



KANGAROOTWELVE

draft-viguiier-kangarootwelve-00

Benoît Viguiier¹

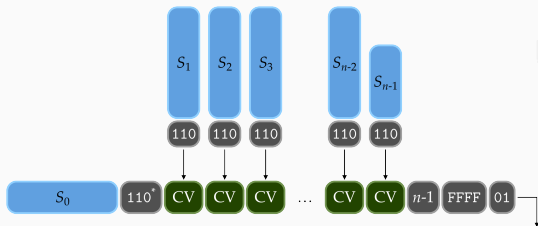
CFRG Meeting, July 18, 2017

¹Radboud University, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

What is KANGAROOTWELVE?

An extendable output function (XOF) like SHAKE128, with:

- ▶ an “embarrassingly” parallel mode on top
 - Parallelism grows automatically with input size
 - No penalty for short messages
- ▶ a smaller number of rounds
 - Reduced from 24 to 12

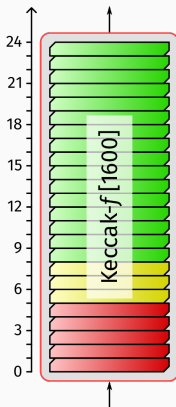


General hash function, parallel mode transparent for the user

How secure is KANGAROOTWELVE?

- ▶ Parallel mode with proven generic security
[EuroCrypt 2008] [IJIS 2014] [ACNS 2014]
- ▶ Sponge function on top of KECCAK- p [1600, $n_r = 12$]
 - Same round function as KECCAK/SHA-3
⇒ cryptanalysis since 2008 still valid
 - Safety margin: from *rock-solid* to *comfortable*

Status of KECCAK



- ▶ Collision attacks up to 5 rounds
 - Also up to 6 rounds, but for non-standard parameters ($c = 160$)

[Song, Liao, Guo, CRYPTO 2017]
 - ▶ Stream prediction in 8 rounds (2^{128} time, prob. 1)
- [Dinur, Morawiecki, Pieprzyk, Srebrny, Straus, EUROCRYPT 2015]

Round function unchanged since 2008

http://keccak.noekeon.org/third_party.html

How fast is KANGAROOTWELVE?

- ▶ At least twice as fast as SHAKE128 on short inputs
- ▶ Much faster when parallelism is exploited on long inputs

	Short input	Long input
Intel Core i5-4570 (Haswell)	4.15 c/b	1.44 c/b
Intel Core i5-6500 (Skylake)	3.72 c/b	1.22 c/b
Intel Xeon Phi 7250 (Knights Landing)*	(4.56 c/b)	0.74 c/b

* Thanks to Romain Dolbeau



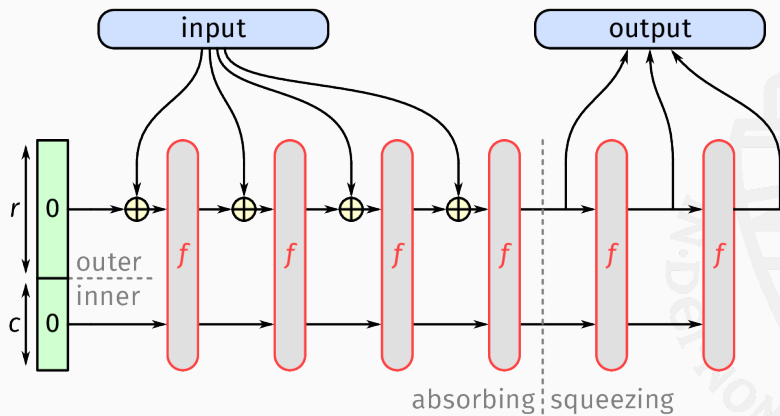
Why is it interesting for the IETF?

- ▶ KECCAK/KANGAROOTWELVE is an open design
 - Public design rationale
 - Result of an open international competition
 - Long-standing active scrutiny from the crypto community
- ▶ Best security/speed trade-off
 - Speed-up without wasting cryptanalysis resources (no tweaks)
- ▶ Scalable parallelism
 - As much parallelism as the implementation can exploit
 - With one parameter set

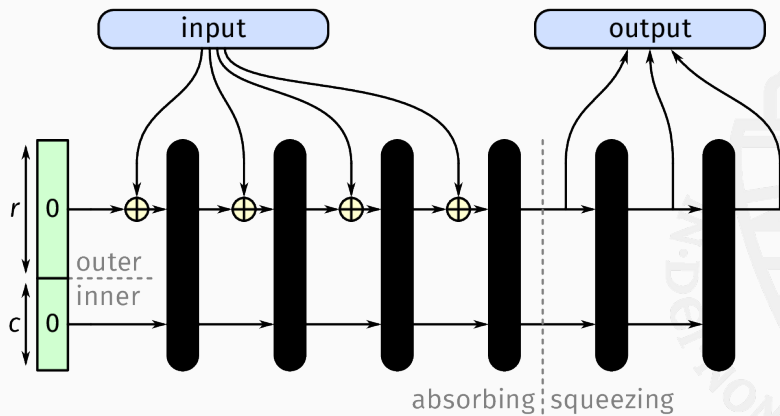
Backup slides



Analyzing the sponge construction



Analyzing the sponge construction



Generic security of the sponge construction

Theorem 2. *A padded sponge construction calling a random permutation, $\mathcal{S}'[\mathcal{F}]$, is (t_D, t_S, N, ϵ) -indistinguishable from a random oracle, for any $t_D, t_S = O(N^2)$, $N < 2^c$ and for any ϵ with $\epsilon > f_P(N)$.*

If N is significantly smaller than 2^c , $f_P(N)$ can be approximated closely by:

$$f_P(N) \approx 1 - e^{-\frac{(1-2^{-r})N^2 + (1+2^{-r})N}{2^{c+1}}} < \frac{(1-2^{-r})N^2 + (1+2^{-r})N}{2^{c+1}}. \quad (6)$$

[EuroCrypt 2008]

<http://sponge.noekeon.org/SpongeIndifferentiability.pdf>

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Theorem, explained

$$\Pr[\text{attack}] \leq \frac{N^2}{2^{c+1}} \text{ (or so)}$$

⇒ if $N \ll 2^{c/2}$, then the probability is negligible

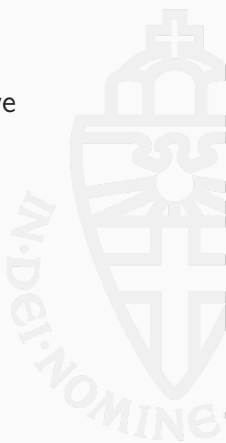
Two pillars of security in cryptography

- ▶ Generic security
 - Strong mathematical proofs



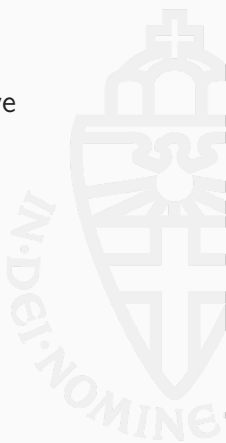
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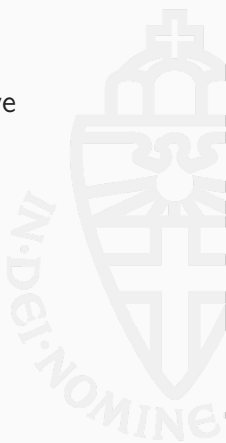
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 - No proof!



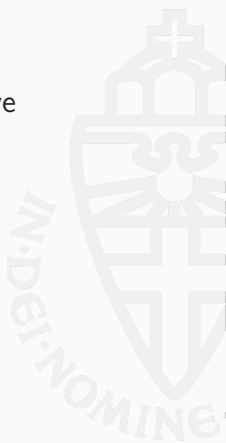
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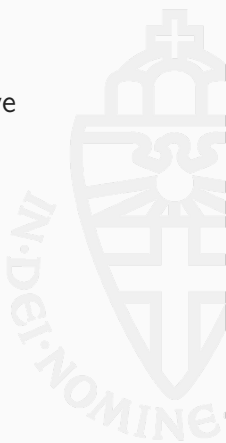
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 - ⇒ **cryptanalysis!**



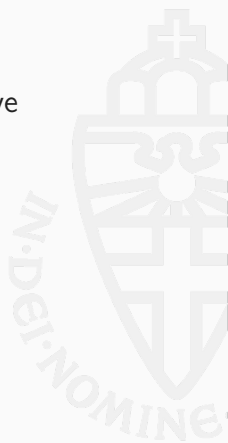
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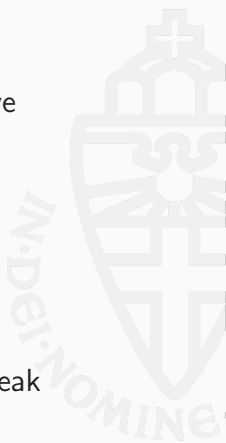
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- ▶ Security of the primitive
 - No proof!
 - ⇒ open design rationale
 - ⇒ lots of third-party **cryptanalysis!**
 - Confidence
 - ⇐ sustained cryptanalysis activity and no break
 - ⇐ proven properties



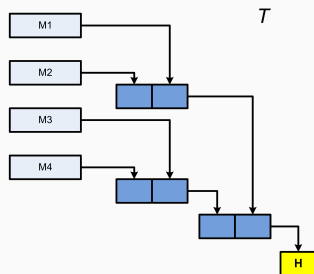
Impact of parallelism

$\text{KECCAK-}f[1600] \times 1$	1070 cycles
$\text{KECCAK-}f[1600] \times 2$	1360 cycles
$\text{KECCAK-}f[1600] \times 4$	1410 cycles

CPU: Intel Core i5-6500 (Skylake) with AVX2 256-bit SIMD



Tree hashing



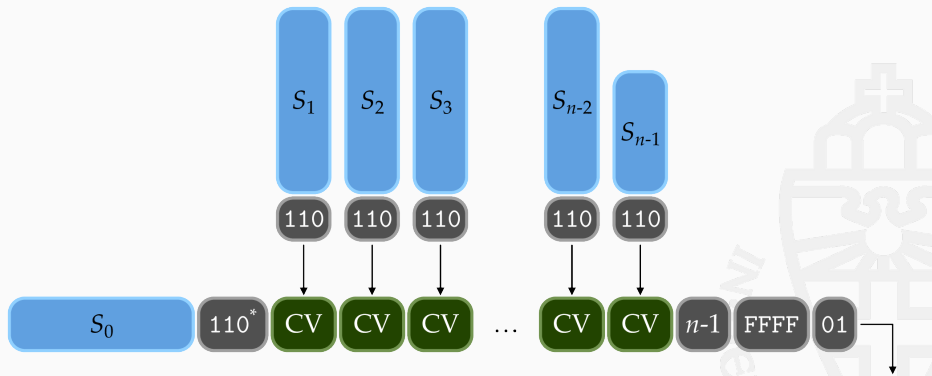
Example: **ParallelHash** [SP 800-185]

function	instruction set	cycles/byte ¹
KECCAK[$c = 256$] \times 1	x86_64	6.29
KECCAK[$c = 256$] \times 2	AVX2	4.32
KECCAK[$c = 256$] \times 4	AVX2	2.31

CPU: Intel Core i5-6500 (Skylake) with AVX2 256-bit SIMD

¹for long messages

KANGAROO TWELVE's mode



Final node growing with kangaroo hopping and SAKURA coding

[ACNS 2014]