

Intro to Computer Security

Assignment 4 - Part 1

Page No.

Date

Name : Rahul Verma

email : rverma4@binghamton.edu

B-Number: B00892091

Ans1) Given: Security Clearance : (U_1, S)
Security Level : $(O_1, TS), (O_2, S), (O_3, C), (O_4, U)$

In Mandatory Access Control: No Read Up - A user A can read only those objects whose security level \leq Security Level of A & No write-down - A user A can create only objects whose security level \geq the security level of A.

1) U_1 can read: O_2, O_3, O_4 .

2) U_1 can write: O_1, O_2 .

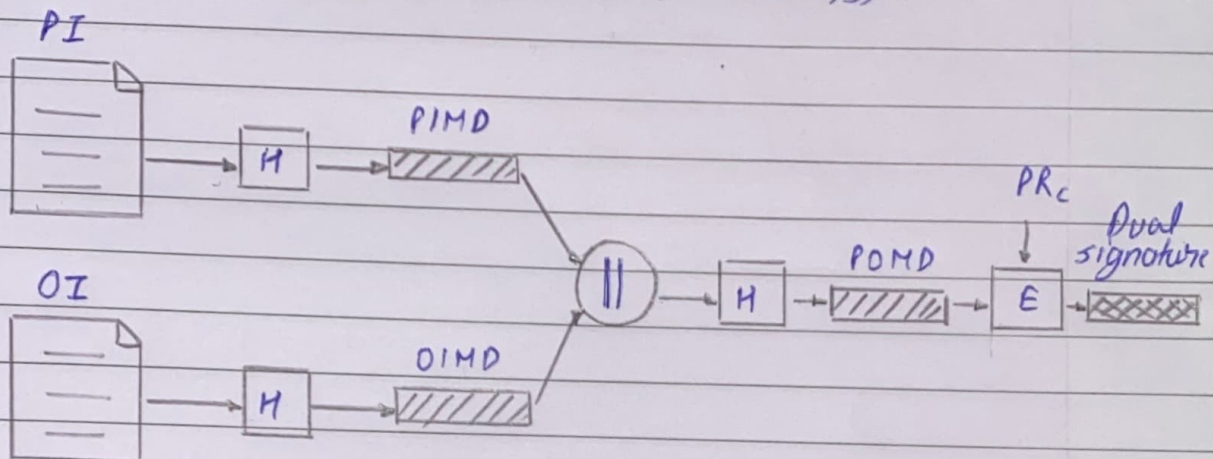
Ans 2)

(1) We use a dual signature for this,

- Signed concatenated hashes of OI & PI

- Encrypt the final hash with the customer's private key.

$$DS = E(PR_c, [H(H(PI) || H(OI))])$$



Dual signature : $DS = E(PR_c, [H(H(PI) || H(OI))])$

- (2) Merchant: the dual signature DS, OI, the message digest for PI (PIMD), and the pub-key of the customer
- The merchant computes $D(PU_c, DS)$, if the same as $H(PIMD || H(OI))$, then the signature is verified.

- (3) Bank: the dual signature DS, PI, the message digest for OI (OIMD), and the public-key of the customer
- The bank can compute $D(PU_c, DS)$, if the result is the same as $H(H(PI) || OIMD)$, then the bank has verified the signature.

Ans 3) Given SQL Query:

```
SELECT * FROM u WHERE login = "" + user Name + ""  
and password = "" + password + "";
```

→ If we give the input as: a' or 't' = 't'; --
where, ('): Close the user input field and
(--): Comments out the rest of the line)

The query will become:

```
SELECT * FROM u WHERE login = 'a' or 't' = 't'; --  
and password = "";
```

Here, the password part is commented so the query becomes:

```
SELECT * FROM u WHERE login = 'a' or 't' = 't';
```

And as $t=t$, the WHERE clause is true, so the query becomes:

```
SELECT * FROM u;
```

Therefore, the attacker will be able to access the information of ~~all~~ table u, without knowing their password.

Ans4) Given: The output of "f abcde" is 169348921.

→ This happens because the input (abcde) is longer than the size of buffer, so the input (abcde) overwrites the memory location that stores the value of x (123).

Therefore, the output of "f abcde" is 169348921.