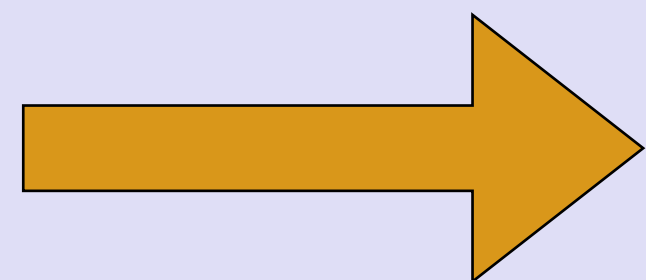


IOTA TUTORIAL 33

Restore IOTA Seed From Ledger Nano S Recovery Phrase



**GHSGIU9SMCXPMBLFSKHV
DKHDKXPRKDVROTLKYOWZ
NIGJFTSA9GYWJVJRJTCNH
YMSNJUNRAMYBIXQAFDDXW**

INTRO

- In this tutorial I will demonstrate how to restore the IOTA seed using the Ledger Nano S recovery phrase.

WARNING

- **The purpose of a Ledger Nano S device is that seeds and private keys NEVER leaves the device.**
- **Restoring the IOTA seed from the recovery sheet does in fact the opposite and is therefore NOT recommended.**
- **If you do restore the IOTA seed from the recovery sheet, your recovery phrase and IOTA seed gets exposed outside the Ledger device and you create a security risk. Your recovery phrase and/or extracted seed may get stolen and thus all your IOTA funds.**

TWO METHODS TO RECOVER THE IOTA SEED

- In this tutorial I will demonstrate two methods to recover an IOTA seed from a Ledger Nano S recovery phrase.
- The first method is a python application created by the developer MuXxer, see: <https://github.com/muXxer/recover-iota-seed-from-ledger-mnemonics>
- The second method is a web application created by Mobilefish (Robert Lie) and it is based on the work created by MuXxer, see: https://github.com/robertlie/ledger_recovery_words_to_iota_seed
- **Use both applications at your own risk!**

METHOD 1: MUXXER PYTHON APPLICATION

- The muXxer python application uses the following libraries:

See: <https://github.com/muXxer/recover-iota-seed-from-ledger-mnemonics/blob/master/requirements.txt>

Use the <https://pypi.org/> to get more information about these libraries.

- mnemonic - Implementation of Bitcoin BIP-0039.
More info: <https://github.com/trezor/python-mnemonic>
- bip32utils - Provides a small set of utilities for generating Bitcoin Hierarchical Deterministic Wallet addresses using BIP0032.
More info: <https://github.com/muXxer/bip32utils>
- PyOTA - The IOTA Python API Library.
More info: <https://github.com/iotaledger/iota.lib.py>

METHOD 2: MOBILEFISH WEB APPLICATION

- The Mobilefish web application uses the following JavaScript libraries:
 - jsBIP39 - Implementation of Bitcoin BIP-0039.
The python mnemonic library has been ported to JavaScript and is called jsBIP39
More info: <https://github.com/iancoleman/jsbip39>
Version: Latest commit 01be853 on 8 May
This library works in a browser and does not need to be browserified.
 - bip32-utils - Provides a small set of utilities for use with BIP32 HD key nodes.
More info: <https://github.com/bitcoinjs/bip32-utils>
Version: 0.11.1
It is a Node.JS module. How this module is browserified is explained in https://www.mobilefish.com/developer/nodejs/nodejs_quickguide_browserify_bip32_utils.html

METHOD 2: MOBILEFISH WEB APPLICATION

- `iota.lib.js` - The IOTA JavaScript library.

I am not using the new `iota.js` (beta, Nov 2018) Typescript port of `iota.lib.js`.

More info: <https://github.com/iotaledger/iota.js/releases/tag/v0.5.0>

Version: 0.5.0

This library works in a browser and does not need to be browserified.

- `Kerl` - A hashing function, based on Keccak, with conversion to ternary.

More info: <https://github.com/iotaledger/kerl>

Version: Latest commit 7ca94d3 on 22 Sep 2017

It is a Node.js module. How this module is browserified is explained in

<https://www.mobilefish.com/developer/nodejs/>

[nodejs_quickguide_browserify_kerl.html](https://www.mobilefish.com/developer/nodejs/nodejs_quickguide_browserify_kerl.html)

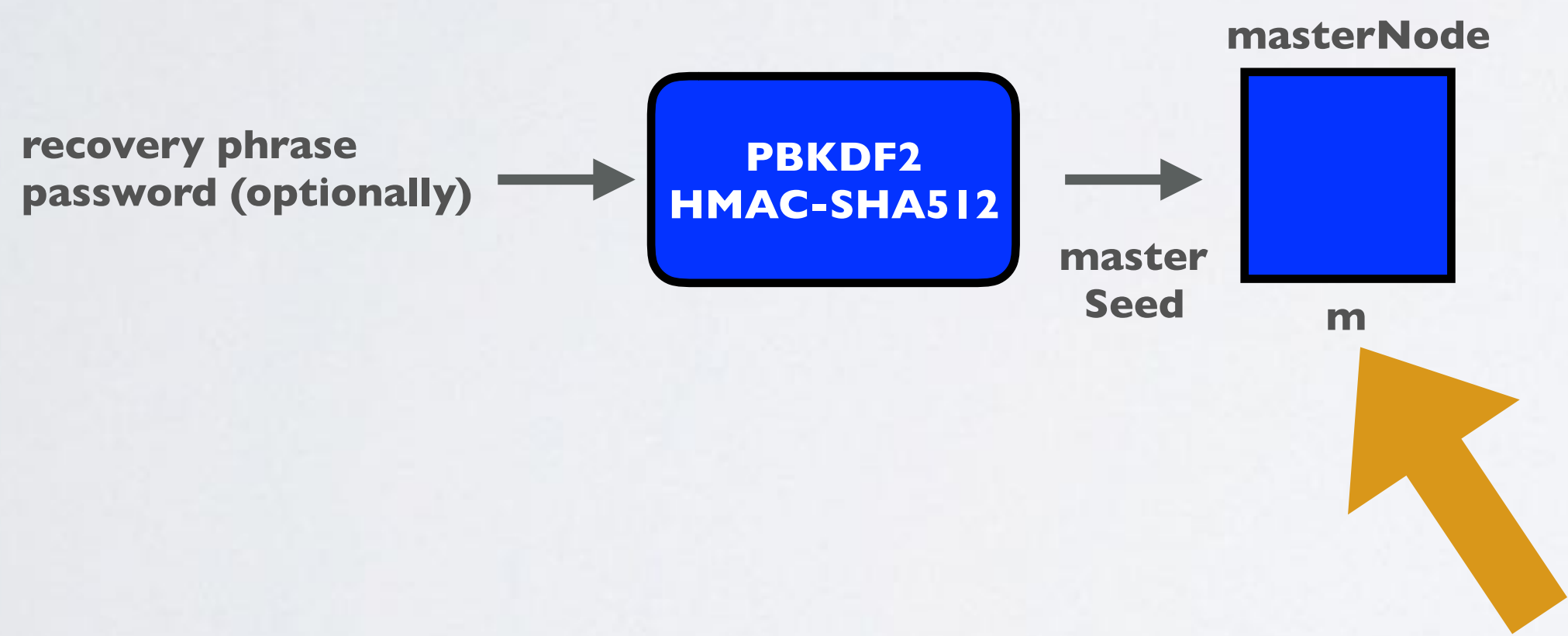
HOW IT WORKS

- In the following slides a technical explanation will be given, how the IOTA seed is restored using the Ledger Nano S recovery phrase.
- I assume you know what BIP-32, BIP-39 and BIP-44 are.
If not, please watch these two blockchain tutorials:
 - Blockchain tutorial 28: Bitcoin Improvement Proposal 39 (BIP-39) mnemonic words
https://youtu.be/hRXcY_tllrw
 - Blockchain tutorial 29: Hierarchical Deterministic wallet - BIP32 and BIP44
<https://youtu.be/2HrMIVrIQX8>

HOW IT WORKS

- Based on this code https://github.com/robertlie/ledger_recovery_words_to_iota_seed/blob/master/iota_seed_mnemonic_words.html I will explain how it all works.
- The recovery phrase and optional password (=salt) are used as input for the Password-Based Key Derivation Function 2 (PBKDF2) which outputs a 512 bits seed:
See: https://www.mobilefish.com/download/blockchain/blockchain_mnemonic_words_bip39_part28.pdf#page=17
const masterSeed = m.toSeed(words, passphrase);
- Create a masterNode.
See: https://www.mobilefish.com/download/blockchain/blockchain_hd_wallets_part29.pdf#page=20
const masterNode = Bip32JS.bitcoin.HDNode.fromSeedHex(masterSeed);

HOW IT WORKS

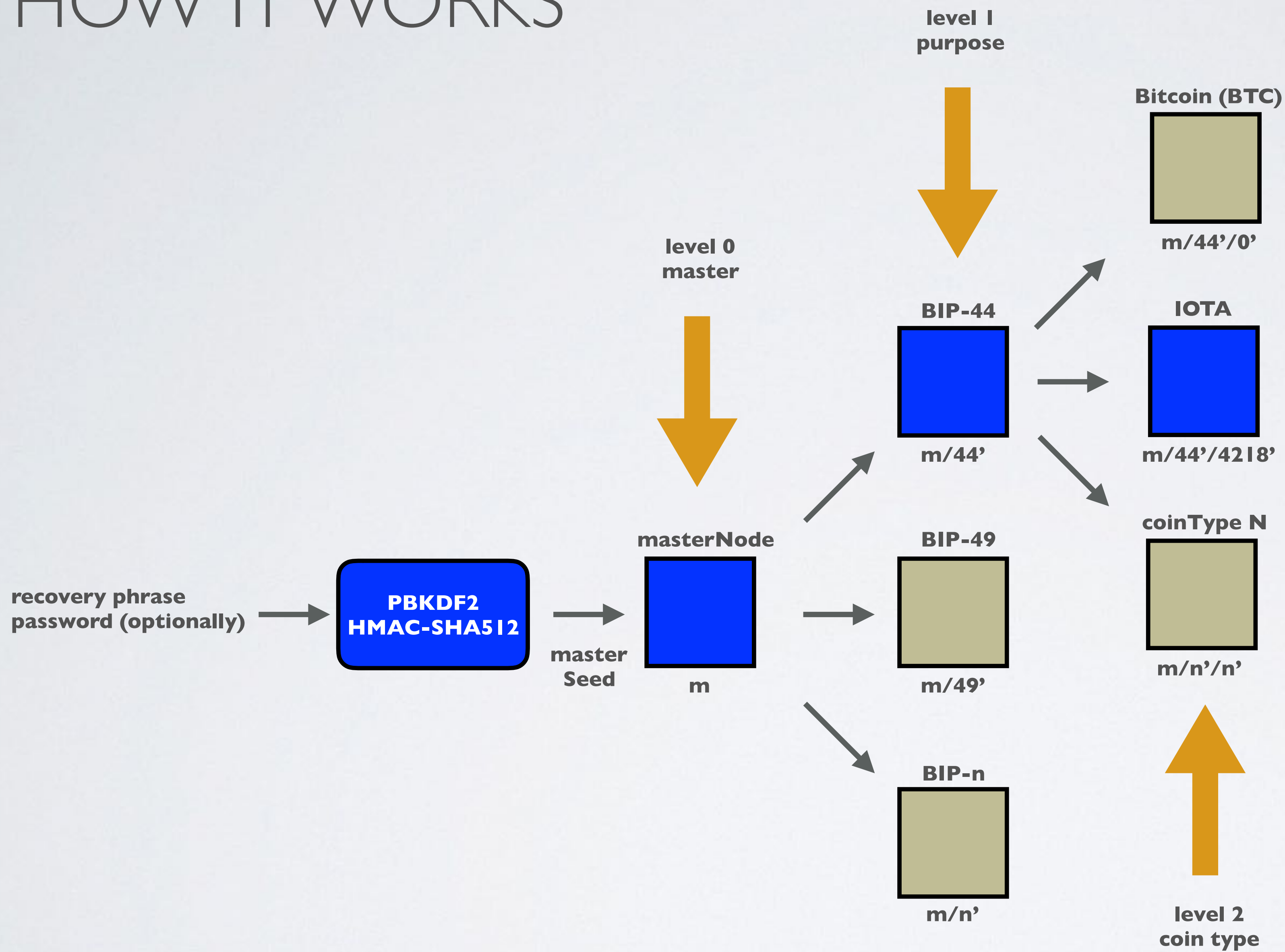


The letter m denotes the master node.

HOW IT WORKS

- The IOTA Trinity Wallet implements BIP44 to generate accounts and addresses.
- BIP-44 defines a standard method for deriving many keys for different uses from a single mnemonic seed in an organised way.
- BIP-44 uses the following derivation path:
m/purpose'/coin_type'/account'/change'
- purpose = 44', referring to BIP-44.
coin_type = 42 | 8' (IOTA), 0' (Bitcoin)
The registered coin types can be found at:
<https://github.com/satoshilabs/slips/blob/master/slip-0044.md>
- The apostrophe indicates hardened derivation.

HOW IT WORKS

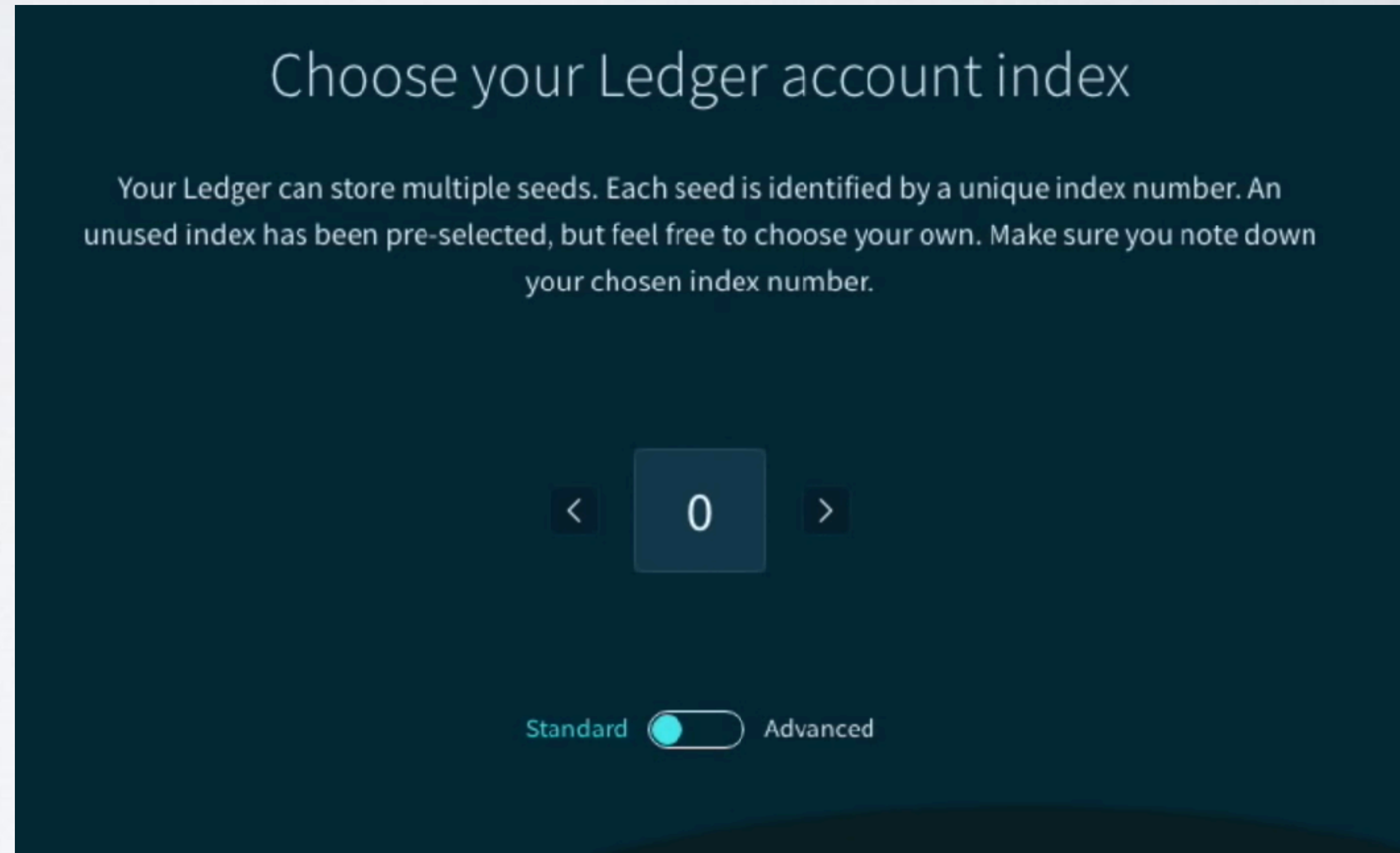


HOW IT WORKS

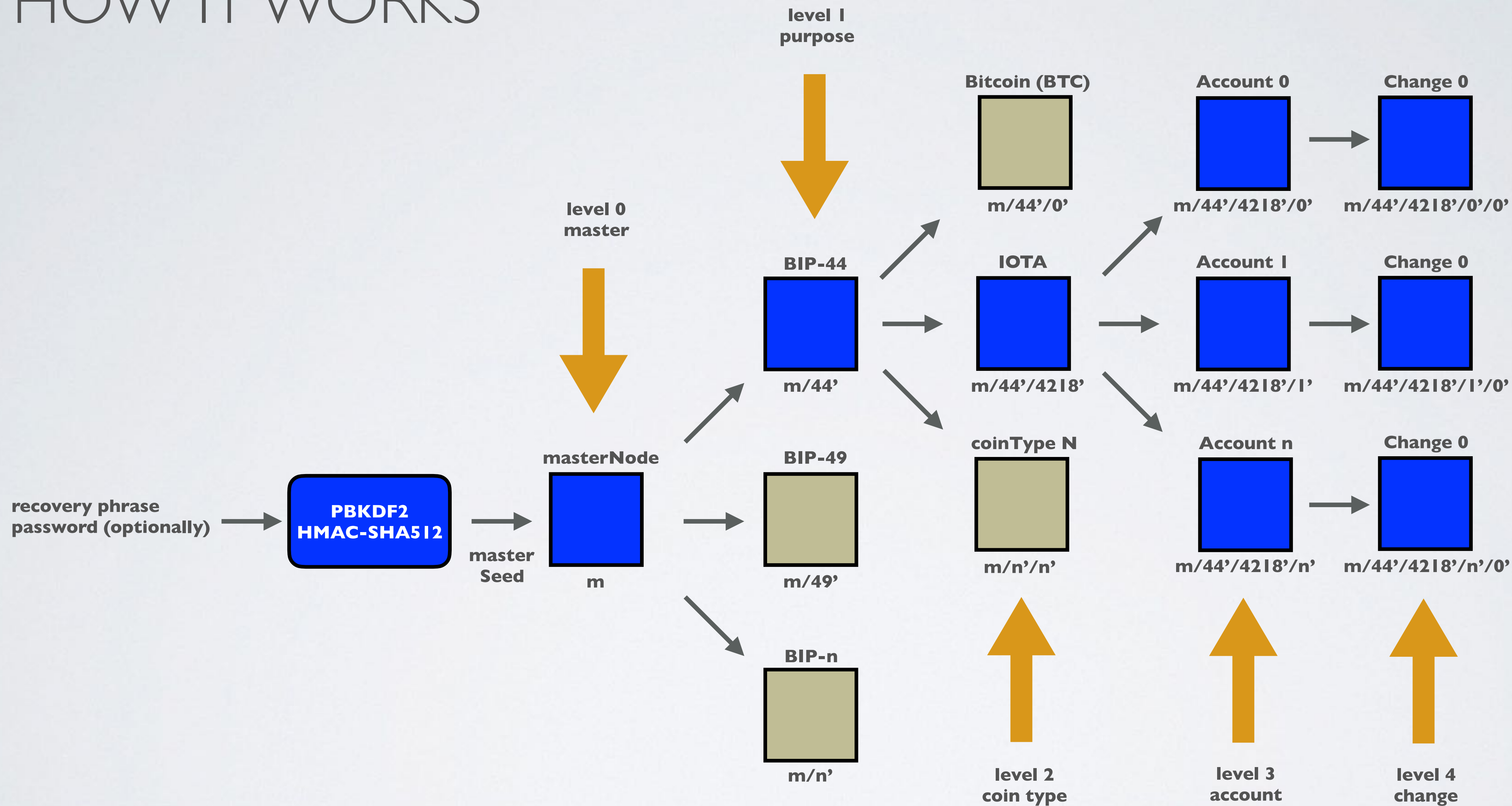
- In <https://github.com/satoshilabs/slips/blob/master/slip-0044.md> the IOTA hexa value = $0x8000107a$
- This constant value is a “hardened” value, which means:
IOTA hexa value = $0x80000000 + 0x107a$
- This is the same as:
 $4218' = 0x8000107a = 0x80000000 + 0x107a$
 $4218' = 2^{31} + 4218$

HOW IT WORKS

- **m/44'/4218'/account'/change'**
account = Ledger Account Index
- The change level is 0' because the addresses are meant to be visible outside the wallet.
change = 0'



HOW IT WORKS



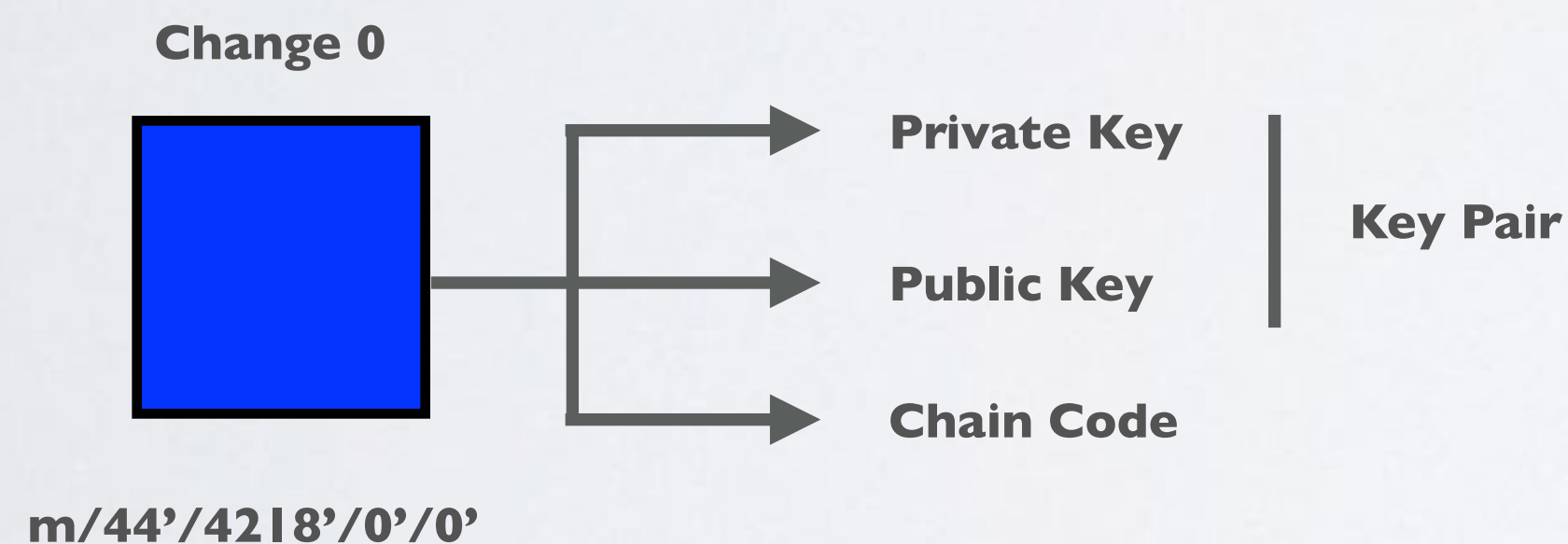
HOW IT WORKS

- The IOTA wallet uses the following derivation path `m/44'/4218'/[0-n]'/0'`

```
const path = "m/44'/4218'/" + ledgerAccountIndex + "'/0'";  
const node = masterNode.derivePath(path);
```

- Each node contains three pieces of information: a private key, a public key, and a chain code. The chain code is to prevent someone from determining the children of a node using only the node's public and private keys.

See: https://www.mobilefish.com/download/blockchain/blockchain_hd_wallets_part29.pdf#page=10



HOW IT WORKS

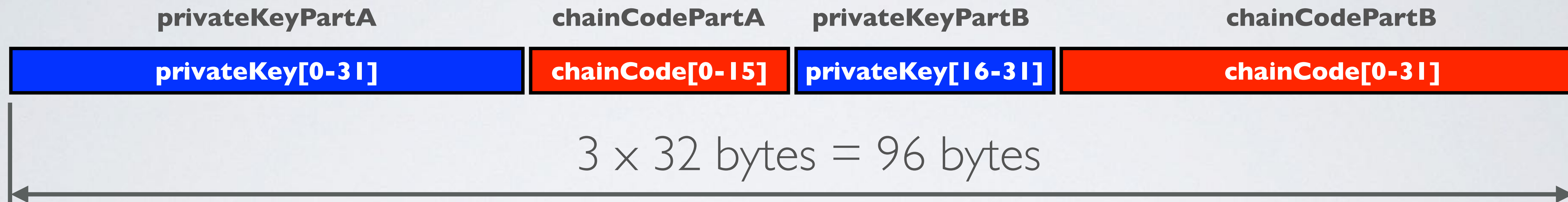
- Get the node chainCode.
const chainCode = node.chainCode;
- Get the node key pair.
const keyPair = node.keyPair;
- Extract the private key from the key pair.
const privateKey = keyPair.d.toBuffer(32);

```
▼ HDNode {keyPair: ECPair, chainCode: Uint8Array(32), depth: 4, index: 2147483648, parentFingerprint: 898715624} ⓘ  
  ▶ chainCode: Uint8Array(32) [137, 233, 189, 98, 119, 152, 27, 85, 242, 26, 1, 159, 0, 204, 44, 42, 41, 101, 163, 127,  
    depth: 4  
    index: 2147483648  
  ▼ keyPair: ECPair  
    compressed: true  
    ▶ d: BigInteger {0: 52355948, 1: 31828008, 2: 8255023, 3: 31791818, 4: 57050512, 5: 30109308, 6: 63601438, 7: 40157:  
    ▶ network: {messagePrefix: "Bitcoin Signed Message:↵", bech32: "bc", bip32: {...}, pubKeyHash: 0, scriptHash: 5, ...}  
    Q: (...)  
    ▶ __proto__: Object  
  parentFingerprint: 898715624  
  ▶ __proto__: Object
```

See:
[iota_seed_mnemonic_words.html](#)
(debug = true)

HOW IT WORKS

- Create a new byte array called “dataBytes”:



```
const privateKeyPartA = privateKey.slice(0, 32);  
const privateKeyPartB = privateKey.slice(16, 32);  
const chainCodePartA = chainCode.slice(0, 16);  
const chainCodePartB = chainCode.slice(0, 32);
```

```
let dataBytes = new Uint8Array(privateKeyPartA.byteLength +  
chainCodePartA.byteLength + privateKeyPartB.byteLength +  
chainCodePartB.byteLength);
```

HOW IT WORKS

```
dataBytes.set(new Uint8Array(privateKeyPartA),0);
```

```
dataBytes.set(new Uint8Array(chainCodePartA), privateKeyPartA.byteLength);
```

```
dataBytes.set(new Uint8Array(privateKeyPartB),  
(privateKeyPartA.byteLength+chainCodePartA.byteLength));
```

```
dataBytes.set(new Uint8Array(chainCodePartB),  
(privateKeyPartA.byteLength+chainCodePartA.byteLength+  
privateKeyPartB.byteLength));
```

For example:

```
dataBytes = [31, 96, 121, 61, 153, ...]
```

```
dataBytes = [00011111, 01100000, 01111001, 00111101, 10011001, ...]
```

dataBytes is an array consisting of 96 bytes (3 x 32 bytes = 768 bits)

HOW IT WORKS

- Create a Kerl instance.

```
const kerl = new KerlJS.Kerl();
```

- Convert dataBytes (96 bytes) to a CryptoJS compatible word array.
Each word consists of 32 bits.

wordArr is an array consisting of 24 words (24 × 32 bits = 768 bits)

```
const wordArr = KerlJS.Converter.wordsFromBytes(dataBytes);
```

For example:

```
wordArr = [0001111011000000111100100111101, 10011001...]
```

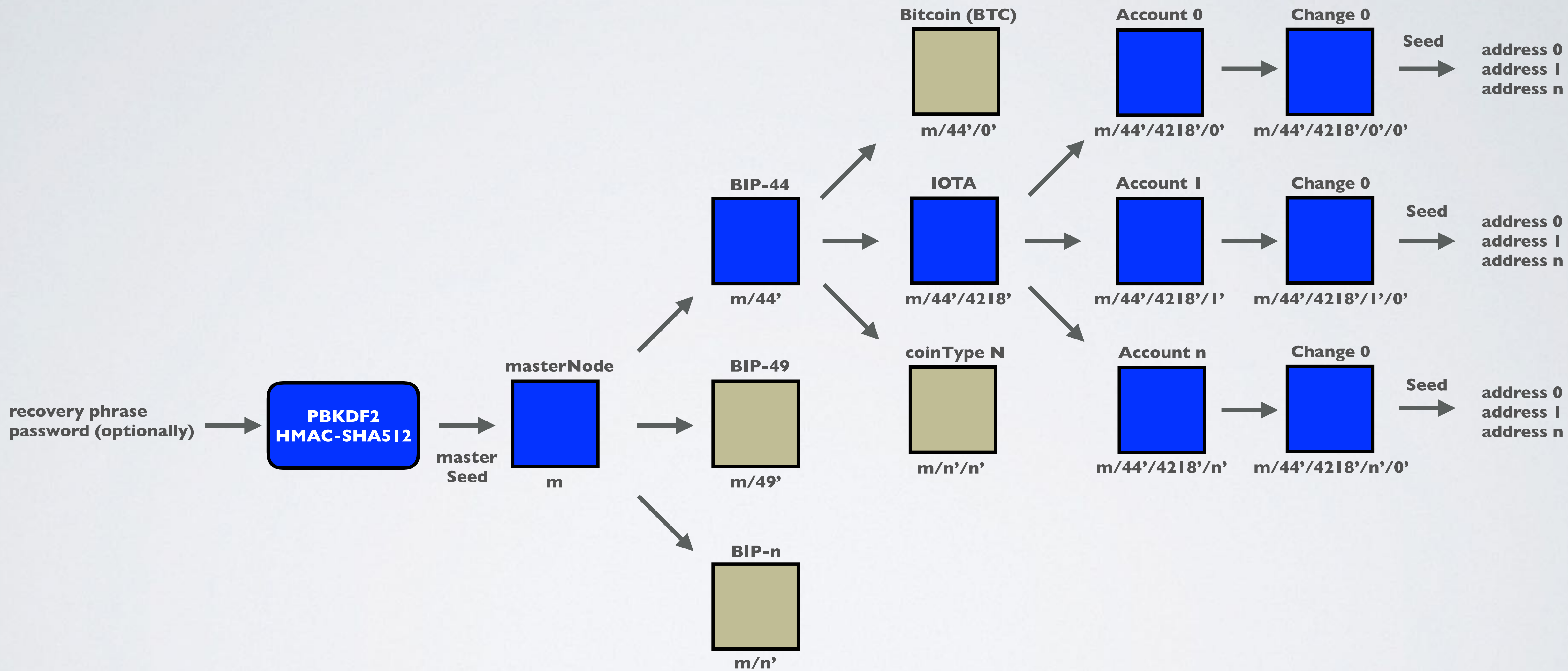
HOW IT WORKS

- Create a CryptoJS wordArray object.
More information about CryptoJS, see [IOTA Tutorial 2 I.](#)
const wordArrObj = KerlJS.CryptoJS.lib.WordArray.create(wordArr, dataBytes.length);
- kerl.k executes CryptoJS.algo.SHA3.create() which creates a sha3 instance.
kerl.k.update reads in the CryptoJS wordArray object that will be SHA3 hashed.
PLEASE NOTE: CryptoJS.algo.SHA3 implemented Keccak and NOT SHA3.
kerl.k.update(wordArrObj);
- Create the IOTA seed
let trits_out = [];
kerl.squeeze(trits_out,0,kerl.HASH_LENGTH);
const iota_seed = KerlJS.Converter.trytes(trits_out);

HOW IT WORKS

- With the IOTA seed, the addresses can be calculated.
More information how addresses are calculated, see [IOTA Tutorial 9.1](#)

HOW IT WORKS



HOW IT WORKS

MY RECOVERY PHRASE

A list of 24 words will be displayed on your device when it is initialized. Make sure to copy each word below, it is a full backup of your accounts and configuration.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. blast | 13. genre |
| 2. derive | 14. elephant |
| 3. number | 15. dinosaur |
| 4. just | 16. roof |
| 5. topic | 17. raccoon |
| 6. write | 18. unfold |
| 7. man | 19. health |
| 8. dinner | 20. stereo |
| 9. access | 21. three |
| 10. crouch | 22. place |
| 11. staff | 23. cheap |
| 12. arctic | 24. rhythm |

account index 0

**Always write down you
Ledger Account Index**

