

# Message Digests and Digital Signatures

# Secure Hashes

- **One-way property**

- It is computationally infeasible to find a message that corresponds to a given hash code

- **Strong Collision Resistance**

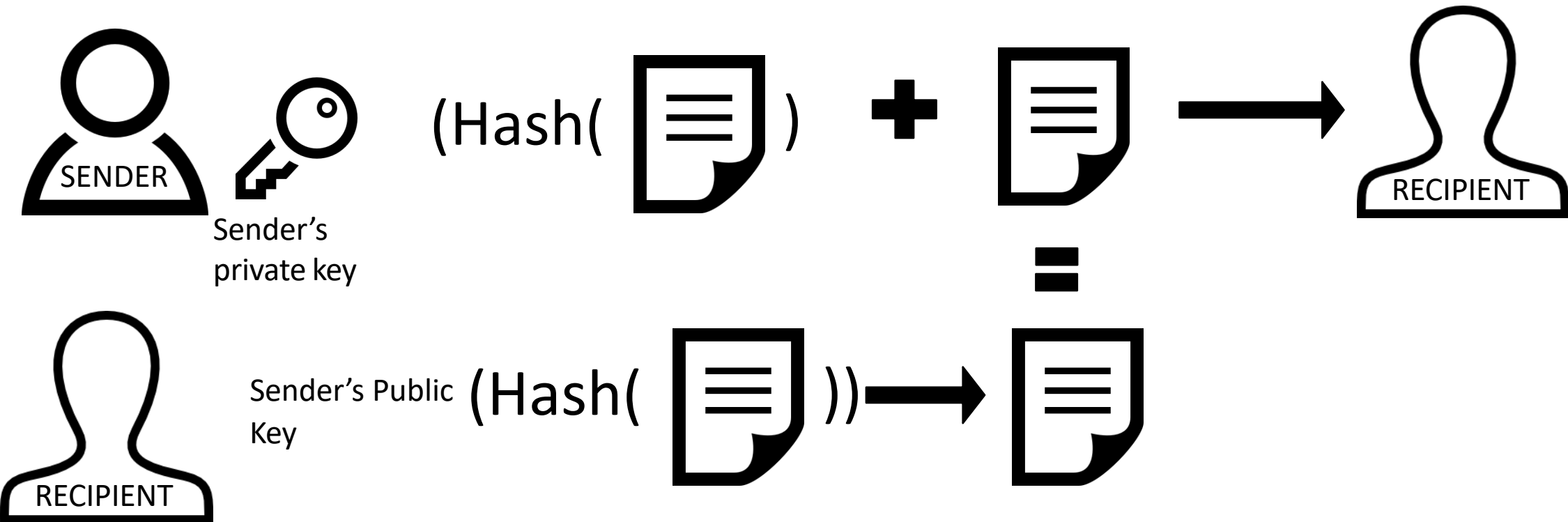
- It is computationally infeasible to find two different messages that hash to the same hash value.



# Digital Signature

- Hash of a document encrypted with the sender's private key
- Sent to the recipient with the original document
- They can decrypt the encrypted hash using the sender's public key, and check it against the hash of the document sent

# Digital Signature



# Real world applications

## AUTHENTICATED KEY EXCHANGES:

- in key exchanges we currently could have an attacker impersonate Alice or Bob and send their public key instead of Alice or Bob's public key
- Consider the situation where Bob knows Alice's verify signature if Alice digitally signs the key and sends it with the key then Eve could not replace the key as she is unable to change the signature
- What if Bob doesn't know the verifying key in advance? We'll explore digital certificates which can help

# Digital Signature Standards

- Digital signatures can be implemented with RSA, using padding standard PKCS#1 v1.5 but it is INADVISABLE TO DO SO, as this can be susceptible to a Bleichenbacher attack
- Better: **RSA-PSS** updated PKCS#1 v2.1
- Encode the message using the PSS encoding algorithm before signing as before- adds a random salt, and masking
- CURRENT BEST Edwards-curve digital signature algorithm (EdDSA), details are out of scope for this module