



# Applied Cryptography

## CPEG 472/672

### Lecture 2A

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# What is random?

- ◉ Randomly generated bits
  - ◉ What is the randomness of the process?
- ◉ Common misconceptions
  - ◉ Mistaking non-randomness for randomness
    - ◉ Looks random so it must be random
  - ◉ Mistaking randomness for non-randomness
    - ◉ Patterns must be there for a reason

# Probabilities

- ◉ Measures likelihood of an event occurring
- ◉ Uniform distribution
  - ◉ All outcomes are equally likely
  - ◉ Otherwise, it is non-uniform
- ◉ Fair coin
  - ◉ 0.5 probability of heads
- ◉ Biased coin
  - ◉  $p$  probability of heads,  $1-p$  probability of tails

# Entropy

- ◉ Measures uncertainty
  - ◉ Amount of surprise in a result
  - ◉ Higher entropy => less certainty in a result

- ◉ Formula for entropy

$$-\sum p_i \cdot \log_2(p_i)$$

- ◉ Entropy of a fair coin

$$-(1/2) \cdot \log(1/2) - (1/2) \cdot \log(1/2)$$

# RNGs and PRNGs

- ◉ In crypto we typically need
  - ◉ A source of entropy (RNG)
  - ◉ Algorithm to produce good random bits from the entropy source (PRNG)
- ◉ RNG sources
  - ◉ Device sensors, I/O, peripheral activity, logs, key presses, mouse etc.
- ◉ PRNGs can deterministically produce streams of reliable pseudorandom bits

# PRNGs

- ◉ Run deterministic random bit generators
- ◉ Operations
  - ◉ Init the entropy pool, refresh (re-seed), next
- ◉ Security needs
  - ◉ **Backtracking resistance**
    - ◉ Cannot recover previously-generated bits
    - ◉ Need irreversible transformation in refresh and next operations
  - ◉ **Prediction resistance**
    - ◉ Cannot predict future bits
    - ◉ Call refresh regularly

# Crypto vs non-crypto PRNGs

- ◉ Non-crypto PRNGs

- ◉ Produce uniform distributions
- ◉ Used in simulations etc.
- ◉ Optimized for uniformity of distribution
- ◉ Not concerned with predictability of bits
- ◉ Must never be used for crypto

- ◉ Crypto-PRNGs

- ◉ Are unpredictable
- ◉ Produce well-distributed bits

# Be careful

- ◉ PRNGs in programming languages are non-crypto
  - ◉ Always use known crypto-PRNGs
- ◉ Statistical tests  $\neq$  security
  - ◉ A weak crypto-PRNG can pass these tests
- ◉ If a PRNG is seeded with truly random bits, is it secure?
  - ◉ It can still leak its internal state



# Reading for next lecture

- ◉ Aumasson: Chapter 2