PIPO CPA 공격

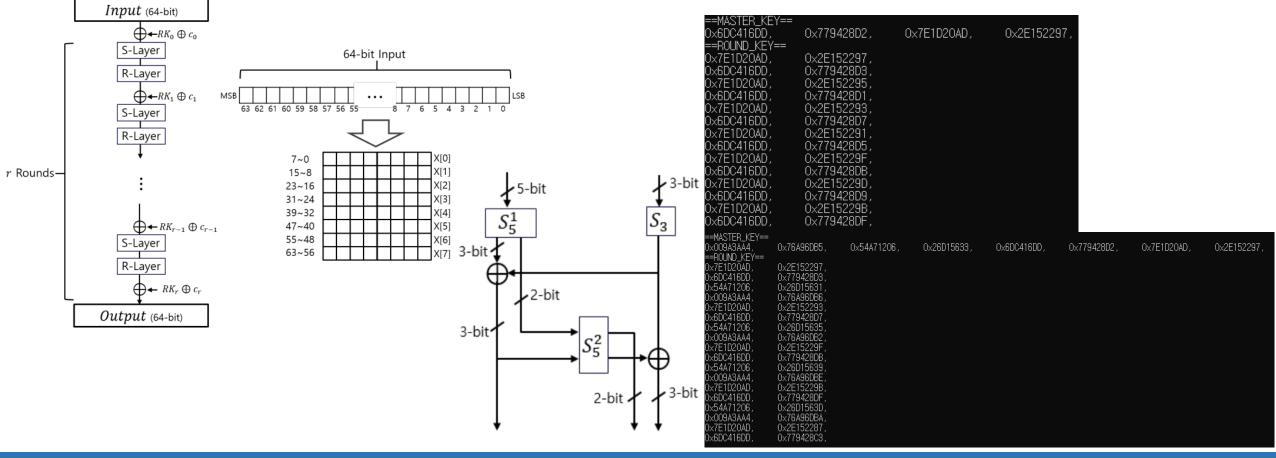
https://youtu.be/e0C5A4tzbXM





PIPO

- SPN 구조
- 더 작은 SBOX를 조합한 unbalanced-Bridge 구조의 S-Layer





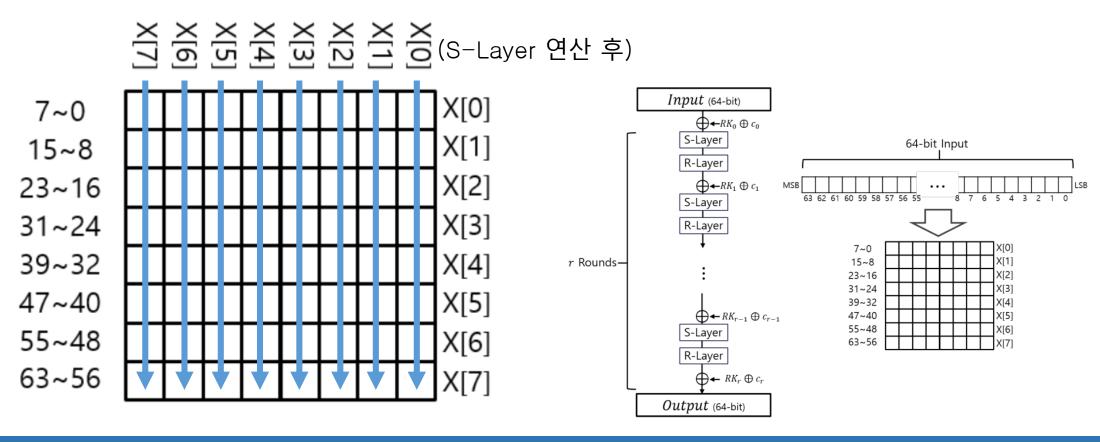
PIPO 구현

```
⊟void convert(u8* X)
     u8 T[8] = \{ 0, \};
     for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
         for (j = 0; j < 8; j++)
             T[i] = (((X[j] & (1 << i))>>i) << j);
     for (i = 0); i < 8; i++)
         X[i] = T[i];
                                           void pbox(u8* X)
⊟void sbox_TLU(u8 *X) {
                                               X[1] = ((X[1] << 7)) | ((X[1] >> 1));
     convert(X);
                                               X[2] = ((X[2] << 4)) + ((X[2] >> 4));
                                               X[3] = ((X[3] << 3)) + ((X[3] >> 5));
         X[i] = Sbox[X[i]];
                                               X[4] = ((X[4] << 6)) \mid ((X[4] >> 2));
     convert(X);
                                               X[5] = ((X[5] << 5)) \mid ((X[5] >> 3));
                                               X[6] = ((X[6] << 1)) \mid ((X[6] >> 7));
                                               X[7] = ((X[7] << 2)) \mid ((X[7] >> 6));
// S5_1
Mask_refreshing(X[7]);
ISW_AND(T[3], X[7], X[6]);
for (i = 0; i < SHARES; i++) X[5][i] ^= T[3][i];
Mask_refreshing(X[3]);
ISW_AND(T[3], X[3], X[5]);
for (i = 0; i < SHARES; i++)</pre>
{X[4][i] ^= T[3][i]; X[7][i] ^= X[4][i]; X[6][i] ^= X[3][i];}
Mask_refreshing(X[4]);
ISW_OR(T[3], X[4], X[5]);
for (i = 0; i < SHARES; i++) {X[3][i] ^= T[3][i]; X[5][i] ^= X[7][i];}
Mask_refreshing(X[5]);
ISW_AND(T[3], X[5], X[6]);
for (i = 0; i < SHARES; i++) X[4][i] ^= T[3][i];</pre>
```

```
u8 T[3] = \{ 0, \};
X[5] ^= (X[7] & X[6]);
X[4] ^= (X[3] & X[5]);
 ([7] ^= X[4])
 <[6] ^= X[3];
X[3] \cap = (X[4] \mid X[5]);
 <[5] ^= X[7];
X[4] ^= (X[5] & X[6]);
 <[2] ^= X[1] & X[0];
X[0] ^= X[2] | X[1];
X[1] ^= X[2] | X[0];
 \langle [2] = -\chi[2] \rangle
 // Extend XOR
X[7] \cap X[1]:
                //85_2
T[0] = X[7];
                T[1] = X[3];
                                 T[2] = X[4];
X[6] ^= (T[0] & X[5]);
T[0] ^= X[6];
X[6] \cap (T[2] \mid T[1]);
T[1] ^= X[5];
X[5] ^= (X[6] | T[2]);
T[2] ^= (T[1] \& T[0]);
// Truncate XOR and bit change
 <[2] ^= T[0];
                T[0] = X[1] \cap T[2]; X[1] = X[0] \cap T[1]; X[0] = X[7];
                                                                           X[7] = T[0];
T[1] = X[3];
                X[3] = X[6];
                                 X[6] = T[1];
T[2] = X[4];
                X[4] = X[5];
                                 X[5] = T[2];
 '/ Output: (MSb) x[7], x[6], x[5], x[4], x[3], x[2], x[1], x[0] (LSb)
```

CPA 공격

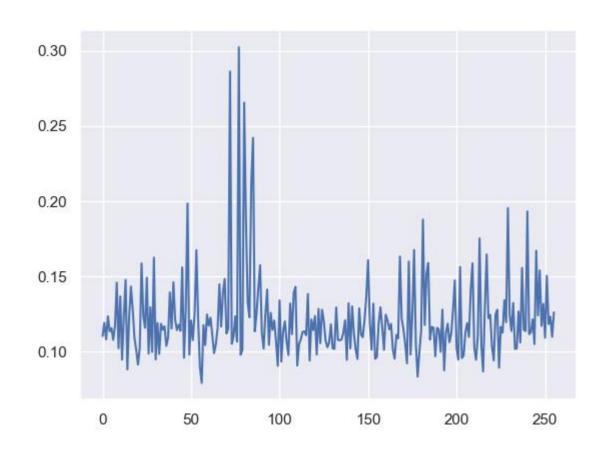
- 테이블의 SBOX 연산 후 값를 중간 값으로 공격, 1000개 파형 수집
- 공격 이후 전환 필요

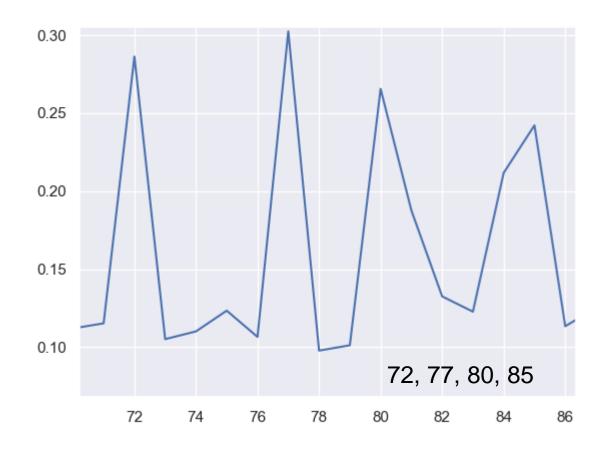




CPA 공격 8BIT

• 중간 값의 최하위 비트 공격 결과 (알려진 값 : 0X55, 85)

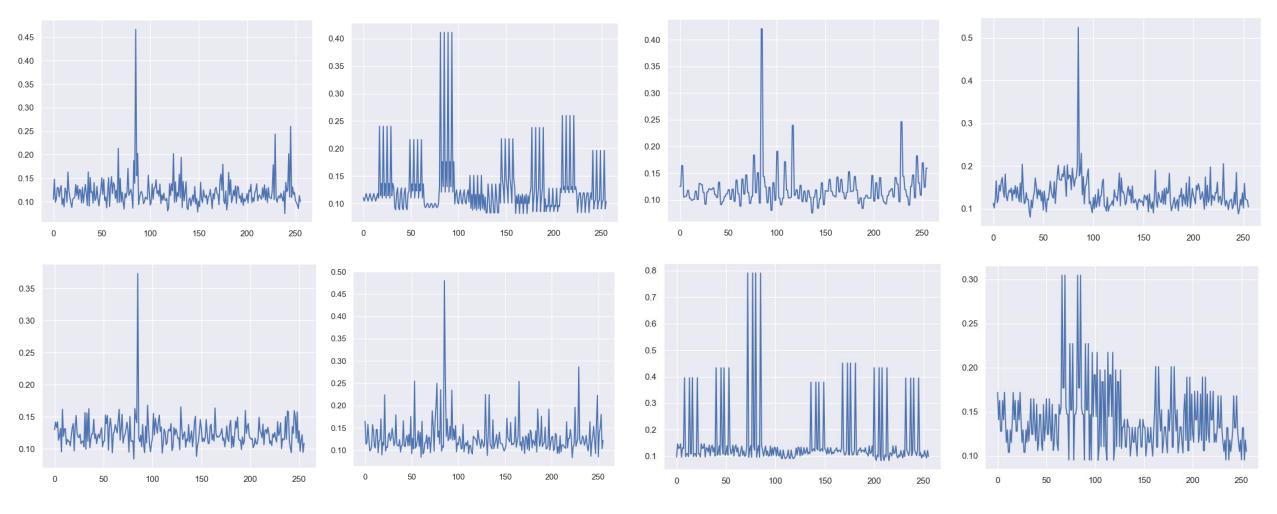






CPA 공격 1BIT

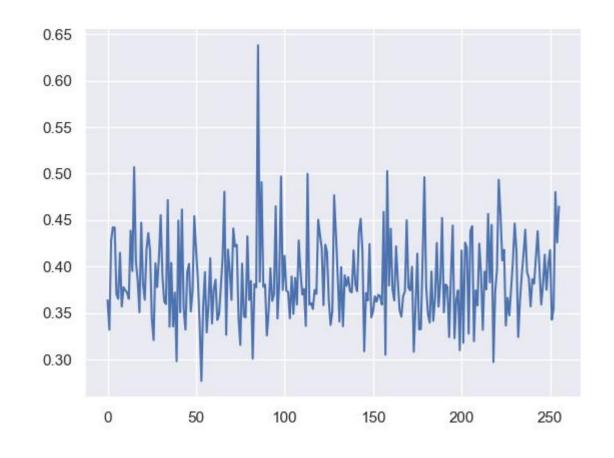
• 중간 값 8비트에서 1비트 씩 공격 수행





효율적인 공격

• 하위 4번째 비트에서 70개의 파형파형으로 공격가능





Q&A

