mobile business

Exercise 1 - Cryptography

Mobile Business II (SS 2016)

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Exercise 1: Caesar Cipher

- Decrypt the following word, encrypted with the Caesar cipher:

JYFWAVNYHWOF

Caesar Cipher

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

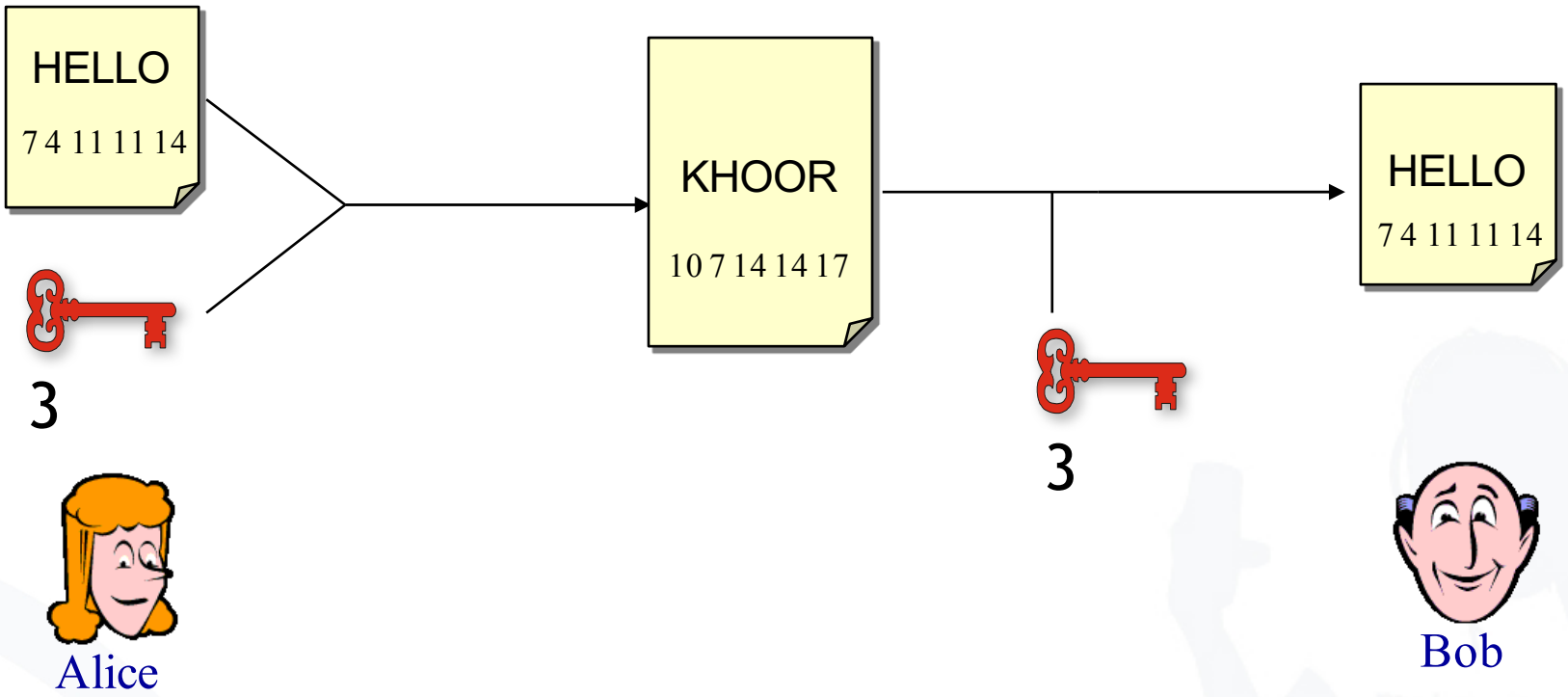
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

- We assign a number for every character.
- This enables us to calculate with letters as if they were numbers.

Caesar Cipher

- Encryption:
  1. Assign numbers to characters (A=0, B=1,…)
  2. Choose key k (0,…, 25)
  3. Compute (num(char) + k) mod 26, where char is the character to encrypt and num(x) the number assigned to character x (e.g. num(A) = 0)

Caesar Cipher: Example



Caesar Cipher

- How to decrypt?
- Decryption:
  1. Choose key k (0,…, 25)
  2. Assign numbers to characters (A=0, B=1,…)
  3. Compute (num(char) - k) mod 26, where char is the character to encrypt and num(x) the number assigned to character x
  4. Repeat steps for all characters
  5. Stop, if decrypted word makes sense

Caesar Cipher

- Let‘s try:

Key	J	Y	F	W	A	V	N	Y	H	W	O	F
1	I	X	E	V	Z	U	M	X	G	V	N	E
2	H	W	D	U	Y	T	L	W	F	U	M	D
3	G	V	C	T	X	S	K	V	E	T	L	C
4	F	U	B	S	W	R	J	U	D	S	K	B
5	E	T	A	R	V	Q	I	T	C	R	J	A
6	D	S	Z	Q	U	P	H	S	B	Q	I	Z
7	**C**	**R**	**Y**	**P**	**T**	**O**	**G**	**R**	**A**	**P**	**H**	**Y**

Assessment of Caesar Cipher

- Very simple form of encryption.
- The encryption and decryption algorithms are very easy and fast to compute.
- It uses a very limited key space (n=26)
- Therefore, the encryption is very easy and fast to compromise.

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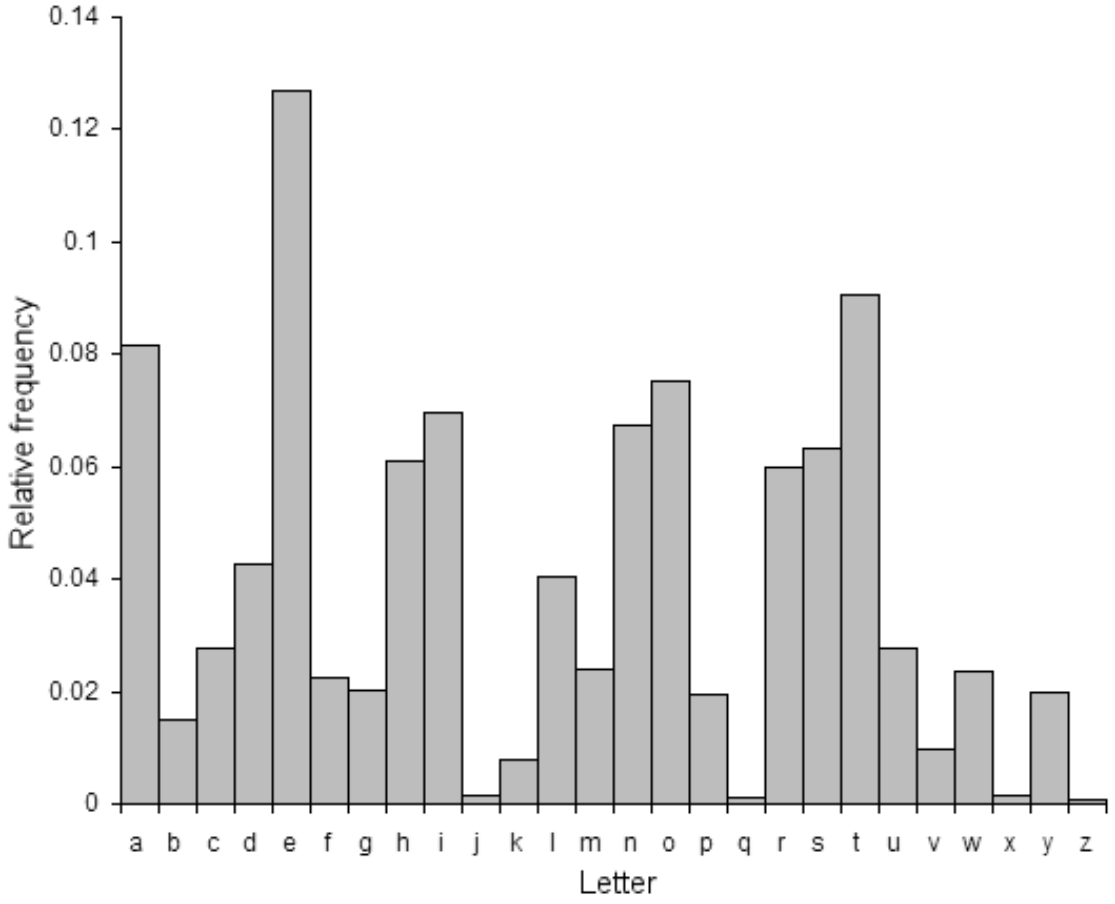
Some Cool Stuff!
Can a Tool Decrypt This?

pelcgbtencul cevbe gb gur zbqrea ntr jnf rssrpgviryl flabalzbhf jvgu rapelcgvba, gur pbairefvba bs vasbezngvba sebz n ernqnoyr fgngr gb nccnerag abafrafr. gur bevtvangbe bs na rapelcgrq zrffntr funerq gur qrpbqvat grpuavdhr arrqrq gb erpbire gur bevtvany vasbezngvba bayl jvgu vagraqrq erpvcvragf, gurerol cerpyhqvat hajnagrq crefbaf gb qb gur fnzr. fvapr jbeyq jne v naq gur nqirag bs gur pbzchgre, gur zrgubqf hfrq gb pneel bhg pelcgbybtl unir orpbzr vapernfvatyl pbzcyrk naq vgf nccyvpngvba zber jvqrfcernq. zbqrea pelcgbtencul vf urnivyl onfrq ba zngurzngvpny gurbel naq pbzchgre fpvrapr cenpgvpr; pelcgbtencuvp nytbevguzf ner qrfvtarq nebhaq pbzchgngvbany uneqarff nffhzcgvbaf, znxvat fhpu nytbevguzf uneq gb oernx va cenpgvpr ol nal nqirefnel. vg vf gurbergvpnyyl cbffvoyr gb oernx fhpu n flfgrz ohg vg vf vasrnfvoyr gb qb fb ol nal xabja cenpgvpny zrnaf. gurfr fpurzrf ner gurersber grezrq pbzchgngvbanyyl frpher; gurbergvpny nqinaprf, r.t., vzcebirzragf va vagrtre snpgbevmngvba nytbevguzf, naq snfgre pbzchgvat grpuabybtl erdhver gurfr fbyhgvbaf gb or pbagvahnyyl nqncgrq. gurer rkvfg vasbezngvba-gurbergvpnyyl frpher fpurzrf gung cebinoyl pnaabg or oebxra rira jvgu hayvzvgrq pbzchgvat cbjre—na rknzcyr vf gur bar-gvzr cnq—ohg gurfr fpurzrf ner zber qvssvphyg gb vzcyrzrag guna gur orfg gurbergvpnyyl oernxnoyr ohg pbzchgngvbanyyl frpher zrpunavfzf.

http://nayuki.eigenstate.org/page/automatic-caesar-cipher-breaker-javascript

Cryptanalysis



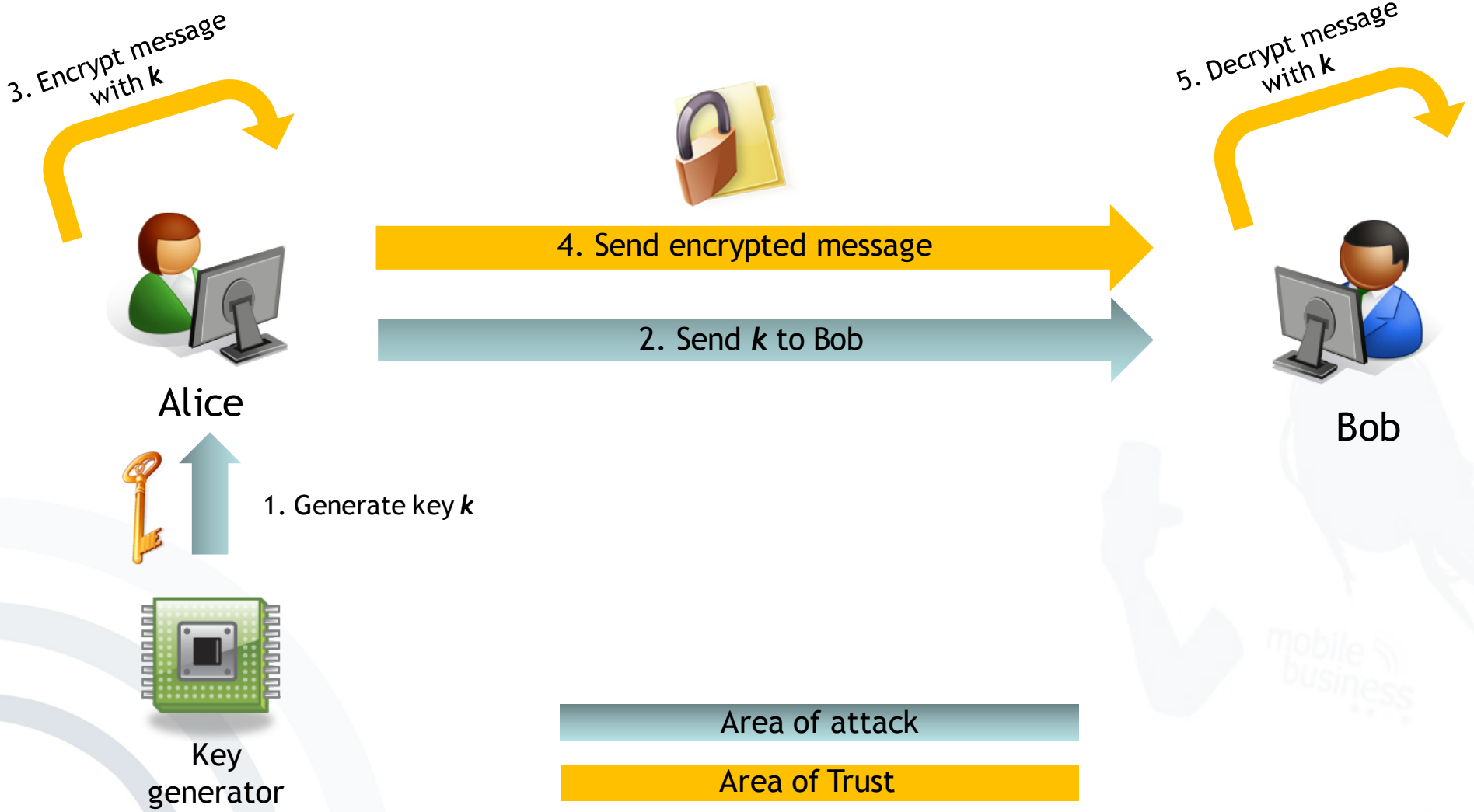
English letters frequency

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

1. Imagine the following situation: Alice wants to share a secret with Bob and therefore sends an encrypted message to Bob.

   1.1 Sketch the process by using symmetric encryption/decryption.
   a. Complete the illustration by highlighting each step and adding all missing elements – such as keys, involved 3rd parties,…

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems – Symmetric Encryption



Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

b. What are pre-conditions for this approach?

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

b. What are pre-conditions for this approach?

→Generation of shared symmetric key

→Exchange of (secret) shared key

→Need for secure channel

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

c. What are advantages and disadvantages of symmetric encryption/decryption?

Symmetric Encryption: Advantage

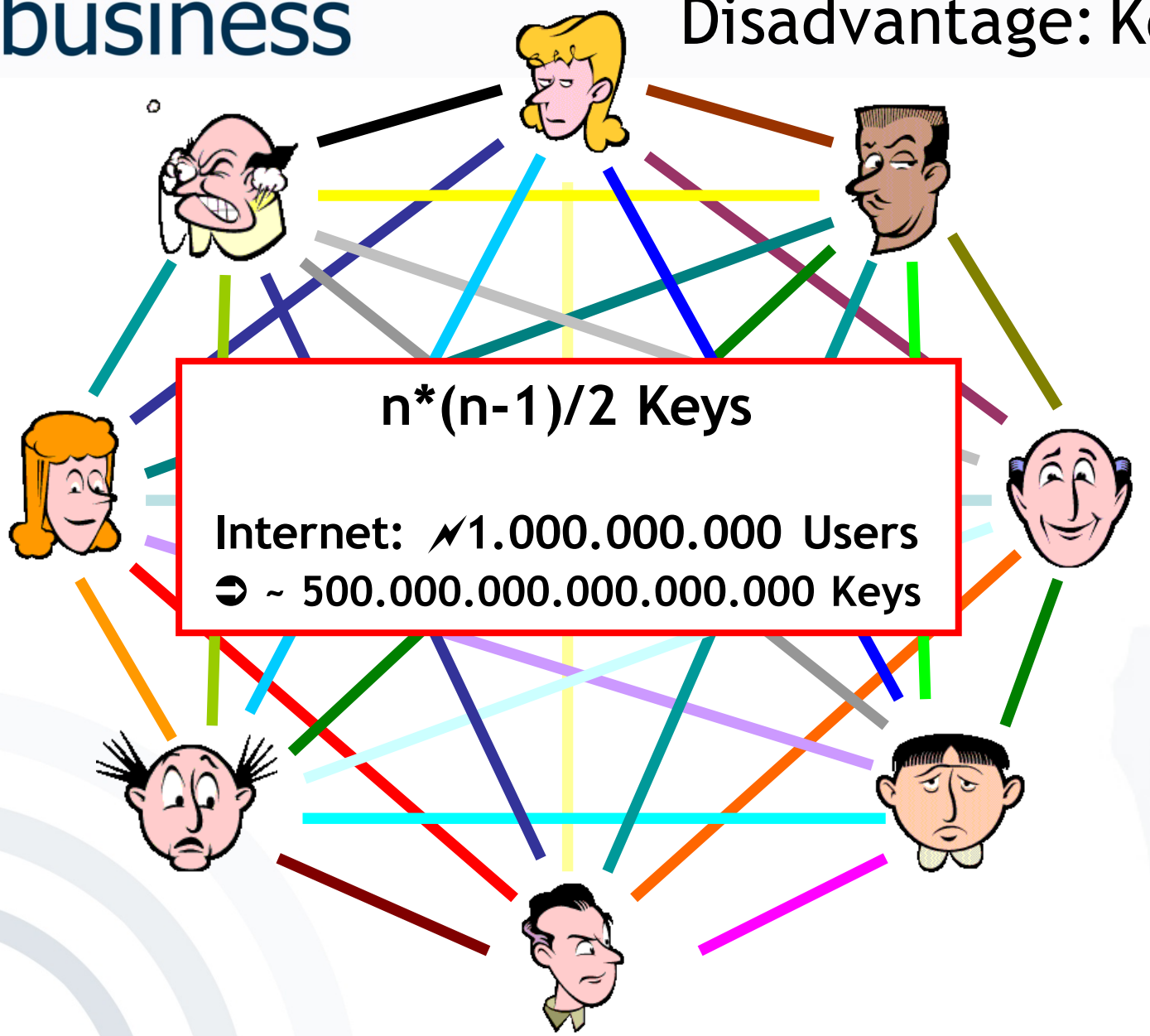
Advantage: Algorithms are very fast

Algorithm	Performance*
RC6	138 ms
AES	173 ms
SERPENT	200 ms
IDEA	288 ms
MARS	394 ms
TWOFISH	697 ms
DES-ede	726 ms

*) Encryption of 1 MB-blocks with an Athlon 1GHz processor

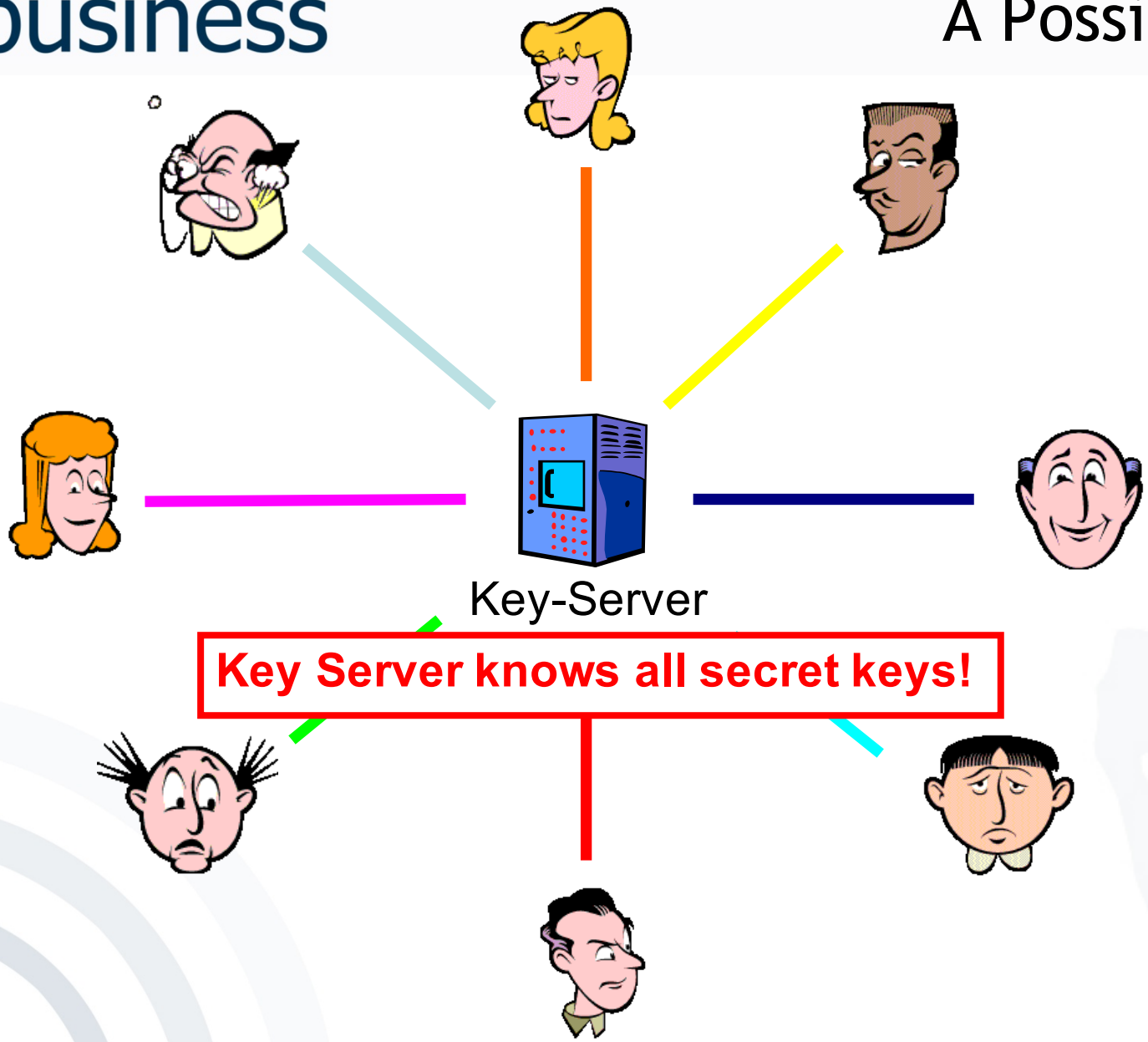
[J. Buchmann 2005: Lecture Public Key Infrastrukturen,
FG Theoretische Informatik, TU-Darmstadt]

Symmetric Encryption
Disadvantage: Key Exchange



[adopted from J. Buchmann 2005: Lecture Public Key Infrastrukturen, FG Theoretische Informatik, TU-Darmstadt]

Symmetric Encryption: A Possible Solution



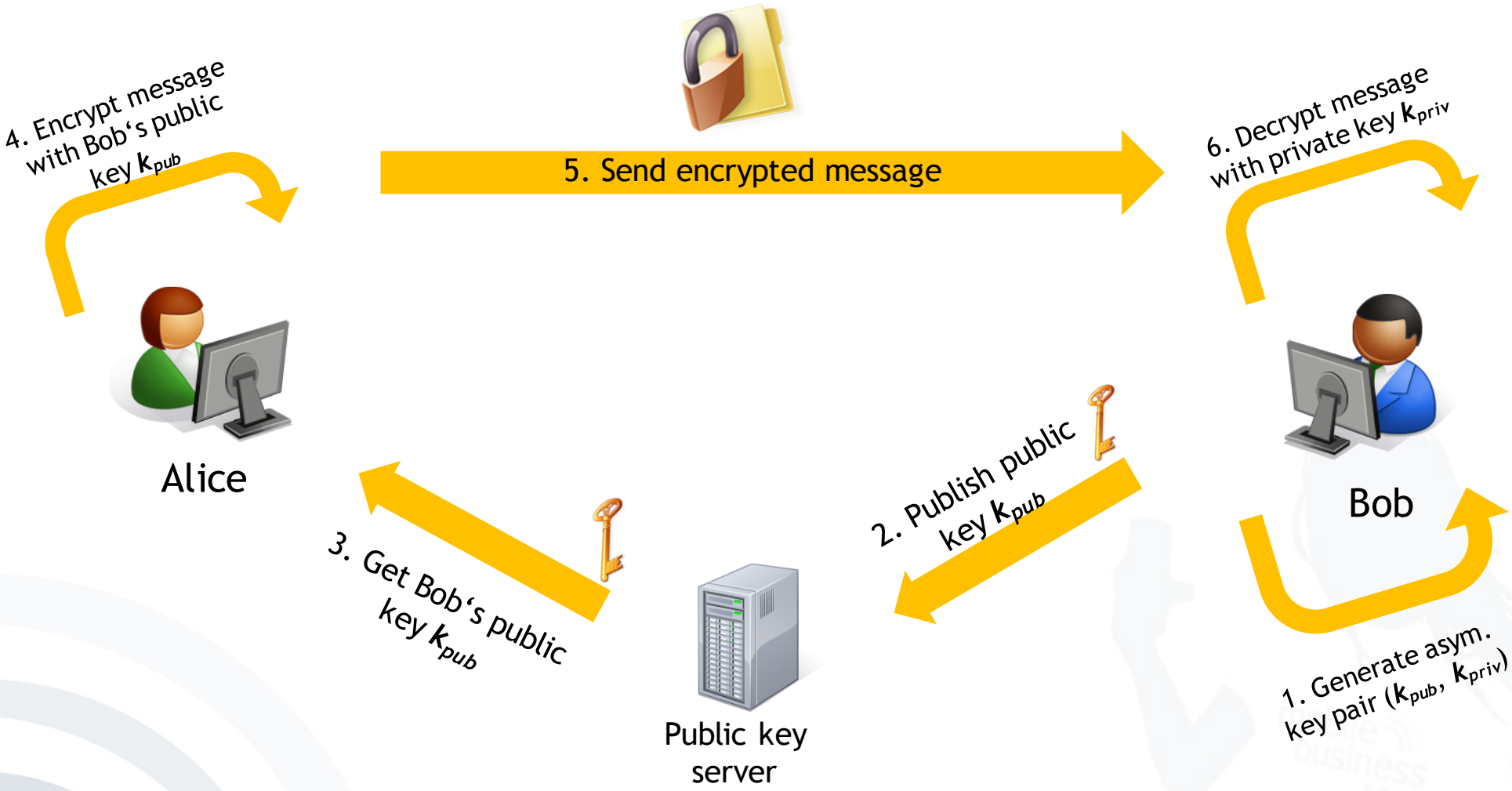
[J. Buchmann 2005: Lecture Public Key Infrastrukturen, FG Theoretische Informatik, TU-Darmstadt]

Exercise 2 – Asymmetric Encryption

1.2 Sketch the process by using asymmetric encryption/decryption.

a. Complete the illustration by highlighting each step and adding all missing elements – such as keys, involved 3rd parties,…

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems – Asymmetric Encryption



Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

b. What are pre-conditions for this approach?

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

b. What are pre-conditions for this approach?

→Generation of asymmetric key pairs

→Publishing public part of key

→Private key must be kept secret (!)

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

c. What are advantages and disadvantages of asymmetric encryption/decryption?

Performance of Public Key Algorithms

Algorithm	Performance*
El Gamal	1826 s
RSA	16 s

Disadvantage: Complex operations with very big numbers

➲ **Algorithms are very slow**

*) Encryption of 1 MB-blocks with an Athlon 1GHz processor

[J. Buchmann 2005: Lecture Public Key Infrastrukturen, FG Theoretische Informatik, TU-Darmstadt]

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

c. What are advantages and disadvantages of asymmetric encryption/decryption?

Advantages:

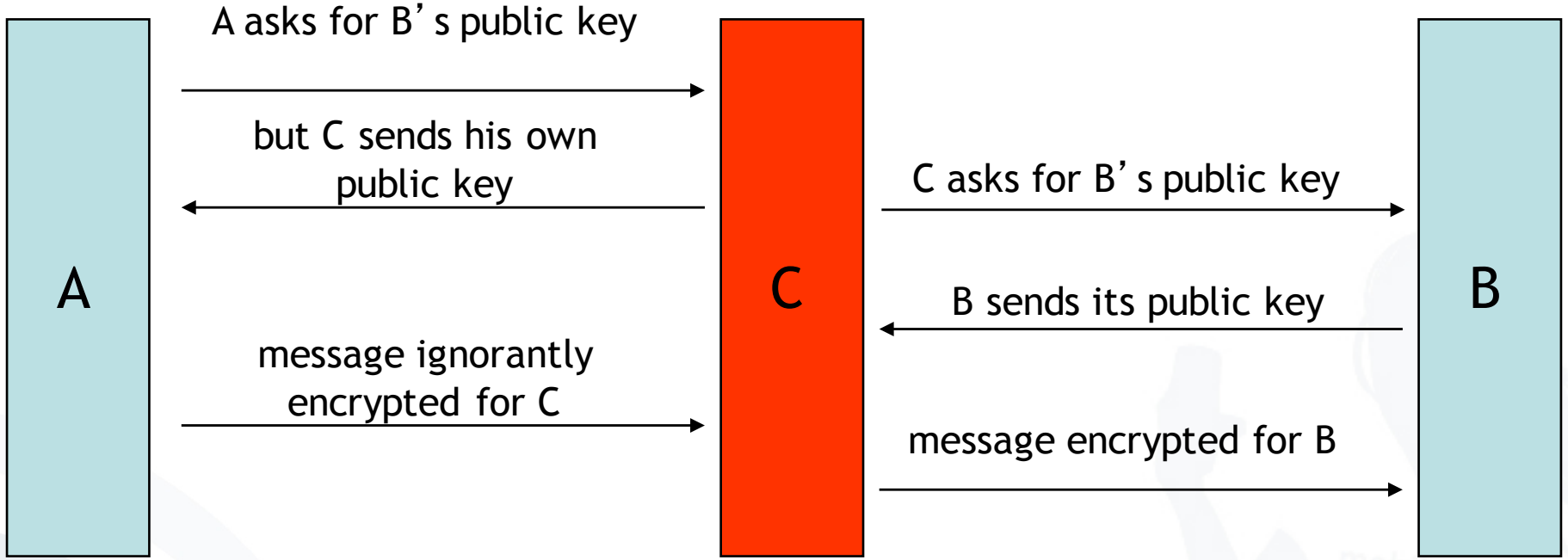
- No secret must be shared
- Only one key per endpoint

Disadvantages:

- Algorithms are very slow
- Man-in-the-middle-attack

Attacks on Public Key Distribution

"Man in the middle attack"



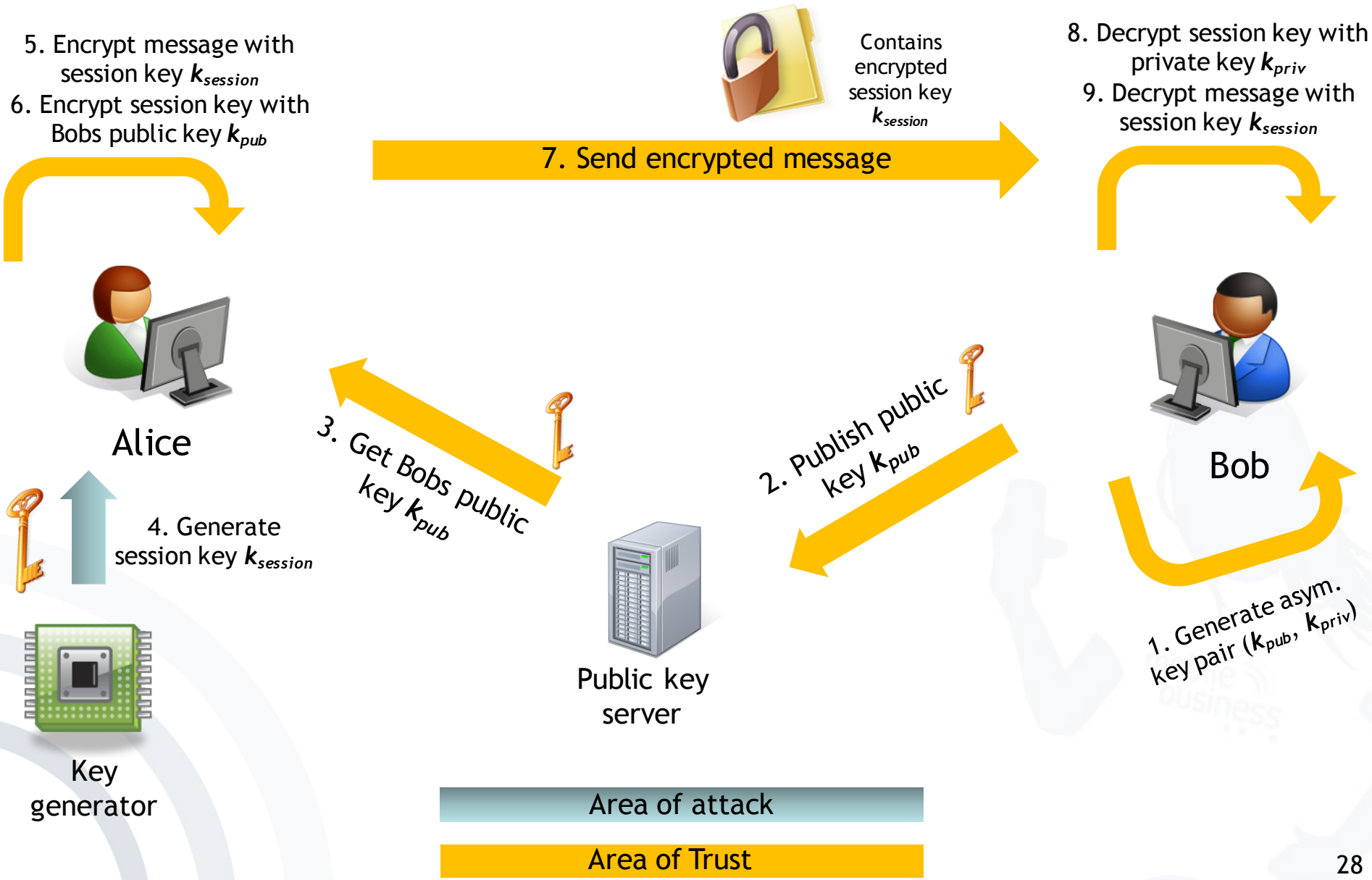
- Keys are certified, that means a third person/institution confirms (with its digital signature) the affiliation of the public key to a person

PGP

1.3 Sketch the process by using PGP.

a. Complete the illustration by highlighting each step and adding all missing elements – such as keys, involved 3rd parties,…

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems – PGP



Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

b. What are pre-conditions for this approach?

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

b. What are pre-conditions for this approach?

→Generation of asymmetric key pairs

→Publishing public part of key

→Private key must be kept secret (!)

→Generation of session key

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

c. What are advantages and disadvantages of PGP?

Exercise 2: Cryptosystems

c. What are advantages and disadvantages of PGP?

→Hybrid encryption

→Advantages of both symmetric and asymmetric encryption

PGP: Practical Attacks and Weaknesses

- Brute-Force-Attacks on the pass phrase
  - PGPCrack for conventionally encrypted files
- Trojan horses, changed PGP-Code
  - e.g. predictable random numbers, encryption with an additional key
- Attacks on the computer of the user
  - not physically deleted files
  - paged memory
  - keyboard monitoring

Exercise 3: Cryptosystems

Mention possible ways for distributing keys and discuss advantages as well as disadvantages.

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Mention possible ways for distributing keys and discuss advantages as well as disadvantages.

- Manually (e.g. on flash disc)
- Over existing secure channel
- Download from (trusted) key server
- Stored on Smart Card
- Based on certificates
- Key exchange protocols

Exercise 4: Password Habits and Privacy Behavior

- Download the following three research articles about the “Privacy Paradox” and the use behavior regarding passwords (accessible via UB Uni-Frankfurt Portal):

1. Florencio, D. & Herley, C., 2007. A large-scale study of web password habits. *Proceedings of the 16th international conference on World Wide Web - WWW ’07*, p.657. Available at: http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?doid=1242572.1242661.
2. Florêncio, D., Herley, C. & Coskun, B., 2007. Do strong web passwords accomplish any- thing? *Proceedings of the 2nd USENIX workshop on Hot topics in security (HOTSEC’07)*, p.10. Available at: http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1361419.1361429.
3. Norberg, P.A., Horne, D.R. & Horne, D.A., 2007. The Privacy Paradox: Personal Infor- mation Disclosure Intentions versus Behaviors. *Journal of Consumer Affairs*, 41(1), pp.100– 126.

Exercise 4: Password Habits and Privacy Behavior – Questions

Read the articles thoroughly and answer the following questions for each of the research contributions:

a) What is the research problem?

b) Why is this paper relevant? How does it contribute to science?

c) What is the methodology used and what are the results?

d) Can you identify weaknesses in any part of the research?

→ Please refer to the extensively discussed solutions in the exercise.

Literature

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- Diffie, W. and Hellman, M. E. (1976)
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- Florêncio, D., Herley, C. & Coskun, B., 2007. Do strong web passwords accomplish anything? *Proceedings of the 2nd USENIX workshop on Hot topics in security (HOTSEC'07)*, p.10. Available at: http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1361419.1361429.
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- Rivest, R. L.; Shamir, A. and Adleman, L. (1978)
  A Method for Obtaining Digital Signatures and Public Key Cryptosystems, *Communications of the ACM* (21:2), pp. 120-126.
- Whitten, A. and Tygar, J. (1999) *Why Johnny Can't Encrypt: A Usability Evaluation of PGP 5.0*. In: Proceedings of the 9th USENIX Security Symposium, August 1999, www.gaudior.net/alma/johnny.pdf