## CSS 322 - Quiz 3

First name: $\qquad$ Last name: $\qquad$

ID: $\qquad$ Total Marks: $\qquad$
out of 10
Question 1 [3 marks]
Assume you have designed a 4-bit block cipher that produces the following Ciphertext when used with a key $K$ :

| $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000 | 0101 | 0100 | 0010 | 1000 | 1110 | 1100 | 1000 |
| 0001 | 1001 | 0101 | 0111 | 1001 | 1011 | 1101 | 0100 |
| 0010 | 1101 | 0110 | 0000 | 1010 | 1100 | 1110 | 0011 |
| 0011 | 1111 | 0111 | 1010 | 1011 | 0001 | 1111 | 0110 |

If you use your cipher in the Counter mode of operation (with initial value of 0 ), what is the plaintext for the ciphertext C $=011001001010$ and key $K$.

Question 2 [3 marks]
The following diagram shows the encryption phase of the Output Feedback Mode of operation for 64-bit block ciphers.


Assume you are using a modified Output Feedback Mode that operates on 4-bit block ciphers and it is used with the encryption algorithm designed in Question 2. The plaintext blocks are 2-bits. What is the ciphertext for the plaintext $\mathrm{P}=01101011$ encrypted using key $K$ ? The Initialisation Vector is 0000 .

Question 3 [4 marks]
Assume you designed your own encryption algorithm, $A$, which uses 4-bit blocks and 2-bit keys. The ciphertext for a selection of plaintext and keys for the algorithm, $A$, are given below.

|  | Key |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plaintext | $\mathbf{0 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{0 0 0 1}$ | 1101 | 0111 | 1101 | 0110 |
| $\mathbf{0 1 0 1}$ | 0000 | 0110 | 0111 | 1010 |
| $\mathbf{0 1 1 1}$ | 0101 | 1101 | 1111 | 0011 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | 0111 | 1000 | 1100 | 1101 |

To increase the strength of your algorithm, $A$, against brute-force attack, you apply the algorithm twice using a 4-bit key, $K$. The first two bits of $K$ are used as a key into $A$ to encrypt the plaintext to produce output $X$, and the second two bits of $K$ are used as a key into $A$ to encrypt $X$ to produce the ciphertext. You call this new algorithm Double-A.

An attacker has discovered a pair of (plaintext, ciphertext) for Double-A:
(0101, 1101)
a) Use the meet-in-the-middle attack to determine the most likely key $K$ used to produce this ciphertext.
b) A limitation of the meet-in-the-middle attack is the amount of memory needed. Explain why, and give the approximate amount of memory needed to perform the attack on Double-DES (which uses two 56-bit keys)?

