

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO/IEC 29192-6

First edition  
2019-09

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## Information technology — Lightweight cryptography —

### Part 6: Message authentication codes (MACs)

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

*Partie 6: Codes d'authentification de message (MACs)*



Reference number  
ISO/IEC 29192-6:2019(E)

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CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
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Published in Switzerland

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## Foreword

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 27, *Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 29192 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

In an IT environment, it is often required that one can verify that electronic data has not been altered in an unauthorized manner and that one can provide assurance that a message has been originated by an entity in possession of the secret key. A MAC (Message Authentication Code) algorithm is a commonly used data integrity mechanism that can satisfy these requirements.

It is possible to take the first approach to realize a lightweight MAC by using the specified MAC algorithm in conjunction with a block cipher that can be chosen from ISO/IEC 29192-2 or ISO/IEC 18033-3, and in conjunction with a hash-function that can be chosen from ISO/IEC 29192-5. It is also possible to take the second approach to realize a lightweight MAC using a dedicated function. Examples of both approaches are specified in this document.

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# Information technology — Lightweight cryptography —

## Part 6: Message authentication codes (MACs)

### 1 Scope

This document specifies MAC algorithms suitable for applications requiring lightweight cryptographic mechanisms. These mechanisms can be used as data integrity mechanisms to verify that data has not been altered in an unauthorized manner. They can also be used as message authentication mechanisms to provide assurance that a message has been originated by an entity in possession of the secret key.

The following MAC algorithms are specified in this document:

- a) LightMAC;
- b) Tsudik's keymode;
- c) Chaskey-12.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 18033-3, *Information technology — Security techniques — Encryption algorithms — Part 3: Block ciphers*

ISO/IEC 29192-2, *Information technology — Security techniques — Lightweight cryptography — Part 2: Block ciphers*

ISO/IEC 29192-5, *Information technology — Security techniques — Lightweight cryptography — Part 5: Hash-functions*