

Digital Signature Security Analysis By Applying The Elgamal Algorithm And The Idea Method

Rizka Khairani Lubis¹, A M H Pardede², Husnul Khair³

^{1,2,3} Information Systems, STMIK Kaputama
Jl. Veterans No. 4A-9A, Binjai, North Sumatra, Indonesia
rizkakhairanilbs@gmail.com^{1*}, akimmhp@live.com², husnul.khair@gmail.com³

Abstract

The development of an all-digital era, all activities use digital technology. Including signatures, hands are no longer manual now, signatures can be modified digitally. The application of digital signatures can be used to allow for document authenticity issues. The signature combines two methods namely Elgamal Algorithm and IDEA. The Elgamal algorithm is used to encrypt and decrypt signatures. The IDEA algorithm is used to strengthen signatures so that others don't modify them. The signature process begins with generating the public and private keys. The process of generating public keys (p,q,g,y) and private keys. With the signature of a binary document that is given by the sender to the recipient, the authenticity of the contents of the file, the identity of the sender, and the files that have been received by the recipient can be guaranteed. Affixing a digital signature is done by encrypting it with the sender's private key. In this way, checking the authenticity of documents and senders can be done.

Keywords: Algorithm, Elgamal, Idea, Digital signature

1. Introduction

As technology develops, the sending of a message also becomes less secure, so important data or documents will be secured by the user so that the data is not stolen or copied by other users[1]. Signature is a medium that is used as an identity for verification and legalization of information. Problems that often occur in digital signatures such as manipulating signatures, and scanning signatures without the knowledge of the owner of the sign. Then a signature is verified, whether the signature is really genuine (valid) or forged by another user[2]. The digital signature serves to ensure that the document is original and has never been modified. Digital signatures can be used in utilizing a cryptographic technique. Wet signatures are scanned and then embedded into a document. If a document is re-saved, the digital signature that has been created will be lost. This causes the document to become no longer original.

2. Theoretical basis

2.1 Definition of Cryptography

Cryptography is a technique for protecting information in communications, where information is changed with a certain key through encryption so that it becomes new information that cannot be understood by people who are not entitled to receive it, and that information can only be changed again by people who are entitled to receive it through decryption.

2.2 Definition of Digital Signature

Signatures begin to be modified digitally, digital signatures are user signatures that are verified to prove the authenticity of the signature, whether it is really valid. A signature can provide additional assurance for proof of origin, identity, status of an electronic document, transaction or message and can acknowledge the signatory's informed consent.

2.3 Definition of Elgamal Algorithm

Elgamal Algorithm decryption process consists of three processes namely the key formation process, the encryption process and the decryption process. The security of the Elgamal algorithm lies in the difficulty of calculating discrete logarithms on large prime modules,

so attempts to solve logarithmic problems are difficult to solve. The decryption process takes a long time due to the complexity of the complicated decryption process, twice the computation is required because the size of the ciphertext is larger than the plaintext.

2.4 Understanding the IDEA Algorithm

The IDEA algorithm is a block cipher (block cipher) that operates on 64-bit plaintext blocks. The key length is 128 bits. The same algorithm is used for the encryption and decryption processes. IDEA uses confusion and diffusion, in contrast to DES which uses permutation and As a substitute for confusion and diffusion.

2.5 ASCII

ASCII is used for information exchange and data communication. ASCII is a numeric code that represents a character. ASCII is used because computers only understand numbers. The ASCII function is to read characters in binary code where the numbers are 1 and 0. The series of 1 and 0 has meaning and is a code. For example, the sequence 01000001 (reading computer) has the meaning A.

2.6 ASCII Function

ASCII is used to represent numeric and alphabetic characters on the computer. The standard character encoding is to break all characters and define each character as a string of bits. ASCII can convert 1 bit to lowercase or uppercase. The binary value for the lower case "a" is 0110 0001. The binary value for the capital "A" is 0100 0001.

2.7 Flowchart Symbol

Basically, in designing flowcharts there are no absolute conditions that must be met. That's because flowcharts are made based on the idea of analyzing a problem in business. It's just that, you can design flowcharts when you already know the standard symbols that are commonly used in the process of making flowcharts. The flowchart symbols commonly used are the standard flowchart symbols issued by ANSI and ISO.

2.8 Unified Modeling Language (UML)

UML (Unified Modeling Language) is a method in visual modeling that is used as a means of designing object-oriented systems. UML is very important for some people because UML functions as a bridge or interpreter bridge between system developers and users. Users can understand the system that will later be developed. UML is a visual language for modeling and communicating about a system using diagrams and supporting texts. UML only functions for modeling (Simatupang & Sianturi, 2019).

2.9 Visual Basic

Visual Basic is a programming language developed by Microsoft. Microsoft Visual Basic provides components that make it possible to create application programs that match the way things work on Windows displays. Some of the related interfaces in Microsoft Visual Basic are: Program menu section, Toolbars section, Toolbox parts, Section properties window, Forms section, Section of the project window. Section of the window lay-out.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. General Overview

Cryptography is often used in securing document files, text messages, and images. Cryptography is very important in keeping data confidential from unauthorized persons so they cannot find out what the data contains. In this study the author will create an application to secure image files. The Elgamal Algorithm and the Idea Algorithm aim to secure signatures by combining the two methods, resulting in an algorithm that is not easily broken by its secrecy.

3.2. Problem Analysis

A digital signature is a signature that is often used in an all-digital era. The security of digital signatures is confidential which needs to be maintained for the authenticity of the signature, it can only be used by authorized parties. Therefore the authors recommend the Elgamal Algorithm and the Idea Algorithm to be able to provide security for digital signatures. The reason the author uses the Elgamal Algorithm and the Idea Algorithm, the Elgamal Algorithm and the Idea Algorithm are part of asymmetric cryptography. Formation of the key used is a prime number, by utilizing prime numbers and numbers binary that can resolve as well as secure cryptographic keys in digital signatures.

3.3. Research Methodology

In the Research Methodology used in the process of making the thesis are as follows :

1. Literature study on the Elgamal algorithm and the IDEA algorithm and several techniques that must be carried out to use these algorithms in classical cryptography through journals and sites on the internet[3].

2. Implementation of the Elgamal algorithm and the IDEA algorithm into the Visual Basic Net 2010 programming language.
3. Revise the design of the program that experienced an error (error)[4].

3.4 IDEA Encryption Algorithm

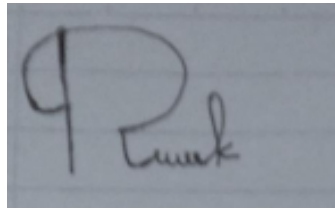


Fig 1. signature image

The signature image is changed to a binary application, so the binary results obtained are as follows:

0000010000000001 0000000001000000 0001000000000100 0000000100000000 0100000000010000 10000000000100000
 Plainteks : 0100101101010101 0100111001000011 0100100100100011 1111001000111001 0110001111001010
 1100001110100100

Round 1

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000010000000001 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000001000011001$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0000000001000000 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0100111000100011$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001000000000100 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101100100100111$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000000100000000 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1111001100111001$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0000001000011001 \text{ XOR } 0101100100100111 = 0101101100111110$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0100111000100011 \text{ XOR } 1111001100111001 = 1011110100011010$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0101101100111110 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0001000001110101$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1011110100011010 + 0001000001110101 \bmod 2^{16} = 1010001101100001$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1010001101100001 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1000110011111011$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001000001110101 + 1000110011111011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1001110010110001$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0000001000011001 \text{ XOR } 1000110011111011 = 1000111011100010$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0101100100100111 \text{ XOR } 1000110011111011 = 1001010111011100$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0100111000100011 \text{ XOR } 1001110010110001 = 1101001010010010$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1111001100111001 \text{ XOR } 1001110010110001 = 0110111110001000$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 1000111011100010$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 1001010111011100$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 1101001010010010$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 0110111110001000$

Round 2

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1000111011100010 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0111000001010111$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 1001010111011100 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1101100001111111$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1101001010010010 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1011101110110001$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0110111110001000 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100001001110101$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0111000001010111 \text{ XOR } 1011101110110001 = 1100101111100110$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 1101100001111111 \text{ XOR } 1100001001110101 = 0001101000001010$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100101111100110 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0100000110011101$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001101000001010 + 0100000110011101 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101101110010001$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0101101110010001 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0100111010111011$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0100000110011101 + 0100111010111011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0010111101101001$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 01110000 01010111 \text{ XOR } 0100111010111011 = 0011111011101100$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1011101110110001 \text{ XOR } 0100111010111011 = 1111010100001010$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1101100001111111 \text{ XOR } 0010111101101001 = 1111011100010110$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1100001001110101 \text{ XOR } 0010111101101001 = 1110110100011100$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0011111011101100$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 1111010100001010$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 1111011100010110$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 1110110100011100$

Round 3

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0011111011101100 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100110101101101$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 1111010100001010 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1000010011001001$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1111011100010110 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1000000110110101$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1110110100011100 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0001000010101011$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 1100110101101101 \text{ XOR } 1000000110110101 = 0100110011011000$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 1000010011001001 \text{ XOR } 0001000010101011 = 1001010001100010$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0100110011011000 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0001100011101011$

08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1001010001100010 + 0100000110011101 \bmod 2^{16} = 1101110111111111$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1101110111111111 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1001110100110101$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001100011101011 + 0100111010111011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101000100101101$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1100110101101101 \text{ XOR } 1001110100110101 = 0101000001011000$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1000000110110101 \text{ XOR } 1001110100110101 = 0001110010000000$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1000010011001001 \text{ XOR } 0101000100101101 = 1101010111100100$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0001000010101011 \text{ XOR } 0101000100101101 = 0100000110000110$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#1 = 0101000001011000$
 $X2 = L\#2 = 0001110010000000$
 $X3 = L\#3 = 1101010111100100$
 $X4 = L\#4 = 0100000110000110$

Round 4

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0101000001011000 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1010101101110111$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001110010000000 + 0100111010100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0010101011000011$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1101010111100100 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1011110000110111$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0100000110000110 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1111001110111111$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 1010101101110111 \text{ XOR } 1011110000110111 = 0001011101000000$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0010101011000011 \text{ XOR } 1111001110111111 = 1101100101111100$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0001011101000000 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1010111100010111$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1101100101111100 + 1010111100010111 \bmod 2^{16} = 0000100111100101$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0000100111100101 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1010000000000001$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 1010111100010111 + 1010000000000001 \bmod 2^{16} = 0001110101110001$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1010101101110111 \text{ XOR } 1010000000000001 = 0000101101110110$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1011110000110111 \text{ XOR } 1010000000000001 = 0001110000110110$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0010101011000011 \text{ XOR } 0001110101110001 = 0011011110110010$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1111001110111111 \text{ XOR } 0001110101110001 = 1110010011001110$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0000101101110110$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 0001110000110110$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 0011011110110010$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 1110010011001110$

Round 5

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0000101101110110 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0000110100111101$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001110000110110 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101010101110101$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0011011110110010 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0111111001001001$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1110010011001110 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0010111011110001$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0000110100111101 \text{ XOR } 0111111001001001 = 0111001101110100$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0101010101110101 \text{ XOR } 0010111011110001 = 0111101110000100$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0111001101110100 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0010100101000001$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 0111101110000100 + 0010100101000001 \bmod 2^{16} = 0100110000100101$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0100110000100101 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0001111011101011$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0010100101000001 + 0001111011101011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101000001011011$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0000110100111101 \text{ XOR } 0001111011101011 = 0001001111010110$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0111111001001001 \text{ XOR } 0001111011101011 = 0110000010100010$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0101010101110101 \text{ XOR } 0101000001011011 = 0000010100101110$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0010111011110001 \text{ XOR } 0101000001011011 = 0111111010101010$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0001001111010110$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 0110000010100010$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 0000010100101110$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 0111111010101010$

Round 6

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0001001111010110 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1100000100111001$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0110000010100010 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0001111011110001$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0000010100101110 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0100110010011101$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0111111010101010 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1011001110001111$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 1100000100111001 \text{ XOR } 0100110010011101 = 1000110110100100$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0001111011110001 \text{ XOR } 1011001110001111 = 1010110101111110$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1000110110100100 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0100010011011111$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1010110101111110 + 0100010011011111 \bmod 2^{16} = 1111011110011111$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1111011110011111 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0000110011100011$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0100010011011111 + 0000110011100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1110000100000011$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1100000100111001 \text{ XOR } 0000110011100011 = 1100110111011010$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0100110010011101 \text{ XOR } 0000110011100011 = 0100000001111110$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0001111011110001 \text{ XOR } 1110000100000011 = 111111111110010$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1011001110001111 \text{ XOR } 1110000100000011 = 0101001010001100$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 1100110111011010$

$X2 = L\#12 = 0100000001111110$

$X3 = L\#13 = 1111111111110010$

$X4 = L\#14 = 0101001010001100$

Round 7

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100110111011010 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0100110000011101$

02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0100000001111110 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0010111010000011$

03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1111111111110010 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1000100100101001$

04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0101001010001100 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1001100110110011$

05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0100110000011101 \text{ XOR } 1000100100101001 = 1100010100110100$

06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0010111010000011 \text{ XOR } 1001100110110011 = 1011011100110000$

07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100010100110100 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0111011100000101$

08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1011011100110000 + 0111011100000101 \bmod 2^{16} = 1101101110110101$

09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1101101110110101 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1111010011011111$

10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0111011100000101 + 1111010011011111 \bmod 2^{16} = 1011100000111001$

11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0100110000011101 \text{ XOR } 1111010011011111 = 1011100011000010$

12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1000100100101001 \text{ XOR } 1111010011011111 = 0111110111110110$

13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0010111010000011 \text{ XOR } 1011100000111001 = 1001011010111010$

14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1001100110110011 \text{ XOR } 1011100000111001 = 0010000110001010$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 1011100011000010$

$X2 = L\#12 = 0111110111110110$

$X3 = L\#13 = 1001011010111010$

$X4 = L\#14 = 0010000110001010$

Round 8

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1011100011000010 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0111010100001011$

02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0111110111110110 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0000110001001101$

03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1001011010111010 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 110111110000101$

04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0010000110001010 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100101110110111$

05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0111010100001011 \text{ XOR } 110111110000101 = 1010101010001110$

06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0000110001001101 \text{ XOR } 1100101110110111 = 110001111111010$

07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1010101010001110 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 101111101000001$

08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 110001111111010 + 101111101000001 \bmod 2^{16} = 0000011101000111$

09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000011101000111 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0011000011101001$

10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 101111101000001 + 0011000011101001 \bmod 2^{16} = 1001001101111001$

11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0111010100001011 \text{ XOR } 0011000011101001 = 0100010111100010$

12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1000100100101001 \text{ XOR } 0011000011101001 = 1011100111000000$

13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0000110001001101 \text{ XOR } 1001001101111001 = 100111100110100$

14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1100101110110111 \text{ XOR } 1001001101111001 = 0101100011001110$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0100010111100010$

$X2 = L\#12 = 1011100111000000$

$X3 = L\#13 = 1001111100110100$

$X4 = L\#14 = 0101100011001110$

The results of the IDEA Algorithm encryption will then be combined with the Elgamal Algorithm encryption.

3.5 Elgamal Encryption Algorithm

The Elgamal Algorithm encryption process will be obtained by combining IDEA Algorithm encryption results with Elgamal Algorithm calculations[5]. The following is the result of the IDEA Algorithm encryption: $01000101 = 162$, $11100010 = 71$, $10111001 = 157$, $11000000 = 3$, $10011111 = 149$, $00110100 = 44$, $01011000 = 26$, $11001110 = 115$. These results will be converted to the ASCII table, the results obtained are as follows:

Table 1: Elgamal Encryption

I	Character	Plainteks Mi	Plaintext mi (ASCII)
1	Oh	M1	162
2	G	M2	71
3	Ø	M3	157
4	EXT	M4	3
5	Ö	M5	149
6	,	M6	44
7	SUB	M7	26
8	S	M8	115

The next step, The process of determining random numbers $\in \{0,1, \dots, \dots, 257\}$ then the ASCII value is entered into the m value blocks sequentially, so that it becomes :

Table 2: ASCII to m value

Mn	Mark	Key
----	------	-----

m1	162	3
m2	71	5
m3	157	7
m4	3	9
m5	149	11
m6	44	13
m7	26	15
m8	115	17

Then calculate $y = g^x \bmod p$ and $m1 = bi.a1^{p-1-x} \bmod p$. Let p, g, x be used to calculate y :

$p = 257$.

$g = 17$.

$x = 11$.

Then p, g, x is used to calculate y :

$y = g^x$ against p .

$y = 17^{11}$ against 257.

$y = 223$.

The results of this algorithm are:

The public key is triple (223, 17, 257).

the private key is pair (11, 257).

Table 3: Elgamal Encryption Results

Encryption a ($a = g^k$ towards p)	Encryption b ($b = y^k . m \bmod p$)
$a1 = 17^7$ against 257	$b1 = 223^7 . 162$ vs. 257
$= 137$	$= 117$
$a2 = 17^9$ against 257	$b2 = 223^9 . 71$ against 257
$= 17$	$= 74$
$a3 = 17^{15}$ against 257	$b3 = 223^{15} . 157$ vs. 257
$= 136$	$= 118$
$a4 = 17^{27}$ against 257	$b4 = 223^{27} . 3$ against 257
$= 34$	$= 45$
$a5 = 17^{30}$ against 257	$b5 = 223^{30} . 149$ vs. 257
$= 249$	$= 54$
$a6 = 17^{32}$ against 257	$b6 = 223^{32} . 44$ vs. 257
$= 1$	$= 44$
$a1 = 17^7$ against 257	$b1 = 223^7 . 162$ vs. 257
$= 137$	$= 117$
$a2 = 17^9$ against 257	$b2 = 223^9 . 71$ against 257
$= 17$	$= 74$
$a7 = 17^{35}$ against 257	$b7 = 223^{35} . 26$ against 257
$= 30$	$= 185$
$a8 = 17^{40}$ against 257	$b8 = 223^{40} . 115$ against 257
$= 249$	$= 216$

After getting the encryption values a and b , the calculation results are arranged in an alternating pattern:

$a1, b1, a2, b2, a3, b3, a4, b4, a5, b5, a6, b6, a7, b7, a8, b8$.

So as to form the shape of the cipher text:

137,117,15,74,136,118,34,45,249,54,1,44,30,185,249,216.

In character form it becomes:

ëuSIJêv'~6SOH,RS||ï

3.6 Elgamal description

Table 4: Convert Characters to ASCII

I	Character	Planteks MI	Plainteks mi ASCII
1	e	M1	137
2	in	M2	117
3	AND	M3	15
4	J	M4	74
5	eh	M5	136
6	in	M6	118
7	"	M7	34
8	-	M8	45
9	"	M9	249
10	6	M10	54
11	SOH	M11	1
12	,	M12	44

13	RS	M13	30
14	¶	M14	185
15	..	M15	249
16	İ	M16	216

Decrypt the ciphertext of b by doing calculations, the following formula:

$n = bi.a^{p-1-x}$ against 257.

$n1 = 117.137^{245}$ against 257

= 88.

$n2 = 15.74^{245}$ against 257

= 91.

$n3 = 116.118^{257-1-11}$ against 257

= 234.

$n4 = 34.45^{245}$ against 257

= 229.

$n5 = 54.249^{245}$ against 257

= 230.

$n6 = 44.1^{245}$ against 257

= 44.

$n7 = 185.30^{257-1-11}$ against 257

= 26.

$n8 = 216.249^{257-1-11}$ against 257

= 149.

After getting the mn value, each m value resulting from decryption becomes an ASCII code converted back into characters[6]. With the following results:

Table 5: Convert ASCII to Character

Plaintext Code ASCII	Character
88	X
91	[
234	And
229	HE
230	m
44	,
26	SUB
149	Ö

3.7 Idea description

The results of the Elgamal Encryption will be described with the Idea Algorithm. $88 = 00001101$

$91 = 01101101$

$234 = 01010111$

$229 = 01010011$

$230 = 01100111$

$44 = 00110101$

$26 = 00001011$

$146 = 01001001$

Round 1

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000110101101101 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0010111100100001$

02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0101011101010011 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0011101010110001$

03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0110011100110101 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0001111010001111$

04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000101101001001 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1111100111110101$

05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0010111100100001 \text{ XOR } 0001111010001111 = 0011000110101110$

06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0011 1010 1011 0001 \text{ XOR } 1111 1001 1111 0101 = 1100001101000100$

07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0011000110101110 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0001011001010001$

08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1100001101000100 + 0001011001010001 \bmod 2^{16} = 1101010010110101$

09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1101010010110101 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000001101100101$

10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001011001010001 + 0000001101100101 \bmod 2^{16} = 0001010010001101$

11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0010111100100001 \text{ XOR } 0000001101100101 = 0010110001000100$

12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0001111010001111 \text{ XOR } 0000001101100101 = 0001110111101010$

13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0011101010110001 \text{ XOR } 0001010010001101 = 0010111000111100$

14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0000 1011 0100 1001 \text{ XOR } 0001 0100 1000 1101 = 0001111111000100$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0010110001000100$

$X2 = L\#12 = 0001110111101010$

$X3 = L\#13 = 0010111000111100$

$X4 = L\#14 = 0001111111000100$

Round 2

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0010110001000100 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0011011001100111$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001110111101010 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101010001011001$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0010111000111100 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 011001001000001$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 00011111111000100 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1010010100001101$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0011011001100111 \text{ XOR } 0110000010000001 = 0101011011100110$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0101010001011001 \text{ XOR } 1010010100001101 = 1111000101010100$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0101011011100110 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1001101011000001$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1111000101010100 + 1001101011000001 \bmod 2^{16} = 0001011110110101$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0001011110110101 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0100100001100111$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 1001101011000001 + 0100100001100111 \bmod 2^{16} = 1101011010010111$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0011011001100111 \text{ XOR } 0100100001100111 = 0111111000000000$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0110010010000001 \text{ XOR } 0100100001100111 = 0010110011100110$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0101010001011001 \text{ XOR } 1101011010010111 = 1000001011001110$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1010010100001101 \text{ XOR } 1101011010010111 = 0110001110011010$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0111111000000000$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 0010110011100110$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 1000001011001110$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 0110001110011010$

Round 3

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0111111000000000 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000001000011001$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0010110011100110 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0110010100101001$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1000001011001110 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1100101111101101$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0110001110011010 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1010101001001111$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0000001000011001 \text{ XOR } 1100101111101101 = 1100100111110100$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 011010101001001 \text{ XOR } 1010101001001111 = 1100111101100110$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100100111110100 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0100001001010011$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1100111101100110 + 0100001001010011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1010110010001101$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1010110010001101 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0011110001010001$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0100001001010011 + 0011110001010001 \bmod 2^{16} = 0111111000101011$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0000001000011001 \text{ XOR } 0011110001010001 = 0011111001001000$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0110010010000001 \text{ XOR } 0011110001010001 = 0101100011010000$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0110010100101001 \text{ XOR } 0111111000101011 = 0001101000000010$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1010101001001111 \text{ XOR } 0111111000101011 = 1101010001100100$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0011111001001000$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 0101100011010000$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 0001101000000010$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 1101010001100100$

Round 4

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0011111001001000 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0110001101010111$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0101100011010000 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0011000110110011$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001101000000010 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101011100100001$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1101010001100100 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0101111001001101$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0110001101010111 \text{ XOR } 0101011100100001 = 0011010001110110$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0011000110110011 \text{ XOR } 0101111001001101 = 0110111111111110$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0011010001110110 * 0110001111001010 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1100010101010011$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 0110111111111110 + 1100010101010011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1001100101010011$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1001100101010011 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0100101011000101$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 1100010101010011 + 0100101011000101 \bmod 2^{16} = 1010111110110111$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0110001101010111 \text{ XOR } 0100101011000101 = 0010100110010010$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0101011100100001 \text{ XOR } 0100101011000101 = 1111110111100100$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0011000110110011 \text{ XOR } 1010111110110111 = 1001111000000100$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0101111001001101 \text{ XOR } 1010111110110111 = 1111000111111010$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 0010100110010010$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 1111110111100100$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 1001111000000100$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 1111000111111010$

Round 5

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0010100110010010 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0000010100100111$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 1111110111100100 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1000110001010111$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1001111000000100 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1101000010100111$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1111000111111010 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0111101111011111$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0000010100100111 \text{ XOR } 1101000010100111 = 1101010110000000$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 1000110001010111 \text{ XOR } 0111101111011111 = 1111011110001000$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 1101010110000000 * 1111011110001000 \bmod (2^{16}+1) = 0001000110010111$

08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1111011110001000 + 0001000110010111 \bmod 2^{16} = 1110111011011111$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1001100101010011 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0100101011000101$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 1110111011011111 + 0100101011000101 \bmod 2^{16} = 1001001101110101$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0000010100100111 \text{ XOR } 0100101011000101 = 010011111100010$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1101000010100111 \text{ XOR } 0100101011000101 = 1001101001100010$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1000110001010111 \text{ XOR } 1001001101110101 = 0001111100100010$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0111101111011111 \text{ XOR } 1001001101110101 = 1110100010101010$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 010011111100010$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 1001101001100010$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 0001111100100010$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 1110100010101010$

Round 6

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 010011111100010 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1100000100010001$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 1001101001100010 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0010001100010001$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001111100100010 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101000110010001$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1110100010101010 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0110011010001111$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 1100000100010001 \text{ XOR } 0101000110010001 = 1001000010000000$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0010001100010001 \text{ XOR } 0110011010001111 = 0100010110011110$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1001000010000000 * 1111011110001000 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1010101000001001$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 0100010110011110 + 0001000110010111 \bmod 2^{16} = 0011010011000111$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1001100101010011 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0100101011000101$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0011010011000111 + 0100101011000101 \bmod 2^{16} = 0111111001100001$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1100000100010001 \text{ XOR } 0100101011000101 = 1000101111010100$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0101000110010001 \text{ XOR } 0100101011000101 = 0001101101010100$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0010001100010001 \text{ XOR } 0111111001100001 = 010110101110000$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0110011010001111 \text{ XOR } 0111111001100001 = 0001100011101110$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 1000101111010100$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 0001101101010100$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 0101110101110000$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 0001100011101110$

Round 7

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1000101111010100 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0110110001111001$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001101101010100 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0101001010110111$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 0101110101110000 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 0011001011001011$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0001100011101110 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1110011011001001$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 0110110001111001 \text{ XOR } 0011001011001011 = 0101111010110010$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 0101001010110111 \text{ XOR } 1110011011001001 = 1011010001111110$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0101111010110010 * 111011110001000 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0100111101001011$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 1011010001111110 + 0100111101001011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1111100010001011$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1111100010001011 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1010001101100101$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0100111101001011 + 1010001101100101 \bmod 2^{16} = 1110110110011111$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0110110001111001 \text{ XOR } 1010001101100101 = 1100111100011100$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 0011001011001011 \text{ XOR } 1010001101100101 = 1001000110101110$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 0101001010110111 \text{ XOR } 1110110110011111 = 1011111100101000$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1110011011001001 \text{ XOR } 1110110110011111 = 0000101101010110$

For the following rounds:

$X1 = L\#11 = 1100111100011100$
 $X2 = L\#12 = 1001000110101110$
 $X3 = L\#13 = 1011111100101000$
 $X4 = L\#14 = 0000101101010110$

Round 8

01) $L\#1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1100111100011100 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1110101011110111$
 02) $L\#2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 1001000110101110 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1101111111011011$
 03) $L\#3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1011111100101000 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1111011011101011$
 04) $L\#4 = (X4 + K4) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0000101101010110 + 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1111100011100001$
 05) $L\#5 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#3 = 1110101011110111 \text{ XOR } 1111011011110101 = 1111100011100001$
 06) $L\#6 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#4 = 110111111101101 \text{ XOR } 1111100011100001 = 0010011100011100$
 07) $L\#7 = (L\#5 * K5) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1111100011100001 * 111011110001000 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0001111001101101$
 08) $L\#8 = (L\#6 + L\#7) \bmod 2^{16} = 0010011100011100 + 000111001101101 \bmod 2^{16} = 0011101011110111$
 09) $L\#9 = (L\#8 * K6) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0011101011110111 * 1100001110100100 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0000010101101001$
 10) $L\#10 = (L\#7 + L\#9) \bmod 2^{16} = 0001111001101101 + 0000010101101001 \bmod 2^{16} = 0001100010110011$
 11) $L\#11 = L\#1 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1110101011110111 \text{ XOR } 0000010101101001 = 1110111110011110$
 12) $L\#12 = L\#3 \text{ XOR } L\#9 = 1111011011101011 \text{ XOR } 0000010101101001 = 1111001110000010$
 13) $L\#13 = L\#2 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 110111111101101 \text{ XOR } 0001100010110011 = 1100011101011110$
 14) $L\#14 = L\#4 \text{ XOR } L\#10 = 1111100011100001 \text{ XOR } 1100011101011110 = 0011111101111111$

Output Transformation

$$01) Y1 = (X1 * K1) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1110111110011110 * 0100101101010101 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1011110010000011$$

$$02) Y2 = (X2 + K2) \bmod 2^{16} = 1111001110000010 + 0100111001000011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1000001000100001$$

$$03) Y3 = (X3 + K3) \bmod 2^{16} = 1100011101011110 + 0100100100100011 \bmod 2^{16} = 1010111011111101$$

$$04) Y4 = (X4 * K4) \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 0011111110111111 * 1111001000111001 \bmod (2^{16} + 1) = 1101001100001001$$

Result of Decryption :

$$Y1 = 1011110010000011$$

$$Y2 = 1000001000100001$$

$$Y3 = 1010111011111101$$

$$Y4 = 1101001100001001$$

4. Conclusion

The signature is an important identity for the user. With the Elgamal and Idea algorithm methods[7], we can find out whether the signature belongs to the user. Signatures using the elgamal and idea algorithm methods can maintain the authenticity of the signature. The signature confidentiality cannot be modified by other users, so the signature is more secure.

5. Suggestion

The suggestions that the author can convey are as follows:

1. The system is designed only to be able to find out whether the signature is a user's signature or another user's signature using the elgamal and idea algorithm methods.
2. A system created to maintain signatures using the elgamal and idea algorithm methods.

Acknowledgement

Praise be to Allah SWT who has given health, enjoyment so that I can work on this journal. Thanks to my beloved parents and sister who always support and give input.

References

- [1] Arifin, J., & Naf'an, M. Z. (2017). Verifikasi Tanda Tangan Asli Atau Palsu Berdasarkan Sifat Keacakan (Entropi). *Jurnal Infotel*, 9(1), 130. <https://doi.org/10.20895/infotel.v9i1.136>.
- [2] Isnaini, H. F., Karyati, K., & Matematika, J. P. (2017). Penerapan Skema Tanda Tangan Schnorr pada Pembuatan Tanda Tangan Digital Implementation of Schnorr Signature Scheme in The Form of Digital Signature. 12(1), 57–64.
- [3] Komputer, D. I., Matematika, F., Ilmu, D. A. N., & Alam, P. (2019). Pengamanan internet of things (iot) untuk tanda tangan digital menggunakan algoritme elgamal signature scheme selfi qisthina.
- [4] Noor, M. U. (2021). Tanda Tangan Digital: Otoritas pada Arsip Elektronik. *JUPI (Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan Dan Informasi)*, 6(1), 17. <https://doi.org/10.30829/jupi.v6i1.8165>
- [5] Rahman, F., & Alamsyah, D. N. (2016). Dengan Metode Idea (International Data Encryption Algorithm). 281–289.
- [6] Simatupang, J., & Sianturi, S. (2019). 1, 2 1,2. 3(2).
- [7] Zulian Vicky Hernando, & Purwanto, P. (2022). Implementasi Tanda Tangan Digital (Digital Signature) Menggunakan Algoritme Elgamal Pada Dokumen Di Implementation of Digital Signature Using the Elgamal Algorithm on Documents At the Flight Education and Training Center (Bp3) Curug Web-Based. September, 386–393.