### Differential-Linear Cryptanalysis of ASCON: Theory vs. Practice

#### Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cihangir TEZCAN



### MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Informatics Institute, Department of Cyber Security

## NIST Lightweight Cryptography Workshop 22 June 2023

This work has been supported by TUBITAK 1001 Project under the grant number 121E228 and by Middle East Technical University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit under grant number AGEP-704-2023-11294.



Many cryptanalysis results are obtained theoretically but

1 they may **not** work in practice



Many cryptanalysis results are obtained theoretically but

- 1 they may **not** work in practice
- 2 they may require more data/time/memory than expected



Many cryptanalysis results are obtained theoretically but

- 1 they may **not** work in practice
- 2 they may require more data/time/memory than expected
- 3 they may require less data/time/memory than expected



Many cryptanalysis results are obtained theoretically but

- 1 they may **not** work in practice
- 2 they may require more data/time/memory than expected
- 3 they may require less data/time/memory than expected

Toy versions of the distinguishers and attacks must be experimentally verified



#### ASCON

- Designed by Christoph Dobraunig, Maria Eichlseder, Florian Mendel, Martin Schlaffer
- First choice for Lightweight Applications in CAESAR Competition
- Type: Sponge construction
- Primitive: SPN
  - Block size: 64 or 128 bits
  - State size: 320 bits
  - **Key:** 128 bits (initial version supported 96 bits)
  - Nonce: 128 bits
  - **Tag:** 128 bits
  - **Rounds:** 12 (initialization) or 6 (encryption)



#### DryGASCON

- Designed by Sebastien Riou
- Type: Sponge construction
- Primitive: ASCON (slightly different permutation) and DrySponge
  - Block size: 128 bits
  - State size: 320 or 576 bits
  - **Key:** 128 or 256 bits
  - Nonce: 128 or 256 bits
  - **Tag:** 128 bits
  - **Rounds:** 11 or 12 (depends on key length)





Figure: 320-bit state ASCON



round	constant	round	constant
0	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000	6	0x0000000000000000000000
1	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000	7	0x00000000000000000087
2	0x00000000000000000d2	8	0x000000000000000000078
3	0x00000000000000000c3	9	0x00000000000000000069
4	0x000000000000000000000000000000000000	10	0x0000000000000000005a
5	0x0000000000000000000000a5	11	0x000000000000000004t



Figure: Adding constants





Table: Ascon's  $5 \times 5$  S-box in hexadecimal notation

х	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
S(x)	4	В	1F	14	1A	15	9	2	1B	5	8	12	1D	3	6	1C
-																
х	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F



$$\begin{split} \Sigma_0(x_0) &= x_0 \oplus (x_0 \ggg 19) \oplus (x_0 \ggg 28) \\ \Sigma_1(x_1) &= x_1 \oplus (x_1 \ggg 61) \oplus (x_1 \ggg 39) \\ \Sigma_2(x_2) &= x_2 \oplus (x_2 \ggg 1) \oplus (x_2 \ggg 6) \\ \Sigma_3(x_3) &= x_3 \oplus (x_3 \ggg 10) \oplus (x_3 \ggg 17) \\ \Sigma_4(x_4) &= x_4 \oplus (x_4 \ggg 7) \oplus (x_4 \ggg 41) \end{split}$$



Figure: Linear Diffusion layer ASCON





Figure: The encryption of ASCON.  $p^a$  means the permutation operation p is performed a times. We have a = 12 and b = 6.

#### Differential-Linear Cryptanalysis

 Differential cryptanalysis introduces an input difference and after r<sub>1</sub> rounds of encryption, aims to observe some output difference with probability p

- Differential cryptanalysis introduces an input difference and after r<sub>1</sub> rounds of encryption, aims to observe some output difference with probability p
- Linear cryptanalysis uses an  $r_2$ -round linear approximation where XOR of masked input and output bits equal to zero with probability 1/2 + q

- Differential cryptanalysis introduces an input difference and after r<sub>1</sub> rounds of encryption, aims to observe some output difference with probability p
- Linear cryptanalysis uses an  $r_2$ -round linear approximation where XOR of masked input and output bits equal to zero with probability 1/2 + q
- Differential-Linear cryptanalysis combines a differential and a linear approximation to obtain an  $r_1 + r_2$ -round distinguisher

- Differential cryptanalysis introduces an input difference and after r<sub>1</sub> rounds of encryption, aims to observe some output difference with probability p
- Linear cryptanalysis uses an  $r_2$ -round linear approximation where XOR of masked input and output bits equal to zero with probability 1/2 + q
- Differential-Linear cryptanalysis combines a differential and a linear approximation to obtain an  $r_1 + r_2$ -round distinguisher
- A differential can be combined with a linear approximation where input masked bits of the linear approximation coincide with the output difference bits that have fixed difference

- Differential cryptanalysis introduces an input difference and after r<sub>1</sub> rounds of encryption, aims to observe some output difference with probability p
- Linear cryptanalysis uses an  $r_2$ -round linear approximation where XOR of masked input and output bits equal to zero with probability 1/2 + q
- Differential-Linear cryptanalysis combines a differential and a linear approximation to obtain an  $r_1 + r_2$ -round distinguisher
- A differential can be combined with a linear approximation where input masked bits of the linear approximation coincide with the output difference bits that have fixed difference
- The bias of a differential-linear distinguisher is approximately  $2pq^2$

- Differential cryptanalysis introduces an input difference and after r<sub>1</sub> rounds of encryption, aims to observe some output difference with probability p
- Linear cryptanalysis uses an  $r_2$ -round linear approximation where XOR of masked input and output bits equal to zero with probability 1/2 + q
- Differential-Linear cryptanalysis combines a differential and a linear approximation to obtain an  $r_1 + r_2$ -round distinguisher
- A differential can be combined with a linear approximation where input masked bits of the linear approximation coincide with the output difference bits that have fixed difference
- The bias of a differential-linear distinguisher is approximately  $2pq^2$
- Data complexity is  $\mathcal{O}(p^{-2}q^{-4})$  chosen plaintexts

### Experiment on SERPENT Differential-Linear Distinguisher

Table: Experimental verification of the first r rounds of the 9-round differential-linear distinguisher of (Dunkelman, Indesteege, and Keller, 2008) on SERPENT block cipher. We performed the experiments using 100 randomly chosen keys with 2<sup>50</sup> random data pairs.

r	Theoretical Bias	Experimental Bias	Gain
4	$2^{-15}$	$2^{-13.73}$	$2^{1.27}$

### Experiment on SERPENT Differential-Linear Distinguisher

Table: Experimental verification of the first r rounds of the 9-round differential-linear distinguisher of (Dunkelman, Indesteege, and Keller, 2008) on SERPENT block cipher. We performed the experiments using 100 randomly chosen keys with 2<sup>50</sup> random data pairs.

r	Theoretical Bias	Experimental Bias	Gain
4	$2^{-15}$	$2^{-13.73}$	$2^{1.27}$
5	$2^{-19}$	$2^{-17.63}$	$2^{1.37}$

### Experiment on SERPENT Differential-Linear Distinguisher

Table: Experimental verification of the first r rounds of the 9-round differential-linear distinguisher of (Dunkelman, Indesteege, and Keller, 2008) on SERPENT block cipher. We performed the experiments using 100 randomly chosen keys with 2<sup>50</sup> random data pairs.

r	Theoretical Bias	Experimental Bias	Gain
4	$2^{-15}$	$2^{-13.73}$	$2^{1.27}$
5	$2^{-19}$	$2^{-17.63}$	$2^{1.37}$
6	$2^{-27}$	$2^{-25.61}$	$2^{1.39}$

### Undisturbed Bits of ASCON

Input Difference	Output Difference	Input Difference	Output Difference
00001	?1???	10000	?10??
00010	1???1	10001	10??1
00011	???0?	10011	0???0
00100	??110	10100	0?1??
00101	1????	10101	????1
00110	????1	10110	1????
00111	0??1?	10111	????0
01000	??11?	11000	??1??
01011	???1?	11100	??0??
01100	??00?	11110	?1???
01110	?0???	11111	70???
01111	?1?0?		

#### Table: Undisturbed bits of $\mathrm{DryGASCON}$ and $\mathrm{Ascon}$ 's 5x5 S-box

Table: Ascon's  $5 \times 5$  S-box in hexadecimal notation

х	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	А	В	С	D	Е	F
S(x)	4	В	1F	14	1A	15	9	2	1B	5	8	12	1D	3	6	1C
x	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	1F
S(v)	1F	13	7	F	0	D	11	18	10	C	1	10	16	Δ	F	17

### 2-Round Differential Distinguisher for ASCON (Tezcan 2020)

Table: Our 2-round truncated differential  $\Delta_2$  with probability one for ASCON. S and P represent the result of substitution and permutation layers, respectively

$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	
$P_{1} = 00000000000000000000000000000000000$	0
I 000000000000000000000000000000000000	00
$P_{1} = \begin{array}{c} 0000000011000000000000000000000000000$	00
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	00
0000000070000000000000000000000000000	00
$\begin{array}{c} coccession constraints of the second $	0
$\begin{array}{c c} S_1 & 000000070000000000000000000000000000$	00
$P_1 \\ 000000000700000000000000000000000000$	00
00000000?0000000000000000000000000000	00
$\begin{array}{c} 0000000070000000000000000000000000000$	00
$P_1 \\ 000007007000000000000000000000000000$	0
P1 00000000??0000?0000000000000000000000	00
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00
00000000?000000?00000000000000000000000	00
000003003200003300000000000000000000000	00
	0
000000?00??0000??000000000?0000000?00000	00
S <sub>2</sub> 000000?00??0000??00000000000000000000	00
000000?00??0000??000000000?0000000?00000	00
000000?00?000000?0000000000000000000000	00
0?0?0??00??0?0???0000000?00??0000??0??0	0
000?00??0??0??0??000000?0?000000?00?0000	00
P2 000000??0????00???0000?00000000000000	00
0?0?00?00??0000??00??0?????000??000??0000	00
00000??00?000??0?000000?0?0?000000?0?0000	00

### 2-Round Linear Distinguisher for ASCON

Table: Type-II linear characteristic for 2-round  $\rm Ascon-128$  permutation with bias  $2^{-8}$  in hexadecimal notation

Round		State		
0		 2.4.1	2	82
1		 		1
2	9224b6d24b6eda49	 		

### 4-Round Differential-Linear Distinguisher of ASCON

	2-Round Truncated Differential $\Delta_2$
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000001000000000000000000000000000000
	000000001000000000000000000000000000000
	00000000?000000000000000000000000000000
	00000000?000000000000000000000000000000
$S_1$	00000000?000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	00000000?000000000000000000000000000000
	00000000?000000000000000000000000000000
	000000?00?00000000000000000000000000000
$P_1$	00000000??0000?000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	00000000?000000?00000000000000000000000
	000000?00??0000??0000000000000000000000
-	000000?00??0000??000000000?0000000?00000
$S_2$	000000?00??0000??0000000000000000000000
	000000?00??0000??000000000?0000000?00000
	000000?00?000000?0000000000000000000000
	0?0??0??0??0??0?00000000?00??0000??0??0
-	000?00??0??0??0??000000?0?000000?00?0000
$P_2$	000000??0????00???000??0000000000000000
	0?0?00?00??0000??00??00?0?????000??000??0000
	00000??00?000??0?000000?0?0?000000?0?0000

Round			State		
0		2.4	2.4.1	8.	8.
1					
2	9224b6d24b6eda49				

#### Theory vs Practice

- The 4-round Differential-Linear distinguisher for ASCON has
  - theoretical bias of  $2^{-15}$

#### Theory vs Practice

### $\blacksquare$ The 4-round Differential-Linear distinguisher for $\ensuremath{\operatorname{Ascon}}$ has

- theoretical bias of  $2^{-15}$
- practical bias of 2<sup>-2</sup>

#### Theory vs Practice

#### $\blacksquare$ The 4-round Differential-Linear distinguisher for $\ensuremath{\operatorname{Ascon}}$ has

- theoretical bias of  $2^{-15}$
- practical bias of 2<sup>-2</sup>
- DLCT reduces this to  $2^{-5}$

#### Theory vs Practice

### $\blacksquare$ The 4-round Differential-Linear distinguisher for $\ensuremath{\operatorname{AscON}}$ has

- theoretical bias of  $2^{-15}$
- practical bias of 2<sup>-2</sup>
- DLCT reduces this to 2<sup>-5</sup>
- The gap might be due to
  - 1 multiple distinguishers

#### Theory vs Practice

#### $\blacksquare$ The 4-round Differential-Linear distinguisher for $\ensuremath{\operatorname{AscON}}$ has

- theoretical bias of  $2^{-15}$
- practical bias of 2<sup>-2</sup>
- DLCT reduces this to 2<sup>-5</sup>
- The gap might be due to
  - 1 multiple distinguishers
  - 2 slow diffusion and confusion

### Experimentally Obtained Better Distinguishers for DryGASCON

Round	5- Round Differential-Linear Path for GASCON <sub>C5R11</sub>	Round	2- Round Truncated Differantial for GASCON <sub>C5R11</sub>
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	I	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
<b>S</b> 1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	S1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000?00000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000200000000002000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
P1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	P1	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		00000?000000000000000000000000000000000
	000000200002200000000000200000002000000		00000?0000?0000000000000000000000000000
	0000002000022000000000000200000002000000		00000?0000?0000000000000000000000000000
S2	0000000000??000000000000000000000000000	S2	000002000020000000000000000000000000000
	000000200002200000000000200000002000000		00000?0000?0000000000000000000000000000
	000000?0000??00000000000000000000000000		00000?000020000000000000000000000000000
	20000220000220000002000222000002002000020000		00000200002220000200000200020022000002220000
	200000200002200000000200222000220200020000		000002000020200000200022000020022200002220002220000
P2	00000000007?0??0000000??00??00000000000	P2	00?00?0??0?00000000??0000000000000??00??0000
	0000?0?000???000??00000?0000?0???0000?0000		2000020000202000020000002000020202020200020000
	200002200002200000000020200002020000000		0000020000??00000?200022000000??20000202000000
Round	State	Round	State
0	18.21.1.21	0	
1	811811	1	811811
2		2	
3		3	e.8629e8e4b766af c587ed1921757a4e

Figure: Bias  $2^{-7.98}$ , Data  $2^{29}$  and Bias  $2^{-5.34}$ , Data  $2^{17}$ 

### Experiments on ASCON

#### Experiments on 5-round Differential-Linear Attacks (to appear in Springer CCIS Book Series)

By keeping the linear approximation fixed, we performed experiments by introducing input difference to every single S-box

Input Difference	Best biases	
00011	$2^{-11.91}$ , $2^{-14.87}$ , $2^{-15.05}$ , and $2^{-8.03}$	

### Experiments on ASCON

#### Experiments on 5-round Differential-Linear Attacks (to appear in Springer CCIS Book Series)

By keeping the linear approximation fixed, we performed experiments by introducing input difference to every single S-box

Input Differe	ence	Best biases
00011	2-11	$^{91}$ , $2^{-14.87}$ , $2^{-15.05}$ , and $2^{-8.03}$
10011	2 <sup>-14</sup>	$^{.45}$ , $2^{-12.25}$ , $2^{-12.25}$ , and $2^{-14.45}$

### Experiments on ASCON

#### Experiments on 5-round Differential-Linear Attacks (to appear in Springer CCIS Book Series)

By keeping the linear approximation fixed, we performed experiments by introducing input difference to every single S-box

Input Difference	Best biases
$00011$ $2^{-11.9}$	$2^{1}$ , $2^{-14.87}$ , $2^{-15.05}$ , and $2^{-8.03}$
10011 $2^{-14.4}$	$^{5}$ , $2^{-12.25}$ , $2^{-12.25}$ , and $2^{-14.45}$
01100 2 <sup>-8.</sup>	$^{52}$ , $2^{-7.94}$ , $2^{-7.94}$ , and $2^{-8.52}$

#### Optimized GPU Implementation of ASCON

Parallel computing power of GPUs can be used to optimize symmetric key algorithms to

**1** obtain fast encryption

#### Optimized GPU Implementation of ASCON

- **1** obtain fast encryption
- 2 perform brute force attacks on short keys

#### Optimized GPU Implementation of ASCON

- **1** obtain fast encryption
- 2 perform brute force attacks on short keys
  - We achieved 2<sup>35</sup> key trials per second on an RTX 4090

#### Optimized GPU Implementation of $\ensuremath{\operatorname{Ascon}}$

- **1** obtain fast encryption
- 2 perform brute force attacks on short keys
  - We achieved 2<sup>35</sup> key trials per second on an RTX 4090
- 3 verify theoretical results in practice

#### Optimized GPU Implementation of $\ensuremath{\operatorname{Ascon}}$

- **1** obtain fast encryption
- 2 perform brute force attacks on short keys
  - We achieved 2<sup>35</sup> key trials per second on an RTX 4090
- **3** verify theoretical results in practice
  - $\blacksquare$  We achieved  $2^{35}$  5-round  $\rm Ascon}$  differential-linear distinguisher verifications per second on an RTX 4090

#### Optimized GPU Implementation of $\ensuremath{\operatorname{Ascon}}$

Parallel computing power of GPUs can be used to optimize symmetric key algorithms to

- 1 obtain fast encryption
- 2 perform brute force attacks on short keys
  - We achieved 2<sup>35</sup> key trials per second on an RTX 4090
- 3 verify theoretical results in practice
  - $\blacksquare$  We achieved  $2^{35}$  5-round  $\rm Ascon}$  differential-linear distinguisher verifications per second on an RTX 4090

Our optimized GPU codes are available at

https://github.com/cihangirtezcan/CUDA\_ASCON



# Thank You for Your Attention

- Mail: cihangir@metu.edu.tr
- Udemy: cihangir-tezcan
  - CihangirTezcan
  - **O** CihangirTezcan