

Linear Cryptanalysis of FF3-1 and FEA

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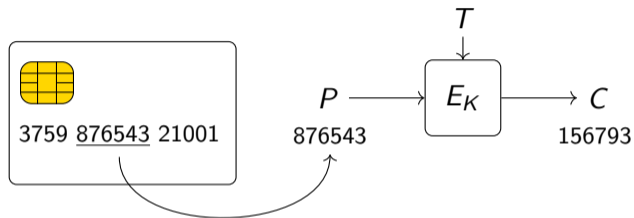
August 17, 2021



COSIC

Format Preserving Encryption

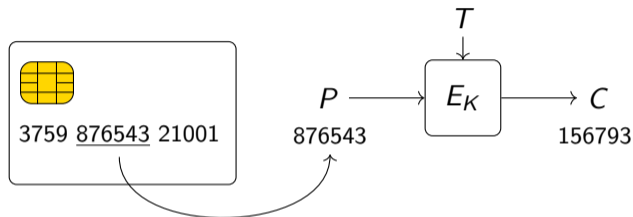
- ▶ Encryption on a small domain



- ▶ Tweak T

Format Preserving Encryption

- ▶ Encryption on a small domain



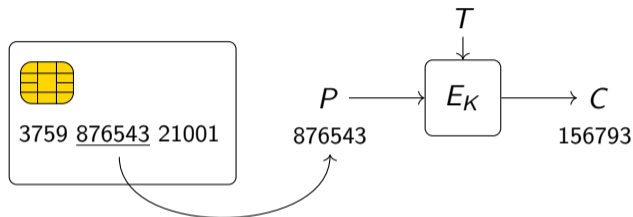
- ▶ Tweak T

- ▶ Standards

- United States: FF1 and FF3-1 (NIST SP800-38G rev. 1)
- South Korea: FEA-1 and FEA-2 (TTAK.KO-12.0275)

Format Preserving Encryption

- ▶ Encryption on a small domain



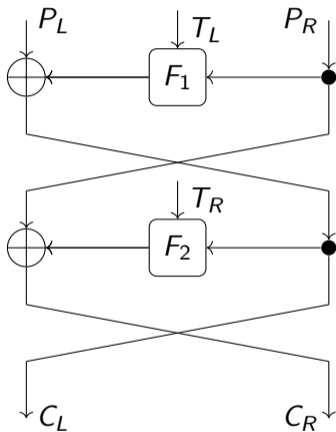
- ▶ Tweak T

- ▶ Standards

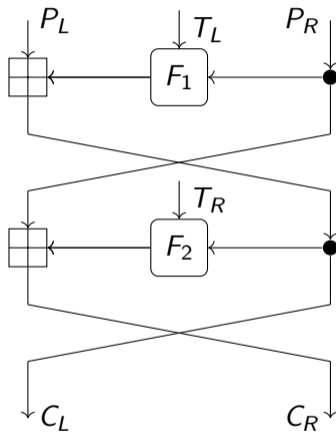
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- South Korea: **FEA-1** and **FEA-2** (TTAK.KO-12.0275)

Format Preserving Encryption

FEA-1 and FF3-1



(a) FEA-1 (12* rounds)
 $P_L, P_R \in \mathbb{F}_2^m, N = 2^m$



(b) FF3-1 (8 rounds)
 $P_L, P_R \in \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$

⚠ Alternating round tweaks

Format Preserving Encryption

Previous attacks on FEA and FF3/FF3-1

- ▶ Generic attacks on r -round Feistel ciphers (domain size N^2)
 - Distinguisher: $\tilde{O}(N^{r-4})$ data [Patarin, 2004]
 - Message-recovery: $\tilde{O}(N^{r-3})$ data [Bellare et al., 2016]
- ▶ Dedicated attacks on FF3 (flaw in tweak-schedule)
 - Codebook-recovery: $\tilde{O}(N^{11/6})$ data [Durak and Vaudenay, 2017]
 - Later improvements: $\tilde{O}(N^{6/4})$ data [Amon et al., 2021]
- ▶ NIST response (2019):
 - Modified tweak-schedule for FF3 ('FF3-1')
 - $N \geq 1000$

Format Preserving Encryption

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Overview

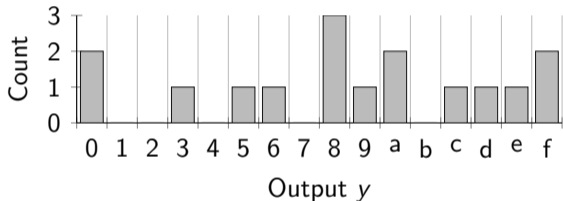
- ▶ New attacks in this work:
 - Generic attack on Feistel ciphers with alternating tweaks
 - Distinguishing/message-recovery with data $\approx \sqrt{\text{previous data}}$
-

- ▶ High-level overview
- ▶ Linear distinguishers
- ▶ Multidimensional linear distinguishers
- ▶ Message recovery attacks

High-level overview

Small uniform random functions

- ▶ Sample a function $F : \mathbb{F}_2^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2^4$ uniformly at random
- ▶ Output distribution of F for uniform random input?
i.e. for each $y \in \mathbb{F}_2^4$, the number of $x \in \mathbb{F}_2^4$ s.t. $F(x) = y$

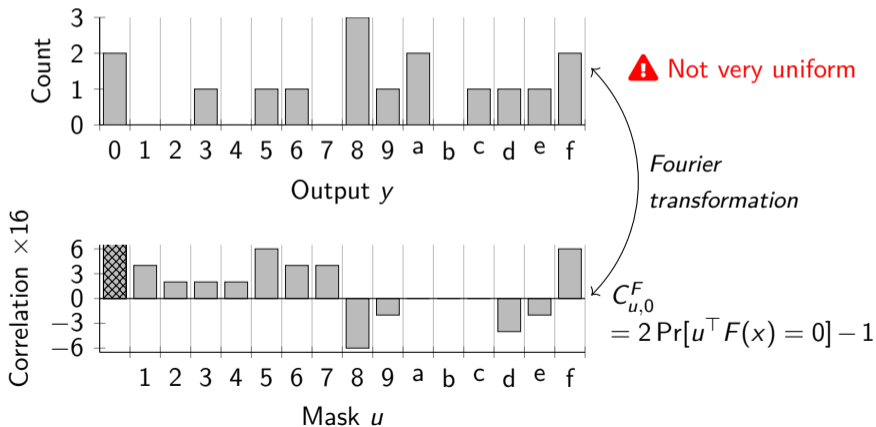


⚠ Not very uniform

High-level overview

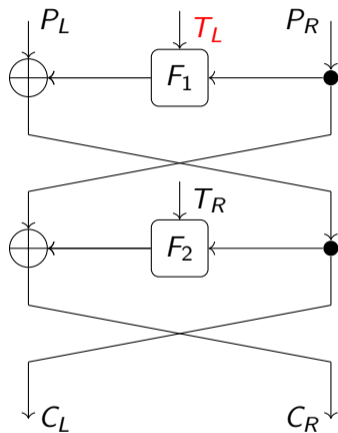
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High-level overview

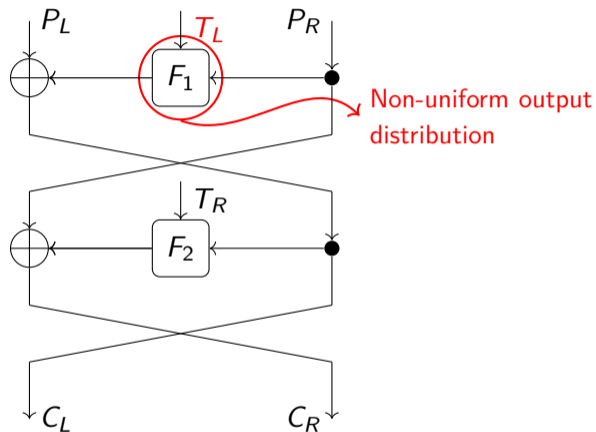
Alternating tweaks



- ▶ Fix T_L , but let (P_L, P_R, T_R) be uniform random on $(\mathbb{F}_2^m)^3$

High-level overview

Alternating tweaks



► Fix T_L , but let (P_L, P_R, T_R) be uniform random on $(\mathbb{F}_2^m)^3$

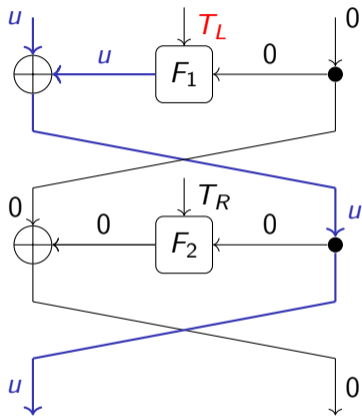
⇒ $P_L + C_L$ non-uniform

Overview

- ▶ High-level overview
- ▶ Linear distinguishers
- ▶ Multidimensional linear distinguishers
- ▶ Message recovery attacks

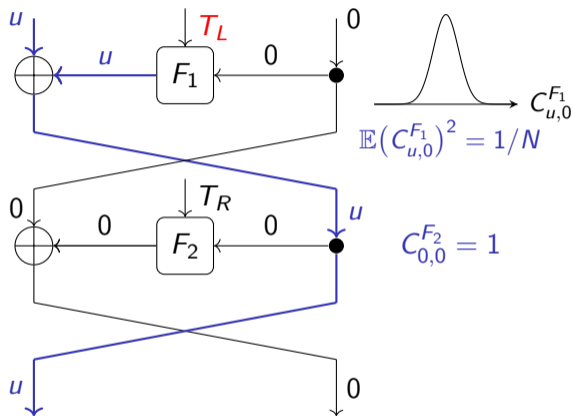
Linear distinguishers

FEA-1: Two-Round Iterative Trail



Linear distinguishers

FEA-1: Two-Round Iterative Trail



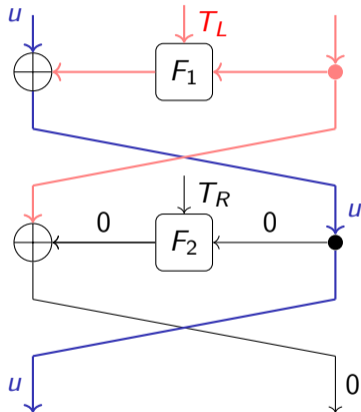
- ▶ Expected squared correlation of (dominant) r -round trail:

$$\mathbb{E}(C_{0,0}^{F_r} C_{u,0}^{F_{r-1}} \dots C_{0,0}^{F_2} C_{u,0}^{F_1})^2 = 1/N^{r/2}$$

Linear distinguishers

FEA-1: Improved Trail

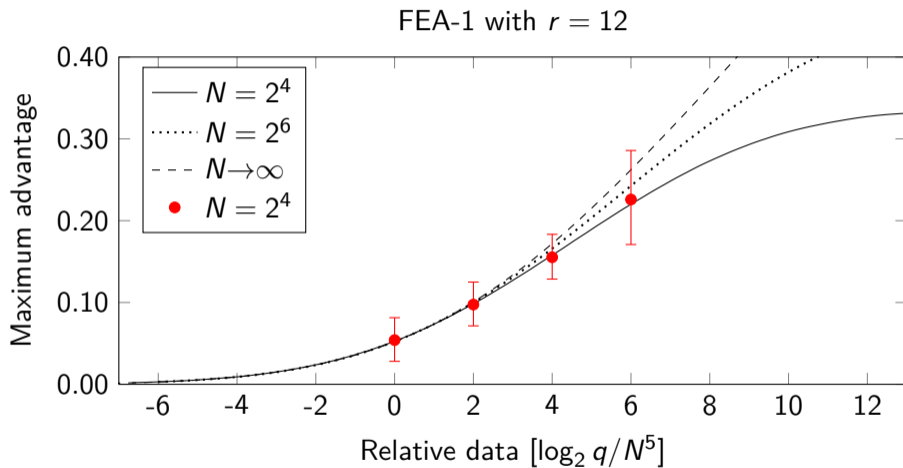
- ▶ Fix (right half of) the plaintext



- Expected squared correlation $1/N^{r/2-1}$
- ▶ Data complexity $q = \Theta(1/c^2)$; *heuristically*: $1/c^2 \approx N^{r/2-1}$

Linear distinguishers

Concrete data complexity



- ▶ Similar figures for FEA-2 and FF3-1 in the paper

Overview

- ▶ High-level overview
- ▶ Linear distinguishers
using approximately $N^{r/2-1}$ data
- ▶ Multidimensional linear distinguishers
- ▶ Message recovery attacks

Multidimensional linear distinguishers

Combining multiple linear approximations

- ▶ Iterative trail works for any mask u
set of all masks is a vector space
- ▶ Instead of estimating $|c(u)|$, estimate

$$\sum_{u \neq 0} c^2(u)$$

- ▶ Data-complexity (approximate)

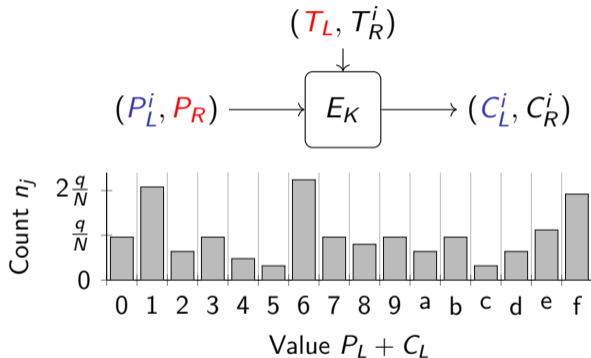
$$\sqrt{N} / \mathbb{E} \sum_{u \neq 0} c^2(u) \sim \sqrt{N} \times 1/N^{r/2-2} = N^{r/2-1.5}$$

→ Exact (fixed-key) correlations $c(u)$ unknown

Multidimensional linear distinguishers

χ^2 -distinguisher

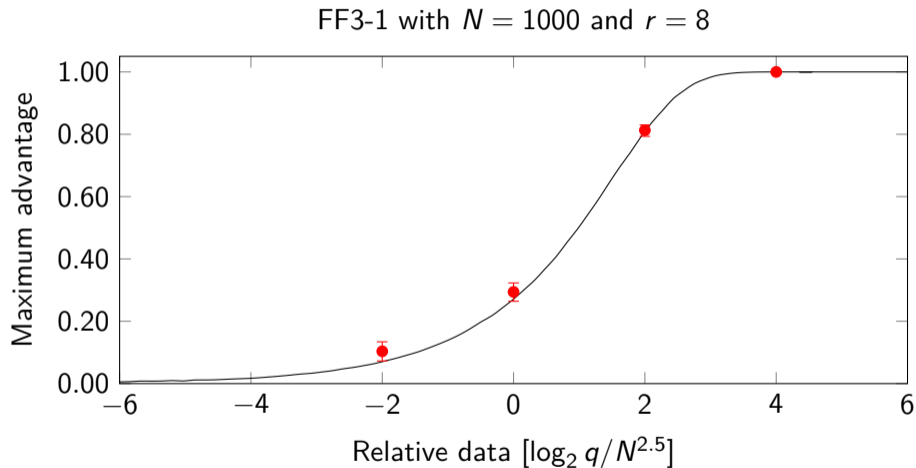
- ▶ Equivalent description of multidimensional linear distinguisher



- ▶ Euclidean distance from uniform distribution equals $\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \neq 0} c^2(u)}$
- ▶ Pearson's χ^2 -statistic: $\chi^2 = \frac{N}{q} \sum_{j=1}^N (n_j - \frac{q}{N})^2$
- ▶ Hypothesis test: $\chi^2 \geq t?$

Multidimensional linear distinguishers

Concrete data-complexity



- ▶ Similar figures for FEA-1 and FEA-2 in the paper.

Overview

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Message recovery attacks

Overview

- ▶ Recover a secret message given ciphertext under several tweaks with same T_L
- ▶ Results in a ranking of candidate plaintexts

Message	Statistic
42	208.49833
a1	216.10587
ef	217.84596
⋮	⋮
3b	343.59515
11	377.23764

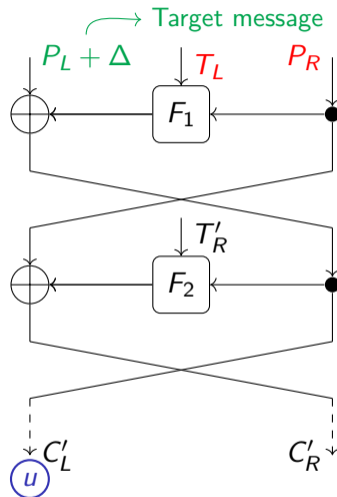
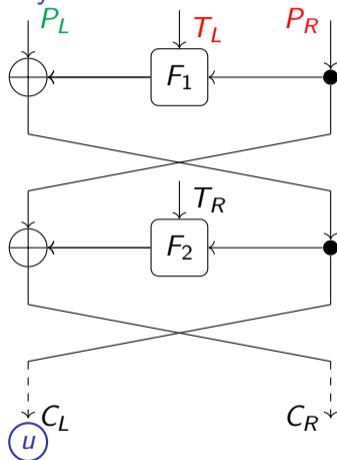
Candidate plaintexts (fraction P_F)

➔ Advantage $|P_S - P_F|$ (success probability P_S)

- ▶ Left-half and right-half message-recovery attacks

Message recovery attacks

Left-half recovery



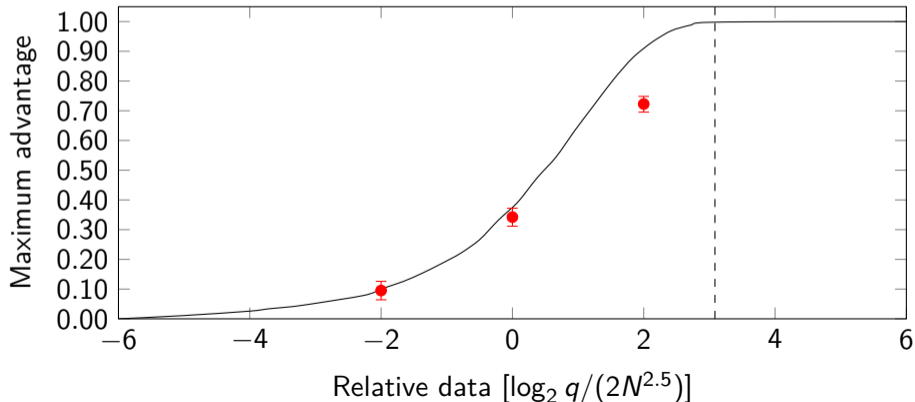
- ▶ Distribution of $C'_L \approx$ distribution of C_L translated by Δ
- ▶ Motivation: dominant trail gives $c_2(u) \approx (-1)^{u^T \Delta} c_1(u)$
- ▶ Δ can be recovered due to non-uniformity of ciphertexts

Message recovery attacks

Left-half recovery

- ▶ Need approximately $N^{r/2-1.5}$ data
- ▶ Limitation for FF3-1: $N < 2^{12}$ due to tweak length (unless P_L is variable)

FF3-1 with $N = 1000$ and $r = 8$



Message recovery attacks

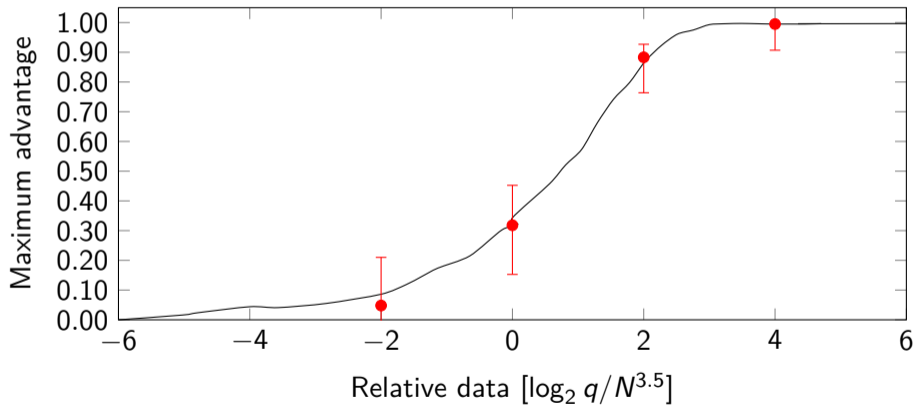
Right-half recovery

- ▶ Similar to left-half recovery
 - Recover $F_1(P'_R) - F_1(P_R)$ with P_R known and P'_R the target
 - If $F_1(P'_R) = F_1(P_R)$, then probably $P'_R = P_R$
- ▶ Requires $N/2$ times more data (when testing all possible P_R)
- ▶ Less limitations on N than left-half recovery because P_L is variable

Message recovery attacks

Right-half recovery

FF3-1 with $N = 1000$ and $r = 8$



Conclusions

- ▶ New attacks on FF3-1 and FEA-1

- Distinguishers:

$N^{r/2-1.5}$ data

- Left-half message-recovery:

$N^{r/2-1.5}$ data

- Right-half message-recovery:

$N^{r/2-0.5}$ data

(attacks on FEA-2 and key-recovery for FEA-1: see paper)

Conclusions

- ▶ New attacks on FF3-1 and FEA-1
 - Distinguishers: $N^{r/2-1.5}$ data
 - Left-half message-recovery: $N^{r/2-1.5}$ data
 - Right-half message-recovery: $N^{r/2-0.5}$ data

(attacks on FEA-2 and key-recovery for FEA-1: see paper)
- ▶ Practical relevance
 - Data with half-fixed tweak is typical (e.g. counter as tweak)
 - High false-positive rate is often acceptable (e.g. checksums, ...)
- ▶ Be careful and **avoid these standards** until they are fixed
 - Don't rely on indistinguishability of ciphertext
 - Avoid the smallest domain sizes
- ▶ Alternatives to Feistel-based FPE



<https://homes.esat.kuleuven.be/~tbeyne/fpe>



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