

Kil-Hyun Nam  
Gwangsoo Rhee (Eds.)

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# Information Security and Cryptology – ICISC 2007

10th International Conference  
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# Preface

ICISC 2007, the Tenth International Conference on Information Security and Cryptology, was held in Seoul, Korea, during November 29–30, 2007. It was organized by the Korea Institute of Information Security and Cryptology (KIISC) in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC), Korea. The aim of this conference was to provide a forum for the presentation of new results in research, development, and applications in the field of information security and cryptology. It also intended to be a place where research information can be exchanged.

The conference received 123 submissions from 24 countries, covering all areas of information security and cryptology. The review and selection processes were carried out in two stages by the Program Committee (PC) of 57 prominent researchers via online meetings through the iChair Web server. First, each paper was blind reviewed by at least three PC members, and papers co-authored by the PC members were reviewed by at least five PC members. Second, individual review reports were revealed to PC members, and detailed interactive discussion on each paper followed. Through this process the PC finally selected 28 papers from 14 countries. The authors of selected papers had a few weeks to prepare final versions of their papers, aided by comments from the reviewers. The proceedings contained the revised versions of the accepted papers. However, most of these final revisions were not subject to any further editorial review.

The conference program included two invited talks from eminent researchers in information security and cryptology. The invited speakers were Daniel J. Bernstein from University of Illinois at Chicago and Mitsuru Matsui from Mitsubishi Electric Corporation.

We would like to thank everyone who contributed to the success of this conference. First, thanks to all the authors who submitted papers to this conference. Second, thanks to all 57 members of the PC listed overleaf. It was a truly nice experience to work with such talented and hard-working researchers. Third, thanks to all the external reviewers for assisting the PC in their particular areas of expertise. Fourth, we would like to thank all the participants of the conference who made this event an intellectually stimulating one through their active contribution. We would also like to thank the iChair developers in EPFL for allowing us to use their software. Finally, we are delighted to acknowledge the partial financial support provided by CIST, KISIA, NICS Tech, NITGEN, STG Security, and TSonNet.

November 2007

Kil-Huyn Nam  
Gwangsoo Rhee

# ICISC 2007

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# Table of Contents

## Cryptanalysis – I

Cryptanalysis of a Hash Function Proposed at ICISC 2006 .....	1
<i>Willi Geiselmann and Rainer Steinwandt</i>	
Cryptanalysis of Reduced Versions of the HIGHT Block Cipher from CHES 2006 .....	11
<i>Jiqiang Lu</i>	
A Cryptanalysis of the Double-Round Quadratic Cryptosystem .....	27
<i>Antoine Scemama</i>	

## Access Control

A Lightweight Privacy Preserving Authentication and Access Control Scheme for Ubiquitous Computing Environment .....	37
<i>Jangseong Kim, Zeen Kim, and Kwangjo Kim</i>	
Establishing RBAC-Based Secure Interoperability in Decentralized Multi-domain Environments .....	49
<i>Jinwei Hu, Ruixuan Li, and Zhengding Lu</i>	
Handling Dynamic Information Release .....	64
<i>Li Jiang, Lingdi Ping, and Xuezheng Pan</i>	

## Cryptanalysis – II

Improving the Time Complexity of Matsui's Linear Cryptanalysis .....	77
<i>Baudoin Collard, F.-X. Standaert, and Jean-Jacques Quisquater</i>	
On Large Distributions for Linear Cryptanalysis .....	89
<i>Alexander Maximov</i>	
Passive Attacks on a Class of Authentication Protocols for RFID .....	102
<i>Basel Alomair, Loukas Lazos, and Radha Poovendran</i>	
Side Channel Attacks on Irregularly Decimated Generators .....	116
<i>Chuan-Wen Loe and Khoongming Khoo</i>	

## System Security

Asynchronous Pseudo Physical Memory Snapshot and Forensics on Paravirtualized VMM Using Split Kernel Module .....	131
<i>Ruo Ando, Youki Kadobayashi, and Youichi Shinoda</i>	
Filesystem Activity Following a SSH Compromise: An Empirical Study of File Sequences .....	144
<i>Jesus Molina, Xavier Chorin, and Michel Cukier</i>	

A Secure Virtual Execution Environment for Untrusted Code .....	156
<i>Yan Wen and Huaimin Wang</i>	

## Biometrics

Liveness Detection of Fingerprint Based on Band-Selective Fourier Spectrum .....	168
<i>Changlong Jin, Hakil Kim, and Stephen Elliott</i>	

## Cryptographic Protocols

Improving Upon the TET Mode of Operation .....	180
<i>Palash Sarkar</i>	

## Hash Functions – I

New Local Collisions for the SHA-2 Hash Family .....	193
<i>Somitra Kumar Sanadhya and Palash Sarkar</i>	
Multi-collision Attack on the Compression Functions of MD4 and 3-Pass HAVAL .....	206
<i>Hongbo Yu and Xiaoyun Wang</i>	

## Block and Stream Ciphers

Differential Cryptanalysis of T-Function Based Stream Cipher TSC-4... ..	227
<i>Haina Zhang and Xiaoyun Wang</i>	
New Results on Impossible Differential Cryptanalysis of Reduced AES .....	239
<i>Wentao Zhang, Wenling Wu, and Dengguo Feng</i>	

## Copyright Protection

A Note About the Traceability Properties of Linear Codes .....	251
<i>Marcel Fernandez, Josep Cotrina, Miguel Soriano, and Neus Domingo</i>	

## Smart Cards

Power Analysis Attacks on MDPL and DRSL Implementations .....	259
<i>Amir Moradi, Mahmoud Salmasizadeh, and Mohammad T. Manzuri Shalmani</i>	
Safe-Error Attack on SPA-FA Resistant Exponentiations Using a HW Modular Multiplier .....	273
<i>Chong Hee Kim, Jong Hoon Shin, Jean-Jacques Quisquater, and Pil Joong Lee</i>	

## Elliptic Curve Cryptosystems

Generalized MMM-Algorithm Secure Against SPA, DPA, and RPA . . . . .	282
<i>Atsuko Miyaji</i>	
Pairing-Friendly Elliptic Curves with Small Security Loss by Cheon's Algorithm . . . . .	297
<i>Aya Comuta, Mitsuru Kawazoe, and Tetsuya Takahashi</i>	

## Hash Functions – II

Analysis of Multivariate Hash Functions . . . . .	309
<i>Jean-Philippe Aumasson and Willi Meier</i>	
Colliding Message Pair for 53-Step HAS-160 . . . . .	324
<i>Florian Mendel and Vincent Rijmen</i>	
Weaknesses in the HAS-V Compression Function . . . . .	335
<i>Florian Mendel and Vincent Rijmen</i>	

## Authentication and Authorization

Security-Preserving Asymmetric Protocol Encapsulation . . . . .	346
<i>Raphael C.-W. Phan and Serge Vaudenay</i>	
Author Index . . . . .	367

# Cryptanalysis of a Hash Function Proposed at ICISC 2006

Willi Geiselmann<sup>1</sup> and Rainer Steinwandt<sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract.** A simple method for constructing collisions for Shpilrain’s polynomial-based hash function from ICISC 2006 is presented. The attack relies on elementary linear algebra and can be considered as practical: For the parameters suggested, we give a specific collision, computed by means of a computer algebra system.

**Keywords:** cryptanalysis, hash function.

## 1 Introduction

In [Shp06] Shpilrain proposes a hash function  $H$  which builds on the Merkle-Damgård construction [Dam90, Mer90] and relies on computations in the quotient of a polynomial ring. In [Cha06] Chang reports that the underlying compression function is easy to invert and that a meet-in-the-middle attack enables a preimage attack on  $H$ . According to Chang’s complexity estimate, for the specific parameters proposed in [Shp06] the computational effort for mounting such a preimage attack appears to be in the magnitude of  $2^{80}$  operations.

The collision attack we describe below can be considered as practical—for the specific parameters proposed in [Shp06] we give a collision of two equal length bitstrings with about 10.2 KByte each. Shpilrain’s proposed hash function  $H$  does not involve padding, but the collision given below remains valid if the usual Merkle-Damgård strengthening is applied to  $H$ .

## 2 The Proposal from ICISC 2006

Let  $p(x) \in \mathbb{F}_2[x]$  be a univariate polynomial of degree  $n$  over the finite field with two elements. Moreover, let  $\alpha$  be the residue class of  $x$  in the quotient  $R := \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(p(x))$ , thus  $p(\alpha) = 0$ . We remark that [Shp06] writes “ $R = \mathbb{F}_{2^n} = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(p(x))$ ” which suggests  $p(x)$  to be irreducible, but the specific polynomial  $p(x)$  proposed is reducible.

## 2.1 General Construction

To define the hash function  $H$ , two elements  $h_0, h_1 \in R$  are fixed, and the hash value of an individual bit is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} H(0) &:= h_0, \\ H(1) &:= h_1 \end{aligned} \quad . \quad (1)$$

Next, a triple  $(u_0, u_1, u_2) \in R^3$  is used to fix a binary operation  $\circ$  on  $R$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \circ : R^2 &\longrightarrow R \\ (r_1, r_2) &\longmapsto r_1 \circ r_2 := u_0 + r_1 \cdot r_2 + r_1^2 \cdot u_1 + r_2^2 \cdot u_2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

To hash a bitstring  $M$ , the following procedure is used:

1. Going from left to right, the bitstring  $M$  is split into 32-bit blocks  $M = B_1 \parallel B_2 \parallel \dots \parallel B_\ell$ , where the last block  $B_\ell$  has less than 32 bit, if the length of  $M$  is not a multiple of 32. There is no padding.
2. The hash value of each single 32-bit block  $B_i = B_{i,0} \parallel \dots \parallel B_{i,31}$  is computed by applying the above operation  $\circ$  one bit at a time, going from left to right:

$$H(B_i) := (\dots ((H(B_{i,0}) \circ H(B_{i,1})) \circ H(B_{i,2})) \dots) \circ H(B_{i,31})$$

(where the hash value  $H(B_{i,j})$  of a single bit  $B_{i,j}$  is given by (1)).

3. The hash value  $H(M)$  of  $M$  is computed by applying the operation  $\circ$  one block at a time, going from left to right:

$$H(M) := (\dots ((H(B_0) \circ H(B_1)) \circ H(B_2)) \dots) \circ H(B_\ell)$$

The value  $H(M)$  is the output of the hash function for input  $M$ .

## 2.2 Suggested Parameters

As specific parameter choice, [Shp06] suggests the following:

$$\begin{aligned} p(x) &:= x^{163} + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x + 1 \\ h_0 &:= \alpha^7 + 1 \\ h_1 &:= \alpha^8 + 1 \\ (u_0, u_1, u_2) &:= (1, \alpha^2, \alpha) \end{aligned}$$

To demonstrate the practicality of the attack proposed below, in Section 3.3 we construct a specific collision for this parameter choice.

## 3 Finding Collisions

As already indicated above, the notation “ $R = \mathbb{F}_{2^n} = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(p(x))$ ” in [Shp06] suggests the considered polynomial  $p(x)$  to be irreducible. However, with a

computer algebra system like Magma [BCP97] one easily checks that the proposed polynomial splits into four irreducible factors from  $\mathbb{F}_2[x]$ . Namely, for  $p(x) = x^{163} + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x + 1$  we have  $p(x) = q_1(x) \cdot q_2(x) \cdot q_3(x) \cdot q_4(x)$ , where

$$\begin{aligned}
q_1(x) &:= x^9 + x^7 + x^5 + x + 1, \\
q_2(x) &:= x^{18} + x^{14} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^6 + x^4 + 1, \\
q_3(x) &:= x^{38} + x^{36} + x^{33} + x^{31} + x^{30} + x^{28} + x^{24} + x^{22} + x^{21} + x^{20} + x^{19} \\
&\quad + x^{17} + x^{16} + x^{12} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + 1, \\
q_4(x) &:= x^{98} + x^{94} + x^{93} + x^{91} + x^{90} + x^{88} + x^{87} + x^{84} + x^{82} + x^{73} + x^{69} \\
&\quad + x^{68} + x^{67} + x^{65} + x^{64} + x^{61} + x^{58} + x^{55} + x^{54} + x^{53} + x^{46} \\
&\quad + x^{45} + x^{44} + x^{43} + x^{42} + x^{41} + x^{39} + x^{37} + x^{31} + x^{29} + x^{28} \\
&\quad + x^{26} + x^{25} + x^{24} + x^{20} + x^{18} + x^{17} + x^{14} + x^{13} + x^9 + x^8 + x^7 \\
&\quad + x^6 + x^5 + x^3 + x^2 + 1 \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, before discussing the core part of our attack, it is worth discussing briefly how to exploit such a factorization for a collision search.

### 3.1 Using the Chinese Remainder Theorem

According to the Chinese Remainder Theorem, any factorization of the polynomial  $p(x)$  into coprime factors  $q_1(x) \dots, q_s(x)$  yields a decomposition of the ring  $R = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(p(x))$  into a direct product of rings  $R_i := \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(q_i(x))$ :

$$R \simeq R_1 \times \dots \times R_s$$

As the hash function  $H$  composes the hash values of the individual 32-bit blocks with simple ring operations, it looks tempting to exploit this isomorphism of rings to perform the collision search “one  $R_i$  at a time”. Suppose we have found two bitstrings  $M_1, M_2$  whose lengths are multiples of 32 and which satisfy

$$H(M_1) \equiv H(M_2) \pmod{q_s(x)} \quad ,$$

i. e., we have a collision in the  $R_s$ -component. Owing to the Merkle-Damgård structure of  $H$ , we then have

$$H(M_1 \parallel T) \equiv H(M_2 \parallel T) \pmod{q_s(x)}$$

for arbitrary bitstrings  $T$  appended to  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . Thus, if we heuristically (though actually incorrectly) take the values  $H(M_1 \parallel T)$  and  $H(M_2 \parallel T)$  as being uniformly and independently distributed modulo  $q_{s-1}(x)$ , we would expect that within  $O(2^{\deg(q_{s-1}(x))})$  random attempts for  $T$ , we encounter a pair of messages  $M_1 \parallel T_{s-1}, M_2 \parallel T_{s-1}$  whose hash values coincide in the  $R_{s-1} \times R_s$ -component of  $R$ . If the degree of  $q_{s-1}$  is small, this approach can be efficient enough. In our experiments we used the linear algebra technique described in the next section to reduce the computational effort for finding a matching  $T_{s-1}$ .



Now assume we have found a matching “tail”  $T_{s-1}$  and that the length of  $T_{s-1}$  is a multiple of 32. Then we can apply the same reasoning as before to extend the collision

$$H(M_1 \parallel T_{s-1}) \equiv H(M_2 \parallel T_{s-1}) \pmod{q_{s-1}(x) \cdot q_s(x)}$$

from  $R_{s-1} \times R_s$  to  $R_{s-2} \times R_{s-1} \times R_s$ : Analogously as before, now we test bitstrings  $T_{s-2}$  until

$$H(M_1 \parallel T_{s-1} \parallel T_{s-2}) \equiv H(M_2 \parallel T_{s-1} \parallel T_{s-2}) \pmod{q_{s-2} \cdot q_{s-1} \cdot q_s}$$

holds. In this way, we can process the components  $R_s, R_{s-1}, \dots, R_1$  one by one, starting from a collision in a single component.

*Example 1.* For the specific parameters from Section 2.2 we have  $s = 4$ , and the degrees of  $q_1(x)$ ,  $q_2(x)$  and  $q_3(x)$  are rather small—namely 9, 18 and 38. Thus, once we know a pair of messages colliding in the larger  $R_4$ -component (of size  $2^{98}$ ), deriving a full collision that is valid in  $R$  should be straightforward. Indeed, in our actual computations this worked as expected.

### 3.2 Using Linear Algebra

In view of the above discussion, the parameter choice in [Shp06] does not seem to offer an adequate security level, and constructing a collision in the component  $R_4$  (of size  $2^{98}$ ) seems to be the most time-consuming task for mounting such an attack. In this section we show that such a collision can be found easily, without implementing a full birthday attack in  $R_4$ .

*Remark 1.* We describe the attack for an irreducible polynomial  $p(x)$  of degree  $n$ , i. e., for  $R \simeq \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ . For the specific parameter set from Section 2.2, this linear algebra based part is exploited for  $R_4$  and  $R_3$  only, but the attack technique as such does not rely on the described shortcut via the Chinese Remainder Theorem. In particular, simply imposing  $p(x)$  to be irreducible of degree 163 does not appear to be an adequate countermeasure to rule out the attack.

Let  $R' \subseteq R$  be the image of  $H$  when being restricted to messages whose length is a multiple of 32 (i. e., we have no incomplete last blocks). To each 32-bit block  $B$ , we can assign the following map  $\phi_B$ , which captures the update of  $H$ ’s internal state when appending  $B$  to a message whose length is a multiple of 32.

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_B : R' &\longrightarrow R' \\ h &\longmapsto h \circ H(B) \end{aligned}$$

The map  $\phi_B$ , is affine in the sense that it splits into the sum of the  $\mathbb{F}_2$ -linear map  $h \mapsto h \cdot H(B) + h^2 \cdot u_1$  and the constant shift  $H(B)^2 \cdot u_2 + u_0$ . If we consider a sequence of blocks  $B_1, \dots, B_t$ , then the composition

$$\phi_{B_1 \parallel B_2 \parallel \dots \parallel B_t}(h) := \phi_{B_t}(\phi_{B_{t-1}}(\dots \phi_{B_1}(h)) \dots)$$