

Cryptanalysis of Round-Reduced KECCAK using Non-Linear Structures



Mahesh Sreekumar Rajasree

Center for Cybersecurity, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur

INDOCRYPT 2019, Hyderabad

Introduction

- Hash function

- Structure of KECCAK

- Results

Our Preimage attacks

- Preimage attack on 2 rounds KECCAK-512

- Preimage attack on 3 rounds KECCAK-384

Conclusion

- ▶ **Cryptographic hash functions** are hash functions which are resistant to preimage, collision attacks and other attacks.

- ▶ **Cryptographic hash functions** are hash functions which are resistant to preimage, collision attacks and other attacks.
 - ▶ Practical applications include message integrity checks, digital signatures, authentication, etc.
-

- ▶ **Cryptographic hash functions** are hash functions which are resistant to preimage, collision attacks and other attacks.
- ▶ Practical applications include message integrity checks, digital signatures, authentication, etc.
- ▶ **SHA-3 (Secure Hash Algorithm 3)** is the latest member of the Secure Hash Algorithm family of standards, released by NIST which is based on **KECCAK**.

Let H be a cryptographic hash function.

Let H be a cryptographic hash function.

- ▶ **Preimage attack:** Given $H(m)$

Let H be a cryptographic hash function.

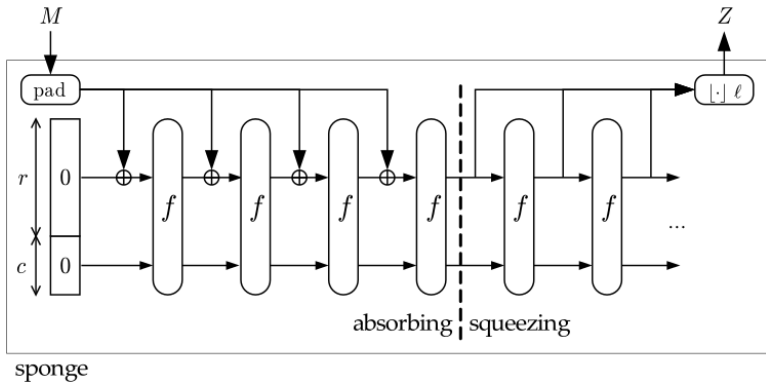
- ▶ **Preimage attack:** Given $H(m)$, find any m' such that $H(m') = H(m)$.

Let H be a cryptographic hash function.

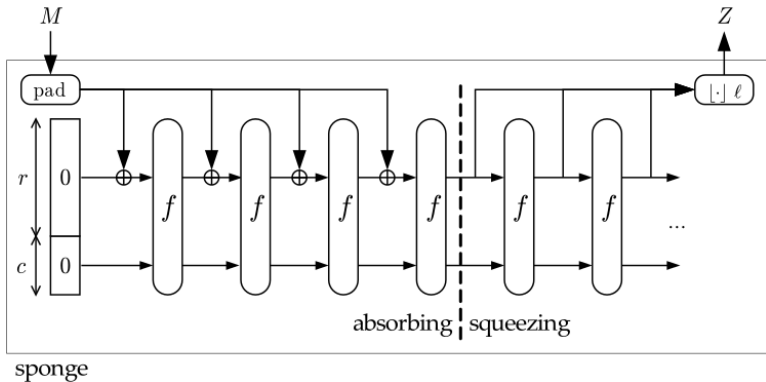
- ▶ **Preimage attack:** Given $H(m)$, find any m' such that $H(m') = H(m)$.
- ▶ **Collision attack:** Find any $m \neq m'$

Let H be a cryptographic hash function.

- ▶ **Preimage attack:** Given $H(m)$, find any m' such that $H(m') = H(m)$.
- ▶ **Collision attack:** Find any $m \neq m'$, such that $H(m) = H(m')$.

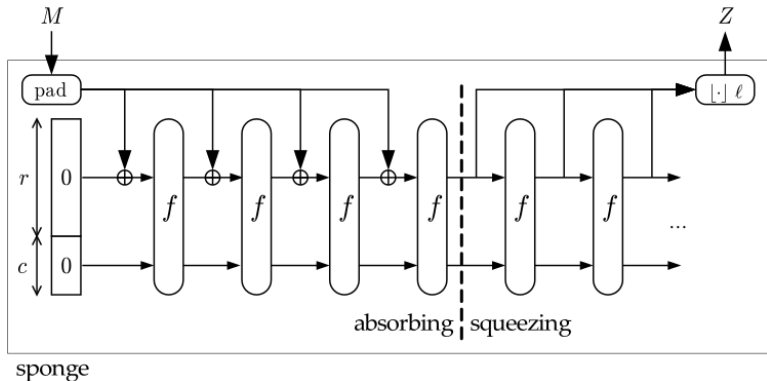


Source: <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.202.pdf>



Source: <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.202.pdf>

pad: padding function (10^*1)



Source: <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.202.pdf>

pad: padding function (10^*1)

f: KECCAK-f permutation

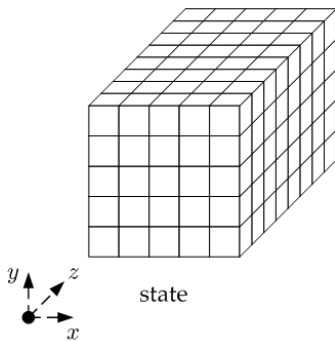


Figure: State

Source: <https://keccak.team/figures.html>

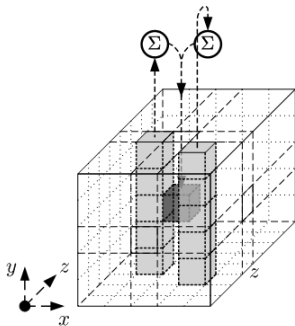
- ▶ **Block size:** $5 \times 5 \times 64 = 1600$.

- ▶ **Block size:** $5 \times 5 \times 64 = 1600$.
- ▶ $c = 2\ell, r = 1600 - c$ where $\ell \in \{224, 256, 384, 512\}$.

- ▶ **Block size:** $5 \times 5 \times 64 = 1600$.
- ▶ $c = 2\ell, r = 1600 - c$ where $\ell \in \{224, 256, 384, 512\}$.
- ▶ **Number of rounds:** In each round there are five Step mappings $(\theta, \rho, \pi, \chi, \iota)$.

$$S'[x, y, z] = S[x, y, z] \oplus P[(x+1) \bmod 5][(z-1) \bmod 64] \oplus P[(x-1) \bmod 5][z]$$

where $P[x][z] = \bigoplus_{i=0}^4 S[x, i, z]$

Figure: θ

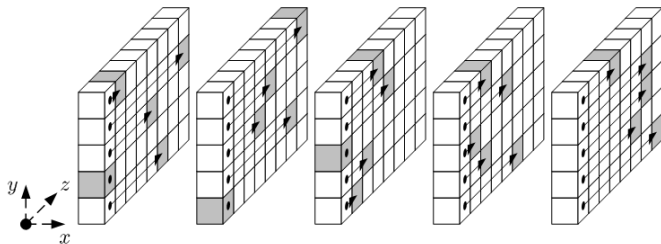


Figure: ρ

Source: <https://keccak.team/figures.html>

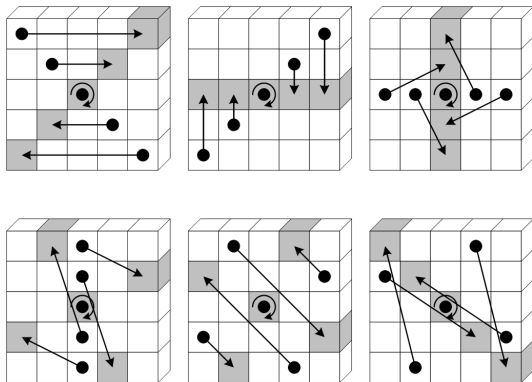


Figure: π

- ▶ χ : Only non-linear function

- ▶ χ : Only non-linear function

$$S'[x, y, z] = S[x, y, z] \oplus ((S[(x + 1) \bmod 5, y, z] \oplus 1) \cdot S[(x + 2) \bmod 5, y, z])$$

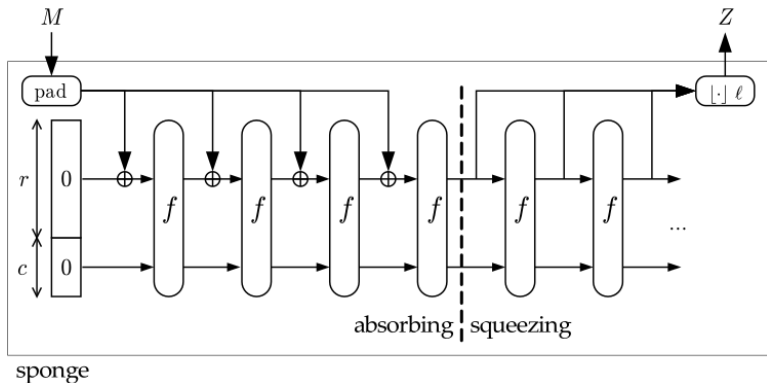
- ▶ χ : Only non-linear function

$$S'[x, y, z] = S[x, y, z] \oplus ((S[(x + 1) \bmod 5, y, z] \oplus 1) \cdot S[(x + 2) \bmod 5, y, z])$$

- ▶ ι :

$$S'[0, 0] = S[0, 0] \oplus RC_i$$

where RC_i is a constant which depends on i where i is the round number.



Source: <http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.202.pdf>

Rounds	Instances	Our Results	Previous Results
2	384	2^{113}	2^{129} [Guo et al., 2016]
	512	2^{321}	2^{384} [Guo et al., 2016]
3	384	2^{321}	2^{322} [Guo et al., 2016]
	512	2^{475}	2^{482} [Guo et al., 2016]
4	384	2^{371}	2^{378} [Morawiecki et al., 2013]

Table: Summary of preimage attacks

1. If all input bits are variables, then the output of KECCAK is a **non-linear polynomial**.

1. If all input bits are variables, then the output of KECCAK is a **non-linear polynomial**.
2. This is due to χ function.

1. If all input bits are variables, then the output of KECCAK is a **non-linear polynomial**.
2. This is due to χ function.
3. To avoid this, we will equate one of the terms in the product to some **constant**.

1. If all input bits are variables, then the output of KECCAK is a **non-linear polynomial**.
2. This is due to χ function.
3. To avoid this, we will equate one of the terms in the product to some **constant**.
4. θ must also be controlled to avoid diffusion.

1. If all input bits are variables, then the output of KECCAK is a **non-linear polynomial**.
 2. This is due to χ function.
 3. To avoid this, we will equate one of the terms in the product to some **constant**.
 4. θ must also be controlled to avoid diffusion.
 5. Make sure that the **number of equations** are not more than the **number of variables**.
-

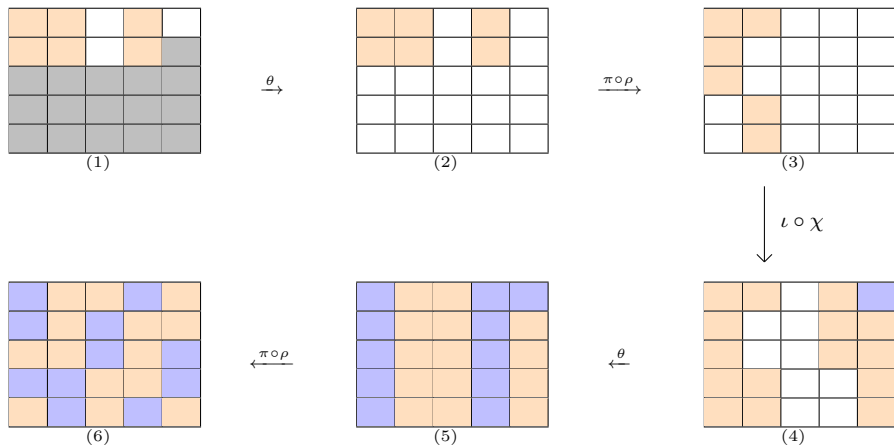


Figure: Preimage attack on 2-rounds KECCAK-512

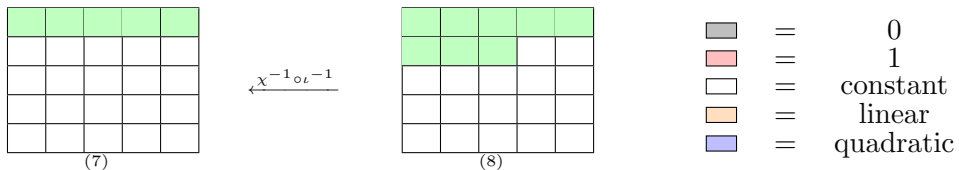


Figure: Preimage attack on 2-rounds KECCAK-512

- ▶ Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.

- ▶ Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
- ▶ Number of equations for first $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.

- ▶ Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
- ▶ Number of equations for first $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.
- ▶ One equation for padding.

- ▶ Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
- ▶ Number of equations for first $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.
- ▶ One equation for padding.
- ▶ Number of equations between message variable and hash bits = $3 * 64 - 1 = 191$.

- ▶ Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
- ▶ Number of equations for first $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.
- ▶ One equation for padding.
- ▶ Number of equations between message variable and hash bits = $3 * 64 - 1 = 191$.
- ▶ **Complexity** $2^{512-191} = 2^{321}$.

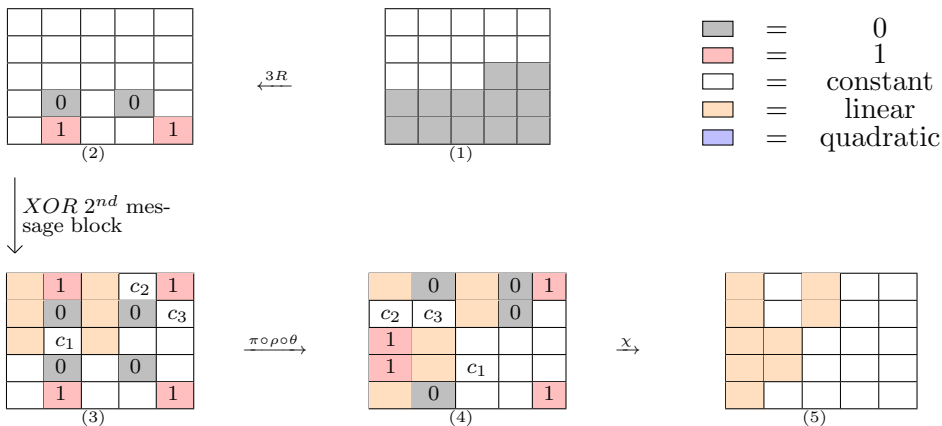


Figure: Preimage attack on 3-rounds KECCAK-384

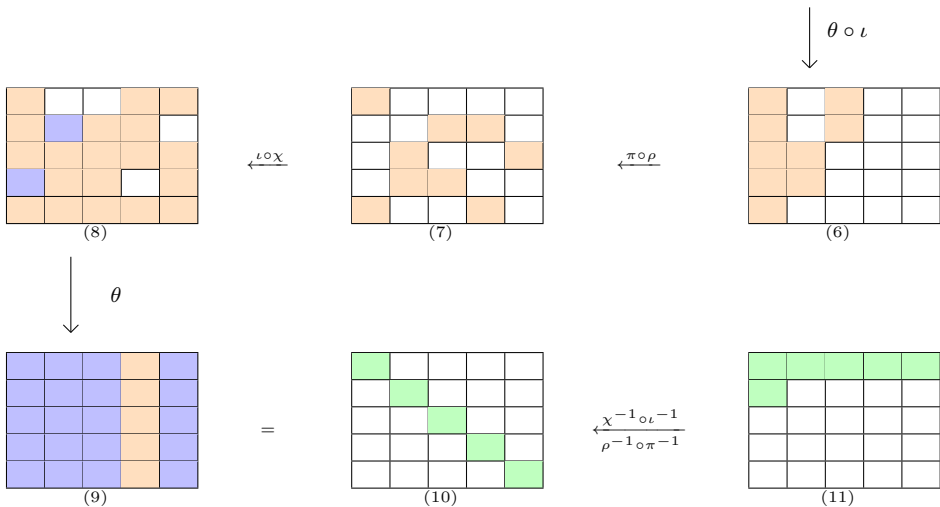


Figure: Preimage attack on 3-rounds KECCAK-384

1. Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.

1. Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
2. Number of equations for first $\theta = 2 \times 64 = 128$.

1. Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
2. Number of equations for first $\theta = 2 \times 64 = 128$.
3. Number of equations for second $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.

1. Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
2. Number of equations for first $\theta = 2 \times 64 = 128$.
3. Number of equations for second $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.
4. One equation for padding.

1. Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
2. Number of equations for first $\theta = 2 \times 64 = 128$.
3. Number of equations for second $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.
4. One equation for padding.
5. Number of equations between message variables and hash bits = 63.



1. Number of variables = $6 \times 64 = 384$.
2. Number of equations for first $\theta = 2 \times 64 = 128$.
3. Number of equations for second $\theta = 3 \times 64 = 192$.
4. One equation for padding.
5. Number of equations between message variables and hash bits = 63.
6. **Complexity** $2^{384-63} = 2^{321}$.

- ▶ We have presented the best theoretical preimage attack for round-reduced KECCAK.

- ▶ We have presented the best theoretical preimage attack for round-reduced KECCAK.
- ▶ Would be interesting to see whether non-linear structures along with other techniques can be used to find better preimage attacks for higher rounds.

Thank You

Questions?

-  Guo, J., Liu, M., and Song, L. (2016).
Linear structures: applications to cryptanalysis of
round-reduced keccak.
In *International Conference on the Theory and Application
of Cryptology and Information Security*, pages 249–274.
Springer.
-  Morawiecki, P., Pieprzyk, J., and Srebrny, M. (2013).
Rotational cryptanalysis of round-reduced keccak.
In *International Workshop on Fast Software Encryption*,
pages 241–262. Springer.