

Two hours

The TableForm Appendix is attached

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Cryptography

Date: Wednesday 23rd January 2019

Time: 14:00 - 16:00

Please answer all THREE Questions

Question 1 is worth 10 marks. Questions 2 and 3 are worth 20 marks each.

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This is a CLOSED book examination

The use of electronic calculators is NOT permitted

[PTO]

1.
 - a) What is the main difference between a passive attack and an active attack? (1 mark)
 - b) Write down the main difference between a chosen plaintext attack and a chosen cyphertext attack. (1 mark)
 - c) In breaking Enigma, what was the main idea that led to success? (1 mark)
 - d) How can XTS-AES be exploited in ransomware? (1 mark)
 - e) Write down three possible ways that cryptography could make use of a pseudo-random number generator. (1 mark)
 - f) Write down three differences between older ciphers like DES and more modern ciphers like AES. (1 mark)
 - g) Why is HMAC robust against breaking a hash algorithm it uses? (1 mark)
 - h) In elliptic curve cryptography, what is the most important property of the generator that is used? (1 mark)
 - i) How many individual transformations are used in constructing a single round of Keccak? (1 mark)
 - j) What is the saving in the B92 QKD algorithm compared with the BB84 QKD algorithm? (1 mark)
2.
 - a) Describe the structure of AES. (7 marks)
 - b) Describe the RSA public key cryptography scheme. (6 marks)
 - c) Construct an example of the RSA scheme as follows. The two primes to be used for the modulus N are 5 and 7. What is $\phi(N)$? Choose 7 as the encryption key. What is the corresponding decryption key? Encrypt the message 17 using your smallest encryption key. Confirm that you can decrypt the ciphertext using your decryption key. (7 marks)

3. a) Below is the AES S-box. Apply it to the hex string AB23018FC4. (2 marks)

		y															
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
x	0	63	7C	77	7B	F2	6B	6F	C5	30	01	67	2B	FE	D7	AB	76
	1	CA	82	C9	7D	FA	59	47	F0	AD	D4	A2	AF	9C	A4	72	C0
	2	B7	FD	93	26	36	3F	F7	CC	34	A5	E5	F1	71	D8	31	15
	3	04	C7	23	C3	18	96	05	9A	07	12	80	E2	EB	27	B2	75
	4	09	83	2C	1A	1B	6E	5A	A0	52	3B	D6	B3	29	E3	2F	84
	5	53	D1	00	ED	20	FC	B1	5B	6A	CB	BE	39	4A	4C	58	CF
	6	D0	EF	AA	FB	43	4D	33	85	45	F9	02	7F	50	3C	9F	A8
	7	51	A3	40	8F	92	9D	38	F5	BC	B6	DA	21	10	FF	F3	D2
	8	CD	0C	13	EC	5F	97	44	17	C4	A7	7E	3D	64	5D	19	73
	9	60	81	4F	DC	22	2A	90	88	46	EE	B8	14	DE	5E	0B	DB
	A	E0	32	3A	0A	49	06	24	5C	C2	D3	AC	62	91	95	E4	79
	B	E7	C8	37	6D	8D	D5	4E	A9	6C	56	F4	EA	65	7A	AE	08
	C	BA	78	25	2E	1C	A6	B4	C6	E8	DD	74	1F	4B	BD	8B	8A
	D	70	3E	B5	66	48	03	F6	0E	61	35	57	B9	86	C1	1D	9E
	E	E1	F8	98	11	69	D9	8E	94	9B	1E	87	E9	CE	55	28	DF
	F	8C	A1	89	0D	BF	E6	42	68	41	99	2D	0F	B0	54	BB	16

- b) Describe the RC4 algorithm. (5 marks)
- c) The RC4 algorithm makes much use of a $\text{swap}(x, y)$ primitive. One common way of implementing a $\text{swap}(x, y)$ primitive is the following:

$$x = x \oplus y ; y = x \oplus y ; x = x \oplus y$$
 Why should this never be used in RC4? (4 marks)
- d) Give a description of the two main Galois/Counter Mode operations. (6 marks)
- e) Describe the Overview of the Galois/Counter Mode. (3 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION

[illegible]