Advance techniques of developing digital signature

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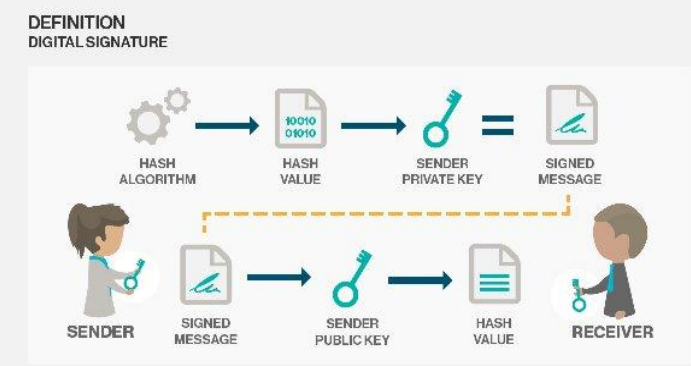
Abstract: The digital signature technique is important for secure transactions over open networks. It is used in a variety of applications to ensure the integrity of information exchanged or stored and to prove to the recipient the originator's identity. Digital signature schemes are mainly used in cryptographic protocols to give services like entity authentication, authenticated key transport and authenticated key agreement. This architecture is related with secure Hash Function and cryptographic algorithm In this paper we are going to make review about all those technique that are developed within last 5-10 years. And which are developed with the help of digital signature and based on public key cryptography. These techniques provides a better platform for security of information using cryptography

***Keywords*— Digital Signature, Public key Cryptography, Block cipher, MD5, Security arguments, XML signatures, DSA, HEC, GPS, Geo-encryption.**

I. Introduction

Now a days a lot of data go through the internet using various means. Some of the information are highly confidential and we cannot compromise with its security. So we use lot of different techniques and algorithms to make our information as safe as much as possible. And these techniques and algorithms are collectively called as Cryptography. There are lots of techniques comes under it. One of the important technique is Digital Signature which helps in assuring that the info provider and information provided both are genuine. This give a better security level to the transfer of information over a network. Using this necessary technique of cryptography lots of other derived techniques are developed based on public key cryptography.

I. Digital signature



A digital signature is a mathematical technique that is generally used know whether a document or information is authenticated or not. In this technique a digital signature is generated as a valid reason for recipient to believe that this document or information is send only by the authorized sender. And it also assure that the message is not altered during the transfer over the network.

This technique generally deals in software distribution, financial transactions, and in other cases where it is important to detect forgery or tampering.

II. Application of Digital Signature:

Authentication:- Digital signature is used to identify the ownership information and content authentication using different cryptography algorithms .

Confidentiality:- Data confidentiality refers to a situation in which a message is inaccessible to others except the intended recipient. Encryption and decryption ensure confidentiality.

Integrity:- Since only one digital signature can be created for each unique message for any sender therefore it can be effectively used to verify authenticity of sender and therefore the integrity of message.

Non-repudiation:-

[1] provides some security arguments for digital signature as well as for blind signature. Here anyone can justify realistic parameters even if they are not optimal. Gerić et al (2012)

[2] provides information about XML sigantures. XML signatures are type of digital signatures generally helps in XML Transactions. It also defines a particular schema for the storage of XML data's result based on digital signature operations. Nguyen et al (2011)

[3] presented a paper on functionality Extension of the Digital Signature Standards. The protocol used here is based on Belarusian DS standards which are flexible and provide a possibility of natural extension of their functionality. Zhang et al (2011)

[4] makes an improvement on digital signature algorithm which is based on elliptic curve cryptography. In this paper he obtained a new digital signature scheme by improving the original digital signature based on elliptic curve cryptosystem. Xuan et al (2009)

[5] makes a research on the comparison of algorithms used by Digital signature in Mobile Web world. DSA, RSA and ECDSA are some algorithms which are generally used in comparison in this paper. Jian-zhi et al (2009)

[6] gives a design of Hyper Elliptic Curve Digital Signature in which they described DSA and HEC algorithms to combine them and to generate DSA-HEC digital signature system. Which provide a high security to check the uniqueness of data. Can et al (2009)

[7] proposed a new conic curve digital signature scheme which uses two private keys and upgrade the difficulty of those key be stolen to make security of signature scheme higher and stronger. Hai-peng et al (2009)

[8] proposed an algorithm based on Hash Round Function and self-certified Public Key System worked on Digital signature. In this they contrived H-S DSA and analyze it according to time and security level. Jarusombat et al (2006)

[9] provides a digital signature techniques on mobile devices based on location. This techniques is works on those device that have low computational capability and low battery time period by using GPS technology and also by applying geo-encryption and mobility model in process of digital signature generation. Harn (1994)

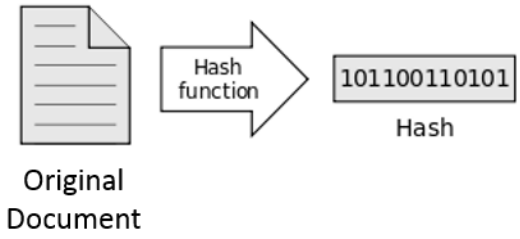
[10] proposed three threshold digital signature schemes which is totally based on difficulty to solve the discrete log problems. In this the signature's group can be produced when the number of participating member is greater than or same as threshold value. Campbell (2003)

[11] provides a review on supporting digital signatures in mobile environments. According to the reviews Digital Signature Systems uses the end user's private key to generate a digital signature which has the characteristics of integrity and non-repudiation. W. Romney et al (2006)

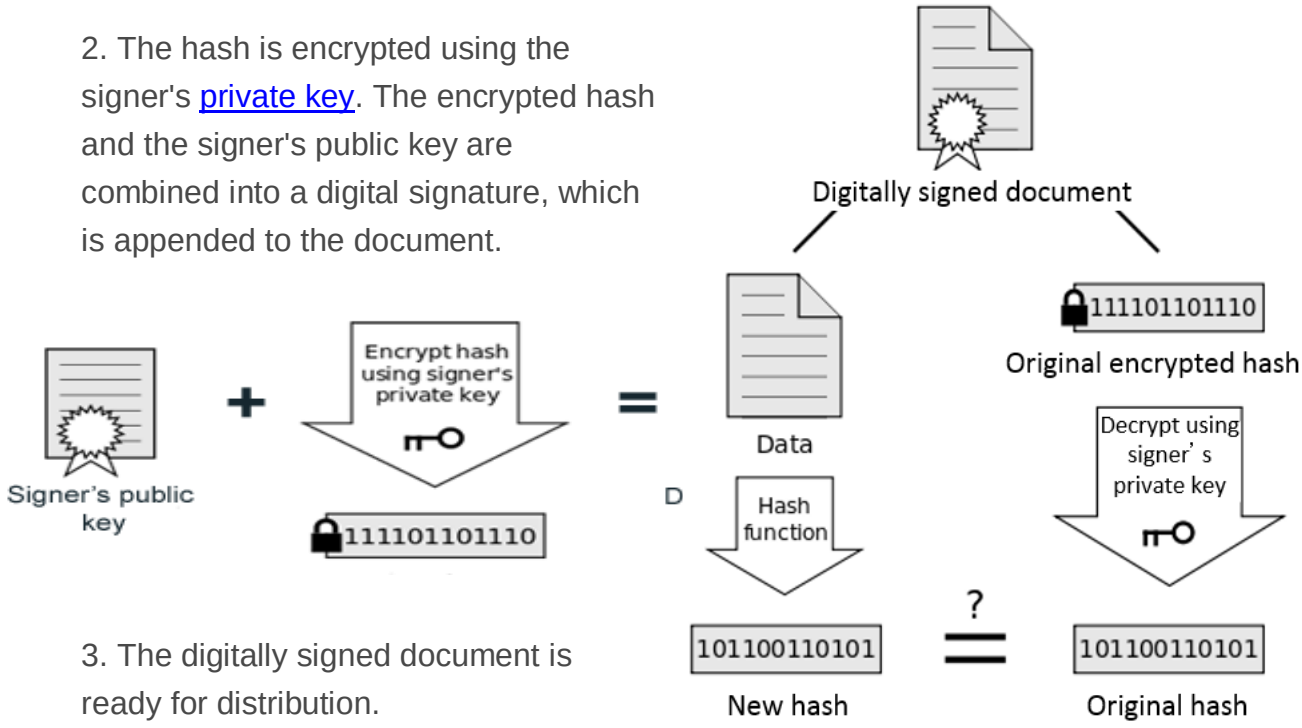
[12] proposed a digital signature signing engine to protect the integrity of digital assets. Which helps in confronting technologically challenging issues in digital assets.

VI. (A) Process Of Digital Signature.

1. When you click "sign", a unique digital fingerprint (called a hash) of the document is created using a mathematical algorithm. This hash is speicifc to this particular document; even the slightest change would result in a different hash.



2. The hash is encrypted using the signer's private key. The encrypted hash and the signer's public key are combined into a digital signature, which is appended to the document.



3. The digitally signed document is ready for distribution.

(B) Verifying the Signature

1. When you open the document in a digital signature-capable program (e.g., Adobe Reader, Microsoft Office), the program automatically uses the signer's public key (which was included in the digital signature with the document) to decrypt the document hash.

2. The program calculates a new hash for the document. If this new hash matches the decrypted hash from Step 1, the program knows the document has not been altered and displays messaging alone the lines of, "The document has not been modified since this signature was applied."

The program also validates that the public key used in the signature belongs

to the signer and displays the signer's name.

V. Advantages of digital signature

Following are the advantages of symmetric key cryptography

Speed: By using DS business have not to wait for paper documents to be sent by any postal services. Contracts are written, completed, and signed by all concerned parties in a short period of time.

Costs: Transmission over a network is cheaper than postal services. And if it is done by Digital Signature, it is much cheaper than others.

Security: By using digital signatures and electronic documents alter the risks of documents being decoded, read, removed, or altered while in transmission.

Non-Repudiation: Passing an electronic document digitally identifies you as the signatory and that cannot be later denied. Imposter prevention: Not a single person else can oven your digital signature or submit an electronic document incorrectly appealing it was sign up by you.

Time-Stamp: With the help of time-stamping your digital signatures you will get the correct time when the documents is signed.

Authenticity: Both paper stamp and digital stamp have same value of authenticity.

Disadvantages

Following are the disadvantages of digital signature:-

Expiry: Digital signatures, are also like just other electronic media and we all know that each of them have a limited time. So it shows that DS is also come with its expiry.

Certificates: Both sender and receiver must have to buy authorized certificates for the effective use of digital signature. Software: Sender and receiver both have to buy authorized software too, to make transmission smoother and easier.

Law: In some states and countries, commandments regarding computer-generated and technology-based issues are weak or even non-existent. Exchange in such jurisdictions becomes very risky for those who use digitally signed electronic documents. Compatibility: There are many compatibili ty issues are also found during the use of digital signature in differentdifferent platform.

The generation process and verification process of digital signature needs substantial quantity of time. So, for regular exchange of communications the speed of communication will decrease.

If a user changes his private key after every fixed break of period, then the record of all these changes must be reserved. If an argument arises over a previously sent message then the old key pair needs to be referred. Thus loading of all the preceding keys is another overhead.

Conclusion

This paper attempts to reviews all researches occurred on Digital Signature in past 1 or 1.5 decades and also recognizes the advantages and disadvantages of Digital Signature based on Public key cryptography. A digital signature is a technique of cryptography which authenticate the particular info and also provide integrity to the information that to be transmitted over a network. This paper revise about all those techniques which are developed or derived from the Digital Signature technique and are based on public key cryptography. And also shows the evolution of digital signature in last 15 years.

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