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**EdDSA for OpenPGP**  
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Abstract

This specification extends OpenPGP with the EdDSA public key algorithm and describes the use of curve Ed25519.

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**1. Introduction**

The OpenPGP specification in [[RFC4880](#)] defines the RSA, Elgamal, and DSA public key algorithms. [[RFC6637](#)] adds support for Elliptic Curve Cryptography and specifies the ECDSA and ECDH algorithms. Due to patent reasons no point compression was defined.

This document specifies how to use the EdDSA public key signature algorithm [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-eddsa](#)] with the OpenPGP standard. It defines a new signature algorithm named EdDSA and specifies how to use the Ed25519 curve with EdDSA. This algorithm uses a custom point compression method. There are three main advantages of the EdDSA algorithm: It does not require the use of a unique random number for each signature, there are no padding or truncation issues as with ECDSA, and it is more resilient to side-channel attacks.

The 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 [[RFC2119](#)].

**2. Supported Curves**

This document references the Curve "Ed25519" which is the Edwards form of "Curve25519" ([[RFC7748](#)]) and originally specified in the same paper as the "EdDSA" algorithm ([[ED25519](#)]). For the full specification see [[I-D.irtf-cfrg-eddsa](#)].

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Other curves may be used by using a specific OID for the curve and its EdDSA parameters.

The following public key algorithm IDs are added to expand [section 9.1 of \[RFC4880\]](#), "Public-Key Algorithms":

```

+-----+-----+
| ID     | Description of Algorithm |
+-----+-----+
| TBD1   | EdDSA public key algorithm |
+-----+-----+

```

Compliant applications MUST support EdDSA with the curve Ed25519. Applications MAY support other curves as long as a dedicated OID for using that curve with EdDSA is used.

**3. Point Format**

The EdDSA algorithm defines a specific point compression format. To indicate the use of this compression format and to make sure that the key can be represented in the Multiprecision Integer (MPI) format of [\[RFC4880\]](#) the octet string specifying the point is prefixed with the octet 0x40. This encoding is an extension of the encoding given in [\[RFC6637\]](#) which uses 0x04 to indicate an uncompressed point.

For example, the length of a public key for the curve Ed25519 is 263 bit: 7 bit to represent the 0x40 prefix octet and 32 octets for the native value of the public key.

**4. Encoding of Public and Private Keys**

The following algorithm specific packets are added to [Section 5.5.2 of \[RFC4880\]](#), "Public-Key Packet Formats", to support EdDSA.

Algorithm-Specific Fields for EdDSA keys:

- o a variable length field containing a curve OID, formatted as follows:
  - \* a one-octet size of the following field; values 0 and 0xFF are reserved for future extensions,
  - \* octets representing a curve OID, defined in [Section 6](#).
- o MPI of an EC point representing a public key Q as described under Point Format above.



The following algorithm specific packets are added to [Section 5.5.3 of \[RFC4880\]](#), "Secret-Key Packet Formats", to support EdDSA.

Algorithm-Specific Fields for EdDSA keys:

- o an MPI of an integer representing the secret key, which is a scalar of the public EC point.

The version 4 packet format MUST be used.

**5. Message Encoding**

[Section 5.2.3 of \[RFC4880\]](#), "Version 4 Signature Packet Format" specifies formats. To support EdDSA no change is required, the MPIs representing the R and S value are encoded as MPIs in the same way as done for the DSA and ECDSA algorithms; in particular the Algorithm-Specific Fields for an EdDSA signature are:

- MPI of EdDSA value r.
- MPI of EdDSA value s.

Note that the compressed version of R and S as specified for EdDSA ([\[I-D.irtf-cfrg-eddsa\]](#)) is used.

The version 3 signature format MUST NOT be used with EdDSA.

Although that algorithm allows arbitrary data as input, its use with OpenPGP requires that a digest of the message is used as input. See [section 5.2.4 of \[RFC4880\]](#), "Computing Signatures" for details. Truncation of the resulting digest is never applied; the resulting digest value is used verbatim as input to the EdDSA algorithm.

**6. Curve OID**

The EdDSA key parameter curve OID is an array of octets that defines a named curve. The table below specifies the exact sequence of bytes for each named curve referenced in this document:

OID	Len	Encoding in hex format	Name
1.3.6.1.4.1.11591.15.1	9	2B 06 01 04 01 DA 47 0F 01	Ed25519

See [\[RFC6637\]](#) for a description of the OID encoding given in the second and third columns.



**7. Security Considerations**

The security considerations of [RFC4880] apply accordingly.

Although technically possible the use of EdDSA with digest algorithms weaker than SHA-256 (e.g. SHA-1) is not suggested.

**8. IANA Considerations**

IANA is requested to assign an algorithm number from the OpenPGP Public-Key Algorithms range, or the "namespace" in the terminology of [RFC5226], that was created by [RFC4880]. See [section 2](#).

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| ID     | Algorithm                | Reference |
+-----+-----+-----+
| TBD1   | EdDSA public key algorithm | This doc  |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

[Notes to RFC-Editor: Please remove the table above on publication. It is desirable not to reuse old or reserved algorithms because some existing tools might print a wrong description. A higher number is also an indication for a newer algorithm. As of now 22 is the next free number.]

**9. Acknowledgments**

The author would like to acknowledge the help of the individuals who kindly voiced their opinions on the IETF OpenPGP and GnuPG mailing lists, in particular, the help of Andrey Jivsov, Jon Callas, and NIIBE Yutaka.

**10. References**

**10.1. Normative References**

[I-D.irtf-cfrg-eddsa] Josefsson, S. and I. Liusvaara, "Edwards-curve Digital Signature Algorithm (EdDSA)", [draft-irtf-cfrg-eddsa-02](#) (work in progress), January 2016.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.

[RFC4880] Callas, J., Donnerhacke, L., Finney, H., Shaw, D., and R. Thayer, "OpenPGP Message Format", [RFC 4880](#), November 2007.





- [RFC5226] Narten, T. and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", [BCP 26](#), [RFC 5226](#), May 2008.
- [RFC6637] Jivsov, A., "Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) in OpenPGP", [RFC 6637](#), June 2012.

## **10.2. Informative References**

- [ED25519] Bernstein, D., Duif, N., Lange, T., Schwabe, P., and B. Yang, "High-speed high-security signatures", Journal of Cryptographic Engineering Volume 2, Issue 2, pp. 77-89, September 2011, <<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s13389-012-0027-1>>.
- [RFC7748] Langley, A., Hamburg, M., and S. Turner, "Elliptic Curves for Security", [RFC 7748](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC7748, January 2016, <<http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7748>>.

## **Appendix A. Test vectors**

For help implementing this specification a non-normative example is given. This example assumes that the algorithm id for EdDSA (TBD1) will be 22.

### **A.1. Sample key**

The secret key used for this example is:

```
D: 1a8b1ff05ded48e18bf50166c664ab023ea70003d78d9e41f5758a91d850f8d2
```

Note that this is the raw secret key used as input to the EdDSA signing operation. The key was created on 2014-08-19 14:28:27 and thus the fingerprint of the OpenPGP key is:

```
C959 BDBA FA32 A2F8 9A15 3B67 8CFD E121 9796 5A9A
```

The algorithm specific input parameters without the MPI length headers are:

```
oid: 2b06010401da470f01
```

```
q: 403f098994bdd916ed4053197934e4a87c80733a1280d62f8010992e43ee3b2406
```

The entire public key packet is thus:



```

98 33 04 53 f3 5f 0b 16 09 2b 06 01 04 01 da 47
0f 01 01 07 40 3f 09 89 94 bd d9 16 ed 40 53 19
79 34 e4 a8 7c 80 73 3a 12 80 d6 2f 80 10 99 2e
43 ee 3b 24 06

```

## **A.2. Sample signature**

The signature is created using the sample key over the input data "OpenPGP" on 2015-09-16 12:24:53 and thus the input to the hash function is:

```
m: 4f70656e504750040016080006050255f95f9504ff0000000c
```

Using the SHA-256 hash algorithm yields the digest:

```
d: f6220a3f757814f4c2176ffbb68b00249cd4ccdc059c4b34ad871f30b1740280
```

Which is fed into the EdDSA signature function and yields this signature:

```
r: 56f90cca98e2102637bd983fdb16c131dfd27ed82bf4dde5606e0d756aed3366
```

```
s: d09c4fa11527f038e0f57f2201d82f2ea2c9033265fa6ceb489e854bae61b404
```

The entire signature packet is thus:

```

88 5e 04 00 16 08 00 06 05 02 55 f9 5f 95 00 0a
09 10 8c fd e1 21 97 96 5a 9a f6 22 01 00 56 f9
0c ca 98 e2 10 26 37 bd 98 3f db 16 c1 31 df d2
7e d8 2b f4 dd e5 60 6e 0d 75 6a ed 33 66 01 00
d0 9c 4f a1 15 27 f0 38 e0 f5 7f 22 01 d8 2f 2e
a2 c9 03 32 65 fa 6c eb 48 9e 85 4b ae 61 b4 04

```

## **Appendix B. Point compression flag bytes**

This specification introduces the new flag byte 0x40 to indicate the point compression format. The value has been chosen so that the high bit is not cleared and thus to avoid accidental sign extension. Two other values might also be interesting for other ECC specifications:

Flag	Description
0x04	Standard flag for uncompressed format
0x40	Native point format of the curve follows
0x41	Only X coordinate follows.
0x42	Only Y coordinate follows.



**Appendix C. Changes since -03**

- o Changed reference for EdDSA to CFRG draft.

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