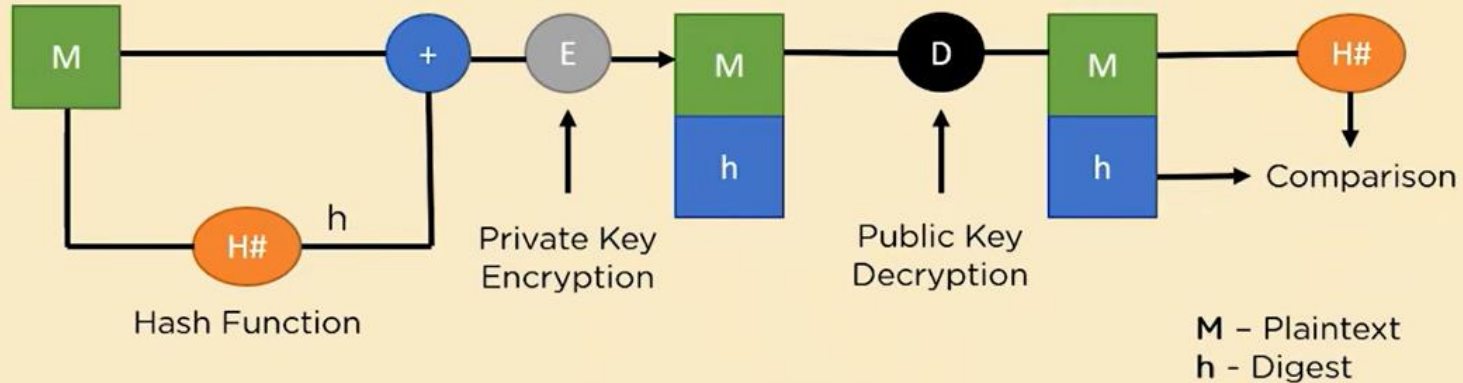


CYBER ENRICH TRAINING PROGRAM | MODULE III

Digital Signature

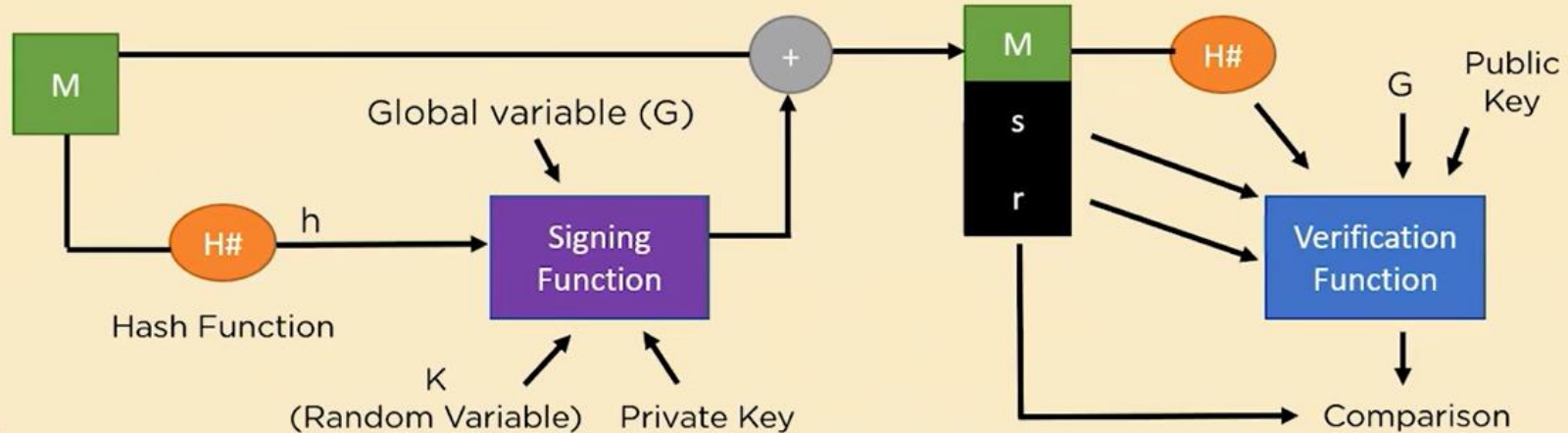
What Are Digital Signatures?

- Mechanism to **determine authenticity** of a document file
- Uses **public key** cryptography mechanism
- Helpful to authenticate **long distance** official communication channels



What Is DSA?

- Federal Information Processing Standard for **digital signatures**.
- Proposed in 1991, standardized in **1994**.
- National Institute of Standards & Technology made it **royalty free**.
- Covers the process from key **generation** to signature **verification**.



Step 1: Key Generation

1. Pre-requisites for the key generation formulas:

- $q \rightarrow$ Prime Divisor
- $p \rightarrow$ prime number, such that : $p-1 \bmod q = 0$
- $g \rightarrow$ any integer ($1 < g < p$) such that : $g^{q-1} \bmod p = 1$
and $g = h^{((p-1)/q)} \bmod p$

Step 1: Key Generation

- x (private key) \rightarrow random integer such that : $0 < x < q$
- y (public key) can be calculated as : $y = g^x \bmod p$
- Private Key can be packaged as : $\{p, q, g, x\}$
- Public Key can be packaged as : $\{p, q, g, y\}$

Step 2: Signature Generation

1. Message is passed through a hash function to generate a **digest (h)**.
2. Choose any random integer **k** such that : $0 < k < q$
3. To calculate the value of **r** :

$$(g^k \bmod p) \bmod q$$

4. To calculate the value of **s** :

$$[K^{-1}(h+x \cdot R) \bmod q]$$

The Signature can be packaged as **{r,s}**

Step 3: Signature Verification

1. Calculate the message digest using same hash function.
2. Compute the value of w such that :
$$s * w \bmod q = 1$$
3. Compute the value of $u1$ as :
$$u1 = h * w \bmod q$$
4. Compute the value of $u2$ as :
$$u2 = r * W \bmod q$$
5. Finally, the verification component v :
$$v = [((g^{u1} \cdot y^{u2}) \bmod p) \bmod q]$$

If $\underline{v} == r$, the signature verification is succesfull.

