

Boomerang attacks on BLAKE-32

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- BLAKE is now one of the five finalists in SHA-3 competition announced by NIST.
- One of the two (Addition-Rotation-Xor)ARX designs in the final round
- It is one of the fastest functions on various platforms in software

Hash function BLAKE-32

- *Initialization*

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_0 & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ v_4 & v_5 & v_6 & v_7 \\ v_8 & v_9 & v_{10} & v_{11} \\ v_{12} & v_{13} & v_{14} & v_{15} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} h_0 & h_1 & h_2 & h_3 \\ h_4 & h_5 & h_6 & h_7 \\ s_0 \oplus c_0 & s_1 \oplus c_1 & s_2 \oplus c_2 & s_3 \oplus c_3 \\ t_0 \oplus c_4 & t_0 \oplus c_5 & t_1 \oplus c_6 & t_1 \oplus c_7 \end{pmatrix}$$

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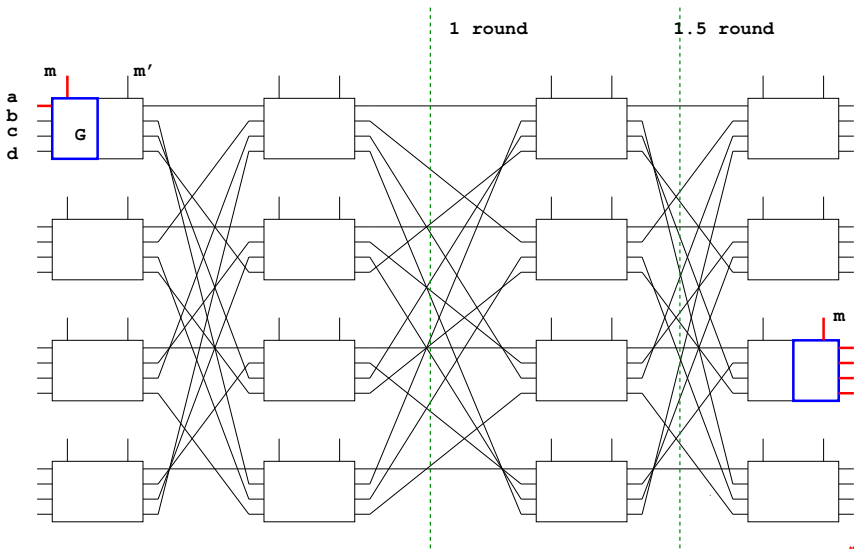
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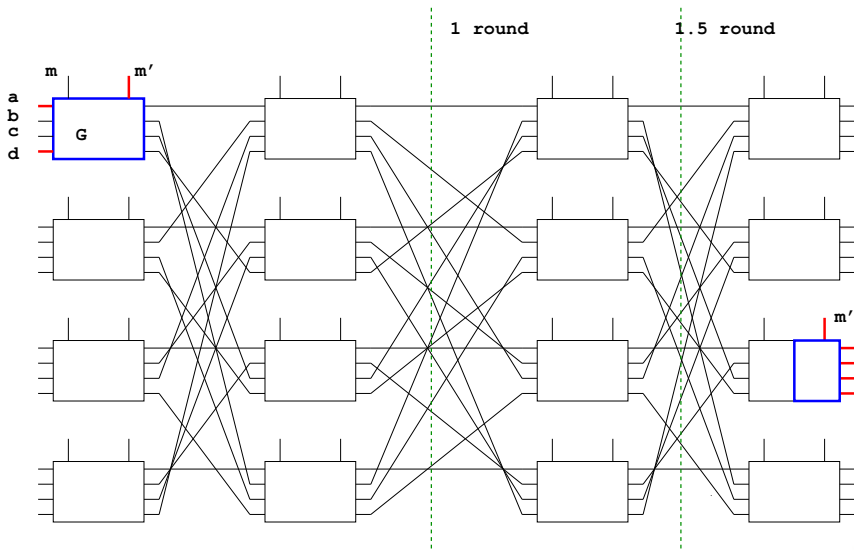
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- *Finalization* procedure is linear

High probability differential trail



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High probability differential trails

- We obtain a 2-round differential trail with probability 2^{-1} with active MSB
- 3-round differential trail with probability 2^{-s} where $s = 6, 7, 8$
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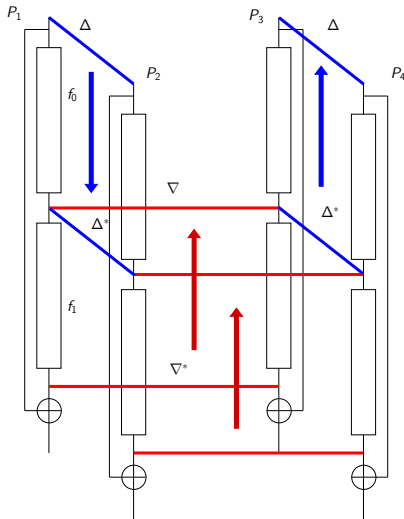
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- 2-round differential trail with i th and $(i + 16)$ th bit active with probability 2^{-9} (when i th bit is MSB) otherwise probability is $\geq 2^{-14}$

Boomerang attack on Compression Function



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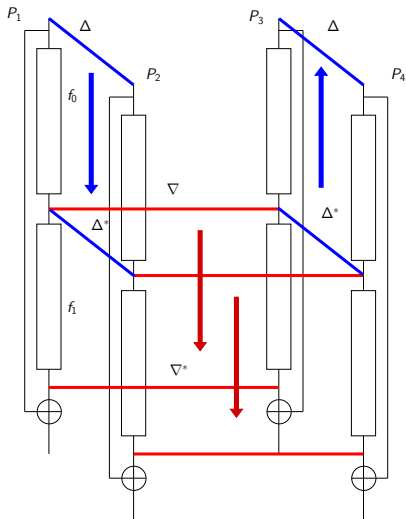
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$$P_3 \oplus P_4 = \Delta, \quad (2)$$

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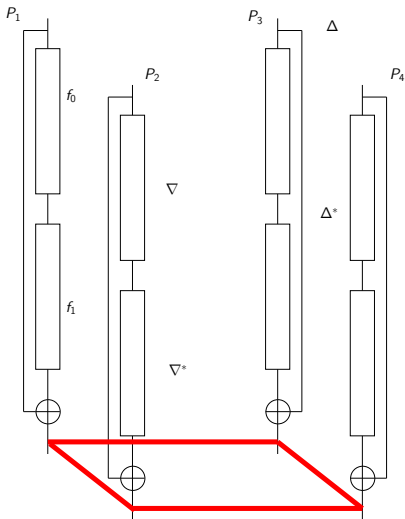
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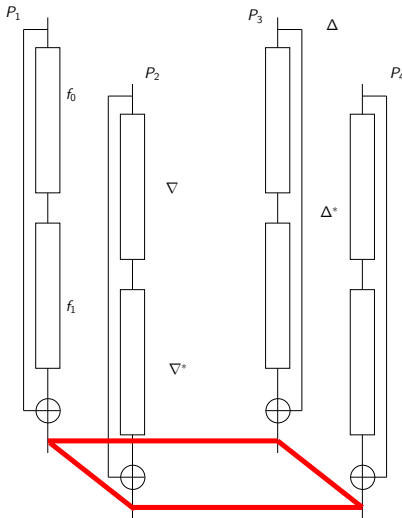
- For a random n -bit compression function finding such quartet will have complexity 2^n (with a fixed difference)
- To get a boomerang distinguisher for compression function F we need $p^2 q^2 > 2^{-n}$

Zero-sum distinguisher



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- For a random permutation complexity is $2^{n/4}$. But with fixed difference the complexity rises to $2^{n/2}$

Boomerang attack on BLAKE-32

- The real probability of the Boomerang is $\hat{p}^2 \hat{q}^2$, where \hat{p}, \hat{q} are the amplified probability defined as:

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- But getting these probabilities is hard in some cases. So we run computer simulation
- For the attack on Hash function, the returned pairs are consistent if $v_{12} \oplus v_{13}$ and $v_{14} \oplus v_{15}$ are fixed. This increases the complexity of the attack by a factor of 2^{64}

Summary of our attack

CF/KP ¹	Rounds	CF/KP calls
CF	4	2^{67}
CF	5	$2^{71.2}$
CF	6	2^{102}
CF	6.5	2^{184}
CF	7	2^{232}
KP	4	2^3
KP	5	$2^{7.2}$
KP	6	$2^{11.75}$
KP	7	2^{122}
KP	8	2^{242}

¹CF = Compression Function, KP = Keyed Permutation

- Application of the concept of boomerang distinguisher to compression function
- Shown such distinguisher for CF of BLAKE-32
- Classical boomerang distinguisher for KP of BLAKE-32
- Attack works for $2/3$ of the total number of rounds of the CF and $4/5$ of the total number of rounds of the KP
- The attack can be equally applied to other versions of BLAKE
- BLAKE-32 has been tweaked to 15 rounds in the final round

THANK YOU!