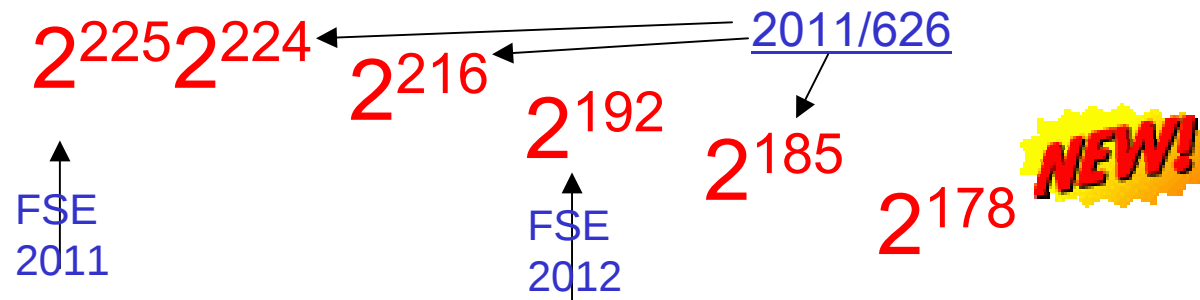




Faster Attacks on Full GOST



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 Code Breakers

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 Who Can Solve It? NP-hard Problems in Science, Engineering and the Industry



 Data ENCRYPTION



 IACR Cryptographers



Russian Subtitles On:

code breakers ==

ВЗЛОМЩИКИ КОДОВ

GOST Cipher

трудновскрываемый шифр

BEWARE

I'm going to cheat you
and totally ignore
the large data complexity
of many attacks...

⇒ just compare the running time

GOST Block Cipher

It is NOT correct to compare GOST to DES.

- 256 bits key = a military level of security
- a former "Top Secret" government algorithm used by major banks etc...
 - not a commercial algorithm like DES...
 - DES was “breakable” from day 1
 - » due to reduced key space = 56 bits
- DES could be used ONLY for **unclassified** documents. In contrast:
- GOST “**does not place any limitations on the secrecy level** of the protected information”
 - cf. preface to English translation of GOST, by Aleks. Malchik and Whit Diffie



GOST in ISO

- In 2010 GOST was also submitted to ISO to become an international standard.
- In the mean time GOST was broken...
 - plethora of new attacks...

Black-Box Algebraic Complexity Reduction

Black Box Complexity Reduction Paradigm [Courtois 2011]

Black-box

high-level

guess and determine methods

which transform

an attack on 32 rounds of GOST

into an attack on e.g. 8 rounds of GOST
with much less data.

Reductions

- Given 2^X KP for the full 32-round GOST.
- Obtain Y KP for 8 rounds of GOST.
- This valid with probability 2^{-Z} .
- For a proportion 2^{-T} of GOST keys.

Two examples were given on Monday.

As many 18 distinct reductions of this type
with a large variety of $2^X, Y, 2^{-Z}, 2^{-T}$
can be found at

[eprint/2011/626](https://eprint.iacr.org/2011/626)

Black-Box Complexity Reduction - Already Known?

Slide / Fixed Point / Cycling / Guess-Det. / Involution / Etc..

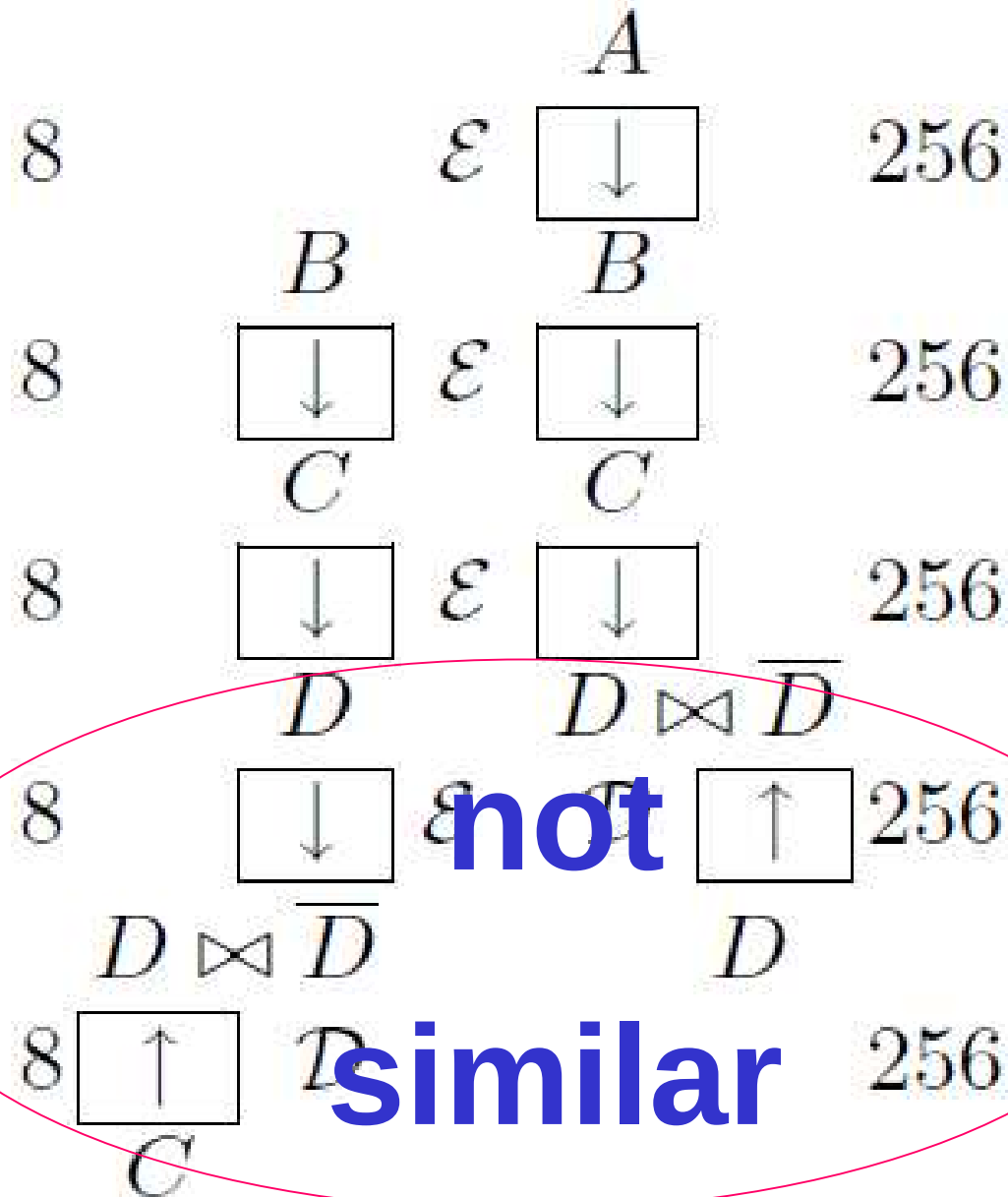
WHAT'S NEW?

- There are now many completely **new attacks** **which are exactly none of the above** [though similar or related].
- Many of these attacks were never studied because they generate only a few known plaintexts, and only in the last 5 years it became possible to design an appropriate last step for these attacks which is a **low-data complexity** key recovery e.g.
 - software algebraic attack
 - MITM attack, also gets highly non-trivial as seen on Monday...



One Example of Black Box Reduction

Appears in Cryptologia, Issue 1, 2012



Which Attacks on GOST Are Now The Fastest?

A Very Weird Attack

In [eprint/2011/626](#), Fact 23, page 41.

With probability 2^{-32} over the 256-bit keys,
they key can be recovered in time of 2^{154} .

Observe that

$$2^{32} \times 2^{154} = \text{ONLY } 2^{186}$$

$$< 2^{192} \text{ [FSE 2012]}$$

Compare:

Courtois Attacks 2011/626

Dinur-Dunkelman- Shamir FSE 2012

2^{216} — 2^{216}
 Fact 12 Fact 13
 63 % another 63 %

2^{154}
 Fact 23
 2^{-32}

2^{121}
 Fact 27
 2^{-64}

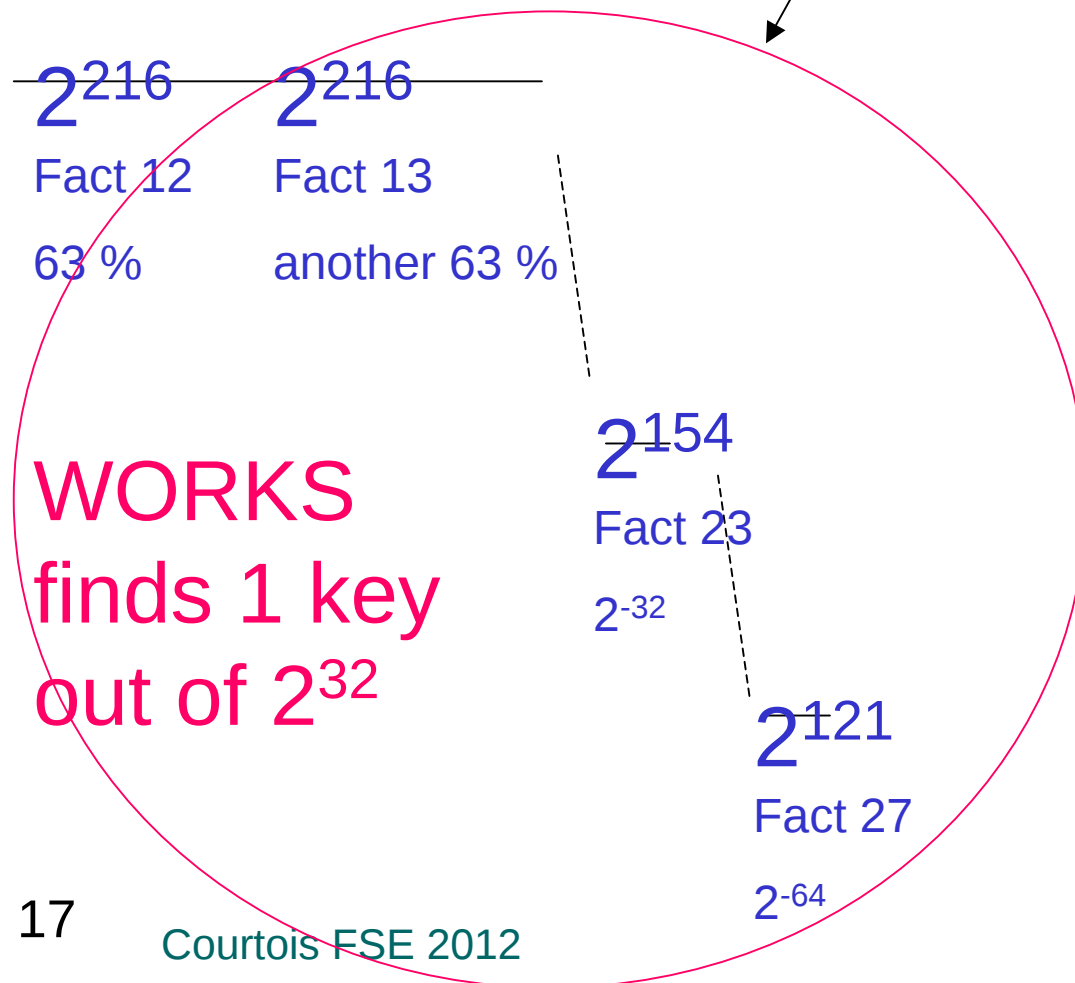
2^{192}

what if we CAN do 2^{186} computations but not more

Courtois Attacks

2011/626

Dinur-Dunkelman-
Shamir FSE 2012



2^{192}

FAILS ☹️

Conclusion:

Single Key Attacks

do **NOT** capture
realistic attacks
with random and
uniformly distributed keys

Last But Not Least

Latest Attack on GOST [March 2012]

NEW!

Most Recent Attack



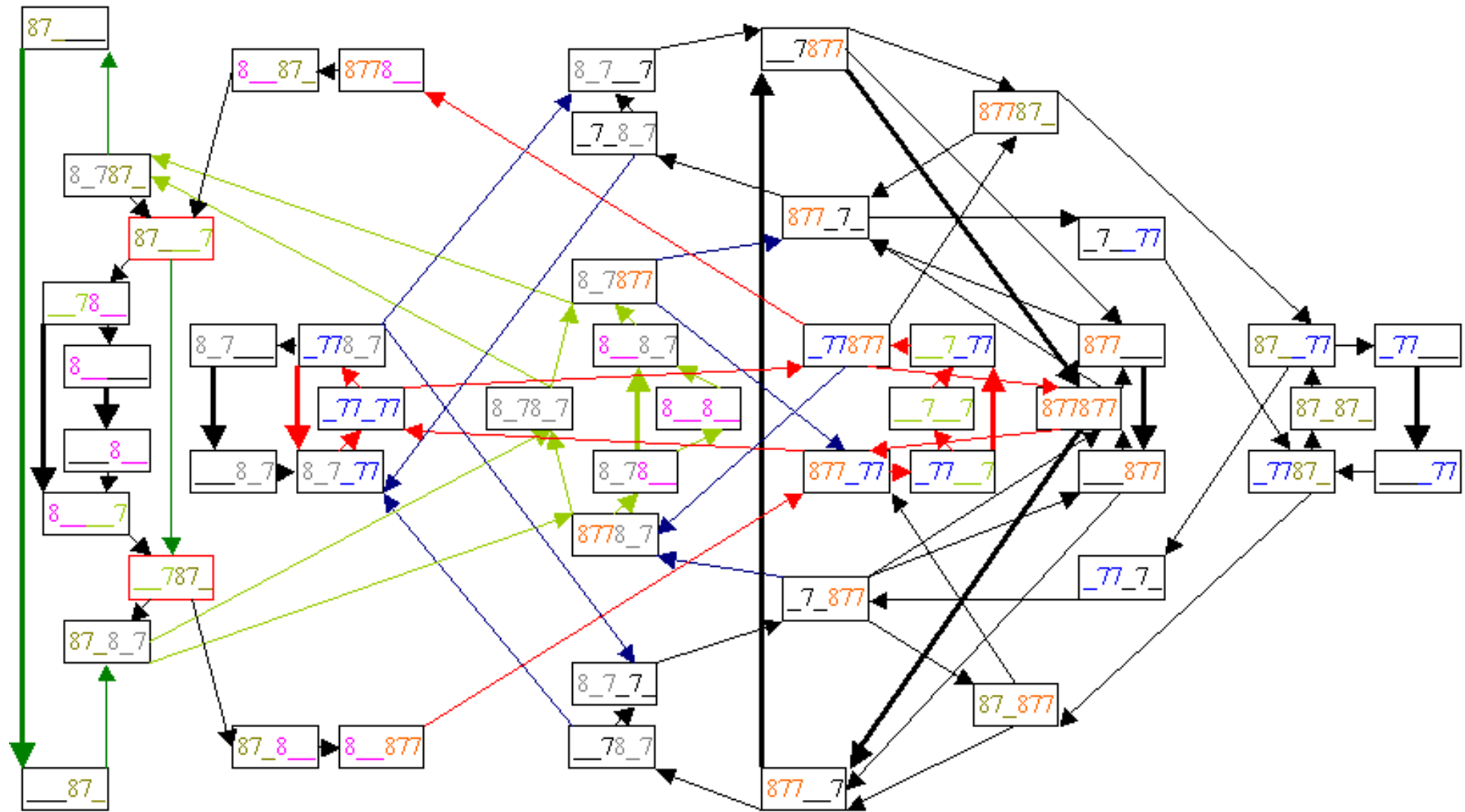
- a true **single key** attack.
- based on **sets of differentials**.
- $T = 2^{178}$, better than any previous.
- submitted to eprint last week.

How To Find Such An Attack

Best differential property
we ever found was found BY HAND.

Is systematic approach possible?

Our Attack = Graph Walks With Costs



Remark:

- the structure of this graph does NOT depend on the S-boxes
- only costs (probabilities) depend on the S-boxes

