

# SILC Is INT-RUP Secure\*

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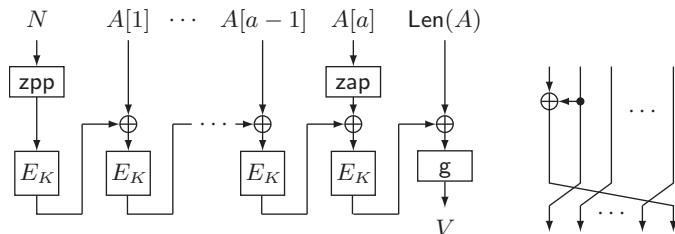
# Overview

- ▶ We show that SILC is provably INT-RUP secure against nonce-reusing adversaries up to the birthday bound
- ▶ This talk will present technical details of the security proof

- ▶ Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD)
- ▶ **S**imple **L**ightweight **C**FB, pronounced as “silk”
- ▶ designed by Iwata, Minematsu, Guo, Morioka, and Kobayashi, first presented at DIAC 2014
- ▶ CAESAR 3rd round candidate
  - ▶ designed for lightweight applications, resource constrained hardware environments
  - ▶ small implementation overhead beyond the blockcipher
  - ▶ improves CCM (NIST), EAX (ISO/IEC), and EAX-prime (ANSI)

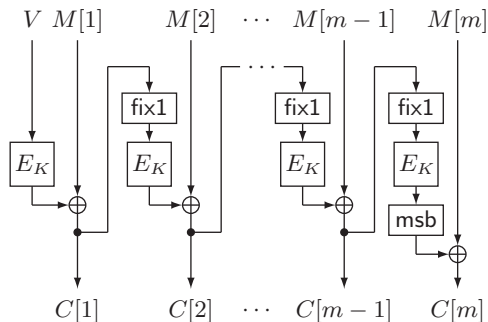
- ▶ Parameters of SILC
  - ▶  $E_K$ : a blockcipher with an  $n$ -bit block
  - ▶  $\ell_N$ : a nonce length in bits,  $1 \leq \ell_N \leq n - 1$  (fixed)
  - ▶  $\tau$ : a tag length in bits,  $1 \leq \tau \leq n$  (fixed)
- ▶ written as  $\text{SILC}[E, \ell_N, \tau]$  or simply  $\text{SILC}[E]$
- ▶ Input/Output
  - ▶ a blockcipher key  $K$
  - ▶ a nonce  $N$
  - ▶ associated data  $A$
  - ▶ a plaintext  $M$
  - ▶ a ciphertext  $C$
  - ▶ a tag  $T$
- ▶  $\text{SILC}[E] = (\text{SILC-}\mathcal{E}_K, \text{SILC-}\mathcal{D}_K, \text{SILC-}\mathcal{V}_K)$ 
  - ▶  $(N, A, M) \rightarrow \text{SILC-}\mathcal{E}_K \rightarrow (C, T)$
  - ▶  $(N, A, C, T) \rightarrow \text{SILC-}\mathcal{D}_K \rightarrow M$
  - ▶  $(N, A, C, T) \rightarrow \text{SILC-}\mathcal{V}_K \rightarrow \top/\perp$

# Computing $V$ from $N$ and $A$



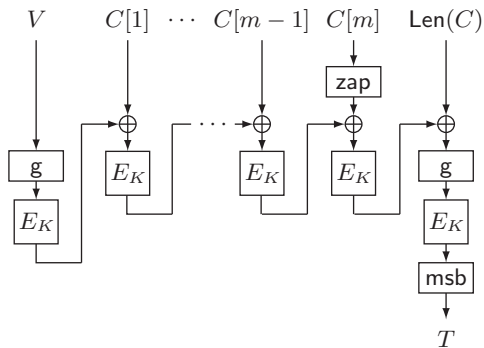
- ▶  $\text{zpp}$ : zero prepending function,  $\text{zpp}(X) = 0 \cdots 0 \parallel X$
- ▶  $\text{zap}$ : zero appending function (possibly none),  $\text{zap}(X) = X \parallel 0 \cdots 0$
- ▶  $\text{Len}$ : length encoding function,  $\text{Len}(X)$  is the  $n$ -bit encoding of the byte length of  $X$
- ▶  $g$ : tweak function, the  $n$ -bit input is parsed into bytes

# Computing $C$ from $V$ and $M$

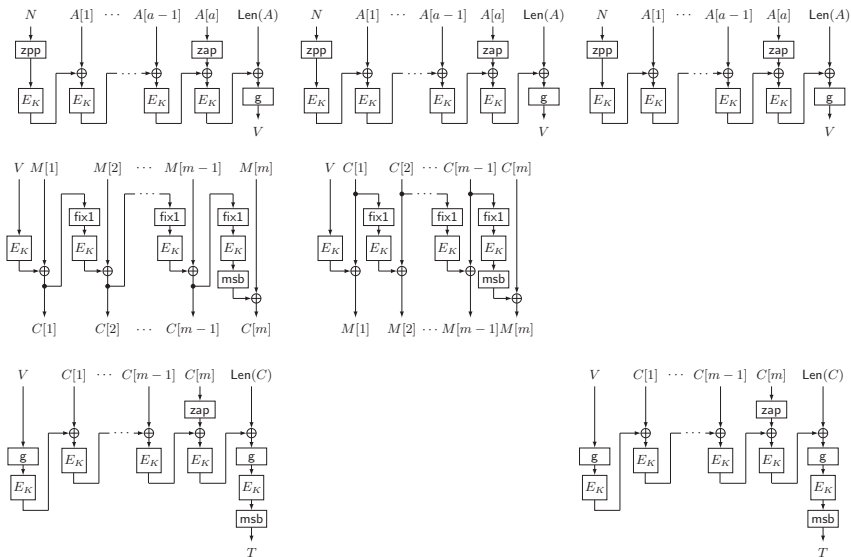


- $\text{fix1}$ : bit-fixing function,  $\text{fix1}(X) = X \vee 10 \dots 0$

# Computing $T$ from $V$ and $C$



# SILC[E] = (SILC- $\mathcal{E}_K$ , SILC- $\mathcal{D}_K$ , SILC- $\mathcal{V}_K$ )



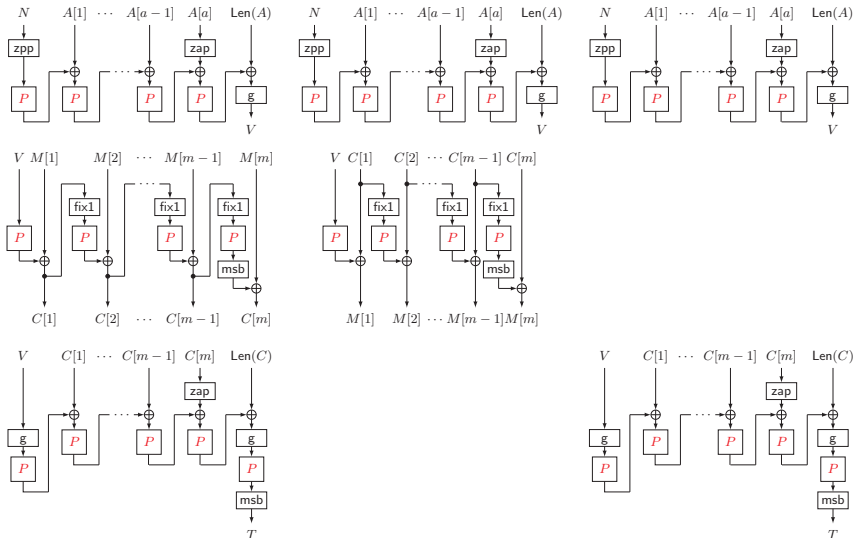


# Security of SILC [IMG+14]

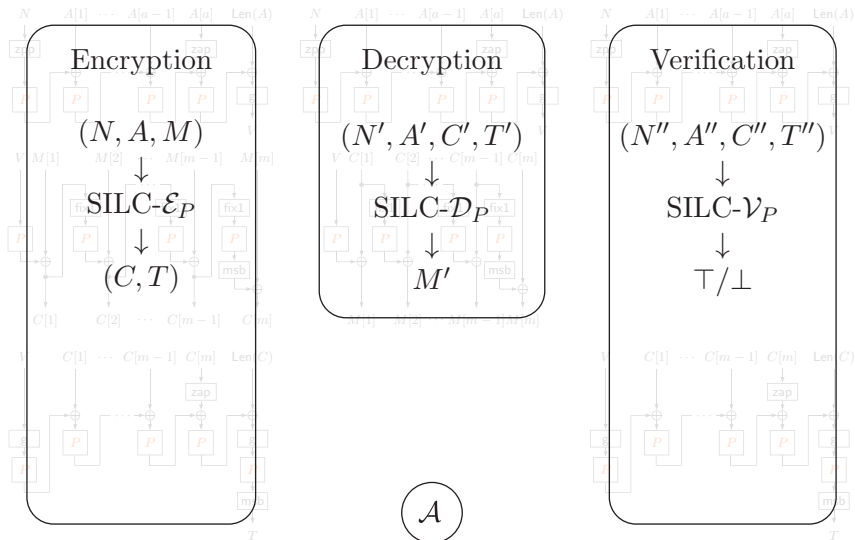
- ▶ Privacy: Indistinguishability of ciphertexts from random bits against nonce-respecting adversaries in a chosen plaintext attack setting
  - ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[E]}^{\text{priv}}(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Pr[\mathcal{A}^{\text{SILC-}\mathcal{E}_K} \Rightarrow 1] - \Pr[\mathcal{A}^{\$} \Rightarrow 1]$
  - ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Perm}(n)]}^{\text{priv}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{\sigma_{\text{priv}}^2}{2^n}$ , where  $\sigma_{\text{priv}} = 3q + \sigma_A + 2\sigma_M$
- ▶ Authenticity: Unforgeability against nonce-reusing adversaries in a chosen ciphertext attack setting
  - ▶ INT-CTXT: integrity of ciphertext
  - ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[E]}^{\text{auth}}(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Pr[\mathcal{A}^{\text{SILC-}\mathcal{E}_K, \text{SILC-}\mathcal{V}_K} \text{ forges}]$
  - ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Perm}(n)]}^{\text{auth}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{\sigma_{\text{auth}}^2}{2^n} + \frac{q''}{2^\tau}$ , where  $\sigma_{\text{auth}} = (3q + \sigma_A + 2\sigma_M) + (3q'' + \sigma_{A''} + \sigma_{C''})$

- ▶ Authenticity under releasing of unverified plaintext setting
  - ▶ INT-RUP
  - ▶ there is not enough memory to store the entire plaintext
  - ▶ the plaintext is immediately needed for real-time requirements
- ▶  $\mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[E]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Pr [\mathcal{A}^{\text{SILC-}\mathcal{E}_K, \text{SILC-}\mathcal{D}_K, \text{SILC-}\mathcal{V}_K} \text{ forges}]$
- ▶ We prove that  $\mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Perm}(n)]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A})$  is small (the standard birthday bound)

# SILC[Perm( $n$ )] with $P \stackrel{s}{\leftarrow} \text{Perm}(n)$



# INT-RUP Adversary



# INT-RUP Adversary

Encryption

$(N, A, M)$



SILC- $\mathcal{E}_P$



$(C, T)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q \text{ queries} \\ \sigma_A \text{ blocks} \\ \sigma_M \text{ blocks} \end{array} \right.$

Decryption

$(N', A', C', T')$



SILC- $\mathcal{D}_P$



$M'$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q' \text{ queries} \\ \sigma_{A'} \text{ blocks} \\ \sigma_{C'} \text{ blocks} \end{array} \right.$

$A$

Verification

$(N'', A'', C'', T'')$



SILC- $\mathcal{V}_P$



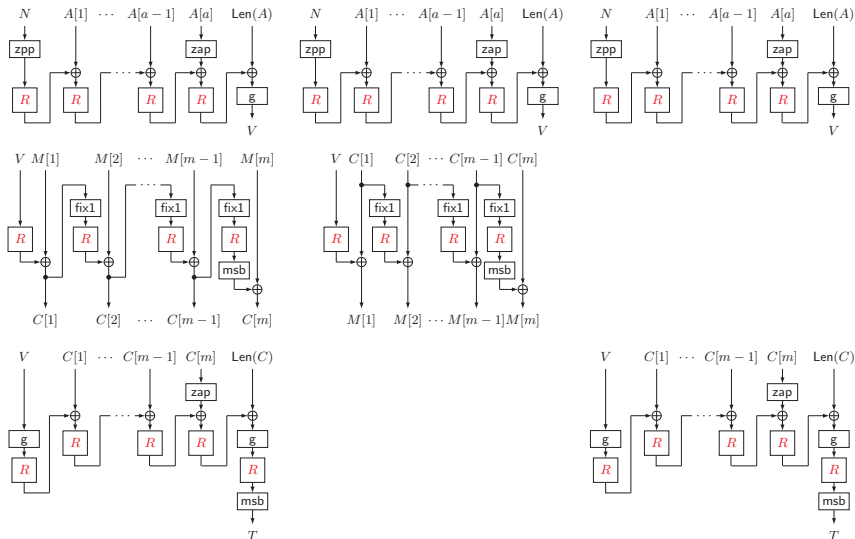
$\top/\perp$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} q'' \text{ queries} \\ \sigma_{A''} \text{ blocks} \\ \sigma_{C''} \text{ blocks} \end{array} \right.$

# Road Map of the Proof

- ▶ SILC[Perm( $n$ )]
- ▶ SILC[Rand( $n$ )]
- ▶ SILC2
- ▶ SILC3
- ▶ SILC4
- ▶ SILC5

# SILC[Rand( $n$ )] with $R \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Rand}(n)$



# SILC[Perm( $n$ )] to SILC[Rand( $n$ )]

- ▶ PRP/PRF switching lemma

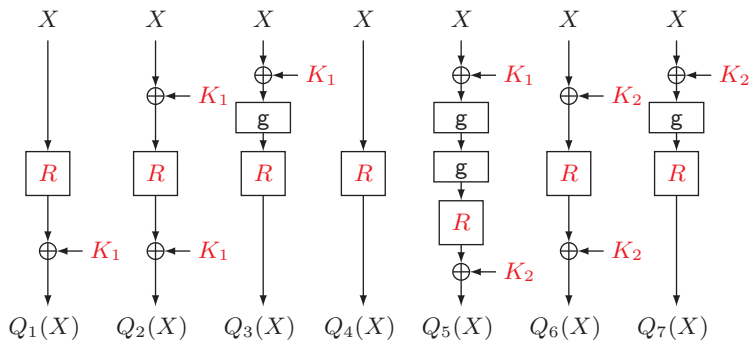
- ▶  $\mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Perm}(n)]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Rand}(n)]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5\sigma^2}{2^n}$

- ▶  $\sigma = (3q + \sigma_A + 2\sigma_M) + (q' + \sigma_{A'} + \sigma_{C'}) + (3q'' + \sigma_{A''} + \sigma_{C''})$

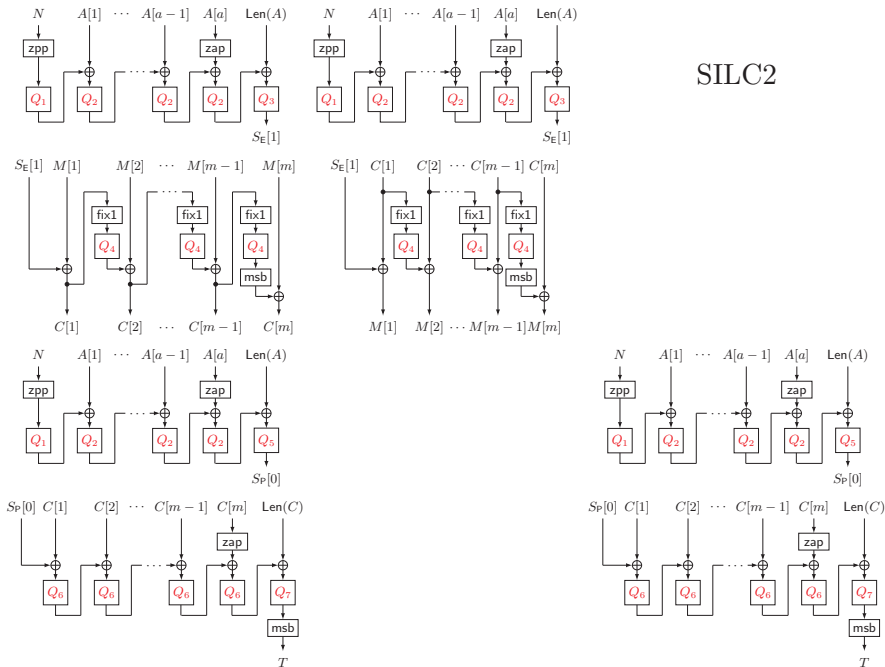


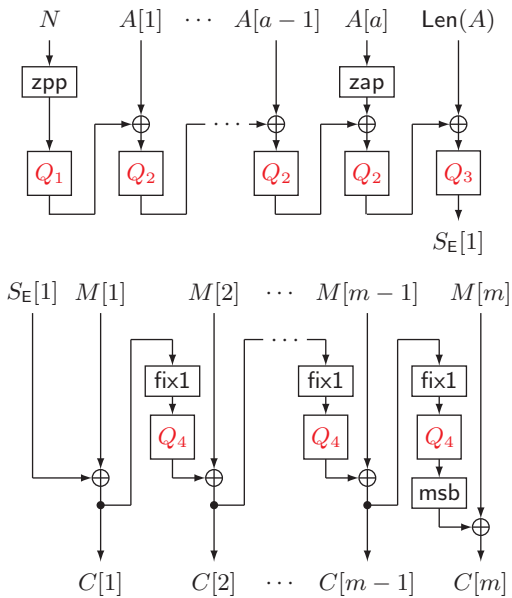
# $Q = (Q_1, \dots, Q_7)$ and SILC2

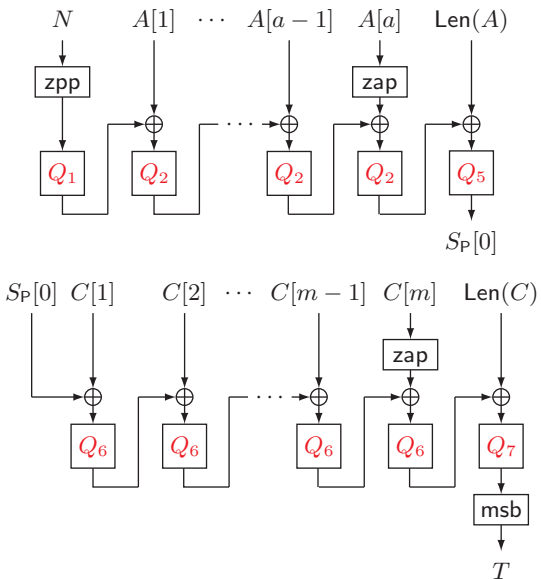
- $(R, K_1, K_2)$ ,  $R \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Rand}(n)$ ,  $K_1 \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \{0, 1\}^n$ ,  $K_2 \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \{0, 1\}^n$



# SILC2

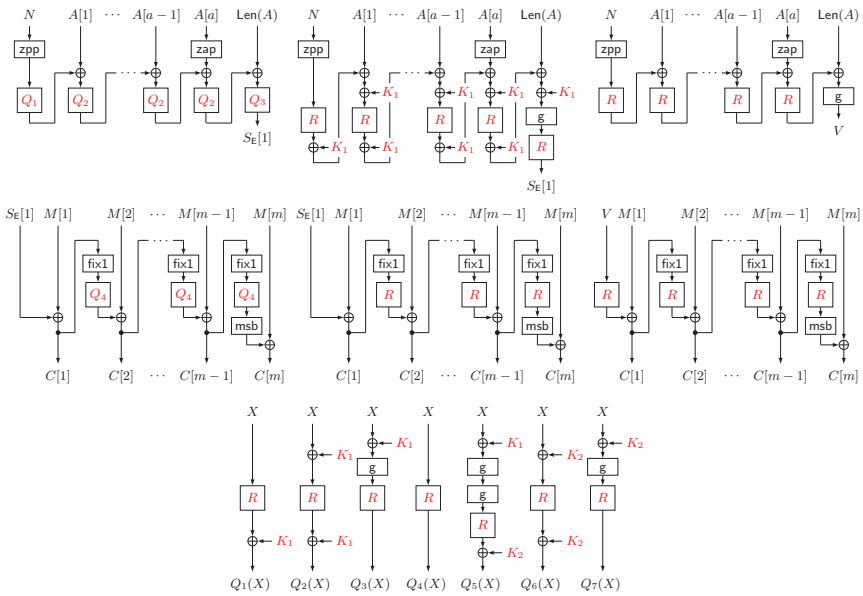


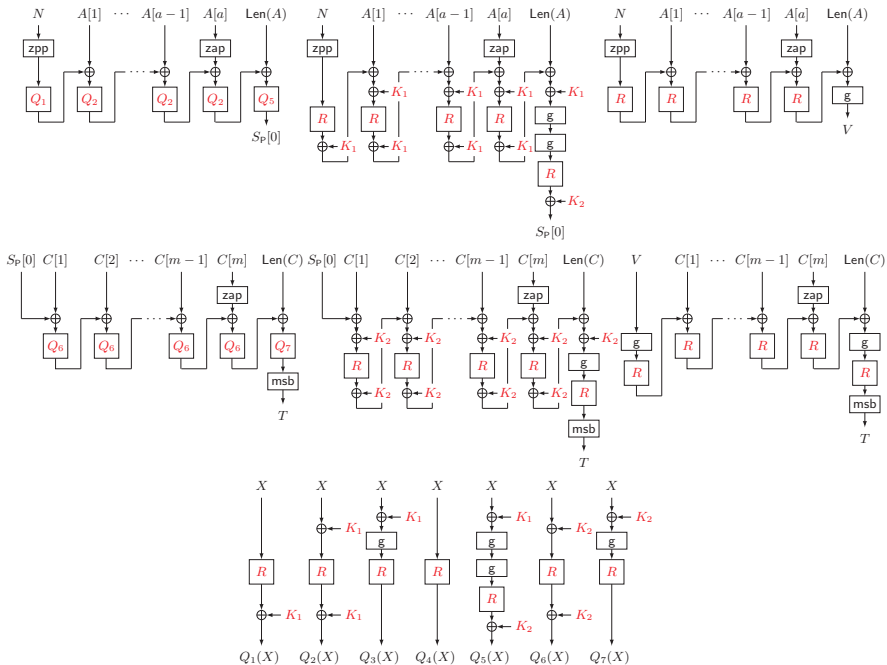




## Two Properties of $Q = (Q_1, \dots, Q_7)$ and SILC2

1.  $(Q_1, \dots, Q_7) \approx (F_1, \dots, F_7)$  against input-respecting adversaries
  - ▶  $F_1, \dots, F_7 \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Rand}(n)$
  - ▶  $\mathcal{B}$  is input-respecting if a query  $X$  for  $Q_1/F_1$  satisfies  $\text{msb}_1(X) = 0$  and a query  $X$  for  $Q_4/F_4$  satisfies  $\text{msb}_1(X) = 1$
  - ▶ For an input-respecting adversary  $\mathcal{B}$  that makes  $q$  queries,
$$\Pr[\mathcal{B}^{Q_1, \dots, Q_7} \Rightarrow 1] - \Pr[\mathcal{B}^{F_1, \dots, F_7} \Rightarrow 1] \leq \frac{0.5q^2}{2^n}$$
2.  $\text{SILC2} = \text{SILC}[\text{Rand}(n)]$



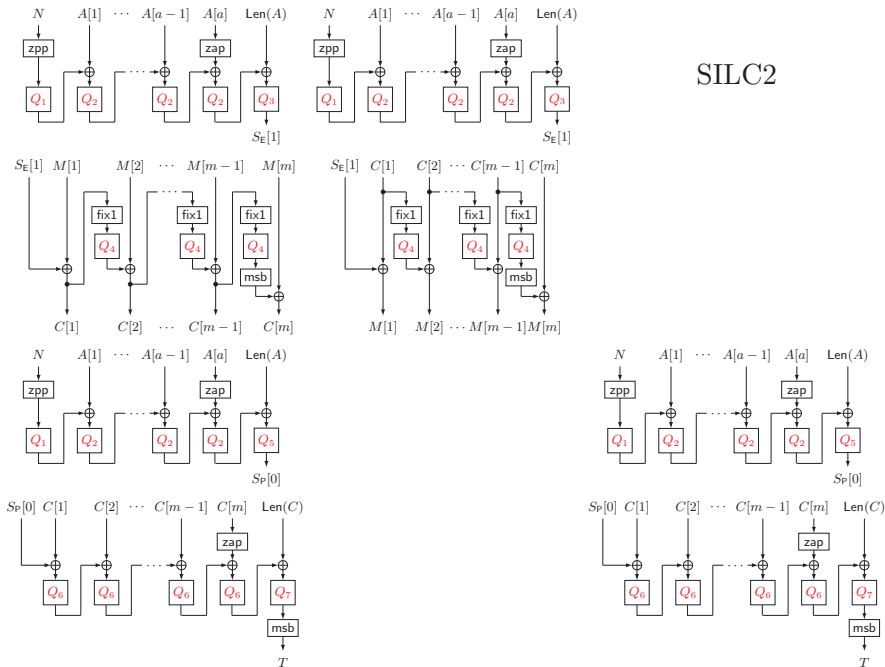


## SILC[Rand( $n$ )] to SILC2 to SILC3

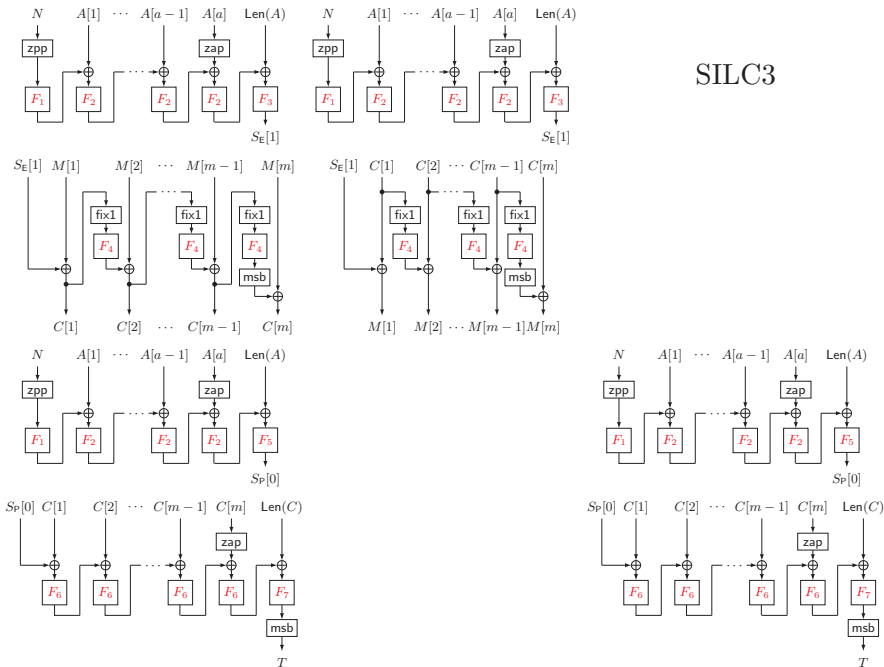
- ▶  $\mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Rand}(n)]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC2}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶ SILC3 is SILC2 with  $F = (F_1, \dots, F_7)$  instead of  $Q = (Q_1, \dots, Q_7)$
- ▶  $\mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC2}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC3}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5\sigma^2}{2^n}$
- ▶  $\sigma = (3q + \sigma_A + 2\sigma_M) + (q' + \sigma_{A'} + \sigma_{C'}) + (3q'' + \sigma_{A''} + \sigma_{C''})$



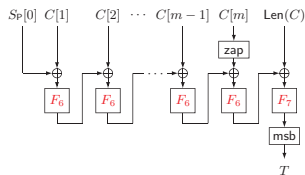
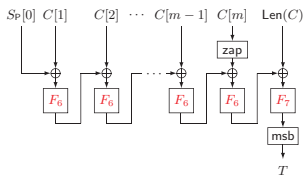
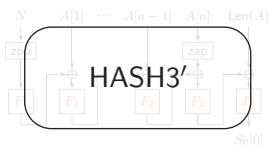
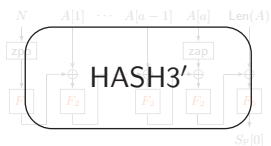
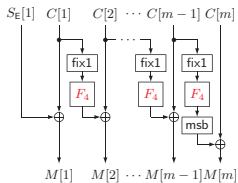
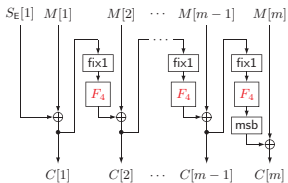
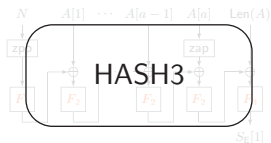
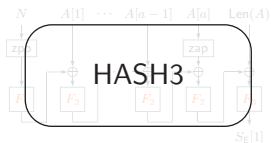
# SILC2



# SILC3



# SILC3



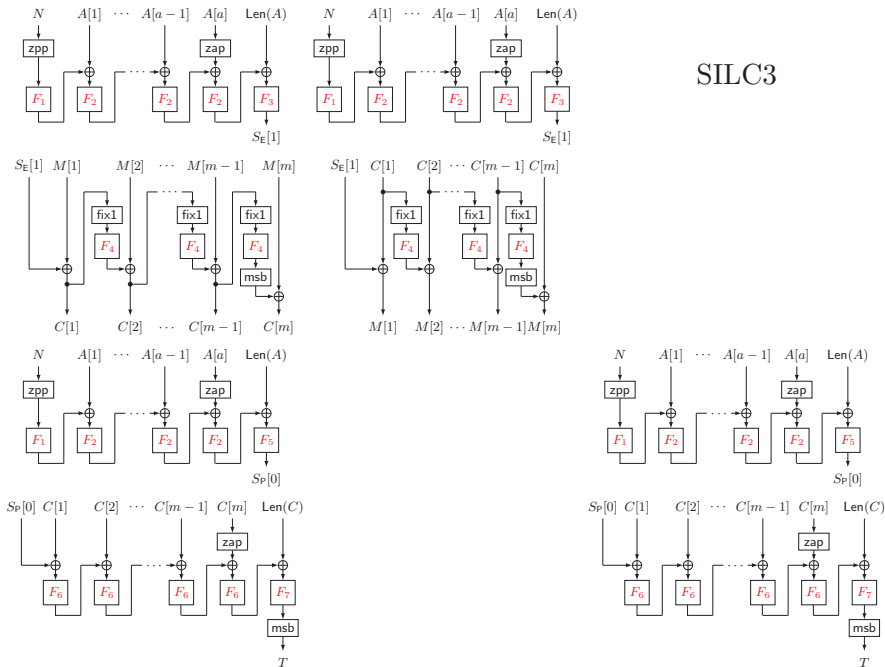
# SILC3 to SILC4

- ▶  $\text{HASH4}, \text{HASH4}' \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Rand}(\mathcal{N}_{\text{SILC}} \times \mathcal{A}_{\text{SILC}}, n)$
- ▶  $(\text{HASH3}, \text{HASH3}') \approx (\text{HASH4}, \text{HASH4}')$
- ▶ For an adversary  $\mathcal{B}$  that makes  $q$  queries with a total of  $\sigma_A$  blocks,

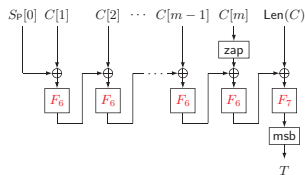
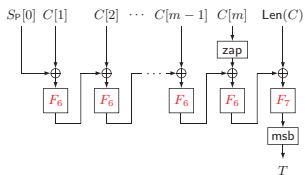
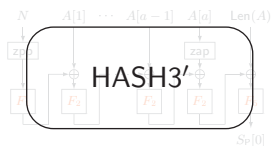
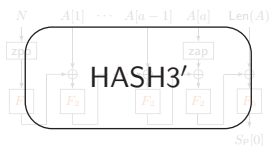
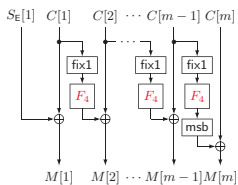
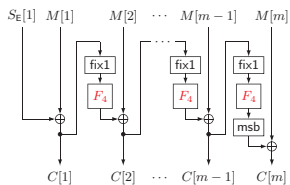
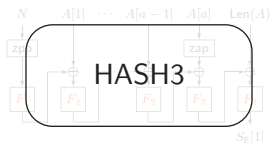
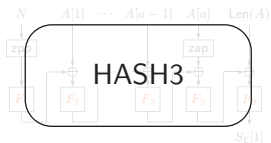
$$\begin{aligned} \Pr \left[ \mathcal{B}^{\text{HASH3}, \text{HASH3}'} \Rightarrow 1 \right] - \Pr \left[ \mathcal{B}^{\text{HASH4}, \text{HASH4}'} \Rightarrow 1 \right] \\ \leq \frac{0.5q^2}{2^n} + \frac{(q + \sigma_A)^2}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ SILC4 is SILC3 with  $(\text{HASH4}, \text{HASH4}')$  instead of  $(\text{HASH3}, \text{HASH3}')$
- ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC3}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC4}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5(2q + q' + q'')^2}{2^n} + \frac{((2q + q' + q'') + (2\sigma_A + \sigma_{A'} + \sigma_{A''}))^2}{2^n}$

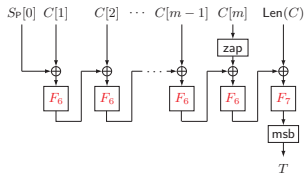
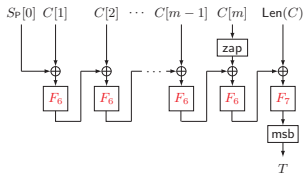
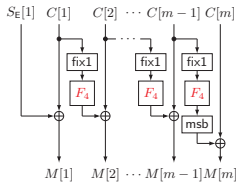
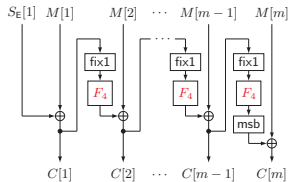
# SILC3



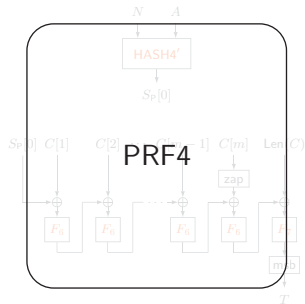
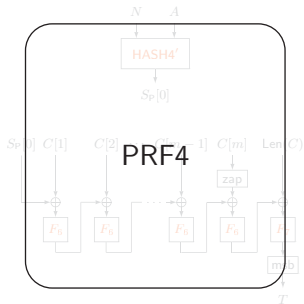
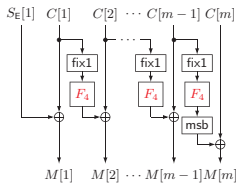
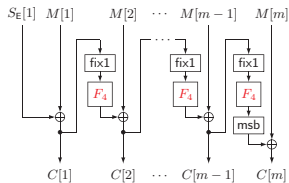
# SILC3



# SILC4



# SILC4





# SILC4 to SILC5

▶  $\text{PRF5} \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Rand}(\mathcal{N}_{\text{SILC}} \times \mathcal{A}_{\text{SILC}} \times \mathcal{C}_{\text{SILC}}, \tau)$

▶  $\text{PRF4} \approx \text{PRF5}$

▶ For an adversary  $\mathcal{B}$  that makes  $q$  queries with a total of  $\sigma_C$  ciphertext blocks,

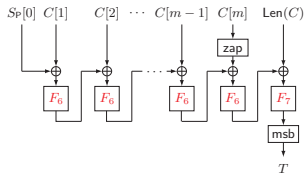
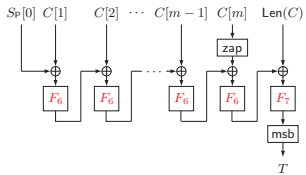
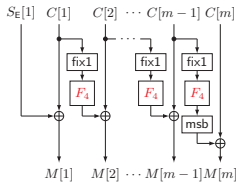
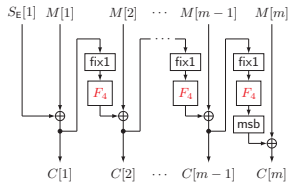
$$\Pr[\mathcal{B}^{\text{PRF4}} \Rightarrow 1] - \Pr[\mathcal{B}^{\text{PRF5}} \Rightarrow 1] \leq \frac{0.5q^2}{2^n} + \frac{(q + \sigma_C)^2}{2^n}$$

▶ SILC5 is SILC4 with PRF5 instead of PRF4 (and HASH4 is renamed to HASH5)

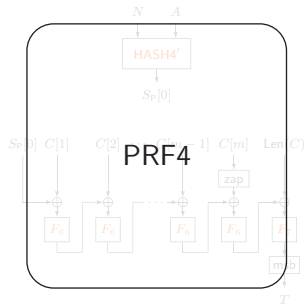
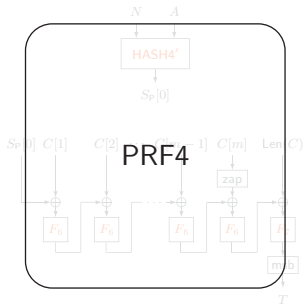
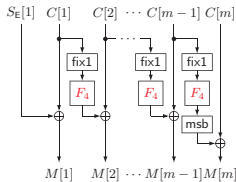
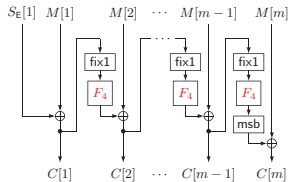
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC4}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) &\leq \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC5}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5(q + q'')^2}{2^n} \\ &\quad + \frac{((q + q'') + (\sigma_M + \sigma_{C''}))^2}{2^n} \end{aligned}$$

▶ Transition from  $\text{SILC}[\text{Perm}(n)]$  to SILC5 does not rely on the nonce uniqueness

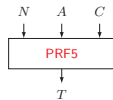
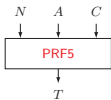
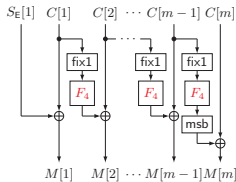
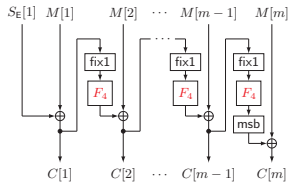
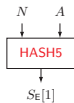
# SILC4



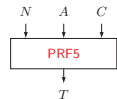
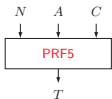
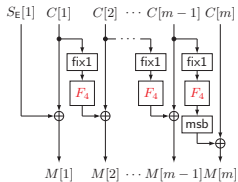
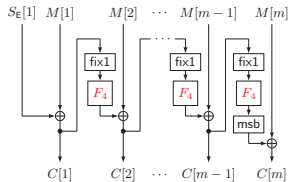
# SILC4



# SILC5



# SILC5



# $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC5}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A})$ and the Summary So Far

- ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC5}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{q''}{2^\tau}$
- ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Perm}(n)]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Rand}(n)]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5\sigma^2}{2^n}$
- ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Rand}(n)]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) = \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC2}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A})$
- ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC2}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC3}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5\sigma^2}{2^n}$
- ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC3}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC4}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5(2q + q' + q'')^2}{2^n} + \frac{((2q + q' + q'') + (2\sigma_A + \sigma_{A'} + \sigma_{A''}))^2}{2^n}$
- ▶  $\text{Adv}_{\text{SILC4}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \text{Adv}_{\text{SILC5}}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) + \frac{0.5(q + q'')^2}{2^n} + \frac{((q + q'') + (\sigma_M + \sigma_{C''}))^2}{2^n}$
- ▶  $\sigma = (3q + \sigma_A + 2\sigma_M) + (q' + \sigma_{A'} + \sigma_{C'}) + (3q'' + \sigma_{A''} + \sigma_{C''})$

# SILC Is INT-RUP Secure

## Theorem

For any INT-RUP adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  that makes  $q$  encryption queries ( $\sigma_A$  blocks and  $\sigma_M$  blocks),  $q'$  decryption queries ( $\sigma_{A'}$  blocks and  $\sigma_{C'}$  blocks), and  $q''$  verification queries ( $\sigma_{A''}$  blocks and  $\sigma_{C''}$  blocks), we have

$$\mathbf{Adv}_{\text{SILC}[\text{Perm}(n), \ell_N, \tau]}^{\text{int-rup}}(\mathcal{A}) \leq \frac{5\sigma^2}{2^n} + \frac{q''}{2^\tau},$$

where  $\sigma = (3q + \sigma_A + 2\sigma_M) + (q' + \sigma_{A'} + \sigma_{C'}) + (3q'' + \sigma_{A''} + \sigma_{C''})$

# Summary

- ▶ SILC is INT-RUP secure against nonce-reusing adversaries up to the birthday bound
  - ▶ insecure in terms of privacy in RUP setting/nonce-reuse setting
- ▶ We expect that a similar proof is possible for CLOC (still in the process of verification)