`Cry` – Project 2
(Software Requirements Specification): Interview

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1 Questionnaire

1.1 Introduction

- We are `Team Crybabies` (Daniel Dunning, Michael Degraw, Vu Phan).
- We would like know what you think about our `Cry` cryptographic framework.
- This interview is part of the 2017 Spring Texas Tech University Computer Science Capstone class instruced by Dr. Sunho Lim.
- The log and summary of this interview would be accessible only by members of the class (no object-oriented pun intended).
- Your participation is entirely voluntary.
- We appreciate your help.

Question 1. Would you participate in this interview?

Question 2. May we record the audio of this interview? (The recorded interview would be accessible only by `Team Crybabies`.)

1.2 Planned Functionality

Question 3. The `Cry` cryptographic framework will briefly describe whether your created cryptographic algorithm is breakable within a given time frame. Would it be helpful to have a more detailed report? If so, what other infomation should be on that report?

Question 4. `Cry` will have some built-in cryptographic algorithms, including *RSA* and *ElGamal*. What other cryptographic algorithms (such as hashing algorithms and network stream ciphers) should be included and why?

1.3 Requested Functionality

Question 5. If `Team Crybabies` were to add additional functionality to `Cry`, what one feature would be most beneficial to you and why?

Question 6. If you could change one thing about the current state of `Cry`, what would it be and why?

1.4 Conclusion

Thank you so much.

2 Log

2.1 Interviewer: Daniel Dunning

Answer 1. Yes

Answer 2. Yes

Answer 3. Yes, it would be helpful. The report should include a statement about whether the cryptographic strength being evaluated is weak, adequate, or strong. This could be accompanied by a numeric value. For example, this algorithm is a 6 on a scale of 1-10. Another feature that would be helpful would be a statement of whether the algorithm could be broken by something other than brute force. Was there a glaring weakness in the encryption method that made it so that a brute force attack is unnecessary? A last feature might be a statement about what effect key size has on the algorithm being evaluated. That is, would a slightly larger key size greatly increase the strength of the encryption?

Answer 4. AES encryption support is desired. SHA-2 (and possibly SHA-1) hash function support is desired. In addition, legacy encryption and hash function support would be helpful. Many legacy encryption algorithms and hash functions are still in use. Legacy encryption algorithms desired are RC4, RC5, and 3DES. Legacy hash functions desired are MD4, MD5, and SHA-1. RC4 and MD4 are specified since these may still be in use on old Windows systems like Windows 2000. Also, many people are still in the process of upgrading from SHA-1 to SHA-2.

Answer 5. Assuming that Cry finds a problem with the encryption function, the following feature would be desirable. This feature would be a determination of whether the algorithm can be quickly strengthened (e.g. just increase key size), whether a moderate amount of work is needed to needed to strengthen the encryption (e.g. quickly swap out encryption algorithm), or a determination that a complete rewrite is needed.

Answer 6. The best way to improve the framework is by having one or more examples which illustrate how to use that framework. Even though the interview question did not show the command line prompts for input, make sure the question is clear with an example of the answer. The following might be sample prompt, Size of key (enter a number, for example 50).

2.2 Interviewer: Michael Degraw

Answer 1. Put their answer here.

Answer 2. Put their answer here.

Answer 3. Put their answer here.

Answer 4. Put their answer here.

Answer 5. Put their answer here.

Answer 6. Put their answer here.

2.3 Interviewer: Vu Phan

Answer 1. Yes. You may personally identify me.

name	Chris Monico, PhD
job	math professor, Texas Tech University
IT experience	`C` expert
age range	40–60
gender	male

Answer 2. Yes.

Answer 3. Yes:

- for probabilistic algorithms: probability of sucessful cryptanalysis within time limit
- usage of RAM and CPUs

Answer 4. Include:

- a symmetric cryptographic algorithm such as *AES*
- cryptographic algorithms for hashing and digital signature

Answer 5. Add a random number generator with a good source of entropy for seeds (system time is not good enough).

Answer 6. Use these libraries:

- for big integers: `GMP` (GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library)
- for integer factorization: `msieve`, a mostly embarrassingly parallel implementation of `GNFS` (General Number Field Sieve)

3 Summary

One summary for all interviews here.