

The Hash Function Hamsi

Özgül Küçük

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Second SHA-3 Conference
August 24, 2010



Outline

General Design Approach

Security of Hamsi

Software/Hardware Performance

Conclusion

General Design



Design Choices (1/3)

Design Choices (1/3)

- ▶ Inspired by **stream based** hash algorithms

Design Choices (1/3)

- ▶ Inspired by **stream based** hash algorithms
 - ▶ **Short message** blocks are processed with a **light compression** function in each iteration.

Design Choices (1/3)

- ▶ Inspired by **stream based** hash algorithms
 - ▶ **Short message** blocks are processed with a **light compression** function in each iteration.
 - ▶ Mixing of message blocks into the state takes **several iterations**.

Design Choices (1/3)

- ▶ Inspired by **stream based** hash algorithms
 - ▶ **Short message** blocks are processed with a **light compression** function in each iteration.
 - ▶ Mixing of message blocks into the state takes **several iterations**.
 - ▶ Security of compression function should be considered in the context of the iteration mode.

Design Choices (1/3)

- ▶ Inspired by **stream based** hash algorithms
 - ▶ **Short message** blocks are processed with a **light compression** function in each iteration.
 - ▶ Mixing of message blocks into the state takes **several iterations**.
 - ▶ Security of compression function should be considered in the context of the iteration mode.
- ▶ **Narrow-pipe** design
 - ▶ Chaining value has the same size as the digest length.

Design Choices (1/3)

- ▶ Inspired by **stream based** hash algorithms
 - ▶ **Short message** blocks are processed with a **light compression** function in each iteration.
 - ▶ Mixing of message blocks into the state takes **several iterations**.
 - ▶ Security of compression function should be considered in the context of the iteration mode.
- ▶ **Narrow-pipe** design
 - ▶ Chaining value has the same size as the digest length.
 - ▶ Hamsi-**256/512** is mainly intended for users who want **128/256-bit** security

Design Choices (2/3)

Design Choices (2/3)

- ▶ Strong linear message expansion

Design Choices (2/3)

- ▶ Strong linear message expansion
 - ▶ Best Known Linear Codes (high minimum distance).
 - ▶ [128, 16, 70] → Hamsi-256
 - ▶ [256, 32, 131] → Hamsi-512

Design Choices (2/3)

- ▶ Strong linear message expansion
 - ▶ Best Known Linear Codes (high minimum distance).
 - ▶ [128, 16, 70] → Hamsi-256
 - ▶ [256, 32, 131] → Hamsi-512
 - ▶ Flexible

Design Choices (2/3)

- ▶ Strong linear message expansion
 - ▶ Best Known Linear Codes (high minimum distance).
 - ▶ [128, 16, 70] → Hamsi-256
 - ▶ [256, 32, 131] → Hamsi-512
 - ▶ Flexible
 - ▶ Can be implemented with a table of 1Kb
 - ▶ Or with a table of 32Kb (fast software)
 - ▶ Or by exploiting the structure of the code (compact hardware)

Design Choices (2/3)

- ▶ Strong linear message expansion
 - ▶ Best Known Linear Codes (high minimum distance).
 - ▶ [128, 16, 70] → Hamsi-256
 - ▶ [256, 32, 131] → Hamsi-512
 - ▶ Flexible
 - ▶ Can be implemented with a table of 1Kb
 - ▶ Or with a table of 32Kb (fast software)
 - ▶ Or by exploiting the structure of the code (compact hardware)
 - ▶ Independent of the chaining variable

Design Choices (3/3)

- ▶ Suitable for **bitsliced implementation**

Design Choices (3/3)

- ▶ Suitable for **bitsliced implementation**
 - ▶ Components from Serpent:
4-bit Sbox, Linear Transformation L

Design Choices (3/3)

- ▶ Suitable for **bitsliced implementation**
 - ▶ Components from Serpent:
4-bit Sbox, Linear Transformation L
- ▶ Concatenate-Permute-**Truncate**

Design Choices (3/3)

- ▶ Suitable for **bitsliced implementation**
 - ▶ Components from Serpent:
4-bit Sbox, Linear Transformation L
- ▶ Concatenate-Permute-**Truncate**
 - ▶ Expanded message **overwrites** part of the state → **Narrow-pipe**

Design Choices (3/3)

- ▶ Suitable for **bitsliced implementation**
 - ▶ Components from Serpent:
4-bit Sbox, Linear Transformation L
- ▶ Concatenate-Permute-**Truncate**
 - ▶ Expanded message **overwrites** part of the state → **Narrow-pipe**
- ▶ Alternative option: Concatenate-Permute-**XOR**

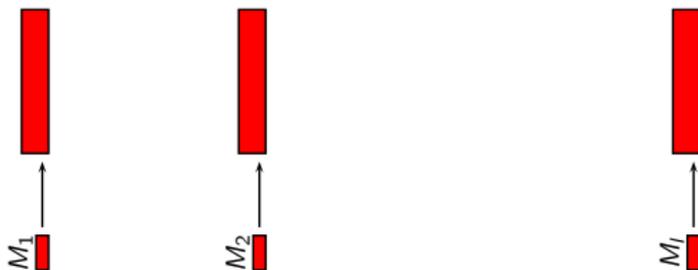
Design Choices (3/3)

- ▶ Suitable for **bitsliced implementation**
 - ▶ Components from Serpent:
4-bit Sbox, Linear Transformation L
- ▶ Concatenate-Permute-**Truncate**
 - ▶ Expanded message **overwrites** part of the state → **Narrow-pipe**
- ▶ Alternative option: Concatenate-Permute-**XOR**
 - ▶ Expanded message is **XORed** into the state → **Wide-pipe**

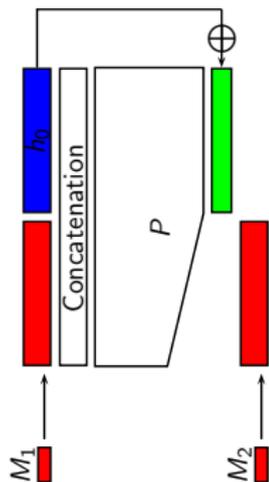
General Design

 M_1  M_2  M_i 

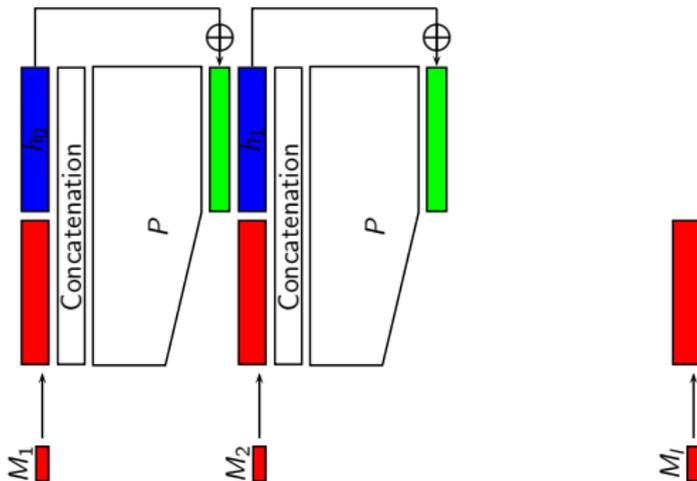
General Design



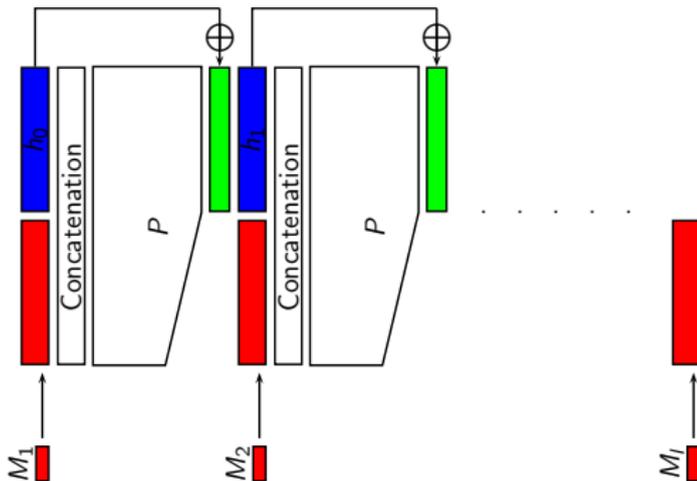
General Design



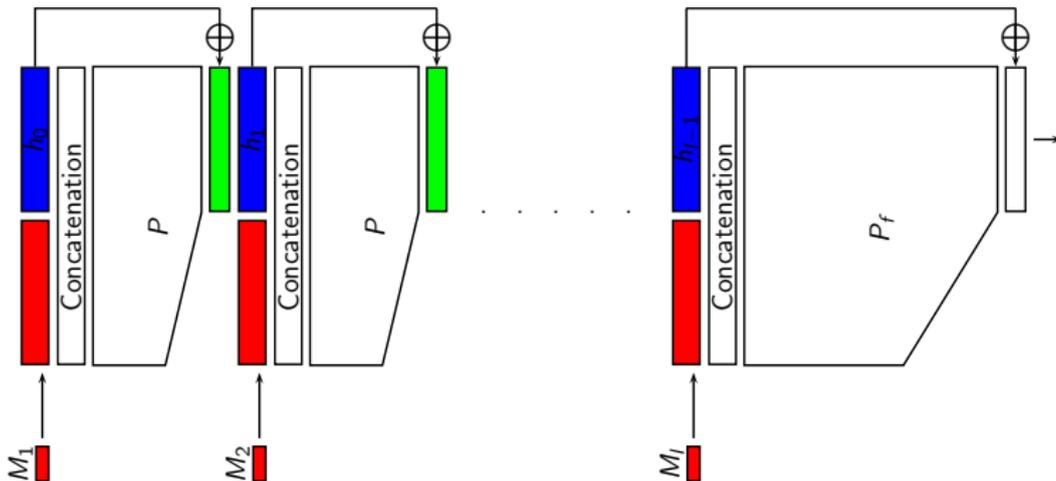
General Design



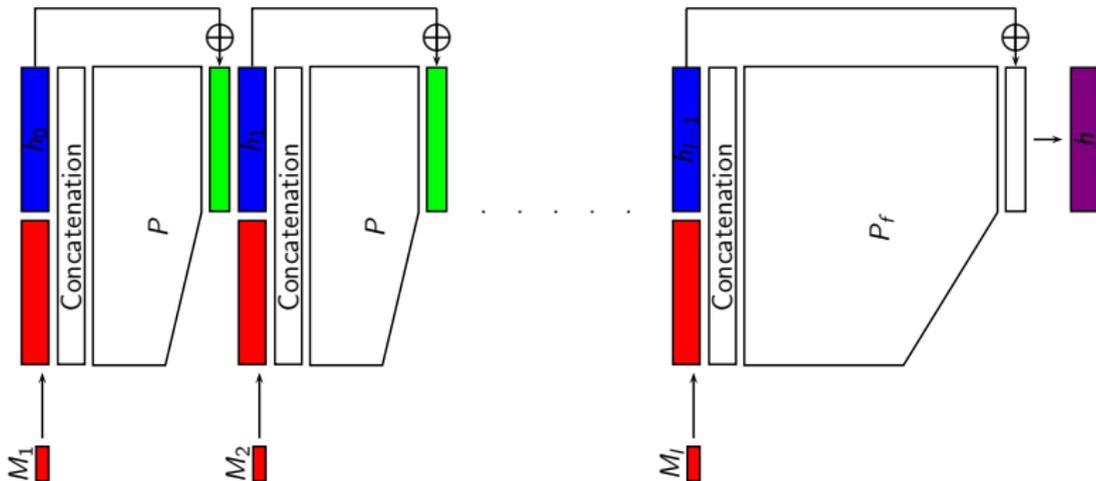
General Design



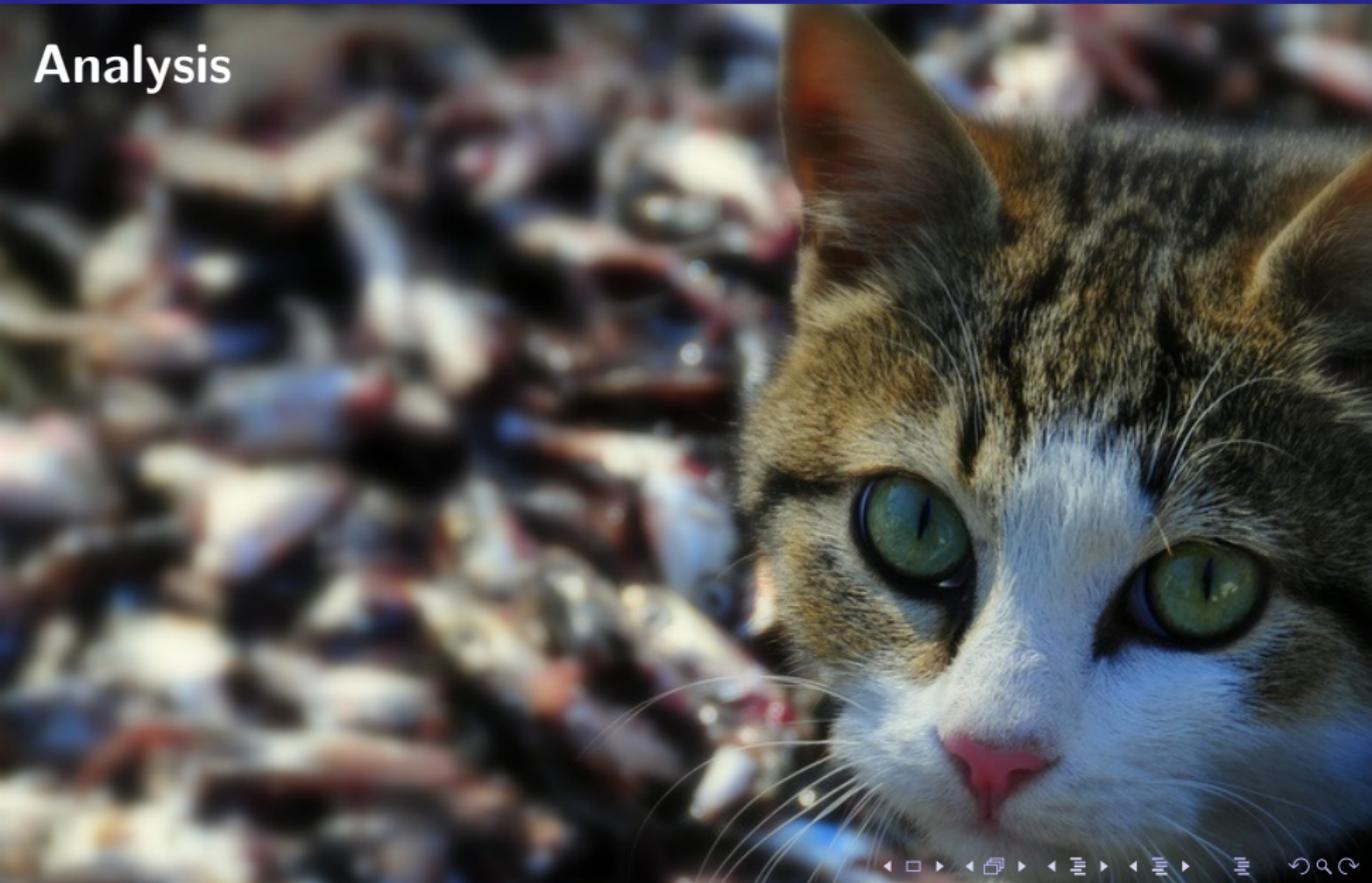
General Design



General Design



Analysis



Analysis of the Compression Function

- ▶ “On the pseudorandomness of Hamsi,” J.P. Aumasson
- ▶ “Near Collisions for the Compression Function of Hamsi-256,” I. Nikolic
- ▶ “Zero-sum distinguishers for reduced Keccak-f and for the core functions of Luffa and Hamsi-256,” J.P. Aumasson, W. Meier
- ▶ “New Pseudo-Near-Collision Attack on reduced round of Hamsi-256,” M. Wang et al.
- ▶ “Message Recovery and Pseudo-Preimage Attacks on the Compression Function of Hamsi-256,” Ç. Çalik, M.S. Turan
- ▶ “Differential Distinguishers for the Compression Function and Output Transformation of Hamsi-256,” J.P. Aumasson et al.

About Pseudo Near-Collisions

About Pseudo Near-Collisions

- ▶ Pseudo near-collisions are **easy** to construct

About Pseudo Near-Collisions

- ▶ Pseudo near-collisions are **easy** to construct
 - ▶ **Not surprising**
Hamsi has a light compression function by design.

About Pseudo Near-Collisions

- ▶ Pseudo near-collisions are **easy** to construct
 - ▶ **Not surprising**
Hamsi has a light compression function by design.
- ▶ Of limited use for collision paths through hash function
 - ▶ **Assumes** that attacker has already obtained low weight Δh_{i-1} .

About Pseudo Near-Collisions

- ▶ Pseudo near-collisions are **easy** to construct
 - ▶ **Not surprising**
Hamsi has a light compression function by design.
- ▶ Of limited use for collision paths through hash function
 - ▶ **Assumes** that attacker has already obtained low weight Δh_{i-1} .
 - ▶ In all attacks, $\text{hw}(\Delta h_i)$ **is greater** than $\text{hw}(\Delta h_{i-1})$.

About Pseudo Near-Collisions

- ▶ Pseudo near-collisions are **easy** to construct
 - ▶ **Not surprising**
Hamsi has a light compression function by design.
- ▶ Of limited use for collision paths through hash function
 - ▶ **Assumes** that attacker has already obtained low weight Δh_{i-1} .
 - ▶ In all attacks, $\text{hw}(\Delta h_i)$ **is greater** than $\text{hw}(\Delta h_{i-1})$.
 - ▶ Message expansion is bypassed by avoiding differences in the message.

About Pseudo Near-Collisions

- ▶ Pseudo near-collisions are **easy** to construct
 - ▶ **Not surprising**
Hamsi has a light compression function by design.
- ▶ Of limited use for collision paths through hash function
 - ▶ **Assumes** that attacker has already obtained low weight Δh_{i-1} .
 - ▶ In all attacks, $\text{hw}(\Delta h_i)$ **is greater** than $\text{hw}(\Delta h_{i-1})$.
 - ▶ Message expansion is bypassed by avoiding differences in the message.
- ▶ Pseudo-collisions are **much harder** to construct.

Attack on the Hash Function

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.
 - ▶ 2nd preimage attack on the hash function, 2^8 times faster than generic attack, for messages of at least 8 blocks.

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.
 - ▶ 2nd preimage attack on the hash function, 2^8 times faster than generic attack, for messages of at least 8 blocks.
 - ▶ Finding a 2nd preimage takes about 2^{248} .

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.
 - ▶ 2nd preimage attack on the hash function, 2^8 times faster than generic attack, for messages of at least 8 blocks.
 - ▶ Finding a 2nd preimage takes about 2^{248} .
 - ▶ Interesting and valid result, details are not published yet.

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.
 - ▶ 2nd preimage attack on the hash function, 2^8 times faster than generic attack, for messages of at least 8 blocks.
 - ▶ Finding a 2nd preimage takes about 2^{248} .
 - ▶ Interesting and valid result, details are not published yet.
- ▶ NIST: “Second-preimage resistance of approximately $n - k$ bits for any message shorter than 2^k bits.”

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.
 - ▶ 2nd preimage attack on the hash function, 2^8 times faster than generic attack, for messages of at least 8 blocks.
 - ▶ Finding a 2nd preimage takes about 2^{248} .
 - ▶ Interesting and valid result, details are not published yet.
- ▶ NIST: “Second-preimage resistance of approximately $n - k$ bits for any message shorter than 2^k bits.”
 - ▶ For 8-block messages (256 bits) NIST requires 248-bit security.

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.
 - ▶ 2nd preimage attack on the hash function, 2^8 times faster than generic attack, for messages of at least 8 blocks.
 - ▶ Finding a 2nd preimage takes about 2^{248} .
 - ▶ Interesting and valid result, details are not published yet.
- ▶ NIST: “Second-preimage resistance of approximately $n - k$ bits for any message shorter than 2^k bits.”
 - ▶ For 8-block messages (256 bits) NIST requires 248-bit security.
- ▶ Hamsi is a narrow-pipe design.

Attack on the Hash Function

- ▶ “An Algebraic Attack on Hamsi-256” by Itai Dinur and Adi Shamir, presented at rump session of Crypto 2010.
 - ▶ 2nd preimage attack on the hash function, 2^8 times faster than generic attack, for messages of at least 8 blocks.
 - ▶ Finding a 2nd preimage takes about 2^{248} .
 - ▶ Interesting and valid result, details are not published yet.
- ▶ NIST: “Second-preimage resistance of approximately $n - k$ bits for any message shorter than 2^k bits.”
 - ▶ For 8-block messages (256 bits) NIST requires 248-bit security.
- ▶ Hamsi is a narrow-pipe design.
 - ▶ If first message is more than a few kilo bytes then there are faster generic attacks.

Performance



Software Performance

Software Performance

- ▶ **Long messages:**
 - ▶ 32cpb, Intel Core 2 Duo [eBASH].
 - ▶ 26cpb, Intel Core i7 [eBASH].

Software Performance

- ▶ **Long messages:**
 - ▶ 32cpb, Intel Core 2 Duo [eBASH].
 - ▶ 26cpb, Intel Core i7 [eBASH].
- ▶ **Short messages:**
 - ▶ 116cpb, Intel Core 2 Duo [eBASH].
 - ▶ 129cpb, Intel Core i7 [eBASH].

Software Performance

- ▶ **Long messages:**
 - ▶ 32cpb, Intel Core 2 Duo [eBASH].
 - ▶ 26cpb, Intel Core i7 [eBASH].
- ▶ **Short messages:**
 - ▶ 116cpb, Intel Core 2 Duo [eBASH].
 - ▶ 129cpb, Intel Core i7 [eBASH].
- ▶ Moderate speed for long messages.
- ▶ Among the best performers for short messages.

Hardware Performance

Hardware Performance

- ▶ Hamsi has a **small** state size.
 - ▶ 768-bit (including the feedforward).

Hardware Performance

- ▶ Hamsi has a **small** state size.
 - ▶ 768-bit (including the feedforward).
- ▶ As reported in many papers Hamsi has a **good performance** in FPGA and ASIC implementations.

Hardware Performance

- ▶ “Developing a Hardware Evaluation Method for SHA-3 Candidates,” Integrated Systems Laboratory of the ETH Zurich.
- ▶ “Fair and Comprehensive Methodology for Comparing Hardware Performance of Fourteen Round Two SHA-3 Candidates using FPGAs,” Kris Gaj et al.
- ▶ “Fair and Comprehensive Performance Evaluation of 14 Second Round SHA-3 ASIC Implementations,” Xu Guo et al.
- ▶ “Evaluation of Hardware Performance for the SHA-3 Candidates Using SASEBO-GII,” K. Kobayashi et al.
- ▶ “Uniform Evaluation of Hardware Implementations of the Round-two SHA-3 Candidates,” S. Tillich et al.

Conclusion

- ▶ Hamsi has some unique design features.
- ▶ Received a fair amount of attention from cryptanalysts.
- ▶ It has attractive software/hardware performance.

More information:

[<http://homes.esat.kuleuven.be/~okucuk/hamsi/>]