

RNG Standard

(Under development by ANSI X9F1)

Elaine Barker

National Institute of Standards and Technology

ebarker@nist.gov

301-975-2911

Who is developing the standard?

- ❏ American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

- ❏ Financial Services Committee X9

- ❏ Security Subcommittee X9F

- ❏ Cryptographic Standards and Guidelines working group X9F1

 - Reps. from the financial community, private industry, the U.S. and Canadian govt.

- ❏ Editor: NIST

Organization of the Standard

 Being developed in five parts:

- Overview and Basic Principles
- Deterministic RBGs Based on Hash Functions
- Deterministic RBGs Based on Block Ciphers
- Deterministic RBGs based on Hard Problems
- Non-Deterministic RBGs

Overview and Basic Principles

- Functional Model

- Top Level Security Requirements (for RBG output, properties and operation)

- RBG Functional Requirements

- Deterministic RBGs

- Non-deterministic RBGs

- Hybrid RBGs

Overview and Basic Principles (contd.)

- Using Multiple RBGs

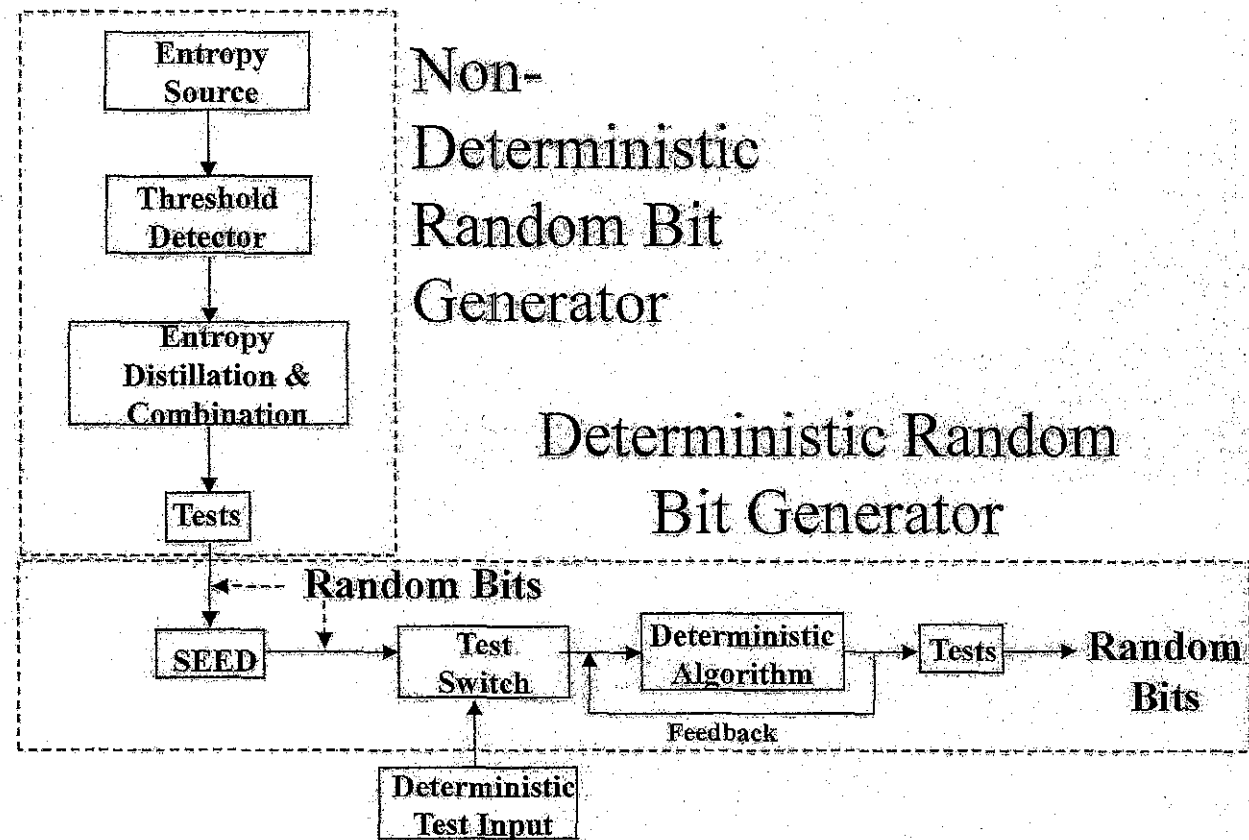
- Producing Random Numbers from Random Bits

- General Implementation Issues

- Testing

- Appendix: Security Considerations

Functional Model



Top Level Security Requirements

Requirements for RBG Output

- Indistinguishable
- Pass statistical tests
- Outputs should appear to be independent
- Infeasible to exploit repeats
- Forward and/or backward secrecy provided

Top Level Security Requirements (contd.)

Requirements for RBG properties and Operation

- Probability of misbehavior must be small
- Free from influence or observation
- Protected consistent with use and output sensitivity
- No generation of bits without sufficient entropy
- Be able to recover from loss or compromise of entropy

Top Level Security Requirements (contd.)

Requirements for RBG properties and Operation (contd.)

- Forward and/or backward secrecy, as required
- Verifiable, if required.

Functional Requirements

Requirements for all RBGs

- Satisfy the appropriate top-level requirements
- Design evidence to support all security requirements
- Verifiable implementation
- Capable of supporting forward and backward secrecy

Functional Requirements (contd.)

Samples of Functional Requirements

– Entropy source:

- Based on well established physical principles or behavior
- Entropy rate must be estimable or self-regulating
- Free from influence and observation
- Multiple sources are desirable
- Degradation of entropy source must be detectable

Functional Requirements (contd.)

Samples of Functional Requirements (contd.)

– Output Function

- Verifiable
- Inhibited until sufficient entropy is available
- Inhibited during testing
- Depend upon all internal entropy
- Resistant to producing chosen output.
- Protect the internal state

Functional Requirements (contd.)

Samples of Functional Requirements (contd.)

– Output Function (contd.)

- Resist observation and analysis
- Changing one input bit changes half of output bits

Deterministic RBGs

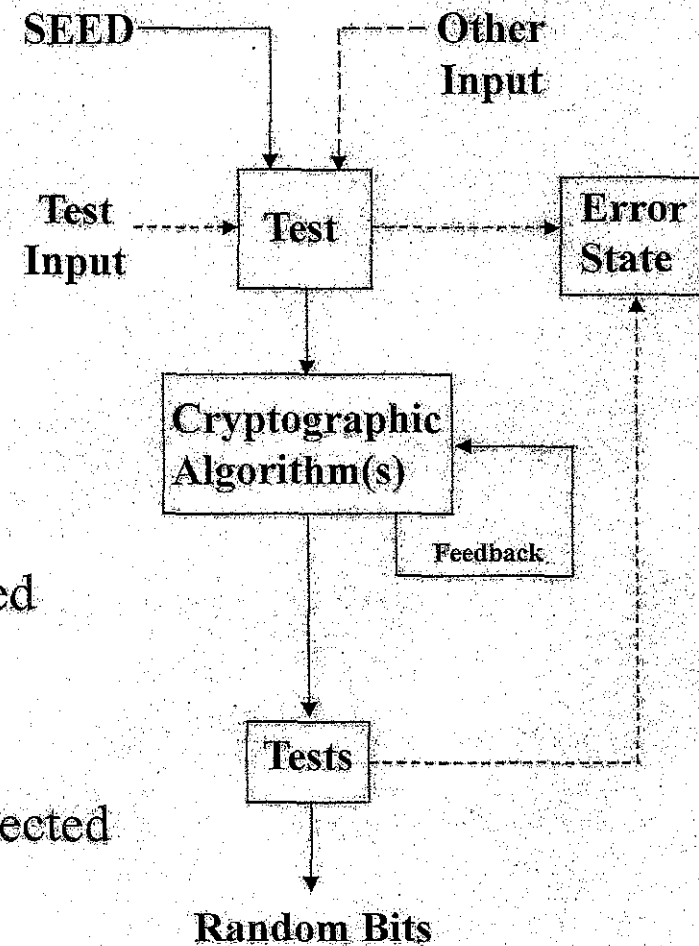
Model

— Advantages

- Often quite fast
- Reproducible
- Portable

— Disadvantages


- Only as unpredictable as the seed
- Algs. theoretically repeat
- Predictable if seed is known
- Seed & other info. must be protected



Seeds and Reseeding

- ❏ Obtained from an Approved Non-deterministic RBG
- ❏ An n bit seed should have n bits of entropy
- ❏ Different seeds for different types of data
- ❏ Seed size & reseeding determined by the deterministic algorithm
- ❏ Seeds handled same as target data
- ❏ Consecutive seeds not equal

Other Preset Information

 Key? Counter? Date/time value?

– Key

- Each bit independent of seeds & other key bits
- Generated by an Approved NRBG
- Replaced periodically
- Different key for different purposes

– Counter & date/time - never repeat

Other Elements of a Deterministic RBG

Testing

- Implementation tests
- Operational tests

Error State

- Enter error state
- Inhibit output

Implementation Requirements

- Seed & internal state are secret, when required

Deterministic RBGs Included (So Far)

Based on Hash Functions

- Keyed Hash - (e.g., HMAC)
- Keyless Hash (e.g., SHA-1)

Based on Block Ciphers

- ANSI X9.17 RBG (based on DES)
- Coming: AES?

Based on Hard Problems

- Dual Elliptic Curve
- Micali-Schnorr

Non-deterministic RBGs

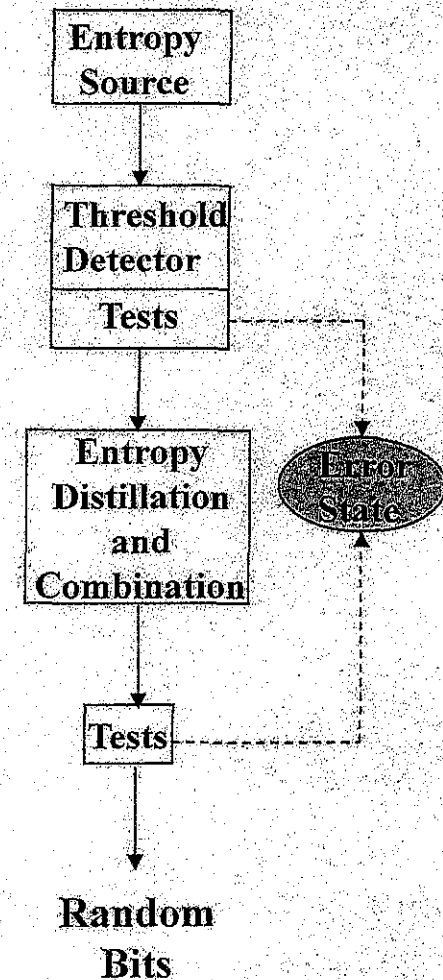
Model

– Advantages

- Not subject to manipulation, disclosure or predictability if well chosen

– Disadvantages

- Output may be too slow
- Could produce deviation from randomness
- Could fail to repeating values
- Difficult to validate the design



Non-deterministic RBG Elements

Entropy Source

- Numerous possible sources
- Use combinations of sources?
- Inherent entropy not subject to influence or observation

Threshold Detector

- Reacts to the output of the entropy source
- Each entropy source uses a separate “pool”

Non-deterministic RBG Elements (contd.)

Entropy Distillation and Combination

- Combines & de-skews the output from the threshold detector(s)

Output Tests

- Operational tests

Error State

Other Proposed Topics

☞ Using Multiple Entropy Sources - TBD

☞ Design Families? -TBD

☞ Implementation Criteria - TBD

Testing of Non-deterministic RBGs

Validation:

- Use NIST tests for randomness-
<http://csrc.nist.gov/rng>
- Against criteria in Parts 1 & 5

Testing (contd.)

Operational Testing (self tests)

- Based on FIPS 140-2 tests (at power up, on demand & under certain conditions)
- Output inhibited during testing
- Test bits \neq output bits
- Intervention required when errors encountered

Testing (contd.)

Operational Tests (contd.)

– Tests

- Deterministic algorithm test, when appropriate
- Software/firmware integrity test, when appropriate
- Critical functions test
- Statistical RBG tests
- Software/firmware load test, when appropriate
- Manual key entry test, when appropriate
- Continuous RBG test

Other RNG Topics

Hybrid RNGs - TBD

Using Multiple RBGs - TBD

Producing RNs from Random Bits

Discussion?

