

# The Need for Cryptographically Insecure Hash Functions

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# Cryptographic hash functions are useful... too useful

- Reminder:  $H(M) \rightarrow \{0, 1\} * b$
- Used in all sorts of non-security settings
  - Generation of unique fixed-length identifiers [JLR<sup>+</sup>08]
  - Content “fingerprints” [BWNH<sup>+</sup>06, SLHbC08]
  - “Strong” checksum [FGM<sup>+</sup>99]
- These are non-adversarial settings
  - The cryptographic guarantees are not used here
- Disadvantages
  - Performance
  - Confusion

## Why this is confusing

- When cryptographic digests are used, people expect them to be security critical
  - Even worse now that MD5 has been weakened
  - Reviewers ask “what about hash agility?” “Where’s the security analysis?”
  - Need to explicitly disclaim security usages

Because the maximum number of inputs which need to be compared is 70 the chance of a collision is low even with a relatively small hash value, such as 32 bits. CRC-32c as specified in [RFC4960] is a specific acceptable function, as is MD5 [RFC1321]. Note that MD5 is being chosen purely for non-cryptographic properties. An attacker who can control the inputs in order to produce a hash collision can attack the connection in a variety of other ways. [draft-ietf-sip-fork-loop-fix-08.txt]

# We need standardized insecure hash function(s)

- Can be used instead of cryptographic hashes
  - Faster
  - Explicitly weak
  - Serves as a signal that it's not security critical
- Requirements
  - Fast
  - Low collision probability: chance of  $H(M) == H(M')$  is  $2^{-b}$
  - High probability of detecting small errors
  - *Easy* to find collisions and preimages
- Lots of existing hashes (CRC, universal hashing, ...)
  - Let's pick one (or two)

# References

- [BWNH<sup>+</sup>06] S. Blake-Wilson, M. Nystrom, D. Hopwood, J. Mikkelsen, and T. Wright. Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions. RFC4366, April 2006.
- [FGM<sup>+</sup>99] R. Fielding, J. Gettys, J. Mogul, H. Frystyk, L. Masinter, P. Leach, and T. Berners-Lee. Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1. RFC2616, June 1999.
- [JLR<sup>+</sup>08] Cullen Jennings, Bruce Lowekamp, Eric Rescorla, Salman Baset, and Henning Schulzrinne. REsource LOcation And Discovery (RELOAD) Base Protocol. draft-ietf-p2psip-sip-00.txt, November 2008.
- [SLHbC08] Robert Sparks, Scott Lawrence, Alan Hawrylyshen, and bByron Campen. Addressing an Amplification Vulnerability in Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Forking Proxies. draft-ietf-sip-fork-loop-fix-08.txt, October 2008.