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Abstract: 本周主要工作为线性层部分重写。

1 线性层部分重写

为了深入理解线性层的优化方法,我们研究了 [LP24]。由于 [LP24] 中对线性层的描述较为简略,我们结合其提供的源代码进行了详细分析。

1.1 学习 [LP24] 源码

未优化的线性层最初表示为: $((x_1),1)$, 其代价函数为: Cost(x) = weight(x), 即 x 的汉明距离。随后,作者采用递归方法,根据不同条件进行状态转移,确保代价函数逐步收敛。终止条件如下:

$$x_{i} = 1 \iff r : ((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i}, \dots, x_{v}), v) \to ((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{v}), v - 1)$$
$$x_{i} = x_{j} \iff r : ((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i}, \dots, x_{v}), v) \to ((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{v}), v - 1)$$

每次转移后,代价函数的取值降低。然而,作者未对选择这些转移条件的原因进行说明。我们认为,作者 采用了启发式方法,无法保证优化结果为最优。具体的转移条件如下:

$$x_{i} = a \oplus (a \ggg r) \oplus b, \quad a = x_{i} \land (x_{i} \lll r), \quad a \land (a \ggg r) = 0:$$

$$((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i}, \dots, x_{v}), v) \rightarrow ((x_{1}, \dots, a, \dots, x_{v}, b), v + 1) \text{ or } ((x_{1}, \dots, a, \dots, x_{v}), v)$$

$$x_{i} = x_{i} \oplus (x_{j} \lll r), \quad i \neq j: ((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i}, \dots, x_{v}), v) \rightarrow ((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i} \oplus x_{j} \lll r, \dots, x_{v}), v)$$

$$x_{i} = a \oplus b, \quad x_{j} = (a \ggg r) \oplus c: ((x_{1}, \dots, x_{i}, \dots, x_{j}, \dots, x_{v}), v) \rightarrow ((x_{1}, \dots, b, \dots, c, \dots, x_{v}, a), v + 1)$$

1.2 AES 线性层的优化

AES 线性层 L = MP, M 为 128×128 的矩阵, P 为 128×128 的单位置换矩阵。其中 M 表示为

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} M_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & M_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & M_0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ where } M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} \\ M_{03} & M_{00} & M_{01} & M_{02} \\ M_{02} & M_{03} & M_{00} & M_{01} \\ M_{01} & M_{02} & M_{03} & M_{00} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad M_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M_{02} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_{03} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 P 表示为, 其中 E 为 8×8 单位矩阵:

参考文献

 $[LP24] \ \ Ga\"{e}tan\ Leurent\ and\ Clara\ Pernot.\ Design\ of\ a\ linear\ layer\ optimised\ for\ bitsliced\ 32-bit\ implementation.$ $IACR\ \ Trans.\ \ Symmetric\ \ Cryptol.,\ 2024(1):441-458,\ 2024.$