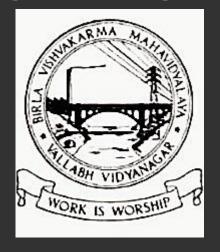
BVM Engineering College, VV Nagar







DATA COMMUNICATION

Electronics & Communication Dept.

Presented By:

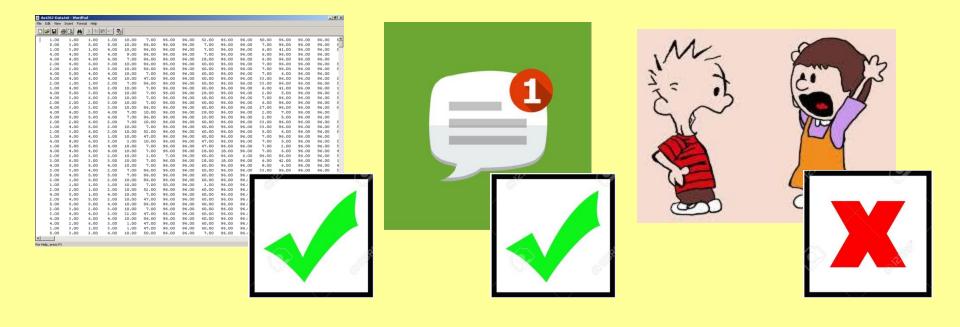
- Anup Tiwari (140080111007)
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Digital Signature

A digital signature is a mathematical scheme for demonstrating the authenticity of digital messages or documents.

Digital Signature: Advantages

Data integrity Message authentication Non-repudiation



Digital Signature: Concepts

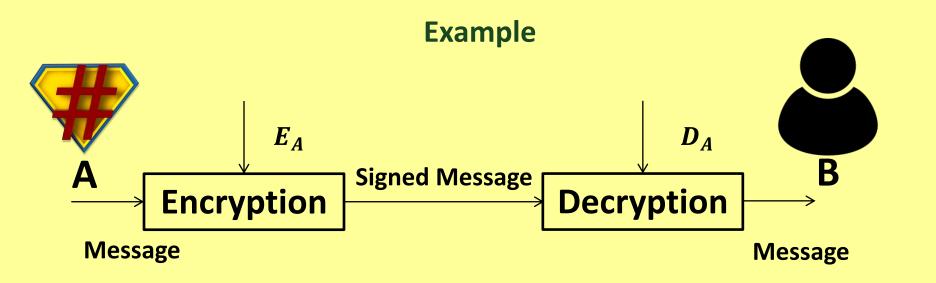
Public & Private Keys
Example
Hashing
Example
Hashing v/s Encryption
Public Key Encryption
Digital Signature Scheme

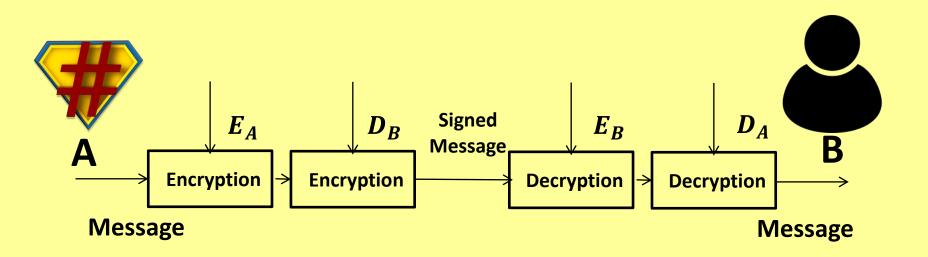
Public & Private Keys

Private Key is used to sign encrypted data. **Public Key** is used to retrieve data from encrypted form.

*E*_{user} (Private Key)

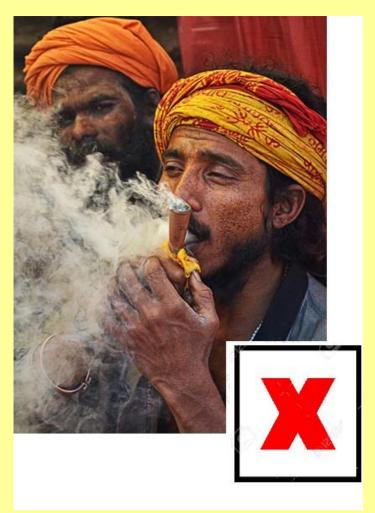
D_{user}
(Public Key)

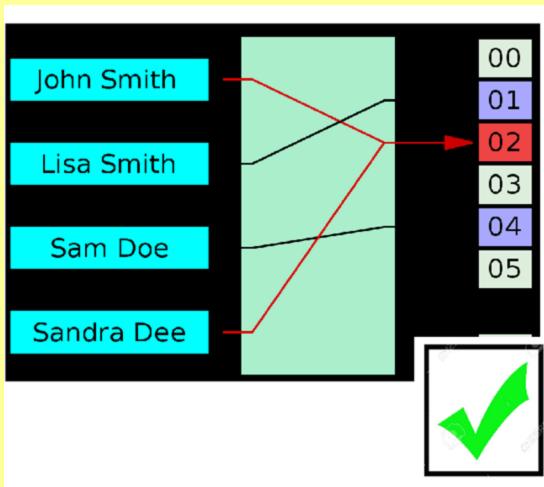




More details will be given in **Public Key Encryption**.

Hashing

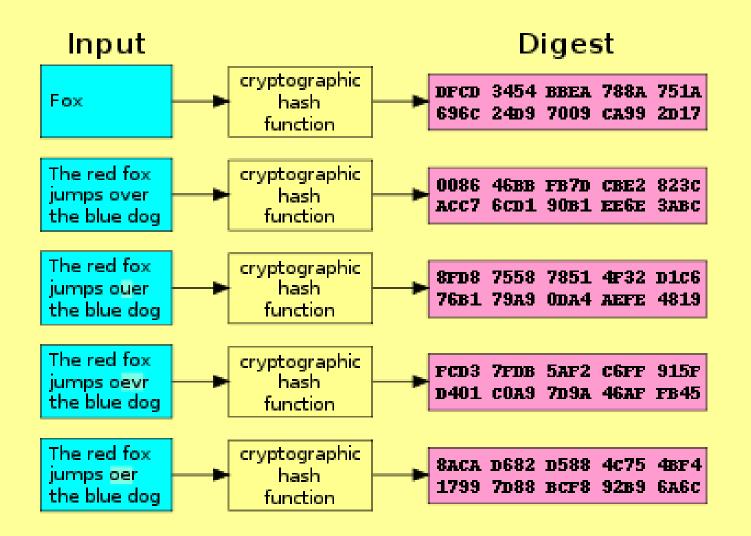




Hashing

A Hash Function is a cryptographic algorithm that transforms the given input (message) into a fixed length string, named Hash Value.

Example

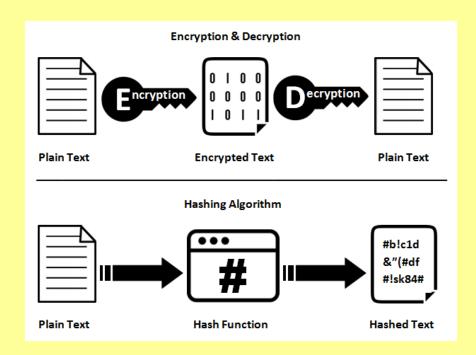


Hashing v/s Encryption

- Hashing is used to validate the integrity of the content by detecting all modifications and thereafter changes to a hash output.
- Encryption encodes data for the primary purpose of maintaining data confidentiality and security. It requires a private key to reversible function encrypted text to plain text.

In short, encryption is a two-way function that includes encryption & decryption whilst hashing is a one-way function that changes a plain text to a unique digest that is irreversible.

Also, encryption is reversible, hashing is not.



Hashing and encryption are different but also have some similarities.

They are both ideal in handling data, messages and information in computing systems. They both transform or change data into a different format.

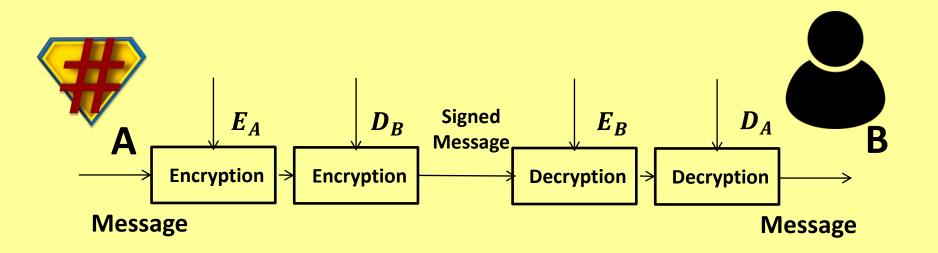
Public Key Encryption

Symmetric encryption (private-key encryption or secret-key encryption) utilizes the same key for encryption and decryption.

Asymmetric encryption utilizes a pair of keys like public and private key for better security where a message sender encrypts the message with the public key and the receiver decrypts it with his/her private key.

Asymmetric encryption, also known as **Public Key Encryption**, forms the basis for generating a **Digital Signature**.

This was **Asymmetric encryption!**



The algorithm produces a **Private-Public** key pair.

Digital Signature Scheme

A digital signature scheme typically consists of 3 algorithms:

A **key generation** algorithm that selects a *private key* uniformly at random from a set of possible private keys. The algorithm outputs the *private key* and a corresponding *public key*.

A *signing* algorithm that, given a message and a private key, produces a signature.

A *signature verifying* algorithm that, given the message, public key and signature, either accepts or rejects the message's claim to authenticity.

Algorithms

Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)
based on Public Key Cryptography.
Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA)
based on Hashing Function.
Elliptic Curve DSA (EC-DSA)