

Hash-based signatures III

Stateful signatures

Tanja Lange

(with some slides by Daniel J. Bernstein)

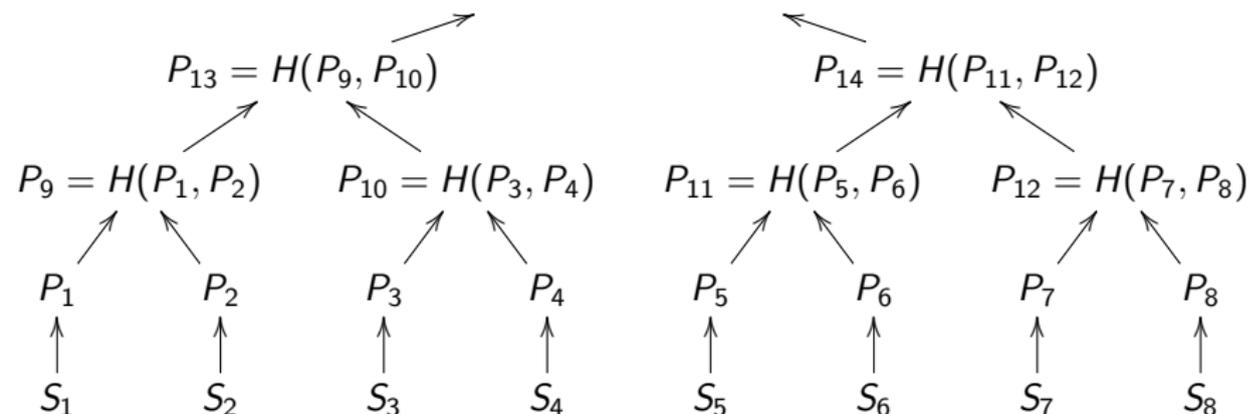
Eindhoven University of Technology

SAC – Post-quantum cryptography

Merkle's (e.g.) 8-time signature system

Hash 8 one-time public keys into a single Merkle public key P_{15} .

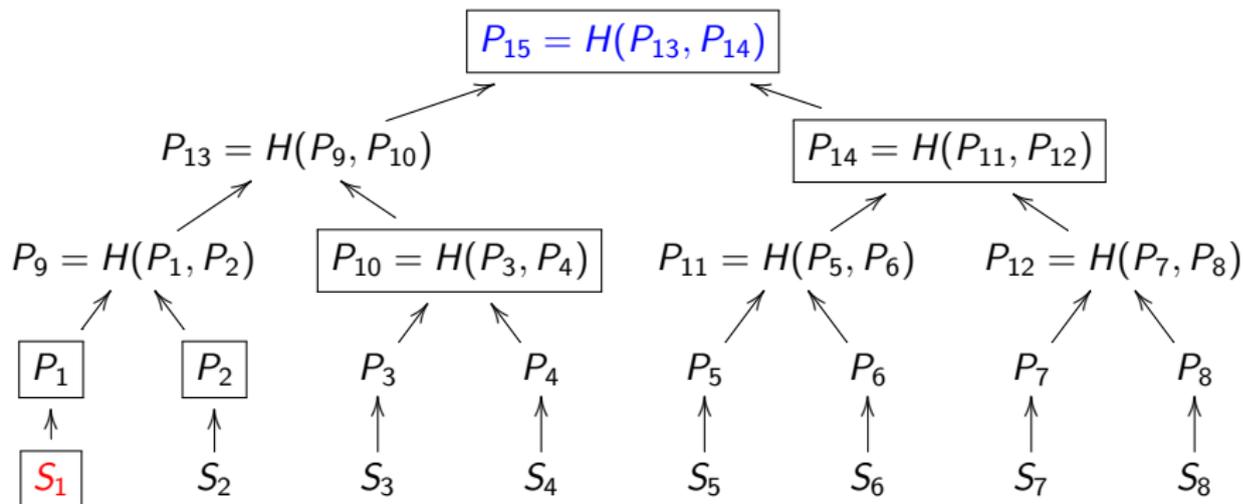
$$P_{15} = H(P_{13}, P_{14})$$



$S_i \rightarrow P_i$ can be Lamport or Winternitz one-time signature system.
Each such pair (S_i, P_i) may be used only once.

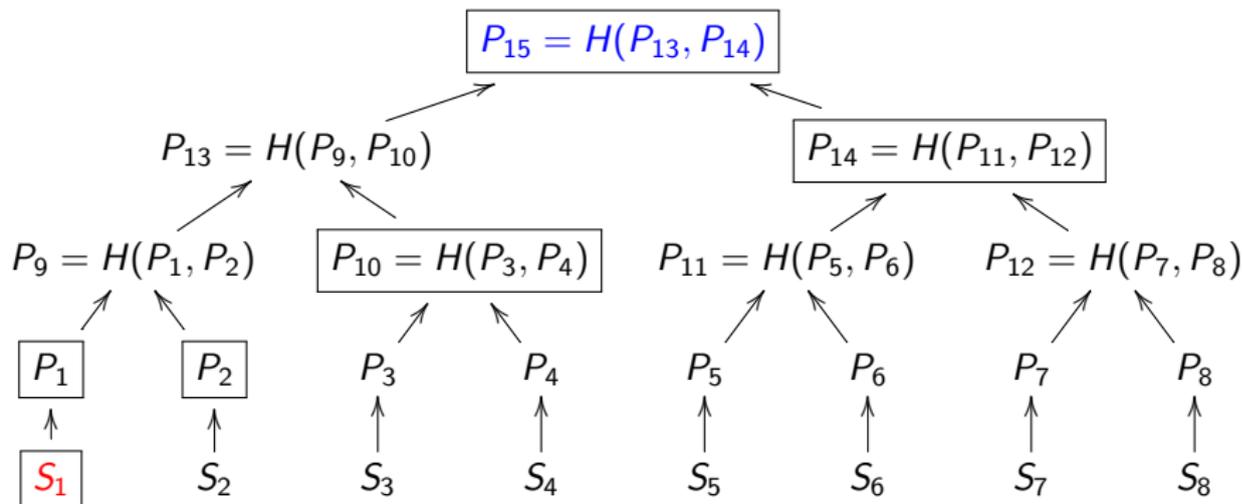
Signature in 8-time Merkle hash tree

Signature of first message: $(\text{sign}(m, S_1), P_1, P_2, P_{10}, P_{14})$.



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Verify signature $\text{sign}(m, S_1)$ with public key P_1 (provided in signature).
Link P_1 against public key P_{15} by computing $P'_9 = H(P_1, P_2)$,
 $P'_{13} = H(P'_9, P_{10})$, and comparing $H(P'_{13}, P_{14})$ with P_{15} .
Reject if $H(P'_{13}, P_{14}) \neq P_{15}$ or if the signature verification failed.

Improvements to Merkle's scheme

- ▶ Each key is good only for fixed number of messages, typically 2^n .
- ▶ The public key is very short: just one hash output.
But each signature contains n public keys along with the one-time signature.
- ▶ Computing the public key requires computing and storing 2^n one-time signature keys.

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- ▶ Can build trees of trees where each leaf of the top tree signs the root of a tree below it. Only the top tree is needed in key generation.
This increases the signature length (one one-time signature per tree) and signing time. See PhD thesis of [Andreas Hülsing](#) for an optimized schedule of what to store and when to precompute.

Stateful hash-based signatures

- ▶ Only one prerequisite: a good hash function, e.g. SHA3-512. Hash functions map long strings to fixed-length strings. Signature schemes use hash functions in handling plaintext.
- ▶ Old idea: 1979 Lamport one-time signatures.
- ▶ 1979 Merkle extends to more signatures.

Pros:

- ▶ Post quantum
- ▶ Only need secure hash function
- ▶ Security well understood
- ▶ Fast

Cons:

- ▶ Biggish signature though some tradeoffs possible
- ▶ Stateful, i.e., ever reusing a subkey breaks security. Adam Langley “for most environments it’s a huge foot-cannon.”

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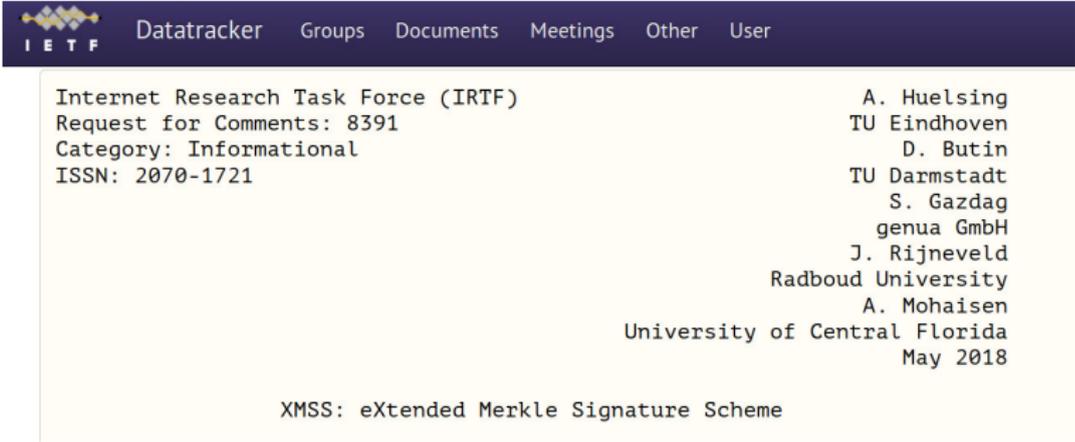
- ▶ Post quantum
- ▶ Only need secure hash function
- ▶ Security well understood
- ▶ Fast
- ▶ We can count: OS update, code signing, . . . naturally keep state.

Cons:

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Standardization progress

- ▶ CFRG has published 2 RFCs: [RFC 8391](#) and [RFC 8554](#)

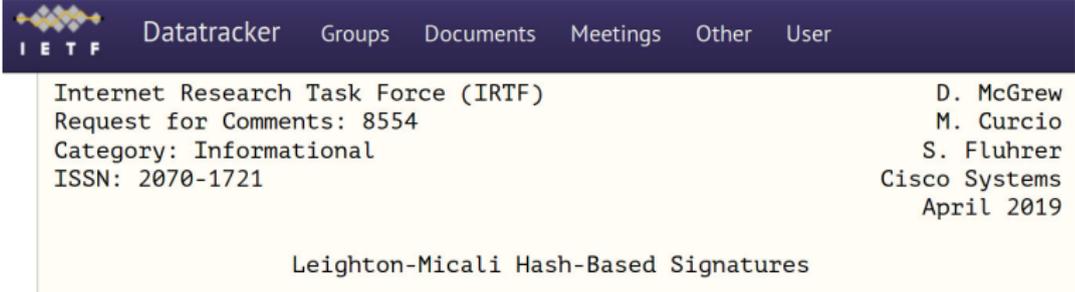


The screenshot shows the IETF Datatracker interface for RFC 8391. The top navigation bar includes 'Datatracker', 'Groups', 'Documents', 'Meetings', 'Other', and 'User'. The main content area displays the following information:

Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)
Request for Comments: 8391
Category: Informational
ISSN: 2070-1721

A. Huelsing
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J. Rijnveld
Radboud University
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University of Central Florida
May 2018

XMSS: eXtended Merkle Signature Scheme



The screenshot shows the IETF Datatracker interface for RFC 8554. The top navigation bar includes 'Datatracker', 'Groups', 'Documents', 'Meetings', 'Other', and 'User'. The main content area displays the following information:

Internet Research Task Force (IRTF)
Request for Comments: 8554
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ISSN: 2070-1721

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Cisco Systems
April 2019

Leighton-Micali Hash-Based Signatures

Standardization progress

- ▶ CFRG has published 2 RFCs: [RFC 8391](#) and [RFC 8554](#)
- ▶ NIST has gone through two rounds of requests for public input, most are positive and recommend standardizing XMSS and LMS. Only concern is about statefulness in general.

The NIST logo is displayed in white on a black background.

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PROJECTS

Stateful Hash-Based Signatures

Standardization progress

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Stateful Hash-Based Signatures

- ▶ ISO SC27 JTC1 WG2 has started a study period on stateful hash-based signatures.