

A heuristic for finding compatible differential paths with application to HAS-160

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Outline

- ▶ HAS-160 specification
- ▶ de Cannière and Rechberger (2006) differential path search
- ▶ Second-order collisions
- ▶ Searching for compatible/non-conflicting paths
 - ▶ Heuristic workflow
 - ▶ Propagation types
 - ▶ Single-path propagation
 - ▶ Quartet propagations
 - ▶ Quartet carry propagations
- ▶ Conclusion and future work

Some of the previous work on HAS-160

HAS-160: KISA (Korea Information Security Agency) + Academia, “Hash Function Standard (HAS-160)”, TTA.IS-10118, 1998.

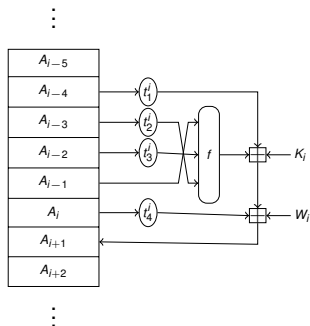
SHA-based hash, Merkle-Damgård construction, Davies-Meyer mode

- ▶ ICISC 2005, Yun *et al.*: Practical 45-step collision
- ▶ ICISC 2006, Cho *et al.*: 53-step collision in 2^{55}
- ▶ ICISC 2007, Mendel and Rijmen: Practical 65-step two-block collision
- ▶ ICISC 2011, Mendel *et al.*: Practical semi-freestart collision on 65 steps
- ▶ ICISC 2012, Sasaki *et al.*: Practical boomerang distinguisher for 75-step reduced compression function
 - ▶ Boomerang distinguisher for full HAS-160 with $2^{76.06}$

Our work

Is it possible to build a practical full 80-step distinguisher?

The HAS-160 hash function step update



Compression function (represented as a shift register):

$$A_{i+1} = A_{i-4} \lll t_1^i + K_i + f_i(A_{i-1}, A_{i-2} \lll t_3^i, A_{i-3} \lll t_2^i) \\ + W_i + A_i \lll t_4^i, \quad \text{where } i = 0, \dots, 79$$

Design very similar to SHA-1, except that the rotation constants change in every step.

Message expansion in HAS-160

i	Steps 1-20	Steps 21-40	Steps 41-60	Steps 61-80
0	$m_8 \oplus m_9$ $\oplus m_{10} \oplus m_{11}$	$m_{11} \oplus m_{14}$ $\oplus m_1 \oplus m_4$	$m_4 \oplus m_{13}$ $\oplus m_6 \oplus m_{15}$	$m_{15} \oplus m_{10}$ $\oplus m_5 \oplus m_0$
1	m_0	m_3	m_{12}	m_7
2	m_1	m_6	m_5	m_2
3	m_2	m_9	m_{14}	m_{13}
4	m_3	m_{12}	m_7	m_8
5	$m_{12} \oplus m_{13}$ $\oplus m_{14} \oplus m_{15}$	$m_7 \oplus m_{10}$ $\oplus m_{13} \oplus m_0$	$m_8 \oplus m_1$ $\oplus m_{10} \oplus m_3$	$m_{11} \oplus m_6$ $\oplus m_1 \oplus m_{12}$
6	m_4	m_{15}	m_0	m_3
7	m_5	m_2	m_9	m_{14}
8	m_6	m_5	m_2	m_9
9	m_7	m_8	m_{11}	m_4
10	$m_0 \oplus m_1$ $\oplus m_2 \oplus m_3$	$m_3 \oplus m_6$ $\oplus m_9 \oplus m_{12}$	$m_{12} \oplus m_5$ $\oplus m_{14} \oplus m_7$	$m_7 \oplus m_2$ $\oplus m_{13} \oplus m_8$
11	m_8	m_{11}	m_4	m_{15}
12	m_9	m_{14}	m_{13}	m_{10}
13	m_{10}	m_1	m_6	m_5
14	m_{11}	m_4	m_{15}	m_0
15	$m_4 \oplus m_5$ $\oplus m_6 \oplus m_7$	$m_{15} \oplus m_2$ $\oplus m_5 \oplus m_8$	$m_0 \oplus m_9$ $\oplus m_{12} \oplus m_{11}$	$m_3 \oplus m_{14}$ $\oplus m_9 \oplus m_4$
16	m_{12}	m_7	m_8	m_{11}
17	m_{13}	m_{10}	m_1	m_6
18	m_{14}	m_{13}	m_{10}	m_1
19	m_{15}	m_0	m_3	m_{12}

de Cannière and Rechberger heuristic (2006)

- ▶ Applied on SHA-1, SHA-2, SM3, RIPEMD-160,...
- ▶ Switch from *bit-values* to *bit-constraints*
- ▶ Bit-constraints: a symbol for each bit pair configuration (b, b')
 - ▶ ' ? ' if there is no constraint on (b, b')
 - ▶ ' x ' if $b \neq b'$
 - ▶ ' - ' if $b = b'$
 - ▶ ' u ' if $b = 0$ and $b' = 1$
 - ▶ ' n ' if $b = 1$ and $b' = 0$
 - ▶ ...

Workflow:

- ▶ *Guess*: select a ? or x and replace by - or {u,n}, respectively.
- ▶ *Propagate*: propagate all new knowledge.

Boomerang distinguishers for hash functions

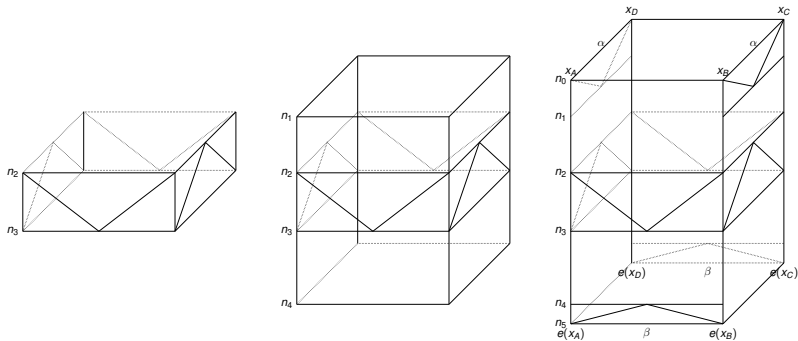
Definition

A *second order collision* for h is a set $\{x, \Delta, \nabla\}$ consisting of an input for h and two differences, such that

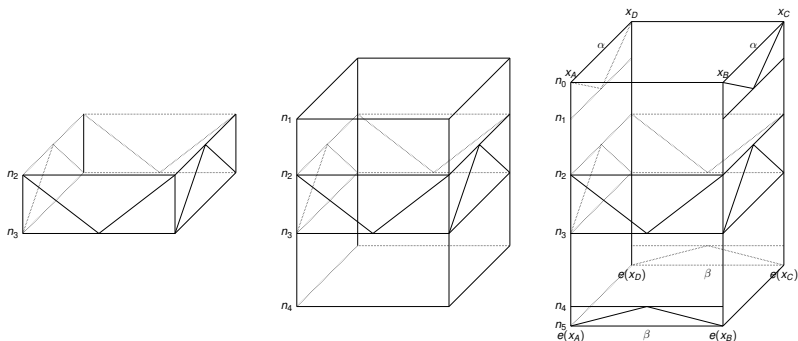
$$h(x + \Delta + \nabla) - h(x + \Delta) - h(x + \nabla) + h(x) = 0$$

Boomerang attack for the purpose of second order collisions:

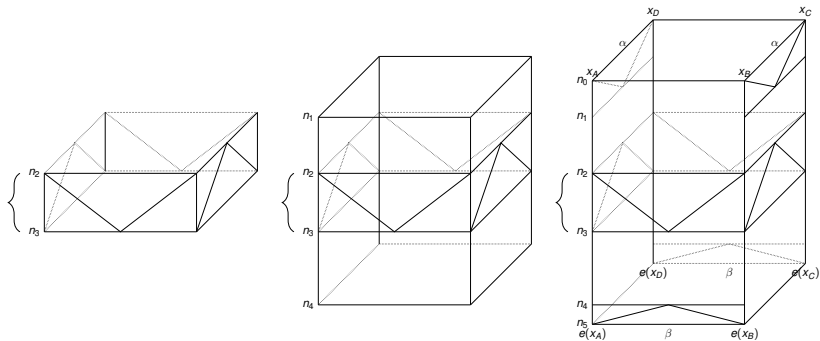
- ▶ Biryukov *et al.* in the context of BLAKE (2011)
- ▶ Lamberger and Mendel in the context of SHA-256 (2011)



- ▶ Due to Davies-Meyer, the goal is to have:
 - ▶ $d(x_A, x_D) = d(x_B, x_C) = \alpha$
 - ▶ $d(e(x_A), e(x_B)) = d(e(x_D), e(x_C)) = \beta$
- ▶ Step notation: $0 \leq n_0, n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5 \leq n$
 - ▶ n_0, n_5 : attacked steps
 - ▶ n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4 : activation/deactivation steps



- ▶ Start from the middle: construct the quartet for steps n_2, n_3
- ▶ Extend the quartet to steps n_1, n_4
- ▶ Extend the quartet for some more steps n_0, n_5
- ▶ Randomize the quartet restarting from the first stage, until
 - ▶ $d(x_A, x_D) = d(x_B, x_C)$
 - ▶ $d(e(x_A), e(x_B)) = d(e(x_D), e(x_C))$



- ▶ Suboptimal number of middle steps
 - ▶ e.g., less than 16 steps
- ▶ Our work: **improve the number of steps in the middle**
- ▶ In case of HAS-160: 20 steps in the middle

Our proposal

A heuristic based on the path search heuristic by de Cannière and Rechberger that finds Compatible / non-conflicting / independent paths

step	$\Delta[A, B]$	$\Delta[D, C]$	$\Delta[B, C]$	$\Delta[A, D]$	step
9	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	9
10	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	10
11	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	11
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13	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	13
:	:	:	:	[NO DIFFERENCE]	:
29	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	29
30	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	30
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51	-----	-----	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	51
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53	-----	-----	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	53
54	-----	-----	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	54
:	:	[NO DIFFERENCE]	:	:	:
76	-----	-----	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	76
77	-----	-----	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	77

Search heuristic

- ▶ Pick a random bit position in the quartet
- ▶ If applicable: perform substitution

1.	???? \mapsto --??
2.	??-- \mapsto ----
3.	??xx \mapsto --xx
4.	xx?? \mapsto {uu10, nn01}
5.	xx-- \mapsto {uu10, nn01}
6.	xxxx \mapsto {unnu, nuun}

1.	???? \mapsto ??--
2.	--?? \mapsto ----
3.	xx?? \mapsto xx--
4.	??xx \mapsto {01uu, 10nn}
5.	--xx \mapsto {01uu, 10nn}
6.	xxxx \mapsto {unnu, nuun}

- ▶ Apply the following three types of propagation:
 - ▶ Single path propagations
 - ▶ Quartet propagations
 - ▶ Quartet addition propagations
- ▶ In case of contradiction, backtrack

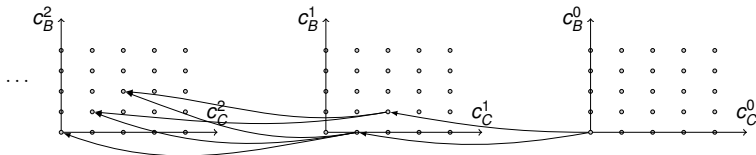
The substitution rules are a natural generalization of

- ▶ $? \mapsto -, \quad x \mapsto \{u, n\}$

Single-path propagations

δK	01101110110110011110101110100001
$\delta[W_{B,41}, W_{C,41}]$	-----0-----0-----
$\delta[B_{37}, C_{37}]$	11-0-u--00u-10 <u>u</u> --10-0n1un---
$\delta[B_{38}, C_{38}]$	0u1000-10011uu011-0n11u0000-u1-
$\delta[B_{39}, C_{39}]$	01un-n0u010u-0-u00u-1--n0u-un00
$\delta[B_{40}, C_{40}]$	1-nu001uu01-0n-u01-1-0-u0-11-1
$\delta[B_{41}, C_{41}]$	1-n-00--0-u1-u-u1-001-0--1
$\delta[B_{42}, C_{42}]$	1--n-uluun-n1u-00n0nn-0n0--n

δK	01101110110110011110101110100001
$\delta[W_{B,41}, W_{C,41}]$	-----0-----0-----
$\delta[B_{37}, C_{37}]$	11-0-u--00u-10 <u>u</u> --10-0n1un---
$\delta[B_{38}, C_{38}]$	0u1000-10011uu011-0n11u0000-u1-
$\delta[B_{39}, C_{39}]$	01un-n0u010u-0-u00u-1--n0u-un00
$\delta[B_{40}, C_{40}]$	1-nu001uu01-0n-u01-1-0-u0-11-1
$\delta[B_{41}, C_{41}]$	1-n-00--0-u1-u-u1-001-0--1
$\delta[B_{42}, C_{42}]$	1--n-uluun-n1u-00n0nn-0n0--n



- ▶ Conditions: propagate bits that affect the LSB
- ▶ Carries: propagate new carry configurations
- ▶ Edges represent carry transitions
- ▶ Knowledge propagation can be mapped in edge removal
- ▶ Perform propagations at *all* affected bit-positions

Quartet propagations

Simplest type of propagations.

Do not directly influence/depend on carry graphs.

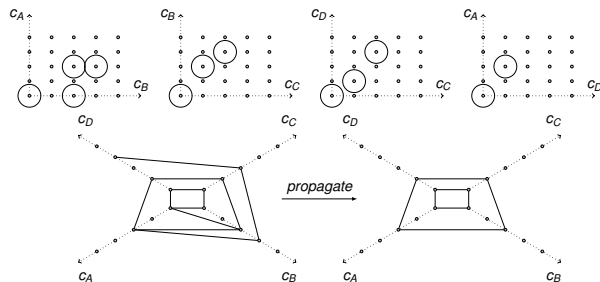
Example:

- ▶ Let $\delta[A, B]$, $\delta[D, C]$, $\delta[B, C]$, and $\delta[A, D]$ at bit position (i, j) follow $(ux-?)$
- ▶ Then $A_i^j = 0$, $B_i^j = 1$, $C_i^j = 1$ and $D_i^j = 0$
- ▶ Propagate: $(ux-?) \mapsto (uu10)$

Rationale:

- ▶ Four bit-constraints influence each bit-value twice
- ▶ Take the minimal constraint describing the possible configurations
- ▶ Can be placed in a pre-computed table

Quartet addition propagations

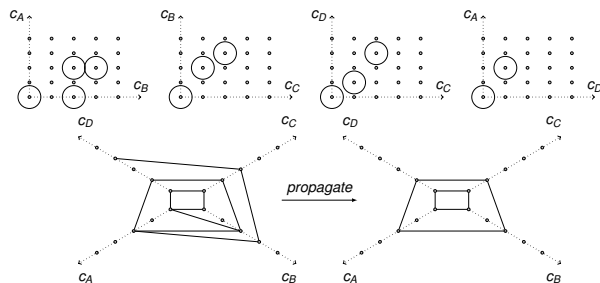


Introduce: 4-graphs or *quartet carry graphs*

Natural expression of quartet addition propagation rules

- ▶ Each bit-position: four “single-path” carry graphs
- ▶ Each execution branch: two “single-path” carry graphs
- ▶ Two “single-path” carry graphs: contradictory constraints?

Quartet addition propagations

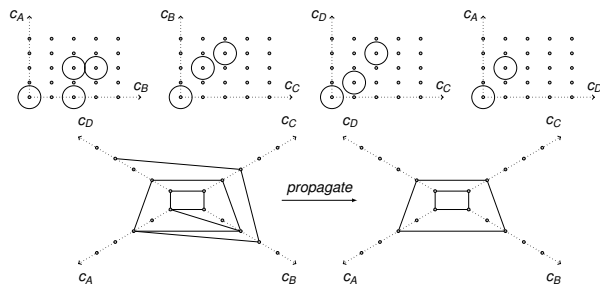


- ▶ Active carry graph nodes \mapsto edges in quartet carry graphs
- ▶ A “dead-end” QCG edge:
 - ▶ One corresp. CG: a particular carry value *possible*
 - ▶ The other corresp. CG: a particular carry value *impossible*

Rule (1)

Remove all the “dead-end” edges recursively

Quartet addition propagations



- ▶ A “QCG edge not participating in any cycle”
 - ▶ Allows a certain carry configuration on the two branches
 - ▶ However, it cannot be realized
 - ▶ Cannot connect the carry configurations on the other end

Rule (2)

Remove all the edges not participating in “cycles”

Propagation rules related to QCG:

- ▶ (R1) Remove all the “dead-end” edges recursively
- ▶ (R2) Remove all the edges not participating in “cycles”

Now, “propagation” amounts to recursive application of:

- ▶ Single-path propagations
- ▶ Quartet propagations
- ▶ Quartet addition propagations

Implementing rule (R1): sufficient in case of HAS-160.

step	$\Delta[A, B]$	$\Delta[D, C]$	$\Delta[B, C]$	$\Delta[A, D]$	step
29	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	29
30	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	30
31	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	31
32	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	32
33	????????????????????????????????	????????????????????????????????	-----	-----	33
34	0???????????????????????????????	1???????????????????????????????	u-----	u-----	34
35	0?????????u??????x0????x-0?????	1?????????u??????x0????x-1?????	u-----1-----0-----u---	u-----0-----0-----u---	35
36	1x?????????xu?-01B?-0Bx-u0D????	0x?????????xu?-11B?-1Bx-u0D????	n-----1-ul-----u-10---	n-----0-ul-----u-00---	36
37	11-0D0B??0n0?101-x-10-01u01C???x	11-0D1B??0n1?100-x-10-00u10C???x	11-0-u--00u-10n-10-0n1un---	11-0-u--01u-10n-10-0n0un1---	37
38	00u0nn-1n01uu000uu-011u00n--01-	01u0nn-1n01uul10uu-001u10n--11-	0u1000-100111uu011-0n11u0000-u1-	0u0011-110100uu000-0n10u0111-ul-	38
39	n101-1000100-0-0000-1--100-010n	n110-0010101-0-1001-1--001-100n	01un-n0u010u-0-u00u-1--n0u-un00	11un-n0u010u-0-u00u-1--n0u-un01	39
40	1-100010001-01-0n1-u-0-00-11-1	1-01001101-00-1n1-u-0-10-11-1	1-nu001uu01-0n-u01-1-0-u-0-11-1	1-nu001uu01-0n-u11-0-0-u-0-11-1	40
41	u-1-00-0-01-0-0u-001-0--1	u-0-00-0-11-1-1u-001-0-1	1-n-00-0-ul-u-ul-001-0--1	0-n-00-0-ul-u-u-0-001-0--1	41
42	u-1-01001-110-n01011-n10-1-1	u-0-11110-011-n00000-n00-0-0	1--n-uluun-nlu-00n0nn-0n0--n	0--n-uluuun-nlu-10n0nn-1n0--n	42
43	n---01--0---u---00-un	n---00--0---u---01-un	0????-0nD????0x?????1x??x-0u-10	1????-0nD????0x?????0x??x-0u-01	43
44	0--10-----u-----1u---	0---0-----u-----1u---	0?????C0?????????????????11?????x	0?????C0?????????????????10?????x	44
45	---00-----u-----1---	---00-----u-----1---	?????00?????????????????1?????1?????	?????00?????????????????0?????1?????	45
46	u-----	u-----	1?????????????????????????????????	0?????????????????????????????????	46
47	-----	-----	?????????????????????????????????	?????????????????????????????????	47
48	---u-----	---u-----	????????21?????????????????????????	????????20?????????????????????????	48
49	---n-----	---n-----	????????20?????????????????????????	????????21?????????????????????????	49
50	-----	-----	?????????????????????????????????	?????????????????????????????????	50
51	-----	-----	?????????????????????????????????	?????????????????????????????????	51
52	-----	-----	?????????????????????????????????	?????????????????????????????????	52
53	-----	-----	?????????????????????????????????	?????????????????????????????????	53
54	-----	-----	?????????????????????????????????	?????????????????????????????????	54

Second order collision for the full HAS-160 compression function

Message quartet								
M_A	F6513317 00440C80	810F1084 E174316A	FFB71009 006D1670	78CC955E 2B5CF68A	C3C09F18 AB3DE600	5379FC99 02C9E9D3	435586DA 5FE95AFF	9C9AD3B4 E351DE04
M_B	F6513317 00440C80	810F1084 E174316A	FFB71009 006D1670	78CC955E 2B5CF68A	C3C09F18 AB3FE600	5379FC99 02C9E9D3	435786DA 5FE95AFF	9C9AD3B4 E351DE04
M_C	76513317 00440C80	010F1084 E174316A	FFB71009 006D1670	78CC955E 2B5CF68A	43C09F18 AB3FE600	5379FC99 02C9E9D3	435786DA 5FE95AFF	1C9AD3B4 E351DE04
M_D	76513317 00440C80	010F1084 E174316A	FFB71009 006D1670	78CC955E 2B5CF68A	43C09F18 AB3DE600	5379FC99 02C9E9D3	435586DA 5FE95AFF	1C9AD3B4 E351DE04
Chaining values quartet								
IV_A	1143BE75	9A9CA381	85B3F526	DA6ABE66	70EBE920			
IV_B	3AF7BD99	D08E2E63	245C2AF0	C4456954	CAC046EA			
IV_C	3AF7B599	D08E2E63	B45C2AF0	C425694C	3BE146F2			
IV_D	1143B675	9A9CA381	15B3F526	DA4ABE5E	E20CE928			

Conclusion

- ▶ A heuristic for searching for compatible/non-conflicting diff. paths was proposed
- ▶ A generalization of the previous path search heuristic
- ▶ HAS-160: Second-order collision for the full 80-step function.
- ▶ How do 1-bit constraints and three proposed propagation types work with more complex functions (SHA-2, SM3, ..)?

Thank you!