

2. Symmetric Key

Basics

Block or Stream?

Secret Key Methods

Salting

AES

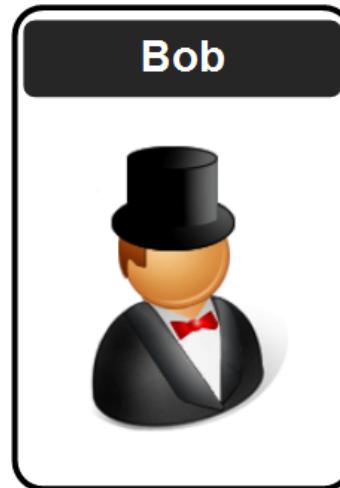
3DES

ChaCha20/Poly1305 and RC4

Key Entropy

Prof Bill Buchanan OBE

<https://asecuritysite.com/esecurity/unit02>

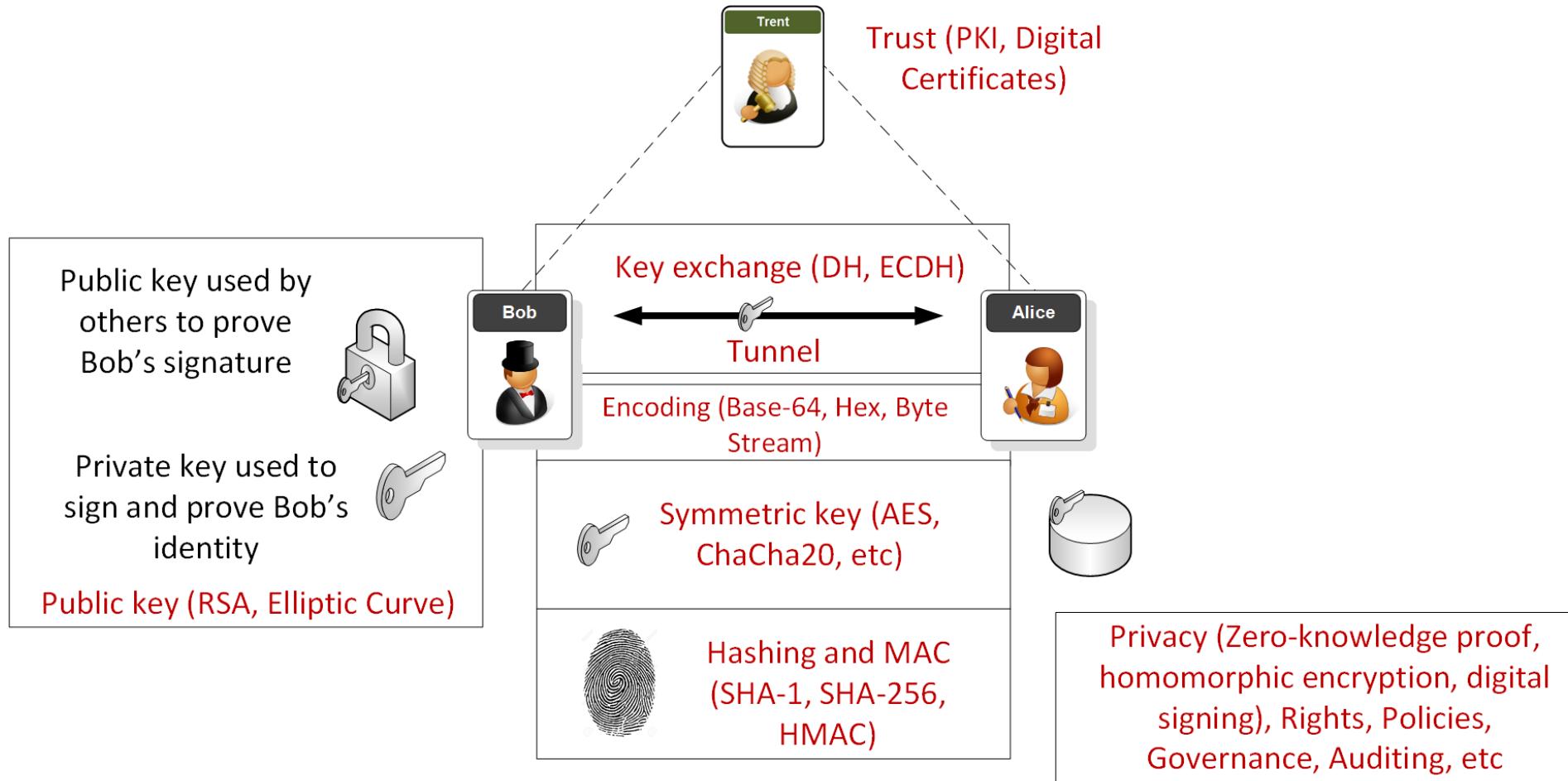


No	Date	Subject
1	18 Jan 2019	Ciphers and Fundamentals Unit
2	25 Jan 2019	Symmetric Key Unit
3	1 Feb 2019	Hashing and MAC Unit
4	8 Feb 2019	Asymmetric (Public) Key Unit
5	15 Feb 2019	Key Exchange Unit
6	22 Feb 2019	Guest lecture
7	1 Mar 2019	Trust and Digital Certificates Unit
8	8 Mar 2019	Tunnelling Unit
9	15 Mar 2019	Test 1 (Units 1-6)
10	22 Mar 2019	Blockchain Unit
11	29 Mar 2019	Future Cryptography Unit
12	5 April 2019	Host Security 1
13	12 April 2019	Host Security 2

Easter Break

14	Week beginning 29 April 2019 (TBC)	Test 2 (Units 8-10)
15	Week beginning 6 May 2019 (TBC)	Coursework Hand-in

Overview



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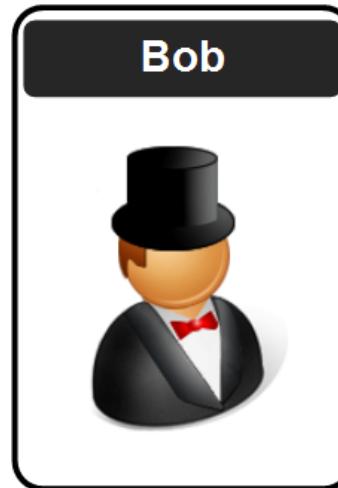
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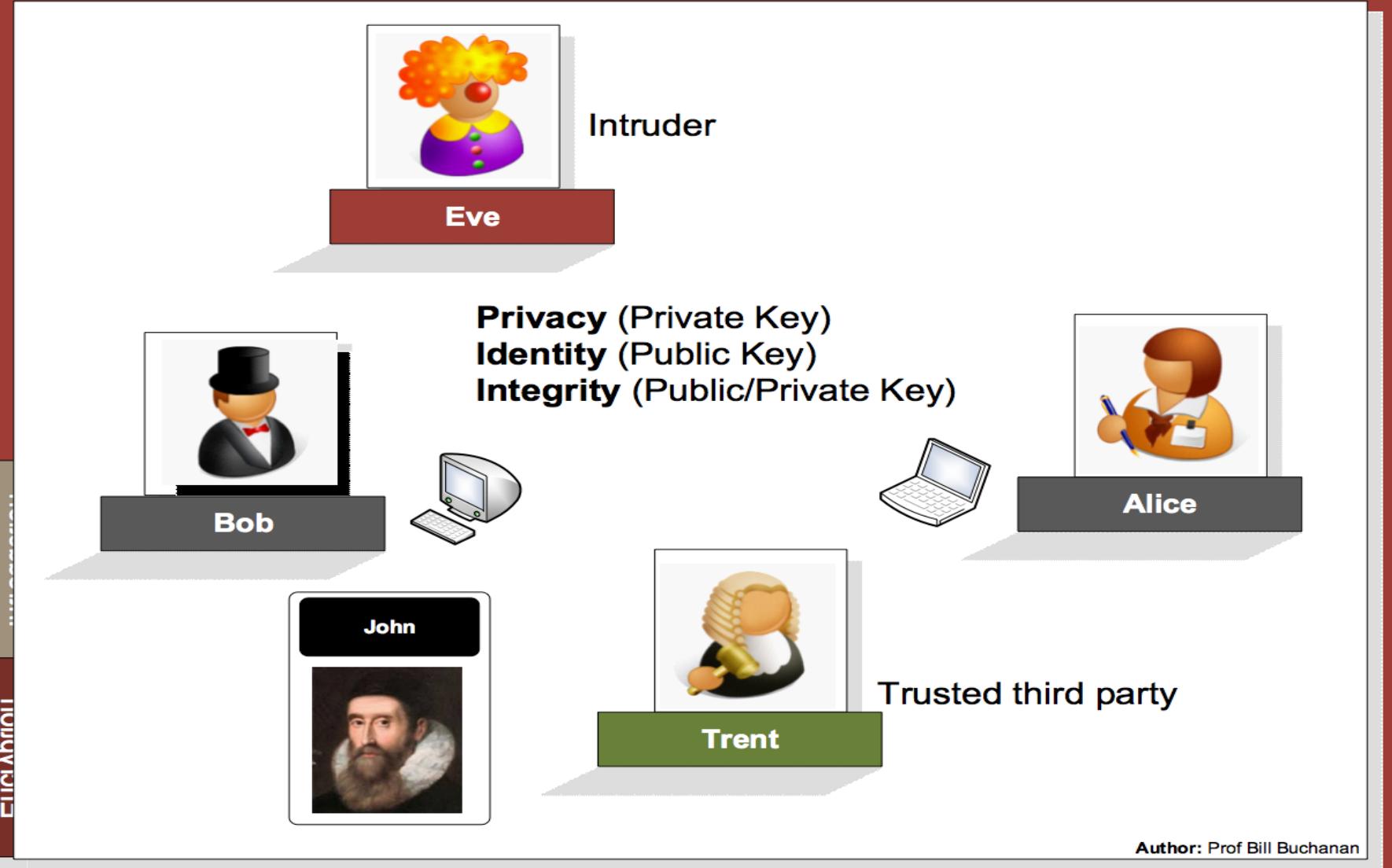
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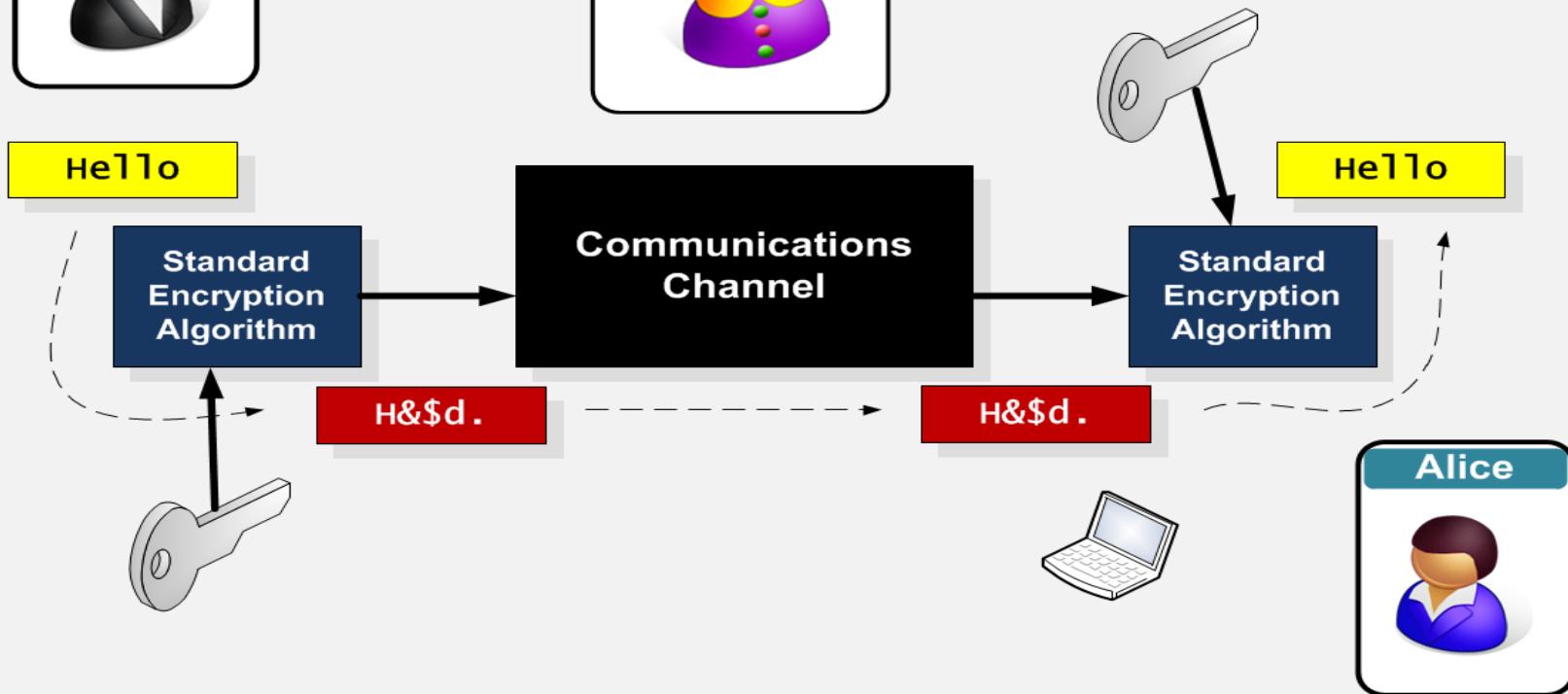
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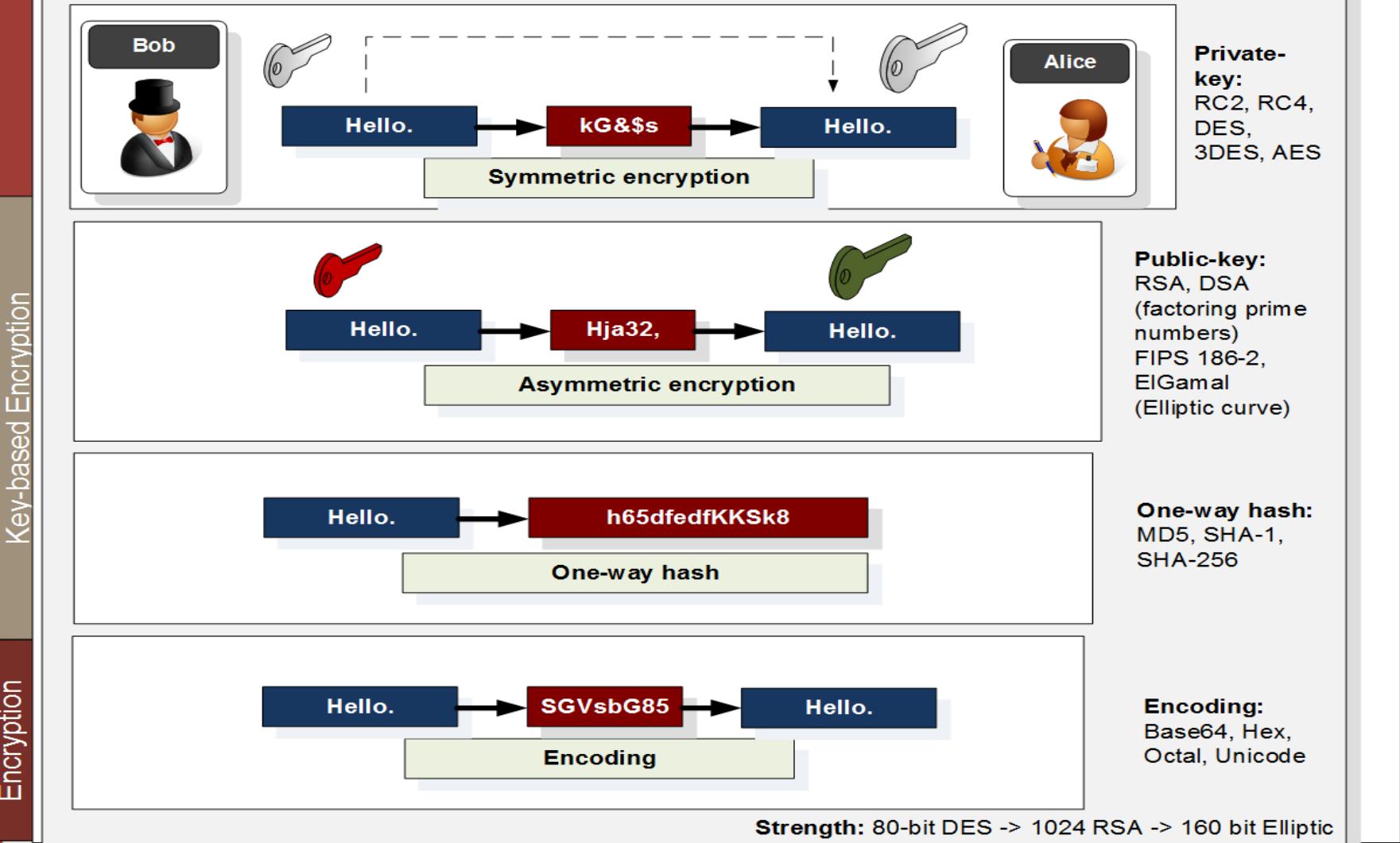




The major problem is that Eve could gain the encoding algorithm.



Encryption





Number of keys

The larger the key, the greater the key space.

Code size	Number of keys	Code size	Number of keys	Code size	Number of keys
1	2	12	4,096	52	4.5×10^{15}
2	4	16	65,536	56	7.21×10^{16}
3	8	20	1,048,576	60	1.15×10^{18}
4	16	24	16,777,216	64	1.84×10^{19}
5	32	28	2.68×10^8	68	2.95×10^{20}
6	64	32	4.29×10^9	72	4.72×10^{21}
7	128	36	6.87×10^{10}	76	7.56×10^{22}
8	256	40	1.1×10^{12}	80	1.21×10^{24}
9	512	44	1.76×10^{13}	84	1.93×10^{25}
10	1024	48	2.81×10^{14}	88	3.09×10^{26}





Okay... we select a **64-bit key** ...
which has 1.84×10^{19} combinations

Time to crack

- It is important to understand the length of time that a message takes to crack as it may need to be secret for a certain time period.

18.4 million million million different keys
000000000000...0000000000000000
To
111111111111....1111111111111111

How long will it take to crack it by brute-force (on average)?



A 64-bit key has 1.84×10^{19} combinations and it could be cracked by brute-force in 0.9×10^{19} goes.

Time to crack

- It is important to understand the length of time that a message takes to crack as it may need to be secret for a certain time period.

If we use a fast computer such as 1GHz clock (1ns), and say it takes one clock cycle to test a code, the time to crack the code will be:

9,000,000,000 seconds (150 million minutes)
... 2.5 million hours (285 years)



If it takes 2.5 million hours (285 years) to crack a code. How many years will it take to crack it within a day?

Time to crack

- It is important to understand the length of time that a message takes to crack as it may need to be secret for a certain time period.

Computers typically improve their performance every year ... so assume a **doubling** of performance each year.

Date	Hours	Days	Years
2017	2,500,000	104,167	285
2018	1,250,000	52,083	143

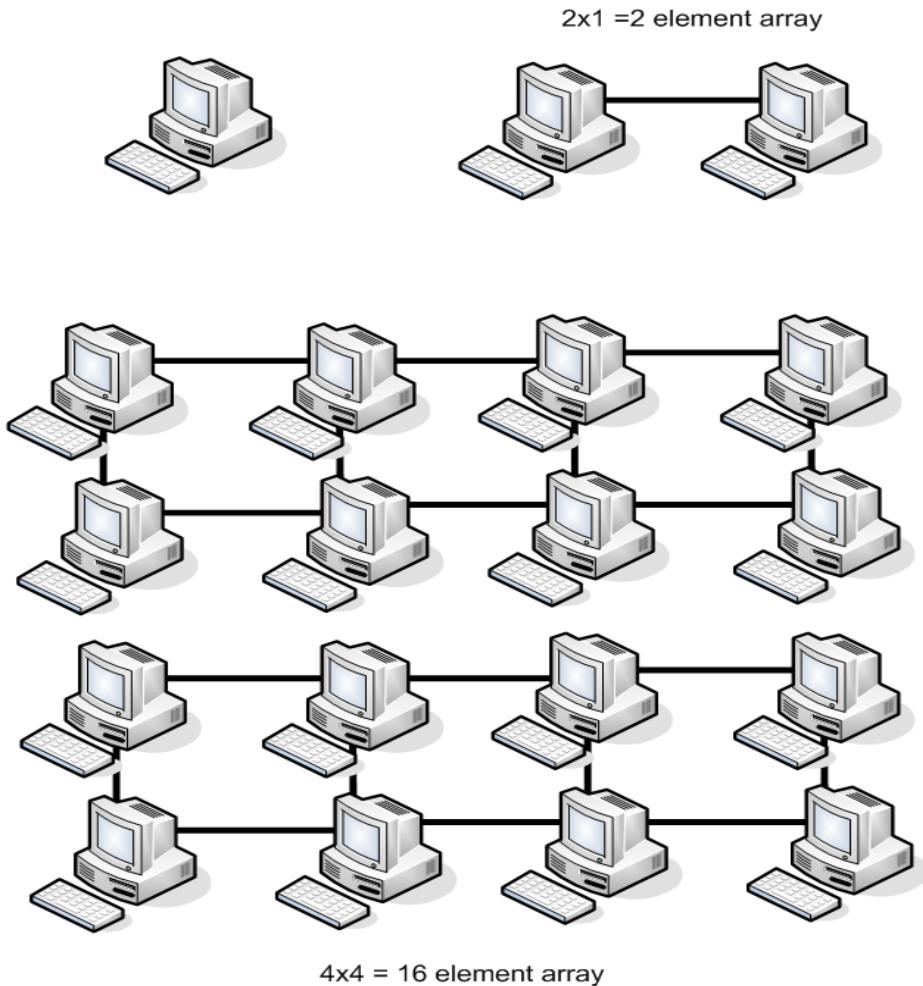


Date	Hours	Days	Years
2017	2,500,000	104,167	285
2018	1,250,000	52,083	143
2019	625,000	26,042	71
2020	312,500	13,021	36
2021	156,250	6,510	18
2022	78,125	3,255	9
2023	39,063	1,628	4
2024	19,532	814	2
+8	9,766	407	1
+9	4,883	203	1
+10	2,442	102	0.3
+11	1,221	51	0.1
+12	611	25	0.1
+13	306	13	0
+14	153	6	0
+15	77	3	0
+16	39	2	0
+17	20	1	0

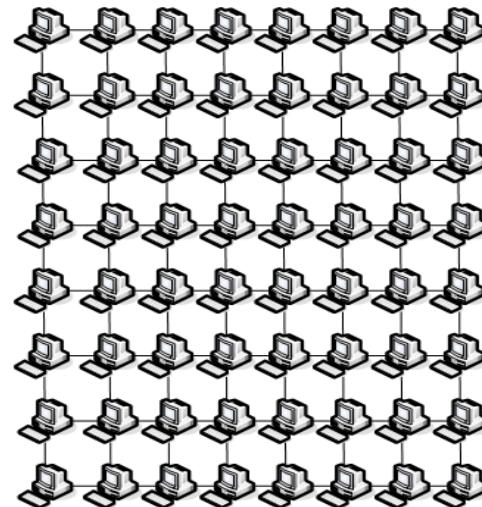
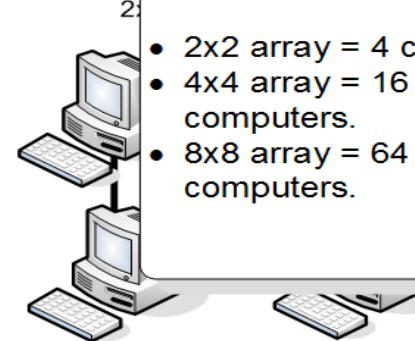
Time to crack

- From 285 years to 1 day, just by computers increasing their computing power.

56-bit DES:
Developed
1975
30 years ago!
... now easily
crackable



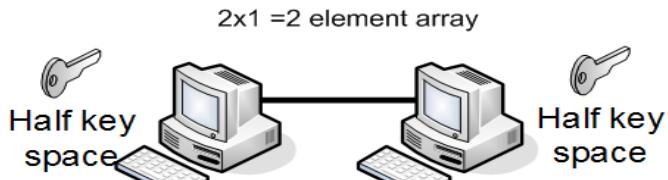
Parallel processing



16x16 = 256 element array

Parallel processing

- 64-bit key --- from **104,000 days** (284 years) to one hour or less.



Brute-force

Encryption

Processors	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
1	104000 days	52000	26000	13000	6500	3250
4	26000	13000	6500	3250	1625	813
16	6500	3250	1625	813	407	204
64	1625	813	407	204	102	51
256	406	203	102	51	26	13
1024	102	51	26	13	7	4
4096	25	13	7	4	2	1
16,384	152hr	76hr	38hr	19hr	10hr	5hr
65,536	38hr	19hr	10hr	5hr	3hr	2hr
262,144	10hr	5hr	3hr	2hr	1hr	
1,048,576	2hr	1hr				

key
space

16x16 = 256 element array

4x4 = 16 element array

Author: Prof Bill Buchanan

Nvidia GeForce GTX 1080 Ti Specifications:

- Graphics Processing Clusters: 6
- Streaming Multiprocessors: 28
- CUDA Cores (single precision): 3584
- Texture Units: 224
- ROP Units: 88
- Base Clock: 1480 MHz
- Boost Clock: 1582 MHz
- Memory Clock: 5505 MHz
- Memory Data Rate: 11 Gbps
- L2 Cache Size: 2816K
- Total Video Memory: 11264MB GDDR5X
- Memory Interface: 352-bit
- Total Memory Bandwidth: 484 GB/s
- Texture Rate (Bilinear): 331.5 GigaTexels/sec
- Fabrication Process: 16 nm
- Transistor Count: 12 Billion
- Connectors: 3 x DisplayPort, 1 x HDMI
- Power Connectors: One 6-pin, One 8-pin
- Recommended Power Supply: 600 Watts



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Nvidia GeForce GTX 970 Ethereum Mining GPU

Price

520 USD

Payback period

367 days



Buy now

Power	Power cost per day	Return Per Week	Cost per KH/s
145	\$ 0.4176	\$ 9.90	\$ 0.03270
Hash Rate	Return Per Day	Return Per Month	Payback period
15,900.0 KH/s	\$ 1.41	\$ 42.42	367 days
Mines	Profit Ratio	Return Per Year	Annual Return Percentage
Ethereum	338%	\$ 516.12	99%

One of the highest powered GeForce Graphics cards on the market. The GeForce® GTX 970 is a high-performance graphics card designed for serious gaming. Powered by new NVIDIA® Maxwell™ architecture, it features advanced technologies and class-leading graphics for incredible gaming experiences.

You can also mine Ether through a cloud mining contract with Hashflare or Genesis Mining.

Disclosure: Mining equipment metrics are calculated based on a network hash rate of **182,293 GH/s** and using a ETH - USD exchange rate of **1 ETH = \$ 1215.26**. These figures vary based on the total network hash rate and on the ETH to USD conversion rate. Equipment cost can vary, block reward is fixed at **3 ETH** and future block reward reductions are not taken into account. The electricity price used in generating these metrics is \$ 0.12 per kWh. Network hash rate varies over time, this is just an estimation based on current values.

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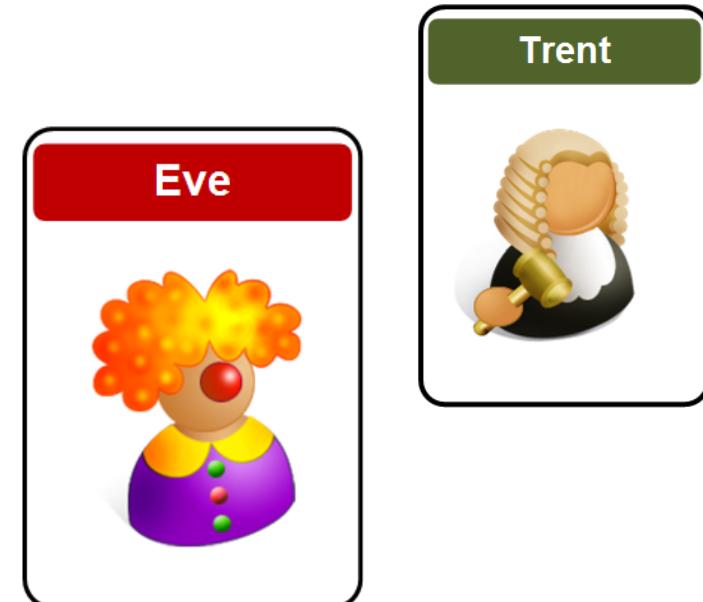
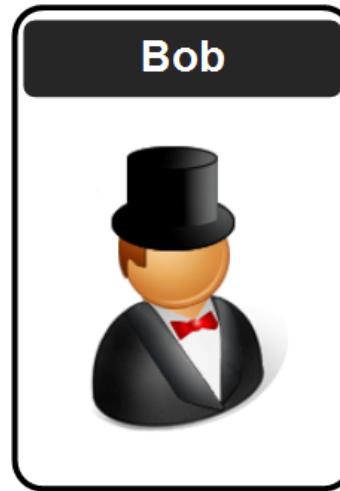
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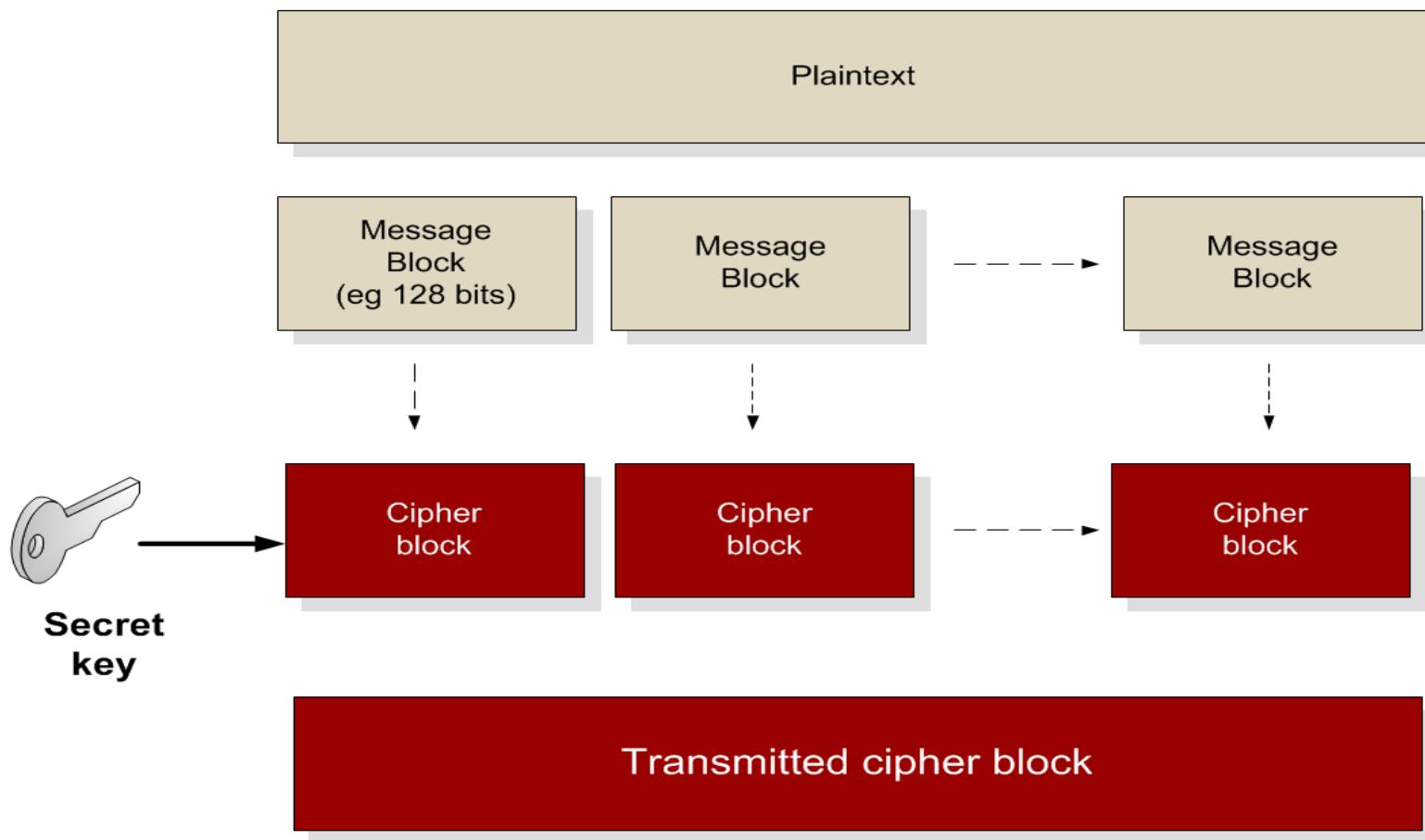
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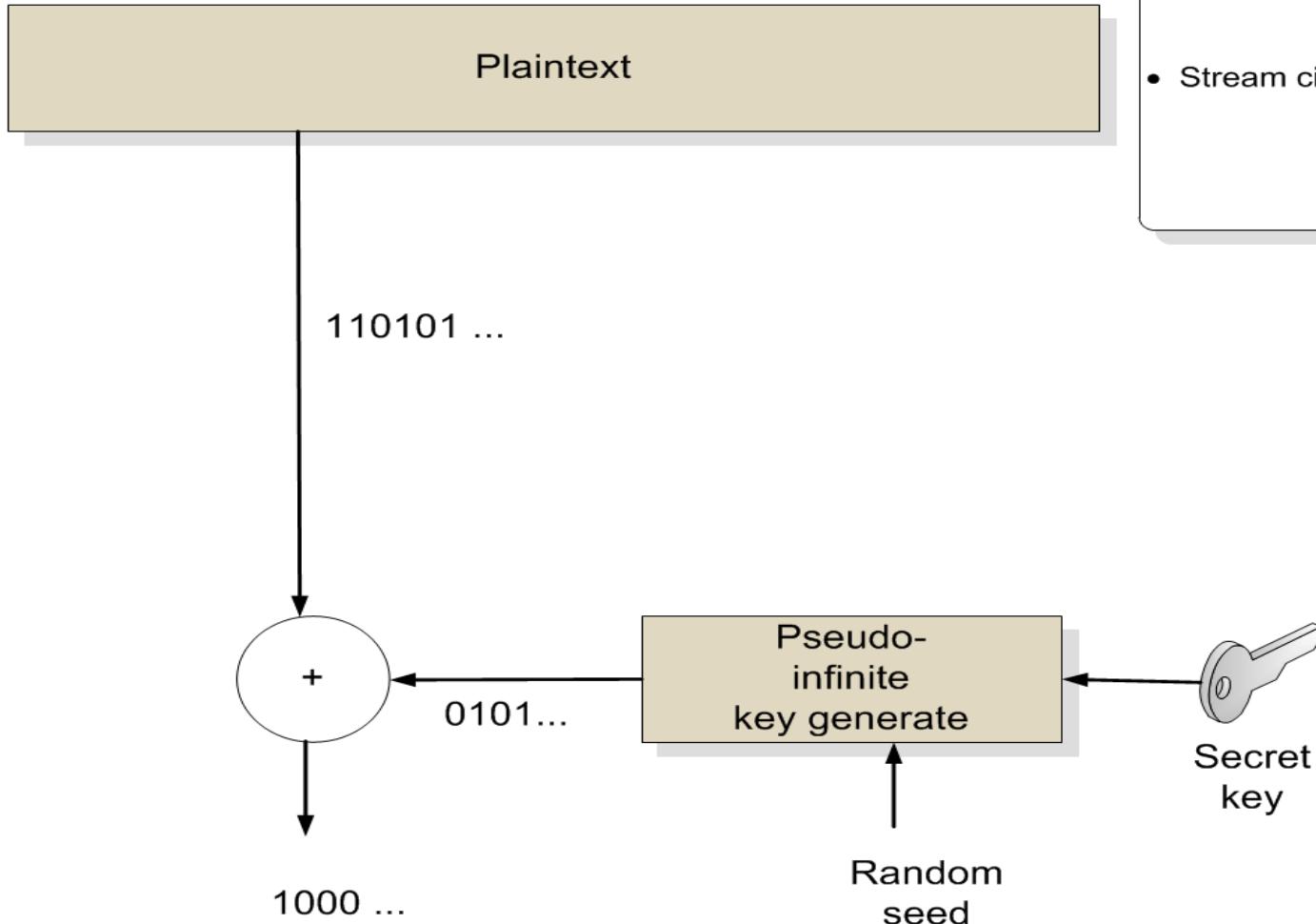
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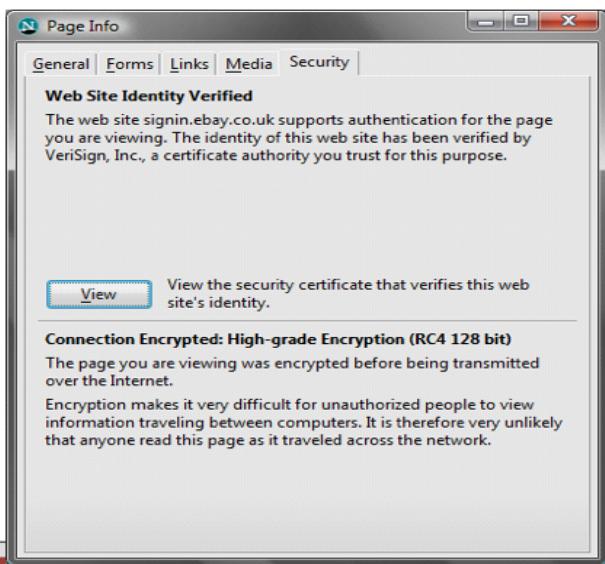
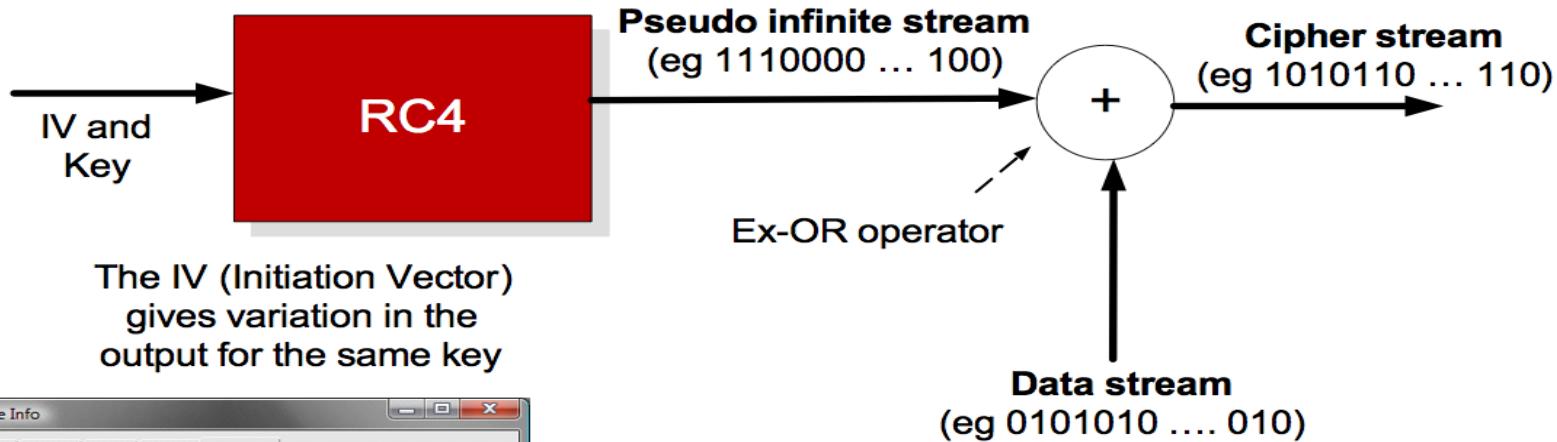


Stream cipher

- Stream cipher (RC4)



RC4. This is a **stream** encryption algorithm, and is used in wireless communications (such as in WEP) and SSL (Secure Sockets).



Data stream	0101010 ... 010
Pseudo infinite stream	1110000 ... 100
Cipher stream	1010110 ... 110

Padding

- **CMS** (Cryptographic Message Syntax). This pads with the same value as the number of padding bytes. Defined in RFC 5652, PKCS#5, PKCS#7 and RFC 1423 PEM.
- **Bits**. This pads with 0x80 (10000000) followed by zero (null) bytes. Defined in ANSI X.923 and ISO/IEC 9797-1.
- **ZeroLength**. This pads with zeros except for the last byte which is equal to the number (length) of padding bytes.
- **Null**. This pads with NULL bytes. This is only used with ASCII text.
- **Space**. This pads with spaces. This is only used with ASCII text.
- **Random**. This pads with random bytes with the last byte defined by the number of padding bytes.

Padding

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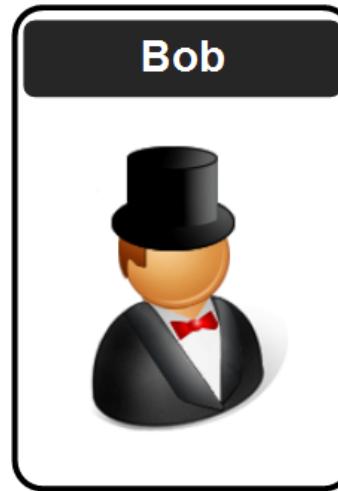
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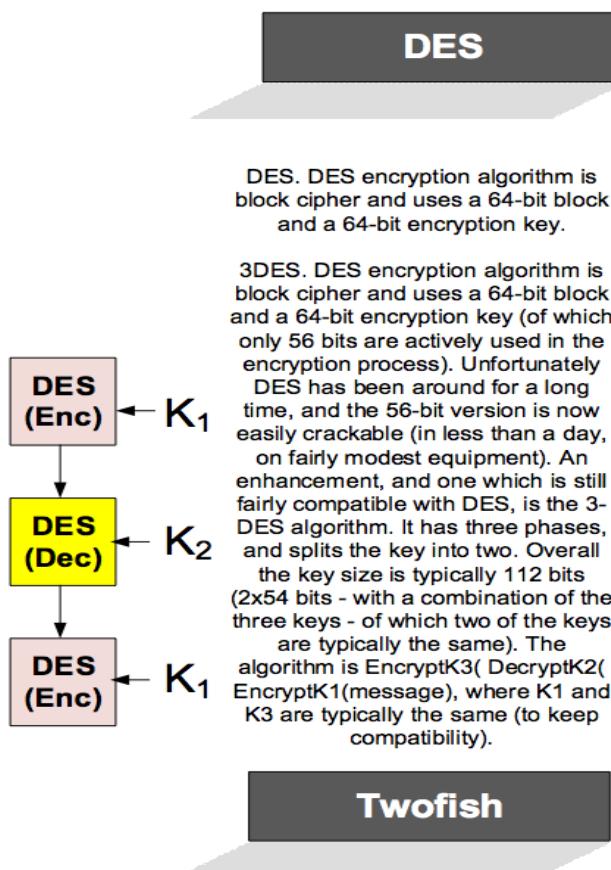
ChaCha20/Poly1305

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Bruce Schneier created Twofish with a general-purpose private key block cipher encryption algorithm.

DES

DES. DES encryption algorithm is block cipher and uses a 64-bit block and a 64-bit encryption key.

3DES. DES encryption algorithm is block cipher and uses a 64-bit block and a 64-bit encryption key (of which only 56 bits are actively used in the encryption process). Unfortunately DES has been around for a long time, and the 56-bit version is now easily crackable (in less than a day, on fairly modest equipment). An enhancement, and one which is still fairly compatible with DES, is the 3-DES algorithm. It has three phases, and splits the key into two. Overall the key size is typically 112 bits (2×54 bits - with a combination of the three keys - of which two of the keys are typically the same). The algorithm is $\text{Encrypt}_K_3(\text{Decrypt}_{K_2}(\text{Encrypt}_{K_1}(\text{message}))$, where K_1 and K_3 are typically the same (to keep compatibility).

AES

AES. AES (or Rijndael) is a new block cipher, and is the new replacement for DES, and uses 128-bit blocks with 128, 192 and 256 bit encryption keys. It was selected by NIST in 2001 (after a five year standardisation process). The name Rijndael comes from its Belgium creators: Joan Daemen and Vincent Rijmen.

Blowfish

Blowfish. Bruce Schneier created Blowfish with a general-purpose private key block cipher encryption algorithm. Blowfish (with CBC). Blowfishcbc. With CBC we split the message into blocks and encrypt each block. The input from the first stage is the IV (Initialisation Vector), and the input to the following stages is the output from the previous stage. In this example we will use Blowfish to encrypt, using CBC.

RC2

RC2. RC2 ("Rivest Cipher") is a block cipher, and is seen as a replacement for DES. It was created by Ron Rivest in 1987, and is a 64-bit block code and can have a key size from 40 bits to 128-bits (in increments of 8 bits). The 40-bit key version is seen as weak, as the encryption key is so small, but is favoured by governments for export purposes, as it can be easily cracked. In this case the key is created from a Key and an IV (Initialisation Vector). The key has 12 characters (96 bits), and the IV has 8 characters (64 bits), which go to make the overall key.

Others

- **Skipjack.** Skip jack. Skipjack is a block cipher, using private-key encryption algorithm, and designed by NSA.
- **Camellia.** Camillia is a block cipher created by Mitsubishi and NTT.
- **RC4.** RC4 is a stream cipher used in WEP (in wireless encryption).
- **Affine.** Affine is a stream cipher which uses an equation to encrypt.

3-DES. The DES encryption algorithm uses a **64-bit block** and a 64-bit encryption key (of which only **56 bits** are actively used in the encryption process). Unfortunately DES has been around for a long time, and the 56-bit version is now easily crackable (in less than a day, on fairly modest equipment). An enhancement, and one which is still fairly compatible with DES, is the 3-DES algorithm. It has three phases, and splits the key into two. Overall the key size is typically **112 bits** (2x54 bits - with a combination of the three keys - of which two of the keys are typically the same). The algorithm is:

$\text{Encrypt}_{K_3}(\text{Decrypt}_{K_2}(\text{Encrypt}_{K_1}(\text{message})))$

<http://asecuritysite.com/encryption/threedes>

where K1 and K3 are typically the same (to keep compatibility).



RC-2. RC2 ("Rivest Cipher") is seen as a replacement for DES. It was created by Ron Rivest in 1987, and is a **64-bit block code** and can have a key size from 40 bits to 128-bits (in increments of 8 bits). The 40-bit key version is seen as weak, as the encryption key is so small, but is favoured by governments for export purposes, as it can be easily cracked. In this case the key is created from a Key and an IV (Initialisation Vector). The key has 12 characters (96 bits), and the IV has 8 characters (64 bits), which go to make the overall key.

<http://asecuritysite.com/encryption/rc2>



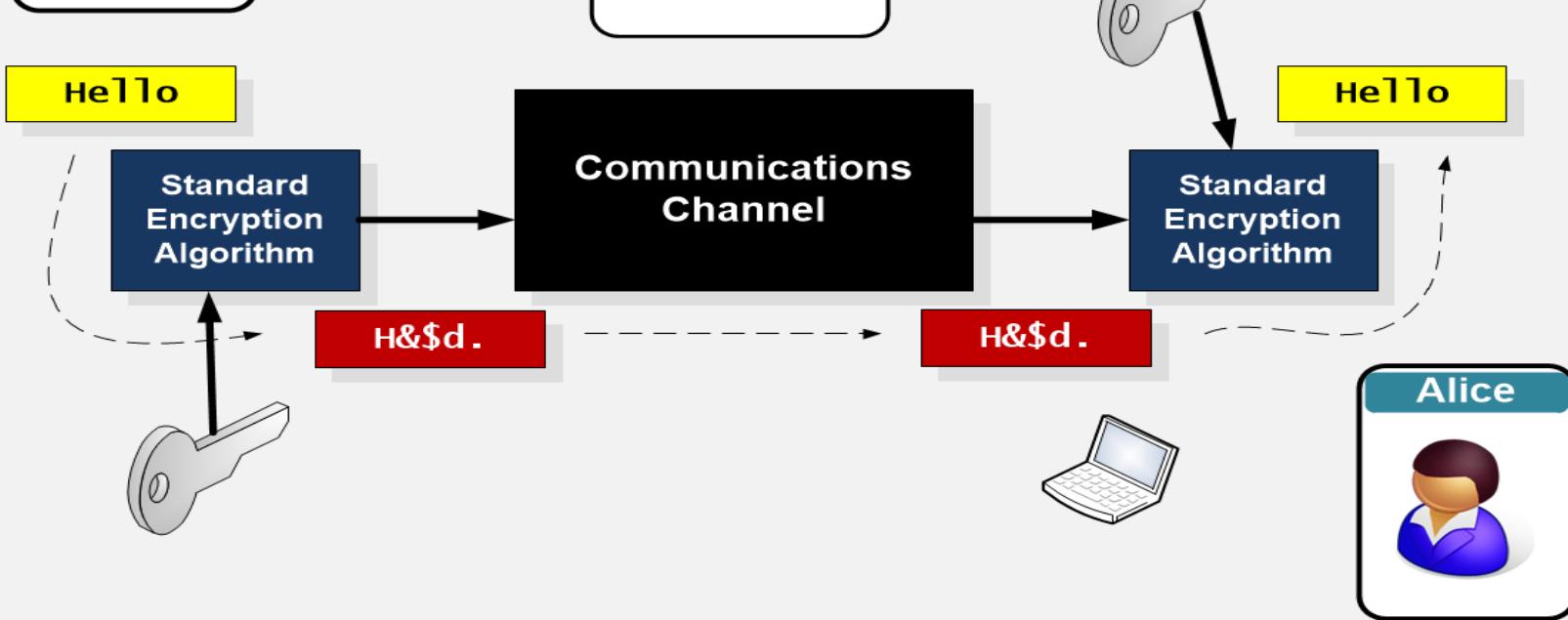
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<http://asecuritysite.com/encryption/aes>





The major problem is that Eve could gain the encoding algorithm.



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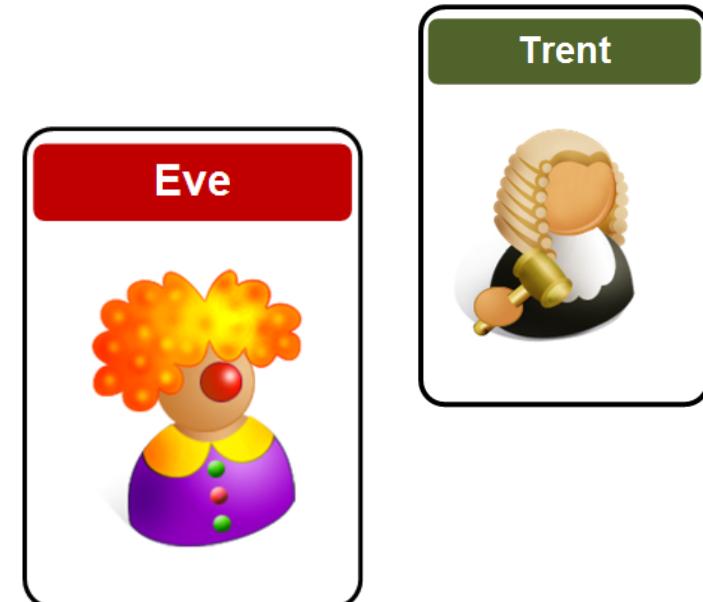
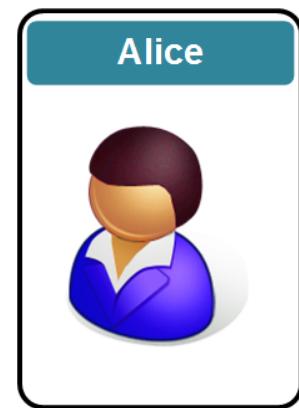
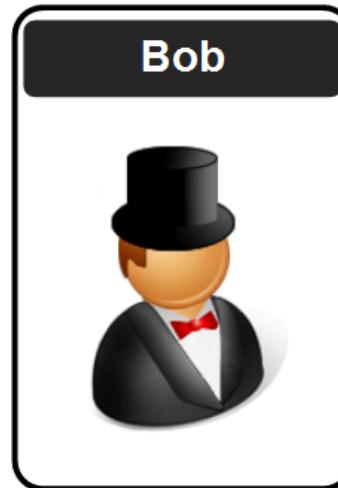
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Hello. How are you?

kG&\$s &FDsaf *fd\$

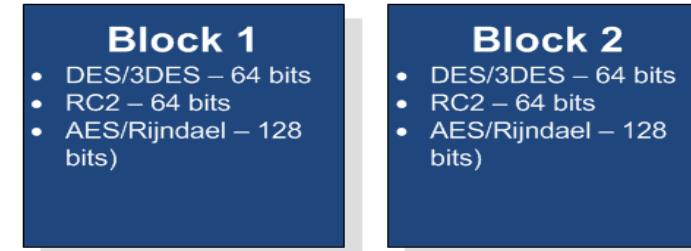


kG&\$s &FDsaf *fd\$



The solution is to add **salt** to the encryption key, as that it changes its operation from block-to-block (for block encryption) or data frame-to-data frame (for stream encryption)

A major problem in encryption is playback where an intruder can copy an encrypted message and play it back, as the same plain text will always give the same cipher text.

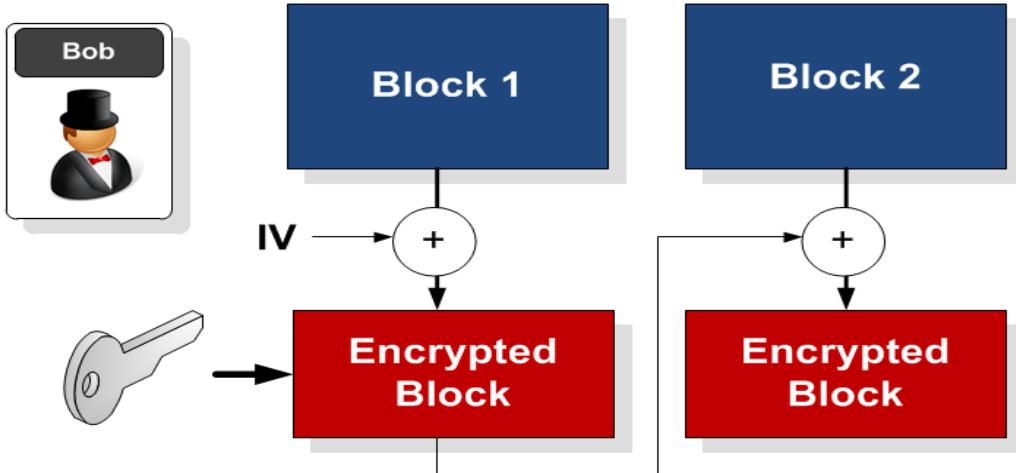


Electronic Code Book (ECB) method. This is weak, as the same cipher text appears for the same blocks.

Hello → 5ghd%43f=

Hello → 5ghd%43f=

Adding salt. This is typically done with an IV (Initialisation Vector) which must be the same on both sides. In WEP, the IV is incremented for each data frame, so that the cipher text changes.



Cipher Block Chaining (CBC). This method uses the IV for the first block, and then the results from the previous block to encrypt the current block.



Original image

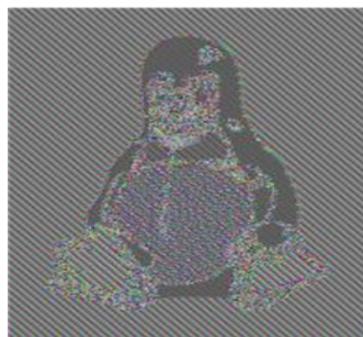


Image with AES using ECB

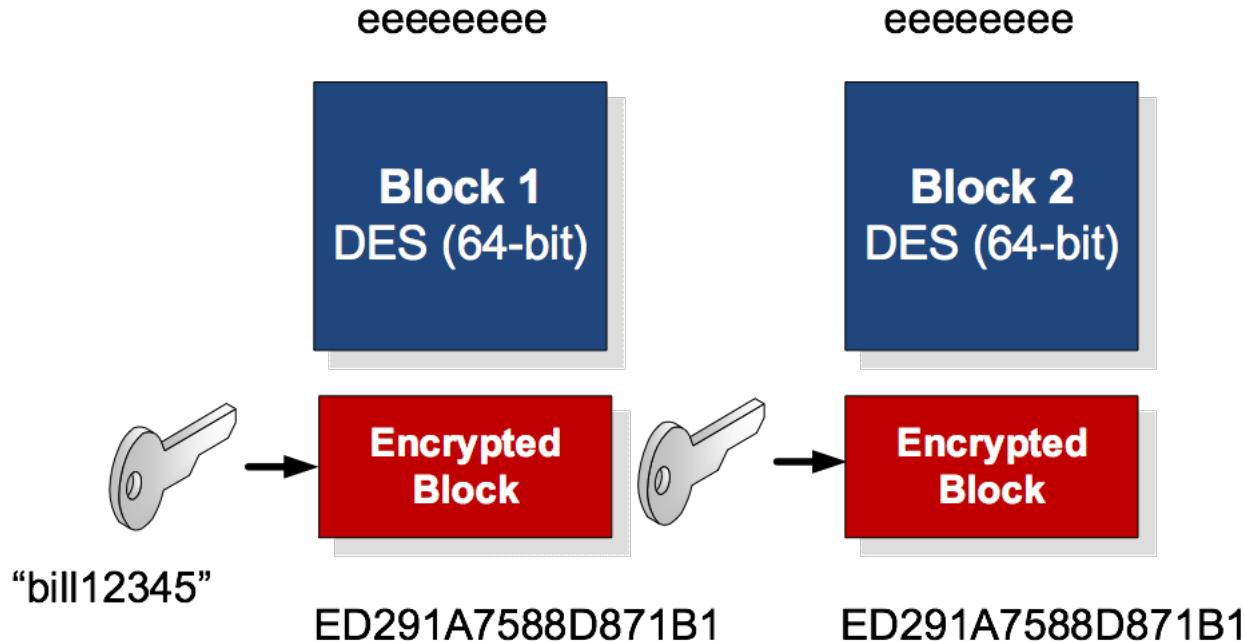


Image with AES using CBC

Image ref: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Block_cipher_modes_of_operation

eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee
eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee

[eeeeeeee] [eeeeeeee] [eeeeeeee][eeeeeeee] [eeeeeeee] [eeeeeeee][eeeeee <PADDING>]



ED291A7588D871B1ED291A7588D871B1ED291A7588D
871B1ED291A7588D871B1ED291A7588D871B1ED291A
7588D871B18D6DF6795DDEDACD

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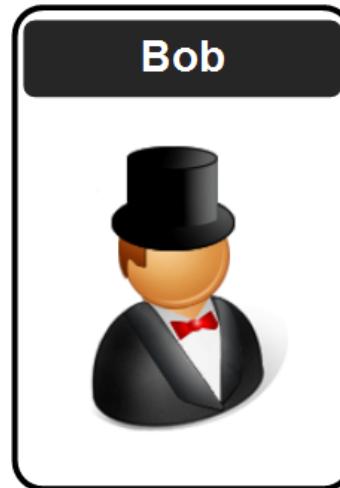
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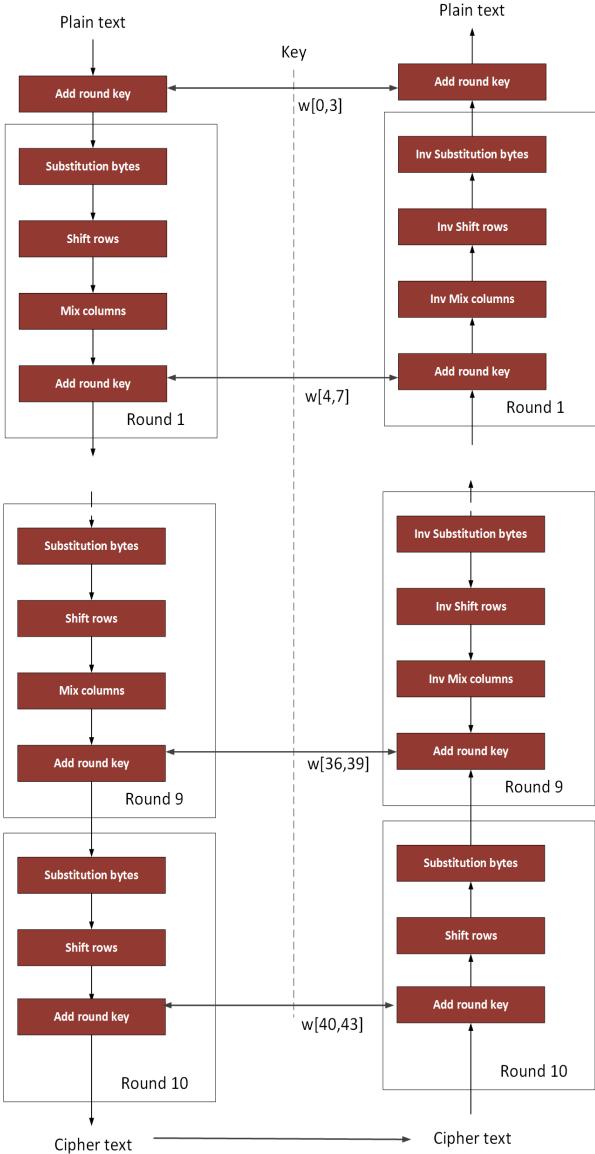
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AES



	0x	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	xA	xB	xC	xD	xE	xF
0x	0x63	0x7c	0x77	0x7b	0xf2	0x6b	0x6f	0xc5	0x30	0x01	0x67	0x2b	0xfe	0xd7	0xab	0x76
1x	0xca	0x82	0xc9	0x7d	0xfa	0x59	0x47	0xf0	0xad	0xd4	0xa2	0xaf	0x9c	0xa4	0x72	0xc0
2x	0xb7	0xfd	0x93	0x26	0x36	0x3f	0xf7	0xcc	0x34	0xa5	0xe5	0xf1	0x71	0xd8	0x31	0x15
3x	0x04	0xc7	0x23	0xc3	0x18	0x96	0x05	0x9a	0x07	0x12	0x80	0xe2	0xeb	0x27	0xb2	0x75
4x	0x09	0x83	0x2c	0x1a	0x1b	0x6e	0x5a	0xa0	0x52	0x3b	0xd6	0xb3	0x29	0xe3	0x2f	0x84
5x	0x53	0xd1	0x00	0xed	0x20	0xfc	0xb1	0x5b	0x6a	0xcb	0xbe	0x39	0x4a	0x4c	0x58	0xcf
6x	0xd0	0xef	0xaa	0xfb	0x43	0x4d	0x33	0x85	0x45	0xf9	0x02	0x7f	0x50	0x3c	0x9f	0xa8
7x	0x51	0xa3	0x40	0x8f	0x92	0x9d	0x38	0xf5	0xbc	0xb6	0xda	0x21	0x10	0xff	0xf3	0xd2
8x	0xcd	0x0c	0x13	0xec	0x5f	0x97	0x44	0x17	0xc4	0xa7	0x7e	0x3d	0x64	0x5d	0x19	0x73
9x	0x60	0x81	0x4f	0xdc	0x22	0x2a	0x90	0x88	0x46	0xee	0xb8	0x14	0xde	0x5e	0x0b	0xdb
Ax	0xe0	0x32	0x3a	0xa0	0x49	0x06	0x24	0x5c	0xc2	0xd3	0xac	0x62	0x91	0x95	0xe4	0x79
Bx	0xe7	0xc8	0x37	0x6d	0x8d	0xd5	0x4e	0xa9	0x6c	0x56	0xf4	0xea	0x65	0x7a	0xae	0x08
Cx	0xba	0x78	0x25	0x2e	0x1c	0xa6	0xb4	0xc6	0x8	0xdd	0x74	0x1f	0x4b	0xbd	0x8b	0xa8
Dx	0x70	0x3e	0xb5	0x66	0x48	0x03	0xf6	0x0e	0x61	0x35	0x57	0xb9	0x86	0xc1	0x1d	0x9e
Ex	0xe1	0xf8	0x98	0x11	0x69	0xd9	0x8e	0x94	0x9b	0x1e	0x87	0x9	0xce	0x55	0x28	0xdf
Fx	0x8c	0xa1	0x89	0xd	0xbf	0xe6	0x42	0x68	0x41	0x99	0x2d	0x0f	0xb0	0x54	0xbb	0x16

	0x	1x	2x	3x	4x	5x	6x	7x	8x	9x	Ax	Bx	Cx	Dx	Ex	Fx
0x	0x52	0x09	0x6a	0xd5	0x30	0x36	0x5	0x38	0xb	0x40	0xa3	0x9e	0x81	0xf3	0xd7	0xfb
1x	0x7c	0x03	0x39	0x82	0x9b	0x2f	0xff	0x87	0x34	0x8e	0x43	0x44	0xc4	0xde	0x9	0xcb
2x	0x54	0x7b	0x94	0x32	0xa6	0xc2	0x23	0x3d	0xee	0x4c	0x95	0x0b	0x42	0xfa	0xc3	0x4e
3x	0x08	0x2e	0xa1	0x66	0x28	0xd9	0x24	0xb2	0x76	0x5b	0xa2	0x49	0x6d	0xb8	0xd1	0x25
4x	0x72	0xf8	0xf6	0x64	0x86	0x68	0x98	0x16	0xd4	0xa4	0x5c	0xcc	0x5d	0x65	0xb6	0x92
5x	0x6c	0x70	0x48	0x50	0xfd	0xed	0xb9	0xda	0x5e	0x15	0x46	0x57	0xa7	0x8d	0x9d	0x84
6x	0x90	0xd8	0xab	0x00	0x8c	0xbc	0xd3	0xa	0xf7	0xe4	0x58	0x05	0xb8	0x3b	0x45	0x06
7x	0xd0	0x2c	0x1e	0x8f	0xca	0x3f	0x0f	0x02	0xc1	0xaf	0xbd	0x03	0x01	0x13	0x8a	0x6b
8x	0x3a	0x91	0x11	0x41	0x4f	0x67	0xdc	0xea	0x97	0xf2	0xcf	0xce	0xf0	0xb4	0xe6	0x73
9x	0x96	0xac	0x74	0x22	0xe7	0xad	0x35	0x85	0xe2	0xf9	0x37	0xe8	0x1c	0x75	0xdf	0x6e
Ax	0x47	0xf1	0x1a	0x71	0x1d	0x29	0xc5	0x89	0x6f	0xb7	0x62	0x0e	0xaa	0x18	0xbe	0x1b
Bx	0xfc	0x56	0x3e	0x4b	0xc6	0xd2	0x79	0x20	0x9a	0xdb	0xc0	0xfe	0x78	0xcd	0x5a	0xf4
Cx	0x1f	0xdd	0xa8	0x33	0x88	0x07	0xc7	0x31	0xb1	0x12	0x10	0x59	0x27	0x80	0xec	0x5f
Dx	0x60	0x51	0x7f	0xa9	0x19	0xb5	0xa4	0xd	0x2d	0xe5	0x7a	0x9f	0x93	0xc9	0x9c	0xef
Ex	0xa0	0xe0	0x3b	0x4d	0xae	0x2a	0xf5	0xb0	0xc8	0xeb	0x3c	0x83	0x53	0x99	0x61	0x61
Fx	0x17	0x2b	0x04	0x7e	0xba	0x77	0xd6	0x26	0xe1	0x69	0x14	0x63	0x55	0x21	0x0c	0x7d

2. Symmetric Key

Basics

Block or Stream?

Secret Key Methods

Salting

AES

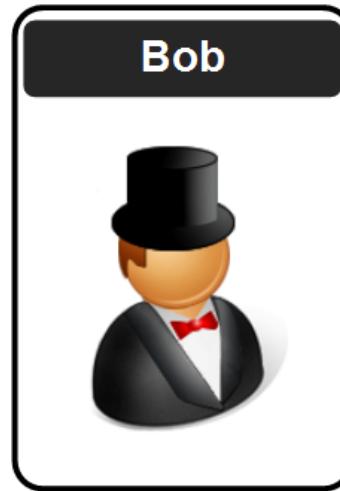
3DES

ChaCha20/Poly1305

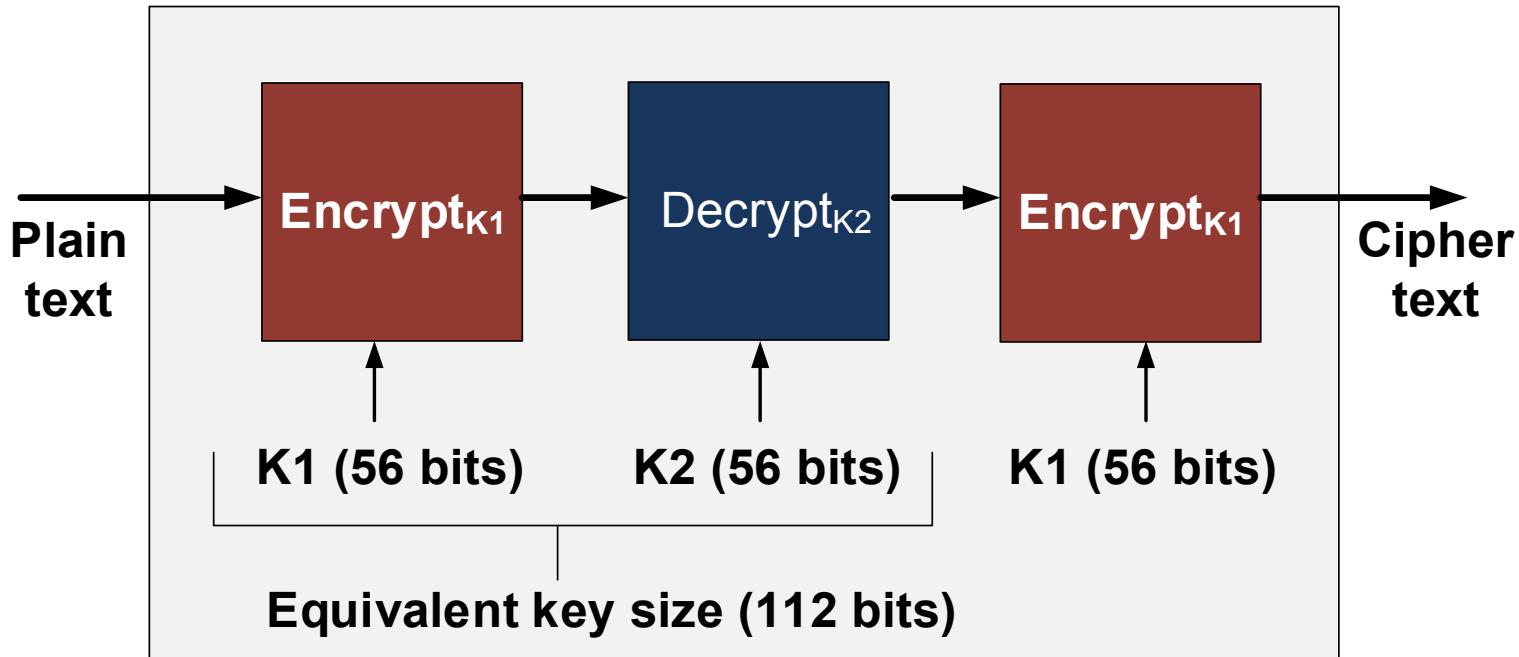
Key Entropy

Prof Bill Buchanan OBE

<https://asecuritysite.com/esecurity/unit02>



3-DES



2. Symmetric Key

Basics

Block or Stream?

Secret Key Methods

Salting

AES

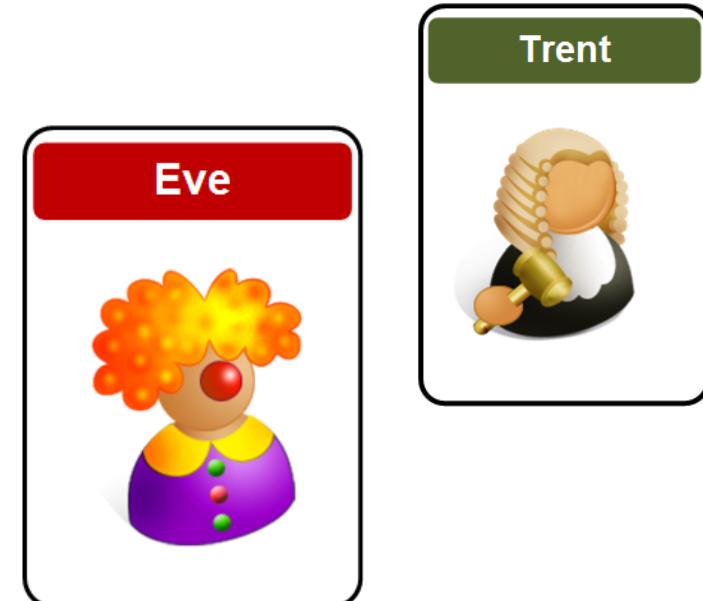
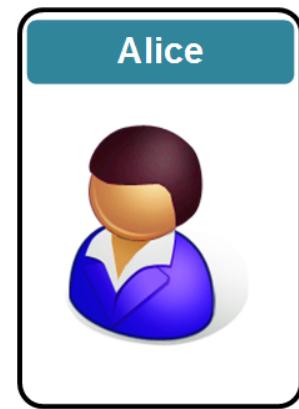
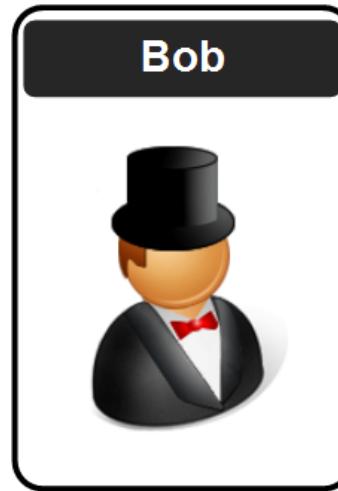
3DES

ChaCha20/Poly1305 and RC4

Key Entropy

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Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)
Request for Comments: 7539
Category: Informational
ISSN: 2070-1721

Y. Nir
Check Point
A. Langley
Google, Inc.
May 2015

Try!

Try!

ChaCha20 and Poly1305 for IETF Protocols

Abstract

This document defines the ChaCha20 stream cipher as well as the use of the Poly1305 authenticator, both as stand-alone algorithms and as a "combined mode", or Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) algorithm.

This document does not introduce any new crypto, but is meant to serve as a stable reference and an implementation guide. It is a product of the Crypto Forum Research Group (CFRG).

Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)
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This document does not serve as a stable product of the Cryo-EM Standardization Working Group. Updates: [5246](#), [6347](#)
Category: Standards Track
ISSN: 2070-1721

A. Langley
W. Chang

A. Langley
W. Chang
Google, Inc.
N. Mavrogiannopoulos
Red Hat
J. Strombergson
Secworks Sweden AB
S. Josefsson
SJD AB
June 2016

Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)

Request for Comments: 7539

Category:

ISSN:

Abstract:

This document specifies ChaCha20 and Salsa20 as new cipher suites for Transport Layer Security (TLS).

ChaCha20 and Salsa20 take a 256-bit key (or a 128-bit version) and a 32-bit nonce. This creates a key stream, which is then XORed with the plaintext stream. In software, it is more than three times faster than AES, and is well suited to lower-powered devices and in real-time communications.

ChaCha operates on 32-bit bits with a key of 256 bits ($K=(k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5, k_6, k_7)$). This output blocks of 512-bits for the key stream (Z), and which is EX-XORed with the plaintext stream.

Try!

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A. Langley
W. Chang
Google, Inc.
N. Mavrogiannopoulos
Red Hat
J. Strombergson
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June 2016

```

def KSA(key):
    keylength = len(key)

    S = range(256)

    j = 0
    for i in range(256):
        j = (j + S[i] + key[i % keylength]) % 256
        S[i], S[j] = S[j], S[i] # swap

    return S

def PRGA(S):
    i = 0
    j = 0
    while True:
        i = (i + 1) % 256
        j = (j + S[i]) % 256
        S[i], S[j] = S[j], S[i] # swap

        K = S[(S[i] + S[j]) % 256]
        yield K

def RC4(key):
    S = KSA(key)
    return PRGA(S)

```

[f1](#) [Diff2] [Errata]

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 Check Point

256-bit key (or a 128-bit
 This creates a key stream,
 plaintext stream. In
 times faster than AES,
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ts with a key of 256 bits
 k7). This output blocks of
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Try!

Try!

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 June 2016

Cipher Suites for Transport Layer Security (TLS)

2. Symmetric Key

Basics

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Secret Key Methods

Salting

AES

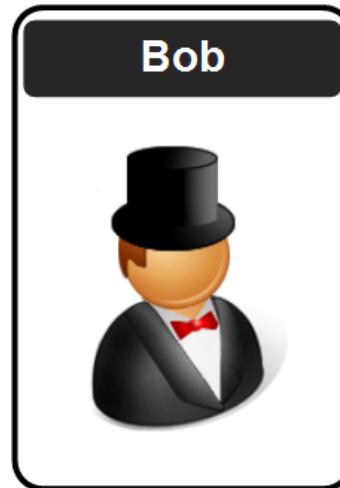
3DES

ChaCha20/Poly1305

Key Entropy

Prof Bill Buchanan OBE

<https://asecuritysite.com/esecurity/unit02>



Key Entropy

$$Key\ Entropy = \log_2(Phrases) = \frac{\log_{10}(Phrases)}{\log_{10}(2)}$$

$$Key\ Entropy = \log_2(26^8) = \frac{\log_{10}(26^8)}{\log_{10}(2)} = 37.6\ bits$$

Try!

Password definition	Number of possible characters	Total number of passwords	Entropy (bits)
[0-9]	10	100,000,000	26.6
[a-z]	26	2.08827×10^{11}	37.6
[a-zA-Z]	52	5.34597×10^{13}	45.6
[a-zA-Z0-9]	62	2.1834×10^{14}	47.6
[a-zA-Z0-9\$%!@+=]	68	4.57163×10^{14}	48.7

2. Symmetric Key

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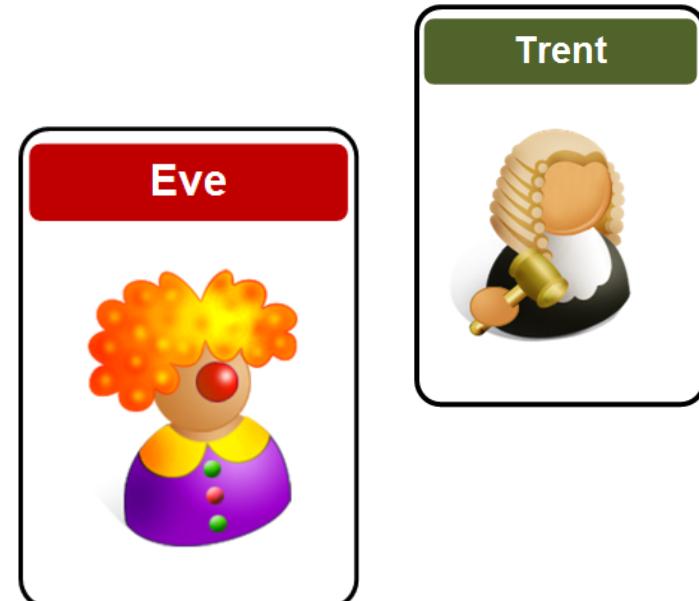
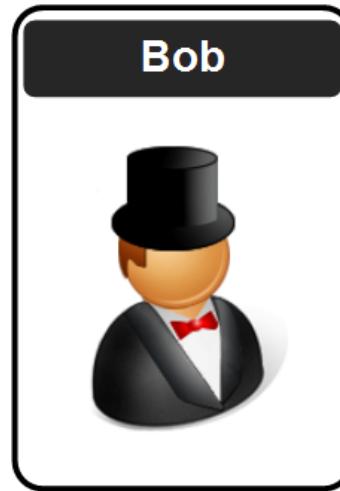
3DES

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