

# Improved Rectangle Attacks on SKINNY and CRAFT

Hosein Hadipour   Nasour Bagheri   Ling Song

FSE 2022

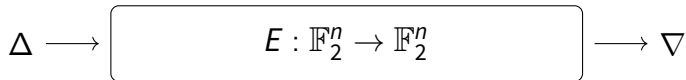
# Outline

- 1 Boomerang and Sandwich Distinguishers
- 2 Our Method To Find Sandwich Distinguishers
- 3 BCT Framework and Our New Tools
- 4 Application to CRAFT
- 5 Application to SKINNY
- 6 Conclusion

# Boomerang and Sandwich Distinguishers

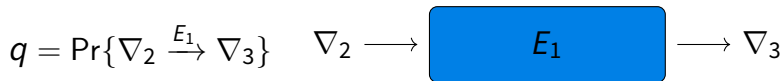
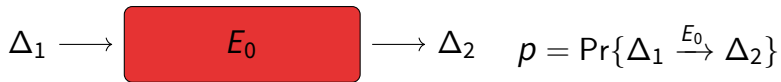
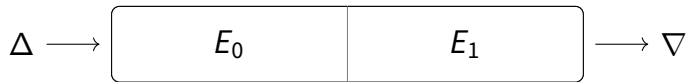


# Long Weak Differentials V.S. Two Short Strong Differentials



$$0 \leq \Pr\{\Delta \xrightarrow{E} \nabla\} \lll 2^{-n}$$

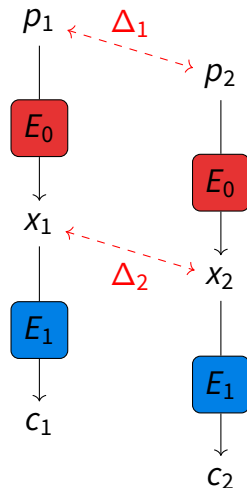
# Long Weak Differentials V.S. Two Short Strong Differentials



$$p^2 q^2 \ggg 2^{-n}$$

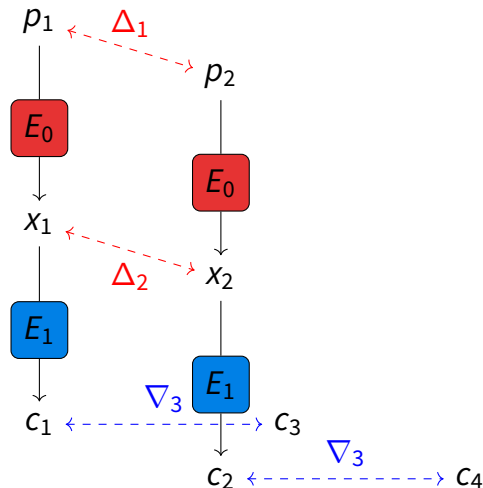
# Combine Two Short Differentials in ACPC Setting [Wag99]

$$\Pr\{\Delta_1 \xrightarrow{E_0} \Delta_2\} = p$$



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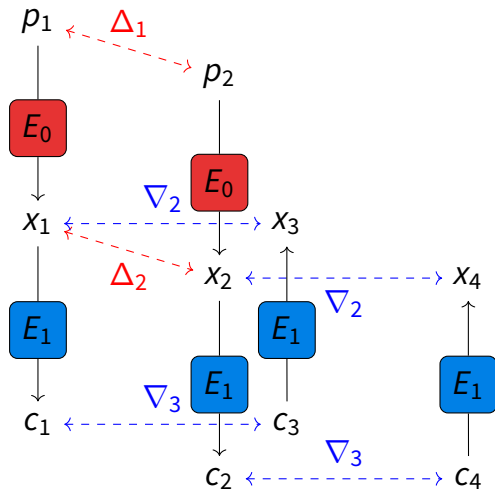
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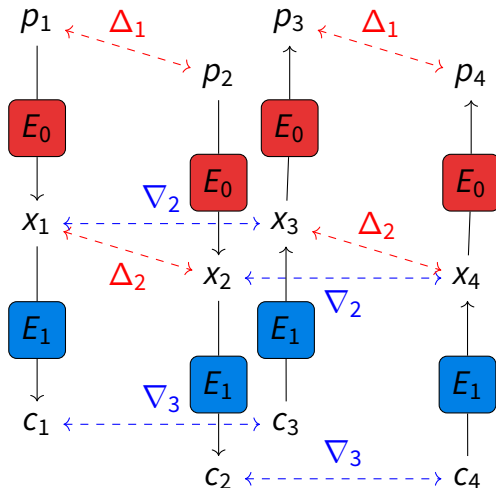
$$\Pr\{\nabla_2 \xrightarrow{E_1} \nabla_3\} = q$$





# Combine Two Short Differentials in ACPC Setting [Wag99]

$$\Pr\{p_3 \oplus p_4 = \Delta_1\} = p^2 \times q^2$$



# Upper and Lower Parts are Not Independent in Practice!

From the attacker's perspective:

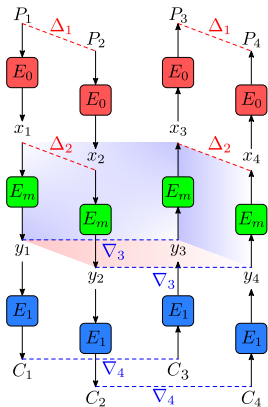
✔ Dependency can have a **positive** effect

- Feistel Switch [Wag99]
- Ladder Switch and S-box Switch [BK09]

⚠ Dependency can have a **negative** effect

- Inconsistency between the upper and lower trail [Mur11]

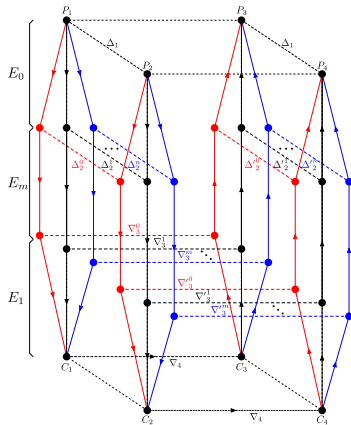
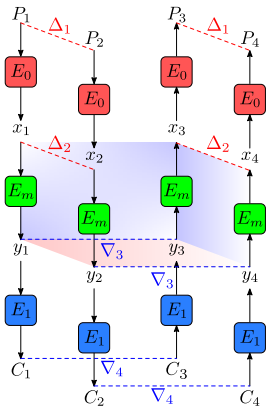
# Sandwich Distinguisher [DKS10; DKS14]



$$\Pr(P_3 \oplus P_4 = \Delta_1) \approx p^2 \times r \times q^2$$

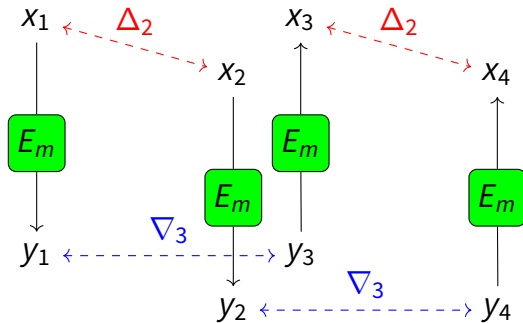
$$r = r(\Delta_2, \Delta_3) = \Pr\{E_m^{-1}(E_m(x) \oplus \Delta_3) \oplus E_m^{-1}(E_m(x \oplus \Delta_2) \oplus \Delta_3) = \Delta_2\}$$

# Sandwich Distinguisher [DKS10; DKS14]



$$\Pr(P_3 \oplus P_4 = \Delta_1) = \sum_{\Delta_2, \Delta'_2, \nabla_3, \nabla'_3} p_{\nabla_3} \times p_{\nabla'_3} \times r(\Delta_2, \Delta'_2, \nabla_3, \nabla'_3) \times q_{\nabla_3} \times q_{\nabla'_3}$$

# Ladder Switch

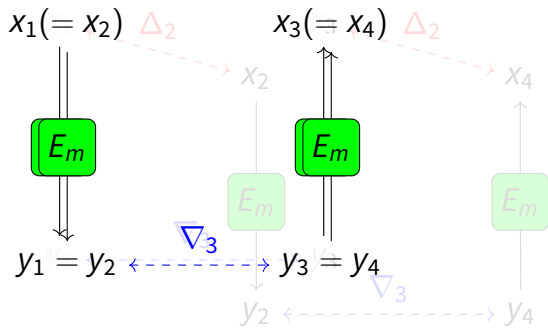


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$$\Delta_2 = 0 \implies r = r(0, \nabla_3) = 1$$

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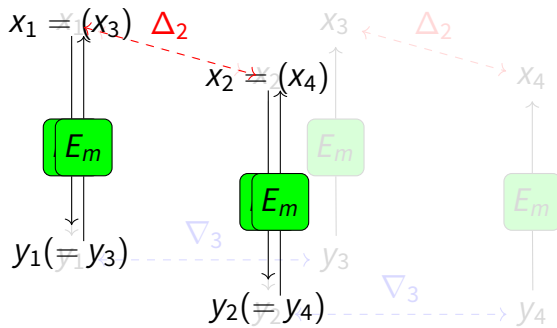


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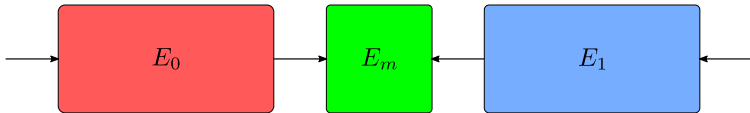
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# Effective Parameters in $p^2q^2r$ for SPN Ciphers

- ✔  $p$  is mostly determined by the number of active S-boxes in  $E_0$
- ✔  $q$  is mostly determined by the number of active S-boxes in  $E_1$
- ✔  $r$  is mostly determined by the number of **common** active S-boxes in  $E_m$
- ⚠ Active S-boxes in  $E_0, E_1$  are more expensive than common active S-boxes in  $E_m$





# Our Method To Find Sandwich Distinguishers



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Our method consists of 3 main steps:

- ➡ Find the truncated upper and lower trails minimizing:
  - number of active S-boxes in outer parts
  - and number of common active S-boxes in the middle part
- ➡ Instantiate the discovered truncated trails with concrete differential trails
- ➡ Compute  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  to derive the entire probability, i.e.,  $p^2q^2r$

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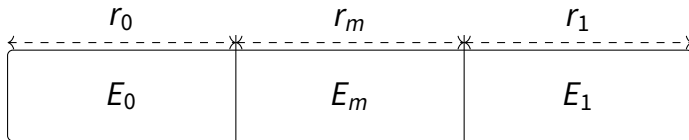
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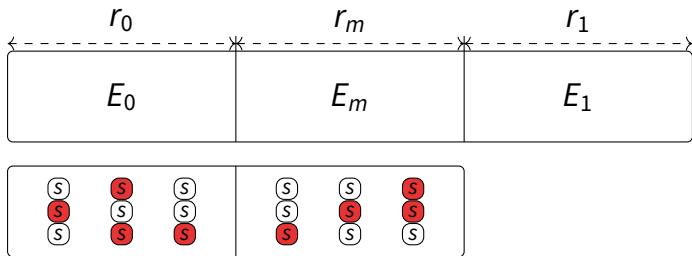
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$E$

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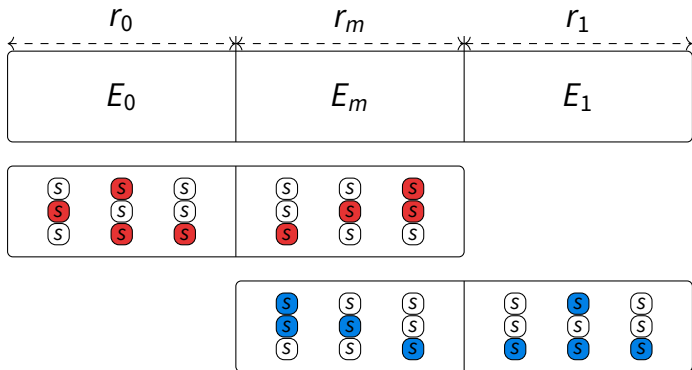


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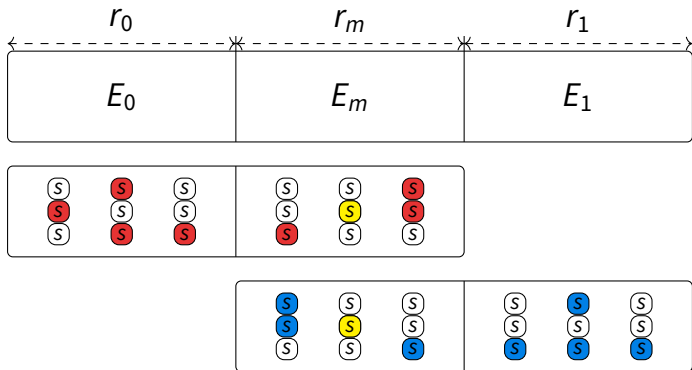




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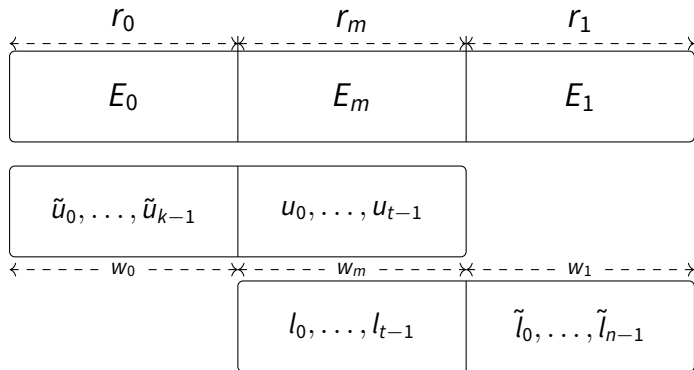


# Finding Appropriate Truncated Upper and Lower Trails



$$u_i - s_i \geq 0, \quad l_i - s_i \geq 0, \quad -u_i - l_i + s_i \geq -1$$

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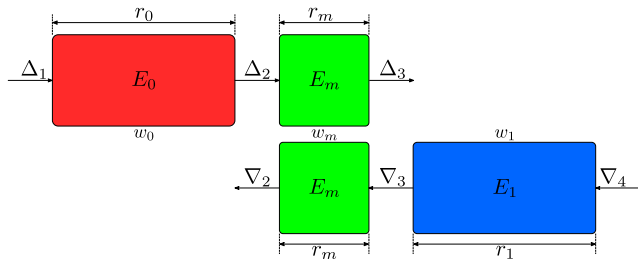


$$\min \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} w_0 \cdot \tilde{u}_i + \sum_{j=0}^{t-1} w_m \cdot s_j + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} w_1 \cdot \tilde{l}_k.$$

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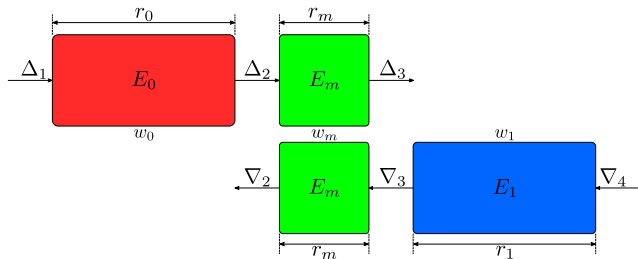
# Instantiating Truncated Trails with Concrete Differentials

- ➡ We Instantiate the first and last parts with concrete bit-wise differentials
- ➡ To compute  $p$ ,  $q$  and  $r$  we fix the differences at only four positions
- ⚠ Our distinguishers do not rely on differential characteristics for  $E_0, E_1, E_m$



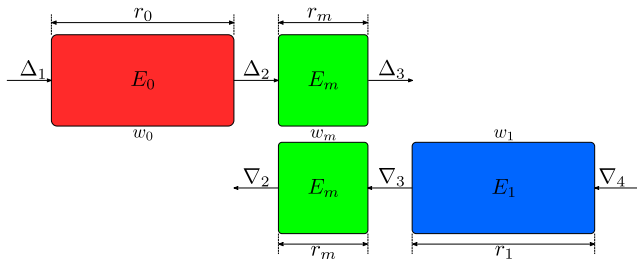
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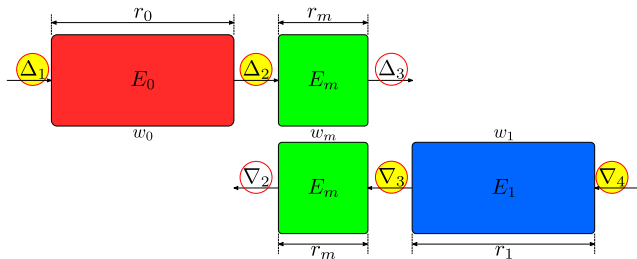
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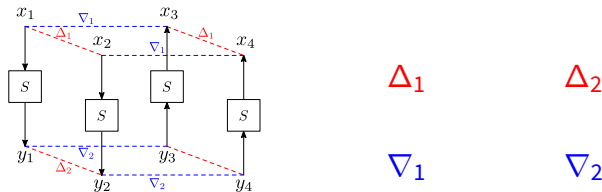


# BCT Framework And Our New Tools



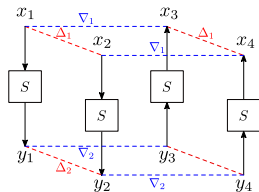


# BCT Framework



- ✓  $\mathcal{X}_{\text{DDT}}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \{x : S(x) \oplus S(x \oplus \Delta_1) = \Delta_2\}, \quad \text{DDT}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2) = \#\mathcal{X}_{\text{DDT}}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2)$
- ✓  $\mathcal{X}_{\text{BCT}}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2) = \{x : S^{-1}(S(x) \oplus \nabla_2) \oplus S^{-1}(S(x \oplus \Delta_1) \oplus \nabla_2) = \Delta_1\}, \quad \text{BCT}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2) = \#\mathcal{X}_{\text{BCT}}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2) \text{ [Cid+18]}$
- ✓  $\text{UBCT}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \nabla_2) = \#\{x : x \in \mathcal{X}_{\text{BCT}}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2) \cap \mathcal{X}_{\text{DDT}}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2)\} \quad [\text{WP19}]$
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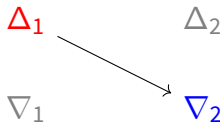
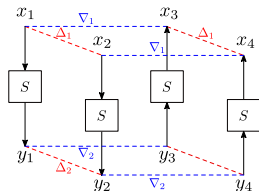


$$\Delta_1 \longrightarrow \Delta_2$$

$$\nabla_1 \longrightarrow \nabla_2$$

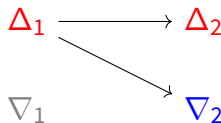
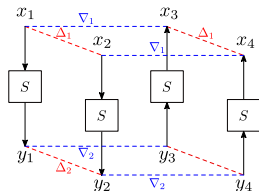
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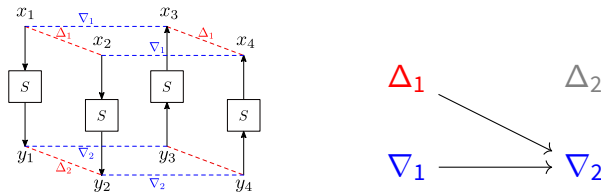
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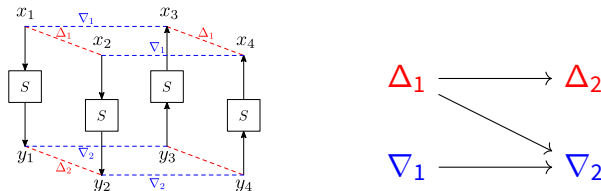
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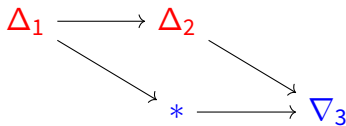
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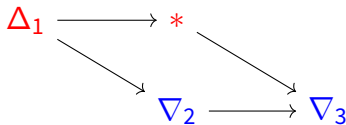
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# Double Boomerang Connectivity Table (DBCT)



- ✓  $\text{DBCT}^{\perp}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \nabla_3) = \sum_{\nabla_2} \text{UBCT}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2, \Delta_2) \cdot \text{LBCT}(\Delta_2, \nabla_3, \nabla_2)$
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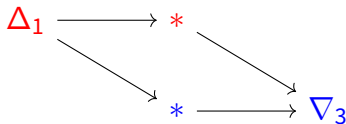
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✓  $\text{DBCT}(\Delta_1, \nabla_3) = \sum_{\Delta_2} \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \nabla_3) = \sum_{\nabla_2} \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2, \nabla_3).$



# Double Boomerang Connectivity Table (DBCT)

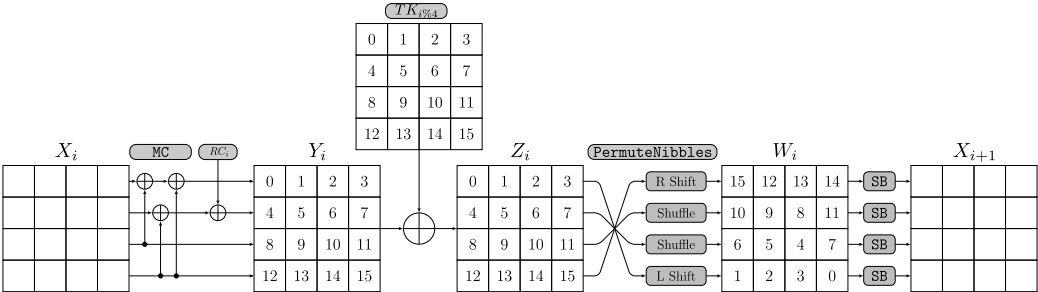


- ✓  $\text{DBCT}^{\perp}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \nabla_3) = \sum_{\nabla_2} \text{UBCT}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2, \Delta_2) \cdot \text{LBCT}(\Delta_2, \nabla_3, \nabla_2)$
- ✓  $\text{DBCT}^{\perp}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2, \nabla_3) = \sum_{\Delta_2} \text{UBCT}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2, \Delta_2) \cdot \text{LBCT}(\Delta_2, \nabla_3, \nabla_2).$
- ✓  $\text{DBCT}(\Delta_1, \nabla_3) = \sum_{\Delta_2} \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \nabla_3) = \sum_{\nabla_2} \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(\Delta_1, \nabla_2, \nabla_3).$

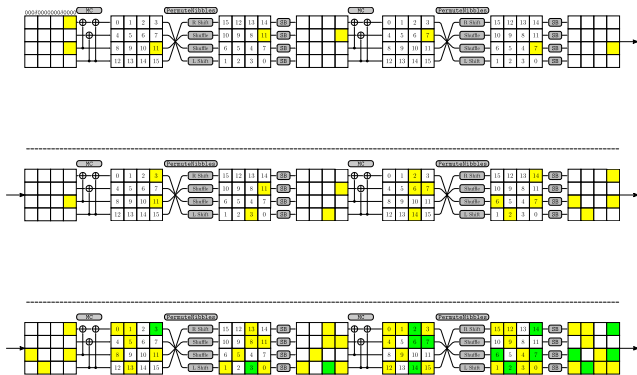
# Application to CRAFT



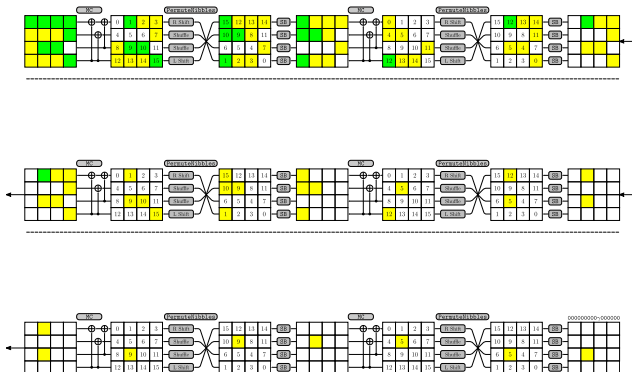
# CRAFT [Bei+19]



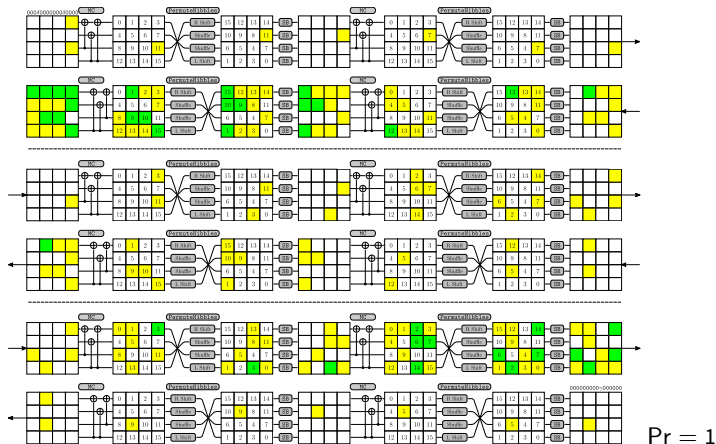
# A 6-round ST Deterministic Distinguisher for CRAFT



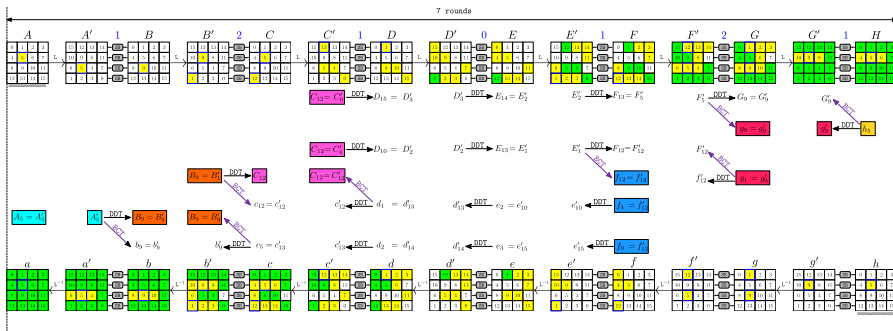
# A 6-round ST Deterministic Distinguisher for CRAFT



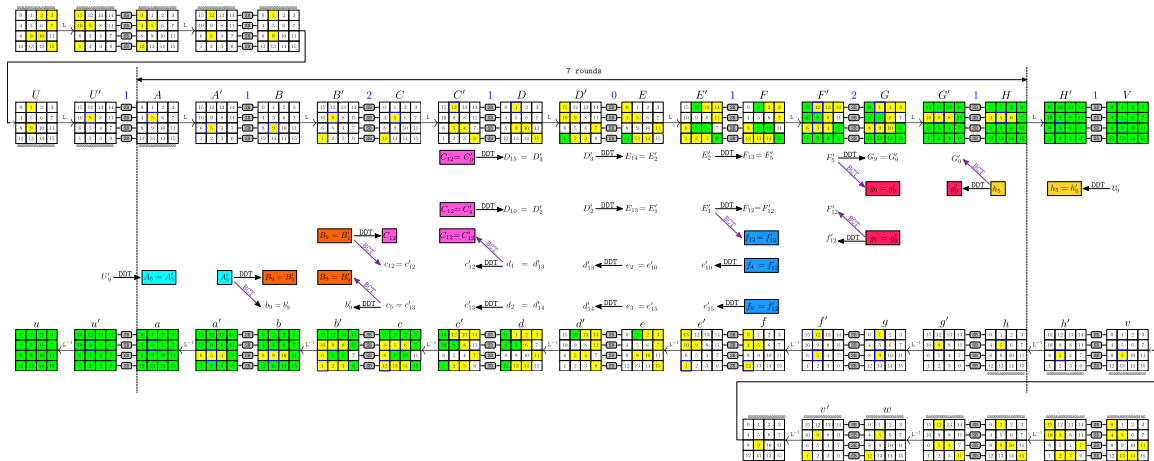
# A 6-round ST Deterministic Distinguisher for CRAFT



## A 7-round Distinguisher (Extendable up to 14 rounds)

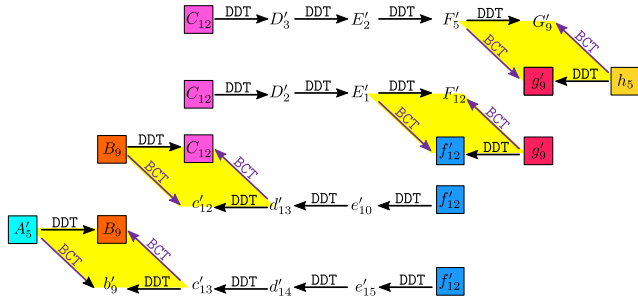


# A 7-round Distinguisher (Extendable up to 14 rounds)





# A 7-round Distinguisher (Extendable up to 14 rounds)



$$\text{DBCT}_{\text{total}} = \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(A_5, B_9, c_5) \cdot \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(B_9, C_{12}, d_1) \cdot \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(E'_1, f'_{12}, g'_9) \cdot \text{DBCT}^{\perp}(F'_5, g'_9, h_5)$$

$$\text{Pr}_{\text{total}} = \Pr(d_1 \xleftarrow{2 \text{ DDT}} f'_{12}) \cdot \Pr(c_5 \xleftarrow{3 \text{ DDT}} f'_{12}) \cdot \Pr(C_{12} \xrightarrow{2 \text{ DDT}} E'_1) \cdot \Pr(C_{12} \xrightarrow{3 \text{ DDT}} F'_5)$$

$$r = 2^{-8 \cdot n} \cdot \sum_{B_9} \sum_{C_{12}} \sum_{g'_9} \sum_{f'_{12}} \sum_{c_5} \sum_{d_1} \sum_{E'_1} \sum_{F'_5} \text{DBCT}_{\text{total}} \cdot \text{Pr}_{\text{total}} \cdot$$

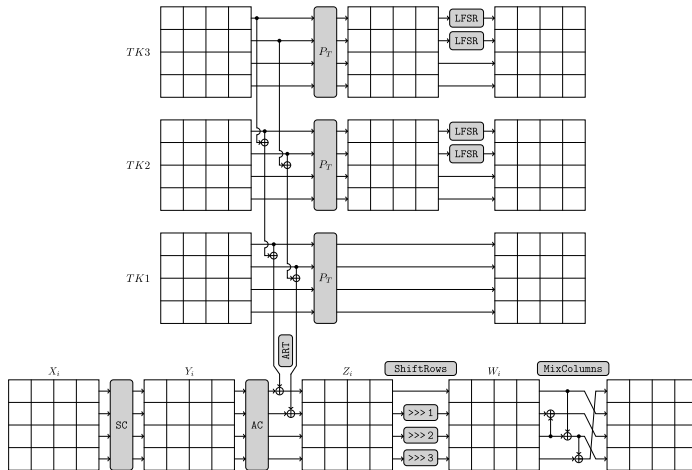
# Summary of Our Distinguishers for CRAFT

Distinguisher Type	# Rounds	Probability	Reference
<i>ST-Differential</i>	9	$2^{-40.20}$	[Had+19]
	10	$2^{-44.89}$	
	11	$2^{-49.79}$	
	12	$2^{-54.48}$	
	13	$2^{-59.13}$	
	14	$2^{-63.80}$	
<i>ST-Boomerang</i>	6	<b>1</b>	This Paper
	7	<b><math>2^{-4}</math></b>	
	8	<b><math>2^{-8}</math></b>	
	9	<b><math>2^{-14.76}</math></b>	
	10	<b><math>2^{-19.83}</math></b>	
	11	<b><math>2^{-24.90}</math></b>	
	12	<b><math>2^{-34.89}</math></b>	
	13	$2^{-44.89}$	
	14	$2^{-55.85}$	

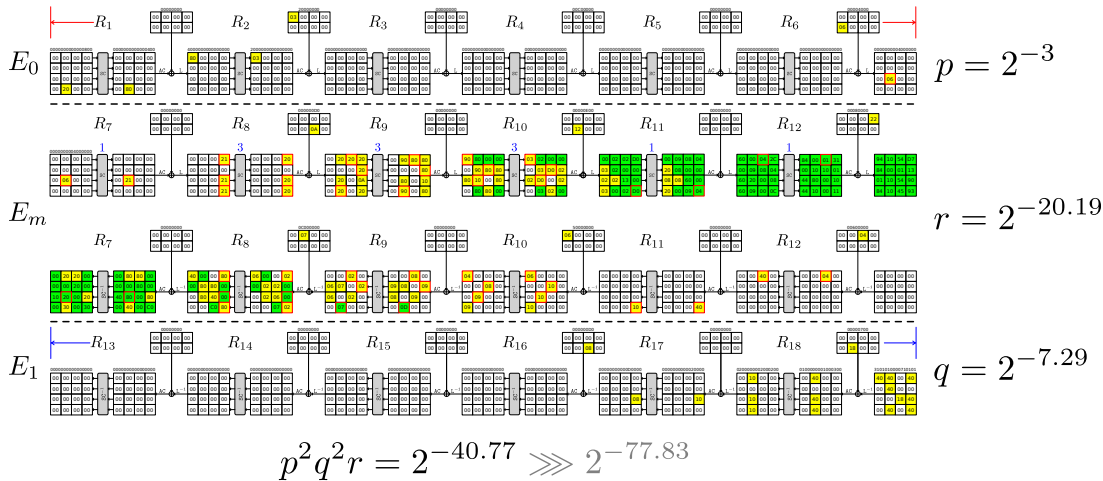
# Application to SKINNY



# SKINNY [Bei+16]



# 18-round Practical Sandwich Distinguisher for SKINNY-128-256



# Summary of Our Distinguishers for SKINNY

Version	$n$	#Rounds	Probability	
			Our Distinguisher	[SQH19]
SKINNY- $n-2n$	64	17	$2^{-26.54}$ (II)	$2^{-29.78}$
		18	$2^{-37.90}$ (II)	$2^{-45.14}$
		19	$2^{-51.08}$ (II)	$2^{-65.62}$
	128	18	$2^{-40.77}$ (II)	$2^{-77.83}$
		19	$2^{-58.33}$ (II)	$2^{-97.53}$
		20	$2^{-85.31}$ (I)	$2^{-128.65}$
		21	$2^{-114.07}$ (II)	$2^{-171.77}$
SKINNY- $n-3n$	64	22	$2^{-38.84}$ (I)	$2^{-42.98}$
		23	$2^{-52.84}$ (I)	$2^{-67.36}$
	128	22	$2^{-40.57}$ (I)	$2^{-48.30}$
		23	$2^{-56.47}$ (I)	$2^{-75.86}$
		24	$2^{-87.39}$ (I)	$2^{-107.86}$
		25	$2^{-116.59}$ (I)	$2^{-141.66}$

# Summary of Our Key Recovery Attacks

Scheme	#rounds	Data	Memory	Time	Attack	$P_s$	Reference
SKINNY-64-128	23/36	$2^{60.54}$	$2^{60.9}$	$2^{120.7}$	Rectangle	0.977	This paper
SKINNY-64-192	29/40	$2^{61.42}$	$2^{80}$	$2^{178}$	Rectangle	0.977	This paper
SKINNY-128-256	24/48	$2^{125.21}$	$2^{125.54}$	$2^{209.85}$	Rectangle	0.977	This paper
SKINNY-128-384	30/56	$2^{125.29}$	$2^{125.8}$	$2^{361.68}$	Rectangle	0.977	This paper
CRAFT	18/32	$2^{60.92}$	$2^{84}$	$2^{101.7}$	Rectangle	0.977	This paper
SKINNY-64-128	23/36	$2^{62.47}$	$2^{124}$	$2^{125.91}$	Impossible	1	[LGS17]
SKINNY-64-192	27/40	$2^{63.5}$	$2^{80}$	$2^{165.5}$	Rectangle	0.916	[LGS17]
SKINNY-128-256	23/48	$2^{124.47}$	$2^{248}$	$2^{251.47}$	Impossible	1	[LGS17]
SKINNY-128-384	28/56	$2^{122}$	$2^{122.32}$	$2^{315.25}$	Rectangle	0.8315	[Zha+20]

# Conclusion





# Our Main Contributions

- ✔ We introduced a heuristic method to search for sandwich distinguishers
- ✔ We introduced new tools in BCT framework (DBCT, ...)
- ✔ We significantly improved the rectangle attacks on SKINNY and CRAFT

Thanks for your attention!

<https://github.com/hadipourh/Boomerang>

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