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Towards New International Cryptographic Standards

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Towards New International Cryptographic Standards

Designing and Breaking Cryptography

Léo Perrin
Cosmiq TEAM
Inria, Paris, France

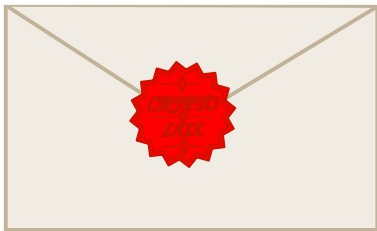
FIC 2020, Lille



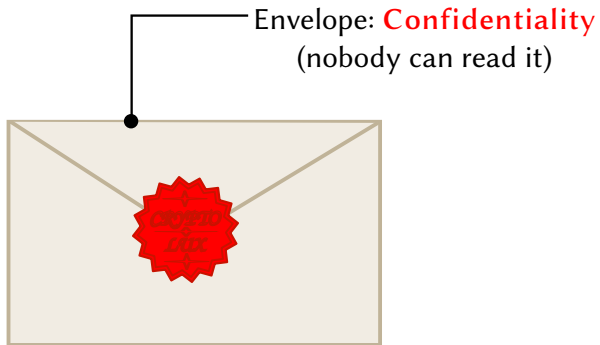
We (the **Cosmiq** team) are working on the foundations of cryptography.

- 1 What kind of algorithms do we study?
- 2 Why do we design new ones?
- 3 What kind of flaws do we find in other ones?

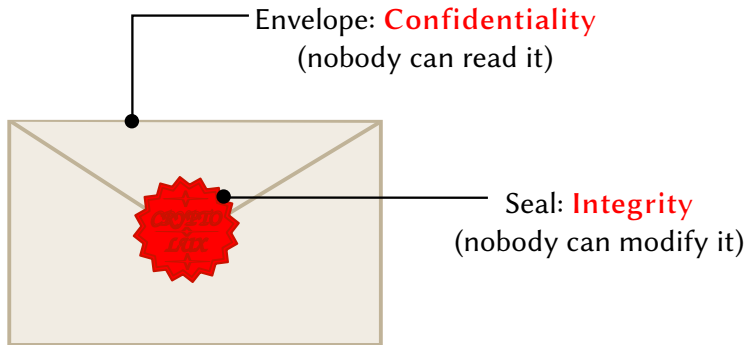
What is Cryptography?



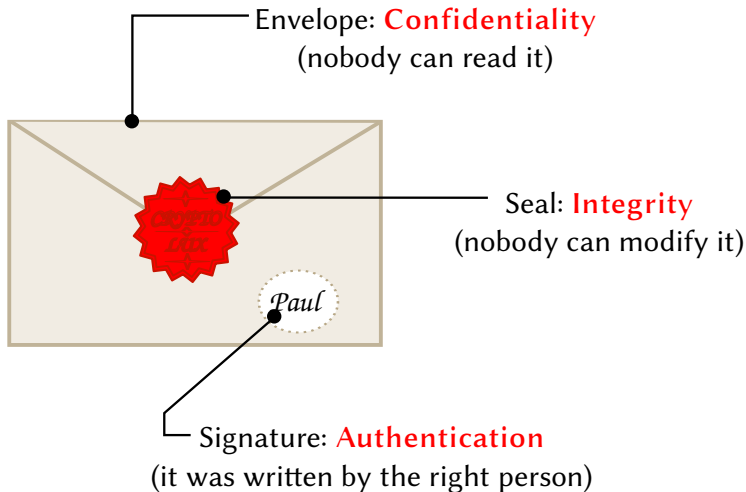
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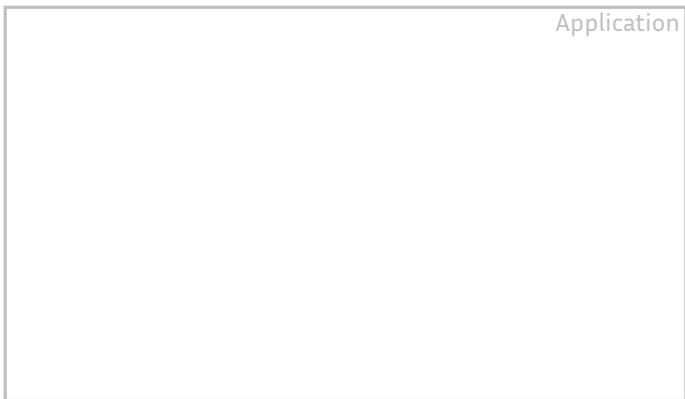
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What is Cryptography?



How Is It Used?



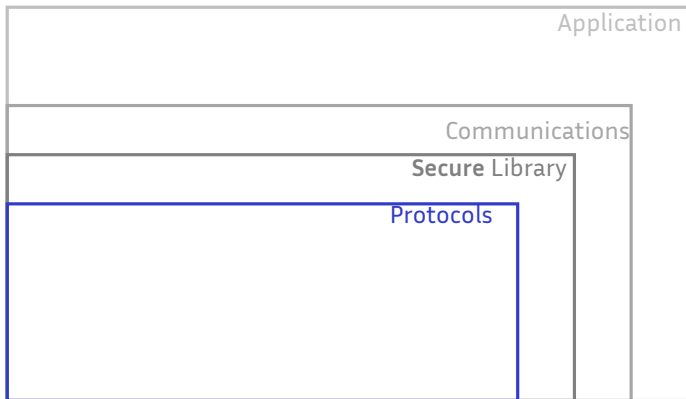
How Is It Used?



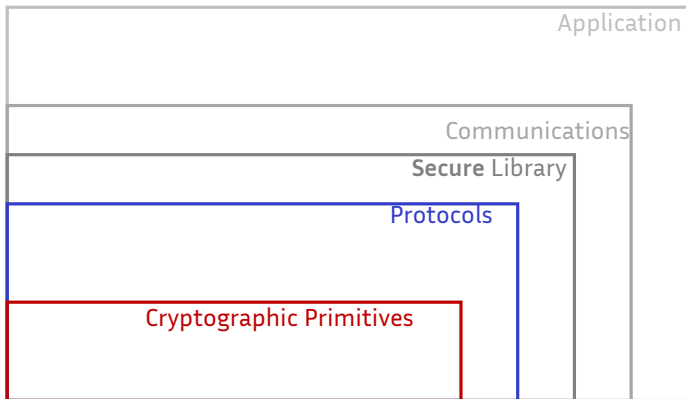
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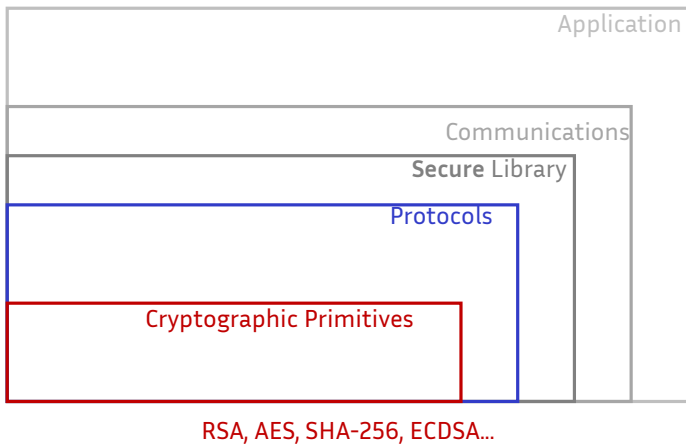
How Is It Used?



How Is It Used?



How Is It Used?



What Do Primitives Do?

A **cryptographic primitive** is a **basic building block** ; it has a very simple API but very sophisticated inner workings!

The block cipher

For any k -bit long key κ , E_{κ} is a **permutation** of $\{0, 1\}^n$.

Typically, $n \in \{64, 128\}$ and $k \in \{128, 256\}$.

To ensure **security**: no matter how many pairs $(x, E_{\kappa}(x))$ are known, it is impossible to recover κ ¹

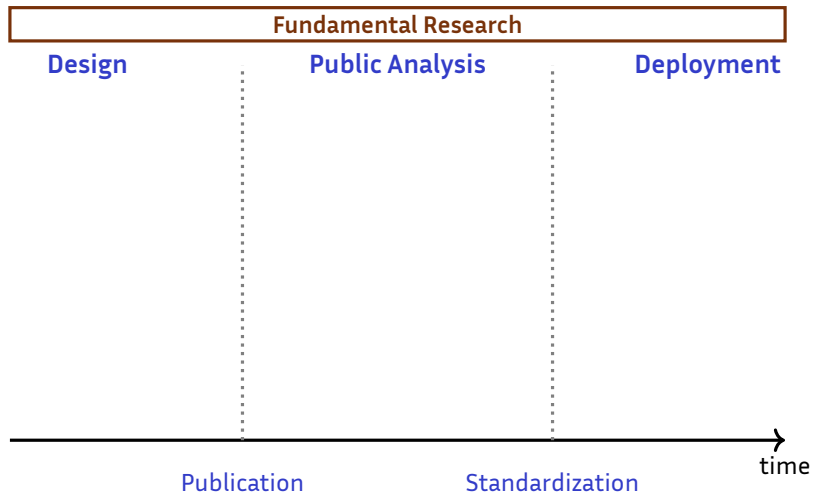
¹Except by trying all possible κ which has 2^k possible values.

How are the **primitives** used in practice chosen?

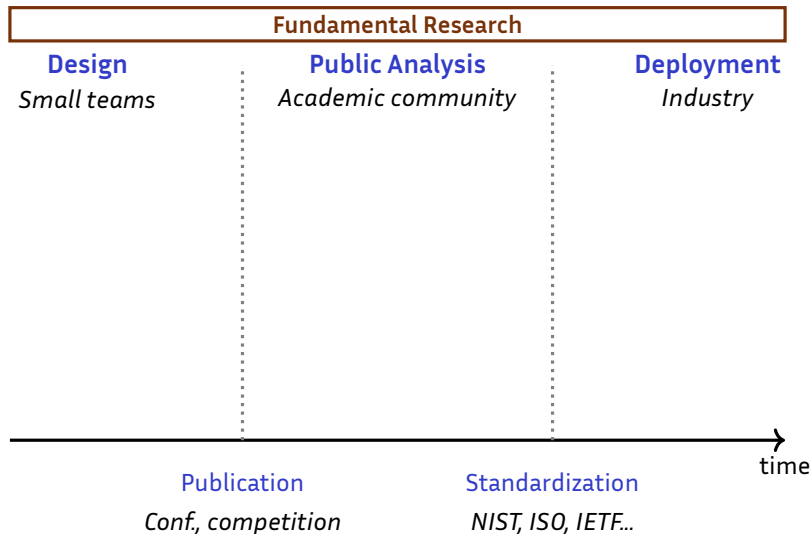
Life Cycle of a Cryptographic Primitive

Fundamental Research

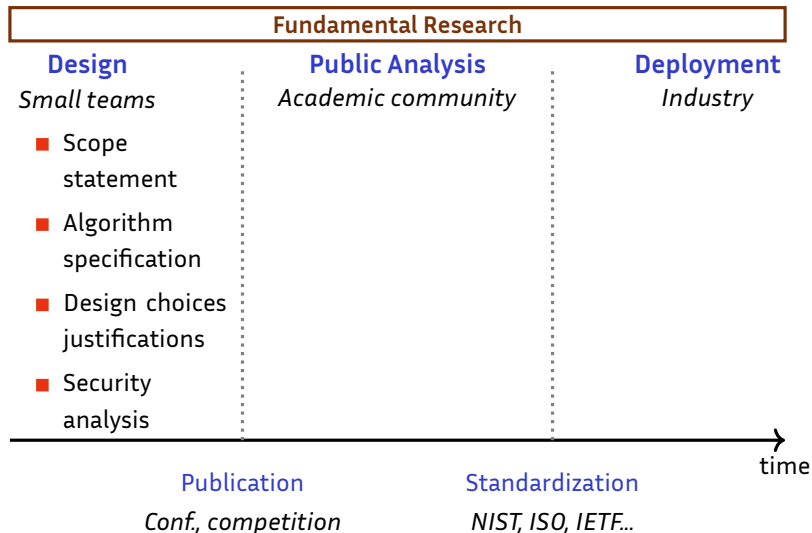
Life Cycle of a Cryptographic Primitive



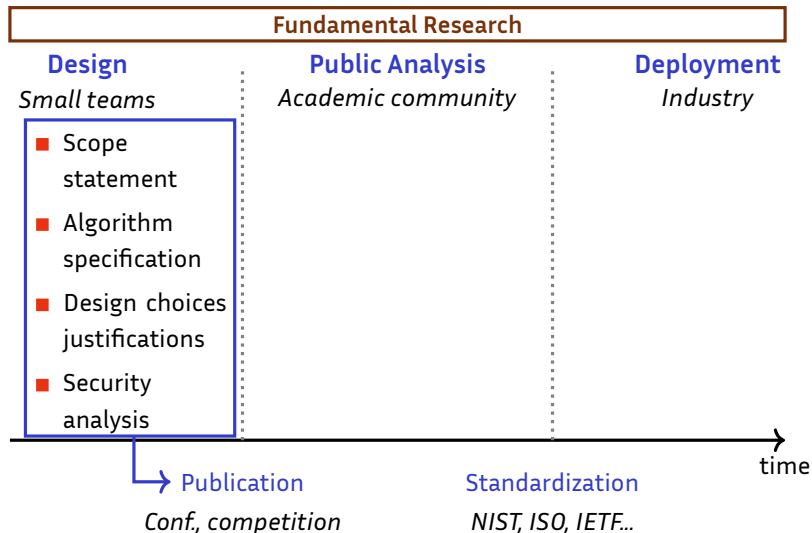
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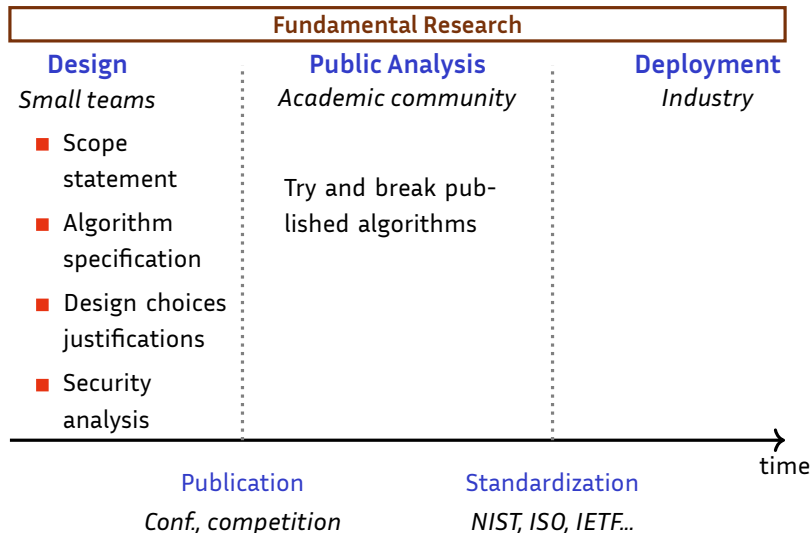
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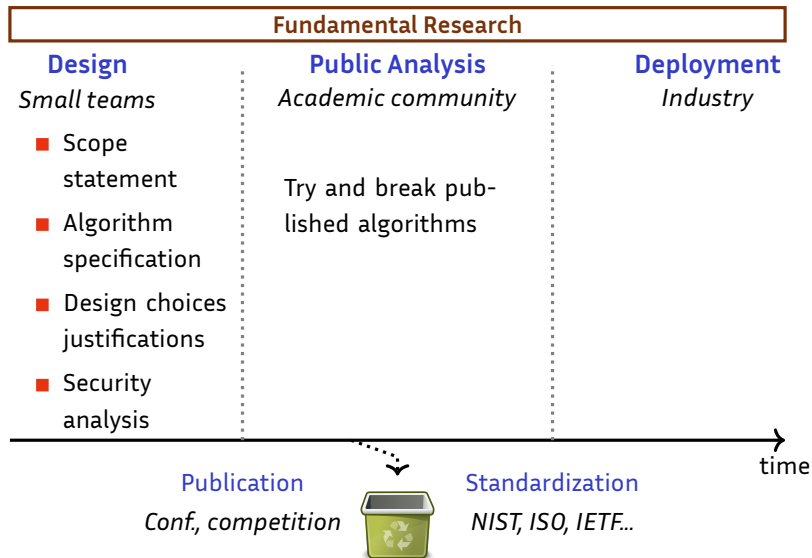
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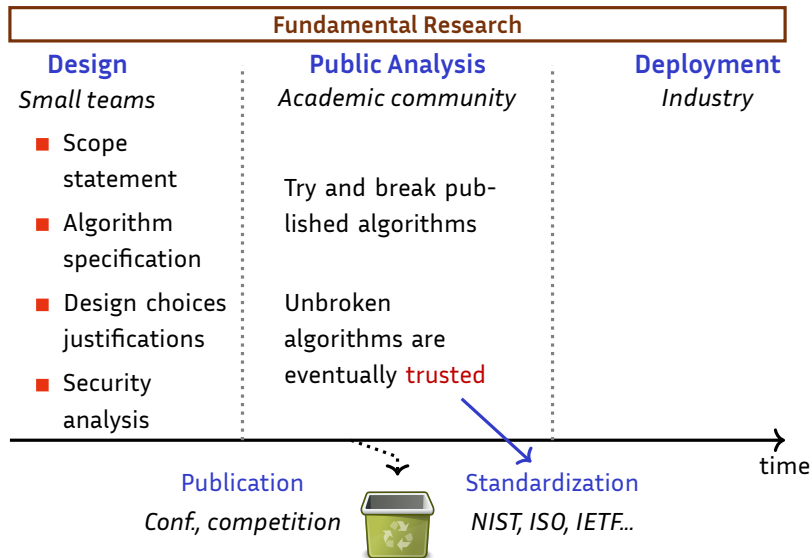
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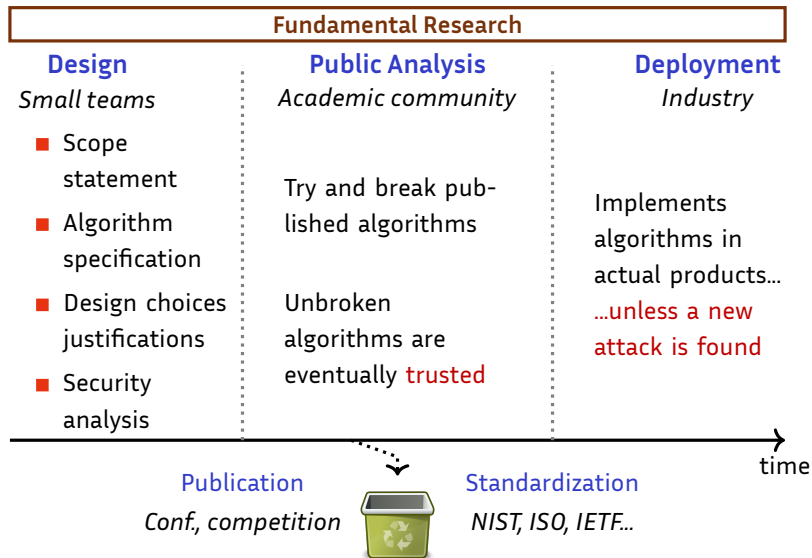
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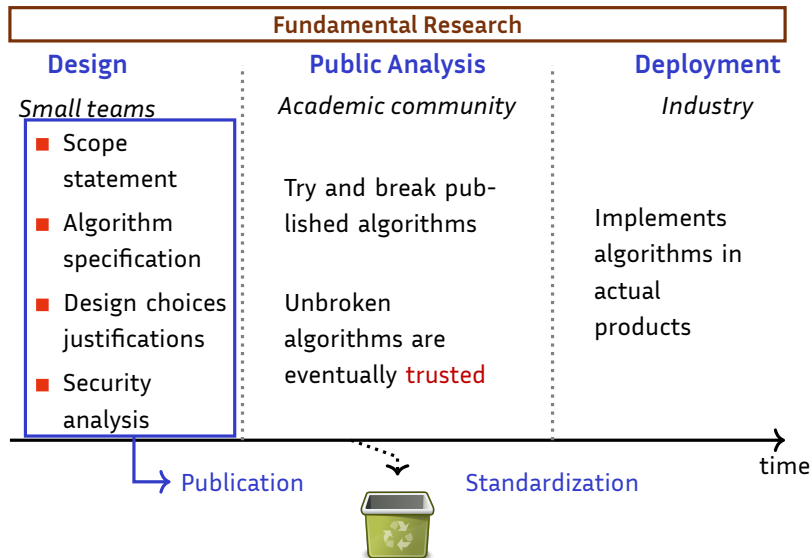
Life Cycle of a Cryptographic Primitive



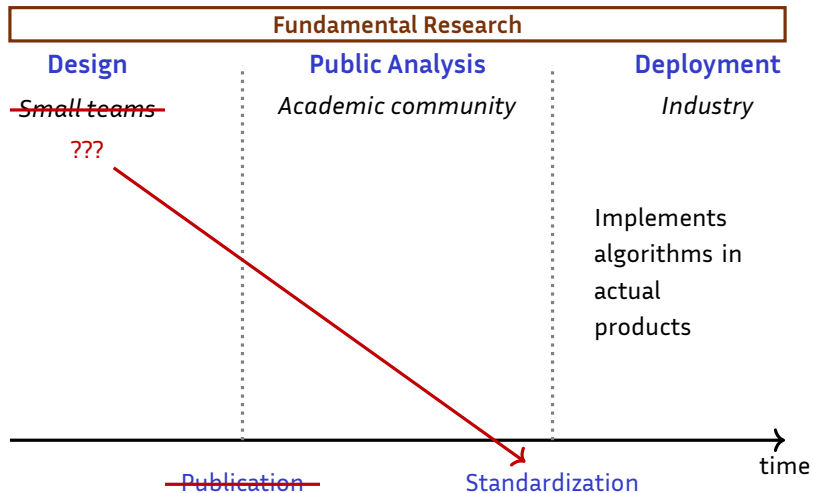
Life Cycle of a Cryptographic Primitive



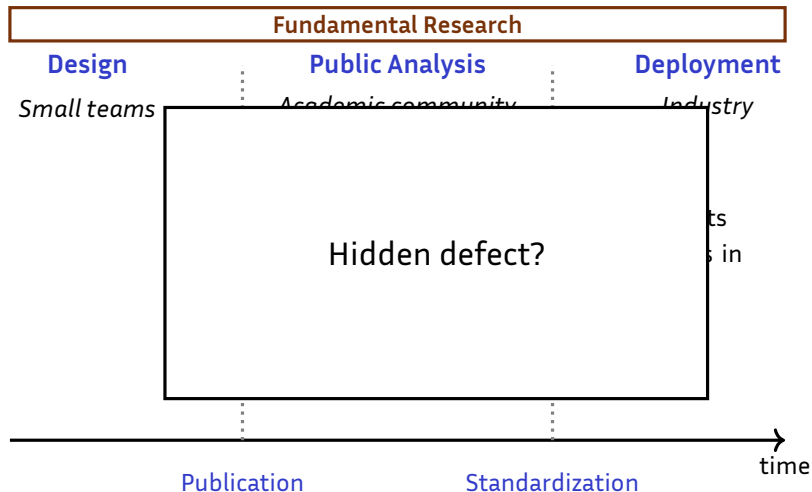
Breaking the Pipeline



Breaking the Pipeline



Breaking the Pipeline



Primitives we designed
Primitives we attacked

Primitives we designed
Primitives we attacked

Post-Quantum Public Key

The screenshot shows the NIST CSRC website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the NIST logo on the left, the text 'Information Technology Laboratory' and 'COMPUTER SECURITY RESOURCE CENTER' in the center, and the CSRC logo on the right. A search bar labeled 'Search CSRC' is located in the top right corner. Below the navigation bar, a green button labeled 'PROJECTS' is visible. The main heading is 'Post-Quantum Cryptography', followed by social media icons for Facebook, Google+, and Twitter. Underneath is a 'Project Overview' section with the following text: 'NIST has initiated a process to solicit, evaluate, and standardize one or more quantum-resistant public-key cryptographic algorithms. Full details can be found in the [Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization page](#). The [Round 2 candidates](#) were announced January 30, 2019. [NISTIR 8240](#), Status Report on the First Round of the NIST Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization Process is now available.' To the right of the overview is a 'PROJECT LINKS' sidebar containing links for 'Overview', 'FAQs', 'News & Updates', and 'Events'.

Quantum computers will **break** current public key algorithms

⇒ we need new algorithms!

Cosmiq Involvement

3 Cosmiq candidates made it to the second round! (**Bike, Classic McEliece, and Rollo**)

Lighthweight Secret Key

The screenshot shows the NIST CSRC website. At the top left is the NIST logo, and at the top right is a search bar labeled "Search CSRC". Below the header is the text "Information Technology Laboratory" and "COMPUTER SECURITY RESOURCE CENTER" with the CSRC logo on the right. A green "PROJECTS" button is visible. The main heading is "Lightweight Cryptography" with social media icons for Facebook, Google+, and Twitter. Below this is a "Project Overview" section with a paragraph of text. To the right is a "PROJECT LINKS" sidebar with links for "Overview", "News & Updates", and "Events".

NIST
Information Technology Laboratory
COMPUTER SECURITY RESOURCE CENTER **CSRC**

PROJECTS

Lightweight Cryptography

f G+ t

Project Overview

There are several emerging areas (e.g. sensor networks, healthcare, distributed control systems, the Internet of Things, cyber physical systems) in which highly-constrained devices are interconnected, typically communicating wirelessly with one another, and working in concert to accomplish some task. Because the majority of current cryptographic algorithms were designed for desktop/server environments, many of these algorithms do not fit into constrained devices.

PROJECT LINKS

- Overview
- News & Updates
- Events

IoT devices cannot handle the (low!) **complexity** of current symmetric ciphers.

⇒ we need new algorithms!

Cosmiq Involvement

3 Cosmiq candidates made it to the second round! (Saturnin, Sparkle, Spook)

Primitives we designed
Primitives we attacked

Breaking SHA-1

SHA-1 is a **hash function**.

Collision Resistance

For a hash function H , it should not be possible to find messages x and y such that

$$H(x) = H(y).$$

Cosmiq Involvement

It is possible **in practice** to find **meaningful** messages $a||x$ and $a||y$ where a and b are meaningful and such that

$$H(a||x) = H(a||y)$$

G. Leurent, T. Peyrin. *From Collisions to Chosen-Prefix Collisions – Application to Full SHA-1*. Eurocrypt 2019.

Finding Weird Patterns in Russian Standards

questioned is the S-box π . This S-box was chosen from Streebog hash-function and it was synthesized in 2007. Note that through many years of cryptanalysis no weakness of this S-box was found. The S-box π was obtained by pseudo-random search and the following properties were taken into account.

[...]

No secret structure was enforced during construction of the S-box. At the same time, it is obvious that for any transformation a lot of representations are possible (see, for example, a lot of AES S-box representations).

Cosmiq Involvement

The designers of Streebog and Kuznyechik **are lying**. The probability that a **random** S-box is as **structured** as theirs is $< 2^{-1000}$ (\approx winning the “loto” 60 times in a row).

Scientific publication: **X. Bonnetain, L. Perrin, S. Tian**. *Anomalies and Vector Space Search: Tools for S-box Analysis*. Asiacrypt 2019.

Conclusion

Cryptography is an **active** research area motivated by concrete needs for **standard** algorithms.

Conclusion

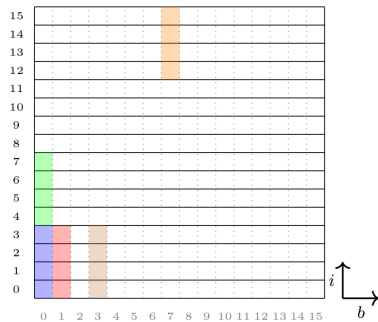
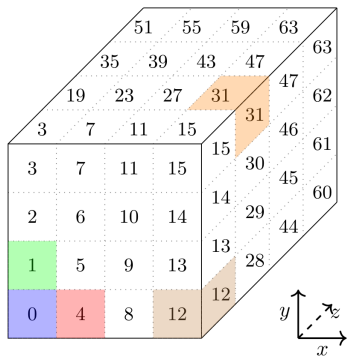
Cryptography is an **active** research area motivated by concrete needs for **standard** algorithms.

Thank you!

Delenda Russian Algo

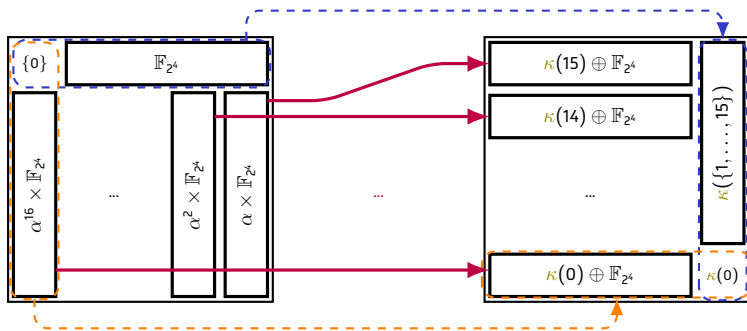
Appendix

Saturnin



The TKlog Structure

$$\pi : \begin{cases} \mathbb{F}_{2^8} & \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{2^8} \\ 0 & \mapsto \kappa(0) \\ \alpha^{17j} & \mapsto \kappa(16 - j) & \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq 15 \\ \alpha^{i+17j} & \mapsto \kappa(16 - i) \oplus (\alpha^{17})^{s(j)} & \text{for } 0 < i, 0 \leq j < 16 \end{cases}$$



Definition

```
p(x){unsigned char*k="@`rFTDVbpPB
vdtfR@\xacp?\xe2>4\xa6\xe9{z\xe3q
5\xa7\xe8",a=2,l=0,b=17;while(x&&
(l++,a^x))a=2*a^a/128*29;return l
%b?k[l%b]^k[b+l/b]^b:k[l/b]^188;}
```

165 ASCII characters that fit on 7 bits: this program is 1155-bit long.

<https://codegolf.stackexchange.com/questions/186498/>

proving-that-a-russian-cryptographic-standard-is-too-structured

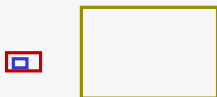
Let $P(S)$ be the bitlength of a C implementation of $S \in \mathfrak{S}_{2^n}$.

Definition (Kolmogorov Anomaly)

The **Kolmogorov Anomaly** of S for C is the opposite of the \log_2 of the probability that a random S-box has a C implementation at most as long as that of S .

Estimating the Kolmogorov Anomaly

How to estimate it?



- (≤ 1155)-bit C programs implementing 8-bit permutations
- (≤ 1155)-bit strings
- \mathfrak{S}_{2^8}

For π , we get:

$$\frac{\#(\leq 1155)\text{-bit C prog.}}{|\mathfrak{S}_{2^8}|} \leq \frac{\#(\leq 1155)\text{-bit strings.}}{|\mathfrak{S}_{2^8}|} = \frac{2^{1156} - 1}{256!} \approx 2^{-528},$$

meaning that the Kolmogorov anomaly of π for C is at least 528.