University of Padua
Department of Information Engineering

Information Security Report
Laboratory Session 1

Implementation and linear cryptanalysis of a Feistel cipher

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Solution

Our solution of laboratory 1 is entirely implemented using Python. Specifically, we made use of the `numpy` library in order to easily manipulate vectors and quickly compute operations beetween them. The solution is composed of three Python source files: `main.py` contains the encryptor implementations and attack results, `attack.py` contains functions necessary to carry out the attacks, and `hexutils.py` contains two functions for string to binary `numpy` vector conversion and vice versa.

Task 1

We implemented all of the Feistel encryptors using the same function `encrypt()`, which takes different input parameters and functions based on the cypher type (*linear*, *nearly linear* and *non linear*): the plaintext `u`, the initial key `k`, the number of rounds `r`, the message length `l` and the round function `f`.
In fact, even if those may differ for each implementation, the way in which the three transformations are computed is always the same: *substitution*, then *linear tf* and finally *transposition*.
With regards to the subkey generation and the round functions, `key_gen` takes as input the initial key `k` and the specific round `i` in order to output the subkey for that round, while there are three different round functions, one for each Feistel encryptor.

To implement the linear Feistel encryptor required by Task 1, we simply used the `encrypt` function with the linear round function `lin_f`, which uses the round subkey `k`, the round ordinality `i` and the input `y` to compute the so-called value `w`.

Task 2

Since in Feistel cyphers the encryptor and decryptor are identical, but for the order in which the subkeys are used inside the round functions, we made a `decrypt` function which works with the same parameters used in `encrypt`, except for swapping plaintext `u` with cyphertext `x`, where the subkeys order used for the round function computations is reversed. In this way we preserved the `f_lin` function, avoiding the rewrite of a nearly identical piece of code.

Task 3

In order to find the two matrices A and B which indentify the linear relationship for the linear Feistel cypher, we created the `find_mat` function, which uses the encryption function `encrypt`, the round function `f` and the message length `l`. The way it works is just an implementation of the methodology presented in *Appendix 1* of the lab instructions, using `numpy` arrays.

Task 4

The linear cryptanalysis KPA against the linear Feistel cypher is done using the `find_key_kpa` function, which takes as input the two matrices we found in Task 3 `a`, `b` and the plaintext-cyphertext pair `u`, `x`. The function uses `numpy` arrays and `numpy` operations in order to quickly compute $k = A^{-1}(x + Bu)$. Moreover, the computation of the inverse matrix A^{-1} follows the methodology presented in *Appendix 2* of the lab instructions.

To carry out the cryptanalysis on the five `(u, x)` pairs provided to us in the file `KPApairsVancouver_linear.hex`, we firstly used the `find_mat` function to find the A and B matrices (which must be the same for all five pairs, since the encryption method is the same). They are:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix}
0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0\\
1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0\\
0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0\\
1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0\\
1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1\\
0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1\\
0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0\\
0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1\\
0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1\\
0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0\\
0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1\\
0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1\\
1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0\\
0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0\\
1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0&1&0&1&0\\
1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&0\\
0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0\\
0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0\\
0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1\\
1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0\\
1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0\\
0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0\\
1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0\\
0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1\\
0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0\\
1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0\\
1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1\\
0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1\\
0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0\\
0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1\\
1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0\\
1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&1&0&1&0&1&1&0&1&0&1&0&0&0&0&0&0&0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
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0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
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0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
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0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

Then, using `find_key_kpa` function for each pair, we checked the correctness of the guessed key, by observing that it is always the same and it maps each plaintext to the corresponding cyphertext. That is, $\hat{k} = k =$`55D9F224`.

Task 5

With regards to the nearly linear Feistel cypher, we simply used the `encrypt` function with a different round function implementation, called `near_lin_f`. A similar process was followed with `decrypt`.

Task 6

topkek.txt

Task 7

Similarly to Task 5, the non linear Feistel cypher implementation required just a different round function called `non_lin_f`. Both the `encrypt` and `decrypt` function remained unchanged.

Task 8

The Meet in the middle attack against the concatenation of two non linear Feistel cyphers was implemented using an approach based on *Appendix 3* of the lab instructions.
The `meet_in_the_middle` function takes as input parameters the cardinalities of random guesses `n1`, `n2` for $\hat{k'}$ and $\hat{k''}$, encryption and decryption functions `enc`, `dec`, the plaintext-cyphertext pair `u`, `x`, the round function `f` and the length of the message `l`.
After generating the k' and k'' random guesses using the `numpy` *random.randomint* function (which creates random binary arrays of length `l`), for each guess $\hat{k'}_i$ we stored inside a list the pairs $(\hat{k'}_i, \hat{x'}_i = E'_{\hat{k'}_i}(u))$. Same thing is done for pairs $(\hat{k''}_i, \hat{u''}_i = D''_{\hat{k''}_i}(x))$. Then we used the `numpy` function *intersect1d* to retrieve all possible matches between the $\hat{x'}_i$ and $\hat{u''}_j$, so that the corresponding keys pairs $\hat{k'}_i$ and $\hat{k''}_j$ are stored in a list and returned by the function.

In order to get the key pair guess regarding the KPA attack on the five plaintex-cyphertext pairs in the `KPApairsVancouver_non_linear.hex` document, we initially ran the function for only the first `(u, x)` pair, using very high `n1` and `n2` parameters, finding some matches. Since at the end of the day we just needed the single most probable guess, we trimmed all the matches, checking if a certain matching key pair also worked for some of the other four `(u, x)` pairs provided in the document: this was done by checking if $x = E'_{\hat{k}'_i}(E''_{\hat{k}''_j}(u))$.
Clearly, if a key pair worked for each of the five `(u, x)` pairs, it is most likely the correct guess (even though it is still not certain), so when we found a $(\hat{k'}_i, \hat{k''}_j)$ that satisfied that last requirement we assumed that $\hat{k'}_i = k'_i$ and $\hat{k''}_j = k''_j$. In particular, our guess is $\hat{k'}_i = k'_i =$ `30C0` and $\hat{k''}_j = k''_j =$ `564D`.
Since this algorithm uses random guesses to generate the key pairs, it is totally possible that at the end of the execution the correct key pair is not found. This scenario is especially common when `n1` and `n2` are much lower than the cardinality of the key space, but it is also present when they are close to the cardinality of the key space since the random function we used doesn't generate unique values. To overcome this issue, we created a `meet_in_the_middle_sequential` function that tests the key pairs in sequential order, this function was particularly helpful during the testing phase of the algorithm and it could still be handy in case a result is needed

with just one execution of the program.