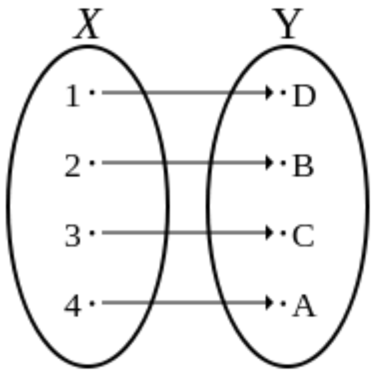
ENEE 459-C
Computer Security

Symmetric key encryption in practice: DES and AES algorithms

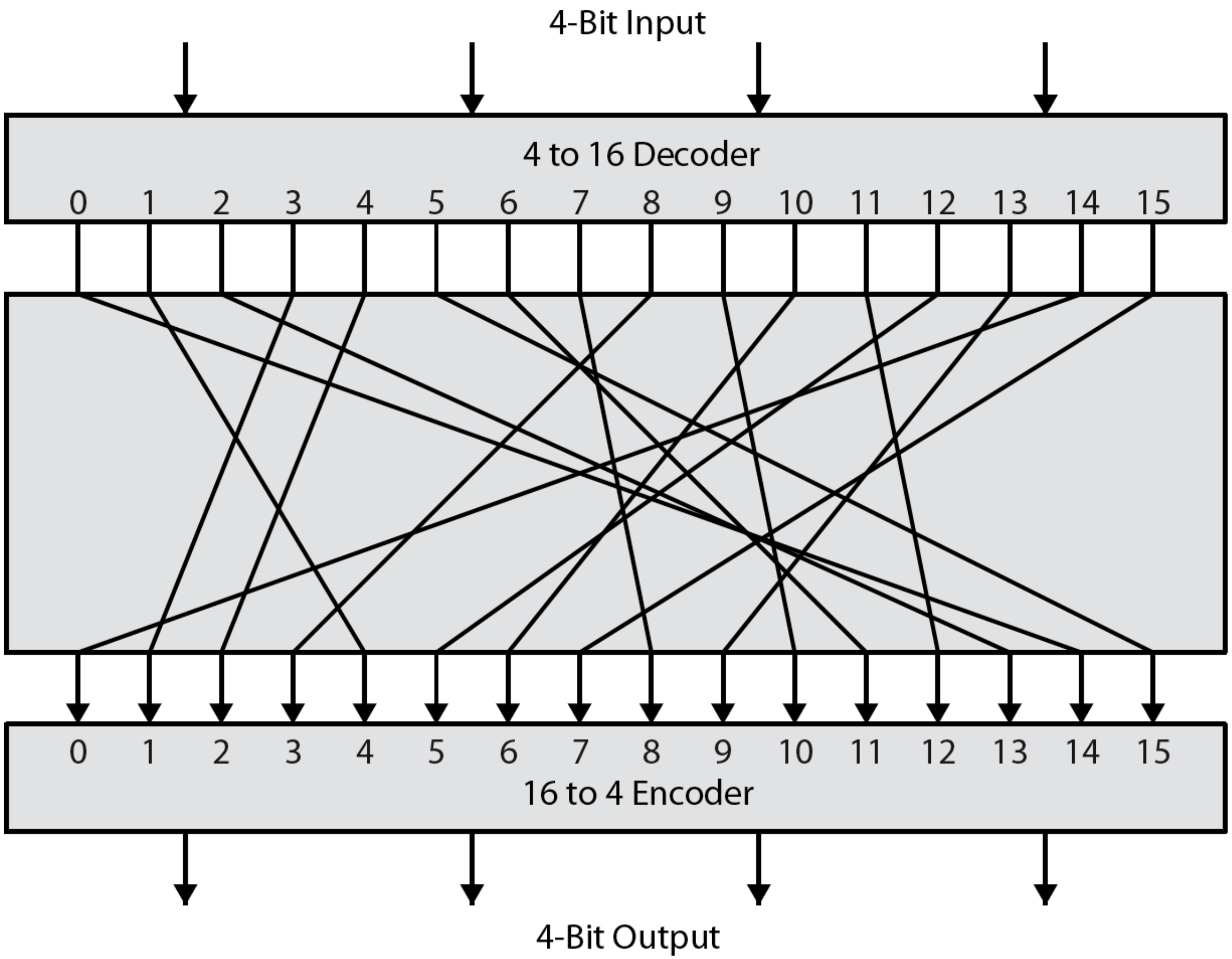
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

A perfect encryption of a block

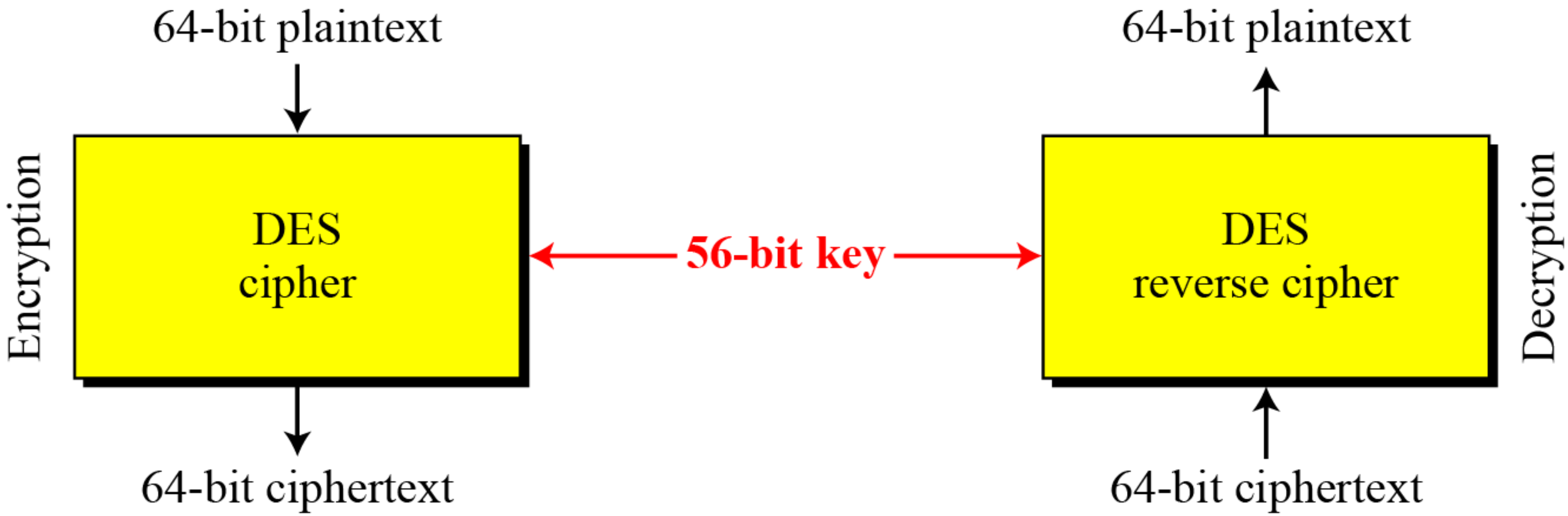
- Say you have a block of n bits
- You want to encrypt it
- You want to use the same key all the time but NOT have the problem of ONE TIME PAD (i.e., be semantically secure)
- Consider a bijective mapping T from $\{0,1\}^n$ to $\{0,1\}^n$
- The pairs are computed uniformly at random
- To encrypt x, just output T[x]
- To decrypt y, just output T^{-1}[y]
- Your secret key is T
- Problem with this approach: T has size ~ n 2^n
- Can you make it randomized (and semantically-secure)?
  - Encrypt x (pick random r): y=T[r] XOR x, r
  - Decrypt (y,r): y XOR T[r]



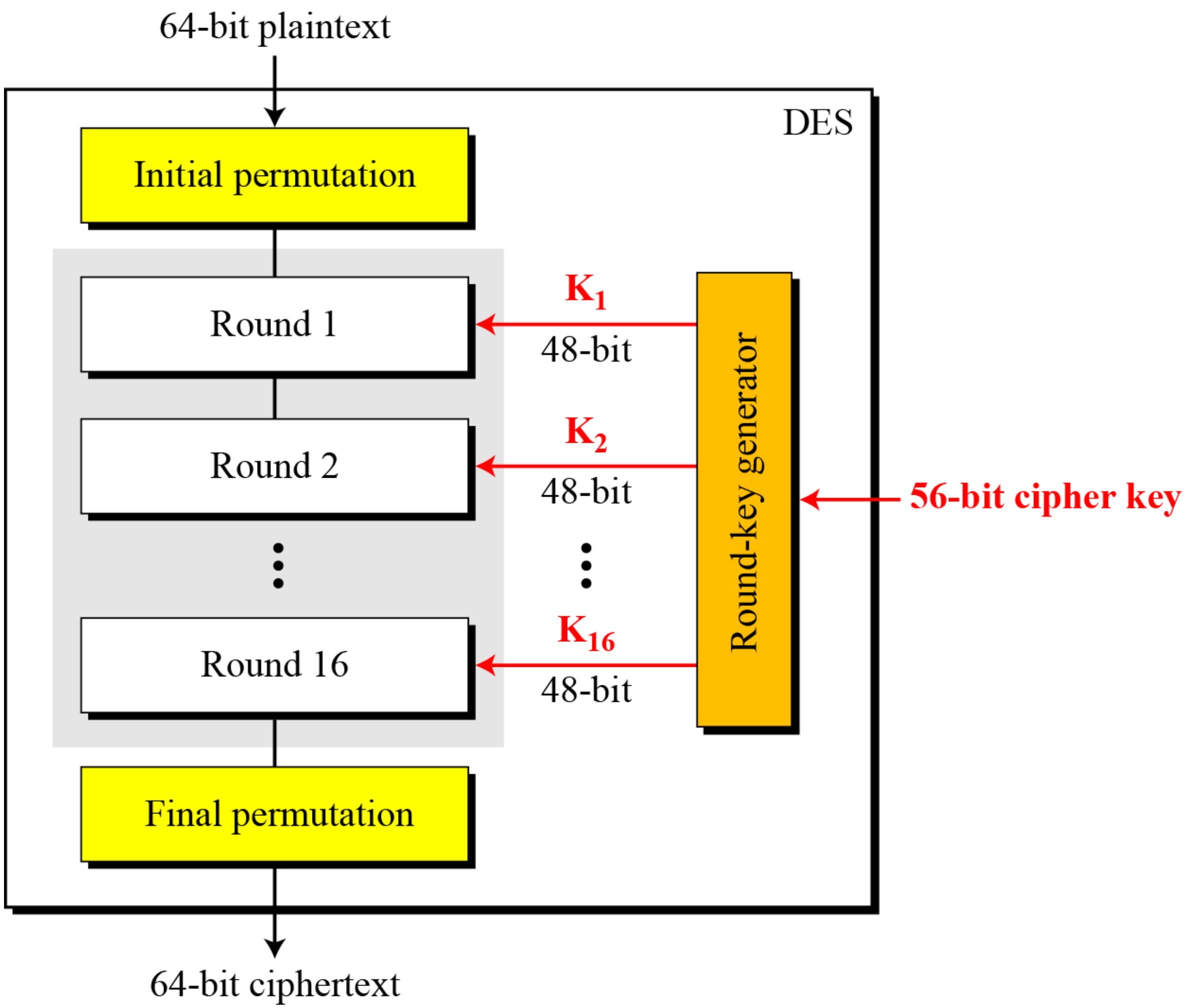
Reminder: Ideal block cipher



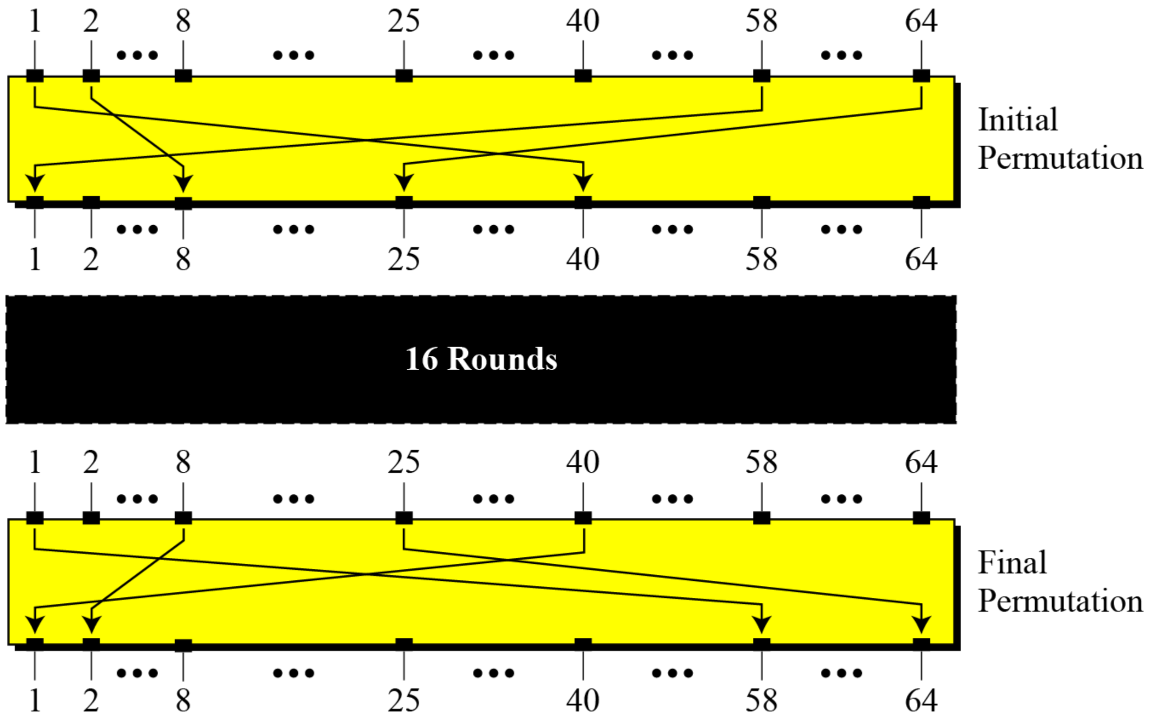
DES algorithm



DES structure



Initial and final permutation



The table of the permutations

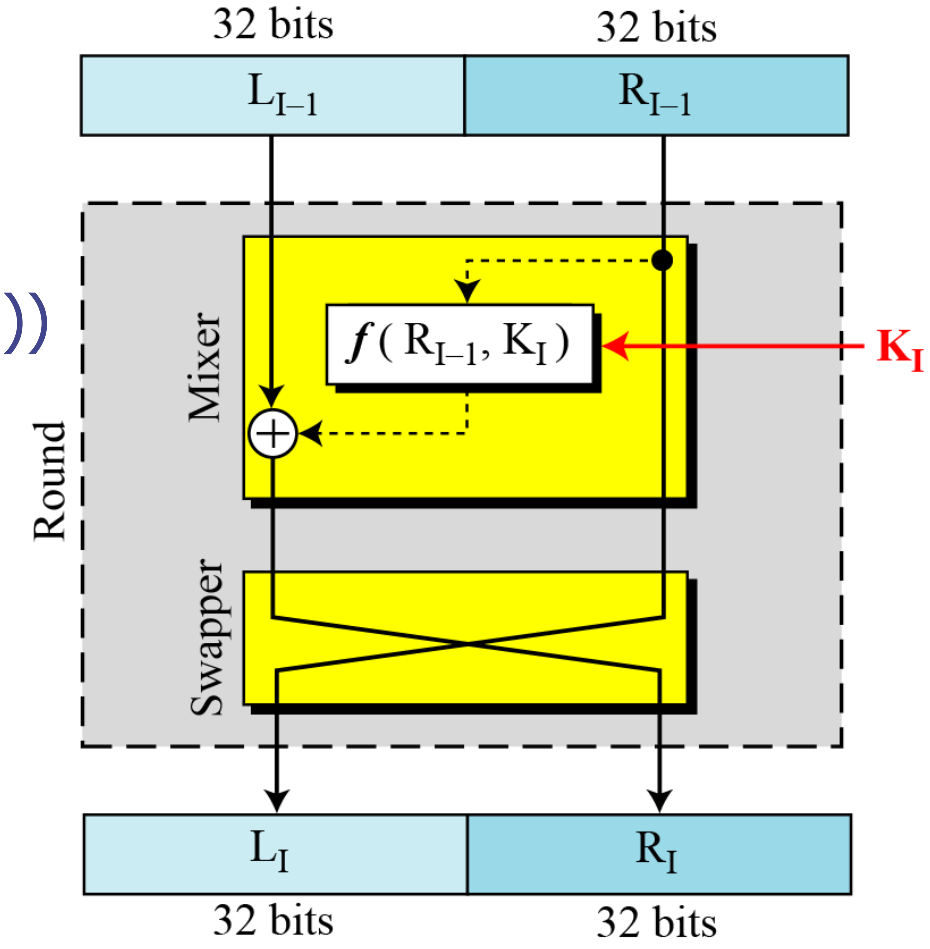
Initial Permutation	*Final Permutation*
58 50 42 34 26 18 10 02	40 08 48 16 56 24 64 32
60 52 44 36 28 20 12 04	39 07 47 15 55 23 63 31
62 54 46 38 30 22 14 06	38 06 46 14 54 22 62 30
64 56 48 40 32 24 16 08	37 05 45 13 53 21 61 29
57 49 41 33 25 17 09 01	36 04 44 12 52 20 60 28
59 51 43 35 27 19 11 03	35 03 43 11 51 19 59 27
61 53 45 37 29 21 13 05	34 02 42 10 50 18 58 26
63 55 47 39 31 23 15 07	33 01 41 09 49 17 57 25

- The initial and final permutations are straight P-boxes that are inverses of each other
- They have no cryptography significance in DES

DES round: Feistel network

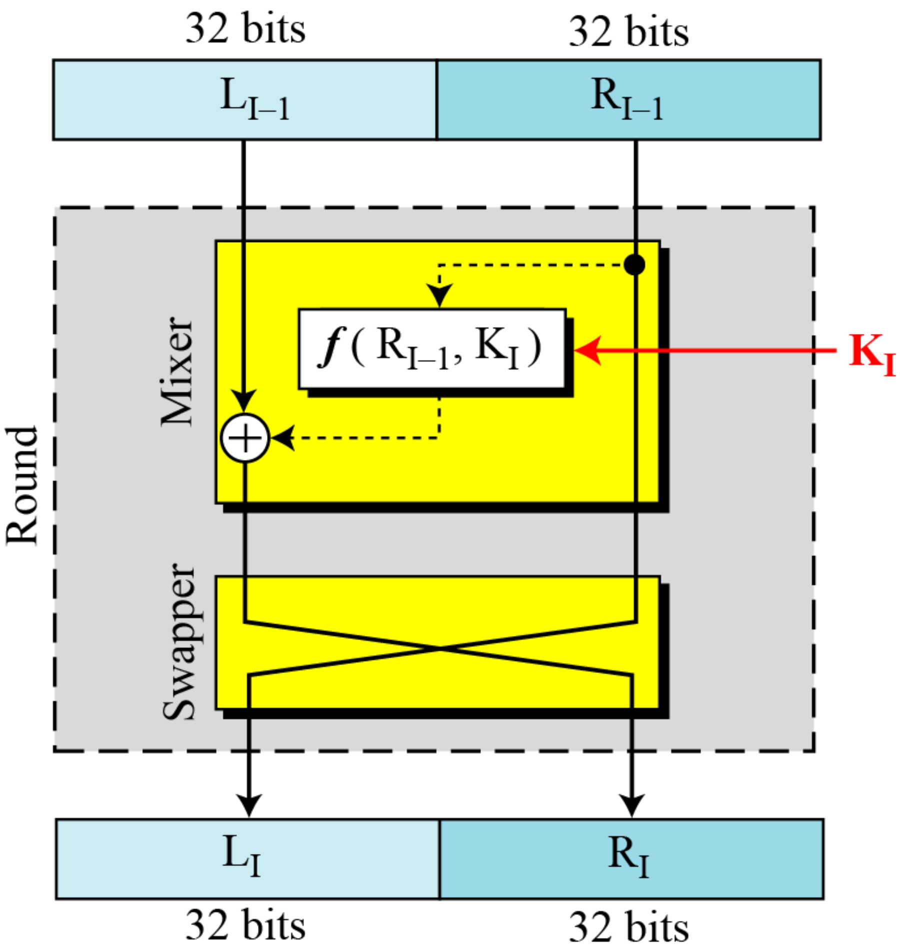
- DES uses 16 rounds
- Each round of DES is a Feistel cipher

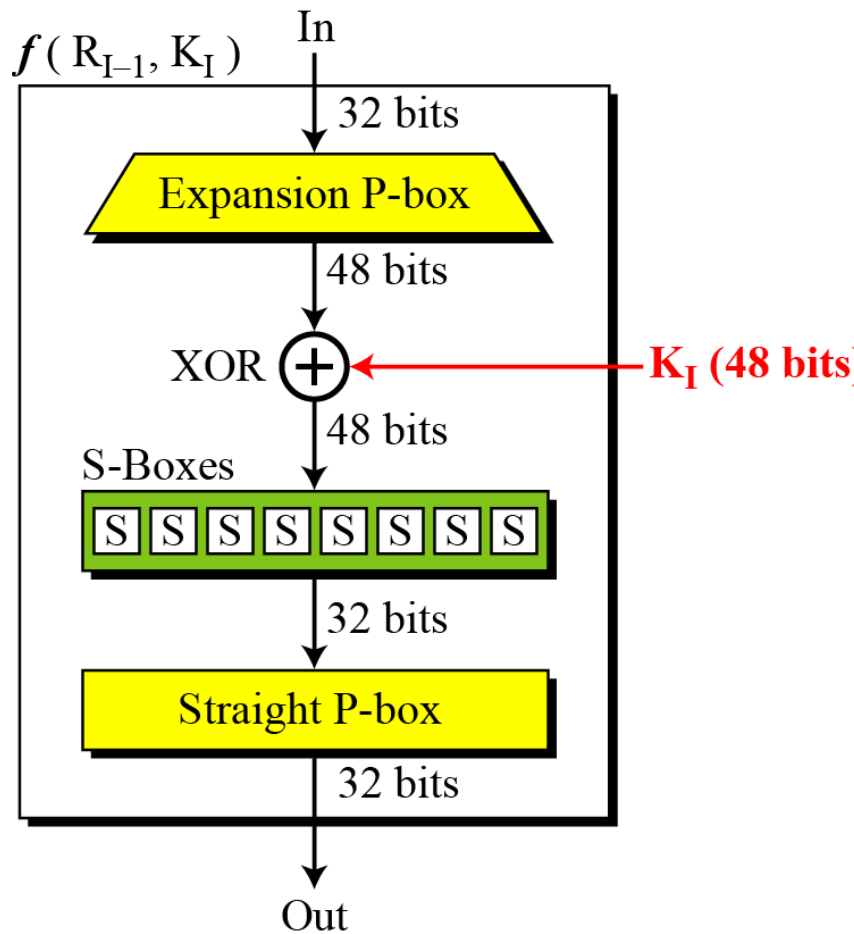
- L(i) = R(i-1)
- R(i) = L(i-1) XOR f(K(i),R(i-1))



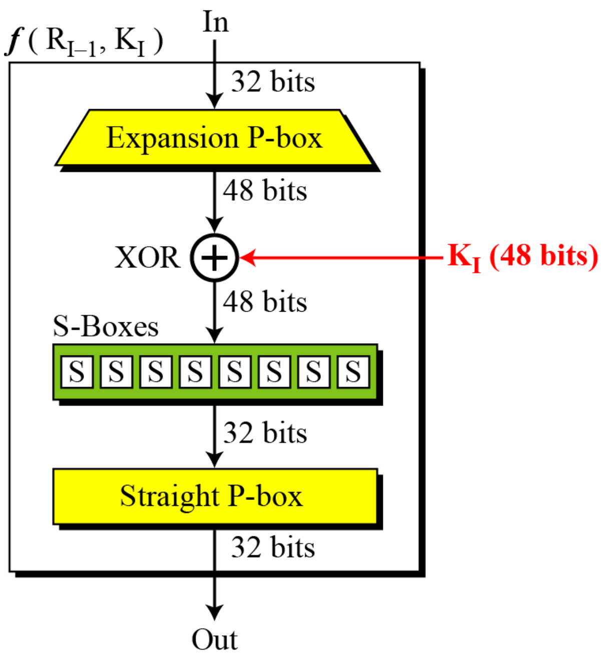
DES function

The DES function applies a 48-bit key to the rightmost 32 bits to produce a 32-bit output

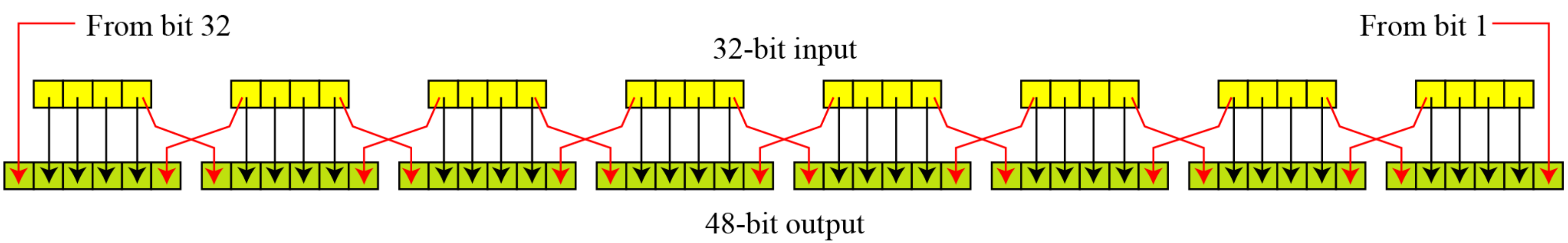




Expansion box

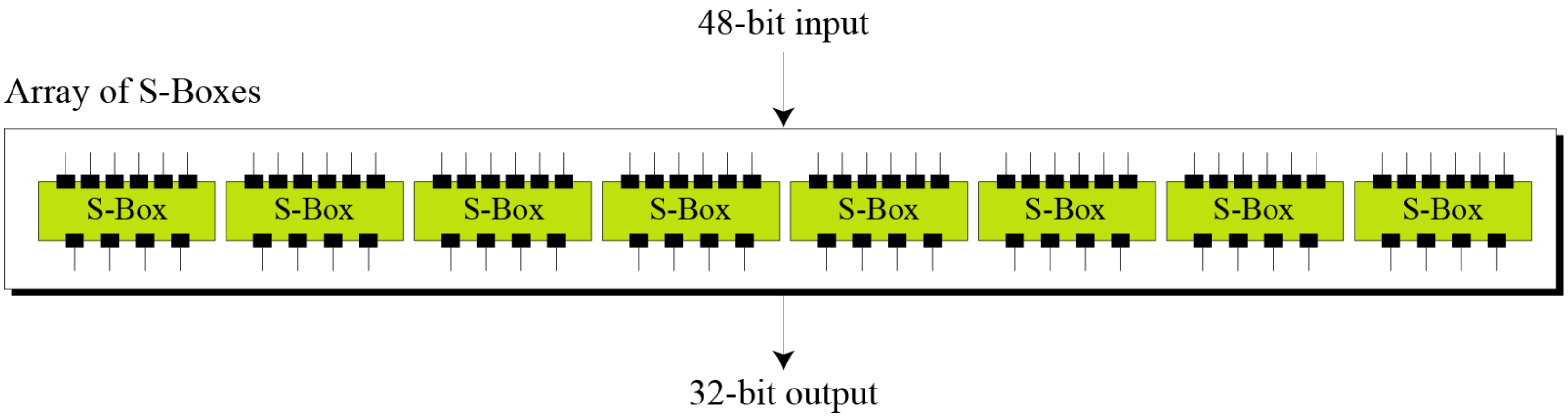


Since R_{I-1} is a 32-bit input and K_I is a 48-bit key, we first need to expand R_{I-1} to 48 bits

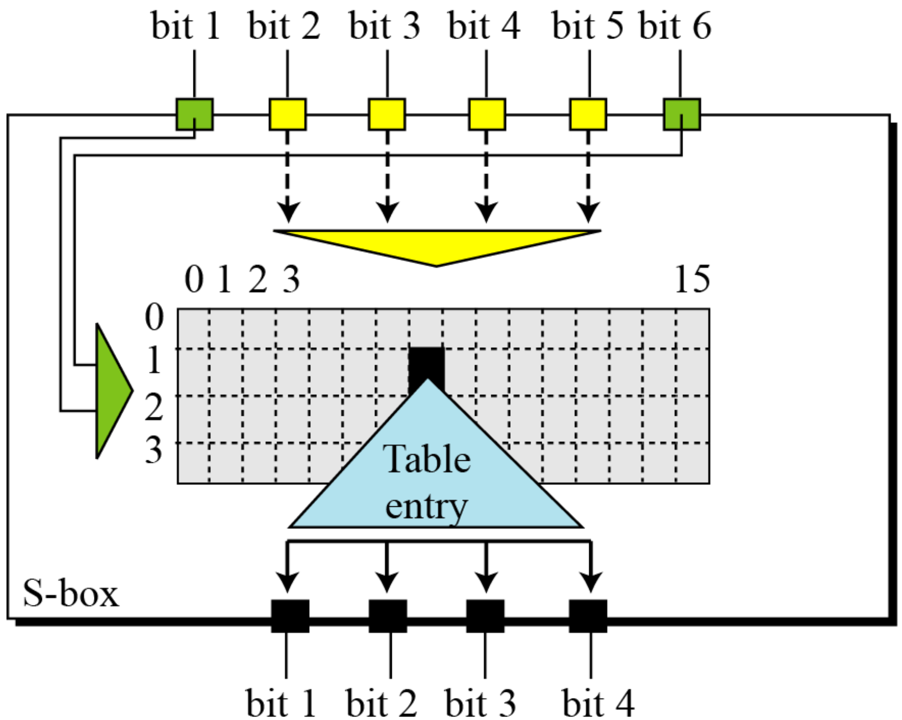


S-box and the avalanche effect

The S-boxes do the real mixing (confusion). DES uses 8 S-boxes, each with a 6-bit input and a 4-bit output



S-box in detail



	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	14	04	13	01	02	15	11	08	03	10	06	12	05	09	00	07
1	00	15	07	04	14	02	13	10	03	06	12	11	09	05	03	08
2	04	01	14	08	13	06	02	11	15	12	09	07	03	10	05	00
3	15	12	08	02	04	09	01	07	05	11	03	14	10	00	06	13

Execute one round on 8-bit plaintext

plaintext: 0101 1111

exp-box

key: 010011 010010

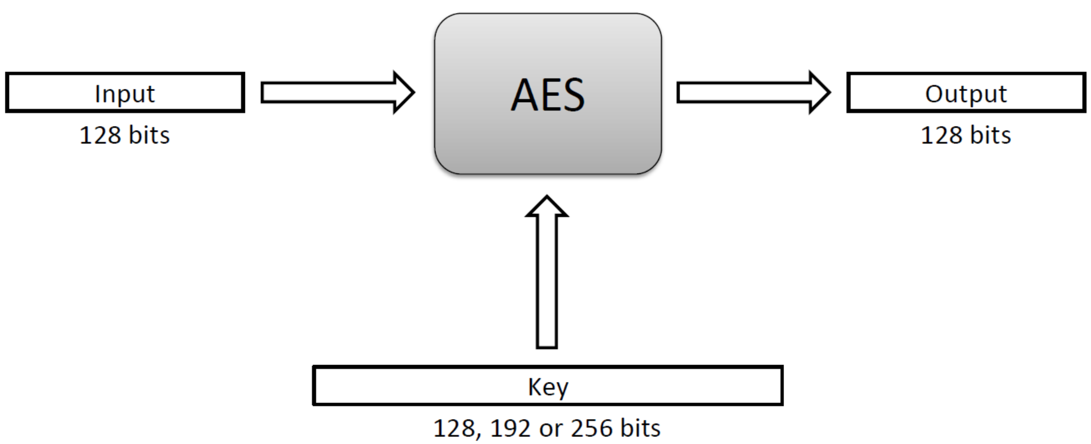
s-box (see below)

p-box: [1 15 0 2 14 13 5 7 11 10 9 8 3 4 12 6]

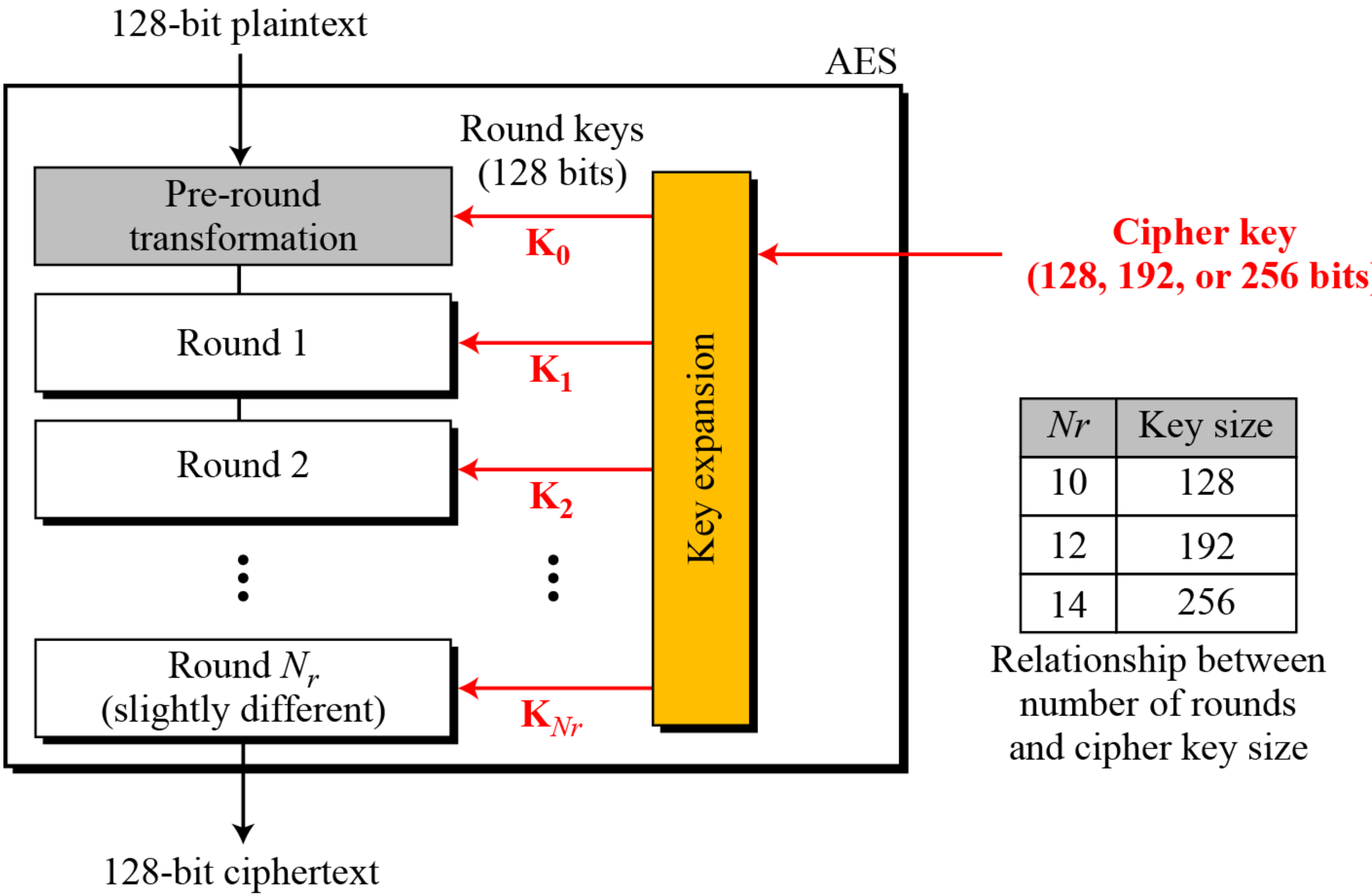
	0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
0	14	04	13	01	02	15	11	08	03	10	06	12	05	09	00	07
1	00	15	07	04	14	02	13	10	03	06	12	11	09	05	03	08
2	04	01	14	08	13	06	02	11	15	12	09	07	03	10	05	00
3	15	12	08	02	04	09	01	07	05	11	03	14	10	00	06	13

The Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

- In 1997, the U.S. National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) put out a public call for a replacement to DES.
- It narrowed down the list of submissions to five finalists, and ultimately chose an algorithm that is now known as the **Advanced Encryption Standard** (**AES**).
- AES is a block cipher that operates on 128-bit blocks. It is designed to be used with keys that are 128, 192, or 256 bits long, yielding ciphers known as AES-128, AES-192, and AES-256.



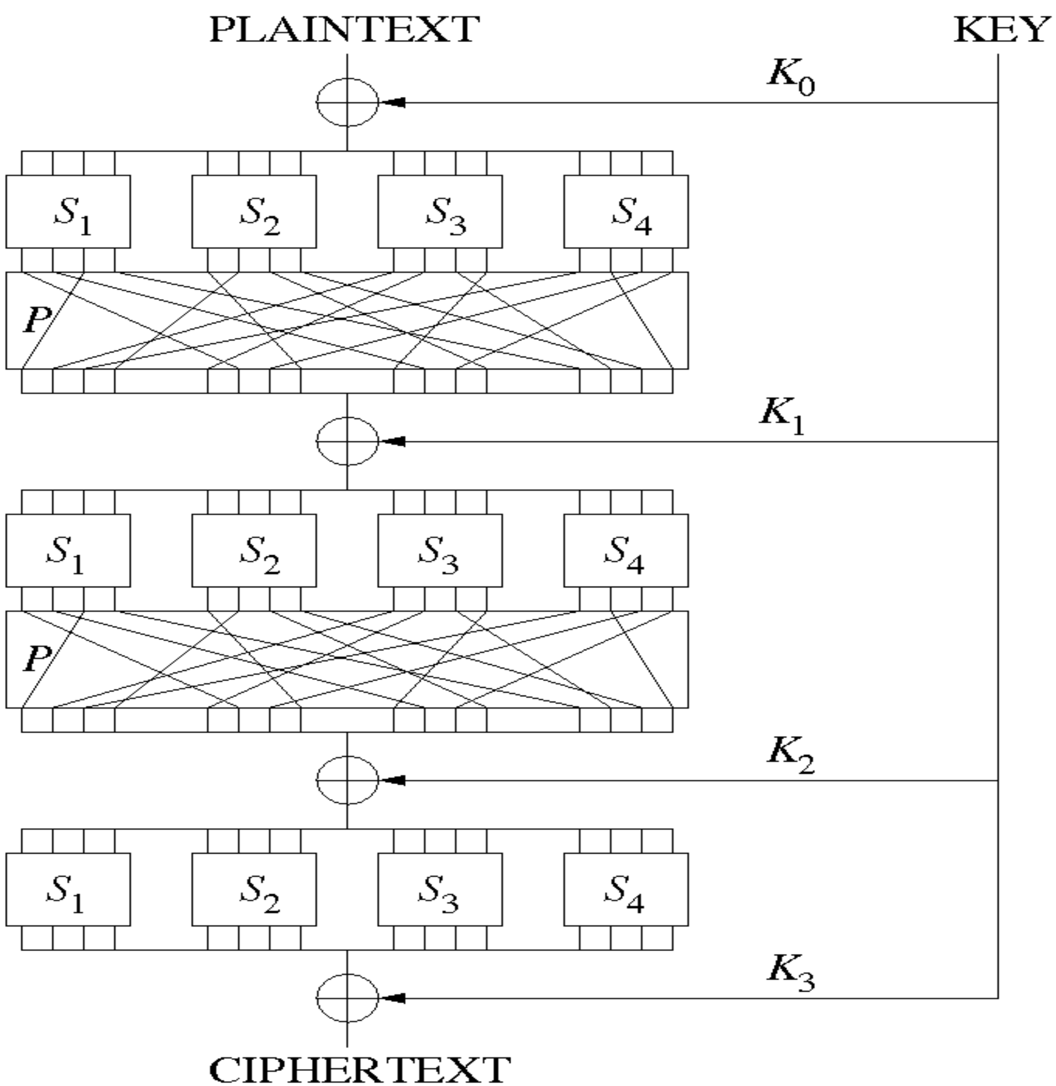
AES structure



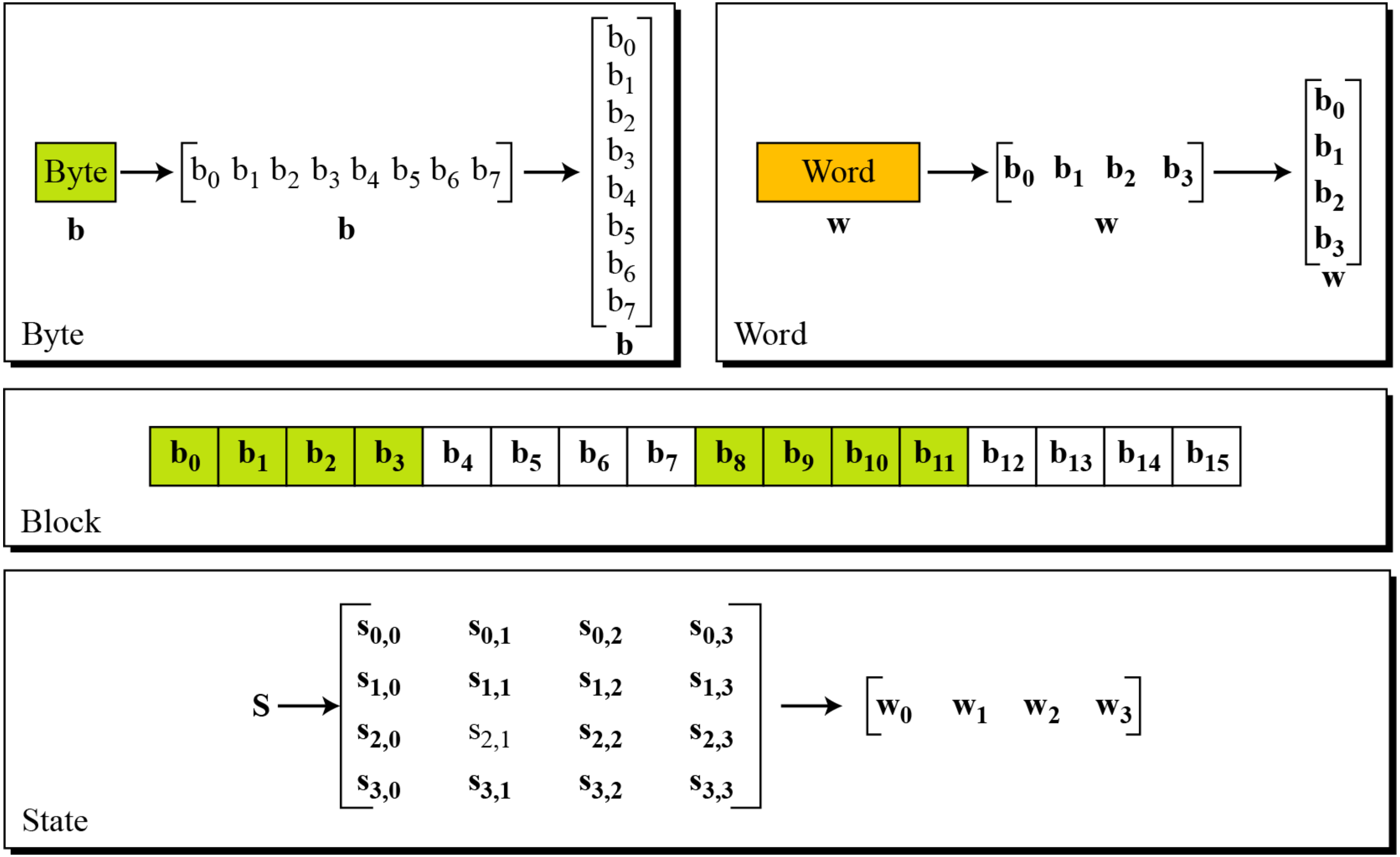
Nr	Key size
10	128
12	192
14	256

Relationship between number of rounds and cipher key size

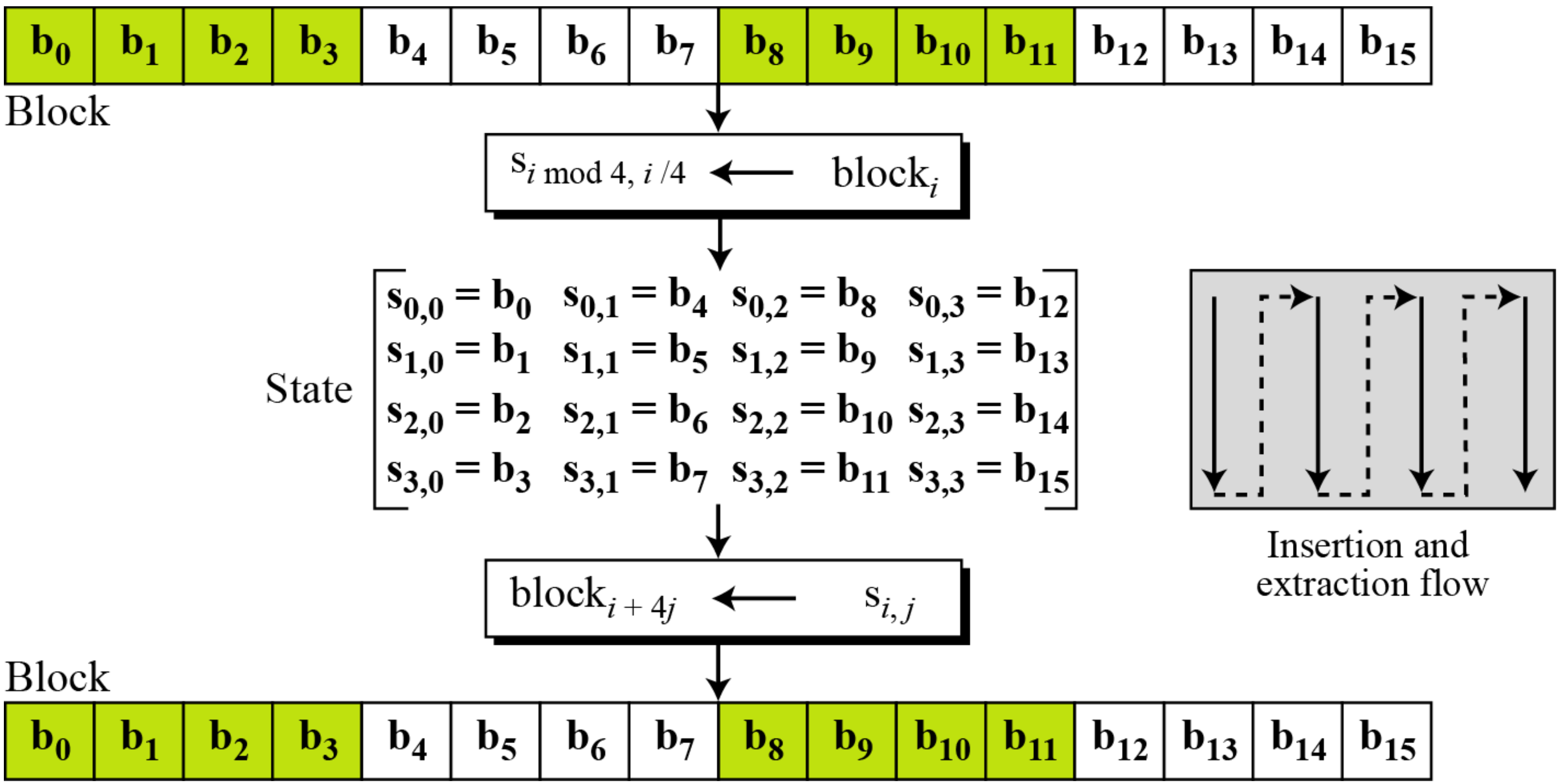
Substitution/permutation network



Data Units in AES



Transformations from block to state and vice versa



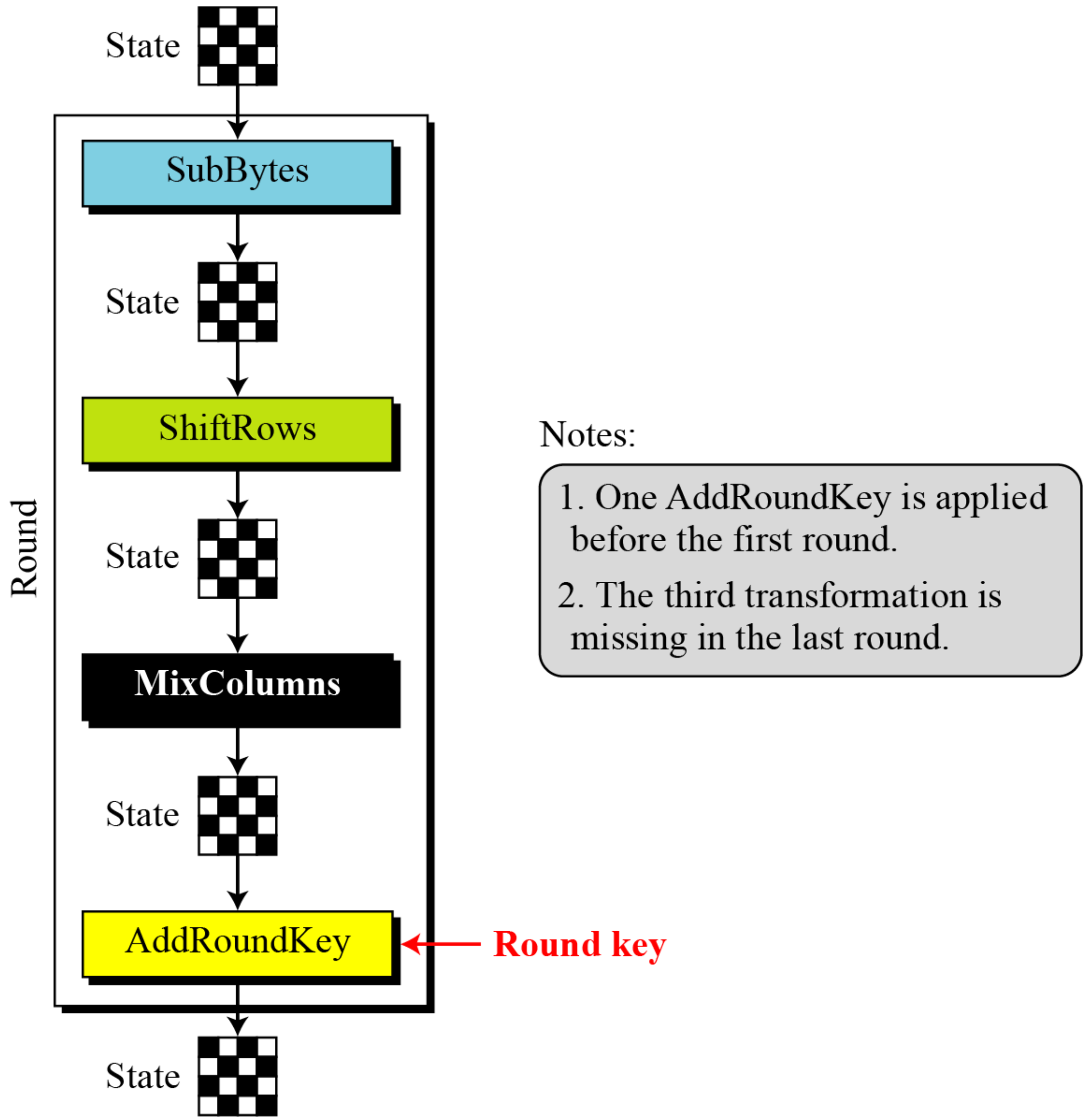
Text to state

Text	A	E	S	U	S	E	S	A	M	A	T	R	I	X	Z	Z
Hexadecimal	00	04	12	14	12	04	12	00	0C	00	13	11	08	23	19	19

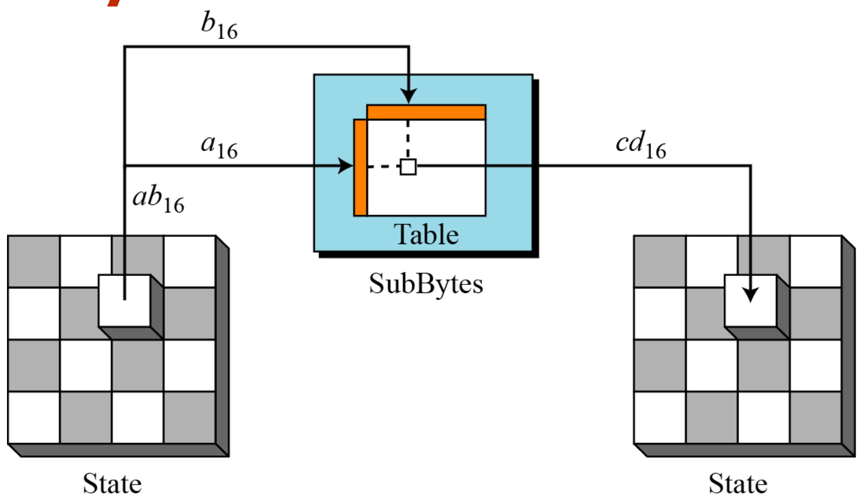
$$\begin{bmatrix} 00 & 12 & 0C & 08 \\ 04 & 04 & 00 & 23 \\ 12 & 12 & 13 & 19 \\ 14 & 00 & 11 & 19 \end{bmatrix} \text{State}$$

Structure of each round

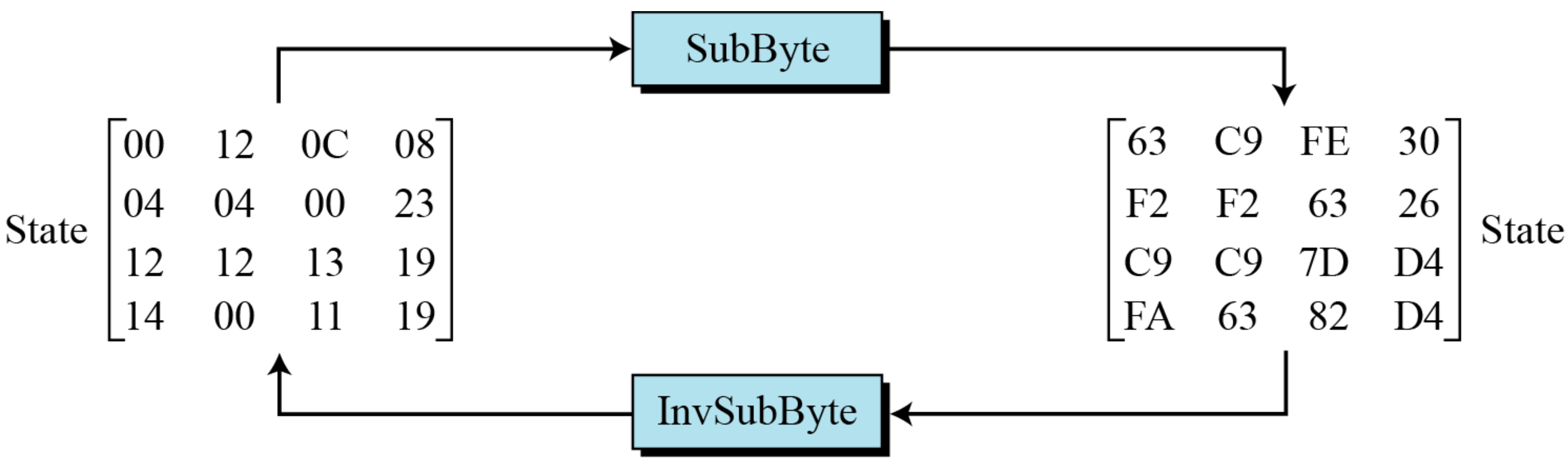
- To provide security, AES uses four types of transformations:
- substitution
- Permutation
- mixing
- key-adding



SubBytes



b_{16}
a_{16}
ab_{16}
cd_{16}
Table
SubBytes
State
State



SubByte
InvSubByte
State
00 12 0C 08
04 04 00 23
12 12 13 19
14 00 11 19
63 C9 FE 30
F2 F2 63 26
C9 C9 7D D4
FA 63 82 D4
State

Tables

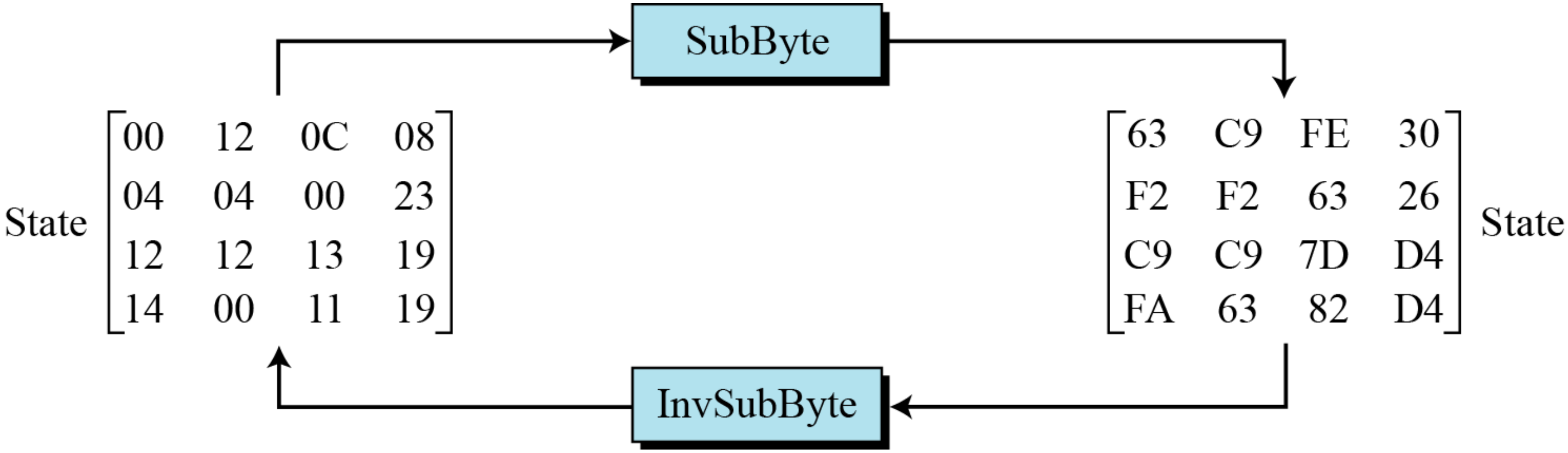
Table 7.1 *SubBytes transformation table*

	0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*
0	63	7C	77	7B	F2	6B	6F	C5	30	01	67	2B	FE	D7	AB	76
1	CA	82	C9	7D	FA	59	47	F0	AD	D4	A2	AF	9C	A4	72	C0
2	B7	FD	93	26	36	3F	F7	CC	34	A5	E5	F1	71	D8	31	15
3	04	C7	23	C3	18	96	05	9A	07	12	80	E2	EB	27	B2	75
4	09	83	2C	1A	1B	6E	5A	A0	52	3B	D6	B3	29	E3	2F	84
5	53	D1	00	ED	20	FC	B1	5B	6A	CB	BE	39	4A	4C	58	CF
6	D0	EF	AA	FB	43	4D	33	85	45	F9	02	7F	50	3C	9F	A8

Table 7.1 *SubBytes transformation table (continued)*

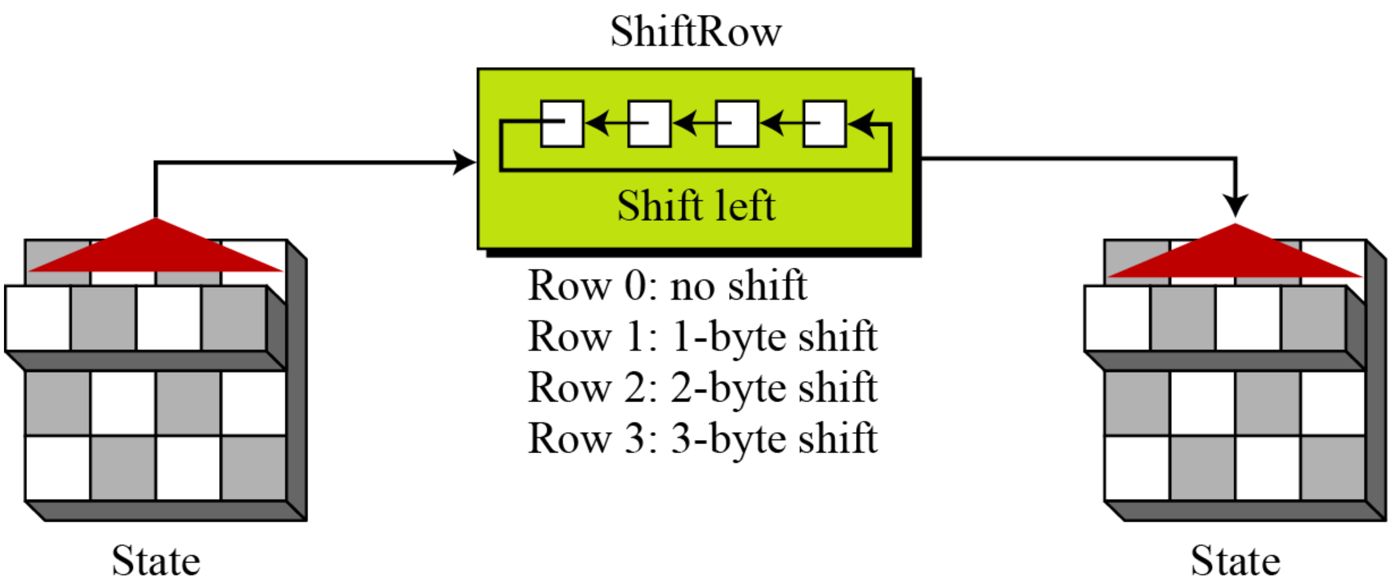
	0	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*
7	51	A3	40	8F	92	9D	38	F5	BC	B6	DA	21	10	FF	F3	D2
8	CD	0C	13	EC	5F	97	44	17	C4	A7	7E	3D	64	5D	19	73
9	60	81	4F	DC	22	2A	90	88	46	EE	B8	14	DE	5E	0B	DB
A	E0	32	3A	0A	49	06	24	5C	C2	D3	AC	62	91	95	E4	79
B	E7	CB	37	6D	8D	D5	4E	A9	6C	56	F4	EA	65	7A	AE	08
C	BA	78	25	2E	1C	A6	B4	C6	E8	DD	74	1F	4B	BD	8B	8A
D	70	3E	B5	66	48	03	F6	0E	61	35	57	B9	86	C1	1D	9E
E	E1	F8	98	11	69	D9	8E	94	9B	1E	87	E9	CE	55	28	DF
F	8C	A1	89	0D	BF	E6	42	68	41	99	2D	0F	B0	54	BB	16

Example


SubByte
InvSubByte
State
00 12 0C 08
04 04 00 23
12 12 13 19
14 00 11 19
State
63 C9 FE 30
F2 F2 63 26
C9 C9 7D D4
FA 63 82 D4

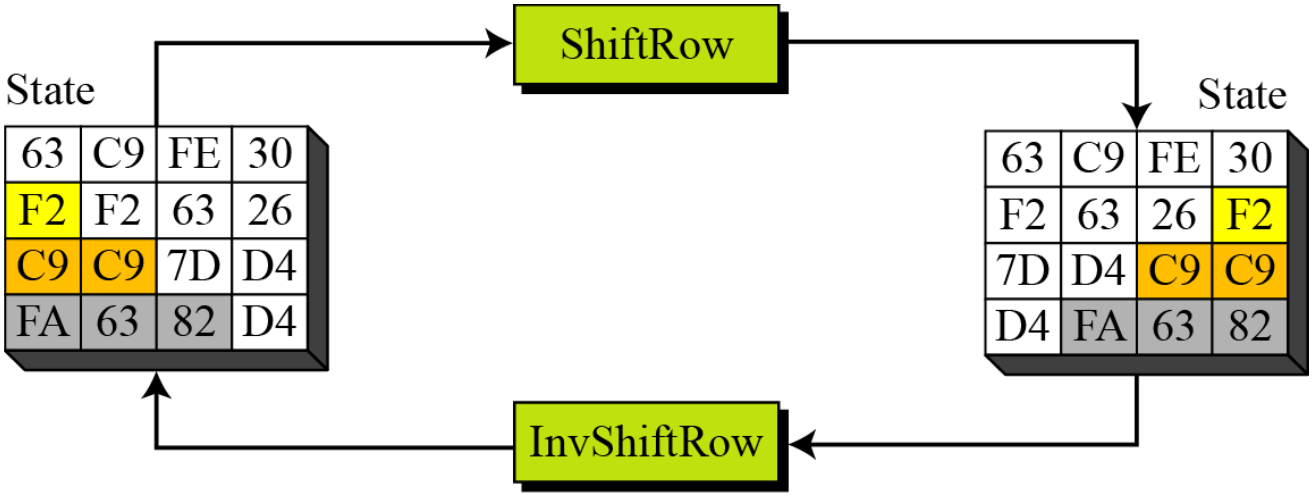
ShiftRows

Another transformation found in a round is shifting, which permutes the bytes



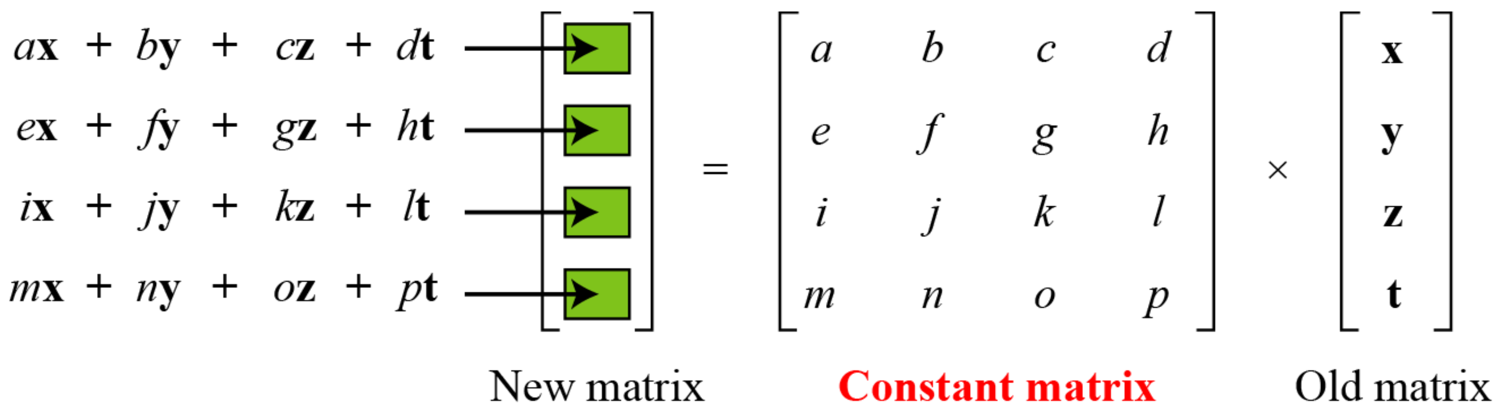
Example

- ShiftRow is used in encryption
- InvShiftRow is used in decryption



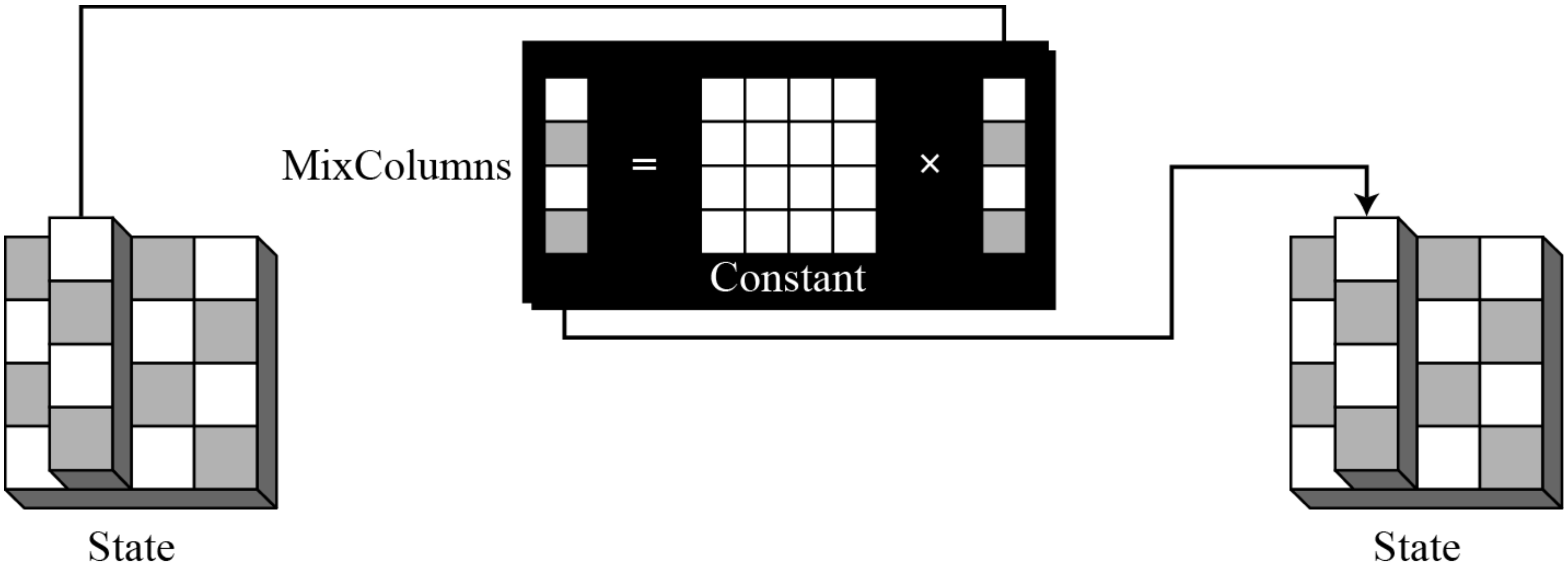
Mixing

We need an interbyte transformation that changes the bits inside a byte, based on the bits inside the neighboring bytes. We need to mix bytes to provide diffusion at the bit level



Transforming columns

The MixColumns transformation operates at the column level; it transforms each column of the state to a new column

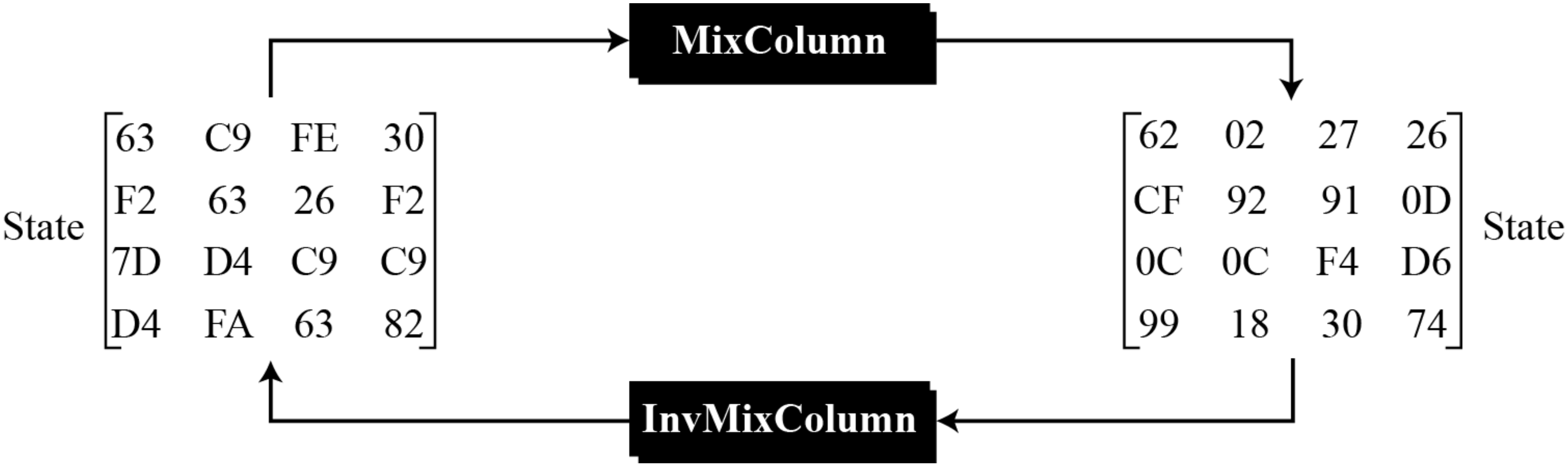


The constant matrices

$$
\begin{bmatrix} 02 & 03 & 01 & 01 \\ 01 & 02 & 03 & 01 \\ 01 & 01 & 02 & 03 \\ 03 & 01 & 01 & 02 \end{bmatrix}
\xleftrightarrow{\text{Inverse}}
\begin{bmatrix} 0E & 0B & 0D & 09 \\ 09 & 0E & 0B & 0D \\ 0D & 09 & 0E & 0B \\ 0B & 0D & 09 & 0E \end{bmatrix}
$$

$$C \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad C^{-1}$$

Example



MixColumn
State
63 C9 FE 30
F2 63 26 F2
7D D4 C9 C9
D4 FA 63 82
State
62 02 27 26
CF 92 91 0D
0C 0C F4 D6
99 18 30 74
InvMixColumn

Algebra

- The arithmetic operations are performed in the $\mathbf{GF(2^8)}$ field modulo $(\mathbf{x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1})$
- Map a byte to a polynomial
- Example

{53} • {CA}=

$(x^6 + x^4 + x + 1)(x^7 + x^6 + x^3 + x) =$

$(x^{13} + x^{12} + x^9 + \mathbf{x^7}) + (x^{11} + x^{10} + \mathbf{x^7} + x^5) +$

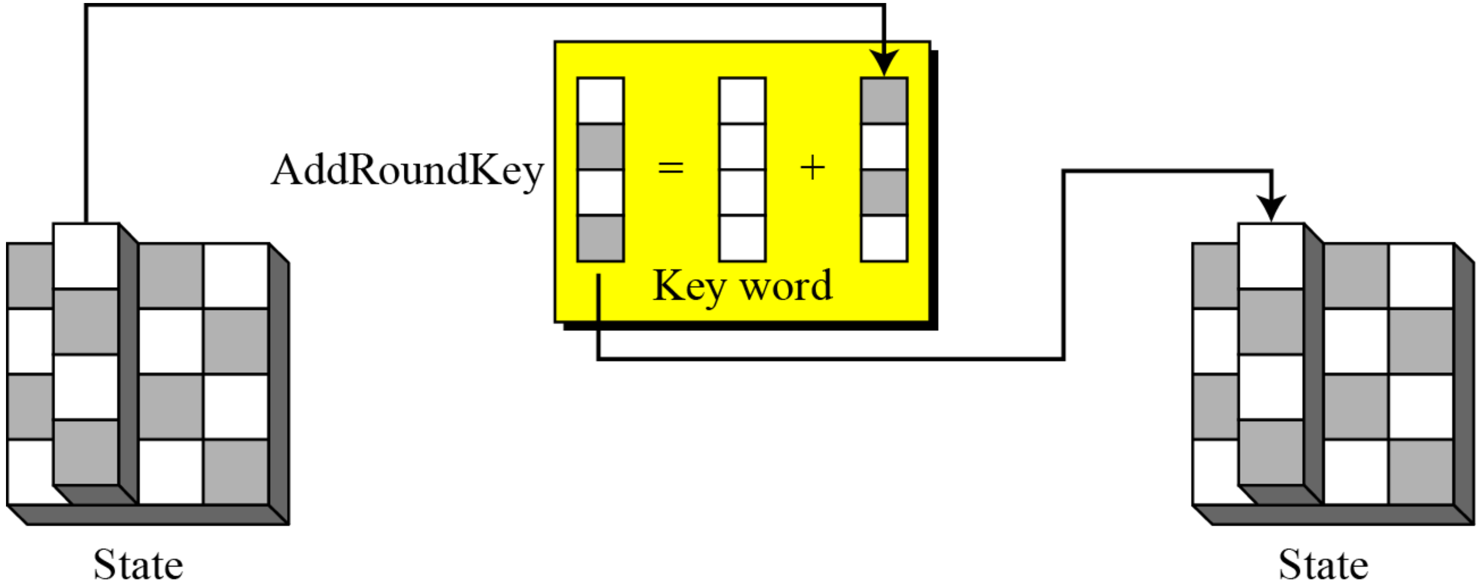
$(x^8 + \mathbf{x^7} + x^4 + x^2) + (\mathbf{x^7} + x^6 + x^3 + x) =$

$x^{13} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x$

and

$x^{13} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^9 + x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x$ modulo $x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x^1 + 1 =$ (11111101111110 mod 100011011) = {3F7E mod 11B} = {01} = 1

Add round key (final step)



Algorithm 7.4 *Pseudocode for AddRoundKey transformation*

AddRoundKey (S)

{

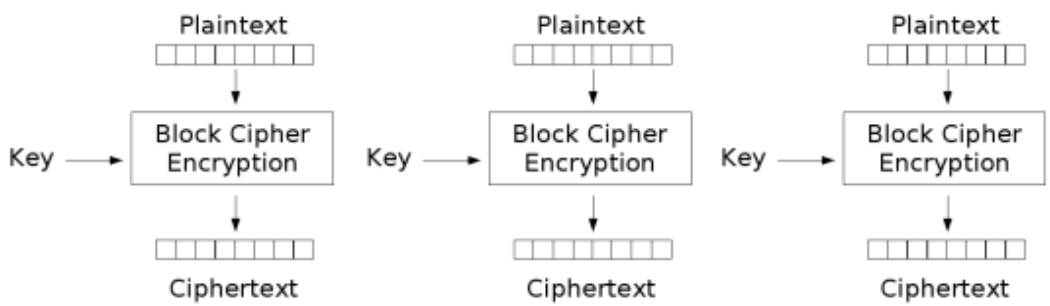
for (c = 0 to 3)

$\mathbf{s}_c \leftarrow \mathbf{s}_c \oplus \mathbf{w}_{\text{round} + 4c}$

}

Block Cipher Modes

- A block cipher mode describes the way a block cipher encrypts and decrypts a sequence of message blocks.
- Electronic Code Book (ECB) Mode (is the simplest):
  - Block P[i] encrypted into ciphertext block C[i] = E_K(P[i])
  - Block C[i] decrypted into plaintext block M[i] = D_K(C[i])



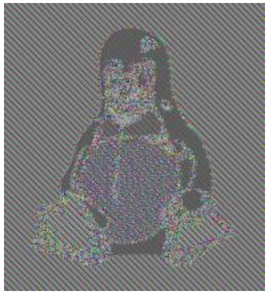
Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode encryption

Strengths and Weaknesses of ECB

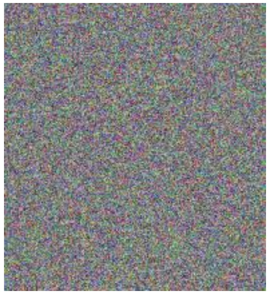
- Strengths:
  - Is very simple
  - Allows for parallel encryptions of the blocks of a plaintext
  - Can tolerate the loss or damage of a block

- Weakness:
  - Documents and images are not suitable for ECB encryption since patterns in the plaintext are repeated in the ciphertext:

ECB

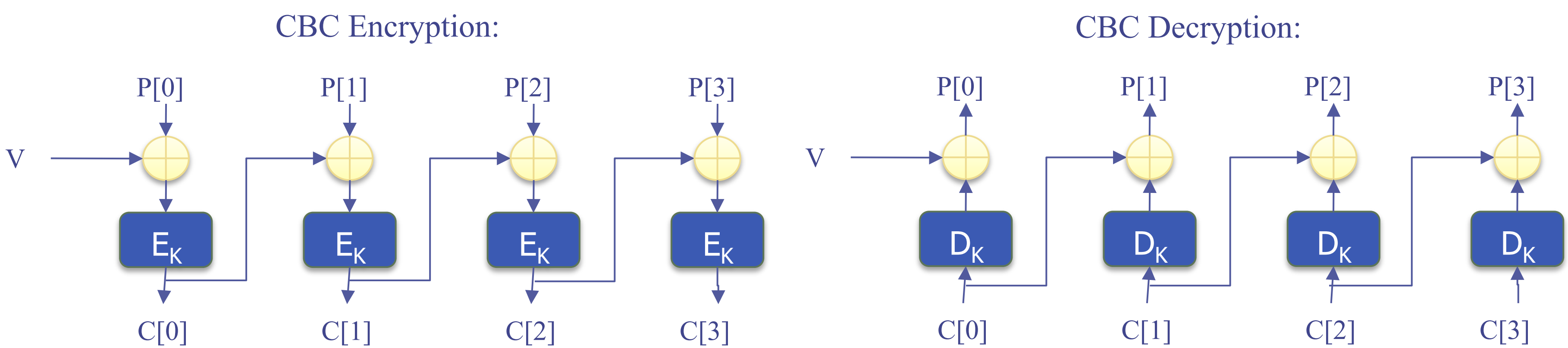


CBC



Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) Mode

- In Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) Mode
  - The previous ciphertext block is combined with the current plaintext block $C[i] = E_K(C[i-1] \oplus P[i])$
  - $C[-1] = V$, a random block separately transmitted encrypted (known as the initialization vector)
  - Decryption: $P[i] = C[i-1] \oplus D_K(C[i])$



OpenSSL encryption decryption

- openssl aes-256-cbc -a -in plaintext.txt -out ciphertext.txt

- openssl aes-256-cbc -a -d -in ciphertext.txt -out plaintext.txt