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1.Mail of various colours

a:S \geq dom B

By the Bell-La Padula confidentiality model, Contact can read the data iff $C(s) \geq \text{dom } C(o)$, and can only write the file iff $C(s) \leq \text{dom } C(o)$. Then we can know level B has a lower security level than the contact level, then contact can read it. And level S is higher than contact, hence contact can only write to it but not read it. Hence $S \geq \text{dom } B$.

b:(1)read

(2)write

(3)read

(4)neither

(5)read

(6)write

c:

The company might use Stateful inspection firewall to block the files. Because Stateful inspection firewall can check each file and figure out if it should be let it through.

d:

Start state: $I(s) = \text{Management}\{5, 8, 13, 21\}$ $I(o) = \text{Director}\{5, 8, 23, 37\}$

step: write D401, read D118, write D401, read D340, write D401, read D276, write D401

2.Adding salt to an open wound

a:

This hash code might be generated by SHA-1 hash function. Firstly, all characters in this hash code are in range (1~9, a~f), we can guess that they are representing hex numbers. And this code has length 40, which also matches the characteristic of SHA-1 hash function.

MD-5 hash function should not produce this hash because MD-5 hash function produces a code of length 32.

b:

Guessing attack can be used to crash this hash. Since SHA-1 is a standard cryptographic hash, if contents are the same, then the hash code that is created will also be the same. Read all the passwords in the data, try to find if there are some hash codes that exist as different passwords, then it might be an easy guess password. Combining some social engineering techniques is also helpful.

c:

Adding salt has two main purposes. First, adding salt can make a user's password become longer, making it harder to be decrypted by a rainbow table.

Second, by adding different salt, two same passwords will generate different hashes, which makes a guess attack become mostly impossible.

This bug makes the salt become a fixed string, then it loses its second function, two same passwords will still be the same after adding salt and hash.

d: Since a non-iterated cryptographic hash function might be crashed by finding a collision (find two different contents that create the same hash), and adding salt cannot help to defend against this attack.

3. Going viral

a:

Packet filtering gateway. It blocks the IP outside from the company.

b:

The IP address becomes legal when I physically go into the company.

c:

I might be blocked by a signature-based intrusion detection system.

d:

Try to modify the virus to be a new attack that with a new signature, which cannot be detected by the IDS.