Secure and Dependable Systems Jacobs University Bremen Dr. Jürgen Schönwälder

SADS 2019 Problem Sheet #4

Problem 4.1: substitution-permutation network

(7+1+1+1 = 10 points)

Course: CO21-320203

Date: 2019-04-04

Due: 2019-04-25

We define a substitution-permutation network implementing an 8-bit block cipher with keys of a length of 32 bits. We call this cipher *sads crypt*, or short *scrypt*.

The substitution step uses 4-bit S-boxes applied to the lower and upper 4 bits of an 8-bit word. The substitution $S: \{0,1\}^4 \to \{0,1\}^4$ is given by $x \mapsto ((x+1)\cdot 7) \bmod (17-1)$. This is a bijection of $\{0,1\}^4$, where 4-bit chunks are seen as natural numbers via their binary encoding.

The permutation step uses an 8-bit P-box $P:\{0,1\}^8 \to \{0,1\}^8$, which does a cyclic 2-bit left-shift of its argument.

The substitution-permutation network uses the following rounds:

- Round 0: Key step with the first (most significant) 8 bits of the key.
- Round 1: Substitution step followed by a permutation step followed by a key step with the next 8 bits of the key.
- Round 2: Substitution step followed by a permutation step followed by a key step with the next 8 bits of the key.
- Round 3: Substitution step followed by a key step with the last (least significant) 8 bits of the key.
- a) Write a file scrypt.c implementing the public interface defined by scrypt.h. We provide you with unit tests so that you can check your implementation. Consider implementing the S-boxes and P-boxes as internal helper functions.
- b) Encrypt the cleartext "secret" (0x736563726574) in electronic codebook mode with the key 0x98267351.
- c) Encrypt the cleartext "hacker" (0x66b6bbe90e21) in cipher block chaining mode with the key 0x98267351 and the initialization vector 0x42.
- d) Decrypt the ciphertext 0xc65e05946b86eb2e33f58fdaff0f42, which has been produced using cipher block chaining mode with the key 0x98267351 and the initialization vector 0x42.

Below is the <code>scrypt.h</code> header file defining the public interface. To answer the questions b)-d), you may want to implement a small main program that allows you to play with your <code>scrypt</code> implementation.

```
* scrypt/src/scrypt.h --
#ifndef _SCRYPT_H
#define _SCRYPT_H
#include <stdint.h>
/**
* \brief Encrypt an 8-bit cleartext using a 32-bit key.
* \param m 8-bit cleartext.
* \param k 32-bit key.
 * \result 8-bit ciphertext.
uint8_t
sc_enc8(uint8_t m, uint32_t k);
* \brief Decrypt an 8-bit ciphertext using a 32-bit key.
* \param m 8-bit ciphertext.
* \param k 32-bit key.
* \result 8-bit cleartext.
uint8_t
sc_dec8(uint8_t c, uint32_t k);
* \brief Encrypt a variable-length cleartext using a 32-bit key in ECB mode.
* \param m cleartext.
 * \param c ciphertext.
 * \param len length of the cleartext and ciphertext buffers.
 * \param k 32-bit key.
sc_enc_ecb(unsigned char *m, unsigned char *c, size_t len, uint32_t k);
* \brief Decrypt variable-length ciphertext using a 32-bit key in ECB mode.
* \param c ciphertext.
 * \param m cleartext.
 * \param len length of the ciphertext and cleartext buffers.
 * \param k 32-bit key.
void
sc_dec_ecb(unsigned char *c, unsigned char *m, size_t len, uint32_t k);
* \brief Encrypt a variable-length cleartext using a 32-bit key in CBC mode.
 * \param m cleartext.
 * \param c ciphertext.
 * \param len length of the cleartext and ciphertext buffers.
 * \param k 32-bit key.
 * \param iv 8-bit initialization vector.
```

```
*/
void
sc_enc_cbc(unsigned char *m, unsigned char *c, size_t len,
           uint32_t k, uint8_t iv);
/**
 * \brief Decrypt variable-length ciphertext using a 32-bit key in CBC mode.
* \param m ciphertext.
* \param m cleartext.
 * \param len length of the ciphertext.
 * \param k 32-bit key.
 * \param iv 8-bit initialization vector.
 */
void
sc_dec_cbc(unsigned char *c, unsigned char *m, size_t len,
           uint32_t k, uint8_t iv);
#endif
```