

Introduction to cryptology (GBIN8U16)



Introduction

Pierre Karpman

`pierre.karpman@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr`

`https://www-ljk.imag.fr/membres/Pierre.Karpman/tea.html`

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First things first

Main goals of this course:

- ▶ Motivate the field (why is cryptography useful?)
- ▶ Introduce some constructions (what's a block cipher, a key exchange?...)
- ▶ Introduce some attacks (how do you compute a discrete logarithm?...)
- ▶ Introduce some implementation aspects (how do you do finite field arithmetic?...)
- ▶ Introduce some real-life usage (e.g. TLS)

Previous slide in order:

- ▶ Definitions and basic security notions for:
 - ▶ Block ciphers, symmetric encryption, MACs, hash functions
 - ▶ Discrete log-based key exchange & signatures, RSA (incl. paddings)
- ▶ A few examples of generic attacks
- ▶ A few concrete use-cases/applications

Organisation

There will be:

- ▶ Lectures (such as this one)
- ▶ Tutorial sessions (mostly)
- ▶ Practical/lab sessions (occasionally)
- ▶ A contrôle continu evaluation (most likely w/ the lab session)
- ▶ A final exam

What's crypto?

Quick answer: it's about protecting secret data from *adversaries*

- ▶ In a communication (encrypted email, text messages; on the web; when paying by credit card)
- ▶ On a device (encrypted hard-drive)
- ▶ During a computation (online voting)
- ▶ Etc.

Where does crypto run?

Crypto needs on various platforms

- ▶ High-end CPUs (Server/Desktop/Laptop computers,...)
- ▶ Mobile processors (Phones,...)
- ▶ Microcontrollers (Smartcards,...)
- ▶ Dedicated hardware (accelerating coprocessors, cheap chips,...)

Varying contexts, varying requirements

- ▶ Speed (throughput)
- ▶ Speed (latency)
- ▶ Code/circuit size
- ▶ Energy/power consumption
- ▶ Protection v. physical attacks

⇒ Implementation plays a big part in crypto

Quick example

A **protocol** (e.g. TLS) uses among others

- ▶ A key exchange algorithm (e.g. Diffie-Hellman)
 - “public-key” cryptography
 - ▶ instantiated with a secure group (e.g. ANSSI FRP256V1)
- ▶ An authenticated-encryption mode of operation (e.g. GCM)
 - “symmetric-key” cryptography
 - ▶ instantiated with a secure **block cipher** (e.g. the AES)
- ▶ A digital signature algorithm (e.g. ECDSA)
 - “public-key” + “symmetric-key” cryptography
 - ▶ instantiated with a secure group and a secure **hash function** (e.g. SHA-3)

Protocols can be complex

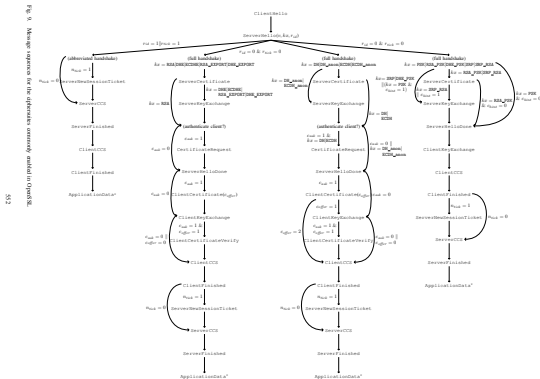


Figure: Part of the TLS state machine, Beurdouche et al., 2015

“Doing crypto”

- ▶ Designing new primitives/constructions(/protocols)
- ▶ Analysing existing primitives/...
- ▶ Deploying crypto in products
- ▶ Different goals, different techniques
 - ▶ Ad-hoc analysis, discrete mathematics, algorithmics
 - ▶ Computational number theory/algebraic geometry
 - ▶ Low-level implementation (assembly, hardware)
 - ▶ Formal methods
 - ▶ Following “good practice”

Scope of an analysis

Many types of adversary

- ▶ Passive (“eavesdropper = Eve”)
- ▶ Not passive, i.e. active
- ▶ With or w/o physical access
 - ▶ Side channels
 - ▶ Fault attacks
- ▶ With varying scenarios (“one-time” or long-term secret?)
- ▶ With varying objectives

Security objectives?

Security objectives?

- ▶ Hard to find the secret (the key)
- ▶ Hard to find the message (confidentiality)
- ▶ Hard to change/forge a message (integrity/authenticity)
- ▶ Etc.

Example: indistinguishability (IND-CPA)

- 1 Submit messages to an *oracle* \mathbb{O} to be encrypted, & get the result
- 2 Choose, m_0, m_1 , send both to \mathbb{O}
- 3 Receive $\mathbb{O}(m_b)$ for a random $b \in \{0, 1\}$
- 4 Goal: determine the value of b (better than by guessing)
 - ▶ \mathbb{O} has to be *randomized*

A code that's not IND-CPA

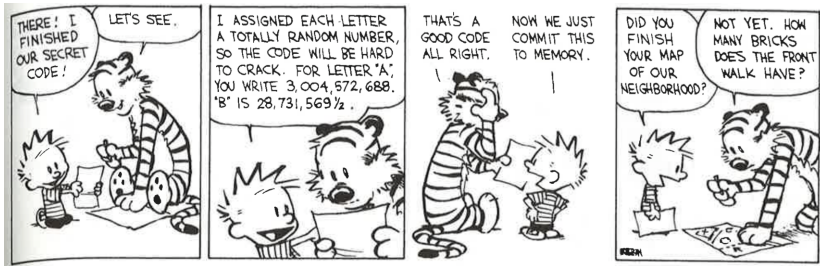


Figure: Calvin & Hobbes' code (Watterson)

Randomness is key in crypto

Random numbers always needed

- ▶ To generate keys
- ▶ To generate *initialization vectors* (IVs) or *nonces*
- ▶ To generate random masks (to protect against some attacks)
- ▶ Etc.

Random number generation is not easy

Lead to severe vulnerabilities, several times. For instance:

- ▶ Debian's OpenSSL key generation (2006–2008)
- ▶ WWW RSA private keys with shared factors (Lenstra et al., 2012)
- ▶ Smartcard RSA w/ biased private keys (Bernstein et al., 2013)
- ▶ Smartcard RSA w/ biased private keys (Nemec et al., 2017)

How not to generate random numbers

```
int getRandomNumber()  
{  
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.  
              // guaranteed to be random.  
}
```

Figure: XKCD's PRNG (Munroe)

How not to generate random numbers



Figure: Dilbert's PRNG (Adams)

Very small Kolmogorov complexity!

How to generate them, then?

A basic idea (e.g. `/dev/random`)

- ▶ Set up a “random” state (from e.g. physical sources)
- ▶ Refresh it continuously as randomness comes by
- ▶ Extract and refresh when outputs are needed

Random numbers are all you need?

A “perfect” encryption scheme, the one-time pad

- 1 Let the message m be in $\{0, 1\}^n$, n maybe large (say, 2^{40})
- 2 Let the key k be $\overset{\$}{\leftarrow} \{0, 1\}^n$
- 3 The ciphertext $c = m \oplus k$
 - ▶ Knowing c does not give information about m (see sketch in TD)

Problems:

- ▶ Integrity not guaranteed
- ▶ Needs very large keys
- ▶ Needs “perfect” randomness too!

A concrete alternative: stream ciphers

- 1 Let the message m be in $\{0, 1\}^n$, n maybe large (say, 2^{40})
- 2 Let the key (secret) k be $\stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \{0, 1\}^\kappa$, κ small (say 128)
- 3 Let the IV (public) i be $\stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \{0, 1\}^\nu$, ν small (say 128)
- 4 Let $\mathcal{E} : \{0, 1\}^\kappa \times \{0, 1\}^\nu \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^*$ be a *stream cipher*
- 5 The ciphertext $c = m \oplus [\mathcal{E}(k, i)]_n$

Advantages

- ▶ Small key, IV (Q: Why is an IV needed??)

“Problems”

- ▶ Still no integrity
- ▶ Not “perfect”

Some stream ciphers

- ▶ RC4 (simple, quite broken)
- ▶ E0 (original Bluetooth cipher, broken)
- ▶ Snow 3G, ZUC (in mobile phones)
- ▶ Trivium (small and beautiful)
- ▶ Chacha (trendy)
- ▶ AES in counter mode (easy)

- ▶ Examples of *symmetric* (-key) cryptography
- ▶ Examples of (*cryptographically secure*) *pseudo-random number generators* (PRNG)

Not stream ciphers

- ▶ random (3)
- ▶ MersenneTwister

Other symmetric primitives

- ▶ Block ciphers (encrypt “blocks”), e.g. AES
- ▶ Message authentication codes (MACs, check authenticity), e.g. {A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,K,L,M,N,O,P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Z}MAC
- ▶ Hash functions (securely compress long messages to short digests), e.g. SHA-3

Also need, say, *mode of operations* (to get e.g. IND-CPA)

Not all primitives need a *single secret key*. One can also have

- ▶ Trapdoor permutations (easy to encrypt, hard to decrypt w/o the trapdoor), e.g. RSA
- ▶ Public key exchange, e.g. Diffie-Hellman
- ▶ Signatures, e.g. DSA

Assumptions

Public-key schemes depend on “cryptographic assumptions” (= hardness of some problems), e.g:

- ▶ Factorization of large numbers (\neg PQ)
- ▶ Computation discrete logarithms in \mathbb{F}_q^* , $E(\mathbb{F}_q)$, ... (\neg PQ)
- ▶ Decoding a random error-correcting code (PQ)
- ▶ Finding a short vector in a lattice (PQ)
- ▶ Solving a quadratic system of equations (PQ)
- ▶ Inverting hash functions (PQ)
- ▶ Etc.

Note: Assumptions can be attacked!

What are crypto keys like?

- ▶ Stream/Block cipher: a binary string
- ▶ Hash functions: \emptyset
- ▶ RSA: a prime number (secret), an integer (public)
- ▶ Diffie-Hellman: an integer (secret), a group element (public)
- ▶ Code-based: a (generating) matrix (of a code) (one secret, one public)
- ▶ Etc.

Secrets large and small

What should the secret/public key size be (in bits)?

- ▶ Stream ciphers?
- ▶ Block ciphers?
- ▶ RSA?
- ▶ Diffie-Hellman (well-chosen \mathbb{F}_q^*)?
- ▶ Diffie-Hellman (well-chosen $E(\mathbb{F}_q)$)?
- ▶ Code-based (McEliece, Binary Goppa codes)?

Secrets large and small

What should the secret/public key size be (in bits)?

- ▶ Stream ciphers: e.g. 128 bits (+ a large (e.g. 128 bits) IV necessary)
- ▶ Block ciphers: e.g. 128 bits
- ▶ RSA: e.g. 3072 bits
- ▶ Diffie-Hellman (well-chosen \mathbb{F}_q^*): e.g. 3072 bits
- ▶ Diffie-Hellman (well-chosen $E(\mathbb{F}_q)$): e.g. 256 bits
- ▶ Code-based (McEliece, Binary Goppa codes)? e.g. 200 000 bytes

Secrets large and small

What should the secret/public key size be (in bits)?

⇒ Quite a complex matter! (Follow recommendations, e.g. from ANSSI!)

What's 128 bits anyway?

Objective: run a function 2^{128} times within 34 years ($\approx 2^{30}$ seconds), assuming:

- ▶ Hardware at 2^{50} iterations/s (that's pretty good)
- ▶ Trivially parallelizable (that's not always the case in practice)
- ▶ 1000 W per device, no overhead (that's pretty good)

⇒

- ▶ $2^{128-50-30} \approx 2^{48}$ machines needed
- ▶ $\approx 280\,000\,000$ GW 'round the clock
 - ▶ $\approx 170\,000\,000$ EPR nuclear power plants

(Of course, technology may improve, but here's quite a safe margin)

That's all for today

Next week:

- ▶ Finite fields primer
- ▶ Block ciphers: what, why, how?