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Information technology — Security techniques — Hash-functions —

Part 1: General

Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité — Fonctions de hachage —

Partie 1: Généralités

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *IT Security techniques*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 10118-1:2000), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 10118 series can be found on the ISO website.

Information technology — Security techniques — Hash-functions —

Part 1: General

1 Scope

ISO/IEC 10118 (all parts) specifies hash-functions and is therefore applicable to the provision of authentication, integrity and non-repudiation services. Hash-functions map strings of bits of variable (but usually upper bounded) length to fixed-length strings of bits, using a specified algorithm. They can be used for

— reducing a message to a short imprint for input to a digital signature mechanism, and

— committing the user to a given string of bits without revealing this string.

NOTE The hash-functions specified in ISO/IEC 10118 (all parts) do not involve the use of secret keys. However, these hash-functions may be used, in conjunction with secret keys, to build message authentication codes. Message Authentication Codes (MACs) provide data origin authentication as well as message integrity. Techniques for computing a MAC using a hash-function are specified in ISO/IEC 9797-2 [1].

This document contains definitions, symbols, abbreviations and requirements that are common to all the other parts of ISO/IEC 10118. The criteria used to select the algorithms specified in subsequent parts of ISO/IEC 10118 are defined in Annex B of this document.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
collision-resistant hash-function
hash-function satisfying the following property: it is computationally infeasible to find any two distinct inputs which map to the same output

Note 1 to entry: Computational feasibility depends on the specific security requirements and environment. Refer to Annex C.

3.2
data string
data
string of bits which is the input to a hash-function