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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| hashes needed | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Puzzle A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Puzzle B | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 36 | 120 | 330 | 792 | 1716 | 3432 | 6427 |
| hashes needed | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Puzzle A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Puzzle B | 11376 | 19160 | 30864 | 47748 | 71184 | 102552 | 143088 | 193705 | 254808 | 326124 | 406568 | 494166 | 586056 | 678588 | 767544 | 848443 |
| hashes needed | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| Puzzle A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Puzzle B | 916896 | 968976 | 1001568 | 1012664 | 1001568 | 968976 | 916896 | 848443 | 767544 | 678588 | 586056 | 494166 | 406568 | 326124 | 254808 | 193705 |
| hashes needed | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 |
| Puzzle A | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Puzzle B | 143088 | 102552 | 71184 | 47748 | 30864 | 19160 | 11376 | 6427 | 3432 | 1716 | 792 | 330 | 120 | 36 | 8 | 1 |

1. I wrote a java program to calculate the number of frequencies based on the hashes needed. It has multiple loops that loops between number 1 to 8 each and a variable named called “hash” so the loop will loop and calculate the total number and if it is the same value as “hash” the frequency count will increase. If there is duplicate or the number exceeds the “hash” value, the code will break and loop again and at the end I will output the count value based on the hash.

1. The average number of hashes needed:

Puzzle A:

Worst expected of hashes = m \* 2k

= 1 \* 26

= 64

Average number of hashes =

=

=

= 32.5 hashes

Puzzle B:

Worst expected of hashes = m \* 2k

= 1 \* 23

= 8

Average number of hashes =

=

=

= 4.5 hashes

Since there are 8 sub puzzles.

4.5 \* 8 = 36 hashes

1. The standard deviation:

Puzzle A:

Variance =

= 341.25

Standard Deviation = = 18.47

Puzzle B:

Variance =

= 5.25

Since there is 8 sub puzzle 5.25 \* 8 = 42

Standard Deviation = = 6.48

1. The original pseudo-code violated the default deny, not default allow principle.

Fix:

permit = CheckAccess()

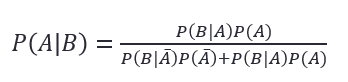
IF (permit == Access\_Granted)

Print "Access Granted"

Run Function()

ELSE

Print "Access Denied"



=

= 0.97677

97.68%

Therefore the probability that the message is actually okay is 97.68%

1. One of these instances would be the infamous Stuxnet cyber attack on Iran’s nuclear program this was an attack done by an insider which was recruited by a Dutch intelligence agency. The Stuxnet code was written to sabotage the nuclear facility only in certain operational scenarios.

The insider deployed the virus through USB to jump the airgaps. Stuxnet is a computer worm type of malware which targets Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems. It can use multiple zero-day attacks. The worm uses other exploits like peer-to-peer remote procedure call to infect and update all the other hardware which were within the private network that weren’t connected directly to the internet.

Outcomes of the damage done by Stuxnet has been mostly unknown. Some estimates believe Stuxnet was able to destroy 1000-2000 centrifuges at the Natanz facility.

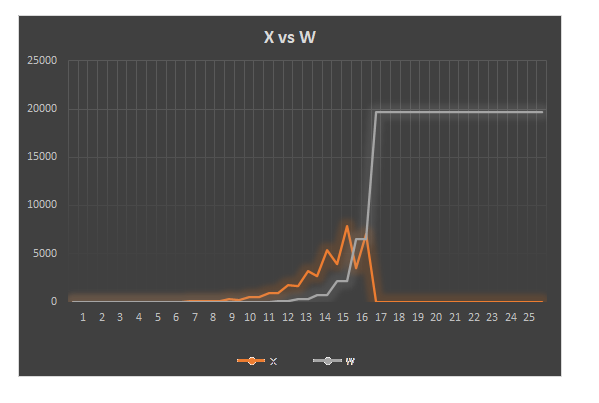


|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| T | X |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 4 |
| 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 16 |
| 5 | 32 |
| 6 | 64 |
| 7 | 128 |
| 8 | 256 |
| 9 | 512 |
| 10 | 1024 |
| 11 | 2048 |
| 12 | 4096 |
| 13 | 8192 |
| 14 | 16384 |
| 15 | 32768 |
| 16 | 65536 |
| 17 | 131072 |
| 18 | 262144 |
| 19 | 524288 |
| 20 | 1048576 |
| 21 | 2097152 |
| 22 | 4194304 |
| 23 | 8388608 |
| 24 | 16777216 |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| T | X | W |  | T | W | X |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |  | 12.5 | 2702 | 729 |
| 0.5 | 1 | 0 |  | 13 | 5404 | 729 |
| 1 | 2 | 0 |  | 13.5 | 3946 | 2187 |
| 1.5 | 2 | 0 |  | 14 | 7892 | 2187 |
| 2 | 4 | 0 |  | 14.5 | 3518 | 6561 |
| 2.5 | 4 | 0 |  | 15 | 7036 | 6561 |
| 3 | 8 | 0 |  | 15.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 3.5 | 8 | 0 |  | 16 | 0 | 19683 |
| 4 | 16 | 0 |  | 16.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 4.5 | 16 | 0 |  | 17 | 0 | 19683 |
| 5 | 32 | 0 |  | 17.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 5.5 | 32 | 0 |  | 18 | 0 | 19683 |
| 6 | 64 | 0 |  | 18.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 6.5 | 63 | 1 |  | 19 | 0 | 19683 |
| 7 | 126 | 1 |  | 19.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 7.5 | 124 | 3 |  | 20 | 0 | 19683 |
| 8 | 248 | 3 |  | 20.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 8.5 | 242 | 9 |  | 21 | 0 | 19683 |
| 9 | 484 | 9 |  | 21.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 9.5 | 466 | 27 |  | 22 | 0 | 19683 |
| 10 | 932 | 27 |  | 22.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 10.5 | 878 | 81 |  | 23 | 0 | 19683 |
| 11 | 1756 | 81 |  | 23.5 | 0 | 19683 |
| 11.5 | 1594 | 243 |  | 24 | 0 | 19683 |
| 12 | 3188 | 243 |  |  |  |  |





* 1. At T = 9, X already infected 484 computers whereas W has only infected 9 computers. If X now spreads faster than W, then there is no stopping X which will continue to infect much more computer than the rate of W.
  2. XML bomb tries to overload an XML parser which is normally a HTTP server. It does so by using messages to the server. When the XML parser processes an XML bomb, the data will feed on itself and grows exponentially. It will be able to shutdown a website or even possibly an internet service provider. Generally used to carry out DDoS attack.
  3. BlueSmack is a Bluetooth attack that enables it to take out some Bluetooth enabled devices immediately. It is done by using l2ping which comes in Linux Bluex utils package. With this, Bluetooth enabled devices will be swamped with malicious request from the hacker which causes the device to crash or not usable. The performance might of the victim’s device might be degraded as an effect of the attack.
  4. Mydoom is a computer worm which affects the Windows OS it spreads itself through infect email attachment and peer-to-peer network. The worm will install a backdoor on TCP port and launch scheduled DoS attack.
  5. Torpig is a type of botnet that spread through systems that were compromised by Mebroot rootkit through a variety of trojan. Torpig usually targets computers which uses Window OS and by doing so it will recruit a network of zombies for the botnet. It is able to modify data on the computer and able to perform man-in-the browser attacks