

Goals of
authenticated encryption

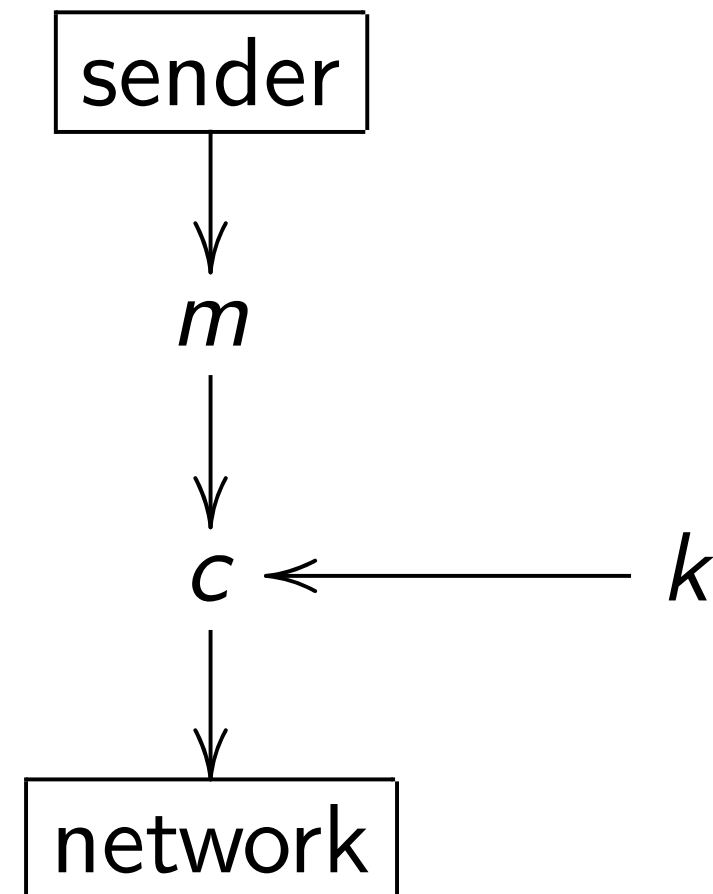
Daniel J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago &
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

More details, credits:

[competitions.cr.yp.to
/features.html](http://competitions.cr.yp.to/features.html)

Encryption



k : secret key.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

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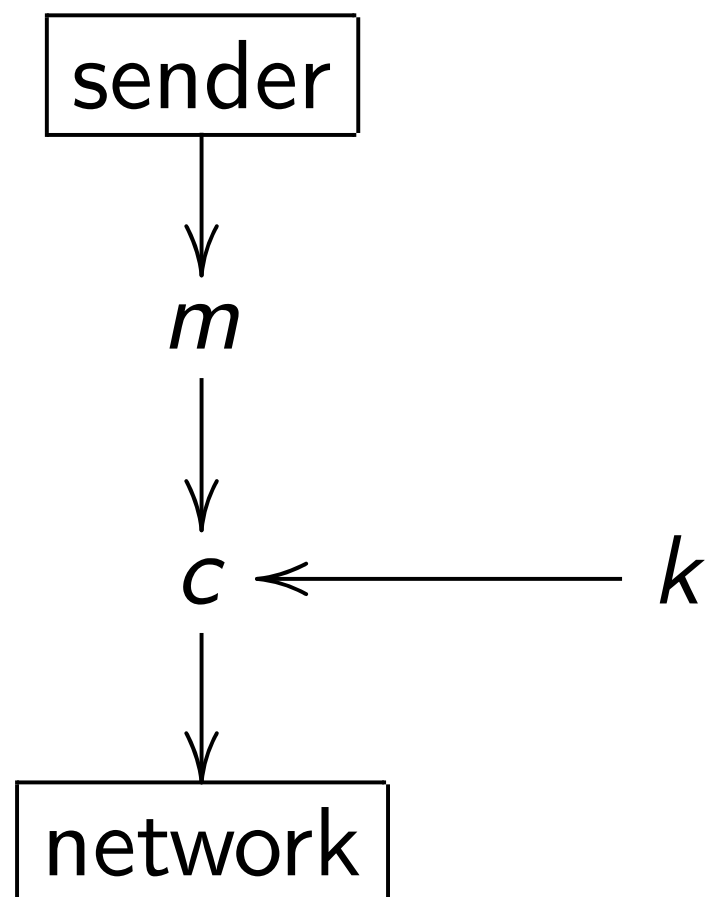
che Universiteit Eindhoven

tails, credits:

[itions.cr.yp.to](https://cr.yp.to)

[res.html](https://cr.yp.to)

Encryption

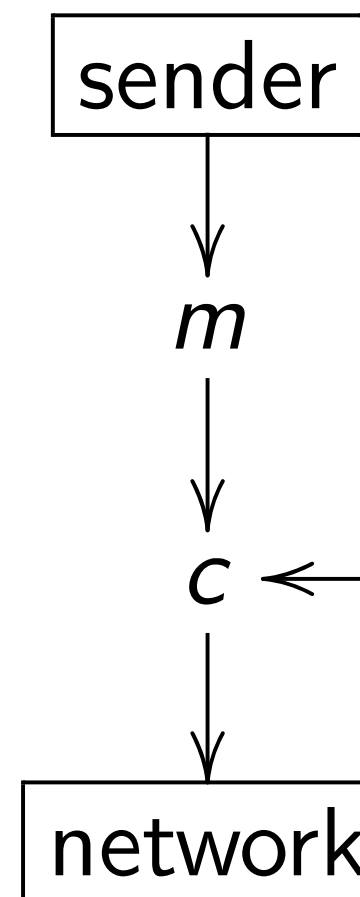


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Authent



k : secre

m : varia

c : varia

ryption

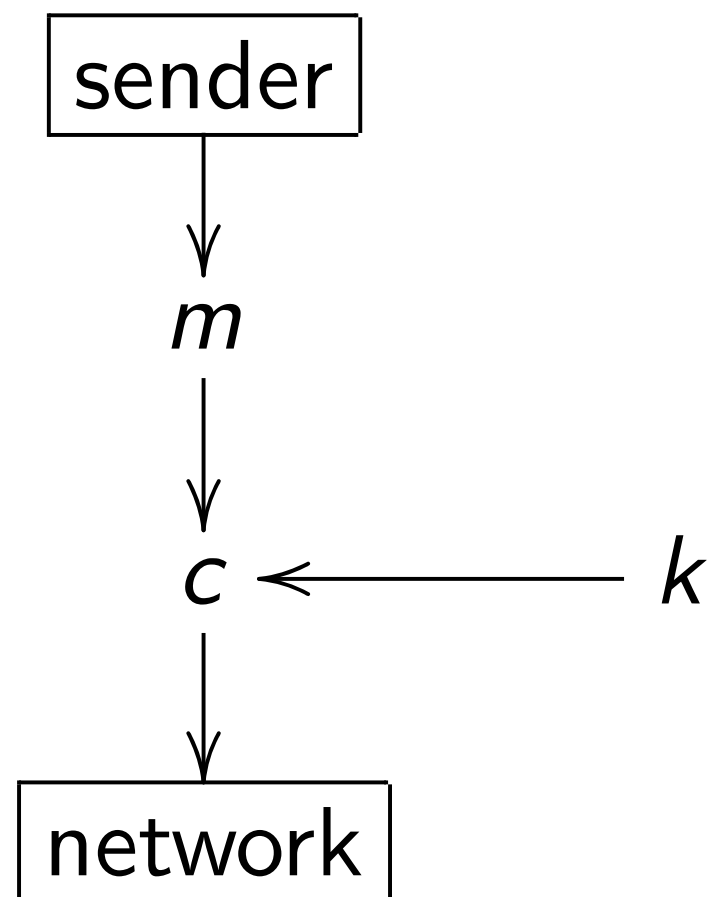
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Encryption

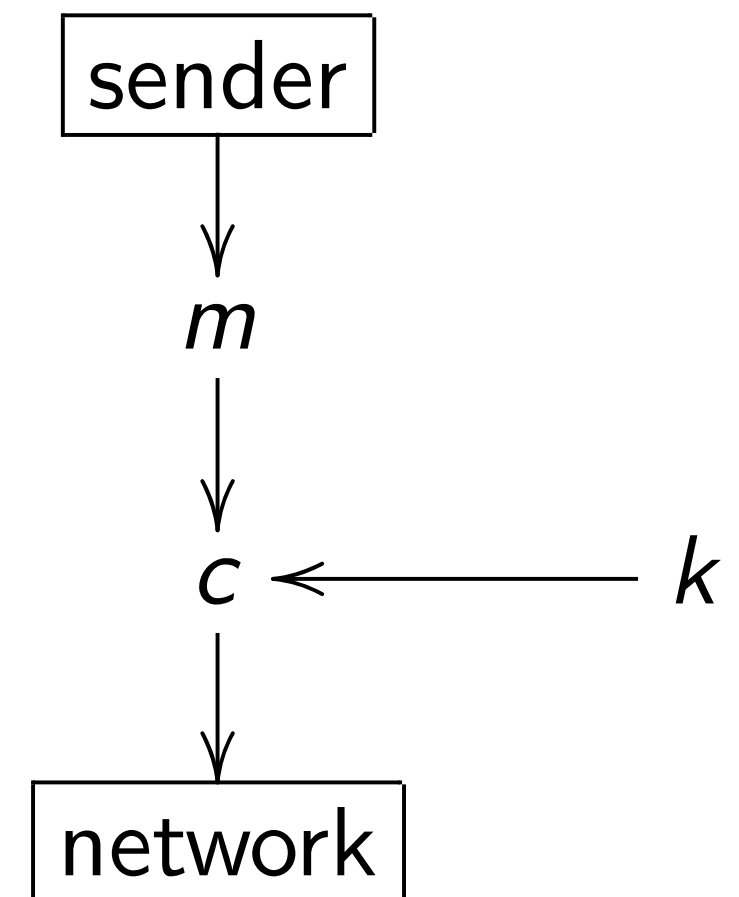


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Authenticated enc

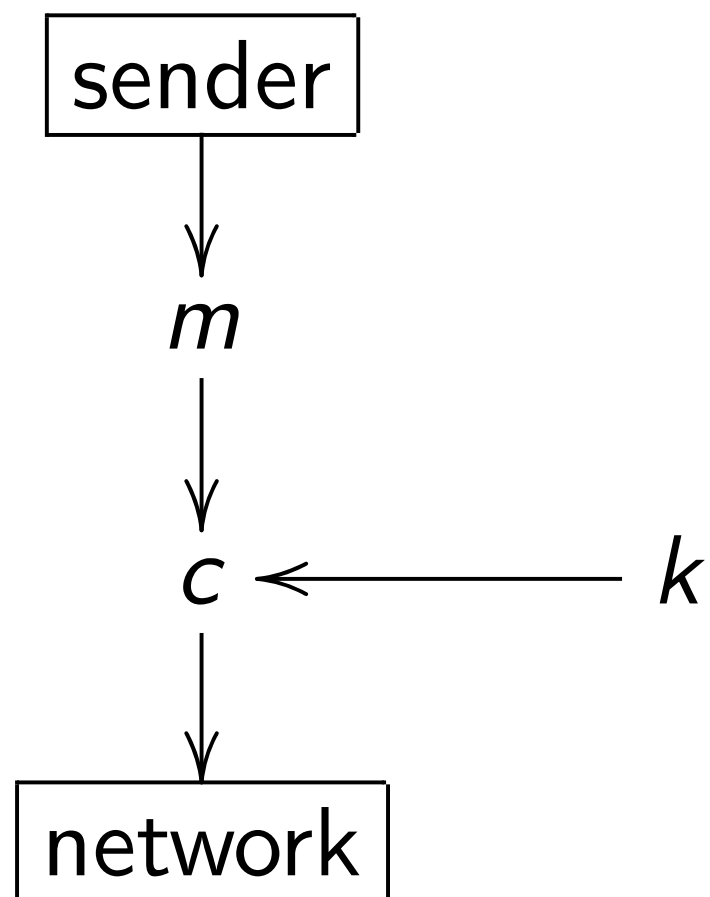


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c : variable-length

Encryption

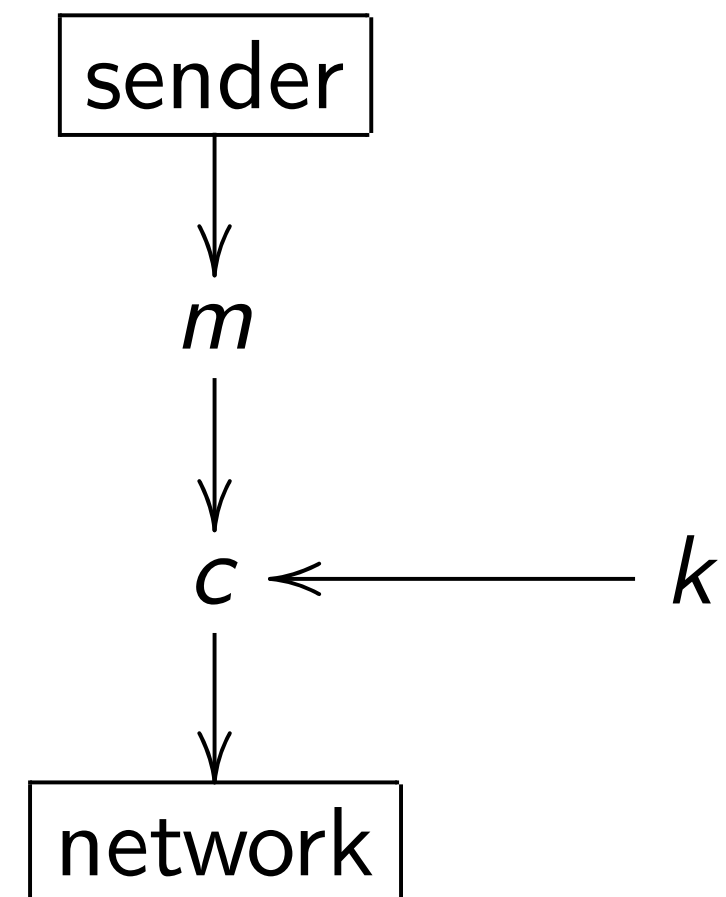


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Authenticated encryption

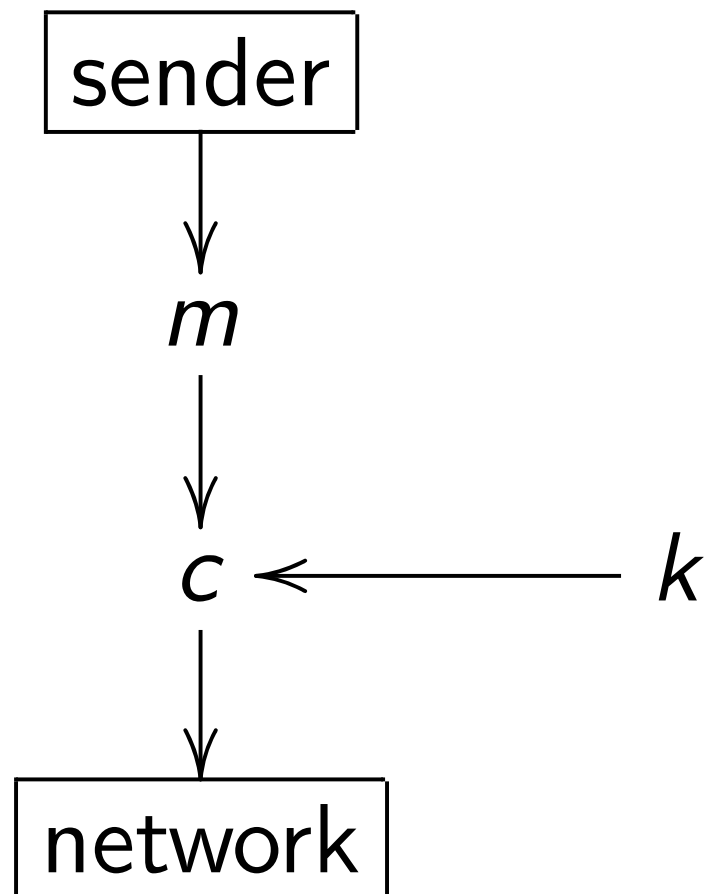


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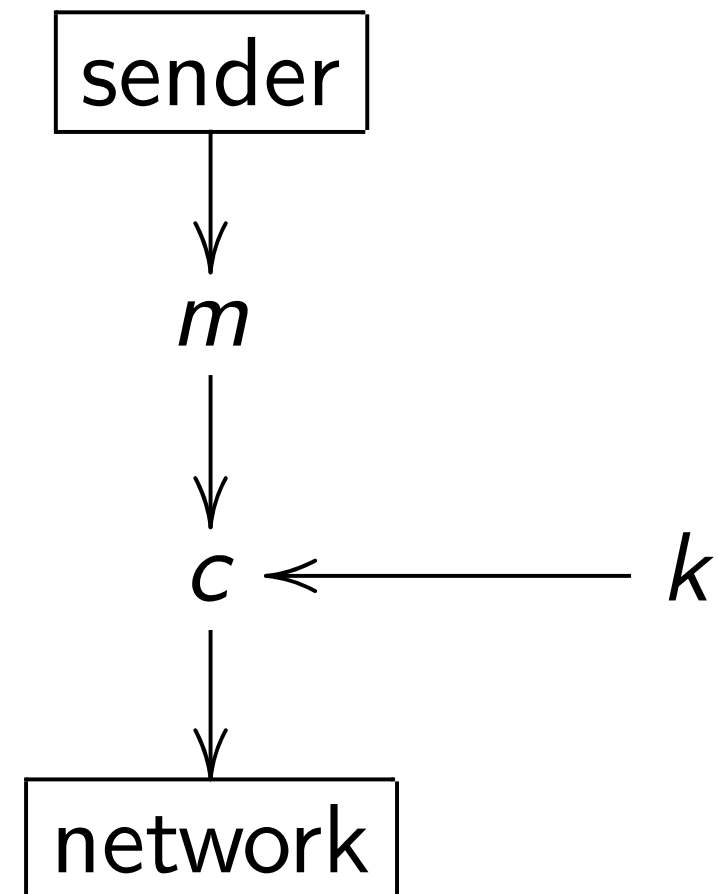


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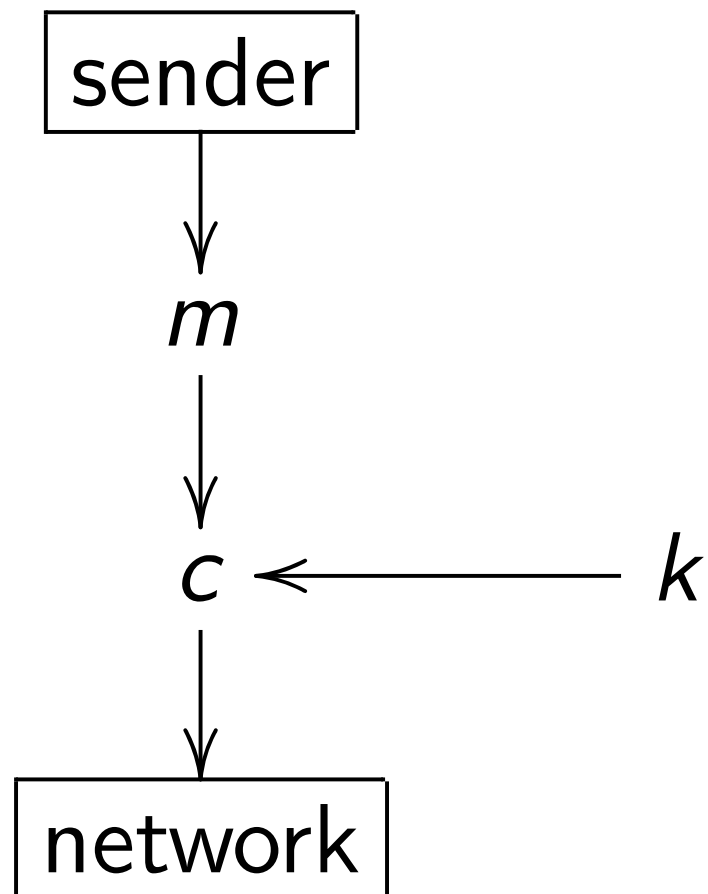


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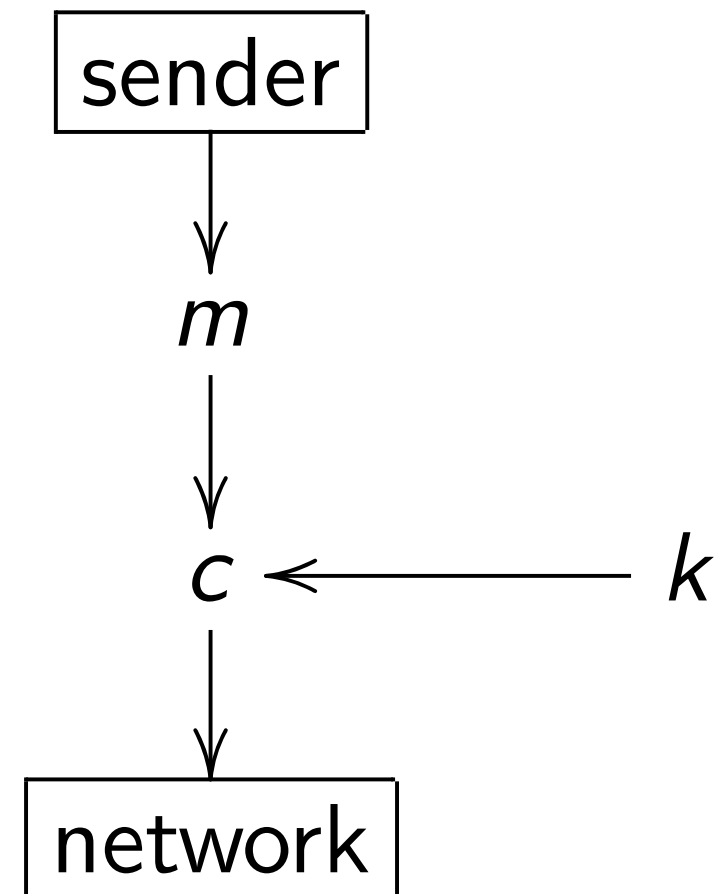


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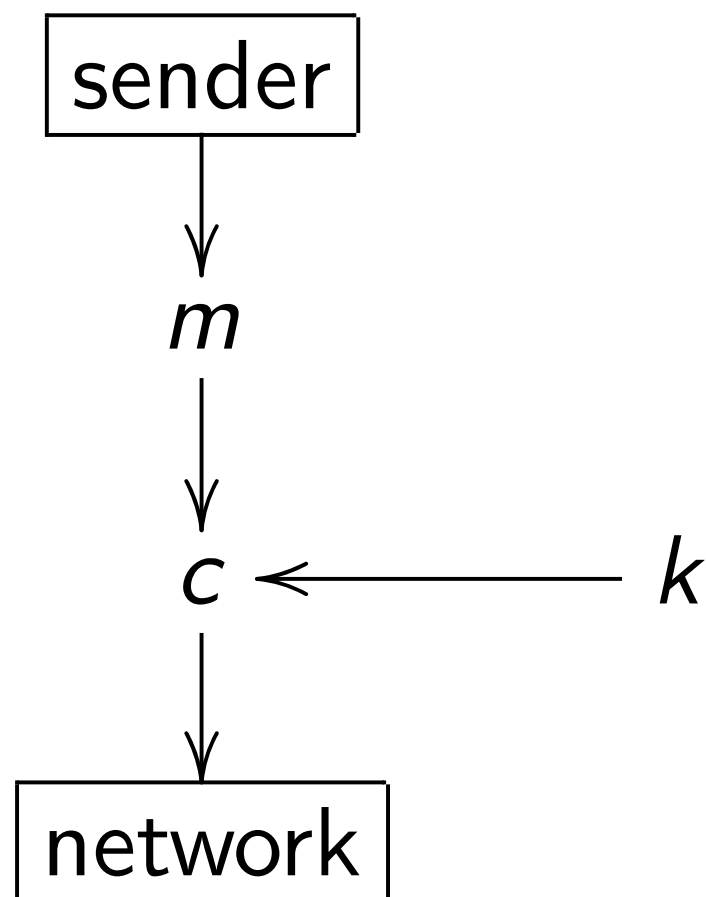
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t key.
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 ble-length ciphertext.

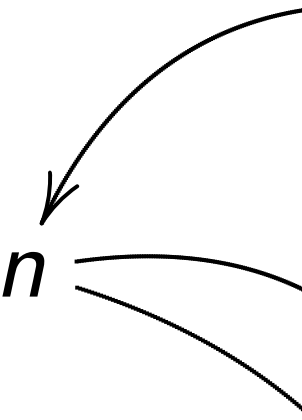
Authenticated encryption



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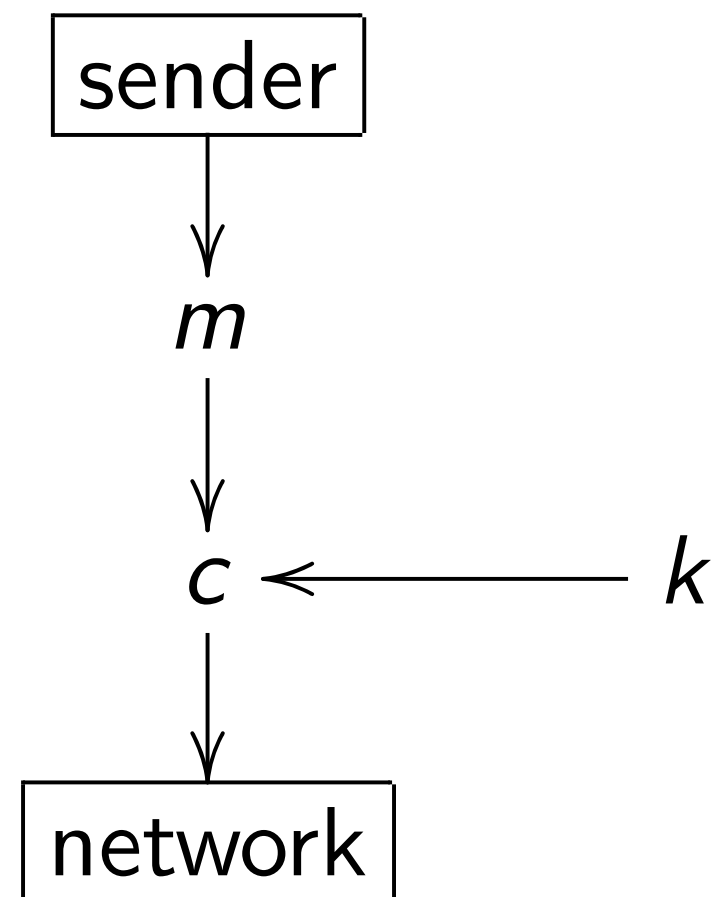
Same picture! But now
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Message



k : secre
 n : public
 m : varia
 c : varia
 Changes
 hide rep

Authenticated encryption



k : secret key.

m : variable-length plaintext.

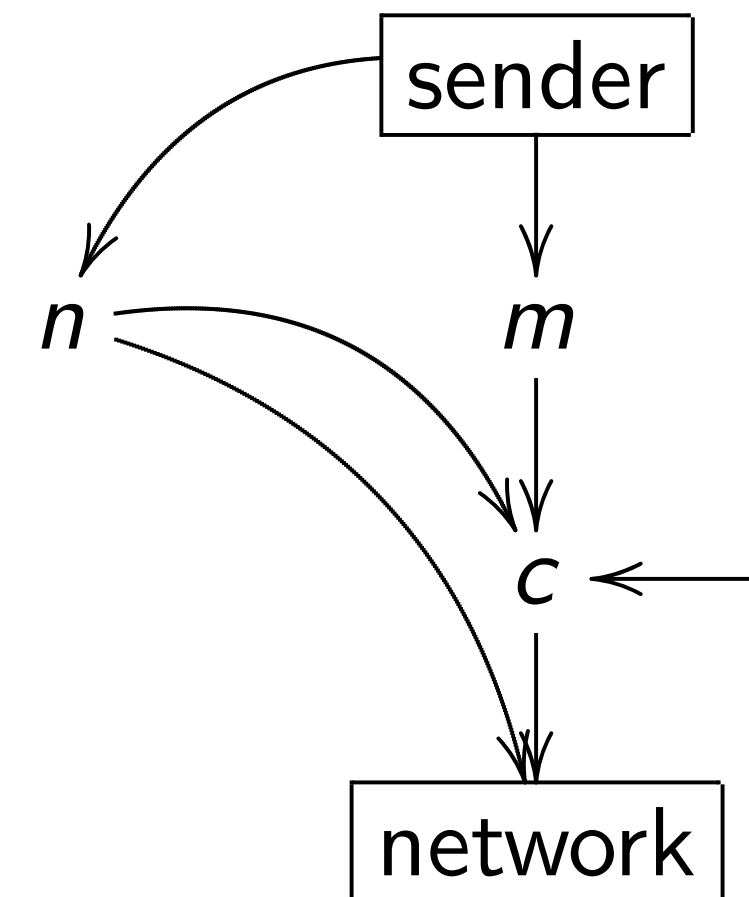
c : variable-length ciphertext.

Same picture! But now

c is slightly longer than m :

includes an “authentication tag”.

Message numbers



k : secret key.

n : public message

m : variable-length

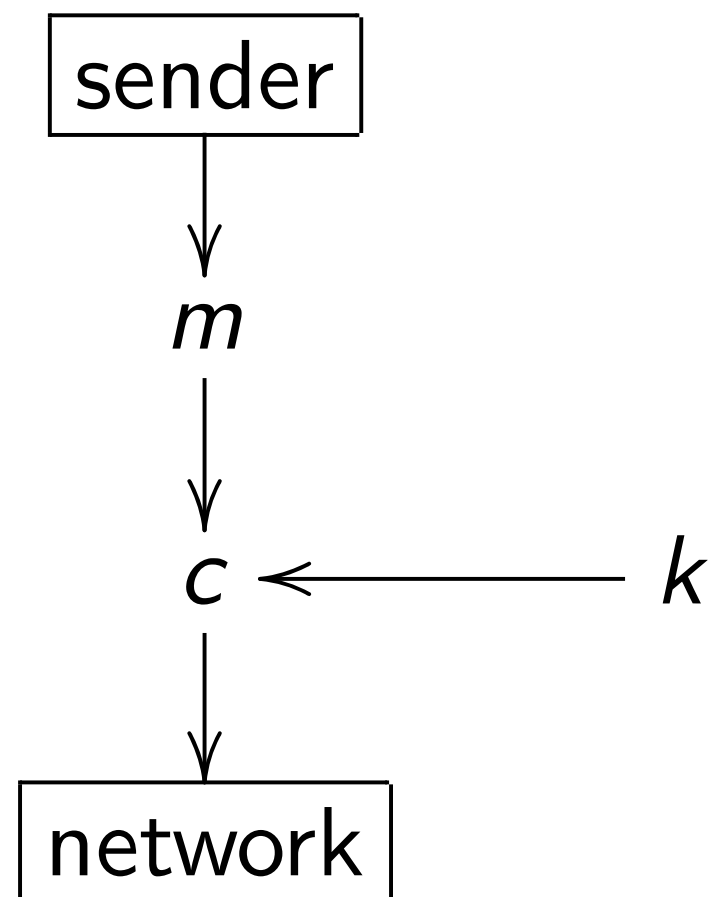
c : variable-length

Changes in message

hide repetitions of

plaintext.
ciphertext.

Authenticated encryption



k : secret key.

m : variable-length plaintext.

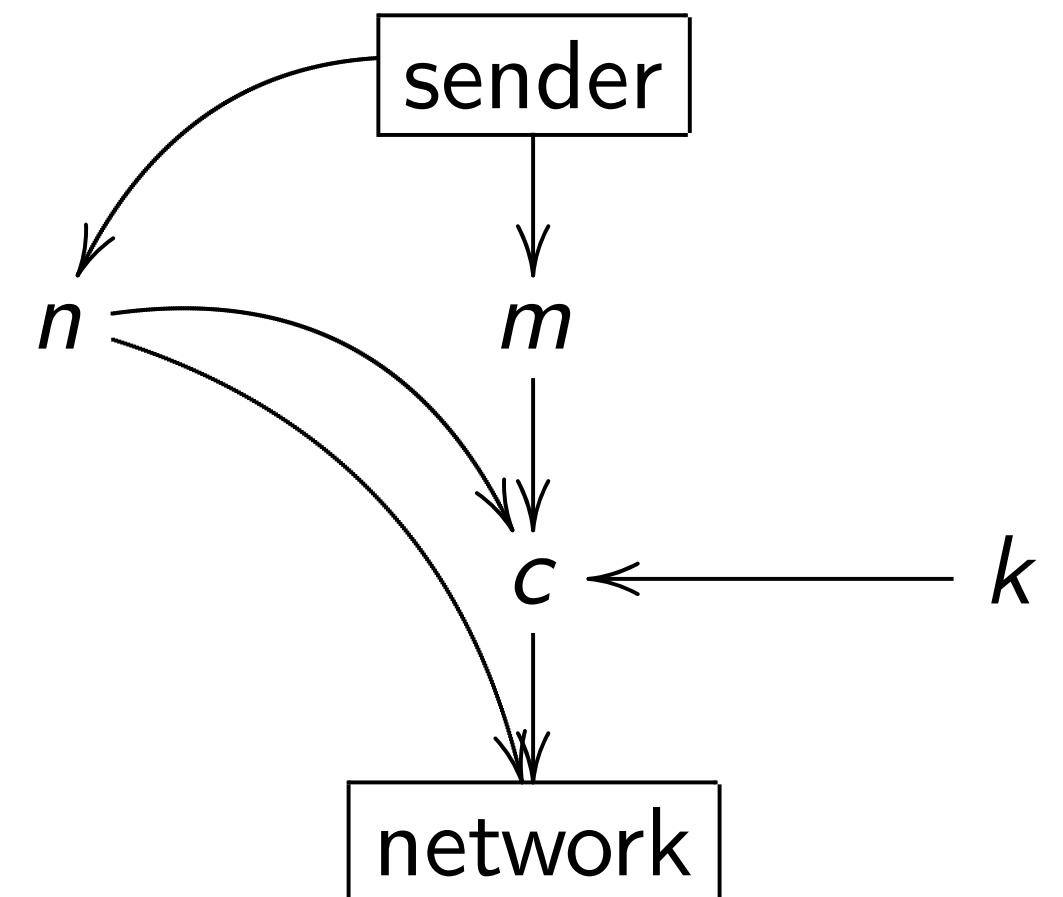
c : variable-length ciphertext.

Same picture! But now

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Message numbers



k : secret key.

n : public message number.

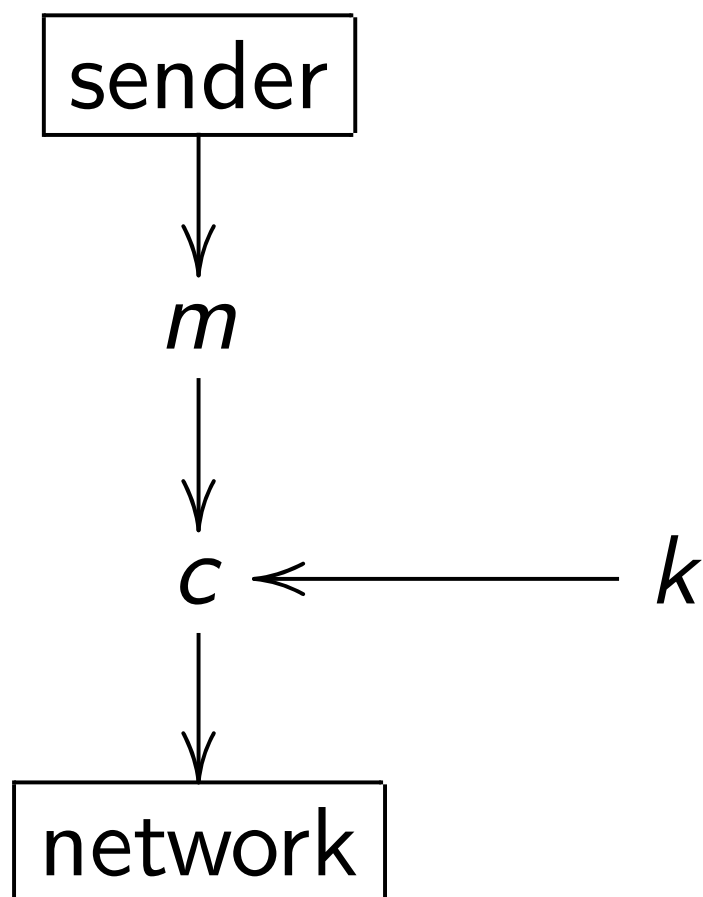
m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

Changes in message number

hide repetitions of plaintext.

Authenticated encryption



k : secret key.

m : variable-length plaintext.

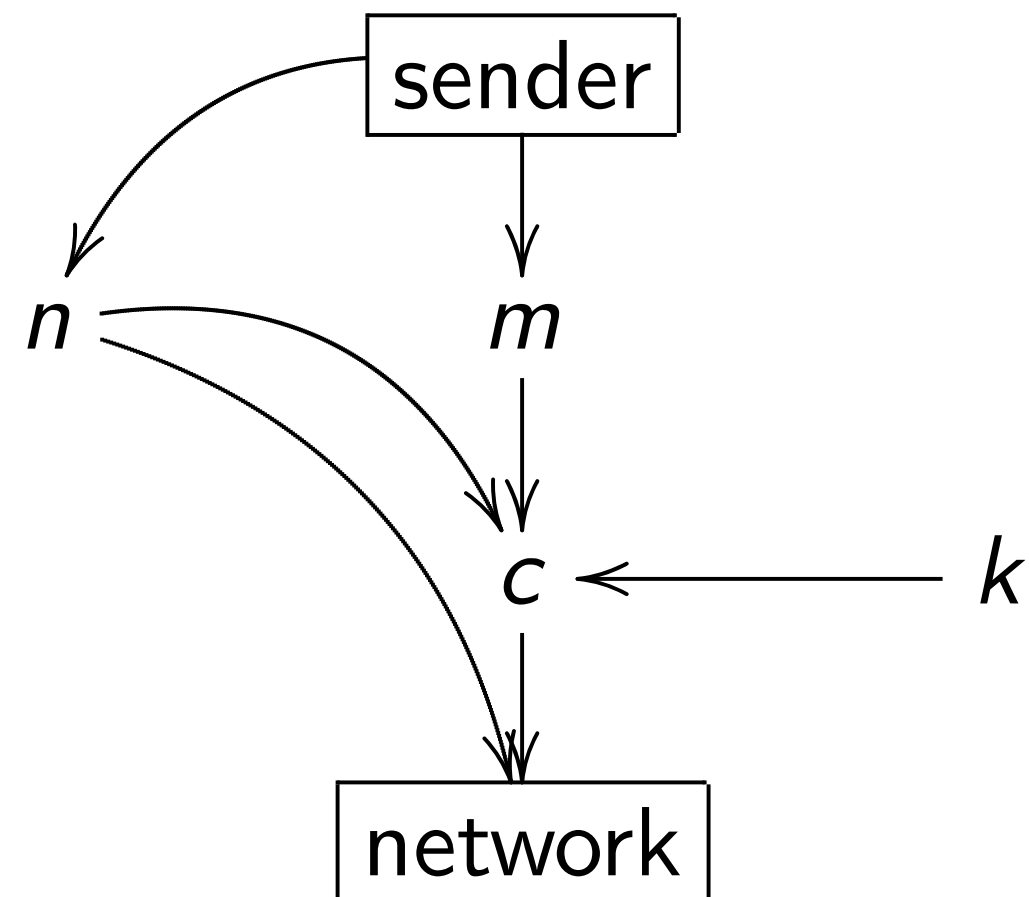
c : variable-length ciphertext.

Same picture! But now

c is slightly longer than m :

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Message numbers



k : secret key.

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m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

Changes in message number

hide repetitions of plaintext.

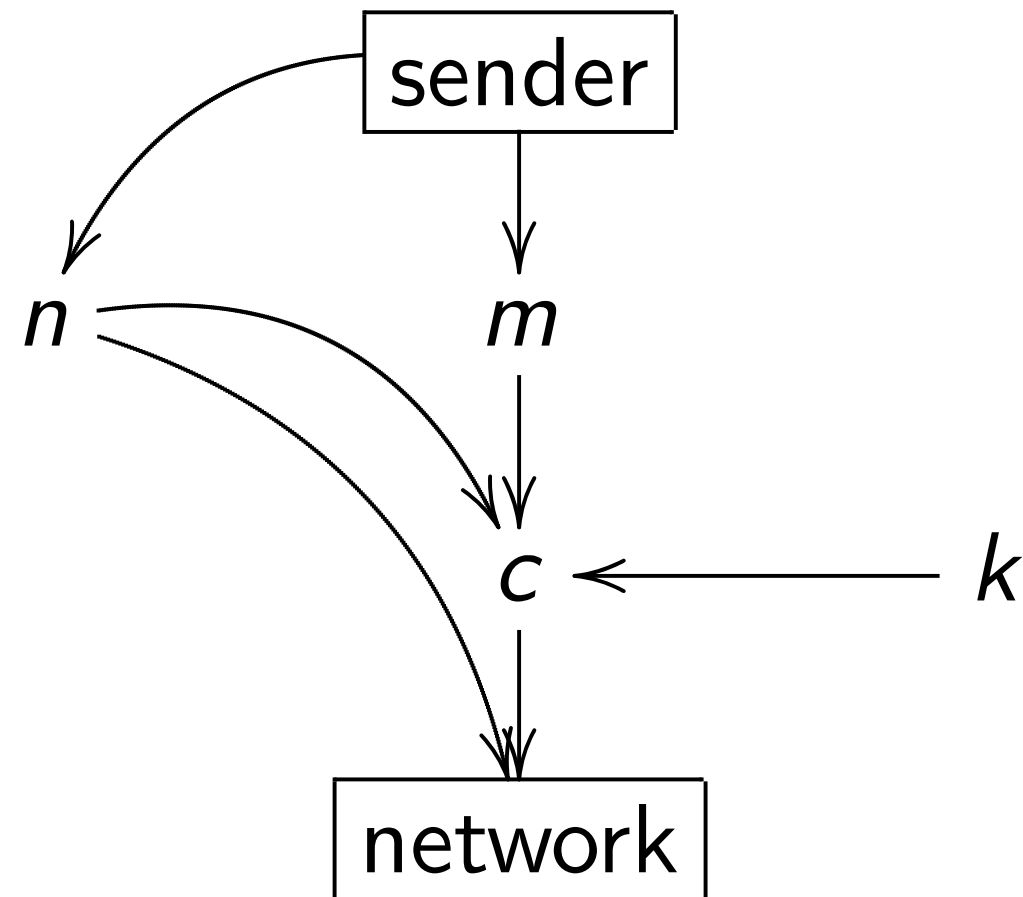
Authenticated encryption



secret key.
variable-length plaintext.
variable-length ciphertext.

structure! But now
is significantly longer than m :
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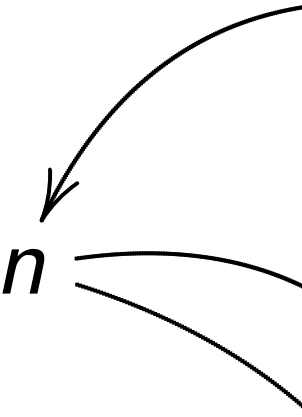
Message numbers



k : secret key.
 n : public message number.
 m : variable-length plaintext.
 c : variable-length ciphertext.

Changes in message number
hide repetitions of plaintext.

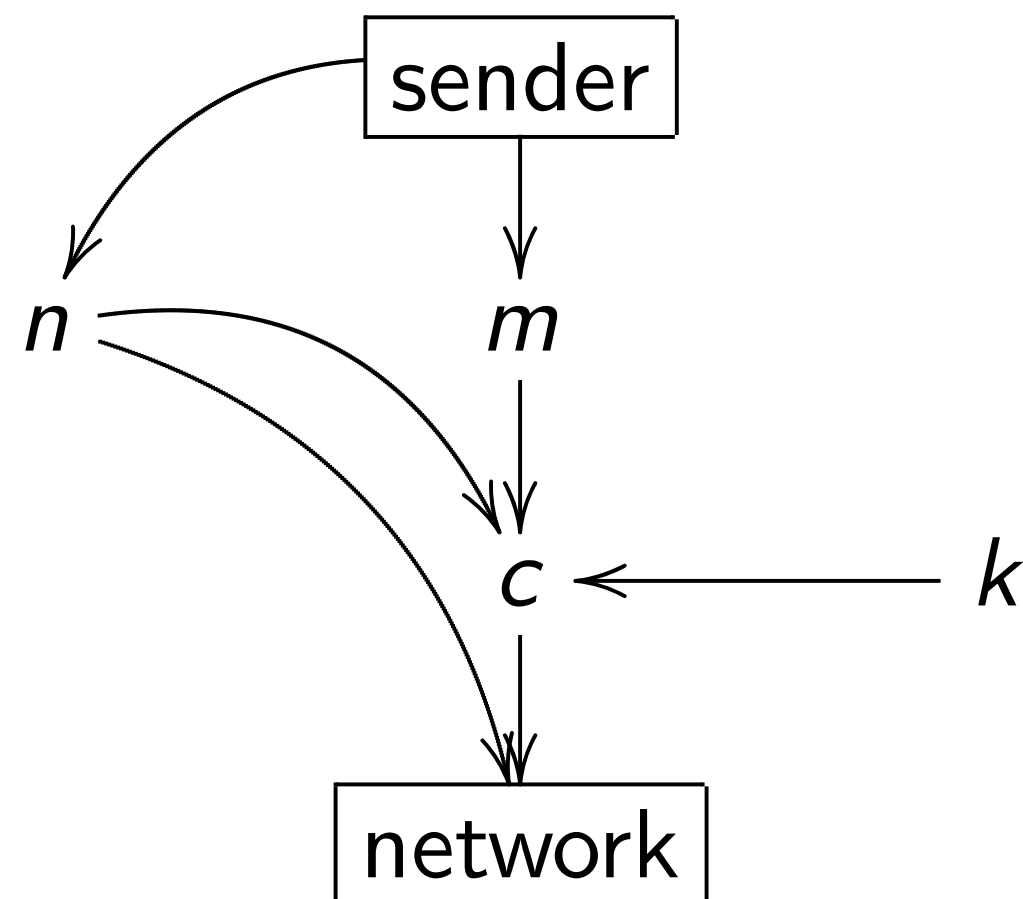
Associat



k : secret
 n : public
 a : variable
 m : variable
 c : variable

Encryption

Message numbers



k : secret key.

n : public message number.

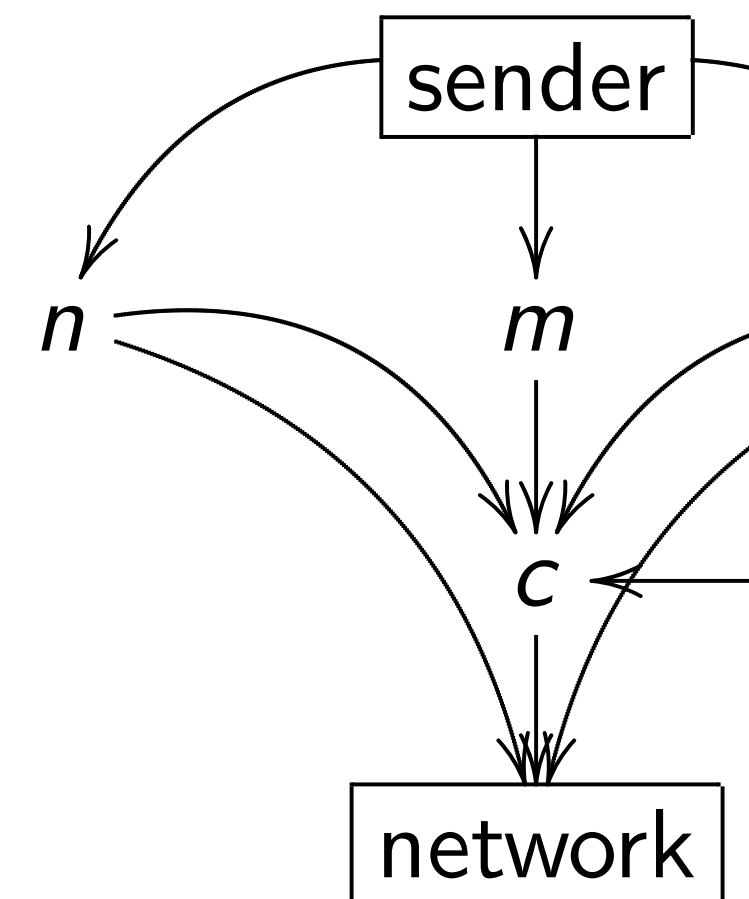
m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

Changes in message number

hide repetitions of plaintext.

Associated data



k : secret key.

n : public message

a : variable-length

m : variable-length

c : variable-length

plaintext.

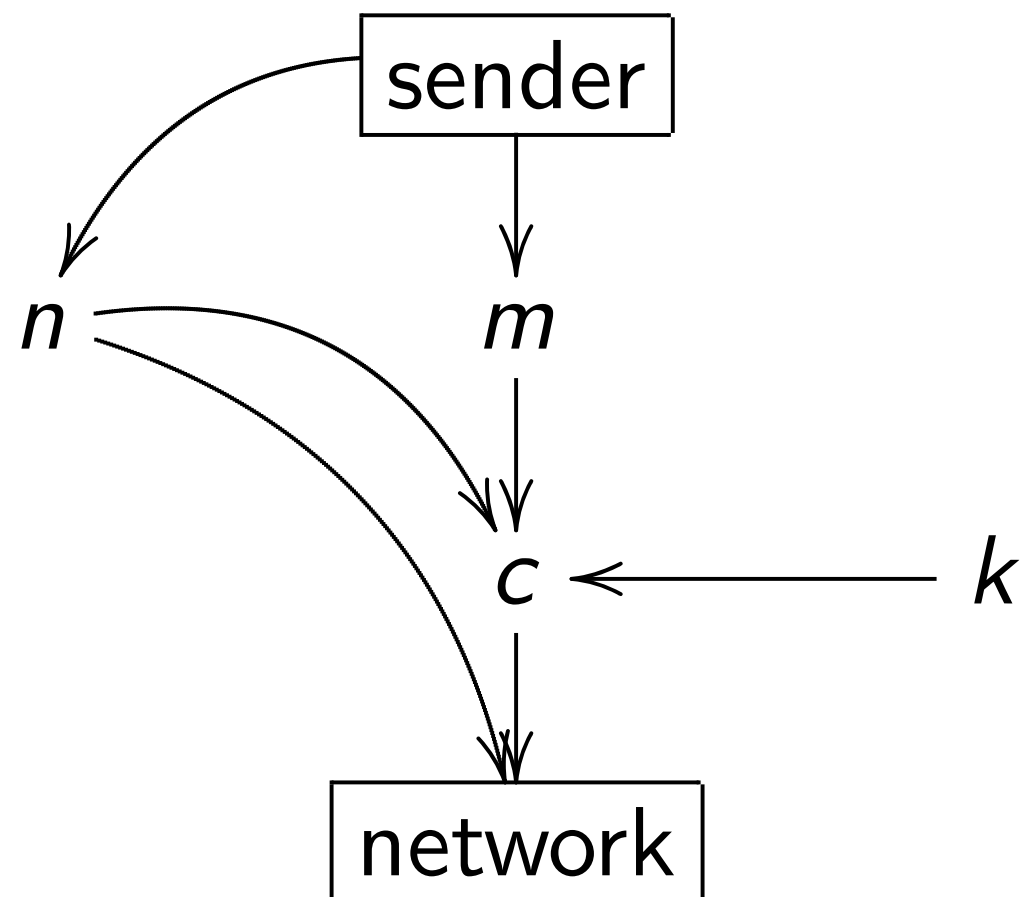
ciphertext.

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entication tag".

Message numbers



k : secret key.

n : public message number.

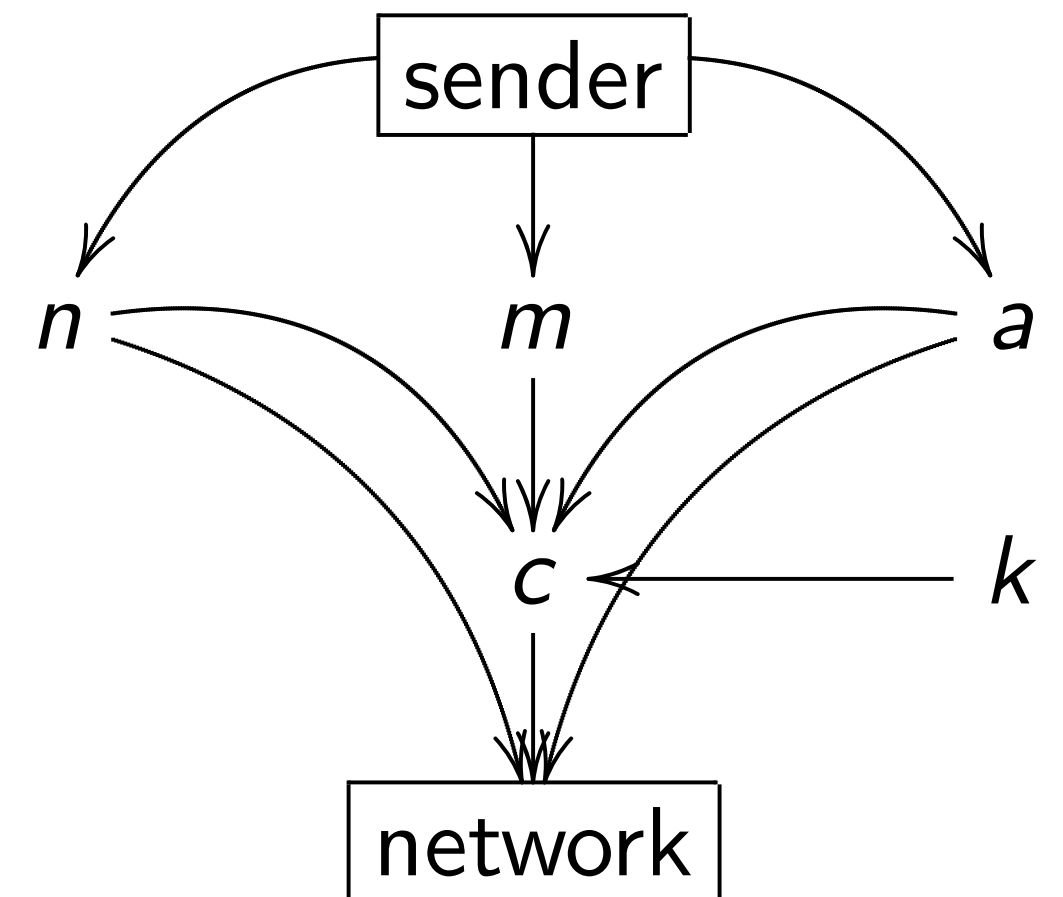
m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

Changes in message number

hide repetitions of plaintext.

Associated data



k : secret key.

n : public message number.

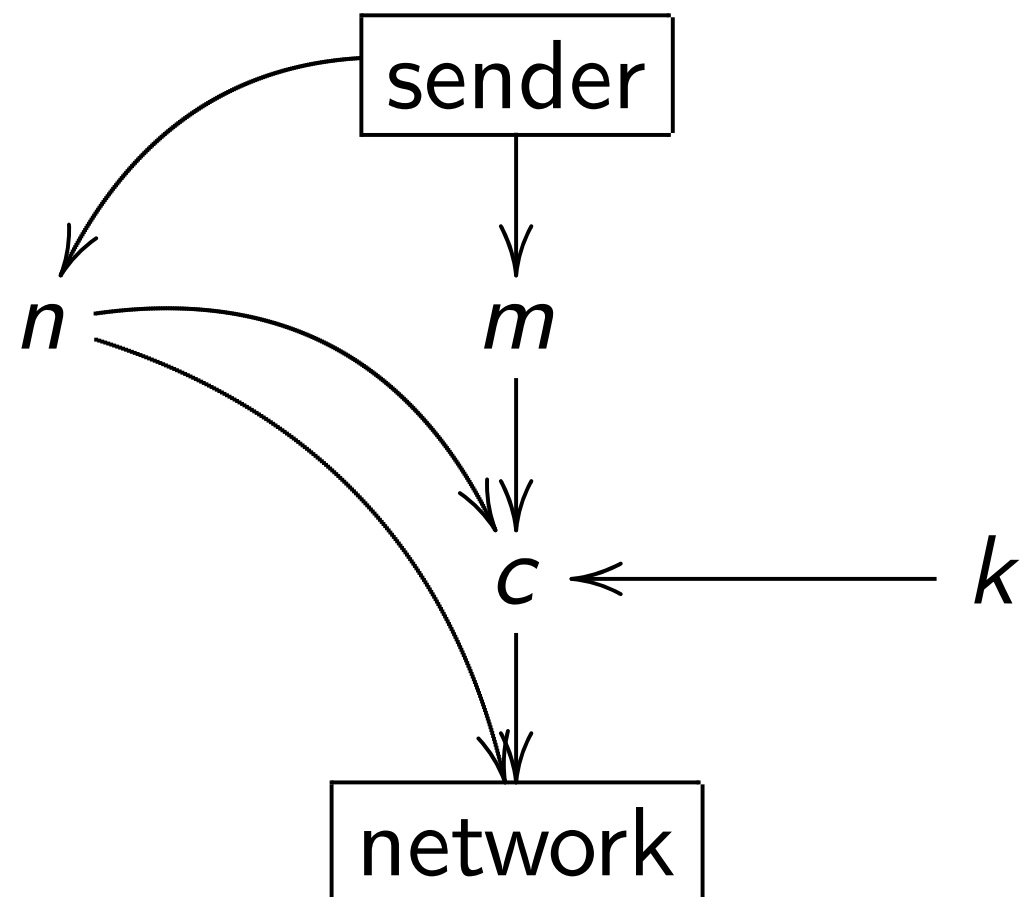
a : variable-length associated

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

tag".

Message numbers



k : secret key.

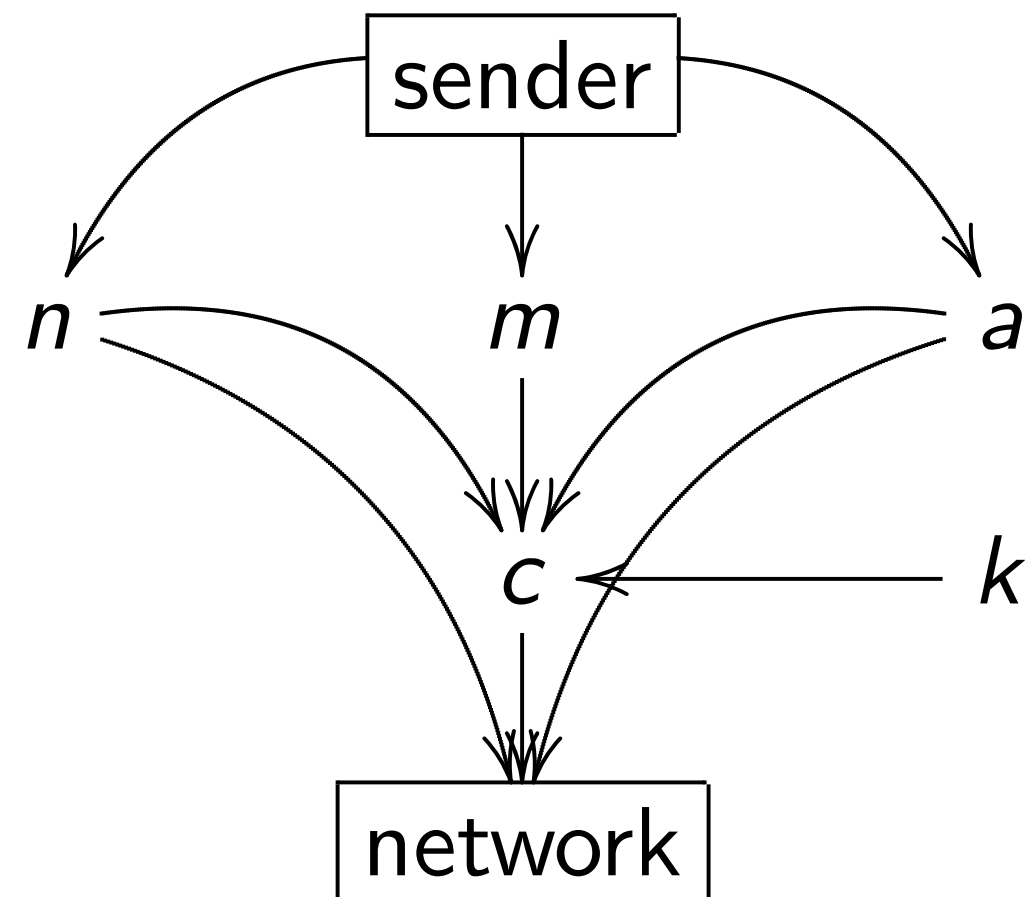
n : public message number.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

Changes in message number
hide repetitions of plaintext.

Associated data



k : secret key.

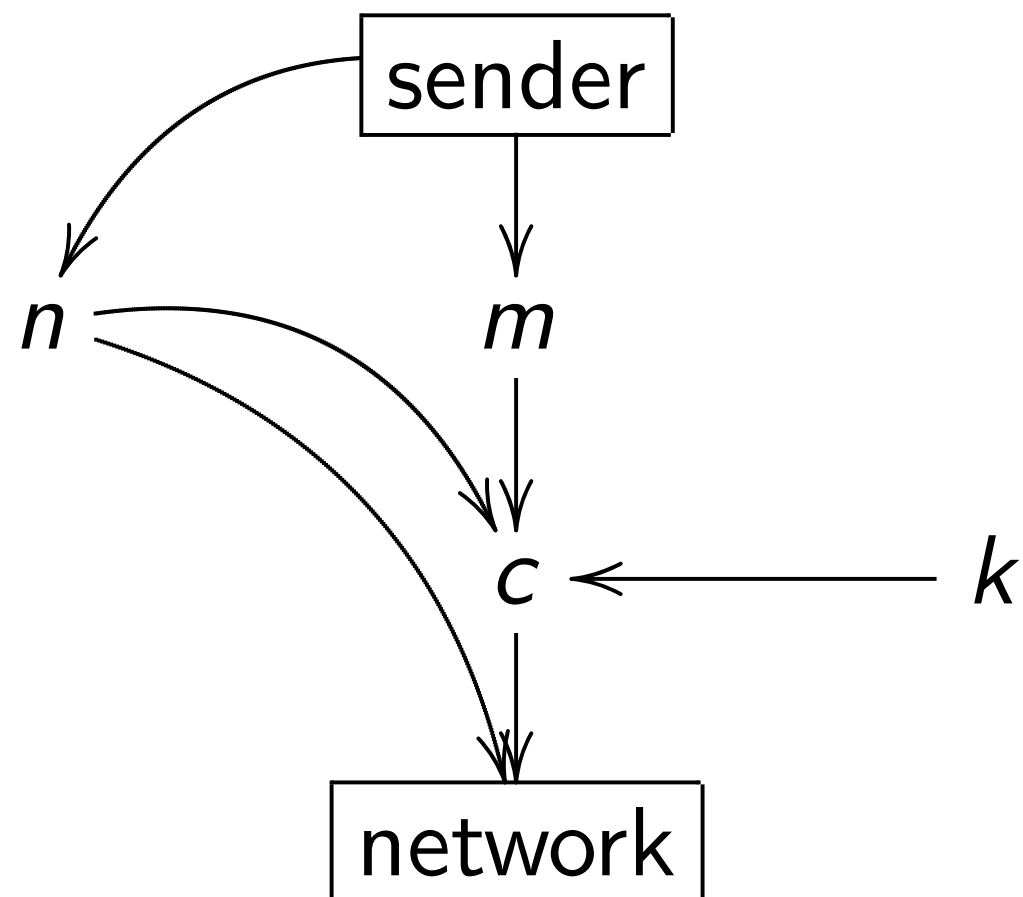
n : public message number.

a : variable-length associated data.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

Message numbers



k : secret key.

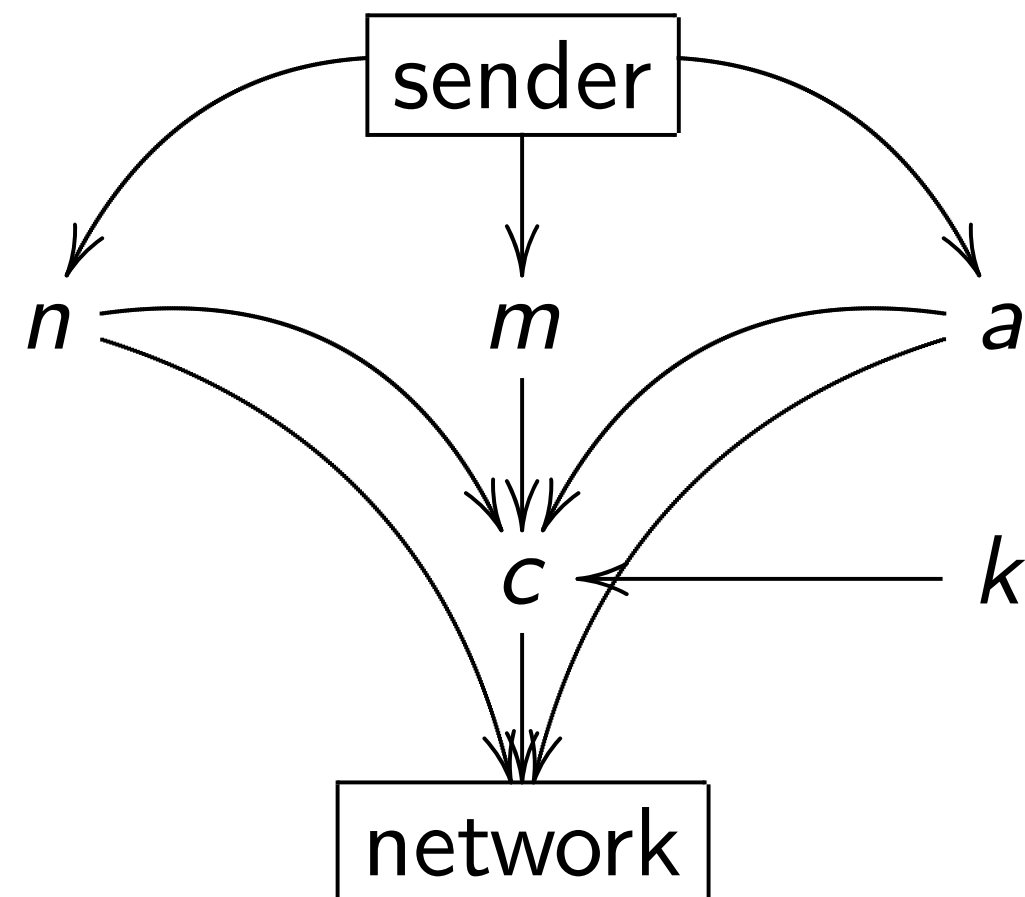
n : public message number.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

Changes in message number
hide repetitions of plaintext.

Associated data



k : secret key.

n : public message number.

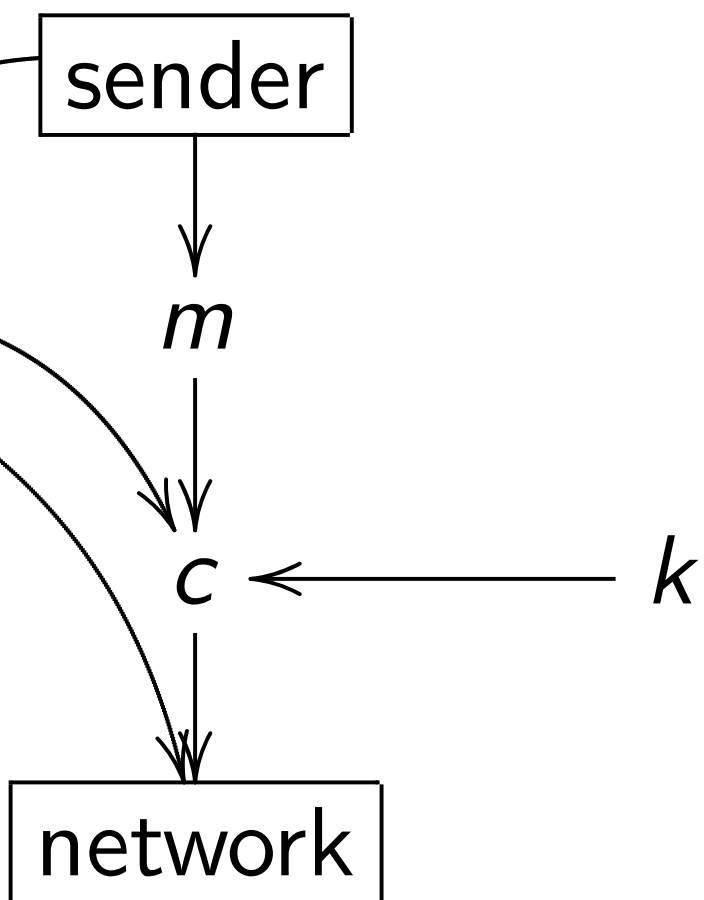
a : variable-length associated data.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

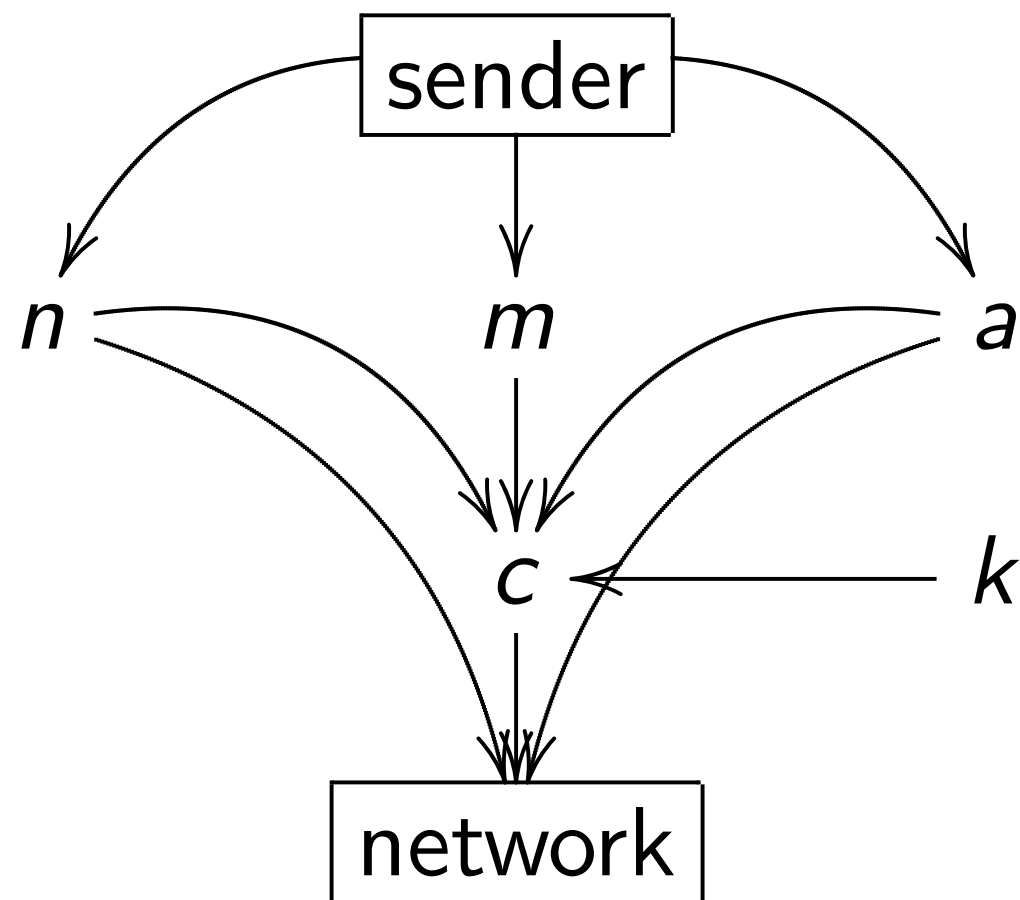
No problem repeating a .

Message numbers



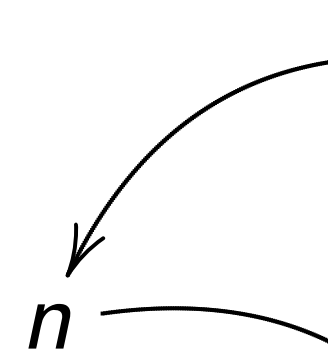
secret key.
 message number.
 variable-length plaintext.
 variable-length ciphertext.
 repetitions in message number
 repetitions of plaintext.

Associated data



k : secret key.
 n : public message number.
 a : variable-length associated data.
 m : variable-length plaintext.
 c : variable-length ciphertext.
 No problem repeating a .

Secret message

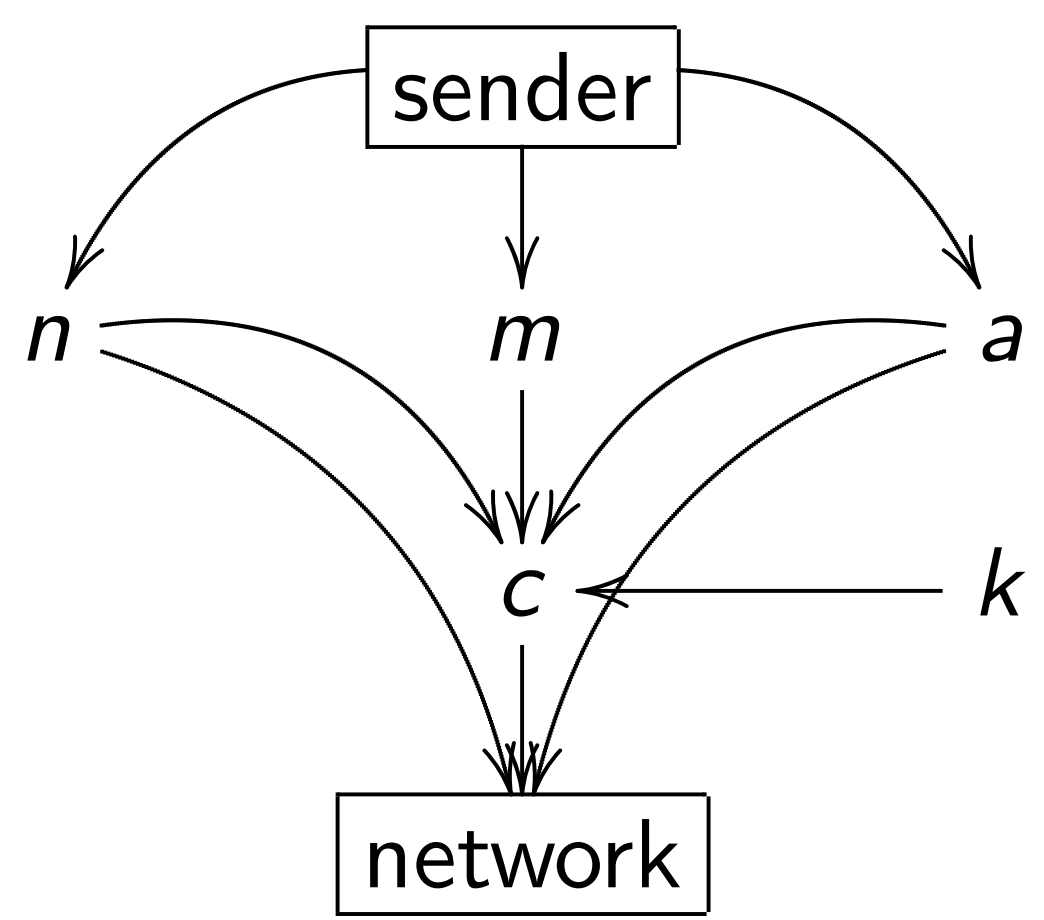


k : secret
 n : secret
 a : variable
 m : variable
 c : variable

— k

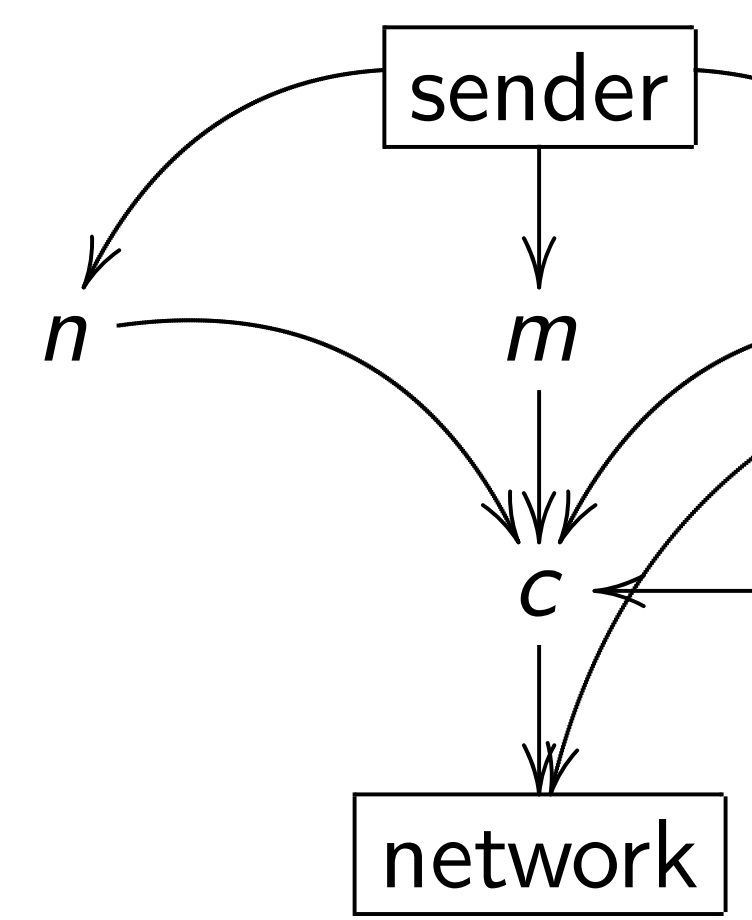
number.
plaintext.
ciphertext.
message number
plaintext.

Associated data



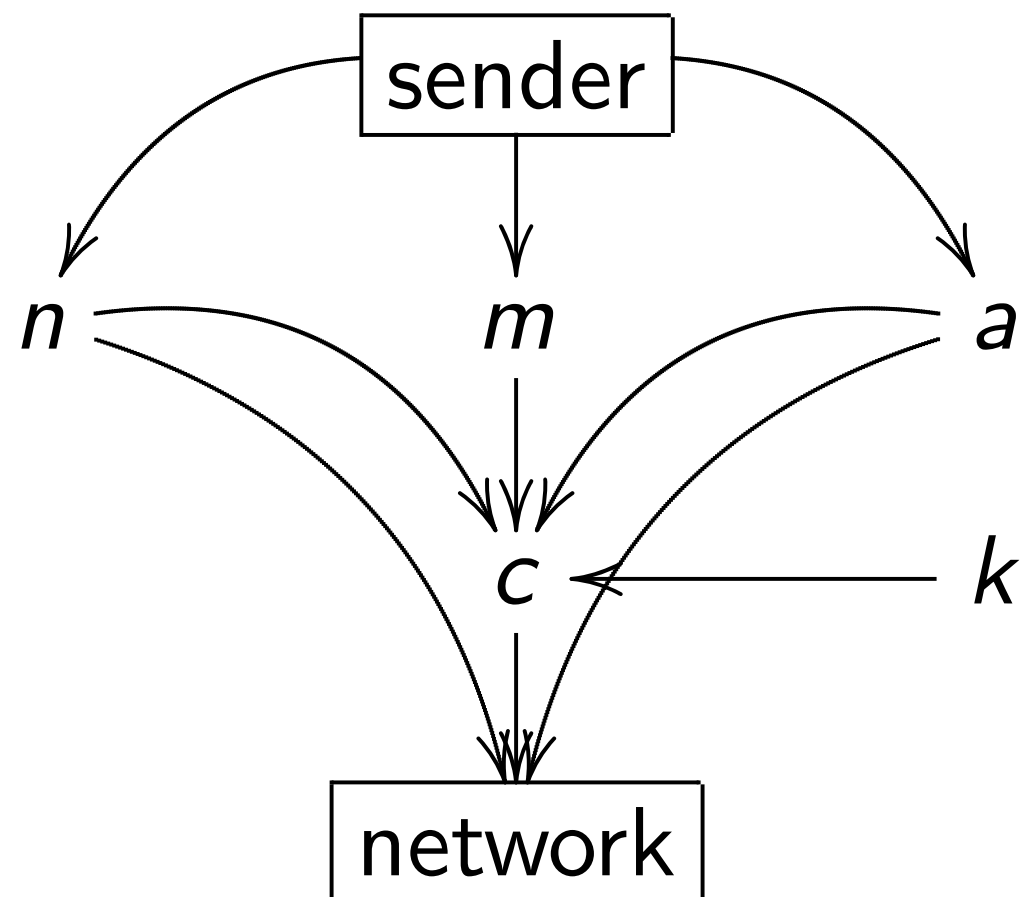
k : secret key.
 n : public message number.
 a : variable-length associated data.
 m : variable-length plaintext.
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No problem repeating a .

Secret message number



k : secret key.
 n : secret message number.
 a : variable-length associated data.
 m : variable-length plaintext.
 c : variable-length ciphertext.

Associated data



k : secret key.

n : public message number.

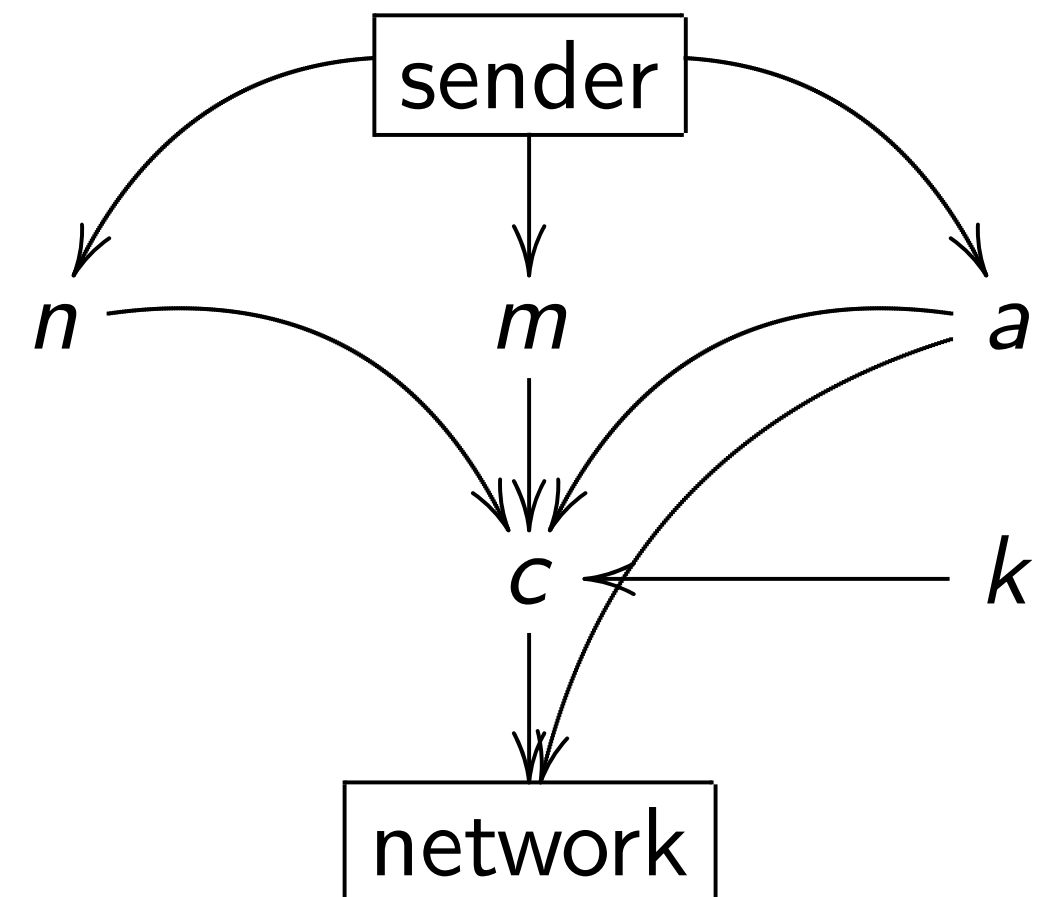
a : variable-length associated data.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

No problem repeating a .

Secret message numbers



k : secret key.

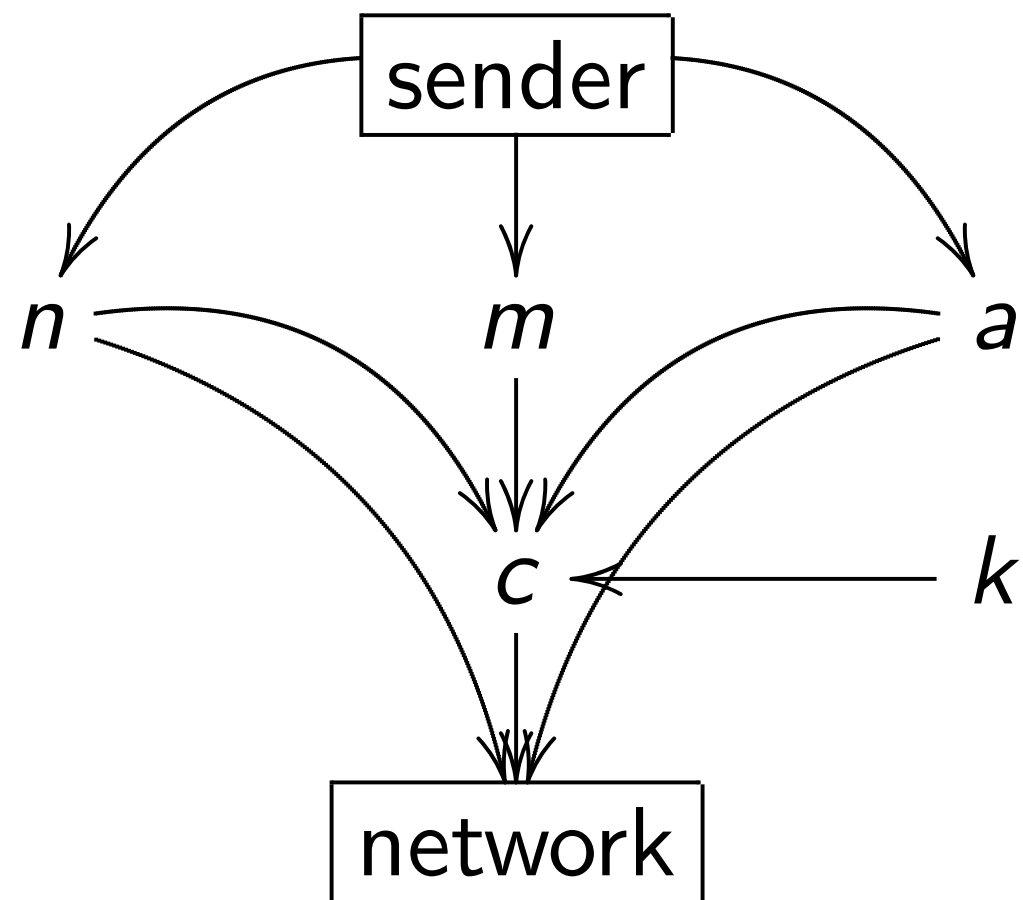
n : secret message number.

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Associated data



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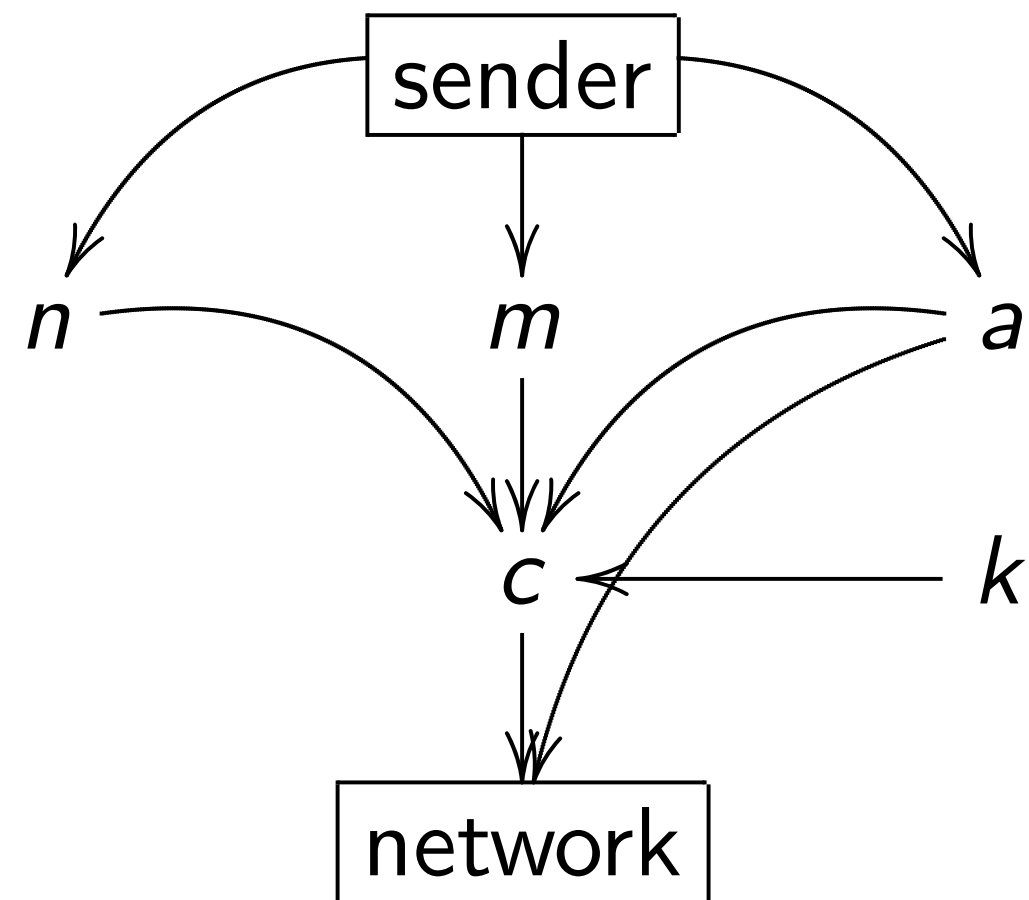
a : variable-length associated data.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

No problem repeating a .

Secret message numbers



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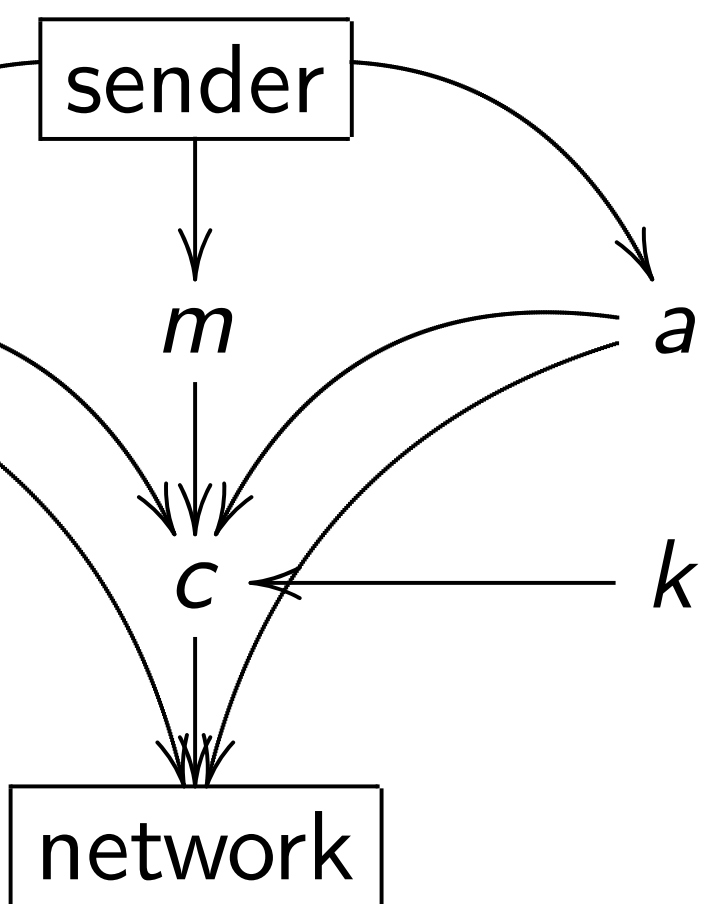
n : secret message number.

a : variable-length associated data.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

ed data



t key.

c message number.

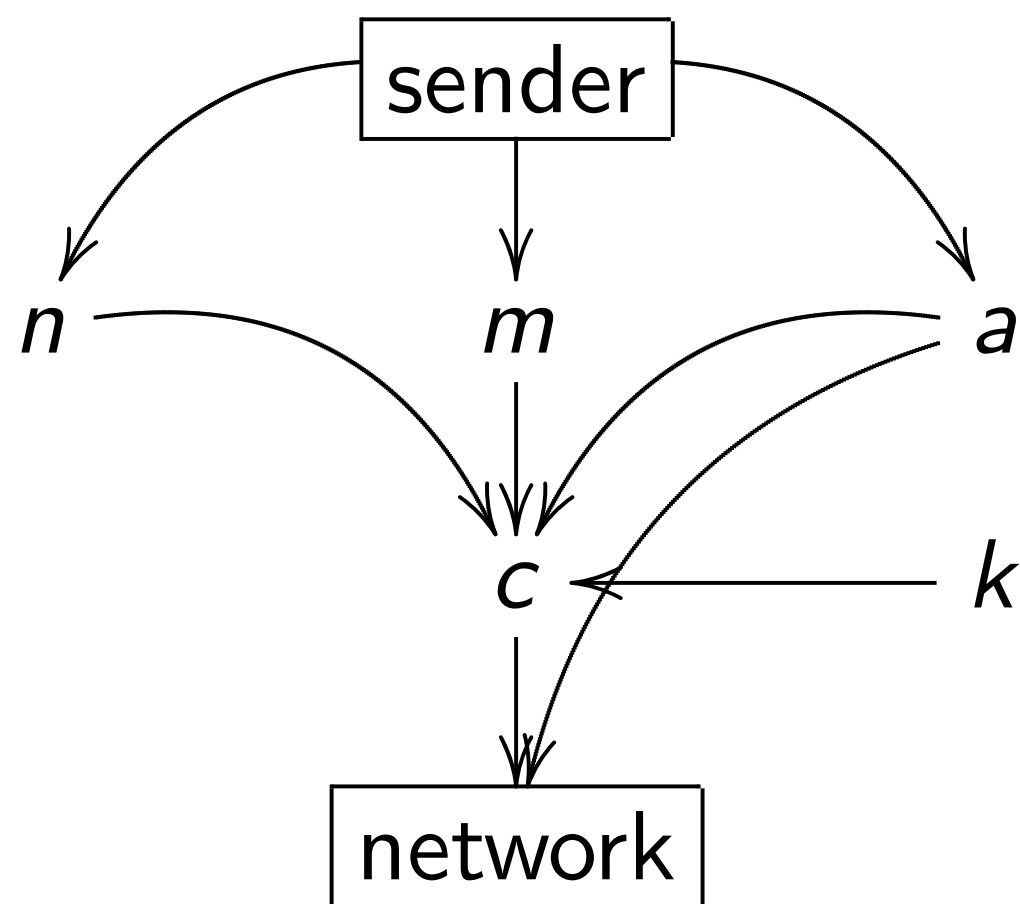
le-length associated data.

ble-length plaintext.

ble-length ciphertext.

lem repeating a .

Secret message numbers



k : secret key.

n : secret message number.

a : variable-length associated data.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

What is

Plaintext

associat

message

Forge (m)

receiver

legitimat

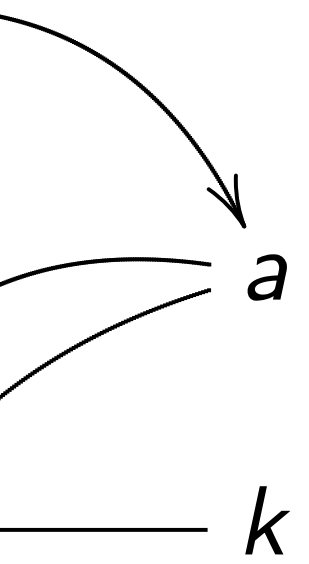
“INT-P”

(integrity

protectio

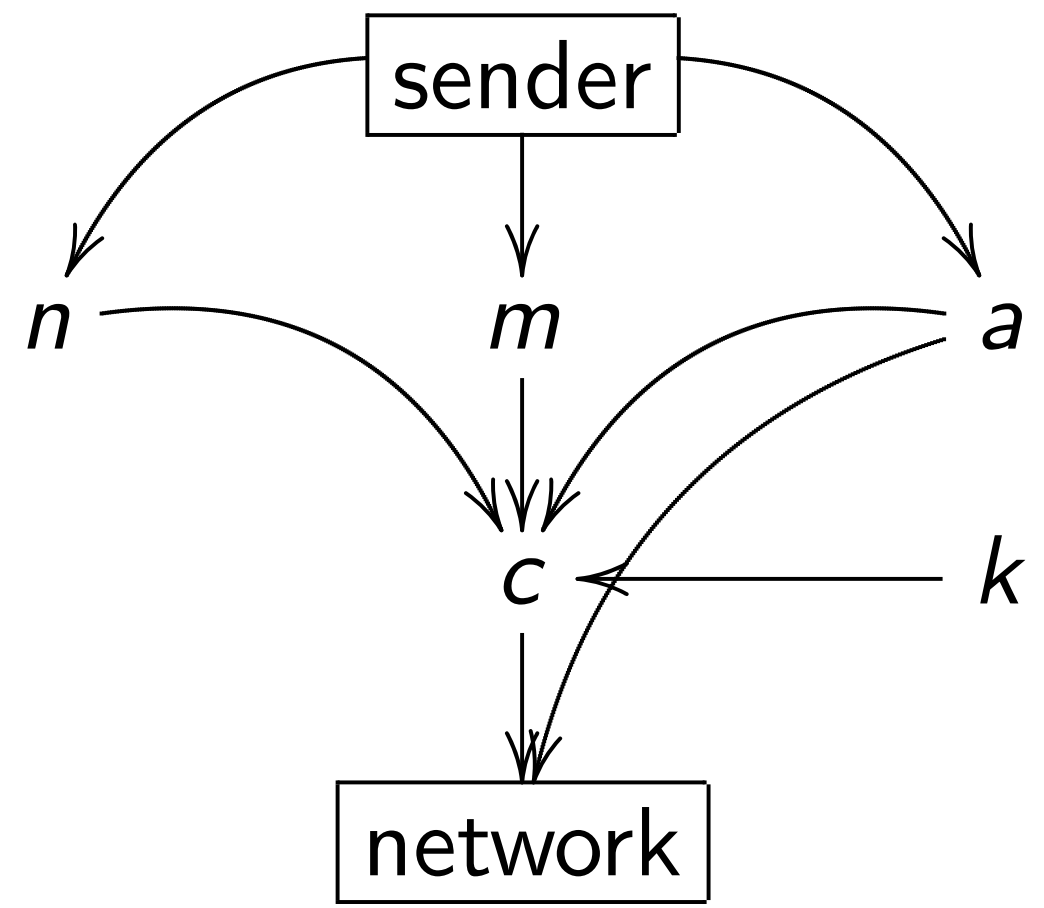
Stronger

Forge at



number.
 associated data.
 plaintext.
 ciphertext.
 ting a .

Secret message numbers



- k : secret key.
- n : secret message number.
- a : variable-length associated data.
- m : variable-length plaintext.
- c : variable-length ciphertext.

What is the attack

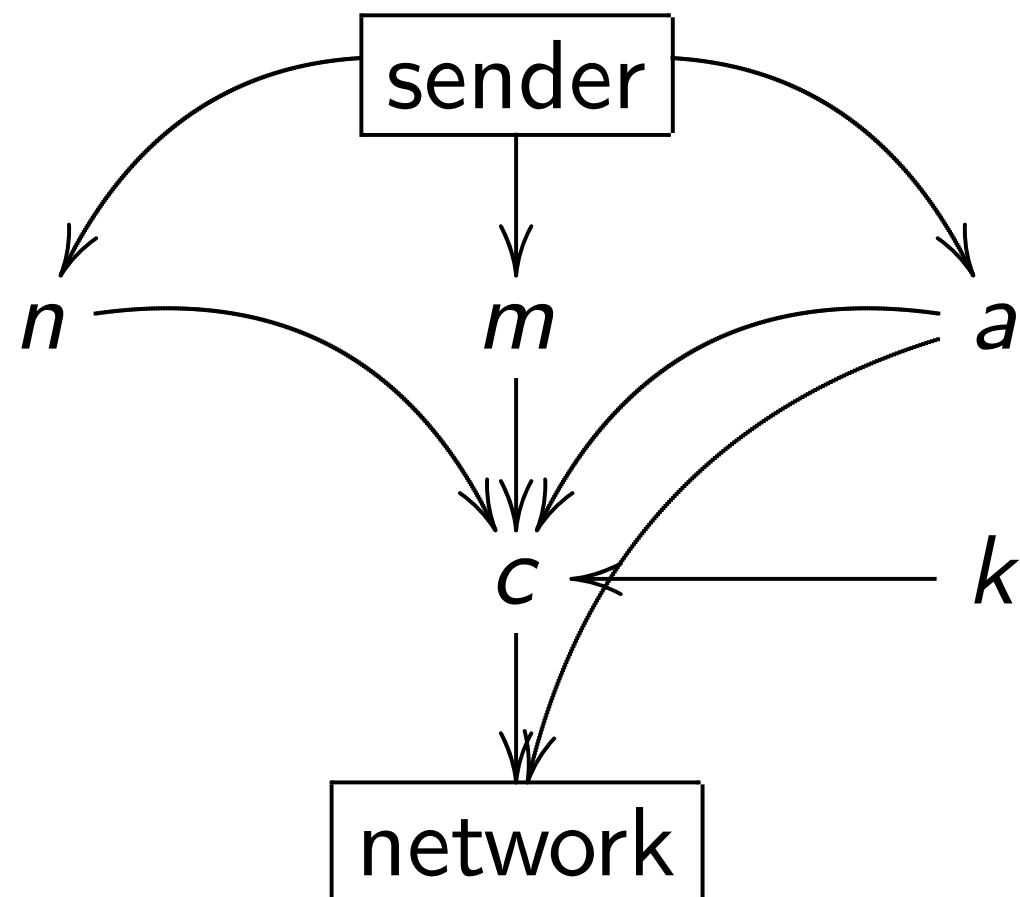
Plaintext corrupt
associated-data c
message-number

Forge (n, m, a) that
 receiver accepts but
 legitimate sender n

“INT-PTXT”
 (integrity of plaint
 protection against

Stronger goal:
 Forge at least f m

Secret message numbers



k : secret key.

n : secret message number.

a : variable-length associated data.

m : variable-length plaintext.

c : variable-length ciphertext.

What is the attacker's goal?

**Plaintext corruption,
associated-data corruption,
message-number corruption**

Forge (n, m, a) that
receiver accepts but that
legitimate sender never encr

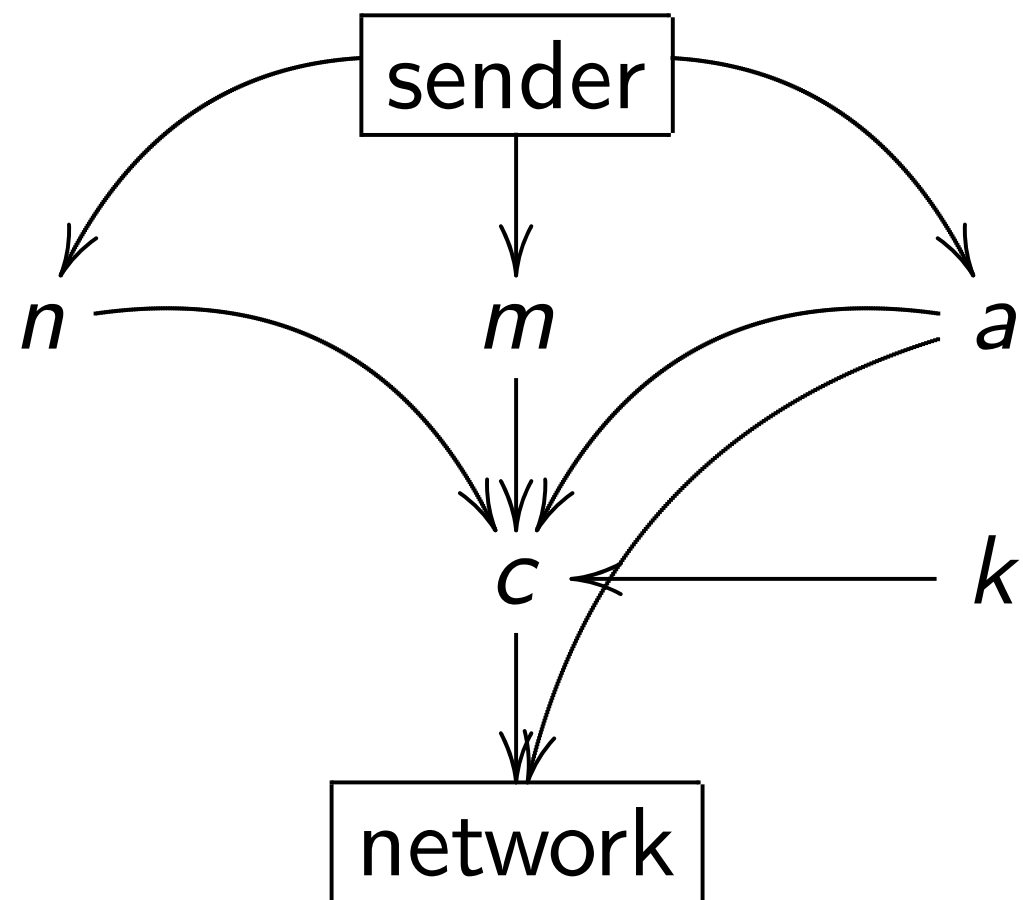
“INT-PTXT”

(integrity of plaintexts) mea
protection against such atta

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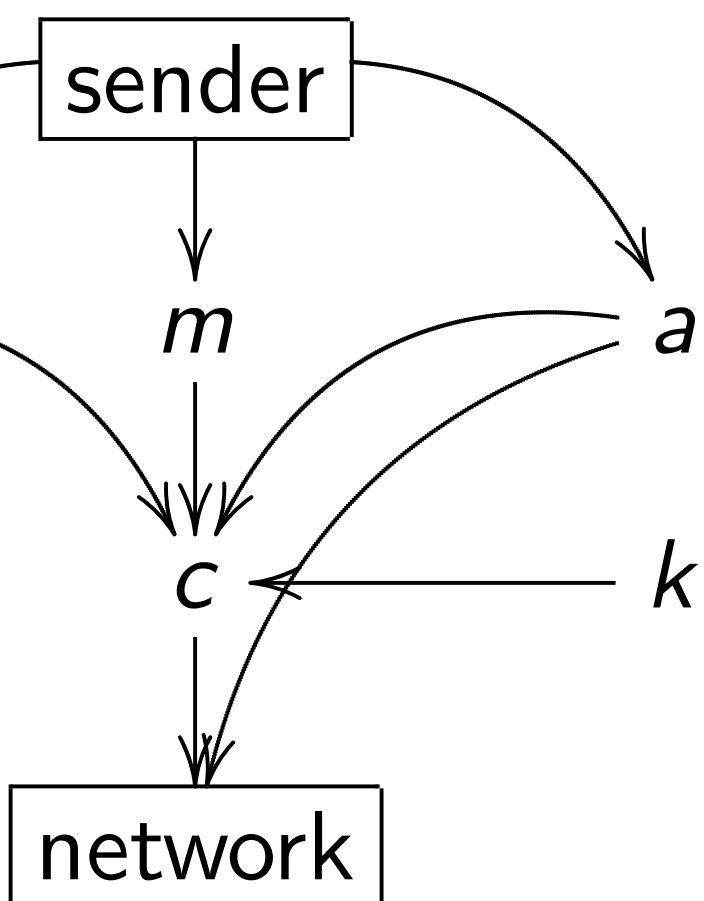
“INT-PTXT”

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t key.

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Ciphert

Forge c

receiver

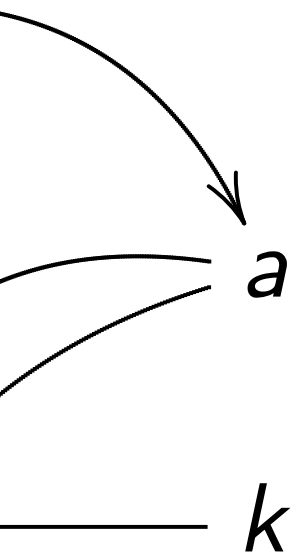
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“INT-C

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protectio

numbers



number.
associated data.
plaintext.
ciphertext.

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associated-data corruption,
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Ciphertext corrup

Forge c that
receiver accepts but
legitimate sender n
“INT-CTXT”
(integrity of cipher
protection against

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Ciphertext corruption.

Forge c that
receiver accepts but that
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“INT-CTXT”

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Ciphertext prediction.

Distinguish c from
uniform random string.

What is the attacker's goal?

**Plaintext corruption,
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Stronger goal:

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Ciphertext prediction.

Distinguish c from
uniform random string.

Is it better to

randomly pad or *zero-pad* a
strong 112-bit MAC to 128 bits?

the attacker's goal?

Text corruption,

Bit-flip corruption,

Sequence-number corruption.

(m, m, a) that

receiver accepts but that

legitimate sender never encrypted.

“INT-CTXT”

(integrity of plaintexts) means

protection against such attacks.

Goal:

at least f messages.

Ciphertext corruption.

Forge c that

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Ciphertext prediction.

Distinguish c from

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Replay.

Convince

legitimate

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Sender's goal?

tion,

corruption,

corruption.

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never encrypted.

texts) means

such attacks.

essages.

Ciphertext corruption.

Forge c that receiver accepts but that legitimate sender never produced.

“INT-CTXT”

(integrity of ciphertexts) means protection against such attacks.

Ciphertext prediction.

Distinguish c from uniform random string.

Is it better to

randomly pad or zero-pad a

strong 112-bit MAC to 128 bits?

Replay.

Convince receiver legitimate (n, m, a) than legitimate sender

Ciphertext corruption.

Forge c that receiver accepts but that legitimate sender never produced.

“INT-CTXT”

(integrity of ciphertexts) means protection against such attacks.

Ciphertext prediction.

Distinguish c from uniform random string.

Is it better to

randomly pad or *zero-pad* a

strong 112-bit MAC to 128 bits?

Replay.

Convince receiver to accept legitimate (n, m, a) more times than legitimate sender sent

Ciphertext corruption.

Forge c that receiver accepts but that legitimate sender never produced.

“INT-CTXT”

(integrity of ciphertexts) means protection against such attacks.

Ciphertext prediction.

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Replay.

Convince receiver to accept legitimate (n, m, a) more times than legitimate sender sent it.

Ciphertext corruption.

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Ciphertext prediction.

Distinguish c from uniform random string.

Is it better to

randomly pad or *zero-pad* a

strong 112-bit MAC to 128 bits?

Replay.

Convince receiver to accept legitimate (n, m, a) more times than legitimate sender sent it.

Reordering.

Convince receiver to accept legitimate messages out of order.

Ciphertext corruption.

Forge c that receiver accepts but that legitimate sender never produced.

“INT-CTXT”

(integrity of ciphertexts) means protection against such attacks.

Ciphertext prediction.

Distinguish c from uniform random string.

Is it better to

randomly pad or *zero-pad* a

strong 112-bit MAC to 128 bits?

Replay.

Convince receiver to accept legitimate (n, m, a) more times than legitimate sender sent it.

Reordering.

Convince receiver to accept legitimate messages out of order.

Sabotage.

Prevent receiver from seeing (n, m, a) as often as sender sent it: flood radio, switch, CPU, etc.

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Text espionage.

Get user's secret message.

Phone-number espionage.

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Consensus:

Unacceptable to blame the user.

All ciphers must be safe against chosen-plaintext attacks and against chosen-ciphertext attacks.

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Repeated message numbers.

Minimum impact: Attacker sees
whether (n, m, a) is repeated.

Examples of larger impact
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Leak number of shared initial
blocks of plaintext.

Leak xor of first non-shared block.

Allow forgery under this n .

Allow forgery under any n' .

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Thefts and monitors.

Attacker steals secret keys.

Can we still protect

past communication?

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Fixed message numbers.

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Typical performance
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Low energy (joules)

Low power (watts)

Low area (square micrometers)
loosely predicted by
“gate equivalents”

High throughput
(bytes per second)

Low latency (seconds)
very loosely predicted

Software side channels.

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What performance is measured?

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Low energy (joules) per byte

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High throughput
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very loosely predicted by cycles).

Side channels.

Culprits:
Branches,
Memory addresses.
Some CPUs,
Multiplication inputs.

More side channels.

Consumption,
Magnetic radiation, etc.

Flip bits in computation.

Side channels and monitors.

Steals secret keys.
Still protect
Communication?

What performance is measured?

Typical performance metrics
for ASICs:

Low energy (joules) per byte.

Low power (watts).

Low area (square micrometers;
loosely predicted by
“gate equivalents”).

High throughput
(bytes per second).

Low latency (seconds;
very loosely predicted by cycles).

Similar to

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Huge impact on p

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e.g. reduce latency by
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Simplest if many messages
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Operations are measured?

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General input scheduling.

Reduce latency by
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associated data before plaintext.

Key length

Associated-data length.

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Scheduling within plaintext scheduling within ciphertext

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Higher-level protocol splits long plaintext into packets, each separately authenticated ⇒ small buffer is safe.

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Single circuit for, e.g., hash and authenticated cipher; for different key sizes; etc.

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How well does the system fit into fast memory?

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Proofs.

The phrase “proof of security” is almost always fraudulent.

Proof says that attacks *meeting certain constraints* are difficult, or *as difficult as another problem*.

Can be useful for cryptanalysts.