

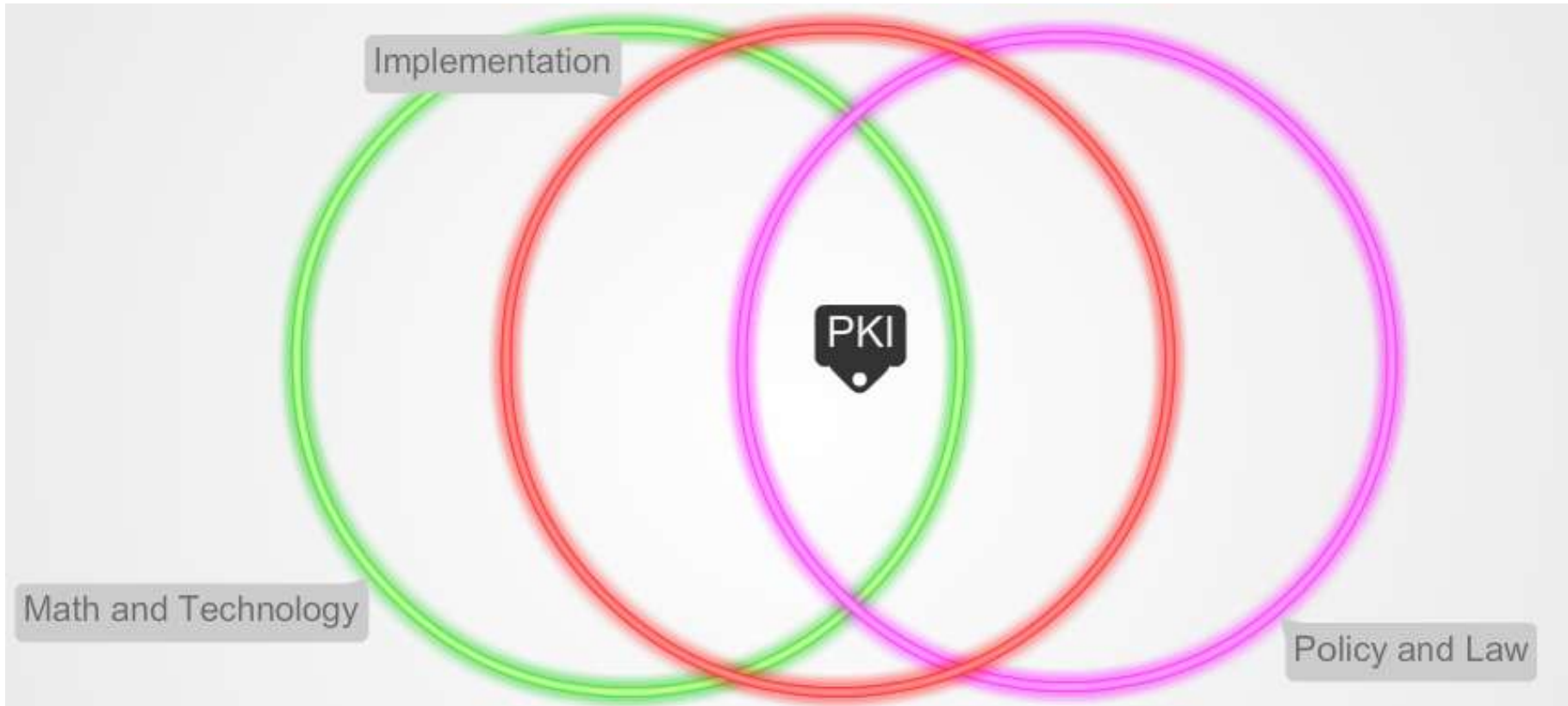
Digital Signatures and PKI

Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)
Bangalore

Under the Aegis of

Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA)
Government of India

- ✓ Dimensions of PKI
 - ✓ Paper World Vs Electronic World
 - ✓ Why Digital Signature?
 - ✓ What is Digital Signature?
 - ✓ Achieving Confidentiality
 - ✓ Digital Signature Use Cases
 - ✓ Summary
-



- PKI – Public Key Infrastructure ecosystem is an intersection of:
 - Cryptography (Math) & Technology – Cryptographers/Researchers
 - Policy & Law – PKI System & Users
 - Implementation – PKI System Developer
-



Technology Perspective



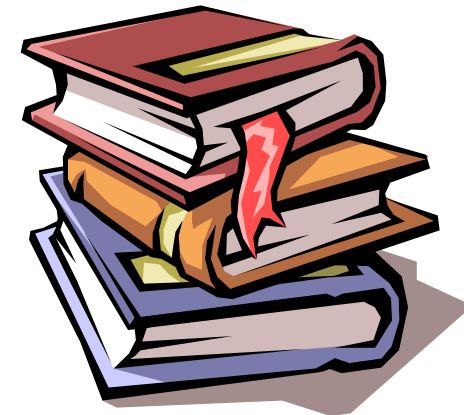
Paper Records v/s Electronic Records



Paper Records v/s Electronic Records



	Paper Record	Electronic Record
Document Form	Physical	Digital
Very easy to make copies	No	Yes
Very fast distribution	No	Yes
Archival and Retrieval	Challenging	Easy
Copies are as good as original	No. Copies are easily distinguishable	Yes
Easily modifiable	No	Yes
Environmental Friendly	No	Yes





Trust-worthiness in Transactions



The following properties must be assured:

Privacy (Confidentiality): Ensuring that *only Authorized persons* should read the *Data/Message/Document*

Authenticity: Ensuring that *Data/Message/Document* are genuine

Integrity : Ensuring that *Data/Message/Document* are unaltered by unauthorized person during transmission

Non-Repudiation: Ensuring that one party of a transaction cannot deny having sent a message

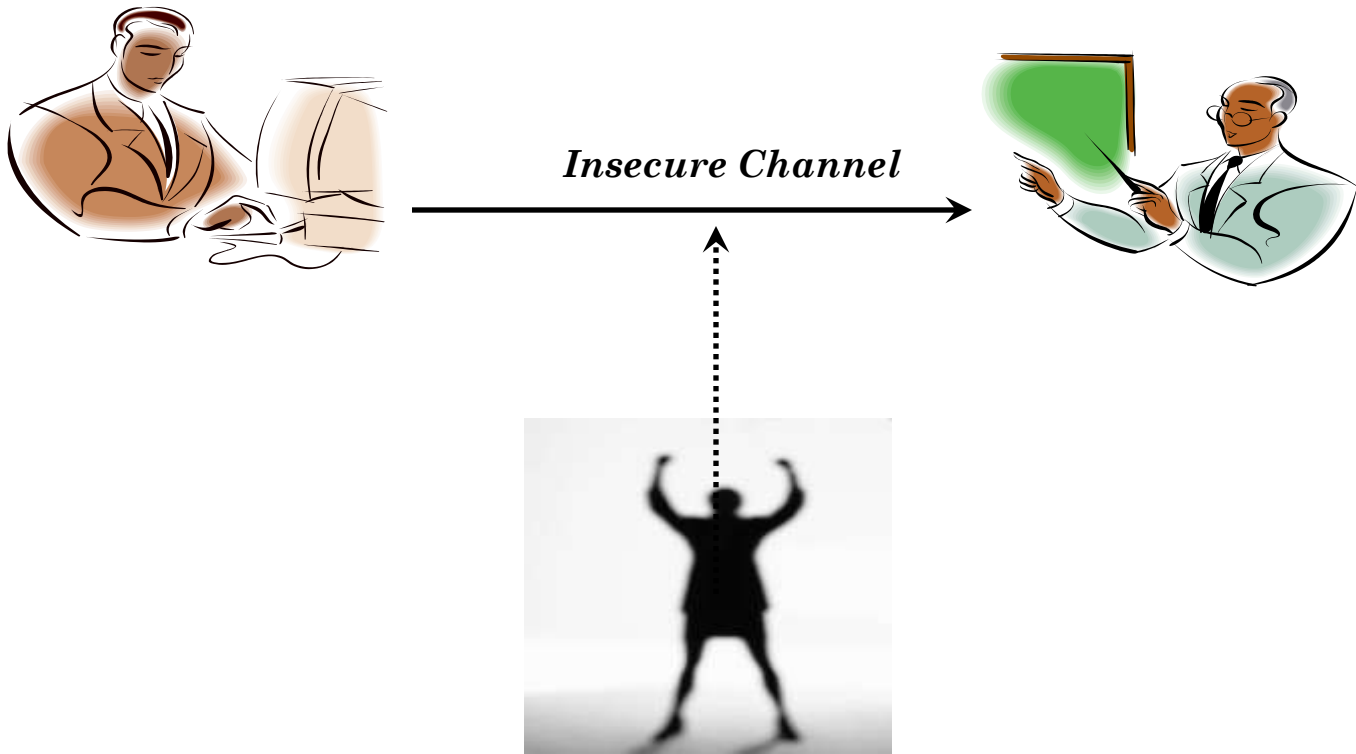


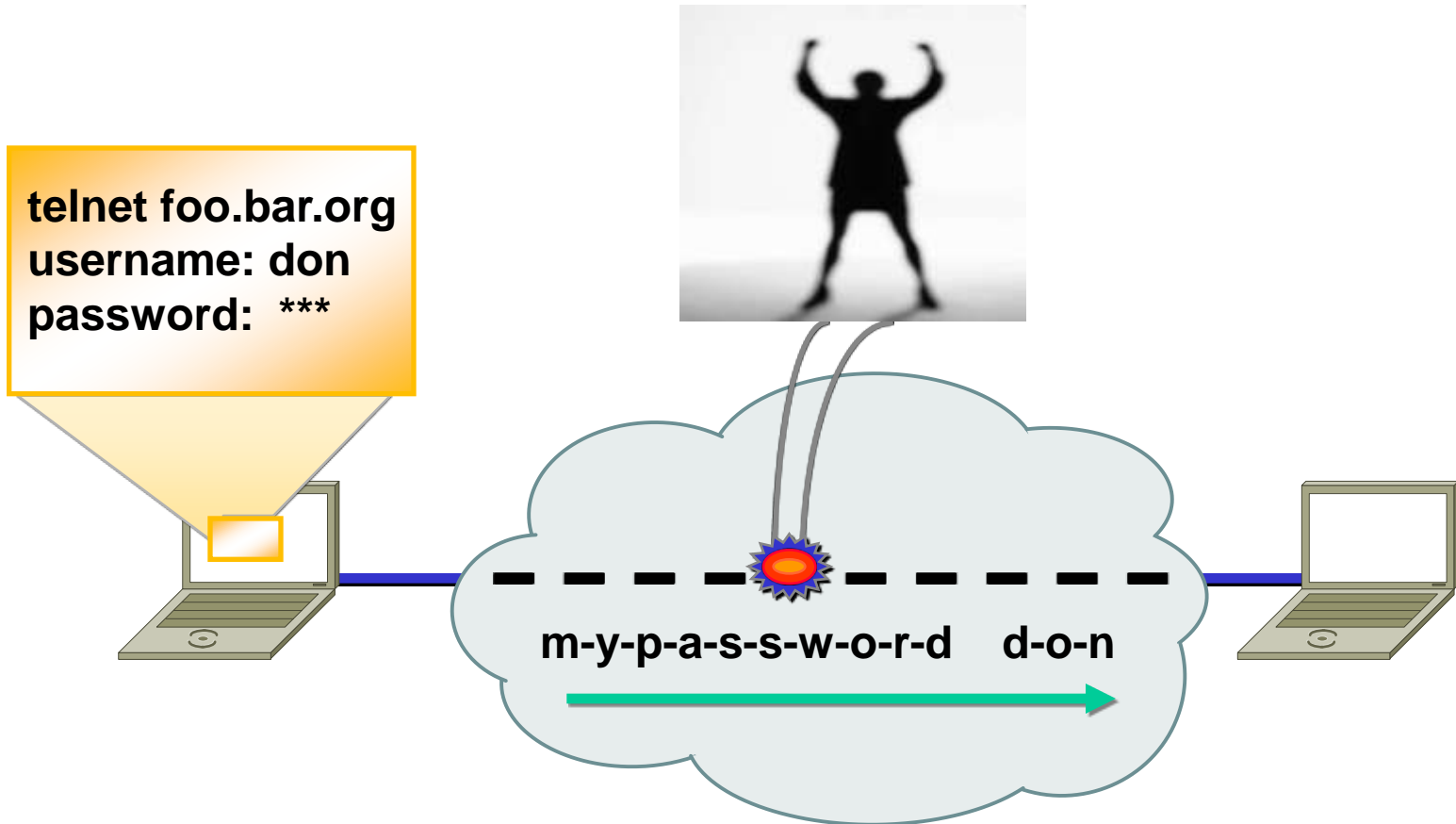
Paper Records v/s Electronic Records



	Paper Record	Electronic Record
Privacy (Confidentiality)	Sealed Envelope	Digital Envelope
Authenticity	Hand Signature	Digital Signature
Integrity	Hand Signature	Digital Signature
Non-Repudiation	Hand Signature but it is Challenging	Digital Signature

The Scenario



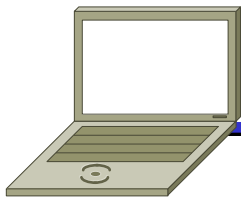


Breach of Confidentiality

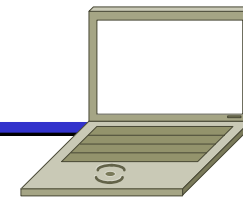
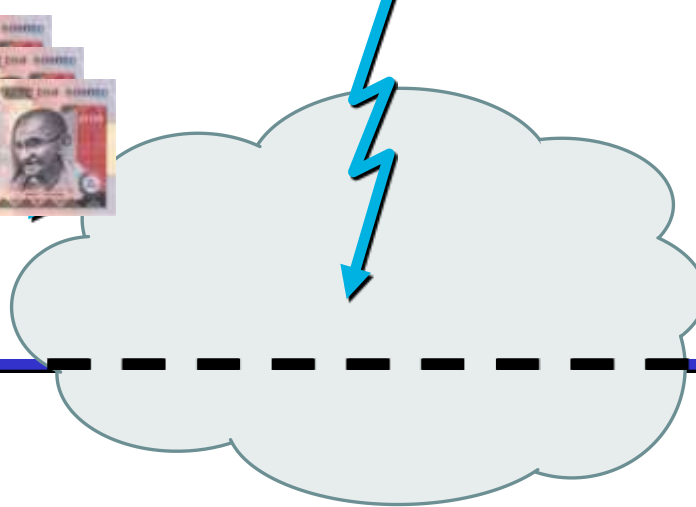
Deposit 1,00,000
in Veeru's Account



Deposit 1 in Veeru's
Account and 99,999 in
Gabbar's Account

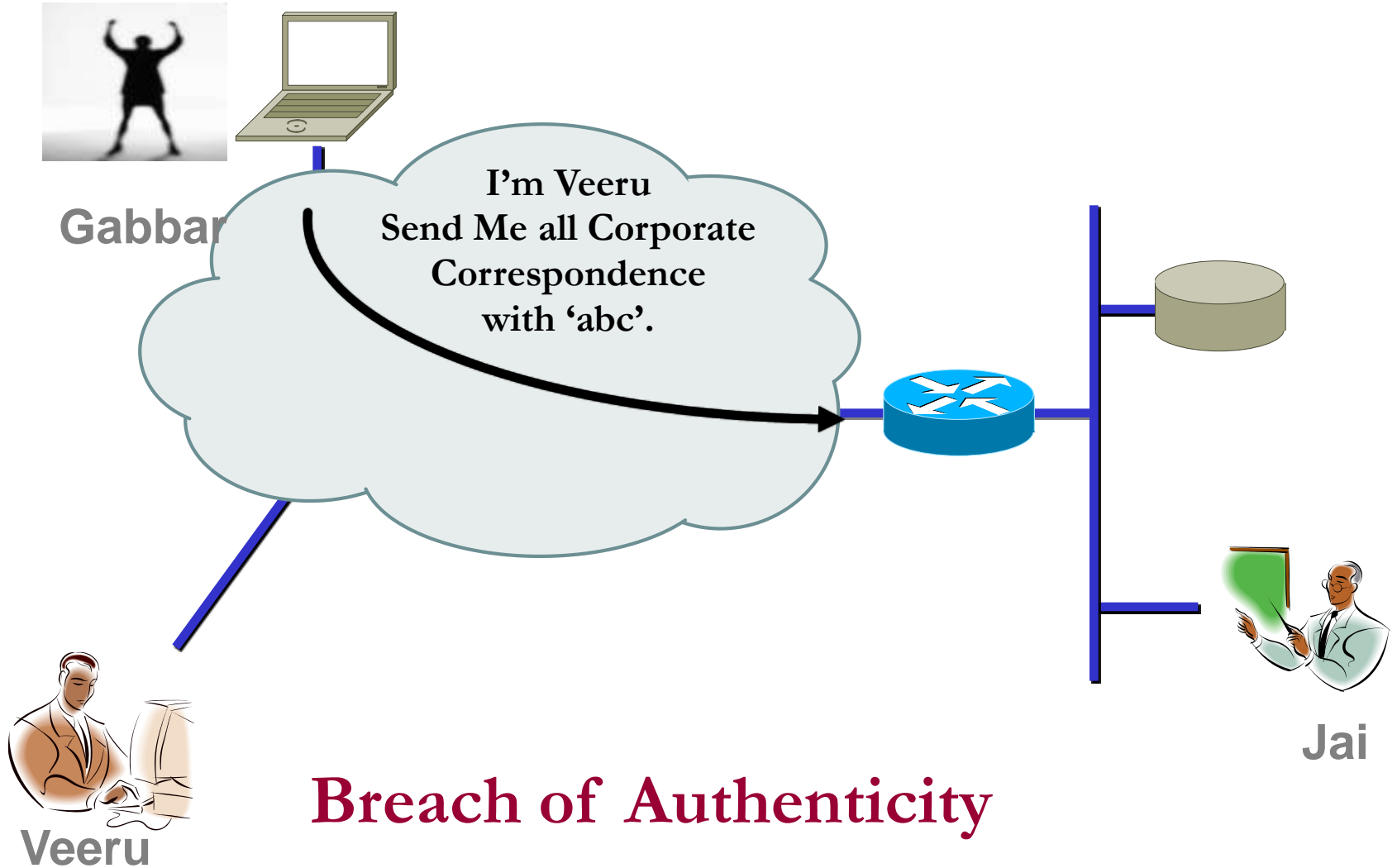


Customer



Bank

Breach of Integrity



Why Digital Signature?

- To provide **Authenticity, Integrity and Non-repudiation** to electronic documents
- To enable the use of Internet as the safe and secure medium for e-Commerce and e-Governance





Mathematical Perspective



Major Components of Digital Signature



- Major cryptographic components for creating Digital Signature are:
 - Hash Functions
 - Asymmetric Key Cryptography
-

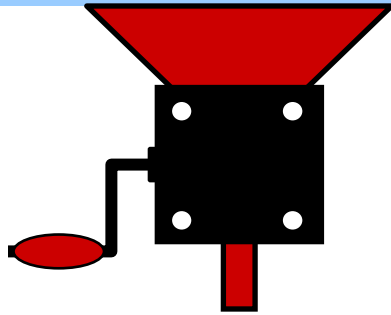
- A hash function is a cryptographic mechanism that operates as one-way function
 - Creates a digital representation or "fingerprint" (Message Digest)
 - Fixed size output
 - Change to a message produces different digest

Examples : MD5 , Secure Hashing Algorithm (SHA)

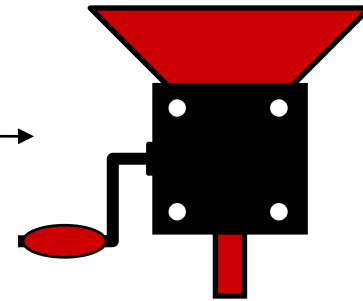
Hi Jai,
I will be in the park at
3 pm
Veeru

Message

Hi Jai,
I will be in the park at
8 pm
Veeru



← Hash Algorithm →



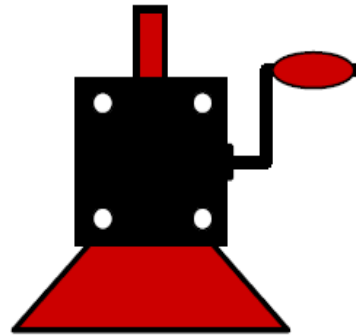
Message Digest

cfa2ce53017030315fde705b9382d9f4

d4216ytf6b9385fe502b165dfe8cec17

Digests are Different

cfa2ce53017030315fde705b9382d9f4



Hi Jai
I will be in the park at
3 pm
Veeru

Message

Hi Jai,
I will be in the
park at 3 pm
Veeru

MD5

Message Digest

cfa2ce53017030315f
de705b9382d9f4

128 Bits

Hi Jai,
I will be in the
park at 3 pm
Veeru

SHA-1

1f695127f210144329ef
98e6da4f4adb92c5f18
2

160 Bits

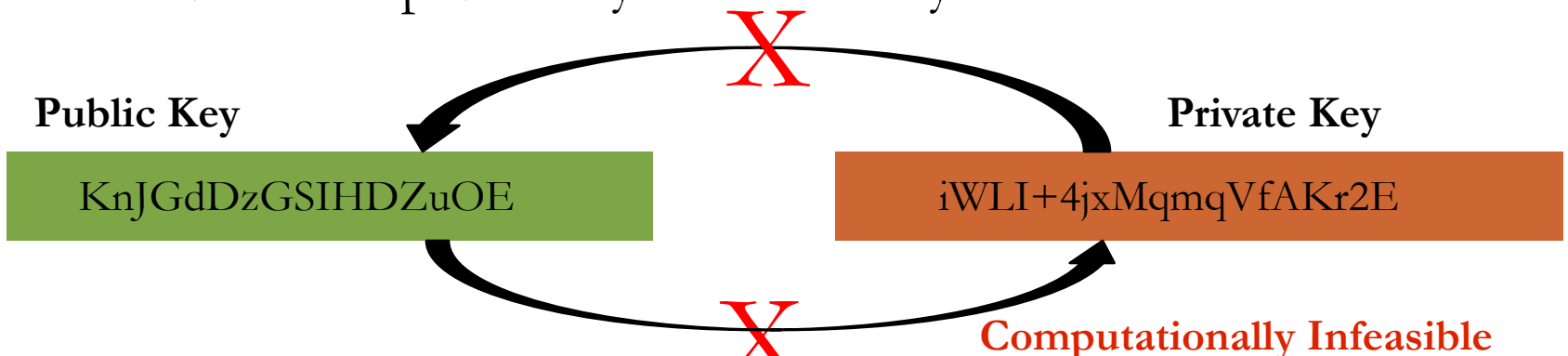
Hi Jai,
I will be in the
park at 3 pm
Veeru

SHA-2

2g5487f56r4etert654tr
c5d5e8d5ex5gttahy55e

224/256/384/512

- Also called as Public Key Cryptography
- Uses a related key pair wherein one is Private key and another is Public key
 - One for encryption, another for decryption
- Knowledge of the *encryption* key doesn't give you knowledge of the *decryption* key
- A tool generates a related key pair (public & private key)
 - Publish the public key in a directory





RSA Key pair

(including Algorithm identifier) [2048 bit]



Private Key

```

3082 010a 0282 0101 00b1 d311 e079 5543 0708 4ccb 0542 00e2 0d83
463d e493 bab6 06d3 0d59 bd3e c1ce 4367 018a 21a8 efbc ccd0 a2cc
b055 9653 8466 0500 da44 4980 d854 0aa5 2586 94ed 6356 ff70 6ca3
a119 d278 be68 2a44 5e2f cfcc 185e 47bc 3ab1 463d 1ef0 b92c 345f
8c7c 4c08 299d 4055 eb3c 7d83 deb5 f0f7 8a83 0ea1 4cb4 3aa5 b35f
5a22 97ec 199b c105 68fd e6b7 a991 942c e478 4824 1a25 193a eb95
9c39 0a8a cf42 b2f0 1cd5 5ffb 6bed 6856 7b39 2c72 38b0 ee93 a9d3
7b77 3ceb 7103 a938 4a16 6c89 2aca da33 1379 c255 8ced 9cbb f2cb
5b10 f82e 6135 c629 4c2a d02a 63d1 6559 b4f8 cdf9 f400 84b6 5742
859d 32a8 f92a 54fb ff78 41bc bd71 28f4 bb90 bcff 9634 04e3 459e
a146 2840 8102 0301 0001

```

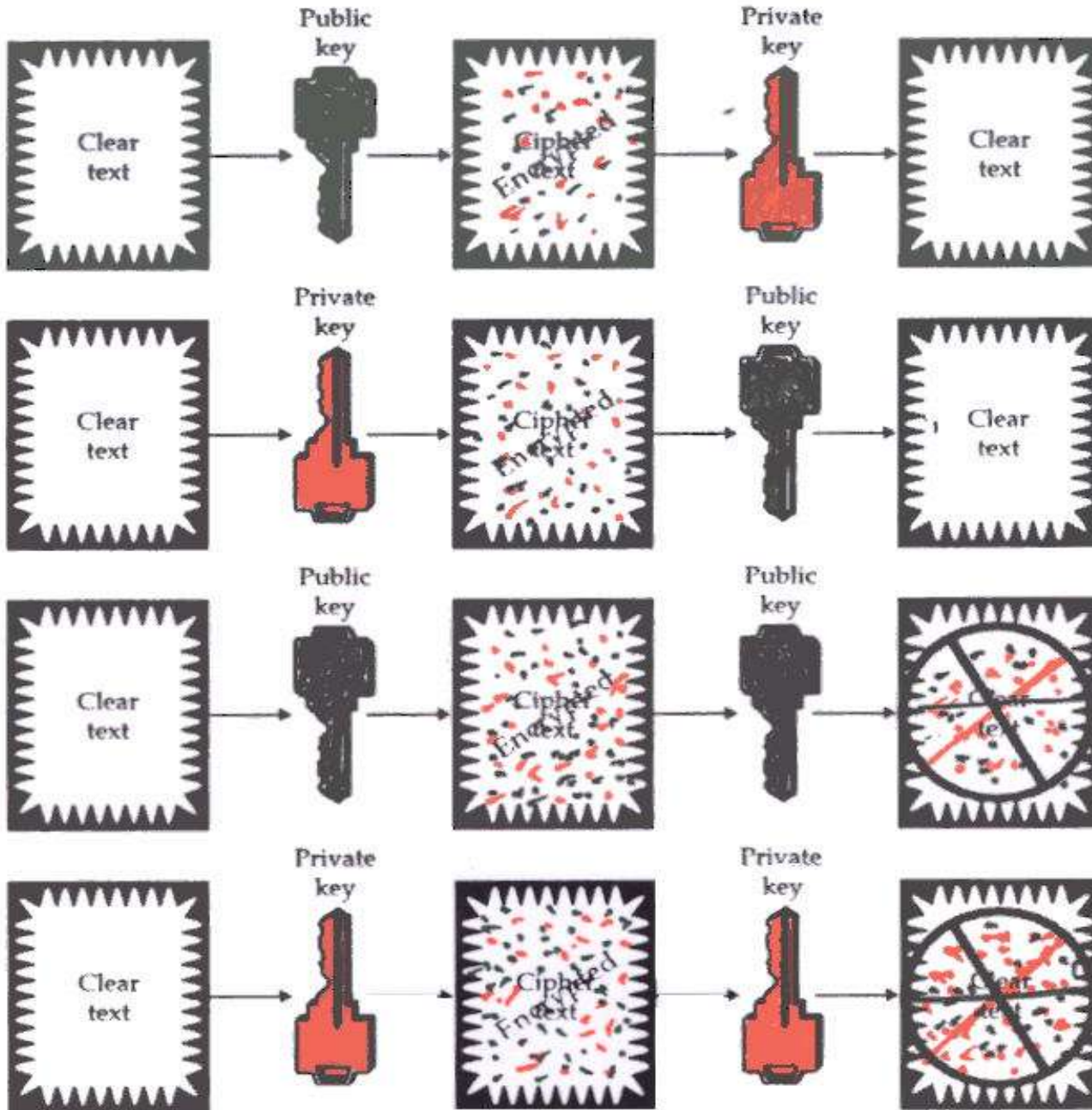
Public Key

```

3082 01e4 f267 0142 0f61 dd12 e089 5547 0f08 4ccb 0542 00e2 0d83 463d
e493 bab6 0673 0d59 bf3e c1ce 4367 012a 11a8 efbc ccd0 a2cc b055 9653
8466 0500 da44 4980 d8b4 0aa5 2586 94ed 6356 ff70 6ca3 a119 d278 be68
2a44 5e2f cfcc 185e 47bc 3ab1 463d 1df0 b92c 345f 8c7c 4c08 299d 4055
eb3c 7d83 deb5 f0f7 8a83 0ea1 4cb4 3aa5 b35f 5a22 97ec 199b c105 68fd
e6b7 a991 942c e478 4824 1a25 193a eb95 9c39 0a8a cf42 b250 1cd5 5ffb
6bed 6856 7b39 2c72 38b0 ee93 a9d3 7b77 3ceb 7103 a938 4a16 6c89 2aca
da33 1379 c255 8ced 9cbb f2cb 5b10 f82e 6135 c629 4c2a d02a 63d1 6559
b4f8 cdf9 f400 84b6 5742 859d 32a8 f92a 54fb ff78 41bc bd71 28f4 bb90
bcff 9634 04de 45de af46 2240 8410 02f1 0001

```





Works!



Fails!

Key details	A should know	B should know
A's private key	Yes	No
A's public key	Yes	Yes
B's private key	No	Yes
B's public key	Yes	Yes



Implementation Perspective

Digital Signature



Hand Signature Vs Digital Signature



- A *Hand Signature* on a document is
 - a **unique pattern** dependant on some secret known only to the signer and
 - **Independent of the content** of the message being signed
 - A *Digital signature* of a message is
 - a **number** dependent on some secret known only to the signer and
 - **Dependent on the content** of the message being signed
 - Properties of Signatures
 - Must be verifiable
 - Provide Authentication
 - Provide Data Integrity
 - Provide Non-repudiation
-

- Hash value of a message when encrypted with the private key of a person is his digital signature on that e-Document
 - Digital Signature of a person therefore **varies from document to document** thus ensuring authenticity of each word of that document.
 - As the public key of the signer is known, anybody can verify the message and the digital signature





Creating Digital Signature



- Key pairs of every individual
 - *Public key*: known to everyone
 - *Private key*: known only to the owner
 - To *digitally sign* an electronic document the signer uses his/her *Private key*
 - To *verify* a digital signature the verifier uses the signer's *Public key*
-

Achieving
**Authenticity, Integrity and
Non-Repudiation**
using Digital Signatures

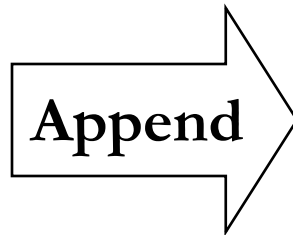
This is an example of how to create a message digest and how to digitally sign a document using Public Key cryptography

Hash

Message
Digest

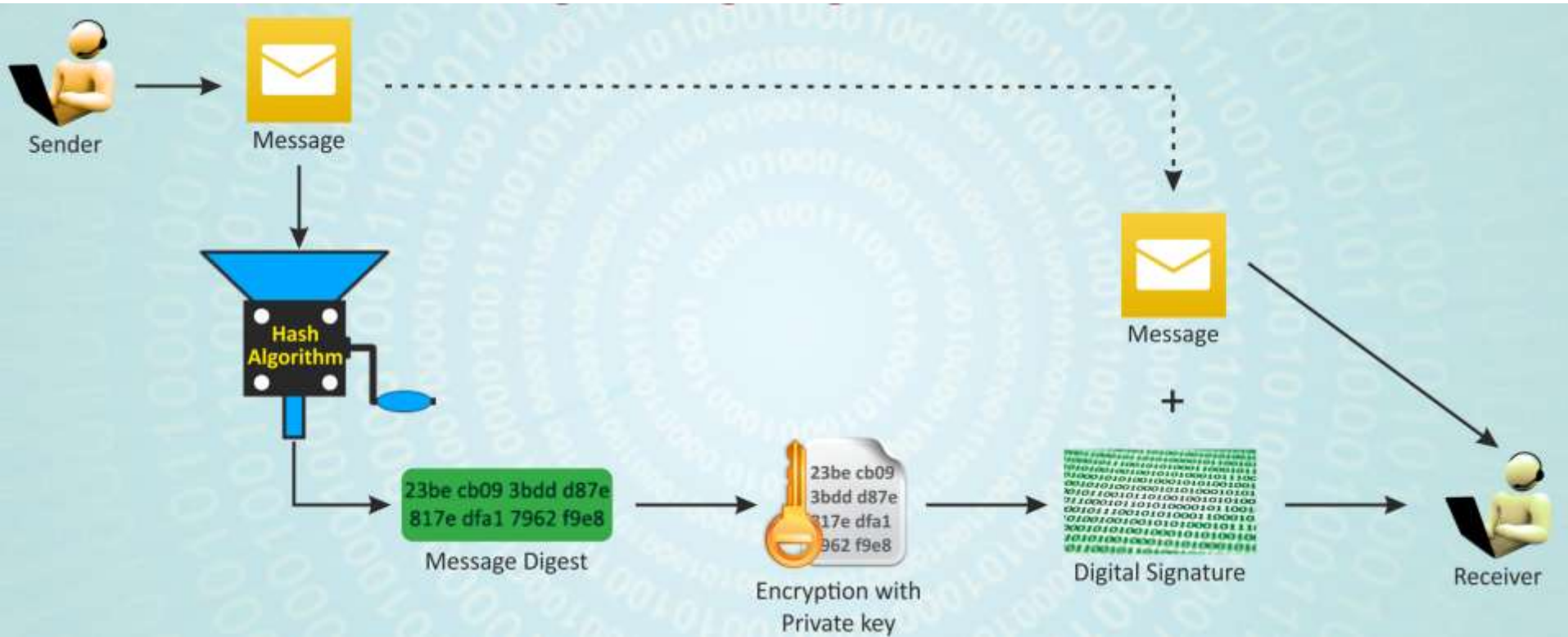


Digital
Signature



This is an example of
how to create a
message digest and
how to digitally sign a
document using
Public Key
cryptography

Digital
Signature



This is an example of how to create a message digest and how to digitally sign a document using Public Key cryptography

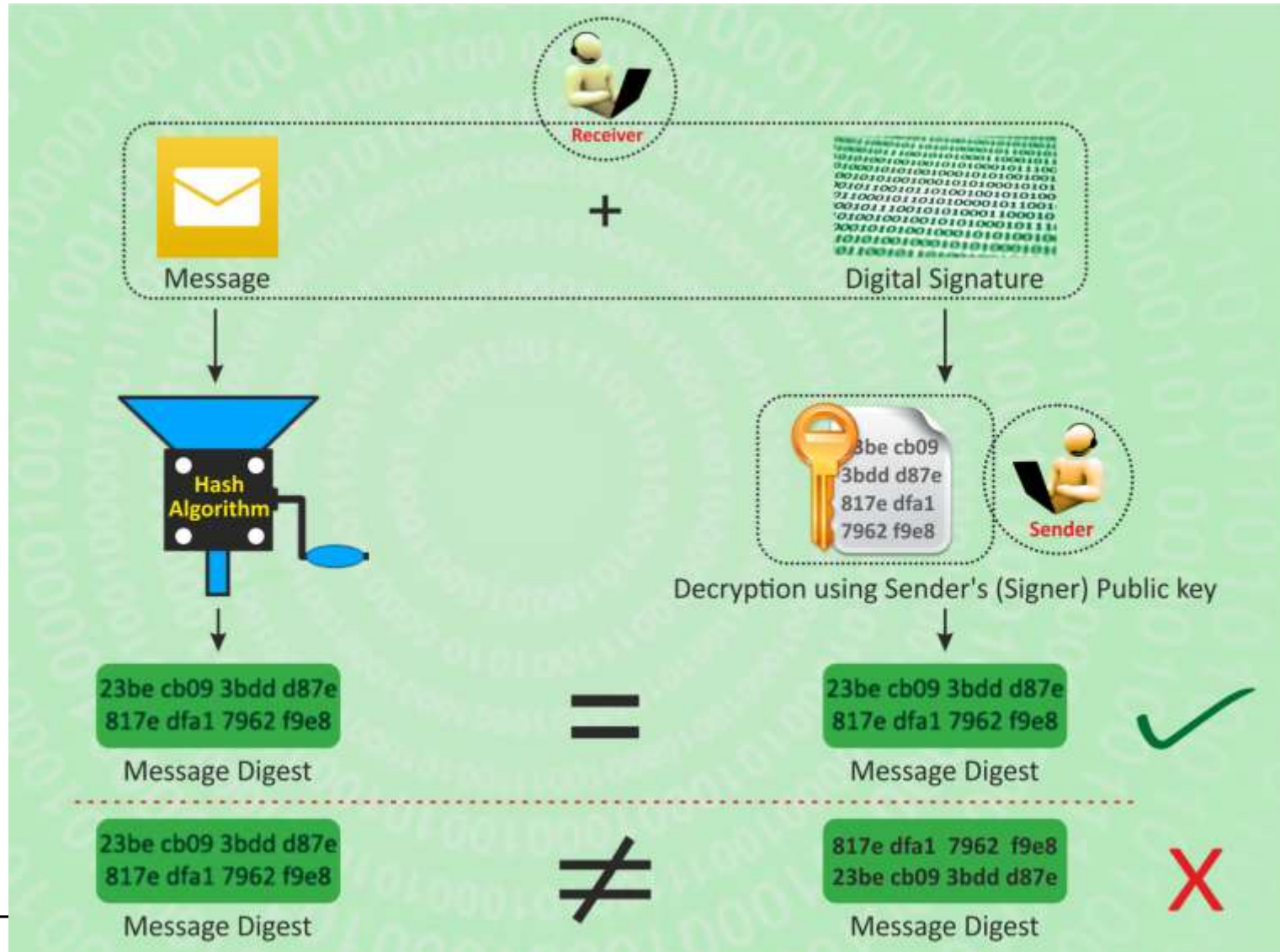
Digital
Signature

Hash

Message
Digest

Decrypt with
public key

Message
Digest





General Conventions



- Signing – Private Key of the Signer
 - Verification – Public Key of the Signer
-



Digital Signatures - Examples



I agree

efcc61c1c03db8d8ea8569545c073c814a0ed755

My place of birth is Gwalior.

fe1188eecd44ee23e13c4b6655edc8cd5cdb6f25

I am 62 years old.

0e6d7d56c4520756f59235b6ae981cdb5f9820a0

I am an Engineer.

ea0ae29b3b2c20fc018aaca45c3746a057b893e7

I am a Engineer.

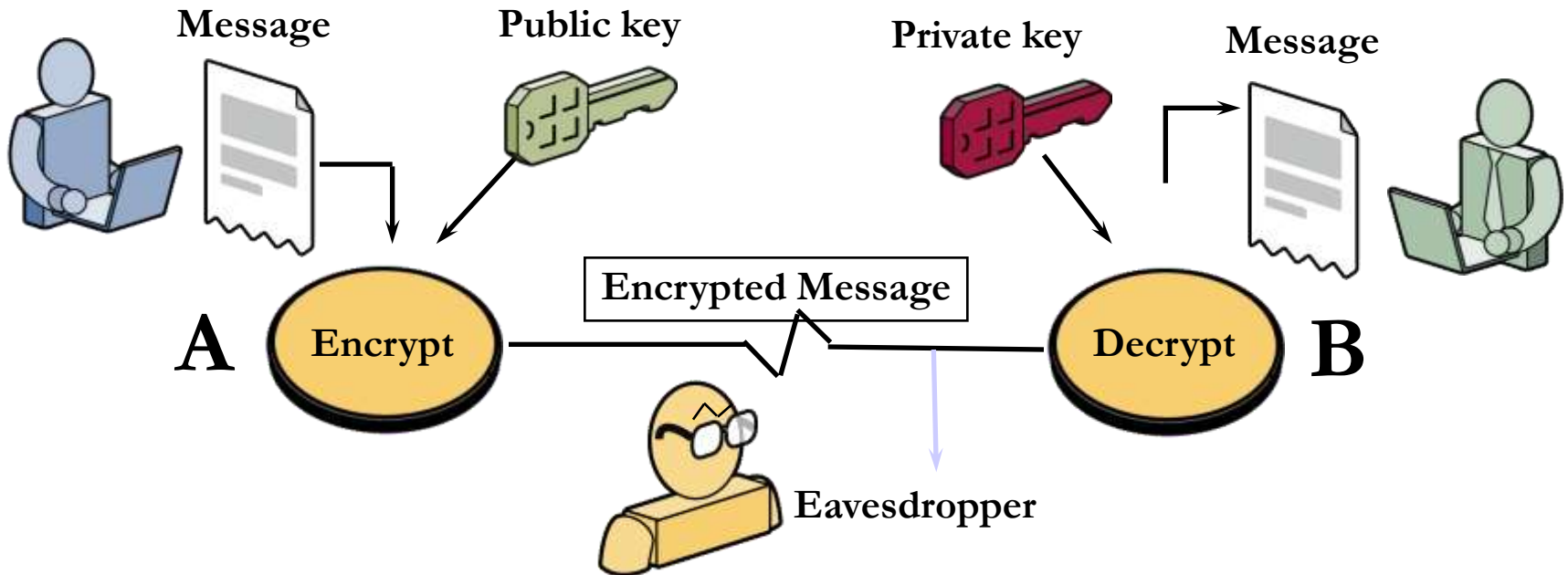
01f1d8abd9c2e6130870842055d97d315dff1ea3

- These are digital signatures of same person on different documents
-

- **Digital Signatures are numbers**
 - **They are content and signer dependent**
-



Achieving Confidentiality





General Conventions



- Encryption – Public Key of the Receiver
- Decryption – Private Key of the Receiver



Present Digital Signature Implementations in India



PKI enabled Applications



1	e-Invoice	(B2C)
2	e-Tax Filing	(G2C)
3	e-Customs	(G2B)
4	e-Passport	(G2C) - Presently in India, the Ministry of External Affairs has started issuing e-Passports in Karnataka state with the fingerprints and the digital photo of applicant
5	e-Governance	Bhoomi (G2C) a PKI enabled registration and Land Records Services offered by Govt. of Karnataka to the people. All the land records and certificates issued are digitally signed by the respective officer
6	e-Payment	(B2B) - In India, currently between banks fund transfers are done using PKI enabled applications whereas between customers and vendors such as online shopping vendor the payment is done through SSL thereby requiring the vendor to hold DSC)



PKI enabled Applications



7	e-Billing	(B2C) -The electronic delivery and presentation of financial statement, bills, invoices, and related information sent by a company to its customers)
8	e-Procurement	G2B , B2B
9	e-Insurance Service	(B2C) - Presently the users are getting the E-Premium Receipts etc. which is digitally signed by the provider



Other Implementations



- DGFT - Clearance of goods are now initiated by exporters through push of a button and in their offices;
 - Previously it used to take days; and requests are now cleared within 6 hours
 - Indian Patent office has implemented e-filing of patents and allows only use of Class-3 Certificates
 - Around 30% of e-filing of patents is happening now, among the total filings.
-



C-DAC Activities in PKI Domain



- PKI Knowledge Dissemination Program
 - An effort to spread awareness and build competencies in the domain across the country
 - PKI Body of Knowledge
 - To develop a BoK with inputs from various sections of users
 - Researchers – Algorithms and new directions in PKI
 - Developers – PKI Administration and implementation issues
 - Policy Makers - Laws
 - End Users and Applications
-



Summary



- PKI is an ecosystem comprising of Technology, Policy and Implementations
 - Digital Signatures provide **A**uthenticity, **I**ntegrity, and **N**on-Repudiation for electronic documents & transactions
 - Asymmetric Key system enables **C**onfidentiality
 - General Conventions
 - Signing – Private Key of the Signer
 - Verification – Public Key of the Signer
 - Encryption – Public Key of the Receiver
 - Decryption – Private Key of the Receiver
-

- **Cryptography and Network security – principles and practice William Stallings**
- **Applied Cryptography, Second Edition: Bruce Schneier**
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- **Handbook of Applied Cryptography, by Menezes**
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- **http://campustechnology.com/articles/39190_2**
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- **<http://www.productivity501.com/digital-signatures-encryption/4710/>**
- **<http://www.arx.com/digital-signatures-faq>**
- **http://www.asclonline.com/images/d/d4/Simple_Guide_to_Digital_Signatures.pdf**
- **<http://www.asianlaws.org/library/infosec/obtaining-digital-signature-certificate.pdf>**
- **<http://cca.gov.in/>**
- **www.seekha.in/events/pki - for slides and resources**



Thank You
