# CSE447: CRYPTOGRAPHY AND CRYPTANALYSIS FALL 2024



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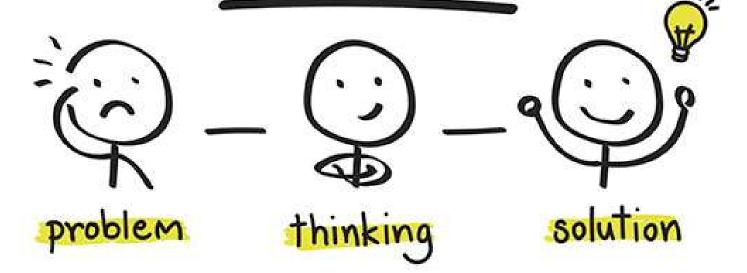
## How to get A in this course???







## CRITICAL THINKING







- THE CAST OF CHARACTERS
- ALICE'S ONLINE BANK
- ABOUT THE TEXT BOOK

#### THE CAST OF CHARACTERS



O Alice and Bob are the good guys





- Trudy is the bad guy
- Trudy is our generic "intruder"





#### ALICE'S ONLINE BANK

- O Alice opens Alice's Online Bank (AOB)
- O What are Alice's security concerns?
- O If Bob is a customer of AOB, what are his security concerns?
- O How are Alice and Bob concerns similar? How are they different?
- O How does Trudy view the situation?

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#### CIA

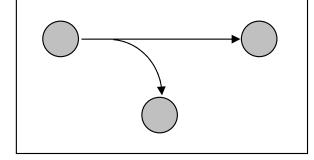
OCIA: Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability

#### OConfidentiality

- O AOB must prevent Trudy from learning Bob's account balance
- O Confidentiality: prevent unauthorized reading

of information

O Cryptography used for confidentiality



## CIA



#### **O**Integrity

- O Trudy must not be able to change Bob's account balance
- O Bob must not be able to improperly change his own account balance
- O Integrity: prevent unauthorized writing of
  - information
  - O Cryptography used for integrity

#### CIA



#### OAvailability

- OAOB's information must be available when needed
- O Alice must be able to make transaction O If not, Bob' 11 take his business elsewhere
- O Availability: Data is available in a timely manner when needed
- O Availability is a "new" security concern
  - O In response to denial of service (DoS)

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- OCIA are only beginning of the Inf Sec.
- O Case 1: when Bob logs on his computer
  - O How does Bob's computer know that "Bob" is really Bob and not Trudy?
- OBob's password must be verified
  - O This requires some clever **Cryptography**
- O What are security concerns of pwds?
- O Are there alternatives to passwords?



- O Case2: when Bob logs into AOB
  - O how does AOB know that "Bob" is really Bob?
- OAs before, Bob's password is verified
- OUnlike standalone computer case, network security issues arise
- O What are network security concerns?

## OProtocols are critically important

O Crypto also important in protocols



- Once Bob is *authenticated* by AOB, then AOB must restrict actions of Bob
  - O Bob can't view Charlie's account info
  - O Bob can't install new software, etc.
- OEnforcing these restrictions is known as authorization
- OAccess control includes both authentication and authorization



- O Cryptography, protocols, and access control are implemented in software
- O What are security issues of software?
  - O Most software is complex and buggy
  - O Software flaws lead to security flaws
  - OHow does Trudy attack software?
  - O How to reduce flaws in software development?
- OAnd what about malware?



- OSome software is intentionally evil
  - O Malware: computer viruses, worms, etc.
- OHow do the malwares work?
- OWhat can Alice and Bob do to protect themselves from malware?
- OWhat can Trudy do to make malware more "effective"?



- Operating systems enforce security
  - O For example, authorization
- OOS: large and complex software
  - O Win XP has 40,000,000 lines of code!
  - O Subject to bugs and flaws like any other software
  - O Many security issues specific to OSs
  - O Can you trust an OS?

#### TEXT BOOK



- OThe text consists of four major parts
  - O Cryptography
  - OAccess control
  - O Protocols
  - O Software
- O Note: Our focus is on technical issues



#### THE PEOPLE PROBLEM

- OPeople often break security
  - O Both intentionally and unintentionally
  - O Here, we consider the unintentional
- OFor example, suppose you want to buy something online
  - O To make it concrete, suppose you want to buy from amazon.com



#### THE PEOPLE PROBLEM

- OTo buy from amazon.com···
  - O Your Web browser uses SSL protocol
  - OSSL relies on cryptography
  - O Access control issues arise
  - OAll security mechanisms are in software
- OSuppose all of these security stuff works perfectly
  - O What could possibly go wrong?



#### THE PEOPLE PROBLEM

- O What could go wrong?
- O Trudy can try man-in-the-middle attack
  - O SSL is secure, so attack doesn't "work"
  - O Web browser issues a warning
  - O What do you, the user, do?
- O If user ignores warning, attack works!
  - O None of the security mechanisms failed
  - O But user unintentionally broke security

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#### CRYPTOGRAPHY

- O"Secret codes"
- OThe book covers
  - O Classic cryptography
  - O Symmetric ciphers
  - O Public key cryptography
  - O Hash functions
  - O Advanced cryptanalysis



#### ACCESS CONTROL

- OAuthentication
  - O Passwords
  - O Biometrics and other
- OAuthorization
  - O Access Control Lists and Capabilities
  - O Multilevel security (MLS), security modeling, covert channel, inference control
  - O Firewalls and Intrusion Detection Systems

#### PROTOCOLS



- OSimple" authentication protocols
  - O Focus on basics of security protocols
  - O Cryptography used a lot in protocols
- OReal-world security protocols
  - OSSH, SSL, IPSec, Kerberos
  - O Wireless: WEP, GSM (Global System for Mobile communications )

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#### SOFTWARE

- O Software security-critical flaws
  - O Buffer overflow
  - O Other common flaws
    - O Incomplete Mediation
    - O Race Conditions
- O Malware
  - O Specific viruses and worms
  - O Prevention and detection
  - O The future of malware

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#### SOFTWARE

- OSoftware reverse engineering (SRE)
  - O How hackers "dissect" software
- ODigital rights management (DRM)
  - O Shows difficulty of security in software
  - O Also raises OS security issues
- OSoftware and testing
  - O Open source, closed source, other topics



#### SOFTWARE

- O Operating systems
  - O Basic OS security issues
  - O "Trusted" OS requirements
  - O NGSCB ("n-scub): Microsoft's trusted OS for PC
    - O Next Generation Secure Computing Base
- O Software is a big security topic
  - O Lots of material to cover
  - O Lots of security problems to consider
  - OBut not nearly enough time available…



#### THINK LIKE TRUDY

- O Good guys must think like bad guys!
- O A police detective
  - O Must study and understand criminals
- O In information security
  - O We want to understand Trudy's motives
  - O We must know Trudy's methods
  - O We' 11 often pretend to be Trudy



#### THINK LIKE TRUDY

- OIs all of this security information a good idea?
- O "It's about time somebody wrote a book to teach the good guys what the bad guys already know." Bruce Schneier



#### THINK LIKE TRUDY

- OWe must try to think like Trudy
- OWe must study Trudy's methods
- OWe can admire Trudy's cleverness
- Often, we can't help but laugh at Alice and Bob's stupidity
- OBut, we cannot act like Trudy
  - O Except in this class...

#### IN THIS COURSE...



- O Always think like the bad guy
- O Always look for weaknesses
- OStrive to find a weak link
- OIt's OK to break the rules
- O Think like Trudy!
- OBut don't do anything illegal…