

# EECE 412, Fall 2008

## Final Examination

Your Family name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Given name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of your left neighbor: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of your right neighbor: \_\_\_\_\_

#	Points	Out of
1		7
2		5
3		27
4		2
5		12
6		5
7		10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>68</b>

**Attention:** If to answer any of the following questions, you need to make additional assumptions, do so but specify these assumptions explicitly by writing “Additional assumptions: ...”

**1. Strength of your password.**

- a. (1 point) Without revealing password you use for your Campus-wide Login (CWL), indicate below how many low case, capital case, digits, and special characters it has.**

Number of alpha characters in your password	
Number of special characters, e.g., ) [ ! ( # @ \$ % ^ & ~ ; : " , + _ - ` } { ] \ ? , in your password	
Number of numeric characters in your password	
Total number of characters in your password	

- b. (2 points) Compute theoretical entropy of the password. State clearly your assumptions about the size of the special character space and any other assumptions. Explain your answer.**

Possible helpful reminder:  $\log_b(x) = \frac{\log_k(x)}{\log_k(b)}$ .

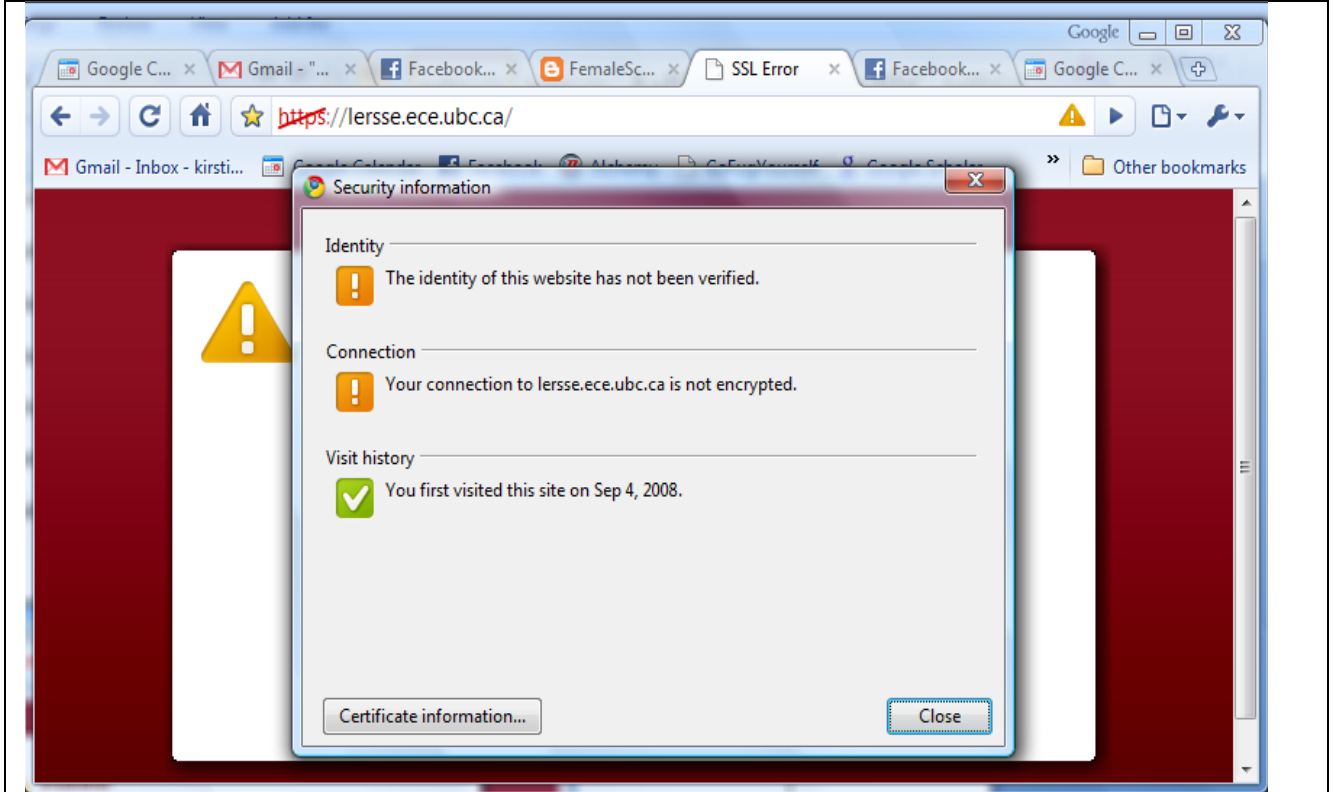
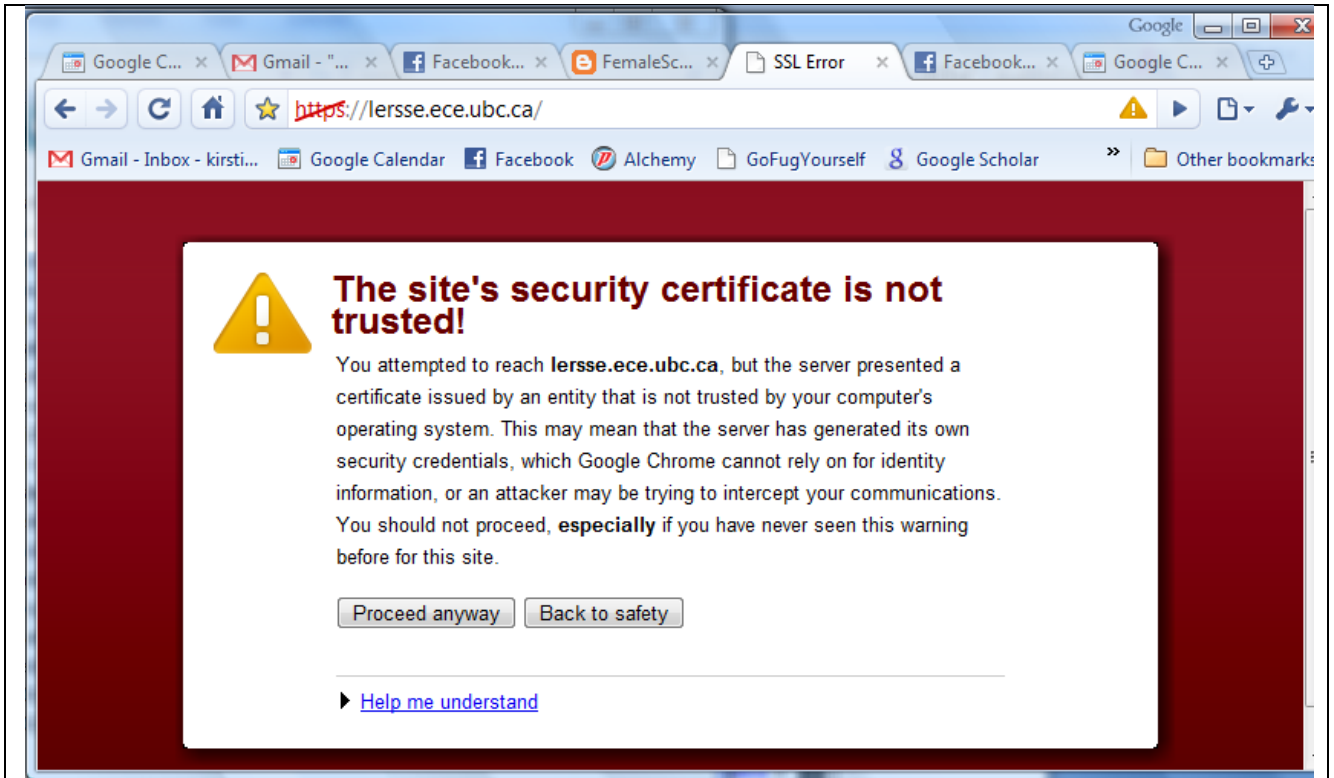
- c. (2 points) Compute effective entropy of the password. State clearly your assumptions about the size of the special character space and any other assumptions. Explain your answer.**

Possible helpful reminder:  $\log_b(x) = \frac{\log_k(x)}{\log_k(b)}$ .

- d. (1 points) How long, on average, will it take for an attacker to “crack” your password if she can use her computing resources to test  $2^{21}$  candidates per second? Consider only the theoretical entropy of your password. Explain your answer. Assume that your password hash is salted.
- e. (1 points) How long, on average, will it take for an attacker to “crack” your password if she can use her computing resources to test  $2^{21}$  candidates per second? Consider only the effective entropy of your password. Explain your answer. Assume that your password hash is salted.
2. The Google Chrome browser provides several security cues and warnings to users. The top screenshot on the next page shows the warning if the site’s security certificate is not trusted. The bottom screenshot shows the pop-up window if the triangle warning icon at the right side of the URL field is clicked.

Evaluate the usability of the warning and security cues.

**Reminder:** Why is it there? Do users notice it? Do they know what it means? Do they know what they are supposed to do when they see it? Will they actually do it? Will they keep doing it?





- b. **(10 points)** Write justification for the checkmarks in the above table.

- c. **(10 points)** Explain which particular aspects of malware and corresponding protection and detection techniques are used in these new features.

4. For encrypting PIN, which mode of operation would be most appropriate? **Select one.**

- A. Electronic Code Book (ECB)
- B. Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)
- C. Output Feedback (OFB)
- D. Counter Encryption

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Provide examples of measures for each type by writing them in the corresponding cells:

	<b>Deterrent</b>	<b>Preventive</b>	<b>Detective</b>	<b>Corrective</b>	<b>Recovery</b>	<b>Compensating</b>
<b>Computer/ Technical</b>						
<b>Physical</b>						



6. You are asked to select a hash function for implementing the following authentication scheme:
  1. The server and the client share a 16-byte key  $K$ .
  2. The server sends a randomly generated 16-byte challenge  $N$  to the client.
  3. The client sends back  $H = \text{hash}(N|K)$
  4. Since the server knows  $N$  and  $K$ , it computes  $\text{hash}(N|K)$  and compares it with  $H$  received from the client.

Prioritize the properties of hash functions in the order of their importance for the above authentication scheme, from “essential” to “least important”. Explain why you ordered the properties in your way.

7. You are hired to advise Royal Bank of Canada on changing their process of developing online banking applications for RBC customers. After examining their process and talking to the developers, you realize that the developers are very experienced with financial and web applications but have next to nothing understanding of software security. Explain what the HSBC software engineering management can do to make the developed software more secure in general as well as specifically for each of the following stages in RBC’s software development cycle:

- Requirements definition

- Design

- Implementation and testing
- Integration and system testing
- Operation and maintenance