

Master of Information Systems Security

**ITC593 Network and Computer
Security**

Week One

- Understand the general model of security
- Substitution Permutation Networks (SPN)
- Feistel Network
- DES And AES

Week Two

- Electronic codebook mode (ECB).
- Cipher block chaining mode (CBC).
- Cipher feedback mode (CFB).
- Output feedback mode (OFB).
- Counter mode (CTR).

Week Three

- Understand rijndael algorithm
- Differential Cryptanalysis Attack
- Linear Cryptanalysis Method

Week Four

- Hash Function and Random Oracle model What are hash functions used for (incryptography)?

Week Five

- Digital Signature
- Public key cryptography ElGamal
- Security notions
- Kerberos and PKI (Public Key Infrastructure).

Week Six

- Suppose that $F: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p$ where P is a large prime and $n > P$. Proof that $f(x) = gx \bmod (p)$ is not second pre-image resistant, where g is a generator of $\mathbb{Z}_p$. What is the security assumption you use, if to make it pre-image resistant.
- Suppose that $f: \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}^m$ is a preimage resistant bijection. For given $x \in \{0,1\}^{2m}$, write $x = x' || x''$, where $x', x'' \in \{0,1\}^m$. Then define $h: \{0,1\}^{2m} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^m$ as $h(x) = (x' \text{Xor } x'')$. Prove that the function $h(x)$ is not second pre-image resistant.

Week Six

- The RSA cryptosystem satisfies a multiplicative property: $EK(x_1)EK(x_2) \pmod{n} = EK(x_1x_2 \pmod{n})$: Show that because of this property the RSA cryptosystem is insecure against a chosen ciphertext attack. In particular, given a ciphertext y , describe how to choose a ciphertext y_0 such that knowledge of the plaintext $x_0 = DK(y_0)$ allows the attacker to determine $x = DK(y)$.
- Show that the active CCA against ElGamal encryption not work when against the CramerShoup encryption.

Week seven

- Assume an elliptic curve with points whose coordinates $P = (x; y)$ satisfy the following congruence $y^2 = x^3 + x \pmod{23}$. Given two points $P = (9; 5)$ and $Q = (11; 10)$, what are the points $P + Q$, $P + P$, and $Q + Q$?
- Let $p = 41$. Choose a generator for $GF(41)$. Choosing appropriate private, and ephemeral keys, perform the following on the message $m = 11$, or the next appropriate message: (a) Encryption using ElGamal. (b) Encryption using semantically security ElGamal. (c) Signing using ElGamal. You can use Pari/GP.

Week Eight

- Understanding Side-channel attack
- Understanding S-box, EBC, public and private key encryption