

Goal এবং course অন্তঃ-

বিজ্ঞ বিদ্যার security theory অন্তর্ক পান এবং উচ্চে হলো
Network related হত হবে।

Security :-

Informal definition :-

- (i) Independently এবং আপাদ বা অস্বীকৃত কিছি শুল্কে
করা বিষয় করা without বিবরিতি
- » (ii) Unauthorized access is not allowed
- (iii) নথ্যরটোক মান্য করা হলো Informal definition of security

Formal :- ৩ টি components :-

- (i) Confidentiality :- আবশ্য করা unauthorized person এর কাছে
 - (ii) Integrity : Data integrity and system integrity
 - (iii) Availability : Service আবশ্য available হবে
- Physical structure এর উপর নির্ভর
dependend, logical structure এর
উপর নির্ভর, authorized user এর উপর নির্ভর
Individual, entities, process → ৩ টি term আবশ্য
জাই। Privacy is a reason of confidentiality.

Privacy :- নির্ভুল control আকর্ত্তা, কাউকে কতটুকু
access দিব (মাত্রক বনাই degree), কতটুকু information
share করবে (মাত্র one kind of degree)

(ii)

(a) Data Integrity :- आङ्गिकात्मक data change वा destroy होने ना अथवा lost होने ना, तोत उको unauthorised person वा काहे अथवा accidental मानी.

(b) System Integrity :- system quality उक्तात्मक design कावले होने रुधावे unauthorised manipulation होने ना।

22-12-2018
1st (E) day

S. S.
Sir

→ Cyber Security?

Effort यादि Benefit वा रुपये याच्या तरफ्यांनी then तो secure येणावळा: RUET वा website दोनों hack करावले चालूला, तातक detect करणे action व लाल ताबे आणि रुपये, रुपये hack करावले यारवे।

Bruteforce domain वा search attack दोनों वाढालावा → कॅल्प password वा character वाढाला तरफ्या।

Confidentiality : ^{Receiving} sender डावावात्तर रुपया।

Authentication : sender डावावात्तर assurance रुपया।

Virus : जो उको malicious program. उको कामावाई software वाल्याना। Regular communication वा काढाव घालेला।

Bacteria:- એ નિષે નિષે સ્પેલિયા ટેલો કરતે, RAM over-load કરતે।

Logic Bomb:- Malicious code જે એવા પણ હોય, particular condition satisfy હેલે computer નું હૈફિલ્ડ પણ।

Trojan Horse:- Software જીવાયાર નું install કરતું, (N)

Hash Code:- મુજબ code નું આવ્યે digest થાયું, મુજબ code change કરતું digest change હશે। Integrity provide કરવાનું હશે।

4-12-2018
2nd (B) day

M.J.K.
sir

BOOK- Network Security Essentials
by William Stallings (5th Edition)

Chapter: 1

slide: 3) → અધ્યક્ષત artistic representation દે રોધન હતું પણ,
respectable way દે આવતે વ ચાહેર, આંગ્રે કિયાનું
ચાદરા, આઘાતા, departure દે રોધન હતે, તો અધ્યક્ષત
artistic way દે હતે હતે, Beautiful, efficient, power,
આવતે artistic way દે, જે way દે યાંત્રેચિ રહ્યે
અ acceptable.

Com. sec. concepts:-

આવતો યદ્યાં data વાં information નિર્મિત કરવાના, કર્યેને
efficient way દે કાર્ય જાળવાને અથું કર્યાને security

provide कर्वते पाबद्या। Level of parameter अंकों पर base
कर्तव्य info. share करें।

उधार security दुष्टोः i) Computer security &
ii) Internet ,

- i) data इलाके protect कराये एवं hackers द्वारा thwart
द्वारा कर्तव्य क्षमार collection of tools design करना,
ii) data ~~protect~~ एवं measure उधार transmission of
information को योग्य इकाईपद्धति, एवं secured IPsec
एवं consist एवं measure to deter, prevent,
detect and correct security violations. एवं
किन्तु involve कर्तव्य transmission of information ए।

Computer security by the NIST:- (slide)

Sys:
Automated Info:- योग्यता: ज्ञान एवं डाटा के लिए उपलब्ध
गणितीय किसी तुलना center द्वारा कर्तव्य नामे किसी
आवश्यकता पर्याप्त कर्तव्य तुलना निश्चय पाबद्या।
अंक रद्दमा
ज्ञानेवं दुनियाओं उपलब्धता plus Email द्वारा संवेदन

Why we need automated & info. system?

— उपलब्ध करायेगा।

Computer security objectives:-

Confidentiality:- (पहले छात्र lecture)

Data conf.: slide.

Privacy:- slide.

Integrity :-

- (i) Data Integrity
- (ii) System →

Availability :-

CIA TRIAD :-

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability.

Possible additional concepts :-

Authenticity :- Uniquely identify करनाव पार, तो को
द्य, जाए अज्ञान करता हो, Trusted Person
होसे आवाजे हो।

Accountability : Uniquely identify करता पार।

Next day :-

- Book
- Syllabus
- आगे के topic (study).

01-2018
nd (E) day

IP layer, ~~wireless~~ → size topic

S. S.
Sir

IP security :- Internet Protocol security ~~जैसे~~ Network
layer 6, IPv4 और उपर base करते IP protocol. IP layer
o उक्ती security आए, तो यहा यह IP Sec.

Firewall use करा द्या Protection उव अल। रुइन RUET
gate वर आला। Windows वर Firewall रुइन।

IP spoofing: ~~आईपी mask~~ ~~आम्हारी~~ ~~जाती~~ Packet ट्रॅक
Pass द्या, Router करते ही ~~Packet~~ ~~data~~ यांत्र निकाल
Pass ~~द्या~~, forward करा। या तेहि Packet
ऐ वानाडे पारवा। IP protocol ऐ अवाह known,
किंतु key ऐ द्येदे unknown। Wrong IP address
करते false attack करा यास, IP spoofing अ
आर्किट्रो तोला network ले monitor करा यास।
उधार तु IP spoofing करा रुपये दृश्य करा
यास, उंची security provide द्यावा पडणार।
→ IP security यांत्र देऊवी कराया:-
Branch office generate करा।

Intranet: अक्को शक्किमार्ग इट्टर्डे network
ऐ local network.

अक्के private IP अक्के public IP. वाईरल access
करावा उंची public id पडणार। private IP द्येदे
access करावा पावरया ता। यांत्र एंप्ली mapping ता
करावा अंत्र एंप्ली access द्येदे ता ता द्येता।
private IP रुइनाऱ्य पडवा। Local network द्ये जेवण
होता, गाईरल यांत्र access ता अस।

RUET उव semi result उव अल Intranet design & main-
tenance करावा पावी। किंतु maintenance द्या आवीन,

ওয়েবে IP security provide করব। **VPN** এর শার্টুর
tunnel খৈ করে, RUET server কিমু ক্ষেত্রে
এর শার্টুর tunnel খৈ করব। Then বাইরের
Connect খৈ করত পাব। VPN এর শার্টুর PC
connect করে উকি particular Network term and policy
এর শর্ক পরে।

VPN এভাবে IP level security provide কর
যায়। **Remote access** এর শার্টুর করা যায় উকি,

At least 40 টি malicious program এর Name + ক্ষেত্র
ক্ষেত্র। (Assignment)

5-01-2019
3rd (B) day

M. J. K.
Sir

Network security & Adavers

OSI Security Architecture

- i) Security Attack
- ii) Security Mechanism
- iii) Security Service

~~Threat~~

- (i) এলে অন্ত এর বিভিন্ন action দ্বারা compromise করে security of
information, owned by a company.

Security पक्षात् छेदण (हल्का हो), तो याचाहे आडवा ओर apply करते

- (ii) अको process यांचे design करा असेहे, याले करते security attack detect करते पावते, असं अंदे prevent वा ^{prevent} recover करते security attack घेते।
- (iii) अपे यादे अको communication service यांचे enhance करते data processing system वा security वा अको organization वा info. transfer.

Threat :- अको threat ही अको possible dangers यांचे might exploit (कात्र नाशात्ता) a vulnerability (रुक्क्षा)।

A potential for a violation of security, असे exist करते याचात किंवा action security नोंदवा breach करते वरं harm cause करते

Attack :- प्रकृत निळे हवे slide.

Security attack :-

Active attack :- An active attack attempts to alter system resources or affect their operation.

Passive attack :- Does not affect system resources.

Fig:1.1 (slide)

Passive attack 2 एकारः-

Traffic analysis: अंदर वाले तान्त्रिक पाठ्य, तो काबिजाहु
वाले दूसरे communicate करते।

आठवेंकाटे एकारः slide, ८

Goal: slide.

Active attack:-

Masquerade :- एक एक स्थान One entity pretends
to be different entity.

Replay :- वार वार उके चिनियां पाठ्याखा।

Modification of Msg: किछु portion update करता हुए
Record करता हुए।

Denial of Service: Management service provide
करने वाले वारी दिले।

Active attack जहां goal हमारा attack to detect वह
जब भी recover करते हुए तो वारी ~~disruption~~ disruption करते।

Goal जहां आलेह दूसरे पाठ्य slide.

Security service:-

Defined by X.800 as:- वह किछु service provide
by a protocol layer of communication open system

जो एं एं ensure करते हैं system वा आवाहन security.

Defined by RFC 4949 as:-

एक सेवा communication service द्वारा उनके system provide करते, यात्रा करते एक सेवा specific kind of protection फ़ैसले पाते हैं वा system resource वा।

Service category (slide)

Table (1.2) (slide)

Authentication :- (X.800)

Peer entity auth.: दो person वा आवाहन वाली एं एं ensure करती है।

Data origin auth.: डाटा को दो जिनका जास्ता वह origin अपने कि ना, जो ensure करती है।

Access control: एक ability द्वारा limit वा control करते host system वा access service वा access कराव वा identification फ़ैसले हैं।

Data confidentiality :-

The protection of transmitted data from passive attack

The protection of traffic flow analysis.

Data integrity :-

connection oriented, connection less (আসোবধান)

Non Repudiation :-

এটা prevent করবে, যেহেতু একটা message কখনও deny হবে না যদি sender & receiver এখনকা identified রহ।

Availability :- (1st page ওঁ আগব)

Availability service :-

- এটা ensure করে availability
- এটা depend করে proper management and a control of a system.

Table 1.3 (Security Mechanism)

Model of Network security :- (Fig: 1.2)

- slide.

Network access security Model :-

Opponent এর ধরণ human, software

Fig (1.3) → slide.

Unwanted Access :- slide.

Program can present two kind of threats :-

Info. Access threat :- वेब्सर्वर कामा आवेदकमात्र वला दृश्यता वलाई भाव लाने data वर access नाही ।

Service threat :- यावा द्य service डो उचावेद असेही पाठेना, या द्यापै पाठेह अपेक्षिता

NIST

→ अकादमी society

(i) National Institute of Standard
and Technology.

ISOC

→ अकादमी society.

(i) Internet security

Last Point → slide

(ii) NIST

Last point → slide.

29-01-2019
4th (B) day

आणेव class या पढ्याइलाई,
Beach of security level → slide

Two types of Passive attack → "

X. 800 → slide.

RFC. 4949 → slide

Model of Network Security → "

ଅନ୍ତରେ ପଡ଼ାଣ୍ଟିବା (2nd slide)

Plaintext, Ciphertext etc → slide.

Fig 2.1 →

Symmetric & Antisymmetric --

Brute Force attack → ତାରେ Possible attack check କରିବାରେ
time ଅନେକ ଦେଖିବାରେ ଲାଗିବାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ।

Feistel encryption & decryption (16 round)

* 16 ଟି round କେବେ?

Reasonable time ଲାଗିବାକୁ, hacker କୁହାରେ କରିବାକୁ ଅନେକ
ଯଦ୍ୟ ଲାଗିବାକୁ, ଆବର କୋଟି ଯଦ୍ୟ ଶୁଳ୍କର ପରି ମେଟ୍ରିକ୍ସନ୍ୟାର value
କରିବାକୁ ଯାଏନ୍ତି।

→ କର୍ମକାଳ ଯୁଗ ।

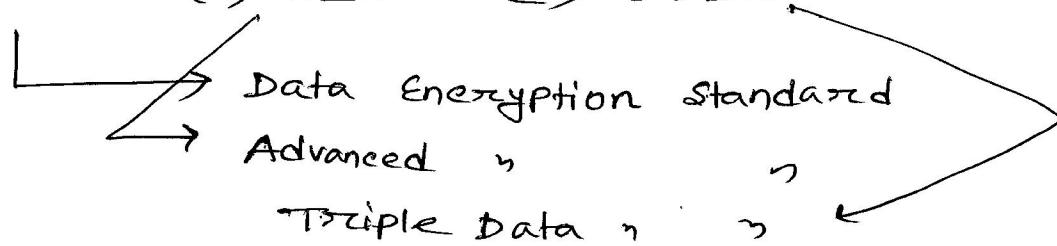
Feistel cipher design element:-

Block size, key size, --- → slide.

Symmetric block encryption Algo:-

Three most important symmetric block cipher:-

(i) DES (ii) AES (iii) 3DES



Block cipher :-

process करते plaintext को ciphertext देते हैं।

DES Algo :-

Slide.



The strength of DES :- Slide.

Triple DES :-

Guideline of 3 DES :-

AES Encryption & Decryption :-

RANDOM & PSEUDORandom Numbers :-

Kenbeness :-

Replay attack → वार्ता वार्ता अके msg send करते हैं।

Randomness :-

(i) Uniform distribution :-

(ii) Independency :-

Fig 2.6 → Random, Pseudorandom number generators.

Algo. design :- Next day पढ़वा।

Fig 2.7 → Stream cipher Diagram.

$M_{Ss} = E(M_s, K_s)$ → Encryption

$M_s = D(M_{Ss}, D_s)$ → De

Stream cipher design considerations:-

RC4 algo :-

Fig 2.8 → RC4

Cipher block modes of OPT :-

Electronic codebook mode :-

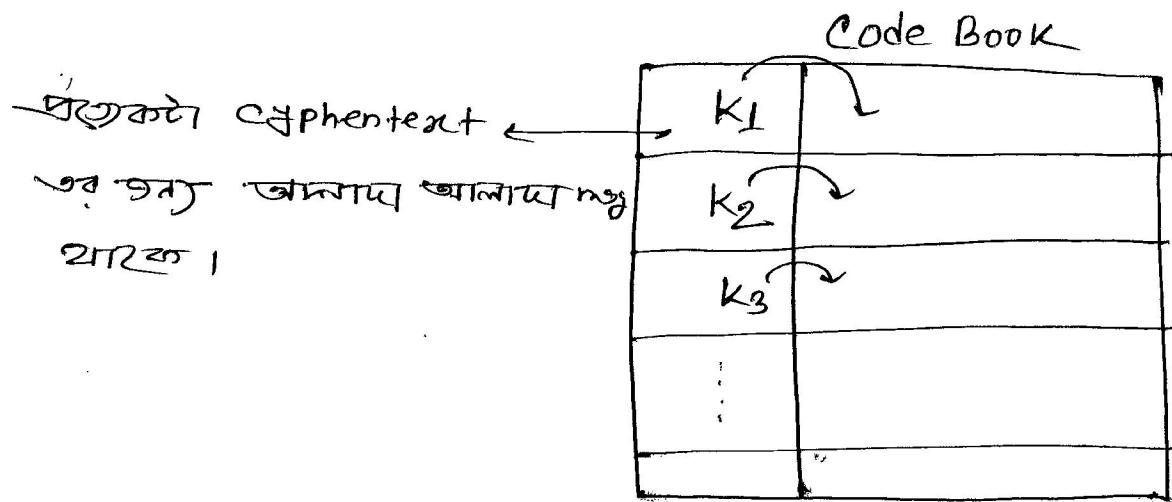


Fig 2.9 → Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) Mode.

Fig 2.10, Fig 2.11

Adv. of CTR →

2-02-2019
4th (d) day

S. S.
SIN

IP Security :- Network administrator, vendor (3rd party)
provide करते।
Application उपलब्ध कराते।

Router → एको Network को आखरीको Network को connect करते। Routing process के द्वारा Network layer वा शक्ति। Network device का गठन Network layer w। , , वा डायरेक्ट IP

प्र० ।

IP Sec कि ?

IP :-

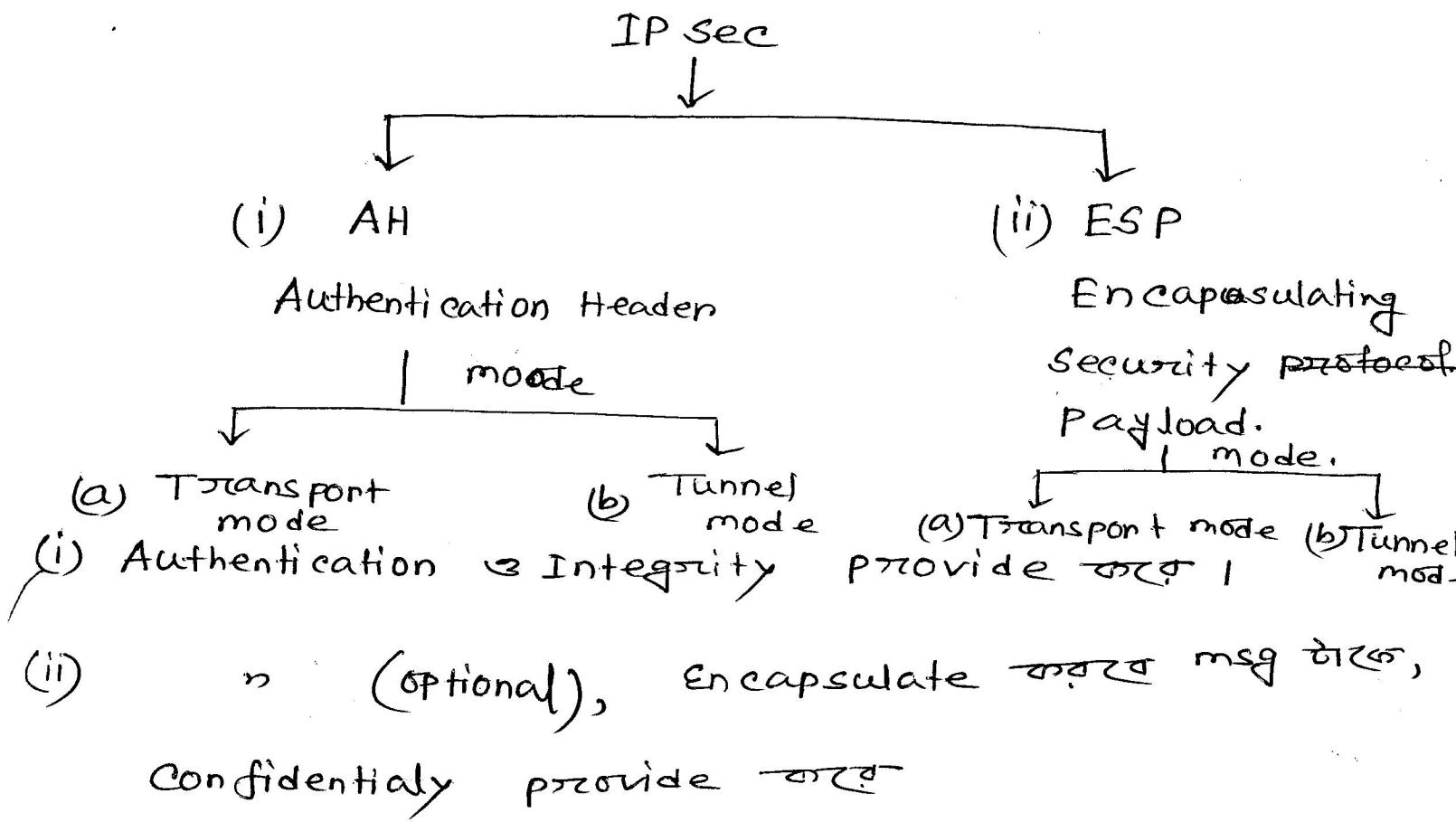
- ① Secure branch office:- Completely security provide करते। IP Sec provide ~~करते~~ करते VPN वा जारी हो।
- ② Remote login:-
- ③ Electronic commerce security:-
- ④ Intranet & Extranet :- provide करते Network layer वा check करते हस्त।

IP Sec वा benefit:-

- (i) Network layer वा provide करते हस्त, याहा vendor आहे आवाई असे ensure करते हस्त आहे भाष्ट आहे IP Sec आहे। Vendor group user वा interaction द्यावाई router लेणी करते पाहते।
- (ii) Organisation वा employee द्यावातले train करावा प्रयोगन इस ना। User के train करावा संस्थानाचा।
- (iii) Security के bypass करावा तेंवा यास नाही।
- (iv) IP Sec provide करते Firewall लेणी करता।

Any info router filter के वारेटे आकर्त्त्य यावे उवँ रुज्हे असते
so Router वा IPsec filter असे strong security provide करते।

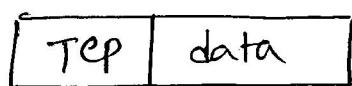
IP Sec. अंक आरण इटेम प्रोटोकॉल-



Data Link Layer બાંધકારી લેવર | Transport Layer

• એહેવા આર્ટ્યુ header add કરો। layer કુલાંડ નાં

ବାରାଦି ଥାତ୍ ।

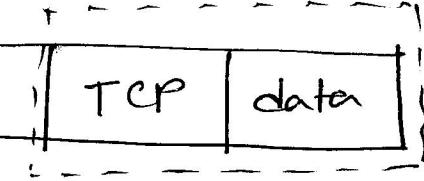


→ Transport layer

एतको layer वाले
कर्तव्य header add हो
→ Network layer

Network layer 6

IPsec protocol



→ bei Transport laste

୭ କାଟେ ଭାଗ ।

Transport mode.

Tunnel mode

The diagram illustrates the flow of data from a security provider to an application. At the bottom left, the text "Security provider" is written above a downward-pointing arrow. This arrow points to a box labeled "TCP data". From the right side of the "TCP data" box, another arrow points up to a box labeled "IP header". Finally, an arrow points from the top of the "IP header" box to a box labeled "Org IP header to open".

Tunnel mode → org IP header और open रहा। उदाहरण
encript करते हैं और authentication करते हैं org IP, TCP व
data वाले डेप्ट।

05-02-2019
5th (B) day

Chap-03

M.J.K.
Sir

- Approaches to message authentication
- Secure hash functions (SHA)
- Digital signature (DSA)
- Message authentication code (HMAC)
- Public key cryptography principles
- , , Algo. (RSA)

NS1 → slide → slide Name,

Need for security :-

Slide.

An Intro. to cryptography:-

Passive वा active attack व आवाज़ तुलना पायेता है,
जो intruder listen वा alter करते हैं msg सेटा।

Slide.

Transposition cipher :- (syllabus विषय)

Symmetric key Algo:

Public key Encryption (RSA) → slide

SHA → slide.

SST, T ⊕ LS → slide.

Freedom of Speech :-

Possibly banned material:- 68 NO slide.

Steganography : 69 slide,

Slide Name → NetChosNetSecure

Approaches to Message Authentication:-

i) Using conventional encryption

ii) Without message

i) अकेंद्रीय क्षमा encrypt
" " , decrypt

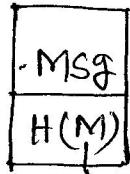
Fig 3.1 (MAC)

→ एकात्र msg और key encrypt करोड़ता है
या msg आए तो आकर्षणीय।

ONE way Hash function:-

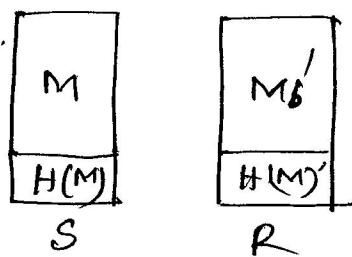
→ what is Hash function?

→ यह एक एकल फलन है।



→ challenging $H(M)$ को authentic किया

Fig: 3.2 Message Authentication Using one way hash funct.



$H(M) = H(M') \rightarrow$ Alter यज्ञि मैग्ज

$H(M) \neq H(M') \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$ मैग्ज

Secure HASH Functions:-

- एकान् ब्लॉक ऑफ़ डेटा वा उसे H apply करना
- H दो प्रोड्युस करते हुए fixed length output
- H दो अवलम्बन रहे हैं
↓
गारेंटी slide.

Security of HASH Functions:-

Cryptanalysis:-

Brute force attack:-

09-02-2019
5th (d) day

IP Sec service:-

S, S. Site

(i) ~~Action~~ Access control

(ii) Connection less integrity

(iii) Data origin Authentication

(iv) Confidentiality,

- (i) उने particular रॉन फाइल वा सेप्ट रहवे ना दो, वाक
करे उने को category रहवे IP address वा सेप्ट
base करे। उन्हाँहे Router को स्थापन करो,

local private address वर्ते केवल base तरह IPsec वर्तना
पाएँ।

- (ii) Connectionless तो कोन dedicated कोन Path बालना,
किंतु IP address वर्ते Pack करने।
- (iii)
- (iv) Encapsulation Security Payload provide तरह दो।

Security association:-

One way relation from sender to receiver. यह उत्तर
association बाकरे, One way relation from receiver
to sender, यह पूर्ण असंग association बाकरे।
उद्यम 3 की parameter बालने:-

i) SPI (Security Parameter Index):-

1) IP destination Address :-

2) Security protocol Identifier :-

~~SPD~~ SPD: Security Policy database. एडवक Routen
SA (Security Association) selector :-
जब आप connect, ये ROUT
वर्ते IP sec की Implement 222

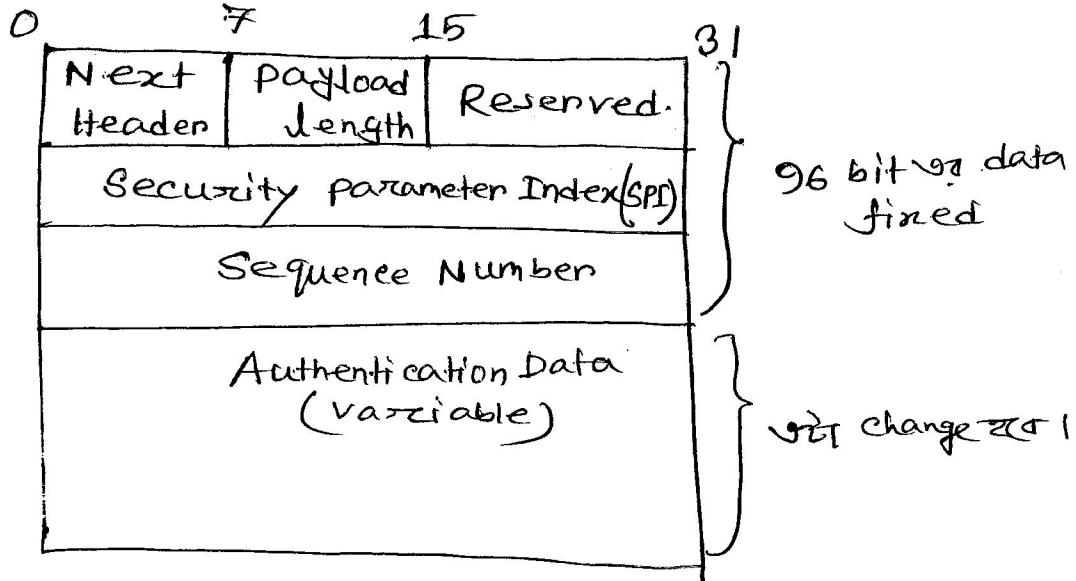
DES → पढ़ने।

Block Cipher, 16, 32 bit वर्ते 225
पार्के।

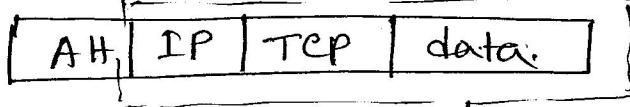
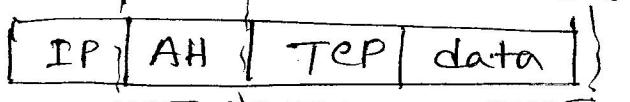
असंग
IP address
अनुसारित
Association
बाकरे पार्के

असंग
IP address
अनुसारित
Association
बाकरे पार्के

H- Header पात्रवा वर्धनः



Original Header payload length



payload length,

Reserved : future व use नहीं।

SPI : Header परिवर्तन से Index Number देना।
SPD व डिस्ट्रीब्युटर link करवते, then connection communication करते।

Sequence Number:- Duplicate Replay attack करना।
यांत्रिक | 2^{32} no. use करते।
जो एक वाले हों, 1, 1 तक
वाले वाले 2^{32} तक हों, तभी
security association बदली जाए।

Authentication data:- 96 bit वाले अधिकारी वाले हैं। Hash
अपने first or last 96 bit वाले थाएं। sender व receiver

তাকে তার অবস্থা করে একটি ৮০ bit বাইট। 96 bit ঘানে হারে।

Hash : Fixed length data produce করে।

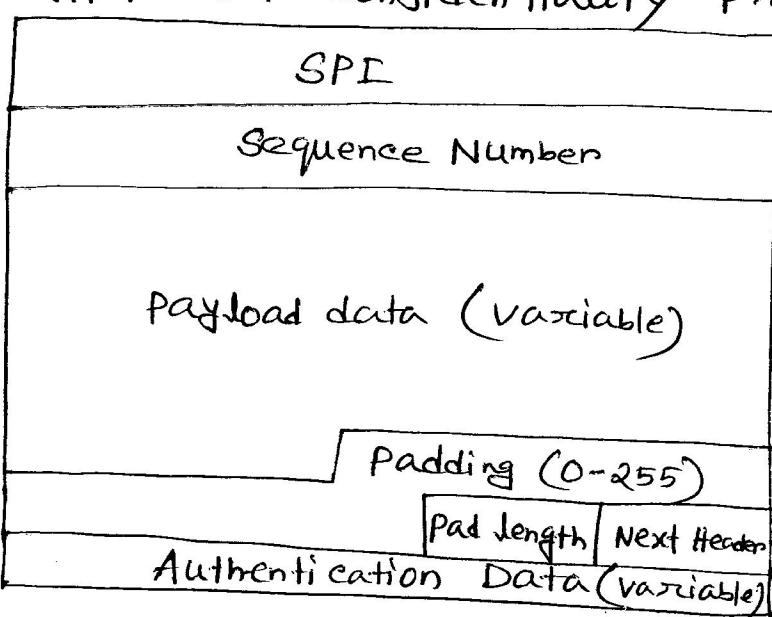
MD-5

SHA-1, SHA-2 ... SHA-৩৫

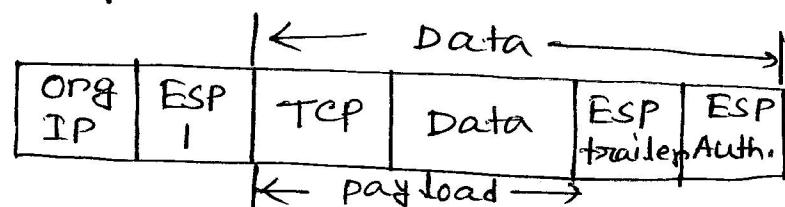
HMAC → use একে SHA-1

ESP-Header:-

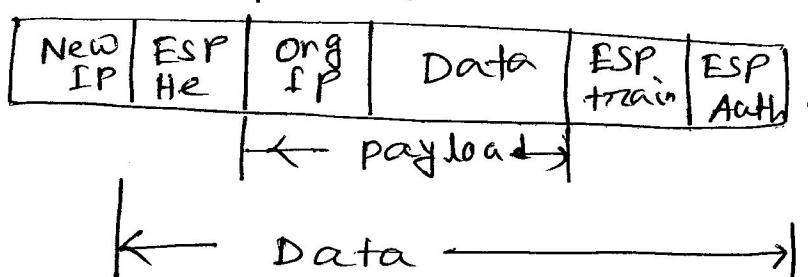
Encryption কো বাস্তু আছে ও ঘানে বাস্তু আছে
না। এটি Confidentiality provide করে ESP-Protocol



Original Header:-



Transport mode



Tunnel mode

(total টি Encrypted
করা)

SPI → আরেক চীজ করা

Sequence NO → ১ ২ ৩

Padding → वर्तमान DES use करते हैं। Round off करने का use करते हैं। Pad length वर्गांक gap से ज्युति रखते हैं।

Authentication data → आवारा

23-02-2019
6th(B) day

M.J.K. Sir.

Approaches:-

- Using conventional encryption
- Without encryption.
- RSA

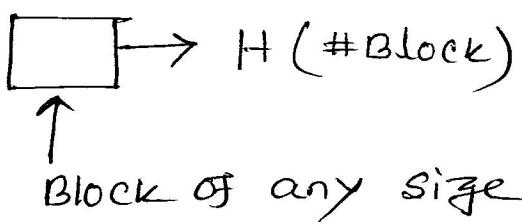
The SHA secure HASH Function:-

↳ Secure Hash Algo.

Comparison of SHA parameters:-

Fig: 3.4 SHA-512

Secure hash functions:-

 $H(\# \text{Block}) = h$ (size of h will be fixed),
↑
Block of any size

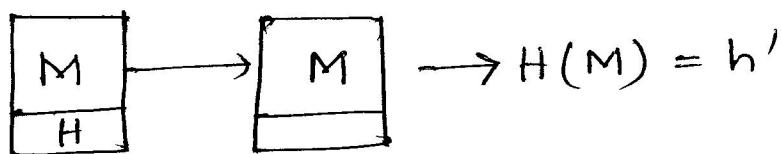
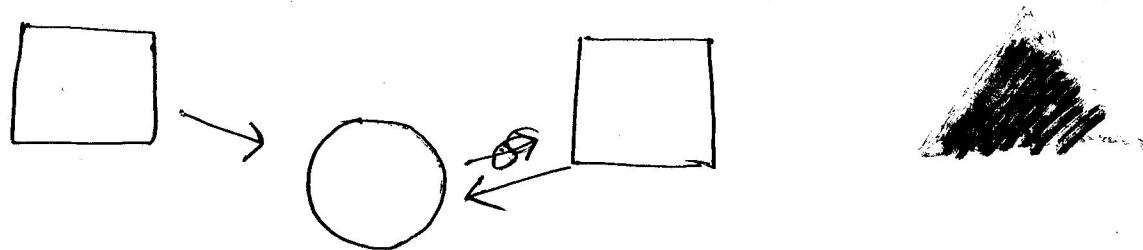
 $H(M) = h'$
 $h' = h$

Fig: 3.5 → slide .

SHA-3

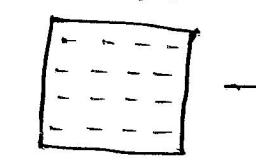


HMAC

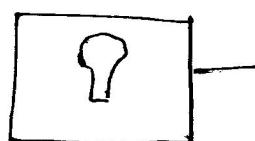
→ Hash Message Authentication Code.

Public key encryption Method:-

Sender A F



Plaintext
 $X = \text{J}$

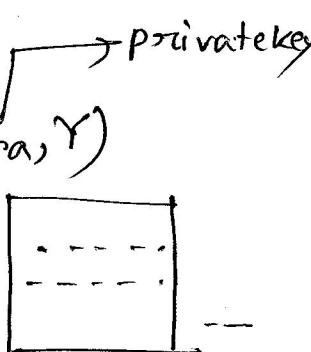


Encryption Algo
(e.g. RSA)

$Y = \text{cipher text}$

A $X = D(P_{RA}, Y)$

Decryption Algo.



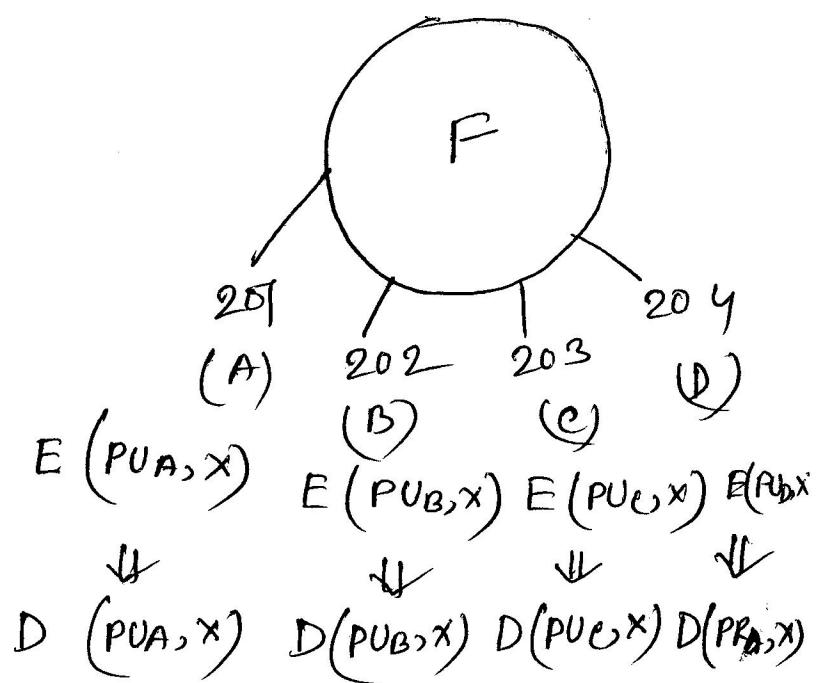
B --- C --- D

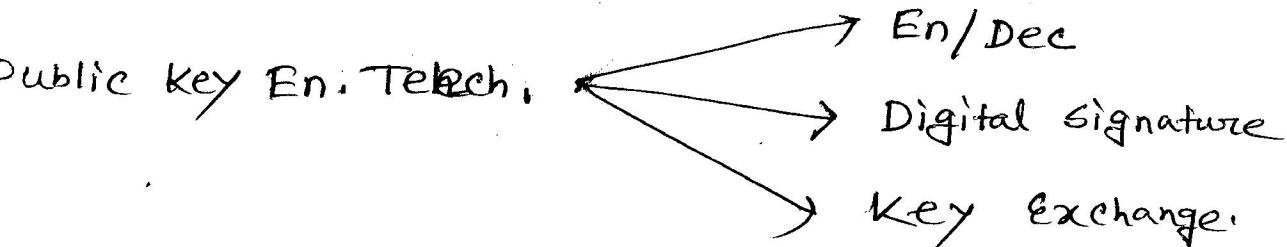
$Y = E(P_{RA}, X)$

→ public key of A

Diffie-Hellman Algo:-

Slide No. 23





-02-2019
5th (d) day

S. S.
Sir

Web security

Application layer નું કાર્ય કરતું ।

WWW (WORLD wide Web) એકાં distributed system.

જે System કે ગાલાખાર જન્મ) http, etc માટે રજીસ્ટ્રેશન

Fundamental communication એવું Server ↔ Client,

અધાર એ સુરક્ષા એવું આપ્યું provide કરેલે web

security. Web security એવું આપ્યું provide કરેલું એ transp.

layer નું કાર્ય કરતું ।

Server ↔ client નું security impose કરી challenging.

Online નું communication એ હુણો two way commu-

ન્દ્રાનું ધ્રુવીક્ષે challenging કાર્ય એ સુરક્ષા impose

કરતું two way communication એ રહેલું ।

Web page, ~~we~~ use કરતાં, design કરતાં easy, એ

underline tech. એ extremely complex, અને

એવીં બેટી idea ના થાકતો । અને એંટે layer

of abstraction, અને web security provide

કરતી challenging.

Business वर्तमान security drop करने business से वाहतुकी विषय होते ! ~~कोर्ट कार्यक्रम~~ अबत चallenging. Two way stone.

Web user जो maximum untrained. अद्वितीय challenging.

अतः web security provide करा challenging.

7-02-19
7th (B) day

M.J.K.
Sir

One way Hash function:-

$$D = H(M)$$

↓ Variable size
Fixed size

The secure Hash function:-

MD-4

Public Key cryptosystem:-

Fig 3.9: public key cryptography.

Application for public key crypto System:-

- (i) TLS
- (ii) SSL
- (iii) STL

06-09-19
8th (B) day

M.J.K.Sir

NS1 → slide.

Need for security.

$$P = 73 \quad C = 27$$

$$M_1 \quad 1001001 = 73$$

$$P_1 \quad 1010010 = 82$$

$$\underline{C = M_1 \oplus P_1 = 0011011 = 27}$$

$$P_2 = 1011110 =$$

$$\underline{C \oplus P_2 = 1000101 = }$$

Quantum Cryptography :-

Symmetric key Algorithm :-

ক্রন প্রকার পড়নো Advanced encryption standard

বা আবর্ণ এস কে উন্নত DES (Data Encryption Standard) অ ভাস্যাম্ব

DES

- Block size কোন উভাব লজিক স্লু
- 46-48 ট্যুব ক্ষেত্র) Encrypt ও পোস্টি
decrypt
 - parallel computer উপর

→ Record ক্ষেত্র 16 ট্যুব 10 ট্যুব
↓ DES ↓ AES

Cryptanalysis:-

13-03-19
9th (B) day

Verilog / VHDL

Nahid Sir

Board vivin

High Level Language.



Compiler



Assembly Language



Assembler



Machine Language



Instruction Set Architecture



Computer Architecture



Digital Electronics



Analog Electronics



Transistor.

- Connect Point
between Hardware
and software.

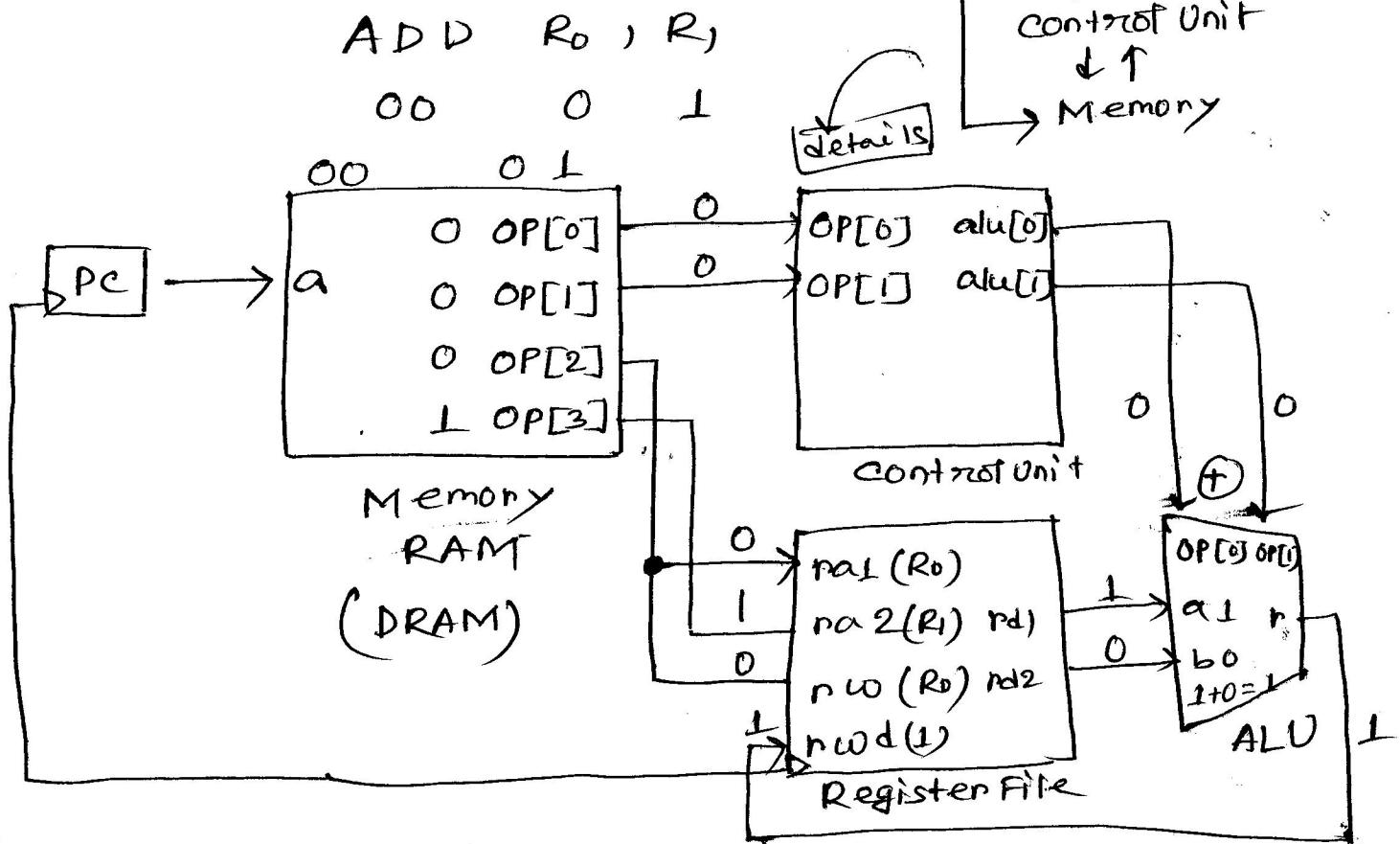
RISC, CISC અને પારિષદ ? કોન્ટો જાણા?

4-bit Computer design:

	Opcode	Operand 1	Operand 2
	2 bit	1 bit	1 bit
ADD	00	0/1	0/1
SUB	01	0/1	0/1
AND	10	0/1	0/1
OR	11	0/1	0/1
	{ Register }		
	Instruction		

Computer આંગ્લી ઓપરેશન વિધાન
von New Man Arch.

Arithmetic & Logic.

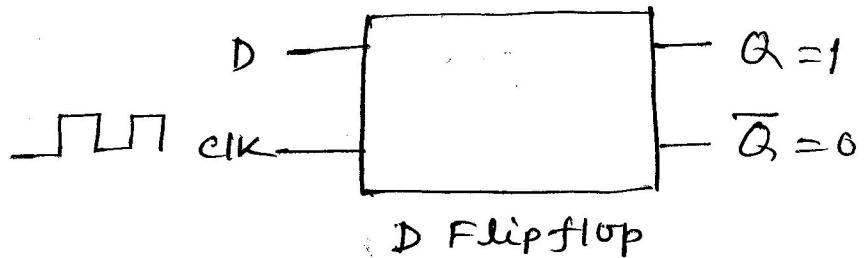


$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ADD } R_0, R_1 \\ .00 \quad 0 \\ R_0 = R_0 + R_1 \end{array}$$

संख्या		Before	After
R_0	0	1	1
R_1	0	0	0

RAM \rightarrow SRAM, DRAM \rightarrow capacitor (Refresh करने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती)
 | \rightarrow Flipflop (Refresh करने की ज़रूरत नहीं होती)
 \rightarrow Bit का एक रजिस्टर
 SRAM faster but cost अधिक - DRAM use कठीन,

Register अंदर flip flop आएँ।



\rightarrow value को बदल देता है Next clock cycle पर्याप्त।

Combinational circuit \rightarrow Instantaneous
 Sequential \rightarrow

Clock define करते, उपरोक्त gate define करते, Next clock cycle

Clock अंदर की इन instruction पर्याप्त हैं और sequential perform हैं। उपरोक्त processor अंदर guard वा pipeline register का उपयोग करते।

18-03-2019
9th(B)day

M.J.K.Sir

Ch04 Net Sec 5e

→ slide.

S: 8/9/10/11 → H.W
12/13

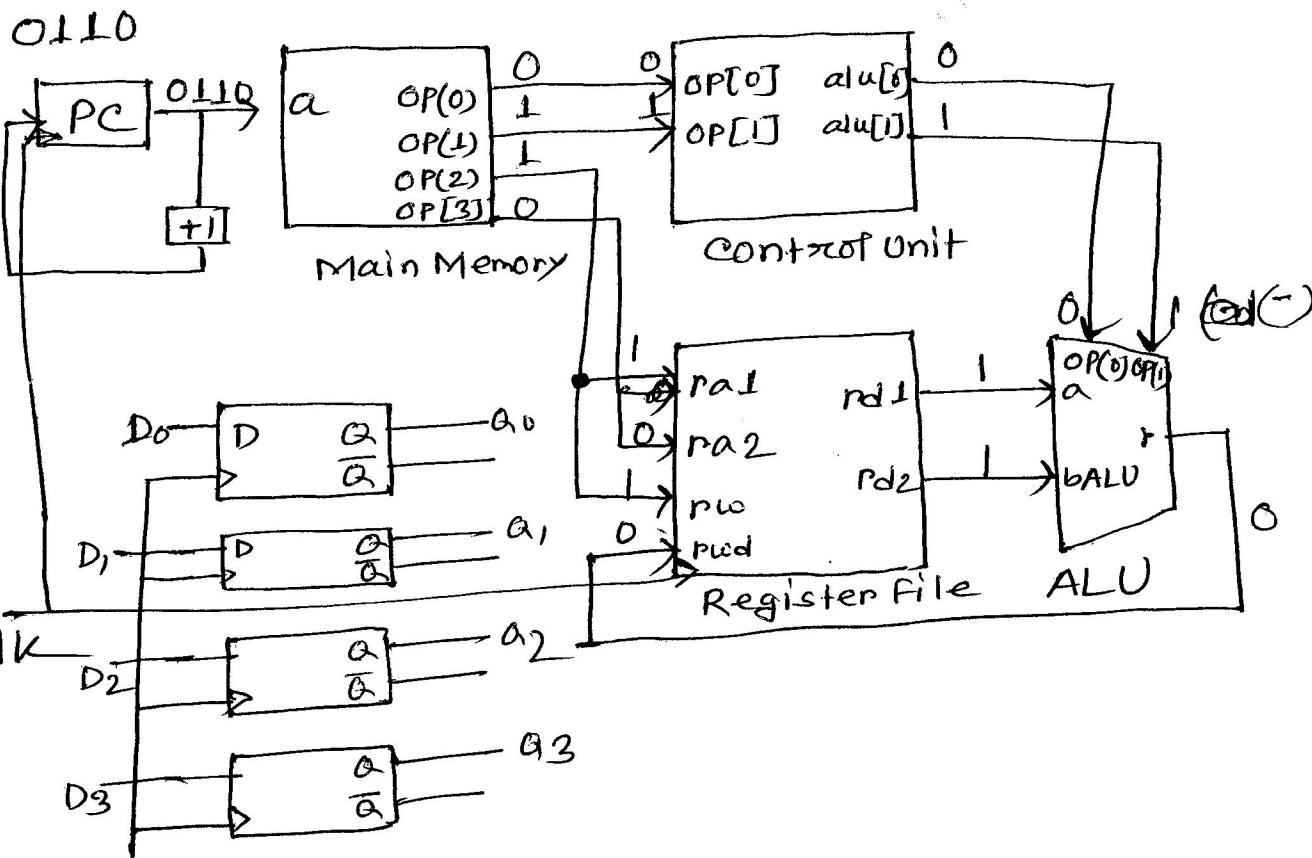
18-03-2019
9th(D)day

Nahin size

4 bit Computer

	Opcode	Operand 1	Operand 2
	2bit	1bit	1bit

ADD	00	0/1	0/1
SUB	01	0/1	0/1
AND	10	0/1	0/1
OR	11	0/1	0/1



$OP[0]$	$OP[1]$	$alu[0]$	$alu[1]$
0.	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1

$$alu[0] = OP[0] \cdot \overline{OP[1]} + OP[0] \cdot OP[1]$$

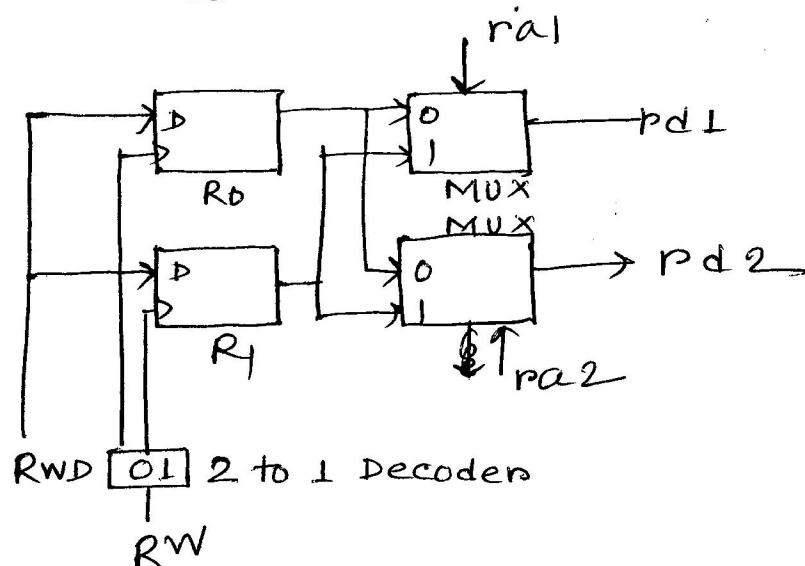
$$= OP[0] (\overline{OP[1]} + OP[1])$$

$$= OP[0]$$

File.

Registers design for current year?

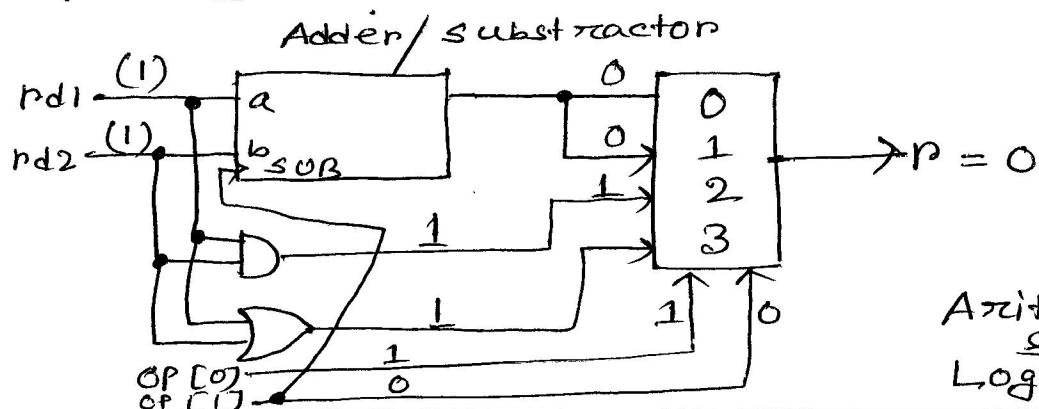
Javascript Engine



ALU design for current?

0 = ADD

1 = SUB



1-03-2019
16th (B) day

Web Security

Nahin Sir



Computer security :-

(protect)

System software (OS) - को दृष्टिकोण से secure करता है।

Network security :-

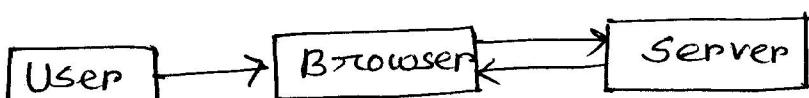
Communication channel भी secure करता है।

Cyber security :- CS + NS

System security :- For particular organization
वर्ष सecurity ensure करता है।

16.1

Web security considerations :-



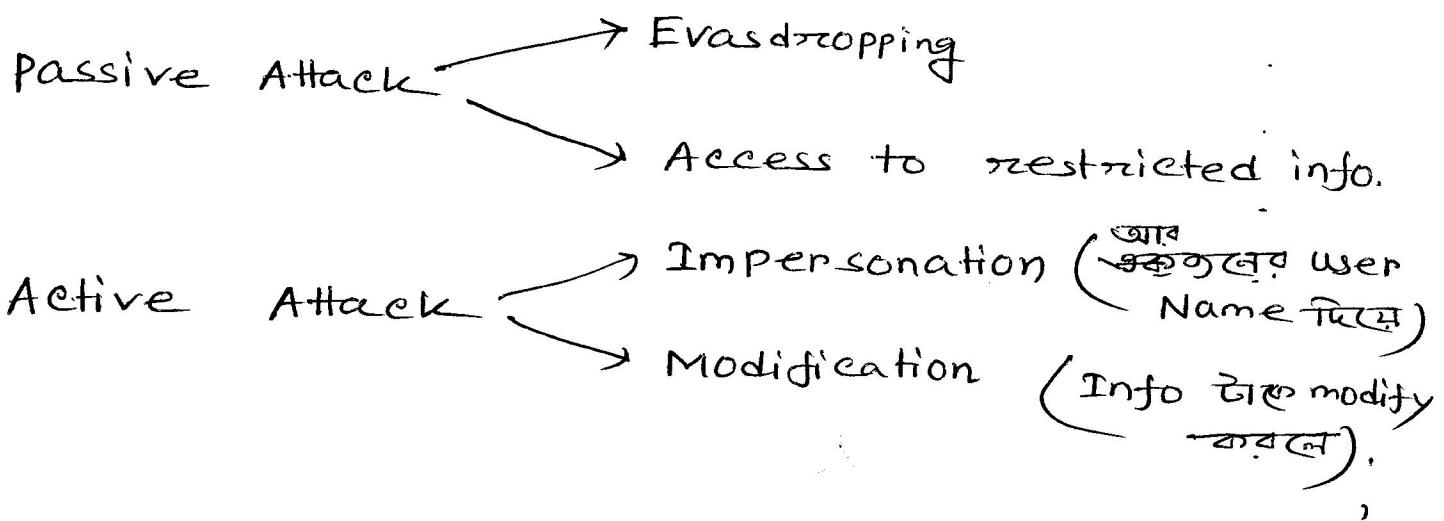
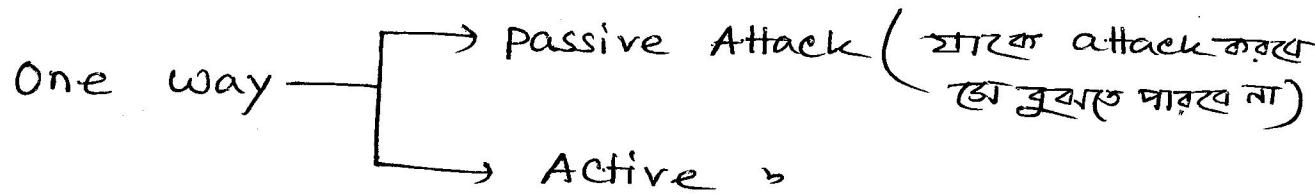
Web browser एक component है जो complex
जबाबदारी करता है। complex software होता है। इसे
explore करता है।

Server protect ना करने पर important info लॉस होता है।
इसे कंपनी के loss कहता है।

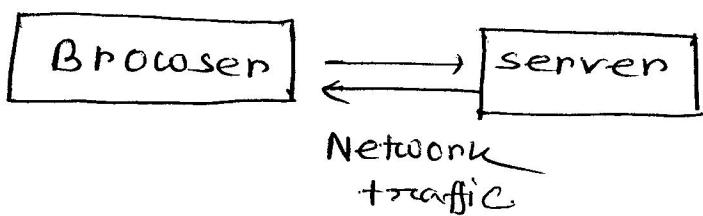
User:-

User & security provide করা possible না, আগের ছেটার
ক্ষতি " , " , " possible.

Web security Threats:-

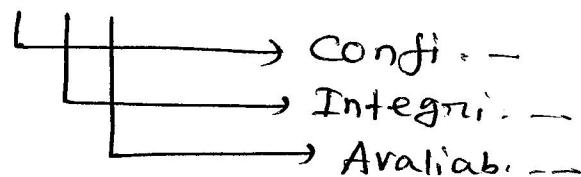


Another way



ଆମଦା ହେଲେ consider କରିବା ଅବ ଅଧ୍ୟାଁ ।

CIA



<u>Threats</u>	<u>Consequences</u>	<u>Counter measure</u>
Integrity Modification by virus, trojan horse, logic bomb	Loss of info	Cryptographic checksum Hash → MAC

Logic bomb: અનેકગુલા condition જારી, કોન્ટો કોન્ડિશન satisfy કરતું active રહેતું logic bomb.

~~Trojan horse:~~

MAC → Message Authentication Code.

→ Message or integrity check કરતી।

Message એ ડાટાર કોડ ઓદ કરાયા।
કોડ ફરજ વર્ચિય રહેતું।

Integrity ensure એ એ MAC રેખા.

Encryption → privacy ensure કરતી।

Integrity , રહેતું MAC.

<u>Threats</u>	<u>Consequences</u>	<u>Counter Measure</u>
Confidentiality, Eavesdropping theft	Loss of privacy	Encryption

Threats	Consequences	Counter Measure
Denial of services	Flooding	Difficult to prevent.
Availability	Machine with useless request	Annoying

→ Useless request attack

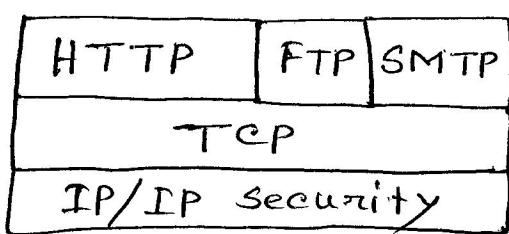
Threats	Consequences	Counter Measure
Authentication	Impersonation	Certificate Cryptographic Techniques

Http एक अवृत्ति पासवर्ड फ्रेट एवं ड्रॉप असुरक्षित है।
Secure कहा जाता है।

Https ये opposite.

Web security Approaches:-

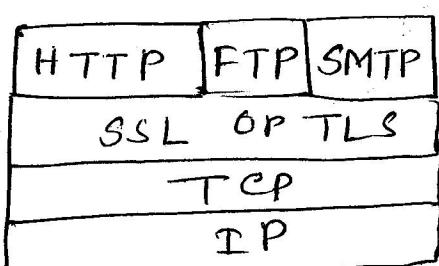
(a)



(a) Network level.

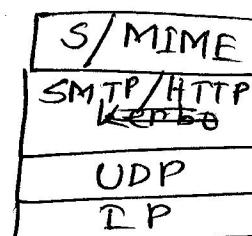
→ Secure.

(b)



(b) Transport level

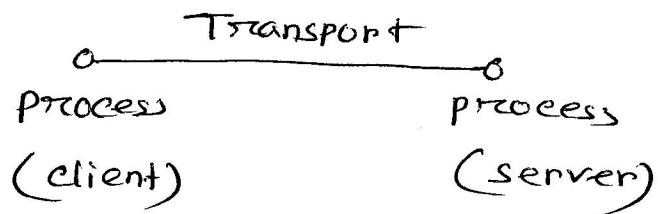
(c)



(c) Application level.

S / SMTP → Simple Mail Transfer protocol
MIME → Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension.

Transport वर देखें,



~~24-03-2019
10th (B) day~~

M. J. K. Sir

Ch04 NetSec - Key Distribution

OB-13 no slide (Home Work)

AES (Home work)

→ code to implement ~~कोड~~

~~224~~
11th (B) day को वृद्धि submission.

Fig: 4.2

Kerberos Exchange.

आवश्यक फ़िल्म: Threads & Attack.

-03-2019
0th (D) day

SSL

Con. → Encryption

Ava. → Difficult

বাইটিক্যু বাকি কিন্তু provide
করতে SSL

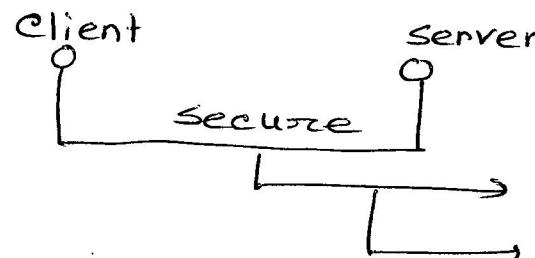
Int. → MAC

Au. → Digital certificate

HTTPS

SSL এবং new version দে TCP TLS, কর্তৃপক্ষ
আমরা এটা ব্যবহার করি এটি TLS.

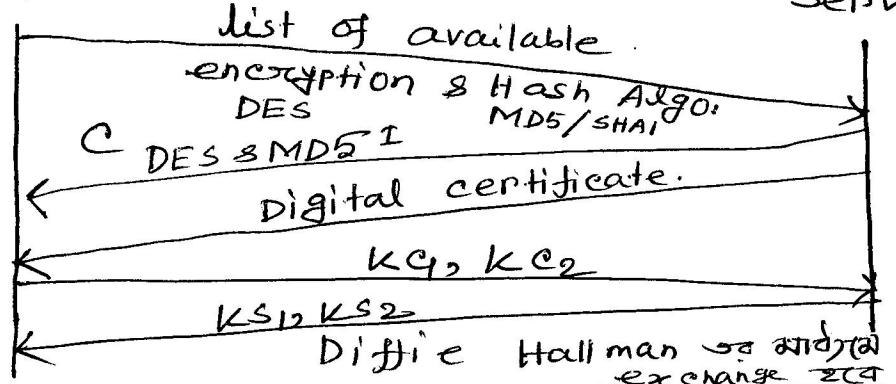
SSL/TLS uses TCP to provide reliable and
secure connection between Browser (client)
& web server.



অনে করতে Handshaking হবে মানে।
connection provide করা-
connection দে TCP

Client

Server.



DES এবং
মানের con.
provide করা-
৩ MD5 Int.
provide করা-
Digital cer.
Au. provide
করা।

P-1a

public
key

private
key

$E(Pu, M)$

$$D(pr, E(pu, M)) = M$$

अक्षयाम् याव वाऽपि Private key आऽपि इति decrypt
—कविता पारदेश ।

CA (certification Authority) :-

$(CPr, (\text{server name}, \text{server public}))$

→ अंतीं private key द्वारा encrypt करवाते ।

Public \rightarrow \rightarrow dectypt \rightarrow I

$D(CPU, E(CPP, (\text{server name}, \text{server public}))$

\equiv (Server name, Server public)

~~अंतर्राष्ट्रीय~~ Certification authority वा Public Key का द्वारा decrypt डाक्टर। उसके द्वारा Authenticated provide करा डाक्टर।

三〇三

DESC USE

କରେ ଏହି,

DES_s use or

ksi, key

client server

$$k_{S_1} \rightarrow DES_c \rightleftarrows DES_s \leftarrow k_{S_1}, k_{C_1}$$

$$K_{C_2} \rightarrow MAC_c \rightleftarrows MAC_s \leftarrow KS_2, KC_2$$

HTTPS establish करते आठ SSL provide करते हैं।
आठ आठ SSL provide करनाम।

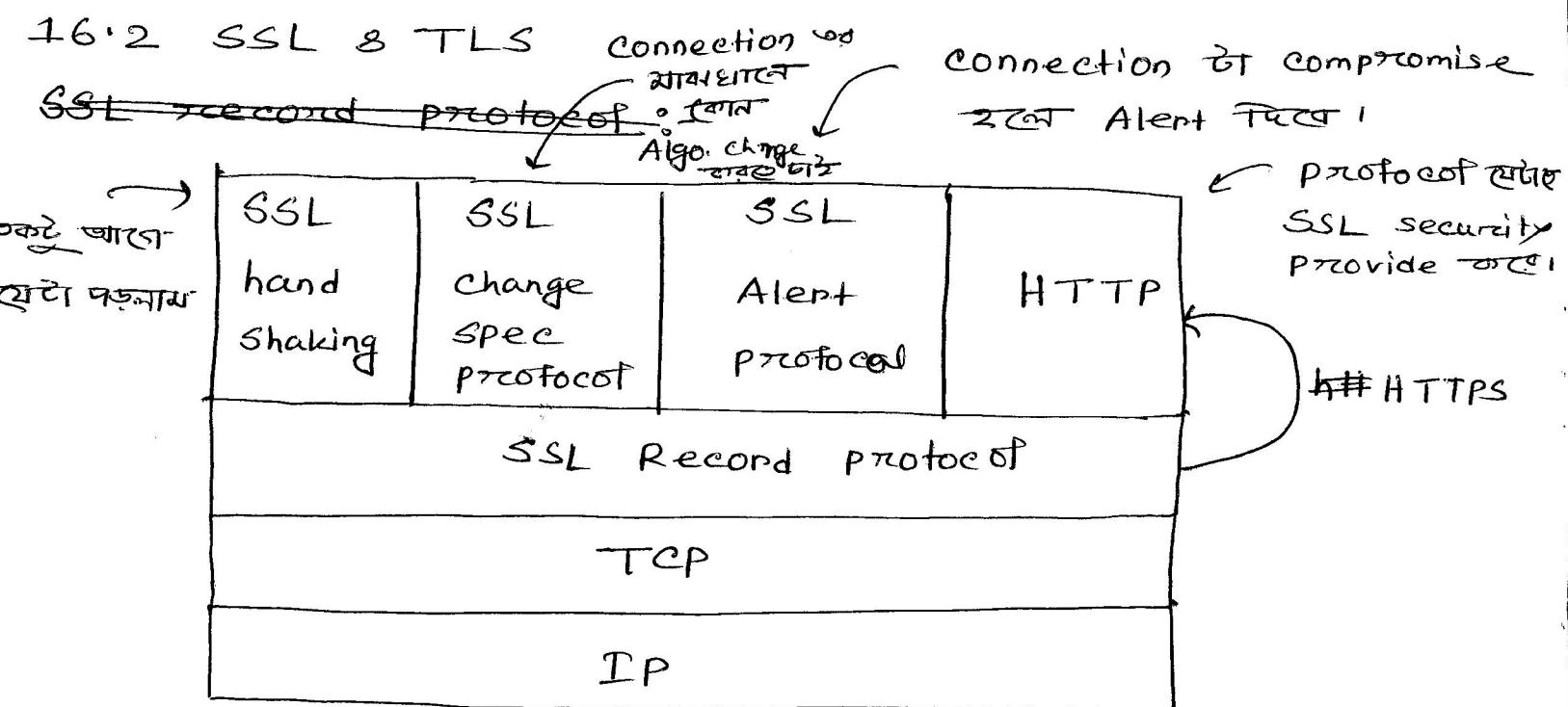


Fig: SSL protocol stack.

- ① Connection (data transfer का तर)
- ② Session (client व सर्वर handshaking व मार्किय-
initial connection लेने का),

Session state

1. session Identifier.
2. Peer certificate.
3. Compression Method.
4. Cipher Spec. (DES+MD5).
5. Master Secret key.
6. IS Resumable

Connection state

1. Server & client random
2. Server write MAC secret (ks_2) key
3. Client \rightarrow " \rightarrow (kc_2)
4. Server write key (ks_1)
5. Client \rightarrow " \rightarrow (kc_1)
6. Initialization vector
7. Sequence Number,

Block cipher use करा एक block पर, अतः
use करे mode of operation use करे, अधार
नाम Initialization vector.

01-04-2019
11th (B) day

Nahin Sir

CTF:-

Capture ~~the~~ The Flag.

→ ओसे इन्फो server पर
information.

Website:

hackerone.com (जो website वह hacker
करा देता है)

→ अनेक tutorial आदि hacking
करावा दिया।

Penetration testing (कोन system पर दूर्घटना खुल्ते
वे करते).

White hat hacking

→ कोशलता सालों तक

Red

"

3

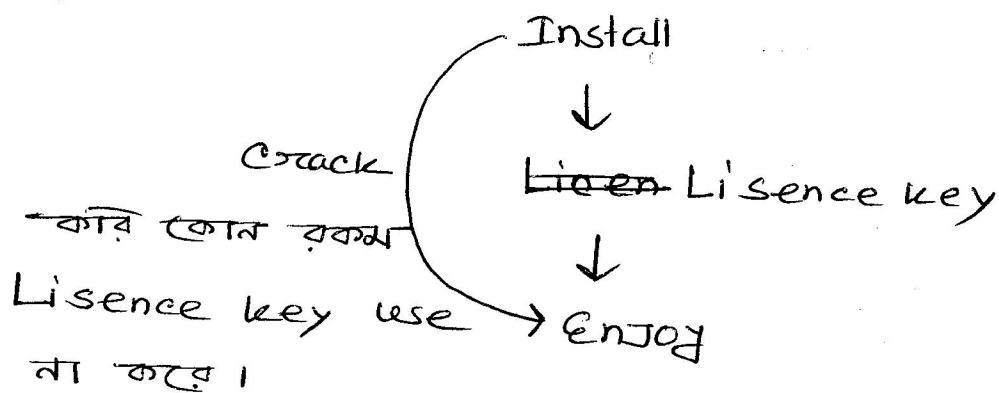
hacking (Ethical hacking).

→ इसके करावा दिया

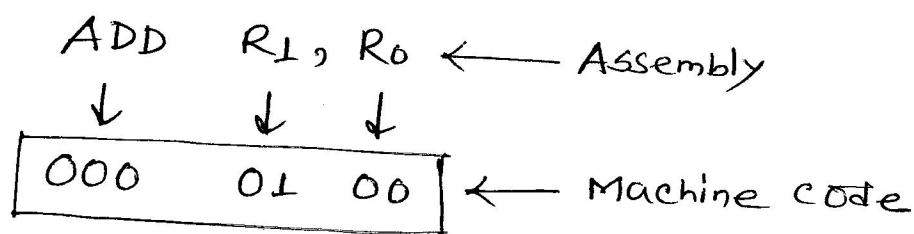
Crack:-

Full feature use करते, कोन बड़ी ऊपर पसंद
ना करते करते आमतः cracking.

उद्धर अकड़ी flow chart दिखायः-



Assembly व आर्ट मशीन कोड व अपनाने कि ?



उसी direct source code से ऐसे हैं Machine code
व परते Disassembler वे करते Assembly से पानी
परते hacker व आर्ट को access पानी, फले Licence
key से आवं एकाक इस ना, व जू full process वे
Reverse Engineering (कोन system break करते)
आखते कोन software Reverse engineering करते
आर्ट break करते जानवर।

सेटिंग:-

Unnecessary machine code करते हैं, फले Reverse
Engineering से कोन इस, औरते वहा इस software
Obfuscation, 100% software Reverse engineering
वहा करा possible ना,

VIRUS દી ફોર્માતે attack કરે અ ફારણો software
reverse Engineering અ વાંચાવો,

DSP course અ અથ કિન્હ ~~is~~ use એ mp3 એ.

Open source codecs છેનો અને mpffeg.

SSL Record protocol:-

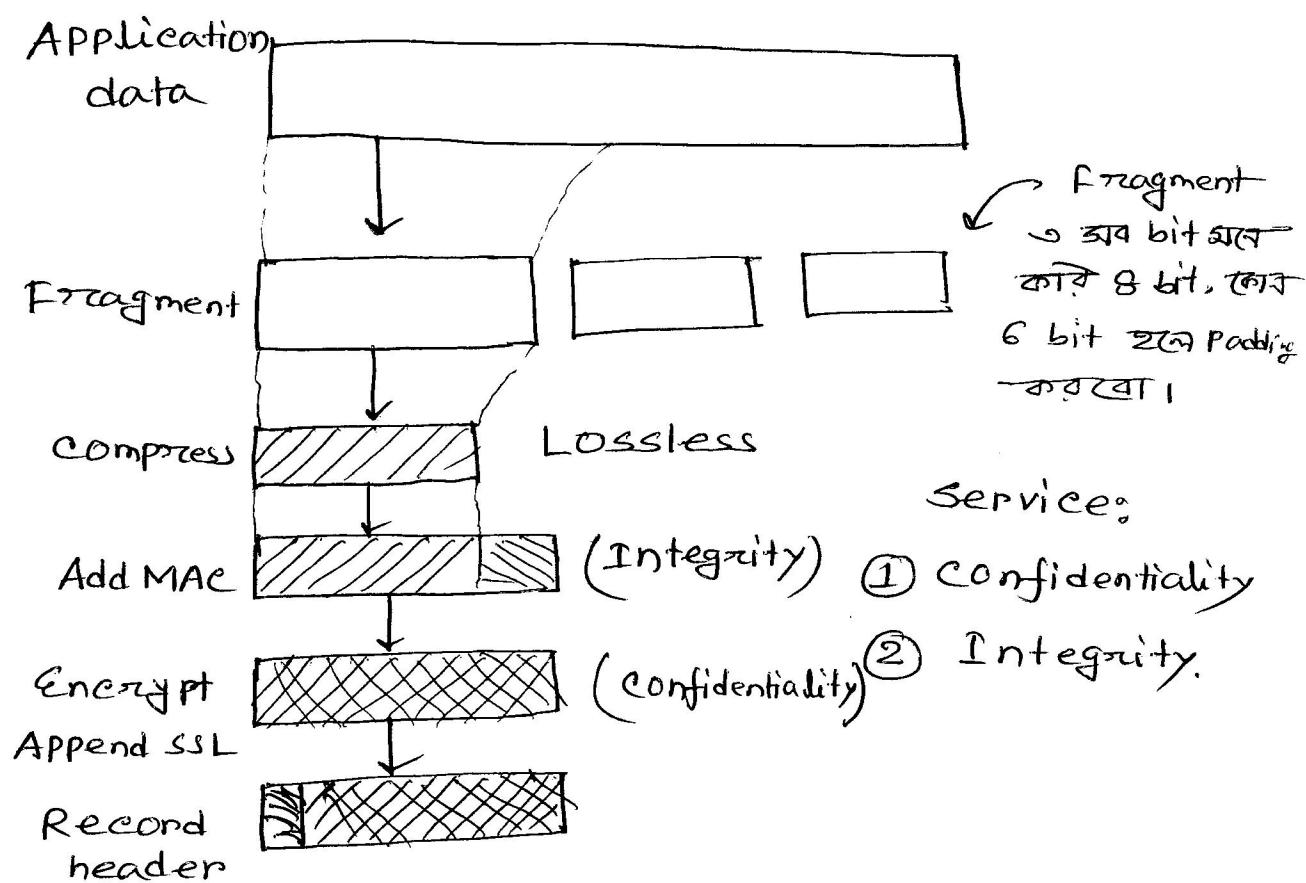


Fig: SSL Record protocol operation

Algo: (ADD MAC)

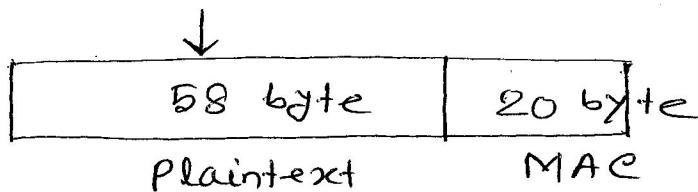
hash (MAC-write-secret || Pad-2 ||

hash (MAC-write-secret || Pad-1 || seq-num ||

SSL Compressed, type ||

SSL Compressed, length ||

,, SSL Compressed, fragment



$$58 + 20 = 78$$

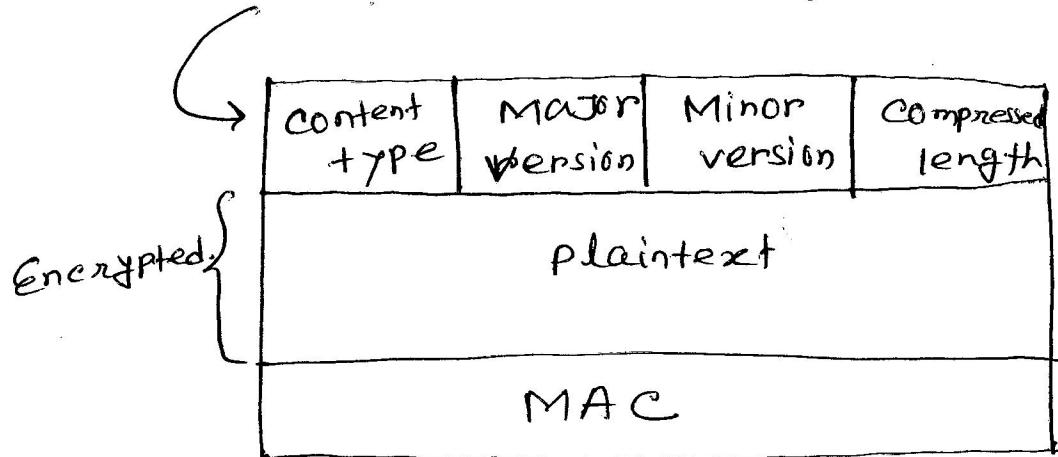
এতেক pad করে চাই 8 bit করে করল,

$$78 + 2 = 80 \quad 80/8 = 10$$

Padding + padding byte + length Padding
① fixed
1

length padding টি অব অবস্থা 1 bit fixed.

~~header~~ header ও total view :-



SSL Change Spec protocol :-

MD5 initialize করিব, ৩৫৮ এবং কর্ণেট ও
 অসম্ভাস্ত SHA-1 use করবে, আরে NO compression
 ও কর্ণেট compression. কোন পিছু change
 করতে হবে নয়, এটার size কেবল 1 byte
 ও 1 byte ও কিভি অব code আকৃতি, কী কো

दोने define करते ही हो change करते।

Next day → Handshaking (

03-04-2019
11th (D) day

Slide class

Bagezid sir

Fig: Handshake protocol

08-04-2019
12th (B) day

wireless security → अंग्रेजी पाठ्य पत्रिका।

Ad hoc wireless Network :-

Fixed रूप से नहीं होते। अर्थात् रूप से अवश्यात् instant/ immediately बनता होता। रूप से fixed communication नहीं होता।

Ad Hoc का wireless उपयोग क्या है ?

↪ wire medium & device fixed नहीं।

Access Point fixed। तो उसका Ad Hoc Networking क्या होता है। उसका wireless अर्थात् ad hoc wireless Network क्या होता है।

BAM (Body Area Network) : शरीर के इलाज से network. (एजेन्सः smart watch.)

Access point वर्द्धे end point तरे इसें (एड्होक नेटवर्क) Adhoc use करते, आमतरा।

Disadvantages:-

i) Power system, high powerful device use करते याएँ तरे
→ वाले दूरवर्ती Algo. use करते इसे रखते charge
दुर्योग ना याएँ, जैसे एटोम security खेले जालना
दृश्यमानः bluetooth

RFID: उपर्युक्त example: फिनिडि बिल्डे चल रहे थाकले
beep करते signal देते।

Bruteforce attack वर्द्धे adhoc network
break राग याएँ, जैसे अज्ञात अवधारणा तरे
करते अन्तर्गत light weight algo व्यवस्था या रहे
L → प्रत्यक्ष Algo वर्द्धे शान्त
version आएँ, और उपर्युक्त

Mobile Agent:- is a program that move
→ one pc to another. नियंत्रित प्रोडक्शन
करते पाएँ। उपर्युक्त virus या, os वर्द्धे related
security, वाइरस तरे intruder आउटहोल्डिंग
जैसे detect तरे।

Honey pot:-

08-04-2019
12th (B) day

M. J. K. Sir

Attacks & Threats : Slide (ch-10)

A broad category of malware:-

Ex: Fig 10.1: Example virus logic

- (a) Simple virus
- (b) Compression virus.

Virus classification by concealment strategy:-

Encrypted virus: वाइरस को ऐप्प्लीकेशन
ता / वाई फाय ता।

Steal th virus; Explicitely show
करते। आदि viruses तय अ॒ antiviru_s
ज्ञ॑ detect करते थार्ड ता।

04-2019
12th (D) day

IK-2052 L1

S. S. S.

Security in Mobile & Wireless network?

Honey pot:

এটা কম্পিউটার যাই। Network অবস্থায় intruder

কাট দেবেন। Network administrator observe করবেন।

One type of Network trap.

Page: 5 Wireless Media.

Page: 6 Wireless & Mobility (Wireless communication
যানবাহনের মধ্যে mobility আবশ্য আ না, যানবাহন)

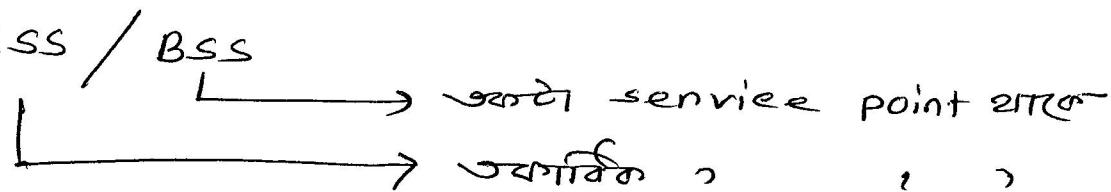
Session, Mobility, Roaming → Page-06

Page: 7 Wireless Networks

Page: 11 Operation mode.

Page: 12 Infrastructure Mode.

Page: 13 ESS / BSS



BSS অব Access point অব Router/s.
যোগ্যতা connection ফলে পাও।

Page 14 Operation in Infrastructure Mode.

Handover ~~assoc~~ Association 6 22T

Page 15 Hand Over

Page 16 Ad Hoc mode

Page 17 IEEE 802.11 standard.

Page 18

Page 19 WEP, WPA

Page 20 WiFi

Page 21 Relationship

HiperLAN for ?

Page 25 Bluetooth piconet

Page 28 conventional security Architecture.

Page 29 VPN (Virtual private Network)

Page 30 - - -

Page 31 Wireless user is in untrusted
zone.

Page 33 Different types of Attack.

Page 34 Attacks without keys.

Page 37 Common attacks On WiFi LAN

6-04-2019
13th(B)day

IK 2002-L2-wifi-large(2).pdf

802.11 Basic Frame format (Page 04)

Page-05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12 (WEP), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 (দৃঢ়জন), 22 (use করেন নাহি), 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, ~~34~~, 37,

Next class → WAPA

6-04-2019
13th(B)day

M.J.K.S.

Assignment :- → B.V. এবং আরে তথ্য প্রক্ষেপণ।

- (i) Eavesdropping
- (ii) IP Spoofing
- (iii) Sybil Attack (Application Layer)
- (iv) Blackhole Attack (for example)
- (v) Grayhole Attack
- (vi) Password based off line attack.
- (vii) Denial of service (DOS)
- (viii) Distributed DOS Attack (DDOS)
- (ix) Digital signature.

~~Malicious soft. slide~~

Code [(a) A simple virus
 (b) A compression ,
 Example virus Logic]

Malicious soft. slide
 * Including others

VIRUSES,

" structure, Phase.

A compression virus.

VIRUS classification by Target.

" "

WORM (B.V.)

" phases.

" Propagation Model.

—বাকি ঘূর্ণান রুটারে একে।

Payload theft.