

# **On Impossible Truncated Differentials of Generalized Feistel and Skipjack Ciphers**

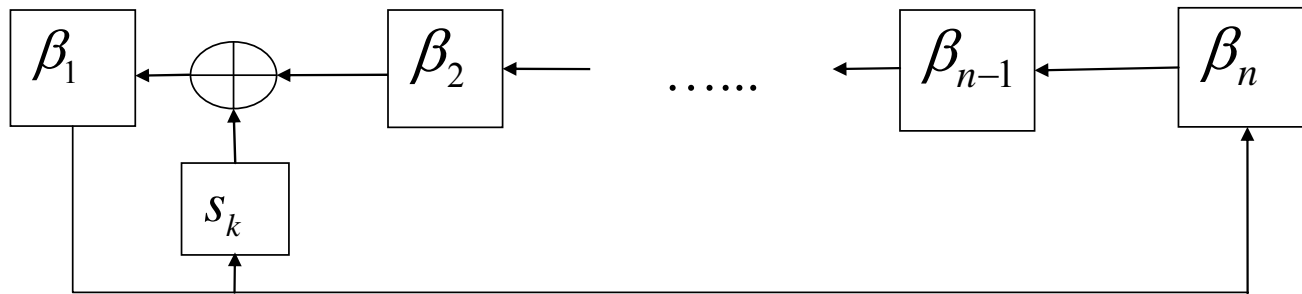
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# Description of generalized Feistel ciphers

$$g_{s_k}^{(1)}: (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \rightarrow (\beta_2 \oplus s_k(\beta_1), \beta_3, \dots, \beta_n, \beta_1)$$

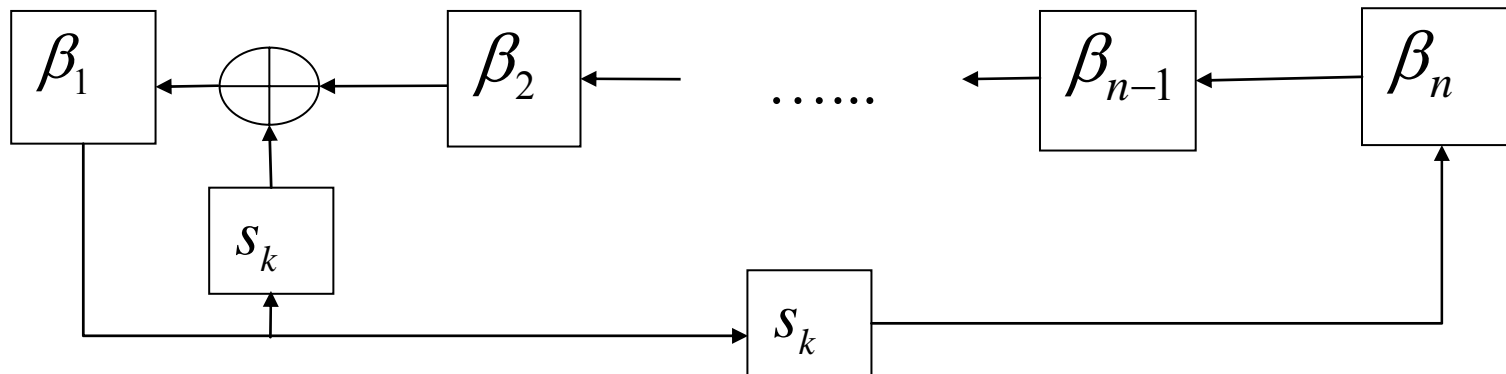
where  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \in V_m^n$ ,  $s_k: V_m \rightarrow V_m$   
depends on a round key  $k$



# Description of generalized Skipjack ciphers

$$g_{s_k}^{(2)}: (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \rightarrow (\beta_2 \oplus s_k(\beta_1), \beta_3, \dots, \beta_n, s_k(\beta_1))$$

where  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) \in V_m^n$ ,  $s_k: V_m \rightarrow V_m$   
depends on a round key  $k$



## The Conjecture from ASIACRYPT'2000 (J. Sung, S. Lee, J. Lim, S. Hong and S. Park)

- *Conjecture* [1]. If  $l \geq n^2$ , there does not exist an impossible truncated differential of generalized Feistel and Skipjack ciphers.

[1] *Sung J., Lee S., Lim J., Hong S., Park S., Provable Security for the Skipjack-like Structure against Differential Cryptanalysis and Linear Cryptanalysis, ASIACRYPT'2000, LNCS 1976, pp. 274–288, 2000*

- It was noticed.

[1] {The conjecture can be proved by a computer programming if  $n$  is small enough, say less than 32. However, since we could not find a general rule of proof, we just do conjecture it in the case that  $n$  is large}

We get nontrivial mathematical proofs of the following

- **Hypothesis 1.** There exist **generalized Feistel ciphers** such that for any  $l \geq n^2$  there does not exist any **nontrivial impossible truncated differential**.
- **Hypothesis 2.** There exist **generalized Skipjack** ciphers with bijective round functions such that for any  $l \geq n^2$  there does not exist **any nontrivial impossible truncated differential**.

## We also prove

- **Corollary 1.** For any  $l < n^2$  there exists a generalized Feistel cipher (a generalized Skipjack cipher) such that there exists a nontrivial impossible truncated differential.
- For example, for any  $l < n^2$  there exists the following impossible differential

$$(0, \dots, 0, \alpha) \not\stackrel{l}{\longrightarrow} (0, \dots, 0, \beta), \alpha \neq \beta$$

# Our Main result (Theorem 1)

There exist generalized Feistel ciphers  $g_{s_{k(l)}}^{(1)} = g_{s_{k_1}}^{(1)} \dots g_{s_{k_l}}^{(1)}$  such that for any  $l \geq n^2$ , arbitrary nonzero differences  $\theta, \theta' \in (V_m^n)$ , and an arbitrary vector  $\alpha \in V_m^n$  there exists a key  $k(l) = (k_1, \dots, k_l)$  for which we have

$$g_{s_{k(l)}}^{(1)}(\alpha) \oplus g_{s_{k(l)}}^{(1)}(\alpha \oplus \theta) = \theta',$$

i.e.

$$\theta \xrightarrow{l} \theta'.$$

We prove the *Conjecture* presented  
by *Sung J., Lee S., Lim J., Hong S.,  
Park S. Hong*

- The proof follows from **Hypothesis 1, Hypothesis 2, Corollary 1, Theorem 1.**
- The proofs of the **Hypotheses, Theorem 1** are based on properties of transitions matrices of generalized Feistel and Skipjack ciphers.



**Thank you for your attention!**