

Key Committing Attacks against AES-based AEAD Schemes

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Introduction

- ▶ Traditional focus of AEAD- Confidentiality and Integrity
- ▶ Sometimes they are not sufficient
- ▶ Attack on facebook message franking
- ▶ Additional Requirement: A ciphertext can only be decrypted using the original key (Key Commitment)

Background

- ▶ Aegis was considered as a fully committing scheme ¹
- ▶ In earlier draft of IETF, it was also considered as key committing ²
- ▶ Attacking the key committing security of Aegis, also acknowledged as an open problem ³

¹John Preuß Mattsson, Ben Smeets, and Erik Thormarker. Proposals for Standardization of Encryption Schemes.

²Frank Denis and Samuel Lucas. The AEGIS Family of Authenticated Encryption Algorithms.

³Stefan Kölbl. Open Questions around Key Committing AEADs.
<https://frisiacrypt2022.cs.ru.nl/assets/slides/stefan-frisiacrypt2022.pdf>.

- ▶ Several notions introduced based on what the ciphertext is committed to-
 - ▶ FROB Game
 - ▶ CMT-1 Game
 - ▶ CMT-3 Game
 - ▶ CMT-4 Game

1. $(C, (K_1, N_1, AD_1), (K_2, N_2, AD_2)) \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{A}$
2. $P_1 \leftarrow \Sigma_{Dec}(K_1, N_1, AD_1, C)$
3. $P_2 \leftarrow \Sigma_{Dec}(K_2, N_2, AD_2, C)$
4. If $P_1 = \perp$ or $P_2 = \perp$ then
Return false
5. If $K_1 = K_2$ or $N_1 \neq N_2$ then
Return false
6. Return true

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Adversary is required to produce same ciphertext with
different key and same nonce

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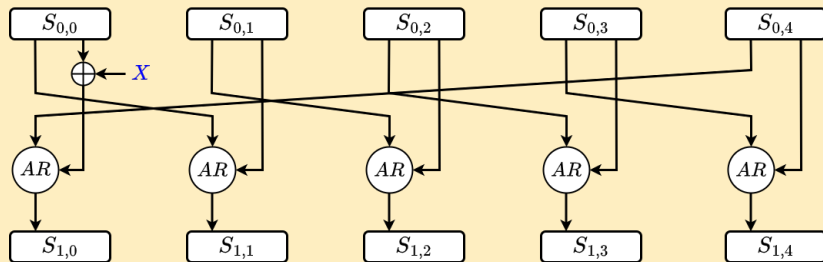
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Description on Aegis

- ▶ Proposed in SAC 2013
- ▶ Three variants: Aegis-128, Aegis-256 and Aegis128L
- ▶ Aegis-128: Winner in CAESAR competition (high-performance applications)
- ▶ Four phases: *Initialization*, *Associated Data processing*, *Plaintext processing* and *Finalization*

State Update Function of Aegis

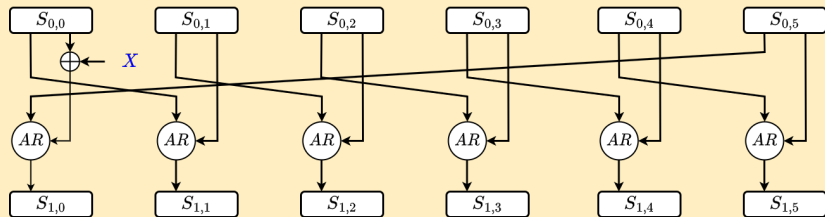
Aegis-128



X
↓
 AR ← Y : AR : one-round AES with state X and key Y

State Update Function of Aegis

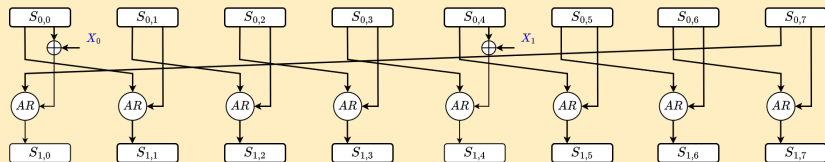
Aegis-256



X
↓
 AR ← Y : AR : one-round AES with state X and key Y

State Update Function of Aegis

Aegis-128L

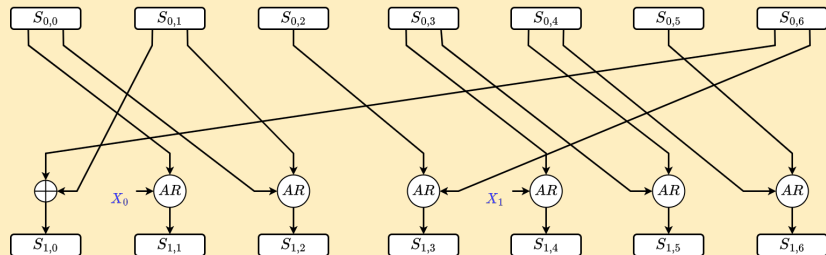


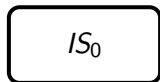
X
↓
 AR ← Y : AR : one-round AES with state X and key Y

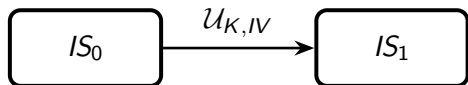
Description on Rocca-S

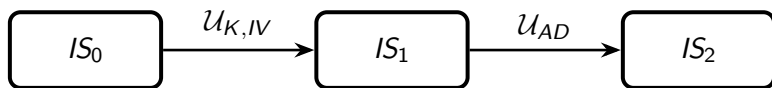
- ▶ Proposed in ESORICS 2023.
- ▶ Employs a 256-bit key and 128-bit nonce
- ▶ Comprises of *Initialization*, *Associated Data processing*, *Plaintext processing* and *Finalization* phases.

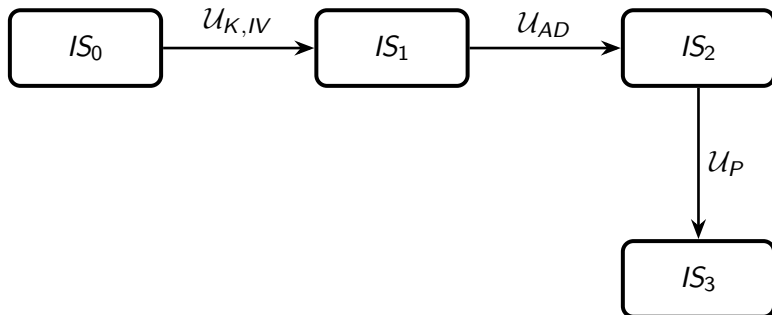
State Update Function

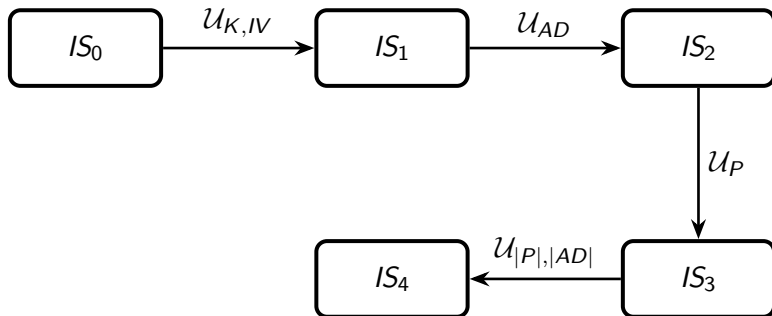






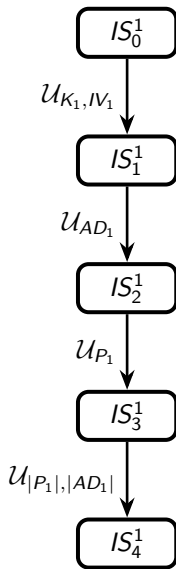






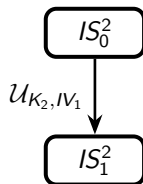
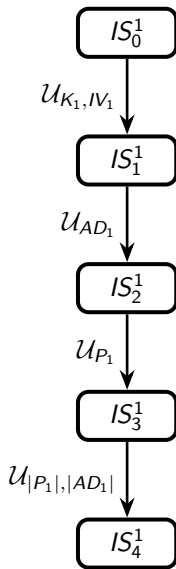
Attack Overview

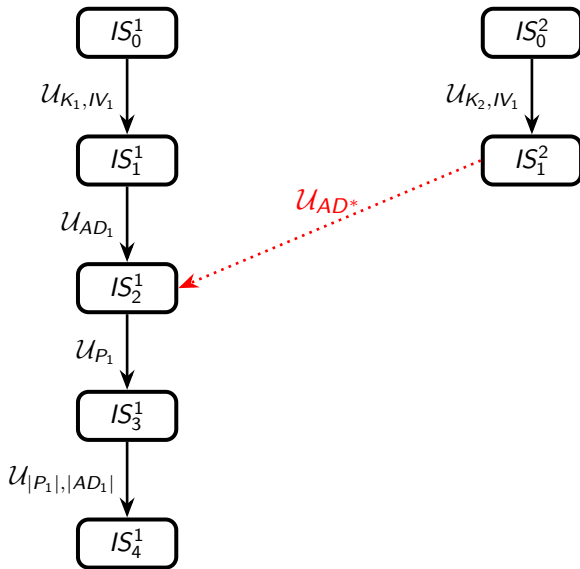
Intermediate States using (K_1, IV_1, AD_1, P_1)



Attack Overview

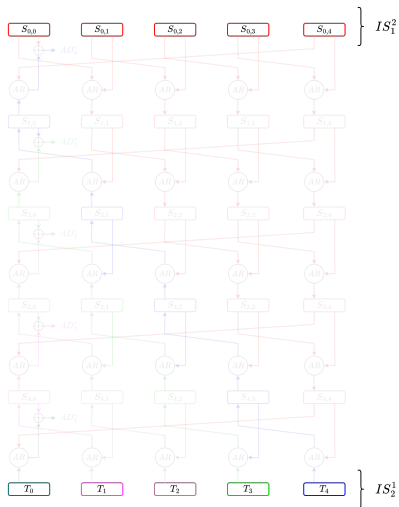
Intermediate States using (K_2, IV_1)

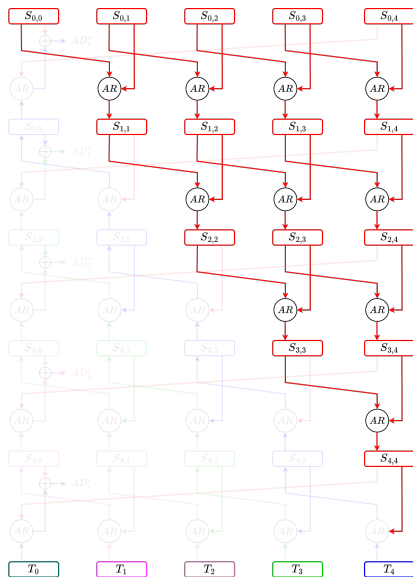




Attack on Aegis-128

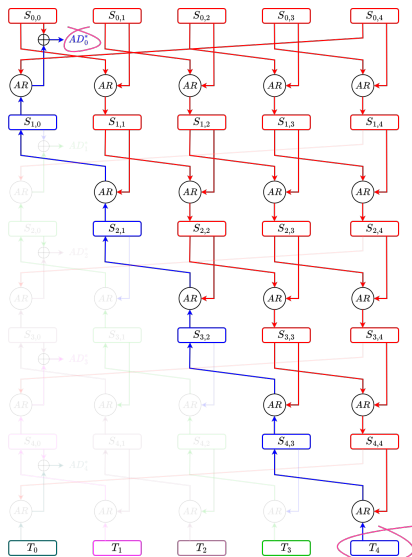
Initial States IS_1^2 and IS_2^1





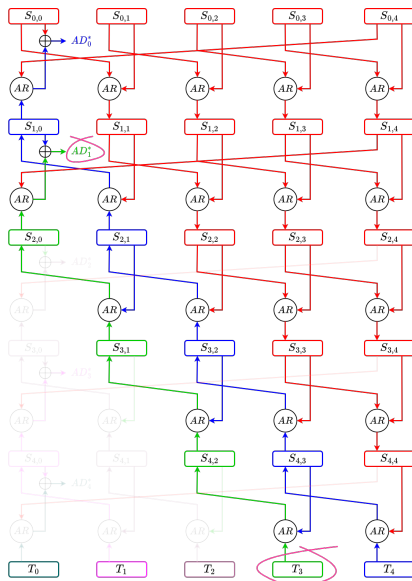
Attack on Aegis-128

Retrieving AD_0^*



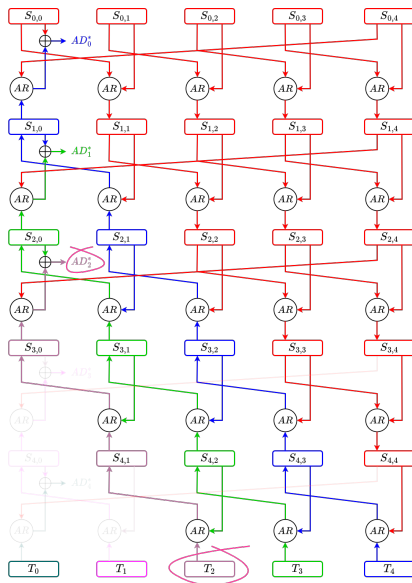
Attack on Aegis-128

Retrieving AD_1^*



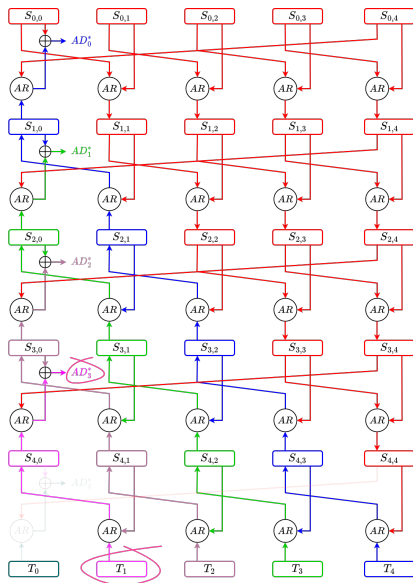
Attack on Aegis-128

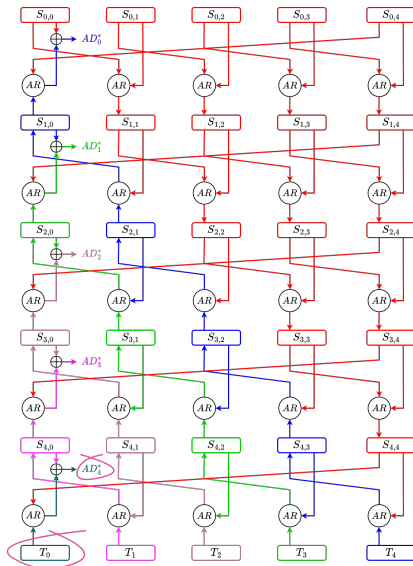
Retrieving AD_2^*



Attack on Aegis-128

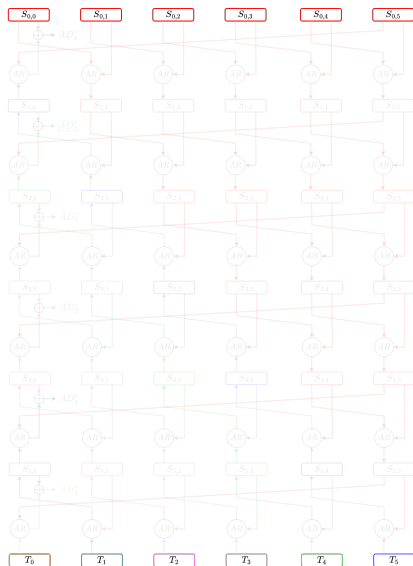
Retrieving AD_3^*

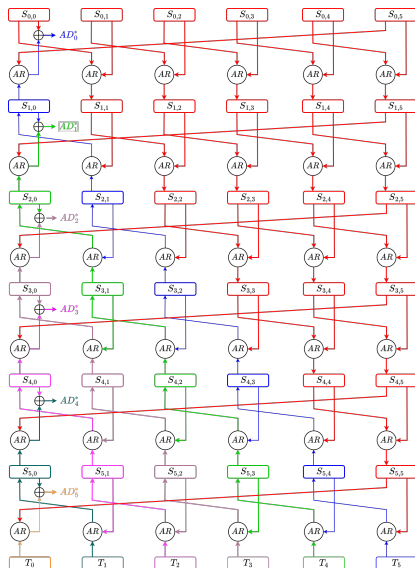




Attack on Aegis-256

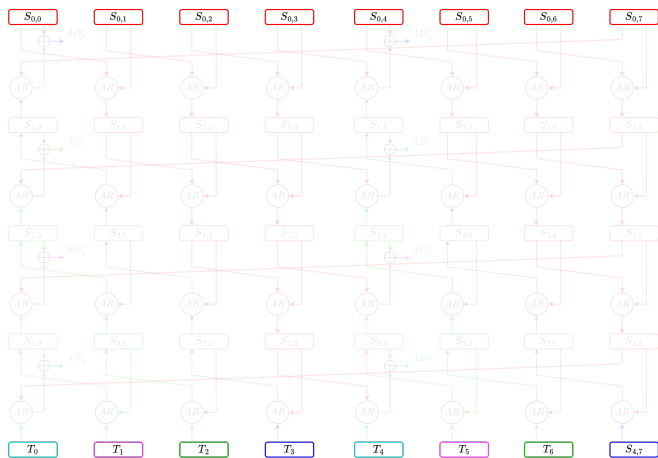
Initial States IS_1^2 and IS_2^1

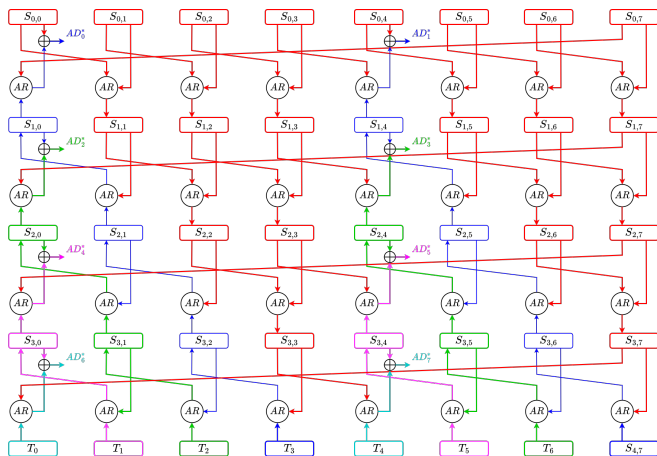




Attack on Aegis-128L

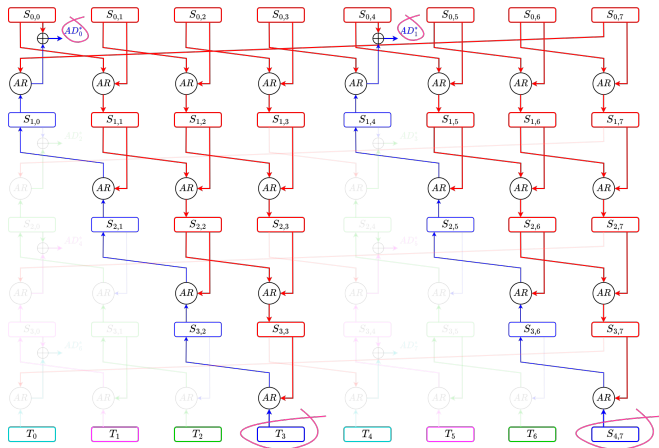
Initial States IS_1^2 and IS_2^1





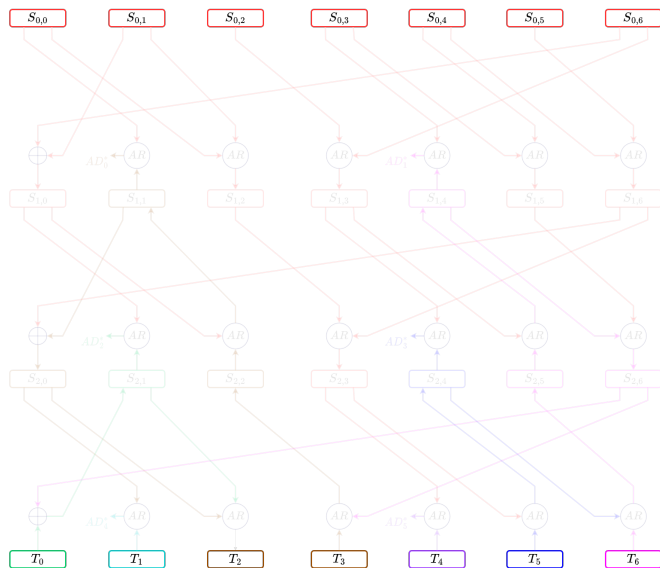
Attack on Aegis-128L

Retrieving two blocks



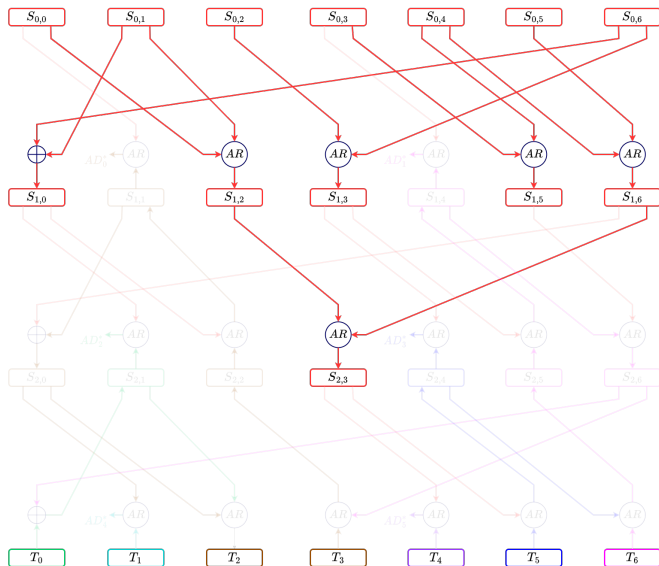
Attack on Rocca-S

Initial States IS_1^2 and IS_2^1



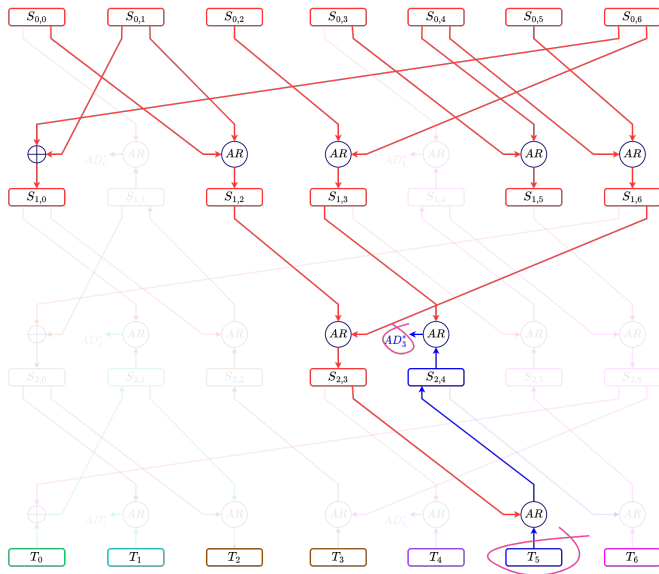
Attack on Rocca-S

Determining the known internal states



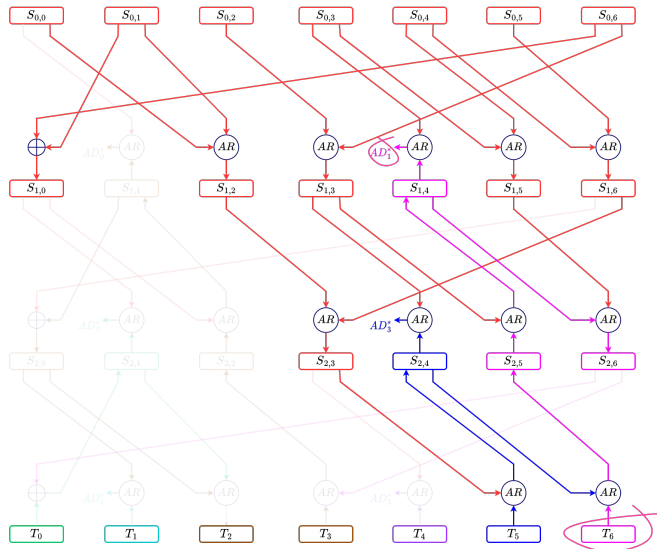
Attack on Rocca-S

Retrieving AD_3^*



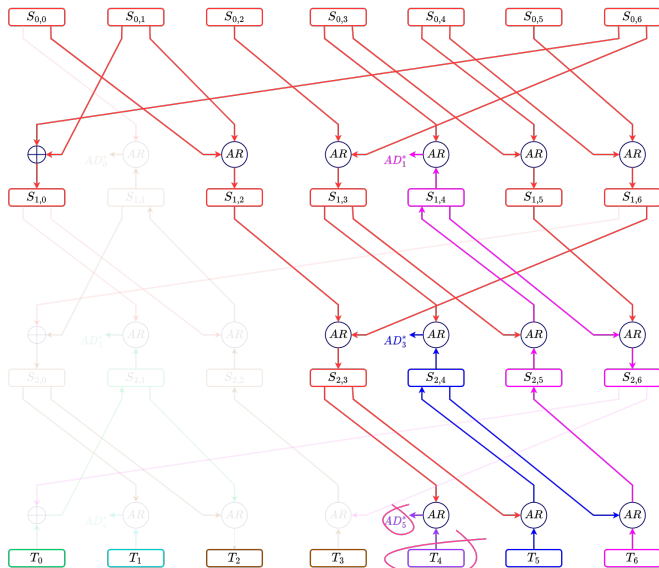
Attack on Rocca-S

Retrieving AD_1^*



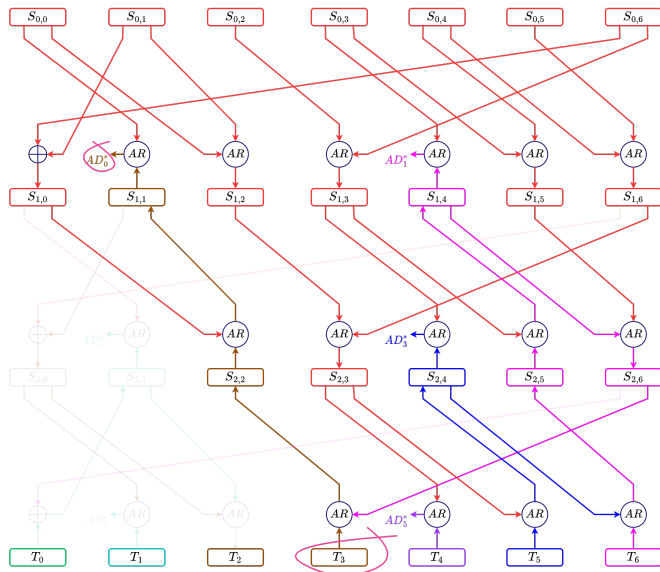
Attack on Rocca-S

Retrieving AD_5^*



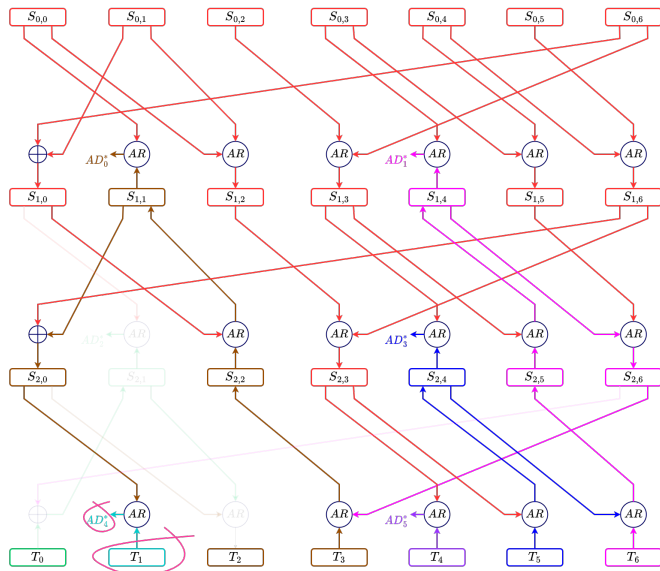
Attack on Rocca-S

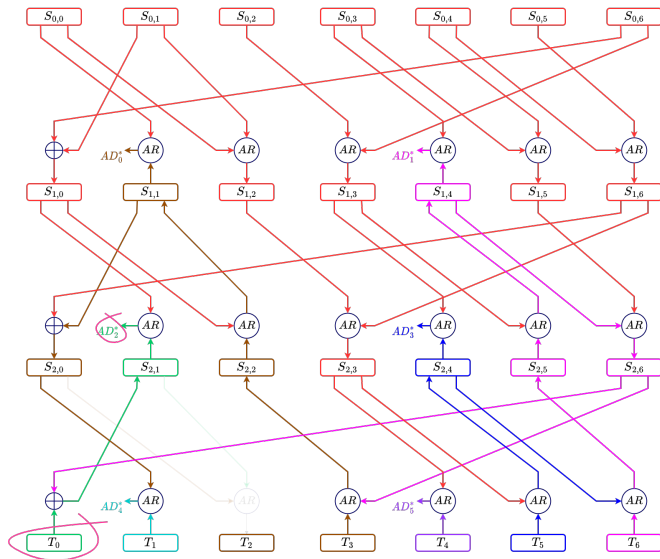
Retrieving AD_0^*



Attack on Rocca-S

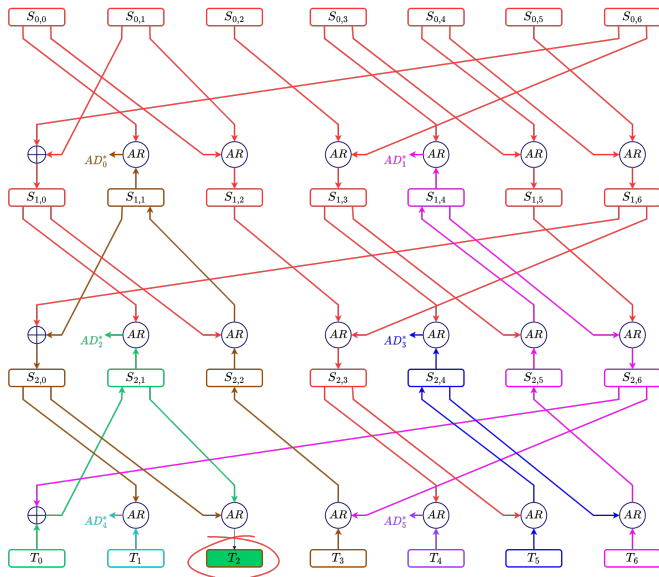
Retrieving AD_4^*





Attack on Rocca-S

128-bit Collision



Proposed Attacks

AEAD Scheme	Tag Size (bits)	Attack Complexity
AEGIS-128	128	1
AEGIS-256		
AEGIS-128L	128/256	
Rocca-S	256	2^{64}

Conclusion

- ▶ Mounted key committing attacks on Aegis and Rocca-S
- ▶ The attacks on Aegis are experimentally verified
- ▶ The strategy does not work on Rocca and Tiaoxin-346

Thank You