OleF: an Inverse-Free Online Cipher FSE 2017, Tokyo, Japan

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Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata

8 March 2017

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Online Encryption

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• *i*-th ciphertext block not affected by (> i)-th plaintext blocks

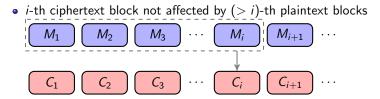
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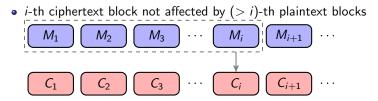
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- central idea: single-pass computation
- frequently low-memory as well

Online Encryption: Security Implications

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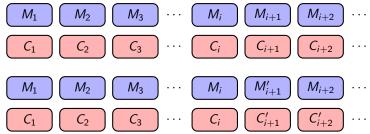
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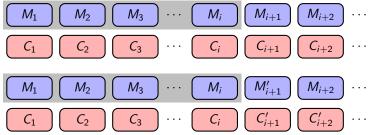
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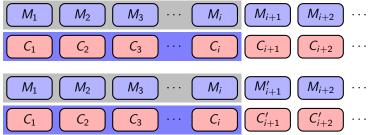
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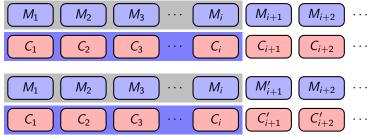
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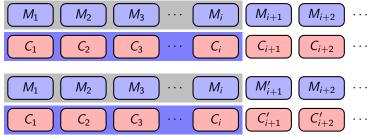


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- this is the only security degradation
- performance often outweighs this degradation

Another Way to Look at Online Encryption

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• encryption proceeds block-by-block

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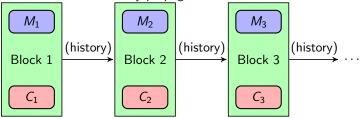
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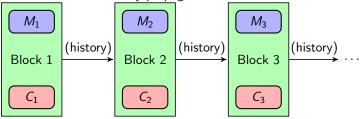
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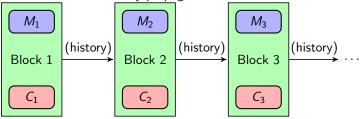
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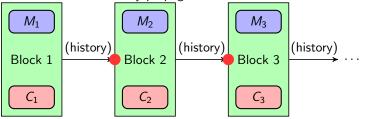
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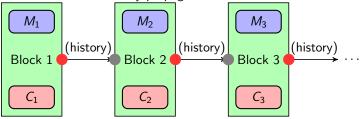


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- We take this model as a paradigm
- Design Sub-Goals:
 - To choose an appropriate way for injecting history
 - To choose a suitable function for encoding history

Inverse-Free Encryption of Single Block

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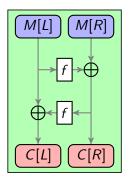
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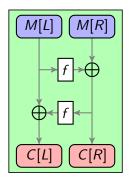
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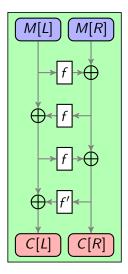
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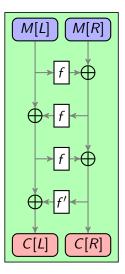
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- Unfortunately, one full Feistel round is insecure
- So we go instead for two full rounds of Feistel

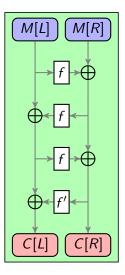


Design Sub-Goal 1: Injecting History



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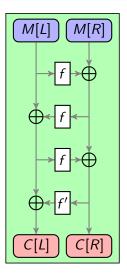
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Design Sub-Goal 1: Injecting History

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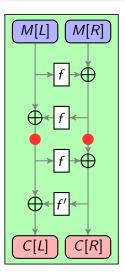
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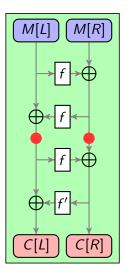
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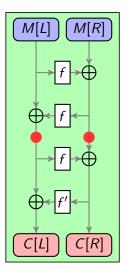


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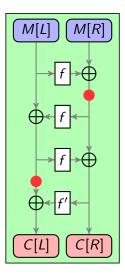
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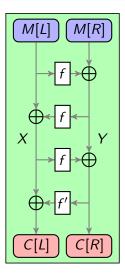
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- not secure
- So we inject after first and third *f*-call



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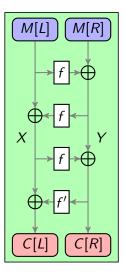
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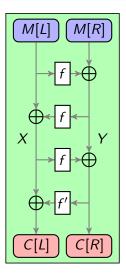
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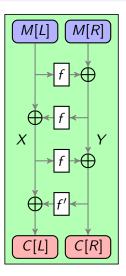
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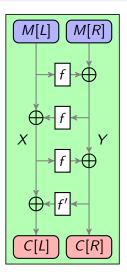
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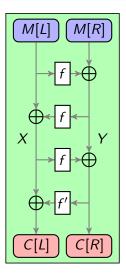
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- Naive choice: $M[L] \oplus M[R] \oplus C[L] \oplus C[R]$
- But this gives adversary control over ΔT
- not secure
- So we choose $X \oplus Y$



Balanced Linear Permutations

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Balanced Linear Permutations

 In our design we use balanced linear permutations b₁, b₂, b₃, b₄

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Balanced Linear Permutations

• In our design we use balanced linear permutations b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4

• $b_i(x) := \alpha^i \cdot x$

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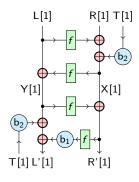
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• For breaking symmetry, we take $f' := b_1 \circ f$

Final Construction

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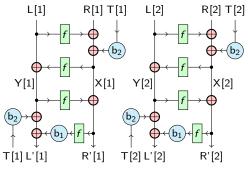


T[1] = 0

Figure: OleF for ℓ Complete Diblocks

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Final Construction



 $\mathsf{T}[1] = 0 \qquad \qquad \mathsf{T}[2] = \mathsf{X}[1] \oplus \mathsf{Y}[1]$

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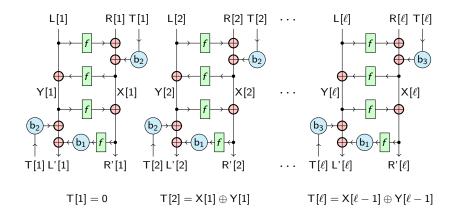


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Handling Partial Blocks

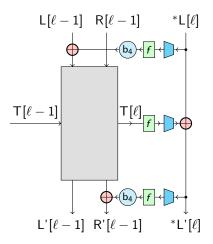


Figure: OleF for Partial Diblocks, where $L[\ell]$ has less than *n* bits

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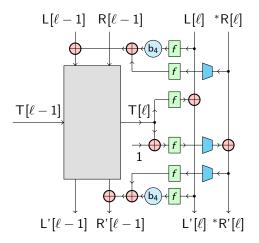


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Security Results

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- Achieves the ideal security notion for online ciphers in birthday-bound
- Proof uses Patarin's Technique

Advantages

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• Possibly optimal number of *f*-calls

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- At least one full block of randomness per query

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Advantages

- Possibly optimal number of *f*-calls
- Inverse-free, hence low footprint
- Online, low-memory
- At least one full block of randomness per query
- Can be used to get online authenticated encryption

Thank you for your attention.

Judge a man by his questions rather than his answers. [Voltaire]