

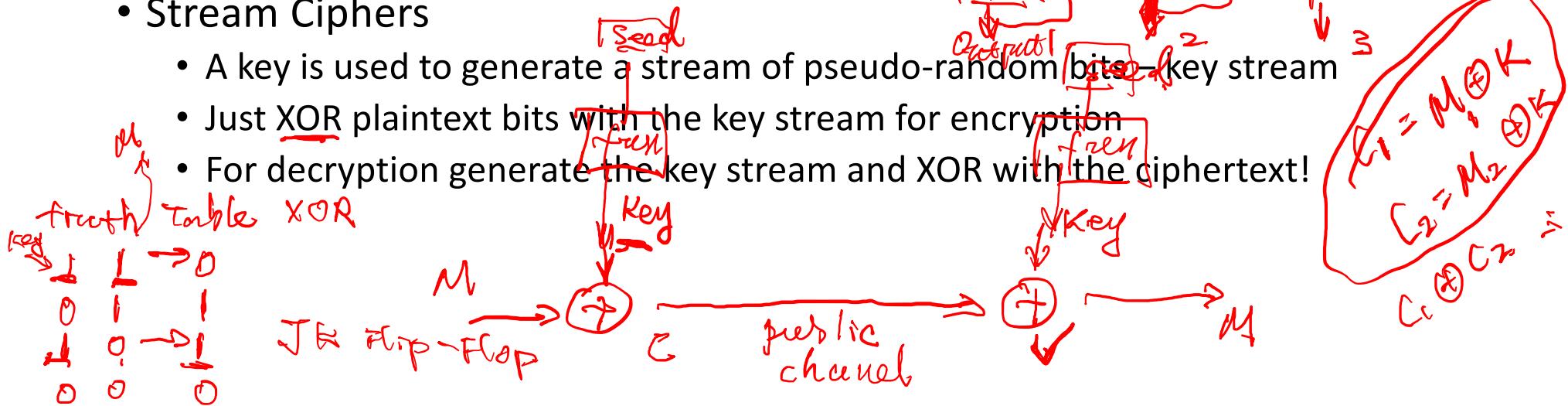
Two basic types

- Block Ciphers

- Typically 64, 128 bit blocks
- A k-bit plaintext block maps to a k-bit ciphertext block
- Usually employ Feistel structure

- Stream Ciphers

- A key is used to generate a stream of pseudo-random bits — key stream
- Just XOR plaintext bits with the key stream for encryption
- For decryption generate the key stream and XOR with the ciphertext!



Symmetric Block Encryption

Block cipher

- the most commonly used symmetric encryption algorithms
- input: fixed-size blocks (Typically 64, 128 bit blocks), output: equal size blocks
- provide secrecy and/or authentication services
- Data Encryption Standard (DES), triple DES (3DES), and the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)s
- Usually employ Feistel structure

Feistel Cipher Structure

Feistel Cipher Structure

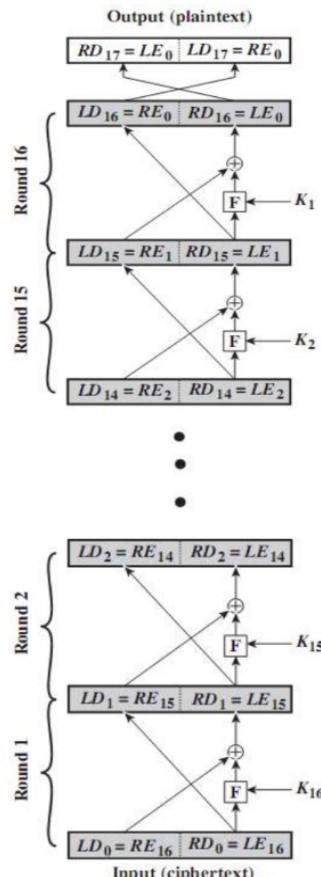
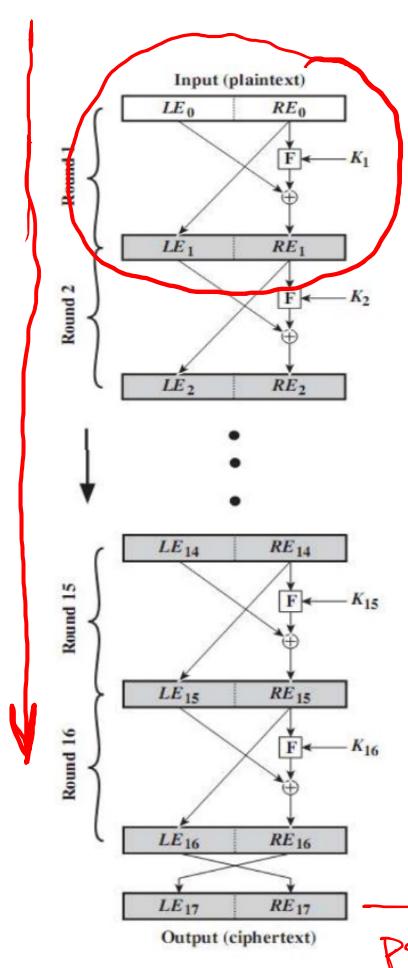
- most symmetric block ciphers are based on a **Feistel Cipher Structure**
- based on the two primitive cryptographic operations
 - substitution (S-box)
 - permutation (P-box)
- provide *confusion* and *diffusion* of message

Feistel Cipher Structure

- Horst Feistel devised the **feistel cipher** in the 1973
 - based on concept of invertible product cipher
- partitions input block into two halves
 - process through multiple rounds which
 - perform a substitution on left data half
 - based on round function of right half & subkey
 - then have permutation swapping halves
- implements Shannon's substitution-permutation network concept

Feistel Encryption and Decryption

64 bit 128



Encryption

$$L_i = R_{i-1}$$

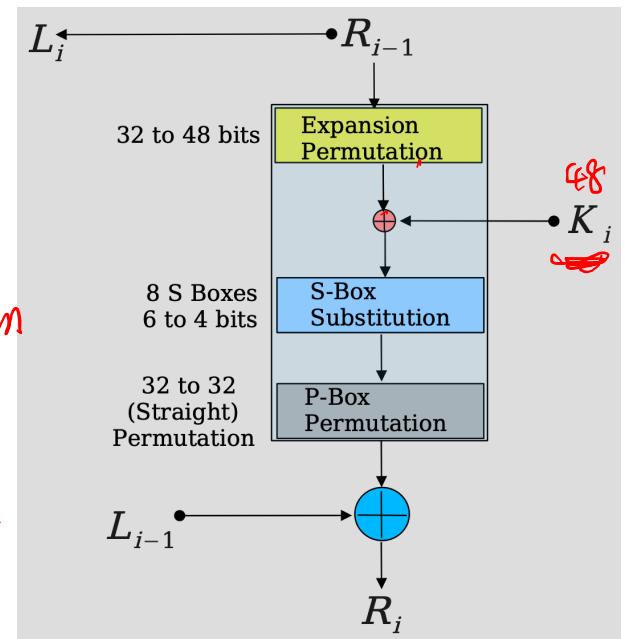
$$R_i = L_{i-1} \oplus F(R_{i-1}, K_i)$$

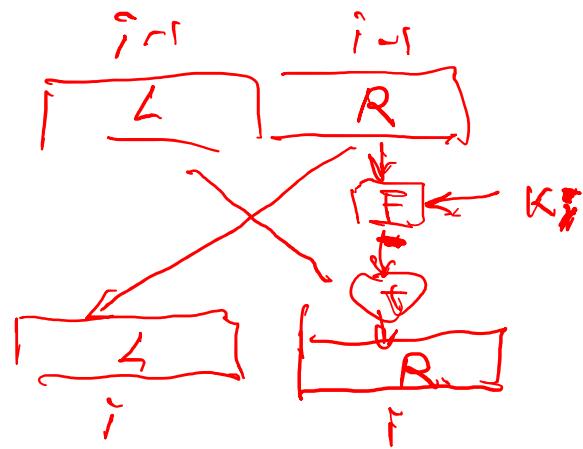
decrypt

operation

$n \times m$

$n \times K$





$$L_i = R_{i-1}$$

$$R_i = F(R_{i-1}, k_i) \oplus L_{i-1}$$

No class on Wednesday (Sept 17)

- The Engineering Job Fair will be held in-person on **Tuesday, September 16, 2025** and **Wednesday, September 17, 2025** at the Lubbock Memorial Civic Center.
- <https://www.depts.ttu.edu/coe/careers/students/jobfair.php>