









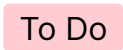














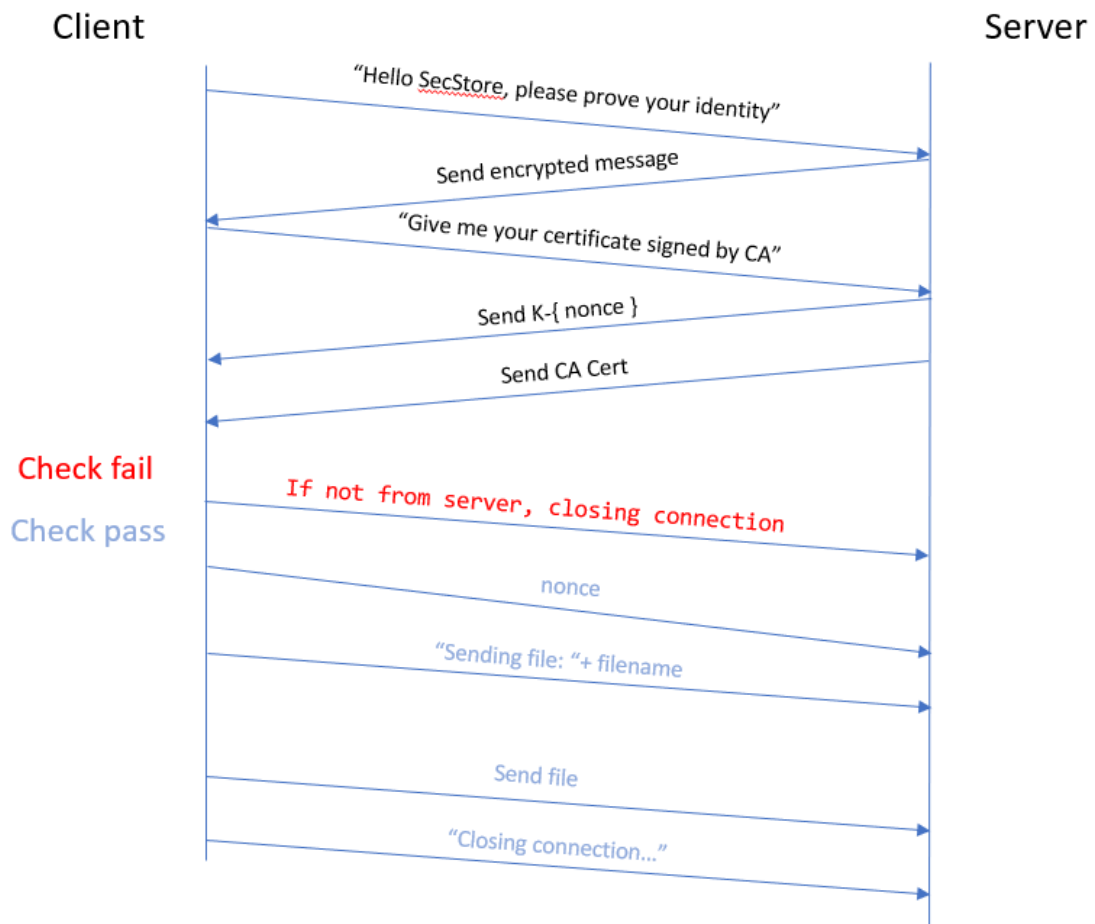


Programming Assignment 2

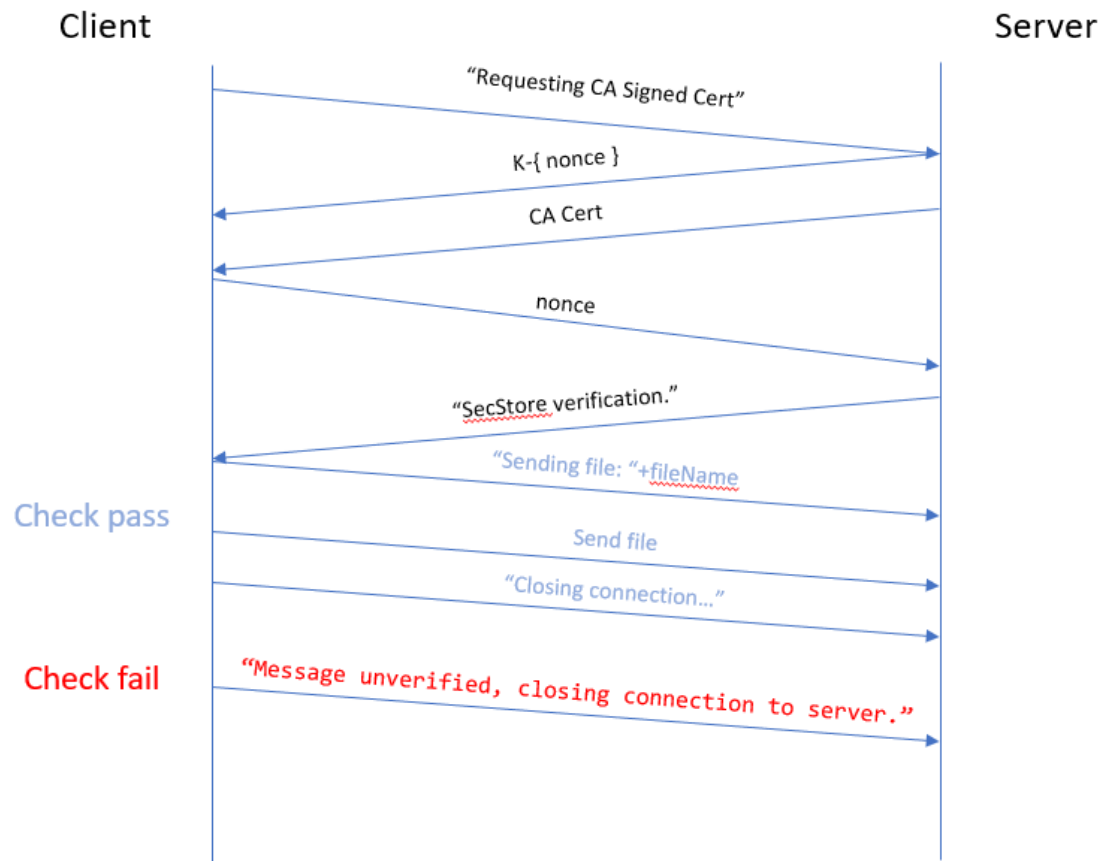
 Assignee	
 Created	@Jan 20, 2021 11:10 PM
 Created By	 Oei Kai Xun
 Done	<input type="checkbox"/>
 Due	@Apr 21, 2021 11:59 PM
 Edited	@Apr 22, 2021 1:51 AM
 Inbox	
 Kanban - State	
 Kanban - Tag	
 Next Due	
 Parent Task	
 Priority	
 Project	 <u>50.005 Computer Systems Engineering 2021</u>
 Recur Interval (Days)	
 Start	
 State	
 Sub-Tasks	
 Type	 One-Time

Specification

CP1



CP2



Problem

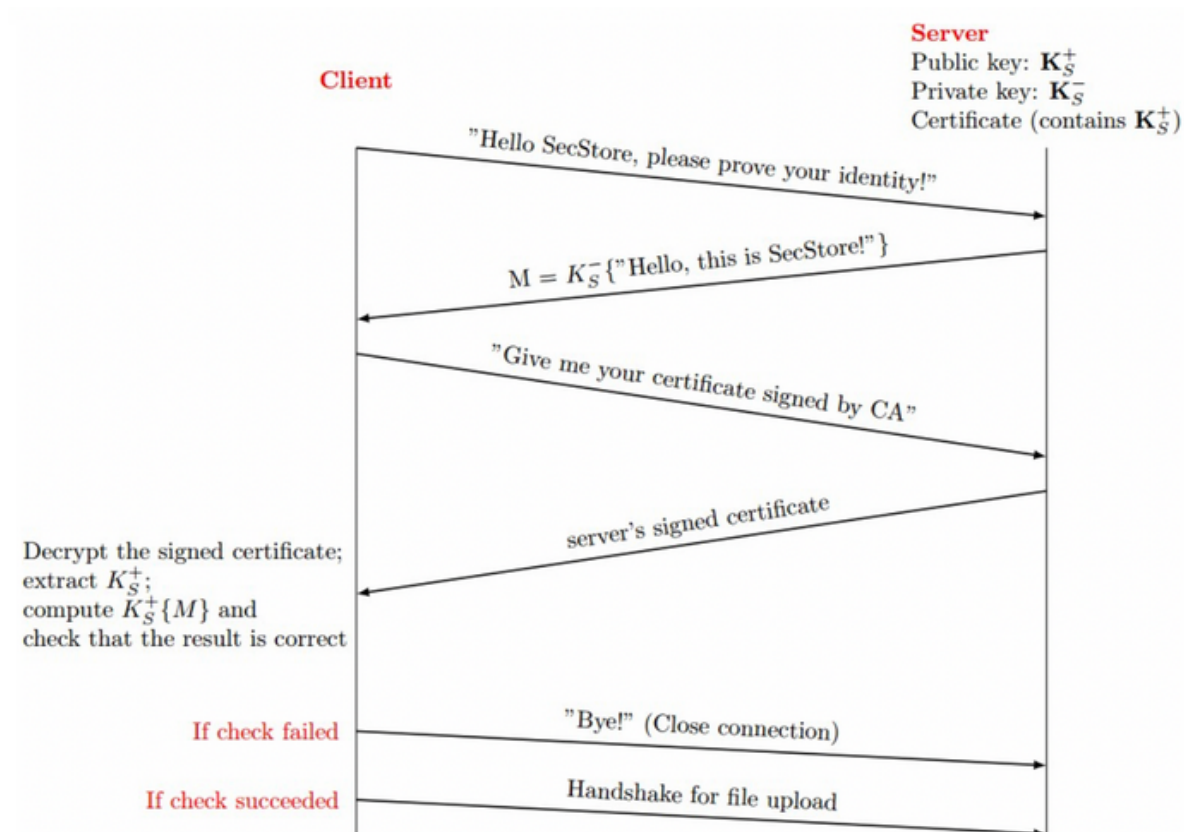


Fig. 1: Basis of Authentication Protocol

Problem

1. The client cannot tell if the public key belongs to the server or not.
2. M is not encryption of the nonce of "Hello SecStore, please prove your identity!" sent by the client.
3. The nonce should be randomly generated for one-time use to prevent malicious users to impersonate the server.

Solution

1. By using a CA-signed public key, we can verify that the public key indeed belongs to the server. This is similar to Solution 2 in case 5 of the handout.
2. When client decrypts M and it will lead to a fail check as the plaintext is not the same as the original nonce. So, the encrypted message sent by the server must be the identical nonce that client initially sends.
3. To generate random nonce, it can be done with `Random()`.

Plots

File name	File size (KB)	Time taken for CP1 (ms)	Time taken for CP2 (ms)
100	5	226.0442	205.5751
200	9	258.3352	211.3772
500	23	308.6892	214.5001
1000	45	421.5876	225.3045
5000	225	1146.7001	321.4253
10000	450	1988.3939	430.6536
50000	2247	9584.5948	1290.4847
100000	4493	18038.3683	2417.9197

