

## CSS322 – Quiz 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_ (out of 10)

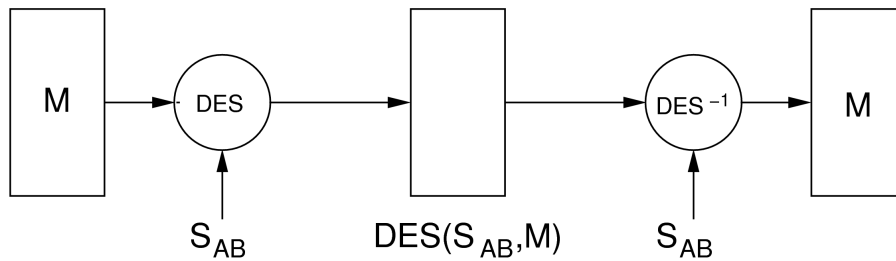
**Question 1 [6 marks]**

In the following questions you need to draw a diagram illustrating the mechanism used when sending information from A to B. In your answer you can use the following operations:

<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">DES</div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">DES</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">DES<sup>-1</sup></div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Inverse DES</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">RSA</div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">RSA</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">RSA<sup>-1</sup></div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Inverse RSA</span>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">MAC</div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">MAC</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">MAC<sup>-1</sup></div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Inverse MAC</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">H</div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Hash</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">H<sup>-1</sup></div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Inverse Hash</span>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">  </div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Concatenate</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">=</div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Compare</span>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">+</div> <span style="margin: 0 10px;">Exclusive OR</span>	

as well as the following keys:  $S_{AB}$ ,  $PU_A$ ,  $PR_A$ ,  $PU_B$ ,  $PR_B$ .

As an example, the following diagram illustrates DES symmetric key encryption for confidentiality.



a) Authentication only (no confidentiality), using a Message Authentication Code [3 marks]

- b) Confidentiality using DES; and authentication using a Hash function and RSA [3 marks]

**Question 2** [4 marks]

Three properties of hash functions for practical implementations are: Hash function can be applied on any size input message; fixed length output message is produced; Hash function is easy to calculate.

Three properties of hash functions for security are: one way property; weak collision resistance; strong collision resistance.

- a) Which Hash function property is the easiest for a malicious user to attack? [1 mark]
- b) Referring to the properties, explain why collisions will occur in practical Hash functions. [1 mark]
- c) Explain a security benefit of using Hash functions with Public Key Cryptography to provide authentication and confidentiality (compared to using Hash functions with Symmetric Key Cryptography to provide authentication and confidentiality). [1 mark]
- d) Explain (or define) the *one way property* for Hash functions. [1 mark]