

Lecture 13

Secure Programming

Reference:

Security in Computing, Charles P. Pfleeger, Shari Lawrence, Jonathan Margulies

CS2365

1

1

Security Goals

- Security Goals (CIA Triad)
 - Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability
- Confidentiality
 - Assets accessed by authorized parties
 - Read type access
 - Read, view, print, or just know existence of object
- Integrity
 - Assets modified by authorized parties or in authorized ways
 - Modification - write, change, delete, or create
- Availability
 - Assets available when users want to access

CS2365

2

2

Confidentiality

- Cryptosystem
- Symmetric Cryptosystem
 - DES, AES
- Asymmetric Cryptosystem
 - Diffie Hellman, RSA

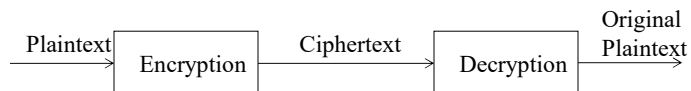
CS2365

3

3

Cryptosystem

- Encryption
 - Message encoded to not obvious message
 - Encrypt, encipher, encode
- Decryption
 - Encrypted message transformed into normal form
 - Decrypt, decipher, decode



CS2365

4

4

Cryptosystem

- Cryptosystem
 - System for encryption and decryption
 - Plaintext $P = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$: original form of a message
 - Ciphertext $C = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m)$: encrypted form
 - Transformation between P and C
 - $C = E(P)$ and $P = D(C)$
 - Cryptosystem: $P = D(E(P))$

CS2365

5

5

Stream and Block Ciphers

- Stream Cipher
 - Convert one symbol of plaintext to a symbol of ciphertext
 - Advantages
 - Speed of transformation
- Block Cipher
 - Encrypts a group of plaintext symbols as one block
 - Advantages
 - High diffusion

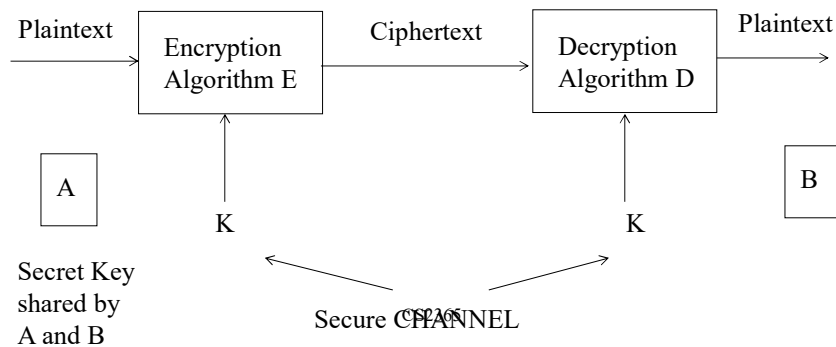
CS2365

6

6

Symmetric Cryptosystem

- **Secret Key Cryptosystem (Single Key)**
 - Encryption and decryption keys are the same
 - $P = D(K, C)$ where $C = E(K, P)$
 - $P = D(K, E(K, P))$



7

7

Symmetric Cryptosystem

- Confidentiality depends only on secrecy of the key
- Attacker is assumed to know E and D
- Secret key systems do not scale well
 - With N parties we need to generate and distribute $N*(N-1)/2$ keys
- A and B can be people and computers

CS2365

8

8

Data Encryption Standard (DES)

- Developed for the U.S. government
 - Accepted as a cryptographic standard in US and abroad (1976)
- DES
 - 56 bits long key; 64-bit block size; E and D are public
 - Has not been broken since 1977, but not secure anymore
 - Different 4 modes
 - Electronic Code Book, CipherText Block Chaining, Cipher FeedBack, Output Feedback modes

CS2365

9

9

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

- NIST selected AES of the Rijndael family in 2001
- Symmetric key cryptography as a block cipher
 - Block sizes of 128 bits
 - Key sizes of 128, 192, and 256 bits
- Program – AESTest.java

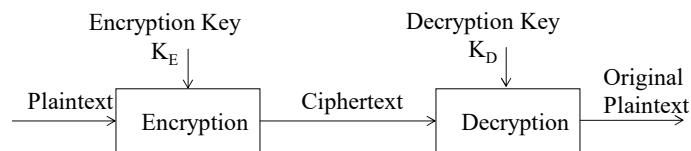
CS2365

10

10

Asymmetric Cryptosystem

- Asymmetric Encryption (Two Keys)
 - A pair of keys for encryption and decryption
 - $P = D(K_D, E(K_E, P))$



CS2365

11

11

Public Key (Asymmetric) Encryption

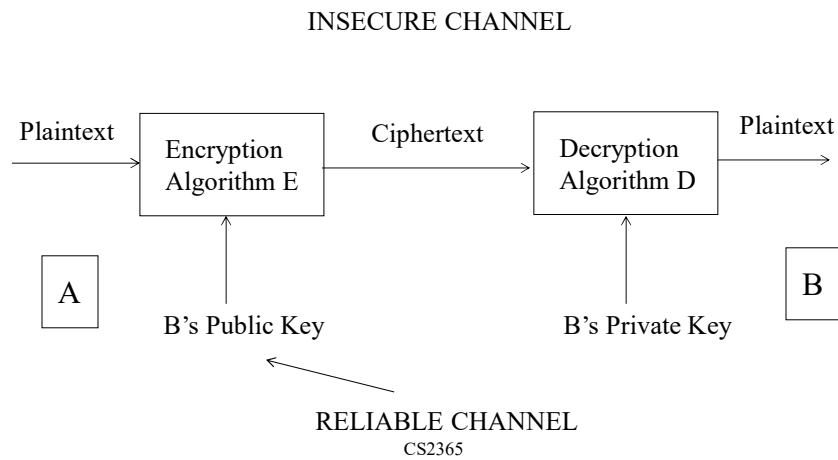
- Diffie and Hellman [1976]
 - Proposed a public key encryption system
 - Motivation – $n*(n-1)/2$ for secret keys among n -users
 - Each user has two keys – a public key and a private key
 - $P = D(K_{\text{PRIV}}, E(K_{\text{PUB}}, P))$
 - Alice encrypts messages with Bob's public key
 - Bob decrypts a message with a private key

CS2365

12

12

Public Key Encryption



13

13

Integrity

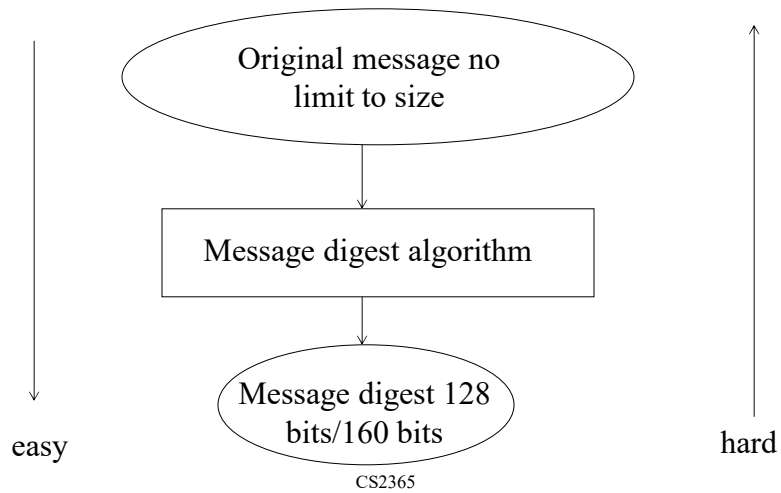
- Protect against unauthorized changes to data
- Message digest (MD) or Message Authentication Code (MAC)
- MD with secret-key technology
- MD with public-key technology

CS2365

14

14

Message Digest



15

15

Message Digest

- One-way function
 - $m = H(M)$ is easy to compute
 - $M = H^{-1}(m)$ is hard to compute

CS2365

16

16

Message Digest

- MD5
 - Proposed by Ron Rivest
 - Improved version of MD4
 - 128 bits digest
- NIST SHA/SHS (Secure Hash Algorithm or Standard)
 - 160 bits digest
 - Similar to MD5
 - SHA-0, SHA-1, SHA-2, SHA-3
- Program – Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA-1)

CS2365

17

17

Digital Signature

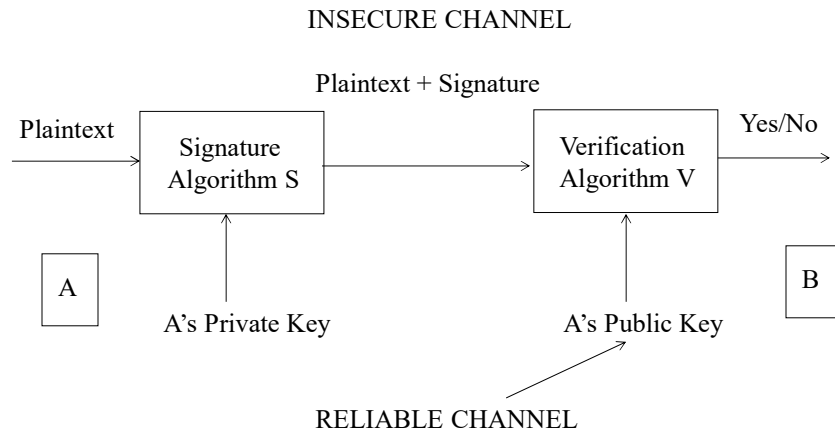
- Non-repudiation
 - Protect against one party to a transaction or communication activity
 - later falsely denying that the transaction or activity occurred
- Digital signature
 - A mark that only the sender can make
 - But other people recognize

CS2365

18

18

Digital Signature



CS2365

19

19

Digital Signature

- Person P signs message M, generates signature $S(P, M)$, and sends $[M, S(P, M)]$ to R
- Two primary properties
 - It must be unforgeable
 - It must be authentic
- Program: DSATest.java

CS2365

20

20