

1 CRYPTOGRAPHY, CONFIDENTIALITY

- Introduction
- Unconditionally and computationally secure
- Practical systems - exhaustive key search
 - $c = E_K(m, n)$
- Secret key - Stream Cipher / block cipher
 - SNOW, SALSA20
 - OFC, Counter, CBC
- Public key - RSA / OAEP

2 CRYPTOGRAPHY, AUTHENTICATION

- Introduction
- Unconditional and computational secure
- Practical systems - exhaustive key search
- Secret key
 - CBC MAC
 - HMAC
 - * $\text{SHA1}(m||K)$
- Public key systems
 - RSA
- Forskelle på secret og public key systems
- Hashing
 - 4 egenskaber
- Replay

3 KEY MANAGEMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURES

- Two party communication
- Key Distribution center KDC
- Certificate Authorities CA

- Hvad er CA? Forskel fra KDC? Chaining? x.509
- Password
 - 4 slags angreb vi skal beskytte os imod
- Hardware
 - Tamper evident / two factor authentication
 - Tamper resistant hardware
- Biometric
- Preventing bypassing of the system
 - $h(pw) = \text{SHA1}(\text{SHA1}(\text{SHA1} \dots (pw) \dots))$

4 NETWORK SECURITY

- Introduction
- Authenticated public key exchange
- SSL
 - Mellem application og TCP/IP level
 - Client, Server
 - Onesided
- SSL Protocol
 - Record protocol
 - Handshake protocol
 - Cipher spec change protocol, Alert Protocol
- SSL key exchange
 - ikke perfectly forward shafe som deffie hellman
- Password-authenticated key exchange
 - Ikke alle har certificate
 - One-way SSL plus passwrod
 - password er elendig til formålet
 - SRP
- IPSec
 - TCP/IP plan

- Diffie Hellman Key exchange
- Sammenligning af SSL og IPSec
 - IPSec, crypteres det for alle på TCP/IP plan, men kan ikke styres når det data når det først er pakket ud på modtager computeren
 - SSL, kræver applicationer der understøtter det, så besværligt, men kan styre data'en indtil den er pakket ud på applications plan