

RSA Digital Signature Standards

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RSA Conference 2000**

Outline

I. Background

II. Forgery and provable security

III. Example signature schemes

IV. Standards strategy

Part I: Background

General Model

- **A signature scheme consists of three (or more) related operations:**
 - *key pair generation* produces a public/private key pair
 - *signature operation* produces a signature for a message with a private key
 - *verification operation* checks a signature with a public key
- **In a scheme with *message recovery*, verification operation recovers message from signature**
- **In a scheme with *appendix*, both message and signature must be transmitted**



Trapdoor One-Way Functions

- A *one-way function* $f(x)$ is easy to compute but hard to invert:
 - easy: $x \rightarrow f(x)$
 - hard: $f(x) \rightarrow x$
- A *trapdoor one-way function* has trapdoor information f^{-1} that makes it easy to invert:
 - easy: $f(x), f^{-1} \rightarrow x = f^{-1}(f(x))$
- Many but not all signature schemes are based on trapdoor OWFs

RSA Trapdoor OWF

- The RSA function is

$$f(x) = x^e \bmod n$$

where $n = pq$, p and q are large random primes, and e is relatively prime to $p-1$ and $q-1$

- This function is conjectured to be a trapdoor OWF
- Trapdoor is

$$f^{-1}(x) = x^d \bmod n$$

where $d = e^{-1} \bmod \text{lcm}(p-1, q-1)$



Signatures with a Trapdoor OWF

- **Signature operation:**

$$s = \sigma(M) = f^{-1}(\mu(M))$$

– where μ maps from message strings to f^{-1} inputs

- may be randomized
- invertible for signatures with message recovery

- **Verification operation (with appendix):**

$$f(s) =? \mu(M)$$

- if randomized, $f(s) \in ? \mu(M)$

- **Verification operation (with message recovery):**

$$M = \mu^{-1}(f(s))$$

Mapping Properties

- **Mapping should have similar properties to a hash function:**
 - one-way: for random m , hard to find M s.t. $\mu(M) = m$
 - collision-resistant: hard to find M_1, M_2 s.t. $\mu(M_1) = \mu(M_2)$
- **For message recovery, a “redundancy” function**
- **May also identify underlying algorithms**
 - e.g., algorithm ID for underlying hash function
- **Should also interact well with trapdoor function**
 - ideally, mapping should appear “random”



Multiplicative Properties of RSA

- RSA function is a *multiplicative homomorphism*:
for all x, y ,

$$f(xy \bmod n) = f(x) f(y) \bmod n$$

$$f^{-1}(xy \bmod n) = f^{-1}(x) f^{-1}(y) \bmod n$$

- More generally:

$$f^{-1}\left(\prod x_i \bmod n\right) = \prod (f^{-1}(x_i)) \bmod n$$

- Property is exploited in most forgery attacks on RSA signatures, but also enhances recent security proofs

Part II: Forgery and Provable Security

Signature Forgery

- A *forgery* is a signature computed without the signer's private key
- Forgery attacks may involve interaction with the signer: a *chosen-message* attack
- Forgery may produce a signature for a specified message, or the message may be output with its signature (*existential forgery*)

Multiplicative Forgery

- Based on the multiplicative properties of the RSA function, if

$$\mu(M) = \prod \mu(M_i)^{\alpha_i} \text{ mod } n$$

then

$$\sigma(M) = \prod \sigma(M_i)^{\alpha_i} \text{ mod } n$$

- Signature for M can thus be forged given the signatures for M_1, \dots, M_l , under a chosen-message attack



Small Primes Method

- **Suppose $\mu(M)$ and $\mu(M_1), \dots, \mu(M_l)$ can be factored into small primes**
 - **Desmedt-Odlyzko (1986); Rivest (1991 in PKCS #1)**
- **Then the exponents α_i can be determined by relationships among the prime factorizations**
- **Requires many messages if μ maps to large integers, but effective if μ maps to small integers**
- **Limited applicability to example schemes**

Recent Generalization

- Consider $\mu(M), \mu(M_1), \dots, \mu(M_l) \bmod n$, and also allow a fixed factor
 - Coron-Naccache-Stern (1999)
- Effective if μ maps to small integers mod n times a fixed factor
- Broader applicability to example schemes:
 - ISO 9796-2 [CNS99]
 - ISO 9796-1 [Coppersmith-Halevi-Jutla (1999)]
 - recovery of private key for Rabin-Williams variants [Joye-Quisquater (1999)]



Integer Relations Method

- What if the equation

$$\mu(M) = f(t) \prod \mu(M_i)^{\alpha_i}$$

could be solved without factoring?

- Effective for weak μ :
 - ISO 9796-1 with *three* chosen messages [Grieu (1999)]

Reduction Proofs

- ***A reduction proof*** shows that inverting the function f “reduces” to signature forgery: given a forgery algorithm F , one can construct an inversion algorithm I
- **“Provable security”**:
 - inversion hard \rightarrow forgery hard
- **“Tight” proof** closely relates hardness of problems



Random Oracle Model

- In the *random oracle* model, certain functions are considered “black boxes”: forgery algorithm cannot look inside
 - e.g., hash functions
- Model enables reduction proofs for generic forgery algorithms — inversion algorithm embeds input to be inverted in oracle outputs
- Multiplicative property can enhance the proof



Part III: Example Signature Schemes

Overview

- **Several popular approaches to RSA signatures**
- **Approaches differ primarily in the mapping μ**
- **Some differences also in key generation**
- **Some also support Rabin-Williams (even exponent) signatures**

- **There are many other signature schemes based on factoring (e.g., Fiat-Shamir, GQ, Micali, GQ2); focus here is on those involving the RSA function**



Schemes with Appendix

- **Basic scheme**
- **ANSI X9.31**
- **PKCS #1 v1.5**
- **Bellare-Rogaway FDH**
- **Bellare-Rogaway PSS**

Basic Scheme

- $\mu(M) = \text{Hash}(M)$
- Pedagogical design
- Insecure against multiplicative forgery for typical hash sizes
- (Hopefully) not widely deployed

ANSI X9.31

(Digital Signatures Using Reversible Public-Key
Cryptography for the Financial Services Industry, 1998)

- $\mu(M) = 6b \text{ } bb \dots bb \text{ } ba \parallel \text{Hash}(M) \parallel 3x \text{ } cc$
where $x = 3$ for SHA-1, 1 for RIPEMD-160
- Ad hoc design
- Resistant to multiplicative forgery
 - some moduli are more at risk, but still out of range
- Widely standardized
 - IEEE P1363, ISO/IEC 14888-3
 - US NIST FIPS 186-1
- ANSI X9.31 requires “strong primes”

PKCS #1 v1.5

(RSA Encryption Standard, 1991)

- $\mu(M) = 00\ 01\ ff\ \dots\ ff\ 00 \parallel \text{HashAlgID} \parallel \text{Hash}(M)$
- Ad hoc design
- Resistant to multiplicative forgery
 - moduli near 2^k are more at risk, but still out of range
- Widely deployed
 - SSL certificates
 - S/MIME
- To be included in IEEE P1363a; PKCS #1 v2.0 continues to support it



ANSI X9.31 vs. PKCS #1 v1.5

- **Both are deterministic**
- **Both include a hash function identifier**
- **Both are ad hoc designs**
 - both resist [CNS99]/[CHJ99] attacks
- **Both support RSA and RW primitives**
 - see IEEE P1363a contribution on PKCS #1 signatures for discussion
- **No patents have been reported to IEEE P1363 or ANSI X9.31 for these mappings**

Bellare-Rogaway FDH

(Full Domain Hashing, ACM CCCS '93)

- $\mu(M) = 00 \parallel \text{Full-Length-Hash}(m)$
- Provably secure design
- To be included in IEEE P1363a

Bellare-Rogaway PSS

(Probabilistic Signature Scheme, Eurocrypt '96)

- $\mu(M) = 00 \parallel H \parallel G(H) \oplus [\textit{salt} \parallel 00 \dots 00]$

where $H = \text{Hash}(\textit{salt}, M)$, \textit{salt} is random, and G is a mask generation function

- Provably secure design
- To be included in IEEE P1363a; ANSI X9.31 to be revised to include it

Note: The format above is as specified in PKCS #1 v2.1 d1, and is subject to change.



FDH vs. PSS

- **FDH is deterministic, PSS is probabilistic**
- **Both provably secure**
 - same paradigm as **Optimal Asymmetric Encryption Padding (OAEP)**
- **PSS has tighter security proof, is less dependent on security of hash function**
- **PSS-R variant supports message recovery, partial message recovery**
- **PSS is patent pending (but generously licensed)**



Schemes with Message Recovery

- **Basic scheme**
- **ISO/IEC 9796-1**
- **ISO/IEC 9796-2**
- **Bellare-Rogaway PSS-R**

Basic Scheme

- $\mu(M) = M$
- Another pedagogical design (“textbook RSA”)
- Insecure against various forgeries, including existential forgery ($M = f(\sigma)$)
- Again, hopefully not widely deployed



ISO/IEC 9796-1

(Digital Signature Scheme Giving Message Recovery, 1991)

- $$\mu(M) = s^*(m_{l-1}) s'(m_{l-2}) m_{l-1} m_{l-2}$$
$$s(m_{l-3}) s(m_{l-4}) m_{l-3} m_{l-4} \dots$$
$$s(m_3) s(m_2) m_3 m_2$$
$$s(m_1) s(m_0) m_0 6$$

where m_i is the i th nibble of M and s^* , s' and s are fixed permutations

- Ad hoc design with significant rationale
- *Not* resistant to multiplicative forgery [CHJ99], [Grieu 1999]
 - may still be appropriate if applied to a hash value



LABORATORIES

- Moderately standardized

ISO/IEC 9796-2

(Digital Signature Scheme Giving Message Recovery —
Mechanisms Using a Hash Function, 1997)

- $\mu(M) = 4b\ bb\ bb\ \dots\ bb\ ba \parallel M \parallel \text{Hash}(M) \parallel bc$
or $6a \parallel M' \parallel \text{Hash}(M) \parallel bc$

where M' is part of the message

- this assumes modulus length is multiple of 8
- general format allows hash algorithm ID
- **Ad hoc design**
 - hash provides some structure
- **Not resistant to multiplicative forgery if hash value is 64 bits or less [CNS99]**
 - may still be appropriate for larger hash values



LABORATORIES

• **Newly standardized**

Bellare-Rogaway PSS-R

(Probabilistic Signature Scheme with Recovery, 1996)

- $\mu(M) = 00 \parallel H \parallel G(H) \oplus [\textit{salt} \parallel 00 \dots 01 \parallel M]$

where $H = \text{Hash}(\textit{salt}, M)$, \textit{salt} is random, and G is a mask generation function

- Provably secure design
- To be included in IEEE P1363a; ISO/IEC 9796-2 to be revised to include it

Note: The format above is as specified in IEEE P1363a D1, and is subject to change.



Part IV: Standards Strategy

Standards vs. Theory vs. Practice

- **ANSI X9.31 is widely standardized**
- **PSS is widely considered secure**
- **PKCS #1 v1.5 is widely deployed**

- **How to harmonize?**
- **(Related question for signature schemes with message recovery)**

Challenges

- **Infrastructure changes take time**
 - particularly on the user side
- **ANSI X9.31 is more than just another encoding method, also specifies “strong primes”**
 - a controversial topic
- **Many communities involved**
 - formal standards bodies, IETF, browser vendors, certificate authorities

Prudent Security

- **What if a weakness were found in ANSI X9.31 or PKCS #1 v1.5 signatures?**
 - no proof of security, though designs are well motivated, supported by analysis
 - would be surprising — but so were vulnerabilities in ISO/IEC 9796-1,-2
- **PSS embodies “best practices,” prudent to improve over time**

Proposed Strategy

- **Short term (1-2 years): Support both PKCS #1 v1.5 and ANSI X9.31 signatures for interoperability**
 - e.g., in IETF profiles, FIPS validation
 - NIST intends to allow PKCS #1 v1.5 in FIPS 186-2 for an 18-month transition period
- **Long term (2-5 years): Move toward PSS**
 - not necessarily, but perhaps optionally with “strong primes”
 - upgrade in due course — e.g., with AES algorithm, new hash functions



Standards Work

- **IEEE P1363a will include PSS, PSS-R**
 - also FDH, PKCS #1 v1.5 signatures
- **PKCS #1 v2.1 d1 includes it**
- **ANSI X9.31 will be revised to include PSS**
- **ISO/IEC 9796-2 will be revised to include PSS-R**
- **Coordination is underway**

Conclusions

- **Several signature schemes based on RSA algorithm**
 - **varying attributes: standards, theory, practice**
- **Recent forgery results on certain schemes, security proofs on others**
- **PSS a prudent choice for long-term security, harmonization of standards**