Bent Sequences and Feedback with Carry Shift Registers

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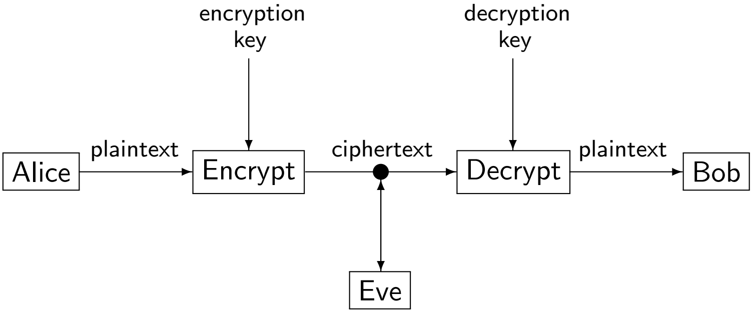
Cryptography



Kerckhoff's Principle

"In assessing the security of a cryptosystem, one should always assume the enemy knows the method being used."

$\mathbb{F}_2$ or "GF two"

Binary Operations for $\mathbb{F}_2$

XOR
$0 \oplus 0 := 0$
$0 \oplus 1 := 1$
$1 \oplus 0 := 1$
$1 \oplus 1 := 0$

Stream Ciphers

Encryption

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Encryption

	0101001101000001010100110100110101000011	plaintext
$\oplus$	0001100000001011000111110001110100010010	key

Stream Ciphers

Encryption

	0101001101000001010100110100110101000011	plaintext
$\oplus$	0001100000001011000111110001110100010010	key
	0100101101001010010011000101000001010001	ciphertext

Stream Ciphers

Decryption

	0100101101001010010011000101000001010001	ciphertext
$\oplus$	0001100000001011000111110001110100010010	key
	0101001101000001010100110100110101000011	plaintext

Why use stream ciphers?

- plaintext length is not always known
- fast and easy to implement in hardware
- near one-time-pad security

What is a pseudorandom sequence?

R1. uniform distribution

$$\left|\sum_{n=1}^{p}(-1)^{a_n}\right| \leq 1$$

R2.

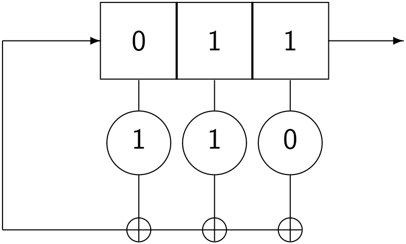
$$\frac{1}{2^i} \text{ of the runs have length } i$$

R3. low auto-correlation,

$$C(\tau) = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{p}(-1)^{a_n + a_{n+\tau}}}{p}$$

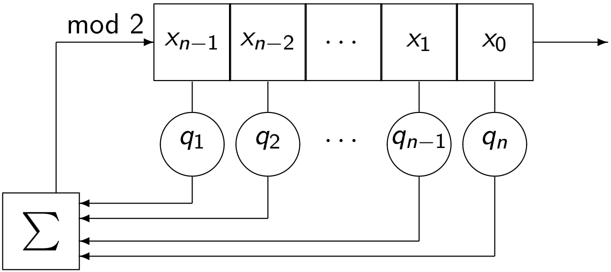
Example

$$a = [1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0]$$



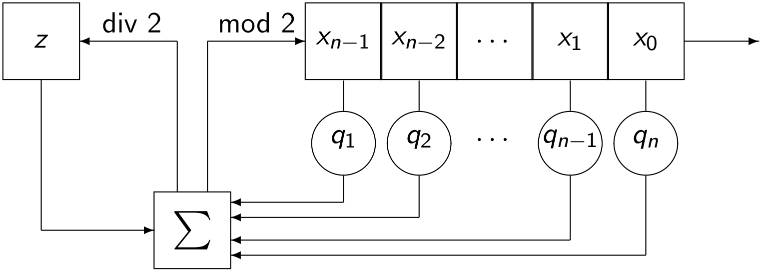
LFSR

Linear Feedback Shift Register



FCSR

Feedback with Carry Shift Register



- 2-adic integers
- Boolean functions
- Bent Sequences

2-adic integers

$$10101010101010101010101010\ldots$$

2-adic integers

1010101010101010101010101010...

Definition

The infinite integer sequence (x_n) determines a **2-adic integer** α, or $(x_n) \to \alpha$, if

$$x_{i+1} \equiv x_i \pmod{2^{i+1}} \quad \forall i \geq 0. \tag{1}$$

Two sequences (x_n) and (x'_n) determine the same 2-adic integer if

$$x_i \equiv x'_i \pmod{2^{i+1}} \quad \forall i \geq 0. \tag{2}$$

The **set of all 2-adic integers** will be denoted by $\mathbb{Z}_2$.

2-adic integers

Let $(x_n) \to \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. Then the first 5 terms of (x_n) may look something like:

$$\begin{aligned}
(x_n) = (\ & 1\ , \\
& 1 + 0 \cdot 2\ , \\
& 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2^2\ , \\
& 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^3\ , \\
& 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^4\ ,\ \dots\ ) \\
= (\ & 1, 1, 5, 5, 21, \dots\ )
\end{aligned}$$

2-adic integers

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha &= 11001\cdots \\
1 &= 1000\cdots \\
2 &= 0100\cdots \\
3 &= 1100\cdots \\
-1 &= 1111\cdots \\
1/3 &= 1101010101\cdots \\
-1/3 &= 1010101010\cdots
\end{aligned}$$

2-adic integers

Definition

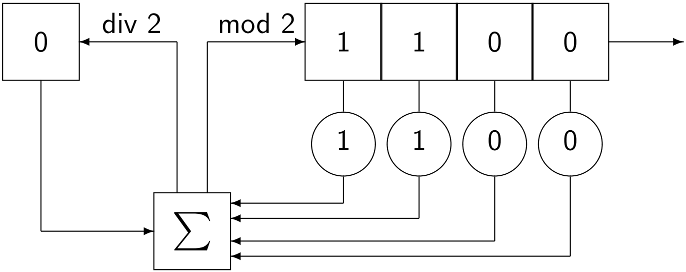
Let $\alpha = (a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \setminus (0)$. If m is the smallest number in $\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ such that $a_m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{2}^{m+1}$, then the **2-adic valuation** of α is m, or $\log_2(\alpha) = m$. If $\alpha = 0$, then $\log_2(\alpha) = \infty$.

Example

Let $\alpha = 0001011101111\cdots$. Then $\log_2(\alpha) = 3$.

FCSR

$$\frac{-4}{5} = 0011001100110011 0011\cdots$$



$\mathbb{F}_2$ or "GF two"

XOR	AND
$0 \oplus 0 := 0$	$0 \cdot 0 := 0$
$0 \oplus 1 := 1$	$0 \cdot 1 := 0$
$1 \oplus 0 := 1$	$1 \cdot 0 := 0$
$1 \oplus 1 := 0$	$1 \cdot 1 := 1$

Table: Binary Operations for $\mathbb{F}_2$

$\mathbb{F}_2^n$ or "GF two to the n"

Example

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_2^3$ such that $a = (1, 0, 1)$ and $b = (0, 1, 1)$ then

$$a + b = (1 \oplus 0, 0 \oplus 1, 1 \oplus 1) = (1, 1, 0)$$
$$a \cdot b = 1 \cdot 0 \oplus 0 \cdot 1 \oplus 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

Fact

$\mathbb{F}_2^n$ *is a vector space.*

Boolean functions in $\mathcal{BF}_n$

Definition

Any function f defined such that

$$f : \mathbb{F}_2^n \to \mathbb{F}_2$$

is a **Boolean function**. The set of all Boolean functions on n variables will be denoted by $\mathcal{BF}_n$.

An example

Example

Let $f = x_0 + x_1$.

x_0	x_1	$f(x_0, x_1)$
0	0	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	0

Table: Truth Table of f

Characters of $\mathbb{F}_2^n$

Definition

A **character** χ of a finite abelian group G is a group homomorphism from G into the multiplicative group of complex numbers.

Fact

$\chi_\lambda(x) := (-1)^{\lambda \cdot x}$, *where* $\lambda, x \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$, *is a* **character** *of* $\mathbb{F}_2^n$.

Walsh Transform

Let the **dual group** $\hat{\mathbb{F}}_2^n$ be the group of all characters of $\mathbb{F}_2^n$.

$$(\chi \cdot \psi)(x) = \chi(x)\psi(x), \;\; x \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$$

$$\mathbb{F}_2^n \cong \hat{\mathbb{F}}_2^n$$

$$\lambda \mapsto \chi_\lambda$$

Walsh Transform

Definition

Let $f \in \mathcal{BF}_n$. Then $\hat{f} : \mathbb{F}_2^n \to \{1, -1\}$ such that $\hat{f}(x) = (-1)^{f(x)}$ is a *pseudo-Boolean function*

Example

Let $f = x_0 + x_1$.

x_0	x_1	$f(x_0, x_1)$	$\hat{f}(x_0, x_1)$
0	0	0	1
1	0	1	-1
0	1	1	-1
1	1	0	1

Table: Truth Table of $\hat{f}$

Walsh Transform

Definition

Let $f \in \mathcal{BF}_n$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$. Then the *Walsh transform* of f is defined by:

$$\mathcal{W}_f(\lambda) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_2^n} \hat{f}(x) \chi_\lambda(x). \tag{3}$$

Walsh Transform

Lemma

The characters of $\mathbb{F}_2^n$ belong to $\hat{\mathcal{BF}}_n = \{\hat{f} : f \in \mathcal{BF}_n\}$ and form an orthonormal basis of $\hat{\mathcal{BF}}_n \otimes \mathbb{R}$.

Lemma

For $\hat{f} \in \hat{\mathcal{BF}}_n$,

$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_2^n} c(\lambda) \chi_\lambda(x) \tag{4}$$

where $c(\lambda)$ are given by

$$c(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \mathcal{W}_f(\lambda) \tag{5}$$

Call the $c(\lambda)$'s **Fourier coefficients**.

Rothaus' Definition and First Theorem

Definition

If all of the Fourier coefficients of $\hat{f}$ are ± 1 then f is a **bent function**.

Theorem

If f is a bent function on $\mathbb{F}_2^n$, then n is even. Moreover, the degree of f is at most $n/2$, except in the case $n = 2$.

Properties of Bent Functions

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(R1) 1. $wt(f) = 2^{n-1} \pm 2^{n/2-1}$

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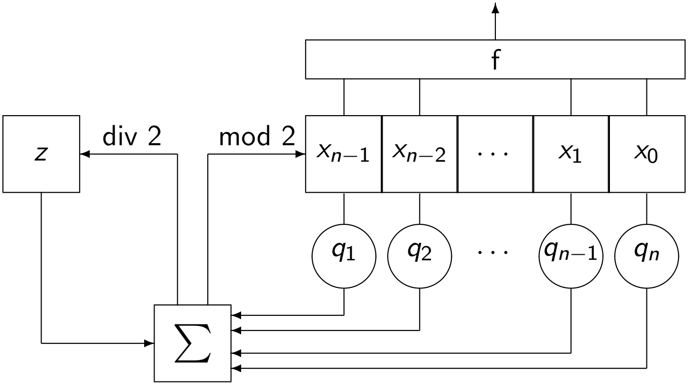
(R2) 2. perfectly non-linear

(R3) 3. $\sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_2^n} f(x) + f(x+a) = 0 \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$

Non-Linear Filtering



Boolean Sequence

Definition

Let $f \in \mathcal{BF}_n$ and $v_i \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$ such that $v_i = B^{-1}(i)$ for $0 \leq i < 2^n$. Then,

$$seq(f) = (f(v_0), f(v_1), \cdots, f(v_{2^n-1}), f(v_0), \cdots) \tag{6}$$

is a **lexicographical Boolean sequence**.

Definition

Let (a_n) be a sequence. If T is the smallest integer such that $a_i = a_{i+T}$, then the **minimal period** of (a_n) is T.

Theorem

The lexicographical Boolean sequence of a Bent function has a period exactly 2^n*.*

Boolean Sequence

Definition

Let $f \in \mathcal{BF}_n$ and $v_i \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$ such that $v_i = B^{-1}(i)$ for $0 \leq i < 2^n$. Then,

$$\alpha_f = (f(v_0), f(v_0) + f(v_1) \cdot 2, \cdots, f(v_0) + \cdots + f(v_i) \cdot 2^i, \cdots) \quad (7)$$

where $\alpha_f \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ is called the **2-adic expansion** of f.

Lemma

The digit representation of α_f is $seq(f)$.

Maiorana-McFarland Class Boolean Functions

A simple bent function construction is accomplished by the Boolean functions in the **Maiorana-McFarland class**. This is the the set $\mathcal{M}$ which contains all Boolean functions on $\mathbb{F}_2^n = \{(x, y) : x, y \in \mathbb{F}_2^{n/2}\}$, of the form:

$$f(x, y) = x \cdot \pi(y) \oplus g(y)$$

where π is any permutation on $\mathbb{F}_2^{n/2}$ and g any Boolean function on $\mathbb{F}_2^{n/2}$.

All functions in the Maiorana-McFarland class of Boolean functions are bent.

Consider the subset of Maiorana-McFarland class Boolean functions where $g(y) = 0$. $\bar{\pi}$ will be the function which specifies where each index moves to under the permutation π.

Theorem

$\log_2(\alpha_{x \cdot \pi(y)}) = 2^{n/2} + 2^{\bar{\pi}(y_0)}$

The 2-adic valuation of the Boolean sequence of the functions in this subset is entirely dependent on the permutation π.