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Information technology — Security techniques — Lightweight cryptography —

Part 1: General

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques de sécurité —
Cryptographie pour environnements contraints —*

Partie 1: Généralités

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Terms and definitions	1
3 Categories of constraints for lightweight cryptography	2
3.1 Chip area	2
3.2 Energy consumption.....	2
3.3 Program code size and RAM size	2
3.4 Communication bandwidth	2
3.5 Execution time	3
4 Requirements.....	3
4.1 Security requirements.....	3
4.2 Classification requirements	3
4.3 Implementation requirements	4
5 Lightweight cryptographic mechanisms	5
5.1 Block ciphers	5
5.2 Stream ciphers.....	6
5.3 Mechanisms using asymmetric techniques	6
Annex A (informative) Selection criteria for inclusion of mechanisms in ISO/IEC 29192	7
Annex B (informative) Obtaining metrics for hardware implementation comparison	8
Annex C (normative) Metrics for hardware targeted block and stream ciphers	11
Annex D (informative) Gate equivalents	12
Bibliography.....	13

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO/IEC 29192-1 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *IT Security techniques*.

ISO/IEC 29192 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Security techniques — Lightweight cryptography*:

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 2: Block ciphers*
- *Part 3: Stream ciphers*
- *Part 4: Mechanisms using asymmetric techniques*

Further parts may follow.

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Introduction

ISO/IEC 29192 is a multi-part International Standard that specifies lightweight cryptography for the purposes of data confidentiality, authentication, identification, non-repudiation, and key exchange. Lightweight cryptography is suitable in particular for constrained environments. The constraints normally encountered can be any of the following:

- chip area;
- energy consumption;
- program code size and RAM size;
- communication bandwidth;
- execution time.

The purpose of ISO/IEC 29192 is to specify standardized mechanisms which are suitable for lightweight cryptographic applications, including radiofrequency identification (RFID) tags, smart cards (e.g. contactless applications), secure batteries, health-care systems (e.g. Body Area Networks), sensor networks, etc.

This part of ISO/IEC 29192 sets the security requirements, classification requirements and implementation requirements of mechanisms that are proposed for inclusion in subsequent parts of ISO/IEC 29192.

Lightweight cryptography delivers adequate security in the context for which it is intended. The cryptographic mechanisms standardized in ISO/IEC 29192 provide their full security strength if they are used within the limitations of the mechanisms as specified.

EXAMPLE For a block cipher with a block size of n bits and a key size of k bits, when limiting the use of the block cipher to encrypting no more than $2^{n/2}$ blocks of plaintext under a single key in say counter mode, it will provide k -bit security. The security degrades with more than $2^{n/2}$ blocks.

There are overlaps in some security techniques between ISO/IEC 29192 and existing standards such as ISO/IEC 18033, ISO/IEC 9798, and ISO/IEC 11770. The exclusion of particular mechanisms does not imply that these mechanisms are not suitable for lightweight cryptography. The criteria used to select the cryptographic mechanisms specified in subsequent parts of ISO/IEC 29192 are described in Annex A.