Crypto Application

version 1.2

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Chapter 1

Crypto User's Guide

The *Crypto* application provides functions for computation of message digests, and functions for encryption and decryption.

This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit (http://www.openssl.org/).

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Chapter 2

Crypto Release Notes

The Crypto Application provides functions for computation of message digests, and encryption and decryption functions.

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2.1 Crypto Release Notes

This document describes the changes made to the Crypto application.

2.1.1 Crypto 1.2.3

Fixed Bugs and Malfunctions

- Linked in drivers in the crypto, and asn1 applications are now compiled with the -D_THREAD_SAFE and -D_REENTRANT switches on unix when the emulator has thread support enabled.
  Linked in drivers on MacOSX are not compiled with the undocumented -lbundle1.o switch anymore. Thanks to Sean Hinde who sent us a patch.
  Linked in driver in crypto, and port programs in ssl, now compiles on OSF1.
  Minor makefile improvements in runtime_tools.
  Own Id: OTP-5346

2.1.2 Crypto 1.2.2

Improvements and New Features

- Corrected error handling. If the port to the driver that crypto uses is unexpectedly closed (which should not happen during normal operation of crypto), crypto will terminate immediately (rather than crashing the next time crypto is used). Also corrected build problems on Mac OS X.
  Own Id: OTP-5279

2.1.3 Crypto 1.2.1

Fixed Bugs and Malfunctions

- It was not possible in R9 to relink the crypto driver. The object file was missing as well as an example makefile. The crypto driver object file is now released with the application (installed in priv/obj). An example makefile has also been added to the priv/obj directory. The makefile serves as an example of how to relink the driver on Unix (crypto_drv.so) or Windows (crypto_drv.dll). Own Id: OTP-4828 Aux Id: seq8193

2.1.4 Crypto 1.2

Improvements and New Features

- Previous versions of Crypto where delivered with statically linked binaries based on SSLeay. That is not longer the case. The current version of Crypto requires dynamically linked OpenSSL libraries that the user has to install. The library needed is `libcrypto.so` (Unix) or `libeay32.[lib|dll]` (Win32). For further details see the crypto(6) application manual page.
- This version of Crypto uses the new DES interface of OpenSSL 0.9.7, which is not backward compatible with earlier versions of OpenSSL.
- The functions `des_ede3_cbc_encrypt/5` and `des_ede3_cbc_decrypt/5` have been renamed to `des3_cbc_encrypt/5` and `des3_cbc_decrypt/5`, respectively. The old functions have been retained (they are deprecated and not listed in the crypto(3) manual page).

Reported Fixed Bugs and Malfunctions

- The start of crypto failed on Windows, due to erroneous addition of a DES3 algorithm.
  Own Id: OTP-4684
  Aux Id: seq7864

2.1.5 Crypto 1.1.3

Reported Fixed Bugs and Malfunctions

- To obtain backward compatibility with the old SSLeay package, and with earlier versions of OpenSSL, the macro OPENSSL_DES_LIBDES_COMPATIBILITY has been added to `crypto_drv.c`. This is of importance only for the open source version of Crypto.

2.1.6 Crypto 1.1.2

Reported Fixed Bugs and Malfunctions

- In the manual page `crypto(3)` the function names `md5_finish` and `sha_finish` have been changed to `md5_final` and `sha_final` to correctly document the implementation. Own Id: OTP-3409

2.1.7 Crypto 1.1.1

Code replacement in runtime is supported. Upgrade can be done from from version 1.1 and downgrade to version 1.1.

Improvements and New Features

- The driver part of the Crypto application has been updated to use the erl_driver header file. Version 1.1.1 requires emulator version 4.9.1 or later.

2.1.8 Crypto 1.1

Reported Fixed Bugs and Malfunctions

- On Windows the crypto_drv was incorrectly linked to static run-time libraries instead of dynamic ones. Own Id: OTP-3240

2.1.9 Crypto 1.0

New application.

Crypto Reference Manual

Short Summaries

- Application crypto [page 11] – The Crypto Application
- Erlang Module crypto [page 13] – Crypto Functions

crypto

No functions are exported.

crypto

The following functions are exported:

- `start() -> ok`
  [page 13] Start the crypto server.
- `stop() -> ok`
  [page 13] Stop the crypto server.
- `info() -> [atom()]`
  [page 13] Provide a list of available crypto functions.
- `md5(Data) -> Digest`
  [page 13] Compute an `MD5` message digest from `Data`
- `md5_init() -> Context`
  [page 13] Creates an MD5 context
- `md5_update(Context, Data) -> NewContext`
  [page 14] Update an MD5 `Context` with `Data`, and return a `NewContext`
- `md5_final(Context) -> Digest`
  [page 14] Finish the update of an MD5 `Context` and return the computed `MD5` message digest
- `sha(Data) -> Digest`
  [page 14] Compute an `SHA` message digest from `Data`
- `sha_init() -> Context`
  [page 14] Create an SHA context
- `sha_update(Context, Data) -> NewContext`
  [page 14] Update an SHA context
- `sha_final(Context) -> Digest`
  [page 14] Finish the update of an SHA context

- `md5_mac(Key, Data) -> Mac`
  [page 14] Compute an `MD5 MAC` message authentification code
- `md5_mac_96(Key, Data) -> Mac`
  [page 15] Compute an `MD5 MAC` message authentification code
- `sha_mac(Key, Data) -> Mac`
  [page 15] Compute an `MD5 MAC` message authentification code
- `sha_mac_96(Key, Data) -> Mac`
  [page 15] Compute an `MD5 MAC` message authentification code
- `des_cbc_encrypt(Key, IVec, Text) -> Cipher`
  [page 15] Encrypt `Text` according to DES in CBC mode
- `des_cbc_decrypt(Key, IVec, Cipher) -> Text`
  [page 15] Decrypt `Cipher` according to DES in CBC mode
- `des3_cbc_encrypt(Key1, Key2, Key3, IVec, Text) -> Cipher`
  [page 15] Encrypt `Text` according to DES3 in CBC mode
- `des3_cbc_decrypt(Key1, Key2, Key3, IVec, Cipher) -> Text`
  [page 16] Decrypt `Cipher` according to DES in CBC mode

crypto

Application

The purpose of the Crypto application is to provide message digest and DES encryption for SMNPv3. It provides computation of message digests MD5 and SHA, and CBC-DES encryption and decryption.

Configuration

The following environment configuration parameters are defined for the Crypto application. Refer to application(3) for more information about configuration parameters.

`debug = true | false <optional>` Causes debug information to be written to standard error or standard output. Default is `false`.

OpenSSL libraries

The current implementation of the Erlang Crypto application is based on the *OpenSSL* package version 0.9.7 or higher. There are source and binary releases on the web.

Source releases of OpenSSL can be downloaded from the OpenSSL[1] project home page, or mirror sites listed there.

The same URL also contains links to some compiled binaries and libraries of OpenSSL (see the `Related/Binaries` menu) of which the Shining Light Productions Win32 and OpenSSL[2] pages are of interest for the Win32 user.

For some Unix flavours there are binary packages available on the net.

If you cannot find a suitable binary OpenSSL package, you have to fetch an OpenSSL source release and compile it.

You then have to compile and install the library `libcrypto.so` (Unix), or the library `libeay32.dll` (Win32).

For Unix The `crypto_drv` dynamic driver is delivered linked to OpenSSL libraries in `/usr/local/lib`, but the default dynamic linking will also accept libraries in `/lib` and `/usr/lib`.

If that is not applicable to the particular Unix operating system used, the example `Makefile` in the Crypto `priv/obj` directory, should be used as a basis for relinking the final version of the port program.

For `Win32` it is only required that the library can be found from the `PATH` environment variable, or that they reside in the appropriate `SYSTEM32` directory; hence no particular relinking is need. Hence no example `Makefile` for Win32 is provided.

[1] URL: `http://www.openssl.org`
[2] URL: `http://www.shininglightpro.com/search.php?searchname=Win32+OpenSSL`

SEE ALSO

application(3)

crypto

Erlang Module

This module provides a set of cryptographic functions.

References:

- md5: The MD5 Message Digest Algorithm (RFC 1321)
- sha: Secure Hash Standard (FIPS 180-1)
- hmac: Keyed-Hashing for Message Authentication (RFC 2104)
- des: Data Encryption Standard (FIPS 46-2)
- ecb, cbc, cfb, ofb: DES modes of operation (FIPS 81).

Types

```
byte() = 0 ... 255
ioelem() = byte() | binary() | iolist()
iolist() = [ioelem()]
```

Exports

`start() -> ok`

Starts the crypto server.

`stop() -> ok`

Stops the crypto server.

`info() -> [atom()]`

Provides the available crypto functions in terms of a list of atoms.

`md5(Data) -> Digest`

Types:

- Data = iolist() | binary()
- Digest = binary()

Computes an `MD5` message digest from `Data`, where the length of the digest is 128 bits (16 bytes).

`md5_init() -> Context`

Types:

- Context = binary()

Creates an MD5 context, to be used in subsequent calls to `md5_update/2`.

`md5_update(Context, Data) -> NewContext`

Types:

- Data = iolist() | binary()
- Context = NewContext = binary()

Updates an MD5 `Context` with `Data`, and returns a `NewContext`.

`md5_final(Context) -> Digest`

Types:

- Context = Digest = binary()

Finishes the update of an MD5 `Context` and returns the computed `MD5` message digest.

`sha(Data) -> Digest`

Types:

- Data = iolist() | binary()
- Digest = binary()

Computes an `SHA` message digest from `Data`, where the length of the digest is 160 bits (20 bytes).

`sha_init() -> Context`

Types:

- Context = binary()

Creates an SHA context, to be used in subsequent calls to `sha_update/2`.

`sha_update(Context, Data) -> NewContext`

Types:

- Data = iolist() | binary()
- Context = NewContext = binary()

Updates an SHA `Context` with `Data`, and returns a `NewContext`.

`sha_final(Context) -> Digest`

Types:

- Context = Digest = binary()

Finishes the update of an SHA `Context` and returns the computed `SHA` message digest.

`md5_mac(Key, Data) -> Mac`

Types:

- Key = Data = iolist() | binary()
- Mac = binary()

Computes an `MD5 MAC` message authentification code from `Key` and `Data`, where the the length of the Mac is 128 bits (16 bytes).

`md5_mac_96(Key, Data) -> Mac`

Types:

- Key = Data = iolist() | binary()
- Mac = binary()

Computes an `MD5 MAC` message authentification code from `Key` and `Data`, where the length of the Mac is 96 bits (12 bytes).

`sha_mac(Key, Data) -> Mac`

Types:

- Key = Data = iolist() | binary()
- Mac = binary()

Computes an `SHA MAC` message authentification code from `Key` and `Data`, where the length of the Mac is 160 bits (20 bytes).

`sha_mac_96(Key, Data) -> Mac`

Types:

- Key = Data = iolist() | binary()
- Mac = binary()

Computes an `SHA MAC` message authentification code from `Key` and `Data`, where the length of the Mac is 96 bits (12 bytes).

`des_cbc_encrypt(Key, IVec, Text) -> Cipher`

Types:

- Key = Text = iolist() | binary()
- IVec = Cipher = binary()

Encrypts `Text` according to DES in CBC mode. `Text` must be a multiple of 64 bits (8 bytes). `Key` is the DES key, and `IVec` is an arbitrary initializing vector. The lengths of `Key` and `IVec` must be 64 bits (8 bytes).

`des_cbc_decrypt(Key, IVec, Cipher) -> Text`

Types:

- Key = Cipher = iolist() | binary()
- IVec = Text = binary()

Decrypts `Cipher` according to DES in CBC mode. `Key` is the DES key, and `IVec` is an arbitrary initializing vector. `Key` and `IVec` must have the same values as those used when encrypting. `Cipher` must be a multiple of 64 bits (8 bytes). The lengths of `Key` and `IVec` must be 64 bits (8 bytes).

`des3_cbc_encrypt(Key1, Key2, Key3, IVec, Text) -> Cipher`

Types:

- Key1 =Key2 = Key3 Text = iolist() | binary()

- IVec = Cipher = binary()

Encrypts `Text` according to DES3 in CBC mode. `Text` must be a multiple of 64 bits (8 bytes). `Key1`, `Key2`, `Key3`, are the DES keys, and `IVec` is an arbitrary initializing vector. The lengths of each of `Key1`, `Key2`, `Key3` and `IVec` must be 64 bits (8 bytes).

`des3_cbc_decrypt(Key1, Key2, Key3, IVec, Cipher) -> Text`

Types:

- Key1 = Key2 = Key3 = Cipher = iolist() | binary()
- IVec = Text = binary()

Decrypts `Cipher` according to DES3 in CBC mode. `Key1`, `Key2`, `Key3` are the DES key, and `IVec` is an arbitrary initializing vector. `Key1`, `Key2`, `Key3` and `IVec` must and `IVec` must have the same values as those used when encrypting. `Cipher` must be a multiple of 64 bits (8 bytes). The lengths of `Key1`, `Key2`, `Key3`, and `IVec` must be 64 bits (8 bytes).

DES in CBC mode

The Data Encryption Standard (DES) defines an algoritm for encrypting and decrypting an 8 byte quantity using an 8 byte key (actually only 56 bits of the key is used).

When it comes to encrypting and decrypting blocks that are multiples of 8 bytes various modes are defined (FIPS 81). One of those modes is the Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode, where the encryption of an 8 byte segment depend not only of the contents of the segment itself, but also on the result of encrypting the previous segment: the encryption of the previous segment becomes the initializing vector of the encryption of the current segment.

Thus the encryption of every segment depends on the encryption key (which is secret) and the encryption of the previous segment, except the first segment which has to be provided with a first initializing vector. That vector could be chosen at random, or be counter of some kind. It does not have to be secret.

The following example is drawn from the FIPS 81 standard, where both the plain text and the resulting cipher text is settled. We use the Erlang bitsyntax to define binary literals. The following Erlang code fragment returns `true'.

```
Key = <<16#01,16#23,16#45,16#67,16#89,16#ab,16#cd,16#ef>>,
IVec = <<16#12,16#34,16#56,16#78,16#90,16#ab,16#cd,16#ef>>,
P = "Now is the time for all ",
C = crypto:des_cbc_encrypt(K, I, P),
C == <<16#e5,16#c7,16#cd,16#de,16#87,16#2b,16#f2,16#7c,
       16#43,16#e9,16#34,16#00,16#8c,16#38,16#9c,16#0f,
       16#68,16#37,16#88,16#49,16#9a,16#7c,16#05,16#f6>>,
<<"Now is the time for all ">> ==
                  crypto:des_cbc_decrypt(Key,IVec,C).
```

The following is true for the DES CBC mode. For all decompositions `P1 ++ P2 = P` of a plain text message `P` (where the length of all quantities are multiples of 8 bytes), the encryption `C` of `P` is equal to `C1 ++ C2`, where `C1` is obtained by encrypting `P1` with `Key` and the initializing vector `IVec`, and where `C2` is obtained by encrypting `P2` with `Key` and the initializing vector `l(C1)`, where `l(B)` denotes the last 8 bytes of the binary `B`.

Similarly, for all decompositions `C1 ++ C2 = C` of a cipher text message `C` (where the length of all quantities are multiples of 8 bytes), the decryption `P` of `C` is equal to `P1 ++ P2`, where `P1` is obtained by decrypting `C1` with `Key` and the initializing vector `IVec`, and where `P2` is obtained by decrypting `C2` with `Key` and the initializing vector `l(C1)`, where `l(.)` is as above.

For DES3 (which uses three 64 bit keys) the situation is the same.

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Modules are typed in *this way*.
Functions are typed in `this way`.

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