

# Exploration of Cryptography



Whitfield Diffie

Distinguished Visiting Professor  
Zhejiang University

27 March 2020

# Class 04

## Cryptography: Post WWII and Key Management



# Grading

I would rather not grade but the University seems to want it.



# Two Problem Sets

- Midterm — next week due a week later
- Final — due late in course and due a week after you get it.



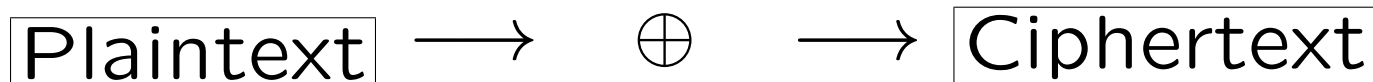
# Beginning in WW II

## Electronic Cryptosystems



# Stream Encryption

Keystream Generator

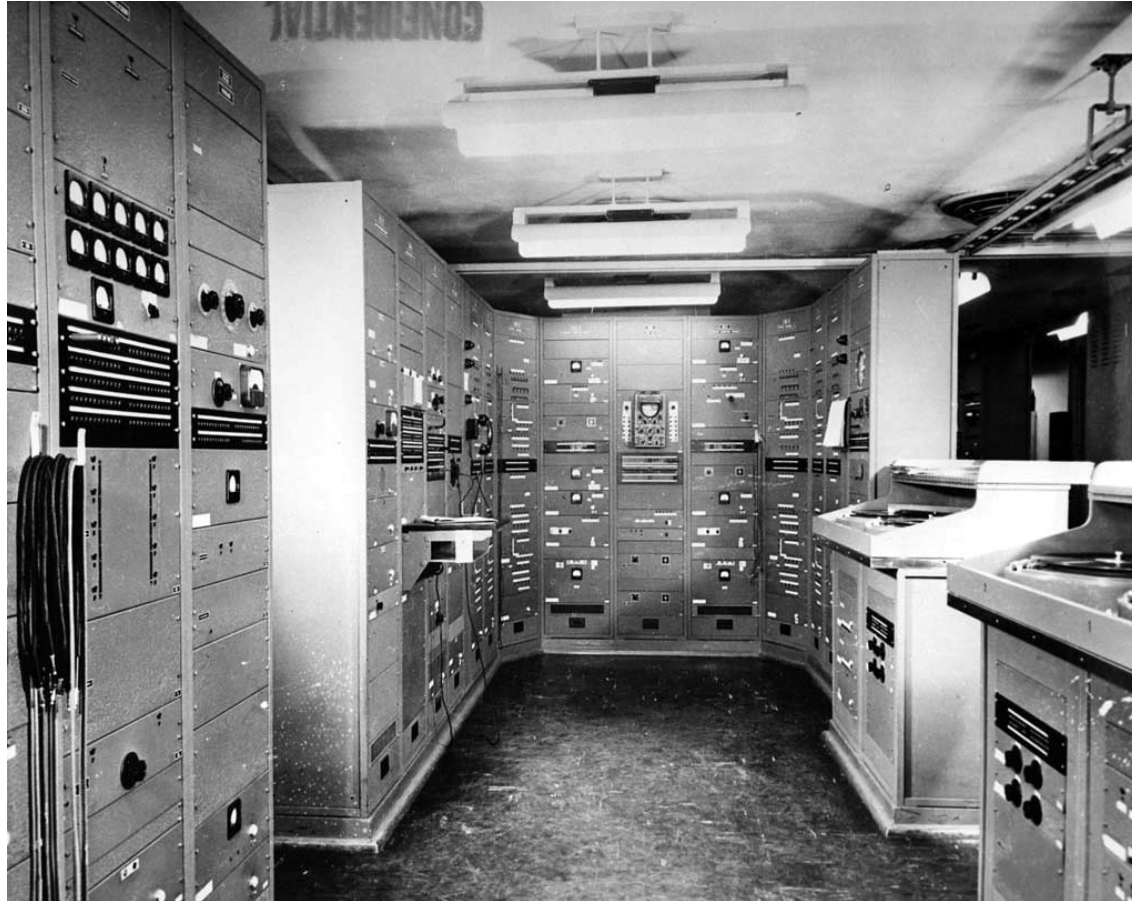


# Keystream Generator Requirements

- Long period
- High Complexity



# Sigsaly



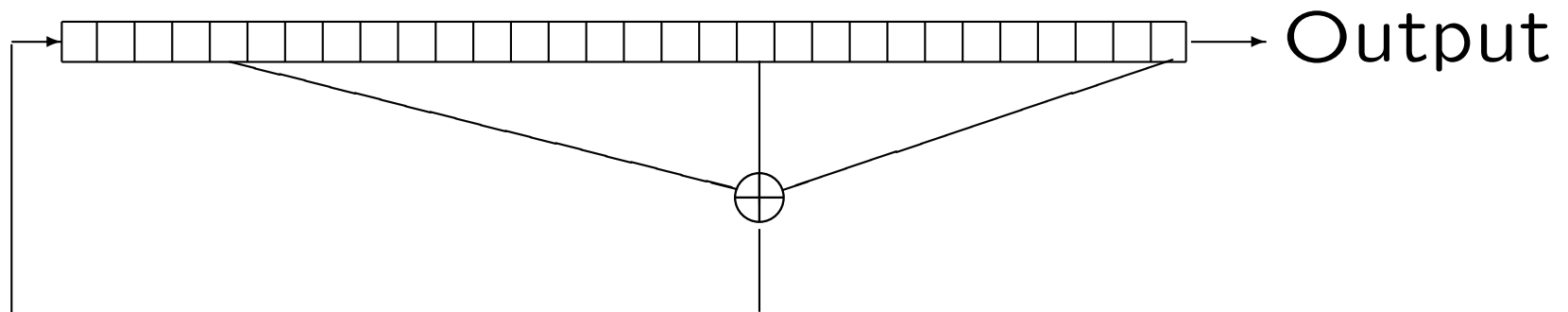


# Long-cycle Systems

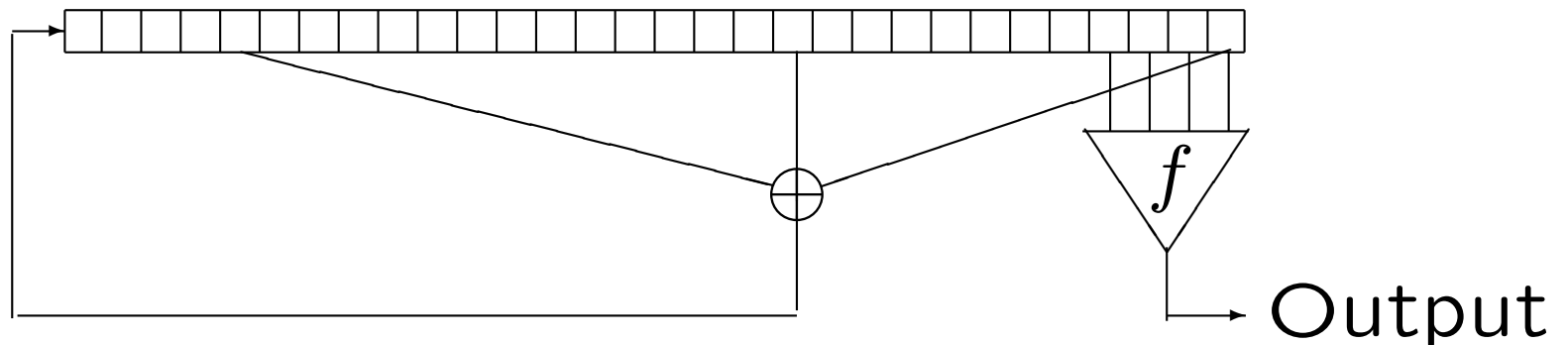
- Linear process, usually one or more shift registers
- Nonlinear combiner trees
- Irregular motion



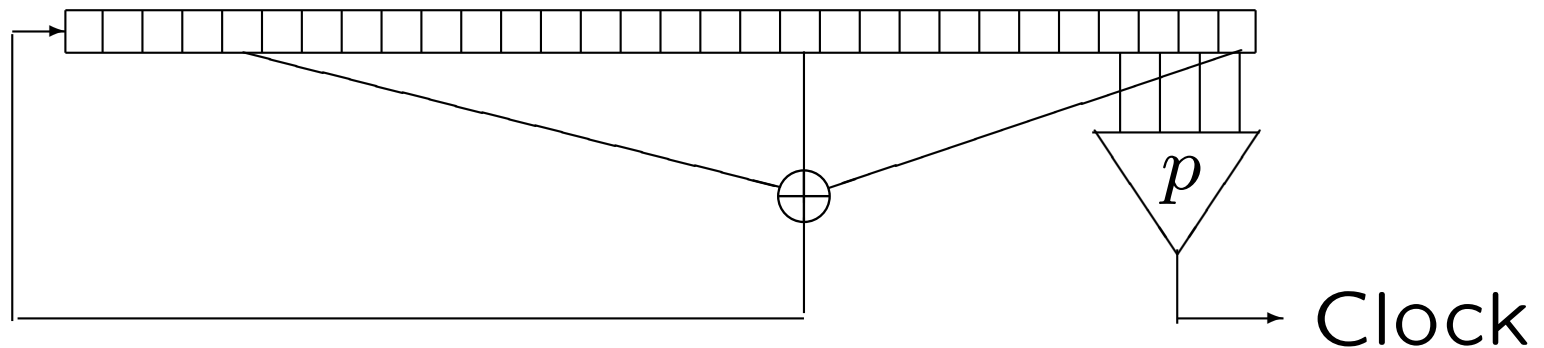
# Linear Feedback Shift Register



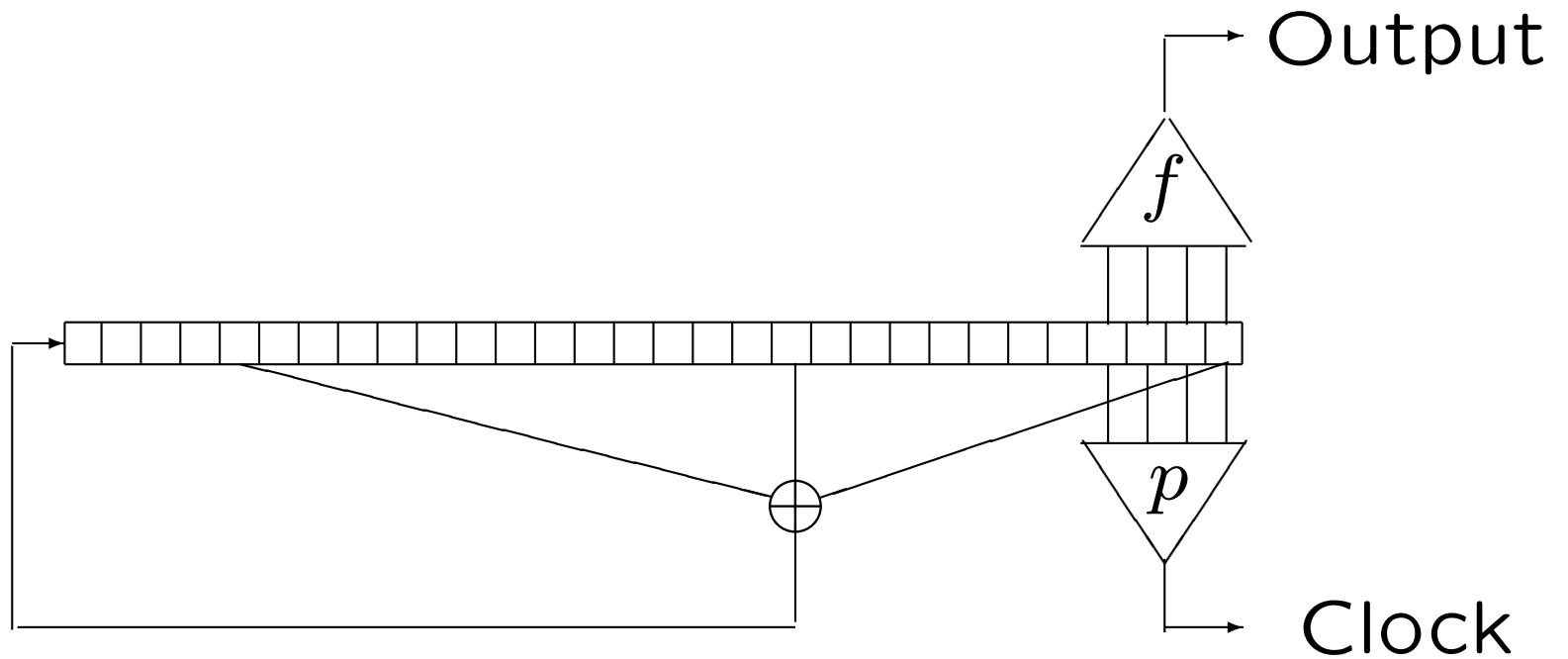
# Linear Feedback Shift Register with Nonlinear Output



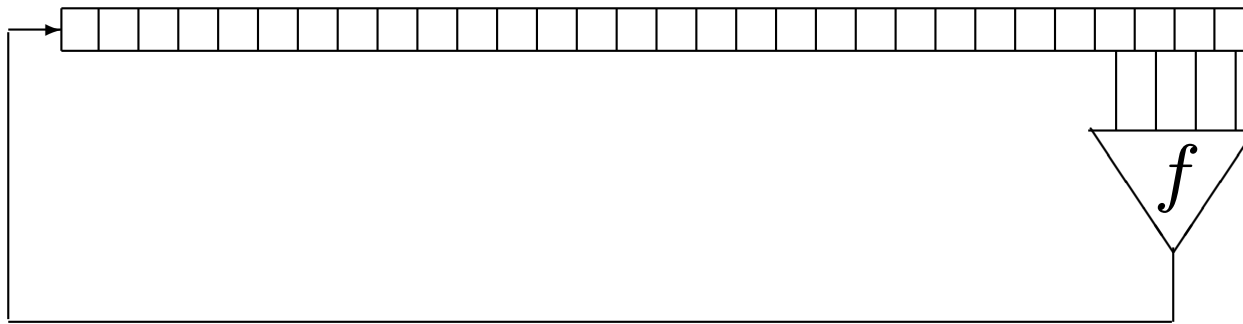
# Linear Feedback Shift Register with Nonlinear Clocking



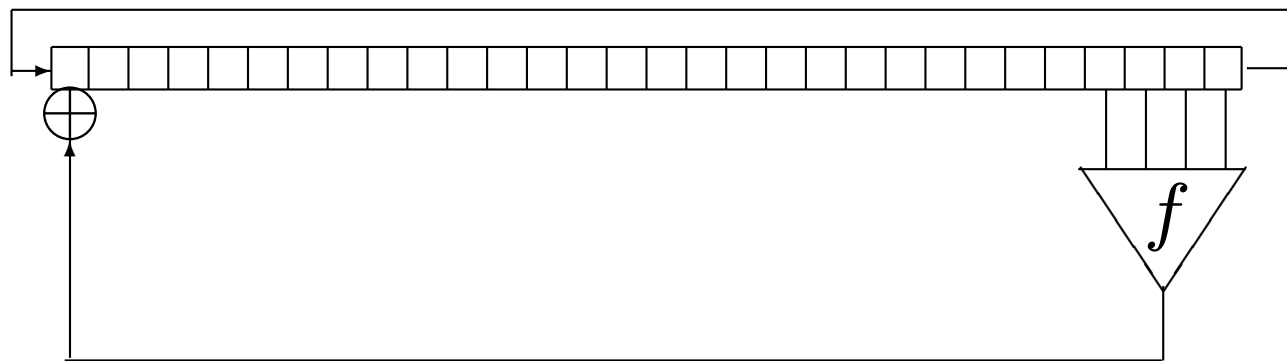
# LFSR with Both



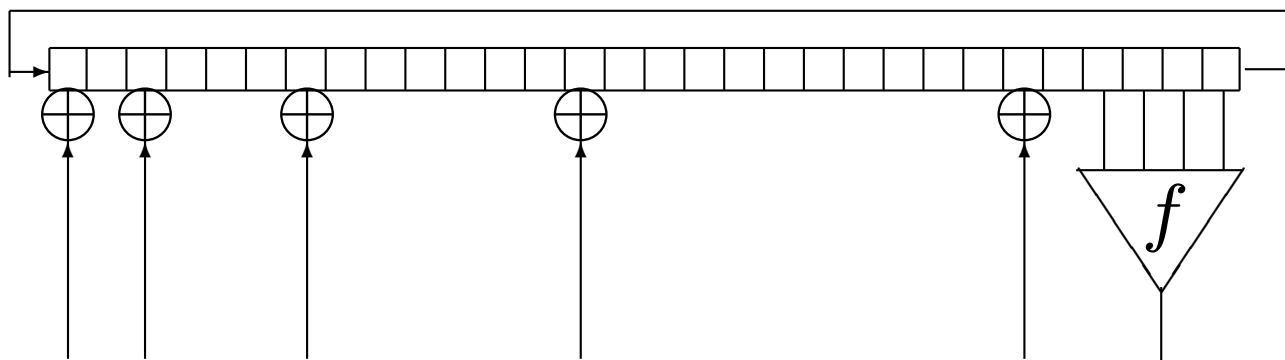
# Nonlinear Feedback Shift Register



# Invertible Shift Register Notation



# Nonlinear Shift Register with Multipoint Feedback





# Maximal Shift Register Sequences

Shift registers do polynomial arithmetic. Maximal period shift registers, correspond to polynomials with maximal period: primitive polynomials.

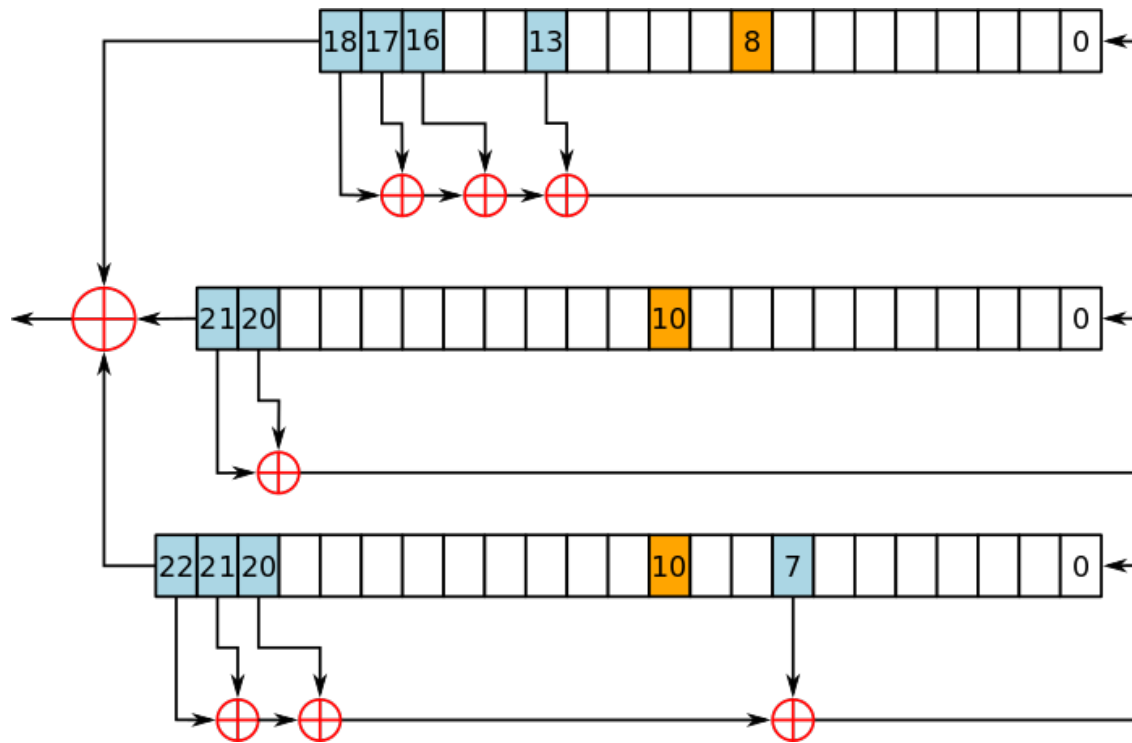


# Cost of Key Production

Many shift register systems were keyed with primitive polynomials. These were hard to find and key production was expensive.



# GSM A5



# Post World War II

## Symmetric Cryptography

Stream ciphers gradually give way to block ciphers.



# Identification Friend or Foe

- MK I to MK IX: analog
- MK X: digital but not crypto
- MK XII: encrypted

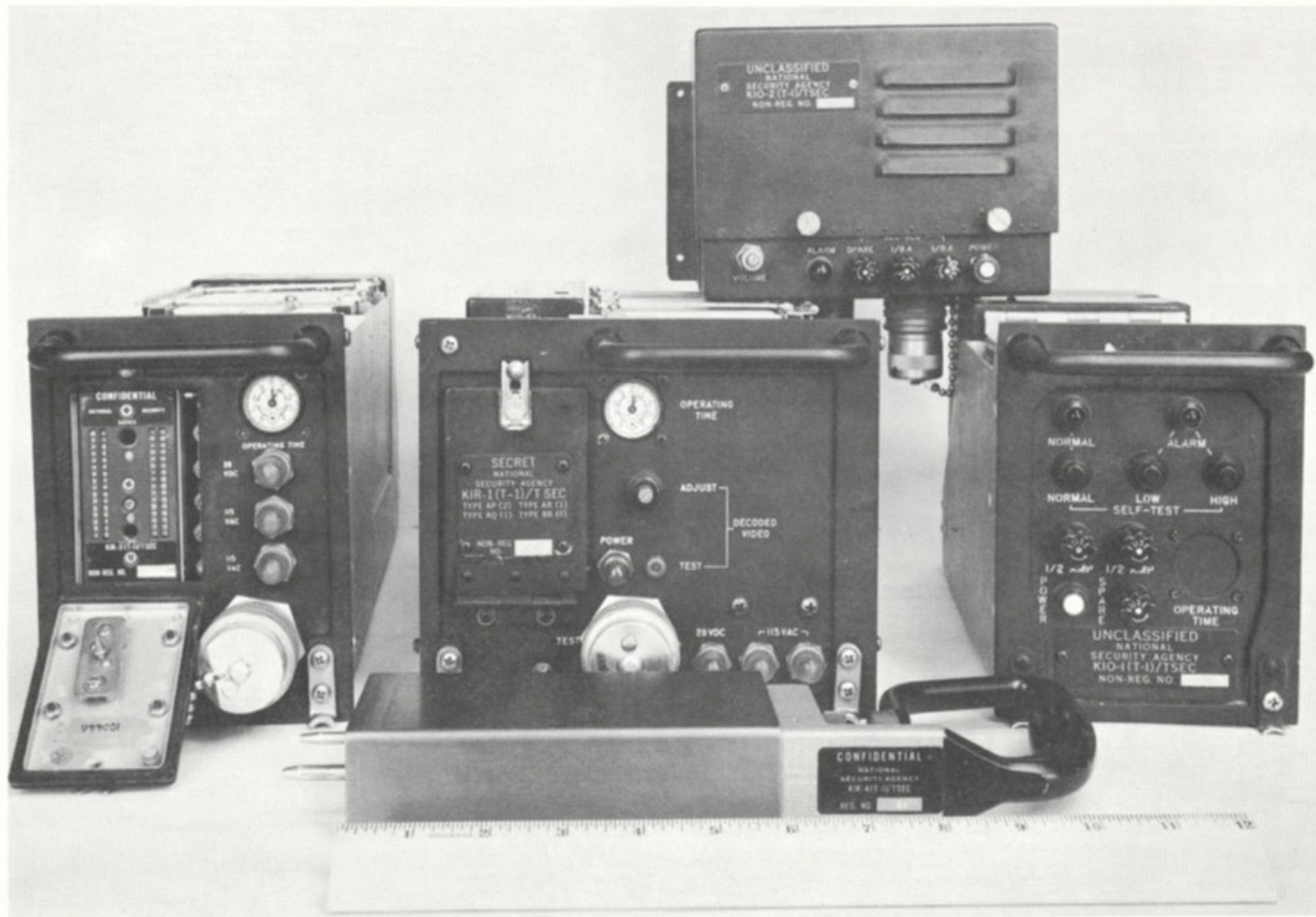


# Identification Friend or Foe (Cont'd)

- Air Force Cambridge Research Center, early fifties
- System called Cadmus used in KI-1 used in MK XII
- 32-bit challenge, short response, done many times



# KI-1



# Horst Feistel





# IBM 2984 Banking System

- Feistel crypto design
- 32-bit block, 64-bit key
- Perhaps called DSD-1; now called AET

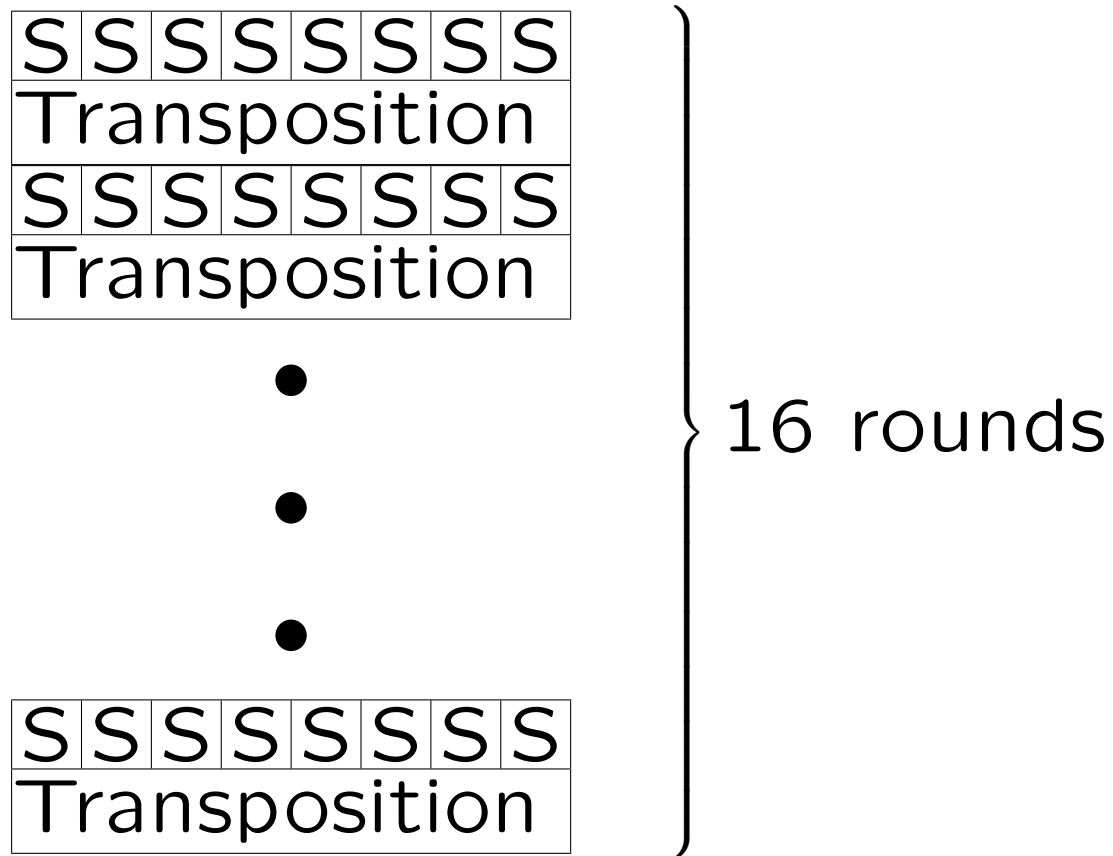


# Things Called Lucifer

- Lucifer Box in 2984 (AET)
- Scientific American Lucifer
- Smith's Lucifer



# Scientific American Lucifer



# Scientific American Lucifer

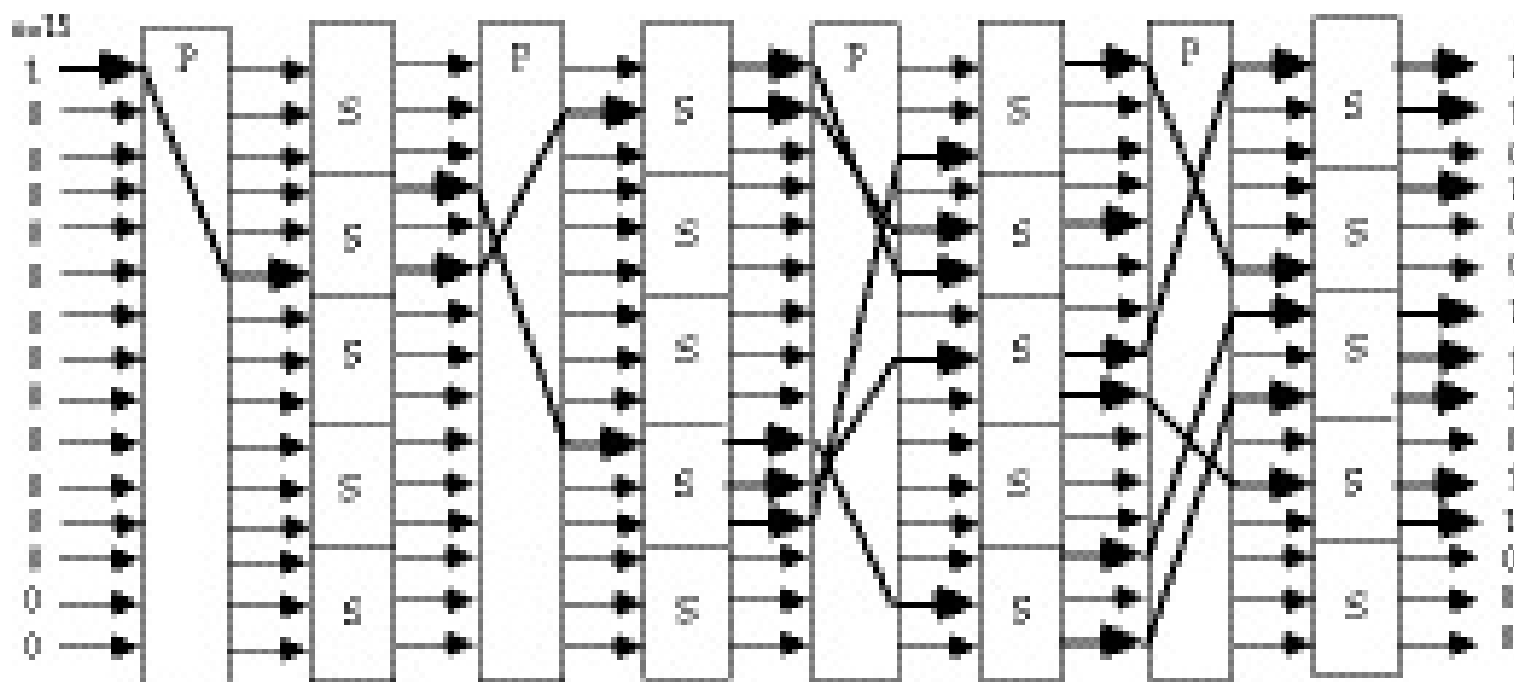


Fig 2.3 - Substitution-Permutation Network, with the Avalanche Characteristic

# Smith's Lucifer

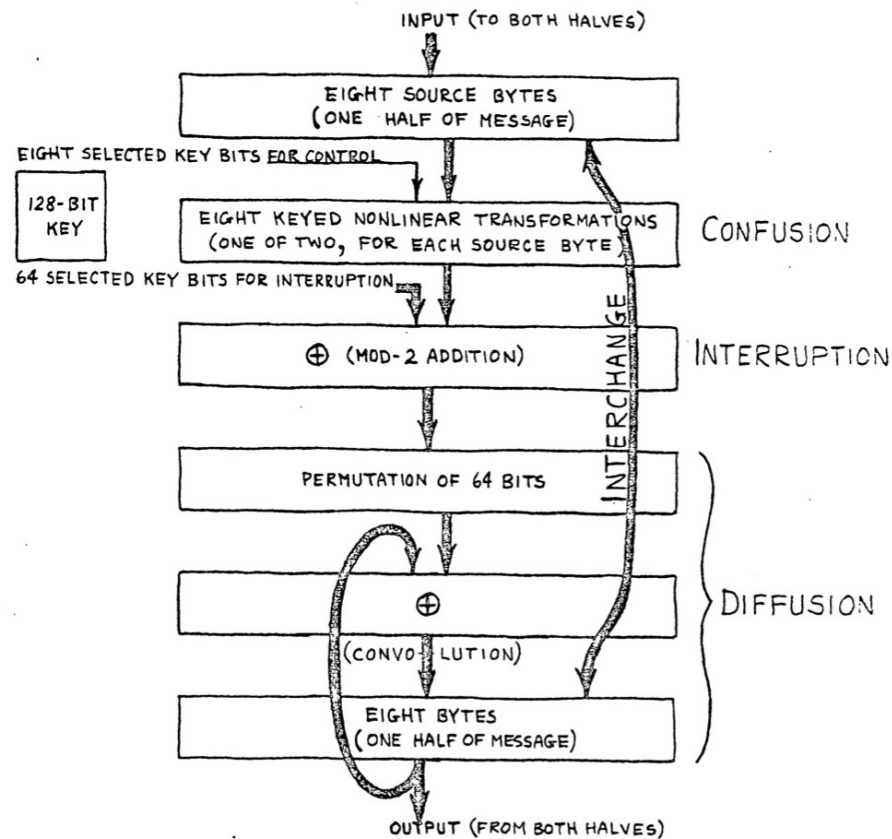


FIG. 1. FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM OF THE CIPHER SYSTEM

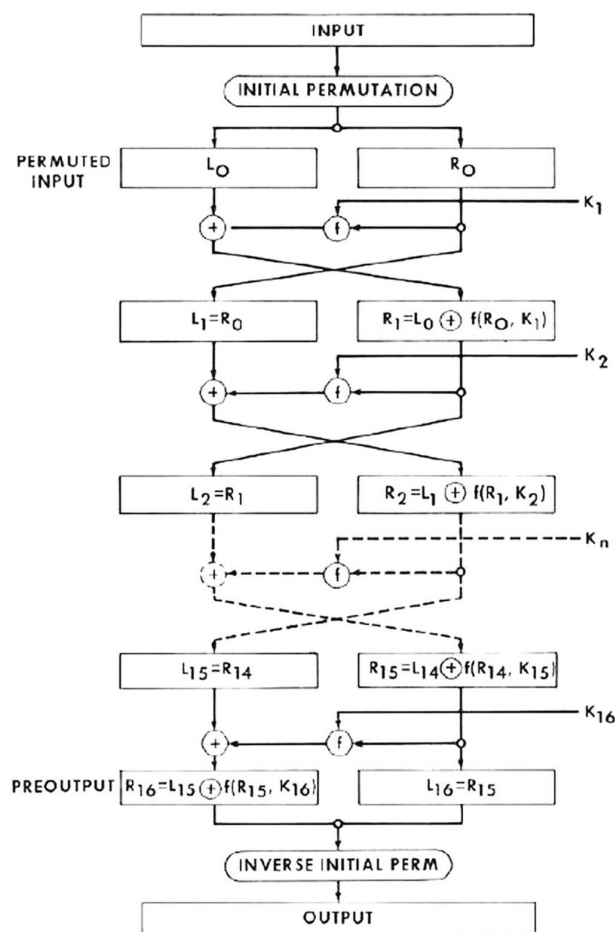


# Data Encryption Standard

- Joint NSA-NBS project: 1973–1977
- Call for algs: IBM entry accepted
- 64-bit block, 56-bit key



# Data Encryption Standard



# Better Building Block

Block ciphers were recognized as a better building block than streams for diverse applications.





# Nineties and On

- DES  $\Rightarrow$  3DES
- Development of AES
- Other systems, mostly blocks



# Issues Today

- Internet of Things short on power
- Lookup tables use too much power
- Design for evaluation



# Summary of Block Ciphers

- IFF Problem 1950s, Horst Feistel, Air Force Cambridge Research Center
- IBM “Lucifer” System for Lloyds Bank 1969
- DES 1975, 1977, and on



# Key Management



# Management view of Cryptography

- Crypto is an amplifier
- Separates security from path of message



Key management systems both reflect and shape the organizations that employ them.



# Function of Key Management

Couples to bureaucracy: clearances,  
jobs ...



# Elements of Key Management

- Production
  - Testing
- Shipping and Storage
- Use (to encrypt or decrypt)





# Elements of Key Management?

## (Cont'd)

- Accounting
- Destruction



# Key Production

- There is no more critical crypto function
  - If you can produce good key, you have the possibility of good cryptography.
  - If you can't, you don't.



# Generating Unpredictability (Randomness)

- Card shuffling
- Rotors
- Slot machines
- Thermal noise
- Astable multivibrators



# Randomness (Cont'd)

- Atmospheric turbulence in Winchester disks
- Half-silvered mirror (ETH)
- Human variability



# Desiderata

- Never seen by human eyes
  - Impossible with code books and rotors
- Failing that, secrecy of key, until traffic declassified.



# Desiderata (Cont'd)

- Easy to use
- Hard to copy
- Easy to destroy



# Quality Control

- Cycle reandom generator and test
- Testing for the failure of the generator, not for the quality of the method.
  - Don't hash before testing.



# Key Production Costs

- Physical
  - manufacturing rotors
  - permutor boards





# Key Production Costs

- Logical
  - permutations for rotor wirings
  - primitive polynomials for shift registers
  - prime numbers for RSA keys



# Distribution

- Shipping
- Encrypted transmission
- Quantum Key Distribution

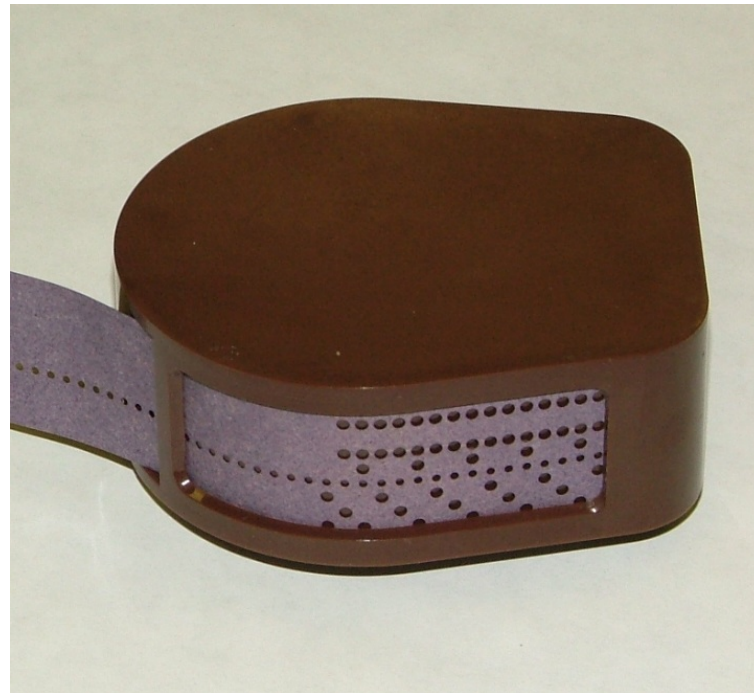


# Transport

- Paper tape in canisters
- KYK-13
- KSD64a (STU-III)
- Smart cards
- All ordinary data storage devices:  
CDCs, USBs, etc.



# Key-tape Canister



# KYK-13



# KY-57



# Cable



# Use

- Codebooks
- Rotor machine setup
- Plug boards
- Slide switches
- Pull paper tape, etc.





# Paper-tape Key Loader



# Accounting

## (Comsec Materials Control System)

- Central Facility
- Comsec accounts
- Comsec Custodians and user agents
- Hand receipts
- Inventories



# Destruction

- Lead jackets to sink codebooks
- Smashing rotors
- Burning or shredding cards and tapes



# Destruction

- Zeroizing many forms of computer memory
- Physically destroying computer memory



# Changing Keys

- Why change keys
  - Cryptoperiod (intrinsic)
  - Management issues (extrinsic)



# Changing Keys

- Rekeying
- Key Updating
  - backtrack security
- Daisy chaining (danger of cascading compromise)

