

Hashing to Elliptic Curves

draft-sullivan-cfrg-hash-to-curve

Nick Sullivan (nick@cloudflare.com)
Christopher A. Wood (cawood@apple.com)

CFRG

IETF 101, March 2018, London

Background

Hashing to elliptic curves is common

- Simple Password Exponential Key Exchange [Jablon96]
- Password Authenticated Key Exchange [BMP00]
- Boneh-Lynn-Shacham signatures [BLS01]
- Verifiable Random Functions (VRFs) [draft-irtf-cfrg-vrf]
- Privacy Pass [<https://privacypass.github.io>]

Try-and-Increment

1. `ctr = 0`
2. `h = "INVALID"`
3. While `h` is "INVALID" or `h` is EC point at infinity:
 - A. `CTR = I2OSP(ctr, 4)`
 - B. `ctr = ctr + 1`
 - C. `attempted_hash = Hash(m || CTR)`
 - D. `h = RS2ECP(attempted_hash)`
 - E. If `h` is not "INVALID" and `cofactor > 1`, set `h = h^cofactor`
4. Output `h`

Make sure `h` is in the prime order subgroup



(Non-)Requirements

Requirements

- Constant-time
- ...?

Non-requirements

- Invertible

Methods

Method	Requirement
lcart	$q = 2 \pmod{3}$
SWU	None
Simplified SWU	$q = 3 \pmod{4}$
Elligator2	q is large, has a point of order 2, and j -invariant $\neq 1728$

Interface & Notation

$$\text{H2C}(\alpha) : \{0, 1\}^+ \rightarrow E$$

α = arbitrary input

q = prime order of base field

u = point of order 2 (Elligator2)

$f(x)$ = curve equation

$H(\alpha)$ = hash to prime order subgroup

Icart

$$t = H(\alpha)$$

$$v = ((3A - t^4)/6t)$$

$$x = (v^2 - b - (t^6/27))^{1/3} + (t^2/3)$$

$$y = tx + v$$

Output(x, y)

Elligator2

$$r = H(\alpha)$$

$$d = -A/(1 + ur^2)$$

$$e = f(d)^{(p-1)/2}$$

$$u = ed - (1 - e)A/u$$

Output($u, f(u)$)

(Current) Recommendations

Curve	Method
P-256	Simplified SWU
P-384	Icart
Curve25519	Elligator2
Curve448	Elligator2

Open Tasks

- Complete cost analysis
- Add SWU details and implementation
- Include security reductions where possible
- Interface details: octet strings to integer point encodings
- Produce verifiable implementations
- Clarify mappings that are reversible — this is not always desirable!

Open Issues

- Always multiply by cofactor?
- How close to indistinguishable from random points is needed?

Simplified SWU

$$t = H(\alpha)$$

$$x = -t^2$$

$$x_2 = (-b/a) \cdot (1 + (1/(t^2 + t)))$$

$$x_3 = t \cdot x_2$$

$$h_2 = f(x_2)$$

$$h_3 = f(x_3)$$

Output($x_2, h_2^{(q+1)/4}$) if h_2 is square, else($x_3, h_3^{(q+1)/4}$)