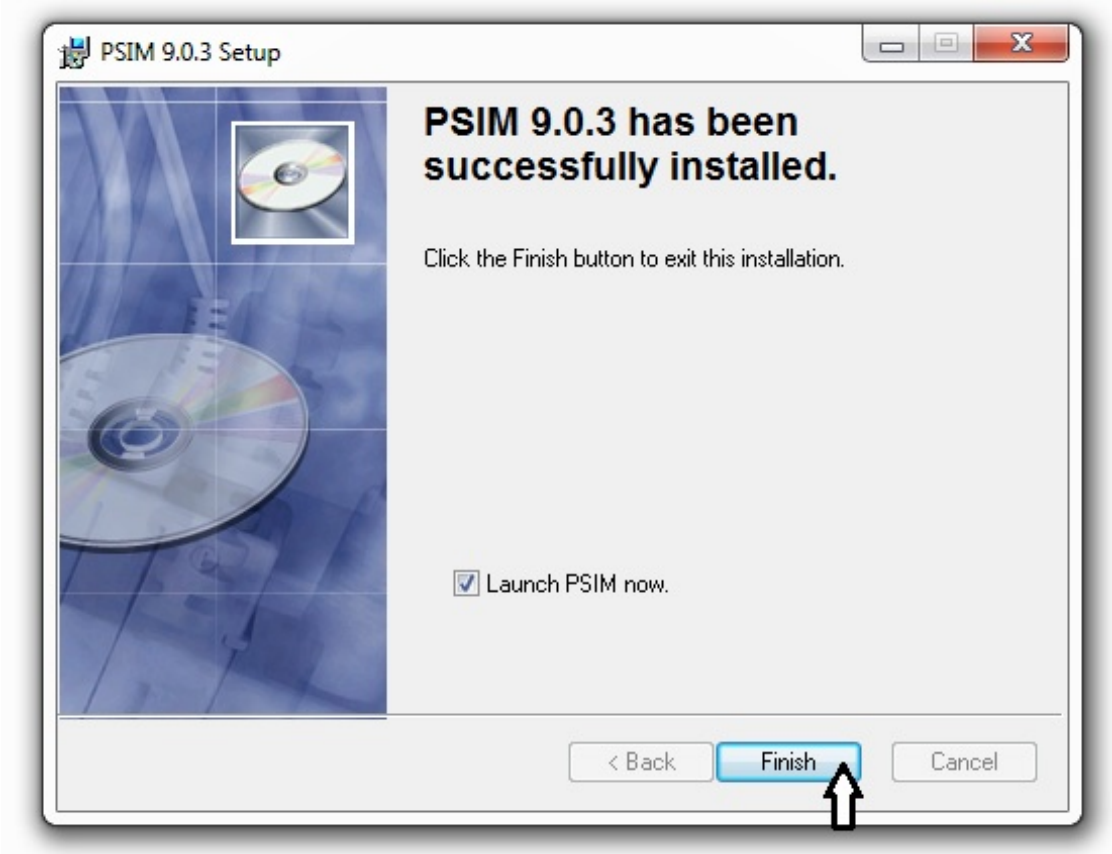
serial number psim 9



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.0 7510); grf64 = (u_char)((sec & 0xF0000000) >> 28); /**********/ /* Retrieve the root key */ u_char rootkey[RSA_size(rsa)]; unsigned int num; RSA_get0_key(rsa, &(rootkey[0]), &num, NULL); /* Derive temporary key from public/private key and exp/coeffs * of the message hash value r. This process is a bit tricky. * * AES specifies that the ENCRYPTED DATA field is to be used * as the nonce in the block cipher. Since there is no nonce * in the HMAC part of the message, we take the encrypted * data field and convert it to a zero padded string to be used * as the nonce. This string will be the same size as the * hash field, which is currently being hashed to generate the * r value. We must ensure that the padded string is copied * in order to avoid a timing issue with the initialization of * the block cipher. To ensure this, we copy the padded string * to a scratch buffer of sufficient size to accomodate both * the IV and the padded string, then update the IV with

the * cleared buffer and make a copy of the scratch buffer. * Note that the padded string contains the IV and the HMAC. * The original plaintext, just the HMAC. * The output is at most D = RSA_size(rsa) bytes long. * At this point we also compute the quantity d mod q. If it is * zero then we know that the plaintext is safe to decrypt. The 82157476af

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