The relevance of the Chinese Lotto: 25 years outsourcing of cryptanalysis

Jean-Jacques Quisquater Université Catholique de Louvain Belgium

Yvo Desmedt

The University of Texas at Dallas USA

August 21, 2012

©Yvo Desmedt

1. NSA NEEDS A NEW SUPERCOMPUTER!

In November 2010 China had the largest (known) supercomputer. Evidently, NSA might not have been happy with this.

So, we might imagine the following:





NSA director Keith B. Alexander

So, may be Keith B. Alexander went to beg:



Obama's reaction:

Obama's reaction:



\$17 trillion debt!

"New" solution:

"New" solution: NSA could outsource the cryptanalysis to, e.g. China!

Quisquater-Desmedt already mentioned "obfuscation" (called covert computation) and presented a primitive solution to prevent outsiders learn the ciphertext, plaintext and key.

Where: Rump Session Crypto 1987 with title:

Watch for the Chinese Loto and the Chinese Dragon

Published: IEEE Computer 1991 with title:

Chinese lotto as an exhaustive code-breaking machine

Question: can obfuscation be done, or is this impossiby, using the work by Goldreich et al.?

2. APPROACH



Note: lotto did not exist in China! So, translation was not so trivial. Today it does, so we predicted the existence of lotto in China.



3. WHAT ELSE DID WE PREDICT?

• Outsourcing to China!

3. WHAT ELSE DID WE PREDICT?

- Outsourcing to China!
- Serious claims:
 - our idea to distrubute exhaustive search predated Lenstra-Manasse.
 - our idea to use bio-computing predated Adleman's DNA computing.

• On DES: irrelevant: broken.

- On DES: irrelevant: broken.
- On AES: irrelevant: key too long

- On DES: irrelevant: broken.
- On AES: irrelevant: key too long
- So, it seems no impact!!

- On DES: irrelevant: broken.
- On AES: irrelevant: key too long
- So, it seems no impact!!

However, we found that many passwords are too short.

If using English (assume 5 bits entropy) only:

# characters	<pre># passwords</pre>	1 PC	1 GPU	2^{60} /second
6	2^{30}	4 min.	1/4 sec.	2^{-30} sec.
7	2^{35}	2 hours	8 sec.	2^-25 sec.
8	2^{40}	3 days	4 min.	$2^{-}20$ sec.
9	2^{45}	3 months	2 hours	2^{-15} sec.
10	2^{50}	8 years	64 hours	2^{-10} sec.
11	2^{55}	NA	3 months	2^{-5} sec.
12	2^{60}	NA	8 years	1 sec.

Charset of 96 characters (from a keyboard): rounded to $96 = 2^{6.5}$

# characters	Number of possibilities	1 PC (2 ²² /sec)	1 GPU (2 ³² /sec)	Rainbow table	Distributed.net boinc, botnets (2 ⁴⁰ /sec)	Big one (2 ⁶⁰ /sec)
6	2 ³⁹	32 hours	2 min.	YES	1/2 sec	2 ⁻²¹ sec
7	2 ^{45.5}	6 months	3 hours	YES	1 min.	2 ^{-14.5} sec
8	2 ⁵²	NA	12 days	YES	2 hours	2 ⁻⁸ sec
9	2 ^{58.5}	NA	3 years	NA	8 days	2 ^{-1.5} sec
10	2 ⁶⁵	NA	NA	NA	2 years	30 sec
11	2 ^{71.5}	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 hour
12	2 ⁷⁸	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 hours

Official recommendations for passwords:

For Ubuntu 7.10 (October 2007) manual for passwd:

passwords should consist of 6 to 8 characters including one or more characters from each of the following sets: ...

in FreeBSD 8.1 (July 2010) they recommend:

The new password should be at least six characters long (which may be overridden using the login.conf(5) "minpasswordlen" setting for a user's login class) and not purely alphabetic. Its total length must be less than _PASSWORD_LEN (currently 128 characters).

Finally, in "Digest Authentication" the hashed value is sent in the clear!

5. FUTURE IMPACT

In 1985 we predicted:



©Yvo Desmedt

Quisquater and me disagree how long before this will become reality. Quisquater favourite picture:

