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ECDSA Implementation

Source code:-

```
p = pow(2, 255) - 19
base =
15112221349535400772501151409588531511454012693041857206046113283949847762
46316835694926478169428394003475163141307993866256225615783033603165251855
960
# Function for finding positive modulus
# of the number
def findPositiveModulus(a, p):
if a < 0:
a = (a + p * int(abs(a)/p) + p) % p
return a
# Function for typecasting from
# string to int
def textToInt(text):
encoded text = text.encode('utf-8')
hex text = encoded text.hex()
int text = int(hex text, 16)
return int text
# Function to find greatest
# common divisor(gcd) of a and b
def gcd(a, b):
while a = 0:
a, b = b \% a, a
return b
# Function to find the modular inverse
# of a mod m
def findModInverse(a, m):
if a < 0:
a = (a + m * int(abs(a)/m) + m) % m
# no mod inverse if a & m aren't
```

```
# relatively prime
if gcd(a, m) != 1:
return None
# Calculate using the Extended
# Euclidean Algorithm:
u1, u2, u3 = 1, 0, a
v1, v2, v3 = 0, 1, m
while v3 = 0:
# // is the integer division operator
q = u3 // v3
v1, v2, v3, u1, u2, u3 = (u1 - q * v1), (u2 - q * v2), (u3 - q * v3), v1, v2, v3
return u1 % m
def applyDoubleAndAddMethod(P, k, a, d, mod):
additionPoint = (P[0], P[1])
# 0b1111111001
kAsBinary = bin(k)
# 1111111001
kAsBinary = kAsBinary[2:len(kAsBinary)]
# print(kAsBinary)
for i in range(1, len(kAsBinary)):
currentBit = kAsBinary[i: i+1]
# always apply doubling
additionPoint = pointAddition(additionPoint, additionPoint, a, d, mod)
if currentBit == '1':
# add base point
additionPoint = pointAddition(additionPoint, P, a, d, mod)
return additionPoint
# Function to calculate the point addition
def pointAddition(P, Q, a, d, mod):
x1 = P[0]; y1 = P[1]
x2 = Q[0]; y2 = Q[1]
x3 = (((x1*y2 + y1*x2) \% \text{ mod}) * findModInverse(1+d*x1*x2*y1*y2, mod)) % mod
y3 = (((y1*y2 - a*x1*x2) \% \text{ mod}) * findModInverse(1- d*x1*x2*y1*y2, mod)) \% \text{ mod}
return x3, y3
\# ax^2 + y^2 = 1 + dx^2y^2
```

```
# ed25519
a = -1; d = findPositiveModulus(-121665 * findModInverse(121666, p), p)
# print("curve: ",a,"x^2 + y^2 = 1 + ",d,"x^2 y^2")
x0 = base[0]; y0 = base[1]
print("----")
print("Key Generation: ")
# privateKey = 47379675103498394144858916095175689
# 779086087640336534911165206022228115974270 #32 byte secret key
import random
privateKey = random.getrandbits(256) #32 byte secret key
# print("private key: ",privateKey)
publicKey = applyDoubleAndAddMethod(base, privateKey, a, d, p)
print("public key: ", publicKey)
message = textToInt("Hello, world!")
# Function for hashing the message
def hashing(message):
import hashlib
return int(hashlib.sha512(str(message).encode("utf-8")).hexdigest(), 16)
# sign
r = hashing(hashing(message) + message) % p
R = applyDoubleAndAddMethod(base, r, a, d, p)
h = hashing(R[0] + publicKey[0] + message) % p
# % p
s = (r + h * privateKey)
print("----")
print("Signing:")
print("message: ",message)
print("Signature (R, s)")
print("R: ",R)
print("s: ",s)
# verify
h = hashing(R[0] + publicKey[0] + message) % p
P1 = applyDoubleAndAddMethod(base, s, a, d, p)
P2 = pointAddition(R, applyDoubleAndAddMethod(publicKey, h, a, d, p), a, d, p)
```

Output:

