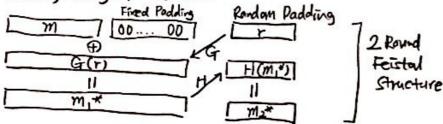


6. 恐痒玉. m=50°, RSA(N.e)(0)/RSA(N.e)(1), 从此 经验证率 经过分时 counting out 对的 超知 图如此说,NM(Non-Mellability), IND(Indistingushability) 가 존재 营行 있다、

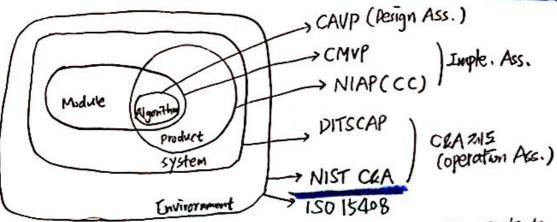
IND 라는 Servity Goal 알은 보고 공사가 편 가를 어떤것이 맞고 구별볼가능하다 한다는 왕이지만 IND-CCA 공격을 통하 (임의의 사무장을 통하하여 연산) 언어진 C 改之 교육을 위주하 수 악게되다.

또, NM 이라는 Security Goal는 공격자가 C에 대한 번호를 불가능하게 하더냐 한다는 숙당이지만 (C 값에 인터리 값은 국가로 여산값으로서 전략표의 무광상을 해결수가 있게되다.(조각) 네가 주어 0층 왕위가 되어 있고)

7. A fixed out the state RSA-OAEPOIL THE MIKE THE SHE SHE SHE SHE SECURITY DESIGNED THE STATE.



C=f(OAEP(m,r))=(m,*11 m,*)e mod n elou,
Fixed Padding은 NM을 성공한수 있고, Random Padding은 IND 分學 보光 수 있다.
8.



रीयः भिर्द्वाडा राज्यानः इस्टाम्ड न्याना प्रतनः, इस १८ रिटर्न

VIZ = 21521 2/2 (Dota) 2/ 7/2 34 cold 545

经过 CC O足可以 和原 设备 若明显CC O居相关 经约点计 在然外现 24年 经对方的 是对方的 24年 经对方的 是对对人的是创始于企业中,

9. Patient 10, Issue-date, hmac (K, (patient-id, issue-date))

0) Ant Don't alm steld older land Issue-date A 90 est 22 tolder = 215102

Oh Norse-Generator-id himac (K, (nurce-G-id))

Nurse ID. Patient ID. Issue-date, himac (K, (patient-id, issue-date, mace))

1) Nurse 1D. Patient IV. Issue -conte, mine (mine) 90% MB769 else 3 4857 If (Hurse-id == Nurse Governotor-id) 90% MB769 else himac (Nurse-id) == homac (4-id) 10% MB76

4

1.2 번은 저번 중간고사랑 똑같은거 그리는 Lattice 문제 나왔고, 3, 4번은 그걸 보고 푸는 문제. Lattice 모양은 저번처럼 정육면체 두 개 쌓은 모양이야.

Dave : (Doctor, Operating room) ale Nancy: (Nurse, Emergency) Shari: (Secretary, Emergency) 16 3014 Paul: (Patient, Personal) 3. In the Bell-Lapadula model, say if the following actions are allowed, explaining each time why that is? NRU. NWD a) Dave writes on the List b) Nancy reads the File c) Paul writes the Prescription d) Shari reads the receipt 4. In the BIBA model, say if the following actions are allowed, explaining each time why that is? a) Dave writes on the List b) Nancy reads the File c) Paul writes the Prescription d) Shari reads the receipt ACM 5. a) In access control system what is a capability? b)Explain an advantage of access control list over capability? c) Explain an advantage capability of over access control list ? 6. 전자투표를 하는데 투표자가(0. 1)을 선택하고 이것을 RSA 공개키를 사용해서 암호화해서 서버에 전송한다. RSA_(N.e)(0) / RSA_(N.e)(1) m= fo, 19 서버는 이것을 전송받으면 복호화해서 count한다. 이때, 공격자가 중간에 가로채서 훔쳐보는 elerute (= me mod n (A) oldo UTP = Cd moder Encrypt-theu-MAC 0

8. 아래의 그림을 그리는 것이 답. 그리고 각각을 설명하고 국내/국외의 정책을 비교하시오. fulormation pecality bolicies CMVP(FIPS140-2) "Module" H/W Security, EMI/EMC, etc. DITSCAP Environment 9. 엄청나게 긴문제인데.... 간호사가 환자 차트를 저장하는데... 한번 저장하면 (90일 동안 접근 권한이 있는데. 이 접근) formato| patient-id, issue-date, hmac(R) (patient-id, issue-date)) 이것이다. kays gragare Harts a) A 간호사가 위의 파일을 <u>USB</u>에 담아와서 B에게 주고, B가 다시 C에게 주고, C가 D한테 주면. D는 사용가능한가? 90년간 4월개념? ★b) 서로 쓰는 것을 막기 위해서 만약 다른 사람에게 전달하면 90일 동안 <u>열람 가능</u>한게 아니 라, 10일 동안만 가능하게 바꾸고자 한다. Explain a new format for capabilities which would support this new policy. Tirectange, vatient-id, iksue-date, homac (k, Tpatient-id, issue-date Hissestaups)) turnstamps) else (10 % 902 * 이해 안되거나 확인하고 싶은거 있음 언제든 전화해서 묻고, 일단 화욜날 오면 한번 연락

* 이해 안되거나 확인하고 싶은거 있음 언제든 전화해서 문 줘~ 다들 힘내서 100점 맞아!! 답은.......확실치 않아서 ㅋㅋ

1. 테티스 그림그리기

In hospital we have 4 kind of user: Doctor > Nurse= secretary > Patient

Medical information have security levels for files, in decreasing order : Operating room> emergency > personal

Suppose that a receipt containg payment information has security level(secretary, personal),

A prescription for antibiotics has security level(Doctor, Emergency)
The list of medical tools necessary for an operation has security
level(Nurse, Operating room) and the file containing the home address
of patients in the hospital has security level(secretary, emergency).
Place all these coduments (in the paragraph above) on the preceding
lattice.

〈 3~4 가정 >

Dave- the surgen has clearance (Doctor operation room)
Nancy- Nurse has clearance(Nurse, emergency room)
Shari- the secretary has clearance(Secretary, emergency)

Paul - the patient has clearance(Patient, personal)

- 3. 벨 라파듈라, if the follwing actions are allowed, explaining each time why that is.
- (a) Dave writes on the list
- (b) Nancy read the files

- (c) paul writes on the prescription
- (d) shari read the receipt
- 4. 비바모델
- (a) Dave writes on the list
- (b) Nancy read the files
- (c) Dave writes on the file
- (d) shari read the prescription
- 5. (a)접근제어에서 capability란?
- (b) explain an advantage of access control list over capability lists
- (c) Explain an advantage of capagility list over access control list
- 6. We consider 1 and 0 the two possoble ballots for an election.

 A server publishes his public RSA key (N,e).

Each voter encrypt his vote 0 or 1, as RSA(N,e) 0 or RSA (N,e) 1 , respectively. /

At the end of the eletion the server decrypt all received message and count the votes.

Show how an attacker eavesdropping on the network can learn everybody vote.

7. Propose a solution in order to avoid the above attack

8.Draw CAVP, CMVP, CC & C&A

- Hospital patient record system provide login account for nurse.It is desire to implement the following policy:
- 1) When a nurse register a new patient, the nurse is granted access to the patient records for a period of 90 days.
- 2) A nurse passing the right to access a patient record anc give that right to another user. This may be done office.

The implement this policy, the system works as follow, when an nurse register new patient, a capability to access the patient record for the following 90 days in generated.

The nurser stores it on a usb stick, and may copy it onto other usb stick to give to other user.

When a user attempt to access patient records, she is promoted to upload the relevant capability.

The capability has the following format

patient- id, issue-date, hMAC(k, patient-id, issue-date)

Where HMAC(k,...) denote a suitable keyed hash function with key K. The key K is a secret key.

Known only the patient record system, Any user in possession of this capability is able to access the records of the patient with patient-id, provided the date is with in 90 days after issue date

(a) Suppose nurse register a patient and receives such a capability.

A passes it to B, B passes it C, ans C passes it to D. Is D able to

issudate, F, mont expi-date,

use the capability?

(b) In order to stop long-lived capabilities being distributed widely, the hospital decides to adopt the policy that the nurse that initially registers the patient will have access to the record for 90 days, as before, if she passes the capability to any other user, the validity should be 10 days from it issue-date.

Explain a new format for capability which would support this new polocy.