State Transition Analysis of GSM Encryption Algorithm A5/1

Praveen Kumar Gundaram, Appala Naidu Tentu, and Swamy Naidu Allu

***Abstract*—A5/1 stream cipher is used in Global System for Mobile Communication(GSM) phones for secure communication. A5/1 encrypts the message transferred from a mobile user. In this paper, we present the implementation of cryptanalytic on A5/1 techniques such as minimized state recovery for recovering the session key. The number of state transitions/updations needed for a state S to reoccur is maintained in the lookup table. This table can be used to recover the initial state from which the keystream was produced. Experiments are carried out for reduced version, full A5/1 cipher on 3.20 GHz machine, and cluster computing facility.**

***Index Terms*—A5/1 stream cipher, Cryptanalysis, Precomputed Tables, Keystream, Initial State Transition, Periodicity.**

I. Introduction

MORE than 5 a billion users of GSM mobile phones use A5/1 Stream Cipher [19] to protect confidentiality communication. In GSM, the data is transmitted as 228-bit block frames. Over the air, every 4.615-millisecond frame is sent and received.

GSM [7] is composed of three main algorithms [5], the A_3 algorithm used for authentication, the A_5 algorithm used for encryption, and the A_8 algorithm for key generation [3]. Many of these algorithms are comparably weak and have therefore been successfully targeted in the past years. The internal architecture of the two algorithms (i.e, A_3 and A_8) in GSM is not described. The operators may additionally adopt the exact configuration of the stream cipher algorithms [2] on their personal. In 1994 the approximate design of A5/1 was disclosed [20]. In 1999 the complete design of both stream ciphers A5/1 and A5/2 was discovered by Briceno[4].

A5/1 Stream Cipher [1] produces a 228-bit keystream denoted as PRAND using a 64-bit session key denoted as K_c and 22-bit frame counter also known as IV denoted as F_n. A ciphertext of length 228-bits is produced after XORing the 228-bit plaintext with the 228-bit keystream.

Several cryptanalytic techniques were proposed on the A5/1 cipher include Anderson [2], Golic [19] and Babbage [11]. In 2001 Biryukov, Shamir, and Wagner [12], in 2000 Biham and Dunkelman [10], in 2003 Ekdahl and Johansson [9], in 2005 Maximov, Johansson and Babbage [11], in 2008 Barkan and Biham Keller [16] and a few other researchers examined A5/1 after reverse-engineered. For more detail about cryptanalytic techniques go through our previous paper [24].

For understanding the behavior of the A5/1 stream cipher, we analyze the present state of the cipher [13]. The obvious presumption is that the state space is 2^{64}. However, a closer study of the clocking mechanism reveals that a significant proportion of the potential internal states are inaccessible from any valid state [8]. So many experiments have been conducted to evaluate the failure of probable states in the stream cipher A5/1, all of these experiments conclude that only about 15% of all desirable states remain applicable after the beginning 100 clockings. In practice, any attacker [17] wants to cover 15% of the state capacity: N $\approx 2^{61.26}$.

A. Our Contribution

In this paper, we constructed a minimized lookup table for recording the periodicity of each state used to design and implement a reduced version of A5/1 stream cipher. The summary of our contribution is given below:

- We proposed the Floyd cycle-detection algorithm and its implementation, which is used for an attack on the A5/1 stream cipher.
- Procedure for recovering the session key from the initial state.
- Implemented an attack using the constructed table on the reduced version of the A5/1 stream cipher, which recovers the initial state of the stream cipher given the keystream.

B. Organization of the Paper as follows

Section II describes the design of the A5/1 stream cipher. Section III describes the reduced version A5/1 stream cipher. In section IV, we explained the proposed attack i.e, minimized internal state recovery attack with experiment results, and section V concludes the work.

II. A5/1 Stream Cipher

In a digital mobile network, over-the-air (OTA) transmissions are encrypted with a stream cipher to ensure their security. The A5/1 stream cipher [4] design by using three linear feedback shift registers (LFSRs), table - I as feedback polynomials and figure- 1 demonstrates the specifications of three shift registers. Each register has one clocking bit associated with it. A majority function is used to clock all three registers, stop and go fashion.

Manuscript received June 4, 2021; revised December 16, 2021. Date of publication January 31, 2022. Date of current version January 31, 2022. The associate editor prof. Miljenko Mikuc has been coordinating the review of this manuscript and approved it for publication.

G Praveen Kumar is with the Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh - 522510, India (e-mail: praveen.gundaram@gmail.com).

Appala Naidu Tentu and Swamy Naidu Allu are with the CR RAO AIMSCS, UoH Campus, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500046, India (e-mails: naidunit@gmail.com, alluswamynaidu33@gmail.com).

Digital Object Identifier (DOI): 10.24138/jcomss-2021-0104

A. Procedure

The A5/1 stream cipher [24] is formed by three Linear Feedback Shift Registers (LFSRs) that use majority clocking. These LFSRs have a total bit count of 19 + 22 + 23 = 64. When the LFSR is moved, a few tapped bits of the LFSR's are XORed together to supply the later bit as shown in the table- I. Majority clocking ensures that only LFSRs are clocked when the majority value of three clock bits is the same as the clock bit. For randomly distributed clocking bits, the probability of a register being shifted is 75%. There are only 8 possible conditions out of one, three registers to generate a keystream. The condition is XORed out upon initialize. The 64-bit secret key K_c (known to handset and BTS) is loaded by XORing the bits to the rightmost bit of each LFSR before shifting them. Irregular clocking rule says that, at every cycle, the given register is clocked if its clocking bit is equal to the majority of all 3 clocking bits. At each step at least 2 or 3 registers are clocked as shown in the below majority function equation.

$$f(x, y, z) = x.y \oplus y.z \oplus z.x$$

where x, y, and z are the clocking bits of the registers.

The above function takes three register's clocking bits as input and produces the majority bit as output.

TABLE I
PARAMETERS OF A5/1 STREAM CIPHER

LFSR	Length in bits	Feedback Polynomial	Control bit	Tap positions
1	19	$x^{19} + x^{18} + x^{17} + x^{14} + 1$	8	$13, 16, 17, 18$
2	22	$x^{22} + x^{21} + 1$	10	$20, 21$
3	23	$x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{21} + x^{8} + 1$	10	$7, 20, 21, 22$

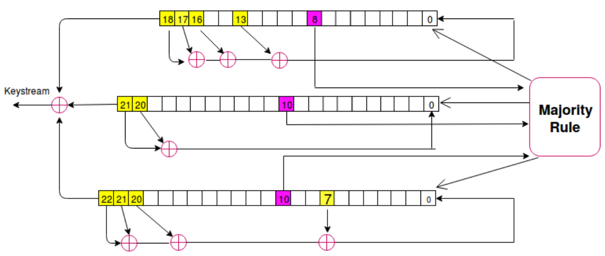

Fig. 1. A5/1 LFSRs

Keystream generation [15] procedure as follows, initially all 3 registers load with zeros. Then fill the *session key* (K_c) and frame counter (F_n)(22 bits) into three registers bit by bit [24]. Then clock the registers 100 times irregularly with the majority rule. Now we get a state called the initial state. From the current state, we generate a keystream of 114+114 bits by irregular clocking mechanism, then clock as same for the later frame. The same procedure is followed for the next 22 bit Frame Number, which varies with each burst but is publicly known.

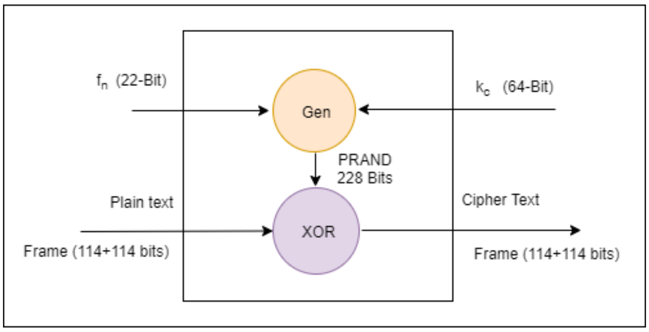

Fig. 2. A5/1 stream cipher work flow

During these processes, all LFSRs are clocked, so majority clocking is allowed only after 64+22 clockings [24]. After that, the machine is clocked forward 100 times using the majority rule, storing the output of 114 bits which is a keystream as shown in figure - 2.

III. REDUCED VERSION OF A5/1 STREAM CIPHER

A. Description

In this section, we discuss about design new reduced version of A5/1 stream ciper and their cryptanalysis which is used for help to recover the key of A5/1 [18]. We named the new designed cipher is Tiny A5/1 stream cipher which follows parameters of A5/1 [22]. Tiny A5/1 (16-bits) is a reduced version of A5/1 for understanding the behaviour of full A5/1 stream cipher (64-bit) [21]. It uses 3 LFSRs R_1, R_2, and R_3 are of the lengths 4,5 and 7 respectively. similar to A5/1 as shown in the table - II. The feedback polynomials for the 3 LFSRs are given by x^4+x+1, x^5+x^4+x^2+x+1 and x^7+x^3+x^2+x+1 for R_1, R_2, and R_3 respectively. these polynomials decide the tapping positions so the tapping positions of $LFSR_1$ are 3, 0; $LFSR_2$ are 4,3,1,0; $LFSR_3$ are 6,2,1,0 as show in the figure - 3.

TABLE II
TINY A5/1 STREAM CIPHER PARAMETERS

LFSR	Length in bits	Feedback Polynimial	Clocking bit	Tapped bits
R_1	4	x^4+x+1	2	3,0
R_2	5	x^5+x^4+x^2+x+1	2	4,3,1,0
R_3	7	x^7+x^3+x^2+x+1	3	6,2,1,0

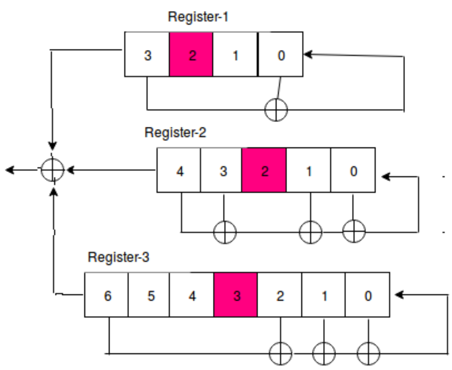

Fig. 3. Tiny A5/1 LFSRs

All the parameters of Tiny A5/1 are shown in table - II and the length of the LFSRs used in Tiny A5/1 are co-prime to each other. So the period of Tiny A5/1 is $(2^4-1)*(2^5-1)*(2^7-1) = 15*31*127 = 59055 < 2^{16}-1$. The clocking positions of registers R_1, R_2 and R_3 are 2, 2, and 3. A register is clocked (updated) if and only if the majority of all the three clocking bits are equal to its clocking bit. So at least two registers are clocked at each iteration (clock).

B. Cryptanalysis of Tiny A5/1

Stepwise procedure to estimate the period of each initial state as follows.

1) For each initial state in 2^{16} states: load the initial values of 16 bit in Tiny A5/1.
2) Check whether the state is connecting to loop. If so calculate the distance between the state and the loop. Then calculate the periodicity using floyd cycle detection algorithm is shown in figure - 6.

C. Internal State Transition

Among all possible 2^{16} states, consider only states in which state of each register should have at least one (that is non-zero state) [23]. So that all possible non-zero states such that each register will have a non-zero state are 59055 $((2^4-1)*(2^5-1)*(2^7-1) = 15*31*127 = 59055)$ This will be the theoretical period of the keystream generated by Tiny A5/1. But experimentally, if we consider an initial state, after certain clocks it moves towards a loop. We did this experiment by taking each state from all 59055 states. We could get two loops such that each state, after a certain number of iteration, will move towards any one of the loops. The period of the two loops is 353 and 860. We found only two loops in the entire keyspace, those loops periods are 353 and 860. We observed after simulation of Tiny A5/1 algorithm's internal states periodicity, that all states are eventual periodicity, in all the states on an average after 270 clocks it will fall into the loop out of two loops. In the below table - IV, minimum, maximum clock values are shown.

The following table - III shows that some initial states with periodicity in terms of distance to loop and period of loop.

TABLE III
SAMPLE RESULT OF RANDOM STATE TRANSITION AND PERIOD

State	loop intersection state	length of line	length of the loop
0x3a11	0x7f99	431	860
0x3c11	0x6da9	604	860
0x3e11	0x7f99	351	860
0x4011	0x9074	275	860
0x4211	0x6da9	84	860
0x4411	0x8474	73	353

TABLE IV
STATE TRANSITION

All 59055 states	Distance to the loop	Total clock cycles
Maximum distance	902	1762
Minimum distance	0	353
Average distance	270	1061

D. Linear Complexity

Linear complexity of a sequence(S) is denoted as LC(S), which is defined as the length of the shortest LFSR which generates the given sequence S, where $S = z_0, z_1, \ldots$ be a finite or infinite sequence. In this section we calculate the linear complexity of all the states of Tiny A5/1 ciphers (all states are fall into 353 and 860 loops). Then measure the linear complexity of all lines for bot loops, and observe the maximum, minimum, and average values in table- V.

TABLE V
LINEAR COMPLEXITY TABLE

Distance	353 loop states	860 loop states	all states
Min	175	427	175
Avg	177.1	430.7	532
Max	180	435	881

Linear complexity of all lines for bot cycles graph shown in figure - 4 below

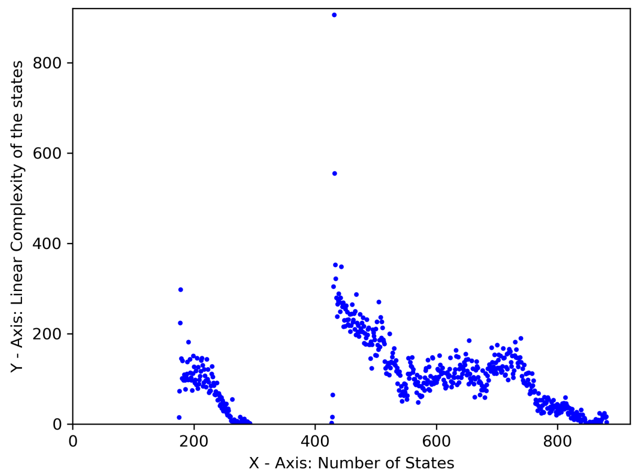

Fig. 4. Linear complexity of all states

X-axis represents the number of states of Tiny A5/1 stream cipher and Y-axis represents linear complexity of the state.

IV. Minimized Pre-Computation Table Attack

The Minimised Pre-computation Table Attack (MPTA) proposes an enhanced existing attack on the A5/1 algorithm, with the goal of working out how to transform the algorithm's state. The time of the algorithms generated keystream would be roughly 2^{64}. if the A5/1 registers were not clocked according to a majority rule, i.e. all three LFSRs were clocked in all algorithm clocks, due to the LFSR's primitive characteristic function and their comparatively prime size. Our analysis found that a randomly selected initial state will almost definitely never be repeated and has no predecessors. However, the majority feature makes it hard to comment on the keystream sequence's period.

In the period of an algorithm "like A5/1 "was observed to be near 4/3 (2^{23} - 1). suggesting the keystream sequence is ultimately periodic. We tested a set of 2^{25} randomly selected initial states and the first 64 keystream bits were repeated in none of them.

A. Internal State Transition

In the experimental results, we can observe that there are a finite number of internal states [25]. All internal state sequences eventually are periodic, and all these 37.5 percents of the states have no possible predecessors, these can be used as an initial state [1]. We perform various experiments and simulate various internal states. We observed that the A5/1 algorithm behaves an average of $2^{26.17}$ algorithm clocks required to calculate the period, as seen in the table. According to these simulation results, observed that an important proportion of all internal states will never be repeated. In another way, the states that are repeated during the algorithm's execution makeup just a limited portion of the internal states. As a consequence, the internal state space of the algorithm can be separated into many separate state loops. Each state includes a single loop through which multiple branches join. Each state on every circle will conclusively arrive into a loop. Distance of that state to its loop [26] is defined as several clocks after which a state meets the loop as shown in the table - VI.

TABLE VI
EXPERIMENT RESULTS FOR PERIOD OF THE STATE

Distance of initial state to a loop and its period	
Avg. distance of state to a loop	$62390635.86 \approx 2^{25.85}$
Avg. period of the loop	$43577707.376979 \approx 2^{25.29}$
Min. distance of state to a loop	$810 \approx 2^{9.58}$
Min. period of the loop	$11182509 \approx 2^{23.33}$
Max. distance of state to a loop	$845572755 \approx 2^{29.57}$
Max. period of the loop	$167773089 \approx 2^{27.25}$

B. Stepwise Procedure of Internal State Transition

1) Phase-I: Pre-computation phase.
   - Generate off-line data for cryptanalysis.
   - Approach: load random state, then detect cycle with corresponding length from loaded state.
   - Stepwise procedure:
     - Load 64-bit random numbers into R_1, R_2 and R_3 registers.
     - Clock n times based on majority rule to find the period of the state using floyd's-cycle-detection-of-state (where n will get from the floyd algorithm).
     - Find intersection state of cycle.
     - Find the lengths (in terms of clocks) of loop and line.
     - Store random state, loop intersection state, length of loop and line in the table.
2) Phase-II: Online phase.
   - Perform Initial state computations to get Initial state by using Lookup Table [14].
   - Recover the session key(K_c) by Reversal clocking or SAT solvers.

Experiment time analysis, for choosing random 64-bit state from the total space of 2^{64}, then finding associative loop measuring as in the following table VII.

TABLE VII
EXECUTION TIME FOR INSTANCES TO DETECTING LOOP FROM 2^{64} KEY SPACE

S.No	Key space covered	time taken	Memory
1	Min - 2^{23}	2.6 min	16 bytes
2	Avg - 2^{25}	3.5 min	16 bytes
3	Max - 2^{27}	4.8 min	16 bytes

Sample loop diagram as shown figure - 5 for understanding, loop-1 is having five states, loop-2 is having one state, and loop-3 is having two states. In this figure loop 1,2 and 3 lengths are distinct, in other cases before intersecting loop, it may also intersect lines.

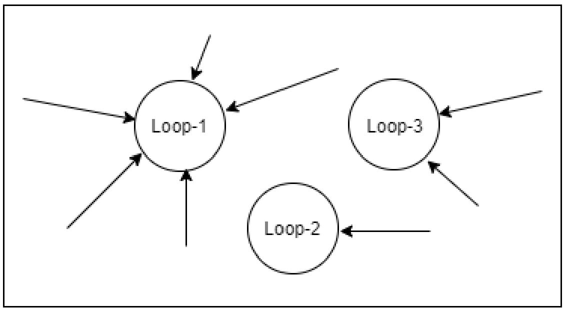

Fig. 5. Sample loops diagram

C. Stepswise Procedure for Floyds-cycle-detection of State

In this proposed, we calculate the period and number of clocks required to generate the same sequence for the particular random state of A5/1 stream cipher (state which as no predecessors clock on A5/1 stream cipher).

- Let us take a state as variables p and q of the 64-bit value.
- Initially p and q, both pointing at the random state.
- p forward clock one time and q forward clock two times at some point of time.
- q is running at double speed, so definitely it will be ahead of p, so here it contains a loop, then q at some point will enter in the loop. Sometime later p will also enter in the loop.
- Now, when both p,q are in the loop, and if they continue to clock at the same speed then eventually they will meet at the same state as shown in the figure - 6.

We calculate the periodicity with their lengths corresponding time in seconds of initial states. These initial states are randomly chosen from the A5/1 stream cipher which has no predecessors. The results are stored in the form of a lookup table as shown in the table - IX, this pre-computed lookup table is used in the attack phase. While experimenting we observed that minimum and maximum cycles for a particular state are 011182406, 469758320 respectively. The following table - VIII shows the minimum and maximum clocks and their corresponding state with loop intersection state.

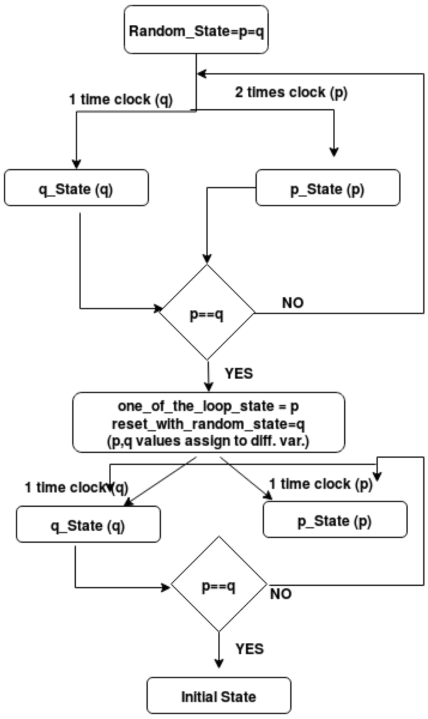

Fig. 6. Floyd cycle detection flow chart

TABLE VIII
EXAMPLE FOR MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM CYCLES TABLE AT RANDOM STATE

	Minimum	Maximum
Random state	0xec927370a3d947ae	0xc2ec2a51eb8bd70a
length of line from random state	001978774	127507178
loop intersection point	0x5d46869b1dd66162	0xf5b2c810cf694eff
period of the loop	011182406	469758320

System specification: The Experimental Evaluation done by the following systems. Ubuntu 20.10 LTS (64 bit) and Processor Intel® Core™ i7 -8700 CPU @ 3.20GHz × 12.

D. Attack Procedure

Randomly choose 64-bit (at least 1 bit should be one in each register) state from the total space of 2^{64}. Then search for an associative loop/cycle. Now we covered some of the states from the space of 2^{64} states let say x_1. Then repeat the same, which is not in our above state list, to find another loop/cycle x_2. We need to exhaust all possible states and detect the cycles which cover approximately 2^{64} keyspace. In this experiment, we have to find the keystream sequence by using the feed-forward logic. We observed uniqueness in the sequence generated. i.e if given 228 bits or 114 bits and a single key which gives that or several keys gives that sequence.

In a table- X shows, experiment on A5/1 stream cipher, this attack uses a high-performance computing (HPC) facility, which is having 9 nodes in each node 32 CPUs (288 cores). Search all the loops parallelly and find out where our sequence is. It took a maximum of 2^{39} clocks, to get the internal state. We covered 2^{54} keyspace and stored it in table [6] with the size of 6 GB and total loops 17,715 as shown in the table X. Then with these partial results, we need to search for that sequence parallel in the 17,715 odd loops run on parallel threads.

One of these provides the concurrence and then we know the modified key. Once we identify the sequence in our thread, we know the previous 100 bits also from that point, we backtrack to the original session key using matrix multiplication.

TABLE IX
SAMPLE RESULT FOR MINIMIZED LOOKUP TABLE

Initial state	length of line	loop intersection point	length of the loop	time (sec)
0x6b8b4567327b23c6	138959259	0x458917ba05dbb008	011184047	22.80 sec
0x643c986966334873	185252132	0x817a5495cd100eef	022370483	31.23 sec
0x74b0dc5119495cff	089951290	0x9e393233cc003616	067109658	20.40 sec
0x2ae8944a625558ec	127552663	0x90f04e61c947ef89	011184665	20.96 sec
0x238e1f2946e87ccd	049491035	0x58b75472da988eeb	011185202	8.70 sec
0x3d1b58ba507ed7ab	051660026	0xe60db4f81fa8c169	011184547	8.86 sec
0x2eb141f241b71efb	001598296	0xbfc6d4ed0ebf3990	055923543	7.06 sec
0x79e2a9e37545e146	055796594	0x68b3d2e4deec96f4	011184842	9.17 sec
0x515f007c5bd062c2	196213371	0xecf385cbc269de9a	022369856	31.94 sec
0x122008544db127f8	106549992	0x1a7b5c0dc9fcde24	044738954	20.70 sec
0x0216231b1f16e9e8	069199782	0x93722c0cf4d807b0	011185163	11.99 sec
0x1190cde766ef438d	023724158	0x0af122abec463ea5	011184613	5.02 sec
0x140e0f763352255a	106618833	0x3b08545c3ecae15a	044738818	20.70 sec
0x109cf92e0ded7263	110020267	0x1b7f9e55dab41e36	011185069	17.71 sec
0x7fdcc2331befd79f	028122863	0xeb30d93bc50f068f	078293266	11.60 sec
0x41a7c4c96b68079a	077710786	0x2f8093922aea11c3	011186260	12.61 sec
0x4e6afb6625e45d32	094009041	0xbb8a57ca2d71b089	011184796	15.64 sec
0x519b500d431bd7b7	083013525	0xf9808e2627093115	011185748	14.01 sec
0x3f2dba317c83e458	010906889	0x6cce2f2515e8696f	033555629	4.88 sec
0x257130a362bbd95a	114003296	0x9a46838f393f8900	089478268	26.74 sec
0x436c6125628c895d	038856213	0xccb0858ada161790	022370091	7.46 sec
0x333ab105721da317	088171027	0xc07737cae097878e	011184840	14.25 sec
0x2443a8582d1d5ae9	017176704	0x42b2b1b6dd61969d	011184485	3.51 sec
0x6763845e75a2a8d4	040355551	0x1fb93432ec26d636	011184473	7.09 sec
0x08edbdab79838cb2	083733030	0xd98d428825abb15b	022368659	14.39 sec
0x4353d0cd0b03e0c6	081049983	0x2085161a255c711e	011185657	13.80 sec
0x189a769b54e49eb4	052531567	0x3d731a46e47ce77d	089477754	14.63 sec
0x71f324542ca88611	080772174	0xc8b23ba2fba59e2e	022369945	14.19 sec
0x0836c40e02901d82	089549129	0x444337162a2ff995	033554557	16.03 sec
0x3a95f87408138641	106690607	0x6b8ce06a3718703c	022369510	17.97 sec
0x1e7ff5217c3dbd3d	140571836	0x6b0ac76c172ee015	022369113	24.19 sec
0x737b8ddc6ceaf087	202868764	0xed87533626ed912b	022369972	34.30 sec
0x22221a704516dde9	042561055	0xd047a8d5252f996d	011184323	7.20 sec
0x3006c83e614fd4a1	105171248	0xa3caaf9d2a11881d	055924079	19.00 sec
0x419ac2415577f8e1	056050475	0xaff79482ec4ae60b	011185493	10.13 sec
0x440badfc05072367	294579746	0x7444b3a73a6db87d	011185056	46.90 sec
0x3804823e77465f01	018065232	0x90343aa8cddc4678	011184538	3.59 sec
0x7724c67e5c482a97	029603855	0x554531071a61119d	011184900	5.33 sec
0x2463b9ea5e884adc	064088420	0x563fde92c5b97681	011185012	10.68 sec
0x51ead36b2d517796	200231841	0x318aeb2a2a255173	011183872	31.68 sec
0x580bd78f153ea438	131302269	0xdf0f8f8c34472131	022371083	21.41 sec
0x3855585c70a64e2a	110778563	0x268c169e0445f107	011184006	17.81 sec
0x6a2342ec2a487cb0	141399106	0xf547a01d2abe6876	011183715	23.22 sec
0x1d4ed43b725a06fb	062612588	0xab728a8bd0424ef6	011185302	10.67 sec
0x2cd89a3257e4ccaf	183307110	0xe2f3f383d81cde4e	055922190	34.56 sec
0x7a6d8d3c4b588f54	010772545	0x528a795f1a8d49eb	089478095	11.92 sec
0x542289ec6de91b18	010179509	0xb54d9323260de83d	078292126	10.42 sec
0x38437fdb7644a45c	021759491	0x570e72323744b1bf	100663725	14.02 sec
0x32fff902684a481a	295691132	0x56c9dff113abf8c4	011184753	47.40 sec
0x579478fe749abb43	079060873	0x4f3c8159c6c3268d	055924646	17.36 sec

TABLE X
TABLE GENERATIONS FOR MINIMIZED LOOKUP TABLE

Computational facility	#lines	#loops	Key space covered	Time	Memory
288 cores (HPC)	$\approx 2^{28.1}$	17,715	2^{54}	20 days	≈ 6 GB

E. Comparative Analysis

In this section, we discuss the comparative analysis of the A5/1 stream cipher and Tiny A5/1 stream cipher. In the table - XI, we compare all the parameters of the existing A5/1 and Tiny A5/1 stream cipher in terms of time, memory, and stream generation.

TABLE XI
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: A5/1 AND TINY A5/1

Description	A5/1 Stream cipher	Tiny A5/1 stream cipher
Size of the session key (K_c)	64-bit	16-bit
Size of the frame number (F_n)	22-bit	6-bit
Internal state size ($state$)	64-bit	16-bit
Keystream of each frame	114+114 bits	32+32 bits
Execution for 1KB encryption file	15 sec	10 sec
Time for Lookup table generation	≈ 20 day	≈ 1 day
Storage space	≈ 6 GB	≈ 2 MB
Key space covered	2^{54}	2^{16}
Execution time for key recovery	90 sec to 10 min with 80% success probability	Max 50 sec with 95% success probability

V. CONCLUSION

The time-memory tradeoff attack retrieves the internal state which is afterload K_c, as well as deciphering a conversation, given ciphertext and known-plaintext bits. Previous attacks also often represented a high amount of precomputation and/or memory, as well as having a high time complexity. We present a minimised pre-computation table attack of recovering A5/1 stream cipher session key. The current attack is straightforward to execute. It has been introduced and uses a parallel method to accomplish the mission in less time. Finally, the presented attack reveals new implementation weaknesses in A5/1 that should be taken into account when creating new stream ciphers.

REFERENCES

[1] Vahid Amin Ghafari, Ali Vardasbi, and Javad Mohajeri, Cryptanalysis of GSM Encryption Algorithm A5/1 - July 2012, Volume 4, Number 2 (pp. 107 - 114)

[2] Vadim Bulavintsev, Alexander Semenov, Oleg Zaikin, and Stepan Kochemazov, A Bitslice Implementation of Anderson's Attack on A5/1, J.Open Engineering, Vol 8, Issue 1, 2018.

[3] Quirke, Jeremy (2004-05-01), Security in the GSM system, AusMobile.

[4] Marc Briceno., Ian Goldberg., David Wagner.: A pedagogical implementation of the GSM A5/1 and A5/2 "voice privacy" encryption algorithms,(1999). *http://cryptome.org/gsm-a512.htm* (originally on www.scard.org).

[5] ETSI:European Telecommunications Standards Institute- GSM Architecture:*https://www.etsi.org*.

[6] Jiqiang Lu., Zhen Li., and Matt Henricksen.: Time-Memory Trade-Off Attack on the GSM A5/1 Stream Cipher Using Commodity GPGPU, ACNS 2015, LNCS 9092, pp. 350-369, Springer International Publishing Switzerland (2015).

[7] Thomas Stockinger.:GSM Network and its privacy-the A5 Stream Cipher, November (2005).

[8] Karsten Nohl.: Attacking phone privacy, BlackHat 2010 Lecture Notes, Security Research Labs, Berlin (2010).

[9] Patrik Ekdahl., Thomas Johansson.: Another Attack on A5/1, IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, Volume 49, Issue 1, pp. 284-289 (2003).

[10] Eli Biham., Orr Dunkelman.: Cryptanalysis of the A5/1 GSM Stream Cipher, Progress in Cryptology, proceedings of Indocrypt-00, Lecture Notes in Computer Science 1977, Springer-Verlag, pp. 43-51 (2000).

[11] Alexander Maximov., Thomas Johansson., Steve Babbage.: An improved correlation attack on A5/1, proceedings of SAC'04, LNCS 3357, pp. 1-18, Springer-Verlag, (2005).

[12] Alex Biryukov., Adi Shamir., David Wagner.: Real Time Cryptanalysis of A5/1 on a PC, Advances in Cryptology, proceedings of Fast Software Encryption'00, Lecture Notes in Computer Science 1978, Springer-Verlag, pp. 1-18 (2001).

[13] Y.Nagendar., Kamakshi Prasad V., Allam Appa Rao., Padmavathi G.: Applications of Stream ciphers in wireless communications, International Journal of Computer Sciences and Engineering, Vol.6, Issue.6, pp.1121-1126 (2018).

[14] Elad Barkan., Eli Biham.: Conditional Estimators: An Effective Attack on A5/1,SAC 2005, LNCS 3897, pp. 1-19, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg (2006).

[15] Matthias Krause.: BDD-Based Cryptanalysis of Keystream Generators. EUROCRYPT 2002, LNCS 2332, pp. 222-237 (2002).

[16] Elad Barkan., Eli Biham., Nathan Keller.: Instant Ciphertext-Only Cryptanalysis of GSM Encrypted Communication. Journal of Cryptology, 21: 392-429,(2008).

[17] Maria Kalenderi., Dionisios Pnevmatikatos., Ioannis Papaefstathiou., Charalampos Manifavas.: Breaking the GSM A5/1 cryptography algorithm with rainbow tables and high-end FPGAS. 22nd International Conference on Field Programmable Logic and Applications (FPL). 29-31 Aug. (2012).

[18] Meyer S.: Breaking GSM With Rainbow Tables, arXiv preprint arXiv:1107.1086, (2011).

[19] Golic, J.,Cryptanalysis of Alleged A5 Stream Cipher, In Proc. of Eurocrypt'97, vol 1233 of LNCS, pp 239-255. Springer-Verlag, 1997.

[20] S. Babbage, *A Space/Time Tradeoff in Exhaustive Search Attacks on Stream Ciphers*, European Convention on Security and Detection, IEE Conference Publication No. 408 May 1995.

[21] A. Biryukov and A. Shamir, *Cryptanalytic time/memory/data tradeoffs for stream ciphers*, ASIACRYPT 2000, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 1976, pp. 1-13, 2000.

[22] A. Biryukov, A. Shamir, and D. Wagner, *Real time cryptanalysis of A5/1 on a PC*, FSE 2001, Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 1978, pages 37-44, 2002.

[23] M. E. Hellman, *A cryptanalytic time-memory trade-off*, IEEE Transactions on Information Theory, vol. 26, pp. 401–406, July 1980.

[24] Gundaram P.K., Allu S.N., Yerukala N., Tentu A.N. (2021) Rainbow Tables for Cryptanalysis of A5/1 Stream Cipher. In: Palesi M., Trajkovic L., Jayakumari J., Jose J. (eds) Second International Conference on Networks and Advances in Computational Technologies. Transactions on Computational Science and Computational Intelligence. Springer, Cham.

[25] Wang M., Hao Y. (2021) Revisit Two Memoryless State-Recovery Cryptanalysis Methods on A5/1. In: Yu Y., Yung M. (eds) Information Security and Cryptology. Inscrypt 2021. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 13007. Springer, Cham.

[26] A. Beckmann, J. Fedorowicz, J. Keller, and U. Meyer,A structural analysis of the A5/1 state transition graph", Germany, 2012.

G Praveen Kumar is pursuing his Ph.D in computer science & engineering, university college of science from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh and also working as Research Associate in CR Rao Advanced Institute of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computer Science (AIMSCS), University of Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad. He did his MCA from Osmania University. His areas of interest are network security, cryptography and cryptanalysis and design of security protocols.

Appala Naidu Tentu is an Associate Professor at CR Rao Advanced Institute of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computer Science (AIMSCS), University of Hyderabad Campus. He obtained Ph.D in Computer Science and Engineering (specialisation in Cryptography and Information Security) from JNTU Hyderabad. His research interests are in the areas of cryptography, cryptanalysis and design of security protocols.

Allu Swamy Naidu is pursuing his Ph.D in computer science & engineering, university college of science from Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh and also working as Research Associate in CR Rao Advanced Institute of Mathematics, Statistics, and Computer Science (AIMSCS), University of Hyderabad Campus, Hyderabad. He did his M.Tech from IIT Kharagpur. His areas of interest are Cryptography and Cryptanalysis, Quantum and Post Quantum Cryptography, Coding theory.