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On the Period of GSM's A5/1 Stream Cipher and Its Internal State Transition Structure

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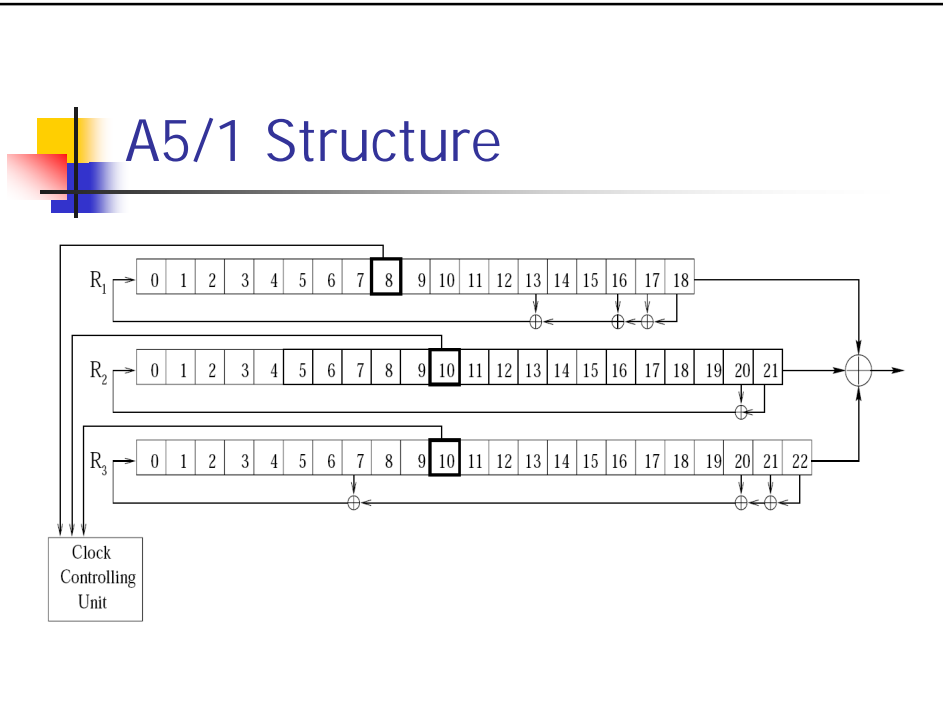
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Outline

- n A5/1 Structure
- n State Transition In A5/1
- n The results of simulations
- n Proposition About the Number of Possible Predecessors
- n Theoretical View Of The Result
- n Conclusion



A5/1 Structure

n Parameters of the A5/1 Registers

Register Number	Length in bits	Primitive Polynomial	Clock-controlling bit (LSB is 0)
1	19	$x^{19} + x^5 + x^2 + x + 1$	8
2	22	$x^{22} + x + 1$	10
3	23	$x^{23} + x^{15} + x^2 + x + 1$	10

n Each LFSR is clocked if its clock bit is equal to the majority value.



State Transition In A5/1

- n If A5/1's registers were clocked regularly
- n Due to the LFSRs' primitive characteristic function and their relatively prime size, the period of the algorithm's generated keystream would be $\approx 2^{64}$
- n The majority function makes it hard to comment about the period of the keystream sequence



State Transition In A5/1

- n W. G. Chambers, in Fast Software Encryption 1995 acclaim:
 - n the period of an algorithm "like A5/1" was observed to be near $4/3 (2^{23}-1)$.
- n This observation was later referenced by Golić in Eurocrypt'97 for A5/1 algorithm.



State Transition In A5/1

- n with a high probability, a randomly selected initial state will never be repeated; suggesting the keystream sequence is *ultimately periodic*.
- n We tested a set of 10000 randomly selected initial states and in neither of them the first 64 keystream bits were repeated.

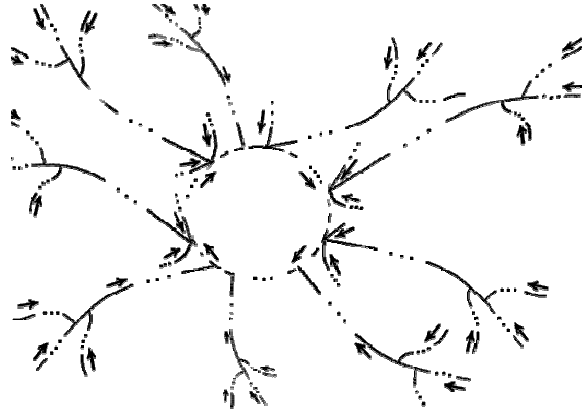


State Transition In A5/1

- n The states were observed to enter a loop after an average number of $2^{26.17}$ algorithm clocks.
- n Our simulations showed that a big proportion of all the internal states will never be repeated.

State Transition In A5/1

- n A scheme of the internal states in a page



The results of simulations

- n The space of the algorithm's internal states could be divided into some independent pages, each page containing one loop, in which there are some branches entering the loop
- n Our simulations led us to the conclusion that the average number of each page's states is approximately $2^{51.6}$ and consequently, there are about $2^{12.4}$ pages.



The results of simulations

- n In one of our simulations, 100 initial states were selected randomly and the distance of each state to a loop as well as the period of the loop was measured. The average distance of a randomly selected state to its loop was $2^{26.17}$, while the average period of each loop was $2^{25.42}$.



The results of simulations

- n The minimum and maximum of the distance of each state to a loop and the period of the loop


	distance to loop	Loop period
Sample with maximum period of the loop	$2^{26.19}$	$2^{28.41}$
Sample with minimum period of the loop	$2^{27.32}$	$2^{23.41}$
Sample with maximum distance to the loop	$2^{28.08}$	$2^{23.41}$
Sample with minimum distance to the loop	$2^{17.27}$	$2^{24.41}$



The result of simulations

- n The ratio of the number of states with one, two, three and four possible predecessors to the total states in a loop
- n This ratio remains to be approximately constant for all the loops

One state	Two states	Three states	Four states
0.65	0.125	0.156	0.062

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- n The theoretical ratio of the number of states with one, two, three and four possible predecessors to the 62.5% states which have at least one possible state.

One state	Two states	Three states	Four states
0.65	0.15	0.15	0.05

Proposition About the Number of Possible Predecessors

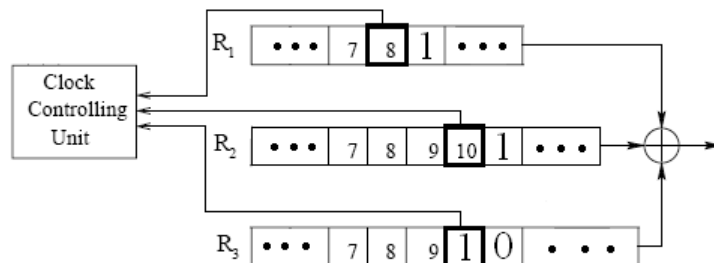
- n If an internal state $s(t)$ is randomly chosen according to uniform distribution, then the number of solutions for the predecessor $s(t-1)$ is a nonnegative integer random variable Z with the probability distribution

$$\Pr\{Z = 0\} = \frac{3}{8}, \Pr\{Z = 1\} = \frac{13}{32},$$

$$\Pr\{Z = 2\} = \Pr\{Z = 3\} = \frac{3}{32}, \Pr\{Z = 4\} = \frac{1}{32}$$

Theoretical View Of The Result

- n There are a finite number of internal states
- n 37.5% of the states have no possible





Conclusion

- n Applications of this discussion
 - n time-memory-data tradeoff attacks
 - n period of keystream
- n with a high probability, a randomly selected state is not periodic
- n The average period of states on loop is $2^{25.42}$



Thank you

Any question?