AES Specification

- symmetric block cipher
- 128-bit data, 128/192/256-bit keys
- stronger & faster than Triple-DES
- provide full specification & design details
- both C & Java implementations
- NIST have released all submissions & unclassified analyses

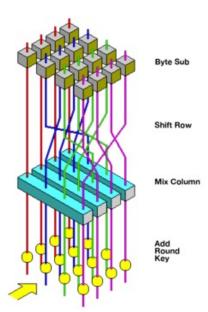
https://csrc.nist.gov/CSRC/media/Projects/Cryptographic-Standards-and-Guidelines/documents/aes-development/Rijndael-ammended.pdf

The AES Cipher - Rijndael

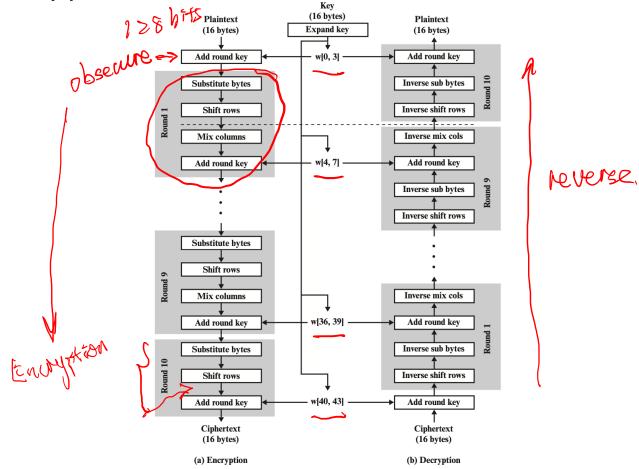
- an iterative rather than feistel cipher
 - treats data in 4 groups of 4 bytes
 - operates an entire block in every round
- designed to be:
 - resistant against known-plaintext attacks
 - speed and code compactness on many CPUs
 - design simplicity

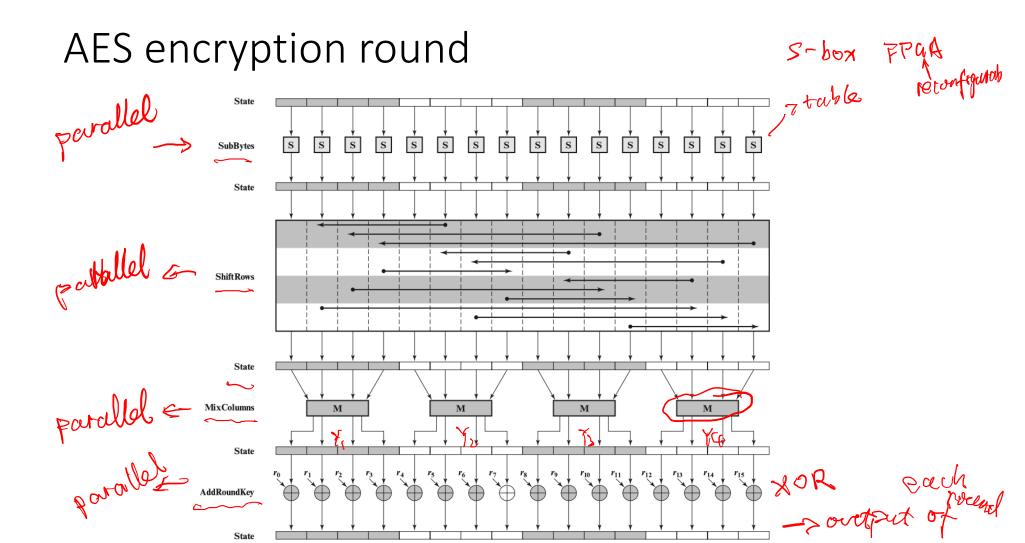
Rijndael

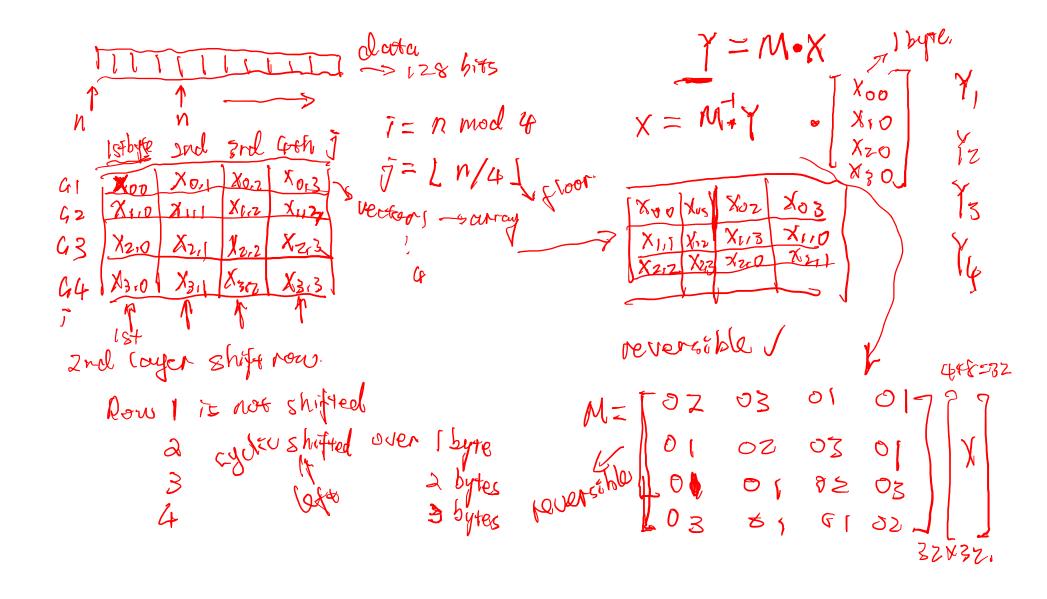
- processes data as 4 groups of 4 bytes (state) = 128 bits
- has 10/12/14 rounds in which state undergoes:
 - byte substitution (1 S-box used on every byte)
 - shift rows (permute bytes row by row)
 - mix columns (alter each byte in a column as a function of all of the bytes in the column)
 - add round key (XOR state with key material)
- 128-bit keys 10 rounds, 192-bit keys 12 rounds, 256-bit keys 14 rounds



AES Encryption and Decryption







AES pros

• Most operations can be combined into XOR and table lookups - hence very fast & efficient

Take-home Exercises

- Find an AES API to encrypt a text (A), then decrypt it and check whether the original text (A) equals the decrypted text (B). Whether A
 = B?
- Compare the decryption time with different key lengths, and with DES and 3DES.
 - Suggestions: find a large A file. Run decryption a couple of times and take the average.

Reading materials

• FIPS 197, Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) (nist.gov)

WPEC 2024: NIST Workshop on Privacy-Enhancing Cryptography

- Time: September 24–26, 2024
- Free to register
- Virtual conference via Zoom
- https://csrc.nist.gov/events/2024/wpec2024