



United International University (UIU)

Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering (CSE)

Final Exam Year: 2021

Trimester: Fall

Course: CSE 4531 Computer Security

Total Marks: 40, Time: 2 hours (plus 15 additional minutes for upload/download)

There are THREE questions. Answer all of them. Figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.

Any examinee found adopting unfair means will be expelled from the trimester / program as per UIU disciplinary rules

1.	<p>a) Suppose you want to communicate with the Surokkha (website for Covid Vaccination) webserver. Surokkha stores your sensitive information, hence a secure session needs to be established between your browser and the server before exchanging information. During the session establishment your browser gave you a ‘bad certificate’ warning, but you ignored it.</p> <p><i>Does accepting invalid certificate enable any attack on integrity and confidentiality? If not, explain your answer. If yes,</i></p> <p><i>I. Explain how this attack may take place.</i></p> <p><i>II. Why does the attack compromise integrity and confidentiality?</i></p> <p>b) Explain why RSA is not allowed in TLS v1.3 for key exchange.</p>	<p>[8]</p> <p>[4]</p>														
2.	<p>a) Let p = 11; q = 5; e = 3; m = 3 be the values for RSA encryption/decryption algorithm. <i>Show the Key generation and Encryption steps, i.e., generate the keys and encrypt the message m = 3 with the keys to generate a ciphertext. Also, show the steps to demonstrate that you can successfully decrypt the ciphertext.</i></p> <p>b) Suppose you need to get your bank’s Public Key, but your browser does not know the CA which issued the certificate for your bank. <i>How can your browser be sure that the certified Public Key belongs to the bank, not to an attacker?</i></p> <p>c) Suppose Alice wants to send a message M to Bob. Different cryptographic approaches can be used by Alice and Bob. For describing the approaches, the following terminologies are used:</p> <table><tr><td>M</td><td>Plaintext Message</td></tr><tr><td>PK_A</td><td>Public Key of Alice</td></tr><tr><td>SK_A</td><td>Corresponding Private Key of Alice</td></tr><tr><td>PK_B</td><td>Public Key of Bob</td></tr><tr><td>SK_B</td><td>Corresponding Private Key of Bob</td></tr><tr><td>E_{PK}</td><td>Encryption using RSA with the public key PK</td></tr><tr><td>Sign_{SK}</td><td>Signature using RSA with private key SK</td></tr></table>	M	Plaintext Message	PK_A	Public Key of Alice	SK_A	Corresponding Private Key of Alice	PK_B	Public Key of Bob	SK_B	Corresponding Private Key of Bob	E_{PK}	Encryption using RSA with the public key PK	Sign_{SK}	Signature using RSA with private key SK	<p>[5]</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>[2*2=4]</p>
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	<p>Let us consider that Alice and Bob want their communication to achieve the following security properties: Integrity and Confidentiality. For each of the following approaches, identify which property/properties will hold. Justify your answer.</p> <p>a. Alice sends to Bob: $E_{PK_A}(M)$, $Sign_{SK_A}(M)$</p> <p>b. Alice sends to Bob: $E_{PK_B}(M)$, $Sign_{SK_A}(M)$</p>																					
3.	<p>a) Suppose XYZ Company is facing several security threats and they have come up with the following table while trying to perform quantitative risk analysis.</p> <table><tr><th>Asset</th><th>Threat</th><th>Asset Value (BDT)</th><th>Exposer Factor</th><th>Frequency of Occurrence</th></tr><tr><td>Customer Database</td><td>Hacked</td><td>43,25,000</td><td>0.74</td><td>1 per 2 years</td></tr><tr><td>Data files</td><td>Information Theft</td><td>5,00,000</td><td>0.17</td><td>1 per year</td></tr><tr><td>E-commerce Website</td><td>DDoS</td><td>2,30,900</td><td>0.44</td><td>2 per year</td></tr></table> <p>There is a security system available in the market that costs BDT 10,00,000 a year. But it is 70% effective.</p> <p><i>Would it be worth investing in that security system? Justify your answer.</i></p> <p>b) Suppose you have deployed Kerberos in your system. There is a printer as a service provider in the system and it shares a secret key K_v with the TGS. One day, an attacker compromises the printer and steals the key K_v, but does not change the key.</p> <p><i>Can the printer still authenticate itself to a client? Justify your answer.</i></p> <p>c) Suppose you have an e-commerce company in the European Union which sells electronic gadgets online. A customer needs to do registration before purchasing an item. However, your company is required to comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).</p> <p><i>Identify whether each of the following cases is GDPR compliant. Justify your answer. If non-compliant, suggest how compliance can be achieved.</i></p> <p>I. <i>The website contains your company's name and contact address to identify the company.</i></p> <p>II. <i>Customer 'requires' to give consent on the following: "I consent to having my data processed for the purpose of administering my purchase and I consent to marketing emails from various electronic gadget manufacturers".</i></p> <p>III. <i>Customers' Personal Data got stolen and this incident is notified to the Data Protection Commissioner after 96 hours of being identified.</i></p>	Asset	Threat	Asset Value (BDT)	Exposer Factor	Frequency of Occurrence	Customer Database	Hacked	43,25,000	0.74	1 per 2 years	Data files	Information Theft	5,00,000	0.17	1 per year	E-commerce Website	DDoS	2,30,900	0.44	2 per year	<p>[5]</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>[3*2=6]</p>
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