



Applied Cryptography CPEG 472/672 Lecture 2B

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Real-World PRNGs

- PRNGs can be based on software libraries or hardware modules
- PRNG "devices" in Linux
 - /dev/urandom (non-blocking pool)
 - ⊙/dev/random (blocking pool)
- What is the difference?
 - /dev/random estimates the entropy left in the pool
 - However, entropy estimators are unreliable

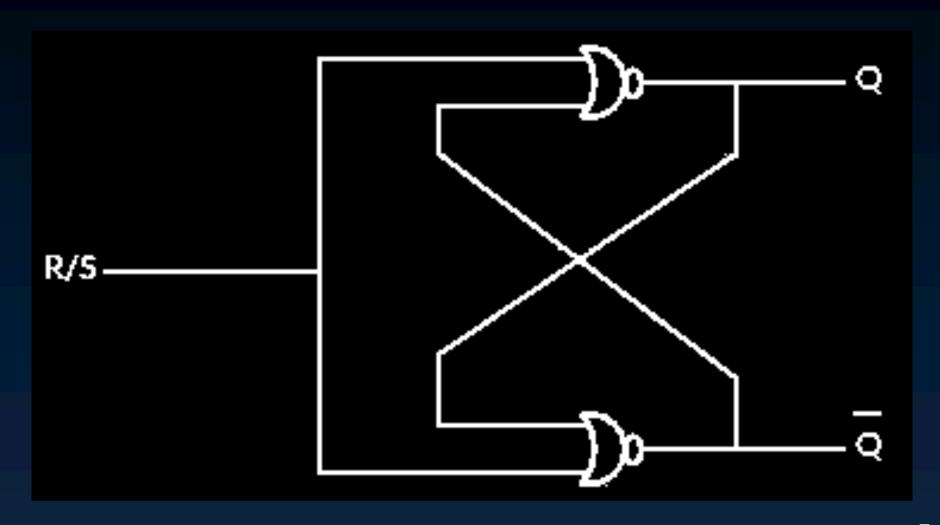
Real-World PRNGs

- PRNG function in Windows
 - CryptGenRandom (older)
 - BcryptGenRandom (new)
- Things can go wrong
 - Requires the user to acquire a cryptographic context, which could fail
 - Need special checks
 - Bug in TrueCrypt

Real-World PRNGs

- Intel's Hardware PRNG
 - 2012 Ivy Bridge microarchitecture
 - ⊕ Based on AES CTR DRBG (NIST SP 800-90)
 - RDRAND, RDSEED instructions
 - Single entropy source based on a metastable circuit
 - Affected by thermal noise fluctuations
 - Carry flag is set to 1 if the generated random data are valid

RS-NOR latch metastable circuit



Netscape (47bits entropy, not 128)

```
20 bits
RNG CreateContext()
(seconds, microseconds) = time of day;
pid = process ID; ppid = parent process ID;
a = transform(microseconds);
b = transform(pid + seconds + (ppid << 12));</pre>
seed = MD5(a, b);
                                    overlap
```

RSA primes generated at boot time

```
prng.seed(seed)
p = prng.generate_random_prime()
q = prng.generate_random_prime()
n = p*q
```

Generates identical primes

RSA primes generated at boot time

```
prng.seed(seed)
p = prng.generate_random_prime()
prng.add_entropy()
q = prng.generate_random_prime()
n = p*q
```

Generates the same p (how to recover?)

Cryptocat (uniform decimal digits)

```
Cryptocat.random = function() {
  var x, o = "";
  while (o.length < 16) {
     x = state.getBytes(1);
     if (x[0] <= 250) {
        o += x[0] \% 10;
  return parseFloat('0.' + o)
```

What is the problem?

Is it fixed?

Reading for next lecture

Aumasson: Chapter 4