



International
Standard

ISO/IEC 14888-4

**Information security — Digital
signatures with appendix —**

**Part 4:
Stateful hash-based mechanisms**

*Sécurité de l'information — Signatures digitales avec
appendice —*

Partie 4: Mécanismes basés sur le hachage dynamique

**First edition
2024-06**

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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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 14888 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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 and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

Digital signatures with appendix are designed to offer integrity, authentication and non-repudiation. ISO/IEC 14888-2 specifies the class of digital signature mechanisms in which the security is based on the difficulty of integer factorization. ISO/IEC 14888-3 specifies the class in which the security is based on computing discrete logarithms. Unfortunately, if and when a large-scale general purpose quantum computer becomes available, all of these techniques will no longer be secure for practical key sizes.^[1]

This document specifies a class of digital signatures whose security depends only on the security of the underlying hash function. At the time of publication of this document, standardized hash functions are believed to be secure even against attacks using large scale quantum computers. Hence, the schemes specified in this document do not suffer from the same problems as the schemes specified in ISO/IEC 14888-2 and ISO/IEC 14888-3.

The hash-based signature (HBS) schemes specified in this document are stateful schemes, whereby the private key is part of the state of the scheme. This means that at every signature generation state information held by the signer must be updated, as otherwise the security of the scheme is compromised. Therefore, when deploying any of the schemes specified in this document, it is expected that robust state-management practices are implemented to ensure that state information is correctly updated.

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Information security — Digital signatures with appendix —

Part 4: Stateful hash-based mechanisms

1 Scope

This document specifies stateful digital signature mechanisms with appendix, where the level of security is determined by the security properties of the underlying hash function.

This document also provides requirements for implementing basic state management, which is needed for the secure deployment of the stateful schemes described in 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 terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 authentication path

list of hash values that show that a specific node belongs to a *Merkle tree* (3.5)

3.2 balanced binary tree

ordered tree in which each node has exactly two other nodes that are directly subordinate

3.3 binary tree

ordered tree in which each node has at most two other nodes that are directly subordinate

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC-2382:2015, 2121636, modified — notes to entry have been removed.]

3.4 L-tree

unbalanced *binary tree* (3.3) used to compress the Winternitz+ One-Time Signature Scheme (WOTS+) public keys in the eXtended Merkle Signature Scheme (XMSS)

3.5 Merkle tree

balanced binary tree (3.2), where each node of the tree corresponds to the hash of the labels of the child nodes

3.6 one-time signature

digital signature scheme where the security is limited to signing a single message for a given key pair

3.7**state****state information**

information regarding key usage stored with an eXtended Merkle Signature Scheme (XMSS) or Leighton-Micali signature scheme (LMS) private key

3.8**state management**

processes by which the *state* (3.7) is updated with each signature

Note 1 to entry: This is a crucial part of any stateful hash-based signature, as incorrect state information can lead to signature forgeries.

3.9**Winternitz parameter**

parameter in the Winternitz *one-time signature* (3.6) scheme, which allows a trade-off between signature size and computation time

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms**4.1 Symbols**

$0x00$	the hexadecimal representation of the 0 byte
$a b$	concatenation of the bit sequences a and b in the order specified
$a * b$	multiplication of a and b
$a \& b$	bitwise logical AND of two bit strings a and b
$a \text{ XOR } b$	bitwise logical EXCLUSIVE OR of two bit strings a and b
$a \bmod b$	the remainder when a is divided by b
$a \ll x$	the result of left-shifting a bit-string a by x positions (e.g. $0x08 \ll 1 = 0x10$)
$a \gg x$	the result of right-shifting a bit-string a by x positions (e.g. $0x08 \gg 1 = 0x04$)
$\text{ceil}(x)$	the least integer greater than or equal to x
d	the number of layers of sub-trees in XMSS-MT
$\text{floor}(x)$	the greatest integer less than or equal to x
h	total height of the Merkle tree (or hyper tree for XMSS-MT and HSS)
	NOTE 1 h is the parameter which controls the maximum number of signatures, which are given by 2^h .
$\text{lb}(x)$	the base 2 logarithm of x
n	the length in bytes of one element of the private key, public key or signature, and the length of the message representative
m	the arbitrary length message to be signed in XMSS, XMSS-MT, LM-OTS, LMS, and HSS
M'	the message representative signed in XMSS and XMSS-MT
$\text{toByte}(x,y)$	computation of the y -byte string containing the binary representation of x in big-endian byte order

w	the Winternitz parameter used in the XMSS and XMSS-MT algorithms
NOTE 2 w controls the trade-off between computation time and signature size. Smaller values of w/W lead to faster computations, while larger values of w lead to smaller signatures.	
W	the Winternitz parameter used in the LMS and HSS algorithms. W and w are related as follows: $w = 2^W$.
$x[i]$	the i th element of the array x
$[X]_y$	the result of truncating X to its leftmost y bits, e.g. $[0\text{x}fe]_4 = 0\text{x}f$

4.2 Abbreviated terms

HBS	hash-based signature
HSS	hierarchical signature scheme
LMS	Leighton-Micali signature scheme
OTS	one-time signature
RBG	random bit generator
WOTS+	Winternitz+ One-Time signature scheme
XMSS	eXtended Merkle Signature Scheme
XMSS-MT	eXtended Merkle Signature Scheme Multi Tree

5 XMSS and XMSS-MT

5.1 General

The XMSS scheme is a stateful hash-based signature scheme for which only a limited number of signatures can be created using a particular private key. The security of XMSS is based on the hardness of the Target Collision Resistance (TCR) problem, and XMSS has been proven to be secure in the standard model (see Reference [13]).

The XMSS-MT scheme, a variant of the XMSS scheme, is a stateful hash-based signature scheme that supports a larger number of signatures than XMSS. XMSS-MT inherits all the security properties of XMSS. [14]

The OIDs for these algorithms shall be in accordance with Annex A. Test vectors can be found in Annex C.

5.2 Common building blocks

5.2.1 General

The XMSS and the XMSS-MT schemes are described in a unified way since they employ common building blocks.

5.2.2 Address format

The *ADRS* input has three different address formats (see Table 1). Each layout is appropriate for a different step of the algorithms:

- the OTS address format is for the hash calls in the one-time signature schemes;
- the L-tree address format is for hashes used in the L-trees;

— the hash tree address format is for the Merkle-tree construction.

An L-tree is an unbalanced binary hash tree used to compute the leaves of the main XMSS binary hash tree.

Each *ADRS* address format consists of six 32-bit fields and one 64-bit field. The fields are encoded as unsigned integers. The *layerAddress* field refers to the layer in a multi-tree construction (0 if not using multi-trees). The *treeAddress* refers to the position (from left to right) of a tree in a multi-tree construction (0 if not using multi-trees). The *field* type differentiates the three *ADRS* layouts: 0 for OTS, 1 for L-tree and 2 for Hash tree. The field *keyAndMask* is used to distinguish if the hash call intends to generate a key (0) or a bitmask (1) for an OTS address. In the case of the L-tree and Hash tree address, *keyAndMask* is: (0) to generate a key, (1) to generate the most significant n bytes of the $2n$ -byte bitmask and (2) to generate the least significant n bytes of the $2n$ -byte bitmask.

Table 1 — XMSS address formats

OTS address	L-tree address	Hash tree address
+-----+ layerAddress (32 bits) +-----+ treeAddress (64 bits) +-----+ type = 0 (32 bits) +-----+ OTSAddress (32 bits) +-----+ chainAddress (32 bits) +-----+ hashAddress (32 bits) +-----+ keyAndMask (32 bits) +-----+	+-----+ layerAddress (32 bits) +-----+ treeAddress (64 bits) +-----+ type = 1 (32 bits) +-----+ ltreeAddress (32 bits) +-----+ treeHeight (32 bits) +-----+ treeIndex (32 bits) +-----+ keyAndMask (32 bits) +-----+	+-----+ layerAddress (32 bits) +-----+ treeAddress (64 bits) +-----+ type = 2 (32 bits) +-----+ padding = 0 (32 bits) +-----+ treeHeight (32 bits) +-----+ treeIndex (32 bits) +-----+ keyAndMask (32 bits) +-----+
NOTE Each XMSS Address in this table is 32-bytes.		

The field *OTSAddress* encodes the index of the OTS key pair within the tree, the *chainAddress* encodes the chain index and finally the *hashAddress* encodes the hash function call index within the chain.

In the L-tree address layout, the *ltreeAddress* field encodes the index of the leaf computed with this L-tree. The *treeHeight* encodes the height of the node used as input for the next computation inside the L-tree. The *treeIndex* encodes the index of the node at that height, inside the L-tree.

In the tree hash address format, the *padding* field is always 0. The *treeHeight* encodes the height of the tree node being used for the next computation, followed by the *treeIndex* which is the node index at that height. For the L-tree address layout, the *keyAndMask* field can be: 0 (key), 1 (first bitmask), and 2 (second bitmask).

5.2.3 Required cryptographic functions

5.2.3.1 General

The XMSS scheme uses the following cryptographic primitives:

- Keyed Hash-Function $F(KEY, M)$, where KEY is an n -byte key, M is an n -byte message and the output is n bytes.
- Keyed Hash-Function $H(KEY, M)$, where KEY is an n -byte key, M is a $2n$ -byte message and the output is n bytes.
- Keyed Hash-Function $H_msg(KEY, M)$, where KEY is a $3n$ -byte key, M is an arbitrary length message and the output is n bytes.
- Pseudo-Random Function $PRF(KEY, M)$, where KEY is an n -byte key, M is a 32-byte message and the output is n bytes.

- Pseudo-Random Function $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen}}(\text{KEY}, M)$, where KEY is an n -byte key, M is a 32-byte message and the output is n bytes. This function is optional and only used if WOTS+ private keys are generated pseudo-randomly.
- Pseudo-Random Function $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen_MT}}(\text{KEY}, M)$, where KEY is an n -byte key, M is a 32-byte message and the output is n bytes. This function is only used in XMSS_keygen if called from XMSS_MT_keygen.
- A non-deterministic random number generator RBG that provides at least a security level of $8n$ bits.

These functions shall be implemented with SHA2-256 (Dedicated Hash-Function 4 defined in ISO/IEC 10118-3), SHAKE256 (see ISO/IEC 10118-3:2018, C.2) as described below (see [Annex B](#) for further considerations on these instantiations).

5.2.3.2 Functions Based on SHA2-256

When using SHA2-256 as the underlying hash function and $n=32$, the following constructions shall be used.

- $F(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256(toByte(0, 32) || KEY || M)
- $H(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256(toByte(1, 32) || KEY || M)
- $H_{\text{msg}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256(toByte(2, 32) || KEY || M)
- $\text{PRF}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256(toByte(3, 32) || KEY || M)
- $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256(toByte(4, 32) || KEY || M)
- $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen_MT}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256(toByte(5, 32) || KEY || M)

When using SHA2-256 as the underlying hash function and $n=24$, the following constructions shall be used.

- $F(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256/192(toByte(0, 4) || KEY || M)
- $H(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256/192(toByte(1, 4) || KEY || M)
- $H_{\text{msg}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256/192(toByte(2, 4) || KEY || M)
- $\text{PRF}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256/192(toByte(3, 4) || KEY || M)
- $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256/192(toByte(4, 4) || KEY || M)
- $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen_MT}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHA2-256/192(toByte(5, 4) || KEY || M)

5.2.3.3 Functions Based on SHAKE

When using SHAKE256 and $n=32$, the following constructions shall be used.

- $F(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(0, 32) || KEY || M , 256)
- $H(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(1, 32) || KEY || M , 256)
- $H_{\text{msg}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(2, 32) || KEY || M , 256)
- $\text{PRF}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(3, 32) || KEY || M , 256)
- $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(4, 32) || KEY || M , 256)
- $\text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen_MT}}(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(5, 32) || KEY || M , 256)

When using SHAKE256 and $n=24$, the following constructions shall be used.

- $F(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(0, 4) || KEY || M , 192)
- $H(\text{KEY}, M)$: SHAKE256(toByte(1, 4) || KEY || M , 192)

- $H_msg(KEY, M)$: $SHAKE256(\text{toByte}(2, 4) \parallel KEY \parallel M, 192)$
- $PRF(KEY, M)$: $SHAKE256(\text{toByte}(3, 4) \parallel KEY \parallel M, 192)$
- $PRF_{Keygen}(KEY, M)$: $SHAKE256(\text{toByte}(4, 4) \parallel KEY \parallel M, 192)$
- $PRF_{Keygen_MT}(KEY, M)$: $SHAKE256(\text{toByte}(5, 4) \parallel KEY \parallel M, 192)$

5.2.4 Auxiliary functions

5.2.4.1 General

Both XMSS and XMSS-MT make use of two auxiliary functions, namely the `base_w` function and the chain function. The specifications of these auxiliary functions are given in [5.2.4.2](#) and [5.2.4.3](#).

5.2.4.2 `base_w` auxiliary function

This function is used in the signing and verification process to convert a string of bytes into a sequence of base w integers (i.e. integers between 0 and $w-1$).

Algorithm: `base_w(X, w, out_len)`.

Input: A sequence of bytes $X = X[0], \dots, X[\text{len}_x - 1]$ of length len_x , the base w which shall be 4 or 16, and the output length out_len .

Output: A sequence of integers $Q = Q[0], \dots, Q[\text{out_len} - 1]$ of length out_len from the set $\{0, 1, \dots, w-1\}$

Steps:

- a) Set $\text{in} = 0, \text{out} = 0, \text{total} = 0, \text{bits} = 0$.
- b) For i from 0 to $\text{out_len} - 1$:
 - 1) If bits is equal to 0 then
 - i) Set $\text{total} = X[\text{in}]$.
 - ii) Set $\text{in} = \text{in} + 1$.
 - iii) Set $\text{bits} = 8$.
 - 2) Set $\text{bits} = \text{bits} - \text{lb}(w)$.
 - 3) Set $Q[\text{out}] = (\text{total} \gg \text{bits}) \& (w - 1)$.
 - 4) Set $\text{out} = \text{out} + 1$.
- c) Return Q .

5.2.4.3 Chain auxiliary function

The chain function is the main building block of the XMSS and XMSS-MT schemes. This is the function used multiple times to produce the public key and signature from the private key material.

Algorithm: `chain(X, i, s, SEED, ADRS)`.

Input: A string X , starting index i , length s of the hash chain to be computed, n -byte value $SEED$, 32-byte value $ADRS$ formatted as an OTS address according to [Table 1](#).

Output: An n -byte value output

Steps:

- a) If s is equal to 0, then return X .
- b) If $(i + s) > w - 1$, then return $NULL$.
- c) Set $tmp = \text{chain}(X, i, s - 1, SEED, ADRS)$.
- d) Set $ADRS.hashAddress = (i + s - 1)$.
- e) Set $ADRS.keyAndMask = 0$.
- f) Set $KEY = \text{PRF}(SEED, ADRS)$.
- g) Set $ADRS.keyAndMask = 1$.
- h) Set $BM = \text{PRF}(SEED, ADRS)$.
- i) Return $F(KEY, tmp \text{ XOR } BM)$.

5.2.5 WOTS+ One-Time Signature Auxiliary Scheme

5.2.5.1 General

Both XMSS and XMSS-MT make use of an underlying one-time signature scheme called WOTS+. A one-time signature scheme has limited applicability because a signing key can only be used to sign a single message. If the same one-time signing key is used twice, the scheme loses its security guarantees (in particular, signature forgery becomes possible). WOTS+ shall not be used outside the context of XMSS and XMSS-MT. [5.2.5.2](#) gives the definition of WOTS+ key generation, signing and verification, which are algorithms used by XMSS/XMSS-MT key generation, signing and verification, respectively.

5.2.5.2 WOTS+ key generation

5.2.5.2.1 General

[5.2.5.2.2](#), [5.2.5.2.3](#) and [5.2.5.2.4](#) describe the key generation process for WOTS+. There are two possible methods to create the private key: 1) generate the private key from a single seed ([5.2.5.2.2](#)), and 2) generate a uniform random private key ([5.2.5.2.3](#)). The main difference is that the method described in [5.2.5.2.2](#) is more memory-efficient as it uses a pseudo-random function to generate all WOTS+ private key elements from a single seed, while the one described in [5.2.5.2.3](#) does not introduce an additional security assumption regarding the pseudo-random function step.

Throughout the document, various other algorithms are required to generate WOTS+ private keys. For those, it is always assumed that the pseudo-random method described in [5.2.5.2.2](#) is used. Trivial changes (omitted for simplicity) to these algorithms are allowed so that the method described in [5.2.5.2.3](#) is used instead, at the cost of storing all WOTS+ private keys. The public key generation given in [5.2.5.2.4](#) is the same for both private key generation methods.

5.2.5.2.2 WOTS+ Private Key (pseudo-random)

This algorithm generates a WOTS+ private key. This method is called by the XMSS and XMSS-MT signatures schemes and makes use of SK_S , which works as a seed for the generation of all WOTS+ private keys. This method also receives an index idx which specifies what WOTS+ private key is required to be generated (among the 2^h possible ones), and the layer L and tree address T to identify the XMSS sub-tree (relevant when using the XMSS-MT variant).

Algorithm: $\text{WOTS+_generate_privkey}(SK_S, SEED, idx, L, T)$.

Input: An n -byte string SK_S , public seed $SEED$, an integer idx , layer L , tree address T .

Output: A sequence of n -byte values sk of length len .

Steps:

- a) Set $ADRS = \text{toByte}(0, 32)$.
- b) Set $ADRS.\text{layerAddress} = L$.
- c) Set $ADRS.\text{treeAddress} = T$.
- d) Set $ADRS.\text{OTSAddress} = \text{idx}$.
- e) Set $ADRS.\text{hashAddress} = 0$.
- f) For i from 0 to $\text{len} - 1$:
 - 1) Set $ADRS.\text{chainAddress} = i$.
 - 2) Set $sk[i] = \text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen}}(SK_S, SEED \parallel ADRS)$
- g) Return sk .

5.2.5.2.3 WOTS+ private key (random)

This algorithm generates a WOTS+ private key.

Algorithm: $\text{WOTS+_generate_privkey_random}()$.

Input: None.

Output: A sequence of n -byte values sk of length len .

Steps:

- a) For i from 0 to $\text{len} - 1$:
 - 1) Let $sk[i]$ be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG
- b) Return sk .

5.2.5.2.4 WOTS+ public key

This algorithm generates a WOTS+ public key from a private key. It should be noted that the $SEED$ used here is public information that is also made available to the verifier.

Algorithm: $\text{WOTS+_generate_pubkey}(sk, SEED, ADRS)$.

Input: Sequence of n -byte strings sk of length len , n -byte $SEED$, a 32-byte $ADRS$ formatted as an OTS address according to [Table 1](#).

Output: Sequence of n -byte strings pk of length len .

Steps:

- a) For i from 0 to $\text{len} - 1$:
 - 1) Set $ADRS.\text{chainAddress} = i$.
 - 2) Set $pk[i] = \text{chain}(sk[i], 0, w - 1, SEED, ADRS)$.
- b) Return pk .

5.2.5.3 WOTS+ signing

This algorithm generates a signature from a private key and a message. The values len_1 and len_2 used in WOTS+_sign are constants derived from the parameters n and w :

- $len_1 = \text{ceil}(8 \cdot n / \text{lb}(w))$
- $len_2 = \text{floor}(\text{lb}(len_1 \cdot (w - 1)) / \text{lb}(w)) + 1$

Algorithm: WOTS+_sign($sk, m, SEED, ADRS$).

Input: A private key SK , a message M' of length n bytes to be signed, n -byte $SEED$, a 32-byte $ADRS$ formatted as an OTS address according to [Table 1](#).

Output: Signature sig for the message M' .

Steps:

- a) Set $csum = 0$.
- b) Set $msg = \text{base}_w(M', w, len_1)$.
- c) For i from 0 to $len_1 - 1$:
 - 1) Set $csum = csum + w - 1 - msg[i]$.
- d) Set $csum = csum \ll (8 - ((len_2 \cdot \text{lb}(w)) \bmod 8))$.
- e) Set $len2_bytes = \text{ceil}((len_2 \cdot \text{lb}(w)) / 8)$.
- f) Set $msg = msg || \text{base}_w(\text{toByte}(csum, len2_bytes), w, len_2)$.
- g) For i from 0 to $len - 1$:
 - 1) Set $ADRS.chainAddress = i$.
 - 2) Set $sig[i] = \text{chain}(SK[i], 0, msg[i], SEED, ADRS)$.
- h) Return sig .

5.2.5.4 WOTS+ verification

5.2.5.4.1 Compute the WOTS+ public key

This algorithm verifies if a signature is authentic given a signature, a public key and a message. The WOTS+ verification process is divided into two parts. The first one recomputes the WOTS+ public key from the WOTS+ signature. The second one checks if the recomputed WOTS+ public key matches the original one.

When used in the context of XMSS or XMSS-MT signature verification, only the first part of the WOTS+ verification process is performed, i.e. the WOTS+ public key recovery step. It is never compared with any other WOTS+ public key. This verification is implicitly done at the XMSS or XMSS-MT signature verification level.

This algorithm computes a WOTS+ public key from a message and its signature.

Algorithm: WOTS+_pk_from_sig($sig, M', SEED, ADRS$).

Input: A signature sig , a message M' of length n bytes, n -byte $SEED$, a 32-byte $ADRS$ formatted as an OTS address according to [Table 1](#).

Output: A public key candidate tmp_pk .

Steps:

- a) Set $csum = 0$.

- b) Set $msg = \text{base_w}(M', w, len_1)$.
- c) For i from 0 to $len_1 - 1$:
 - 1) Set $csum = csum + w - 1 - msg[i]$.
- d) Set $csum = csum \ll (8 - ((len_2 * \text{lb}(w)) \bmod 8))$.
- e) Set $len2_bytes = \text{ceil}((len_2 * \text{lb}(w)) / 8)$.
- f) Set $msg = msg || \text{base_w}(\text{toByte}(csum, len2_bytes), w, len_2)$.
- g) For i from 0 to $len - 1$:
 - 1) Set $ADRS.chainAddress = i$.
 - 2) Set $tmp_pk[i] = \text{chain}(sig[i], msg[i], w - 1 - msg[i], SEED, ADRS)$.
- h) Return tmp_pk .

5.3 XMSS Algorithms

5.3.1 General

The XMSS scheme is a multi-time stateful signature scheme that allows for a large but fixed number of signatures. It uses the WOTS+ one-time signature scheme as a building block. It also uses a perfectly balanced binary tree, called a Merkle tree. This binary tree has height h/d (for XMSS, $d = 1$ and therefore $h/d = h$, while for XMSS-MT $d > 1$). For the sake of simplicity, the height can be considered to be h , since this refers to XMSS specifically. A tree of height h has exactly 2^h leaf nodes. Each leaf node represents one WOTS+ key pair that can be used to generate one signature. In practice, such a binary tree represents a set of 2^h WOTS+ key pairs, thus an XMSS instantiation with parameter h allows up to 2^h signatures.

To prevent reusing the same WOTS+ key pair, each leaf node (which is associated with a WOTS+ key pair) is numbered from 0 to $(2^h - 1)$, where the leftmost leaf node has index 0. After producing a new WOTS+ signature, the index shall be increased by 1. This process shall be flawlessly performed since reusing the same WOTS+ key pair more than once voids its security guarantees. This process makes the XMSS scheme a stateful scheme, meaning that the signer shall flawlessly update this index after each signature.

An XMSS signature essentially consists of two things: a WOTS+ signature and the authentication path, which is a set of nodes of the Merkle tree. The WOTS+ signature is used to re-generate the WOTS+ public key associated with the current leaf node. The WOTS+ public key plus the authentication path are enough information for a verifier to reconstruct the root of the Merkle tree. If the re-computed root node matches with the XMSS public key, the verifier then knows that the signature is authentic.

There are several methods to compute authentication paths, and each one offers a different performance profile, although all of them should compute exactly the same authentication path for a given signature.

The key generation and signing algorithms (for both XMSS and XMSS-MT) assume that the pseudo-random WOTS+ private key generation method described in [5.2.5.2.2](#) is used. In this case, the WOTS+ private keys are generated from a seed SK_S contained in the private key SK . If the random method described in [5.2.5.2.3](#) is used instead, the XMSS private key will not have a SK_S element, but rather the WOTS+ private keys instead.

5.3.2 Auxiliary functions

5.3.2.1 RAND_HASH

This algorithm implements the randomized tree hashing.

Algorithm: $\text{RAND_HASH}(LEFT, RIGHT, SEED, ADRS)$.

Input: An n -byte string $LEFT$, an n -byte string $RIGHT$, an n -byte string $SEED$, a 32-byte string $ADRS$ formatted according to [Table 1](#) as either an L-tree Address or a Hash tree Address.

Output: An n -byte string.

Steps:

- a) Set $ADRS.keyAndMask = 0$.
- b) Set $KEY = PRF(SEED, ADRS)$.
- c) Set $ADRS.keyAndMask = 1$.
- d) Set $BM_0 = PRF(SEED, ADRS)$.
- e) Set $ADRS.keyAndMask = 2$.
- f) Set $BM_1 = PRF(SEED, ADRS)$.
- g) Return $H(KEY, (LEFT \text{ XOR } BM_0) \parallel (RIGHT \text{ XOR } BM_1))$.

5.3.2.2 L_TREE

This algorithm compresses a WOTS+ public key pk into a single n -byte value $pk[0]$.

Algorithm: $L_TREE(pk, SEED, ADRS)$.

Input: A sequence of n -byte strings pk of length len , public $SEED$, and 32-byte address $ADRS$ formatted according to [Table 1](#) as an L-tree Address. It should be noted that this method modifies the input pk .

Output: An n -byte string $pk[0]$.

Steps:

- a) Set $len' = len$.
- b) Set $ADRS.treeHeight = 0$.
- c) While $len' > 1$ do:
 - 1) For i from 0 to $\text{floor}(len'/2) - 1$:
 - i) Set $ADRS.treeIndex = i$.
 - ii) Set $pk[i] = \text{RAMP_HASH}(pk[2i], pk[2i + 1], SEED, ADRS)$.
 - 2) If $len' \bmod 2$ is equal to 1:
- d) Set $pk[\text{floor}(len'/2)] = pk[len' - 1]$.
 - 1) Set $len'' = \text{ceil}(len'/2)$.
 - 2) Increment $ADRS.treeHeight$ by 1.
- e) Return $pk[0]$.

5.3.2.3 treeHash

The treeHash algorithm is an auxiliary function that computes a specific node of the tree. It is used in the context of generating key pairs and computing authentication paths. It makes use of the conventional stack data structure which has a push (insert an item at the top of the stack) and a pop (remove an item from the top of the stack) operation working in a last-in-first-out fashion.

Algorithm: $\text{treeHash}(SK, s, t, ADRS)$.

Input: XMSS private key SK , an unsigned integer s representing the start index, an unsigned integer t representing the target node height, and an address $ADRS$ formatted according to [Table 1](#) as a Hash tree Address.

Output: n -byte root node of a sub-tree.

Steps:

- a) If $(s \bmod (2^t))$ is not equal to 0) return -1.
- b) for i from 0 to $2^t - 1$:
 - 1) Set $SEED = SK.SEED$.
 - 2) Set $ADRS.type = 0$.
 - 3) Set $ADRS.OTSAddress = (s + i)$.
 - 4) Set $pk = \text{WOTS+_generate_pubkey}(\text{WOTS+_generate_privkey}(SK.SK_S, SEED, s + i, ADRS.layerAddress, ADRS.treeAddress), SEED, ADRS)$.
 - 5) Set $ADRS.type = 1$
 - 6) Set $ADRS.ltreeAddress = (s + i)$.
 - 7) Set $node = L_TREE(pk, SEED, ADRS)$.
 - 8) Set $ADRS.type = 2$.
 - 9) Set $ADRS.padding = 0$.
 - 10) Set $ADRS.treeHeight = 0$.
 - 11) Set $ADRS.treeIndex = (i + s)$.
 - 12) While ($Stack$ is not empty and Top node on $Stack$ has same height t' as $node$):
 - i) Set $ADRS.treeIndex = ((ADRS.treeIndex - 1) / 2)$.
 - ii) Set $node = \text{RAND_HASH}(Stack.pop(), node, SEED, ADRS)$.
 - iii) Set $ADRS.treeHeight = (ADRS.treeHeight + 1)$.
 - 13) $Stack.push(node)$.
- c) Return $Stack.pop()$.

The description above assumes that the pseudo-random key generation method from [5.2.5.2.2](#) is used. Alternatively, if the method from [5.2.5.2.3](#) is used, then step b)4) would not reconstruct the private key, and instead it would use the one stored in sk (i.e. the WOTS+ private key).

5.3.3 XMSS Key Generation

5.3.3.1 General

This key generates an XMSS key pair for a given layer and tree. The XMSS private and public key generation methods described in [5.3.3.2](#) follow the definition provided in Section 7.2.1 of NIST SP 800-208.^[12] The XMSS private and public keys consist of the following components:

NOTE $SEED$ and $root$ are public and stored in private and public keys.

— Private key:

- If the pseudo-random method described in [5.2.5.2.2](#) is used, a seed SK_S (n bytes),

- If the random method described in [5.2.5.2.3](#) is used, 2^h WOTS+ private keys ($2^h * len * n$ bytes),
- *SK_PRF*, a key for the PRF (n bytes),
- *idx*, index of the next WOTS+ private key that has not been used yet (8 bytes),
- *root*, the root of the tree (n bytes),
- *SEED*, the public seed (n bytes);
- Public key:
 - *type*, the type code (4 bytes),
 - *root*, the root of the tree (n bytes),
 - *SEED*, the public seed (n bytes).

The XMSS_keygen algorithm also helps with the computation of the authentication path for the first signature. The *type* code, which uniquely identifies the algorithm and parameter configuration, which is returned as part of the public key, is assumed to be known by the implementation (as all other cipher parameters).

The XMSS key generation is given in two flavours: one that shall be used if XMSS is used isolated, and another one that shall be used if integrated into XMSS-MT key generation procedure. It is possible to implement both flavours as a single algorithm but this would lead to if-then-else branches and optional parameters. For the sake of clarity, they are presented separately.

Both methods assume that the pseudo-random WOTS+ private key generation method described in [5.2.5.2.2](#) is used, which derives all WOTS+ private key elements from *SK_S*. If the random method described in [5.2.5.2.3](#) is used, instead then the XMSS private key shall not have a *SK_S* element, and the XMSS private key shall store all ($2^{h/d}$ in total) WOTS+ private keys instead.

5.3.3.2 XMSS Key Generation (For XMSS-only)

Algorithm: XMSS_keygen()

Output: private key *SK*, public key *PK*.

Steps:

- a) Let *SK.SK_S* be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- b) Let *SK.SEED* be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- c) Set *ADRS* = toByte(0, 32).
- d) Let *SK_PRF* be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- e) Set *root* = treeHash(*SK*, 0, h , *ADRS*).
- f) Set *SK.idx* = 0.
- g) Set *SK.root* = *root*.
- h) Set *SK* = *idx* || *SK_S* || *SK_PRF* || *root* || *SK.SEED*.
- i) Set *PK* = *type* || *root* || *SK.SEED*.
- j) Return (*SK* || *PK*).

5.3.3.3 XMSS Key Generation (For XMSS-MT integration)

Algorithm: XMSS_keygen(*SK_MTS_S*, L , T , *ADRS*).

Input: an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG called SK_MTS_S , the layer L (in the range $[0, \dots, d-1]$, where d is the number of layers for XMSS-MT), the tree index T , an n -byte $ADRS$.

Output: private key SK , public key PK .

Steps:

- a) Let $SK.SEED$ be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- b) Set $ADRS.layerAddress = L$.
- c) Set $ADRS.treeAddress = T$.
- d) Set $SK.SK_S = \text{PRF}_{\text{Keygen_MT}}(SK_MTS_S, SEED \parallel ADRS)$.
- e) Let SK_PRF be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- f) Set $root = \text{treeHash}(SK, 0, h/d, ADRS)$.
- g) Set $SK.idx = T * 2^{(h/d)}$.
- h) Set $SK.root = root$.
- i) Set $SK = idx \parallel SK_S \parallel SK_PRF \parallel root \parallel SK.SEED$.
- j) Set $PK = type \parallel root \parallel SK.SEED$.
- k) Return $(SK \parallel PK)$.

5.3.4 XMSS Signing

Given an XMSS private key, a message and an authentication path, this algorithm generates an XMSS signature and updates the XMSS private key. This algorithm assumes that the authentication path has already been pre-computed using one of the authentication path computation algorithms. A simple authentication path computation algorithm is given in 5.3.5. It should be noted that the XMSS signing algorithm modifies the XMSS private key given the index update process.

The XMSS signature consists of the following components.

- idx_sig , the index of the used WOTS+ key pair (8 bytes),
- r , a byte string used for randomized message hashing (n bytes),
- sig_ots , a WOTS+ signature ($len \cdot n$ bytes),
- $AUTH$, the authentication path for the leaf ($h \cdot n$ bytes).

Algorithm: $\text{XMSS_sign}(SK, AUTH, m)$.

Input: Private key SK , authentication path $AUTH$, message m .

Output: The updated private key SK and the signature Sig .

Steps:

- a) Set $idx_sig = SK.idx$.
- b) Set $SK.idx = SK.idx + 1$.
- c) Set $ADRS = \text{toByte}(0, 32)$.
- d) Set $r = \text{PRF}(SK.PRF, \text{toByte}(idx_sig, 32))$.
- e) Set $M' = H_msg(r \parallel SK.root \parallel \text{toByte}(idx_sig, n), m)$.

- f) Set $ADRS.type = 0$.
- g) Set $ADRS.OTSAddress = idx_sig$.
- h) Set $sig_ots = WOTS+_sign(WOTS+_generate_privkey(SK.SK_S, idx_sig, ADRS.layerAddress, ADRS.treeAddress), M', SK.SEED, ADRS)$.
- i) Set $Sig = idx_sig || r || sig_ots || AUTH$.
- j) Return (SK, Sig) .

In step b), SK shall be updated. No signature shall be returned if the update of SK fails.

5.3.5 XMSS Authentication Path Computation

This algorithm computes the authentication path given the XMSS private key SK , the WOTS+ key pair of index i , and $ADRS$. It is important to note that this algorithm is simple but not efficient. A more efficient variant called the BDS algorithm can be found in Reference [11]. Any authentication path algorithm, when correctly implemented, shall return the same authentication path for a given XMSS private key, WOTS+ key pair index and $ADRS$ buffer.

Algorithm: $buildAuth(SK, i, ADRS)$.

Input: the XMSS private key SK , the WOTS+ key pair index i , and $ADRS$ which is 32-byte value formatted according to [Table 1](#).

Output: $AUTH$, the authentication path for key pair index i .

Steps:

- a) For j from 0 to $h/d - 1$:
 - 1) Set $k = \text{floor}(i / (2^j)) \text{ XOR } 1$.
 - 2) Set $AUTH[j] = \text{treeHash}(SK, k * 2^j, j, ADRS)$.
- b) Return $AUTH$.

5.3.6 XMSS Verification

5.3.6.1 General

The XMSS verification algorithm is divided into two procedures: the first computes a root node from the XMSS signature and the second one checks if the produced root node matches the XMSS public key root node. If they match, the signature is accepted as authentic, and rejected otherwise.

5.3.6.2 Compute Root Node from Signature

This algorithm computes a root node from a signature, a message, PK , and an n -byte $ADRS$.

Algorithm: $XMSS_rootFromSig(sig, M', PK, ADRS)$.

Input: Tree signature sig , n -byte $ADRS$ message M' , public key PK .

Output: The *root* node computed from the signature.

Steps:

- a) Set $sig_ots = sig.sig_ots$.
- b) Set $idx_sig = sig.idx_sig$.
- c) Set $AUTH = sig.auth$.

- d) Set $SEED = PK.SEED$.
- e) Set $ADRS.Type = 0$.
- f) Set $ADRS.OTSAddress = idx_sig$.
- g) Set $pk_ots = WOTS_pk_from_sig(sig_ots, M', SEED, ADRS)$.
- h) Set $ADRS.Type = 1$.
- i) Set $ADRS.ltreeAddress = idx_sig$.
- j) Set $node[0] = L_TREE(pk_ots, SEED, ADRS)$.
- k) Set $ADRS.Type = 2$.
- l) Set $ADRS.Padding = 0$.
- m) Set $ADRS.TreeIndex = idx_sig$.
- n) For i from 0 to $h/d - 1$:
 - 1) Set $ADRS.TreeHeight = i$.
 - 2) If $\text{floor}(idx_sig / 2^i) \bmod 2$ is equal to 0:
 - i) Set $ADRS.Treeindex = ADRS.TreeIndex / 2$.
 - ii) Set $node[1] = \text{RAND_HASH}(node[0], AUTH[i], SEED, ADRS)$.
 - 3) If $\text{floor}(idx_sig / 2^i) \bmod 2$ is not equal to 0:
 - i) Set $ADRS.Treeindex = (ADRS.TreeIndex - 1) / 2$.
 - ii) Set $node[1] = \text{RAND_HASH}(AUTH[i], node[0], SEED, ADRS)$.
 - 4) Set $node[0] = node[1]$.
- o) Return $node[0]$.

5.3.6.3 XMSS Verify

This algorithm verifies an XMSS signature using the XMSS public key and a message.

Algorithm: $\text{XMSS_verify}(Sig, PK, m)$.

Input: Signature Sig , public key PK , message m .

Output: $VALID$ or $INVALID$.

Steps:

- a) Set $ADRS = \text{toByte}(0, 32)$.
- b) Set $M' = H_msg(r \parallel PK.root \parallel \text{toByte}(idx_sig, n), m)$;
- c) Set $node = \text{XMSS_rootFromSig}(Sig, M', PK, ADRS)$.
- d) If $node$ is equal to $PK.Root$, then return $VALID$.
- e) If $node$ is not equal to $PK.Root$, then return $INVALID$.

5.4 XMSS-MT Algorithms

5.4.1 General

The XMSS Multi-Tree (XMSS-MT) scheme is a variant of the XMSS scheme and allows for a very large number of signatures (e.g. 2^{60}). To achieve this, the Merkle tree used in XMSS-MT is composed of many sub-trees. Each sub-tree has a height h / d , and there are d layers of sub-trees. The parameter d is important for XMSS-MT, while it can be assumed as $d = 1$ for XMSS.

The type code, which uniquely identifies the algorithm and parameter configuration (returned as part of the public key), is assumed to be known by the implementation. This is also the case for all other cipher parameters).

5.4.2 XMSS-MT key Generation

This algorithm generates an XMSS-MT private and public key.

Algorithm: XMSS_MT_keygen().

Input: No input.

Output: An XMSS-MT key pair (SK_{MT} , PK_{MT}).

Steps:

- a) Set $SK_{MT}.idx_{MT} = 0$.
- b) Set $SK_{MT}.idx = 0$.
- c) Let $SK_{MT}.SK_S$ be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- d) Let $SK_{MT}.SK_{PRF}$ be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- e) Let $SK_{MT}.SEED$ be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- f) Set $ADRS = \text{toByte}(0, 32)$
- g) For *layer* from 0 to $d - 1$:
 - 1) Set $ADRS.layerAddress = layer$.
 - 2) For *tree* from 0 to $(1 \ll ((d - 1 - layer) * (h / d))) - 1$:
 - i) Set $ADRS.treeAddress = tree$.
 - ii) Set $(XMSS_SK, XMSS_PK) = \text{XMSS_keygen}(SK_{MT}.SK_S, tree, layer, ADRS)$
 - iii) set $\text{XMSS_SK}(SK_{MT}, XMSS_SK.SK_S, tree, layer)$.
- h) Set $\text{XMSS_SK} = \text{getXMSS_SK}(SK_{MT}, 0, d-1)$.
- i) Set $\text{XMSS_SK}.SEED = SK_{MT}.SEED$.
- j) Set $root = \text{treeHash}(\text{XMSS_SK}, 0, h / d, ADRS)$.
- k) Set $SK_{MT}.root = root$.
- l) Set $PK_{MT} = type || root || SEED$.
- m) Return $(SK_{MT} || PK_{MT})$.

$\text{setXMSS_SK}(SK_{MT}, SK_{MT}.SK_S, tree, layer)$ denotes the procedure that sets the private key for the specific XMSS subtree. $\text{getXMSS_SK}(SK_{MT}, tree, layer)$ denotes the procedure that retrieves the specific subkey.

5.4.3 XMSS-MT signing

5.4.3.1 XMSS-MT treeSig

The treeSig algorithm generates a WOTS+ signature for a message with a given authentication path.

Algorithm: treeSig(M' , SK , idx_sig , $ADRS$)

Input: n -byte message M' , XMSS private key SK , signature index idx_sig , $ADRS$

Output: WOTS+ signature sig_ots and authentication path $auth$

Steps:

- Set $auth = \text{buildAuth}(SK, idx_sig, ADRS)$.
- Set $ADRS.type = 0$.
- Set $ADRS.OTSAddress = idx_sig$.
- $sig_ots = \text{WOTS+_sign}(\text{WOTS+_generate_privkey}(SK.SK_S, idx_sig, ADRS.layerAddress, ADRS.treeAddress), M', SK.SEED, ADRS)$.
- Return $sig_ots || auth$.

5.4.3.2 XMSS-MT Signing

This algorithm generates an XMSS-MT signature and updates the XMSS-MT private key. This algorithm requires an authentication path computation algorithm. A simple authentication path computation algorithm is provided in [5.3.5](#). It should be noted that the XMSS-MT signing algorithm modifies the private key given the index update process. The XMSS-MT signing algorithm uses the treeSig algorithm as an intermediate step.

Algorithm: XMSS_MT_sign(SK_MT , m).

Input: Private key SK_MT , message m .

Output: Updated private key SK_MT and Signature Sig_MT .

Steps:

- Set $ADRS = \text{toByte}(0, 32)$.
- Set $SEED = SK_MT.SEED$.
- Set $SK_PRF = SK_MT.SK_PRF$.
- Set $idx_sig = SK_MT.idx$.
- Set $SK_MT.idx = idx_sig + 1$.
- Set $r = \text{PRF}(SK_PRF, \text{toByte}(idx_sig, 32))$.
- Set $M' = H_msg(r || SK_MT.root || \text{toByte}(idx_sig, n), m)$.
- Set $Sig_MT = idx_sig$.
- Let idx_tree be the $(h - (h / d))$ most significant bits of idx_sig .
- Let idx_leaf be the (h / d) least significant bits of idx_sig .
- Set $SK = idx_leaf || \text{getXMSS_SK}(SK_MT, idx_tree, 0) || SK_PRF || \text{toByte}(0, n) || SEED$.
- Set $ADRS.layerAddress = 0$.
- Set $ADRS.treeAddress = idx_tree$.

- n) Set $Sig_tmp = treeSig(M', SK, idx_leaf, ADRS)$.
- o) Set $Sig_MT = Sig_MT || r || Sig_tmp$.
- p) For j from 1 to $d - 1$:
 - 1) Set $root = treeHash(SK, 0, h / d, ADRS)$.
 - 2) Let idx_leaf be the (h / d) least significant bits of idx_tree .
 - 3) Let idx_tree be the $(h - j * (h / d))$ most significant bits of idx_tree .
 - 4) Set $XMSS_SK = getXMSS_SK(SK_MT, idx_tree, j)$.
 - 5) Set $SK = idx_leaf || XMSS_SK || XMSS_SK.SK_PRF || toByte(0, n) || SEED$.
 - 6) Set $ADRS.layerAddress = j$.
 - 7) Set $ADRS.treeAddress = idx_tree$.
 - 8) Set Sig_tmp to be $treeSig(root, SK, idx_leaf, ADRS)$.
 - 9) Set Sig_MT to be $Sig_MT || Sig_tmp$.
- q) Return $SK_MT || Sig_MT$.

It should be noted that signatures produced in step p) can be cached and only computed once.

5.4.4 XMSS-MT Verification

This algorithm verifies if an XMSS-MT signature is authentic.

Algorithm: $XMSS_MT_verify(Sig_MT, PK_MT, m)$.

Input: Signature Sig_MT , public key PK_MT , message m .

Output: *VALID* or *INVALID*.

Steps:

- a) Set $idx_sig = Sig_MT.idx$.
- b) Set $SEED = PK_MT.SEED$.
- c) Set $ADRS = toByte(0, 32)$.
- d) Set $M' = H_msg(Sig_MT.R || PK_MT.Root || (toByte(idx_sig, n)), m)$.
- e) Let idx_leaf be the (h / d) least significant bits of idx_sig .
- f) Let idx_tree be the $(h - h / d)$ most significant bits of idx_sig .
- g) Set $Sig' = getXMSSSignature(Sig_MT, 0)$.
- h) Set $ADRS.layerAddress = 0$.
- i) Set $ADRS.treeAddress = idx_tree$.
- j) Set $Sig'.idx = idx_leaf$.
- k) Set $node = XMSS_rootFromSig(Sig', M', PK_MT, ADRS)$.
- l) For j from 1 to $d - 1$:
 - 1) Set idx_leaf to be the (h / d) least significant bits of idx_tree .

- 2) Set idx_tree to be the $(h - j \cdot h/d)$ most significant bits of idx_tree .
 - 3) Set $Sig' = \text{getXMSSSignature}(Sig_MT, j)$.
 - 4) Set $ADRS.layerAddress = j$.
 - 5) Set $ADRS.treeAddress = idx_tree$.
 - 6) Set $Sig'.idx = idx_leaf$.
 - 7) Set $node = \text{XMSS_rootFromSig}(Sig', node, PK_MT, ADRS)$.
- m) If $node$ is equal to $PK_MT.root$, then return *VALID*.
- n) If $node$ is not equal to $PK_MT.root$, then return *INVALID*.

$\text{getXMSSSignature}(Sig_MT, i)$ denotes the function that returns the i -th XMSS signature from an XMSS-MT signature.

5.5 Suggested parameters

This document provides sets of parameters based on SHA2-256, SHA2-256/192 (SHA2-256 truncated to the most significant 24 bytes), or SHAKE256 with an output size of n bytes. The output digest length is represented as a parameter n which is given in bytes, i.e. $n = 24$ or $n = 32$.

Besides having different choices for the underlying hash function and the output length, they also differ in terms of h (height of the tree), which can be: 10, 16 or 20, for XMSS, and 20, 40, 60 for XMSS-MT, respectively, and d (the number of multi-trees in XMSS-MT). All XMSS and XMSS-MT parameters use a single value for the Winternitz parameter, $w = 16$, to be consistent with other XMSS published standards.

The parameters for XMSS and XMSS-MT, including their type code and corresponding private key, public key and signature sizes, are listed in [Table 2](#) and [Table 3](#), respectively.

Table 2 — XMSS sizes (in bytes)

Type Code for SHA2-256	Type Code for SHAKE256	n	h	w	Private key size ($4n + 8$)	Public key size ($2n + 4$)	Signature size ($8+n+(len+h) \cdot n$)
0x00000001	0x00000010	32	10	16	136	68	2 504
0x00000002	0x00000011	32	16	16	136	68	2 696
0x00000003	0x00000012	32	20	16	136	68	2 824
0x0000000D	0x00000013	24	10	16	104	52	1 496
0x0000000E	0x00000014	24	16	16	104	52	1 640
0x0000000F	0x00000015	24	20	16	104	52	1 736

Table 3 — XMSS-MT sizes (in bytes)

Type Code for SHA2-256	Type Code for SHAKE256	n	h	d	w	Private key size $\text{ceil}(h/8) + 3n + 4$	Public key size $2n + 4$	Signature size $\text{ceil}(h/8) + n + (h + d \cdot \text{len}) \cdot n$
0x00000001	0x00000029	32	20	2	16	103	68	4 963
0x00000002	0x0000002A	32	20	4	16	103	68	9 251
0x00000003	0x0000002B	32	40	2	16	105	68	5 605
0x00000004	0x0000002C	32	40	4	16	105	68	9 893
0x00000005	0x0000002D	32	40	8	16	105	68	18 469
0x00000006	0x0000002E	32	60	3	16	109	68	8 392
0x00000007	0x0000002F	32	60	6	16	109	68	14 824
0x00000008	0x00000030	32	60	12	16	109	68	27 688
0x00000021	0x00000031	24	20	2	16	79	52	2 955

Table 3 (continued)

Type Code for SHA2-256	Type Code for SHAKE256	n	h	d	w	Private key size $\text{ceil}(h/8) + 3n + 4$	Public key size $2n + 4$	Signature size $\text{ceil}(h/8) + n + (h + d * \text{len}) * n$
0x00000022	0x00000032	24	20	4	16	79	52	5 403
0x00000023	0x00000033	24	40	2	16	81	52	3 437
0x00000024	0x00000034	24	40	4	16	81	52	5 885
0x00000025	0x00000035	24	40	8	16	81	52	10 781
0x00000026	0x00000036	24	60	3	16	85	52	5 145
0x00000027	0x00000037	24	60	6	16	85	52	8 817
0x00000028	0x00000038	24	60	12	16	85	52	16 161

6 LMS and HSS schemes

6.1 Byte ordering convention

The functions $\text{u8str}(x)$, $\text{u16str}(x)$, and $\text{u32str}(x)$ convert an unsigned integer to a sequence of bytes of length 1, 2, and 4, respectively. The reverse operations are defined with the respective functions $\text{strtou8}(x)$, $\text{strtou16}(x)$, and $\text{strtou32}(x)$.

6.2 Converting to base 2^W

Algorithm: $\text{coef}(x, i, W)$

Input: A byte string x , index i and base W in $\{1, 2, 4, 8\}$.

Output: The i th W -bit value of x , when interpreting x as a sequence of W -bit values.

Steps:

- Set $\text{tmp} = x[\text{floor}(i * W / 8)]$. Here, $x[j]$ is the j -th byte from x .
- Set $\text{tmp} = \text{tmp} \gg (8 - (W * (i \bmod (8 / W)) + W))$.
- Return $(2^W - 1) \& \text{tmp}$.

6.3 Checksum Calculation

Algorithm: $\text{checksum}(x, W)$

Input: A byte string x of length l and base 2^W .

Output: The checksum for x as a 16-bit unsigned integer.

Steps:

- Set $\text{sum} = 0$
- Set $\text{len}_1 = \text{ceil}(8 * l / W)$
- Set $\text{len}_2 = \text{ceil}((\text{floor}(\text{lb}((2^W - 1) * \text{len}_1)) + 1) / W)$
- Set $ls = 16 - (\text{len}_2 * W)$
- For i from 0 to $(l * 8 / W) - 1$, set $\text{sum} = \text{sum} + (2^W - 1) - \text{coef}(x, i, W)$.
- Return $(\text{sum} \ll ls)$.

6.4 Type code

A type code is an unsigned integer that is associated with a particular format of LM-OTS, LMS, and HSS. All signatures and public keys use a 4-byte typecode which specifies the precise details of the format. The typecode specifies the values for n and W , and the hash function to use for H .

6.5 LM-OTS

6.5.1 General

[6.5](#) defines the LM-OTS signature scheme. LM-OTS is a one-time signature scheme used as a building block for both LMS and HSS. LM-OTS shall not be used outside the context of LMS or HSS. LM-OTS has the following parameters:

- n : Output size of the hash function in bytes. This shall be 24 or 32.
- W : This shall be 1, 2, 4 or 8. It should be noted that in LMS/HSS, this parameter is the log of the same parameter used in XMSS.
- H : The cryptographic hash function used in LM-OTS. This shall be SHA2-256 (Dedicated Hash-Function 4 defined in ISO/IEC 10118-3), SHA256/192 (SHA2-256 truncated to the most significant 24 bytes) or SHAKE256 with an output size of n (see ISO/IEC 10118-3:2018, C.2).

The parameter n determines the security of LM-OTS. The parameter W determines the length of the hash chains in the scheme, which influences the signature size and computation time.

The LM-OTS key generation, signing and verification further take the following parameters into account:

- I : This is a 16-byte identifier which indicates which Merkle tree this LM-OTS is used with.
- q : This is a 32-bit integer that indicates the leaf of the Merkle tree where the LM-OTS public key is used.
- len : The number of n -byte string elements that make up an LM-OTS signature.

The value len is fully determined by n and W , and computed as follows:

- $len_1 = \text{ceil}(8*n/W)$.
- $len_2 = \text{ceil}((\text{floor}(\text{lb}((2^W - 1) * len_1)) + 1) / W)$.
- $len = len_1 + len_2$.

A unique parameter set name is associated with each parameter set. For example, LMOTS_SHA256_N32_W4 refers to LM-OTS using SHA2-256 with $n = 32$ and $W = 4$.

6.5.2 Key generation

6.5.2.1 Private Key

Algorithm: LMOTS_generate_privkey($I, q, type$).

Input: An identifier I , the leaf index q , the 4-byte typecode $type$.

Output: LM-OTS private key.

Steps:

- a) Generate len n -byte strings $x[0], \dots, x[len-1]$ from the output generation function of an RBG.
- b) Output private key $k = \text{u32str}(type) || I || \text{u32str}(q) || x[0] || x[1] || \dots || x[len-1]$.

An LM-OTS private key shall be used to sign at most one message.

6.5.2.2 Private Key (from seed)

Alternatively, a private key can be generated from an n -byte seed $SK.S$.

Algorithm: LMOTS_generate_privkey_from_seed($I, q, SK.S, type$).

Input: An identifier I , the leaf index q , the n -byte seed $SK.S$, the 4-byte typecode $type$.

Output: LM-OTS private key.

Steps:

- a) for i from 0 to $len - 1$:
 - 1) $x[i] = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(i) \parallel u8str(0 \times ff) \parallel SK.S)$.
- b) Return private key $k = u32str(type) \parallel I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel x[0] \parallel x[1] \parallel \dots \parallel x[len-1]$.

An LM-OTS private key shall be used to sign at most one message.

6.5.2.3 Public Key

The LM-OTS public keys are generated from the private key in the following way:

Algorithm: LMOTS_generate_pubkey(k).

Input: LM-OTS private key k .

Output: LM-OTS public key.

Steps:

- a) Extract the values $I, q, type$ and $x[]$ from k .
- b) For i from 0 to $len - 1$:
 - 1) Set $tmp = x[i]$.
 - 2) For j from 0 to $2^W - 2$, set $tmp = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(i) \parallel u8str(j) \parallel tmp)$.
 - 3) Set $y[i] = tmp$.
- c) Set $K = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(0 \times 8080) \parallel y[0] \parallel \dots \parallel y[len-1])$.
- d) Return $u32str(type) \parallel I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel K$.

6.5.3 Signing

Algorithm: LMOTS_sign(m, k).

Input: Message m to be signed, LM-OTS private key k .

Output: Signature s for message m .

Steps:

- a) Extract the values I, q, x and $type$ from k .
- b) Let C be an n -byte string from the output generation function of an RBG.
- c) Set $M' = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(0 \times 8181) \parallel C \parallel m)$.
- d) For i from 0 to $len - 1$:
 - 1) Set $a = \text{coef}(M' \parallel \text{checksum}(M', W))$.

- 2) Set $tmp = x[i]$.
 - 3) For j from 0 to $a - 1$, set $tmp = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(i) \parallel u8str(j) \parallel tmp)$.
 - 4) Set $y[i] = tmp$.
- e) Return $u32str(type) \parallel C \parallel y[0] \parallel \dots \parallel y[len-1]$.

6.5.4 Verification

Verifies if a signature is authentic given a signature, a public key and a message. The LM-OTS verification process is divided into two parts. The first is to recompute the LM-OTS public key from the LM-OTS signature. The second is to check if the recomputed LM-OTS public key matches the original one.

When used in the context of LMS or HSS signature verification, only the first part of the LM-OTS verification process is performed, i.e. the LM-OTS public key recovery step. It is never compared with any other LM-OTS public key. This verification is implicitly done at the LMS or HSS signature verification level.

Algorithm: LMOTS_pubkey_from_sig(m, s, pub_key).

Input: Message m , signature s , the LMS public key pub_key .

Output: The recomputed LM-OTS public key Kc .

Steps:

- a) Parse s , to obtain C and $y[0], \dots, y[len - 1]$. Parse pub_key to obtain I and q .
- b) Set $M' = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(0 \times 8181) \parallel C \parallel m)$.
- c) For i from 0 to $len - 1$:
 - 1) Set $a = \text{coef}(M' \parallel \text{checksum}(M', W))$.
 - 2) Set $tmp = y[i]$.
 - 3) For j from a to $2^W - 2$, set $tmp = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(i) \parallel u8str(j) \parallel tmp)$.
 - 4) Set $z[i] = tmp$.
- d) Set $Kc = H(I \parallel u32str(q) \parallel u16str(0 \times 8080) \parallel z[0] \parallel z[1] \parallel \dots \parallel z[len-1])$.
- e) Return Kc .

6.5.5 Suggested Parameters

The suggested parameters for LM-OTS can be found in [Table 4](#).

Table 4 — LM-OTS parameter sets

Type Code for SHA2	Type Code for SHAKE	n	W
0x00000001	0x00000009	32	1
0x00000002	0x0000000A	32	2
0x00000003	0x0000000B	32	4
0x00000004	0x0000000C	32	8
0x00000005	0x0000000D	24	1
0x00000006	0x0000000E	24	2
0x00000007	0x0000000F	24	4
0x00000008	0x00000010	24	8

6.6 LMS

6.6.1 General

The LMS scheme can sign a fixed number of messages. It uses the LM-OTS signature scheme defined in 6.5 and builds a full binary Hash tree where the leaves are the public keys of LM-OTS key pairs. Each node of this tree is associated with a node number. The root is defined to be the node with number 1. For a node with the number N , the left child is defined as the node with number $2*N$ and the right child as the node with number $2*N + 1$.

LMS uses the following parameters:

- h : The height of the tree. This shall be in {5, 10, 15, 20, 25}.
- m : The number of bytes associated with each node. This shall be in {24, 32}. This shall not be confused with the message m .
- H : The cryptographic hash function used in LM-OTS and to generate the Merkle tree nodes in LMS. This shall be SHA2-256, SHA2-256/192 (SHA2-256 truncated to the most significant 24 bytes) or SHAKE256 with an output size of m .
- OTS: An LM-OTS signature scheme with the parameter defined in 6.5. The hash function used in this parameter set shall be the same as in LMS.

An LMS tree will therefore have 2^h leaves, which allows it to sign up to 2^h messages. A parameter set is defined with a unique name LMS_SHA256_M32_H10, which corresponds to an LMS tree using SHA2-256 with $m = 32$ and $h = 10$.

The OIDs for these algorithms shall be in accordance with Annex A. Test vectors can be found in Annex C.

6.6.2 Key generation

The LMS private and public keys are composed of:

Private key:

- q , the leaf index (8 bytes).
- $type$, the type code (4 bytes).
- $otstype$, the type code for the OTS (4 bytes).
- I , the identifier (16 bytes).
- If the method described in 6.5.2.2 is used, a seed SK_S (n bytes)
- If the method described in 6.5.2.1 is used, 2^h LM-OTS private keys ($2^h * len * n$ bytes).

An LMS private key consists of 2^h LM-OTS private keys (or, alternatively, a seed SK_S which is used to derive these LM-OTS private keys); an index q , which indicates which private LM-OTS key should be used next; and the identifier I . The value q shall be initialized to 0. Each LM-OTS key shall be generated with a different value q . LM-OTS are indexed sequentially from 0 to $2^h - 1$. The LM-OTS key pairs used here are referred to as $(LM_OTS_PUB_KEY[i], LM_OTS_PRIVATE_KEY[i])$, for i in $0, \dots, 2^h - 1$. Set I to be 16 bytes output from an RBG.

Public key:

- $type$, the type code (4 bytes).
- $otstype$, the type code for the OTS (4 bytes).
- I , the identifier (16 bytes).
- $T[1]$, the root element of the tree (m bytes).

An LMS public key is defined as the root of the binary Hash tree. In order to compute the root, the following process shall be used. The string for the N -th node is denoted here as $T[N]$, and the nodes are indexed from 1 to $2^{(h+1)} - 1$:

a) If a node is a leaf node (this means $N \geq 2^h$), then the value corresponding to the node is:

$H(I \parallel \text{u32str}(N) \parallel \text{u16str}(0 \times 8282) \parallel \text{get } K \text{ component from within concatenated string } LM_OTS_PUB_KEY[N - 2^h])$

b) Otherwise the node is computed as:

$H(I \parallel \text{u32str}(N) \parallel \text{u16str}(0 \times 8383) \parallel T[2*N] \parallel T[2*N + 1])$

c) Output the LMS public key as:

$\text{u32str}(type) \parallel \text{u32str}(otstype) \parallel I \parallel T[1]$

6.6.3 Signing

An LMS signature consists of three parts:

- The number q corresponding to the leaf index used in this signature. This is a 4-byte value.
- An LM-OTS signature and the typecode indicating which LMS algorithm is used.
- An array of h m -byte values, which are the authentication path.

The authentication path is the minimal number of nodes required, such that someone verifying the signature can recompute the root of the binary Hash tree from the authentication path and the LM-OTS signature.

Algorithm: $LMS_sign(m, k)$.

Input: Message m to be signed, LMS private key k .

Output: Signature s for message m .

Steps:

- a) Let q_sig be the current index q .
- b) Update index q to the next unused index.
- c) Compute an LM-OTS signature of the message m , using the LM-OTS key pair corresponding to the index q_sig from the LMS private key k .
- d) Compute the authentication path.
- e) Set $s = \text{u32str}(q_sig) \parallel lmots_signature \parallel \text{u32str}(type) \parallel path[0] \parallel path[1] \parallel path[2] \parallel \dots \parallel path[h-1]$

Any implementation of LMS_sign shall ensure that the index q is updated before a signature is released.

6.6.4 Verification

Algorithm: $LMS_verify(m, public_key, s)$.

Input: Signature s , message m to be verified, LMS public key $public_key$.

Output: *VALID* if the signature is correct, otherwise *INVALID*.

Steps:

- a) Let lms_type be the type in $public_key$.
- b) Let sig_type be the type in s .
- c) If lms_type does not equal sig_type , return *INVALID*.

- d) Extract the LM-OTS signature s_{ots} using the index q from s , and compute the value Kc using LMOTS_pubkey_from_sig($m, s_{\text{ots}}, \text{public_key}$).
- e) Compute the root node candidate Tc for the LMS tree in the following way:
- 1) Set $\text{node_num} = 2^h + q$.
 - 2) Set $\text{tmp} = H(I \parallel \text{u32str}(\text{node_num}) \parallel \text{u16str}(0 \times 8282) \parallel Kc)$.
 - 3) Set $i = 0$.
 - 4) while $\text{node_num} > 1$ do:
 - i) $\text{parent_node_num} = \text{floor}(\text{node_num} / 2)$
 - ii) If node_num is odd, set
 $\text{tmp} = H(I \parallel \text{u32str}(\text{parent_node_num}) \parallel \text{u16str}(0 \times 8383) \parallel \text{path}[i] \parallel \text{tmp})$.
 - iii) If node_num is even, set
 $\text{tmp} = H(I \parallel \text{u32str}(\text{parent_node_num}) \parallel \text{u16str}(0 \times 8383) \parallel \text{tmp} \parallel \text{path}[i])$.
 - iv) Set $\text{node_num} = \text{parent_node_num}$.
 - v) Set $i = i + 1$.
 - 5) Set $Tc = \text{tmp}$.
- f) If Tc is equal to the value $T[1]$ in the public key, then the output is *VALID*. Otherwise, the signature shall be rejected and the output is *INVALID*.

6.6.5 Suggested Parameters

The suggested parameters for LMS can be found in [Table 5](#).

Table 5 — LMS sizes (in bytes)

Type Code for SHA2	Type Code for SHAKE	n	h
0x00000005	0x0000000F	32	5
0x00000006	0x00000010	32	10
0x00000007	0x00000011	32	15
0x00000008	0x00000012	32	20
0x00000009	0x00000013	32	25
0x0000000A	0x00000014	24	5
0x0000000B	0x00000015	24	10
0x0000000C	0x00000016	24	15
0x0000000D	0x00000017	24	20
0x0000000E	0x00000018	24	25

6.7 HSS

6.7.1 General

Using a very large number of nodes in a tree is costly, owing to the effort for generating a key pair scales with the size of the tree. If a large number of signatures are required to be supported, the hierarchical signature scheme (HSS) can be used.

HSS uses the following parameters:

- L : The number of layers of LMS trees used. L shall be between 1 and 8, inclusive.

All layers shall use the same hash function. For each layer, the same LMS and LM-OTS parameter set shall be used. Different layers may use a different set of LMS and LM-OTS parameters.

The OIDs for these algorithms shall be in accordance with [Annex A](#). Test vectors can be found in [Annex C](#).

6.7.2 Key generation

The HSS private and public keys are composed of:

Private key:

- q , the leaf index (8 bytes).
- $\text{u32str}(L)$, the number of layers (4 bytes).
- type , the type code (4 bytes) .
- otstype , the type code for the OTS (4 bytes).
- I , the identifier (16 bytes).
- If the method described in 6.5.1.2 is used, a seed SK_S (n bytes)
- If the method described in 6.5.1.1 is used, 2^h LM-OTS private keys ($2^h * \text{len} * n$ bytes).

Public key:

- $\text{u32str}(L)$, the number of layers (4 bytes).
- type , the type code (4 bytes) .
- otstype , the type code for the OTS (4 bytes).
- I , the identifier (16 bytes).
- $T[1]$, the root element of the tree (m bytes).

If different LMS and LM-OTS parameters are used across the layers, then the private and public key shall contain the type and otstype for each individual layer.

An HSS key pair is generated in the following way:

- a) Generate an LMS key pair. The corresponding private key is $\text{prv}[0]$ and public key $\text{pub}[0]$.
- b) For each i from 1 to $L - 1$.
 - 1) Generate an LMS key pair. The corresponding private key is assigned to $\text{prv}[i]$ and the public key to $\text{pub}[i]$.
 - 2) Sign $\text{pub}[i]$ using $\text{prv}[i - 1]$ with LMS. This computes the signature $\text{sig}[i - 1] = \text{LMS_sign}(\text{pub}[i], \text{prv}[i - 1])$.

The HSS private key consists of the values $\text{prv}[0], \dots, \text{prv}[L-1]$, $\text{pub}[0], \dots, \text{pub}[L-1]$, and $\text{sig}[0], \dots, \text{sig}[L-2]$. It is not necessary to keep secret the values pub and sig . The values $\text{prv}[1], \dots, \text{prv}[L-1]$ and $\text{pub}[1], \dots, \text{pub}[L-1]$ are updated during signature generation.

The public key of HSS is the root node of the LMS tree at layer 0 and the number of layers: $\text{u32str}(L) \parallel \text{type} \parallel \text{otstype} \parallel I \parallel \text{pub}[0]$.

6.7.3 Signing

To sign a message m with HSS, the following steps are completed:

- a) Check if the LMS key $prv[L-1]$ can still sign messages:
 - 1) If it can still sign messages, then sign m with the LMS key and set $sig[L-1]$ to the value of the signature.
 - 2) If the number of signatures for the LMS key $prv[L-1]$ is exhausted, find the smallest value d such that $prv[d]$, $prv[d+1]$, ..., $prv[L-1]$ are exhausted.
 - i) If d is equal to 0, then the HSS key pair is exhausted and no further signature shall be generated with this HSS key pair.
 - ii) If d is not equal to 0, then new LMS key pairs are generated for each layer i from d to $L-1$ as follows:
 - (A) Generate a new LMS key pair and assign it to $prv[i]$ and $pub[i]$.
 - (B) Sign the value $pub[i]$ with $prv[i-1]$, and set $sig[i-1]$ to the resulting value.
 - iii) Sign m with $prv[L-1]$ and set $sig[L-1]$ to the resulting value.
- b) The HSS signature is then defined as:

$$u32str(L-1) \parallel sig[0] \parallel pub[1] \parallel \dots \parallel pub[L-1] \parallel sig[L-1]$$

The algorithm above assumes that the LMS signing algorithm updates the state prv , thus preventing key reuse.

6.7.4 Verification

To verify a signature S , for a message M , with the public key $pubkey$, perform the following steps:

- a) Set $Nspk$ = first four bytes of S .
- b) If $Nspk+1$ is not equal to the number of levels L in pub :
 - 1) return *INVALID*.
- c) For ($i = 0$; $i < Nspk$; $i = i + 1$):
 - 1) Set $siglist[i]$ = next LMS signature parsed from S .
 - 2) Set $publist[i]$ = next LMS public key parsed from S .
- d) Set $siglist[Nspk]$ = next LMS signature parsed from S .
- e) Set $key = pub$.
- f) For ($i = 0$; $i < Nspk$; $i = i + 1$)
 - 1) Set $sig = siglist[i]$.
 - 2) Set $msg = publist[i]$.
 - 3) If ($lms_verify(msg, key, sig)$ is not *VALID*):
 - i) return *INVALID*.
 - 4) Set $key = msg$.
- g) return $lms_verify(M, key, siglist[Nspk])$.

6.7.5 Suggested Parameters

Each LMS tree in an HSS instance shall use a parameter set from [Table 5](#). Additionally, all LMS instances shall use the same hash function. A specific level in an HSS instance shall use the same LMS and LM-OTS parameter sets. Different LMS and LM-OTS may be used on different levels, as long as the same hash function is used.

7 State management

One of the main challenges for the deployment of stateful hash-based signatures schemes refers to the process of state management, i.e. the ability to ensure that a signature state is never re-used. This is necessary for security purposes. The stateful HBS schemes defined in this document are based on one-time signature (OTS) building blocks which lose their security guarantees if the same OTS private key is used more than once (see Reference [7] for a comprehensive assessment of the security impact of reusing the same OTS private key). The problem of state management is well-known in the literature (see Reference [8]), and therefore this clause presents requirements for practitioners to implement robust state management mechanisms.

- a) The state used by the stateful HBS schemes defined in this document is a piece of information that shall be stored, maintained and otherwise updated for the whole lifespan of the private key. Therefore, the state shall be stored in a secure non-volatile memory region inside the signing module. A hardware security module (HSM) is recommended to be used for this purpose to prevent users' access to the state and make the process of updating the state transparent to the signers.
- b) Once a signature request is received, the signer shall first update the state and only then start the signing procedure. If this process was done in reverse order, there is a risk that the signature is produced but the state remains in its previous value (for example, due to a fault in the equipment occurring right after the signature is produced). In other words, the ultimate goal is ensuring that these two processes are performed in an atomic fashion.

Other mechanisms to prevent state re-use may be used.

Annex A (normative)

Object identifiers and ASN.1 module

This annex lists the object identifiers assigned to the digital signature mechanisms specified in this document, namely: XMSS, XMSS-MT, LMS, and HSS. It should be noted that the additional information required for interoperability such as the selected parameter set or the selected hash function are given in the *type* field, which is part of the public key and signature data structures as specified in [5.5](#), [6.5.5](#), and [6.6.5](#).

```

DigitalSignatureWithAppendixStatefulHash
    {iso(1) standard(0) digital-signature-with-appendix (14888) part4(4)
    asn1-module(1) stateful-hash-based-mechanisms(0) version1(1)}

DEFINITIONS EXPLICIT TAGS ::= BEGIN

id-isoiecl4888-4 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=
    {iso(1) standard(0) digital-signature-with-appendix(14888) part4(4)}
id-14888-4-algorithms OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-isoiecl4888-4 algorithm(0)}

id-dswa-sfh-xmss OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-14888-4-algorithms 1 }
id-dswa-sfh-xmssmt OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-14888-4-algorithms 2 }
id-dswa-sfh-lms OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-14888-4-algorithms 3 }
id-dswa-sfh-hss OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-14888-4-algorithms 4 }

alg-dswa-sfh-xmss ALGORITHM ::= {
    PARMS          Param-dswa-sfh-xmss
    IDENTIFIED BY { id-dswa-sfh-xmss } }

Param-dswa-sfh-xmss ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)) -- xmss-id

alg-dswa-sfh-xmssmt ALGORITHM ::= {
    PARMS          Param-dswa-sfh-xmssmt
    IDENTIFIED BY { id-dswa-sfh-xmssmt } }

Param-dswa-sfh-xmssmt ::= OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)) -- xmssmt-id

alg-dswa-sfh-lms ALGORITHM ::= {
    PARMS          Param-dswa-sfh-lms
    IDENTIFIED BY { id-dswa-sfh-lms } }

Param-dswa-sfh-lms ::= SEQUENCE {
    lms-id          OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)),
    lms-ots-id      OCTET STRING (SIZE (4)) }

alg-dswa-sfh-hss ALGORITHM ::= {
    PARMS          Param-dswa-sfh-hss
    IDENTIFIED BY { id-dswa-sfh-hss } }

-- The SEQUENCE encodes LMS tree parameters in order from layer 0 to layer L-1
Param-dswa-sfh-hss ::= SEQUENCE SIZE (1..8) OF Param-dswa-sfh-lms

-- Copied from Rec. ITU-T X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8:

ALGORITHM ::= CLASS {
    &Type          OPTIONAL,
    &DynParms      OPTIONAL,
    &id            OBJECT IDENTIFIER UNIQUE }
WITH SYNTAX {
    [PARMS          &Type]
    [DYN-PARMS      &DynParms ]
    IDENTIFIED BY  &id }

AlgorithmIdentifier{ALGORITHM:SupportedAlgorithms} ::= SEQUENCE {

```

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```
algorithm      ALGORITHM.&id({SupportedAlgorithms}),
parameters     ALGORITHM.&Type({SupportedAlgorithms}{@algorithm}) OPTIONAL }

SupportedAlgorithms ALGORITHM ::= {
  alg-dswa-sfh-xmss |
  alg-dswa-sfh-xmssmt |
  alg-dswa-sfh-lms |
  alg-dswa-sfh-hss, ... }

END -- DigitalSignatureWithAppendixHash
```

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Annex B (informative)

Relation to other standards

The parameters provided in this document are consistent with the parameters given in NIST SP 800-208^[12] and include a subset of the parameters given in IRTF RFC-8391.^[2] This document does not include the RFC-8391 parameters based on $n = 64$ and those based on SHAKE128.

This document is currently limited to the hash functions SHA2-256 and SHAKE256, which have been used to instantiate XMSS in the RFC-8391^[2] and LMS in Reference [3]. At the time of publication of this document, these hash functions are the only instantiations which have been published for a sufficient amount of time to be considered mature.

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Annex C (informative)

Numerical examples

C.1 General

In this annex, the public key, message and signature are expressed in hexadecimal notation. The private key is given as a sequence in byte following the order defined in 5.3.3.1, 6.6.2 and 6.7.2. The private keys here are examples and shall never be used in practice.

C.2 XMSS

C.2.1 XMSS SHA2-256

Parameters: $n=32$, $h=10$, $w=16$

Private key:

00000200	00010203	04050607	08090A0B	0C0D0E0F	10111213	14151617	18191A1B	1C1D1E1F	20212223
24252627	28292A2B	2C2D2E2F	30313233	34353637	38393A3B	3C3D3E3F	40414243	44454647	48494A4B
4C4D4E4F	50515253	54555657	58595A5B	5C5D5E5F					

Public key:

00000001	9D898033	E37AF48E	6A116F8B	15651CC2	67734670	07AD1937	5D38C23C	690C3483	40414243
44454647	48494A4B	4C4D4E4F	50515253	54555657	58595A5B	5C5D5E5F			

Message: 25

Signature:

00000200	8FF0300B	E485DEA7	E5AE2C56	080302FE	BC91B413	18C504F8	95BAAB0B	068968F2	22E5DD2E
120538CB	72D11267	ECF55F62	897CEB41	643310F0	39BE9757	C5FA9D80	F71884E3	2447BA71	B4FF1C50
AD4211C5	D1075BEC	A1A9F757	30F91222	E4C89C6D	1E4E06D0	A222053A	607B34A5	420FD7FF	8A1336A4
DA238C23	42D210EE	EE69C469	751A6E7B	D52DFB25	D0C63273	35A873FB	4C4E98D8	185FDD47	9D7A6B1D
40E1E39A	47FF0DB1	4937F33B	3103915A	9D432FA6	4142BF30	E6F53540	19C3B3A3	55883940	6C67B113
988587F9	DDFAC790	22730E5F	AA222914	4E0FE186	14A7AE52	DB820266	A0A1F8BE	7D0E80DF	BC9B6DAE
74319DE3	7C5255CA	3A70F0DF	A85BA1B3	94ACE609	9447C3D9	D14A9497	CF483D4C	4A87E20B	D0279AC0
6C8F58AE	E923D4C7	7081CCCC	EAE74869	1F1BC9E8	8E3DEF45	A0FA7807	6A066DC5	B3F3E790	34D42891
F29DF451	C245036F	E7AF6D76	0E7BD436	537BD6A7	D0B8903D	1C56399B	2A95CDBD	3C0BB251	12ED77A1
2BCAB58D	ECDC0817	6A105910	CE145A9C	57227AB6	D595E50C	063422A3	F8503847	AC6C0101	7F535A4B
36F2FB6A	FC04948D	626EC2F7	A92555B4	61359521	2751DFA4	40E11664	DD9D9DFC	44AFB661	D1A953A7
C3E22570	A629D499	42892BF2	B5F72C00	A9A1B166	56E6F7EF	9D5BD7D0	865EEC8A	745164FD	D7542C8B
E4E7B71D	2CD79B79	94BCA264	B4F0F348	46A4E6E7	501B2649	EFC0C466	F590525A	45270876	E2E94000
D6918E7A	BE489DD5	0CB299A9	7CF861B8	89887CF2	023DA55E	521927C4	7D40DE41	3593BD96	44435085
BE3FFD5E	EA1DCE50	D996D3DA	8971B2EB	DEA1ABCC	02352922	EB1C75A2	0C79C8D2	914B12FC	3300266E
B78E2378	C4887E0F	D9ED8905	C46F6350	C2B3122E	19962EA2	3113DE6B	CFE0D5B9	BBFE68C4	BD25A777
F249D2BE	AFBAA7B9	81C5A1B9	84007208	D53A65A4	F709E281	FCDC5795	B94E3967	A30437CE	D628744C
7B2EA492	FA729683	8A791E82	68363A11	9E3BB780	C7C7B130	070B2B37	5025EF74	85FCD628	4119D235
DABD8EC1	A7768260	17E2D6ED	4CECF209	0A44F394	CEA92902	AE21A83A	2F2775FA	4695671A	2DF09A07
80ECB4DF	7F41EDC5	04817E89	CC632FEC	6EA1716A	14B44BCF	4704BBBF	F6A014A0	01660EAA	5DF779A7
A033B3FA	91748C55	30A176C7	898671E5	7F324254	FDA2A0B8	10DE218C	4AA13E08	D9ABE307	0B4A8151
A70F0208	8B591012	6701F0A8	B2475C1D	7711AB56	A79AFD9B	DC09622C	95D144D9	DE7A02D5	06304764
FF9936F7	4D4D0FF6	E4E6C6ED	E0DB7516	652E95CC	92368D45	360EBDB1	2199EAFB	216E1B7B	09C6D331
6E8552E1	69EAE48E	FD5C33B1	17879DCF	7DBD3795	327CEAB2	8D8A7C05	BD12654B	0ABC3AA0	CB7390F2
BB5852D6	D4D13F61	B94CD06E	937B51F1	83844A4A	78D0B79A	9CCB5C87	AA022E13	154370C5	9DDB1E38
B3FE2FEF	96AE94E8	8B2E3C64	02E6F3BD	87B77101	48A658E9	6DA1FC38	BBC0E2A1	CD192E16	B44D97EA
4AF81435	03035F37	71345169	E2655326	0DF269F5	11FC1CCF	C26B5944	BA2B1052	16BED0AC	ED790D1D
1781BECE	F3A39A7C	F46A8D13	99E44170	B4D94888	4F6BF701	BB2FE7FC	9D357944	DFCEC17E	49817F3F

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ED983D2C	2D05AC4E	08F41995	95AF5C93	131A59FC	E8E4A283	434C58B5	33EAED10	963C8D2E	4970E83F
1DCE8C07	392F11F7	770E8BCC	C7DA3E71	035AA44F	A7F5F3A2	ACC0D772	78C62120	FCE201B1	C7174340
C83F9E4F	1FA1A24B	7798399F	D665E347	A39E994E	E84E11D7	05CA2017	2C368A12	E1078AAE	F2A7A013
BEDDEBD4	77AF5391	0187CDA2	9F1E0BC1	B435C5BA	C9B6D36E	E627395F	D515FEB8	E7467A4A	B6A8D9D9
32605B7B	73FADF32	90554D5C	2B0C8F11	D9787D4E	1FE9038D	B6A08481	330C9C91	26E7E79B	48EBD471
4615664D	DFD9BD0E	5DD3FBB5	61506679	D3A636C0	AB4A66B4	107F0EF6	978173CE	07D1A0B9	626BA0EC
EE498E3D	7F773F35	9CD7959D	B7578946	D6236177	6CA7E014	673DAB60	791E3F8B	BD553166	1D16D6A9
D6DE7E9F	03931761	55179A27	0BF5EAB7	5B7D6931	16AC288B	13BC0ED9	A0959A84	31AAC33B	169C64A0
3EB2894E	209EC584	5FA1D0FA	C0030483	298319DE	BB6F3C77	5476B627	8008D9EF	ED184446	09111677
FED5BEE0	23842414	DC049437	D5896A14	48F93FF5	30E2C73C	4EA085C2	33268D5D	C4498A30	1FB554C8
2151D393	A5D7935A	6F2996DB	CFDBAA8F	BB34D4B9	83BCBD04	64A2B455	C85623BB	E5BAEC5F	1F5471F3
1BA300C3	135640D9	969E028F	56F62297	FD537D07	4BE35D52	45546BB4	ABDAB540	85C364E1	19A2020A
C2B1EEBD	09CDDDD3A	02257E5C	35A79C9C	988D7D6F	47C99E11	3845F0BE	AE75E0D8	76E91D0D	6B5F6164
5CD52A6F	0F099797	50E3DAE7	11D7FD29	B525804E	9471BB25	8C748297	37001D91	4A5D260F	4BF2401D
DA0C10D5	A5D39E9D	C558A855	728744CD	7BA02135	F46F7598	3D9FFB5C	3D74A44B	9278086F	0C1C1957
175225D3	EBD02C68	2CCA76D1	31584E21	6C2C9224	C9AC81B5	785ECD7F	E17B3BF5	179819F7	F9ED0E6E
976A88FC	51DEF3A3	A33E8EEA	FB9309D9	39D03A39	01A4F5C4	7A0CCA5A	C0EF9937	5C002FB4	538EB451
ECA08C7D	7C537F1B	EF90679E	25D2D701	5B38EE1E	FA663C98	34ED6BDF	2D90849A	3571C0A2	5B36079F
FC389C2B	87797E98	26EAAF28	6E3B4F9F	D9C8AB69	D6FF1B3E	5710B2ED	394B3296	253F78EB	9C3D49F3
1394A8FC	03B41608	CF1CAECA	6E3C5FEF	AB82FD9B	BA0148D7	FAD8DBCD	D478326D	28952B6F	781DDCF6
690ACD70	D5EFC75E	694D6F4A	0496FCB7	76DCB752	14916D1F	B6617F23	491C31C8	A189DC09	0054B0F4
6E674CC5	EC38B4E1	F9F1D8B2	33075BF0	4CE63776	1E5595E7	A1D7433D	A32E4BCD	E54C3B9F	569B40C1
598705CA	AD5AEF78	AF0BFA00	DFC83824	84FA1AE8	4DBC8F65	2724724D	F4A085B0	43704563	54F3EE86
384D39F2	303F336F	06C95182	5BC56A75	C1279DC8	50F099E1	995ED02A	C172E433	70150987	F8C7F4C6
BDD18FD2	EAB27693	3388CD7F	BA187CCE	AFEE6E52	9CD3961B	5BFEBCC8	7CE11A70	8430C274	CED608D1
790B7D51	BD661E42	1CBA67FC	20C4AF6C	EBF19A3A	C98DCF46	741FE073	05850EAA	75103FB1	C8635007
58BC376D	B06F292A	6E556C9A	C2A1C613	47E7D883	5F132F05	9C3ABC25	868BD9B7	5D80B95E	EF2F3156
67D7D6E2	6045CCF4	87780552	A24B35C5	62505F07	43F6F089	F880E35C	CA8B7E9C	B849670B	1CF06AA5
759C573A	0AEAAB6C	A893460A	7EA15566	94C69514	24FA6B42	C516369C	C9658B81	B325D8D4	86977A69
919F6741	6DD362EF	EE904D96	049E70FA	95A0544A	5ED85A4E	57429CE0	884F7634	50D9EE23	7769DE8C
96B71AD7	9EA5CA55	9B196DBD	B9F96B69	41D0D8A6	F5F1A884	FC6A8028	15DAE957	E40BCE0D	4C8BA500
41DA0B5D	510D3D2F	662DB2F6	353B3A1C	F07B243C	D34346BD	AAFFE5B7	ED4B64F8	CA7BA289	5F339632
92AF7376	538D2831	998CBE8F	076D2231	CC3A5DAD	0DA36CE4	9EEC00E4	0CC3A340	A40FC275	AB1BEA0F
4E96E008	A40D36C8	A6BD049B	F265F1B3	DF85686B	53C623B6	40E3175B	CB84959B	6D1E4695	5E18BC5C
F27D5FE1	3F72589A	395E1EE0	1EB9983D	5CE3E04B					

Parameters: $n=24, h=10, w=16$

Private key:

00000200	00010203	04050607	08090A0B	0C0D0E0F	10111213	14151617	18191A1B	1C1D1E1F	20212223
24252627	28292A2B	2C2D2E2F	B8E84793	03B07D3	E37A24CD	FF2B9636	D47E85B3	5E074EC1	30313233
34353637	38393A3B	3C3D3E3F	40414243	44454647					

Public key:

0000000D	B8E84793	03B07D3	E37A24CD	FF2B9636	D47E85B3	5E074EC1	30313233	34353637	38393A3B
3C3D3E3F	40414243	44454647							

Message: 25

Signature:

00000200	6F827191	2413DCDD	A00FAD02	E64DE5B1	FAD32103	9E6E2136	346E1913	F598FCFE	81246695
48E8228D	43FA606A	18369FFE	C41D48A9	6A9AB2D7	5B826BC0	BE195FA9	7A5DDAE0	77940936	B3BA9764
F603994A	F1F8E273	3D9427B9	D8542C83	2044A640	4EC1F178	50C23180	E3F7CA66	0468F81A	F41A3261
08AFD4A3	77146640	BCC24914	C1A4A7F0	64468F99	C8205CB4	8B5ABED7	76360B13	2A007BB5	A500DA34
1E51D810	A745EF9C	6DA13502	0A404D4A	22D35836	DD9F08BB	2D5DAEEC	B3D7915E	8D962C16	4ACFBFE3
A9DE062B	D4C6CA2E	51B8F4E5	F80A9F75	F1FD0497	4777100D	2DD12571	67B8F648	318EEFB3	55513FB8
3CF3E478	7F256A01	269DFD63	EF55AF35	81721E6B	D0C8C35B	C7D26A93	8D3310E3	BED9D927	7283D73F
655D56F2	17B50CE8	287BB535	01E94530	350B6E84	29430461	F3685E7C	4690FFD8	DA0628D2	A94915BD
C1F7957B	CEA44A08	908ADEF6	BA340A96	CAE084CD	EA82A038	A2B1ADB8	FDB77273	63603D0A	5093ADA7
B8AF48DB	3274EB8E	00BFA8A7	DEDB916B	E074F6D3	61CB1ABB	BAD1B708	A8509F62	FAB11E0E	6C6335F7
33F4B69F	EF529D73	8AA1EF38	B834C653	2372EB0A	96935BD7	43A00126	5B72FC18	34430D7D	4AC2706C
07CF7AAF	2A0E3525	9F4408FF	EBE74336	57DB8129	CC627D13	A86E8318	C2B2E067	F8148326	6396A407
81CC0EE3	7ECD4168	9CE41F8E	C641A364	1BC2FCF5	C1D20B9F	B8F794C9	4079FCD9	A3B274E1	7C220396
1193C5C1	D81B60DB	018AD68D	7CC25003	D5D21DD5	708F51CF	7965A73A	148C1D8D	6842944E	10B2DB49
F5A50B09	FDB096A3	721D11E1	96AC2139	63969FE1	C7FEA31B	DBBD26D9	58E0BC25	A301E172	1D44342E
AA0378CD	CDFD6B2B	336A06C2	5A3B28D6	C12E33A3	B87E9564	02BEC553	F47BF0B7	5E096341	4CDEC38F
90015D36	D231B856	9EDA5D8A	F00BB609	4908F208	8B75C43B	36851C1D	FC811F04	A3C8EBE9	4C17E568
5EB01C27	5ADF9B46	29127D5A	41D74C69	BD8D8F65	07DB30B2	C79763B9	4500355D	246EA9A2	512E3985

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4A8ED1FB	A13B72B3	79678412	3C729AF5	404927CD	4F1799F1	B58970B2	3E07F00E	DBFFE5CE	E58D3660
0A0801D1	B3F468E4	E83D84A0	3FD87AB3	E18C1266	CEC592B1	4804BE65	F4AB9906	6F12E686	7518B349
B4416634	87DE6746	80383064	C52A5A87	48739780	6346AEED	F766CFB7	853F1AF8	BC84177A	37C78495
224539C7	2F988B1C	CC64E2FB	C7863F5D	3CCC551C	922EEFFB	467DCF17	511D93CF	14A5C05B	814C1FA2
56BF899C	3D327B9F	F6419BCF	F3B646F4	8BE2A3CE	37D7A583	59FBFD26	1E921155	1FC5EEA6	F363A479
A4688236	25257C81	32B9FC77	8F030F8E	B69A0DEF	C81EA4EC	D9F90BC3	128358D7	903A81DD	27102FDD
571E7ADB	58423A43	9EA24E8D	00E68493	7D0A40DE	9364EED2	69CF4C10	A8DEEC15	A4266F4C	100E09A4
998AA122	48B57543	71409967	E0927A69	D53C55C4	E76884EA	AB2DC64B	F67FA210	AF0C3990	59F4CFFB
F53D44FF	9856355E	1862C5E0	4BDE172F	DE3222EC	BEFDC033	CDD7B93F	3E82C6C8	B03FCBB7	1C03D57E
3017A022	851EA6D0	EAE07490	AB11FBE7	88565A08	9D8D24EE	364F8360	B23C747F	F39E4279	0B2F3E05
96B323A3	FBDE832A	90587FC7	B9C2D469	BF4656BB	3FFF2CF3	154A126A	F2062703	EB8D8F77	D21FC367
710781AE	1E6937C1	51CE2CD5	D14B311B	752A5510	606C7FC9	23C4633D	11DD8FAB	629680F3	58320986
AED6A2F5	FDB51841	F287E636	66A79640	2797FC71	4AE9B2E9	E87993FB	89B84AE7	696F338A	18C6F522
C57C085D	599CFD48	DCBB0B3B	43CA75AA	6C44E58E	33FB5B69	7105DF28	439EFEAE	CB929935	0F10B1DA
63B82622	E4A2095A	C2F9846B	CFB0C8F5	5F4412F1	6E978284	1A881E56	B8AEA36C	8AD667A2	CDC9FEE9
ED05A306	048AC548	1215F6EE	B4B63BA9	53318752	8DB51153	83B66FB7	ACC595F7	ED7A042F	F07EAF87
BF093EE6	E8C2EB2F	E0A8868D	F1AB6901	2C7E44BE	6E09CED1	82B5F3B9	B39D6EFA	567FC23A	C8E301BD
52D6740D	637CCAED	4C9BDF44	29B9DC55	6316FA6D	04B18728	C8BAB148	A6035E4A	158B7A66	93DF31E8
DE2AD560	F2ADD6E0	5D8A99DB	2CD5FE1D	90DB2BAD	C9108174	98256609	1F50471D	69D00B7D	006CF153
CD378734	7C54E49F	6E5EEF46							

C.2.2 XMSS SHAKE

Parameters: $n=32$, $h=10$, $w=16$

Private key:

00000200	00010203	04050607	08090A0B	0C0D0E0F	10111213	14151617	18191A1B	1C1D1E1F	20212223
24252627	28292A2B	2C2D2E2F	30313233	34353637	38393A3B	3C3D3E3F	40414243	44454647	48494A4B
4C4D4E4F	50515253	54555657	58595A5B	5C5D5E5F					

Public key:

00000010	BA62BDC3	9AF136A6	3E66F19D	3CFDA23	2CF5CF48	5AEC1E22	C35D739B	DC511425	40414243
44454647	48494A4B	4C4D4E4F	50515253	54555657	58595A5B	5C5D5E5F			

Message: 25

Signature:

00000200	F88607BA	B61D5412	28CDC83C	1EC48749	3A2D6D05	31EC6E8C	EFC56373	9E2D75F5	1A28FA58
3861267B	9FD945FA	5BD2CEF3	E8D47AF2	6170ADE9	AA77754C	7E900968	9C5C3FEF	FF494DB8	94E54491
383EEACB	FE83FD1B	18CCA27A	5ABE0AE8	D121757B	8BEF01D4	844AFC6A	B5425B48	30AC854D	2D580B1F
EA71B99C	74B6C9CD	17418AA2	C2D55D68	FBFE3445	F26343C2	71EFD032	ECC0BAB8	3226EDA9	C0B618CB
DCEC1E8B	AA6FAAD7	008D6D33	7BF99D17	C5705129	1EAD3189	B029702E	E22D86E9	2FF420CF	B840E9D1
DBDF0322	48376134	1596C98D	84087701	C227149E	834DE9C6	D7DBA924	F0C4FE64	9BD76B7B	3F3CEED3
09BE524B	71612157	349E3B18	78EF442C	07037690	4C0459C9	7CB812DB	C7350E01	4463FF0F	4C8EFFF4
15B2B9FD	DE09CBD6	5334F390	25B8FB41	468B2ED0	C8D660A1	5034AF80	12D332C1	56094403	367466F7
DD7184FA	050E2D0F	D835A141	E9685742	85CF5CC1	BCB96401	D67B29F9	3774910A	7087C91C	FC4FCAB2
4A9504DC	8C9A8D11	332907F9	913CD523	DADD6B02	DFFB71F1	1599AAF8	0E3668A6	9C0CC9AB	BBA85897
3814D76D	328ECF15	4BFA959B	071B53D8	D852ACC7	1C296373	21F419CF	7BEE9336	3927AA75	01BB83BF
57BBA9FD	8D4F59E3	EA47ED45	32CB3279	088D07AA	DA9DC433	5E420ABA	6F7D9E32	FED1BE7B	FDC51A5D
420D79DC	32969336	F224A6E1	91E52E5D	C063ECF0	BE5D3B69	42E2CDAE	882E4C06	0A9BD16B	07301C54
7755EBED	ED73A231	D437C6A9	07405530	4C1B4CAF	39D8C8EE	557F976C	AAFF8000	4600D7BD	8CFF86D1
C8F314F2	EB03BF69	97694C05	F7A61BC3	E2188436	7A7C045A	2E78B5E7	BCBC4C2B	8C3A2203	5CD1D258
B43A757B	B619B9C3	7A6B9310	CBDBBD8F	6933500B	17221F62	A9ECBF0B	477EBCFB	5645713E	D67FAFE2
F7D91E80	C06F661D	C44BEC1E	7343619A	883C8A2B	4AED87A9	D13036AD	D5BAFF11	89BF04CD	8D699289
FE312F98	73CD2D0B	54D5D3C6	60BC7828	49519108	B0B16768	9BBE2F20	69AC7F47	0784CD90	E6882A86
429DF00B	2A5A8051	3F0E6E0F	3FCAB5C0	DF79E0A0	62CA2C8A	D6BDF519	A1CA38AC	B8AE6888	D2D350DA
C390727D	29F39FFD	F8FD4896	4B7508AC	A81F760F	A1AB2BF2	91F310D4	9B28D382	AA827D1F	B5FECDD2
EBC136D3	BC5B42CB	9F0C7385	AD556F8E	BDA1E479	3896C4CE	D1F7006F	A72094CA	3228F88A	AF078661
1900D6B3	A1CA10AC	86FA48CB	73CBBC76	1DC707F6	4DD04366	37DE4D2E	0BBD19AA	66E1E736	A04C66A0
894C781D	022E1C39	58A4BD84	D6927D78	2F61A34E	723285F6	6372B575	7B705E4D	0EDB31F8	6D674617
C81AD319	52FA4E9B	E2CFEAC1	21BDDDD2	CF691251	1B647D9C	2F9CC063	509E3359	6E749D2A	53B947F3
AF5A93A1	A6AB38CB	02FE8FE9	19767FA5	6A619410	D5DB1E99	891AA8F4	AE6DC9A1	A54B5E03	DC3FBB46
BC2ED413	C39D16A1	47B4514B	13570BF3	B887C38A	E1052459	EB327F4B	79EE0B90	02795C24	5D07251B
AE6CD0E2	308B9DC4	308D6C8B	AB4ECE1B	F059D46E	6C187141	6E3047B8	55B3417D	23968794	83AF92A6
2D9679DE	677C4A46	92AC9229	D1F6A0A4	E1677CD6	78DD85F3	171EAE38	C727BF76	95270CB7	71FE6964
E5B28A6D	A71965A2	902B8B2F	7C766C69	D135C814	58F811C7	B61387E8	EA2FFF25	AEEDB544	FFB6B8B2

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DB51FC95	1A0F0DBD	AABBD998	209276E3	D666ECC3	6A99E1C8	1E18F3CB	1E97E316	5665F8EC	78A5274B
CC3F0EC9	C074825C	001DC7EF	733C54D5	43226F9E	1CCC6B72	B1467F93	D9F3B99A	3EAA6F4F	48B1C659
CF646149	E59B1A4F	D663735D	BA5A59BF	D87DD156	7FF49A63	037CBA61	99514B71	AF54A91D	8FC993A0
957BB730	CD276C69	85754924	C785B80F	02799C02	8271D0F5	654190BA	F779BF97	7B517A58	69F84497
F1F67170	4930FB82	E6B751AB	559143D8	73653449	2612E6C4	C3ABEC0D	EE3D20C1	E16D8B98	6E0DF0DF
2515AED5	553A6EF3	6FB4C8D5	A380C4B6	F48782CE	D8A52BA7	F4E045F1	5B27505E	07405E5B	3B932669
19DF6FB3	E8E287A7	B879D11B	3BB692EB	665EF61A	BA330D41	AAC1DC00	B9C1EC02	7A017CFD	8AB23D75
A05C19F3	2DB1C344	5CF4EAE7	345C3F5A	C0D1FEB3	DA09986D	A7325523	46A16A7C	0AEB6E33	64788399
FCB14253	00D12A42	A3FAD289	7AD78F4B	FD868D5E	5FC8228D	F225759A	0E93B125	E4C4FE9F	C585E0E4
1C7E4990	F008CFC5	90E6EE8C	E14255DC	D38B8520	EC053969	01836AAA	C7595685	B0E10A08	1A09DA00
7D497981	004DD570	DCC399A3	53D3B78E	20069F96	A83C6BCE	4B005F6A	BB5FA89C	73D34AAD	F3415D3D
E0A8C211	A30524B0	9DA2E2C0F	69F6D9ED	B09B89B9	DC168001	524F8DA4	502F7158	819C65EB	8B278DB6
68E26CE5	F7A2D4C2	F6F60448	81C601AE	2736C0BE	27C40383	0292C11A	7DEFA9CB	273DFE36	DE7F8BD6
2707120E	3DBBBD27	AD2D2D59	62D97158	B447B101	94A2F24B	72F90FC0	B89A5345	7E9035D4	6F08F7E8
7FCC6702	8053A1C4	A08E36B9	F7E57559	11A17732	89ADB78	763C7F17	4237CC1C	86FBAC95	4A09A27B
35E1774B	19EDBF9C	F6CC2D0F	526B1B0A	4C574C7E	59A1F09B	572FD622	31AE1A1E	C26C5C71	8C778CEB
ED7FD7B5	485FC1F9	6C748620	7BC41A06	B594314C	FB931475	254EF140	C4BE8B97	D52A5ED4	D255FE00
5CDECEAA	7030566E	83038ABA	2A5504F4	3E06ACFC	47333B86	DB3E96F3	50BA0CE1	F84ADFC0	0C820FFA
B44C4611	A6F14536	A9301A9C	47C12F73	7AF763EB	00166808	5F9E0C12	D8AF89A4	DC9B8DE0	94E1C87A
899EE498	FFFFFF3CF	735130F9	F3F7EE97	11308713	D52A8A82	146F917A	9019AAF0	9D4E00C0	4ECFAE1C
855830FF	437CBAD4	BA741572	C07C7AC3	C62879EA	43743CE5	F8810D49	67982B3B	3B85382B	ACC1BE7A
658872B2	C4C33E44	BAC96F4B	36B3DEAB	C67334DC	48D17FA7	38328EC3	A74366C6	C92D34C6	36A0641C
E7D135D5	2DA0BA6D	FF0EBF28	0289371D	25A70081	0EBEB648	BBDB9D03	FC27F9EE	26148C42	0A34E89C
AF14A8BD	CF74811B	2FB26C01	CBA30D2A	26A8CA54	7B85D219	AD7712A5	ACFCF7B4	AD75BAE2	C61315C4
B2F60A15	AD645572	9AA50D5C	1BA807E9	418A49A7	CECB0FFA	3C3FE762	CD8B6F78	11E77749	F8C868A6
F5B378E0	488F180B	D44D1EB1	1956B138	B9315190	272B9C82	6FC8FE20	48F0D2AD	9FB01B2B	CDD7B7B8
B0E140B5	031CA2CB	C34CEDE9	3C333DBA	00F0D0B9	380CEDF0	13B83D8A	F246704D	B3BE062B	A5855D4C
D04EB5FF	E91A3C28	6E000D4C	4E291B6A	CB79A569	913F49A6	1B5CB761	242F68A6	3336AC6E	8EE39B52
9B1C4B40	7D5324DE	AD9183D3	A108D553	13897F20	9AE50166	BBF972DC	DF1BF774	496790E0	6E696E48
EE234098	80007354	9B31C453	11B9A7C9	38880838	14CE5265	BED3BB10	24579B12	8369A697	83728D1B
33481F2D	60845A42	AC320E73	85F6706B	3AC935C6	5F27130D	F142E67F	1FA9A8FF	FB3F0CFB	F26CEE4D
39E820D4	E6B3CC64	3F758D55	A2D70A69	AF8914AE	1329EB88	69C7B7B0	B5389509	51D5C8D2	65084C8E
2F59A3AB	30816E8D	0F510559	DBAD1D4F	F957C967	15E96A63	B33FB1B3	B5033375	37242BEA	C44731D3
61D54A7A	4688C4FF	700B96CD	A352EA49	DFD8040E					

Parameters: $n=24$, $h=10$, $w=16$

Private key:

00000200	00010203	04050607	08090A0B	0C0D0E0F	10111213	14151617	18191A1B	1C1D1E1F	20212223
24252627	28292A2B	2C2D2E2F	BBF748C8	60784095	8C52DF9C	DAA1F870	5DD8E4C8	7D3E54A8	30313233
34353637	38393A3B	3C3D3E3F	40414243	44454647					

Public key:

00000013	BBF748C8	60784095	8C52DF9C	DAA1F870	5DD8E4C8	7D3E54A8	30313233	34353637	38393A3B
3C3D3E3F	40414243	44454647							

Message: 25

Signature:

00000200	3D46B21B	7171809B	E5D5813A	8CB167CB	8B011E74	DEE49B01	B4B2F7F1	6E14E7C5	76941A5B
FFEA03CB	A244AF4F	E32ED739	02944738	D20FBE68	C681458D	EF50CD58	F6163421	CC46DA94	4AF75824
33F69BB1	9147FEF5	ECDEE27C	19238831	7C349780	0B51A0CD	66DDB6D9	08708A1A	BC64B880	27566A9D
839F7196	440147BA	3AB616CE	C3D23DC2	9FDB40AB	54C15C72	A54EE0BA	2EA1672B	228EB63B	E8AA8A66
944171E2	5CB4D9B6	522E732C	A846883D	A675C369	FDECB0DB	06B8368E	36040CA0	08434512	1A4FD90F
9E3DA8BF	C6D05768	97C8655E	551022A5	CD8049D1	49C08A96	59DE4B47	DC89890C	04060BCC	D81CD578
85919056	752F1551	3D8B44C1	C2675FEA	75048908	19B1A058	33565FD1	7C175EEA	42A3348C	B3A17683
D73594F4	7362AA2D	DC3B2C2A	19940D54	FEEC53C5	D68CEC82	AE5D7F2E	7ED77142	7EAA8553	7C9D9422
F2FEC6CF	E635737B	E3E177A3	8116C5EE	EFB211FE	4A216ED8	DB810892	8F807AC8	60FE5069	E943D5A9
EB05E800	1BCBAFEB	CA809265	4AB854BB	55A8D765	2D83AFEF	1C1A226A	D7B4D66E	A15D06E2	B38DB52C
01303F66	8487992E	BD0CDDE8	033857B2	AF3B5394	5E87E8A3	B6A96A40	E6AEBF56	5A55FBC8	F7D77975
AF52CDED	F67E66A1	E2F72FA4	ADE57E1E	487FA652	2CB53ED3	FA8B3DA1	5D438EC4	5F706CED	7F33689E
37E10CFF	26A2C10A	B6E4F6E2	6C24329E	E2DF2559	AAD94DE2	F76E5992	C31DEB28	FC403E0C	83796C94
457A82B5	F2FB04B5	2E51FE06	88727B51	5C3EC5E3	52D348FB	564DA012	FE07CE9A	2A4E9AF4	F8C24B7B
34E3217E	991B7063	54286BC7	98467B07	B5C443FB	73918B46	5503046A	B521415E	DC8AD493	FA748520
99BD1801	5233CB92	9689A19E	2B701827	1D68AE37	E2F6D6C2	294C764B	6429B8EF	C5D93BF3	46AA1232
3B7D5E9D	A51CCAB1	92358C19	C97DB772	AD84D429	D521B88B	BE8B28B6	92FCF0C5	70F59704	6D12B3CC
BE216A82	9C0B5456	8B0073FE	B9F67EB5	77CF51AA	CC0AD620	90524FBD	9BE81161	87DFC669	DBDE5B97
C3C3A59B	C59403AD	744C39E3	D0CE136B	639F020D	6C80DFF8	5E2BCEB0	0286D81F	9552D0E6	F9D980CC

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27AE370C	A0DDC9CF	CF183D81	F8D8B977	4E0A1A6F	A1D05F10	B8C67822	99BD7563	8BD7A2A6	CE89FF59
3A55A2FA	A2484F81	3957204E	2C46A2B8	6EBA1467	D59FAAE2	7A674D1B	DAD5307A	1D26769E	38845433
5532D853	406CC7AF	F0DF4D83	1CF88DE5	DC832E21	7E1D269D	B7BF0CC5	53538071	9A47AC07	AF8D72AA
D20A19DE	F1B2E833	AFCCA7AB	3237704A	A708065B	808E7026	739BC748	24CB8C88	D4EA7E9C	7845C7AC
D7C13F1A	237059AA	E82CA915	785EA4D4	EFB00CD8	A5C95314	5FFD35C8	AECA1861	C42E6DFC	B898D6EA
724EACAO	FC6CDD72	221A418C	DCFC268E	4485BF26	FD3F11D1	A1D0C804	8CA4A2F1	5133AFBF	A5AD47AE
EBECD3F0	039AB901	F9AAC5FB	5C7F72EA	9621C669	4B39B500	B18E6AB8	37F49328	E548F4F6	363B5EBA
1D300922	B0956F3C	2F482BD1	2D74672E	B9FAFC84	75D46EA5	EE91D433	B8DF9BBE	ACF3EF4F	13E4B790
BFFFFBF7	6EF2D2ED	2BA4AA93	3EED53BF	FE11F705	7BF7A136	B887790D	5057AD04	23D6C6DC	7A8E6871
456C5EBA	D9C5F5C6	76BC7B6F	8CE06A9D	E1CB70E7	0702C6CD	CAB7E23D	EC7D1E4B	E22DC791	AD8EDE1F
FF6E45F5	02825B87	46D88522	7A51C65F	3D45976E	C5B8074B	696E8CA9	1C6230A3	B2B6D700	1DE648DC
E4C382D0	58E90546	29EF9D89	9446106B	55A3FE28	B7853FA7	D98F2BB0	2675C797	152C7B26	339FC088
004CC057	ECB1C6D5	52DD6956	CDC4BCF5	F800B2FD	91AC3A8B	E657672F	51558F63	2751AE1F	040883FF
F04F5ABA	CF3D010F	3A345FFC	BC617B32	3ECD2A2D	72643D4D	CF77C8C3	BD74631F	CFFE5F12	01C2B07C
203569B7	7DF05ABA	BEAC3415	F269663B	7004795F	5041D3AB	CA13DAFD	B74CA432	50E5AFEB	66651731
1267299D	4CB8AAC3	35584DF6	5AB5ABF2	04B46F7D	B86B80BA	1C566620	94574EF8	0562526C	CC5E1723
E49D83A2	ED4B7DF2	AD21A6BD	E11A84D1	6C9B200E	4EDDB8F1	2891ACB3	45B2716D	E786941C	C566EC9F
23800001	70EBDB5E	D8AF60EC	57177326	E5A5A923	F23D637C	6EB57ED3	D42CE069	1F5F724C	3E4D6A1A
AE341474	1CA370F5	B0F1FD22							

C.3 XMSS-MT

C.3.1 XMSS-MT SHA2-256

Parameters: $n=32, h=20, d=2, w=16$

Private key:

08000000	01020304	05060708	090A0B0C	0D0E0F10	11121314	15161718	191A1B1C	1D1E1F20	21222324
25262728	292A2B2C	2D2E2F30	31323334	35363738	393A3B3C	3D3E3F67	0E0C8CCA	74EB544D	358FABCE
89839FC7	3A6B89D1	A4E7D56B	4A45FCE9	6B20BD40	41424344	45464748	494A4B4C	4D4E4F50	51525354
55565758	595A5B5C	5D5E5F							

Public key:

00000001	670E0C8C	CA74EB54	4D358FAB	CE89839F	673A6B89	D1A4E7D5	6B4A45FC	E96B20BD	40414243
44454647	48494A4B	4C4D4E4F	50515253	54555657	58595A5B	5C5D5E5F			

Message: 25

Signature:

08000015	2CAFE9C8	71DC7677	DE8F9E9C	100A86D0	1D0D6F11	D971C66A	3AACFCDA	764F23AE	ED8E2076
1893346B	645CA534	A6F84512	351D23FE	CDF05EC5	464EC591	14B65D1E	E6F1B591	CBD83100	6E77ABD0
BAEC6007	81559667	5C208FFD	B0CFB245	2714451A	153C0743	CEA8AEB9	A5E6DB2D	7AB1A29B	B58AA64A
59CA8912	9EA63B11	92E88862	141721B3	9F25A4EA	75AD518C	19C962FD	FAFCCA5C	918D2C45	D8B5E403
431DA119	44C5E2A1	E11D81A8	DBEF3BF4	E60C3B67	549309B8	8744B271	F912401C	515C46B5	DAAF3914
6F593FA4	BF74C7C7	EC043399	A328056B	F3C4DB58	CD261D24	2E114890	DA0E978E	12B9B534	39F2025F
BEE8242E	9F6246E5	EC950445	B487CE8D	509CBAD1	FA1C401F	DA882BEF	05FC3DDC	6FA52546	112E9FFC
98B20743	B0A3CB69	858A884C	5BA1A5B4	3D4B11C4	E23785FD	F5A3F35C	818A8DF4	0EA60904	CC22D769
715027D0	BD2E81A7	3C375D07	9D1AECDD	CAEAE55A	3F2575F5	793E9465	DF1329CA	1FD82B27	4E8A7E69
08A3AEC3	179AC5BE	C058A119	19E5F8FA	F6A7165F	ABEC1561	F9E599E2	C4470E07	DAC66BFC	232D01B3
86BE65AD	9E1AF249	0A3EAB3E	568F49FD	C500D5A5	D03457AE	EB478707	58E3DAE4	65D48720	066B2D5B
A3FD832C	FB5B637F	8042F226	19453C38	A568B508	2855490F	5D07D5B1	D64B39D1	59571C86	85245DE4
CC0BA7C1	1F130E71	ADB405FB	038AF557	20E456A0	287CA489	BDC9D0FE	66DC9726	07CF80F6	8C077B43
077E23AD	94B31506	3A5F38CE	B0237B08	421C41C7	8F043EF1	D735BE60	90D0CC6A	3BB58C52	E8195DD6
8897E00E	FFDC3EA4	13AD7E2E	840324D4	ACC3F9E1	1CF188AE	3E2C60BD	68F760B6	97C7C836	32CCD88A
944DAE74	EA450A75	32622EE3	D24D36A2	01A867AF	DA52B913	EDAE845B	C4F1D976	8A5C6ADF	E841662A
FDE60812	521EF466	6F292608	22C6066F	C9281345	D0370328	7EE94E48	9993CC17	9A72798C	D44860F2
6B88CFF1	F8C1539E	E1C2EBBD	EA7E1CF3	14D0819B	63FAE704	B81E1A6F	34BE95C8	218C5F97	4A7B9761
9DBA576C	CBC9D3CC	FE0BC61D	BAD4492C	2A26C174	29044DB1	1F48FE59	09D4EA6F	2E573AB2	64B67550
34F8D2D3	8F8EF52B	B1201D9C	22AD945A	04B75EB8	40483892	FACB0C19	CAD40029	BC441CAA	D0E9B2E0
93E50A75	9229CBD5	99BA8069	B55BEDFC	02506C20	CCBDA8D3	F08A310D	4CB20D1D	26FDC417	71D95989
CC02FCA3	87349777	4FE4CFC4	5B74B2D9	E775E691	13E1A399	A8BB5682	85AE64A6	29AFC618	6CC7ED26
C85BCF1B	44389E06	DD006E51	CFBFE156	B86675D1	D5BC57E3	7D1A9958	BE90FBC9	E984FA35	37F065FE
7B8F9C7F	61B2E051	DC4D6E1B	AC4F6CF9	0CAA48C1	B4BB9E44	13AB400E	20651090	52AB0BD1	CCFDCC6B
16965E0A	2817C4D0	BBD911A9	1C83B22B	3282C9A0	2C9ADA87	9C197E17	C9A9DCBD	B6A08FC3	50A3C261
C0EFAB00	8A637E94	FBF1478D	D2FF28EE	8DCF40BB	C8D4222D	F3042F7E	C21E4A0B	675416EC	ADED4765
15A201B1	283C288B	FB09F68E	D58198C7	D27CF525	EC12AD57	11C16863	64A2E008	791423C0	7A195BCF

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F41213B1	A98F1EFD	3FE080B6	F6BE9B51	B037C8F2	0E45CD8C	1BB2251E	3C56F41E	4FD200CB	4A359662
42826D39	130237A1	0C3BE44E	8487F6EA	52AAA081	645FB369	4C9AE8B9	68DEA58C	6124AC7C	7194F62D
2B136298	333F798B	CB72A275	996F1B68	E53EE237	138FD7EF	3EEDE271	F45FCD04	E72AABCE	8B390D80
3D59838F	2E4F7F3E	4E0277C4	9C7E7F8D	EE5F6254	7F39D5E5	C7157B16	554934CD	458E47A3	D1A4637C
1714506D	D6A9BA49	35B1619E	BADFADD3	BD5C47E3	1D24BE4E	004FD685	AF2821FF	FC59C016	07AA75CE
1CD1BAC2	28F84F9A	DC6ED979	8F9A1514	B928B091	A27952D7	311DAE12	D9FA7D05	3E0FEA6A	443364FC
5C1B99AC	CEC0E961	6CA6595D	E9FCF265	CC8102DC	4425D2BF	29AF47D8	C95C9928	38443B89	2C43A9BD
E9D7B4B1	7E2C5DF8	4DD5391E	5FF2AA7E	08326A50	34953710	0F069A9E	D3DDCBBF	09F46197	A762FB5E
ED647524	9A9EB4F8	A0E95AE9	7EE66814	63B7E9D8	25DF305D	6177B0F9	B77F3B64	03AB06C4	85F03564
6C91A8C1	E4744C0F	7CD8B6BB	A9791C1D	F560F6DD	E2B90F35	23DA4F97	C882CC16	BE936983	DE369DD9
E16BB918	B96DE9DB	1F3B839F	B3B918A7	55C0DC33	F2A7ACA6	46F842E2	CB0A07F5	A8DCFC8F	CB313E32
E4304BE9	9437E040	919349D4	2C618BC0	05DBD72D	841EB20F	556C7DAB	4556DFCA	47BE3317	8841D57D
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107924B6	A4F5A4A8	7F133F39	9B497899	4DC9AF3A	3D220A4A	C0930ABA	0F95F481	2D2CC2B5	3DBFC020
A9F411BD	30FC736B	87C7BF4F	1A383CD6	F556BF4F	C8E7905A	B78D5711	642FBC35	A570392B	3101BB89
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1A7A7F51	A29B4678	5ED85937	95EAC48A	97011B0F	DF91282C	D2CA9D28	E8F7B647	EE9B8E56	A4985CDA
94752DE8	1609D108	CCDD4D11	C8502AF8	DF478D3F	F29DCD23	F87A3D70	A86A7D35	B48AEDB2	FA07FCCA6
3004D735	1C1C7DFC	C6ADE908	EF24AA73	1F18F0EE	805A27BA	A19BA0F4	4AAF9A33	85954432	39A59A9A
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EA5A6545	ABCBDAA0	EA610CF2	BE2B19B3	50F1D421	003A8958	BC5A3F39	C63B3F9E	FF67F9BD	AD5057B5
35263A38	B24C9ACC	9715B4CA	60B6036E	0904538D	3C98B66F	7C3ACE06	29A12B0A	0AC5BCA9	D31AB7AE
34975690	18A9E934	2B3C0889	A27DB957	0BF2838A	60472731	78EE0FAE	B7A0F101	6297A108	5004CEAF
46AAC66D	AE178156	F3ED19C5	34FD176C	FA4CC4E7	AF17BA55	729844E5	48D453F5	45A6A6F1	C2FC176E
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9BAB9E63	AEB4013C	81F7E88B	6D2D1CE4	85F408D0	757B1DA6	CA636125	4900E50C	97466382	8ECB40A9
5C70F678	07774541	DBB1D2B9	03ADA6F2	4E4BAE85	FC76D3FD	646BDAF6	3E6D4896	B9E01ABC	CC73AC73
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4DB7FB8D	504BC1D0	FB0EC5AA	4A969E11	32E7D33A	E5444FB5	6C631EA0	C81D9E1B	0B3E623C	15A60A25
0E124778	1FB20778	9BF65E4E	2BAB3721	FF5400EF	7C6F709B	229A2413	23018C41	36C79248	9D9D7CF1
387881A8	F72AD4E0	F1365FB1	37E419AF	9F9695D3	6497BFFE	23166152	16000359	4E11D5B6	9B16AB14
DE5D4CFC	DC338CB3	657EA608	6A3C0EF1	9C9C6B05	775DE583	9FB2E113	3EDFE72A	35ACB504	3837D7D3
D4DCA9DC	755D482A	9B2CC4C9	22250B03	769A5655	2A570EEC	2D53A001	87F0A898	95FA1969	3433BB8F
DD01344C	1EB6BF75	073385A4	B4188BB6	D1ADB7FE	51A3620F	CD07BF77	F04E476F	D3F836B3	4993E7A5
D48F0686	11C3EC18	C6A91B18	0B75D0FD	46663930	BB0372B3	EF3968C3	D07B0A0E	5EC1D6B9	49EE64F5
4C29B892	5F5F8694	3C581642	807D3A0D	8E911754	A9AB33C0	4B33584C	9C88290A	66507A6F	BE60F0CF
1F35639D	27E76D7F	F2EB80E2	23D66690	D1F1E397	4F026E2F	E7BA5A85	68C4ADB8	0029BAFF	5D27C9A2
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1DA24BEE	E3B59E06	A998849F	23700D87	F54DA9AB	887160D6	912225A5	6D8D4472	9822760C	E0EDA1D9
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1268DE04	8AC21A2E	155C7475	F6B6E7A0	8DB3CC2F	924FF706	E98A961A	ABD74664	4AE3AEC6	E8F74771
784E06FF	E4A77502	E084DAB1	A5331CA7	E8728E83	BDF8A56B	2A8540A9	C202D2C2	5B4FCBA2	4523EB6C
5CB5610B	381D76F8	4639181E	EC7D572D	3E40274C	AC081449	3C68EAAE	E7E1D822	6C91A2A3	BCC3E945
AD873FEC	72CA181C	4EB6ECB4	CCEF5160	BD766847	BCA0B99F	9EF677B3	A68B0770	90B44575	4A86A27D
E8373FCB	33FEB184	7C9141A3	5A59E51A	0E0DEE01	D0000AA4	C64B998D	16BE26E4	5EAAA57C	64889FD8
4FF4DC7A	6F3CA582	97E4642D	A158A8FF	85F05C3C	9C18EAF7	28A52F1D	2D36E276	237FC0CF	BEEC153E
519EEB7C	8A822DDA	C34AE774	CB506B45	AC93A527	E00CEA5F	40665557	AC049B63	52A3882D	0B3125C1
16702B27	9DFDCB33	7ADA2811	3C2C46C9	0CCEC0CD	8482D30E	C63064E1	0CE60034	E321783A	5253F0EC
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C91DD2D9	E3907D89	8569C2AE	F95D8957	B25361AB	CDB3DB44	616AA6FD	C4140034	4A6B70E4	4EA0E1EE
2F9ABC20	044BBB67	60F3FC62	0EB81A41	30EEA90A	651A939C	E4AFA585	425E8A51	3BB029A6	AB0D0BCE
4BAA4191	2D87C70B	0475FA46	7735DAB4	42A77BC1	420DC96F	A192C13E	409501F5	B5A683A2	6F63E35E
B06EA4B5	0A5995FC	D000C99D	25DE54AD	F6071902	73F1102F	8D98AFB0	1451D542	C8F4AB0F	12AB8692
5A2B69D0	A7757E74	1C5B82E7	628A1DE7	824DCCC6	0C7D6EB8	A6A4780B	24ECF84A	19C933C0	19533611
39B150FA	2ED01E1E	0CB3498F	D3539813	9E5A02E7	1EF7EB38	5779D626	735F87E0	2FA77923	CEE8CA5D
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C79CB6A1	CBC8FAA9	0FB5F6BF	AAFCFCAE	60FD29CE	9E3165DE	F5F86E3E	30095B21	93A44C68	88F03DB6
61476FE3	2C6A8A4E	B57B81AF	1C4F22C2	BA6494FD	478DBEAB	51D84C3F	F0533A47	6DCCDDA8	51CF7C6D
3D2108C5	927743A3	841360AD	CEF86BDC	6A2D91BC	C0DF5E62	C4919D94	0051B98A	43EBF989	92AD4332
67F7006E	2772CA1C	5A73C447	94221F2B	184BE4D0	F42373B0	81964058	A163BE81	E214C88B	BD8472AF
6D5B46CF	50E83618	9C930D57	A5586037	16FBFB1B	BDDCFA9D	1F50EB79	5B9A3BAE	43352D44	F9F2C936

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0C26BD64	2E8034AA	2D44E533	287F12F0	EAAB6CA0	6A8B913A	289A51C9	5FDA1038	5DF2B71F	BA42F770
BD4CEAF3	D00CD9DF	F664FC6D	9D2E73AB	DDDD8283	C72FF70E	3CB84E97	93B7FA8E	08E277C1	240F92DE
2B6992F6	C6FBA936	1ED4F61D	30AB1FE1	BF349214	BA33CF97	0B3B4069	9A57E432	7276BABF	F904F43A
7054C96B	1776149A	B284125C	8DE59866	AAE6B626	8918013F	B6E800DD	8E129765	9283B027	F0693F28
A9A4313E	93E5CF87	06C098C6	D12B2037	A6580B88	CEA75B30	F23223E5	21128A18	2CE0EC86	7F3128C0
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087F0456	C40F5850	AB6A4851	278C013D	34C74338	26239121	F12342FB	BE667F78	3C973580	AC4BEDD1
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76975C5A	51D63005	AB60AB36	F2394BE8	DA36A9DB	06C9A54B	43649AA0	4C08523B	F0EA2C58	BB464DB0
EEB0F234	7EC1A4FD	1A9B435B	77A0B5DC	B8BB2FFA	9F1440B2	C1A0BAF5	0AD7EDB0	6DFF521D	D9B6CA26
9BE7424A	D860A131	02E69F87	0CE7380C	EBAB9707	D3902B13	7A344D5E	2361E4D4	049373D7	6AE03BD2
1E4F16CB	05AA388E	CED28221	886FECB4	6D3C8745	62C1ED67	094970B6	EF174A3C	47220A0B	30A85F0C
1C819609	C9D70D11	BD69E7E8	4FE5F0C0	56BB0B29	34052DD7	AA686B21	7DC6F3DF	18176A5D	85C20F2F
AC31FA39	B55C9F24	84F45626	3E5ED766	8EE0AA37	6527BF20	3313DABD	D1883264	22F0E860	B9E99CFF
BFFC650E	846BB60B	66014448	CE3928AE	5D5760D3	A747AC88	16FD4FCA	CF49D972	4D18D4A8	3480D73C
9924600B	BA8E672B	E52827CE	22FAE99E	6372B3E3	6E3A8AE1	AD5FEC45	3DB12128	1E52DDED	F9E33E1B
5FC3BCAE	70B9532B	644573C4	FAAB0538	43E46FD5	7EB8680C	3F6B8A4C	B39AC740	B732B02E	E2FE4DB3
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34267BBC	E972DE4B	FF64CAA2	103C689E	69C3D283	BC2982CD	C9AF09CE	314358B9	9BB43C7F	1DD14AE0
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BF9D742B	1CEC7811	744A2F85	6DE764C5	54AE81B6	0C7629C6	9D7F5070	D7272779	B93A1B4B	4DFB3B2E
68425048	F4867AEA	4BCD145C	CCAD9C7C	A0D510EA	A1EF12EB	1F34E430	85FB0800	B0CE5575	81E24B41
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DBA8B96E	DBC1E4FC	9FE04781	72E1BF9C	6DD3A248	598BA7AE	FB049751	9D87958C	AF927F3A	645C4987
9470ABD6	0529D000	0066F523	836A03AB	6D5CB4A5	A82D3CE9	019F88A3	C929E77E	037061BF	66D95CE1
21B27E									

Parameters: $n=24$, $h=20$, $d=2$, $w=16$

Private key:

08000000	01020304	05060708	090A0B0C	0D0E0F10	11121314	15161718	191A1B1C	1D1E1F20	21222324
25262728	292A2B2C	2D2E2F82	D4D48D76	4921D438	550FA2CB	EA616EF0	B5B8AB92	0ED62C30	31323334
35363738	393A3B3C	3D3E3F40	41424344	454647					

Public key:

00000021	82D4D48D	764921D4	38550FA2	CBEA616E	F0B5B8AB	920ED62C	30313233	34353637	38393A3B
3C3D3E3F	40414243	44454647							

Message: 25

Signature:

08000014	6AE53C90	54A5E72A	5FF1E907	23355936	31D848DE	9CFC29F5	B1E33AC1	796F5056	6F247A84
F6A7A4E6	9E389E1E	0DCB50CF	D16A34E8	BF779341	E1DDB96F	F1337362	2F0063E2	3AA0D734	E589E680
48864624	A2EF835C	5DD48413	6DAEAC82	FDFADC0F	56F35868	B86FE483	33699874	30677BBC	031FE09C
943AA6FF	59666AC8	50C43987	2BE95C02	980E98D3	A9FF73D1	DD91414C	BB566E92	CB00D6B1	D115F61F
58700817	F92C21BE	C9A51D4B	58CC9713	9EA6E42E	176EA7BE	DFCF61B0	7F0ED365	BCC6188F	1C469E28
69F9E90F	6BFBD002	80E8736C	9064B70B	9AF5CD56	D2C58875	FA3199A0	01735D50	545A40CB	38439996
6CC549BF	C270D446	446A95C6	2DD04FE5	088CC802	C0D13DCA	C1A8B209	A7C8C279	950DB862	5EB8E80B
B6BC17E9	50510A1E	5315BF97	267C633E	AE94B48E	F265A41A	D5D8B49B	66FC69DC	D4363388	47E484A8
C71135D7	8A69367A	C6466538	04DF141A	DE33419A	EE2596A7	FC9F8D5B	AF5973B9	0C470FFC	AF5F1BA7
5039430D	79384D08	9E70C361	3DC415CB	F38DDFCF	93649E0F	DF9A733B	7AB2AC7C	448F4CDA	92E80779
7BD8E4F8	7789AED0	05C2FE41	1FC22782	8560C5C1	3AC08AC7	FFBD41C0	B93B4287	B51A1041	A651D632
5AF638C3	5248C459	87AD2AC8	3CF3A0FC	BCC4F0D6	E18A28A6	2224E7DF	B865B52B	C5285F5A	6A4166E2
425B88E2	C5F5E58F	487977DB	8216A72C	74B184D7	E6B2F678	AACF7389	0E2FD40A	84506555	6BF91D96
E281A911	77CE2F59	EFB3BDED	85EB861D	9EF3688B	00AC534A	09CD964D	8F7FBD5F	F3FB72F4	0E152789
BB9CB3AA	CAE62809	C94B6926	910453ED	908C2A97	DED0535B	D1DD5D49	77DC0C1A	BB10010C	96385819
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95C2AC4F	714AAF10	BDD738BD	166DA281	FE099A18	2A342E44	FA31360A	0FF45ABF	36005F38	45272ADF
9CD951D1	584ABF96	B831836B	5D93CFDF	DB00B60B	DBE4C0AD	648DB013	877E90FB	4C97EA80	5AD4C19D
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46B704EA	921106F0	B4ACCB22	CC9BCADE	2BA90326	00C6EA93	415FD5C0	FEE28716	E6A9211B	0E8A2FE9
233BBE37	F4C4CD1E	403A2E4F	954EDD4F	2EA1C40D	75CA5E89	65695371	2602E548	F01BACFE	4E79FD43
B8F25393	F376F0AF	DB87534D	981A7891	4EF39D94	DF82681A	C28D79BA	56C21677	AC714432	17CE8B7F
9D741196	671AE71A	2E337778	A08C711F	7EADDA63	082A3761	DE700F6C	13DE0923	5A7D82D1	4D8172AB
BED836EA	53074560	480D83F0	49E80029	0CB48F97	7C68730F	FFB9FC8F	110BE035	89419520	159DEC27
965C82D4	B51E0B38	FD40B475	62C0B559	B4D0D5BE	D0E7FA41	F70A09DE	3CEE67D9	DC1B2C1F	F5618310
04381FE3	529E4046	C0BA7EF1	7D54B356	AECBBBD10	FF90136A	A4CEC855	5EE467DA	12F0BACF	C546AD1D
327387C7	5496997E	5E0423B5	F03C494F	5A9FCDC2	34385D14	71B831A2	F422D6DE	7AA09325	8995B4B6

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9B2546B5	1293ED0B	6FF19D3E	ABB94721	8E8EE391	F9FED4E1	1E7A7FE2	81EC6A51	63F069D8	B41325D0
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924FD211	A32C4D53	E93EA30F	0F41BB4F	680779D4	2A265456	A3E28C67	CBF32ACC	DFCC80D6	3A9B590F
1E8E4607	933D365B	D43D32E5	22D2F2DE	E0E335AC	5CA7F2FE	BFD40C13	B089F2C7	4B361F57	88DCB1D2
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51C0AB4F	8CCBF929	7FAE29AF	CAB4A838	94DF382C	EF0C147A	E3E4AA07	FA805210	05A4A761	4A06D98E
EC6BF3D4	6B50675C	B0610C6A	41F7FFB7	1B6DD871	73EFFAE7	D6DCF4B6	713351FE	5FCAC6CD	86C4C5FD
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8AEFD39C	9A77E50C	CA9F98DB	43C640F5	44F42E7F	4396026B	351A8E06	AA9C4822	68F15040	2B8A7E59
DDD63937	5F6DD11B	EB26B710	72C9BD00	A8413914	91C8425E	4D654634	69771FBD	45223958	8BD970B1
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C7A2C001	5E6F03C6	CD0D369C	06059D8B	B4F95DA5	CBDOA25F	F3AD3B79	0E5A6AAE	D14F625F	7A2657B9
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4BDE01A2	1766D01F	63168D23	6F8CCCB4	2D50E482	7D75F5E7	1E94DCB8	5AEC8ED3	7C59687D	72E14E9A
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D9368161	3490864D	C6F02E1F	0E2A2165	87DF2502	846BD66B	91BBF6A0	EF75B755	AA9DFD	

C.3.2 XMSS-MT SHAKE

Parameters: $n=32$, $h=20$, $d=2$, $w=16$

Private key:

08000000	01020304	05060708	090A0B0C	0D0E0F10	11121314	15161718	191A1B1C	1D1E1F20	21222324
25262728	292A2B2C	2D2E2F30	31323334	35363738	393A3B3C	3D3E3F69	C006C5D6	BE4B3829	4DE9EFAB
9E558308	8835804D	9F540A7C	A9039F8C	40FEB440	41424344	45464748	494A4B4C	4D4E4F50	51525354
55565758	595A5B5C	5D5E5F							

Public key:

00000029	69C006C5	D6BE4B38	294DE9EF	AB9E5583	03883580	4D9F540A	7CA9039F	8C40FEB4	40414243
44454647	48494A4B	4C4D4E4F	50515253	54555657	58595A5B	5C5D5E5F			

Message: 25

Signature:

080000BA	FCEBCB9E	55ECB1A3	4AE795C7	4BC20311	D62A6F4A	38D7EAAC	027EF5FD	C974C334	C77F278C
87867906	B53EDF81	3EC6FDD7	38E6D37D	69721506	7FD28D85	5197508A	0A210998	96A5A857	494DA813

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AAFA71B4	A3A686AE	187CC8D0	0086B38B	3223A70D	5E0530DF	3426DA9C	20AB14A5	813BDB8F	E585621F
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DA65DF09	0780C4C3	026FAED0	61E67214	35CAF6D9	57D20F40	F31BC1D2	DFDD6A6E	52D91FC9	E12FCE2F
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E901BA45	D2A381F1	DB2BE087	386C3F66	21B0FAA7	D747FB3F	BF1E5203	587E698F	8EAFE68D	2A2CD67C
95425F6C	B460D525	6C92898E	7B77CEB5	A92B7E3F	82D6E93E	305D09D0	201E38DF	FA3464C3	F3114EF1
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61FC27E4	35D6C67A	9DE9623C	D3669330	6FF59A73	CD572F6B	09486B7B	5CF07EC0	F14F6020	F1ACD80C
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1E10F382	51FCD911	789C84ED	54D0DC7C	A55CEFA9	26795B08	889AE116	F8A918C9	553E29BE	91134F59

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EB3D43AA CD5C695E B6669B66 1909CE21 0647DB3F 82426AA6 8D01D878 6D746DFE A407781F 0EAA60D4
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C76873

Parameters: $n=24$, $h=20$, $d=2$, $w=16$

Private key:

08000000 01020304 05060708 090A0B0C 0D0E0F10 11121314 15161718 191A1B1C 1D1E1F20 21222324
25262728 292A2B2C 2D2E2F70 1B02B281 ACB7F8E0 82098C35 9E2BB987 3D7B3603 41F12D30 31323334
35363738 393A3B3C 3D3E3F40 41424344 454647

Public key:

00000031 701B02B2 81ACB7F8 E082098C 359E2BB9 873D7B36 0341F12D 30313233 34353637 38393A3B
3C3D3E3F 40414243 44454647

Message: 25

Signature:

080000E0 199594BE AC866B26 FA250A5F DE4028EC 2BABEAB5 8CCBA382 11005D0D 265FABDC 95ECD4D7
479516CD B15DDC36 86079EC1 269B1427 3D3B282A 807FC7BC 4F84A367 887066CF 69C36CD1 5CF02AC1

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6F45ED4D	EA2AD7E4	AE041FCF	6457F5C5	90CA0CD4	411E3E7C	CFC02E07	655F0F5C	583C5F11	F76A9D72
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5EF4E771	E2F478D6	72CFD352	518D8D69	E045BF5A	116138A5	4655BE6D	041FBFE3	F450C903	24A9F207
CBAAB6D7	8FAB2DA0	94A9E53D	22F86050	349F63C0	463A461A	D3C0F78F	843753CC	E5FA184B	D76325DC

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6062A8B8 3F00BEC1 1051A32D 8D088811 70D9D4A5 60E7BDFA C99EDE0A A9AEFA18 C2D7F5

C.4 LMS

C.4.1 LMS SHA2-256

Parameters: $n=32$, $h=10$, $W=4$

Private key:

00000000 00000000 00000006 00000003 0F0E0D0C 0B0A0908 07060504 03020100 2F2E2D2C 2B2A2928
27262524 23222120 1F1E1D1C 1B1A1918 17161514 13121110

Public key:

00000006 00000003 0F0E0D0C 0B0A0908 07060504 03020100 A7CD5F57 42C84B1C B5790917 1F0DA7FD
4435ED69 F8D5951E 3DEA3606 02F488AE

Message: 25

Signature:

00000000 00000003 7AD25F69 6309A956 A00CFA31 53016A62 3B27DAC3 144795AC 75A82ACC 94FFB0B6
B11BF66C 58AB1C2C 13834027 64ECF73F CDF25D15 8A348209 B3E36C31 AA62FB72 42554201 91876726
AEF21CA4 B40F24FC 33DA7F8C 75951F57 14B44683 8530FE71 8BB32FBF 88223E97 A3244C26 BB4987D2
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