

SCHOOL OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING

INFORMATION SECURITY ANALYSIS AND AUDIT

REVIEW 2

**LIGHTWEIGHT CRYPTOGRAPHY USING BLIND SIGNATURE AND
AUTHENTICATION**

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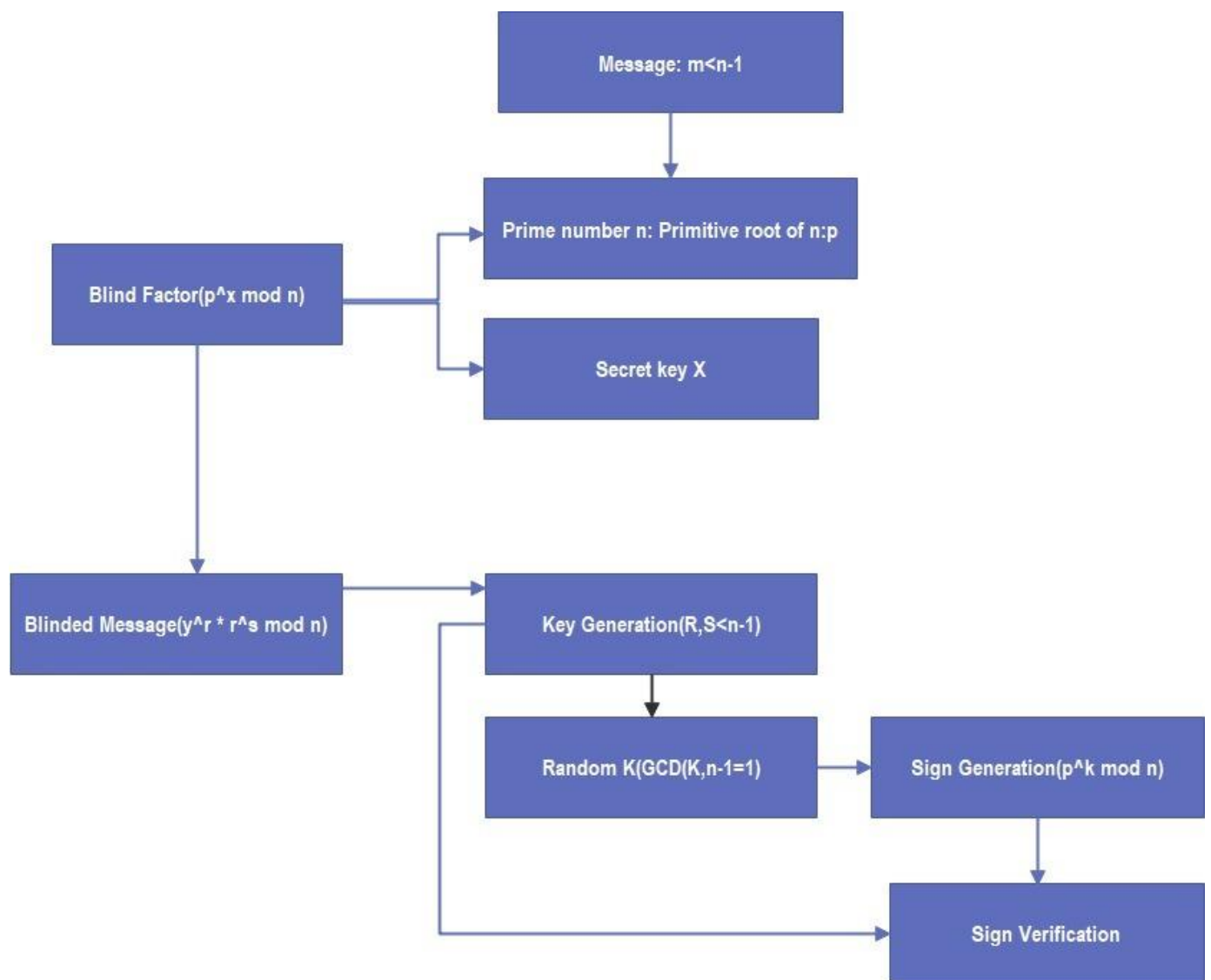
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ALGORITHM:

- For each user, there is a key pair, which consists of a secret key x , and a public key y where,

P is primitive root of the prime number;

BLIND FACTOR: $y = p^x \bmod n$.

- The public key y is published in a public file and known to everybody while the secret key x is kept secret.
- Let m , be a document to be signed, where: $0 < m < n - 1$ and p is a prime.
- The public file consists of the public key $y = p^x \bmod n$ for each user.
- To sign a document, a user A uses the secret key X to compute a signature for, m so that any user can verify that this message has been signed by A , using the public key p together with n and p .

KEY GENERATION:

- No one can forge a signature without knowing the secret x_A .
- The signature for, m is a pair (r, s) , where $0 < r, s < n - 1$, chosen such that

BLINDED MESSAGE: $BM = y^r \times r^s \bmod n$.

- The following three steps are done to compute the signature:
- Choose a random number k , uniformly distributed between 0 and $n - 1$, such that: can be written as $\gcd(k, n - 1) = 1$.

- **SIGN GENERATION:**

Compute $SG = p^k \bmod n$,

- **SIGN VERIFICATION:**

$SV = M^x \times sg \times M^{1^k} \bmod n$

NUMERICAL INSTANCE:

- PRIME NUMBER $n=19$
- MESSAGE=14
- RANDOM $X=13$
- $R=2(0 < r < n-1)$
- $S=3(0 < s < n-1)$

Primitive root of the prime number(n) 19= p (2)

BLIND FACTOR:

$$y = p^x \bmod n.$$

$$y = 2^{13} \bmod 19$$

$$y = 3$$

Blinded Message:

$$BM = y^r \times r^s \bmod n.$$

$$= 3^2 \times 2^3 \bmod 19$$

$$= 15$$

$$\gcd(k, n - 1) = 1$$

We find $\gcd(k, n-1)=1$

We get 17 as k value.

Sign Generation:

Compute $SG = p^k \bmod n$,

$$= 2^{17} \bmod 19$$

$$= 10$$

Sign Verification:

$$SV1 = M^x \cdot sg \bmod n = 14^{13} \cdot 10 \bmod 19 = 17$$

$$Sv2 = M1^k \cdot s \bmod n = 14^{17} \cdot 3 \bmod 19 = 12$$

$$Sv3 = sv1 \cdot sv2 \bmod n$$

$$= 17 \times 12 \bmod 19$$

$$= 204 \bmod 19$$

$$= 14$$

We get the original message as the sign verification.

CODING:

```
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.math.*;

public class Rev2
{
    // Returns true if n is prime
    static boolean isPrime(int n)
    {
        // Corner cases
        if (n <= 1)
        {
            return false;
        }
        if (n <= 3)
        {
            return true;
        }

        // This is checked so that we can skip
        // middle five numbers in below loop
        if (n % 2 == 0 || n % 3 == 0)
        {
            return false;
        }

        for (int i = 5; i * i <= n; i = i + 6)
        {
            if (n % i == 0 || n % (i + 2) == 0)
            {
                return false;
            }
        }

        return true;
    }

    // Utility function to store prime factors of a number
    static void findPrimefactors(HashSet<Integer> s, int n)
    {
        // Print the number of 2s that divide n
```

```

while (n % 2 == 0)
{
    s.add(2);
    n = n / 2;
}

// n must be odd at this point. So we can skip
// one element (Note i = i +2)
for (int i = 3; i <= Math.sqrt(n); i = i + 2)
{
    // While i divides n, print i and divide n
    while (n % i == 0)
    {
        s.add(i);
        n = n / i;
    }
}

// This condition is to handle the case when
// n is a prime number greater than 2
if (n > 2)
{
    s.add(n);
}
}

// Function to find smallest primitive root of n
static int findPrimitive(int n)
{
    HashSet<Integer> s = new HashSet<Integer>();

    // Check if n is prime or not
    if (isPrime(n) == false)
    {
        return -1;
    }

    // Find value of Euler Totient function of n
    // Since n is a prime number, the value of Euler
    // Totient function is n-1 as there are n-1
    // relatively prime numbers.
    int phi = n - 1;

    // Find prime factors of phi and store in a set
    findPrimefactors(s, phi);

    // Check for every number from 2 to phi
    for (int r = 2; r <= phi; r++)

```

```

    {
        // Iterate through all prime factors of phi.
        // and check if we found a power with value 1
        boolean flag = false;
        for (Integer a : s)
        {

            // Check if r^((phi)/primefactors) mod n
            // is 1 or not
            if (power(r, phi / (a), n) == 1)
            {
                flag = true;
                break;
            }
        }

        // If there was no power with value 1.
        if (flag == false)
        {
            return r;
        }
    }

    // If no primitive root found
    return -1;
}

static int calmodInv(int a, int b)
{
    a = a % b;
    for (int x = 1; x < b; x++)
        if ((a * x) % b == 1)
            return x;
    return 1;
}

/* Iterative Function to calculate (x^y) in O(log y) */
static int power(int h1, int h2, int h3)
{
    int res = 1; // Initialize result

    h1 = h1 % h3; // Update x if it is more than or
    // equal to p

    if (h1 == 0)
        return 0; // In case x is divisible by p;

    while (h2 > 0)
    {

```



```

        // If y is odd, multiply x with result
        if ((h2 & 1) != 0)
            res = (res * h1) % h3;

        // y must be even now
        h2 = h2 >> 1; // y = y/2
        h1 = (h1 * h1) % h3;
    }
    return res;
}

public static void main(String[]args) {
    System.out.println(" ");
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println(" KEY GENERATION:");
    System.out.println(" ");
    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println(" Key Generation:");
    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println(" ");
    System.out.print("Enter the prime number:");
    int n=sc.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Smallest primitive root of " + n+ " is : " +
findPrimitive(n));
    int p=findPrimitive(n);
    System.out.print("Enter the Message :");
    int sh=sc.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Enter the random number X : ");
    int x=sc.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Random Number is:"+x);
    int powerOfNumber = (int) Math.pow(p, x);
    int e=powerOfNumber % n;
    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println("BLIND FACTOR :"+e);
    System.out.println(" ");

    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println(" ");
    System.out.println("Random R between 0<r>P-1 : ");
    int r=sc.nextInt();
    System.out.println("Random S between 0<s>P-1 : ");
    int s=sc.nextInt();
    int power1=(int) Math.pow(e,r);
    int power2=(int) Math.pow(r,s);
    int bm=power1*power2 % n;
    System.out.println("-----");
    System.out.println(" ");

```

```

System.out.print("BLINDED MESSAGE :"+bm);
System.out.println(" ");

System.out.println("-----");
System.out.println(" ");

int ok=n-1;
System.out.println("P-1 :"+ok);
System.out.print("Enter the random k:");
int k=ok-1;
System.out.println("K MUST BE GCD (K,P-1 = 1)");
System.out.println("Random Number K is:"+k);

System.out.println(" ");
System.out.println("-----");
int power3=(int) Math.pow(p,k);
int sg=power3 % n;
System.out.println("SIGN GENERATION :"+sg );
System.out.println(" ");
System.out.println("-----");
int l1=power(sh,x*sg,n);

int l2=power(sh,k*s,n);

int l3=(l1*l2) % n;
System.out.println(" ");

System.out.println("-----");

System.out.println("SIGN VERIFICATION :"+l3);
System.out.println(" ");

System.out.println("-----");

}
}

```

SAMPLE OUTPUT:

```
KEY GENERATION:
```

```
-----  
Key Generation:  
-----
```

```
Enter the prime number:17  
Smallest primitive root of 17 is : 3  
Enter the Message :3  
Enter the random number X :  
14  
Random Number is:14  
-----
```

```
BLIND FACTOR :2  
  
-----
```

```
Random R between  $0 < r < P-1$  :  
2  
Random S between  $0 < s < P-1$  :  
3  
-----
```

```
BLINDED MESSAGE :15  
-----
```

```
P-1 :16  
Enter the random k:K MUST BE GCD (K,P-1 = 1)  
Random Number K is:15  
  
-----
```

```
SIGN GENERATION :6  
  
-----
```

```
SIGN VERIFICATION :3  
  
-----
```

```
PS C:\Users\HARISH> █
```