### NIST Standards on Random Bit Generation Overview

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# This talk

aims to provide an overview of the **NIST standards** on cryptographic random number generation.

### Cryptographic random number generation

NIST

Security of cryptographic primitives relies on the assumption that *bits are generated uniformly at random and are unpredictable*.

#### Many real-world failures:

- Heninger et al. (2012) performed a network survey of TLS and SSH servers, and collected certificates and recovered RSA and DSA keys, due to low entropy during key generation.
- Bernstein et al. (2013) studied the Taiwan's national "Citizen Digital Certificate" database and efficiently factored 184 distinct RSA keys due to low-quality hardware RNG.

<sup>•</sup> Heninger et al., *Mining Your Ps and Qs: Detection of Widespread Weak Keys in Network Devices*, 21<sup>st</sup> USENIX Security Symposium, 2012.

<sup>•</sup> Bernstein et al., Factoring RSA Keys from Certified Smart Cards: Coppersmith in the Wild. ASIACRYPT 2013

### Challenges in random number generation



#### Designing random bit generators (RBGs)

- Finding a robust randomness source and correctly extracting randomness
- Difficult to know how unpredictable the outputs are (i.e., estimating entropy)

#### Developing standards for RBGs and validating RBGs

- Difficult to develop guidelines and recommendations that are easy to validate
- Expert knowledge on the randomness sources
- Difficult to verify some of the claims
- Practical constraints (e.g., budget, evaluation time)

# NIST standards on Random Bit Generation



# Timeline





### SP 800-90A (2015)



Specifies mechanisms for the generation of random bits using deterministic methods based on hash functions and block ciphers.

• Approves three DRBGs: CTR\_DRBG, Hash\_DRBG, HMAC\_DRBG

#### Earlier versions:

As SP 800-90: June 2006 and March 2007 As SP 800-90A: January 2012

Next steps: NIST is working on a new revision to align with the new revision of 90C.



### SP 800-90B (2018)



- Provides an entropy source definition and a model.
- Specifies design principles and requirements for entropy source components.
- Includes entropy estimation techniques.
- Tests and validation requirements.

# Earlier versions (drafts): August 2012 and January 2016

Next steps: NIST is planning to revise the standard based on the lessons learned during validation testing.



### Draft SP 800-90C (2022)



Describes three RBGs constructions (using 90A and 90B):

- RBG1 provides random bits from a device that is initialized from an external RBG.
- RBG2 includes an entropy source that is available on demand.
- RBG3 includes an entropy source that is continuously accessed to provide output with full entropy.

Earlier versions (drafts): August 2012 and April 2016.

Next steps: Include DRBG chains (RBGC)

Check for updates 1 2	NIST Special Publication NIST SP 800-90C 3pd
3	Recommendation for Random Bit Generator (RBG) Constructions
5	Third Public Draft (3pd)
6 7	Elaine Barker
8	John Kelsey
9	Kerry McKay Allen Roginsky
10	Meltem Sönmez Turan
12 13	This publication is available free of charge from: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.SP.800-90C.3pd

### Parts of SP 800 90 Series



### SP 800-22 (2010)



# • Specifies 15 statistical randomness tests and includes a software tool

Earlier version: May 2001 and August 2008.

#### Next steps:

In 2022, *Crypto publication review board* completed the review of SP 800-22 and proposed **revising** the standard to align with SP 800-90 series and to make technical improvements.

NIST is working on Revision 2.

More info: <u>https://csrc.nist.gov/projects/crypto-publication-review-project/completed-reviews</u>

National Institute of Standards and Technology Technology Administration U.S. Department of Commerce Special Publication 800-22 Revision 1a

A Statistical Test Suite for Random and Pseudorandom Number Generators for Cryptographic Applications

Andrew Rukhin, Juan Soto, James Nechvatal, Miles Smid, Elaine Barker, Stefan Leigh, Mark Levenson, Mark Vangel, David Banks, Alan Heckert, James Dray, San Vo

Revised: April 2010 Lawrence E Bassham III

# Standards Alignment



#### **RBG standards by BSI (Germany)** :

- AIS 20: Functionality classes and evaluation methodology for deterministic random number generators
- AIS 31: Functionality classes and evaluation of physical random number generators

NIST and BSI are jointly working to align the RBG standards; will publish a joint NIST-BSI report to compare the processes.

#### **Other RBG standards :**

- ANSI X9.82: Part 4-2011 (RNGs for the financial services industry)
- ISO/IEC 18031:2011 (Random Bit Generation)
- ISO/IEC 20543:2019 (Test and analysis methods for RBGs within ISO/IEC 19790 and ISO/IEC 15408)

# This workshop



- Get feedback on NIST random number generation standards
  - Dedicated talks for SP 800 90A/B/C and revision plans (chaining DRBGs, health tests etc.)
  - Open discussions

# Thanks!

#### **Contact NIST team**

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### Public forum

rbg-forum@list.nist.gov

### Website

https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/random-bit-generation