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### 1. Hashing

- [3/30] Give your statement, and justify it, about the number of collisions generated by a cryptographic hashing function. In particular, are they less with respect to a non-cryptographic hashing function? And in what sense? Extensive discussion required. 1.2
- [2/30] What is the Merkle-Damgard construction and what is its use? Why do we use it and
- [2/30] Let f and g be two cryptographic hashing functions and let F(x) = f(g(x)) the function 1.3. obtained by combining f and g (g first). Does F behave (to the purpose of having another cryptographic hashing function) better than f or g? Explain.

## 2. Encryption

- [3/30] Alice loves stream ciphers and she prefers them to block ciphers. Bob replies they are 2.1. old and that the most used cipher is a block cipher, namely AES. Alice says this does not contradict her preference and the two Ingredients - a block cipher and the stream cipher 22
- [3/30] Can encryption be authenticated? What approaches do you know? Illustrate.
- [3/30] What is "ciphertext stealing"? (you can use a drawing). Discuss how it works and its Access control

- [2/30] Discuss how a method of access control can help the requirement of confidentiality. 3.1. [2/30] Can access control and encryption coexist? Elaborate. 3.2

# Firewalls

Assume that the iptables software is running on host H, having a network interface eth0 (IP: 192 168.0.2) connected to a LAN (IP: 192.168.0.0/24; the LAN is protected by H) and a network interface eth1 (IP: 151,100.4.3) connected to the Internet. Assume that the default policy for all [3/30] Allow hosts in the LAN to connect to H by ssh.

- [3/30] Allow hosts in the LAN to connect to the web but block Facebook (IP: 157.240.231.35) Digital signatures

- [3/30] Illustrate at a high level the procedure to produce a valid digital signature. (No 5.2.
- [3/30] Illustrate the algorithm used by Bob for verifying the digital signature upon receival of a pair (D, S), where D is a document and S is the digital signature of Alice on D.

student