



## Block ciphers (Mode of Encryption)

**Hyoungshick Kim**

Department of Software

College of Software

Sungkyunkwan University

# Application: Storing a file securely

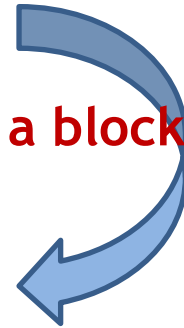


$$M = M_0, M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{N-1}$$



$$C = C_0, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{N-1}$$

by a block cipher



What can attacker learn from captured  $C$ ?

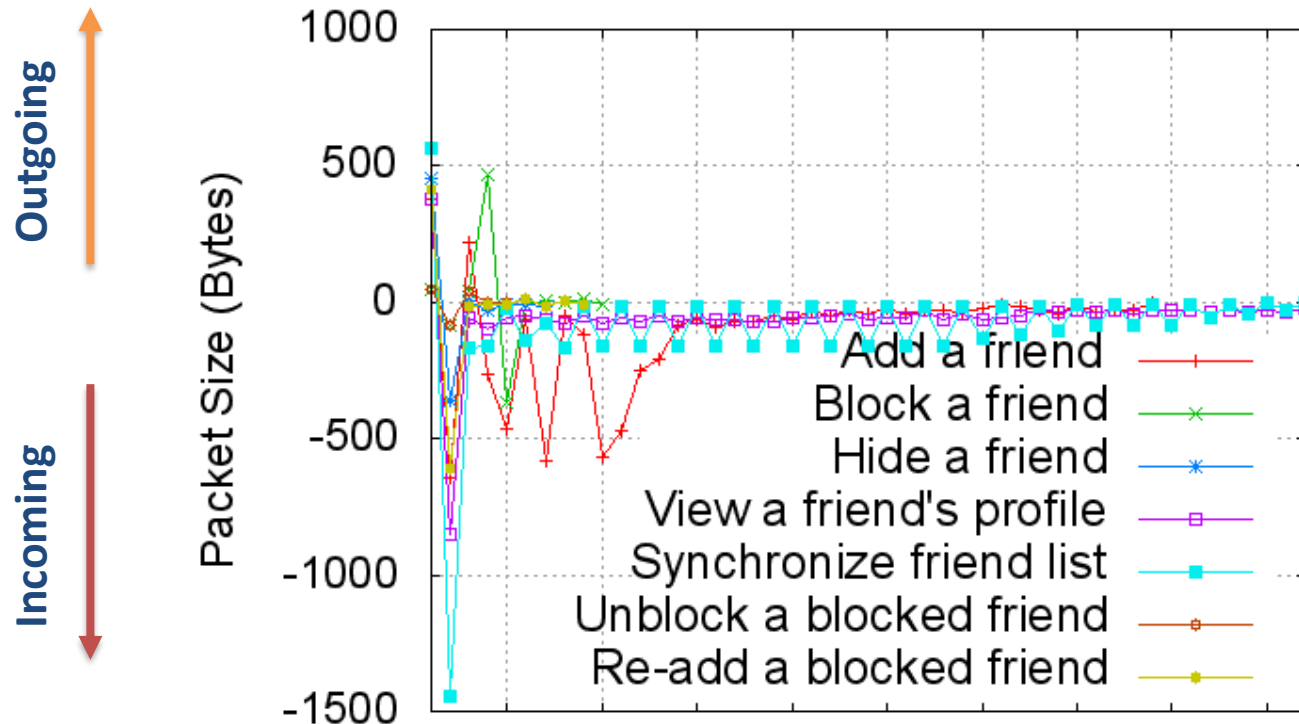
The length of  $M$  (i.e., file size)

Which blocks in  $M$  are equal

# Encryption and plaintext length

- In practice, we use encryption schemes that can encrypt arbitrary-length messages.
- In general, **encryption does not hide the plaintext length** which might be used for traffic analysis.
- Beware that leaking plaintext length can often lead to problems!
  - Database searches (through the size of responses)
  - For example, user activities in KakaoTalk can be identified with about 99.7% accuracy.

# Traffic analysis in KakaoTalk

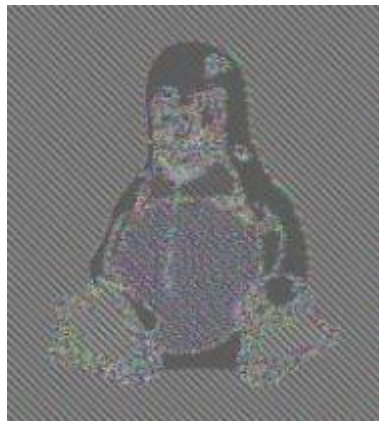
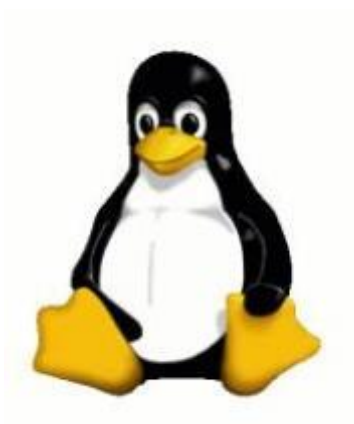


**User activities in KakaoTalk can be identified through **traffic analysis** with about 99.7% accuracy.**

“Encryption Is Not Enough: Inferring user activities on KakaoTalk with traffic analysis”, WISA 2015

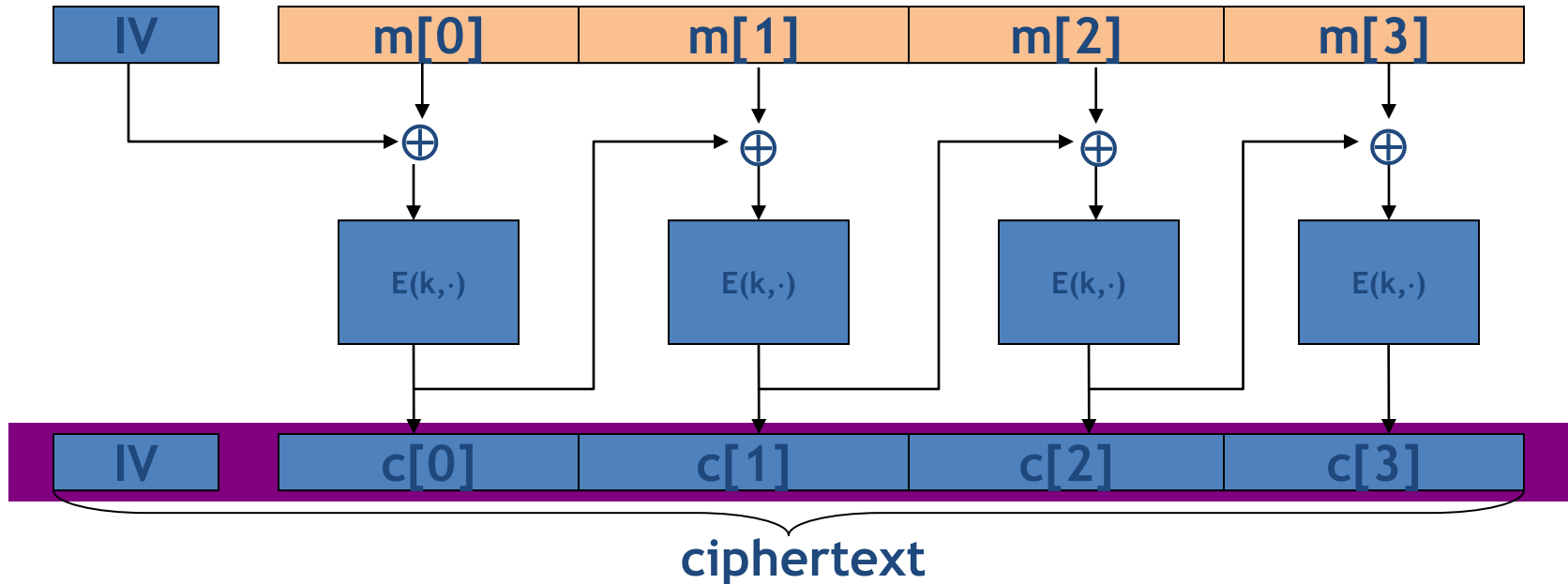
# Modes of operation - ECB

ECB – electronic codebook – mode just encrypts a block at a time



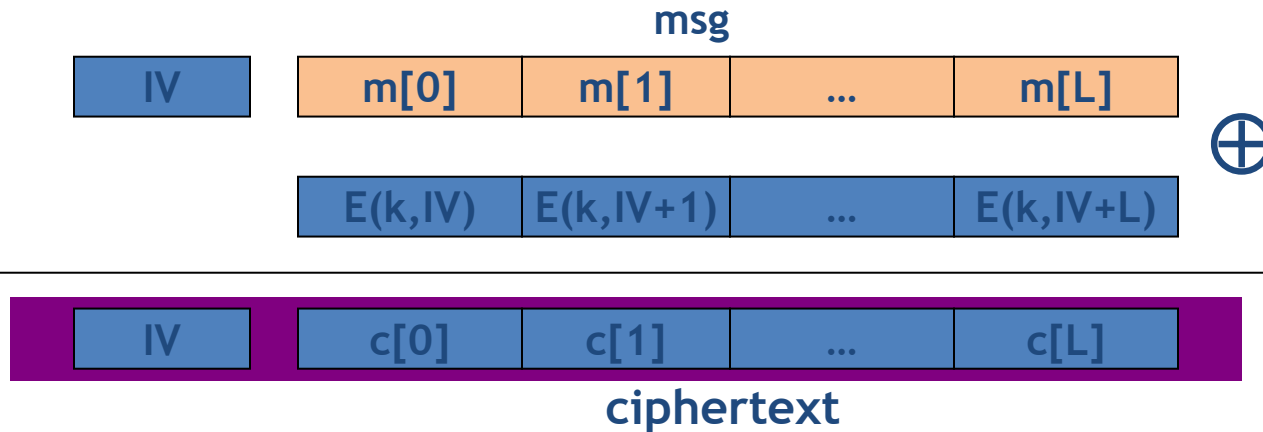
Patterns can still be fairly obvious!

# Modes of operation - CBC



- Cipher block chaining (CBC) was the traditional mode for bulk encryption
- If attacker can predict IV, CBC is not secure against Chosen Plaintext Attack.
  - Attacker uses  $M \oplus IV$  instead of  $M$ .
- Error propagates

# Modes of operation - CTR



- Counter mode (encrypt a counter to get keystream)
- Unlike CBC, one encryption per block – and **parallelizable!**
- Random access is possible
- Efficient for software and hardware
- Used in various protocols (e.g., SSH, IPSEC ... )

# Quiz


Q. Suppose Alice forgets the value she used for IV (initialization vector), has ciphertext (encrypted with CBC) and key. Can she recover plaintext  $m$ ?

1. No
- 2. Almost everything except  $m[0]$
3. Almost everything except  $m[0]$  and  $m[1]$
4. Can only recover  $m[n-1]$



# Quiz

Q. If Alice wants to quickly encrypt a large file by using many processors, which mode is preferred?

1. CBC or CTR
2. ECB
3. CBC
-  4. CTR

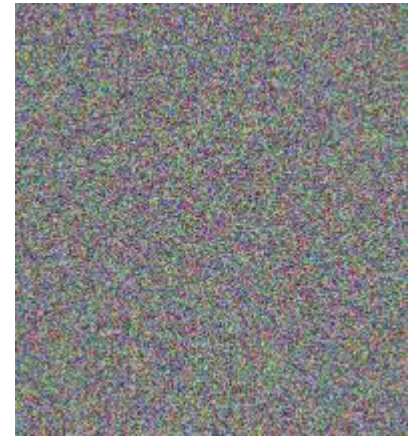
# Revisit the previous example



Original



Encrypted with  
ECB



Encrypted with  
CBC/CTR

# Questions?

