

# Beer-recovery attack

Jean-Philippe Aumasson    Dmitry Khovratovich

# KECCAK

SHA-3 candidate



# KECCAK

SHA-3 candidate

**NIST**

Sponge with permutation KECCAK- $f$ [1600]



# KECCAK

SHA-3 candidate

**NIST**

Sponge with permutation KECCAK- $f$ [1600]



No external cryptanalysis

# KECCAK

SHA-3 candidate

NIST

Sponge with permutation KECCAK- $f$ [1600]



No external cryptanalysis



A Trappist 25-beer award



# KECCAK

SHA-3 candidate

NIST

Sponge with permutation KECCAK- $f$ [1600]



No external cryptanalysis

A Trappist 25-beer award

So we start...



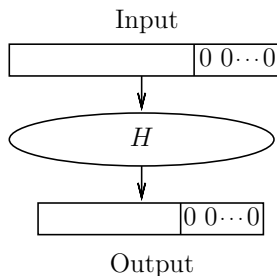
# CICO problem for KECCAK- $f$ [1600]

KECCAK- $f$ [1600]:  $\{0, 1\}^{1600} \mapsto \{0, 1\}^{1600}$

18 rounds

Constrained Input – Constrained Output (CICO) problem:

- ▶ Fix  $X, Y \subset \{0, 1\}^{1600}$
- ▶ Find many  $x \in X, y \in Y$ :  
 $f(x) = y$
- ▶ Hard if  $X$  and  $Y$  are small

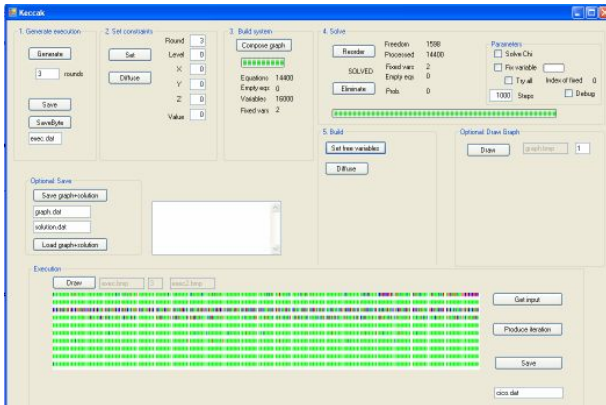


# Triangulation tool

- ▶ View the transformation as a system of equations
- ▶ Fix some input and output bits to 0
- ▶ Find solutions with complexity 1



# Three rounds (of 18) can be attacked



The tool is online: <https://cryptolux.uni.lu/mediawiki/uploads/0/03/Keccak-tool.zip>

# Algebraic analysis

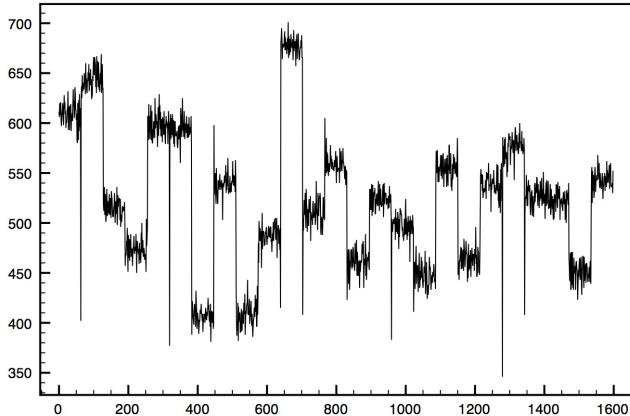
Bounds  $b$  on the degree given in the spec

( $\Rightarrow$  cube tester in  $2^{b+1}$  possible)

Our result: heterogeneous algebraic structure  
even for small cubes

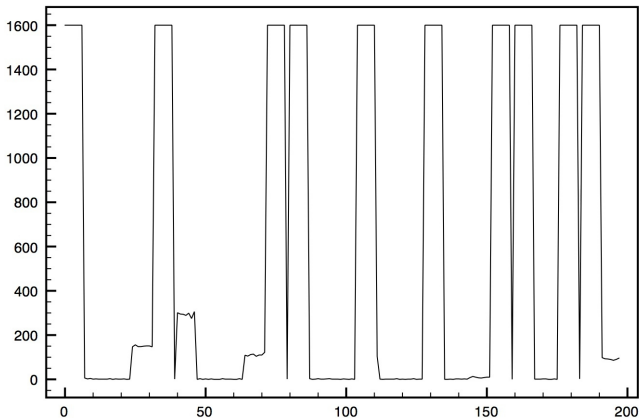
# 3 rounds, degree-2 cubes

#components attacked = cube position



# 4 rounds, degree-9 cubes

#components attacked = cube position



KECCAK's doc conjectures 13 rounds enough  
against distinguishers

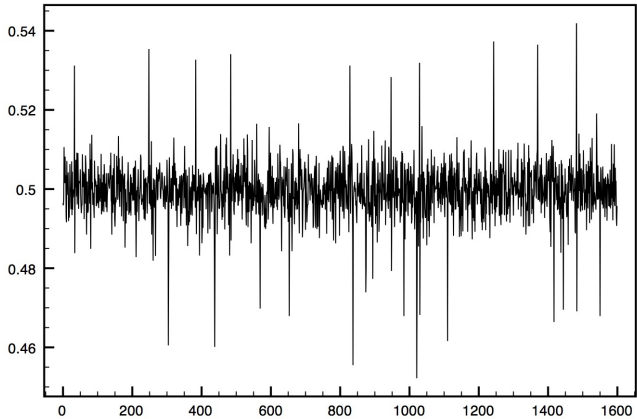
Need 11 rounds for maximal degree. . .

Open problem: how many rounds for a  
homogenous (reduced-degree) structure?

# Truncated differentials

First find  $\Delta_{\text{in}} \mapsto \Delta_{\text{out}}$  for  $\theta^{-1}$   
with Hamming weight  $|\Delta_{\text{in}}| = 1$ ,  $|\Delta_{\text{out}}| \approx 1600/2$   
(conjectured optimal in the documentation)  
Used to find probability-1 truncated differential  
on 3 rounds

On four rounds, still large biases



# Conclusions

Inverse permutation more difficult to attack

- ▶ Faster diffusion
- ▶ Prob-1 differentials on 1 round only

Results consistent with the designers' analysis

Good security margin

The paper is online

<http://131002.net/data/papers/AK09.pdf>