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**A new cryptographic signature method for DKIM  
draft-ietf-dcrup-dkim-crypto-13**

Abstract

This document adds a new signing algorithm to DKIM, ed25519-sha256. DKIM verifiers are required to implement this algorithm.

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**[1.](#) Introduction**

Discussion Venue: Discussion about this draft is directed to the dcrup@ietf.org [[1](#)] mailing list.

DKIM [[RFC6376](#)] signs e-mail messages, by creating hashes of the message headers and body and signing the header hash with a digital signature. Message recipients fetch the signature verification key from the DNS. The defining documents specify a single signing algorithm, RSA [[RFC3447](#)].

This document adds a new stronger signing algorithm, Edwards-Curve Digital Signature Algorithm using the Curve25519 curve (ed25519), which has much shorter keys than RSA for similar levels of security.

**[2.](#) Conventions Used in This Document**

The capitalized key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [[RFC8174](#)].

Syntax descriptions use Augmented BNF (ABNF) [[RFC5234](#)]. The ABNF tokens sig-a-tag-k and key-k-tag-type are imported from [[RFC6376](#)].



### **3. Ed25519-SHA256 Signing Algorithm**

The ed25519-sha256 signing algorithm computes a message hash as defined in [section 3 of \[RFC6376\]](#) using SHA-256 [[FIPS-180-4-2015](#)] as the hash-alg, and signs it with the PureEdDSA variant Ed25519, as defined in [RFC 8032 section 5.1 \[RFC8032\]](#). Example keys and signatures in [Appendix A](#) below are based on the test vectors in [RFC 8032 section 7.1 \[RFC8032\]](#).

The DNS record for the verification public key has a "k=ed25519" tag to indicate that the key is an Ed25519 rather than RSA key.

This is an additional DKIM signature algorithm added to [Section 3.3 of \[RFC6376\]](#) as envisioned in [Section 3.3.4 of \[RFC6376\]](#).

Note: since Ed25519 public keys are 256 bits long, the base64 encoded key is only 44 octets, so DNS key record data will generally fit in a single 255 byte TXT string, and will work even with DNS provisioning software that doesn't handle multi-string TXT records.

### **4. Signature and key syntax**

The syntax of DKIM signatures and DKIM keys are updated as follows.

#### **4.1. Signature syntax**

The syntax of DKIM algorithm tags in [section 3.5 of \[RFC6376\]](#) is updated by adding this rule to the existing rule for sig-a-tag-k:

ABNF:

```
sig-a-tag-k =/ "ed25519"
```

#### **4.2. Key syntax**

The syntax of DKIM key tags in [section 3.6.1 of \[RFC6376\]](#) is updated by adding this rule to the existing rule for key-k-tag-type:

ABNF:

```
key-k-tag-type =/ "ed25519"
```

The p= value in the key record is the ed25519 public key encoded in base64. Since the key is 256 bits long, the base64 text is 44 octets long. See [Appendix A.2](#) for a sample key record using the public key in [\[RFC8032\] Section 7.1](#), Test 1.



## 5. Key and algorithm choice and strength

[Section 3.3 of \[RFC6376\]](#) describes DKIM's hash and signature algorithms. It is updated as follows:

Signers SHOULD implement and verifiers MUST implement the ed25519-sha256 algorithm.

## 6. Transition Considerations

For backward compatibility, signers can add multiple signatures that use old and new signing algorithms. Since there can only be a single key record in the DNS for each selector, the signatures have to use different selectors, although they can use the same d= and i= identifiers.

## 7. Security Considerations

Ed25519 is a widely used cryptographic technique, All of the security advice in [\[RFC6376\]](#) continues to apply except that the security advice about ED25519 in [Section 8 of \[RFC8032\]](#) supplants the advice about RSA threats.

## 8. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to update registries as follows.

### 8.1. DKIM Key Type registry

The following value is added to the DKIM Key Type Registry

+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
TYPE	REFERENCE	STATUS
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
ed25519	<a href="#">[RFC8032]</a>	active
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

Table 1: DKIM Key Type Registry Added Values

## 9. References

### 9.1. Normative References

[FIPS-180-4-2015]

U.S. Department of Commerce, "Secure Hash Standard", FIPS PUB 180-4, August 2015,  
<<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/FIPS/NIST.FIPS.180-4.pdf>>.



- [RFC5234] Crocker, D., Ed. and P. Overell, "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF", STD 68, [RFC 5234](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC5234, January 2008, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5234>>.
- [RFC6376] Crocker, D., Ed., Hansen, T., Ed., and M. Kucherawy, Ed., "DomainKeys Identified Mail (DKIM) Signatures", STD 76, [RFC 6376](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC6376, September 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6376>>.
- [RFC8032] Josefsson, S. and I. Liusvaara, "Edwards-Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (EdDSA)", [RFC 8032](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC8032, January 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8032>>.
- [RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in [RFC 2119](#) Key Words", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 8174](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>>.

## **[9.2.](#) Informative References**

- [RFC3447] Jonsson, J. and B. Kaliski, "Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #1: RSA Cryptography Specifications Version 2.1", [RFC 3447](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC3447, February 2003, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc3447>>.

## **[9.3.](#) URIs**

[1] <mailto:dcrup@ietf.org>

## **[Appendix A.](#) Example of a signed message**

This is a small message with both rsa-sha256 and ed25519-sha256 DKIM signatures. The signatures are independent of each other, so either signature would be valid if the other were not present.

### **[A.1.](#) Secret keys**

Ed25519 secret key in base64. This is the secret key from [\[RFC8032\] section 7.1](#) test 1, converted from hex to base64.

nWGxne/9WmC6hEr0kuwsxERJxWl7MmkZcDusAxyuf2A=

RSA secret key in PEM format.





```

-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIICXQIBAAKBgQDKHl0QoBTzWRiGs5V6NpP3idY6Wk08a5qhdR6wy5bdOKb2jLQi
Y/J16JYi0Qvx/byYzCNb3W91y3FutACDfzwQ/BC/e/8uBsCR+yz1Lxj+PL6lHvqM
KrM3rG4hstT5QjvH09PzoxZyVYLzBf02EeC3Ip3G+2kryOTIKT+l/K4w3QIDAQAB
AoGAH0cx0hFZDgzXWhDhnAJDw5s4ro0XN40hjiXa8W7Y3rhX3FJqmJSPuC8N9vQm
6SVbaLAE4SG5mLMueHl4KXffEpuLEiNp9Ss304YfLiQpbRqE7Tm5SxKjvvQoZZe
zHorim0aChRL2it47iuWxzxSiRMv4c+j70GiWdxXnxe4UoECQQDzJB/0U58W7RZy
6enGVj2kWf732CoWFZWzi1FicudrBFoy63QwcowpoCazKtvZGMNlPWnC7x/6o8Gc
uSe0ga2xAkEA8C7PipPm1/1fTRQvj1o/dDmZp243044ZNyxjg+/OPN0oWCbXIGxy
WvmZbXri0WoSALJTjExEgraHEgnXssuk7QJBALl5ICsYMu6hMx073gnfNayNgPxd
WFV6Z7ULnKyV7HSVYF0hgY0HjeYe9gaMtiJYoo0zGN+L3AAtNP9huqkwlzECQE1a
licIeVlo1e+qJ6Mgqr0Q7Aa7falZ448ccbSFYEPD6oFxi0l9Y9se9iYHZKKfIcst
o7DUw1/hz2Ck4N5JrgUCQQCyKveNvjzkkd8HjYs0SwM0fPjK16//5qDZ2UiDgn0e
uEzxBDAR518Z8VFbR41in3W4Y3yCDgQlLlcETrs+zYcL
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

```

## A.2. Public key DNS records

The public key `p=` value in the first record is the public key from [\[RFC8032\] section 7.1](#) test 1, converted from hex to base64.

```

brisbane._domainkey.football.example.com. IN TXT (
  "v=DKIM1; k=ed25519; p=11qYAYKxCrfVS/7TyWQH0g7hcvPapiMlrwIaaPcHURo=")

test._domainkey.football.example.com. IN TXT (
  "v=DKIM1; k=rsa; p=MIGfMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKBgQDKHl0QoBTzWR"
  "iGs5V6NpP3idY6Wk08a5qhdR6wy5bdOKb2jLQiY/J16JYi0Qvx/byYzCNb3W91y3FutAC"
  "DfzwQ/BC/e/8uBsCR+yz1Lxj+PL6lHvqMKrM3rG4hstT5QjvH09PzoxZyVYLzBf02EeC3"
  "Ip3G+2kryOTIKT+l/K4w3QIDAQAB")

```

## A.3. Signed Message

The text in each line of the message starts at the first position except for the continuation lines on the DKIM-Signature headers which start with a single space. A blank line follows the "Joe." line.



DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=ed25519-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed;  
d=football.example.com; i=@football.example.com;  
q=dns/txt; s=brisbane; t=1528637909; h=from : to :  
subject : date : message-id : from : subject : date;  
bh=2jUSOH9NhtVGCQWnr9BrIAPreKQj06Sn7XIkfJV0zv8=;  
b=/gCrinpcQ0oIfuHnQIbq4pgh9kyIK3AQUdt90dqQehSwhEIug4D11Bus  
Fa3bT3FY50sU7ZbnKELq+eXdp1Q1Dw==  
DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed;  
d=football.example.com; i=@football.example.com;  
q=dns/txt; s=test; t=1528637909; h=from : to : subject :  
date : message-id : from : subject : date;  
bh=2jUSOH9NhtVGCQWnr9BrIAPreKQj06Sn7XIkfJV0zv8=;  
b=F45dVWdfMbQDGHJfLXUNB2HKfbCeLRyhDXgFpEL8GwpsRe0IeIixNte3  
DhCVlUrSjv4BwcVc0F6+FF3Zo9Rpo1tF0eS9mPYQTnGdaSGsgeef0sk2Jz  
dA+L10TeYt9BgDfQNZtKdN1W0//KgIqXP70dEFE4LjFYncUxZQ4FADY+8=  
From: Joe SixPack <joe@football.example.com>  
To: Suzie Q <suzie@shopping.example.net>  
Subject: Is dinner ready?  
Date: Fri, 11 Jul 2003 21:00:37 -0700 (PDT)  
Message-ID: <20030712040037.46341.5F8J@football.example.com>

Hi.

We lost the game. Are you hungry yet?

Joe.

## [Appendix B](#). Change log

- 12 to 13 Made example even less wrong.
- 11 to 12 Made example less wrong.
- 10 to 11 New example with both signatures, minor nits.
- 09 to 10 Improve abstract, minor nits.
- 08 to 09 Specify sha-256 for the extremely literal minded. Take out the prehash stuff. Add example.
- 07 to 08 Specify base64 key records. Style edits per Dave C.
- 06 to 07: Remove RSA fingerprints. Change Pure to hashed eddsa.
- 05 to 06: Editorial changes only.



04 to 05: Remove deprecation cruft and inconsistent key advice. Fix p= and k= text.

03 to 04: Change eddsa to ed25519. Add Martin's key regeneration issue. Remove hashed ed25519 keys. Fix typos and clarify text. Move syntax updates to separate section. Take out SHA-1 stuff.

01 to 02: Clarify EdDSA algorithm is ed25519 with Pure version of the signing. Make references to tags and fields consistent.

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