MTAT.07.017
Applied Cryptography

Block Ciphers (AES)

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Block Ciphers

Properties:
- Deterministic
- Without the key plaintext cannot be found
- Valid plaintext-ciphertext pairs do not leak the key
- Diffusion & Confusion

AES – Advanced Encryption Standard (NIST 2001)
- 16 byte (128 bit) block size
- key sizes – 128/192/256 bits
Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode
Initialization Vector (IV)

- On encryption XOR plaintext with random IV
- IV must not be secret
- IV must be stored along with ciphertext
- On decryption XOR plaintext with IV

Problem? Ciphertext two times larger than the plaintext
Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode

- Serial writes
- Parallel reads
- What about integrity (malleability)?
Plaintext Padding

- Random padding:
  1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a XX YY ZZ

- Zero padding:
  1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 00 00 00

- ANSI X.923:
  1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 00 00 03

- ISO/IEC 10126:
  1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a F1 A6 03

- ISO/IEC 7816-4:
  1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 80 00 00

- PKCS#5/PKCS#7:
  1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 03 03 03
  1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 1a 05 05 05 05 05

Padding is added even if the plaintext occupies full block.
Counter (CTR) mode

- Block cipher-based PRNG
- Turns block cipher into a stream cipher
- Nonce must never be reused!
- Block ciphers vs Stream ciphers
Disk Encryption

- Encrypt whole disk using CBC?
  - Every sector is encrypted separately
  - Use sector number as IV

- Password change without disk reenc
  - Master password is used to encrypt data
  - Master password is stored encrypted in disk header
  - User’s password decrypts master password
  - Enterprise solutions have several encryptions of master key

- Prevent meaningful malleability attacks
  - MAC is not an option
  - XTS mode

1 sector = 512 bytes
Password-based encryption

Deriving strong (128-bit) keys from short, low entropy passwords?

- Use hash of the password
  - Increases security level by one bit
- Use salt as an addition to password
  - Prevents precomputation attacks
- Use iterated hash to slow down brute-force
  - Adds arbitrary number of operations to brute-force
PBKDF2

Password Based Key Derivation Function 2
\[
\text{key} = \text{PBKDF2}(\text{PRF}, \text{Password}, \text{Salt}, \text{iter}, \text{kLen})
\]

- PRF – pseudorandom function
  - e.g., HMAC-MD5, HMAC-SHA1
- Password – password entered by the user
- Salt – random cryptographic salt
  - Recommended at least 64 bits
- iter – number of iterations desired
  - Recommended at least 1’000 iterations (increases the security level by 10 bits)
  - NIST recommends 10’000’000 for critical keys (increases the security level by 23 bits)
- kLen – desired length of the derived key

For example, WPA2 uses:
\[
\text{key} = \text{PBKDF2}(\text{HMAC-SHA1}, \text{passphrase}, \text{ssid}, 4096, 256)
\]

Truecrypt uses PBKDF2 with 2000 iterations
Task: Password-based file encryption

Implement utility that encrypts and decrypts files using a password:

$ ./aes.py
Usage:
-encrypt <plaintextfile> <ciphertextfile>
-decrypt <ciphertextfile> <plaintextfile>

$ ./aes.py -encrypt plain plain.enc
[+] Benchmark: 34856 PBKDF2 iterations in 1 second
[?] Enter password: asd

$ ./aes.py -decrypt plain.enc plain.new
[?] Enter password: asd

Encryption parameters are stored ASN.1 DER-encoded as a header of the ciphertext file.
Task: Password-based file encryption

EncInfo ::= SEQUENCE {
    kdfInfo pbkdf2params,
    cipherInfo aesInfo,
    hmacInfo DigestInfo
}

pbkdf2params ::= SEQUENCE {
    salt OCTET STRING,
    iterationCount INTEGER (1..MAX),
    keyLength INTEGER (1..MAX)
}

aesInfo ::= SEQUENCE {
    algorithm OBJECT IDENTIFIER,
    iv OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,
}

$ dumpasn1 plain.enc
0 86: SEQUENCE {
  2 18: SEQUENCE {
    4 8: OCTET STRING 7D 64 F8 30 70 5B AE 73
    14 3: INTEGER 34856
    19 1: INTEGER 36
  }
  22 29: SEQUENCE {
    24 9: OBJECT IDENTIFIER aes128-CBC (2 16 840 1 101 3 4 1 2)
  }
  53 33: SEQUENCE {
    55 9: SEQUENCE {
      57 5: OBJECT IDENTIFIER sha1 (1 3 14 3 2 26)
      64 0: NULL
    }
    66 20: OCTET STRING 85 DF 81 4E C2 32 2A CC C8 BC 4B 36 C5 30 46 2C 4A F1 29 15
  }
}

Warning: Further data follows ASN.1 data at position 88.
Task: Test cases

```
$ echo -n "hello world" > plain
$ ./aes.py -encrypt plain plain.enc
[+] Benchmark: 35229 PBKDF2 iterations in 1 second
[?] Enter password: asd
$ ./aes.py -decrypt plain.enc plain.new
[?] Enter password: asd
$ hexdump -C plain.new
00000000  68 65 6c 6c 6f 20 77 6f 72 6c 64  |
          hello world|
0000000b

$ echo -e -n "hello world \x01\x01\x02\x02" > plain
$ ./aes.py -encrypt plain plain.enc
[+] Benchmark: 34856 PBKDF2 iterations in 1 second
[?] Enter password: asd
$ ./aes.py -decrypt plain.enc plain.new
[?] Enter password: asd
$ hexdump -C plain.new
00000000  68 65 6c 6c 6f 20 77 6f 72 6c 64 20 01 01 02 02 |hello world ....|
00000010

$ ./aes.py -decrypt plain.enc plain.new
[?] Enter password: asdd
[-] HMAC verification failure: wrong password or modified ciphertext!
```

```
$ ./aes.py -decrypt big.enc big
[?] Enter password: bigfilepassword
$ openssl dgst -sha1 big
SHA1(big)= 34edb7d89a791969d710283c7464a80fe2e39249
```
**Task: Password-based file encryption**

- Slow down password brute-force attacks to 1 try/second
  - Benchmark the time required for 10,000 iterations
  - Extrapolate the iteration count to 1 second
    ```python
    start = datetime.datetime.now()
    ...
    stop = datetime.datetime.now()
    time = (stop-start).total_seconds()
    ```

- Use the default PBKDF2 (HMAC-SHA1) to obtain 36 bytes
  - PBKDF2(password, salt, 36, iter)
  - Use first 16 bytes as AES-128 key
  - Next 20 bytes as HMAC-SHA1 key

- Generate IV (16 bytes) and salt (8 bytes) randomly

- Implement CBC mode using *pure* AES-128 (ECB mode)
  ```python
  cipher = AES.new(key_aes)
  cipher.encrypt(plaintext_block)
  cipher.decrypt(ciphertext_block)
  ```

- Use PKCS#5 padding
- Read DER header by parsing length bytes
- Process plaintext/ciphertext in 512 byte chunks
- Verify HMAC-SHA1 *before* starting decryption
Other key derivation functions

The attacker should not be able to gain advantage by optimizing
derivation more than the legitimate user.

- PBKDF2 (attackable using GPU, ASIC, FPGA)
- bcrypt (attackable using FPGA)
- scrypt (uses memory bound cryptographic functions)
def authorize_admin(submitted_password):
    hardcoded_password = 'qwerty'
    if submitted_password == hardcoded_password:
        return 1 # access granted
    return 0 # access denied

• Function vulnerable to timing attack
  • Comparison stops on first incorrect byte
    • password 'aaaaaa' – 1ms
    • password 'baaaaa' – 1ms
    • password 'qaaaaa' – 2ms
    • password 'qwaaaa' – 3ms
    • password 'qwaaaa' – 3ms
    • password 'qweaaa' – 4ms
    • password 'qweraa' – 5ms

• Using sleep(random()) before return will not help

• Constant-time string comparison function needed
  def is_equal(a, b):
      result = 0
      for x, y in zip(a, b):
          result |= ord(x) ^ ord(y)
      return result == 0

Your HW 03 (hmac.py) solution is vulnerable to timing attack
Questions

• How block cipher works (takes as an input, returns)?

• What happens to ciphertext if single plaintext or key bit is changed?

• Why encrypting every block of the file independently is not secure?

• Why do we apply initialization vector (IV) to plaintext block?

• How to provide integrity of ciphertext?

• When should we use stream cipher and when block cipher?

• How to convert short password to 128-bit encryption key?

• What is side-channel vulnerability?