

The SANDstorm Hashing Function

Rich Schroeppel, Mark Torgerson, Tim Draelos, Hilarie Orman*, Mike Collins, Nathan Dautenhahn, Andrea Walker, Sean Malone Sandia National Laboratories *Purple Streak Inc February 2009

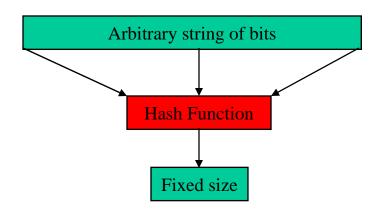
Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under Contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





Hash Basics

- A Hash Function takes as input an arbitrary string of bits, processes it, and outputs a fixed size digest.
- Used for data integrity checks
- Authenticity of data
- Generic Hashes include
 - Checksums
 - CRCs
 - Cryptographic Hashes







Cryptographic Hash Basics

- A Cryptographic Hashing Function is used for security and has additional properties
 - Collision Resistance
 - Hard to find M and M' so that H(M)=H(M')
 - Second Preimage Resistance
 - Given M and H(M) it is hard to find M' so that H(M)=H(M')
 - Preimage Resistance
 - Given h it is hard to find M so that H(M)=h
- Resistance is based on computational difficulty which is limited by size of output.





Cryptographic Hash Basics

- Given output size n, security goals are
 - Collision requires $2^{n/2}$ operations
 - Second Preimage requires 2ⁿ operations
 - Preimage requires 2ⁿ operations
- MD5 broken
 - Collisions are routine
- SHA-1 theoretically broken
 Too small for high security
- SHA-2 family is a MD5/SHA-1 derivative

Government and crypto community need an alternative to SHA-2

Common Hash	Output size
MD5	128
SHA-1	160
SHA-2	224, 256, 384, 512
SANDstorm	224, 256, 384, 512



SANDstorm Basic Features

- Four Members of the Family
- Plug and play with SHA-2 Family
- Truncated Tree Based Mode
- Highly Modified Merkle-Damgard Chaining
- Simple Padding
- Finishing Step

Bits	Word Size	Block Size	Message Size
SANDstorm-224	64	512	2128
SANDstorm-256	64	512	2128
SANDstorm-384	128	1024	2128
SANDstorm-512	128	1024	2128

Strength First with Defense in Depth

Many Desirable Functional and Security Features





SANDstorm Special Features

- Secure Chaining—4x output size state variables
 - Chaining method is Provably Secure against "long message" attacks
 - Resistance to multicollisions, herding etc.
 - Tree forwarding uses 2x size state variables.
- Serious Commitment to Parallelism
 - Mode is parallelizable/pipelineable
 - Chaining method is parallelizable/pipelineable
 - Compression function is parallelizable/pipelineable
- Friendly to small changes in large messages
 - Precomputation is an option
- Finishing step prevents length extension attacks

Factor of 10K speed-up possible

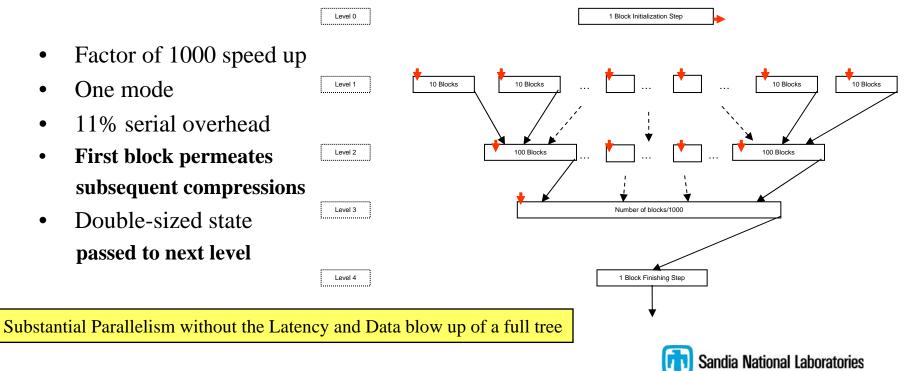
Flexibility in where to apply resources





SANDstorm Mode

- Initial & Final compression steps
- 0 3 intermediate levels, of 10, 100, and unbounded number of blocks.
 - Early Out when intermediate levels not needed
 - A one block message will call Compress only twice



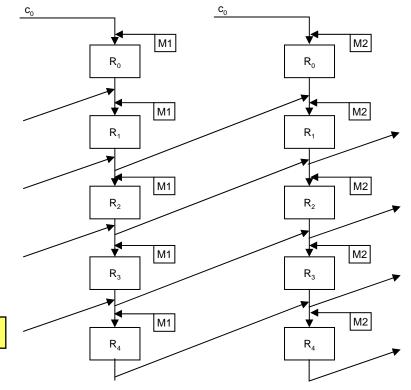


SANDstorm Chaining

- 5 rounds, 256-bit state (512 for SS-384/512)
- Provably Secure against long message attacks
- 4x Output State
 - Thwart herding
 - Thwart multicollisions
- Pipeline Friendly
- Reuses SHA-2 constants

There is a lot of mixing distance between the first and the second message input

Adjacent message inputs collide iff messages collide



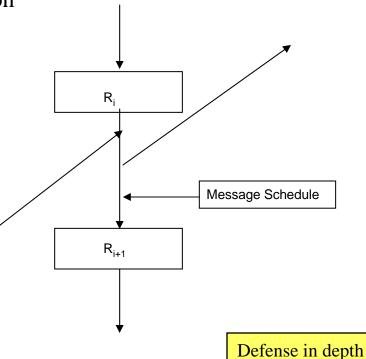




SANDstorm Details

- Message Schedule is ~60% of the work
 - Processed independently of round function
 - Brought in all at once
- Round Functions can be pipelined
- Arithmetic
 - Uses Multiply
 - Superb Mixing
 - Kills Differentials
 - Largely parallelizable
 - Minor AES sbox usage
 - Interleaving arithmetic & logic ops
- Tunable Security Parameter

Message contribution is brought in all at once







SANDstorm Arithmetic

- $Z_{=>} X^* 2^{32} + Y$
- $F(Z) = X^2 + Y^2 \mod 2^{64}$
- $G(Z) = X^{2} + Y^{2} + ((X+a)(Y+b) <<<32) \mod 2^{64}$

Multiplication has a lot of mixing per unit work

- $Ch(A,B,C) = (A\&B) \oplus (\neg A\&C)$ (choose)
- SB(Z) = Z with low order byte mapped with the AES sbox
- BitMix shuffles bits between 4 words

Defense in Depth





SANDstorm Bit Mix

- J₂ = 2222222222222222
- If A, B, C, D are all 64 bits in length, then

(A', B', C', D') = BitMix(A, B, C, D), where

 $\mathbf{A'} = (\mathbf{J}_8 \And \mathbf{A}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_4 \And \mathbf{B}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_2 \And \mathbf{C}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_1 \And \mathbf{D})$

 $\mathbf{B'} = (\mathbf{J}_8 \And \mathbf{B}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_4 \And \mathbf{C}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_2 \And \mathbf{D}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_1 \And \mathbf{A})$

 $\mathbf{C'} = (\mathbf{J}_8 \And \mathbf{C}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_4 \And \mathbf{D}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_2 \And \mathbf{A}) \oplus (\mathbf{J}_1 \And \mathbf{B})$

 $D' = (J_8 \& D) \oplus (J_4 \& A) \oplus (J_2 \& B) \oplus (J_1 \& C)$





SANDstorm Round Function

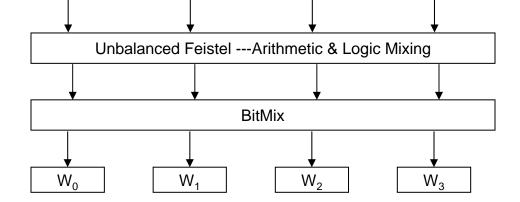
W₁

• For i from 0 to 3

 $W_i = SB (W_i + F(W_{i-1}) + Ch(W_{i-1}, W_{i-2}, W_{i-3}) + A(r, i) \mod 2^{64}) <<<25$

 W_0

- BitMix(W_0, W_1, W_2, W_3)
- A(r,i) are the SHA constants



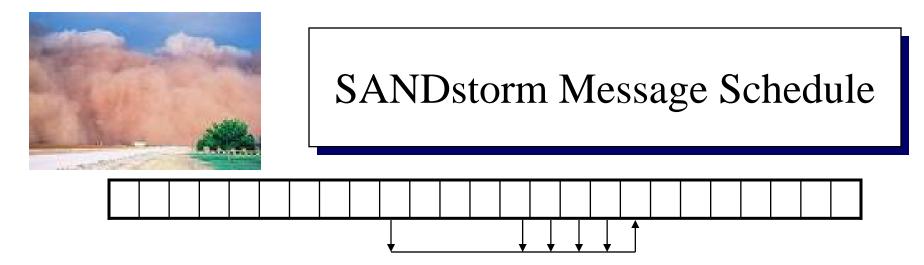
 W_2

Each byte of output is a function of each and every bit of input

About 40% the work of compress is in the round function



 W_3



• For i from 8 to 32

 $d_i = SB(d_{i-8} + G(d_{i-1}) + Ch(d_{i-1}, d_{i-2}, d_{i-3}) + d_{i-4} + B_i \mod 2^{64}) <<<27$

- Every bit of d_{i+12} is a function of every bit of $d_i \dots d_{i+7}$
 - A couple weak relationships of d_{i+3}
 - Full mix after 5 steps

- 25 steps

 $MS(0,D) = BitMix(ROTL^{19} (d_0) \oplus d_4, ROTL^{19} (d_1) \oplus d_5, ROTL^{19} (d_2) \oplus d_6, ROTL^{19} (d_3) \oplus d_7)$ $MS(1,D) = (d_{14}, d_{15}, d_{16}, d_{17})$ $MS(2,D) = (d_{19}, d_{20}, d_{21}, d_{22})$ $MS(3,D) = (d_{24}, d_{25}, d_{26}, d_{27})$ $MS(4,D) = (d_{29}, d_{30}, d_{31}, d_{32})$ Each entering bit is a function of ALL schedule bits of all 8 words 5 steps back $MS(4,D) = (d_{29}, d_{30}, d_{31}, d_{32})$ Sandia National Laboratories

Multiplication kills differentials



SANDstorm Performance

- Cost, in cycles/byte for one compression operation
 - The assembly version just makes a $32X32 \rightarrow 64$ bit multiply stay that way ____
 - No optimization effort put into the -384,-512 implementations _

	32-bit Machine		64-bit Machine
	Optimized	Assembly	Optimized
SANDstorm -224, -256	71.9	62.5	36.6
SHA-1	18.8		14.5
SHA-256	40.65		39.1
SANDstorm-384, -512	297		95

Reasonably fast serial. Lots of opportunity to parallelize and/or pipeline





SANDstorm Feature Summary

64-bit design (128-bit for SS-384/512) 512-bit blocksize (1024-bit for SS-384/512) Brick construction – ideally, deleting any single feature is still secure Multiplication is the best mixer fewer rounds, kills differentials, but slow C code **Reuse SHA-2 round constants; minor use of AES sbox Interleave arithmetic & bit mixing operations** Don't dribble in the message – smash it in 60% of the work done in the message schedule -- beefed up, ultra-nonlinear Serious commitment to parallelism: no separate mode One tunable security parameter Ultra-wide pipe: 4x the output size – more intimate block chaining **Double-sized state forwarded to next tree level Ubiquitous block numbers** Extra compression step for final output





SANDstorm Parallelism

One hash function, with minimum options. (Output size, TSP.)

No separate mode for parallelism.

The mode allows parallelism up to 1100x.

The message schedule can be precomputed (60% of the work).

The round chaining can be pipelined.

Within a round, the arithmetic can be largely parallel.

If the first block is fixed:

A message can be assembled from fixed and variable pieces, and most of the hash for the fixed pieces can be precomputed. Example: A movie plus a variable wrapper.





Why Multiplication?

- Multiplication is far and away the best mixer
- Multiplication kills differentials
- Xor: Each bit depends* linearly on two bits
- Add: Each bit depends linearly on two bits, and non-linearly on two bits
- $32*32 \rightarrow 64$ Multiply: Each bit on average depends non-linearly on 32 bits
- Cost is only about 3 clocks
- Every operation has substantial overhead gathering inputs and storing results. It makes sense to do as much mixing work as possible per operation
- Another hardware parallelism opportunity
- * depends: >= 20% chance that a bit flip changes the output
- Drawback: Hard to express efficiently in C language.





The Future is Parallel

- Moore's law is moving sideways
- Clock speeds have stalled
- Most submissions don't have a parallel mode, and should be considered incomplete
- Separate serial and parallel standards is not a standard
- SANDstorm has a details-filled-in tree specification, including doublesized state forwarding between levels





Simplicity is Dangerous

- Defense in depth
- Let's do this once, and get it over with
- We've put our multiplication advantage into better mixing





QUESTIONS?

