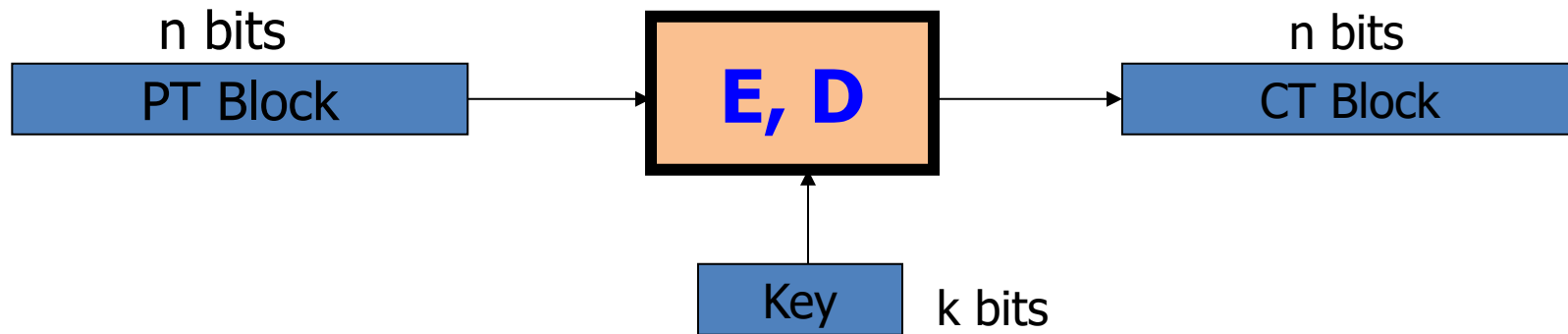




Using block ciphers

Review: PRPs and PRFs

Block ciphers: crypto work horse



Canonical examples:

1. 3DES: $n = 64$ bits, $k = 168$ bits
2. AES: $n = 128$ bits, $k = 128, 192, 256$ bits

Abstractly: PRPs and PRFs

- Pseudo Random Function (**PRF**) defined over (K, X, Y) :

$$F: K \times X \rightarrow Y$$

such that exists “efficient” algorithm to evaluate $F(k, x)$

- Pseudo Random Permutation (**PRP**) defined over (K, X) :

$$E: K \times X \rightarrow X$$

such that:

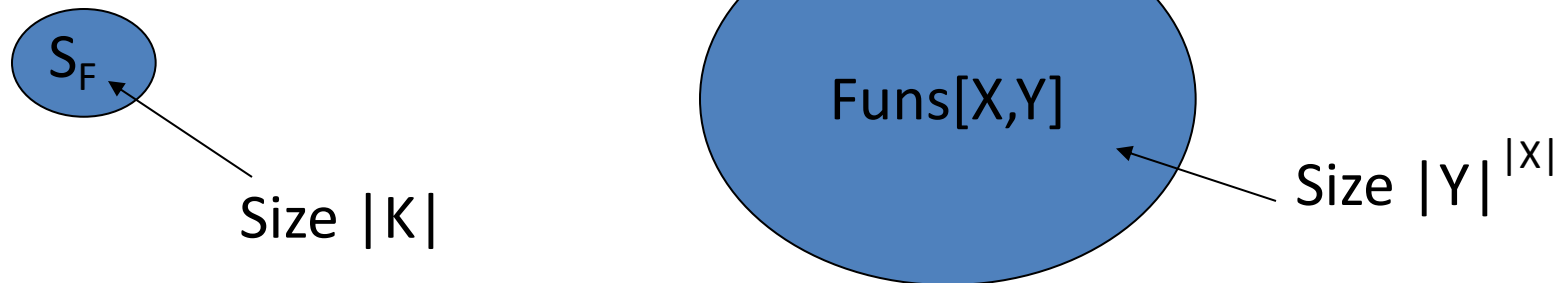
1. Exists “efficient” deterministic algorithm to evaluate $E(k, x)$
2. The function $E(k, \cdot)$ is one-to-one
3. Exists “efficient” inversion algorithm $D(k, x)$

Secure PRFs

- Let $F: K \times X \rightarrow Y$ be a PRF

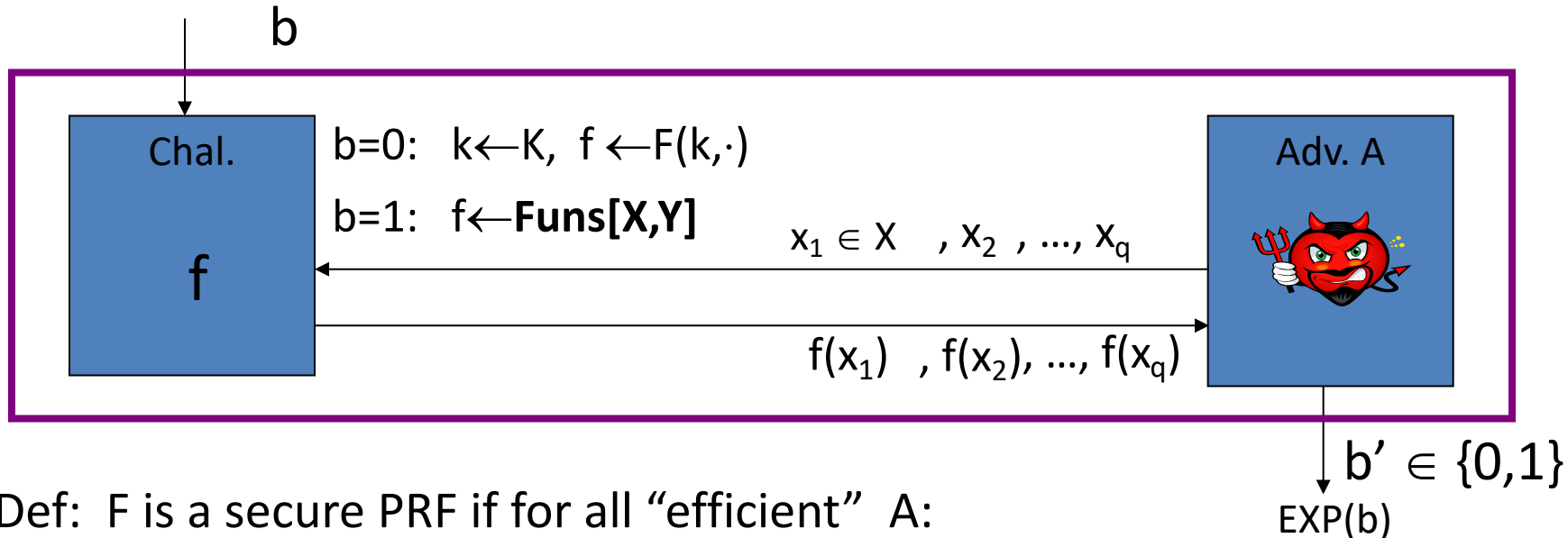
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Funs}[X,Y]: \text{ the set of } \underline{\text{all}} \text{ functions from } X \text{ to } Y \\ S_F = \{ F(k, \cdot) \text{ s.t. } k \in K \} \subseteq \text{Funs}[X,Y] \end{array} \right.$$

- Intuition: a PRF is **secure** if
a random function in $\text{Funs}[X,Y]$ is indistinguishable from
a random function in S_F



Secure PRF: definition

- For $b=0,1$ define experiment $\text{EXP}(b)$ as:



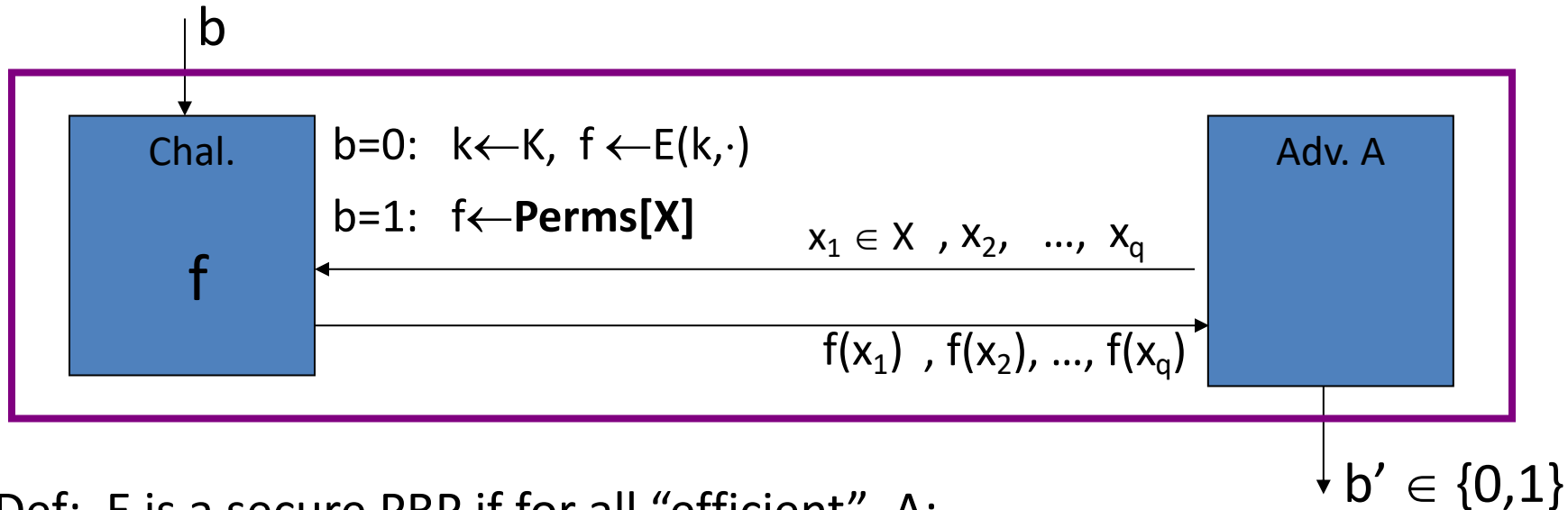
- Def: F is a secure PRF if for all “efficient” A :

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}}[A, F] := \left| \Pr[\text{EXP}(0)=1] - \Pr[\text{EXP}(1)=1] \right|$$

is “negligible.”

Secure PRP (secure block cipher)

- For $b=0,1$ define experiment $\text{EXP}(b)$ as:



- Def: E is a secure PRP if for all “efficient” A :

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}[A, E] = \left| \Pr[\text{EXP}(0)=1] - \Pr[\text{EXP}(1)=1] \right|$$

is “negligible.”

Let $X = \{0,1\}$. $\text{Perms}[X]$ contains two functions

Consider the following PRP:

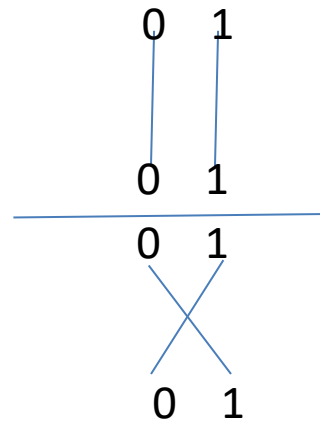
key space $K = \{0,1\}$, input space $X = \{0,1\}$,

PRP defined as:

$$E(k,x) = x \oplus k$$

Is this a secure PRP?

- ✓ ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ It depends
- ☐



Example secure PRPs

- PRPs believed to be secure: 3DES, AES, ...

AES-128: $K \times X \rightarrow X$ where $K = X = \{0,1\}^{128}$

- An example concrete assumption about AES:

All 2^{80} -time algs. A have $\text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}[A, \text{AES}] < 2^{-40}$

Consider the 1-bit PRP from the previous question: $E(k,x) = x \oplus k$

Is it a secure PRF?



Note that $\text{Funs}[X,X]$ contains four functions



- ☐ Yes
- ✓ ☐ No
- ☐ It depends
- ☐

Attacker A:

(1) query $f(\cdot)$ at $x=0$ and $x=1$

(2) if $f(0) = f(1)$ output “1”, else “0”

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}}[A,E] = |0 - \frac{1}{2}| = \frac{1}{2}$$

PRF Switching Lemma

Any secure PRP is also a secure PRF, if $|X|$ is sufficiently large.

Lemma: Let E be a PRP over (K, X)

Then for any q -query adversary A :

$$\left| \underbrace{\text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}}[A, E] - \text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}[A, E]}_{\text{neg.}} \right| < \underbrace{q^2 / 2|X|}_{\text{neg.}}$$

\Rightarrow Suppose $|X|$ is large so that $q^2 / 2|X|$ is “negligible”

Then $\text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}[A, E]$ “negligible” $\Rightarrow \text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}}[A, E]$ “negligible”

Final note

- Suggestion:
 - don't think about the inner-workings of AES and 3DES.
- We assume both are secure PRPs and will see how to use them

End of Segment



Using block ciphers

Modes of operation:
one time key

example: encrypted email, new key for every message.

Using PRPs and PRFs

Goal: build “secure” encryption from a secure PRP (e.g. AES).

This segment: **one-time keys**

1. Adversary’s power:

Adv sees only one ciphertext (one-time key)

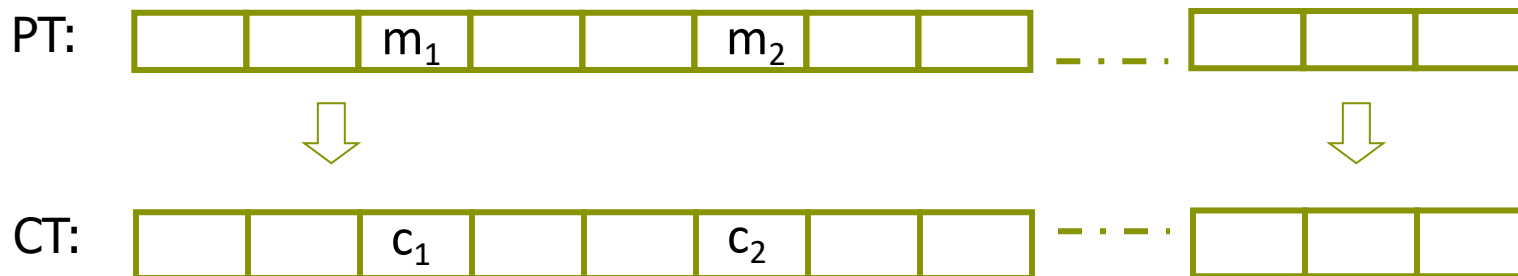
2. Adversary’s goal:

Learn info about PT from CT (semantic security)

Next segment: many-time keys (a.k.a chosen-plaintext security)

Incorrect use of a PRP

Electronic Code Book (ECB):



Problem:

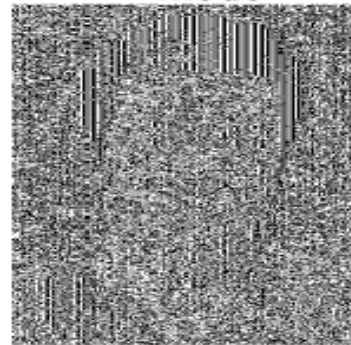
– if $m_1 = m_2$ then $c_1 = c_2$

In pictures

An example plaintext

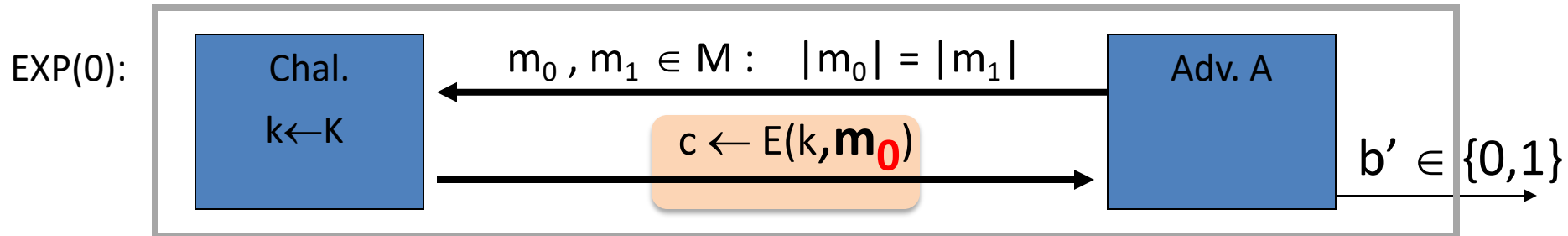


Encrypted with AES in ECB mode

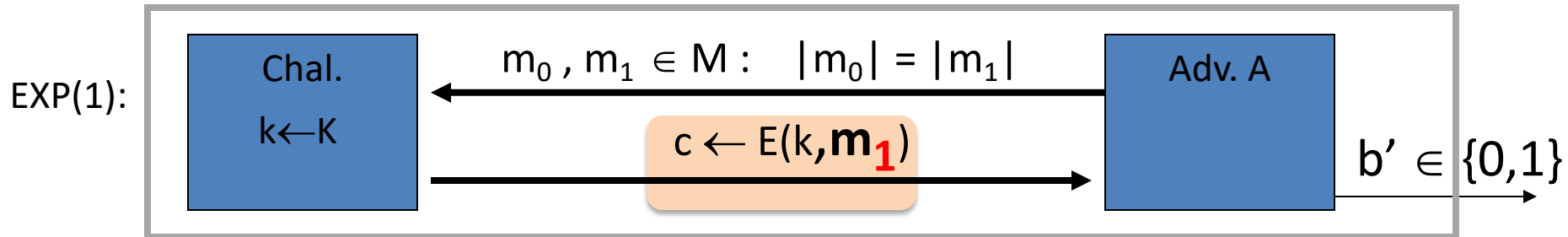


(courtesy B. Preneel)

Semantic Security (one-time key)



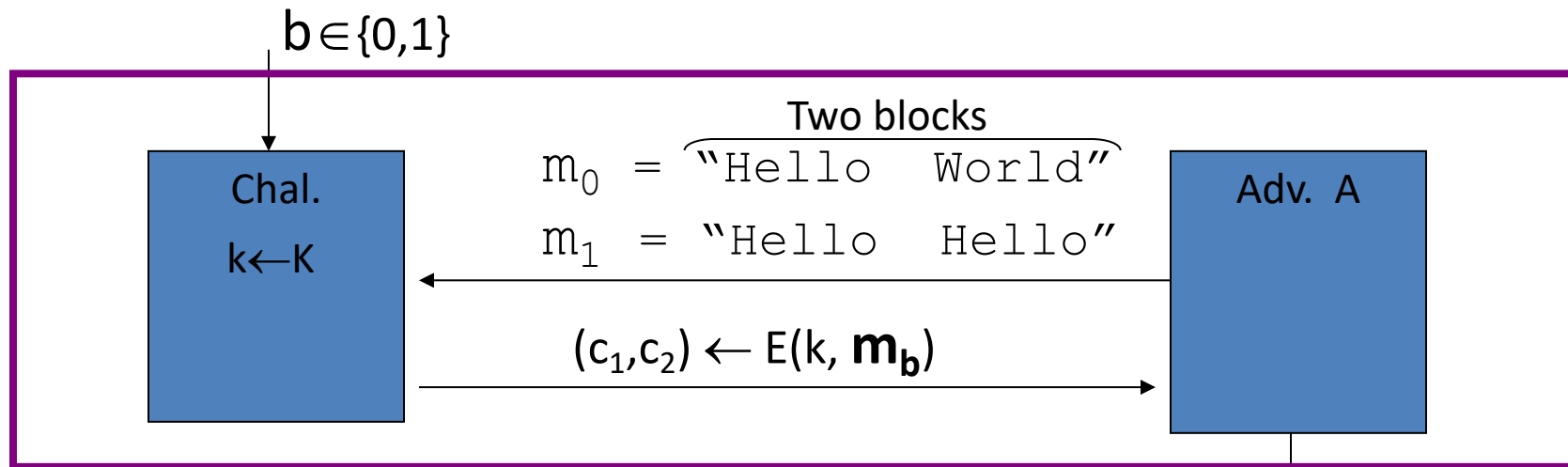
one time key \Rightarrow adversary sees only one ciphertext



$$\text{Adv}_{\text{SS}}[A, \text{OTP}] = \left| \Pr[\mathbf{EXP(0)=1}] - \Pr[\mathbf{EXP(1)=1}] \right| \text{ should be "neg."}$$

ECB is not Semantically Secure

ECB is not semantically secure for messages that contain more than one block.



Then $\text{Adv}_{\text{SS}} [A, \text{ECB}] =$

If $c_1 = c_2$ output 0, else output 1

Secure Construction I

Deterministic counter mode from a PRF F :

$k \times \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ (e.g. $n = 128$)

• $E_{\text{DETCTR}}(k, m) =$

$m[0]$	$m[1]$...	$m[L]$
\oplus			
$F(k,0)$	$F(k,1)$...	$F(k,L)$
<hr/>			
$c[0]$	$c[1]$...	$c[L]$

\Rightarrow Stream cipher built from a PRF (e.g. AES, 3DES)

Det. counter-mode security

Theorem: For any $L > 0$,

If F is a secure PRF over (K, X, X) then

E_{DETCTR} is sem. sec. cipher over (K, X^L, X^L) .

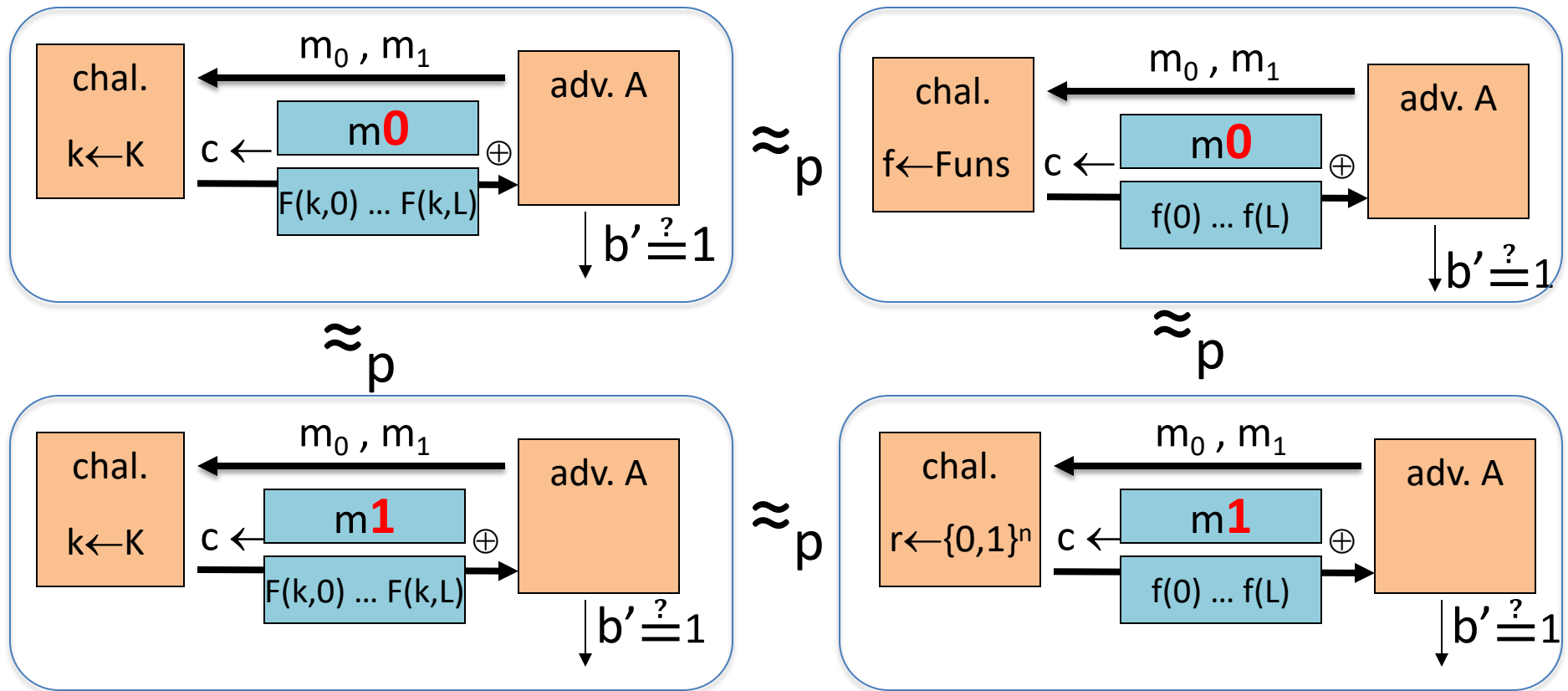
In particular, for any eff. adversary A attacking E_{DETCTR}
there exists a n eff. PRF adversary B s.t.:

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{SS}}[A, E_{\text{DETCTR}}] = 2 \cdot \text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}}[B, F]$$

$\text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}}[B, F]$ is negligible (since F is a secure PRF)

Hence, $\text{Adv}_{\text{SS}}[A, E_{\text{DETCTR}}]$ must be negligible.

Proof



End of Segment



Using block ciphers

Security for many-time key

Example applications:

1. File systems: Same AES key used to encrypt many files.
2. IPsec: Same AES key used to encrypt many packets.

Semantic Security for many-time key

Key used more than once \Rightarrow adv. sees many CTs with same key

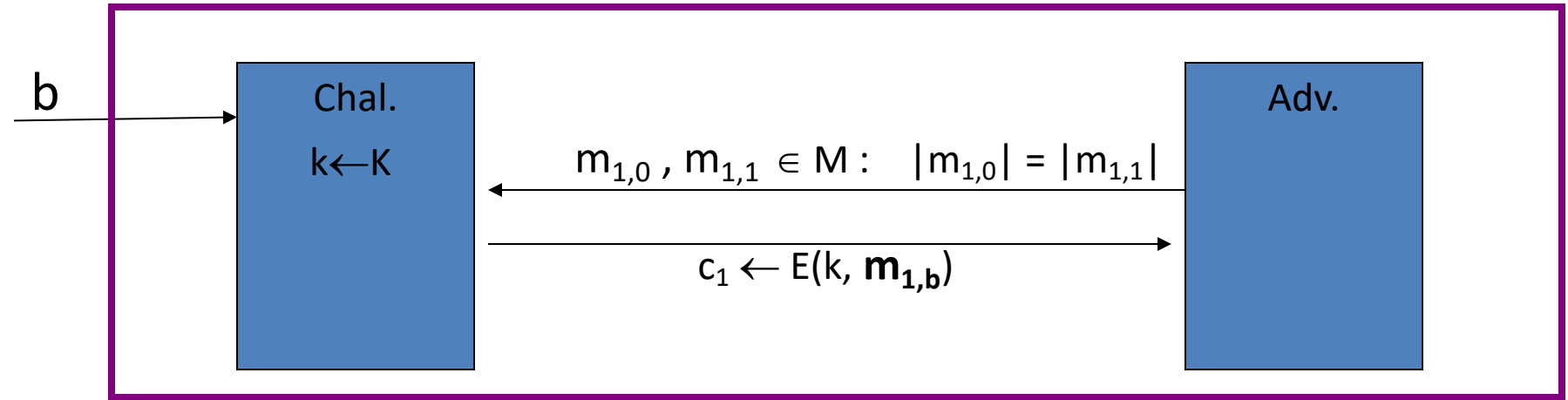
Adversary's power: chosen-plaintext attack (CPA)

- Can obtain the encryption of arbitrary messages of his choice
(conservative modeling of real life)

Adversary's goal: Break semantic security

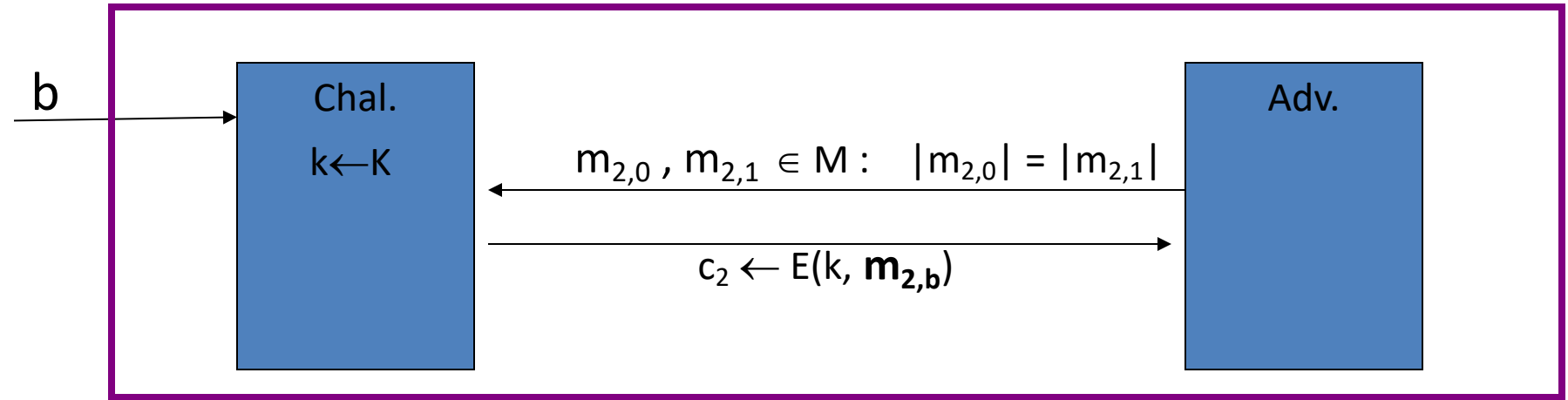
Semantic Security for many-time key

$\mathbb{E} = (E, D)$ a cipher defined over (K, M, C) . For $b=0,1$ define $\text{EXP}(b)$ as:



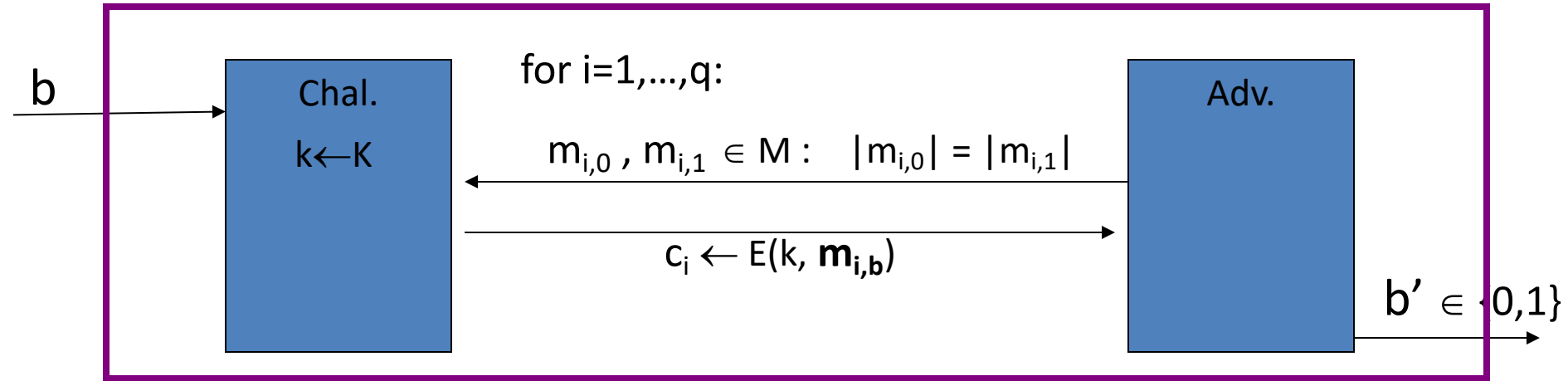
Semantic Security for many-time key

$\mathbb{E} = (E, D)$ a cipher defined over (K, M, C) . For $b=0,1$ define $\text{EXP}(b)$ as:



Semantic Security for many-time key (CPA security)

$\mathbb{E} = (E, D)$ a cipher defined over (K, M, C) . For $b=0,1$ define $\text{EXP}(b)$ as:



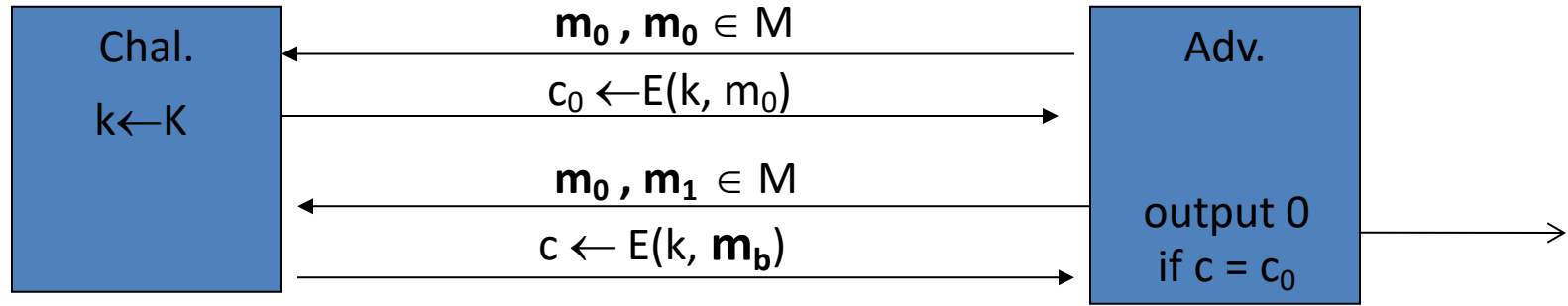
if adv. wants $c = E(k, m)$ it queries with $m_{j,0} = m_{j,1} = m$

Def: \mathbb{E} is sem. sec. under CPA if for all "efficient" A :

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{CPA}}[A, \mathbb{E}] = \left| \Pr[\text{EXP}(0)=1] - \Pr[\text{EXP}(1)=1] \right| \text{ is "negligible."}$$

Ciphers insecure under CPA

Suppose $E(k,m)$ always outputs same ciphertext for msg m . Then:

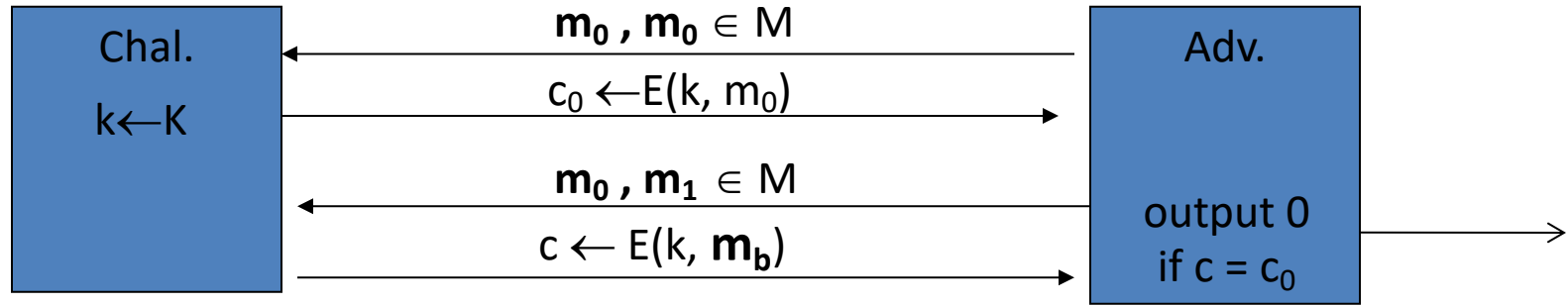


So what? an attacker can learn that two encrypted files are the same, two encrypted packets are the same, etc.

- Leads to significant attacks when message space M is small

Ciphers insecure under CPA

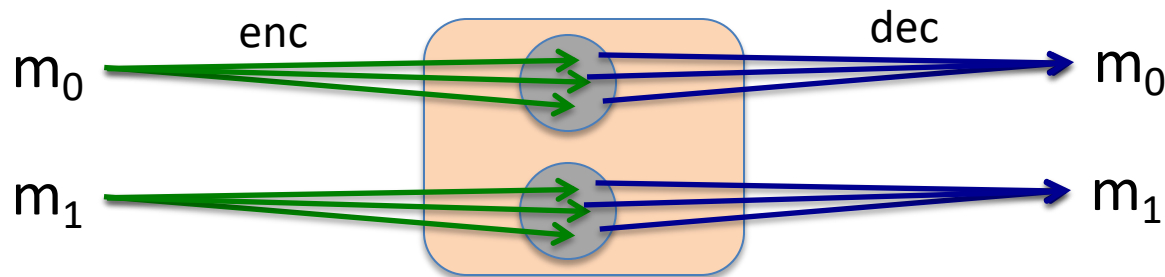
Suppose $E(k,m)$ always outputs same ciphertext for msg m . Then:



If secret key is to be used multiple times \Rightarrow
given the same plaintext message twice,
encryption must produce different outputs.

Solution 1: randomized encryption

- $E(k,m)$ is a randomized algorithm:



⇒ encrypting same msg twice gives different ciphertexts

⇒ ciphertext must be longer than plaintext

Roughly speaking: CT-size = PT-size + “# random bits”

Let $F: K \times R \rightarrow M$ be a secure PRF.

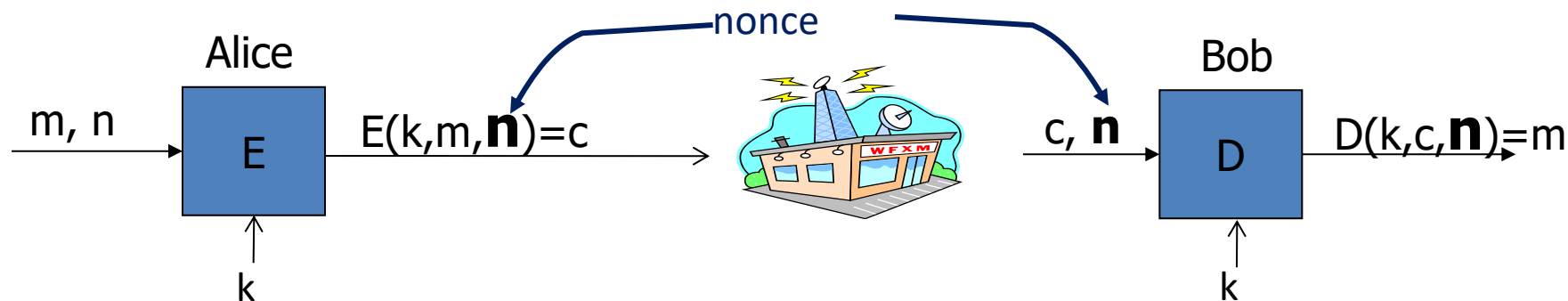
For $m \in M$ define $E(k, m) = [r \xleftarrow{R} R, \text{ output } (r, F(k, r) \oplus m)]$

$\swarrow \approx_p (r, f(r) \oplus m)$

Is E semantically secure under CPA?

- ☐ Yes, whenever F is a secure PRF
- ☐ No, there is always a CPA attack on this system
- ✓ ☐ Yes, but only if R is large enough so r never repeats (w.h.p)
- ☐ It depends on what F is used

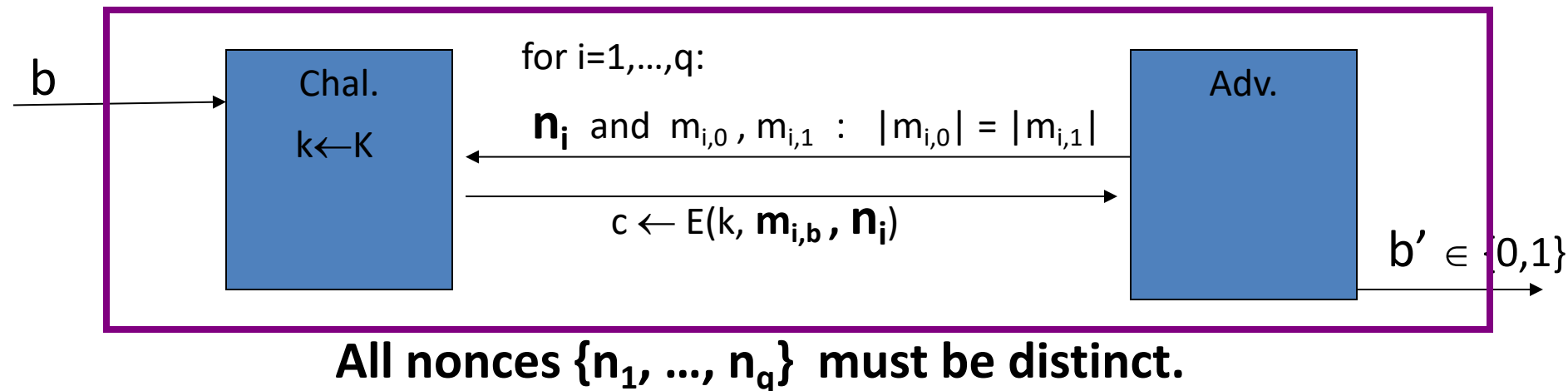
Solution 2: nonce-based Encryption



- nonce n : a value that changes from msg to msg.
(k, n) pair never used more than once
- method 1: nonce is a **counter** (e.g. packet counter)
 - used when encryptor keeps state from msg to msg
 - if decryptor has same state, need not send nonce with CT
- method 2: encryptor chooses a **random nonce**, $n \leftarrow \mathcal{N}$

CPA security for nonce-based encryption

System should be secure when nonces are chosen adversarially.



Def: nonce-based \mathbb{E} is sem. sec. under CPA if for all “efficient” A :

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{nCPA}}[A, \mathbb{E}] = \left| \Pr[\text{EXP}(0)=1] - \Pr[\text{EXP}(1)=1] \right| \text{ is “negligible.”}$$

Let $F: K \times R \rightarrow M$ be a secure PRF. Let $r = 0$ initially.

For $m \in M$ define $E(k, m) = [r++, \text{ output } (r, F(k, r) \oplus m)]$
 $\approx_p (r, f(r) \oplus m)$

Is E CPA secure nonce-based encryption?

- ☐ Yes, whenever F is a secure PRF
- ☐ No, there is always a nonce-based CPA attack on this system
- ☐ Yes, but only if R is large enough so r never repeats
- ☐ It depends on what F is used

End of Segment



Using block ciphers

Modes of operation:
many time key (CBC)

Example applications:

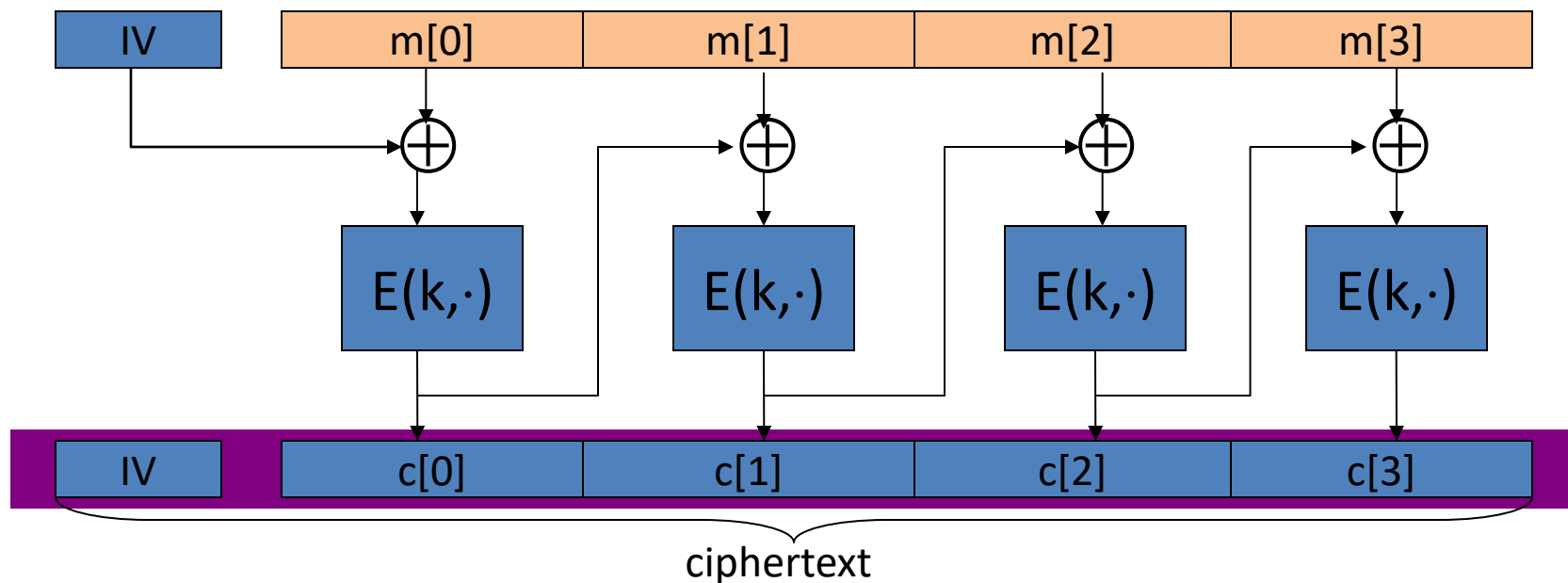
1. File systems: Same AES key used to encrypt many files.
2. IPsec: Same AES key used to encrypt many packets.

Construction 1: CBC with random IV

Let (E,D) be a PRP. $E_{\text{CBC}}(k,m)$: choose random $IV \in X$ and do:

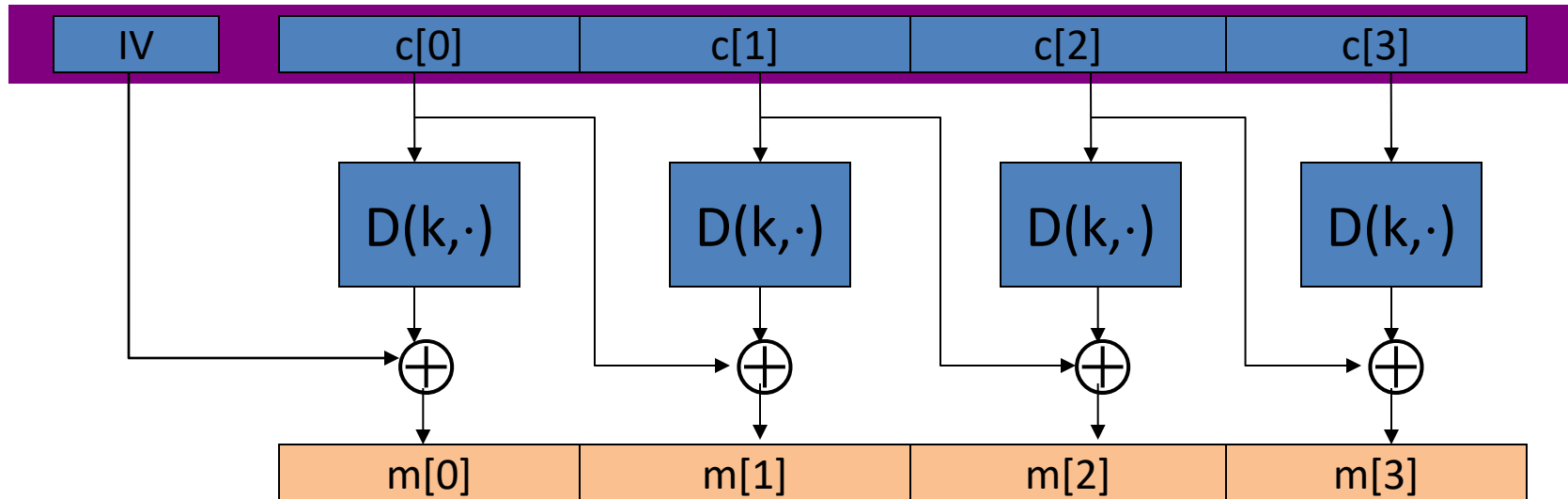
$$E: k \times \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^n$$

$$IV \in \{0,1\}^n$$



Decryption circuit

In symbols: $c[0] = E(k, IV \oplus m[0]) \Rightarrow m[0] =$



CBC: CPA Analysis

CBC Theorem: For any $L > 0$,

If E is a secure PRP over (K, X) then

E_{CBC} is a sem. sec. under CPA over (K, X^L, X^{L+1}) .

In particular, for a q -query adversary A attacking E_{CBC} there exists a PRP adversary B s.t.:

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{CPA}}[A, E_{\text{CBC}}] \leq 2 \cdot \text{Adv}_{\text{PRP}}[B, E] + 2q^2 L^2 / |X|$$

Note: CBC is only secure as long as $q^2 L^2 \ll |X|$

An example

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{CPA}} [A, E_{\text{CBC}}] \leq 2 \cdot \text{PRP Adv}[B, E] + 2 q^2 L^2 / |X|$$

q = # messages encrypted with k , L = length of max message

Suppose we want $\text{Adv}_{\text{CPA}} [A, E_{\text{CBC}}] \leq 1/2^{32} \iff q^2 L^2 / |X| < 1/2^{32}$

- AES: $|X| = 2^{128} \Rightarrow q L < 2^{48}$

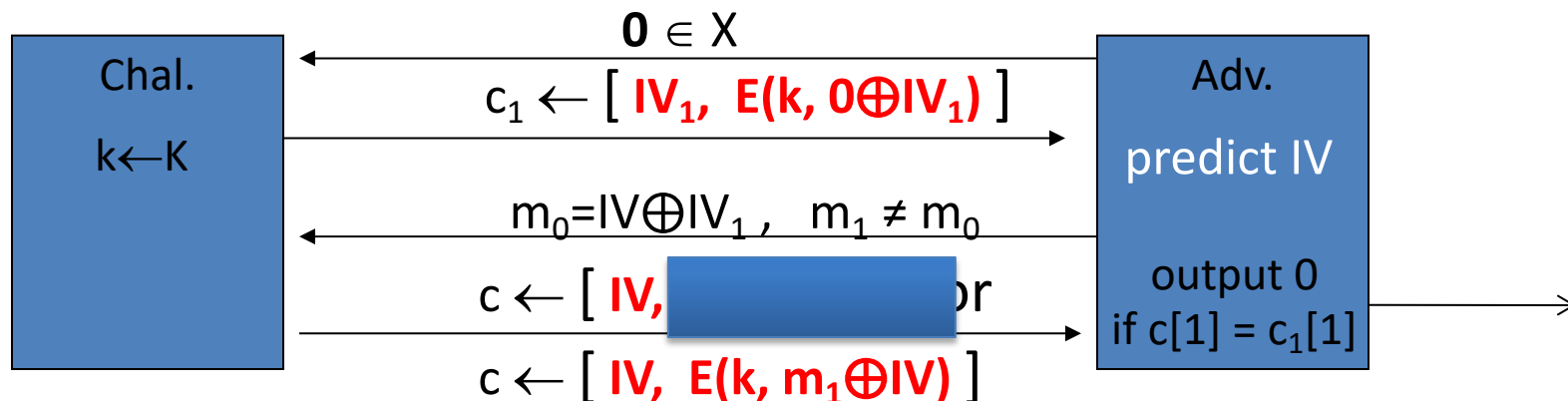
So, after 2^{48} AES blocks, must change key

- 3DES: $|X| = 2^{64} \Rightarrow q L < 2^{16}$

Warning: an attack on CBC with rand. IV

CBC where attacker can predict the IV is not CPA-secure !!

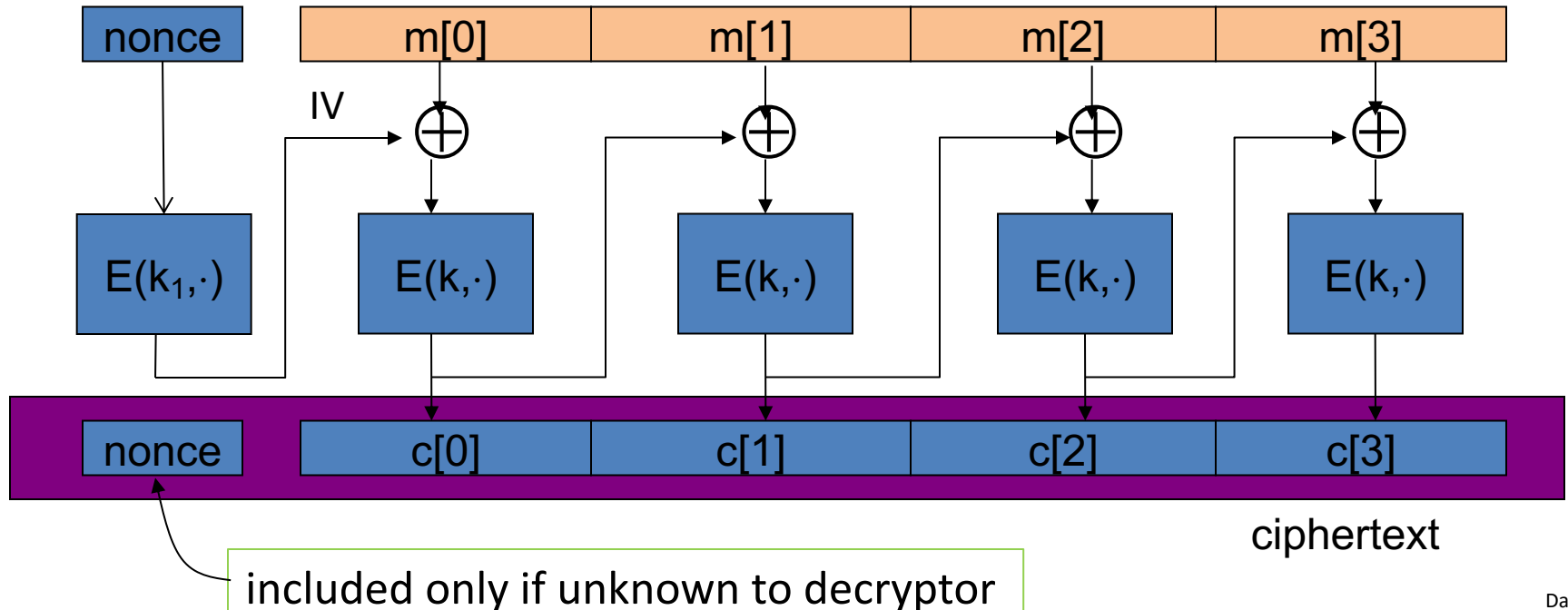
Suppose given $c \leftarrow E_{\text{CBC}}(k, m)$ can predict IV for next message



Bug in SSL/TLS 1.0: IV for record #i is last CT block of record #(i-1)

Construction 1': nonce-based CBC

- Cipher block chaining with unique nonce: $\text{key} = (k, k_1)$
unique nonce means: (key, n) pair is used for only one message

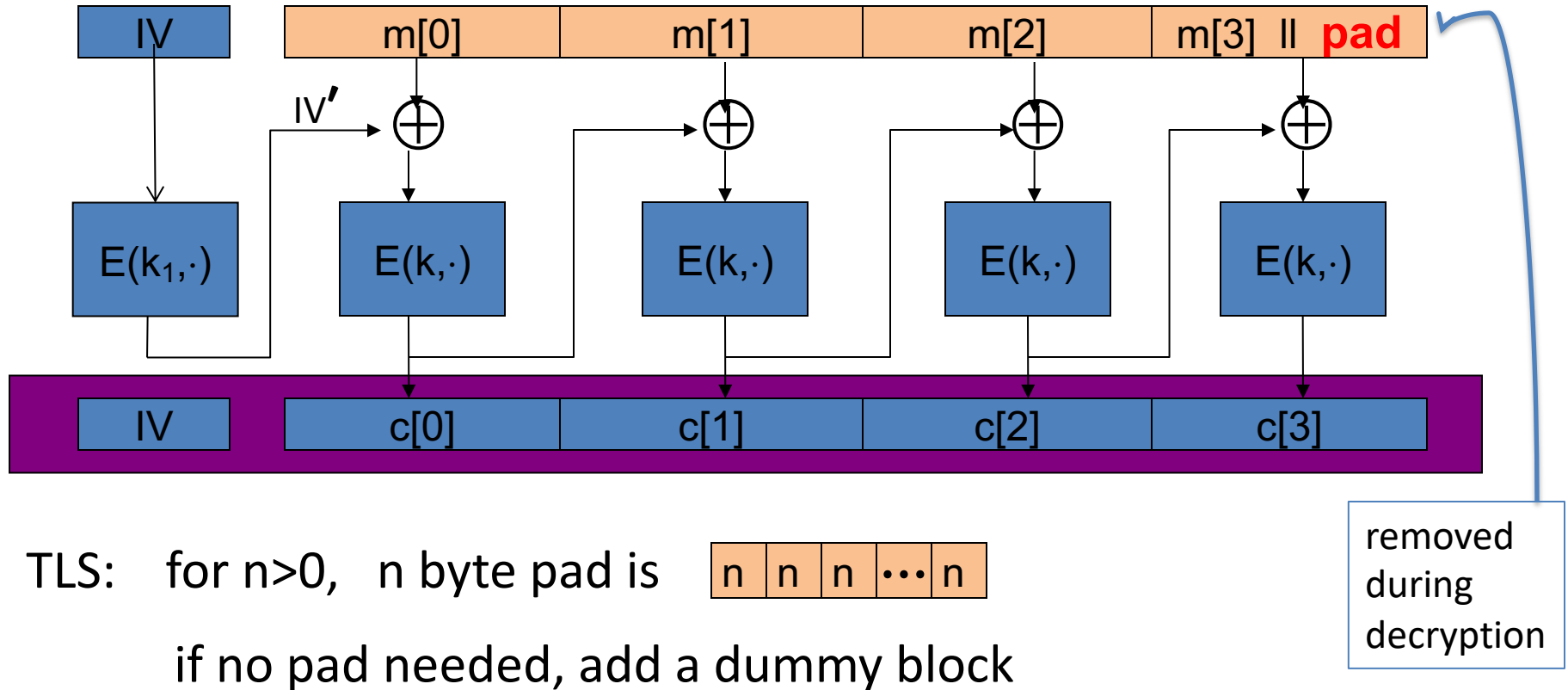


An example Crypto API (OpenSSL)

```
void AES_cbc_encrypt(  
    const unsigned char *in,  
    unsigned char *out,  
    size_t length,  
    const AES_KEY *key,  
    unsigned char *ivec,           ← user supplies IV  
    AES_ENCRYPT or AES_DECRYPT);
```

When nonce is non random need to encrypt it before use
Otherwise no CPA security

A CBC technicality: padding



End of Segment



Using block ciphers

Modes of operation:
many time key (CTR)

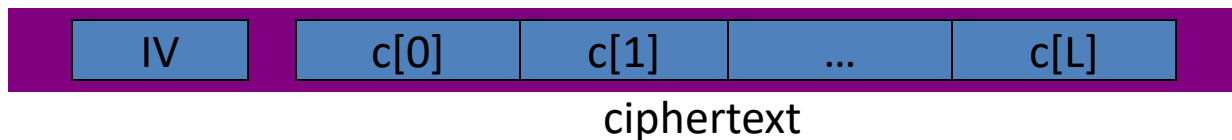
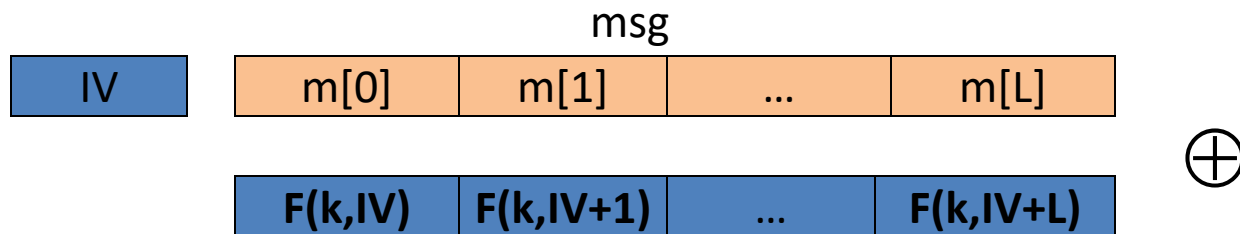
Example applications:

1. File systems: Same AES key used to encrypt many files.
2. IPsec: Same AES key used to encrypt many packets.

Construction 2: rand ctr-mode

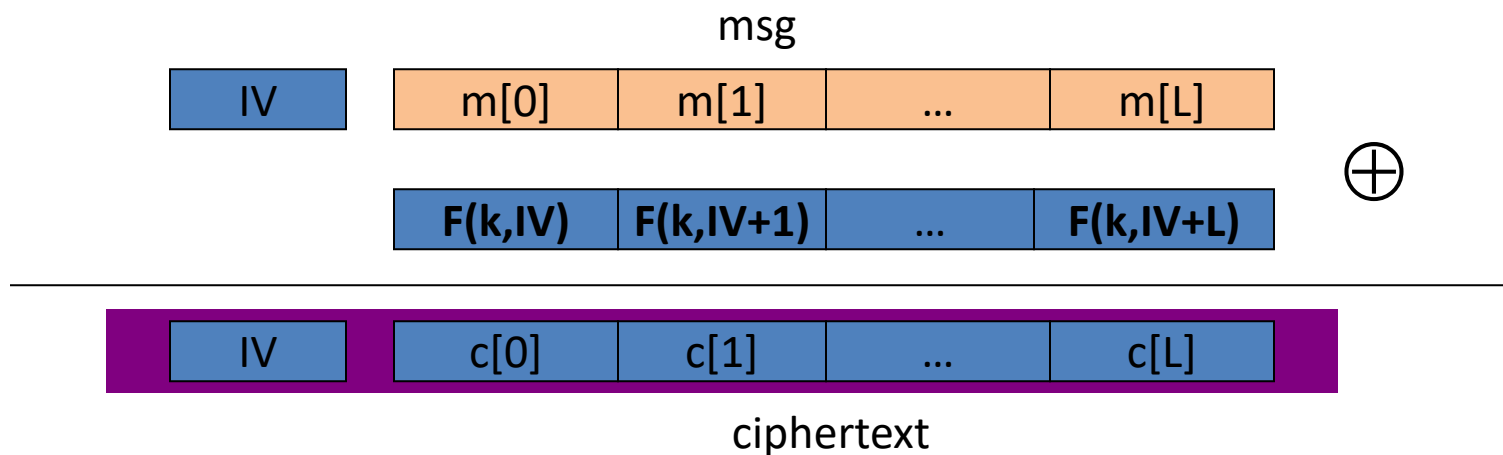
Let $F: K \times \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ be a secure PRF.

$E(k,m)$: choose a random $IV \in \{0,1\}^n$ and do:

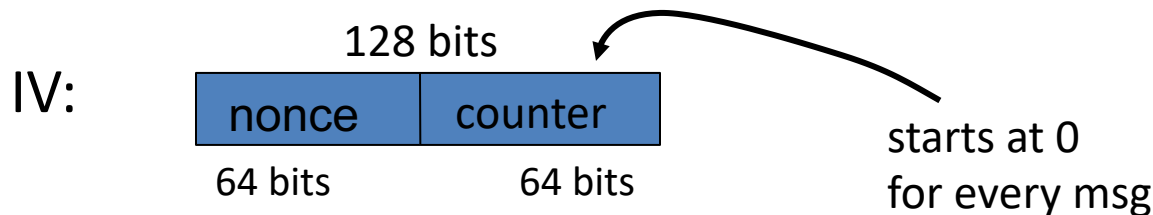


note: parallelizable (unlike CBC)

Construction 2': nonce ctr-mode



To ensure $F(k, x)$ is never used more than once, choose IV as:



rand ctr-mode (rand. IV): CPA analysis

- Counter-mode Theorem: For any $L > 0$,

If F is a secure PRF over (K, X, X) then

E_{CTR} is a sem. sec. under CPA over (K, X^L, X^{L+1}) .

In particular, for a q -query adversary A attacking E_{CTR} there exists a PRF adversary B s.t.:

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{CPA}}[A, E_{\text{CTR}}] \leq 2 \cdot \text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}}[B, F] + 2q^2 L / |X|$$

Note: ctr-mode only secure as long as $q^2 L \ll |X|$. Better than CBC !

An example

$$\text{Adv}_{\text{CPA}} [A, E_{\text{CTR}}] \leq 2 \cdot \text{Adv}_{\text{PRF}} [B, E] + 2 q^2 L / |X|$$

q = # messages encrypted with k , L = length of max message

Suppose we want $\text{Adv}_{\text{CPA}} [A, E_{\text{CTR}}] \leq 1/2^{32} \quad \Leftarrow \quad q^2 L / |X| < 1/2^{32}$

- AES: $|X| = 2^{128} \Rightarrow q L^{1/2} < 2^{48}$

So, after 2^{32} CTs each of len 2^{32} , must change key

(total of 2^{64} AES blocks)

Comparison: ctr vs. CBC

	CBC	ctr mode
uses	PRP	PRF
parallel processing	No	Yes
Security of rand. enc.	$q^2 L^2 \ll X $	$q^2 L \ll X $
dummy padding block	Yes	No
1 byte msgs (nonce-based)	16x expansion	no expansion

(for CBC, dummy padding block can be solved using ciphertext stealing)

Summary

- PRPs and PRFs: a useful abstraction of block ciphers.
- We examined two security notions: (security against eavesdropping)
 1. Semantic security against one-time CPA.
 2. Semantic security against many-time CPA.

Note: neither mode ensures data integrity.

- Stated security results summarized in the following table:

Power Goal	one-time key	Many-time key (CPA)	CPA and integrity
Sem. Sec.	steam-ciphers det. ctr-mode	rand CBC rand ctr-mode	later

Further reading

- A concrete security treatment of symmetric encryption:
Analysis of the DES modes of operation,
M. Bellare, A. Desai, E. Jokipii and P. Rogaway, FOCS 1997
- Nonce-Based Symmetric Encryption, P. Rogaway, FSE 2004

End of Segment