

## Experiment No.10

### Create and verify digital signature using cryptool

#### Minimum Theoretical Background

A digital signature is a mathematical scheme for verifying the authenticity of digital messages or documents. A valid digital signature, where the prerequisites are satisfied, gives a recipient very strong reason to believe that the message was created by a known sender (authentication), and that the message was not altered in transit (integrity). Digital signatures are a standard element of most cryptographic protocol suites, and are commonly used for software distribution, financial transactions, contract management software, and in other cases where it is important to detect forgery or tampering.

Digital signatures are often used to implement electronic signatures, which include any electronic data that carries the intent of a signature, but not all electronic signatures use digital signatures. In some countries, including South Africa, the United States, Algeria, Turkey, India, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, Switzerland and the countries of the European Union electronic signatures have legal significance.

As organizations move away from paper documents with ink signatures or authenticity stamps, digital signatures can provide added assurances of the evidence to provenance, identity, and status of an electronic document as well as acknowledging informed consent and approval by a signatory. The United States Government Printing Office (GPO) publishes electronic versions of the budget, public and private laws, and congressional bills with digital signatures. Universities including Penn State, University of Chicago, and Stanford are publishing electronic student transcripts with digital signatures.

Below are some common reasons for applying a digital signature to communications:

#### **Applications:**

##### **1. Authentication**

Although messages may often include information about the entity sending a message, that information may not be accurate. Digital signatures can be used to authenticate the source of messages. When ownership of a digital signature secret key is bound to a specific user, a valid signature shows that the message was sent by that user. The importance of high confidence in

sender authenticity is especially obvious in a financial context. For example, suppose a bank's branch office sends instructions to the central office requesting a change in the balance of an account. If the central office is not convinced that such a message is truly sent from an authorized source, acting on such a request could be a grave mistake.

### 2. Integrity

In many scenarios, the sender and receiver of a message may have a need for confidence that the message has not been altered during transmission. Although encryption hides the contents of a message, it may be possible to *change* an encrypted message without understanding it. (Some encryption algorithms, known as nonmalleable ones, prevent this, but others do not.) However, if a message is digitally signed, any change in the message after signature invalidates the signature. Furthermore, there is no efficient way to modify a message and its signature to produce a new message with a valid signature, because this is still considered to be computationally infeasible by most cryptographic hash functions (see collision resistance).

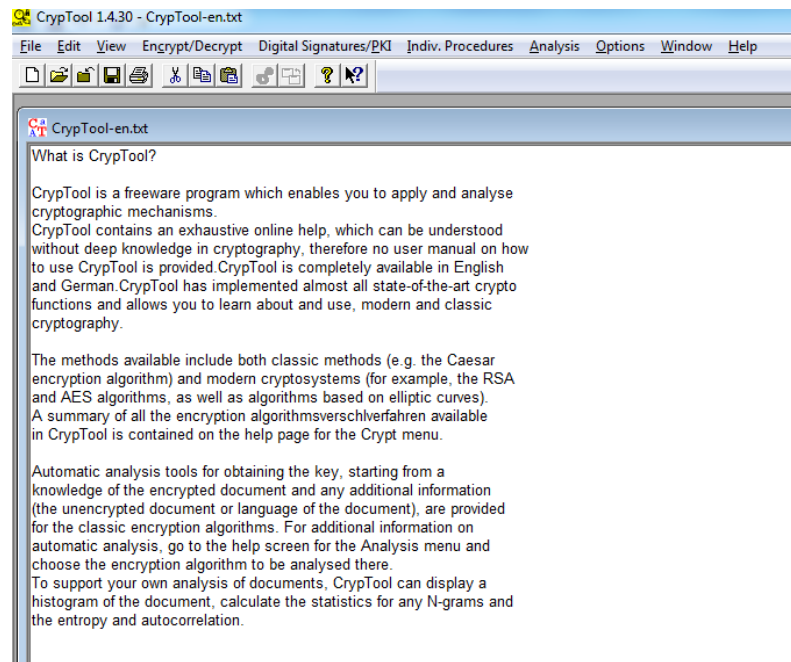
### 3. Non-repudiation

Non-repudiation or more specifically non-repudiation of origin, is an important aspect of digital signatures. By this property, an entity that has signed some information cannot at a later time deny having signed it. Similarly, access to the public key only does not enable a fraudulent party to fake a valid signature.

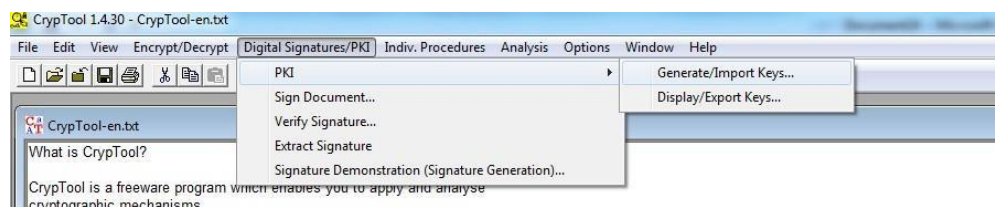
Note that these authentications, non-repudiation etc. properties rely on the secret key *not having been revoked* prior to its usage. Public revocation of a key-pair is a required ability; else leaked secret keys would continue to implicate the claimed owner of the key-pair. Checking revocation status requires an "online" check; e.g., checking a certificate revocation list or via the Online Certificate Status Protocol. Very roughly this is analogous to a vendor who receives credit-cards first checking online with the credit-card issuer to find if a given card has been reported lost or stolen. Of course, with stolen key pairs, the theft is often discovered only after the secret key's use, e.g., to sign a bogus certificate for espionage purpose.

## II. Procedure

### 1. Open the file CrypTool-en.txt under C:\Program Files (x86)\CrypTool\examples.



### 2. Click from menu Digital Signatures/PKI\PKI\Generate/Import Keys.



### 3. Enter the

following Last

name: **Smith**

First name:

**John**

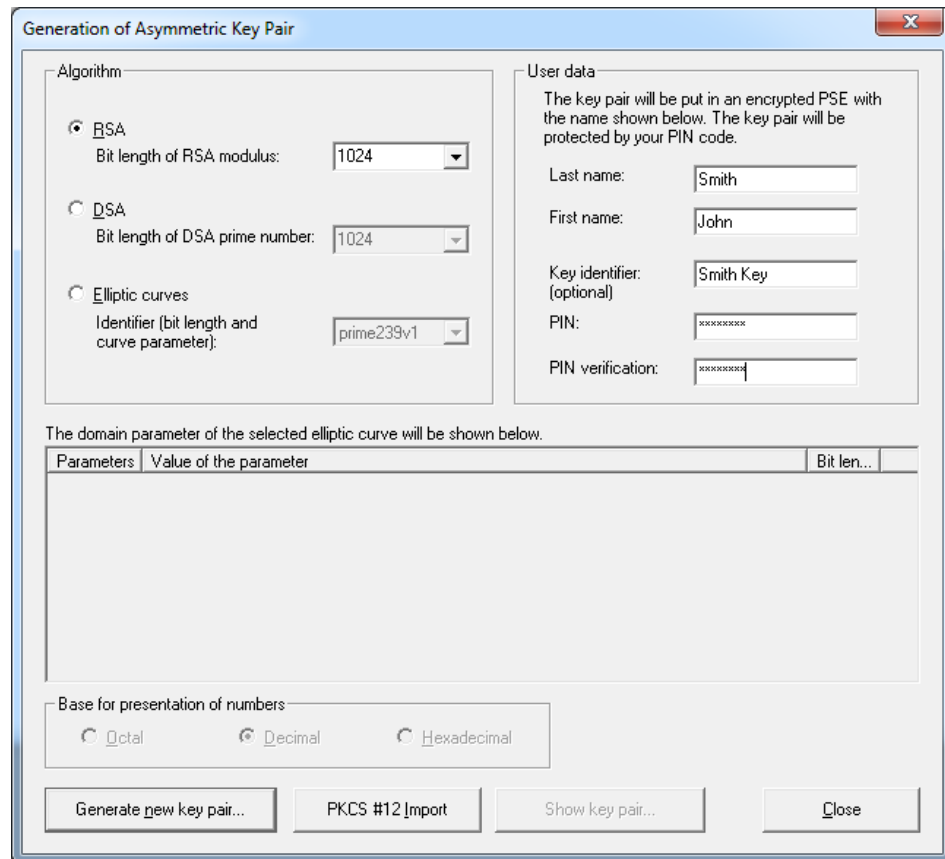
Key identifier: **Smith Key**

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PIN code: **cryptool**

PIN: **cryptool**

4. And click on the Generate new key pair button.



The dialog box titled "Generation of Asymmetric Key Pair" contains the following elements:

- Algorithm section:**
  - ☒ **RSA**: Bit length of RSA modulus: 1024
  - ☐ **DSA**: Bit length of DSA prime number: 1024
  - ☐ **Elliptic curves**: Identifier (bit length and curve parameter): prime239v1
- User data section:**

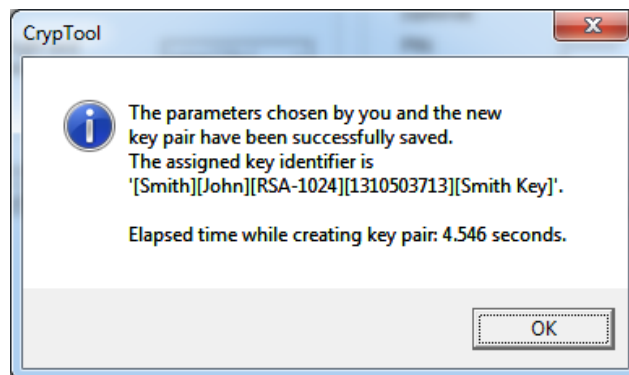
The key pair will be put in an encrypted PSE with the name shown below. The key pair will be protected by your PIN code.

Last name: Smith  
First name: John  
Key identifier (optional): Smith Key  
PIN: [masked]  
PIN verification: [masked]
- Domain parameter section:**

The domain parameter of the selected elliptic curve will be shown below.

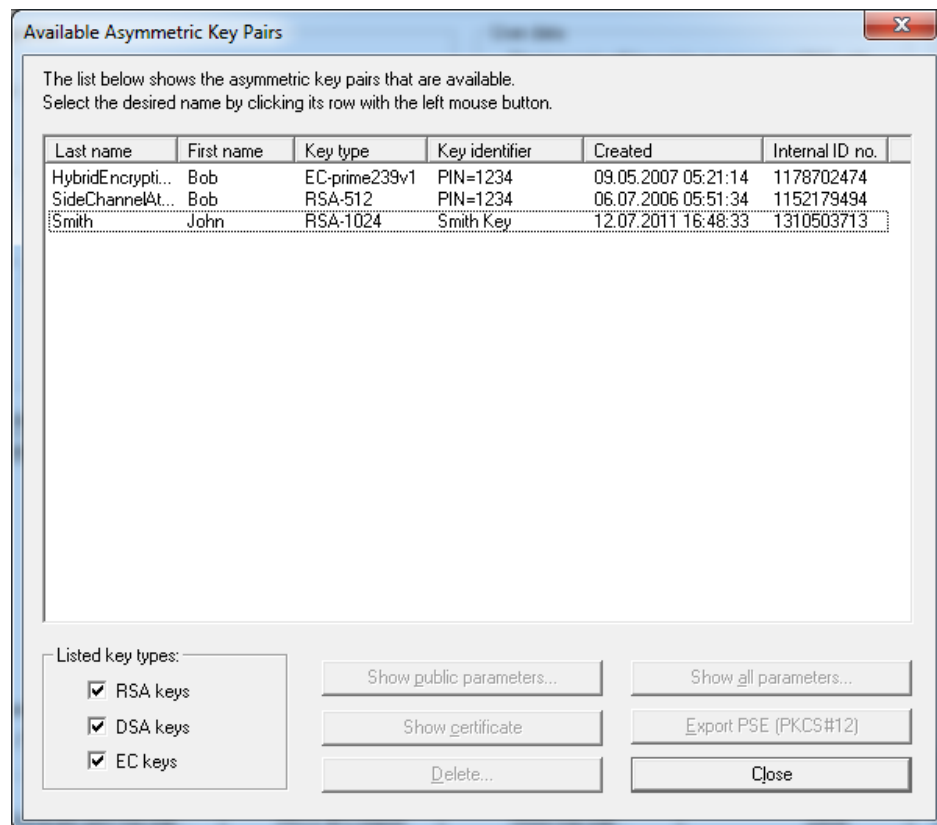
Parameters	Value of the parameter	Bit len...
------------	------------------------	------------
- Base for presentation of numbers:**
  - ☐ Octal
  - ☒ Decimal
  - ☐ Hexadecimal
- Buttons:** Generate new key pair..., PKCS #12 Import, Show key pair..., Close

5. The following window shows up and click OK:

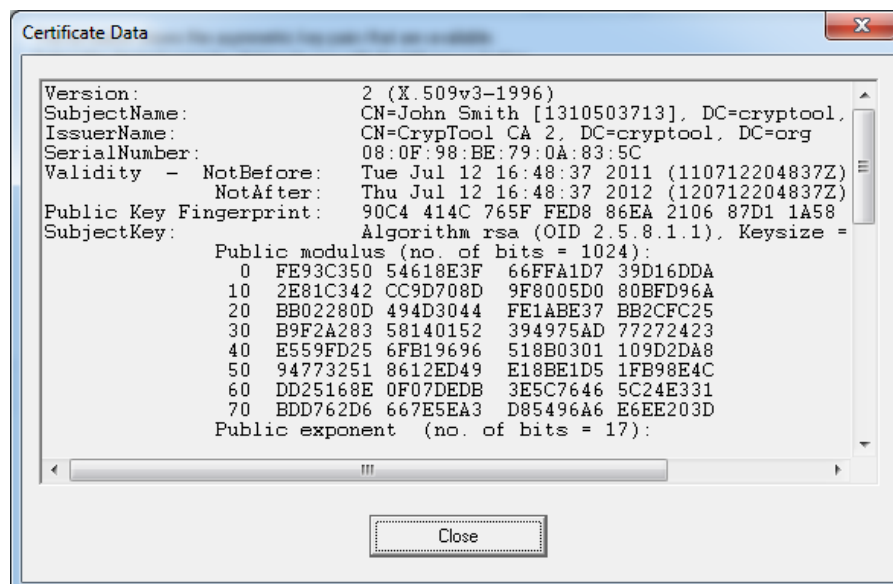


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### 6. Click Show Key Pair, you will see



### 7. The certificate is displayed by clicking on the Show certificate pushbutton.



### 8. Close both dialogs on Certificate Data and Available Asymmetric Key Pairs.

### 9. To sign the document of CrypTool-en.txt, select Digital Signatures/PKI\Sign Message. Enter the following

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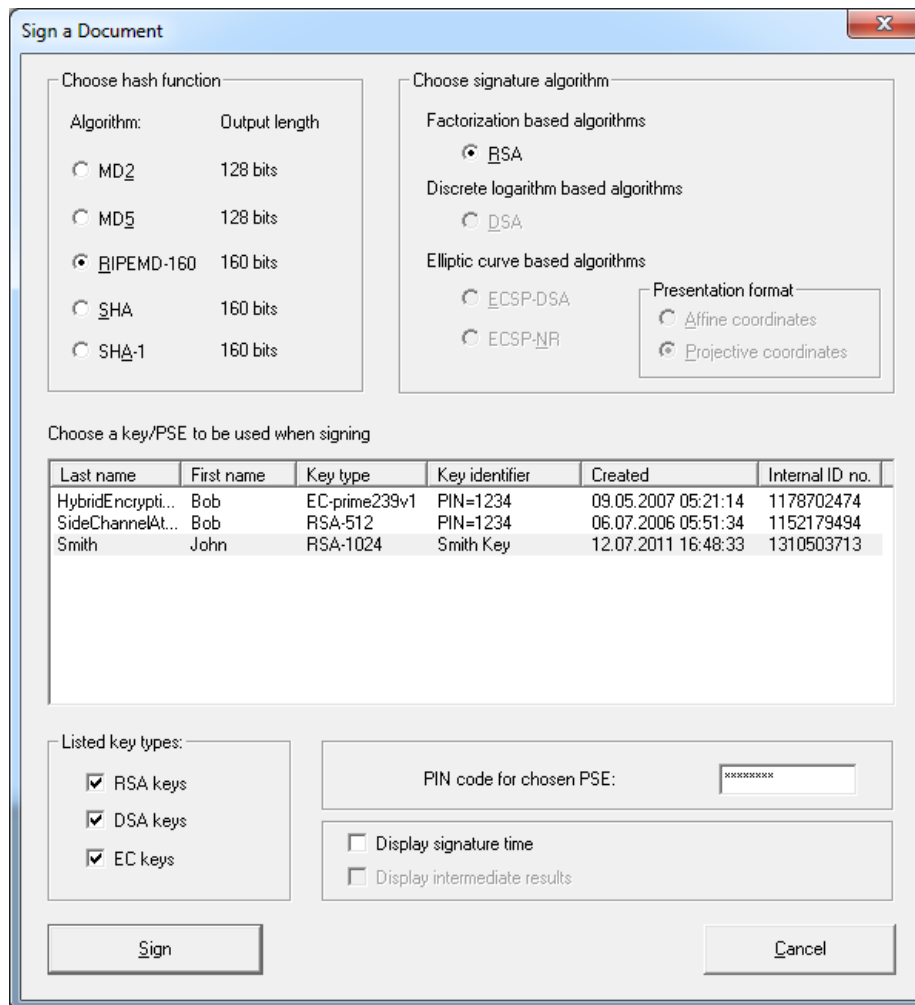
Choose hash function: RIPEMD-160

Choose signature algorithm: RSA

Choose a key/PSE to be used when signing: Smith John

PIN code: cryptool

And click on Sign button.



The "Sign a Document" dialog box is shown with the following settings:

- Choose hash function:**

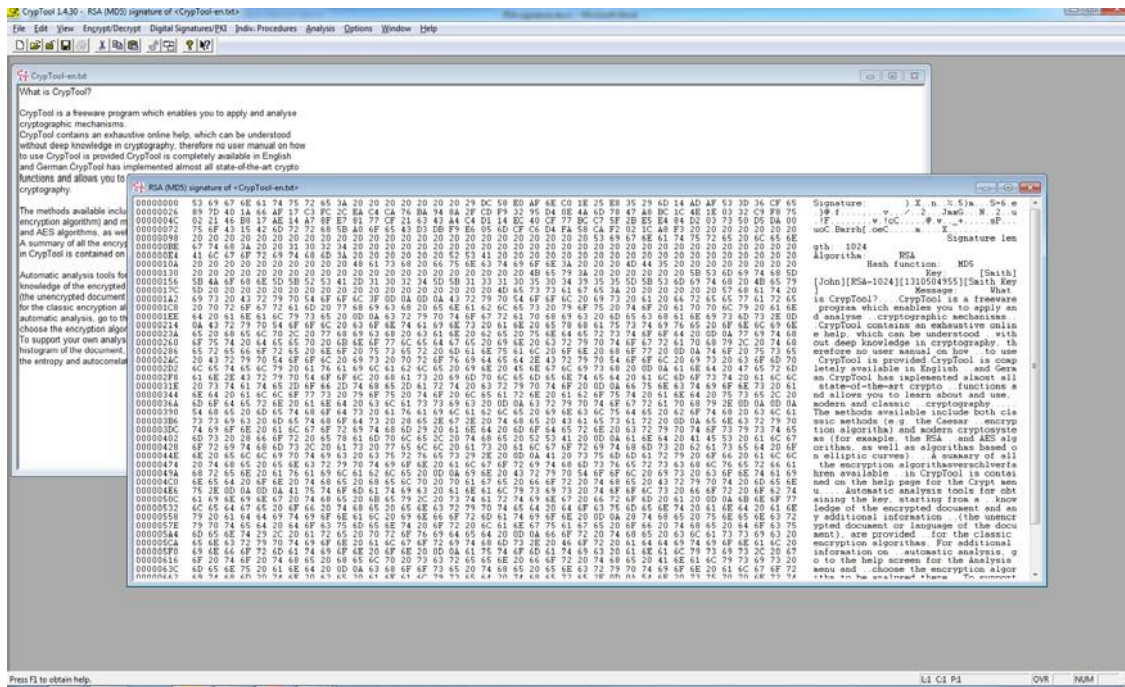
Algorithm:	Output length
<input type="radio"/> MD2	128 bits
<input type="radio"/> MD5	128 bits
<input checked="" type="radio"/> RIPEMD-160	160 bits
<input type="radio"/> SHA	160 bits
<input type="radio"/> SHA-1	160 bits
- Choose signature algorithm:**
  - Factorization based algorithms: ☒ RSA
  - Discrete logarithm based algorithms: ☐ DSA
  - Elliptic curve based algorithms: ☐ ECSP-DSA, ☐ ECSP-NR
- Presentation format:** ☐ Affine coordinates, ☒ Projective coordinates
- Choose a key/PSE to be used when signing:**

Last name	First name	Key type	Key identifier	Created	Internal ID no.
HybridEncrypti...	Bob	EC-prime239v1	PIN=1234	09.05.2007 05:21:14	1178702474
SideChannelAt...	Bob	RSA-512	PIN=1234	06.07.2006 05:51:34	1152179494
Smith	John	RSA-1024	Smith Key	12.07.2011 16:48:33	1310503713
- Listed key types:** ☒ RSA keys, ☒ DSA keys, ☒ EC keys
- PIN code for chosen PSE:** [XXXXXXXXXX]
- ☐ Display signature time
- ☐ Display intermediate results
- Buttons:** Sign, Cancel

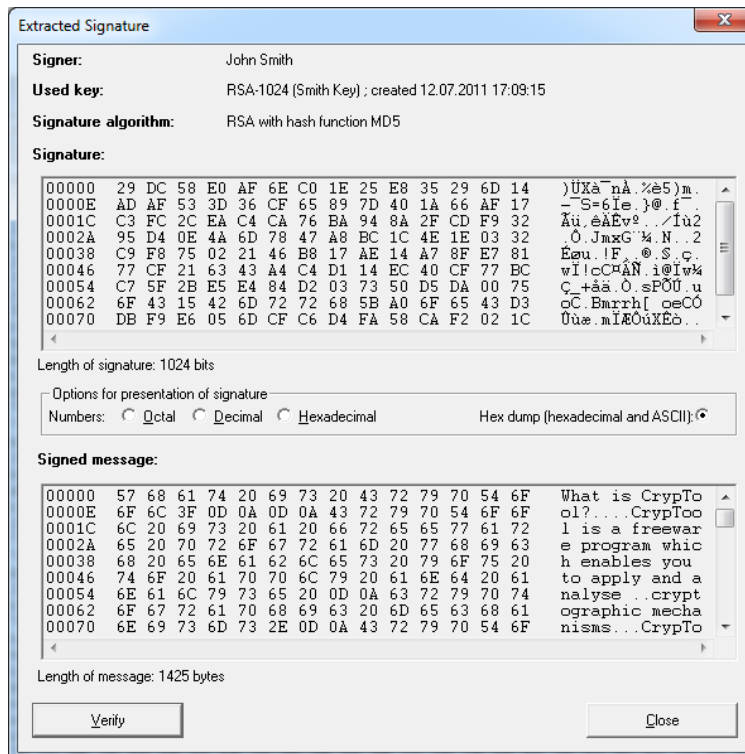


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### 10. Click OK button. The dialog box closes and the signed document is displayed.

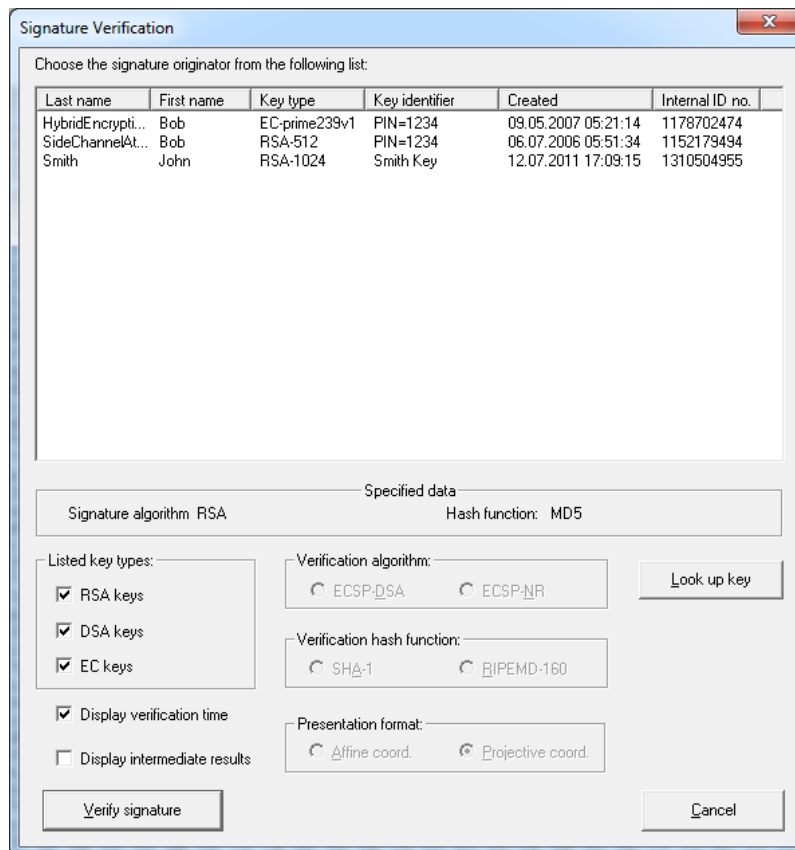


11. The signature is at the start of the document and the document to be signed is at the end, as can be verified easily by comparing with the original document. A clearer presentation, with the separation of the signature and the document, can be obtained by selecting Digital Signature/PKI/Extract Signature.



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**12. Select Digital Signature/PKI\Verify Signature to check that the document has not been altered.**

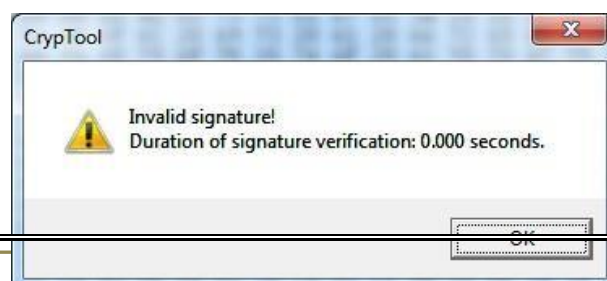


**13. Select John Smith from the list of signatures and click on the Verify signature button. The following dialog appears.**



**14. modify the message by deleting “What”.**

**15. Select Digital Signature/PKI\Verify Signature, the following dialog box appears:**





### III. Conclusion

Hence we have successfully create and verify digital signature..

## IV. Exercise

**Q.1** What is digital signature certificate?

### Q.2 What are the types of digital signature certificate?

**Q.3** What are the benefits of a digital signature?

Q4. What is the application of a digital signature?

Q5. What is the Message authentication?

### Q6. What is the Data Integrity?

Q7. Explain Authentication.

## Answers

[illegible]

[illegible]

Marks obtained			Dated signature of Teacher
Process Related (15)	Product Related (10)	Total(25)	