

## May 10, 2024, Part 1+2, Multiple Answer Questions, Computer & Network Security

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ MATRICOLA: \_\_\_\_\_

Sara must send a message to Rose, using asymmetric encryption. Which key shall use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rose Public key</li> <li>• Rose Private key</li> <li>• Sara Public key</li> <li>• Sara Private key</li> </ul>
WEP – Attacker sees valid auth exchange Challenge = 1001.0100, VictimResponse=0111.1110 To impersonate the Victim, which response must spoof if the next challenge is 0001.1000?	
By randomly generating about 350,000 codes composed of X decimal digits, the probability that two of them are identical is approximately 50%. How many digits are these codes composed of?	
If a cryptographic key is extended by an additional 13 bits, the security level increases by a factor of...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 13</li> <li>• Approximately 105</li> <li>• Approximately 1300</li> <li>• Approximately 8000</li> <li>• Approximately 13000</li> <li>• Approximately 8 million</li> <li>• Approximately 13 million</li> </ul>
A 256 bytes plaintext is encrypted using AES-256-CBC. What is the overall size of the encrypted message?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 256 bytes</li> <li>• 272 bytes</li> <li>• 288 bytes</li> <li>• 384 bytes</li> <li>• 512 bytes</li> </ul>
What is the role of the AUTN in 3G authentication?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authenticate the client (user terminal)</li> <li>• Authenticate the network (base station)</li> <li>• Provide the encryption key</li> <li>• Provide the session integrity authentication</li> </ul>
When using TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_XXX...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peers can choose between DH and RSA for key mgmt</li> <li>• Peers must use both DH and RSA for key transport</li> <li>• peers use DH, with public coefficients signed by a CA using RSA</li> <li>• Peers use DH, with public coefficients signed by the client/server</li> </ul>
Why ENCRYPT AND MAC is insecure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because it is vulnerable to Chosen Plaintext Attacks</li> <li>• Because it is vulnerable to Chosen Ciphertext Attacks</li> <li>• Because it is vulnerable to padding oracle attacks</li> <li>• it is secure</li> </ul>
How TLS prevents truncation attacks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By authenticating all TLS Record Data Units with HMAC</li> <li>• By sending close-notify alert right <u>before</u> the TCP FIN</li> <li>• By sending close-notify alert right <u>after</u> the TCP FIN</li> <li>• By authenticating the TCP FIN</li> </ul>
When a Bleichenbacker's oracle may occur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When PKCS1-v1.5 padding is not properly applied</li> <li>• When server tells you if PKCS1 decoding is OK or fails</li> <li>• When server tells you if you guessed the victim's key</li> <li>• Since RSA is malleable, it always occurs, no way to avoid</li> </ul>
In Ipsec IKE, a Stateless Cookie is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A cookie which can be verified without any secret key</li> <li>• A cookie which can be verified without storing it in the server memory</li> <li>• A cookie which can be verified without being first transmitted</li> <li>• A cookie which has no State but can be used in any region of the world</li> </ul>