

# Protection & Security

## Security Violation

Confidentiality → unauthorized person can't read data.

Integrity : unauthorized " " modification of data.

Availability : 24/7 available 24x7

Principle of protection (least privilege)  
/  
set of permission.

\* enough privilege given.

→ permission same as user

\* Limit given damage limit. 20.

\* Process by given and given to given same

# Domain Structure

Domain is a set of access rights.

↑  
in file sys.

<u>Object</u>	<u>Permission</u>
03	read write
01	read write
02	execute

## Access Matrix

→ View Protection as matrix

user	↓	object (File / process)	/	access (1, 2)
				(01) (01)

Program threats → Trojan horse, Logic bomb, Virus

System " = worm, Virus, ...

## Security Problem

Threat - Potential Security Violation.

- attack

masquerading  $\rightarrow$  cannot identify. True or not

Session hijacking: session hijack to use, use session to get

Physical Security Levels.

Physical  $\rightarrow$  human - OS  $\rightarrow$  Network

Trojan horse: kind of threats, for genuine application.

the user will see carrier app. but the genuine app is not  
system chobbe and destruct virus. open the user system

dark back door  $\rightarrow$  do unauthorized access - entry.  
entry.

## Norm

back of virus. The capability to travel without any help from man.

Data transfer very slow. attach - Rec travel

are

## Cryptography

Plain text  $\rightarrow$  cipher text

(convert are cipher)

Plain text  $\rightarrow$  encryption

convert

ciphertext

Decryption

Plain text

Trivial

Symmetric key - same key take ency, decy etc

Asymmetric key - public key  
private key



# RSA algo (asymetric)

In min 2 prime no  $p=13, q=17$ , Private key find?  
public key 35

①  
②

## Steps RSA

\* calculate  $n = p \times q = 13 \times 17 = 221$ .

\* "  $\phi(n) = (p-1) \times (q-1) = 12 \times 16 = 192$

\* Choose  $e$  value  $1 < e < \phi(n) = 1 < e < 192 = 1 < 35 < 192$

$$\text{So } \gcd(e, \phi(n)) = 1 \Rightarrow \gcd(35, 192) = 1$$

\* calculate  $d$  such  $de = 1 \pmod{\phi(n)}$

$$= de \pmod{\phi(n)} = 1$$

$$= d \cdot 35 \pmod{192} = 1$$

value of  $e$  must be  
such that value of  $d$  must be  
an integer

③ Now we have  $(n, e)$

$$de = 1 \pmod{\phi(n)}$$

$$\therefore de = 1 + k \phi(n)$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{1 + k \phi(n)}{e}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 16 \times 192}{35}$$
$$= \frac{1}{35}$$

Ans ①  
we have 1, 2, 3 we  
also direct  
value (1, 1/2) example  
must be

we should  
not find

# RSA algo (asymmetric)

In men 2 prime no  $p=13, q=17$ , Private key found?  
public key 35

## Steps RSA

\* calculate  $n = p \times q = 13 \times 17 = 221$ .

\* "  $\phi(n) = (p-1) \times (q-1) = 12 \times 16 = 192$

\* Choose  $e$  value  $1 < e < \phi(n) = 1 < e < 192 = 1 < 35 < 192$

So  $\gcd(e, \phi(n)) = 1 \Rightarrow \gcd(35, 192) = 1$

\* calculate  $d$  such  $de \equiv 1 \pmod{\phi(n)}$

$$= de \pmod{\phi(n)} = 1$$

$$= d \cdot 35 \pmod{192} = 1$$

value of  $e$  given  
So:  $d$  value find  
ex 1 or 15 or 17

④  $221 \times 35$  (mod 192) 221

$$de = 1 \pmod{\phi(n)}$$

$$\therefore de = 1 + k \phi(n)$$

$$\therefore d = \frac{1 + k \phi(n)}{e}$$

$$= \frac{1 + 0 \times 192}{35} = \frac{1}{35}$$

Ans ①

221 or 192

So we 1, 2, 3 we

221 direct

value (1, 12) 221

example 221

12 or 35

## Defence Death (8 part)

Physical Controls → Guards, Guard dogs

Technical

→ endpoint security  
firewall, intrusion

Network Security → VPN, firewall.

## Administrative controls

[It is a strategy that leverage multiple security measures to protect an organization assets]