A STUDY OF DIGITAL SIGNATURE BASED ON ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOSYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

THE FOCUSES OF THE RESEARCH CONTAIN TWO PARTS: ONE IS THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE, AND THE OTH -ER IS THE PROXY DIGITAL SIGNATURE. FOR THE PART OF DIGITAL SIGNATURE, THE CURRENT RELATE -D SCHEMES ARE ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PUBLIC-KEY CRYPTOSYSTEM, IN WHICH EACH SIGNER IS PROV -IDED WITH A SECRET KEY AND A PUBLIC KEY. FROM THE VIEW OF SECURITY. SUCH A KIND OF CONST -RUCT FOR A SCHEME IS INSUFFICIENT FOR THE WEAK PROTECTION OF THE SECRET KEY. THEREFORE, A NEW SCHEME IS PROPOSED TO PROVIDE EACH SIGNER WITH TWO SECRET KEYS AND ONE PUBLIC KEY FOR THE OPERATION OF DIGITAL SIGNATURE. UNLESS AN ATTACKER CAN FORCE TO DERIVE THESE TWO SECR -ET KEYS AT THE SAME TIME, HE DISABLES TO INVADE THE CRYPTOSYSTEM ONLY BY ONE SECRET KEY S-O THE SECURITY OF THE SCHEME STILL CAN BE GUARANTEED. THE PROPOSED SCHEME CAN BE APPLIED TO THE PRESENT RELATED SCHEMES FOR THE DIGITAL SIGNATURE AND SUCCEEDS IN THE PROMOTION OF BOTH SECURITY AND EFFICIENCY IN PERFORMANCE. AS TO THE PART OF PROXY DIGITAL SIGNATURE, A SECURE MANNER IS REQUIRED FOR THE COMMUNICATI -ON BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND THE PROXY SIGNERS TO DELIVER THE DELEGATION PARAMETERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF DELEGATION PROXY IN THE PREVIOUS PROXY DIGITAL SIGNATURE SCHEMES.AIM AT THE AVO -IDANCE OF THE SECURE MANNER, AN INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION OF PROXY DIGITAL SIGNATURE SCHE -ME IS PROPOSED BY ZHANG. THE SO-CALLED INTERACTIVE COMMUNICATION MEANS THE TO AND FRO EXCH -ANGE OF THE PARAMETERS BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL AND THE PROXY SIGNERS.SUCH A KIND OF DELEGATI -ON OBVIOUSLY CONSUMES WITH THE BANDWIDTH AND BECOMES INEFFICIENT. THUS, A NEW PROXY DIGITAL SIGNATURE SCHEME DIFFERENT FROM THAT BY ZHANG IS PROPOSED TO ACHIEVE THE PURPOSE OF DELEGAT ION PROXY WITHOUT A SECURE MANNER. IN THE RECENT YEARS, THE ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOSYSTEM (ECC) IS WIDELY APPROVED OF THE APP -LICATION IN BOTH SECURITY AND EFFICIENCY FOR THE DESIGN OF THE CRYPTO-SCHEME.ITS POTENTIA -L FUTURE FOR VARIOUS APPLICATIONS INCLINES THE ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOSYSTEM TO REPLACE THE CURRENT RSA OR DSS CRYPTOSYSTEM IN SOME SPECIFIC CONDITION.CONSEQUENTLY, THERE DEVELOPS A NE -W TENDENCY TO THE RELATED RESEARCH.USING A SHORTER PRIVATE KEY THAN THAT OF THE RSA OR DSA , THE ECC CAN ACHIEVE THE EQUAL LEVEL OF SECURITY UNDER A LOWER COMPUTATIONAL OVERHEADS (HOW MUCH COMPUTATION IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE PUBLIC KEY AND PRIVATE KEY TRANSFORMATIONS) AN -D KEY SIZE (HOW MANY BITS ARE REQUIRED TO STORE THE KEY PAIRS AND ANY SYSTEM PARAMETERS). GENERALLY SPEAKING, WHEN THE LENGTH OF Q REACHES 160-BIT IN THE ECC OVER Q-BIT DOMAIN, WHOS -E SECURITY IS EQUIVALENT TO THE 1024-BIT MODULUS IN THE RSA.A SHORTER PRIVATE KEY MEANS TH -E SHORTER BANDWIDTH REQUIRED AND STORAGE SPACE. FOR THE APPLICATION OF COMPUTER SCIENCE, SUCH A CHARACTERISTIC IS A CRITICAL KEY TO DEVELOP THE NETWORK. OWING TO THE SUPERIORITY, THE RESEARCH IS PUT INTO THE ECC TO CONSTRUCT A NEW DIGITAL SIGN -ATURE CRYPTOSYSTEM WITH HIGHER EFFICIENCY THAN THE TRADITIONAL ONES.

Keywords : DIGITAL SIGNATURE, PROXY SIGNATURE, INFORMATION SECURITY, CRYPTOGRAPHY, AND ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOSYSTEM

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