

Assignment # 2

Homework

Homework problems are a preparation for the quizzes. They are *not* graded. Please use the piazza forum to post questions you have on these problems.

- 2.2, 2.4, 2.5 ($C(x) = 1 + x + x^3$), 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 3.1, 3.3, 3.12

Project

Note: For submissions on mywpi: Please submit a single pdf file containing your results. Please submit source code as a separate file, but make sure to have it listed in the pdf as well.

1. We conduct a known-plaintext attack on an LFSR-based stream cipher. We know that the plaintext sent was:
1001 0010 0110 1101 1001 0010 0110
By tapping the channel we observe the following stream:
1011 1100 0011 0001 0010 1011 0001
Assume that the chosen LFSR generates a maximum-length sequence.
 - (a) What is the degree L of the key stream generator?
 - (b) What is the initialization vector?
 - (c) Determine the feedback coefficients of the LFSR and draw a circuit diagram of the LFSR.
 - (d) What is the key in this system? Why doesn't it make sense to use the initial content of the LFSR as key or even part of the key?
2. Problem 2.11 from the book.
3. One important property that makes DES secure is the non-linearity of the S-boxes. In particular, a single change in the input should affect at least half the bits of the output. To verify this, we will check the *strict avalanche criterion* (SAC). It is computed as:

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^n}} S(x) \oplus S(x \oplus 2^i) \geq (2^{(n-1)}, 2^{(n-1)}, \dots, 2^{(n-1)})$$

The S-box is a function that maps a n -bit input to an m -bit output $S : \mathbb{Z}_{2^n} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{2^m}$, i.e. for DES $n = 6, m = 4$. Furthermore, $(2^{(n-1)}, 2^{(n-1)}, \dots, 2^{(n-1)})$ is the individual sum over each output bit position. In order for the SAC to be fulfilled, the value of each individual sum must be greater or equal to $2^{(n-1)}$.

Hint: The SAC is computed for each output bit separately, i.e. you should get 6x4 SAC coefficients: one per s-box output bit is $m = 4$ per row, one row for each input bit position, giving $n = 6$ rows, i.e. you are checking 6x4 values.

- (a) Implement a function that on the input $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^6}$ produces an output $y \in \mathbb{Z}_{2^4}$ according to the DES S-box S_2 (i.e. implement DES S-box S_2).
 - (b) Write a program that, based on the above implementation of S_2 computes the SAC for $i = 0 \dots 5$. Is the SAC fulfilled by S_2 ? Please turn in both the code and the output.
4. Implement an exhaustive key search for DES. Recover the key for the following plaintext-ciphertext pair (both given in hex notation):

```
pt = 48656c6c6f212121
ct = d52bd481f21e25a1
```

Please turn in your working code together with the correct 64-bit representation of the key.

Note: while the key space of DES is way too small by now, it is still too large to be searched in reasonable time on a simple desktop PC. In order to facilitate the search, the first four bytes of the 64-bit key have been fixed to 0. i.e. the 64-bit key looks like this (in hex representation): 00000000XXXXXXXX.

Hint: Do not try to implement DES yourself. Use an existing implementation of DES. Possible choices are:

- In **sage**, a DES engine is available in `Crypto.Cipher`

```
from Crypto.Cipher import DES
...
```

(Note that the server might quickly be overloaded if many people try to run an exhaustive search in parallel).

- For **Python** there is a versatile crypto library available at: <https://www.dlitz.net/software/pycrypto/>. It needs an additional install, but provides the same functionality
- Any **openssl** implementation will do. The mode to be selected should be `des_ede3_ecb`. The key needs to be replicated three times.

Bonus Problem

Recover the DES key for the following plaintext-ciphertext pair (hex notation):

```
pt = 48656c6c6f212121
ct = a58a6e2e49ae174a
```

The key starts with zeros, just as the one before (but less). Please turn in your working code together with the correct 64-bit representation of the key and the runtime needed.

Good Luck and Have Fun!