

SipHash:

a fast short-input PRF

D. J. Bernstein,

University of Illinois at Chicago &
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

Joint work with:

Jean-Philippe Aumasson,
Kudelski Security (NAGRA)

<https://131002.net/siphash/>

Advertisement:

Competition coming soon
for authenticated ciphers!

Several motivations:

1. Optimize secret-key crypto for *short messages*.
2. Build a PRF/MAC that's secure, efficient, *simple*.
3. Application:
authenticate Internet packets.
4. Application:
defend against hash flooding.
5. Analyze security of other hash-flooding defenses.
Followup work with Martin Boßlet pushes this much further.

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Classic hash tables:
 ℓ separate linked lists
for some $\ell \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$

Store string s in list i
where $i = H(s) \bmod \ell$

With n entries in total,
expect $\approx n/\ell$ entries
in each linked list.

Choose $\ell \approx n$:
expect very short lists
so very fast list operations

(What if n becomes very large?)
Rehash: replace ℓ

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Classic hash table:

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for some $\ell \in \{1, 2, 4, 8, 16, \dots\}$.

Store string s in list $\#i$

where $i = H(s) \bmod \ell$.

With n entries in table,

expect $\approx n/\ell$ entries

in each linked list.

Choose $\ell \approx n$:

expect very short linked lists,

so very fast list operations.

(What if n becomes too big?

Rehash: replace ℓ by 2ℓ .)

Basic hash flooding:

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Damage is only $\sqrt{\text{communication}}$.

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Security guarantee

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Prevent hash flooding:

server timing

prevent hash collisions;

rotate the hash key;

rotate inputs accordingly.

Example: Maybe trouble for

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Crypto design, 199

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The importance of overhead

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The hash-table perspective:
These speed advertisements
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 require information about H .
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 the value of ℓ , or even $H(s)$.
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 The probability of an n -collision in $H(s) \bmod \ell$
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 This is only $\sqrt{\text{communication}}$.

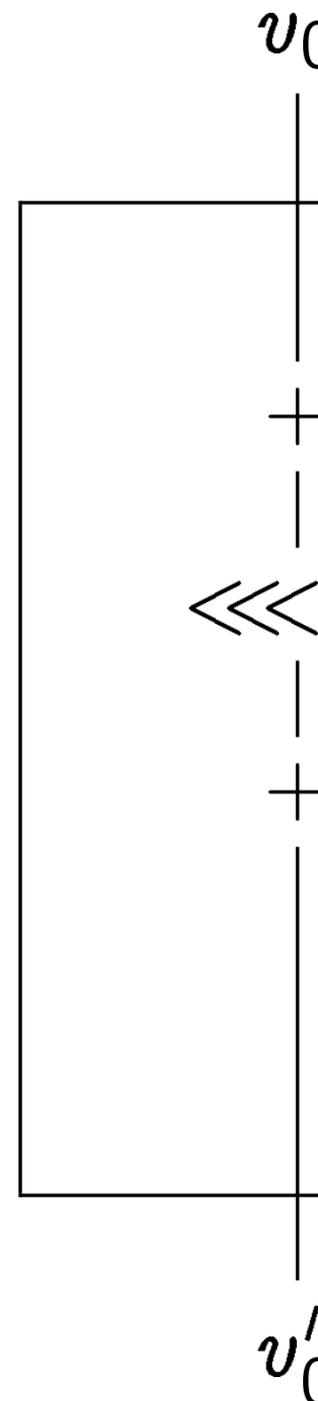
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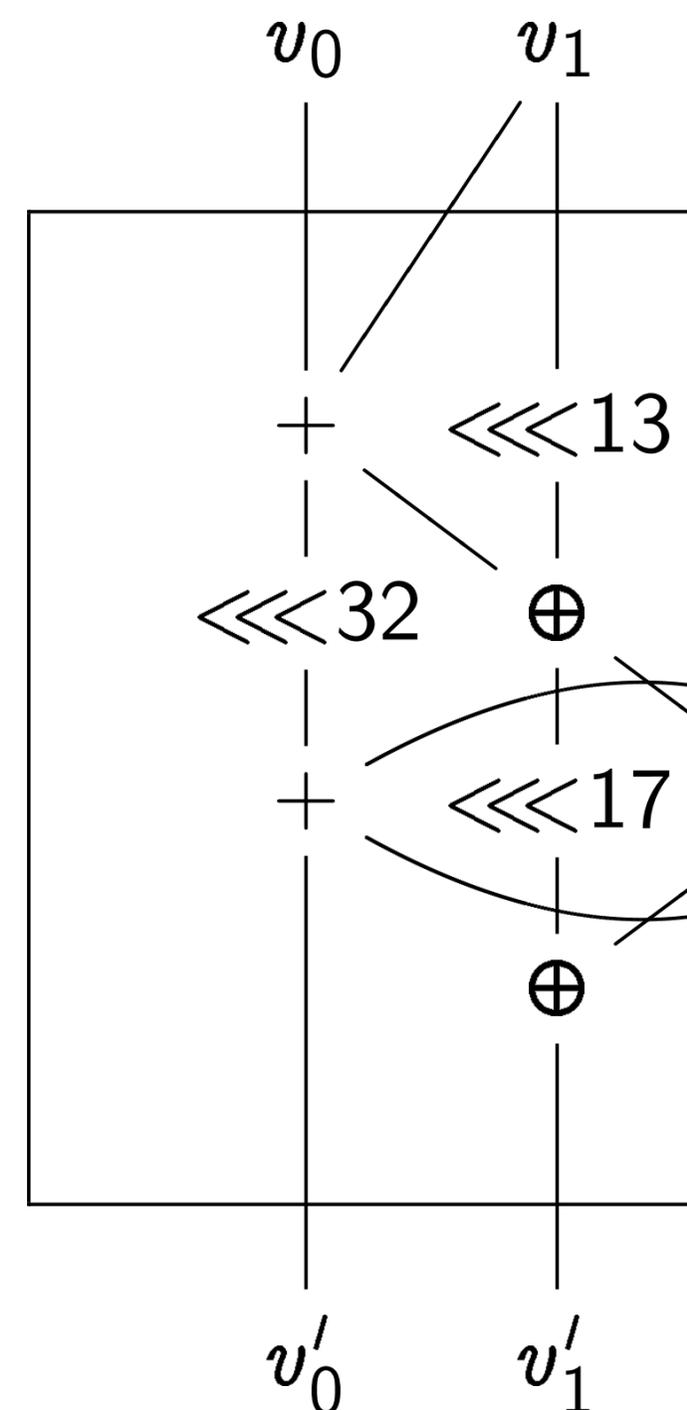
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SipRound and Sip



This is SipRound.

SipHash-2-4 applies

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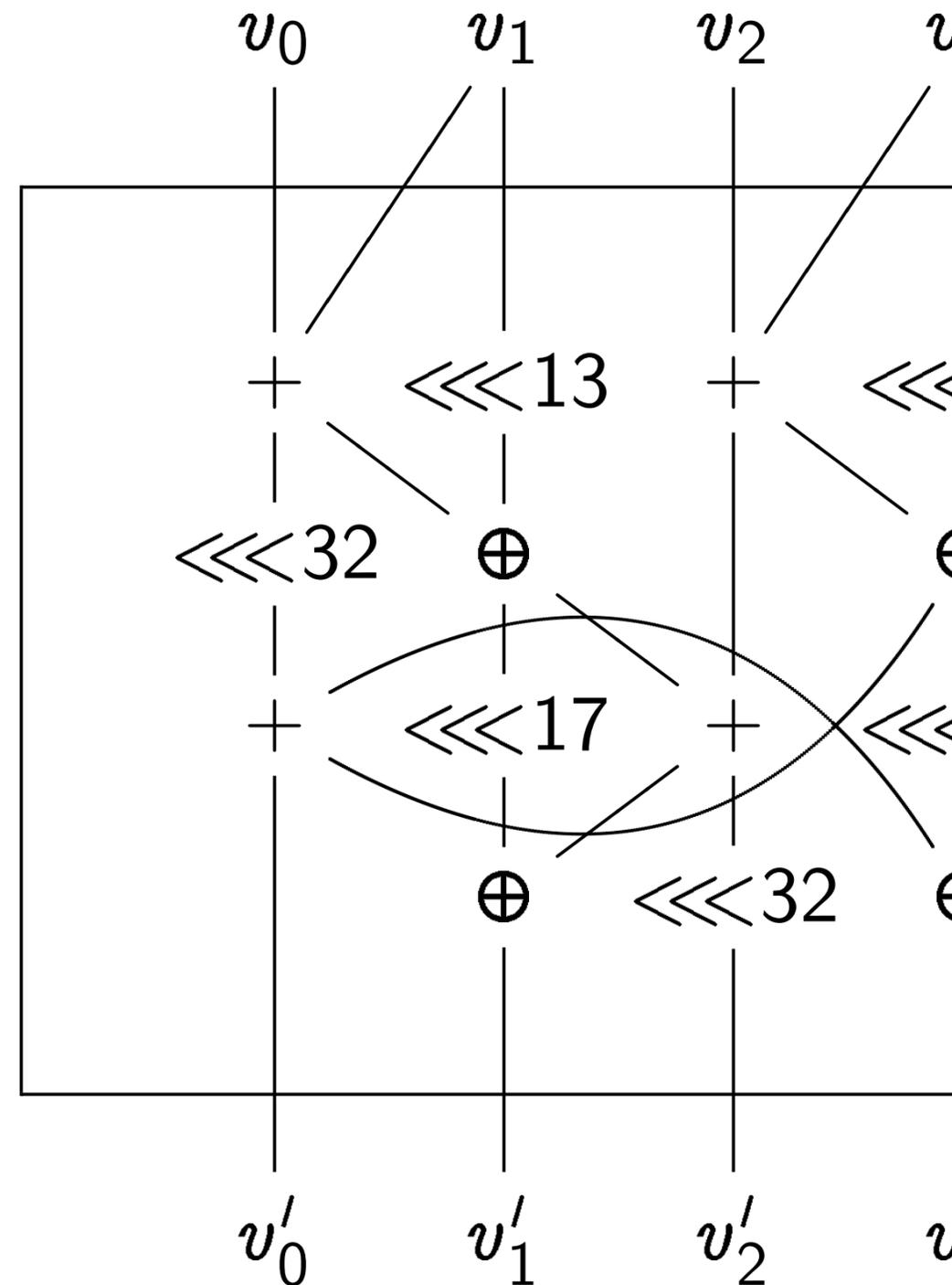
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SipHash-2-4 applied to 16 b

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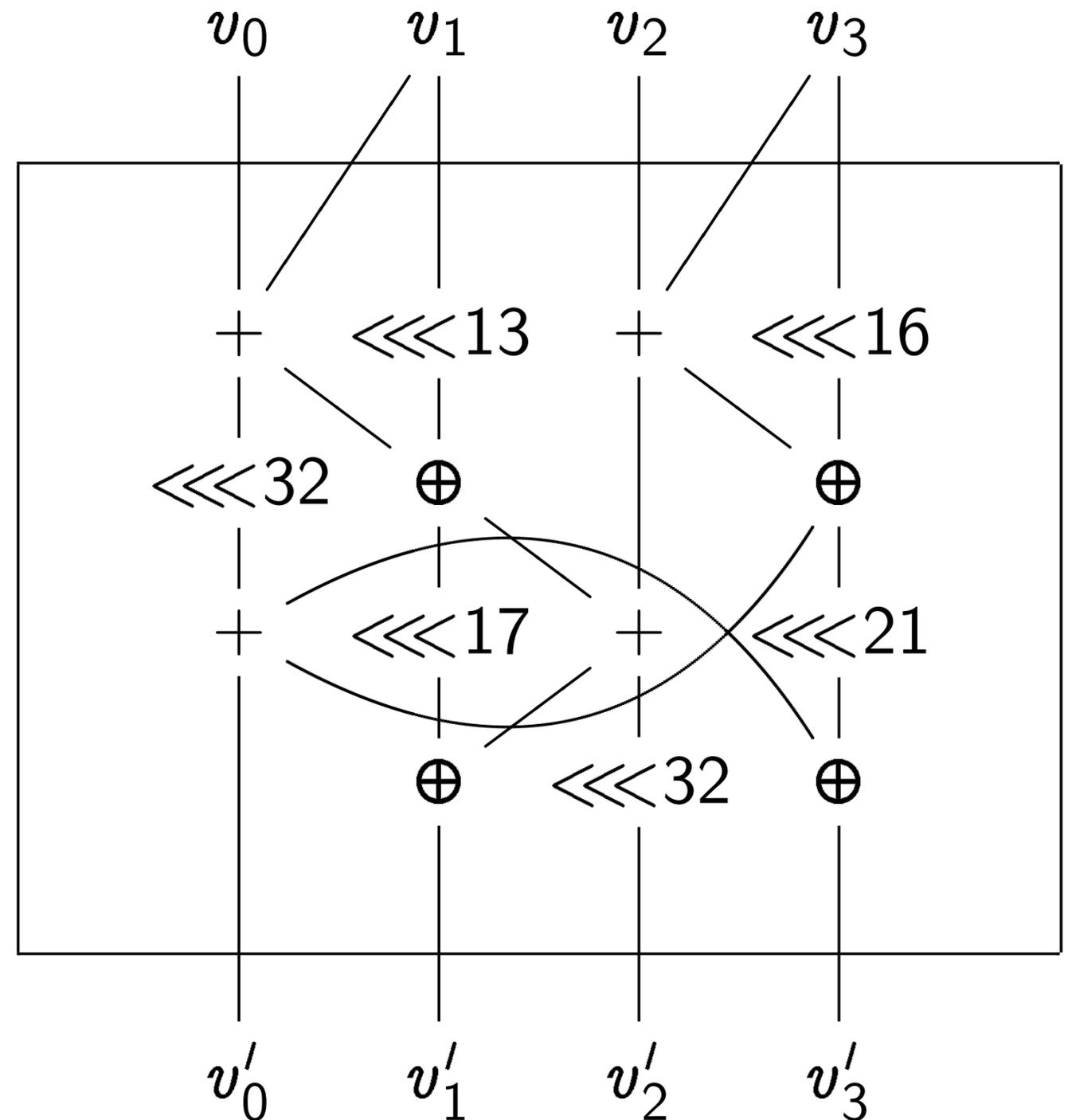
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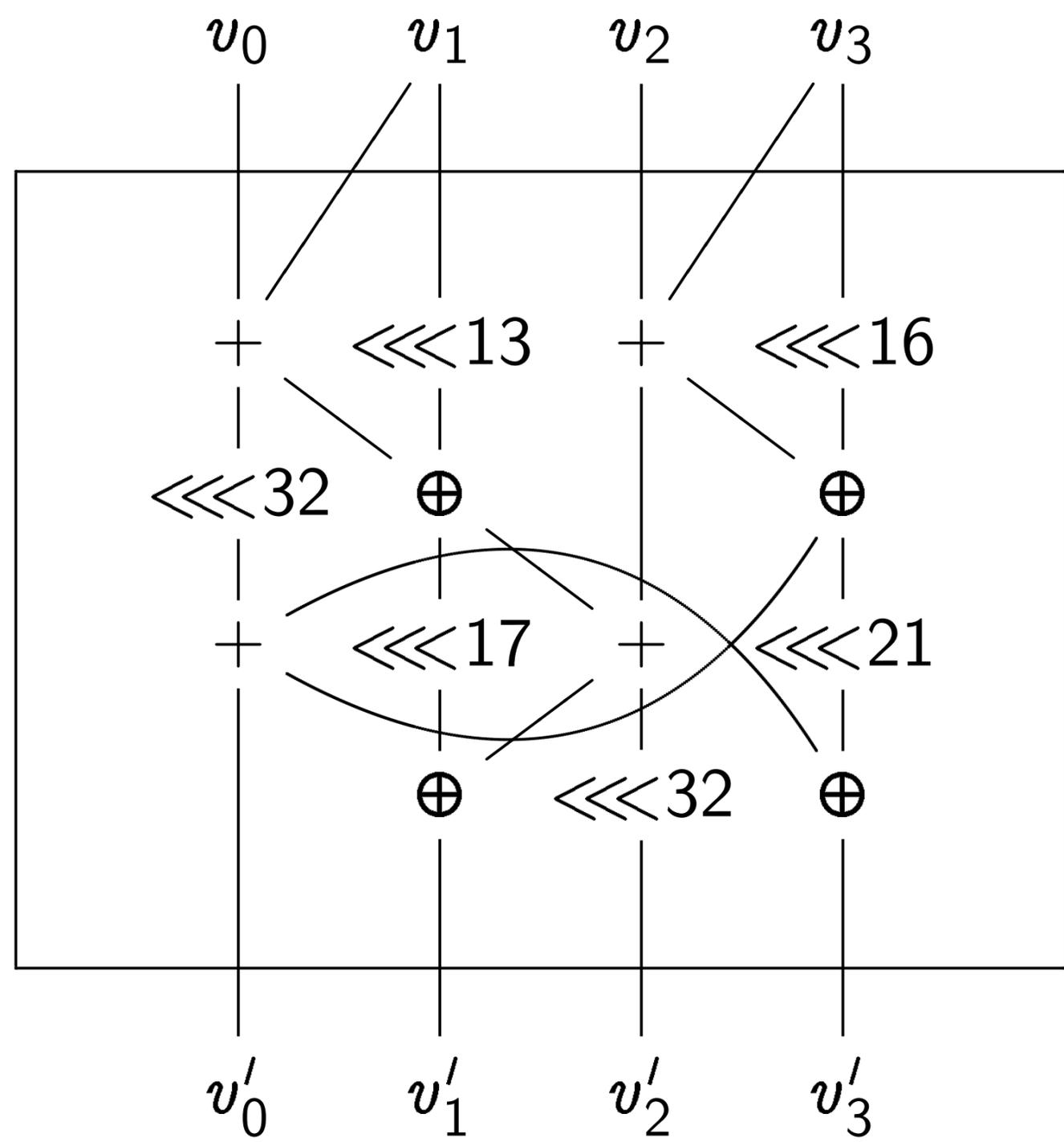
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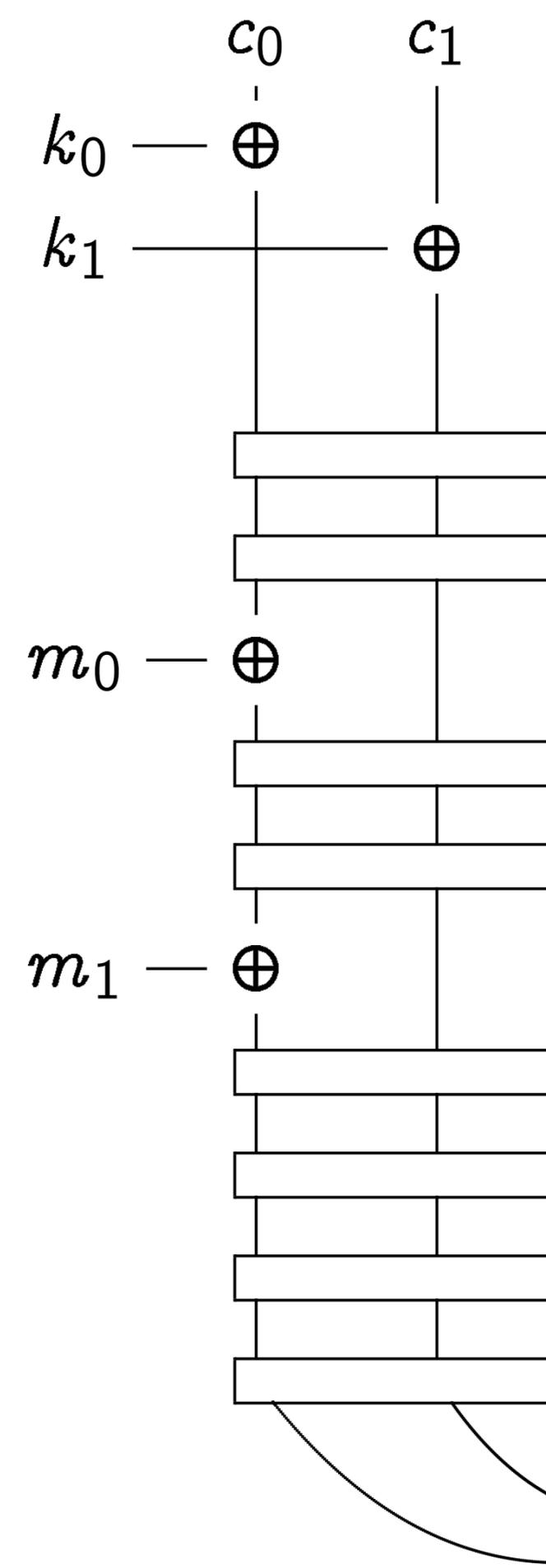
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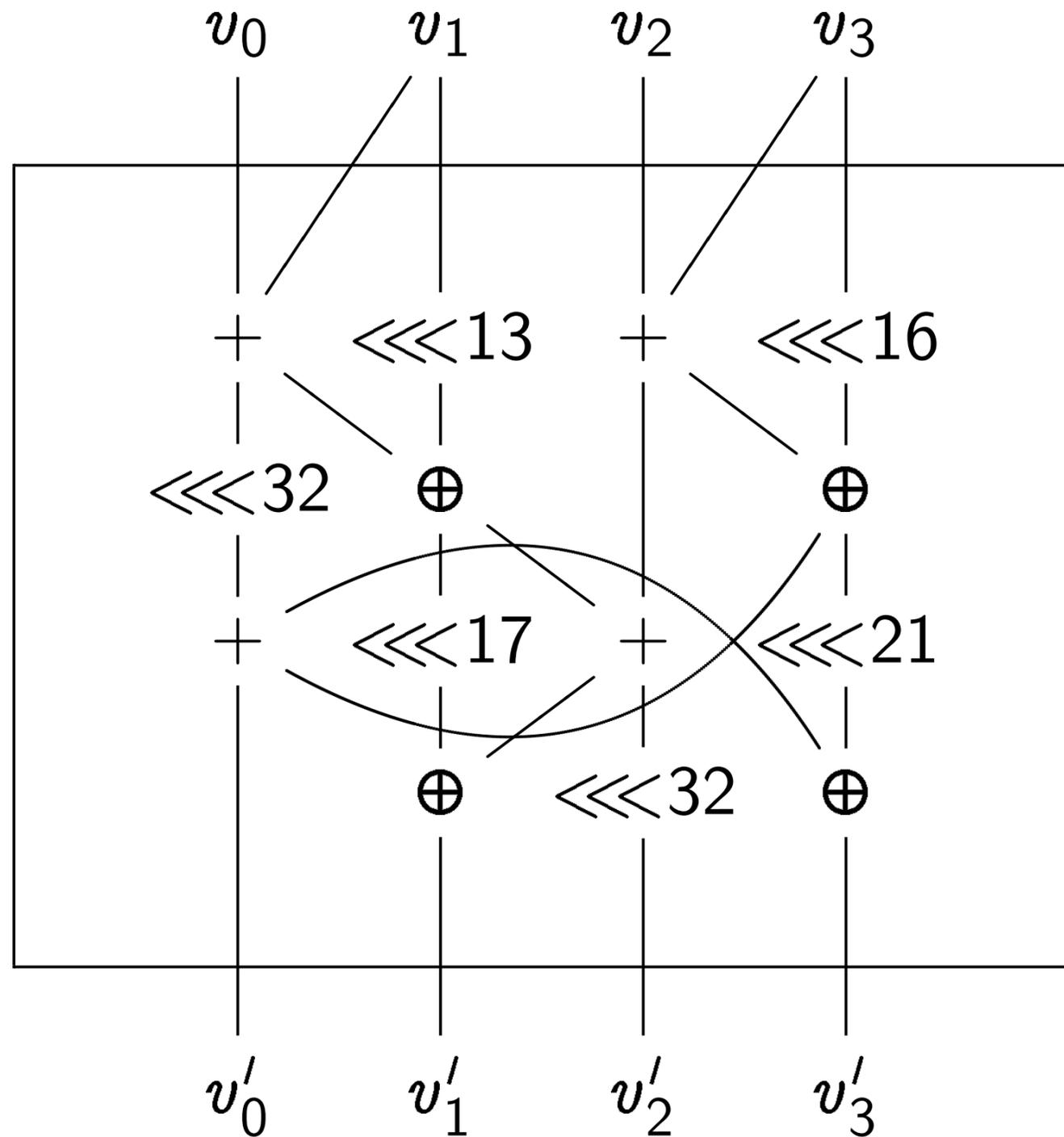
SipRound and SipHash



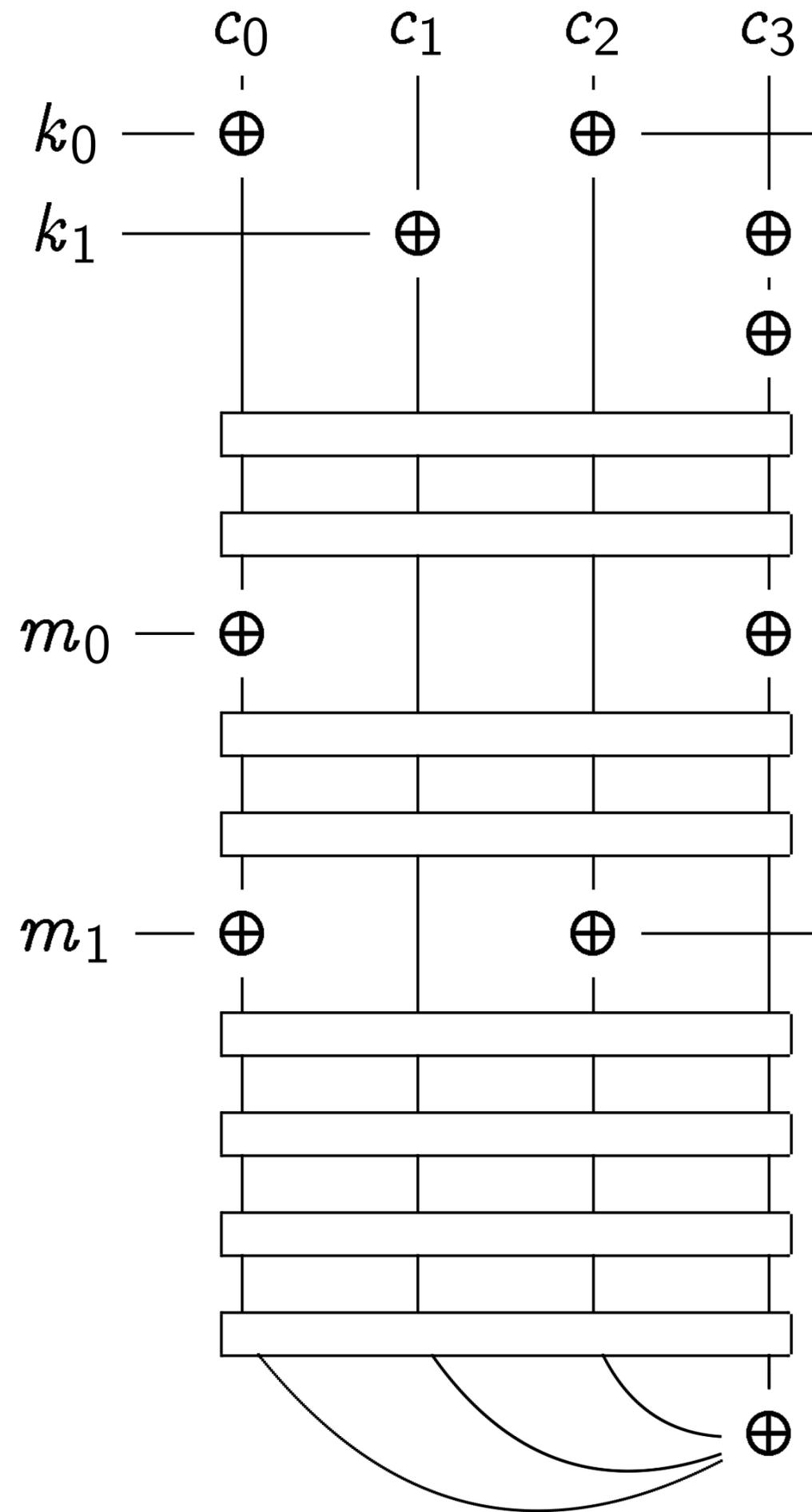
This is SipRound. Next page:
SipHash-2-4 applied to 16 bytes.



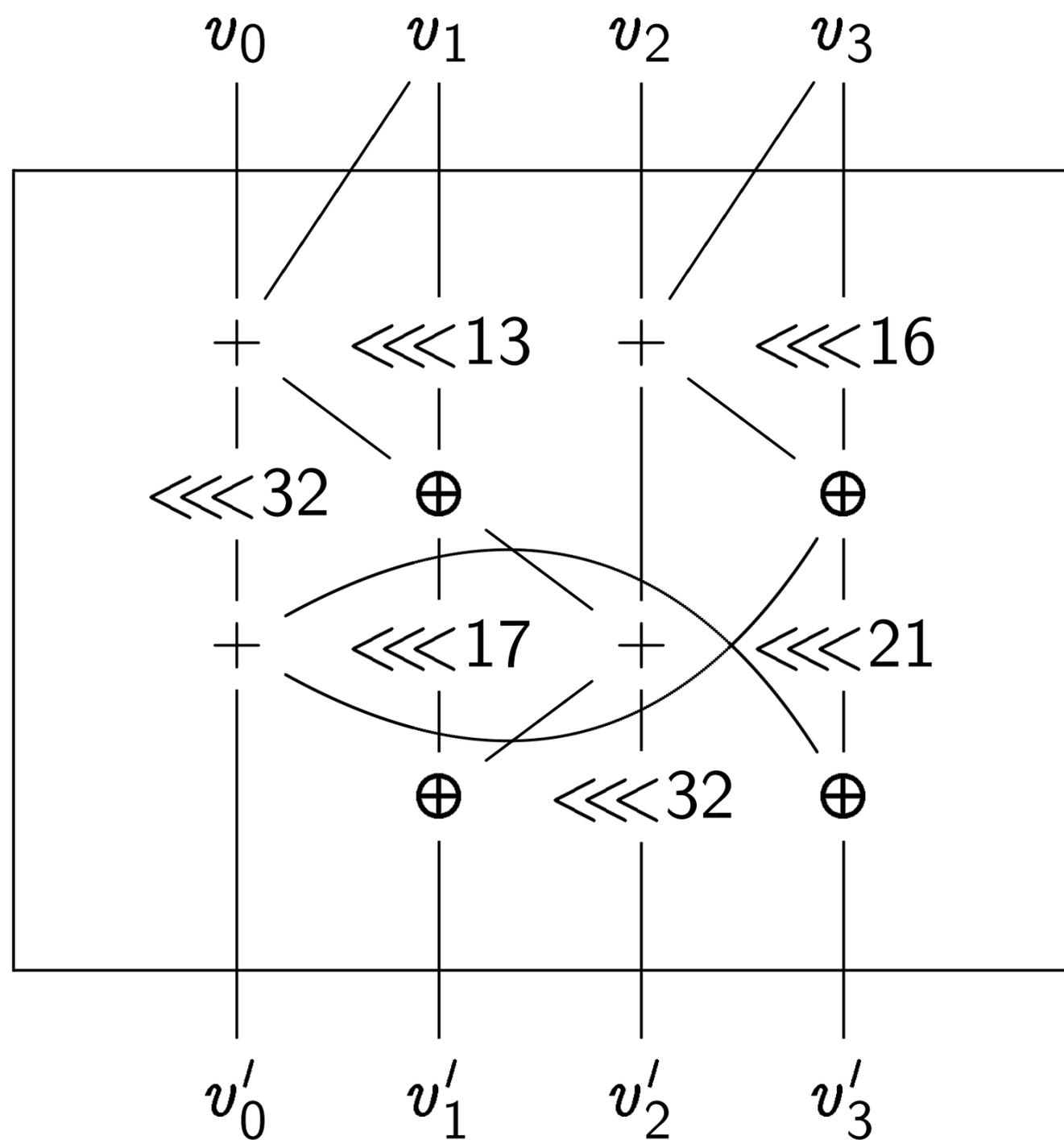
SipRound and SipHash



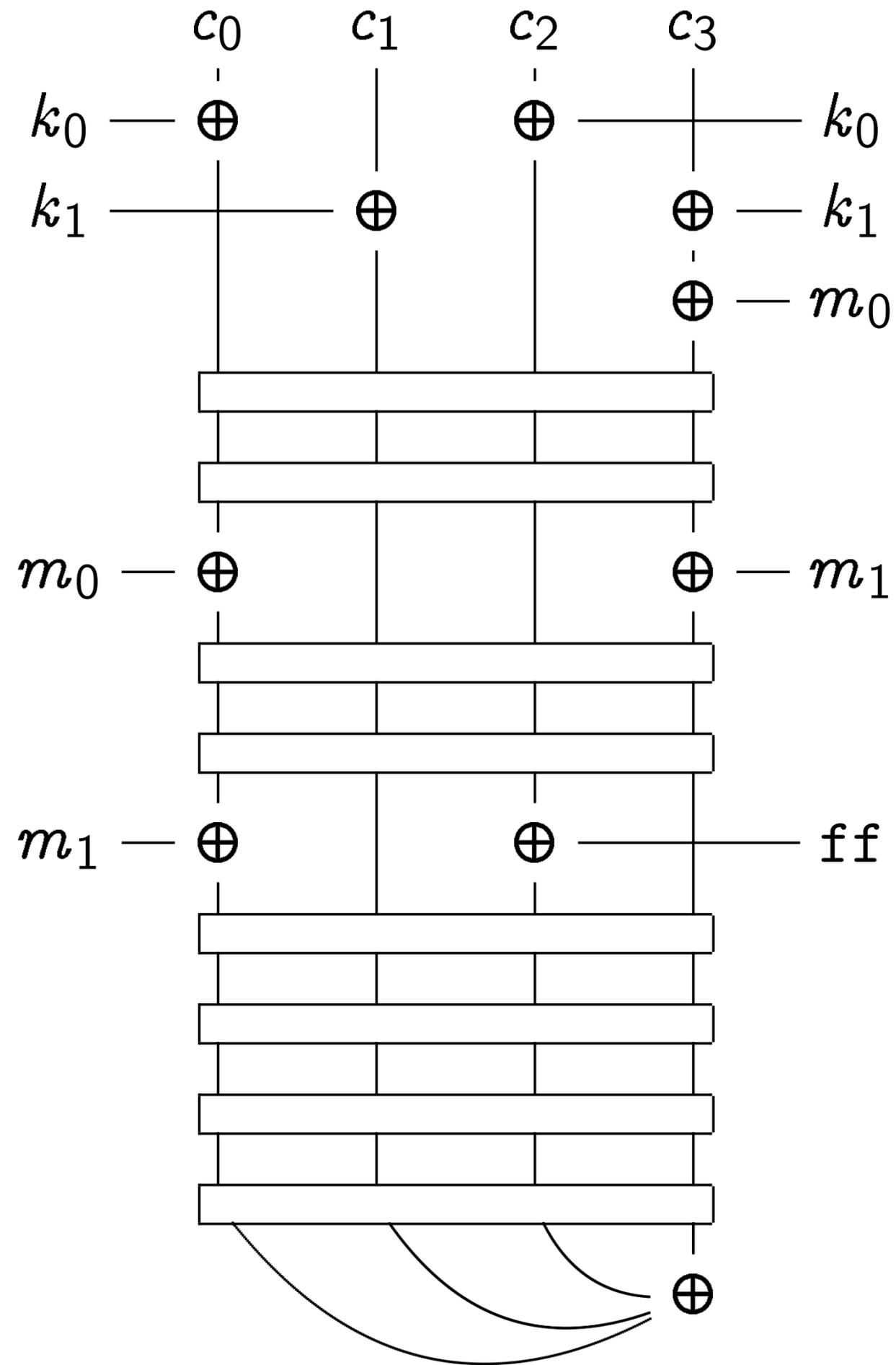
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SipHash-2-4 applied to 16 bytes.



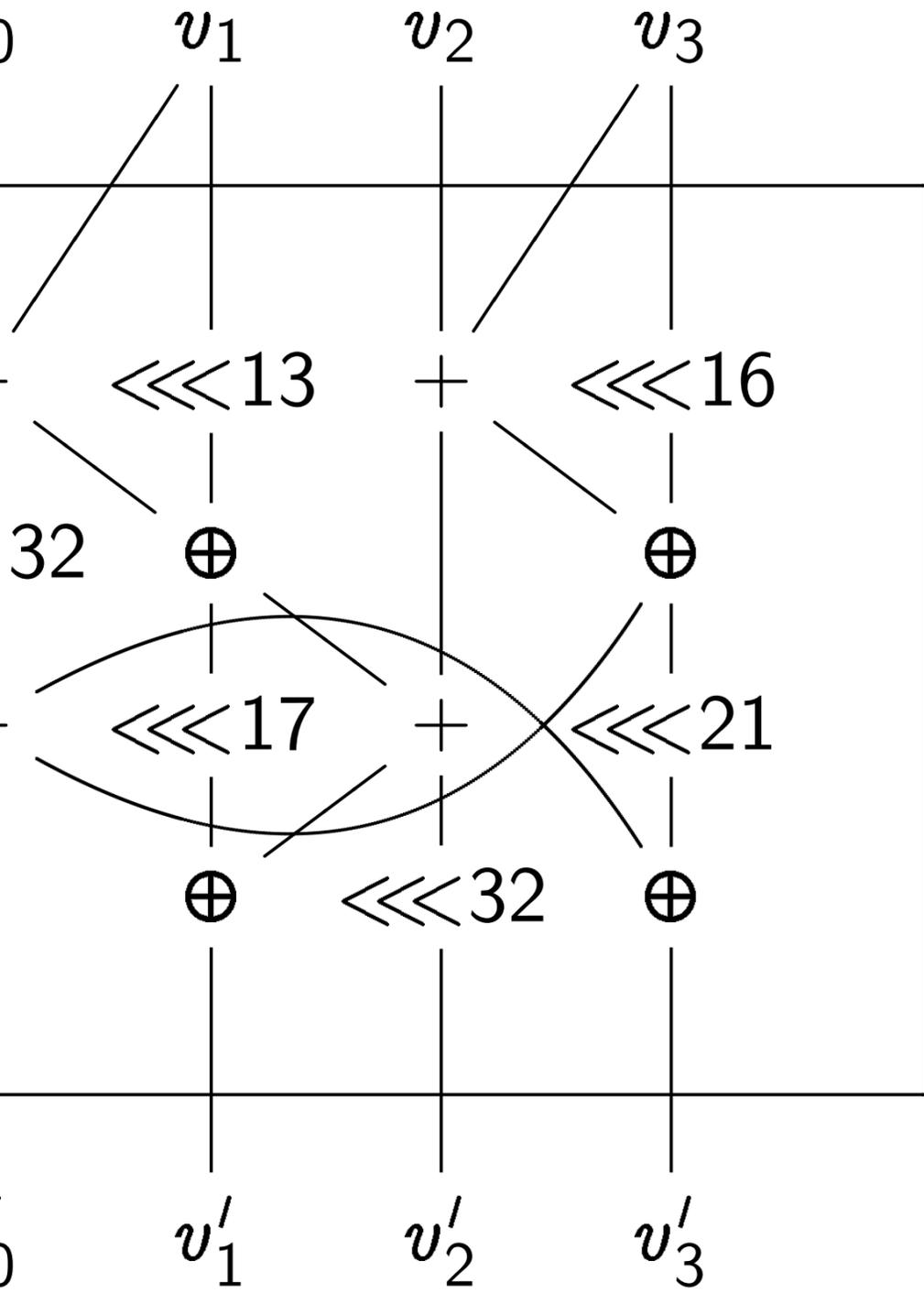
SipRound and SipHash



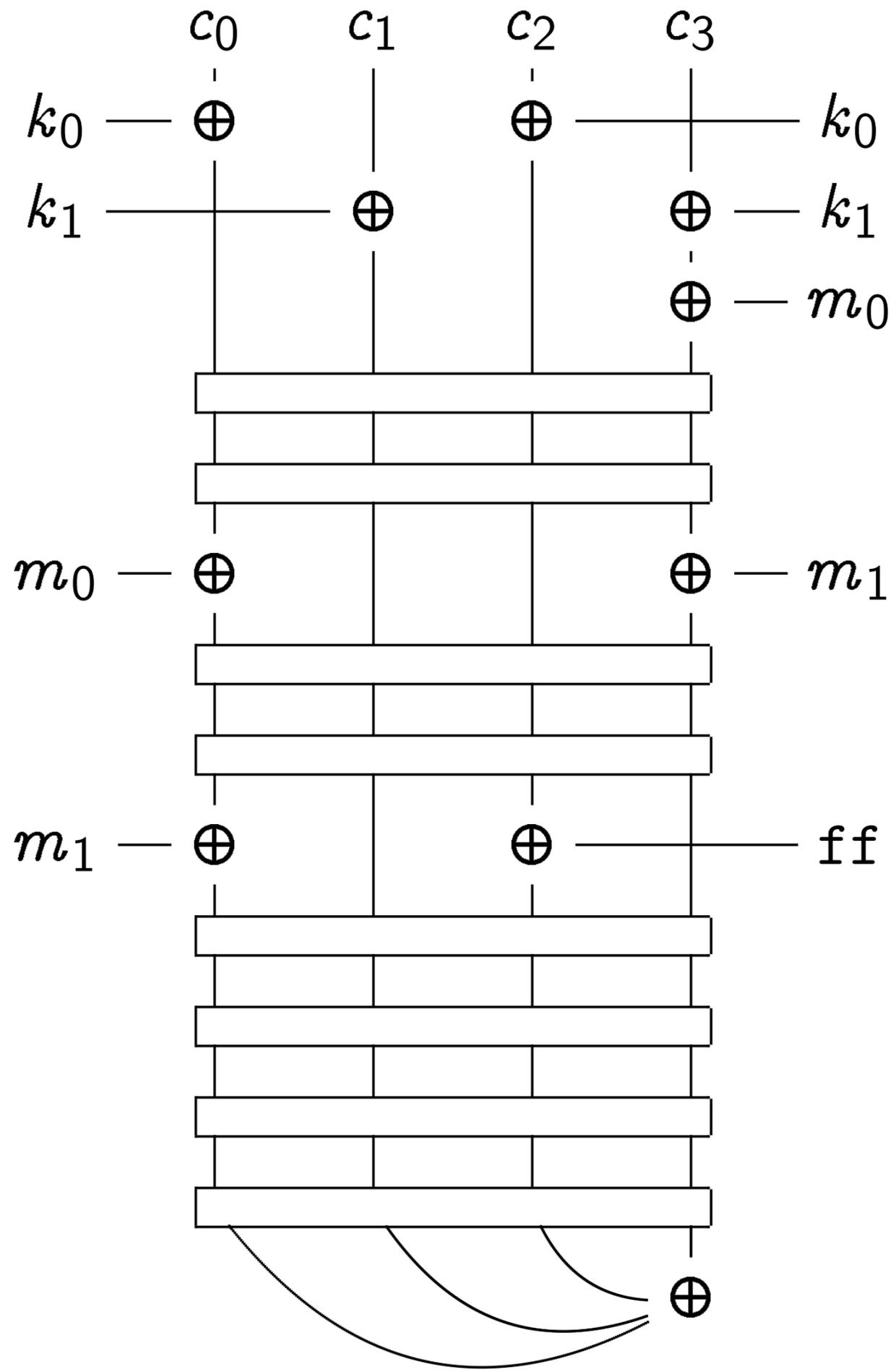
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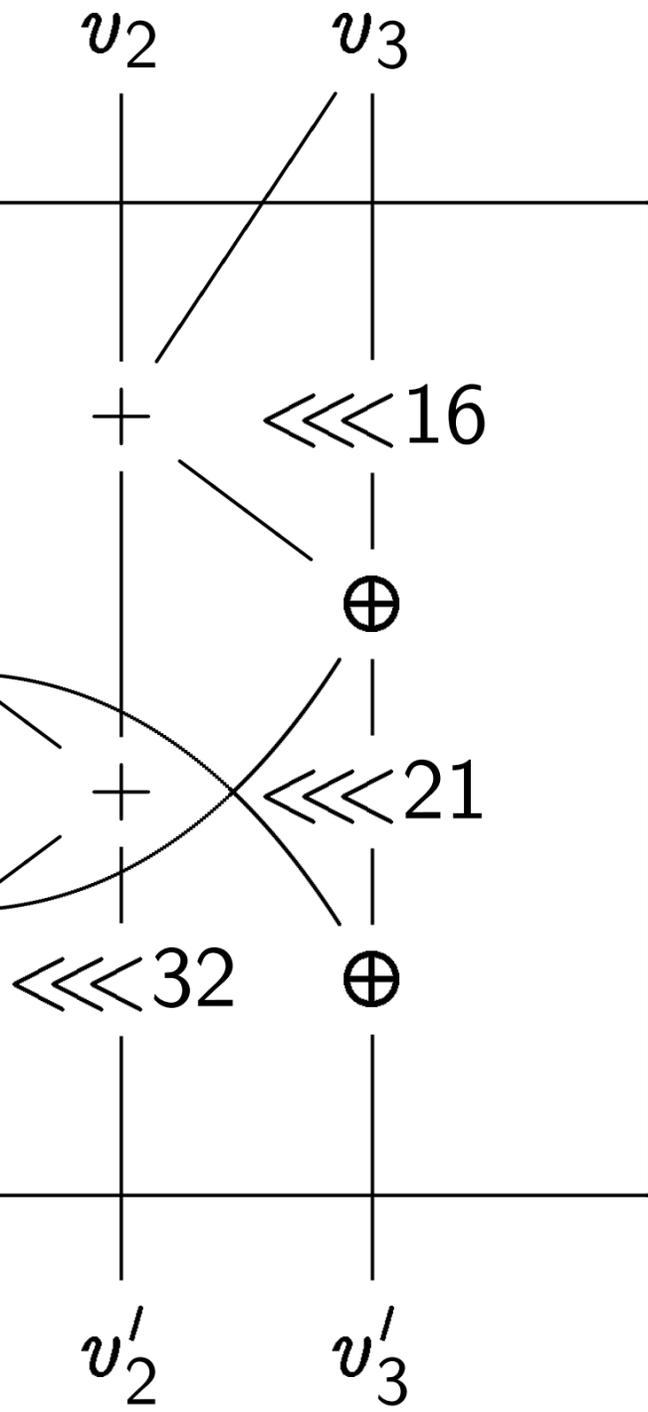


SipRound. Next page:
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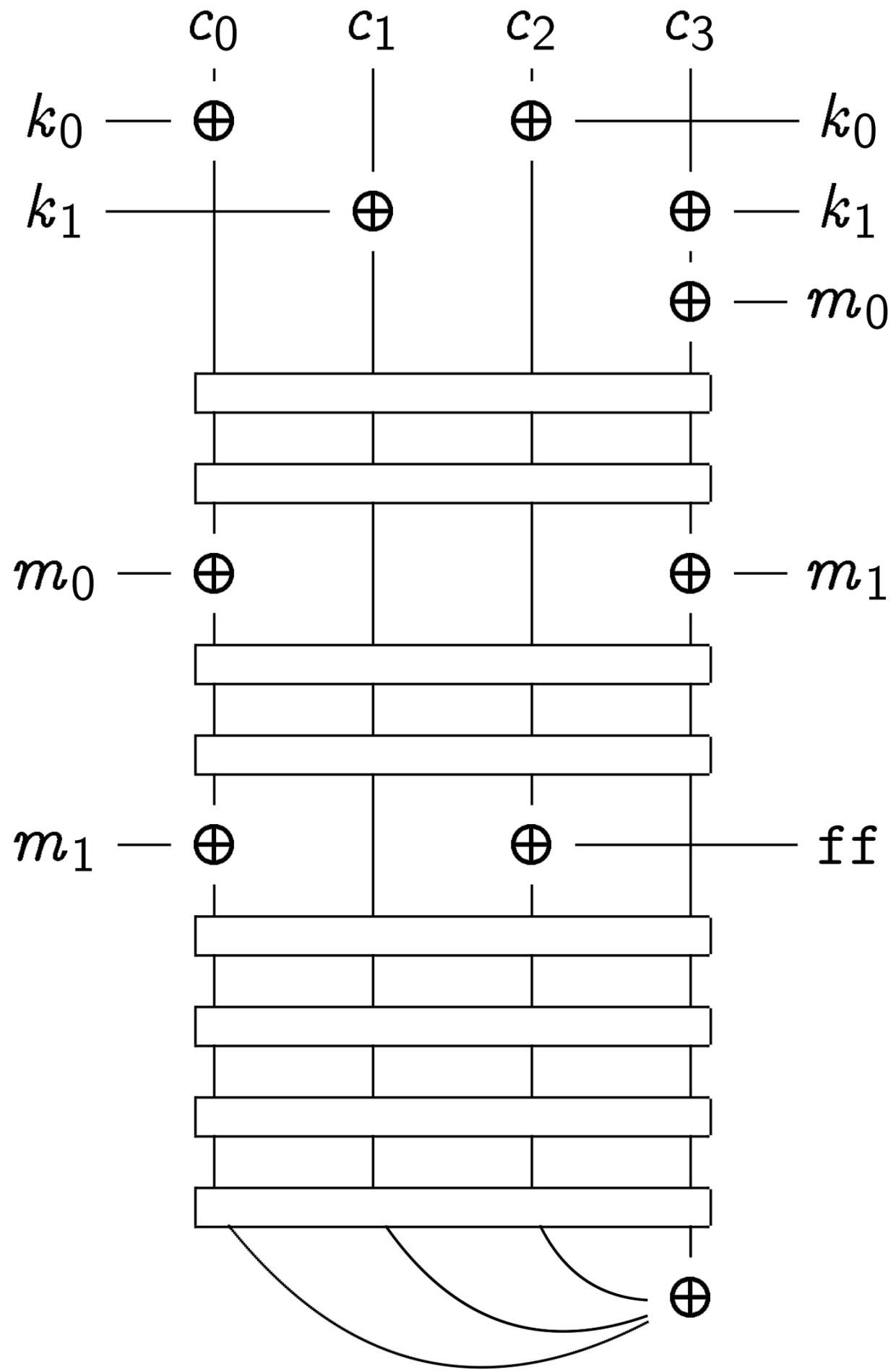


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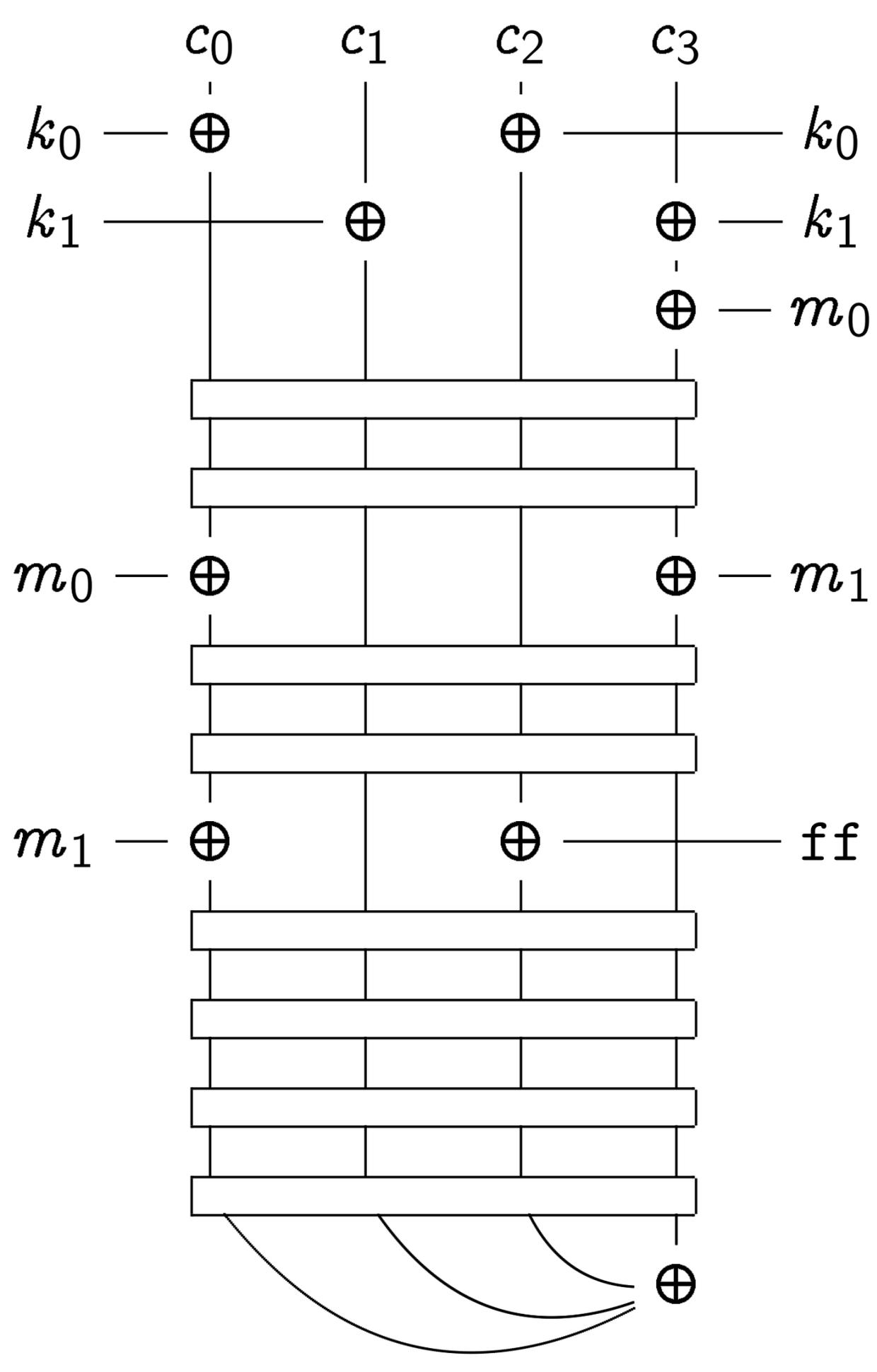
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Much more in paper

- Specification: pa
- Discussion of fea
- Statement of sec
- Design rationale
- Preliminary cryp
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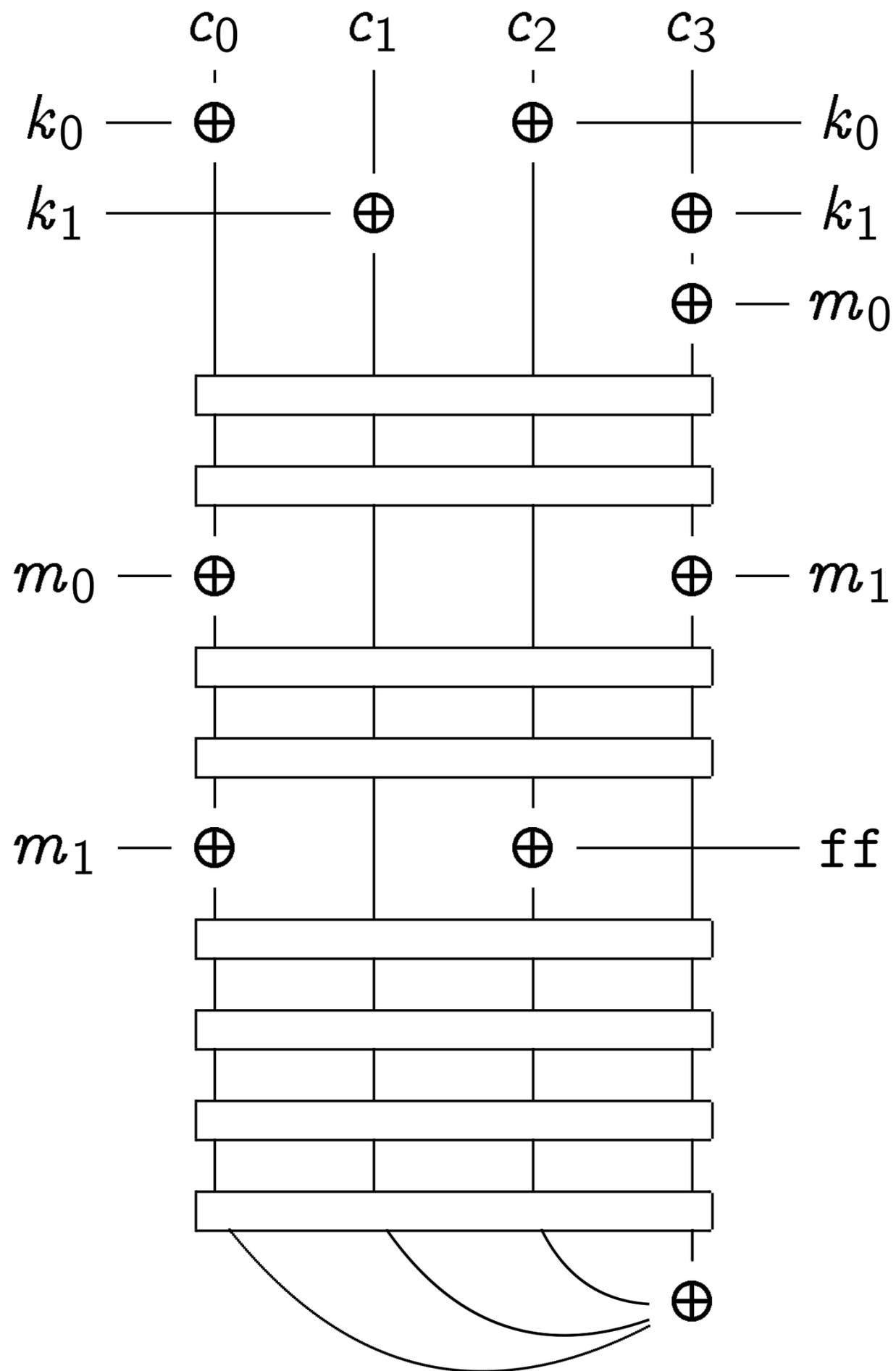
Positive SipHash r
third-party implem
now used for hash
Redis, Rust, Open



Much more in paper:

- Specification: padding etc
- Discussion of features.
- Statement of security goal
- Design rationale and credit
- Preliminary cryptanalysis.
- Benchmarks. e.g. Ivy Bridge
1.65 cycles/byte + 27 cyc

Positive SipHash reception:
third-party implementations;
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Positive SipHash reception: many third-party implementations; now used for hash tables in Ruby, Redis, Rust, OpenDNS, Perl 5.