

CubeHash

<http://cubehash.cr.yp.to>

D. J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago

NSF ITR-0716498

CubeHash is the *smallest* high-security SHA-3 proposal.

Several meanings of “smallest”:

- Smallest memory use.
- Smallest description.
- Smallest code size.
- Smallest vector-code size.
- Smallest area in hardware.

Also good security/speed tradeoff.

Default parameters are extremely conservative, but faster-than-MD5 parameters are still resisting all attacks.

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Closest

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Skein-5

SHA-5

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## Memory use

CubeHash-512 (5 fits into 128 byte

Closest competitor: Keccak; 200 byte

Skein-512: 224 b

SHA-512: 256 by (plus counter if r

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## Memory use

CubeHash-512 (512-bit output) fits into 128 bytes of RAM.

Closest competitor:

Keccak; 200 bytes of RAM.

Skein-512: 224 bytes of RAM.

SHA-512: 256 bytes of RAM (plus counter if necessary).

64 for current state,

64 for beginning-of-block state,

128 for transformed block.

Most submissions: Much larger.

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Default  
 $2^{508+ov}$   
 $b = 8$  i  
 $2^{480+ov}$   
 $b = 32$   
 $2^{384+ov}$   
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Does *not* take ex

Standard generic

$2^{512-4b}$ +overhead

to find preimages

Default parameter

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Standard generic attacks:  
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to find preimages etc.

Default parameter:  $b = 1$ ;  
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Code size

After  $b$  bytes

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SHA-3

8 round

Faster:

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Attack details: See submission.

## Code size

After  $b$ -byte message  
CubeHash $r/b$  transform  
(as 32 little-endian words)  
through  $r$  identical blocks

Finalization: Flip all bits  
 $10r$  extra identical blocks  
output first 64 state bytes

Initialization: Simple

SHA-3 proposal:  
8 rounds after each block

Faster: CubeHash  
CubeHash8/4, CubeHash

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## Code size

After  $b$ -byte message block  
CubeHash $r/b$  transforms  $s$   
(as 32 little-endian 4-byte words)  
through  $r$  identical rounds.

Finalization: Flip one bit;  
 $10r$  extra identical rounds;  
output first 64 state bytes.

Initialization: Similarly easy.

SHA-3 proposal: CubeHash  
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Faster: CubeHash8/2,  
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Finalization: Flip one bit;  
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First half of a round

```
for (i = 0; i < 32; i++)  
    x[i + 16] += x[i];  
for (i = 0; i < 32; i++)  
    y[i ^ 8] = x[i];  
for (i = 0; i < 32; i++)  
    x[i] = ROTATE(x[i], 1);  
for (i = 0; i < 32; i++)  
    x[i] ^= x[i + 16];  
for (i = 0; i < 32; i++)  
    y[i ^ 2] = x[i];  
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for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    x[i + 16] += x[i];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    y[i ^ 8] = x[i];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    x[i] = ROTATE(y[i], 7);
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    x[i] ^= x[i + 16];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    y[i ^ 2] = x[i + 16];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
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for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    x[i] ^= x[i + 16];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    y[i ^ 1] = x[i + 16];
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Second half of a round:

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for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    x[i + 16] += x[i];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    y[i ^ 4] = x[i];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    x[i] = ROTATE(y[i], 11);
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    x[i] ^= x[i + 16];
for (i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
    y[i ^ 1] = x[i + 16];
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< 16; ++i)
x[i + 16];
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see how many ro  
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Culmination of a  
Aumasson, Brier,  
Meier, Naya-Plas  
collision in CubeH  
 $2^{231}$  for CubeHas

Do you have an i  
<http://cubehas>  
[/prizes.html](http://cubehas/prizes.html)

Second half of a round:

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    x[i + 16] = y[i];
```

Reduced-round cryptanalysis

Traditional confidence-building  
see how many rounds survive  
third-party cryptanalysis.

Culmination of attacks by  
Aumasson, Brier, Dai, Kha  
Meier, Naya-Plasencia, Pey  
collision in CubeHash3/64;  
 $2^{231}$  for CubeHash5/64.

Do you have an improved a  
<http://cubehash.cr.jp/>  
[/prizes.html](http://cubehash.cr.jp/prizes.html)



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    x[i + 16] = y[i];
```

## Reduced-round cryptanalysis

Traditional confidence-building:  
see how many rounds survive  
third-party cryptanalysis.

Culmination of attacks by  
Aumasson, Brier, Dai, Khazaei,  
Meier, Naya-Plasencia, Peyrin:  
collision in CubeHash3/64;  
 $2^{231}$  for CubeHash5/64.

Do you have an improved attack?

<http://cubehash.cr.jp.to/prizes.html>

half of a round:

```
i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
+ 16] += x[i];
i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
^ 4] = x[i];
i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
= ROTATE(y[i], 11);
i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
^ = x[i + 16];
i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
^ 1] = x[i + 16];
i = 0; i < 16; ++i)
+ 16] = y[i];
```

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Speed:

CubeH

S

```

round:
< 16; ++i)
= x[i];
< 16; ++i)
x[i];
< 16; ++i)
TE(y[i], 11);
< 16; ++i)
+ 16];
< 16; ++i)
x[i + 16];
< 16; ++i)
y[i];

```

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## Speed: cycles/byte

CubeHash8/32	
4.42	6
6.03	6
6.29	6
6.44	3
7.32	3
9.00	6
9.47	3
SHA-512	
12.41	6
9.92	6
13.09	6
116.61	3
20.31	3
17.58	6
59.92	3

## Reduced-round cryptanalysis

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Do you have an improved attack?

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## Speed: cycles/byte from el

CubeHash8/32	CPU
4.42	64 Core i7
6.03	64 Phenom
6.29	64 Core 2
6.44	32 Core 2
7.32	32 Phenom
9.00	64 Atom 3
9.47	32 Atom 3

  

SHA-512	CPU
12.41	64 Core i7
9.92	64 Phenom
13.09	64 Core 2
116.61	32 Core 2
20.31	32 Phenom
17.58	64 Atom 3
59.92	32 Atom 3

## Reduced-round cryptanalysis

Traditional confidence-building:  
see how many rounds survive  
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Culmination of attacks by  
Aumasson, Brier, Dai, Khazaei,  
Meier, Naya-Plasencia, Peyrin:  
collision in CubeHash3/64;  
 $2^{231}$  for CubeHash5/64.

Do you have an improved attack?

<http://cubehash.cr.jp.to/prizes.html>

## Speed: cycles/byte from eBASH

CubeHash8/32	CPU
4.42	64 Core i7 920
6.03	64 Phenom 9550
6.29	64 Core 2 Duo 6f6
6.44	32 Core 2 Duo 6f6
7.32	32 Phenom 9550
9.00	64 Atom 330
9.47	32 Atom 330

  

SHA-512	CPU
12.41	64 Core i7 920
9.92	64 Phenom 9550
13.09	64 Core 2 Duo 6f6
116.61	32 Core 2 Duo 6f6
20.31	32 Phenom 9550
17.58	64 Atom 330
59.92	32 Atom 330