Cryptosystem

- Quintuple \((E, D, M, K, C)\)
  - \(M\) set of plaintexts
  - \(K\) set of keys
  - \(C\) set of ciphertexts
  - \(E\) set of encryption functions \(e: M \times K \rightarrow C\)
  - \(D\) set of decryption functions \(d: C \times K \rightarrow M\)
Example

• Example: Cæsar cipher
  • $\mathcal{M} = \{ \text{sequences of letters} \}$
  • $\mathcal{K} = \{ i \mid i \text{ is an integer and } 0 \leq i \leq 25 \}$
  • $\mathcal{E} = \{ E_k \mid k \in \mathcal{K} \text{ and for all letters } m, E_k(m) = (m + k) \mod 26 \}$
  • $\mathcal{D} = \{ D_k \mid k \in \mathcal{K} \text{ and for all letters } c, D_k(c) = (26 + c - k) \mod 26 \}$
  • $C = \mathcal{M}$
Attacks

- Opponent whose goal is to break cryptosystem is the adversary
  - Assume adversary knows algorithm used, but not key
- Three types of attacks:
  - ciphertext only: adversary has only ciphertext; goal is to find plaintext, possibly key
  - known plaintext: adversary has ciphertext, corresponding plaintext; goal is to find key
  - chosen plaintext: adversary may supply plaintexts and obtain corresponding ciphertext; goal is to find key
Basis for Attacks

• Mathematical attacks
  • Based on analysis of underlying mathematics

• Statistical attacks
  • Make assumptions about the distribution of letters, pairs of letters (digrams), triplets of letters (trigrams), etc.
    • Called models of the language
  • Examine ciphertext, correlate properties with the assumptions.
Symmetric Cryptography

• Sender, receiver share common key
  • Keys may be the same, or trivial to derive from one another
  • Sometimes called *secret key cryptography*

• Two basic types
  • Transposition ciphers
  • Substitution ciphers
  • Combinations are called *product ciphers*
Transposition Cipher

• Rearrange letters in plaintext to produce ciphertext

• Example (Rail-Fence Cipher)
  • Plaintext is HELLO WORLD
  • Rearrange as
    HLOOL
    ELWRD
  • Ciphertext is HLOOL ELWRD
Attacking the Cipher

• Anagramming
  • If 1-gram frequencies match English frequencies, but other $n$-gram frequencies do not, probably transposition
  • Rearrange letters to form $n$-grams with highest frequencies
Example

• Ciphertext: HLOOLELWRD
• Frequencies of 2-grams beginning with H
  • HE 0.0305
  • HO 0.0043
  • HL, HW, HR, HD < 0.0010
• Frequencies of 2-grams ending in H
  • WH 0.0026
  • EH, LH, OH, RH, DH ≤ 0.0002
• Implies E follows H
Example

• Arrange so the H and E are adjacent
  
  HE
  LL
  OW
  OR
  LD

• Read across, then down, to get original plaintext
Substitution Ciphers

• Change characters in plaintext to produce ciphertext

• Example (Caesar cipher)
  • Plaintext is HELLO WORLD
  • Change each letter to the third letter following it (X goes to A, Y to B, Z to C)
    • Key is 3, usually written as letter ‘D’
  • Ciphertext is KHOOR ZRUOG
Attacking the Cipher

• Exhaustive search
  • If the key space is small enough, try all possible keys until you find the right one
  • Caesar cipher has 26 possible keys

• Statistical analysis
  • Compare to 1-gram model of English
Statistical Attack

• Compute frequency of each letter in ciphertext:
  
  G 0.1   H 0.1   K 0.1   O 0.3
  R 0.2   U 0.1   Z 0.1

• Apply 1-gram model of English
  • Frequency of characters (1-grams) in English is on next slide
## Character Frequencies

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Statistical Analysis

• $f(c)$ frequency of character $c$ in ciphertext

• $\varphi(i)$ correlation of frequency of letters in ciphertext with corresponding letters in English, assuming key is $i$
  
  • $\varphi(i) = \sum_{0 \leq c \leq 25} f(c)p(c - i)$ so here,
    
    $\varphi(i) = 0.1 \ p(6 - i) + 0.1 \ p(7 - i) + 0.1 \ p(10 - i) + 0.3 \ p(14 - i) + 0.2 \ p(17 - i) + \\
    0.1 \ p(20 - i) + 0.1 \ p(25 - i)$

  • $p(x)$ is frequency of character $x$ in English
Correlation: $\varphi(i)$ for $0 \leq i \leq 25$

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<tr>
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The Result

• Most probable keys, based on $\varphi$:
  • $i = 6$, $\varphi(i) = 0.0676$
    • plaintext EBIIL TLOLA
  • $i = 10$, $\varphi(i) = 0.0631$
    • plaintext AXEEH PHKEW
  • $i = 14$, $\varphi(i) = 0.0561$
    • plaintext WTAAD LDGAS
  • $i = 3$, $\varphi(i) = 0.0586$
    • plaintext HELLO WORLD

• Only English phrase is for $i = 3$
  • That’s the key (3 or ‘D’)

May 7, 2021
ECS 153, Computer Security; Spring Quarter 2021
Caesar’s Problem

• Key is too short
  • Can be found by exhaustive search
  • Statistical frequencies not concealed well
    • They look too much like regular English letters

• So make it longer
  • Multiple letters in key
  • Idea is to smooth the statistical frequencies to make cryptanalysis harder
Vigènere Cipher

• Like Caesar cipher, but use a phrase
  • So it’s effectively multiple Caesar ciphers

• Example
  • Message A LIMERICK PACKS LAUGHS ANATOMICAL
  • Key BENCH
  • Encipher using Caesar cipher for each letter:

    | key       | BENCHBENCHBENCHBENCHBENCHBENCH |
    | plain     | ALIMERICKPACKSLAUGHSANATOMICAL |
    | cipher    | BPVOLSMPMWBGXUSBYTJZBRNVVNPCS   |
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</tbody>
</table>

- Tableau shown has relevant rows, columns only
  - Columns correspond to letters from the key
  - Rows correspond to letters from the message
- Example encipherments:
  - key B, letter R: follow B column down to R row (giving “S”)
  - Key H, letter L: follow H column down to L row (giving “S”)

May 7, 2021
ECS 153, Computer Security; Spring Quarter 2021
Useful Terms

• *period*: length of key
  • In earlier example, period is 3

• *tableau*: table used to encipher and decipher
  • Vigènere cipher has key letters on top, plaintext letters on the left

• *polyalphabetic*: the key has several different letters
  • Caesar cipher is monoalphabetic
Attacking the Cipher

• Approach
  • Establish period; call it $n$
  • Break message into $n$ parts, each part being enciphered using the same key letter
  • Solve each part; you can leverage one part from another

• We will show each step
The Target Cipher

• We want to break this cipher:

  ADQYS MIUSB OXKKT MIBHK IZOOO EQOOG IFBAG KAUMF
  VVTAA CIDTW MOCIO EQOOG BMBFV ZGGWP CIEKQ HSNEW
  VECNE DLAAV RWKXS VNSVP HCEUT QOIOF MEGJS WTPCH
  AJMOC HIUIX
Establish Period

• Kaskski: *repetitions in the ciphertext occur when characters of the key appear over the same characters in the plaintext*

• Example:

  key       VIGVIGVIGVIGVIGV
  plain     THEBOYHASTHEBALL
  cipher    OPKWECIYOPK

Note the key and plaintext line up over the repetitions (underlined). As distance between repetitions is 9, the period is a factor of 9 (that is, 1, 3, or 9)
## Repetitions in Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
<th>Gap Length</th>
<th>Gap Length Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OEQOOG</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2, 3, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOC</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2, 2, 2, 3, 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estimate of Period

• OEQOOG is probably not a coincidence
  • It’s too long for that
  • Period may be 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, or 30

• MOC is also probably not a coincidence
  • Period may be 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, or 72

• Period of 2 or 3 is probably too short (but maybe not)

• Begin with period of 6
Check on Period

• Index of coincidence is probability that two randomly chosen letters from ciphertext will be the same

• Tabulated for different periods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Coincidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compute IC for an Alphabet

• IC = \[n (n - 1)]^{-1} \sum_{0 \leq i \leq 25} [F_i (F_i - 1)]
  • where \(n\) is the length of the ciphertext and \(F_i\) is the number of times character \(i\) occurs in the ciphertext

• For the given ciphertext, IC = 0.0433
  • Indicates a key of length 5 or 6
  • A statistical measure, so it can be in error, but it agrees with the previous estimate (which was 6)
Splitting Into Alphabets

alphabet 1: AIKHOIATTTOBGEERNEOSAI
alphabet 2: DUKKEFUAWEMGKWDSUFWJU
alphabet 3: QSTIQBMAQMWBQVVLKVMTMTMI
alphabet 4: YBMZOAFCOOFPHEAXPQEPOX
alphabet 5: SOIOOGVICOVCSVASHOGCC
alphabet 6: MXBOGKVDIGZINNVVCIJHH

• ICs (#1, 0.0692; #2, 0.0779; #3, 0.0779; #4, 0.0562; #5, 0.1238; #6, 0.0429) indicate all alphabets have period 1, except #4 (between 1 and 2) and #6 (between 5 and 6); assume statistical variance
# Frequency Examination

|   | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z |
| 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

The last row has general letter frequencies (H high, M medium, L low)
Begin Decryption

- First matches characteristics of unshifted alphabet
- Third matches if I shifted to A
- Sixth matches if V shifted to A
- Substitute into ciphertext (bold are substitutions)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ADIYS} & \quad \text{RIUKB} & \quad \text{OCKKL} & \quad \text{MIGHK} & \quad \text{AZOTO} & \quad \text{EIOOL} & \quad \text{IFTAG} \\
\text{PAUEF} & \quad \text{VATAS} & \quad \text{CIITW} & \quad \text{EOCNO} & \quad \text{EIOOL} & \quad \text{BMTFV} & \quad \text{EGGOP} \\
\text{CNEKI} & \quad \text{HSSEW} & \quad \text{NECSE} & \quad \text{DDAAA} & \quad \text{RWCXS} & \quad \text{ANSNP} & \quad \text{HHEUL} \\
\text{QONOF} & \quad \text{EEGOS} & \quad \text{WLPCM} & \quad \text{AJEOC} & \quad \text{MIUAX}
\end{align*}
\]
Look For Clues

• **AJE** in last line suggests “are”, meaning second alphabet maps A into S:

  ALIYS RICKB OCKSL MIGHS AZOTO MIOOL INTAG
  PACEF VATIS CIITE EOCNO MIOOL BUTFV EGOOP
  CNESI HSSEE NECSE LDAAA RECVX ANANP HHECL
  QONON EEGOS ELPCM AREOC MICAX
Next Alphabet

• MICAX in last line suggests “mical” (a common ending for an adjective), meaning fourth alphabet maps O into A:

ALIMS RICKP OCKSL AIGHS ANOTO MICOL INTOG
PACET VATIS QITE ECCNO MICOL BUTTV EGOOD
CNESI VSSEE NSCSE LDOAA RECLS ANAND HHECL
EONON ESGOS ELDCM ARECC MICAL
Got It!

- QI means that U maps into I, as Q is always followed by U:
  ALIME RICKP ACKSL AUGHS ANATO MICAL INTOS
  PACET HATIS QUITE ECONO MICAL BUTTH EGOOD
  ONESI VESEE NSOSE LDOMA RECLE ANAND THECL
  EANON ESSOS ELDOM ARECO MICAL
One-Time Pad

• A Vigenère cipher with a random key at least as long as the message
  • Provably unbreakable
  • Why? Look at ciphertext DXQR. Equally likely to correspond to plaintext DOIT (key AJIY) and to plaintext DONT (key AJDY) and any other 4 letters
• Warning: keys must be random, or you can attack the cipher by trying to regenerate the key
  • Approximations, such as using pseudorandom number generators to generate keys, are not random
Overview of the DES

• A block cipher:
  • encrypts blocks of 64 bits using a 64 bit key
  • outputs 64 bits of ciphertext

• A product cipher
  • basic unit is the bit
  • performs both substitution and transposition (permutation) on the bits

• Cipher consists of 16 rounds (iterations) each with a 48 bit round key
  generated from the user-supplied key
Structure of the DES

• Input is first permuted, then split into left half (L) and right half (R), each 32 bits

• Round begins; R and round key run through function $f$, then xor’ed with L
  • $f$ expands R to 48 bits, xors with round key, and then each 6 bits of this are run through S-boxes (substitution boxes), each of which gives 4 bits of output
  • Those 32 bits are permuted and this is the output of $f$

• R and L swapped, ending the round
  • Swapping does not occur in the last round

• After last round, L and R combined, permuted, forming DES output
Controversy

• Considered too weak
  • Diffie, Hellman said in a few years technology would allow DES to be broken in days
    • Design using 1999 technology published

• Design decisions not public
  • S-boxes may have backdoors
Undesirable Properties

• 4 weak keys
  • They are their own inverses

• 12 semi-weak keys
  • Each has another semi-weak key as inverse

• Complementation property
  • $\text{DES}_k(m) = c \Rightarrow \text{DES}_k(m') = c'$

• S-boxes exhibit irregular properties
  • Distribution of odd, even numbers non-random
  • Outputs of fourth box depends on input to third box
Differential Cryptanalysis

• A chosen ciphertext attack
  • Requires $2^{47}$ plaintext, ciphertext pairs
• Revealed several properties
  • Small changes in S-boxes reduced the number of pairs needed
  • Making every bit of the round keys independent did not impede attack
• Linear cryptanalysis improves result
  • Requires $2^{43}$ plaintext, ciphertext pairs
DES Modes

• Electronic Code Book Mode (ECB)
  • Encipher each block independently

• Cipher Block Chaining Mode (CBC)
  • Xor each block with previous ciphertext block
  • Requires an initialization vector for the first one

• Encrypt-Decrypt-Encrypt (2 keys: $k$, $k'$)
  • $c = \text{DES}_k(\text{DES}_{k'}^{-1}(\text{DES}_k(m)))$

• Triple DES (3 keys: $k$, $k'$, $k''$)
  • $c = \text{DES}_k(\text{DES}_{k'}(\text{DES}_{k''}(m)))$
Current Status of DES

• Design for computer system, associated software that could break any DES-enciphered message in a few days published in 1998
• Several challenges to break DES messages solved using distributed computing
• NIST selected Rijndael as Advanced Encryption Standard, successor to DES
  • Designed to withstand attacks that were successful on DES
• DES officially withdrawn in 2005
Advanced Encryption Standard

• Competition announces in 1997 to select successor to DES
  • Successor needed to be available for use without payment (no royalties, etc.)
  • Successor must encipher 128-bit blocks with keys of lengths 128, 192, and 256

• 3 workshops in which proposed successors were presented, analyzed

• Rijndael selected as successor to DES, called the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)
  • Other finalists were Twofish, Serpent, RC6, MARS
Overview of the AES

• A block cipher:
  • encrypts blocks of 128 bits using a 128, 192, or 256 bit key
  • outputs 128 bits of ciphertext

• A product cipher
  • basic unit is the bit
  • performs both substitution and transposition (permutation) on the bits

• Cipher consists of rounds (iterations) each with a round key generated from the user-supplied key
  • If 128 bit key, then 10 rounds
  • If 192 bit key, then 12 rounds
  • If 256 bit key, then 14 rounds
Structure of the AES: Encryption

• Input placed into a state array, which is then combined with zeroth round key
  • Treat state array as a 4x4 matrix, each entry being a byte
• Round begins; new values substituted for each byte of the state array
• Rows then cyclically shifted
• Each column independently altered
  • Not done in last round
• Result xor’ed with round key
• After last round, state array is the encrypted input
Structure of the AES: Decryption

• Round key schedule reversed
• Input placed into a state array, which is then combined with zeroth round key (of reversed schedule)
• Round begins; rows cyclically shifted, then new values substituted for each byte of the state array
  • Inverse rotation, substitution of encryption
• Result xor’ed with round key (of reversed schedule)
• Each column independently altered
  • Inverse of encryption; this is not done in last round
• After last round, state array is the decrypted input
Analysis of AES

• Designed to withstand attacks that the DES is vulnerable to
• All details of design made public, unlike with the DES
  • In particular, those of the substitutions (S-boxes) were described
• After 2 successive rounds, every bit in the state array depends on every bit in the state array 2 rounds ago
• No weak, semi-weak keys
AES Modes

• DES modes also work with AES
• EDE and “Triple-AES” not used
  • Extended block size makes this unnecessary
• New counter mode CTR added