

Multi-Property-Preserving Hash Domain Extension: The EMD Transform



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Expanding utility of hash functions

In the beginning, hash functions were designed for use in

digital signature schemes...

[Riv90]

then used heuristically to

instantiate random oracles...

[BeR93]

and hash functions were keyed to build

message authentication codes...

[BCK96,Be06]

and now-a-days get used for

numerous disparate applications.



Hash functions are *used* like “Swiss Army Knives”

Whether hash function designers like it or not, hash functions are (and will continue to be) used in **numerous different ways**.

So what should hash function designers do?

Design hash functions to be
like
“Swiss Army Knives”

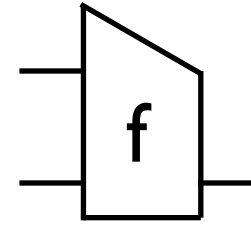
The goal:



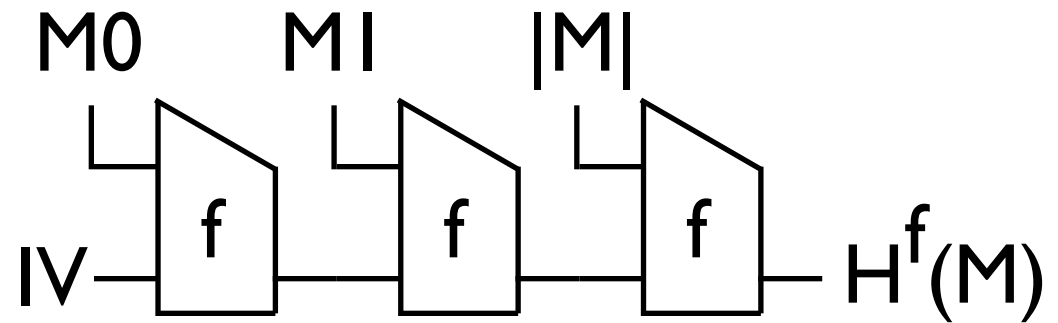
Build hash functions to be secure for
as many applications as possible

Current design paradigm insufficient

1) Compression function



2) Compression function is iterated using MD w/ strengthening



All in-use hash functions use MD w/str.
because:

$$f \text{ is } \mathbf{CR} \implies H^f \text{ is } \mathbf{CR}$$



But **CR** does not support usage for many settings!

Building stronger hash functions

- Point out limitations of a natural approach for designing strong hash functions, due to [CDMP05]
- Introduce a new design approach which utilizes **multi-property-preserving** (MPP) transforms
- Describe a provably-secure MPP transform, EMD, which can be used to build “Swiss Army Knives”



Before

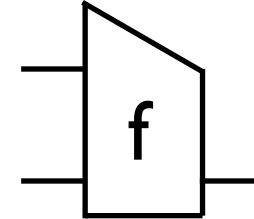


After

A newer approach

[CDMP05] introduced new design paradigm for hash functions:

1) Assume compression function is a random oracle (RO)



2) Build domain extension transform H such that:

$$\text{“PRO”} \nearrow f \approx \text{RO} \Rightarrow H^f \approx \text{RO} \nwarrow \text{“PRO-Pr”}$$

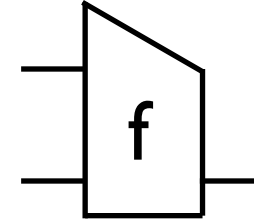
Great benefit: directly supports usage of hash functions for **instantiating random oracles** by fixing a previously-existing gap

4 transforms: [CDMP05] give transforms to enable this approach

A newer approach

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1) Assume compression function is a random oracle (RO)



2) Build domain extension transform H such that:


$$\text{“PRO”} \nearrow f \approx \text{RO} \Rightarrow H^f \approx \text{RO} \nwarrow \text{“PRO-Pr”}$$

Behaving like a RO seems very strong...
is this all we need to build “Swiss Army Knives”?

No, security guarantees **worse** for most applications!

Limitations of PRO-Pr approach

PRO-Pr
approach

$$f \approx \text{RO} \implies H^f \approx \text{RO}$$


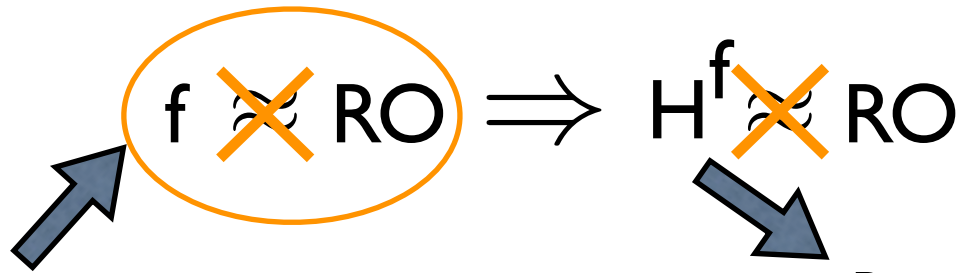


Resulting hash function is trivially **CR**, easily keyed to become **PRF**, etc....

PRO-Pr approach great for building hash functions to use for **instantiating RO's**
What about other settings?

Limitations of PRO-Pr approach

PRO-Pr
approach



But: only under assumption
that f is a **PRO**, which it is
provably not! [CGH04]

Resulting hash function is
trivially **CR**, easily keyed to
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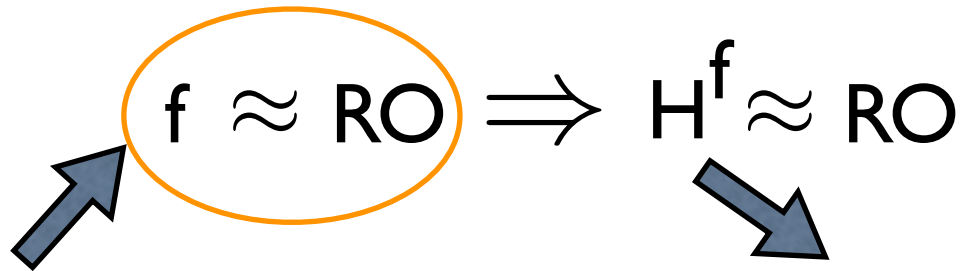


PRO-Pr, by itself, gives **worse** guarantee
for **standard model properties!**

Limitations of PRO-Pr approach

Hash functions built using H that is *only* **PRO-Pr** give **worse** security guarantee than MD w/str

PRO-Pr
approach



But: only under assumption that f is a **PRO**, which it is *provably* not! [CGH04]

Resulting hash function is trivially **CR**, easily keyed to become **PRF**, etc....



compared to...

MD w/str
approach

f is **CR** $\implies H^f$ is **CR**



Limitations of PRO-Pr approach (cont.)

(Free) Translation: the [CDMP05] design approach results in hash functions which have **worse** security guarantees for applications beyond **instantiating a RO**

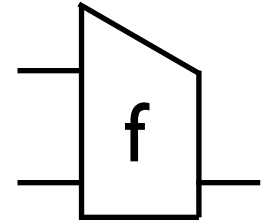


In fact: the 4 proposed transforms in [CDMP05] do **not** give guarantees for **CR** and (3 of the them) do **not** give guarantees for being a **PRF** (under standard assumptions)

The problem is focusing only on **PRO-Pr**, and not explicitly including more standard preservation goals

Our approach: use MPP transforms

1) Construct compression function that is **CR**, “behaves like a **RO**”, and is a good **PRF** (when keyed)



2) Build domain extension transform H such that:

$$\begin{array}{l} \longrightarrow f \text{ is } \mathbf{CR} \implies H^f \text{ is } \mathbf{CR} \quad (\mathbf{CR-Pr}) \\ f \approx \mathbf{RO} \implies H^f \approx \mathbf{RO} \quad (\mathbf{PRO-Pr}) \\ f \text{ is a } \mathbf{PRF} \implies H^f \text{ is a } \mathbf{PRF} \quad (\mathbf{PRF-Pr}) \end{array}$$

We call H a **multi-property-preserving** (MPP)

Note that we include **PRO-Pr**, because it's important for instantiating ROs.

MPP approach results in “Swiss Army Knife”



Build a single hash function H^f via the MPP approach and...

Usage	Assumption on f	Hash function
digital signatures	collision-resistance	H^f
instantiating RO's	"behaves like a RO"	H^f
message authentication, key derivation	PRF	H^f

Minimal set of properties ... perhaps more?

Building an MPP transform

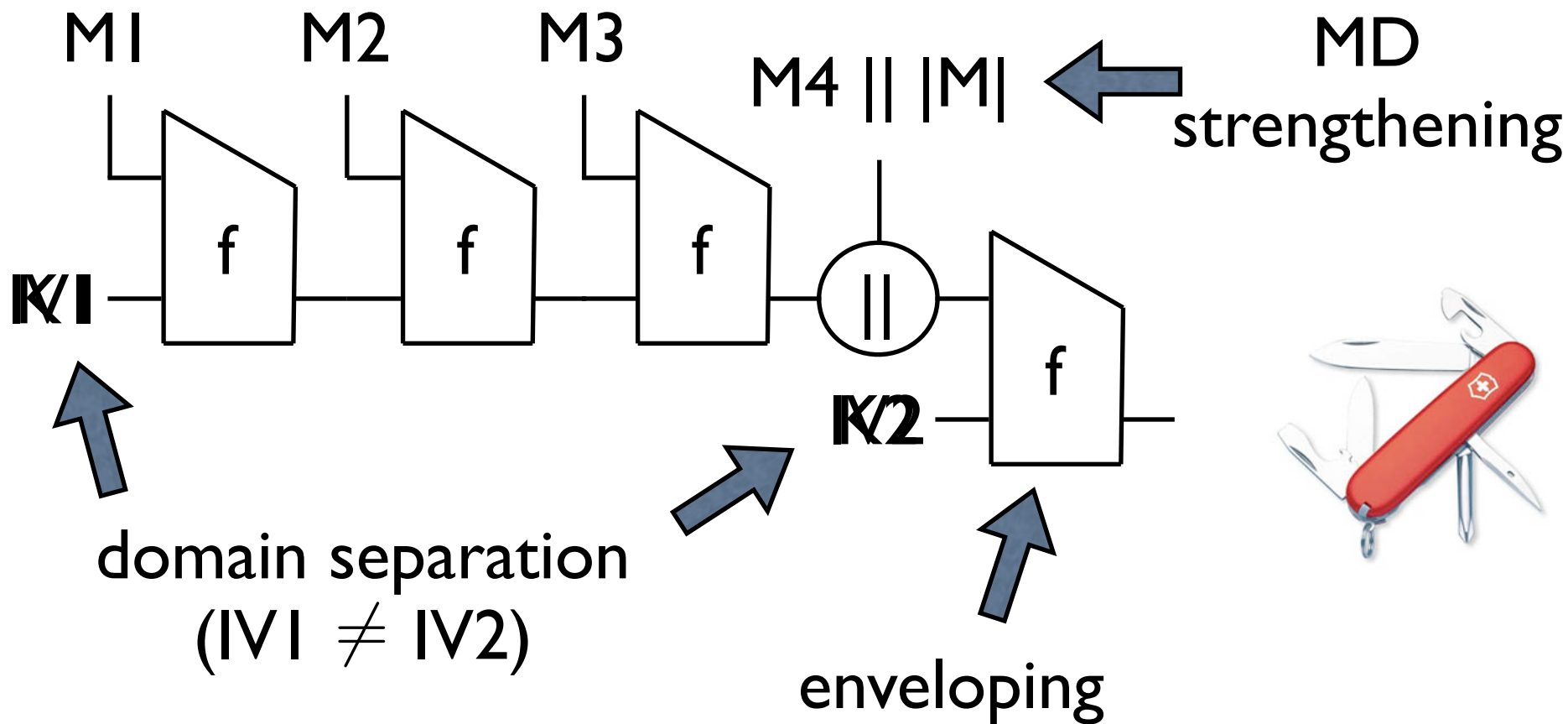
Unfortunately, the [CDMP05] transforms, as specified, are not MPP:

Prefix-free MD: specific prefix-free encodings give **CR-Pr**, and all prefix-free encodings give **PRF-Pr** [BCK96], but has other drawbacks (as described in [CDMP05])

Other 3 transforms: omit strengthening, not **CR-Pr**, and unclear whether **PRF-Pr**

Instead of these...build a new transform that combines techniques for preserving **CR**, **PRO**, and **PRF**

The EMD transform



Similar to NMAC in design
Provably...

CR-Pr

PRO-Pr

PRF-Pr

Slightly more efficient than [CDMP05] transforms

Transform	CR-Pr	PRO-Pr	PRF-Pr	Source
Plain MD	✗	✗	✗	[M89,D89]
Strengthened MD	✓	✗	✗	[M89,D89]
Prefix-free	✗	✓	✓	[CDMP05]
Chop solution	✗	✓	?	[CDMP05]
HMAC construction	✗	✓	?	[CDMP05]
NMAC construction	✗	✓	?	[CDMP05]
EMD	✓	✓	✓	[BeRi06]

Summary

- Motivated developing stronger hash functions, with **broader** security goals
- Pointed out insufficiency of [CDMP05] approach for building stronger hash functions
- Proposed the **multi-property-preserving** approach
- Introduced a proven MPP transform, EMD



Before



After



Before

Thank you!



After

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