Cryptography and Java

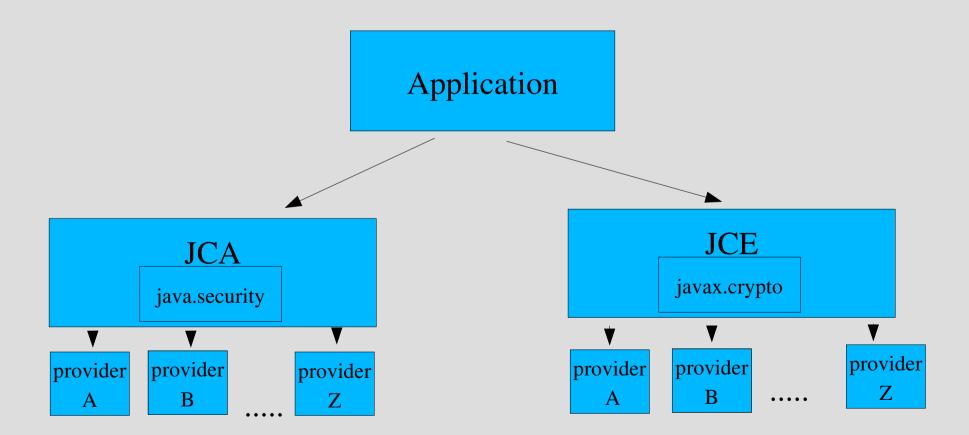
Cryptography and Java

Java provides cryptographic functionality using two APIs:

- JCA Java Cryptography Architecture
 - security framework integrated with the core Java API
- JCE Java Cryptography Extension
 - Extensions for strong encryption (exported after 2000 US export policy)

Basic Architecture

Provider based architecture



Design principles

- Algorithm independence
 - specification of engine classes
- Algorithm extensibility
 - easy updation of engine classes with new algorithms
- Implementation independence
 - use of cryptographic service providers
- Implementation interoperability
 - providers working with each other

Engine classes

 Cryptographic operations are classified into classes in JCA/JCE. This classes are called as engines.

- JCA engines
- JCE engines

JCA engines

- MessageDigest (produces hash value)
- Signature (produces digital signature)
 - KeyPairGenerator (produces pair of keys)
- KeyFactory (breaks down a key)
- KeyStore (manages and stores keys)
- SecureRandom (produces random numbers)
 - AlgorithmParameters (encoding and decoding)
 - AlgorithmParameterGenerator (generates parameters)
- CertificateFactory (public key cert, revocation)
- CertPathBuilder (establish relationship chains between certs)
- CertStore (stores certificates and revocation lists)

JCE engines

- Cipher (encryption/decryption)
- KeyGenerator (produces secret keys used by ciphers)
- SecretKeyFactory (operates on SecretKey objects)
- KeyAgreement (key agreement protocol)
- Mac (message authentication code functionality)

Location

JCA engines are located in java.security package

 JCE engines are located in javax.crypto package

Getting started

 Example 1: Generate a DES/AES key and use cipher to encrypt a message.

```
byte[] message = "I am a superman, sshhh don't tell anyone".getBytes();
KeyGenerator keygenerator = KeyGenerator.getInstance("DES");
SecretKey desKey = keygenerator.generateKey();
Cipher desCipher = Cipher.getInstance("DES/ECB/PKCS5Padding");
// Initialize the cipher for encryption
desCipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, desKey);
// Encrypt message and return
byte[] encryptedMessage = desCipher.doFinal(message);
```

 Example 2: Generate random bytes using SecureRandom.

```
import java.security.SecureRandom;

public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] argv) throws Exception {
     SecureRandom secRandom = SecureRandom.getInstance("SHA1PRNG");
     secRandom.setSeed(711);
     byte[] bytes = new byte[20];
     secRandom.nextBytes(bytes);
   }
}
```

Your Best Friend

- Look up API docs for the relevant packages
 - java.security
 - javax.crypto
- JCA reference guide
 - http://java.sun.com/j2se/1.5.0/docs/guide/security/CryptoSpec.html

Appendix

Algorithm extensibility - example

MessageDigest ultrafastImplementation =

MessageDigest.getInstance("UltraFastHash");

Implementation independence

 Offers the developer a choice of how to handle the presence of providers

MessageDigest Dev1Md5Implementation =

MessageDigest.getInstance("MD5", "Provider1");

Implementation interoperability

Providers are interoperable

 The developer might use provider A to generate a key pair, passing that key pair along to provider B's signature algorithm

Adding providers

There are two ways

- Adding statically
- Adding dynamically

Static addition:

- Copy the JCE provider JAR file to java-home/jre/lib/ext/
- Stop the Application Server
- Edit the 'java-home/jre/lib/security/java.security' properties file in any text editor. Add the JCE provider you've just downloaded to this file. security.provider.n=provider-class-name

Adding providers

Static addition (cont..)

security.provider.2 = org.bouncycastle.jce.provider.BouncyCastleProvider

Dynamic addition

```
// create a provider object
Provider bountyProvider = new org.bouncycastle.jce.provider.BouncyCastleProvider();
// Add the bountycastle Provider to the current list of
// providers available on the system.
Security.addProvider (bountyProvider);
```