



Cryptography

practice
implementations

Sandro Fontana,
CEO GT50 sandro.fontana@gt50.org

in Bruce Schneier we trust → Applied Cryptography 2nd edition 1996

Who we are

GT50 is a Visionary Innovators Company
We are focused in turning technology into real worth applications

GT50 people has got more than 30 years experience in digital security and data protection

We are engaged in combining different existing and robust technologies - like Sym/Asym Cryptography 2D Timbro Digitale and QR Code - to enhance Security and application of Digital Certification Solutions

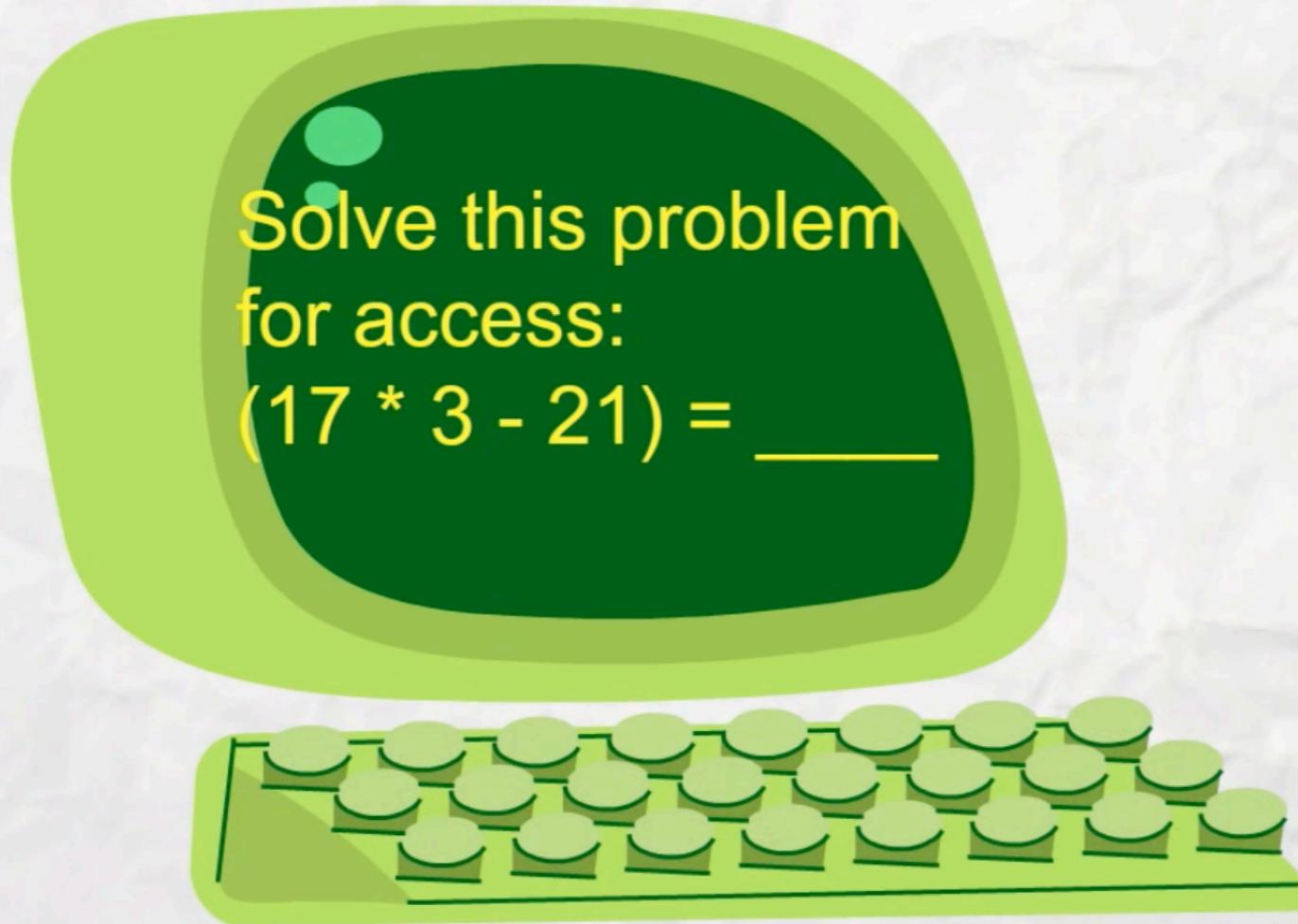
Our Mission is turning technology into real Value Added Applications,
keeping the best standards in term of security of the process managed

We give Technical Service and Support to more than 100 Customers - Public and Private Market - provided with "Timbro Digitale" Solutions: 2D-Plus and Lambda

We also provide our customers with Consulting Services

there are two kind of
cryptography in this world:

*cryptography that will stop your kid sister
from reading your files, ...*



there are two kind of
cryptography in this world:

*... and cryptography that will stop major
governments from reading your files.*



REMEMBER

SECURITY

IS NOT OBSCURITY

<http://bit.ly/GT50-Videos>

Cryptographic Suite:
ETSI (EU)
NIST (USA)

other sources:
ISO
RFC

to avoide case like
Kuznyechik block cipher
&
Streebog hash function
<http://bit.ly/2E2XL9S>

what we do



Timbro Digitale



Q-ID



PhotoShield

RSA2048
SHA256
XML/XSL

CAdES

RSA2048
SHA256
AES256

PAdES

RSA1024/2048
SHA256
BCrypt
AES256

OATH rfc4226 / rfc6238
OCRA rfc6287
QRCode

RC4
SHA256

GT 50

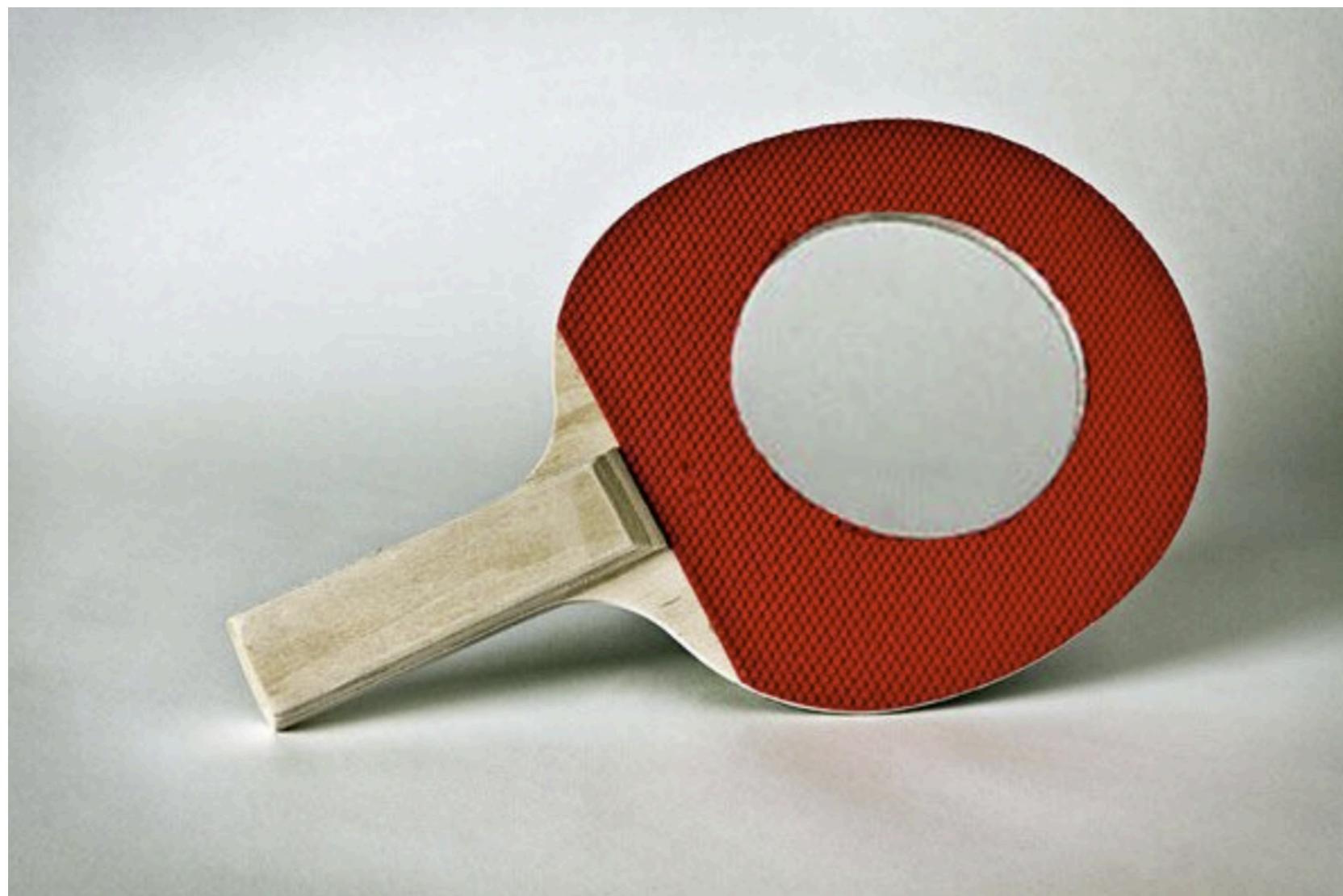
VISIONARY INNOVATORS

改善

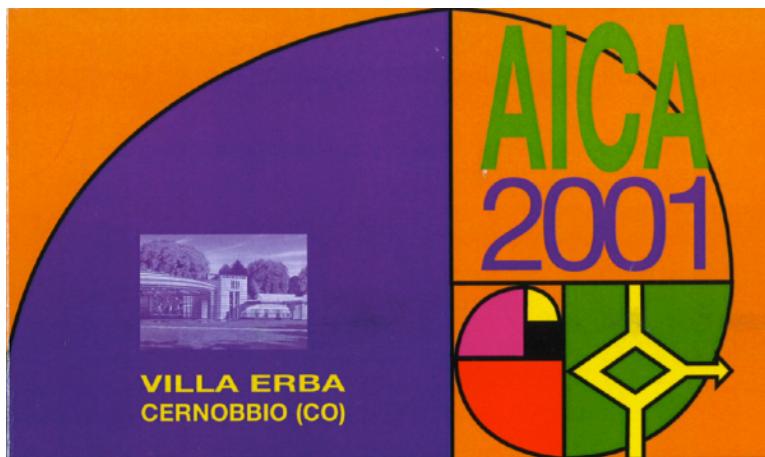
Timbro Digitale



Timbro Digitale



how about the value of
the printing of a digitally signed document?



Paper e-Sign®: digital signature on paper

Sandro Fontana
Secure Edge S.r.l.
s.fontana@computer.org

ACM, AICA, ICSA, IEEE, ISOC, USENIX



Timbro Digitale

Abstract

La tecnologia di firma digitale è accettata ogni giorno di più come la soluzione che permette lo scambio di documenti rispettando le caratteristiche d'integrità, non ripudiabilità ed autenticità. La catena del valore del documento elettronico è così rinforzata, consentendo nuove possibilità nel B-to-c e nel B-to-b. Il mondo reale però necessita ancora della carta e qui nascono i problemi, perché il processo di stampa interrompe la catena del valore della firma digitale.

L'articolo che segue, introduce una metodologia che permette agli utenti di mantenere inalterata questa catena del valore ed in alcune situazioni di renderla ancora più robusta.

The digital signature technology is being accepted more and more as the solution that enables the exchange of digital documents fulfilling the requirements of integrity, non-repudiation, and authenticity. The value chain of electronic documents is thus reinforced, allowing new possibilities for B-to-c and B-to-b. In everyday life though, we still need paper documents but the printing process breaks the value chain of digitally signed documents.

The following article introduces a methodology that allows the user to maintain unaltered the value chain of digital signatures. Moreover, in some cases, it reinforces the process

what it is

It is a large capacity two-dimensional graphic code, which acts as a data container/file [digitally signed]



Timbro Digitale

data:

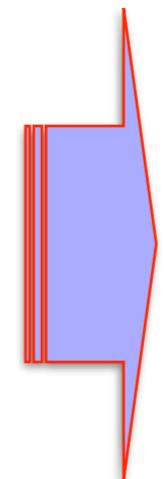
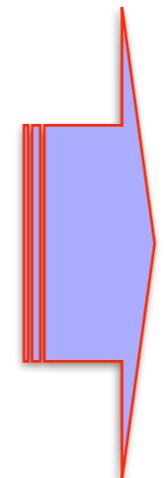
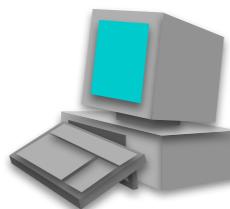
RTF, ASCII, XML ...

digitally signed:

PKCS#7, CAdES



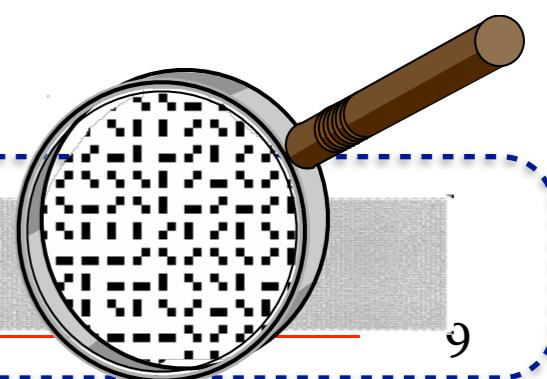
Bob



dati:
RTF, ASCII, XML ...
digitally signed:
PKCS#7, CAdES



Alice



contents



Timbro Digitale



.xml.p7m (CAdES)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<?xmlstylesheet type="text/xsl" href="nome_file.xsl?SHA256= B8D150 ... 61DB5766E"?>
<TD:Global xmlns:TD="http://www.timbrodigitale.org/TD_tags">
    <TD:XSL_Def>
        <TD:orig>http://www.comunedioizo.com/xsl/</TD:orig>
    </TD:XSL_Def>
    <TD:C2D-Plus>
        <TD:AppCode>201</TD:AppCode>
    </TD:C2D-Plus>
</TD:Global>
```

```
<root_node>
...
</root_node>
```

we can validate the external file .xsl
by means of its SHA256 value



what it is



Lambda Service allows you to generate digitally signed PDF (PAdES) documents, customizing the signature area, in which a special secure QRCode (Lambda Seal) is inserted.



signature area

Lambda Seal

- Moreover:
- A) a crypted copy (AES256) of PAdES file is stored in cloud: the only instance of the key is contained in Lambda Seal
 - B) if requested, an “entry” is generated into FACTOM blockchain as notarization



contents



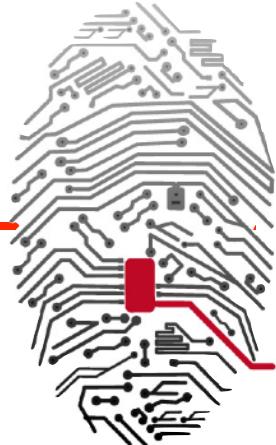
Lambda Seal

contains metadata needed to retrieve the (encrypted) PAdES file from the cloud and the unique key to decrypt it

The contents could be sealed using RSA 2048 (not standard format seal)

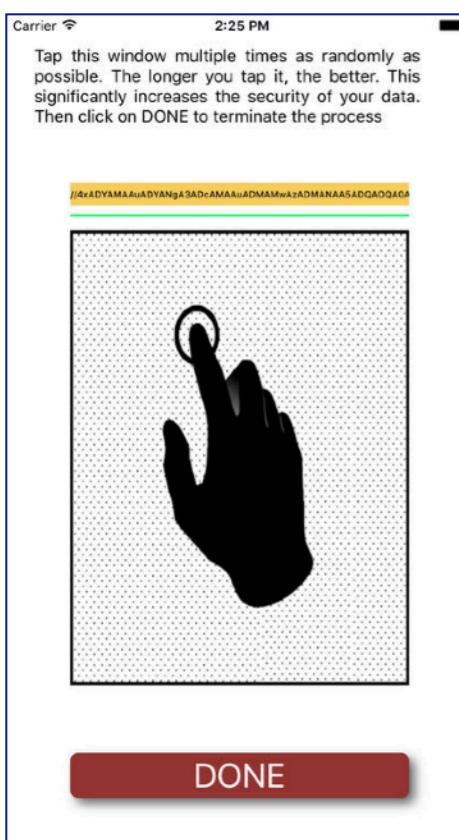


Universal QReader™ a free App for smartphones and tablets, downloadable from PlayStore(Android) and AppStore(IOS)



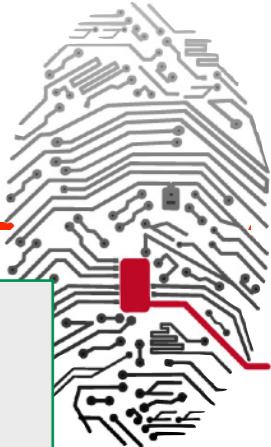
Functions:

- Password Wallet
- Virtual One Time Password Tokens [vToken] event/time based
- Virtual Smart Cards [vSCard] for AdES for signing (RSA1024/2048)
- Secure message exchange (AES256)
- Protection of personal data
- Synchronization between devices



Everything is protected by a Master Passphrase (user level) and a key derivation function BCrypt based, with a high computational cost.

Randomness is increased by data derived from user behaviour.



2FA

The platform supports both OATH-compatible hardware tokens and virtual tokens

It is implemented in the form of a stand-alone C library for Linux-like environment



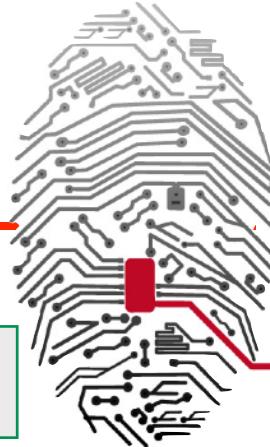
Google
Facebook
Snapchat
Evernote
Dropbox
Synology
Wordpress
...

OTP Seeds are generated within certified hardware devices; they are sealed (RSA2048) and crypted (AES256), then sent to the Authentication System Administrator. (customer side)

When seeds are acquired from LibQID Controller, they are further transformed within and under the control saldo cedolino Aprile 2019 of the Client's System

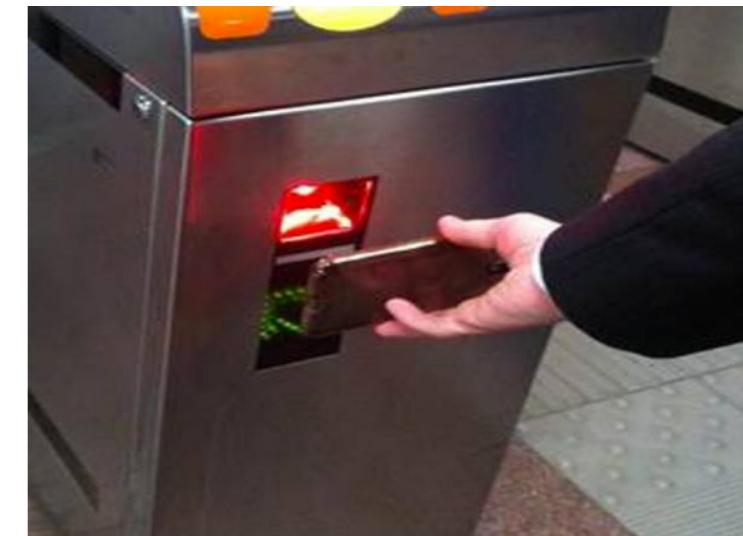
in this way, no useful information remain in GT50 hands

Q-ID: another use case

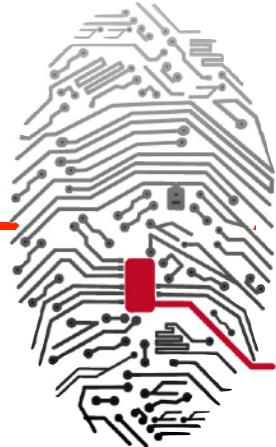


As it is physically independent of the hardware used, you can use Q-ID OTP in many other controlled access applications.

e.g. a virtual token allows quick access control via integrated control turnstiles or remote control.



As it is based on a One-Time-Password, the virtual token cannot be used more than once, making physical access control very secure.

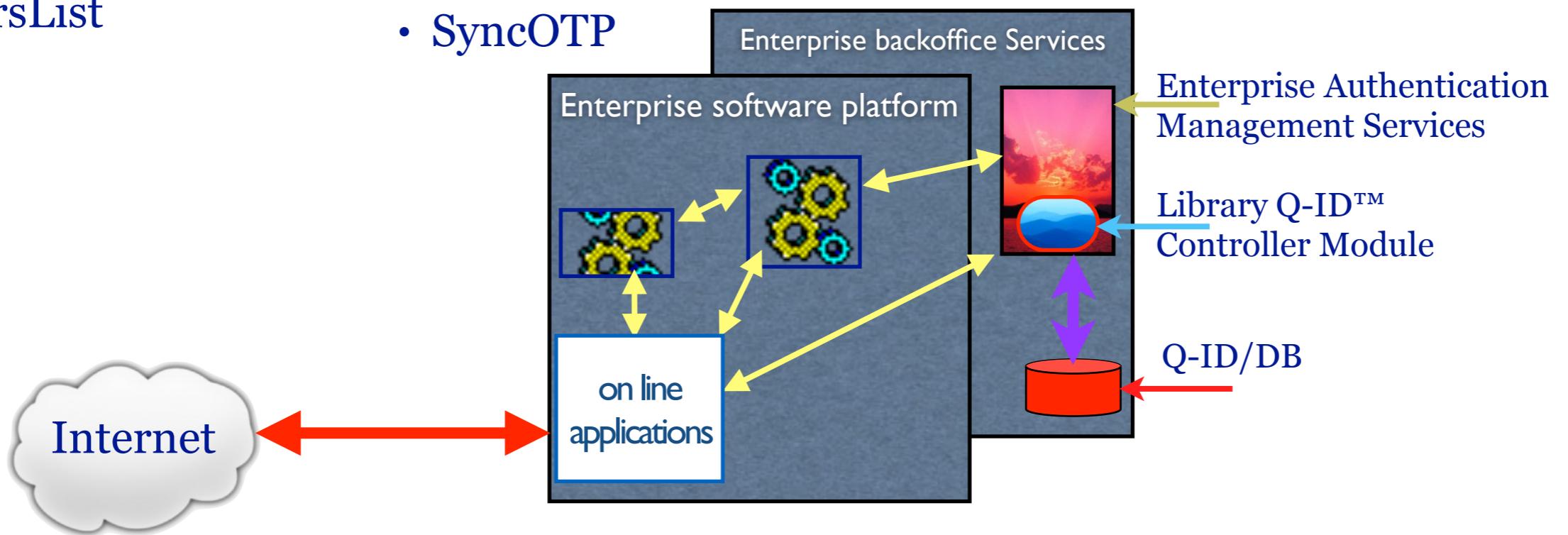


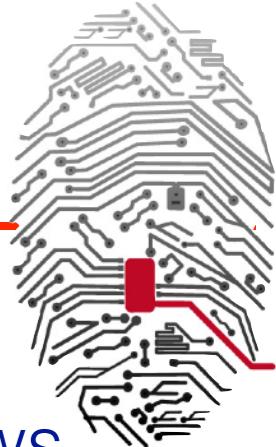
Admin Functions:

- ShowLibVersion
- DestroyAll
- DBCheck
- DBUpdate
- LibInit
- AddLicense
- AddLicenseUpdate
- SetupOTPPParams
- SetEDesc
- Stats
- GetUsersList

Operating functions :

- GetErrorMessage
- AddUser
- ResetUser
- DelUser
- UserStatus
- GenSQA
- GenSQAU
- GenSQE
- VerOTP
- VerOTPE
- SyncOTP





Electronic Advanced Signature (RSA)

The great versatility and processing capability of smartphones allows the Q-ID™ App to be used also in the field of Advanced Electronic Signature

The Q-ID™ App has the ability to read SQCodes and evaluate their semantics. In this case, an AdES (RSA) request is submitted; the final signature format is PAdES (or CAdES).

sign this document using a Q-ID RSA_Key

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attacks is the differential attack applied to find a hash collision. It was 130,000 times faster than what was acceptable [23]. The NIST committee decided to develop a new hashing standard based on a different approach, namely the Merkle-Damgård construction, which is now known as the SHA family of hash functions. To achieve this knowledge, NIST held a public competition started at the first quarter of 2001.

Two years after the announcement, 64 competitors from around the world submitted their hashing algorithms to NIST for evaluation. From these, 16 candidates were selected and evaluated within the first round. The NIST criteria's used to evaluate the first round candidates were: security, user-friendliness, and implementation. The first round candidates were evaluated by the NIST committee. The second round candidates were evaluated by the NIST committee and the third round candidates were evaluated by the NIST committee. The third round is the final round for this competition with 5 candidates. The criteria's used to evaluate the candidates were: security, user-friendliness, and implementation. The competition was extended to consider the hardware demands since the remaining 3 candidates were implemented in hardware. The winner of this competition will be announced in January 2005 and will be called as SHA-3 [24].

In the second quarter of 2005, a conference for announcing the SHA-3 standard was hosted by NIST. Then, in the second quarter of 2013, the second conference for announcing the winners of the SHA-3 standard was hosted by NIST. The competition ended with the third round.

The first round is the final round for this competition with 5 candidates. The criteria's used to evaluate the candidates were: security, user-friendliness, and implementation. The competition was extended to consider the hardware demands since the remaining 3 candidates were implemented in hardware. The winner of this competition will be announced in January 2015 and will be called as SHA-3 [25].

3.2. Common Hashing Algorithms Components

Two primitives are needed to form a secure hashing function. One is the message compression function, and the other is the chaining function. The chaining function is the operation by which the relationship between the message and its digest is formed. The message compression function is the operation of compressing the message into a smaller digest. This is the operation of spreading the influence of each message bit in order to hide it in statistical property [26].

A block cipher is a symmetric key algorithm that can be used to evaluate the one-way property. While the diffusions helps in strengthens the collision resistance. All the operations use primitive and components under many ways. Most of S-boxes have constant components that can be summarized as follows:

D Permutation

It is the process of swapping data for the purpose of handling the diffusion operation. Depending on the algorithm, the data to be processed will be swapped in a different way. The data can be swapped in bits within swapping at smaller scales, and can swap multiple words at larger scales.

D Substitution

It is the process of nonlinear transformation of the input for the purpose of handling the confusion operation. Usually it is implemented using a substitution-boxes.

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Yes I have checked the document and I want to sign it

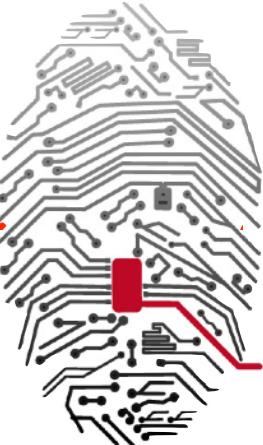
Yes I want SQCode in the Signature ?

Read the code with Q-ID App or copy [this link](#) and paste the clipboard into the App

Signature value was received
Do you want submit the Signature?

cancel submit





PGP/GPG Like

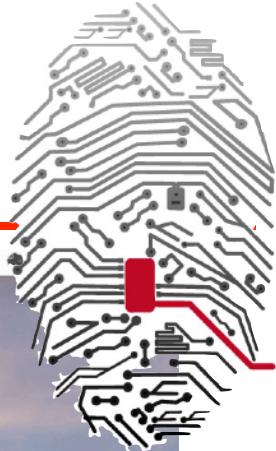
The platform supports the exchange of encrypted data (AES256), with a PGP/GPG style

-----BEGIN Q-ID MESSAGE-----

Version: 1.6.1 Mac - www.q-id.org

```
svxbkVESaugP2pQKV/nmR4w7dMSNC9gPnRPKXrNAlvHU9OM6Lo7DiuloN4Yj6v6xHtBxYZscrB2x
NIBXLKGvBTJcE3oL5w24bDpxL0AVGw3cYXhJlat6lmRLo+Qnq0Rp33tftQIOEzcWS/4O4nZJzh3m
OHIXL/jD6sP4/uzxpdcTJsxBra+F8SUDvnHC4mE3jrk/tdWeWH00X4u5UhtKVL5Felm3Mlu7DPUC
TGXJmdzngl6/JZLyVYhKgiUFxEySZFYKK7DnphLQZ27ApfDBGihtS/oZDAX0XOt3ycbUr8PmpZ6B
VWTI8YVwD0fl2Y6WchDxb0q6/7mDXQVdUAIGREegXbS189lgL0j1Mlc5crmSBi5hM0BeByOKDV4h
yAldcsnVfg5hWbNhtLSfqn+CGwXVH3oo8vZAM7LSLGZjK6OSeAq5J3s+T6krHSYRcPay6kD2wUGb
QB0EuCeulJePsxbj1AsSQtliqQajiXyZL9BDs2Yg0JC9cGy7XikePS4u4mlk88bykKkirJIOHQB
sy0bnj0JLWuxXwalzMz2J8wAMyR4UA6zV1CLxeuJv7IUaea88Cx41B//pXdBO1TC8YfiESKO0uEd
FxP6RyYJkTgBemQGkZtaG4/nTmN7wc/dxzSMusQh/IBAVuGPRYiCru8dYs37qUrrvHhsjTPaZ6y
Pw7y//5ACzvOvmsb33WLL2MWl0J7/nwMla7FaBM0yQZ9pljTmG0Mp2ohuNAEFvnPVBkNuF8v/Y4v
dSFYzryVXnRuw4y9AaYqHvOPQgjgn7jTc7cFgyCIHmXNJlfs6X7GL88rw1Z8mHUwGbJPY9Jr6TKx
krj3LiQNRexXDOLdr+juTAKRQ7OIxctONOCXu2b3cWuuvscAhPSWqzx9LmwKmYKnor9ULR3opweC
E0TMN1Pbgnc3aueBwxEZWncXq9S18TU4RUe0zCP9/rCoNFsxXWv8+La75vIN34ccIIqrGDEi5cVu
H/XTBsc3meaCkgM1AyzGlsG8cVtHi5cGH+9LbilUHhSGAp83yVd1tjDUeGa4T2YmagjzPqdXm8jv
VYllsIKxcrsVfhKefM6ysqzxvtCJ1hDez1PvVf3pW5+gCSuSvalUNUZ5XCMCIDwtRM1p7cccale
YwTOGeOUjgLWcoUD49IQun/DCbRCRopnFjIleWvtlorc12yT7v5oDwYtd3TkVieWG9Y7BEExreON
CUvVppcFxUk3vcDTt/CK9Bf/IF+FSXjUnCodw+uP46vfWQ1HH94VC5quaeE4Fvxkom6Yea8h+w26
N/DNoh2hR6DjAZ0E4XikzK5WGobVGtaw1r90r8uoSo7a7eOIKXopEGSKbDUrGiGOveovTd5o3ri
6ZodewF8L8U3nIEOz2n8Ajk6sj+dhAeTITlbcZ2xmE61ohIW6Aim6aJEFk4VI5jRAUQaE9FHIF0Q
QY1QHZ+F9u/oqmG6FibvVcwZ2Ssl2FcFewkb/mQtQSUpqa2PJg====hLTz
-----END Q-ID MESSAGE-----
```

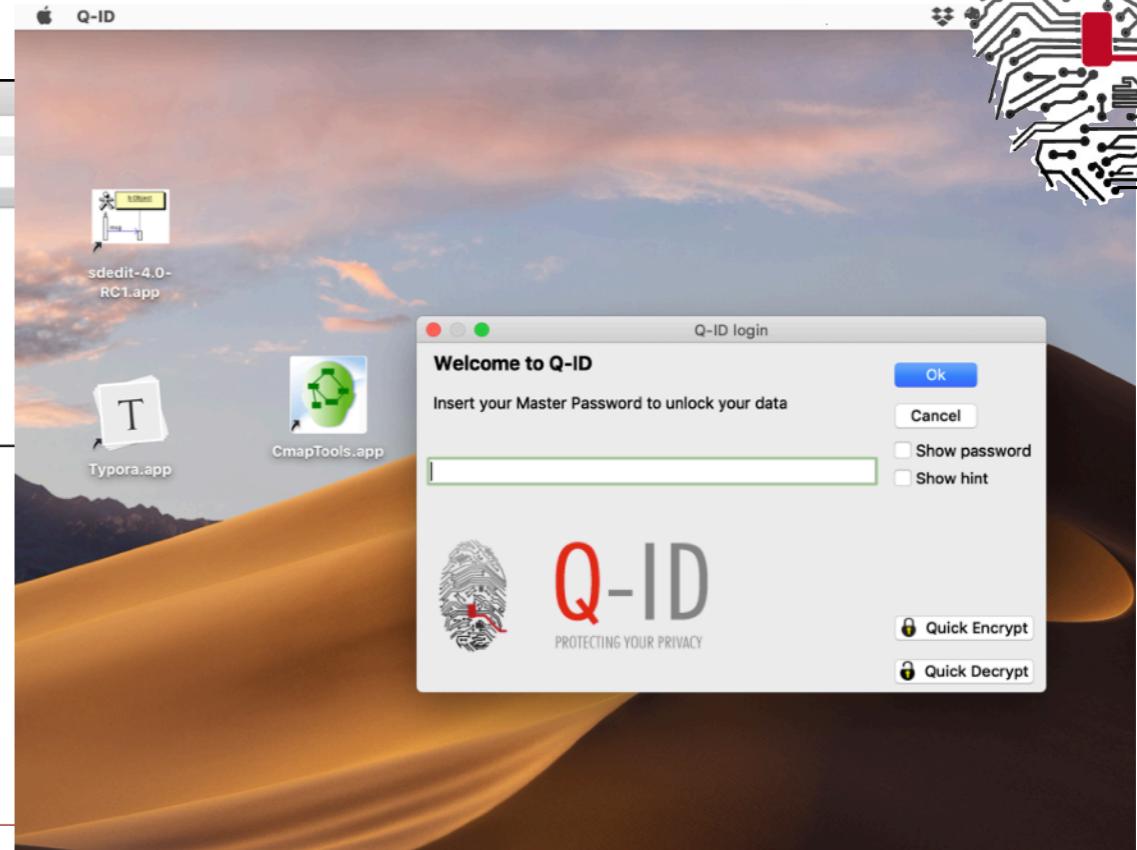
Mobile & Desktop App



The screenshot shows the Q-ID desktop application interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with icons for various card types and a list of 'All cards' (58). The main area displays a card for 'Area Clienti Aruba "GT50"'. The card details include:

- URL:** <https://areaclienti.cloud.it/>
- UserName:** 4794750@aruba.it
- Password:** ****
- IDFatturazione:** 2935993
- URL:** <https://customerarea.aruba.it/>
- Notes:** targa veicolo?: #HHH5tfr3AsT
<http://fatture.aruba.it>

At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Unmask data', 'Edit card', and 'Delete card', along with a note about premium backup availability.



Q-ID™ is a free App:
for smartphones and tablets, downloadable
from PlayStore(Android) and AppStore(IOS);
Windows and OSX versions downloadable from
<https://www.q-id.net>



All of us using our smartphone or our tablet to take pictures of ourself, of our friends and of a lot of thing that happen around us.

The exchange of personal images, has become a common usage between young people and not only.

Such data can become more vulnerable once uploaded online and we have to remember that "The Network Never Forgets".

Often the involuntary disclosure of these images, can cause severe damage to the reputation.



This is the reason because we develop PhotoShield

Using this application,
you will be able to exchange your personal pictures with your friends,
without fear that other people can see them.



Your private images will stay private,
because protected by a scrambling process.

You will be able to archive the scrambled pictures
in your smartphone or in the cloud,
with the confidence that
no other will be able to access to the original pictures in intelligible form.



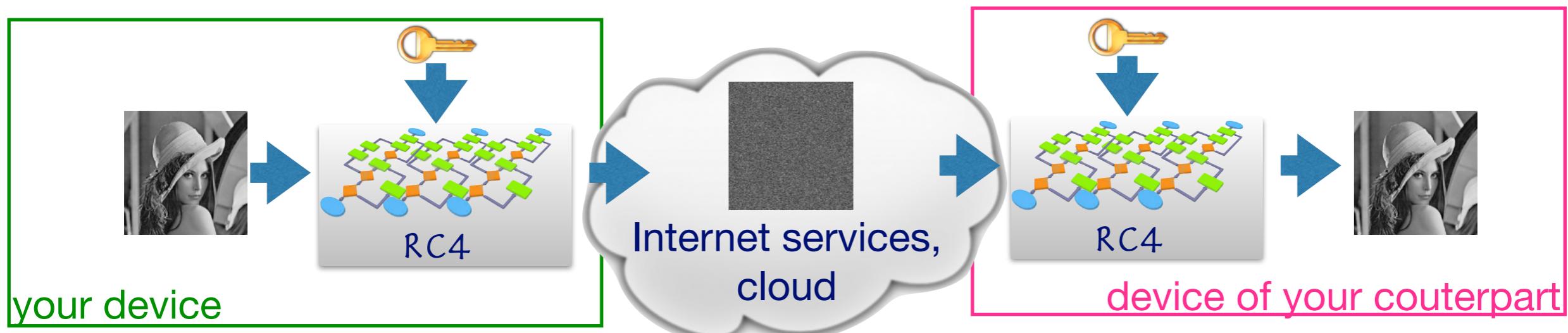


How we decide the reorganization of the blocks?

We use a stream cipher generated by an RC4 implementation as pseudo random index generator:
that define the new coordinates for each pixels-block of the picture.

The password -that you have chosen to protect the picture-
generate a different sequence of coordinates;
these scramble the original picture in a unique way.

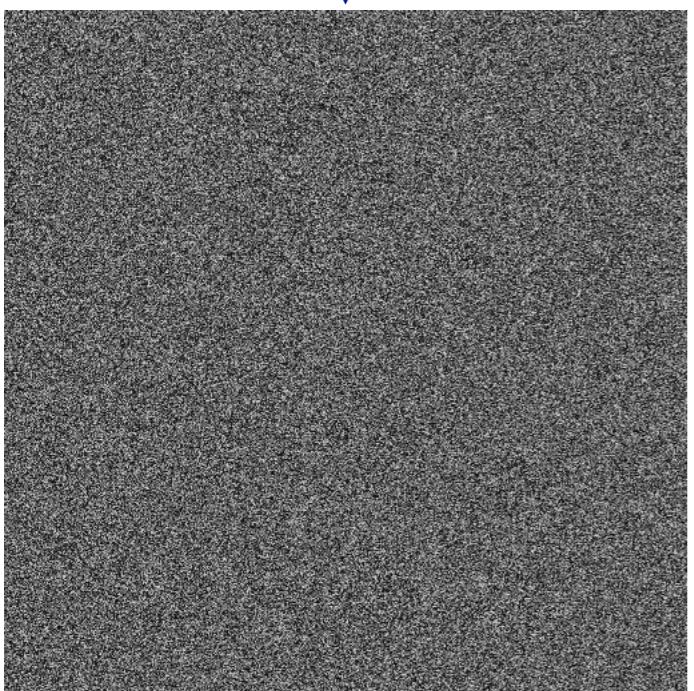
Using the same password,
only your counterpart will be able to rebuild the original image.



more the granularity,
less the meaning



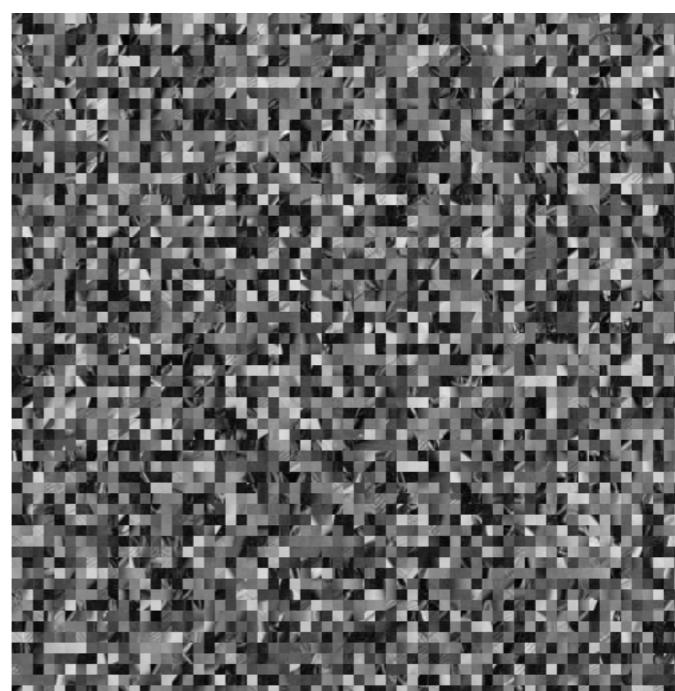
1pixel*1pixel block
reorganize every single pixel



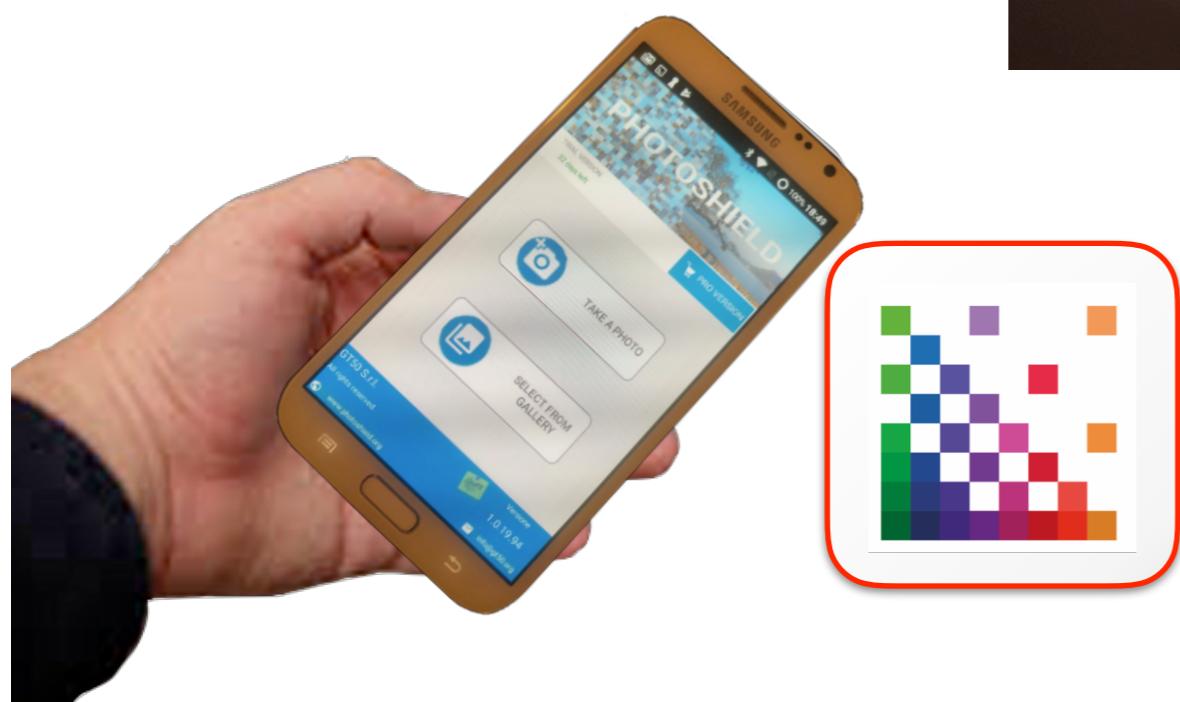
256pixels*256pixels block
reorganize 4 blocks



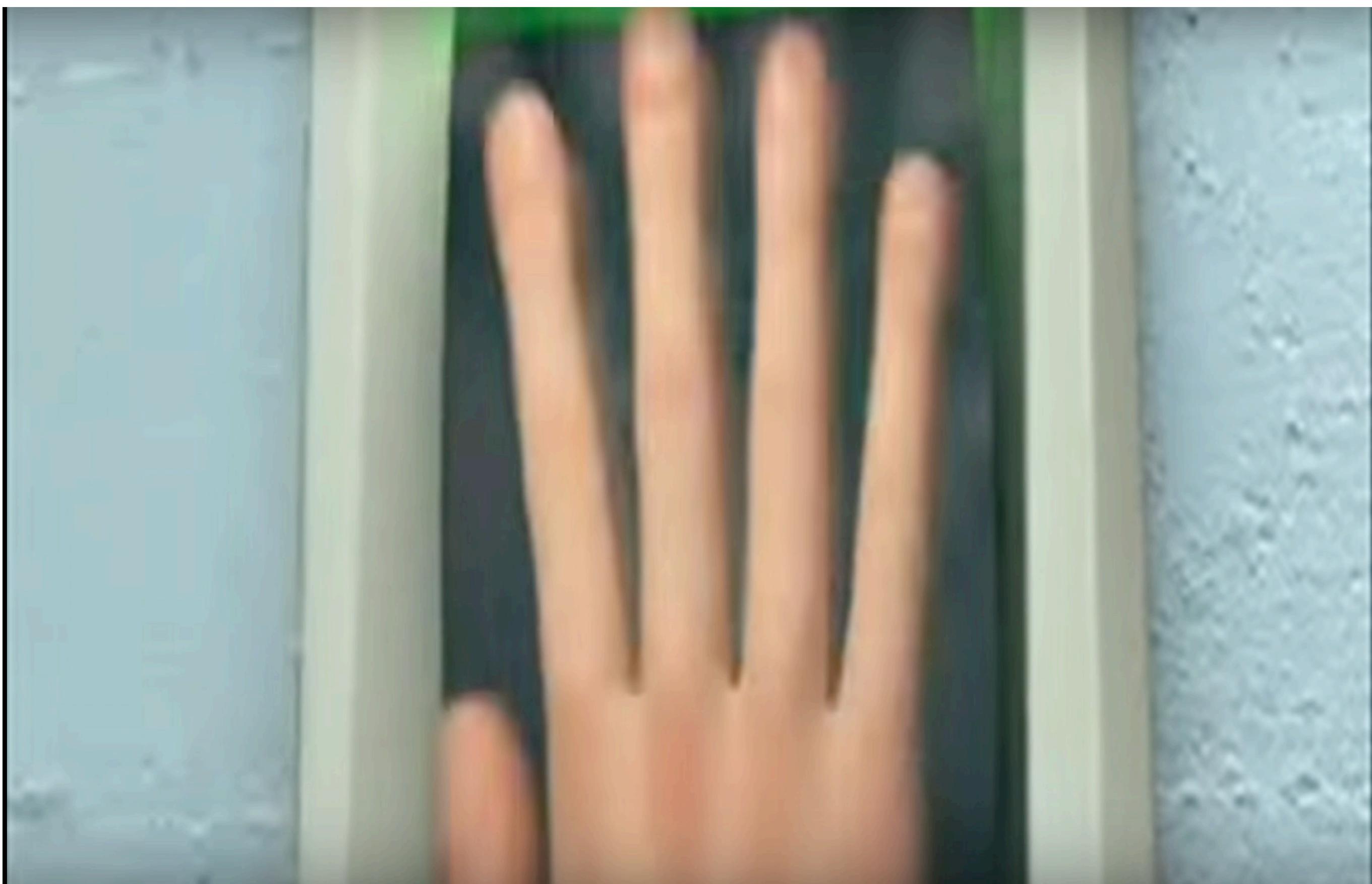
8pixels*8pixels block
reorganize 4.096 blocks



Mobile & Desktop App



PhotoShield™ is a free App:
for smartphones and tablets, downloadable
from PlayStore(Android) [IOS: soon];
Windows and OSX versions downloadable from
<https://www.photoshield.org>





Thank you for your attention

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<http://sandrofontana.com>