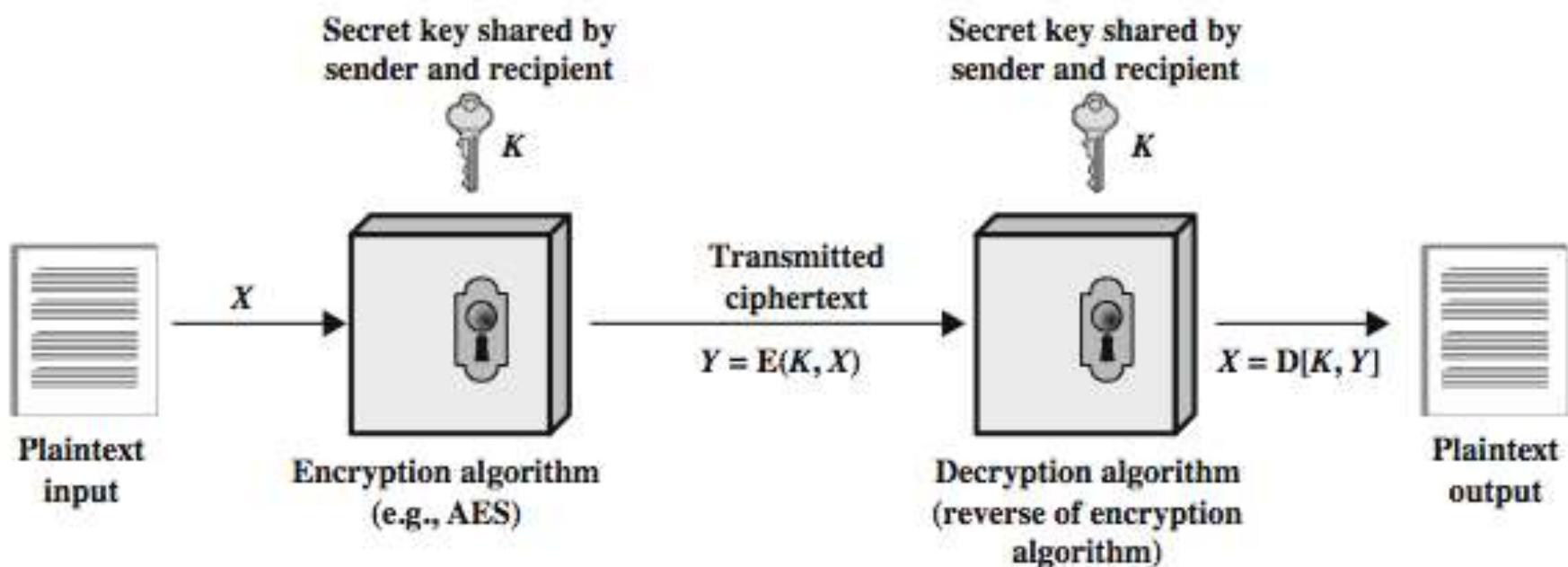
- **plaintext** - original message
- **ciphertext** - coded message
- **cipher** - algorithm for transforming plaintext to ciphertext
- **key** - info used in cipher known only to sender/receiver
- **encipher (encrypt)** - converting plaintext to ciphertext
- **decipher (decrypt)** - recovering ciphertext from plaintext
- **cryptography** - study of encryption principles/methods
- **cryptanalysis (codebreaking)** - study of principles/ methods of deciphering **ciphertext** *without* knowing key
- **cryptology** - field of both cryptography and cryptanalysis

SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION

A symmetric encryption scheme has **five ingredients**

1. **Plaintext:** This is the original message or data that is fed into the algorithm as input.
2. **Encryption algorithm:** The encryption algorithm performs various substitutions and transformations on the plaintext.
3. **Secret key:** The secret key is also input to the algorithm. The exact substitutions and transformations performed by the algorithm depend on the key
4. **Ciphertext:** This is the scrambled message produced as output. It depends on the plaintext and the secret key. For a given message, two different keys will produce two different ciphertexts.
5. **Decryption algorithm:** This is essentially the encryption algorithm run in reverse. It takes the ciphertext and the same secret key and produces the original plaintext.

SYMMETRIC CIPHER MODEL



REQUIREMENTS

- two requirements for secure use of symmetric encryption:
 - a **strong encryption algorithm**
 - a **secret key known only to sender / receiver**
- mathematically have:
$$Y = E(K, X)$$
$$X = D(K, Y)$$
- assume encryption algorithm is known
- implies a secure channel to distribute key

CRYPTOGRAPHY

- can characterize cryptographic system by 3 dimensions:
 - **type of encryption** operations used
 - Substitution جایگزینی
 - Transposition جابجایی
 - Product های ترکیبی سیستم
 - **number of keys** used
 - single-key or private
 - two-key or public
 - **way in which plaintext is processed**
 - رمز قالبی یا بلوکی Block
 - رمز دنباله ای Stream

کشف رمز CRYPTANALYSIS

- objective to recover key not just message
- general approaches:
 - cryptanalytic attack حمله تحلیلگر رمز
 - brute-force attack حمله جستجوی جامع
- if either succeed all key use compromised

CRYPTANALYTIC ATTACKS

- **ciphertext only**
 - only know algorithm & ciphertext, is statistical, know or can identify plaintext
- **known plaintext**
 - know/suspect plaintext & ciphertext
- **chosen plaintext**
 - select plaintext and obtain ciphertext
- **chosen ciphertext**
 - select ciphertext and obtain plaintext
- **chosen text**
 - select plaintext or ciphertext to en/decrypt

آنچه برای کشف کننده رمز معلوم است

نوع حمله

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الگوریتم رمزنگاری • متن رمزشده‌ای که باید باز شود 	فقط - متن رمزشده
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الگوریتم رمزنگاری • متن رمزشده‌ای که باید باز شود • یک یا چند جفت متن ساده - متن رمزشده بتوسط کلید سرّی 	متن ساده معلوم
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • الگوریتم رمزنگاری • متن رمزشده‌ای که باید باز شود • پیام ساده انتخاب شده بتوسط کشفرمز کننده، بهمراه متن رمزشده نظیر آن بتوسط کلید سرّی 	متن ساده انتخاب شده
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ENCRYPTION SCHEME

- An encryption scheme: computationally secure if
 - The **cost** of breaking the cipher **exceeds** the **value** of information
 - The **time** required to break the cipher **exceeds** the **lifetime** of information
- **very difficult to estimate** the amount of effort required to cryptanalyze ciphertext successfully

BRUTE FORCE SEARCH

- always possible to simply try **every key**
- most **basic** attack, **proportional to key size**
- **assume** either **know / recognise plaintext**

BRUTE FORCE SEARCH

اندازه کلید (bits)	تعداد کلیدهای ممکن	زمان لازم کشف رمز با یک رمزگشائی در هر میکروثانیه	زمان لازم کشف رمز با دقیقه	زمان لازم کشف رمز با میکروثانیه	زمان لازم کشف رمز با میکروثانیه	زمان لازم کشف رمز با یک میلیون رمزگشائی در هر میکروثانیه
۳۲	$2^{32} = 4 \times 10^9$			$2^{31} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 35/8$	2^{31} دقیقه	$2^{31} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 35/8$
۵۶	$2^{56} = 7 \times 10^{16}$			$2^{55} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 1142$	2^{55} سال	$2^{55} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 1142$
۱۲۸	$2^{128} = 3 \times 10^{38}$			$2^{127} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 5/4 \times 10^{24}$	2^{127} سال	$2^{127} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 5/4 \times 10^{24}$
۱۶۸	$2^{168} = 3 \times 10^{50}$			$2^{167} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 5/9 \times 10^{36}$	2^{167} سال	$2^{167} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 5/9 \times 10^{36}$
۲۶	$26! = 4 \times 10^{26}$	کاراکتر (جایگشت)		$2^{26} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 6/4 \times 10^{12}$	2^{26} سال	$2^{26} \text{ میکروثانیه} = 6/4 \times 10^{12}$

FEISTEL CIPHER

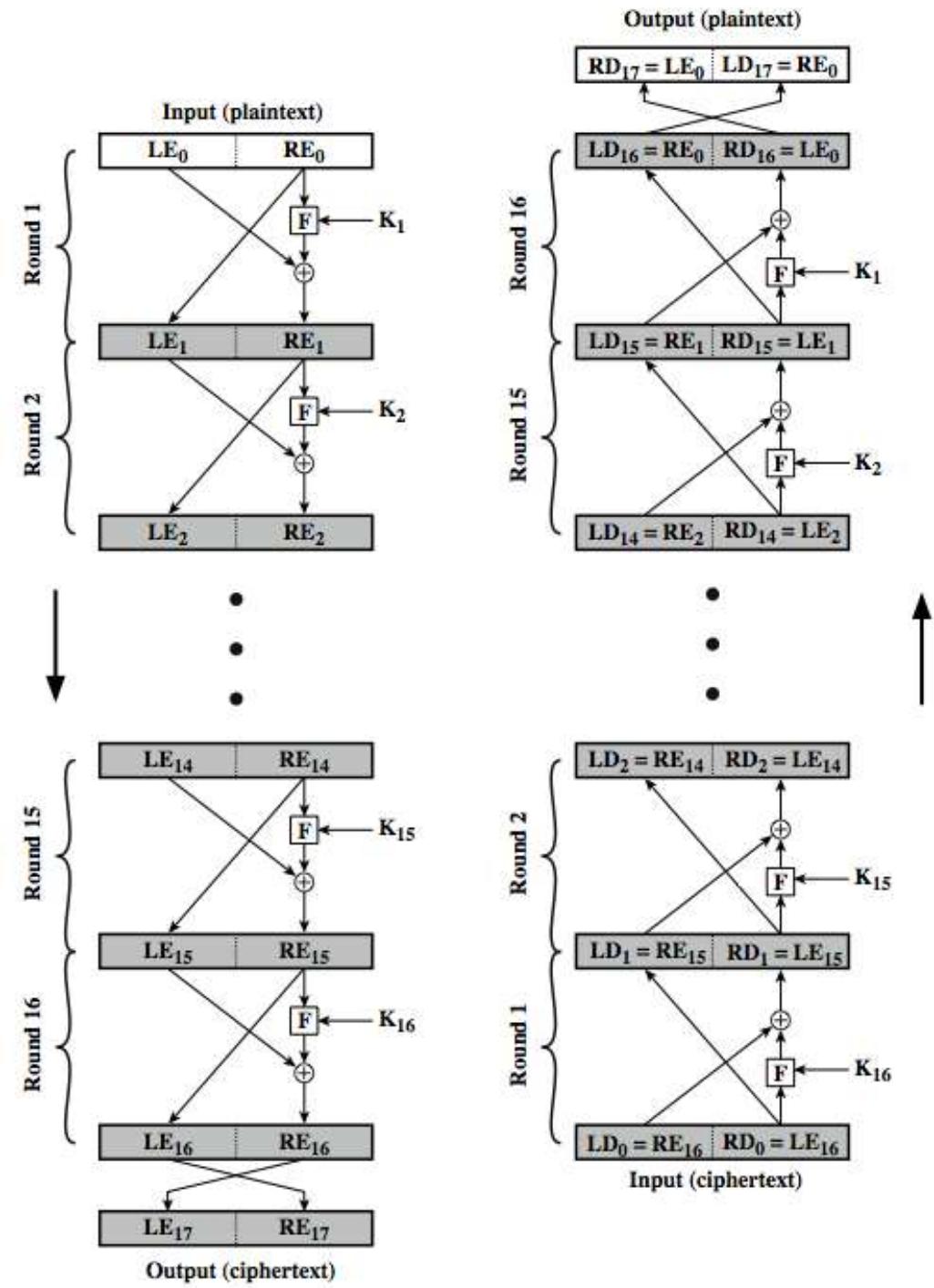
ساختار رمز فیستل

- Horst Feistel ('hɔrst faɪstl') devised the **feistel cipher**
 - based on concept of invertible product cipher
- partitions input block into two halves (halfs)
 - process through **multiple rounds** which
 - perform a **substitution** on left data half
 - based on **round function of right half & subkey**
 - then have **permutation swapping** halves
- implements Shannon's S-P net concept

FEISTEL

CIPHER

STRUCTURE



FEISTEL CIPHER DESIGN ELEMENTS

- block size: 128 bits increasing size improves security, but slows cipher
- key size: 128 bits
- number of rounds: 16
- subkey generation algorithm
- round function
- fast software en/decryption
- ease of analysis

FEISTEL CIPHER DESIGN ELEMENTS

- The exact realization of a Feistel network depends on the choice of the following parameters and design features:
- block size - increasing size improves security, but slows cipher
- key size - increasing size improves security, makes exhaustive key searching harder, but may slow cipher
- number of rounds - increasing number improves security, but slows cipher
- subkey generation algorithm - greater complexity can make analysis harder, but slows cipher
- round function - greater complexity can make analysis harder, but slows cipher
- fast software en/decryption - more recent concern for practical use
- ease of analysis - for easier validation & testing of strength

SYMMETRIC BLOCK CIPHER ALGORITHMS

- DES (Data Encryption Standard)
- 3DES (Triple DES)
- AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)

DATA ENCRYPTION STANDARD (DES)

- most **widely used block cipher** in world
- adopted in 1977 by NBS (now NIST)
 - as FIPS PUB 46
- encrypts 64-bit data using 56-bit key
- has widespread use
- has considerable controversy over its security

DES HISTORY

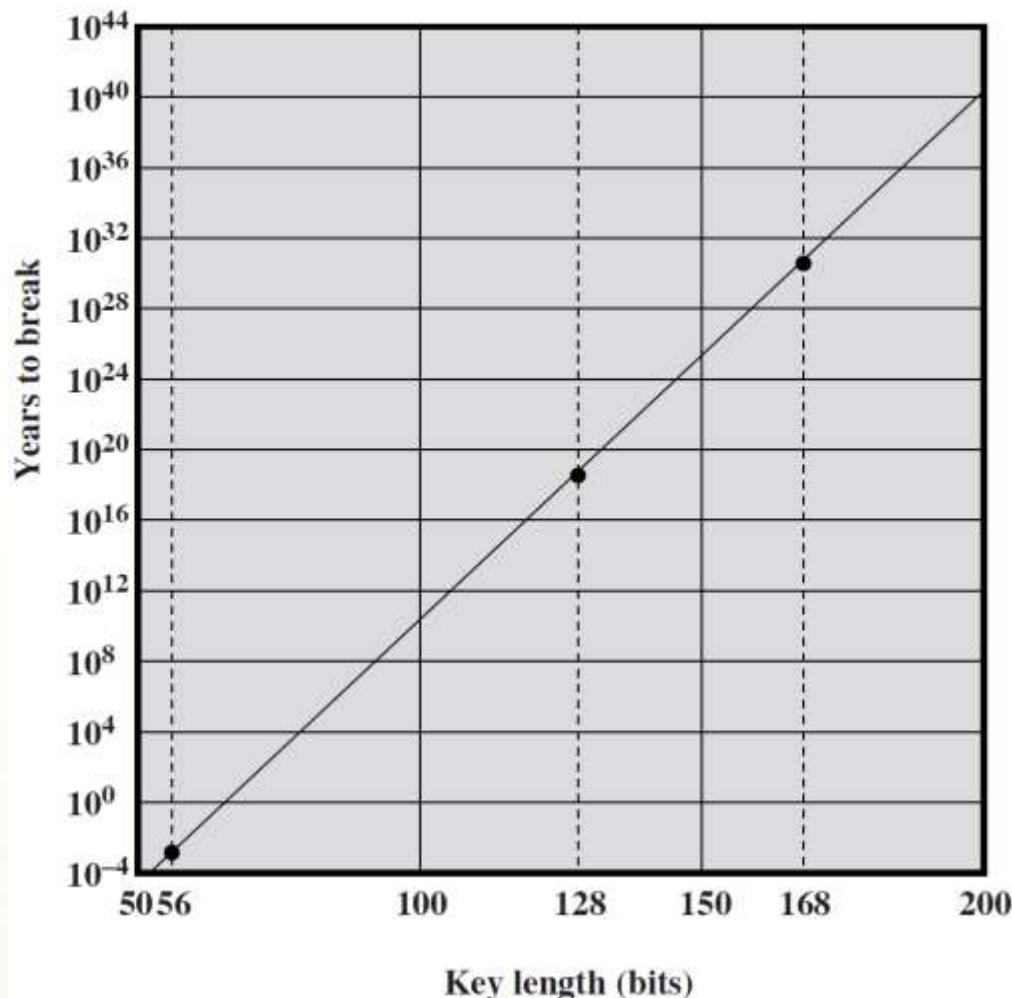
- IBM developed Lucifer cipher
 - by team led by Feistel in late 60's
 - used 64-bit data blocks with 128-bit key
- then redeveloped as a commercial cipher with input from NSA and others
- in 1973 NBS issued request for proposals for a national cipher standard
- IBM submitted their revised Lucifer which was eventually accepted as the DES

DES DESIGN CONTROVERSY

نگرانی طراحی

- DES standard is public had **considerable** controversy over **design**
 - in choice of **56-bit key** (vs Lucifer 128-bit)
 - and because **design criteria** were classified
- subsequent events and **public analysis** show in fact **design was appropriate**
- **DES** is widely used
 - especially in **financial** applications
 - still standardised for **legacy application**

TIME TO BREAK A DES CODE (ASSUMING 10⁶ DECRYPTIONS/μS)



- With new supercomputers DES with 56bits key can be easily cracked.

Table 2.2 Average Time Required for Exhaustive Key Search

Key Size (bits)	Cipher	Number of Alternative Keys	Time Required at 10^9 Decryptions/s	Time Required at 10^{13} Decryptions/s
56	DES	$2^{56} \approx 7.2 \times 10^{16}$	2^{55} ns = 1.125 years	1 hour
128	AES	$2^{128} \approx 3.4 \times 10^{38}$	2^{127} ns = 5.3×10^{21} years	5.3×10^{17} years
168	Triple DES	$2^{168} \approx 3.7 \times 10^{50}$	2^{167} ns = 5.8×10^{33} years	5.8×10^{29} years
192	AES	$2^{192} \approx 6.3 \times 10^{57}$	2^{191} ns = 9.8×10^{40} years	9.8×10^{36} years
256	AES	$2^{256} \approx 1.2 \times 10^{77}$	2^{255} ns = 1.8×10^{60} years	1.8×10^{56} years

MULTIPLE ENCRYPTION & DES

- a replacement for **DES** was **needed**
 - **theoretical attacks** that can break it
 - demonstrated **exhaustive key search** attacks
- **AES** is a **new cipher alternative**
 - prior to this alternative was to use **multiple encryption with DES implementations**
 - Triple-DES is the chosen form

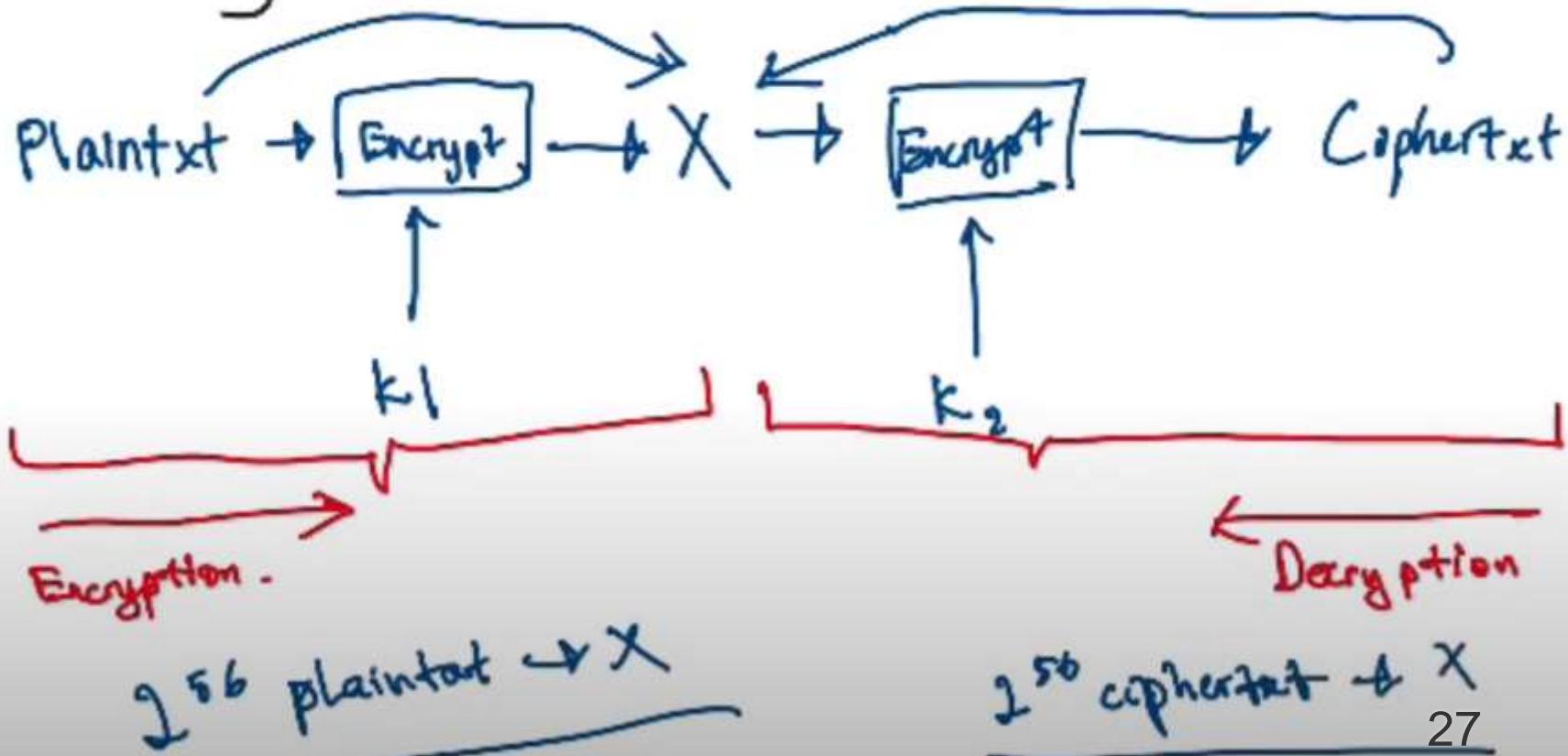
DOUBLE-DES?

- could use 2 DES encrypts on each block
 - $C = E_{K2}(E_{K1}(P))$
- issue of reduction to single stage
- and have “meet-in-the-middle” attack
 - works whenever use a cipher twice
 - $E(P, K_1) \rightarrow X \rightarrow E(X, K_2) \rightarrow C$
 - since $X = E_{K1}(P) = D_{K2}(C)$
 - attack by encrypting P with all keys and store
 - then decrypt C with keys and match X value
 - Takes $2 \cdot 2^{56}$
 - takes $\mathcal{O}(2^{56})$ steps

MEET IN THE MIDDLE

- Known plaintext attack

Using Double-DES to explain,



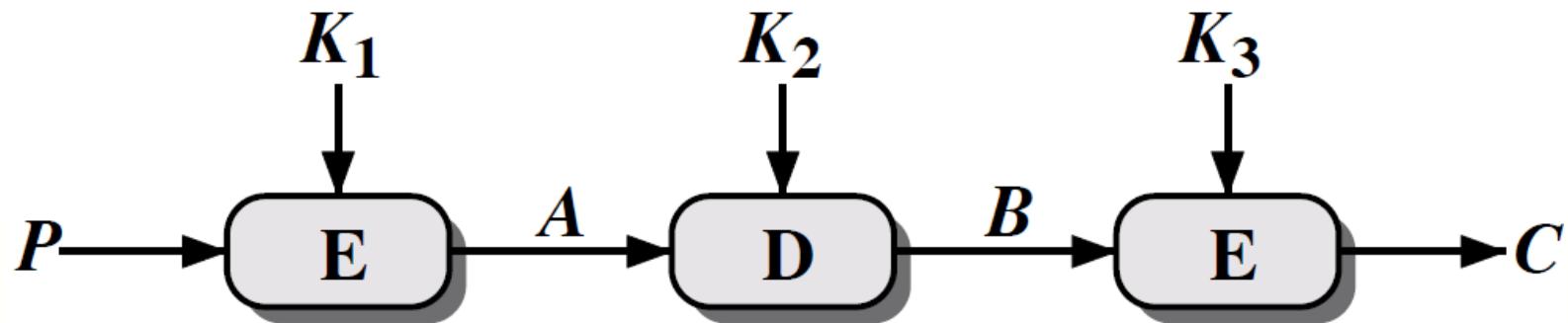
TRIPLE-DES WITH TWO-KEYS

- hence must use 3 encryptions
 - would seem to need 3 distinct keys (3 times slower)
- but can use 2 keys with E-D-E sequence
 - $C = E_{K1}(D_{K2}(E_{K1}(P)))$
 - nb encrypt & decrypt equivalent in security
 - if $K1=K2$ then can work with single DES
- standardized in ANSI X9.17 & ISO8732
- no current known practical attacks
 - several proposed impractical attacks might become basis of future attacks

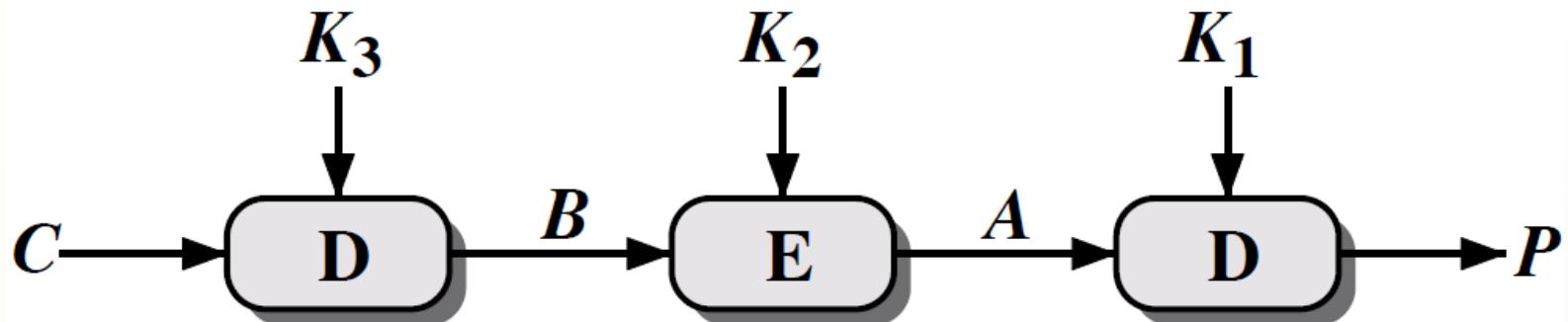
TRIPLE-DES WITH THREE-KEYS

- although no practical attacks on two-key Triple-DES have some concerns
 - Two-key: key length = $56 \times 2 = 112$ bits
 - Three-key: key length = $56 \times 3 = 168$ bits
- can use Triple-DES with Three-Keys to avoid even these
 - $C = E_{K_3}(D_{K_2}(E_{K_1}(P)))$
- has been adopted by some Internet applications, eg PGP, S/MIME

TRIPLE DES



(a) Encryption



(b) Decryption

ORIGINS

- clearly a replacement for DES was needed
 - have theoretical attacks that can break it
 - have demonstrated exhaustive key search attacks
- can use **Triple-DES** – but slow, has small blocks
- **US NIST issued call for ciphers in 1997**
- 15 candidates accepted in Jun 98
- 5 were shortlisted in Aug-99
- **RijnDael** was selected as the AES in Oct-2000
DEVELOPED BY Dr. Joan Daemen and Dr. Vincent Rijmen
- issued as FIPS PUB 197 standard in Nov-2001

THE AES CIPHER - RIJNDAEL

- designed by Rijmen-Daemen in Belgium
- has 128/192/256 bit keys, 128 bit data
- an **iterative** rather than **feistel** cipher
 - processes data as block of 4 columns of 4 bytes
 - operates on entire data block in every round
- designed to be:
 - resistant against known attacks
 - speed and code compactness on many CPUs
 - design simplicity

THE AES CIPHER - RIJNDAEL

- Text is converted to Ascii HEX
- Then split to 128bit blocks, which is 4 columns and 4 rows

Paste text or drop text file

```
I have evidence that will lead to the arrest of Hillary Clinton
```

Character encoding

ASCII

Output delimiter string (optional)

Space

Convert Reset Swap

49 20 68 61
65 20 74 68
61 64 20 74
73 74 20 6F

The diagram illustrates the process of converting text to ASCII hex and then splitting it into a 4x4 grid. On the left, a screenshot of a text conversion tool shows the input "I have evidence that will lead to the arrest of Hillary Clinton". The "Character encoding" is set to "ASCII". The output is displayed in ASCII hex format: 49 20 68 61, 65 20 74 68, 61 64 20 74, and 73 74 20 6F. A hand-drawn arrow points from the second row of the output grid to the second row of the ASCII hex output, indicating the mapping between the two representations.

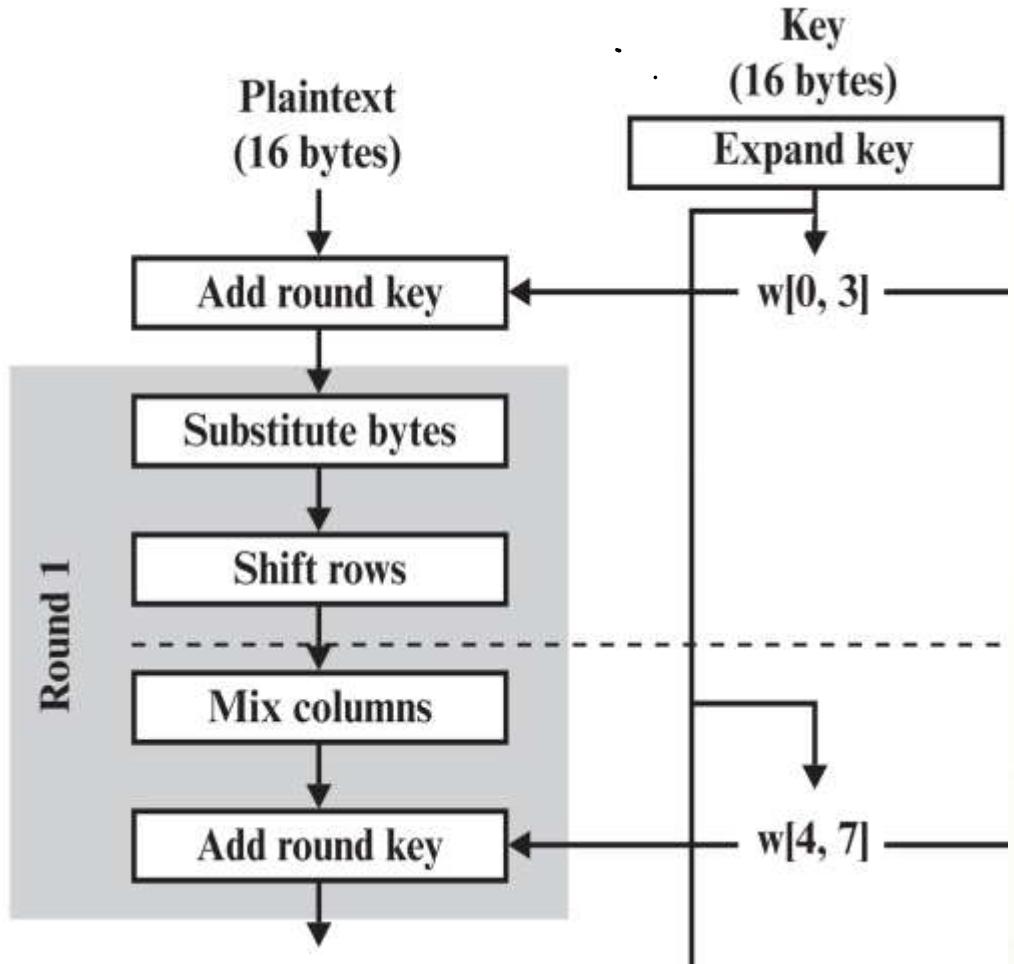
49	20	68	61
65	20	74	68
61	64	20	74
73	74	20	6F

THE AES CIPHER - RIJNDAEL

- Text is converted to Ascii HEX
- Then split to 128bit blocks, which is 4 columns and 4 rows

byte																
00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	
00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	
04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	
08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	
02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	
01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	
05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	
09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	
03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	
06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	
0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	
0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	
0C	0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	
0D	0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	
0E	0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	
0F	00	04	08	02	01	05	09	03	06	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	

THE AES CIPHER - RIJNDAEL



در هر دور:

• گام جایگذاری بایتی: بایت‌ها جابجا شوند: از یک جدول که **S-box** نامیده می‌شود استفاده کرده تا بایت به بایت بلوک را جابجا کند.

• گام شیفت سط्रی: سطرها شیفت داده شوند: یک جابجائی ساده که ردیف به ردیف انجام می‌شود.

• گام مخلوط‌ساز ستونی(الجزء آخر): یک جابجائی که هر بایت یک ستون را بصورت تابعی از تمام بایتهای همان ستون تغییر میدهد.

• گام جمع با زیرکلید: یک **XOR** ساده که بایتهای بلوک فعلی را با بخشی از کلید گسترش یافته **XOR** نماید.

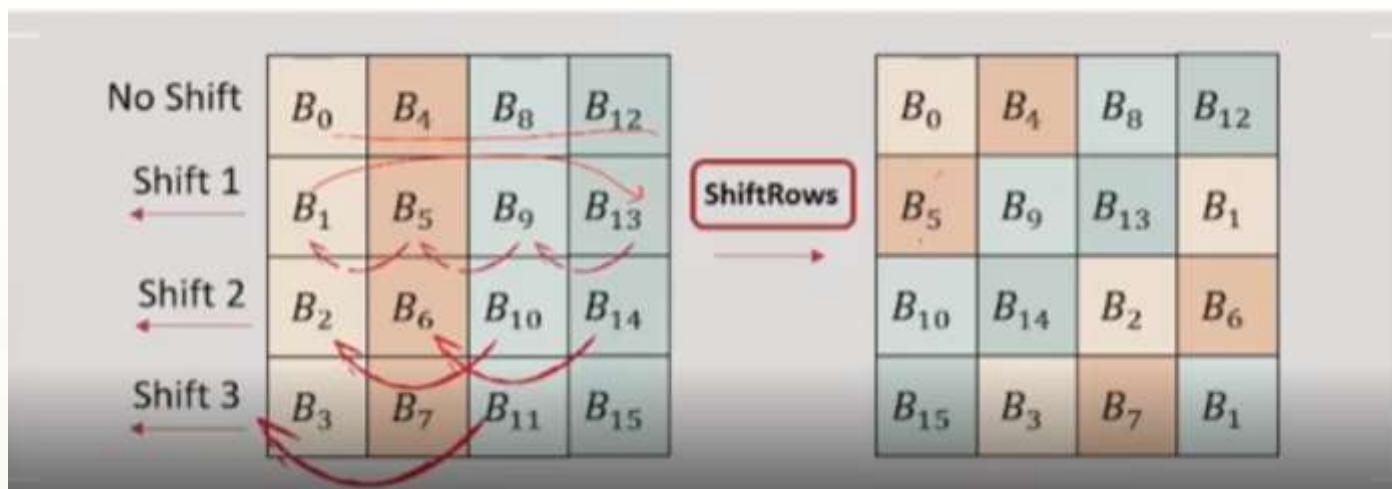
For example, for input 53(hex), the output is determined by the intersection of the row with index '5' and the column with index '3'. This results in the output having value ed(hex)

	y																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f	
x	0	63	7c	77	7b	f2	6b	6f	c5	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	b7	fd	93	26	36	3f	f7	cc	34	a5	e5	f1	71	d8	31	15
	3	04	c7	23	c3	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	5b	6a	cb	be	39	4a	4c	58	cf
	6	d0	ef	aa	fb	43	4d	33	85	45	f9	02	7f	50	3c	9f	a8
	7	51	a3	40	8f	92	9d	38	f5	bc	b6	da	21	10	ff	f3	d2
	8	cd	0c	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	d3	ac	62	91	95	e4	79
	b	e7	c8	37	6d	8d	d5	4e	a9	6c	56	f4	ea	65	7a	ae	08
	c	ba	78	25	2e	1c	a6	b4	c6	e8	dd	74	1f	4b	bd	8b	8a
	d	70	3e	b5	66	48	03	f6	0e	61	35	57	b9	86	c1	1d	9e
	e	e1	f8	98	11	69	d9	8e	94	9b	1e	87	e9	ce	55	28	df
	f	8c	a1	89	0d	bf	e6	42	68	41	99	2d	0f	b0	54	bb	16

Figure 7. S-box: substitution values for the byte xy (in hexadecimal format).

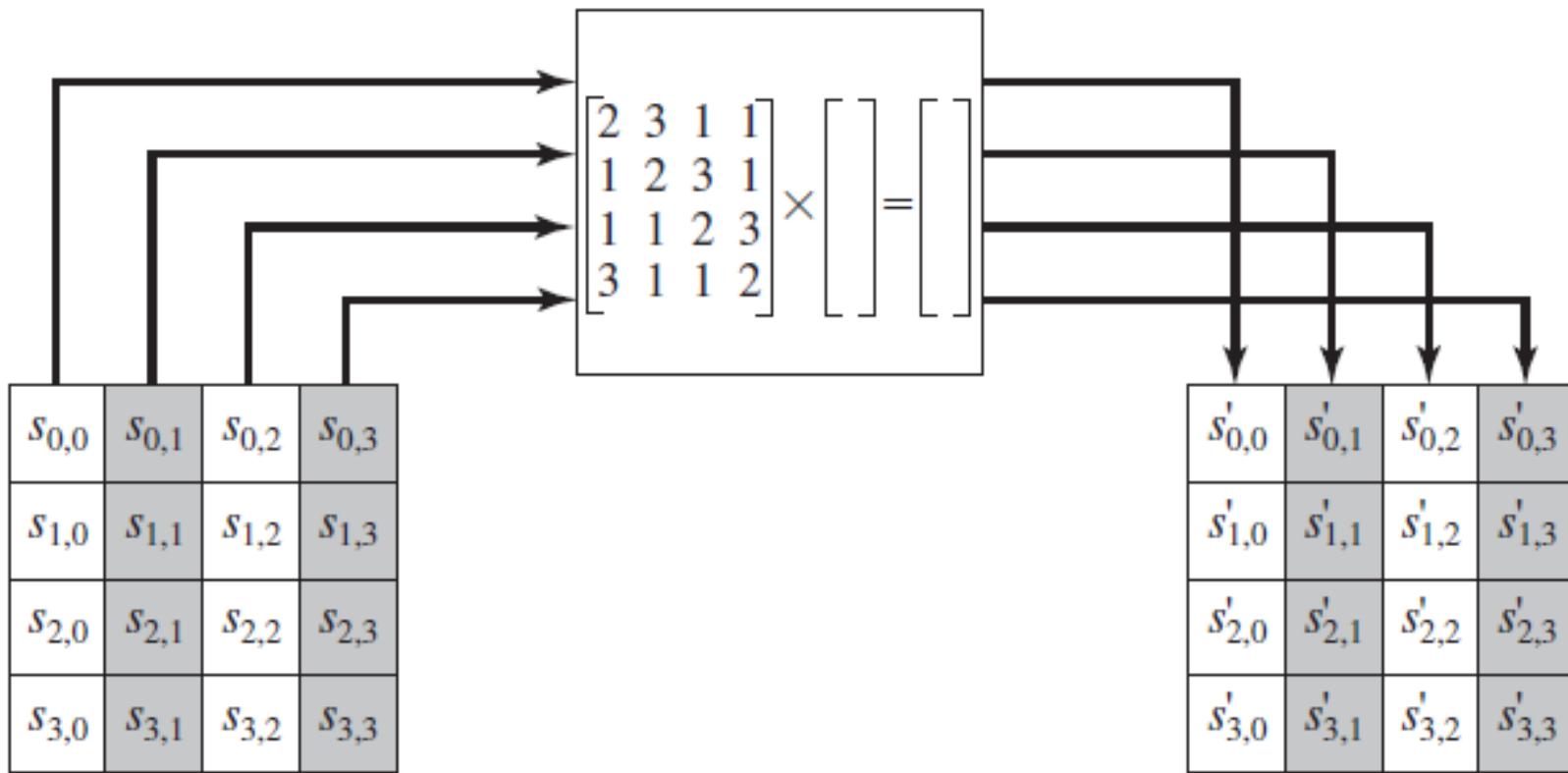
SHIFT ROWS IN AES

- سطر اول تغییر نمی کند.
- بایتهای سطر دوم به صورت چرخشی یک بایت به سمت چپ شیفت پیدا میکنند.
- بایتهای سطر سوم به صورت چرخشی دو بایت به سمت چپ شیفت پیدا میکنند.
- بایتهای سطر چهارم به صورت چرخشی سه بایت به سمت چپ شیفت پیدا میکنند.



MIX COLUMNS

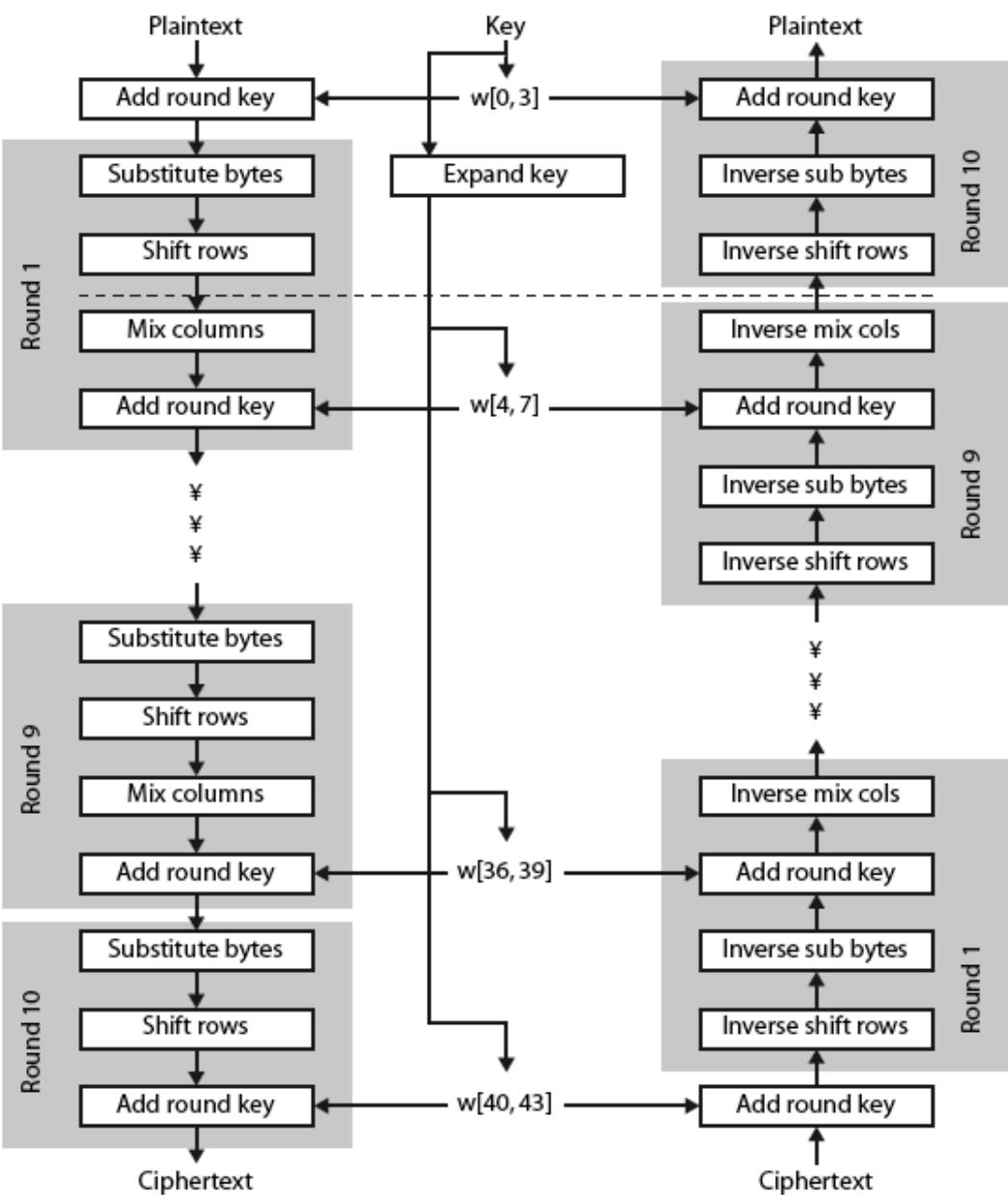
- Every Column is multiplied to a defined matrix



AES STRUCTURE

- data block of 4 columns of 4 bytes is state
- key is expanded to array of words
- has 9/11/13 rounds in which state undergoes:
 - byte substitution (1 S-box used on every byte)
 - shift rows (permute bytes between groups/columns)
 - mix columns (subs using matrix multiply of groups)
 - add round key (XOR state with key material)
 - view as alternating XOR key & scramble data bytes
- initial XOR key material & incomplete last round
- with fast XOR & table lookup implementation

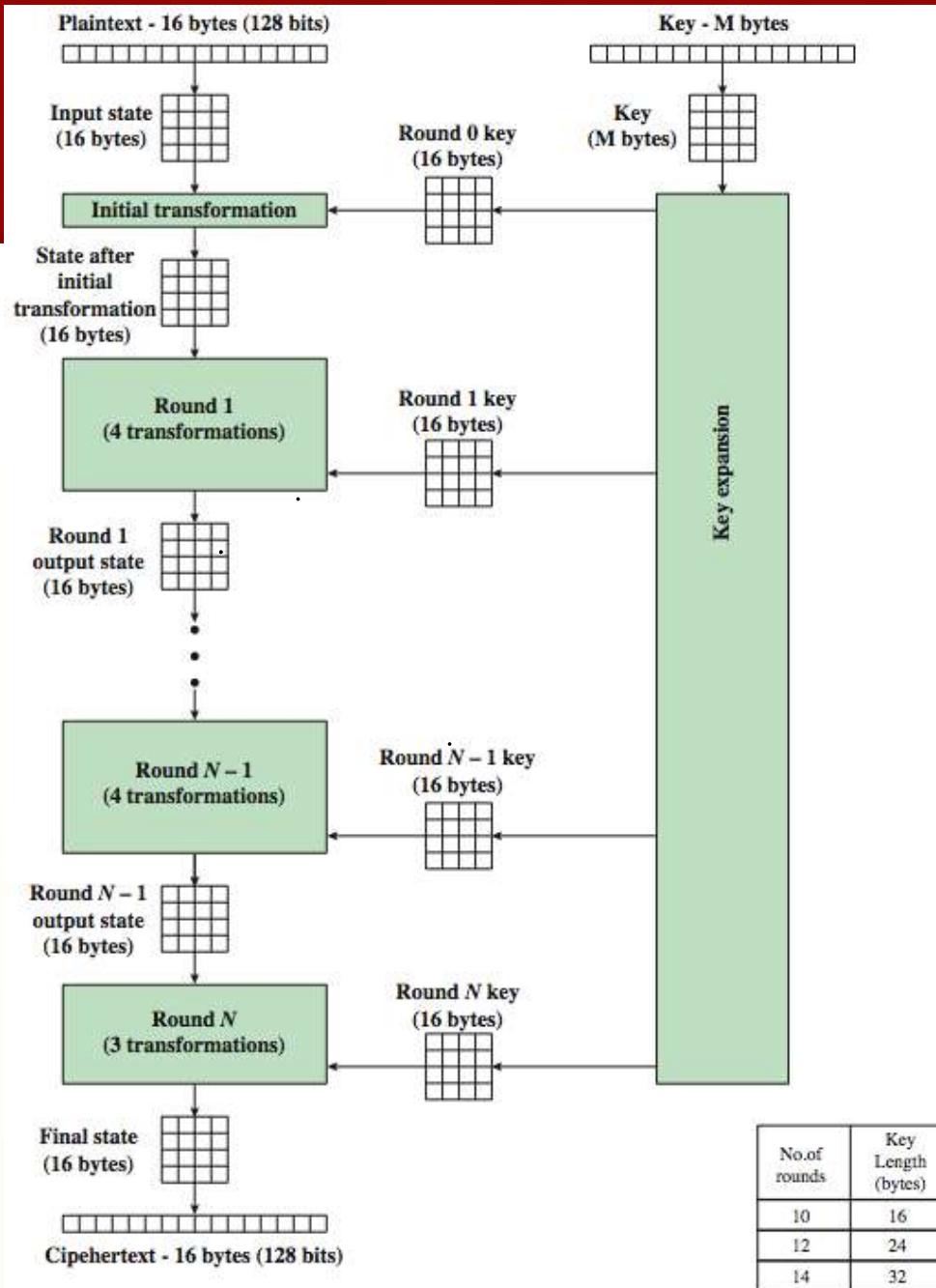
AES STRUCTURE



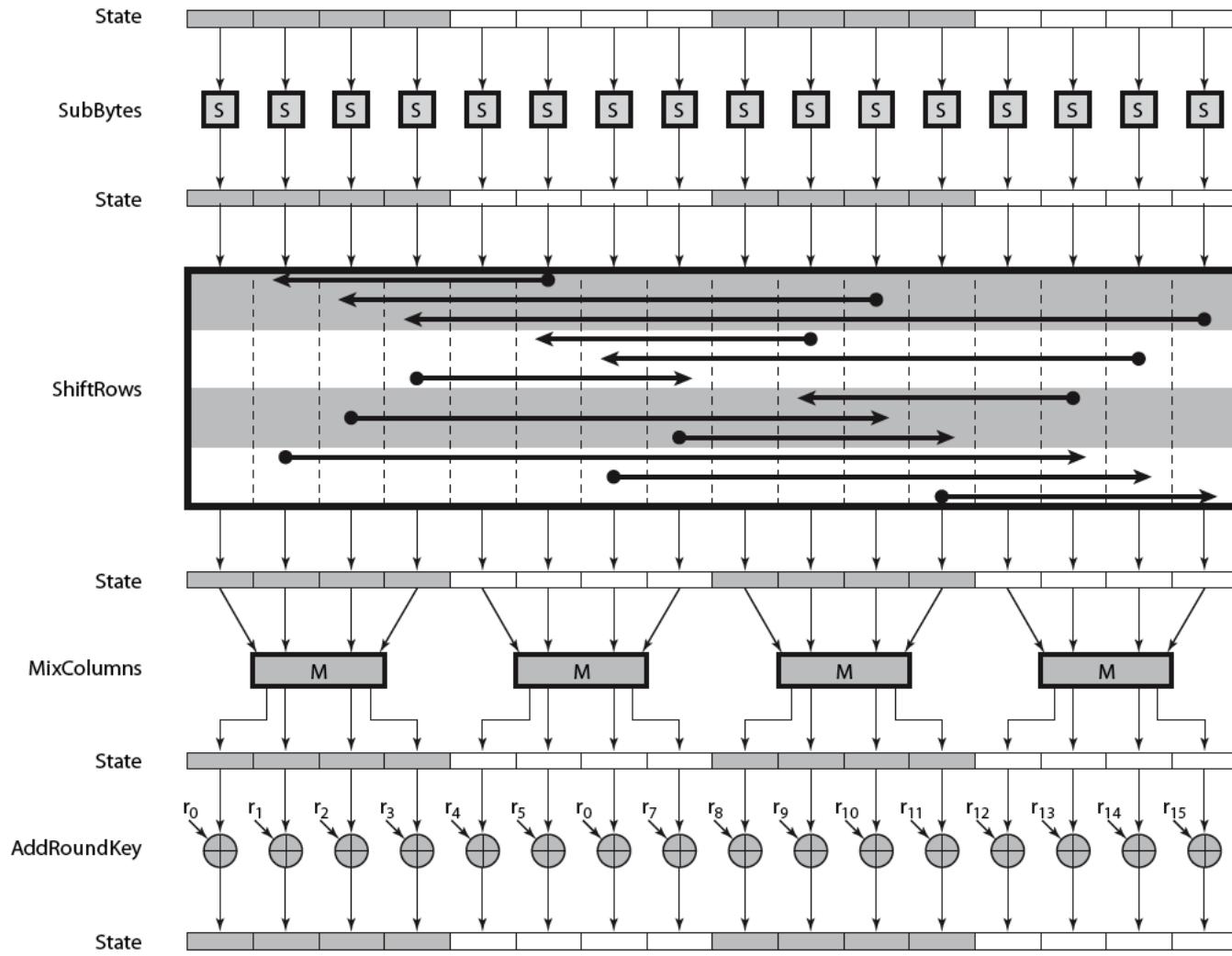
(a) Encryption

(b) Decryption

AES ENCRYPTION ON PROCESS



AES ROUND



RANDOM NUMBERS

- many uses of **random numbers** in cryptography
 - **nonces** in authentication protocols to prevent replay
 - session keys
 - **public key generation**
 - keystream for a one-time pad
- in all cases its **critical** that these values be
 - **statistically random, uniform distribution**, independent
 - unpredictability of future values from previous values
- true random numbers provide this
- care needed with generated random numbers

PSEUDORANDOM NUMBER GENERATORS (PRNGS)

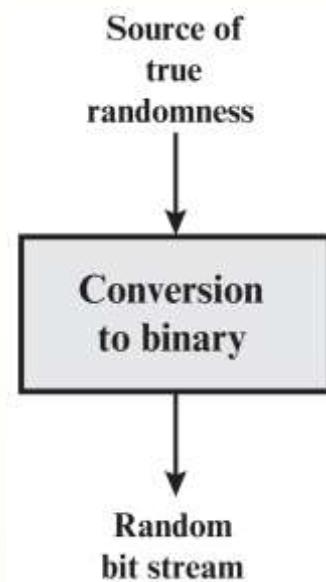
- The following criteria are used to validate that a sequence of numbers is random.
- Uniform **distribution**: The distribution of bits in the sequence should be uniform; that is, the frequency of occurrence of ones and zeros should be approximately the same.
 - Uniform distribution can be tested
- ■ **Independence**: No one subsequence in the sequence can be inferred from the others.
 - There are not test to prove independence

PSEUDORANDOM NUMBER GENERATORS (PRNGS)

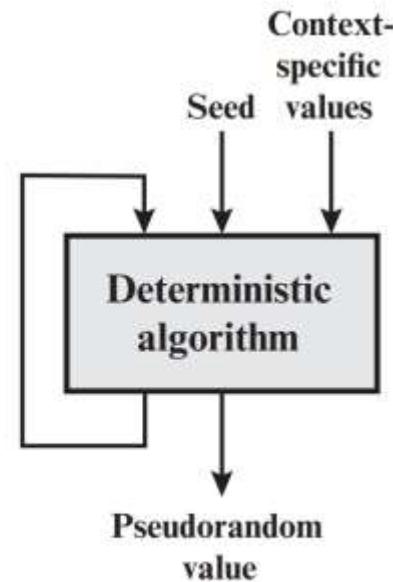
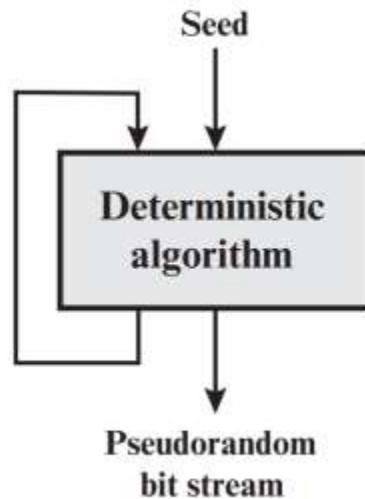
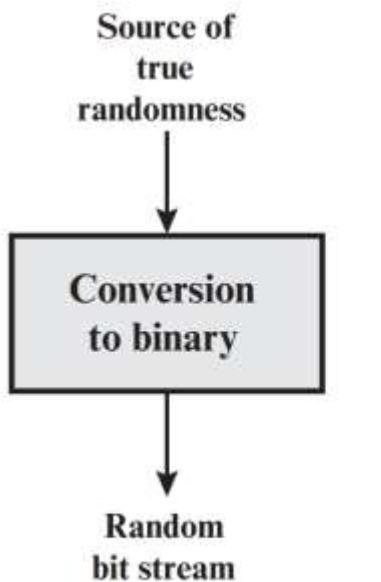
- often use deterministic algorithmic techniques to create “random numbers”
 - although are not truly random
 - can pass many tests of “randomness”
- known as “pseudorandom numbers”
- created by “Pseudorandom Number Generators (PRNGs)”

DETERMINISTIC ALGORITHMIC FOR RANDOM GENERATION

- TRNG
- Input: a source that is effectively random; (entropy source) from the physical environment of the computer
 - keystroke timing patterns, disk electrical activity, mouse movements, and instantaneous values of the system
- Output:
 - Simple or processed conversion of an Analog source to a binary output



RANDOM & PSEUDORANDOM NUMBER GENERATORS



(a) TRNG

(b) PRNG

(c) PRF

TRNG = true random number generator

PRNG = pseudorandom number generator

PRF = pseudorandom function

PRNG

- PRNG takes as input a **fixed value (seed)**,
- Output: a sequence of output bits using a deterministic algorithm.
- there is some feedback path by which some of the results of the algorithm are fed back as input as additional output bits are produced.
- the output bit stream is determined solely by the input value or values, an adversary who knows the algorithm and the seed can reproduce the entire bit stream.

PRNG ALGORITHM DESIGN

- Purpose-built algorithms
 - E.g. RC4
- Algorithms based on existing cryptographic algorithms
 - Symmetric block ciphers
 - Asymmetric ciphers
 - Hash functions and message authentication codes

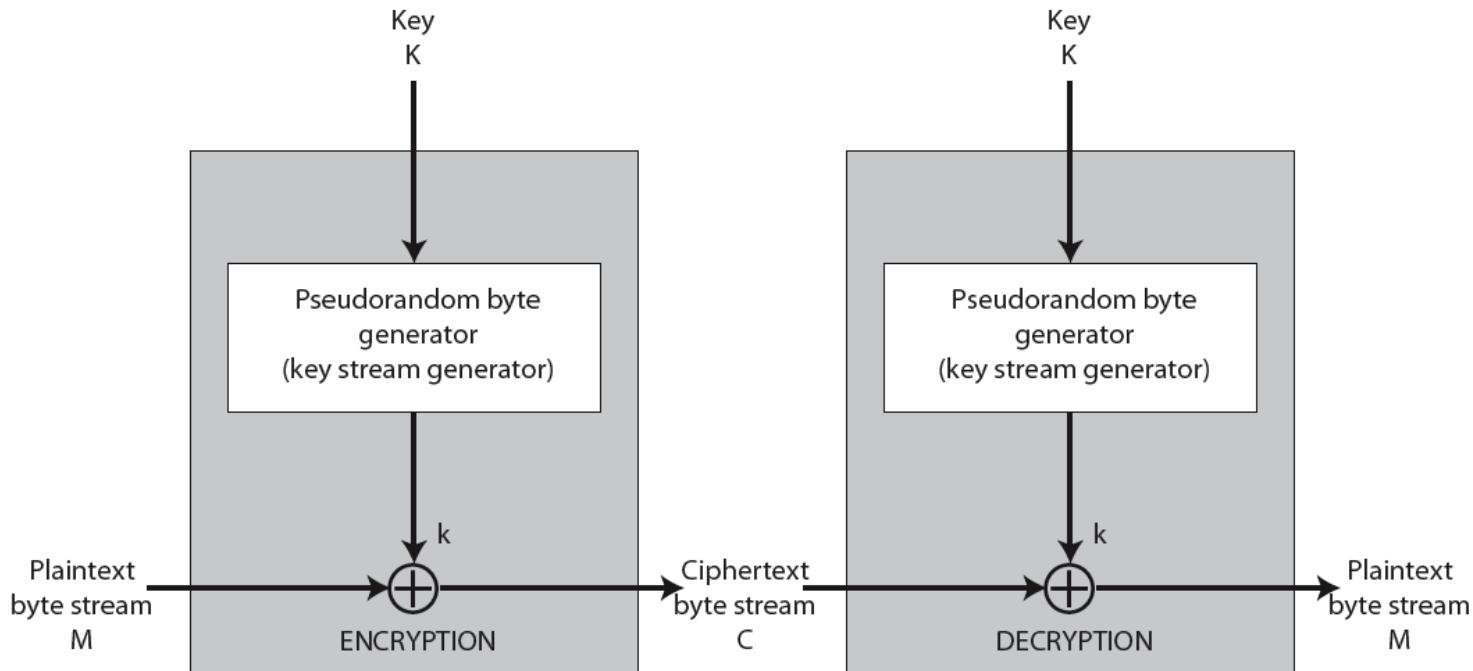
BLOCK CIPHER AND STREAM CIPHER

- A block cipher processes the input one block of elements at a time, producing an output block for each input block.
- A stream cipher processes the input elements continuously, producing output one element at a time as it goes along. Although block ciphers are far more common
- For applications that require encryption/decryption of a stream of data (such as over a data-communications channel or a browser/Web link), a stream cipher might be the better alternative.
- For applications that deal with blocks of data (such as file transfer, e-mail, and database), block ciphers may be more appropriate.

ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE

- A potential advantage of a stream cipher is that stream ciphers that do not use block ciphers as a building block are typically faster and use far less code than do block ciphers.
- One advantage of a block cipher is that you can reuse keys.
- if two plaintexts are encrypted with the same key using a stream cipher, then cryptanalysis is often quite simple [DAWS96].
 - If the two ciphertext streams are XORed together, the result is the XOR of the original plaintexts. If the plaintexts are text strings, credit card numbers, or other byte streams with known properties, then cryptanalysis may be successful

STREAM CIPHER STRUCTURE



11001100 plaintext

\oplus 01101100 key stream

10100000 ciphertext

STREAM CIPHER PROPERTIES

[KUMA97] Some design considerations for a stream cipher are:

- long period with no repetitions
- statistically random
- depends on large enough key, e.g. 128 bits
- large linear complexity
- Properly designed, can be as secure as a block cipher with same size key
- but usually simpler & faster

Table 2.3 Speed Comparisons of Symmetric Ciphers on a Pentium II

Cipher	Key Length	Speed (Mbps)
DES	56	9
3DES	168	3
RC2	Variable	0.9
RC4	Variable	45

RC4

- a proprietary cipher owned by Ron Rivest for RSA Security
- variable key size, byte-oriented operation stream cipher
- widely used (web **SSL/TLS**, wireless **WEP/WPA**)
- Eight to sixteen machine operations are required per output byte
- uses that permutation to scramble input info processed a byte at a time

RC4 KEY SCHEDULE

- starts with an array S of numbers: 0..255
- use key to well and truly shuffle
- S forms **internal state** of the cipher

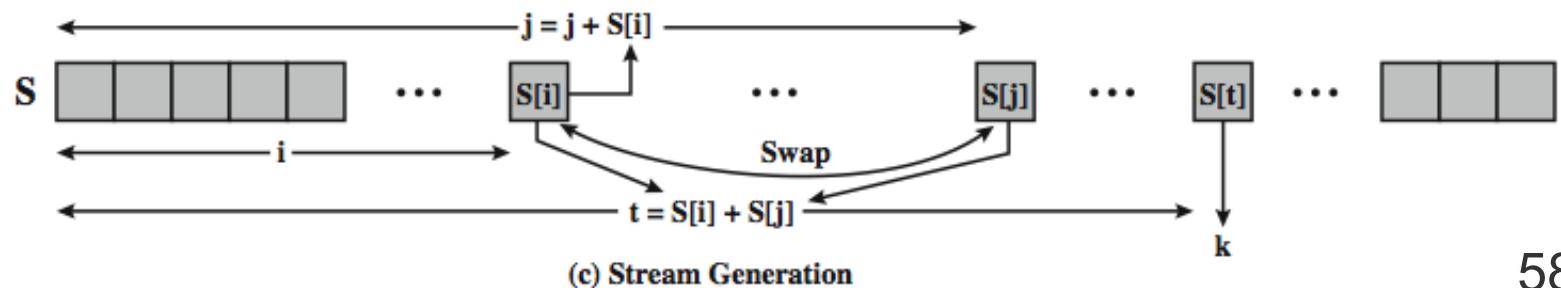
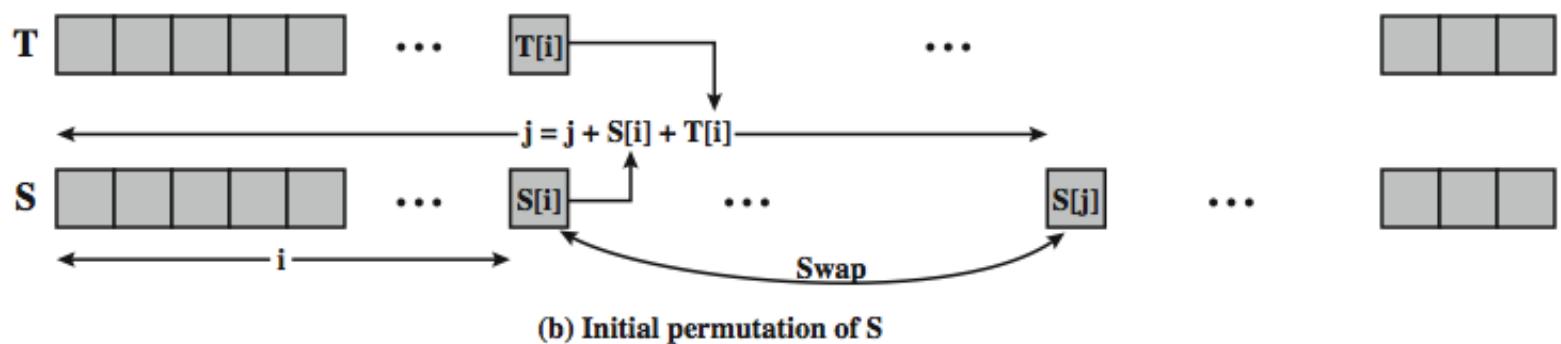
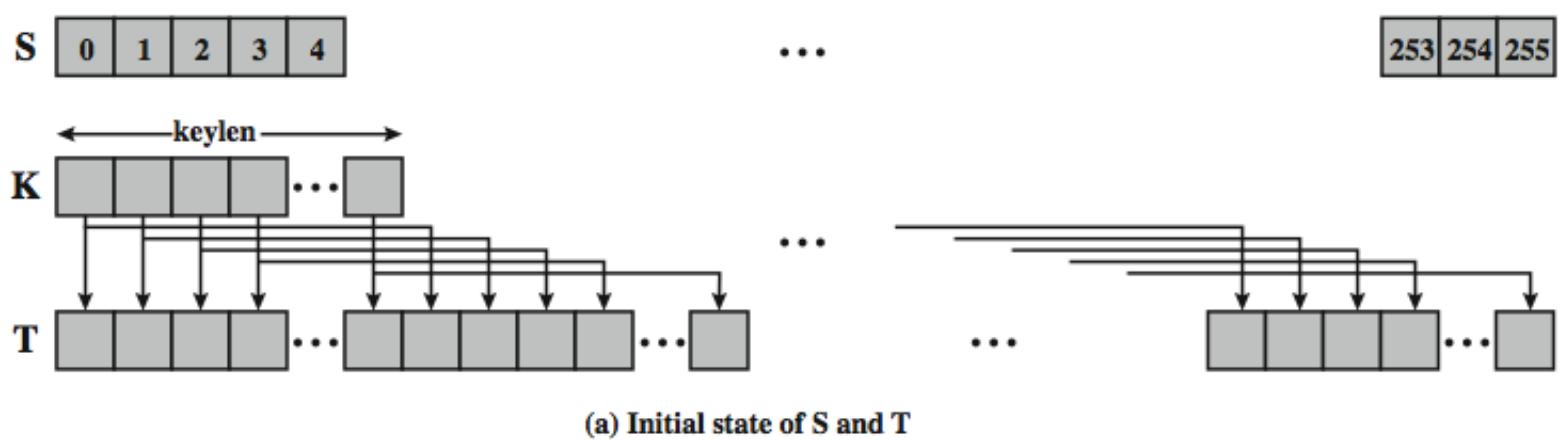
```
/* Initialization */ S[0] = 0, S[1] = 1, c , S[255] = 255
for i = 0 to 255 do
    S[i] = i;
    T[i] = K[i mod keylen];
/* Initial Permutation of S */
j = 0
for i = 0 to 255 do
    j = (j + S[i] + T[i]) (mod 256);
    swap (S[i], S[j]);
```

RC4 ENCRYPTION

- encryption continues shuffling array values
- sum of shuffled pair selects "stream key" value from permutation
- XOR S[t] with next byte of message to en/decrypt

```
/* Stream Generation */  
i = j = 0;  
for each message byte Mi  
    i = (i + 1) (mod 256);  
    j = (j + S[i]) (mod 256);  
    swap(S[i], S[j]);  
    t = (S[i] + S[j]) (mod 256);  
    Ci = Mi XOR S[t];
```

RC4 OVERVIEW



RC4 SECURITY

- claimed secure against known attacks
 - have some analyses, none practical
- since RC4 is a stream cipher, must **never reuse a key**
- have a concern with WEP, but due to key handling rather than RC4 itself

MODES OF OPERATION

مُودهای عملیاتی رمزهای قالبی

- block ciphers encrypt fixed size blocks
 - eg. DES encrypts 64-bit blocks with 56-bit key
- NIST SP 800-38A defines **5 modes To apply a block cipher in a variety of application**
- The five modes are intended to cover virtually all of the possible applications of encryption for which **a block cipher could be used**
- These modes are intended for use with **any symmetric block cipher, including triple DES and AES.**

THE MOST IMPORTANT MODES

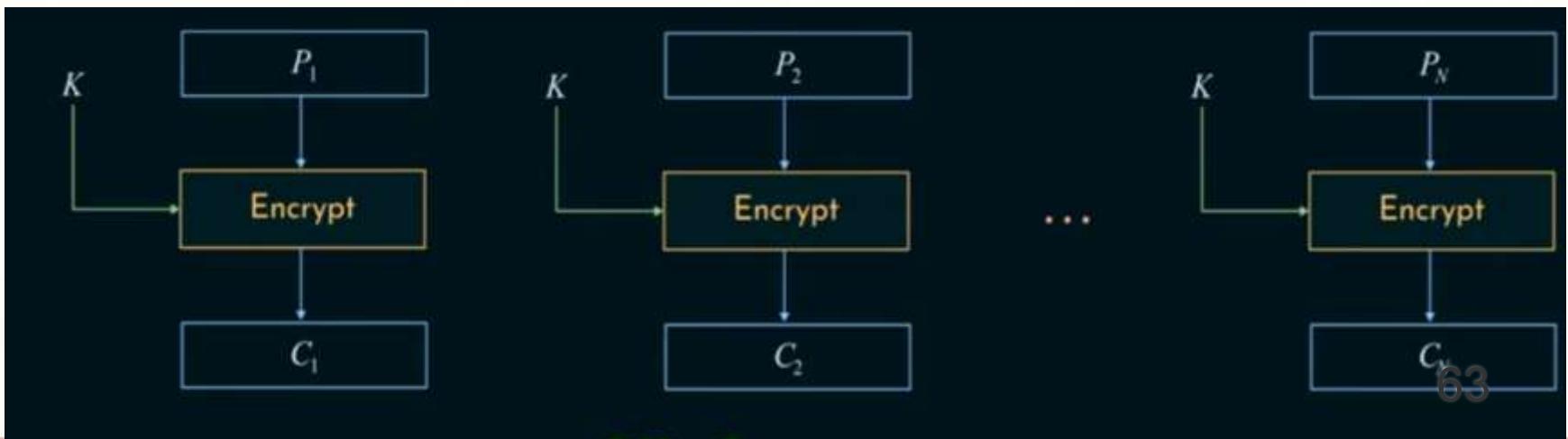
- Electronic Codebook Mode (ECB)
- Cipher Block Chaining Mode (CBC)
- Cipher Feedback Mode (CFB)
- Counter Mode (CTR)

ELECTRONIC CODEBOOK BOOK (ECB)

- message is broken into independent blocks which are encrypted
 - each block is a value which is substituted, like a codebook, hence name
 - each block is encoded independently of the other blocks
- $$C_i = E_K(P_i)$$
- uses: secure transmission of single values

1. ELECTRONIC CODEBOOK BOOK (ECB)

- Pros:
 - Simplest mode
 - Ideal for short amount of data, e.x., secure transfer of AES
 - Independent
 - Fast, Parallelism due to independence of blocks
- Cons:
 - Not secure for length messages. E.X., in the picture blow, if P_1 and P_3 is the same C_1 and C_3 , will be the same and attacker can understand from the pattern that you are sending a something with pattern like html. Also in Encrypting Images as the there are same pattern, the cipher could not be good enough.





Original Image



Encrypted using
ECB



Encrypted using
other modes

2.CIPHER BLOCK CHAINING (CBC)

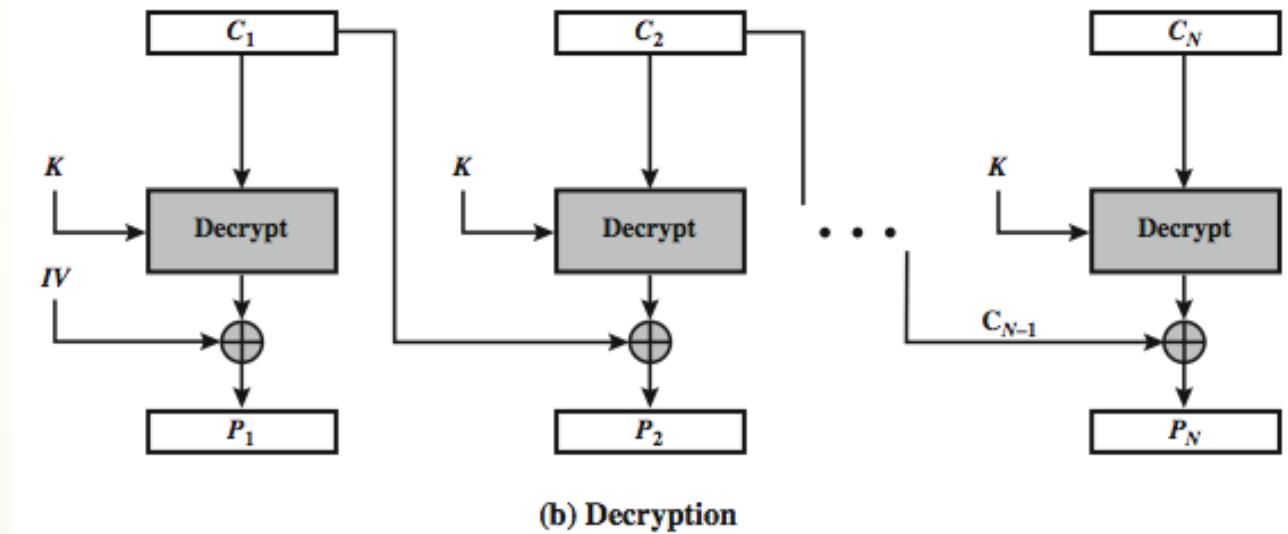
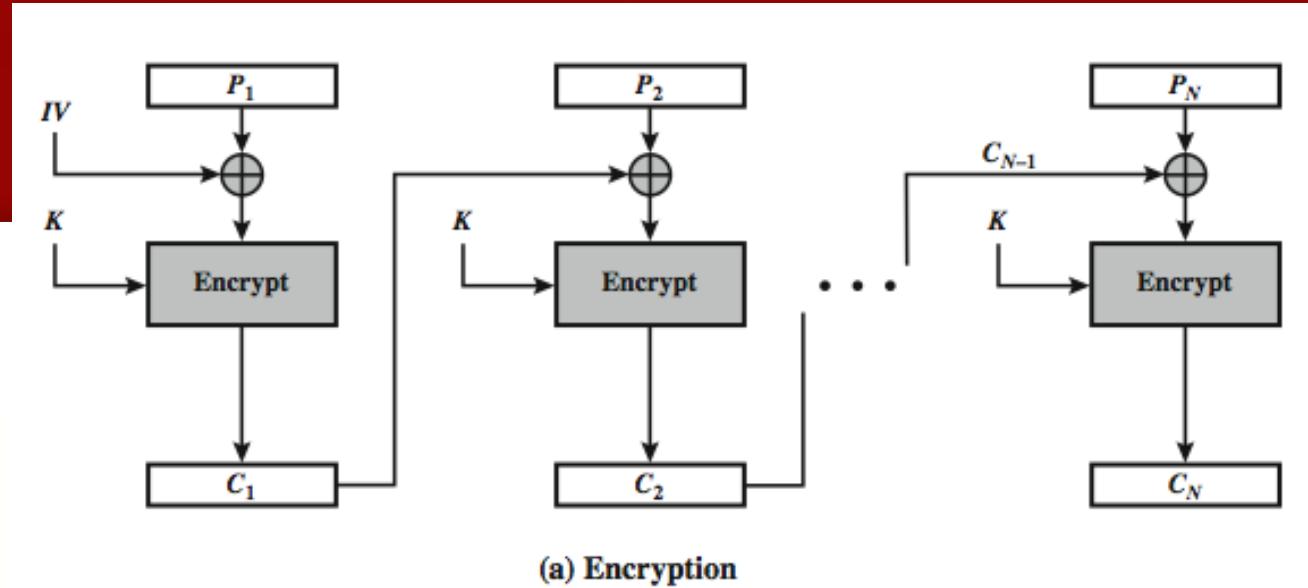
- message is broken into blocks
- linked together in encryption operation
- each previous cipher blocks is chained with current plaintext block, hence name
- use **Initial Vector (IV)** to start process

$$C_i = E_K(P_i \text{ XOR } C_{i-1})$$

$$C_0 = IV$$

- uses: bulk data encryption, authentication

CIPHER BLOCK CHAINI NG (CBC)



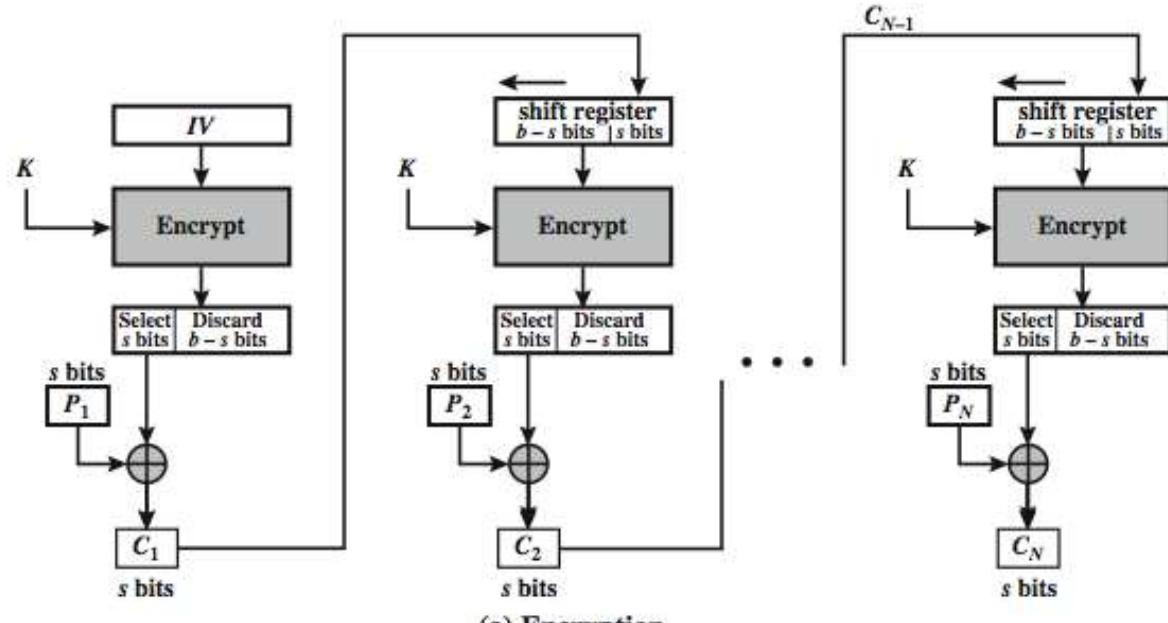
3.CIPHER FEEDBACK (CFB)

- In CFM: we convert a block cipher to a stream cipher because:
 - In stream cipher
 - No need of padding: i.e., In block cipher If your plain is smaller than block, you need to fill the rest of the block with zeros.
 - Real-Time application: no need to wait for the rest of the data to be received.
 - Length of the Plaintext= Length of the Cipher Text

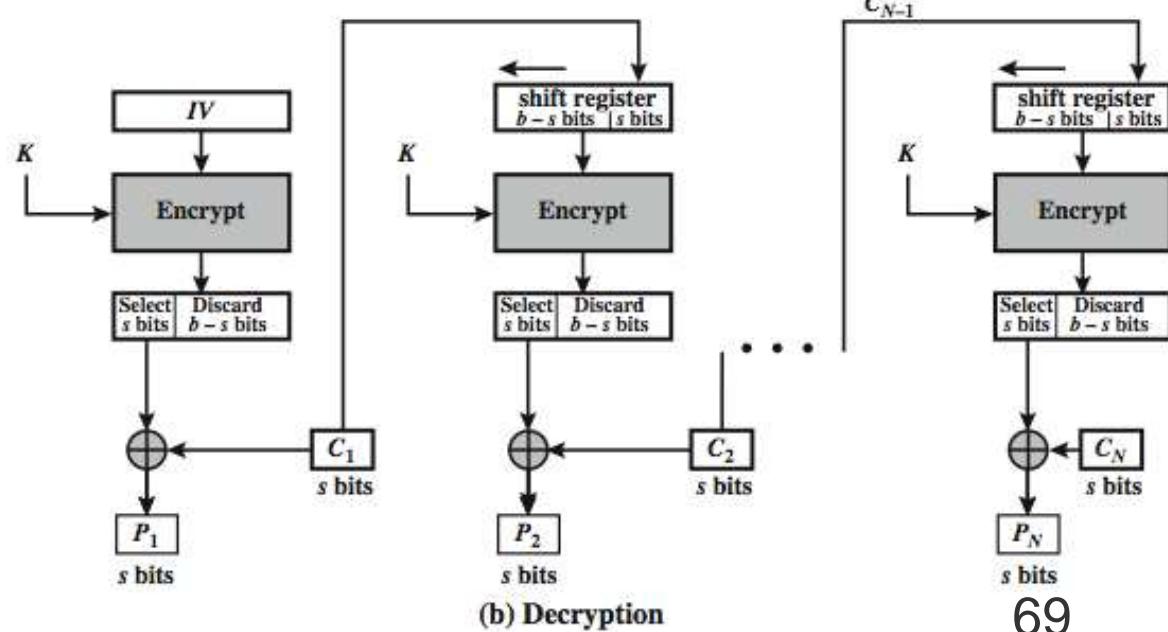
CIPHER FEEDBACK (CFB)

- message is treated as a stream of bits
- added to the output of the block cipher
- result is feed back for next stage (hence name)
- standard allows any number of bit (1,8, 64 or 128 etc) to be fed back
 - denoted CFB-1, CFB-8, CFB-64, CFB-128 etc
- most efficient to use all bits in block (64 or 128)
$$C_i = P_i \text{ XOR } E_K(C_{i-1})$$
$$C_0 = IV$$
- uses: stream data encryption, authentication

S-BIT CIPHER FEEDBACK K (CFB-S)



(a) Encryption



(b) Decryption

ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS OF CFB

- Advantage:
 - Real-Time application: no need to wait for the rest of the data to be received.
 - Length of the Plaintext= Length of the Cipher Text
 - No need of padding
 - Encrypt Func is used but in Encipher and Decipher
 - Length of PlainText = Length of CipherText
- Cons:
 - Chance of wastage of Transmission Capacity: need to stall while doing block encryption after every n-bits
 - Not a typical Stream cipher but a a Stream mode of operation. So we are not going to generate a complete stream Cipher

CFB APPLICATION

- when we use CFB are:
- Encrypting data that is transmitted over a noisy or unreliable channel, such as a radio or a telephone line. CFB can detect and correct errors in the ciphertext by using error-correcting codes or checksums³
- Encrypting data that is sensitive to timing or latency, such as voice or video. CFB can encrypt and decrypt data in real time, without waiting for a full block of data to be available⁴
- Encrypting data that is variable in length, such as messages or files. CFB can encrypt and decrypt data of any size, without needing to pad or truncate the data to fit the block size⁵