浙江工商大学计算机与信息工程学院 上机实验报告 ()

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【一】实验内容及要求

实验名称: Chaum-Fiat-Naor 数字货币系统实现

实验目的

设计基于 Chaum-Fiat-Naor 数字货币系统的货币交易系统

实验环境

- 操作系统: Windows
- 开发工具: Python
- 所用库:
 - Flask: 用于创建 Web 服务器,模拟银行、付款人和收款人的交互。
 - Crypto: 用于实现 RSA 加密和签名。
 - hashlib: 用于生成哈希值。
 - pickle: 用于存储交易记录。

实验内容

- 1. 设计双花检测的核心代码
- 2. 设计电子货币的标准
- 3. 实现角色为中央银行的服务端
- 4. 实现角色为双花者的客户端
- 5. 实现角色为收款人的客户端

【二】实验过程及结果

实验内容

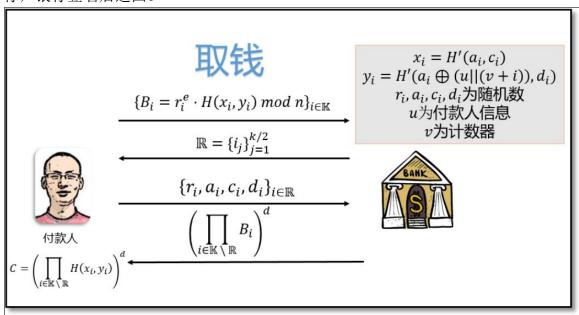
一. 双花检测

存钱时,使用异或运算计算 user 名,与银行 user 表中存储的 user 字段进行比较

二. 架构

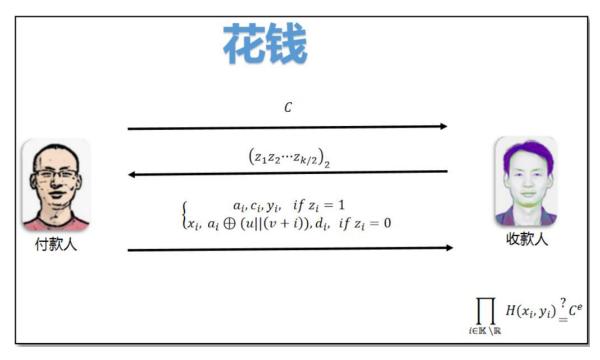
取钱环节:

付款人生成一个随机的电子货币,并对其进行盲化,然后将盲化后的货币发送给银行,银行签名后返回。



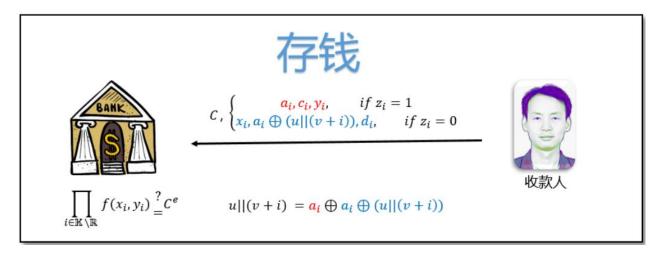
花钱环节:

付款人将经过银行签名的货币发送给收款人。收款人对货币进行验证,生成挑战并要求付款人进行响应。



存钱环节:

收款人将验证通过的货币发送给银行,银行检查是否有双花行为。



三. 关键角色:

中央银行

中央银行在用户存钱阶段对电子货币进行双花检测,如果有用户进行了双花的行为,银行有最少 1/4 的概率根据第一次存储在银行的信息检测到双花者的用户名,由于 Coin 的基数较大,所以实际概率很高。

付款方

Coin 是由付款方生成的,生成后,付款方会对其进行盲化处理,然后将盲化后的 Coin 发送给中央银行进行签名。签名时银行会验证付款方生成的 Coin 是否合法,即符合算法。付款过程即是付款方通过客户端将签名后的 Coin 发送给收款方。

收款方

收款方在接收到付款方发送的 Coin 后,可以先使用公钥验证货币的有效性。收款方还可以选择将验证通过的 Coin 直接发送回 中央银行,验证 Coin 是否被双花了。

四. Coin 实现:

```
Coin 是一个由 x, y 组成的 message, 满足以下公式: xi = H(a+c)
y = H(xor_strings(a, uid_v_i) + d)
其中 a,c,d 为随机数, u 为用户名, v 为计数器
```

五. 核心代码

电子货币的盲化签名过程(withdraw 接口)

```
@app.route('/withdraw', methods=['POST'])
def withdraw():
   # 从银行获取公钥
   if not e or not n:
       response = requests.get(bank_url + "/public_key")
       e, n = response.json()['e'], response.json()['n']
   for i in range(k):
       r = random.randint(1, n - 1)
       a = random_string()
       c = random_string()
       d = random_string()
       xi = H(a + c)
       uid_v_i = u + str(v + i) # u || (v + i)
       y = H(xor_strings(a, uid_v_i) + d)
       H_xy = H(xi + y)
       S_blind_value = (pow(r, e, n) * int(H_xy, 16)) % n
       r_i.append(r)
       a_i.append(a)
       c_i.append(c)
       d_i.append(d)
       x_i.append(xi)
       y_i.append(y)
       S_blind.append(S_blind_value)
```

```
# 发送盲化签名请求给银行
response = requests.post(bank_url + "/select_indices", json={'k': k})
checked_indices = response.json()['indices']
```

```
# 返回对应的 ri, ai, ci, di
revealed_info = []
for i in checked_indices:
    info = [r_i[i], a_i[i], c_i[i], d_i[i], x_i[i], y_i[i], S_blind[i]]
    revealed_info.append(info)

# 发送验证信息并获取签名消息
unchecked_indices = [i for i in range(k) if i not in checked_indices]
unchecked_blinded_messages = [S_blind[i] for i in unchecked_indices]

response = requests.post(bank_url + "/verify_and_sign", json={
    'revealed_info': revealed_info,
    'blinded_messages': unchecked_blinded_messages
})

if response.status_code != 200:
    return jsonify({'status': 'failed', 'error': response.json().get('error')}),

400

signed_messages = response.json()['signed_messages']
```

```
# 去盲化签名
for idx, S_signed in zip(unchecked_indices, signed_messages):
S_unblinded = (S_signed * pow(r_i[idx], -1, n)) % n
S.append(S_unblinded)
```

```
return jsonify({'status': 'withdraw successful', 'S': S})
```

恢复用户身份(recover u from data 函数)

```
def recover_u_from_data(ai_exp_hex, ai):
    ai_bytes = bytes.fromhex(ai_exp_hex) if is_hex_string(ai_exp_hex) else
ai_exp_hex.encode('utf-8')
    ai_exp_bytes = bytes.fromhex(ai) if is_hex_string(ai) else ai.encode('utf-8')

# 异或恢复 u_v_i
    u_v_i_bytes = bytes(a ^ b for a, b in zip(ai_exp_bytes, ai_bytes))
```

```
# 提取 u(假设 u 的长度为 7)
u_length = 7
u_bytes = u_v_i_bytes[:u_length]
return u_bytes.decode('utf-8', errors='ignore')
```

单元测试:

```
def test_withdraw():
    response = requests.post('http://localhost:5001/withdraw')
    if response.status_code == 200:
        print("Withdraw test successful:", response.json())
    else:
        print("Withdraw test failed:", response.json())

def test_spend():
    spend_data = {
        'payee_url': 'http://localhost:5002'
    }
    response = requests.post('http://localhost:5001/spend', json=spend_data)
    if response.status_code == 200:
        print("Spend test successful:", response.json())
    else:
        print("Spend test failed:", response.json())

test_withdraw()

test_spend()
```

函数 test_withdraw()模拟付款人向银行申请对 Coin 进行签名的过程,成功则显示签名成功的货币.

Withdraw test successful: {'S': [885711589673067417802749722214730735567624814288681003671640716372733037398616980190978 036246348366717223462836525532922209256426835359, 6523955845612645252764396947874593935258714170626846058134313137177921 889319155510098193619127180586455913784542709520200750621808251053065950872821066176153102949195788023039088755505778058 353174714469331786779316366447667625191237799644384265384693539953802666208442794234268669964170067352518579070769437352 421402741493132097822635949931636194765534250732094811812340698824635209801479673818948603671447783892807044296236934536 768779060244890368427299808741912602922677669810024351043106797664, 1501676401923635945585168401743242042748705206097792 967209887495614174012632211252888678977987913103468487214522397370969206304784027664344592036511216875857900023543531489 99290047224321198966959237042536689500766151649390219104385816711818380094401287980730008190544299384509318245057189380 731923197982811964708818594247453748574415987232376351774953567258063661841473848973495575887890497456217723286707398157 5876680663887796752392487586320122429558204860839795876639140598364956818165674234340, 191342888833760046140652474421826 138753249375059243664510080966502763928073677035502673548703624016934401414916276099958082979367357204162107976027982215 162107976027982215266568603965326547935151281123379628757482605049997914964994690224807472224024106038987962168261401278 414195990081507215424938344924265324292166577203562787756958130372683969578677943896273151013086268320523844883449651401 748681600669382281133995394356229281657852257971721003963321689133883952943120318221864464732429503035283435678476709183 529509971458337579690420003236713547406534861620623060673344879309740711440207837323354413954661963908127934720150696103

函数 test spend 则测试消费功能,如果成功,显示:

```
Spend test successful: {'status': 'payment accepted'}
```

同时收款人将 Coin 存入银行,银行检测是否有双花行为,如有,显示:

```
Spend test successful: {'error': 'Double spending detected', 'status': 'payment failed'}
```

双花检测:

双花检测是本方案的关键部分。为了检测同一电子货币是否被重复使用,银行会检查相同的 xi 值下是否存在不同的 zi 值。简单来说,如果对于同一个 xi,两次交易的 zi 值不同,则可以判定为双花行为。

```
@app.route('/verify_transaction', methods=['POST'])
def verify_transaction():
   transactions = request.json['transactions']
   double_spending_detected = False
   u_value = None
   for transaction in transactions:
       data = transaction['data']
           #对每个数据异或
           for _,data_stored in transaction_store:
               u_value = recover_u_from_data(data[1], data_stored[0])
               #查找是否有双花者
               if u_value in users:
                   double_spending_detected = True
                   break
           for _,data_stored in transaction_store:
               u_value = recover_u_from_data(data_stored[1], data[0])
               if u_value in users:
                   double_spending_detected = True
   if double_spending_detected:
       return jsonify({'status': 'failed', 'error': 'Double spending detected', 'payer_identity': u_value}),
400
   for transaction in transactions:
       zi = transaction['zi']
       transaction_store.append((zi, data))
   return jsonify({'status': 'success'})
```

源码地址: Ly4hm/cryptocurrency (github.com)