

# Cryptanalysis of full KLEIN-64

**Virginie Lallemand and María Naya-Plasencia**

INRIA Paris-Rocquencourt, France

# The lightweight blockcipher KLEIN

---

- ▶ Proposed by Gong, Nikova and Law at RFIDSec 2011.
- ▶ 64-bit state, 64/80/96-bit keys and 12/16/20 rounds.
- ▶ **AddRoundKey**: XORs a round key to the 64-bit state.
- ▶ **SubNibbles**: applies the 4-bit Sbox to each nibble.
- ▶ **RotateNibbles**: left-rotates the state of 16 bits.
- ▶ **MixNibbles**: applies two MixColumn's in parallel.

# Previous Cryptanalysis

---

- ▶ Inscrypt 2011: Yu et al, 7 rounds (64), 8 rounds(80)
- ▶ Indocrypt 2011: Aumasson et al, 8 rounds(64).
- ▶ eprint 2013: Ahmadian et al, bicliques, 12 rounds(64)  
(accelerated exhaustive search of the key:  $2^{62.84t}, 2^{39d}$ ).

# Our new results

---

- ▶ Key recovery on full KLEIN-64
- ▶ For the 80 and 96 bit versions, improved number of rounds.

# How do our attacks work?

---

- ▶ Same differential path than Indocrypt11.
- ▶ We do not use neutral bits anymore.
- ▶ **Main idea:** we guess the **lower nibbles of the key**, the remaining guessed information bits per step are **compensated** with the conditions of the differential path.
  - ▶ At the first round, collide at values and differences: **enough conditions for filtering out** most of the wrong low nibble keybits guessed.  
 $2^{57.18}$  data and  $2^{60.76}$  in time.

				round's probability	cumulative probability
R O U N D 1	SubNibbles			$p_1 \approx 2^{-0.42}$	$2^{-0.42}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 2	SubNibbles			$p_2 \approx 2^{-4.40}$	$2^{-4.82}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 3	SubNibbles			$p_3 \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-10.64}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 4	SubNibbles			$p_4 \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-16.45}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 5	SubNibbles			$p_5 \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-22.27}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 6	SubNibbles			$p_6 \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-28.08}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 7	SubNibbles			$p_7 \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-33.90}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 8	SubNibbles			$p_8 \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-39.72}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 9	SubNibbles			$p_9 \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-45.54}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 10	SubNibbles			$p_{10} \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-51.36}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				
R O U N D 11	SubNibbles			$p_{11} \approx 2^{-5.82}$	$2^{-57.18}$
	RotateNibbles				
	MixNibbles				

# How do our attacks work?

---

We can **improve** the results by **relaxing** the differential path at the beginning.

With structures (and **negligible memory**), we obtain around:

- ▶ KLEIN-64: **full 12 rounds (+4 rounds)**.  
 $2^{33}$  data and  $2^{58}$  time.
- ▶ KLEIN-80: **14 rounds (+6 rounds)**.  
 $2^{44}$  data and  $2^{77}$  time.
- ▶ KLEIN-96: **15 rounds (+15 rounds)**.  
 $2^{50}$  data and  $2^{91}$  time.