# DRAFT AMENDMENT ISO/IEC 18033-3:2010/DAM 1

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# Information technology — Security techniques — Encryption algorithms —

Part 3: **Block ciphers** 

## AMENDMENT 1: SM4

Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Algorithmes de chiffrement — Partie 3: Chiffrement par blocs AMENDEMENT 1

ICS: 35.030

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# Information technology — Security techniques — Encryption algorithms —

## Part 3: Block ciphers

## AMENDMENT 1: SM4

#### AA: Clause 1:

Change the following sentence of paragraph 1:

A total of seven different block ciphers are defined.

to:

A total of eight different block ciphers are defined.

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

BB: Clause 1, Table 1:

Replace Table 1 with the following: <u>ISO/IEC 18033-3:2010/DAmd 1</u>

htt	os://standards.iteh.ai	/catalog/standards/s	ist/63df378c-4	b6f-482a-b2c3-		
1	Block length7	Algorithm8na	₋1 Key length			
		TDEA	(4.2)	128 or 192 bits		
	64 bits	MISTY	(4.3)			
		CAST-128	(4.4)	128 bits		
		HIGHT	(4.5)			
	128 bits	AES	(5.2)	128, 192 or 256		
		Camellia	(5.3)	bits		
		SEED	(5.4)	128 bits		
		SM4	(5.5)	128 bits		

CC: 5.1:

Change the following sentence of paragraph 1:

In this clause 5, three 128-bit block ciphers are specified; AES in 5.2, Camellia in 5.3, and SEED in 5.4.

to:

In this clause, four 128-bit block ciphers are specified; AES in 5.2, Camellia in 5.3, SEED in 5.4, and SM4 in 5.5.

#### DD: After 5.4.5:

Add the following new 5.5 thru 5.5.5 to the end of 5.4.5:

#### 5.5 SM4

#### 5.5.1 The SM4 algorithm

The SM4 algorithm is a symmetric block cipher that can process data blocks of 128 bits, using a cipher key with length of 128 bits under 32 rounds.

#### 5.5.2 SM4 encryption

A 128-bit block *P* is transformed into a 128-bit block *C* using the following procedure, where for i = 0, 1, 2, 3 the  $X_i$  are 32-bit variables, and for i = 0, 1, ..., 31 the  $rk_i$  are 32-bit subkeys:

(1)  $P = X_0 || X_1 || X_2 || X_3$ 

(2) for 
$$i = 0$$
 to 31:

 $X_{i+4} = F(X_i, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}, X_{i+3}, rk_i)$ 

(3)  $C = X_{35} || X_{34} || X_{33} || X_{32}$ 

#### 5.5.3 SM4 decryption

The decryption operation is identical to the encryption operation, except that the rounds (and therefore the subkeys) are used in reverse order:

- (1)  $C = X_{35} || X_{34} || X_{33} || X_{32}$ (2) for i = 31 to 0: **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  $X_i = F(X_{i+4}, X_{i+1}, X_{i+2}, X_{i+3}, rk_i)$ (standards.iteh.ai)
- (3)  $P = X_0 || X_1 || X_2 || X_3$

5.5.4 SM4 functions

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#### 5.5.4.1 Function F

The function F is used for both encryption and decryption. The function F is defined as follows:

$$F(X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, rk) = X_0 \oplus T(X_1 \oplus X_2 \oplus X_3 \oplus rk)$$

where  $X_i$  (*i* = 0, 1, 2, 3) and *rk* are bit strings of length 32, T is a permutation defined in 5.5.4.2.

#### 5.5.4.2 Permutation T and T'

#### 5.5.4.2.1 General

The permutation T is used both for encryption and decryption. T is a composition of a nonlinear transformation  $\tau$  and a linear transformation L, that is  $T(\cdot) = L(\tau(\cdot))$ . The permutation T' is used for the key schedule. T' is a composition of the nonlinear transformation  $\tau$  and a linear transformation L', that is  $T'(\cdot) = L'(\tau(\cdot))$ . T, T', L, L' and  $\tau$  are all transformations on 32-bit strings.

#### 5.5.4.2.2 Nonlinear transformation $\boldsymbol{\tau}$

The nonlinear transformation  $\tau$  is defined as follows, where for *i* = 0, 1, 2, 3 the  $a_i$  are bytes and S is an S-box defined in 5.5.4.2.4:

 $\tau(a_0 || a_1 || a_2 || a_3) = S(a_0) || S(a_1) || S(a_2) || S(a_3).$ 

#### 5.5.4.2.3 Linear transformation L and L'

The linear transformation L is defined as follows (*B* is a 32-bit variable):

 $L(B) = B \bigoplus (B \triangleleft \triangleleft 2) \bigoplus (B \triangleleft \triangleleft 2) \bigoplus (B \triangleleft \triangleleft 2) \bigoplus (B \bowtie 2) \bigoplus (B \triangleleft 2) \bigoplus (B \bowtie 2) \bigoplus (B \square 2)$ 

The linear transformation L' is defined as follows (*B* is a 32-bit variable):

$$L'(B) = B \bigoplus (B < <<_{13}) \bigoplus (B < <<_{23}).$$

#### 5.5.4.2.4 S-box S

The S-box S used in the transformation  $\tau$  is presented in hexadecimal form in Table 17.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	с	d	е	f
0	d6	90	е9	fe	СС	e1	3d	b7	16	b6	14	c2	28	fb	2c	05
1	2b	67	9a	76	2a	be	04	c3	aa	44	13	26	49	86	06	99
2	9c	42	50	f4	91	ef	98	7a	33	54	0b	43	ed	cf	ac	62
3	e4	b3	1c	a9	c9	08	e8	95	80	df	94	fa	75	8f	3f	a6
4	47	07	a7	fc	f3	73	17	ba	83	59	3c	19	еб	85	4f	a8
5	68	6b	81	b2	71	64	da	8b	f8	eb	0f	4b	70	56	9d	35
6	1e	24	0e	5e	63	58	d1	a2	25	22	7c	3b	01	21	78	87
7	d4	00	46	57	9f	d3	27	52	4c	36	02	e7	a0	c4	с8	9e
8	ea	bf	8a	d2	40	c7	38	b5	a3	f7	f2	се	f9	61	15	al
9	e0	ae	5d	a4	9b	34	1a	55	ad	93	32	30	f5	8c	b1	e3
а	1d	f6	e2	2e	82	66	са	60	c0	29	23	ab	0d	53	4e	6f
b	d5	db	37	45	de	fd	8e	2f	03	ff	6a	72	6d	бc	5b	51
С	8d	1b	eaf	92	bb	dd	bc	7f	<b>P1</b>	Rd9	5c	41	1f	10	5a	d8
d	0a	c1	31	88	a5	cd	7b	bd	2d	74		12	b8	e5	b4	b0
е	89	69	97	4a	0c	96	77	S <sub>7e</sub> l	65	• 69	f1	09	c5	6e	сб	84
f	18	fO	7d	ec	3a	dc	4d	20	79	ee	5f	3e	d7	cb	39	48
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Table 17 -	– SM4 S-box
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#### 5.5.5 SM4 key schedule and ards. iteh. ai/catalog/standards/sist/63df378c-4b6f-482a-b2c3-

3145f573d23f/iso-iec-18033-3-2010-damd-1 The key scheduling part accepts a 128-bit master key  $MK=MK_0 \parallel MK_1 \parallel MK_2 \parallel MK_3$ , and yields 32 subkeys, as shown below.

(1)  $K_0 \parallel K_1 \parallel K_2 \parallel K_3 = (MK_0 \oplus FK_0) \parallel (MK_1 \oplus FK_1) \parallel (MK_2 \oplus FK_2) \parallel (MK_3 \oplus FK_3)$ 

(2) for i = 0 to 31:

 $rk_i = K_{i+4} = K_i \bigoplus T'(K_{i+1} \bigoplus K_{i+2} \bigoplus K_{i+3} \bigoplus CK_i)$ 

The constants  $FK_i$  (*i* = 0, 1, 2, 3) are as follows (in hexadecimal form):

 $FK_0$  = a3b1bac6,  $FK_1$  = 56aa3350,  $FK_2$  = 677d9197,  $FK_3$  = b27022dc.

The constants  $CK_i$  (i = 0, 1, ..., 31) are defined as follows. Suppose  $CK_i = ck_{i,0} || ck_{i,1} || ck_{i,2} || ck_{i,3}$ , where  $ck_{i,i}$  are bytes, and  $ck_{i,i} = (4i+j) \times 7 \pmod{256}$  (*i* = 0, 1, ..., 31, *j* = 0, 1, 2, 3).

Thus the values of  $CK_i$  (i = 0, 1, ..., 31) are (in hexadecimal form):

00070e15,	1c232a31,	383f464d,	545b6269,
70777e85,	8c939aa1,	a8afb6bd,	c4cbd2d9,
e0e7eef5,	fc030a11,	181f262d,	343b4249,
50575e65,	6c737a81,	888f969d,	a4abb2b9,
c0c7ced5,	dce3eaf1,	f8ff060d,	141b2229,
30373e45,	4c535a61,	686f767d,	848b9299,
a0a7aeb5,	bcc3cad1,	d8dfe6ed,	f4fb0209,
10171e25,	2c333a41,	484f565d,	646b7279.

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#### EE: Annex B:

*Insert the following line after id-bc128-seed:* 

id-bc128-sm4 OID ::= {id-bc128 sm4(4)}

#### FF: Annex B:

Change the following line of code:

{ OID id-bc128-seed PARMS KeyLength } ,

to:

{ OID id-bc128-seed PARMS KeyLength } |
{ OID id-bc128-sm4 PARMS KeyLength },

#### GG: Annex D:

Change the title of Annex D to:

#### **Numerical examples**

HH: Titles of D.1 to D.8:

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

Change the following words in the titles:

test vectors

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numerical examples

#### II: D.1

to:

Change the following paragraph of D.1:

This annex provides test vectors for TDEA, MISTY1, CAST-128, HIGHT, AES, Camellia, and SEED ciphers. In these examples, all data are expressed in hexadecimal.

to:

This annex provides numerical examples for TDEA, MISTY1, CAST-128, HIGHT, AES, Camellia, SEED, and SM4 ciphers. In these examples, all data are expressed in hexadecimal.

#### JJ: After D.8:

Add the following new D.9 thru D.9.2 to the end of D.8:

#### D.9 SM4 numerical examples

#### **D.9.1 SM4 encryption**

Given inputs (plaintext and key), output (ciphertext and subkeys) and intermediate values are described.

Input plaintext: 01 23 45 67 89 ab cd ef fe dc ba 98 76 54 32 10.

Input key: 01 23 45 67 89 ab cd ef fe dc ba 98 76 54 32 10.

#### The subkeys and the values of the output of each round:

The bubliegs and the	o values of the supple of each found.
$rk_0 =$ f12186f9	$X_4 = 27 \text{fad} 345$
<i>rk</i> <sub>1</sub> = 41662b61	$X_5 = a18b4cb2$
<i>rk</i> <sub>2</sub> = 5a6ab19a	$X_6 = 11c1e22a$
<i>rk</i> <sub>3</sub> = 7ba92077	<i>X</i> <sub>7</sub> = cc13e2ee
<i>rk</i> <sub>4</sub> = 367360f4	X <sub>8</sub> = f87c5bd5
<i>rk</i> <sub>5</sub> = 776a0c61	<i>X</i> <sub>9</sub> = 33220757
<i>rk</i> <sub>6</sub> = b6bb89b3	<i>X</i> <sub>10</sub> = 77f4c297
<i>rk</i> <sub>7</sub> = 24763151	<i>X</i> <sub>11</sub> = 7a96f2eb
<i>rk</i> <sub>8</sub> = a520307c	X <sub>12</sub> = 27dac07f
<i>rk</i> <sub>9</sub> = b7584dbd	X <sub>13</sub> = 42dd0f19
$rk_{10}$ = c30753ed	$X_{14} = b8a5da02$
<i>rk</i> <sub>11</sub> = 7ee55b57	$X_{15} = 907127$ fa
<i>rk</i> <sub>12</sub> = 6988608c	$x_{15} = 90712713$ <b>iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW</b> $x_{16} = 8b952b83$
<i>rk</i> <sub>13</sub> = 30d895b7	$X_{17} = d42b7c59$ (standards.iteh.ai)
<i>rk</i> <sub>14</sub> = 44bal4af	$X_{18} = 2 \text{ffc} 583 \underline{1} \frac{\text{SO}}{\text{IEC}} 18033 - 3.2010} \frac{\text{DAmd } 1}{1000}$
<i>rk</i> <sub>15</sub> = 104495a1	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/63df378c-4b6f-482a-b2c3- $X_{19} = \text{f}_{69} \text{g}_{8} \text{g}_{8} \text{g}_{73} \text{d}_{23} \text{f}_{\text{iso-iec}} \text{iec-18033-3-2010-damd-1}$
<i>rk</i> <sub>16</sub> = d120b428	<b>X<sub>20</sub> =</b> af2432c4
<i>rk</i> <sub>17</sub> = 73b55fa3	$X_{21} = \text{edlec85e}$
<i>rk</i> <sub>18</sub> = cc874966	X <sub>22</sub> = 55a3ba22
<i>rk</i> <sub>19</sub> = 92244439	X <sub>23</sub> = 124b18aa
$rk_{20}$ = e89e641f	X <sub>24</sub> = 6ae7725f
<i>rk</i> <sub>21</sub> = 98ca015a	$X_{25} = $ f4cbalf9
<i>rk</i> <sub>22</sub> = c7159060	X <sub>26</sub> = 1dcdfa10
<i>rk</i> <sub>23</sub> = 99e1fd2e	X <sub>27</sub> = 2ff60603
<i>rk</i> <sub>24</sub> = b79bd80c	$X_{28} = \text{eff24fdc}$
<i>rk</i> <sub>25</sub> = 1d2115b0	X <sub>29</sub> = 6fe46b75
<i>rk</i> <sub>26</sub> = 0e228aeb	<i>X</i> <sub>30</sub> = 893450ad
<i>rk</i> <sub>27</sub> = f1780c81	<i>X</i> <sub>31</sub> = 7b938f4c
<i>rk</i> <sub>28</sub> = 428d3654	X <sub>32</sub> = 536e4246
<i>rk</i> <sub>29</sub> = 62293496	X <sub>33</sub> = 86b3e94f
<i>rk</i> <sub>30</sub> = 01cf72e5	<i>X</i> <sub>34</sub> = d206965e