

23-05-2014

USING ALGORITHMS TO PROTECT AGAINST PHYSICAL ATTACKS THANKS TO PRATYAY MUKHERJEE FOR THE SLIDES





TAMPERING







Memory M*=f(M)



A WAY TO PROTECT AGAINST MEMORY TAMPERING





SPLIT-STATE TAMPERING

In this model, $C = (C_1, C_2)$ and $f = (f_1, f_2)$ for arbitrary f_1, f_2



<u>Goal: Non-Malleability[DPW10]</u>: Guarantees s^{*} = s or unrelated to s for "interesting" class of functions F



Continuous Non-Malleable Codes and a Leakage and Tamper Resilient RAM Pratyay Mukherjee, Sebastian Faust, Jesper Buus Nielsen and Daniele Venturi TCC 2014 + ...



ASSUMPTION OF PREVIOUS MODELS

> Tampering irreversibly modifies memory.





OUR STRONGER TAMPERING MODEL



Memory M*=f(M)



UNIQUENESS: A NECESSARY PROPERTY

 \geq **<u>Def</u>**: For any **Adv** it's **hard** to find (**C**₁, **C**₂, **C**₂') such that:



Both (C_1, C_2) and (C_1, C_2) are valid (C_1, C_2) and (C_1, C_2) and (C_1, C_2) encode diff. msg

Why necessary ?

Otherwise:





RESULTS

> We build the first continuous non-malleable code We = { Pratyay Mukherjee, Sebastian Faust, Jesper Buus Nielsen, Daniele Venturi } We use it to describe the first leakage and tamper resilient **CPU**⁴ random access machine Memory M $C_i := NMEnc(s_i)$ C_{2}

