The Hash Function Hamsi

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Second SHA-3 Conference August 24, 2010



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Outline

General Design Approach

Security of Hamsi

Software/Hardware Performance

Conclusion

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Inspired by stream based hash algorithms



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Design Choices (1/3)

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- 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

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Strong linear message expansion

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Image: A matrix

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Design Choices (2/3)

Strong linear message expansion

- Best Known Linear Codes (high minimum distance).
 - $\blacktriangleright \quad [128, 16, \textbf{70}] \rightarrow Hamsi-256$
 - $\blacktriangleright \quad [256, 32, \textbf{131}] \rightarrow \mathsf{Hamsi-512}$

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Independent of the chaining variable





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Suitable for bitsliced implementation

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Suitable for bitsliced implementation

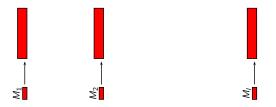
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- Alternative option: Concatenate-Permute-XOR
 - Expanded message is XORed into the state \rightarrow Wide-pipe





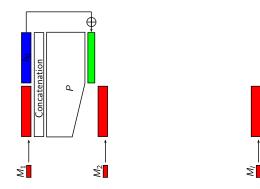


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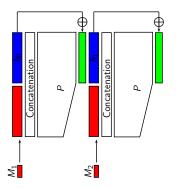




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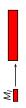
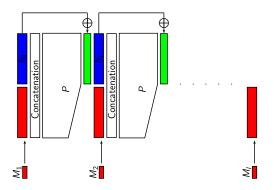


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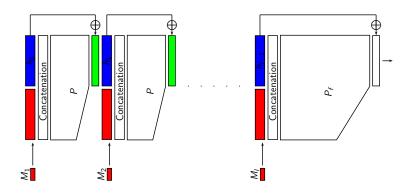
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General Design



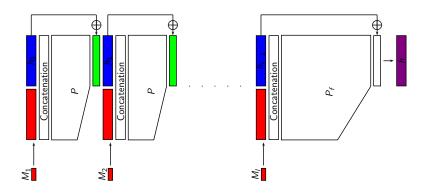
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Analysis SAC

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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.

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- Message expansion is bypassed by avoiding differences in the message.
- Pseudo-collisions are much harder to construct.

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- Hamsi is a narrow-pipe design.
 - If first message is more than a few kilo bytes then there are faster generic attacks.

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Performance

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Long messages:

- 32cpb, Intel Core 2 Duo [eBASH].
- ▶ 26cpb, Intel Core i7 [eBASH].

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Long messages:

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

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- Short messages:
 - 116cpb, Intel Core 2 Duo [eBASH].
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- Moderate speed for long messages.
- Among the best performers for short messages.

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- Hamsi has a small state size.
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- As reported in many papers Hamsi has a good performance in FPGA and ASIC implementations.

- "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.

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More information:

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

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