Network Working Group Request for Comments: 2875 Category: Standards Track H. Prafullchandra Critical Path Inc J. Schaad July 2000

Diffie-Hellman Proof-of-Possession Algorithms

Status of this Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2000). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

This document describes two methods for producing an integrity check value from a Diffie-Hellman key pair. This behavior is needed for such operations as creating the signature of a PKCS #10 certification request. These algorithms are designed to provide a proof-of-possession rather than general purpose signing.

1. Introduction

PKCS #10 [RFC2314] defines a syntax for certification requests. It assumes that the public key being requested for certification corresponds to an algorithm that is capable of signing/encrypting. Diffie-Hellman (DH) is a key agreement algorithm and as such cannot be directly used for signing or encryption.

This document describes two new proof-of-possession algorithms using the Diffie-Hellman key agreement process to provide a shared secret as the basis of an integrity check value. In the first algorithm, the value is constructed for a specific recipient/verifier by using a public key of that verifier. In the second algorithm, the value is constructed for arbitrary verifiers.

2. Terminology

The following definitions will be used in this document

DH certificate = a certificate whose SubjectPublicKey is a DH public value and is signed with any signature algorithm (e.g. RSA or DSA).

3. Static DH Proof-of-Possession Process

The steps for creating a DH POP are:

1. An entity (E) chooses the group parameters for a DH key agreement.

This is done simply by selecting the group parameters from a certificate for the recipient of the POP process.

A certificate with the correct group parameters has to be available. Let these common DH parameters be g and p; and let this DH key-pair be known as the Recipient key pair (Rpub and Rpriv).

Rpub = $g^x \mod p$ (where x=Rpriv, the private DH value and ^ denotes exponentiation)

2. The entity generates a DH public/private key-pair using the parameters from step 1.

For an entity E:

```
Epriv = DH private value = y
Epub = DH public value = g^y mod p
```

- 3. The POP computation process will then consist of:
 - a) The value to be signed is obtained. (For a RFC2314 object, the value is the DER encoded certificationRequestInfo field represented as an octet string.) This will be the 'text' referred to in [RFC2104], the data to which HMAC-SHA1 is applied.
 - b) A shared DH secret is computed, as follows,

shared secret = ZZ = g^xy mod p

[This is done by the entity E as Rpub^y and by the Recipient as Epub^x, where Rpub is retrieved from the Recipient's DH certificate (or is the one that was locally generated by the Entity) and Epub is retrieved from the actual certification request.]

c) A temporary key K is derived from the shared secret ZZ as follows:

```
K = SHA1(LeadingInfo | ZZ | TrailingInfo),
   where " | " means concatenation.
```

LeadingInfo ::= Subject Distinguished Name from certificate TrailingInfo ::= Issuer Distinguished Name from certificate

d) Compute HMAC-SHA1 over the data 'text' as per [RFC2104] as:

```
SHA1(K XOR opad, SHA1(K XOR ipad, text))
```

where,

opad (outer pad) = the byte 0x36 repeated 64 times and ipad (inner pad) = the byte 0x5C repeated 64 times.

Namely,

- (1) Append zeros to the end of K to create a 64 byte string (e.g., if K is of length 16 bytes it will be appended with 48 zero bytes 0x00).
- (2) XOR (bitwise exclusive-OR) the 64 byte string computed in step (1) with ipad.
- (3) Append the data stream 'text' to the 64 byte string resulting from step (2).
- Apply SHA1 to the stream generated in step (3).
- XOR (bitwise exclusive-OR) the 64 byte string computed in step (1) with opad.
- Append the SHA1 result from step (4) to the 64 byte (6) string resulting from step (5).
- (7) Apply SHA1 to the stream generated in step (6) and output the result.

Sample code is also provided in [RFC2104].

e) The output of (d) is encoded as a BIT STRING (the Signature value).

The POP verification process requires the Recipient to carry out steps (a) through (d) and then simply compare the result of step (d)with what it received as the signature component. If they match then the following can be concluded:

- a) The Entity possesses the private key corresponding to the public key in the certification request because it needed the private key to calculate the shared secret; and
- b) Only the Recipient that the entity sent the request to could actually verify the request because they would require their own private key to compute the same shared secret. In the case where the recipient is a Certification Authority, this protects the Entity from rogue CAs.

ASN Encoding

The ASN.1 structures associated with the static Diffie-Hellman POP algorithm are:

```
id-dhPop-static-HMAC-SHA1 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-pkix
   id-alg(6) 3}
DhPopStatic ::= SEQUENCE {
   issuerAndSerial IssuerAndSerialNumber OPTIONAL,
  hashValue
                 MessageDigest
}
```

issuerAndSerial is the issuer name and serial number of the certificate from which the public key was obtained. The issuerAndSerial field is omitted if the public key did not come from a certificate.

hashValue contains the result of the SHA-1 HMAC operation in step

DhPopStatic is encoded as a BIT STRING and is the signature value (i.e. encodes the above sequence instead of the raw output from 3d).

4. Discrete Logarithm Signature

The use of a single set of parameters for an entire public key infrastructure allows all keys in the group to be attacked together.

For this reason we need to create a proof of possession for Diffie-Hellman keys that does not require the use of a common set of parameters.

This POP is based on the Digital Signature Algorithm, but we have removed the restrictions imposed by the [FIPS-186] standard. The use of this method does impose some additional restrictions on the set of keys that may be used, however if the key generation algorithm documented in [DH-X9.42] is used the required restrictions are met. The additional restrictions are the requirement for the existence of a q parameter. Adding the q parameter is generally accepted as a good practice as it allows for checking of small group attacks.

The following definitions are used in the rest of this section:

```
p is a large prime
g = h(p-1)/q \mod p ,
   where h is any integer 1 < h < p-1 such that h(p-1) \mod q > 1
   (g has order q mod p)
q is a large prime
j is a large integer such that p = qj + 1
x is a randomly or pseudo-randomly generated integer with
   1 < x < q
y = g^x \mod p
```

Note: These definitions match the ones in [DH-X9.42].

4.1 Expanding the Digest Value

Besides the addition of a q parameter, [FIPS-186] also imposes size restrictions on the parameters. The length of q must be 160-bits (matching output of the SHA-1 digest algorithm) and length of p must be 1024-bits. The size restriction on p is eliminated in this document, but the size restriction on q is replaced with the requirement that q must be at least 160-bits. (The size restriction on q is identical with that in [DH-X9.42].)

Given that there is not a random length-hashing algorithm, a hash value of the message will need to be derived such that the hash is in the range from 0 to q-1. If the length of q is greater than 160-bits then a method must be provided to expand the hash length.

The method for expanding the digest value used in this section does not add any additional security beyond the 160-bits provided by SHA-1. The value being signed is increased mainly to enhance the difficulty of reversing the signature process.

This algorithm produces m the value to be signed.

Let L = the size of q (i.e. $2^L \le q < 2^(L+1)$). Let M be the original message to be signed.

- 1. Compute d = SHA-1(M), the SHA-1 digest of the original message.
- 2. If L == 160 then m = d.
- 3. If L > 160 then follow steps (a) through (d) below.
 - a) Set n = L / 160, where / represents integer division, consequently, if L = 200, n = 1.
 - b) Set m = d, the initial computed digest value.
 - c) For i = 0 to n 1 $m = m \mid SHA(m)$, where "\|" means concatenation.
 - d) m = LEFTMOST(m, L-1), where LEFTMOST returns the L-1 left most bits of m.

Thus the final result of the process meets the criteria that 0 <= m <

4.2 Signature Computation Algorithm

The signature algorithm produces the pair of values (r, s), which is the signature. The signature is computed as follows:

Given m, the value to be signed, as well as the parameters defined earlier in section 5.

- 1. Generate a random or pseudorandom integer k, such that 0 < k^-1 <
- 2. Compute $r = (g^k \mod p) \mod q$.
- 3. If r is zero, repeat from step 1.
- 4. Compute $s = (k^-1 (m + xr)) \mod q$.
- 5. If s is zero, repeat from step 1.

4.3 Signature Verification Algorithm

The signature verification process is far more complicated than is normal for the Digital Signature Algorithm, as some assumptions about the validity of parameters cannot be taken for granted.

Given a message m to be validated, the signature value pair (r, s)and the parameters for the key.

- 1. Perform a strong verification that p is a prime number.
- 2. Perform a strong verification that q is a prime number.
- 3. Verify that q is a factor of p-1, if any of the above checks fail then the signature cannot be verified and must be considered a failure.
- 4. Verify that r and s are in the range [1, q-1].
- 5. Compute $w = (s^-1) \mod q$.
- 6. Compute u1 = m*w mod q.
- 7. Compute $u2 = r*w \mod q$.
- 8. Compute $v = ((g^u1 * y^u2) \mod p) \mod q$.
- 9. Compare v and r, if they are the same then the signature verified correctly.

4.4 ASN Encoding

The signature is encoded using

```
id-alg-dhPOP OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-pkix id-alg(6) 4}
```

The parameters for id-alg-dhPOP are encoded as DomainParameters (imported from [PROFILE]). The parameters may be omitted in the signature, as they must exist in the associated key request.

The signature value pair r and s are encoded using Dss-Sig-Value (imported from [PROFILE]).

5. Security Considerations

In the static DH POP algorithm, an appropriate value can be produced by either party. Thus this algorithm only provides integrity and not origination service. The Discrete Logarithm algorithm provides both integrity checking and origination checking.

All the security in this system is provided by the secrecy of the private keying material. If either sender or recipient private keys are disclosed, all messages sent or received using that key are compromised. Similarly, loss of the private key results in an inability to read messages sent using that key.

Selection of parameters can be of paramount importance. In the selection of parameters one must take into account the community/group of entities that one wishes to be able to communicate with. In choosing a set of parameters one must also be sure to avoid small groups. [FIPS-186] Appendixes 2 and 3 contain information on the selection of parameters. The practices outlined in this document will lead to better selection of parameters.

6. References

- [FIPS-186] Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS PUB) 186, "Digital Signature Standard", 1994 May
- [RFC2314] Kaliski, B., "PKCS #10: Certification Request Syntax v1.5", RFC 2314, October 1997.
- [RFC2104] Krawczyk, H., Bellare, M., and R. Canetti, "HMAC: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication", RFC 2104, February 1997.
- [PROFILE] Housley, R., Ford, W., Polk, W., and D. Solo, "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure: Certificate and CRL Profile", RFC 2459, January 1999.
- [DH-X9.42] Rescorla, E., "Diffie-Hellman Key Agreement Method", RFC 2631, June 1999.

7. Authors' Addresses

Hemma Prafullchandra Critical Path Inc. 5150 El Camino Real, #A-32 Los Altos, CA 94022

Phone: (640) 694-6812 EMail: hemma@cp.net

Jim Schaad

EMail: jimsch@exmsft.com

```
Appendix A. ASN.1 Module
```

```
DH-Sign DEFINITIONS IMPLICIT TAGS ::=
BEGIN
--EXPORTS ALL
-- The types and values defined in this module are exported for use
-- in the other ASN.1 modules. Other applications may use them
-- for their own purposes.
IMPORTS
   IssuerAndSerialNumber, MessageDigest
   FROM CryptographicMessageSyntax { iso(1) member-body(2)
        us(840) rsadsi(113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-9(9) smime(16)
        modules(0) cms(1) }
   Dss-Sig-Value, DomainParameters
   FROM PKIX1Explicit88 {iso(1) identified-organization(3) dod(6)
        internet(1) security(5) mechanisms(5) pkix(7) id-mod(0)
        id-pkix1-explicit-88(1)};
   id-dh-sig-hmac-sha1 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-pkix id-alg(6) 3}
   DhSigStatic ::= SEQUENCE {
       IssuerAndSerial IssuerAndSerialNumber OPTIONAL,
      hashValue MessageDigest
   }
   id-alg-dh-pop OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-pkix id-alg(6) 4}
END
```

Appendix B. Example of Static DH Proof-of-Possession

The following example follows the steps described earlier in section

Step 1: Establishing common Diffie-Hellman parameters. Assume the parameters are as in the DER encoded certificate. The certificate contains a DH public key signed by a CA with a DSA signing key.

```
0 30 939: SEQUENCE {
 4 30 872: SEQUENCE {
            [0]
 8 A0 3:
             INTEGER 2
10 02 1:
       )
6: INTEGER
: 00
13 02 6:
              00 DA 39 B6 E2 CB
21 30 11: SEQUENCE { 23 06 7: OBJECT II
             OBJECT IDENTIFIER dsaWithSha1 (1 2 840 10040 4 3)
32 05 0:
              NULL
       :
               }
34 30 72: SEQUENCE {
            SET {
36 31 11:
              SEQUENCE {
38 30 9:
40 06 3:
                OBJECT IDENTIFIER countryName (2 5 4 6)
      2:
                  PrintableString 'US'
45 13
        :
                  }
       :
                }
             SET {
49 31 17:
              SEQUENCE {
51 30 15:
53 06 3:
                 OBJECT IDENTIFIER organizationName (2 5 4 10)
58 13 8:
                  PrintableString 'XETI Inc'
       :
                }
68 31 16:
70 30 14:
              SET {
               SEQUENCE {
72 06 3:
                OBJECT IDENTIFIER organizationalUnitName (2 5 4
11)
                PrintableString 'Testing'
77 13
      7:
       :
                }
             SET {
86 31 20:
88 30 18:
               SEQUENCE {
                OBJECT IDENTIFIER commonName (2 5 4 3)
90 06 3:
95 13 11:
                  PrintableString 'Root DSA CA'
       :
                  }
                 }
              }
108 30 30:
            SEQUENCE {
```

```
110 17 13: UTCTime '990914010557Z'
                                        UTCTime '991113010557Z'
125 17 13:
                    :
                                         }
140 30 70: SEQUENCE {
                                   SET {
142 31 11:
                                         SEQUENCE {
144 30 9:
146 06 3:
151 13 2:
                                              OBJECT IDENTIFIER countryName (2 5 4 6)
                                                    PrintableString 'US'
                                                   }
: }
155 31 17: SET {
                                        SEQUENCE {
157 30 15:
                                        OBJECT IDENTIFIER organizationName (2 5 4 10)
164 13 8:
:
                                                 PrintableString 'XETI Inc'
                                         }
174 31 16: SET {
176 30 14: SEQUENTED TO SEQ
                                         SEQUENCE {
                                            OBJECT IDENTIFIER organizationalUnitName (2 5 4
11)
183 13 7: PrintableString 'Testing' : } : }
                                   SET {
192 31 18:
                                       SEQUENCE {
OBJECT IDENTIFIER commonName (2 5 4 3)
201 13 9: PrintableString 'DH TestC''
                      :
                                                   }
                                               }
                                    }
                                  SEQUENCE {
212 30 577:
216 30 438:
                                    SEQUENCE {
                                        OBJECT IDENTIFIER dhPublicKey (1 2 840 10046 2 1)
220 06 7:
                                            SEQUENCE {
229 30 425:
233 02 129:
                                                  INTEGER
                                                        00 94 84 E0 45 6C 7F 69 51 62 3E 56 80 7C 68 E7
                       :
                                                         C5 A9 9E 9E 74 74 94 ED 90 8C 1D C4 E1 4A 14 82
                                                        F5 D2 94 OC 19 E3 B9 10 BB 11 B9 E5 A5 FB 8E 21
                                                         51 63 02 86 AA 06 B8 21 36 B6 7F 36 DF D1 D6 68
                                                         5B 79 7C 1D 5A 14 75 1F 6A 93 75 93 CE BB 97 72
                                                         8A F0 OF 23 9D 47 F6 D4 B3 C7 F0 F4 E6 F6 2B C2
                                                         32 E1 89 67 BE 7E 06 AE F8 D0 01 6B 8B 2A F5 02
                                                         D7 B6 A8 63 94 83 B0 1B 31 7D 52 1A DE E5 03 85
                                                         27
                                                  INTEGER
365 02 128:
                                                       26 A6 32 2C 5A 2B D4 33 2B 5C DC 06 87 53 3F 90
                                                        06 61 50 38 3E D2 B9 7D 81 1C 12 10 C5 0C 53 D4
                                                        64 D1 8E 30 07 08 8C DD 3F 0A 2F 2C D6 1B 7F 57
```

:

828 30 34: 830 06 3:

830 06 3:

35)

}

SEQUENCE {

OBJECT IDENTIFIER authorityKeyIdentifier (2 5 29

Step 2. End Entity/User generates a Diffie-Hellman key-pair using the parameters from the CA certificate.

EE DH public key: SunJCE Diffie-Hellman Public Key:

```
Y: 13 63 A1 85 04 8C 46 A8 88 EB F4 5E A8 93 74 AE
  FD AE 9E 96 27 12 65 C4 4C 07 06 3E 18 FE 94 B8
  A8 79 48 BD 2E 34 B6 47 CA 04 30 A1 EC 33 FD 1A
   OB 2D 9E 50 C9 78 OF AE 6A EC B5 6B 6A BE B2 5C
  DA B2 9F 78 2C B9 77 E2 79 2B 25 BF 2E 0B 59 4A
  93 4B F8 B3 EC 81 34 AE 97 47 52 E0 A8 29 98 EC
  D1 B0 CA 2B 6F 7A 8B DB 4E 8D A5 15 7E 7E AF 33
   62 09 9E 0F 11 44 8C C1 8D A2 11 9E 53 EF B2 E8
```

EE DH private key:

RFC 2875

```
X: 32 CC BD B4 B7 7C 44 26 BB 3C 83 42 6E 7D 1B 00
   86 35 09 71 07 A0 A4 76 B8 DB 5F EC 00 CE 6F C3
```

Step 3. Compute K and the signature.

LeadingInfo: DER encoded Subject/Requestor DN (as in the generated Certificate Signing Request)

```
30 4E 31 0B 30 09 06 03 55 04 06 13 02 55 53 31
11 30 OF 06 03 55 04 OA 13 08 58 45 54 49 20 49
6E 63 31 10 30 0E 06 03 55 04 0B 13 07 54 65 73
74 69 6E 67 31 1A 30 18 06 03 55 04 03 13 11 50
4B 49 58 20 45 78 61 6D 70 6C 65 20 55 73 65 72
```

TrailingInfo: DER encoded Issuer/Recipient DN (from the certificate described in step 1)

```
30 46 31 0B 30 09 06 03 55 04 06 13 02 55 53 31
11 30 OF 06 03 55 04 0A 13 08 58 45 54 49 20 49
6E 63 31 10 30 0E 06 03 55 04 0B 13 07 54 65 73
74 69 6E 67 31 12 30 10 06 03 55 04 03 13 09 44
48 20 54 65 73 74 43 41
```

F4 D7 BB 6C C7 2D 21 7F 1C 38 F7 DA 74 2D 51 AD 14 40 66 75

TBS: the A´textA¶ for computing the SHA-1 HMAC.

```
30 82 02 98 02 01 00 30 4E 31 0B 30 09 06 03 55
04 06 13 02 55 53 31 11 30 0F 06 03 55 04 0A 13
08 58 45 54 49 20 49 6E 63 31 10 30 0E 06 03 55
04 0B 13 07 54 65 73 74 69 6E 67 31 1A 30 18 06
03 55 04 03 13 11 50 4B 49 58 20 45 78 61 6D 70
6C 65 20 55 73 65 72 30 82 02 41 30 82 01 B6 06
07 2A 86 48 CE 3E 02 01 30 82 01 A9 02 81 81 00
94 84 E0 45 6C 7F 69 51 62 3E 56 80 7C 68 E7 C5
A9 9E 9E 74 74 94 ED 90 8C 1D C4 E1 4A 14 82 F5
D2 94 OC 19 E3 B9 10 BB 11 B9 E5 A5 FB 8E 21 51
63 02 86 AA 06 B8 21 36 B6 7F 36 DF D1 D6 68 5B
79 7C 1D 5A 14 75 1F 6A 93 75 93 CE BB 97 72 8A
FO OF 23 9D 47 F6 D4 B3 C7 F0 F4 E6 F6 2B C2 32
E1 89 67 BE 7E 06 AE F8 D0 01 6B 8B 2A F5 02 D7
B6 A8 63 94 83 B0 1B 31 7D 52 1A DE E5 03 85 27
02 81 80 26 A6 32 2C 5A 2B D4 33 2B 5C DC 06 87
53 3F 90 06 61 50 38 3E D2 B9 7D 81 1C 12 10 C5
OC 53 D4 64 D1 8E 30 07 08 8C DD 3F 0A 2F 2C D6
1B 7F 57 86 D0 DA BB 6E 36 2A 18 E8 D3 BC 70 31
7A 48 B6 4E 18 6E DD 1F 22 06 EB 3F EA D4 41 69
D9 9B DE 47 95 7A 72 91 D2 09 7F 49 5C 3B 03 33
51 C8 F1 39 9A FF 04 D5 6E 7E 94 3D 03 B8 F6 31
15 26 48 95 A8 5C DE 47 88 B4 69 3A 00 A7 86 9E
DA D1 CD 02 21 00 E8 72 FA 96 F0 11 40 F5 F2 DC
FD 3B 5D 78 94 B1 85 01 E5 69 37 21 F7 25 B9 BA
71 4A FC 60 30 FB 02 61 00 A3 91 01 C0 A8 6E A4
4D AO 56 FC 6C FE 1F A7 BO CD 0F 94 87 OC 25 BE
```

```
97 76 8D EB E5 A4 09 5D AB 83 CD 80 0B 35 67 7F
  OC 8E A7 31 98 32 85 39 40 9D 11 98 D8 DE B8 7F
  86 9B AF 8D 67 3D B6 76 B4 61 2F 21 E1 4B 0E 68
  FF 53 3E 87 DD D8 71 56 68 47 DC F7 20 63 4B 3C
  5F 78 71 83 E6 70 9E E2 92 30 1A 03 15 00 1C D5
  3A OD 17 82 6D OA 81 75 81 46 10 8E 3E DB 09 E4
  98 34 02 01 37 03 81 84 00 02 81 80 13 63 A1 85
  04 8C 46 A8 88 EB F4 5E A8 93 74 AE FD AE 9E 96
  27 12 65 C4 4C 07 06 3E 18 FE 94 B8 A8 79 48 BD
  2E 34 B6 47 CA 04 30 A1 EC 33 FD 1A 0B 2D 9E 50
  C9 78 OF AE 6A EC B5 6B 6A BE B2 5C DA B2 9F 78
  2C B9 77 E2 79 2B 25 BF 2E 0B 59 4A 93 4B F8 B3
  EC 81 34 AE 97 47 52 EO A8 29 98 EC D1 BO CA 2B
  6F 7A 8B DB 4E 8D A5 15 7E 7E AF 33 62 09 9E 0F
  11 44 8C C1 8D A2 11 9E 53 EF B2 E8
  Certification Request:
 0 30 793: SEQUENCE {
 4 30 664: SEQUENCE {
 8 02 1: INTEGER 0
11 30 78:
              SEQUENCE {
            SET {
13 31 11:
15 30 9:
                SEQUENCE {
17 06 3:
22 13 2:
                  OBJECT IDENTIFIER countryName (2 5 4 6)
                    PrintableString 'US'
       :
                    }
                  }
26 31 17:
               SET {
               SEQUENCE {
28 30 15:
                OBJECT IDENTIFIER organizationName (2 5 4 10)
30 06 3:
35 13 8:
:
                  PrintableString 'XETI Inc'
                  }
        :
45 31 16: SET {
47 30 14: SEQ
49 06 3: O
                SEQUENCE {
                OBJECT IDENTIFIER organizationalUnitName (2 5 4
11)
       7: PrintableString 'Testing'
54 13
        :
63 31 26: SET {
65 30 24:
                SEQUENCE {
                 OBJECT IDENTIFIER commonName (2 5 4 3)
67 06 3:
```

} }

72 13 17:

PrintableString 'PKIX Example User'

93 74 AE FD AE 9E 96 27 12 65 C4 4C 07 06 3E 18

Signature verification requires CAAs private key, the CA certificate and the generated Certification Request.

CA DH private key:

x: 3E 5D AD FD E5 F4 6B 1B 61 5E 18 F9 0B 84 74 a7 52 1E D6 92 BC 34 94 56 F3 OC BE DA 67 7A DD 7D

Appendix C. Example of Discrete Log Signature

```
Step 1. Generate a Diffie-Hellman Key with length of q being 256-
bits.
```

```
p:
  94 84 E0 45 6C 7F 69 51 62 3E 56 80 7C 68 E7 C5
 A9 9E 9E 74 74 94 ED 90 8C 1D C4 E1 4A 14 82 F5
 D2 94 OC 19 E3 B9 10 BB 11 B9 E5 A5 FB 8E 21 51
  63 02 86 AA 06 B8 21 36 B6 7F 36 DF D1 D6 68 5B
 79 7C 1D 5A 14 75 1F 6A 93 75 93 CE BB 97 72 8A
 FO OF 23 9D 47 F6 D4 B3 C7 F0 F4 E6 F6 2B C2 32
 E1 89 67 BE 7E 06 AE F8 D0 01 6B 8B 2A F5 02 D7
 B6 A8 63 94 83 B0 1B 31 7D 52 1A DE E5 03 85 27
q:
 E8 72 FA 96 F0 11 40 F5 F2 DC FD 3B 5D 78 94 B1
  85 01 E5 69 37 21 F7 25 B9 BA 71 4A FC 60 30 FB
g:
  26 A6 32 2C 5A 2B D4 33 2B 5C DC 06 87 53 3F 90
  06 61 50 38 3E D2 B9 7D 81 1C 12 10 C5 0C 53 D4
  64 D1 8E 30 07 08 8C DD 3F 0A 2F 2C D6 1B 7F 57
  86 DO DA BB 6E 36 2A 18 E8 D3 BC 70 31 7A 48 B6
  4E 18 6E DD 1F 22 06 EB 3F EA D4 41 69 D9 9B DE
  47 95 7A 72 91 D2 09 7F 49 5C 3B 03 33 51 C8 F1
  39 9A FF 04 D5 6E 7E 94 3D 03 B8 F6 31 15 26 48
  95 A8 5C DE 47 88 B4 69 3A 00 A7 86 9E DA D1 CD
j:
 A3 91 01 C0 A8 6E A4 4D A0 56 FC 6C FE 1F A7 B0
  CD OF 94 87 OC 25 BE 97 76 8D EB E5 A4 09 5D AB
  83 CD 80 0B 35 67 7F 0C 8E A7 31 98 32 85 39 40
  9D 11 98 D8 DE B8 7F 86 9B AF 8D 67 3D B6 76 B4
  61 2F 21 E1 4B 0E 68 FF 53 3E 87 DD D8 71 56 68
  47 DC F7 20 63 4B 3C 5F 78 71 83 E6 70 9E E2 92
  5F CF 39 AD 62 CF 49 8E D1 CE 66 E2 B1 E6 A7 01
  4D 05 C2 77 C8 92 52 42 A9 05 A4 DB E0 46 79 50
 A3 FC 99 3D 3D A6 9B A9 AD BC 62 1C 69 B7 11 A1
  CO 2A F1 85 28 F7 68 FE D6 8F 31 56 22 4D 0A 11
  6E 72 3A 02 AF 0E 27 AA F9 ED CE 05 EF D8 59 92
 CO 18 D7 69 6E BD 70 B6 21 D1 77 39 21 E1 AF 7A
  3A CF 20 0A B4 2C 69 5F CF 79 67 20 31 4D F2 C6
  ED 23 BF C4 BB 1E D1 71 40 2C 07 D6 F0 8F C5 1A
```

seed:

1C D5 3A 0D 17 82 6D 0A 81 75 81 46 10 8E 3E DB 09 E4 98 34

C:

00000037

3E 5D AD FD E5 F4 6B 1B 61 5E 18 F9 0B 84 74 a7 52 1E D6 92 BC 34 94 56 F3 OC BE DA 67 7A DD 7D

Step 2. Form the value to be signed and hash with SHA1. The result of the hash for this example is:

5f a2 69 b6 4b 22 91 22 6f 4c fe 68 ec 2b d1 c6 d4 21 e5 2c

Step 3. The hash value needs to be expanded since |q| = 256. This is done by hashing the hash with SHA1 and appending it to the original hash. The value after this step is:

5f a2 69 b6 4b 22 91 22 6f 4c fe 68 ec 2b d1 c6 d4 21 e5 2c 64 92 8b c9 5e 34 59 70 bd 62 40 ad 6f 26 3b f7 1c a3 b2 cb

Next the first 255 bits of this value are taken to be the resulting "hash" value. Note in this case a shift of one bit right is done since the result is to be treated as an integer:

2f d1 34 db 25 91 48 91 37 a6 7f 34 76 15 e8 e3 6a 10 f2 96 32 49 45 e4 af 1a 2c b8 5e b1 20 56

Step 4. The signature value is computed. In this case you get the values

R:

A1 B5 B4 90 01 34 6B A0 31 6A 73 F5 7D F6 5C 14 43 52 D2 10 BF 86 58 87 F7 BC 6E 5A 77 FF C3 4B

59 40 45 BC 6F 0D DC FF 9D 55 40 1E C4 9E 51 3D 66 EF B2 FF 06 40 9A 39 68 75 81 F7 EC 9E BE A1

The encoded signature values is then:

30 45 02 21 00 A1 B5 B4 90 01 34 6B A0 31 6A 73 F5 7D F6 5C 14 43 52 D2 10 BF 86 58 87 F7 BC 6E 5A 77 FF C3 4B 02 20 59 40 45 BC 6F 0D DC FF 9D 55 40 1E C4 9E 51 3D 66 EF B2 FF 06 40 9A 39 68 75 81 F7 EC 9E BE A1

```
Result:
  30 82 02 c2 30 82 02 67 02 01 00 30 1b 31 19 30
  17 06 03 55 04 03 13 10 49 45 54 46 20 50 4b 49
  58 20 53 41 4d 50 4c 45 30 82 02 41 30 82 01 b6
  06 07 2a 86 48 ce 3e 02 01 30 82 01 a9 02 81 81
  00 94 84 e0 45 6c 7f 69 51 62 3e 56 80 7c 68 e7
  c5 a9 9e 9e 74 74 94 ed 90 8c 1d c4 e1 4a 14 82
  f5 d2 94 0c 19 e3 b9 10 bb 11 b9 e5 a5 fb 8e 21
  51 63 02 86 aa 06 b8 21 36 b6 7f 36 df d1 d6 68
  5b 79 7c 1d 5a 14 75 1f 6a 93 75 93 ce bb 97 72
  8a f0 0f 23 9d 47 f6 d4 b3 c7 f0 f4 e6 f6 2b c2
  32 el 89 67 be 7e 06 ae f8 d0 01 6b 8b 2a f5 02
 d7 b6 a8 63 94 83 b0 1b 31 7d 52 1a de e5 03 85
  27 02 81 80 26 a6 32 2c 5a 2b d4 33 2b 5c dc 06
  87 53 3f 90 06 61 50 38 3e d2 b9 7d 81 1c 12 10
  c5 0c 53 d4 64 d1 8e 30 07 08 8c dd 3f 0a 2f 2c
  d6 1b 7f 57 86 d0 da bb 6e 36 2a 18 e8 d3 bc 70
  31 7a 48 b6 4e 18 6e dd 1f 22 06 eb 3f ea d4 41
  69 d9 9b de 47 95 7a 72 91 d2 09 7f 49 5c 3b 03
  33 51 c8 f1 39 9a ff 04 d5 6e 7e 94 3d 03 b8 f6
  31 15 26 48 95 a8 5c de 47 88 b4 69 3a 00 a7 86
  9e da d1 cd 02 21 00 e8 72 fa 96 f0 11 40 f5 f2
  dc fd 3b 5d 78 94 bl 85 01 e5 69 37 21 f7 25 b9
 ba 71 4a fc 60 30 fb 02 61 00 a3 91 01 c0 a8 6e
  a4 4d a0 56 fc 6c fe 1f a7 b0 cd 0f 94 87 0c 25
  be 97 76 8d eb e5 a4 09 5d ab 83 cd 80 0b 35 67
  7f Oc 8e a7 31 98 32 85 39 40 9d 11 98 d8 de b8
  7f 86 9b af 8d 67 3d b6 76 b4 61 2f 21 e1 4b 0e
  68 ff 53 3e 87 dd d8 71 56 68 47 dc f7 20 63 4b
  3c 5f 78 71 83 e6 70 9e e2 92 30 1a 03 15 00 1c
 d5 3a 0d 17 82 6d 0a 81 75 81 46 10 8e 3e db 09
  e4 98 34 02 01 37 03 81 84 00 02 81 80 5f cf 39
  ad 62 cf 49 8e d1 ce 66 e2 b1 e6 a7 01 4d 05 c2
  77 c8 92 52 42 a9 05 a4 db e0 46 79 50 a3 fc 99
  3d 3d a6 9b a9 ad bc 62 1c 69 b7 11 a1 c0 2a f1
  85 28 f7 68 fe d6 8f 31 56 22 4d 0a 11 6e 72 3a
  02 af 0e 27 aa f9 ed ce 05 ef d8 59 92 c0 18 d7
  69 6e bd 70 b6 21 d1 77 39 21 e1 af 7a 3a cf 20
  0a b4 2c 69 5f cf 79 67 20 31 4d f2 c6 ed 23 bf
  c4 bb le d1 71 40 2c 07 d6 f0 8f c5 la a0 00 30
  0c 06 08 2b 06 01 05 05 07 06 04 05 00 03 47 00
  30 44 02 20 54 d9 43 8d 0f 9d 42 03 d6 09 aa al
  9a 3c 17 09 ae bd ee b3 d1 a0 00 db 7d 8c b8 e4
  56 e6 57 7b 02 20 44 89 b1 04 f5 40 2b 5f e7 9c
  f9 a4 97 50 0d ad c3 7a a4 2b b2 2d 5d 79 fb 38
```

8a b4 df bb 88 bc

RFC 2875

Decoded Version of result:

RFC 2875

```
0 30 707: SEQUENCE {
 4 30 615: SEQUENCE {
 8 02 1:
              INTEGER 0
11 30 27:
               SEQUENCE {
              SET {
13 31 25:
       23:
                  SEQUENCE {
15 30
17 06 3:
                    OBJECT IDENTIFIER commonName (2 5 4 3)
        16:
22 13
                     PrintableString 'IETF PKIX SAMPLE'
         :
                    }
                 }
40 30 577:
              SEQUENCE {
44 30 438:
                SEQUENCE {
48 06
        7:
                  OBJECT IDENTIFIER dhPublicNumber (1 2 840 10046 2
1)
57 30 425:
                  SEQUENCE {
61 02 129:
                     INTEGER
                      00 94 84 E0 45 6C 7F 69 51 62 3E 56 80 7C 68 E7
                      C5 A9 9E 9E 74 74 94 ED 90 8C 1D C4 E1 4A 14 82
                      F5 D2 94 OC 19 E3 B9 10 BB 11 B9 E5 A5 FB 8E 21
                      51 63 02 86 AA 06 B8 21 36 B6 7F 36 DF D1 D6 68
                      5B 79 7C 1D 5A 14 75 1F 6A 93 75 93 CE BB 97 72
                      8A F0 OF 23 9D 47 F6 D4 B3 C7 F0 F4 E6 F6 2B C2
                      32 E1 89 67 BE 7E 06 AE F8 D0 01 6B 8B 2A F5 02
                      D7 B6 A8 63 94 83 B0 1B 31 7D 52 1A DE E5 03 85
                      27
193 02 128:
                    INTEGER
                      26 A6 32 2C 5A 2B D4 33 2B 5C DC 06 87 53 3F 90
                      06 61 50 38 3E D2 B9 7D 81 1C 12 10 C5 0C 53 D4
                      64 D1 8E 30 07 08 8C DD 3F 0A 2F 2C D6 1B 7F 57
                      86 D0 DA BB 6E 36 2A 18 E8 D3 BC 70 31 7A 48 B6
                      4E 18 6E DD 1F 22 06 EB 3F EA D4 41 69 D9 9B DE
                      47 95 7A 72 91 D2 09 7F 49 5C 3B 03 33 51 C8 F1
                      39 9A FF 04 D5 6E 7E 94 3D 03 B8 F6 31 15 26 48
          :
                      95 A8 5C DE 47 88 B4 69 3A 00 A7 86 9E DA D1 CD
          :
324 02
        33:
                    INTEGER
                      00 E8 72 FA 96 F0 11 40 F5 F2 DC FD 3B 5D 78 94
                      B1 85 01 E5 69 37 21 F7 25 B9 BA 71 4A FC 60 30
                      FB
359 02
        97:
                      INTEGER
                      00 A3 91 01 C0 A8 6E A4 4D A0 56 FC 6C FE 1F A7
          :
                      B0 CD 0F 94 87 0C 25 BE 97 76 8D EB E5 A4 09 5D
                      AB 83 CD 80 0B 35 67 7F 0C 8E A7 31 98 32 85 39
                      40 9D 11 98 D8 DE B8 7F 86 9B AF 8D 67 3D B6 76
                      B4 61 2F 21 E1 4B 0E 68 FF 53 3E 87 DD D8 71 56
                      68 47 DC F7 20 63 4B 3C 5F 78 71 83 E6 70 9E E2
```

```
:
                      92
458 30
                    SEQUENCE {
        26:
460 03
        21:
                      BIT STRING 0 unused bits
                     1C D5 3A 0D 17 82 6D 0A 81 75 81 46 10 8E 3E DB
                      09 E4 98 34
483 02
        1:
                       INTEGER 55
          :
                       }
486 03 132:
                BIT STRING 0 unused bits
                 02 81 80 5F CF 39 AD 62 CF 49 8E D1 CE 66 E2 B1
          :
                  E6 A7 01 4D 05 C2 77 C8 92 52 42 A9 05 A4 DB E0
                   46 79 50 A3 FC 99 3D 3D A6 9B A9 AD BC 62 1C 69
                   B7 11 A1 C0 2A F1 85 28 F7 68 FE D6 8F 31 56 22
                   4D 0A 11 6E 72 3A 02 AF 0E 27 AA F9 ED CE 05 EF
                   D8 59 92 C0 18 D7 69 6E BD 70 B6 21 D1 77 39 21
                   E1 AF 7A 3A CF 20 0A B4 2C 69 5F CF 79 67 20 31
                   4D F2 C6 ED 23 BF C4 BB 1E D1 71 40 2C 07 D6 F0
          :
                   8F C5 1A
         :
              [0]
621 A0
         0:
         :
               }
623 30 12: SEQUENCE {
       8:
             OBJECT IDENTIFIER '1 3 6 1 5 5 7 6 4'
625 06
             NULL
635 05
         0:
         :
               }
637 03
        72:
            BIT STRING 0 unused bits
              30 45 02 21 00 A1 B5 B4 90 01 34 6B A0 31 6A 73
         :
               F5 7D F6 5C 14 43 52 D2 10 BF 86 58 87 F7 BC 6E
               5A 77 FF C3 4B 02 20 59 40 45 BC 6F 0D DC FF 9D
               55 40 1E C4 9E 51 3D 66 EF B2 FF 06 40 9A 39 68
                75 81 F7 EC 9E BE A1
              }
```

Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2000). All Rights Reserved.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, such as by removing the copyright notice or references to the Internet Society or other Internet organizations, except as needed for the purpose of developing Internet standards in which case the procedures for copyrights defined in the Internet Standards process must be followed, or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by the Internet Society or its successors or assigns.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is currently provided by the Internet Society.