

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

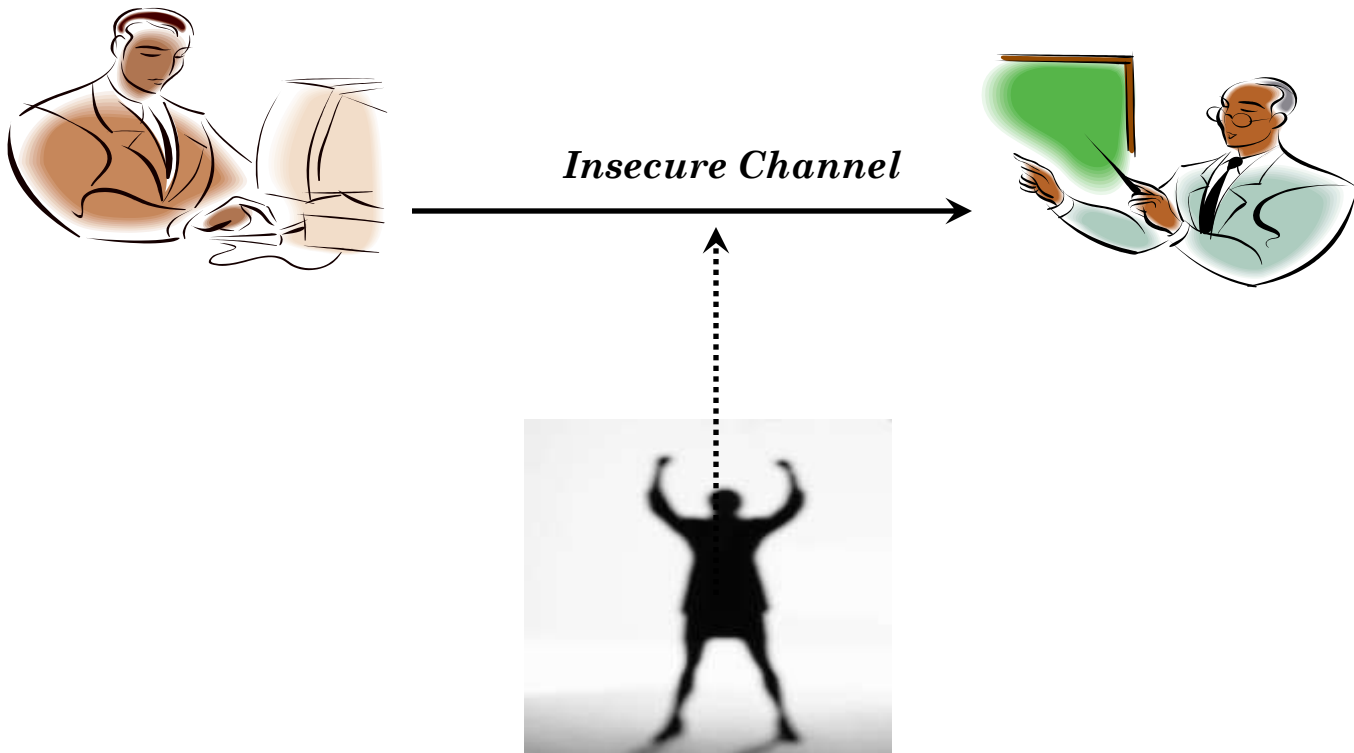


Agenda

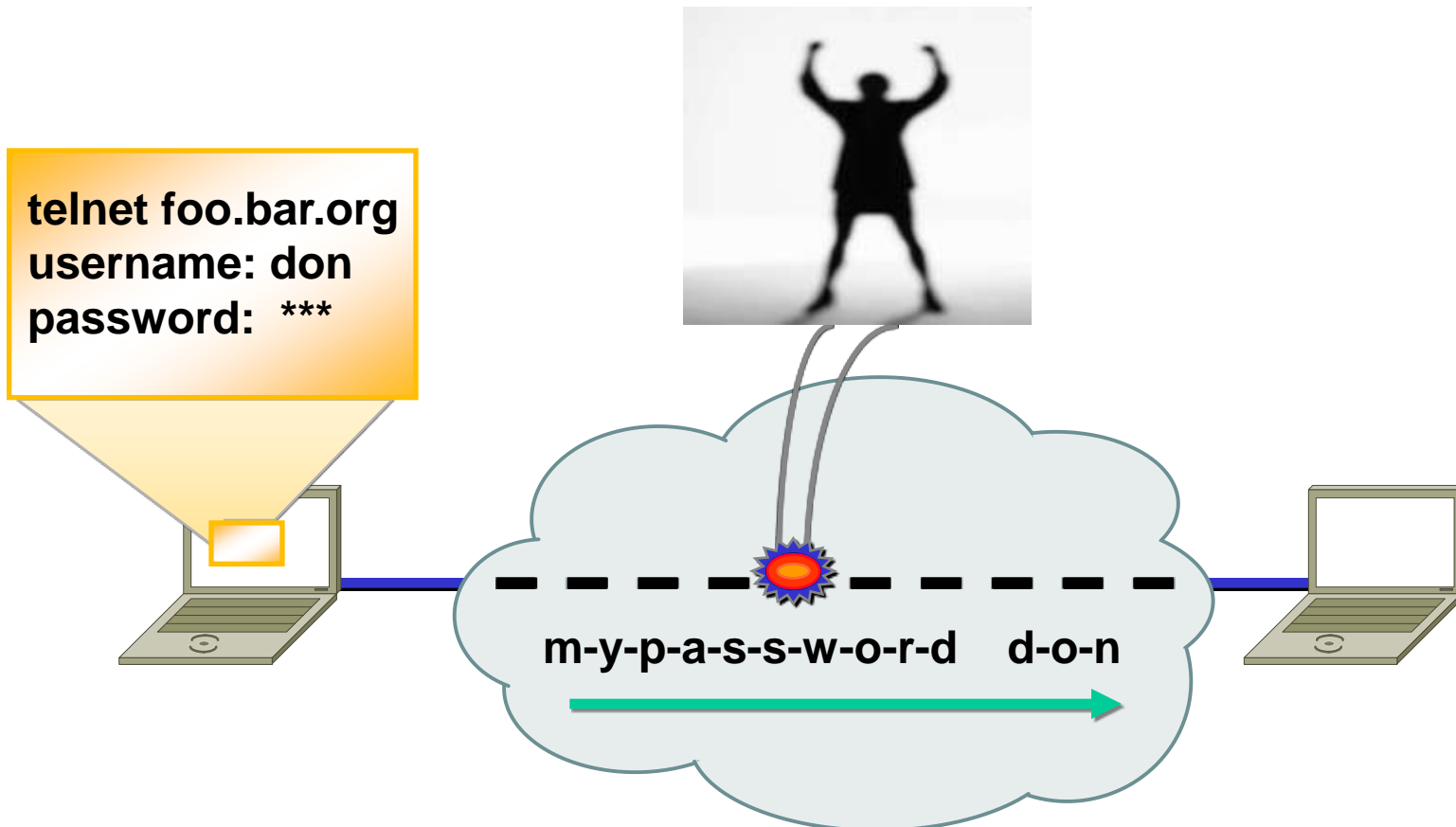


- ✓ Paper World Vs Electronic World
- ✓ Digital Signature?
- ✓ Digital Signature Certificate
- ✓ Certificate Life Cycle Management
- ✓ Certificate Validation Methods
- ✓ Summary

The Scenario



Threats: Packet Sniffing

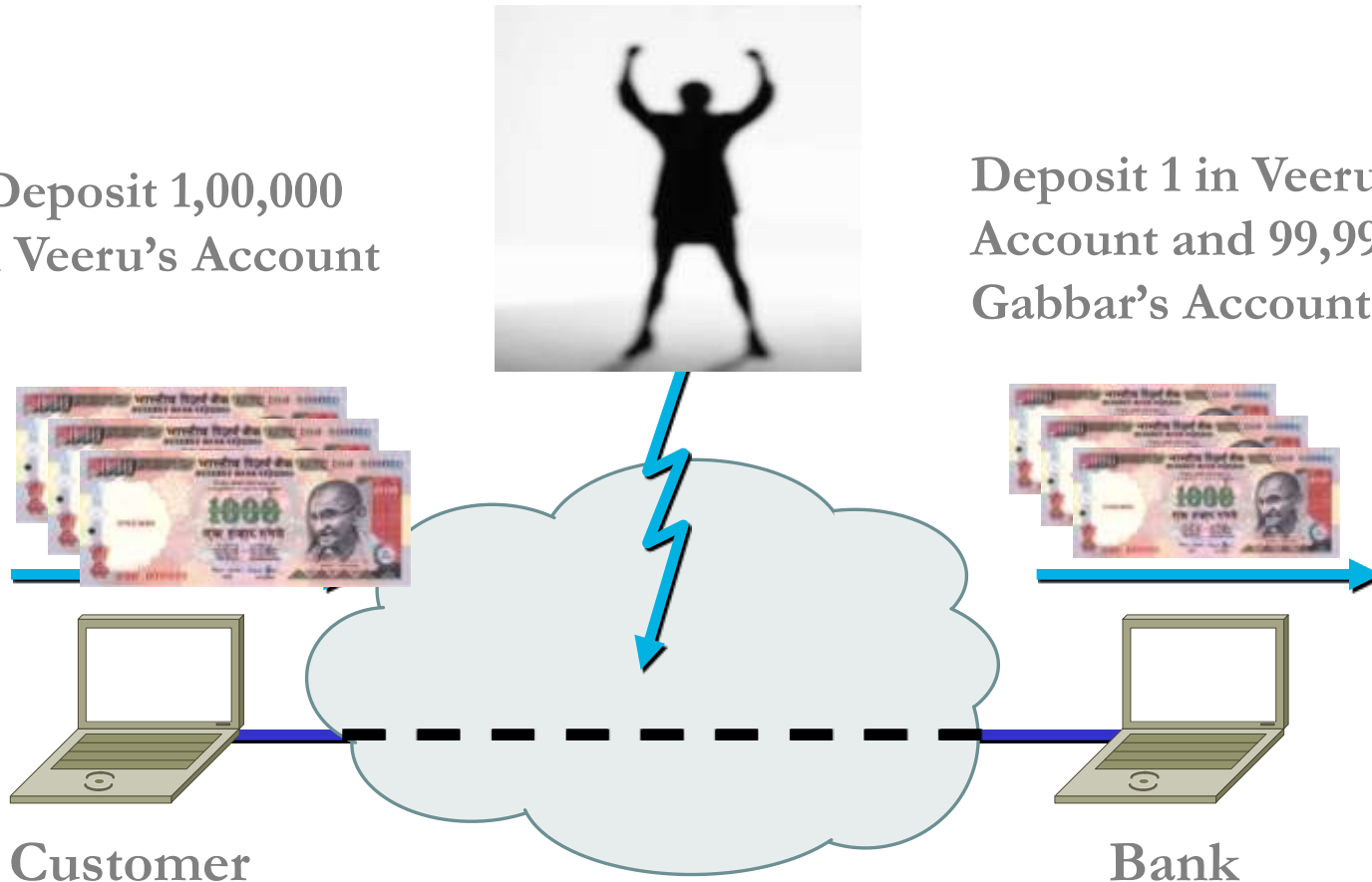


Breach of Confidentiality

Threats: Data Alteration

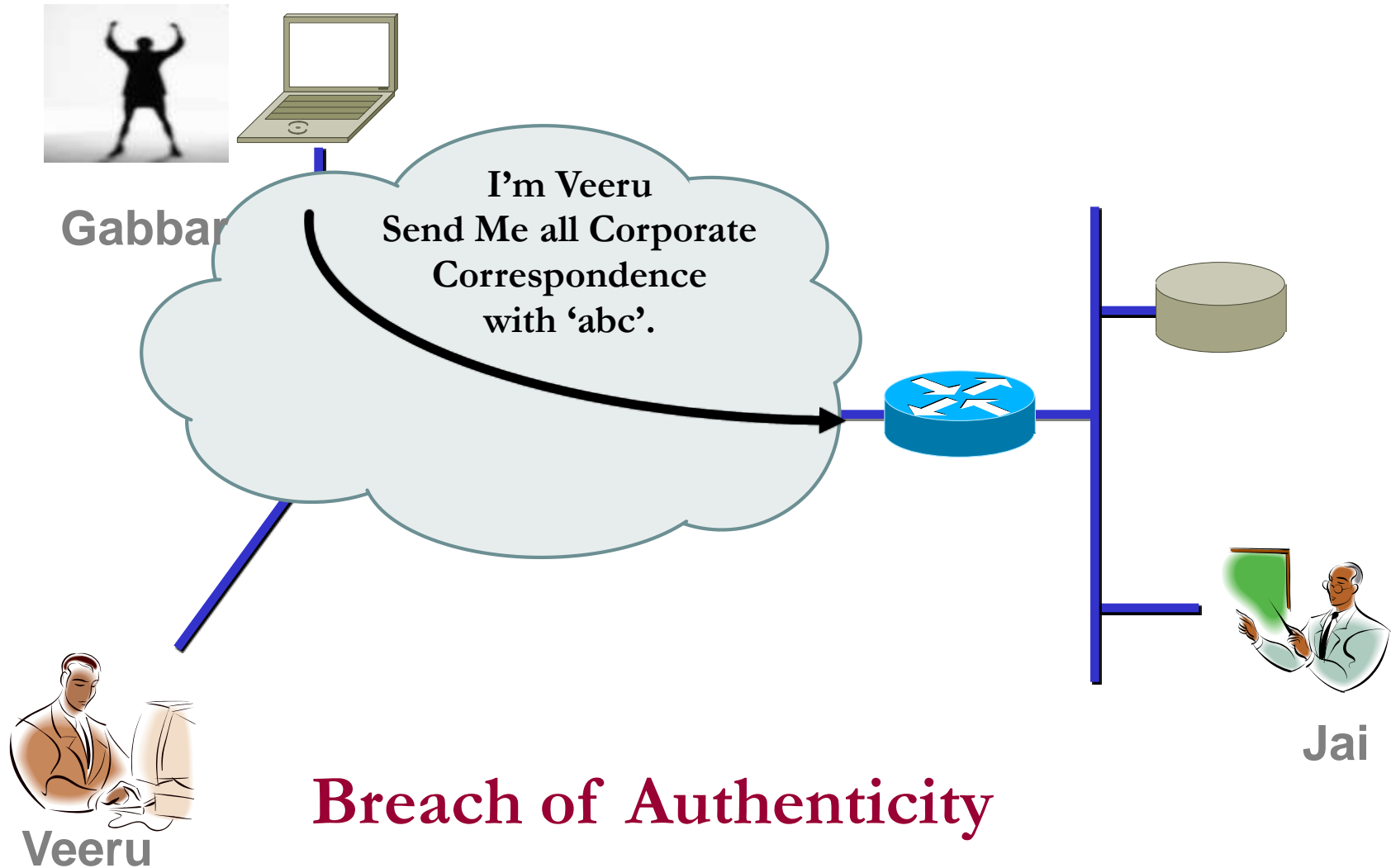
Deposit 1,00,000
in Veeru's Account

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



Breach of Integrity

Threats: Spoofing





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

Encryption & Decryption (Symmetric)



Jai

Shared Key

Shared Key

Veeru

Message

Hi Veeru
I am Jai

Encryptor

Gabbar
Encrypted Message
\$ 23 R * 7 & # e

Decryptor

Message

Hi Veeru
I am Jai





Encryption & Decryption (Asymmetric)



Veeru's Public
Key



Veeru's
Private Key

Veeru

Message

Hi Veeru
I am Jai

Encryptor

Gabbar
Encrypted Message
#&23R*7&#e

Decryptor

Message

Hi Veeru
I am Jai

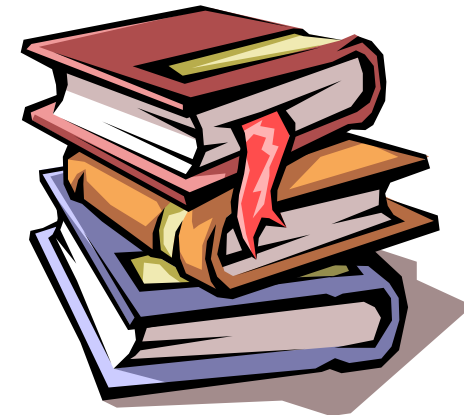




Paper Records v/s Electronic Records

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



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



Major Components of Digital Signature



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



Hash Function



- 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)

Hash - Example

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

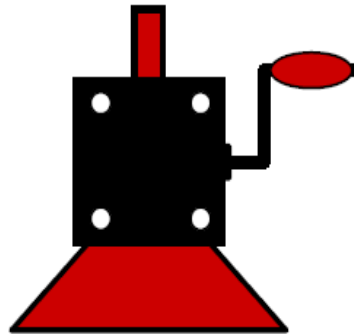
cfa2ce53017030315fde705b9382d9f4

d4216ytf6b9385fe502b165dfe8cec17

Digests are Different

Hash – One-way

cfa2ce53017030315fde705b9382d9f4



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

MD5 and SHA

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

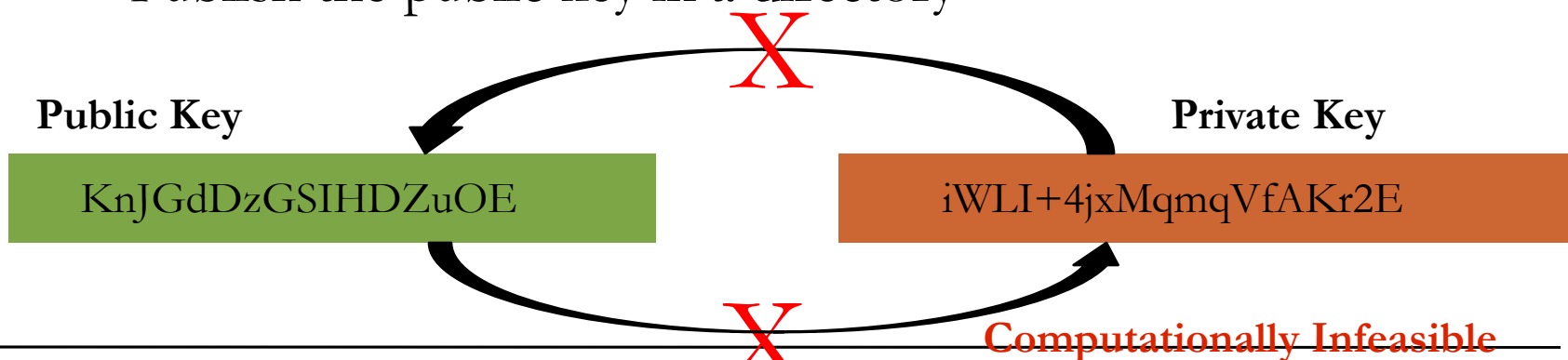
SHA-2

2g5487f56r4etert654tr
c5d5e8d5ex5gttahy55e

224/256/384/512

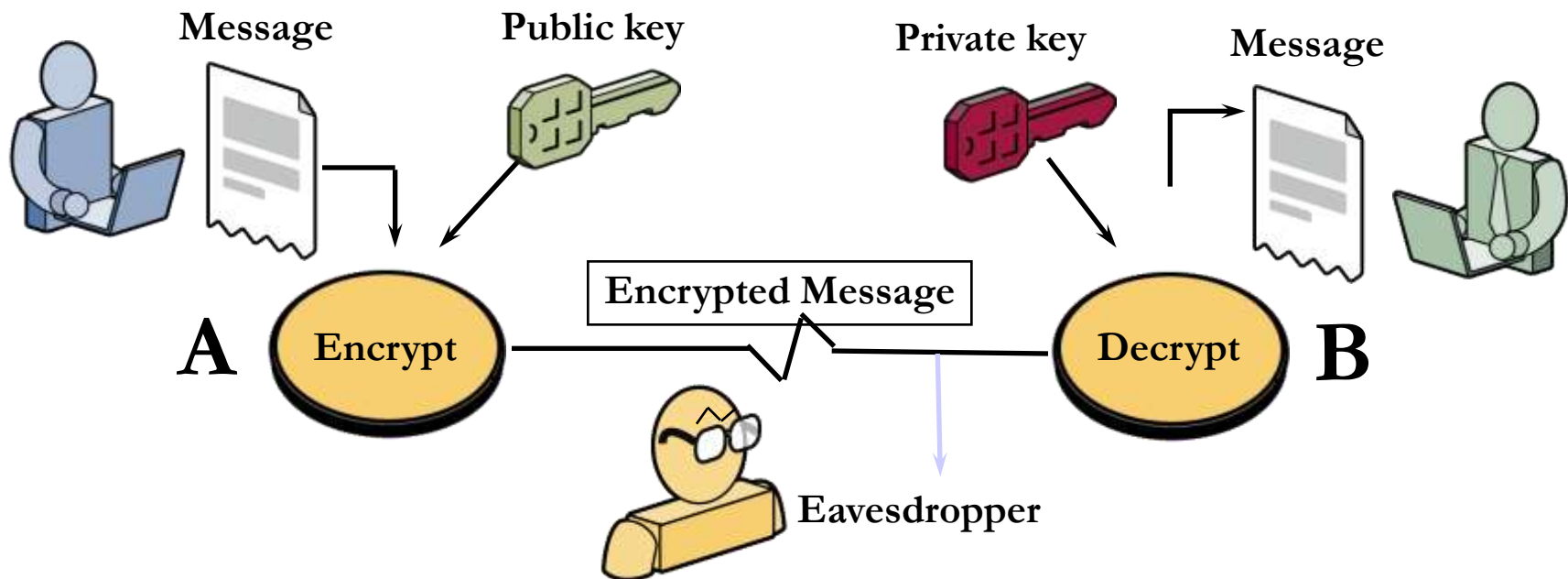
Asymmetric Key Cryptography

- 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



Achieving Confidentiality

Asymmetric Key Encryption - Confidentiality



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
    
```

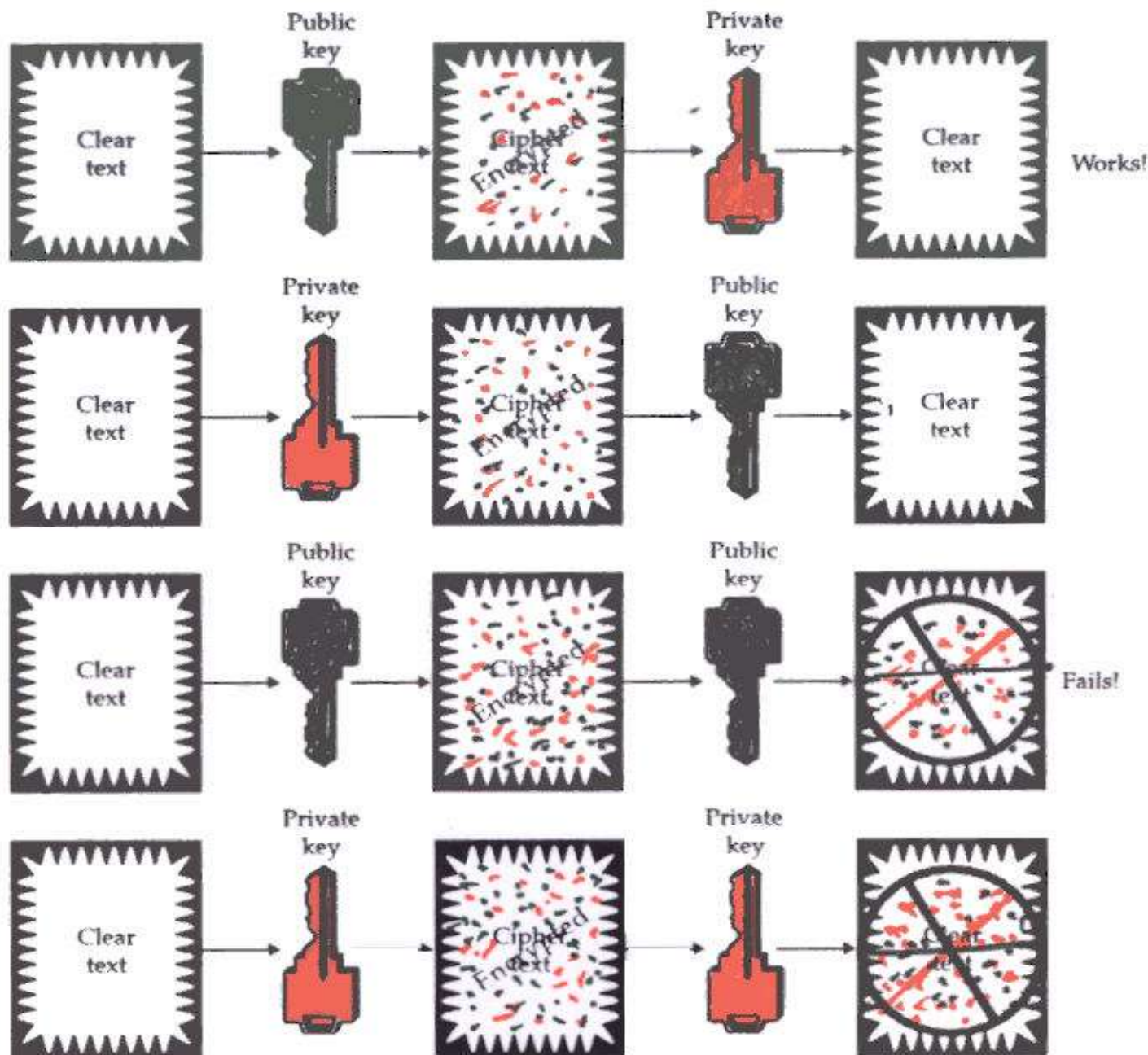
Public Key

```

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 68fc
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
    
```



PKI Knowledge Dissemination Program



Matrix of Knowledge of Keys

Key details	<i>A</i> should know	<i>B</i> 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

Why Digital Signature?

Why Digital Signatures?

- 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



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 handwritten signature that reads 'My Signature' in a cursive script. Above the word 'Signature' is a simple smiley face drawn with two dots for eyes and a curved line for a mouth.A handwritten signature that reads 'MICKEY MOUSE' in a cursive script. The signature is underlined with a large, sweeping flourish that extends from the end of the word 'MOUSE'.



Hand Signature Vs Digital Signature



- 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

```

00000000230000000d000000726573705f6964656e7469667900000000000000
6170695f696e666f2300000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
000000002300000009000000726573705f696e666f0000000000000000000000
6170695f737461747323000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
00000000230000000a000000726573705f73746174730000000000000000000000
6170695f61757468656e746966792378616a505579506d00000000000000000000
00000000230000000f000000726573705f61757468656e74696679000000000000
6170695f656e637279707423626c43437979667800000000000000000000000000
000000002300000008000000202e01013b3b243a00000000000000000000000000
6170695f646563727970742372494d586c794f4a00000000000000000000000000
00000000238b04080000000300b0f1a2e3b0d08000000000000000000000000000
6170695f6279652300000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
000000002300000008000000726573705f6279650000000000000000000000000000
6170695f6964656e74696679234e7a77754a71514300000000000000000000000000
00000000234300000d000000726573705f6964656e746966790000000000000000
    
```



What is Digital Signature?

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



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

Digital Signing – Step 1

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 Signing – Step 2



Digital Signing – Step 3

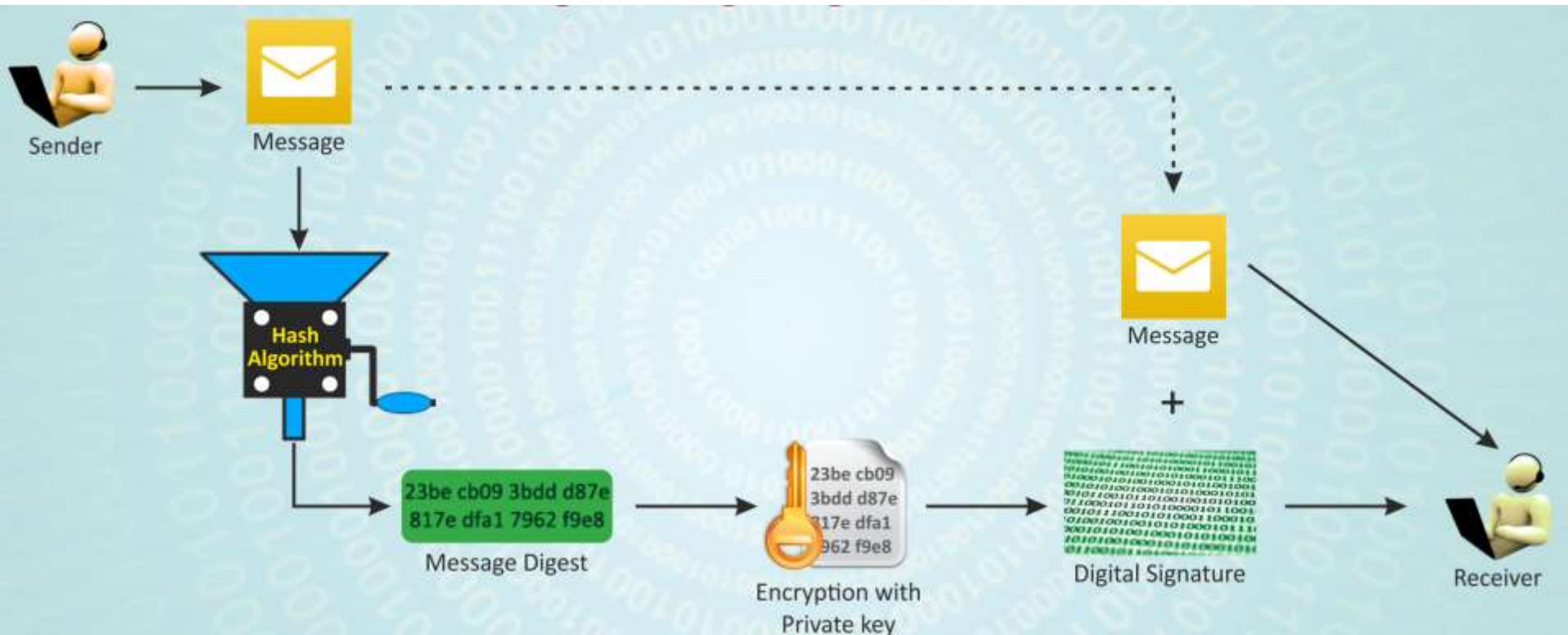
Digital
Signature

Append

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

Digital
Signature

Digital Signing Process



Digital Signature Verification

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

Digital
Signature

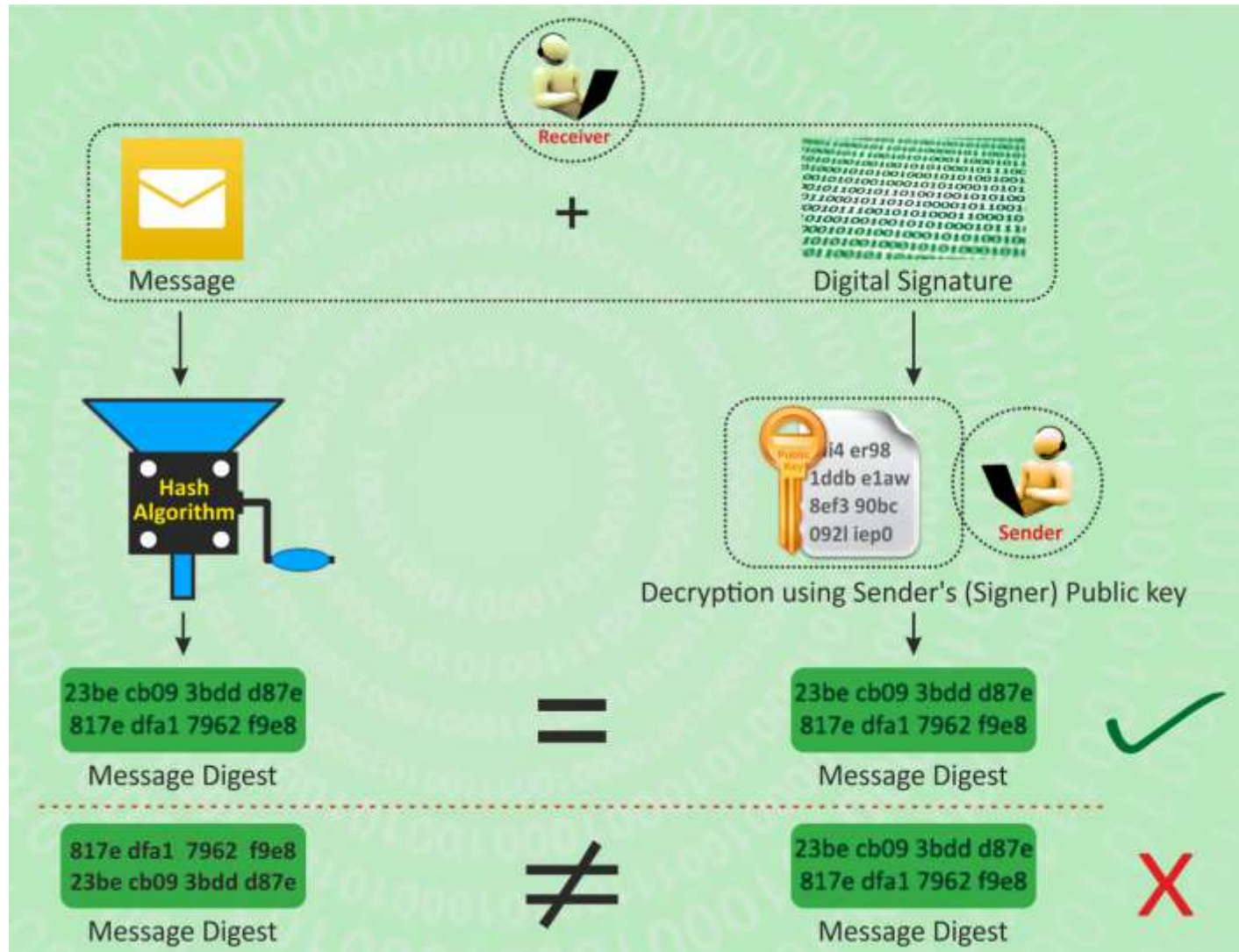
Hash

Message
Digest

Decrypt with
public key

Message
Digest

Digital Signature Verification





General Conventions



- Signing – Private Key of the Signer
- Verification – Public Key of the Signer
- Digital Signature of a person therefore **varies from document to document** thus ensuring authenticity of each word of that document



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

Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)

What is Digital Signature Certificate (DSC)?

DSC is an electronic document used to prove ownership of a public key. The certificate includes

- Information about its owner's identity,
- Information about the key,
- The Digital Signature of an entity that has verified the certificate's contents are correct.

Veeru Info:

Name: Veeru

Department: AMD

Certificate Info:

Serial No: 93 15 H0

Exp Date: dd mm yy



Veeru's Public Key

Sign



**Digital
Certificate**

Certifying Authority (CA) ?



Certifying Authority (CA)



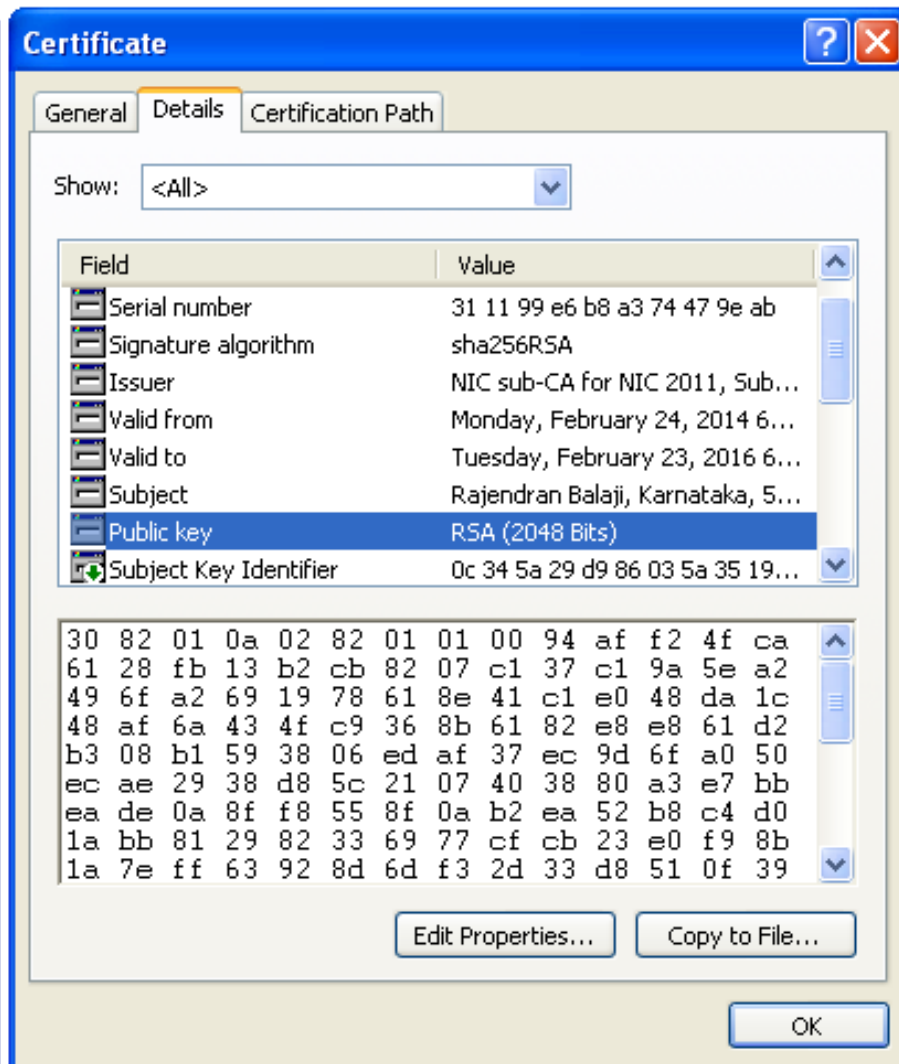
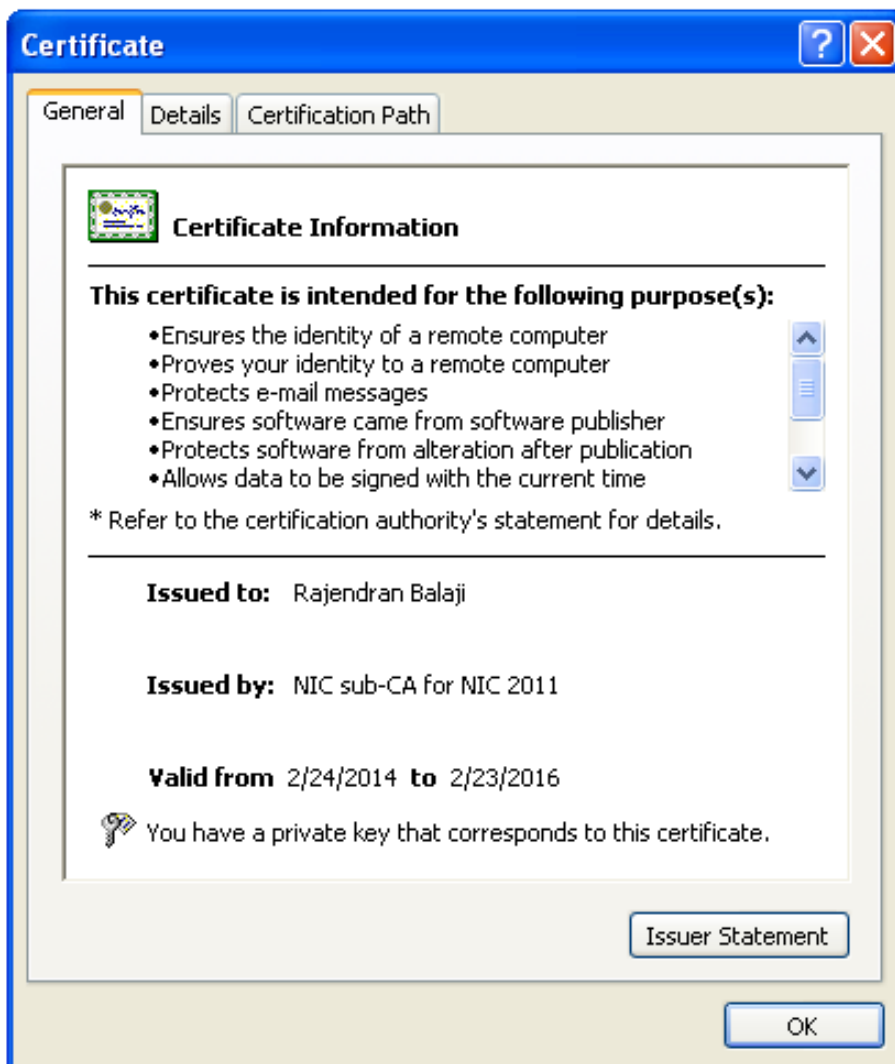
- Certifying authority is an entity which issues Digital Certificate
- It is a Trusted third party
- CA's are the important characteristics of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Responsibilities of CA

- Verify the credentials of the person requesting for the certificate (RA's responsibility)
- Issue certificates
- Revoke certificate
- Generate and upload CRL



Sample Certificate



- The Private key is generated in the crypto module residing in the smart card.
- **The key is kept in the memory of the smart card.**
- The key is highly secured as it doesn't leave the card, the message digest is sent inside the card for signing, and the signatures leave the card.
- The card gives mobility to the key and signing can be done on any system. (**Having smart card reader**)



Hardware Tokens




- They are similar to smart cards in functionality as
 - Key is generated inside the token.
 - Key is highly secured as it doesn't leave the token.
 - Highly portable.
 - Machine Independent.
- iKEY is one of the most commonly used token as it doesn't need a special reader and can be connected to the system using USB port.

Private key protection

- The Private key generated is to be protected and kept secret. **The responsibility of the secrecy of the key lies with the owner.**
- The key is secured using
 - PIN Protected Soft token
 - Smart Cards
 - Hardware USB Tokens



Please enter your PIN.

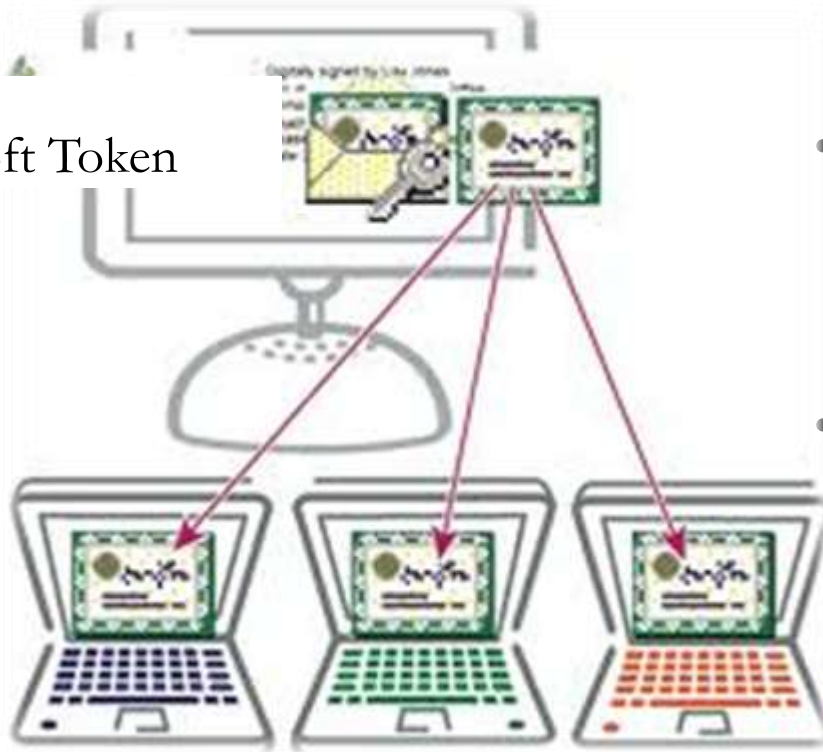


PIN

[Click here for more information](#)

PIN protected Soft Tokens

Soft Token



- The Private key is encrypted and kept on the Hard Disk in a file, this file is password protected.
- This forms the lowest level of security in protecting the key, as
 - The key is highly reachable.
 - PIN can be easily known or cracked.
- **Soft tokens are not preferred because**
 - The key becomes static and machine dependent.
 - The key is in a known file format.



General Security Lessons

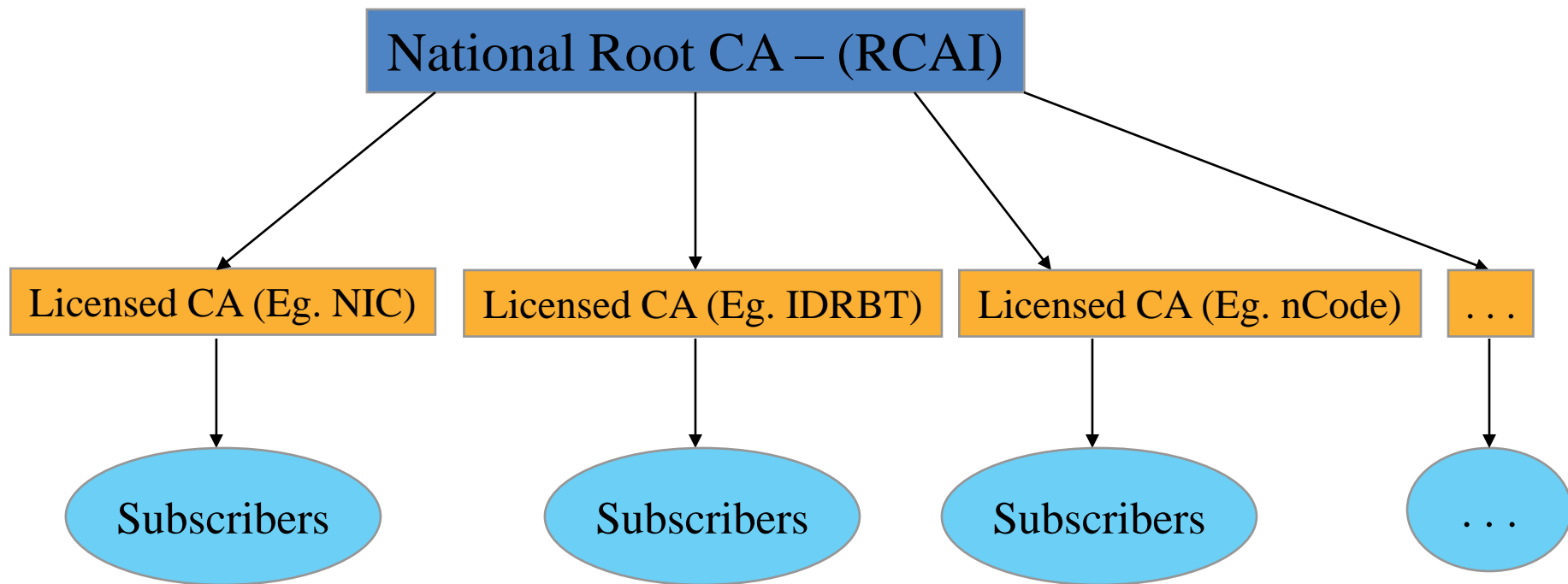


- Risks are inherent in any cryptographic system
- PKI is not a one-stop solution for all your security needs
- Any security system is only as safe as the weakest link in a security chain!

Trust Model

Hierarchical Trust Model

- For a Digital Signature to have legal validity, it must derive its trust from the Root CA certificate





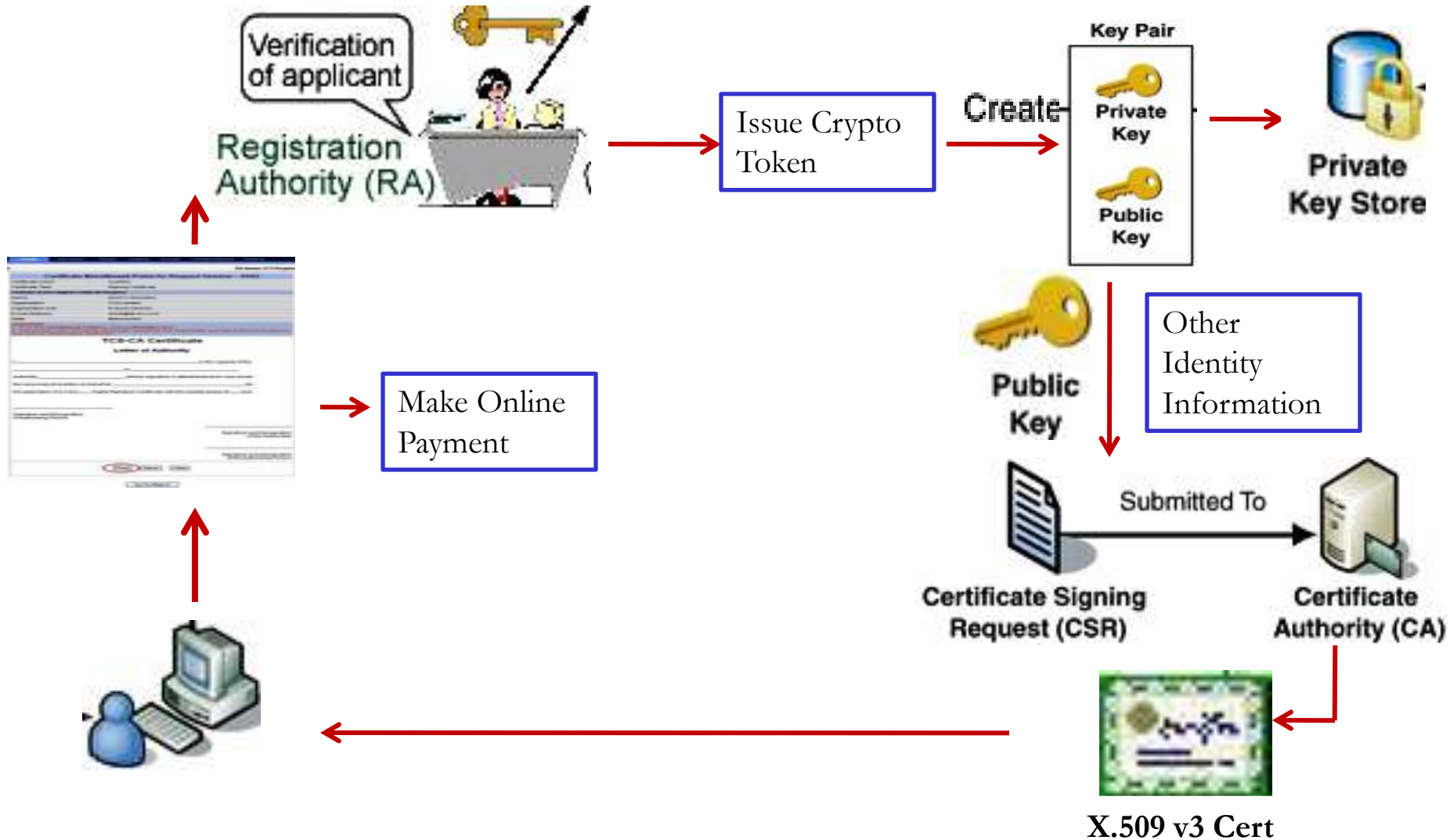
Licensed CA's in India



- National Root CA (RCAI) – operated by CCA
 - Only issues CA certificates for licensed CAs
- 6 CAs licensed under the National Root CA
 - National Informatics Centre (<https://nicca.nic.in>)
 - eMudhra (www.e-mudhra.com)
 - TCS (www.tcs-ca.tcs.co.in)
 - nCode Solutions CA(www.ncodesolutions.com)
 - SafeScrip (www.safescript.com)
 - IDRBT CA (www.idbrtca.org.in)
- As of Sept 2014, approx. 8 Million DSCs have been issued

Certificate Issuance Process

Certificate Issuance Process



Types of Certificates



Types of Certificates



- Signing Certificate
 - Issued to a person for signing of electronic documents
- Encryption Certificate
 - Issued to a person for the purpose of Encryption;
- SSL Certificate
 - Issued to a Internet domain name (Web Servers, Email Servers etc...)



Certificate Classes



Classes of Certificates



- 3 Classes of Certificates
 - Class – 1 Certificate
 - Issued to Individuals
 - Assurance Level: **Certificate will confirm User's name and Email address**
 - Suggested Usage: **Signing certificate** primarily be used for signing personal emails and **encryption certificate** is to be used for encrypting digital emails and **SSL certificate** to establish secure communication through SSL



Classes of Certificates

– Class – 2 Certificate

- Issued for both business personnel and private individuals use
- Assurance Level: **Conforms the details submitted in the form including photograph and documentary proof**
- Suggested Usage: **Signing certificate** may also be used for digital signing, code signing, authentication for VPN client, Web form signing, user authentication, Smart Card Logon, Single sign-on and signing involved in e-procurement / e-governance applications, in addition to Class-I usage



Classes of Certificates



– Class – 3 Certificate

- Issued to Individuals and Organizations
- Assurance Level: **Highest level of Assurance; Proves existence of name of the organization, and assures applicant's identity authorized to act on behalf of the organization.**
- Suggested Usage: **Signing certificate** may also be used for digital signing for discharging his/her duties as per official designation and also **encryption certificate** may also be used for encryption requirement as per his/her official capacity

Certificate Extensions

File Formats with Extensions	Description
.CER	Contains only Public Key
.CRT	Contains only Public Key
.DER	Contains only Public Key
.P12	Contains Public and Private Key
.PFX	Contains Public and Private Key
.PEM, .KEY, .JKS	Contains Public and Private Key
.CSR	Certificate Signing Request
.CRL	Certificate Revocation List

Certificate Life Cycle Management



Certificate Lifecycle Management



- A Digital Signature Certificate cannot be used for ever!
- Typical Life cycle scenario of Digital Certificates
 - Use until renewal
 - Certificates are to be reissued regularly on expiry of validity (typically 2 years)
 - Use until re-keying
 - If keys had to be changed
 - Use until revocation
 - If Certificate was revoked, typically when keys are compromised or CA discovers that certificate was issued improperly based on false documents

Certificate Revocation List (CRL)



CRL – Certification Revocation List



- A list containing the serial number of those certificates that have been revoked
- Why they have been revoked?
 - If keys are compromised and users reports to the CA
 - If CA discovers, false information being used to obtain the certificate
- Who maintains CRLs ?
 - Typically the CA's maintain the CRL



CRL – Certification Revocation List



- How frequently the CRL is updated ?
 - Generally twice a day; based on CA's policies
- Is there any automated system in place for accessing the CRL?
 - OCSP

Certificate Validation Methods



Certificate Validation Methods



- **How do you know that the certificate is valid and belongs to that owner ?**
- The validation process performs following checks
 - Digital Signature of Issuer (CA)
 - Trust (Public Key Verification) till root level
 - Time (Validity of the Certificate)
 - Revocation (CRL verification)
 - Format

Legal aspects of Digital Signature as per Indian IT Act



Objective of the Indian IT Act 2000



- To grant legal recognition to records maintained in electronic form
- To prescribe methods for authenticating electronic records
- To establish a hierarchical trust model with a root CA at the top - CCA to regulate the CAs
- To define computer system and computer network misuse and make it legally actionable



Authentication Method Prescribed by the Indian IT Act 2000



- The Act specifies that authentication must be by Digital Signatures based upon *Asymmetric Key Cryptography* and *Hash Functions*.
 - The National Root CA uses a 2048 bit RSA key pair
 - Other CA and end entities use 2048 bit RSA key pairs



Regulation of Certifying Authorities



- The IT act mandates a hierarchical Trust Model
- The IT Act provides the Controller for Certifying Authorities (CCA) to license and regulate the working of CA.
- The CCA operates RCAI for certifying (signing) the public keys of CA's using its private key

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



Conclusion



- PKI and Digital Signatures have been transforming the way traditional transactions happen
- PKI Ecosystem has the potential to usher
 - Transparency
 - Accountability
 - Time, Cost & Effort-savings
 - Speed of execution and to be an integral part of our **Digital Identity**



References



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- FAQ on Digital Signatures and PKI in India - <http://www.cca.gov.in/cca/?q=faq-page>
- Controller of Certifying Authorities – www.cca.gov.in
- More Web Resources
 - For events, slides and Discussions: www.seekha.in/event/pki
 - Social Media:



Thank You

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