

Australian Standard[®]

**Information technology—Security
techniques—Hash-functions**

Part 3: Dedicated hash-functions



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Part 3: Dedicated hash-functions

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-012, Information Systems, Security and Identification.

The objective of this Standard is to specify dedicated hash-functions, i.e. specifically designed hash-functions. The hash-functions in this Standard are based on the iterative use of round-function. Seven distinct round-functions are specified, giving rise to distinct dedicated hash-functions.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC 10118-3:2004, *Information technology—Security techniques—Hash-functions—Part 3: Dedicated hash-functions*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this part of ISO/IEC 10118’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO/IEC	AS ISO/IEC
10118 Information technology—Security techniques—Hash functions	10118 Information technology—Security techniques—Hash functions
10118-1 Part 1: General	10118.1 Part 1: General

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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Part 3: Dedicated hash-functions

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 10118 specifies dedicated hash-functions, i.e. specially designed hash-functions. The hash-functions in this part of ISO/IEC 10118 are based on the iterative use of a round-function. Seven distinct round-functions are specified, giving rise to distinct dedicated hash-functions.

The first and third dedicated hash-functions in Clauses 7 and 9 respectively provide hash-codes of lengths up to 160 bits; the second in Clause 8 provides hash-codes of lengths up to 128 bits; the fourth in Clause 10 provides hash-codes of lengths up to 256 bits; the sixth in Clause 12 provides hash-codes of a fixed length, 384 bits; and the fifth and seventh in Clauses 11 and 13 respectively provide hash-codes of lengths up to 512 bits.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 10118-1:2000, *Information technology — Security techniques — Hash-functions — Part 1: General*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 10118, the definitions given in ISO/IEC 10118-1 and the following apply.

3.1

block

a bit-string of length L_1 , i.e., the length of the first input to the round-function

3.2

word

a string of 32 bits used in dedicated hash-functions 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively, or a string of 64 bits used in dedicated hash-functions 5 and 6 of Clauses 11 and 12 respectively

3.3

matrix

an 8 by 8 matrix in which each entry is a string of 8 bits used in dedicated hash-function 7 of Clause 13

4 Symbols (and abbreviated terms)

4.1 Symbols specified in ISO/IEC 10118-1

This part of ISO/IEC 10118 makes use of the following symbols and notations defined in ISO/IEC 10118-1.

B_i A byte.