

# First-Order Side-Channel Attacks on the Permutation Tables Countermeasure

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## Attacks

- Algorithm Processing **leaks information** about the manipulated data
- Results in **information leakage about secret keys**
- **Side Channel Analyses (SCA)** exploit this leakage:
  - (HO-)CPA [BrierClavierOlivier04],
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## Software Countermeasures

- **Shuffling** [HerbstOswaldMangard06]: each signal containing information about a sensitive variable is spread over random signals leaking at different times.
- **Masking** [ChariJultaRaoRohatgi99,GoubinPatarin99]: every sensitive data is modified by a random transformation.





- Translation [CJRR99,GP99]: a random value  $M$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{U} + M ,$$

- + efficient to mask linear operation on  $\mathbf{U}$ .
- data/masked-data relation is very simple.



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- Permutation [Coron08]: randomly generate a permutation  $P$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{U}} = P(\mathbf{U}) ,$$

- + data/masked-data relation is more complex.
- less efficient than the two others and flawed [This paper]







Protect a Block Cipher: every intermediate data  $\mathbf{U}$  is presented under the form  $P(\mathbf{U})$ .

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**Question [2nd formulation]:** how to compute  $P(\mathbf{U} \oplus \mathbf{V})$  from  $P(\mathbf{U})$  and  $P(\mathbf{V})$  without manipulating data that depend on  $\mathbf{U}$  and/or  $\mathbf{V}$ ?

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**Obvious Answer:** at each execution, generate the look-up table of the function  $\text{XT}_8(x, y) = P(P^{-1}(x) \oplus P^{-1}(y))$ .

Then, to compute  $P(\mathbf{U} \oplus \mathbf{V})$  from  $P(\mathbf{U})$  and  $P(\mathbf{V})$  process

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- allocation of table of size  $2^{16}$  in RAM

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**More Tricky Answer:** generate two random permutations  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  operating on 4-bit data and define  $P$  such that  $P = P_2 \parallel P_1$

Then ...

- Design two 8-bit to 4-bit look-up tables s.t.:

$$\text{XT}_4^1(x||y) = P_1(P_1^{-1}(x) \oplus P_1^{-1}(y)) ,$$

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3. Concatenate

$$P_2(U' \oplus V') || P_1(U \oplus V).$$

We get  $P(\mathbf{U} \oplus \mathbf{V})$ .



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For instance: if  $U$  equals  $V$  then  $P_1(U)$  equals  $P_1(V)$ .





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- For every key hypothesis compute a prediction  $\hat{U}||\hat{V}$  on  $U||V$  and estimate:

$$\rho(L, \hat{\phi}(\hat{U}||\hat{V})) .$$



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**What to do?** Focus on higher order statistical central moments, e.g. the central moments of order 2:

$$\rho((L - E[L])^2, f(\hat{U}||\hat{V})) ,$$

where  $f$  is a well-chosen function.







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Proposal: use the function  $f(\hat{U}||\hat{V}) = \delta_{\hat{U}}(\hat{V})$  defined by  $\delta_{\hat{U}}(\hat{V})$  equals 1 if  $\hat{U} = \hat{V}$  and equals 0 otherwise.

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Proved to be an optimal choice in the Gaussian Model with  $\phi = \text{HW}$ . It corresponds to an estimation of the function

$$\hat{u}, \hat{v} \mapsto \text{E} \left[ (L - \text{E}[L])^2 | \hat{U} = \hat{u}, \hat{V} = \hat{v} \right] ,$$

(proved to be the optimal choice in [ProuffRivain09]).

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Alternative (more complex) functions are proposed in more general models.







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1. During the **first AddRoundKey** operation:

$$U = X_I \text{ and } V = K_I ,$$

where  $X_I$  is a plaintext nibble and  $K_I$  is key nibble.

**Goal:** retrieve  $K_I$ .



- AES implementation protected with Permutation Countermeasure.
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where  $X_i$  is a plaintext nibble and  $K_i$  is key nibble.

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2. During the **first MixColumn** operation:

$$U = S_i[X \oplus K] \text{ and } V = S_i[X' \oplus K'] ,$$

where  $(X, X')$  is a pair of plaintext bytes,  $(K, K')$  is a pair of key bytes and  $S_i$  corresponds to the 4 lowest bits of the AES Sbox.

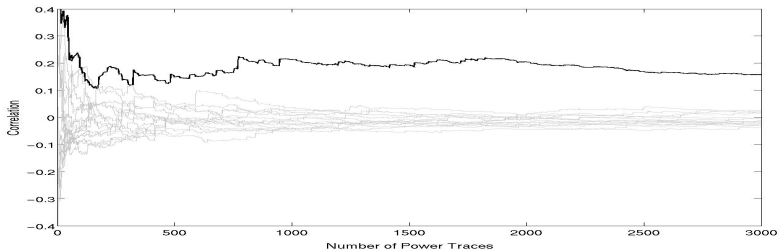
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## Simulations

Noise std	0	0.5	5	7	10
Nb of measurements	100	1,000	60,000	230,000	900,000

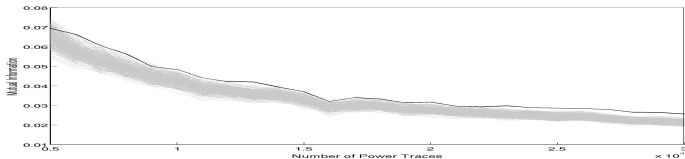
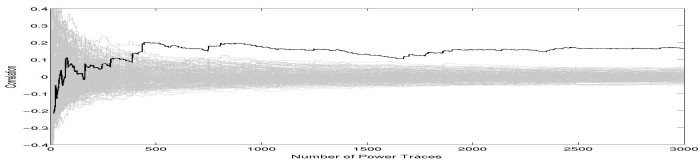
## Experiments



## Simulations

Noise standard deviation	0	0.5	1	2	5	7	10
Nb of measurements [MIA with Kernel]	2,500	20,000	60,000	290,000	$> 10^6$	$> 10^6$	$> 10^6$
Nb of measurements [Parametric MIA]	na	3,000	4,000	25,000	250,000	500,000	800,000
Nb of measurements [CPA with $f_{opt}$ ]	1,000	1,000	1,500	6,500	120,000	550,000	$> 10^6$

## Experiments



- A first-order flaw exists in the permutation tables countermeasure proposed in [C08].
- To exploit this leakage, 2 attacks have been developed in different scenarii: CPA and MIA.
- Attacks have been verified in both simulation and practice.
- A patch for the permutation tables countermeasure is proposed in the extended version of this paper.
- Even if the permutation tables countermeasure is flawed, exploiting this flaw requires more traces than an attack on a flawed masking scheme: when patched this masking must therefore be a good alternative against HO-SCA.





Thank you!  
Questions and/or Comments?

