



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
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MONA MAGHRABY



AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Electronics Engineering and Electrical Communications

An Enhanced Implementation of Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

A Thesis submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of

Master of Science in Electrical Engineering

Electronics Department and Electrical Communications

By

Ahmed Mohamed Samir Abo-Taleb

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

(Electronics Engineering and Electrical Communications)

Faculty of Engineering, Alexandria University, 2009

Supervised By

Prof. Salwa Hussein El Ramly

DR. Mohamed Mahmoud Youssef Shalaby

DR. Mohamed Nabil Mohamed Hassan

Cairo – (2020)



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AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY
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An Enhanced Implementation of Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm

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Statement

This thesis is submitted as a partial fulfilment of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University.

The author carried out the work included in this thesis, and no part of it has been submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other scientific entity.

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Thesis title “**An Enhanced Implementation of Elliptic Curve Digital
Signature Algorithm**”

Submitted by: **Ahmed Mohamed Samir Abo-Taleb**

Degree: **Master of Science in Electrical Engineering**

SUMMARY

In the current modern era, there are a lot of activities that require the presence of human beings, are replaced with a digital data which represent him/her at anytime and anywhere. This digital information is called “Digital Signature”. Digital signatures are very useful for signing important documents, confirming decisions and even banking transactions. The digital world is facilitating our life by making us able to accomplish difficult tasks which is quite a distance from us using such techniques. But there is some trouble we are being faced which is “Security Breach”. This can be done through performing malicious activity against any two parties who are communicating with each other across a certain communication link. The old fashion of attacks against cryptographic scheme is performing a brute force attack until the attacker successfully gets the private key which is associated with a public key. This kind of attack takes more time to break the security, but the problem is that, the attackers have developed new types of attack which are indirect

and more efficient called “Side-Channel Attacks”, in which the attacking time is reduced to be some minutes.

Chapter 1: contains a thesis introduction, as well as a literature review.

Chapter 2: discusses cryptography background, types of cryptographic schemes, finite fields, Side-Channel Attacks, and NIST statistical tests.

Chapter 3: discusses types of Side-Channel Attacks, Cache-Based Side-Channel Attacks, proposed hashing method that can counteract last-level cache memory side-channel attack.

Chapter 4: Digital Signature Background, Recommended Elliptic Curve Domain Parameters, proposed random private-key construction model, and proposed generation model of the public key.

Chapter 5: experimental results, measurement tools, and software.

Chapter 6: contains conclusions and recommendations for future work.

Faculty of Engineering-Ain Shams University

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Thesis title “**An Enhanced Implementation of Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm**”

Submitted by: **Ahmed Mohamed Samir**

Degree: **Master of Science in Electrical Engineering**

Abstract

This thesis presents a resistive implementation of elliptic curve digital signature algorithm against last level cache memory side channel attack which contains the following 3 models to fulfill a satisfied tradeoff between security and processing time as well:

1. Secured hashing model: using the standard version of KECCAK hashing algorithm which is recommended by NIST and implemented in a way similar to secured password hashing technique which is also recommended by NIST in 2015.
2. Generic random private key generation model: to generate variable length of private key which is created randomly from other random processes (Random of Random).
3. Secured Public Key generation model: based on random truth table generation for PK bit sequence in order to perform scalar multiplication differently to reduce the possibility of a successful attack.

For implementation, we made a comparison between two different programming languages which are Python3.0 and C#.Net in order to choose a suitable one to

work with. The security requirements in the implementation relies on two different techniques:

1. Confusion.
2. Eviction.

The previous techniques are accomplished using the following:

1. A shuffling algorithm (Fisher-Yates Algorithm).
2. Volatile memory objects to hold critical data and to prevent it from existing in SRAM much longer.
3. Thread locking techniques to protect the volatile objects from being accessed by any malicious thread.

Key words: Sponge Construction; KECCAK; Password hashing; Side Channel;

Elliptic Curve Cryptography; Digital Signatures;

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List of Publications

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- A. S. Abo-Taleb, M. Shalaby, M. Nabil, and S. Elramly, “A Side-Channel Attack Resistive ECDSA,” in International Conference on Advanced Information Systems and Engineering, Cairo, 2019. Indexed by: Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Science (CPCI-S) (Thomson Reuters, Web of Science), Scopus, Ei Compendex, Inspec(IET), “A Side-Channel Attack Resistive ECDSA”, Journal of Physics. doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1454/1/012003

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