

ERINDALE

family of hash functions

Nikolajs Volkovs

Dept. of Math. University of Toronto
Prata Technologies Inc.

Joint work with Kumar Murty

Comments from panel discussion at 2-d hash workshop

- **A. Shamir:** we need “something new” with a large internal state space
- **B. Praneel:** time to look at approaches different from Damgaard-Merkle
- **R.L. Rivest:** look at methods of working on the entire message rather than on a block-based procedure

ERINDALE

design feature

- It has a very large number of internal states (more than 2^{50000})
- It is not based on Damgaard-Merkle structure
- It works with the entire message and it is very convenient for parallelization

ERINDALE

The idea of the construction

- It extracts features of different “sorts” from the message instead of “shaking” the bits
- The features are stored in special registers
- After finishing the process of extraction of the features from a message we start compressing the information that was collected in the registers
- The computation is a bit-stream procedure

ERINDALE

NIST's Randomness Tests

- For all the hash lengths specified by NIST (namely, 160, 224, 256, 384, 512 bits), the algorithm passed the randomness tests specified by NIST

ERINDALE

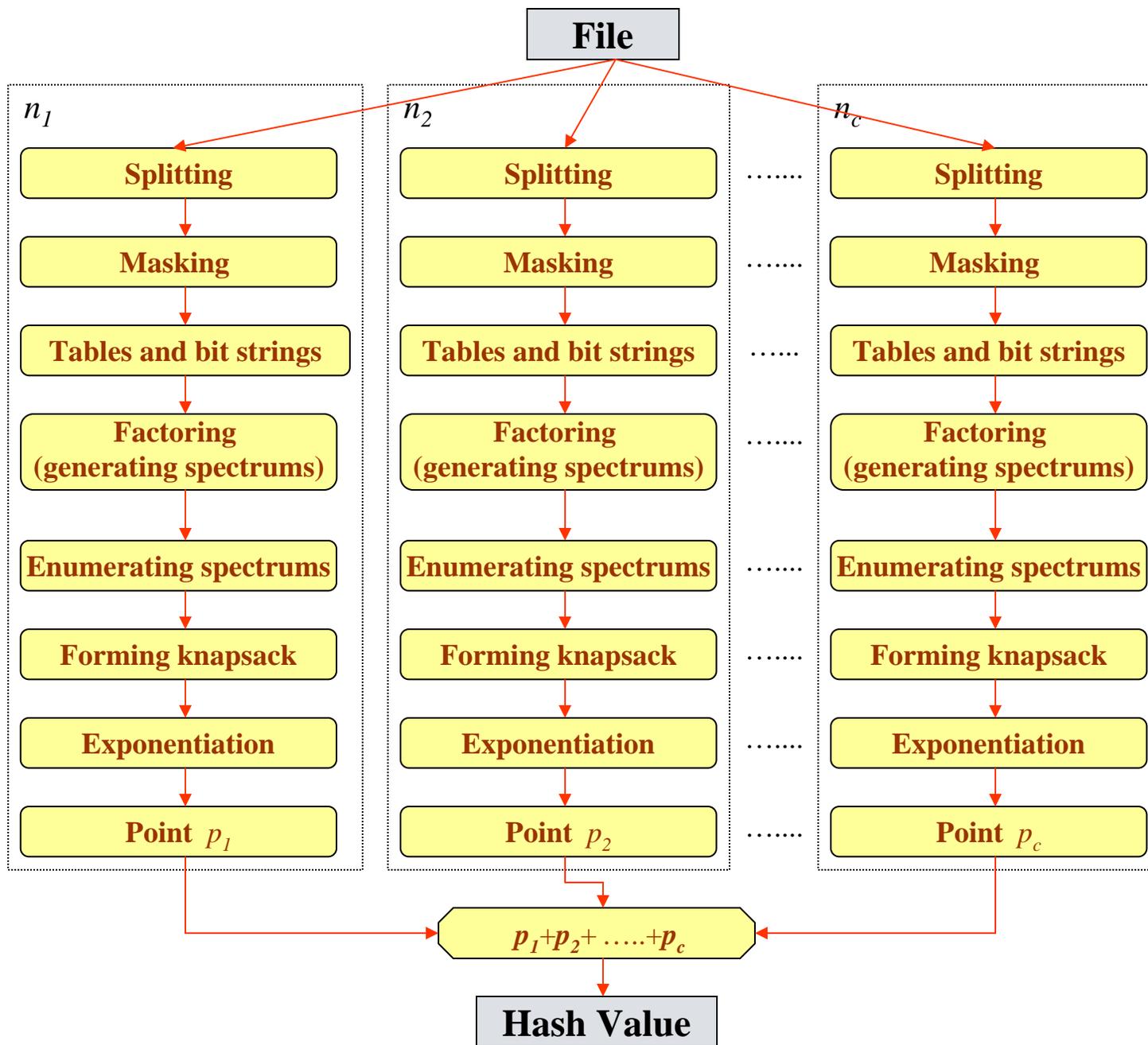
Performance results

- **Software implementation:**
- AMD Sempron 2GHz processor 3400+ using 1GB of RAM – close to SHA 384
- **Hardware implementation**
- On a Xilinx Virtex V FPGA at 299 MHz, we could reach **3.4 Gbps**
- SHA-512 at ~260 MHz runs at **~650 Mbps**
(Xilinx Virtex XCV-1000-6)
- SHAvite-3 (Orr Dunkelman) on Virtex V
1.7 Mbps

ERINDALE

- Family of functions with randomization and with a unique (size and value) padding for any message
- Has effective parameterization of:
 - security
 - speed
 - “sorts” of features extracted from a message
 - size of a hash value
 - the inner structure

ERINDALE



Thank you.