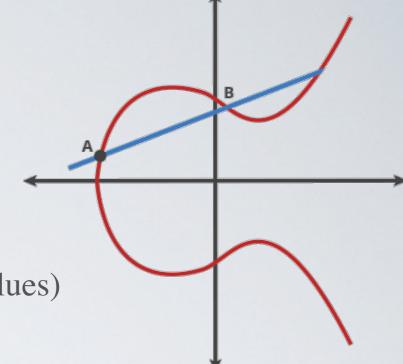
# Key Management with Crypto Wallets

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### Elliptic Curve Cryptography

Use Elliptic-curve for generating a cryptographic public-key pair The algorithm is based on two public pieces:



- The curve equation  $y^2 = x^3 + ax + b$  (a and b are fixed values)
- The generator point (fixed value)
- → See fixed values for secp256: <a href="https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Secp256kl">https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Secp256kl</a>

When generating a key pair

- 1. the user "choose a random number" as private key (256 bits for secp256)
- 2. then derived the <u>public key</u> from the curve
- √ The key size is small compared to RSA: secp256 bits has the same entropy as RSA 3072 bits
- ✓ Can be used for digital signature (ECDSA algorithm)
- ✓ Can be used for key agreement (ECDH algorithm)

https://blog.cloudflare.com/a-relatively-easy-to-understand-primer-on-elliptic-curve-cryptography/

#### The best private key is a random one

- Problem: computers cannot provide "pure" randomness
  - Pseudo-random number generator (based on a seed)
  - True-random number generator that uses data coming from the hardware I/O
- ✓ Some solution: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IcUUfMeOijg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IcUUfMeOijg</a>

### The problem with purely random number

The private key for a crypto wallet must be backed up securely:

 Problem: 256 bits ~ 44 characters (356 bits) encoded in base64

### Password-Based Key Derivation Function

- → Either to generate a private key from a password
- → Or generate a (symmetric) encryption key to store the random private key

Example: PBKDF2(hashFunction, password, salt, nbIter, kLen) that has several round of hashing to mitigate brute force attacks

Problem: users tend to choose weak passwords

### Seeds and Mnemonic Codes (BIP-39)

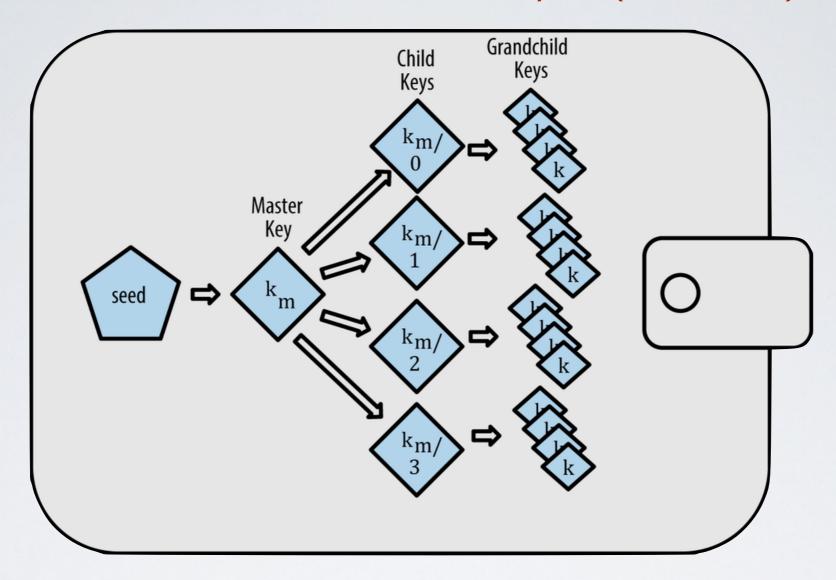
→ Generate a private key from a mnemonic seed phrase i.e from a sorted series of words in a given wordlist

### useful human fox portion peasant grab shaft best basic nerve ivory lyrics

Word list are made of 2048 words with the following characteristics to make remembering the sentence much easier:

- I. Each word can be unambiguously identified after typing the first four letters
- 2. Word pairs that look similar are avoided
- 3. The wordlist is sorted so that lookup for the word index is efficient
- → 12-word mnemonic ~ 128 bits of entropy
- → 24-word mnemonic ~ 256 bits of entropy

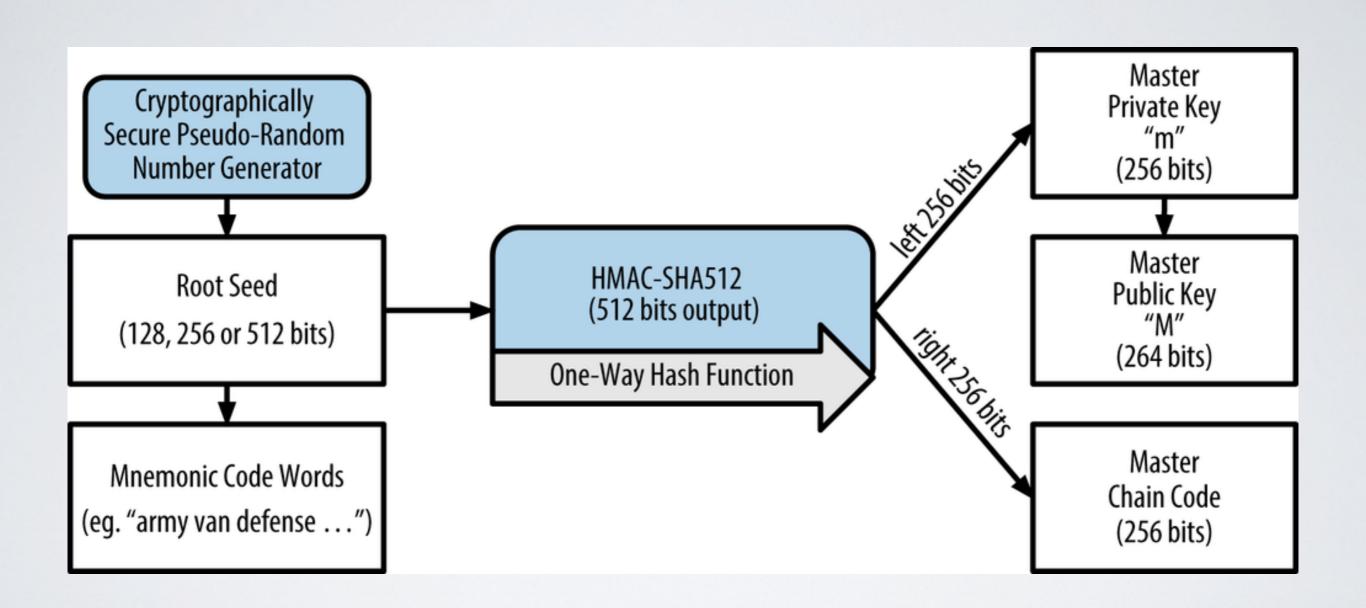
### Hierarchical Deterministic Keys (BIP 32)



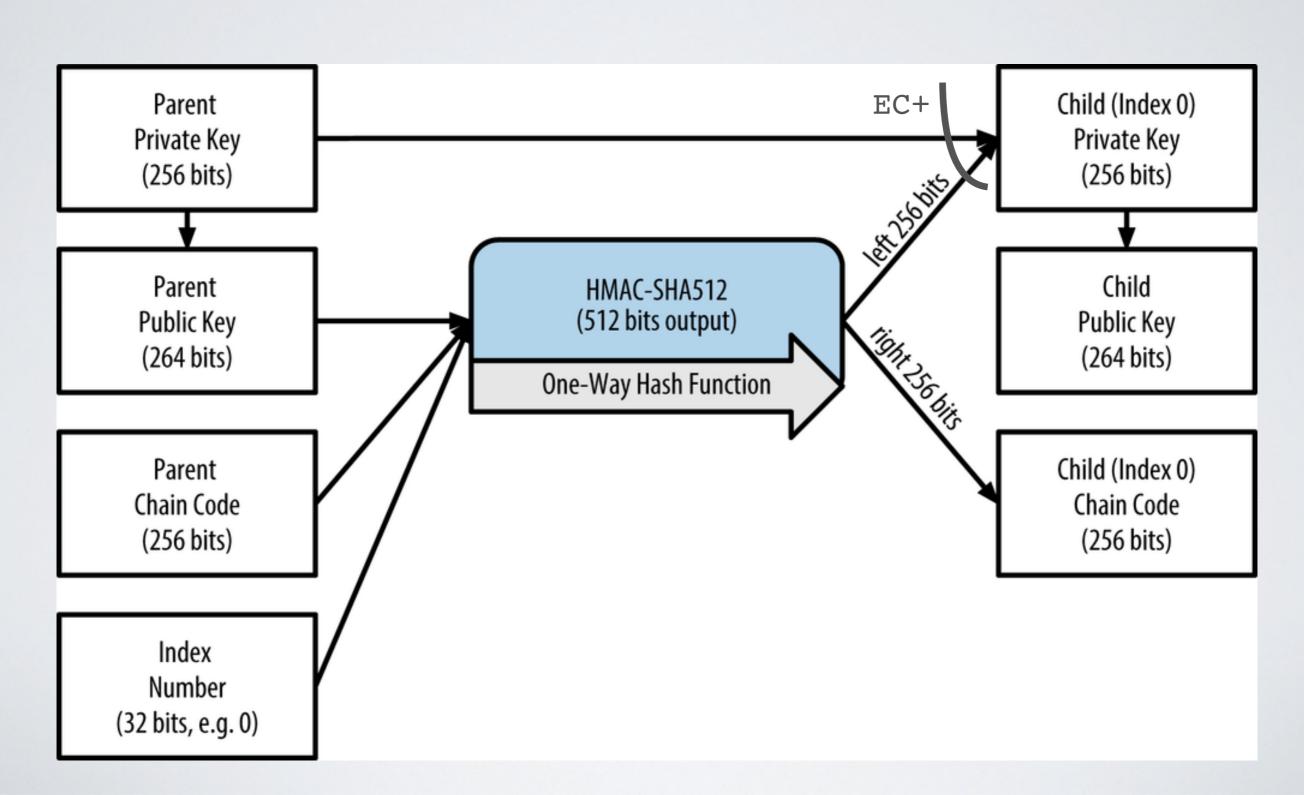
- Each node in the tree can have a maximum of 2<sup>32</sup> (4,294,967,296) child nodes
- The depth of the tree is potentially infinite

https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/mastering-bitcoin/9781491902639/ch04.html

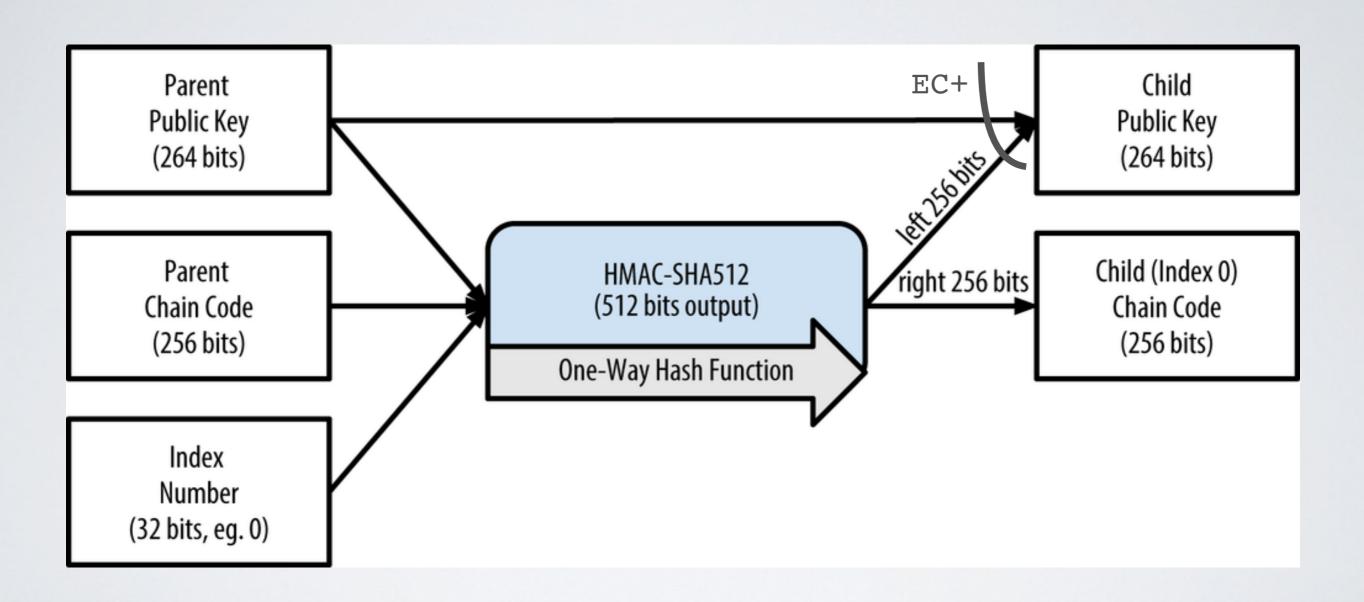
### Creating master keys and chain code from a root seed



## Child Key Derivation (CKD) Extending parent private key to derive child private key

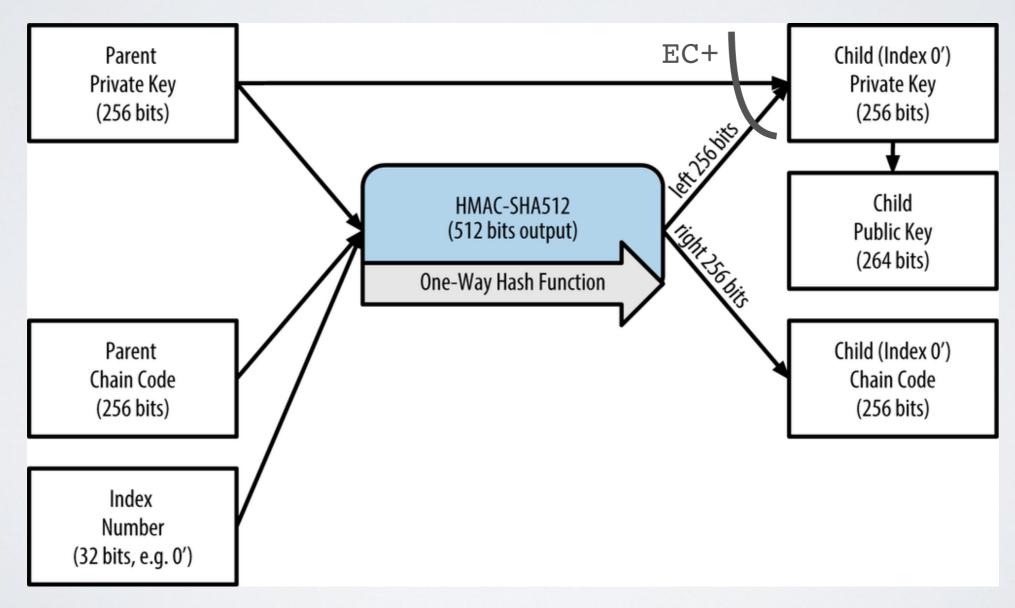


### Child Key Derivation (CKD) Extending parent public key to derive child public key



### Hardened Key Derivation

- ✓ Access to parent's public key does not to child private key
- However, access to a child private key can be used with the chain code to derive all the other child private keys
- → Hardened derivation uses the parent private key to derive the child chain code, instead of the parent public key



https://medium.com/@blainemalone01/hd-wallets-why-hardened-derivation-matters-89efcdc71671

### Hierarchical Deterministic Key Identifier

#### Path naming convention

- each level of the tree separated by a / character
- hardened keys are marked with ' character
- derived <u>private keys</u> start with **m** character
- derived <u>public keys</u> start with **M** character

HD path	Key
m/0	The first (0) child private key from the master private key (m)
m/0/0	The first child private key of the first child (m/0)
m/0'/0	The first normal grandchild of the first hardened child (m/0')
m/1/0	The first grandchild private key of the second child (m/1)
M/23/17/0/0	The first great-grandchild public key of the first great-grandchild of the 18th grandchild of the 24th child

### HD Wallets (BIP-44)

m / purpose' / coin\_type' / account' / change / address\_index

HD path	Key
M/44'/60'/0'/0/0	The receiving address public for the first Ethereum account
M/44'/0'/3'/1/14	The 15th change-address for the 4th Bitcoin account
m/44'/2'/0'/0/1	The second private key in the Litecoin main account
m/44'/1'/1'/0/0	The second account on Testnet (all coins)

Registered coin types: https://github.com/satoshilabs/slips/blob/master/slip-0044.md