IT361: Information Security LAB

Assignment V

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Instructions: Clearly write your name and roll number on the top of your C code. Program file name should be YOUR ROLL NO.c

Problem 1.

Write a single C code to implement a toy version of Kerberos version 4 protocol. The sketch of the protocol is given in Figure 1.

(1) $\mathbf{C \rightarrow AS}$ $ID_c \| ID_{tgs} \| TS_1$

(2) $\mathbf{AS \rightarrow C}$ $E(K_c, [K_{c,tgs} \| ID_{tgs} \| TS_2 \| Lifetime_2 \| Ticket_{tgs}])$

$Ticket_{tgs} = E(K_{tgs}, [K_{c,tgs} \| ID_C \| AD_C \| ID_{tgs} \| TS_2 \| Lifetime_2])$

(a) Authentication Service Exchange to obtain ticket-granting ticket

(3) $\mathbf{C \rightarrow TGS}$ $ID_v \| Ticket_{tgs} \| Authenticator_c$

(4) $\mathbf{TGS \rightarrow C}$ $E(K_{c,tgs}, [K_{c,v} \| ID_v \| TS_4 \| Ticket_v])$

$Ticket_{tgs} = E(K_{tgs}, [K_{c,tgs} \| ID_C \| AD_C \| ID_{tgs} \| TS_2 \| Lifetime_2])$

$Ticket_v = E(K_v, [K_{c,v} \| ID_C \| AD_C \| ID_v \| TS_4 \| Lifetime_4])$

$Authenticator_c = E(K_{c,tgs}, [ID_C \| AD_C \| TS_3])$

(b) Ticket-Granting Service Exchange to obtain service-granting ticket

(5) $\mathbf{C \rightarrow V}$ $Ticket_v \| Authenticator_c$

(6) $\mathbf{V \rightarrow C}$ $E(K_{c,v}, [TS_5 + 1])$ (for mutual authentication)

$Ticket_v = E(K_v, [K_{c,v} \| ID_C \| AD_C \| ID_v \| TS_4 \| Lifetime_4])$

$Authenticator_c = E(K_{c,v}, [ID_C \| AD_C \| TS_5])$

(c) Client/Server Authentication Exchange to obtain service

Figure 1: Kerberos version 4

You have to follow the following procedure during the implementation.

1. Every encryption has to be done by the 16 round Feistel based block cipher Symmetric-Enc. The description of Symmetric-Enc is given below.
2. Here you need to use CBC mode of operation with the $IV = 0$ for all encryptions and decryptions as the size of the plaintext and ciphertext are more than 64 bits.
3. For the simplicity consider $ID_c = 123$, $AD_c = 12345$, $ID_{tgs} = 234$, $ID_v = 345$ and all are 32 bit integer type.
4. For the simplicity consider $TS_1 = 141$, $TS_2 = 236$, $TS_3 = 891$, $TS_4 = 100$, $TS_5 = 321$ and all are 32 bit integer type.
5. For the simplicity consider $\text{Lifetime}_2 = \text{Lifetime}_4 = 987$ and all in 32 bit integer type.
6. All the session keys $K_{c,tgs}$, $K_{c,v}$ are 32-bit keys and it will be generated randomly inside the code.
7. The symmetric keys K_c, K_{tgs}, K_v (all are 32-bit) will be fixed for your code it should be either initialized in the code or # defined in your code.
8. After the Step 2 of Figure 1 the Client will decrypt the received data and recover the session key, match the ID_{tgs} for verification. (It outputs ID_{tgs} and TS_2)

9. After the Step 3 of Figure 1 the TGS will decrypt the $Ticket_{tgs}$ to find $K_{c,tgs}$. Using $K_{c,tgs}$ decrypt the $Authenticator_c$ and validate ID_c, AD_c and TS_3. (It outputs ID_c, AD_c and TS_3)
10. After the Step 4 of Figure 1 the Client will decrypt the received ciphertext and recover $K_{c,v}$ and $Ticket_v$. (It outputs ID_v)
11. After the Step 5 of Figure 1 the Verifier will decrypt the $Ticket_v$ and recover the $K_{c,v}$, ID_c, AD_c. Using $K_{c,v}$ Verifier will decrypt $Authenticator_c$ and validate the ID_c and AD_c. (It outputs ID_c and AD_c)
12. After the Step 6 of Figure 1 the Client will decrypt the received ciphertext and the output should be be equal to $TS_5 + 1$.

Symmetric-Enc:

It is a 16 round Feistel Network. For a 64-bit plaintext P and a 32-bit key K the encryption will produce a 64-bit ciphertext. The key-scheduling algorithm and the round function are described below.

1. Key scheduling algorithm will generate the 16 many 32-bit round keys K_i, $0 \leq i \leq 15$ as follows.
   - K_i is the left circular rotation on $(S_1(Y_0)||S_1(Y_1)||S_1(Y_2)||S_1(Y_3))$ for i times. Here $K = Y_0||Y_1||Y_2||Y_3$ and $\text{len}(Y_i) = 8$ bits. $S_1 : \{0,1\}^8 \rightarrow \{0,1\}^8$ is the S-box described below and $S_1(X)$ is computed according to the discussion in the class.
2. The round function f is defined as follows $f : \{0,1\}^{32} \times \{0,1\}^{32} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{32}$.
   - $f(R_i, K_i) = S(R_i \oplus K_i)$
   - $S : \{0,1\}^{32} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{32}$
   - $S(X) = (S_1^{-1}(x_0) \parallel S_1^{-1}(x_1) \parallel S_1^{-1}(x_2) \parallel S_1^{-1}(x_3))$ where $X = x_0 \parallel x_1 \parallel x_2 \parallel x_3$, each x_i is of 8 bits and $S_1 : \{0,1\}^8 \rightarrow \{0,1\}^8$ is the S-box described is described below. $S_1(X)$ is computed according to the discussion in the class.

S_1 :
{0x63, 0x7c, 0x77, 0x7b, 0xf2, 0x6b, 0x6f, 0xc5, 0x30, 0x01, 0x67, 0x2b, 0xfe, 0xd7, 0xab, 0x76, 0xca, 0x82, 0xc9, 0x7d, 0xfa, 0x59, 0x47, 0xf0, 0xad, 0xd4, 0xa2, 0xaf, 0x9c, 0xa4, 0x72, 0xc0, 0xb7, 0xfd, 0x93, 0x26, 0x36, 0x3f, 0xf7, 0xcc, 0x34, 0xa5, 0xe5, 0xf1, 0x71, 0xd8, 0x31, 0x15, 0x04, 0xc7, 0x23, 0xc3, 0x18, 0x96, 0x05, 0x9a, 0x07, 0x12, 0x80, 0xe2, 0xeb, 0x27, 0xb2, 0x75, 0x09, 0x83, 0x2c, 0x1a, 0x1b, 0x6e, 0x5a, 0xa0, 0x52, 0x3b, 0xd6, 0xb3, 0x29, 0xe3, 0x2f, 0x84, 0x53, 0xd1, 0x00, 0xed, 0x20, 0xfc, 0xb1, 0x5b, 0x6a, 0xcb, 0xbe, 0x39, 0x4a, 0x4c, 0x58, 0xcf, 0xd0, 0xef, 0xaa, 0xfb, 0x43, 0x4d, 0x33, 0x85, 0x45, 0xf9, 0x02, 0x7f, 0x50, 0x3c, 0x9f, 0xa8, 0x51, 0xa3, 0x40, 0x8f, 0x92, 0x9d, 0x38, 0xf5, 0xbc, 0xb6, 0xda, 0x21, 0x10, 0xff, 0xf3, 0xd2, 0xcd, 0x0c, 0x13, 0xec, 0x5f, 0x97, 0x44, 0x17, 0xc4, 0xa7, 0x7e, 0x3d, 0x64, 0x5d, 0x19, 0x73, 0x60, 0x81, 0x4f, 0xdc, 0x22, 0x2a, 0x90, 0x88, 0x46, 0xee, 0xb8, 0x14, 0xde, 0x5e, 0x0b, 0xdb, 0xe0, 0x32, 0x3a, 0x0a, 0x49, 0x06, 0x24, 0x5c, 0xc2, 0xd3, 0xac, 0x62, 0x91, 0x95, 0xe4, 0x79, 0xe7, 0xc8, 0x37, 0x6d, 0x8d, 0xd5, 0x4e, 0xa9, 0x6c, 0x56, 0xf4, 0xea, 0x65, 0x7a, 0xae, 0x08, 0xba, 0x78, 0x25, 0x2e, 0x1c, 0xa6, 0xb4, 0xc6, 0xe8, 0xdd, 0x74, 0x1f, 0x4b, 0xbd, 0x8b, 0x8a, 0x70, 0x3e, 0xb5, 0x66, 0x48, 0x03, 0xf6, 0x0e, 0x61, 0x35, 0x57, 0xb9, 0x86, 0xc1, 0x1d, 0x9e, 0xe1, 0xf8, 0x98, 0x11, 0x69, 0xd9, 0x8e, 0x94, 0x9b, 0x1e, 0x87, 0xe9, 0xce, 0x55, 0x28, 0xdf, 0x8c, 0xa1, 0x89, 0x0d, 0xbf, 0xe6, 0x42, 0x68, 0x41, 0x99, 0x2d, 0x0f, 0xb0, 0x54, 0xbb, 0x16}