No electronic equipment or reference material is allowed in the examination.

0. Please give the following information honestly. It will not affect the grading.

- (a) How many of the 12 lectures did you attend?
- (b) How many of the 12 lecture videos did you watch?

1. Access control

Carol is the system administrator on the office Linux server, which has four users: the bosses Alice and Bob, and the development team A members Carol and David. Here is the output of the ls -l command on a folder on the computer:

-rw	1 david	teama	18378002	27	Oct	03:11	code.zip
-rw-r	1 alice	teama	8943593	27	Oct	03:02	spec.doc
-rr	1 bob	bosses	288431	10	Jul	2015	synergy.pptx
-rwr	1 alice	bosses	20322136	21	Jun	05:06	yacht.jpg

Show the protection state for the above objects in the form of an <u>access control matrix</u>. If your solution matrix does not give a complete picture, add an explanation. (Hint: remember that the above output does not necessarily show all users in the system). (6p)

2. User authentication

Our innovative *Potplants* service is gaining popularity and has <u>one thousand users</u>. Since the system is secure by design, it requires the users to memorize <u>random 10-character passwords</u>. The character set for the passwords is the following:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890-+

The service stores the passwords in a database as hash values. The hash function is SHA-256, which is computed on the concatenation of the constant string "potty" and the password:

hash = SHA-256 ("potty" | password)

The attacker has obtained the user and password database with an SQL injection attack and mounts a <u>brute-force</u> attack on the hashes. The attacker is using an array of expensive GPUs, which each can compute 1000 million (10⁹) SHA-256 hashes per second. The price of a GPU day is approximately \$1 including the hardware, electricity and other costs. Based on this information, how much does it cost to crack:

- (a) the password of at least 10 different users, without caring which users these are (2p)
- (b) all the passwords? (2p)

Also:

(c) Assume the attacker will target one specific user (but you do not know which user he will target). Suggest how you can significantly increase the cost of guessing this specific user's password, and explain how your solution works. Sorry, but you cannot make the passwords any more complex, and all data on the server has to be stored in the database that is vulnerable to data leaks. (2p)

Since you do not have a pocket calculator, a rough estimate is ok. However, please write down the intermediate steps of the calculation. (1 day = 86 400 seconds)

3. Data encryption

In your role as a penetration tester, you have been asked to infiltrate a video game publisher and steal the design specification for next year's best-selling product. You were given a temp job as a barista, which allows you to walk around the office twice a day serving latte macchiato to the employees and collecting empty coffee cups. So far, you managed to hear that the specification is stored in an encrypted file on the lead developer's notebook computer, and that she shares the extremely long *gpg* passphrase only with the company president. You also notice that she always locks the computer screen when she leaves her office or when someone else walks in.

Problem: What different ways are there for you to get access to the secret files?

You may also get some points for explaining why certain methods do not work.

Hint: You can assume that the lead developer uses symmetric file encryption on command line as follows: % gpg --output dances_and_hats.gpg --symmetric dances_and_hats.pptx Enter passphrase:

4. Anonymity and differential privacy

University plans to share the dataset below with researchers. However, the university policy is to maintain 3anonymity (i.e. k-anonymity with k=3) when releasing such data. The grade is the only sensitive information in the database. The researchers want to study factors that correlate with study success.

- (a) If the researchers receive only one column from the dataset in addition to the grade, which column could it be? Give the list of all such columns. (2p)
- (b) Instead of releasing individual columns, the university wants to release the whole dataset, whilst still maintaining k-anonymity with k=3. What is the minimum number of columns that the university must remove from the dataset before it can be released (in your answer, also say which columns would be removed)? (2p)

Student	Major	Minor	Gender	Age	Grade
Gustav	CS	Math	male	22	5
Fatima	CS	Art	female	20	5
Yi	CS	Art	female	18	3
llona	CS	Math	female	44	2
Mikko	CS	Art	male	31	4
Ville	CS	Business	male	25	3
Mikael	EE	Business	male	20	4
Anna	EE	Business	female	21	5
Martti	EE	Business	male	24	4
Pedro	EE	Math	male	23	5
Noora	EE	Math	female	27	5
Mary	EE	Art	female	24	4
Average				24.9	4.1

(c) Alice took the exam one day later, and her data is missing from the dataset above. The administrator tells the researchers that the new dataset, in which Alice is included, cannot be released for privacy reasons, and anyway, the average increases only slightly. What privacy problem do you see here? (2p)

5. Network security

In Appendix 1, there is a pretty-printed certificate chain. <u>Explain in detail how the web browser checks the certificate</u> chain and how it is used to authenticate the web site in SSL or TLS. (6p)

Notes: You do not need to explain the details of the TLS handshake protocol. Also, note that "rsaEncryption" in this context means the RSA algorithm for any purpose, which may be encryption or signature.

Certificate: Data: . Version: 3 (0x2) Serial Number: Oc:e7:e0:e5:17:d8:46:fe:8f:e5:60:fc:1b:f0:30:39 Signature Algorithm: shalWithRSAEncryption Issuer: C=US, O=DigiCert Inc, OU=www.digicert.com, CN=DigiCert Assured ID Root CA Validity Not Before: Nov 10 00:00:00 2006 GMT Not After : Nov 10 00:00:00 2031 GMT Subject: C=US, O=DigiCert Inc, OU=www.digicert.com, CN=DigiCert Assured ID Root CA Subject Public Key Info: Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption Public-Key: (2048 bit) Modulus: 79:53:5c:31:84:2a:f6:0f:98:32:36:76:cc:de:dd: 3c:a8:a2:ef:6a:fb:21:f2:52:61:df:9f:20:d7:1f: e2:b1:d9:fe:18:64:d2:12:5b:5f:f9:58:18:35:bc:

 e2:10:10:9:10:136:69:66:77:64:b0:38:30:11:5:33:8c:

 33:d9:d8:2f:18:fe:28:0f:b3:a7:83:d6:c3:6e:44:

 c0:61:35:96:16:fe:59:90:8b:76:6d:d7:f1:a2:4b:

 od:2b:ff:0b:72:da:90:60:08:49:05:56:78:55:

 87:20:a1:cf:e5:6d:0a:c8:49:7c:31:98:33:6c:22:

 e9:87:d0:32:5a:a2:ba:13:82:11:ed:39:17:9d:99: 3a:72:a1:e6:fa:a4:d9:d5:17:31:75:ae:85:7d:22: ae:3f:01:46:86:f6:28:79:c8:b1:da:e4:57:17:c4: 7e:1c:0e:b0:b4:92:a6:56:b3:bd:b2:97:ed:aa:a7: f0:b7:c5:a8:3f:95:16:d0:ff:a1:96:eb:08:5f:18: 77:4f Exponent: 65537 (0x10001) EXponent: 00007 (0010007), X509v3 extensions: X509v3 Key Usage: critical Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical CA:TRUE X509v3 Subject Key Identifier: 45:EB:A2:AF:F4:92:CB:82:31:2D:51:8B:A7:A7:21:9D:F3:6D:C8:0F X509v3 Authority Key Identifier: keyid:45:EB:A2:AF:F4:92:CB:82:31:2D:51:8B:A7:A7:21:9D:F3:6D:C8:0F 01:05:9b:ab:3d:25:c1:cc:b6:7f:c2:f1:6f:86:c6:fa:64:68: eb:81:2d:94:eb:42:b7:fa:8c:1e:dd:62:f1:be:50:67:b7:6c: bd:f3:f1:1f:6b:0c:36:07:16:7f:37:7c:a9:5b:6d:7a:f1:12: 46:60:83:d7:27:04:be:4b:ce:97:be:c3:67:2a:68:11:df:80: e7:0c:33:66:bf:13:0d:14:6e:f3:7f:1f:63:10:1e:fa:8d:1b: 25:6d:6c:8f:a5:b7:61:01:b1:d2:a3:26:a1:10:71:9d:ad:e2: c3:f9:c3:99:51:b7:2b:07:08:ce:2e:e6:50:b2:a7:fa:0a:45: 2f:a2:f0:f2 Certificate: Data: Version: 3 (0x2) Serial Number: 08:70:bc:c5:af:3f:db:95:9a:91:cb:6a:ee:ef:e4:65 Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption Issuer: C=US, O=DigiCert Inc, OU=www.digicert.com, CN=DigiCert Assured ID Root CA Validity Validity Not Before: Nov 18 12:00:00 2014 GMT Not After : Nov 18 12:00:00 2024 GMT Subject: C=NL, ST=Noord-Holland, L=Amsterdam, O=TERENA, CN=TERENA SSL CA 3 Subject Public Key Info: Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption Public-Key: (2048 bit) Modulus: 00:c5:76:0f:0f:d9:43:29:3b:6c:6d:d1:47:ad:de: lo.bf:23:c2:78:a8:4a:77:35:f1:23:5b:e0:4c:le: 41:e7:c2:31:00:bd:88:37:45:75:dd:b9:02:10:80: le:8f:ed:64:23:04:45:a7:a0:39:3b:81:4d:cf:63: ee:d3:a4:59:45:21:9f:a8:be:d1:27:ed:0a:e8:ab: 38:ca:3f:87:d1:da:f1:8f:b9:0b:1f:44:e7:e0:ad: f3:95:c2:16:4d:ec:84:a3:3a:92:d4:cf:c6:7d:e6: bd:cb:1a:40:4f:b3:54:b1:f3:8f:6f:0d:1e:e3:be: 49:a3:56:e4:07:bc:8d:a7:ce:1d:b0:5b:57:56:d1: c4:1c:fc:98:65:d1:cd:46:2f:91:94:bf:45:85:49: f8:6d:52:87:1c:02:56:01:27:16:ab:72:2e:f4:71: e4:61:b5:20:a0:fa:26:69:6a:0a:f1:ab:9f:6d:b7: cf:25 Exponent: 65537 (0x10001) X509v3 extensions: X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical CA:TRUE, pathlen:0 X509v3 Key Usage: critical Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign Authority Information Access: OCSP - URI:http://ocsp.digicert.com CA Issuers - URI:http://cacerts.digicert.com/DigiCertAssuredIDRootCA.crt X509v3 CRL Distribution Points: Full Name: URI:http://crl3.digicert.com/DigiCertAssuredIDRootCA.crl Full Name

URI:http://crl4.digicert.com/DigiCertAssuredIDRootCA.crl

```
X509v3 Certificate Policies:
                                             CPS: https://www.digicert.com/CPS
                                         Policy:
                              X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
67:FD:88:20:14:27:98:C7:09:D2:25:19:BB:E9:51:11:63:75:50:62
                               X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
keyid:45:EB:A2:AF:F4:92:CB:82:31:2D:51:8B:A7:A7:21:9D:F3:6D:C8:0F
          Signature Algorithm: sha256WithR3Ehoryption
a9:28:35:7a:c4:7b:d6:da:27:1e:ac:98:cf:27:36:4f:11:32:
74:74:e6:40:dd:1d:cd:f2:68:77:35:af:b3:8c:5d:c6:04:bf:
                       15:f4:23:67:8b:b9:6f:97:04:eb:46:9d:c2:cd:c9:d1:a4:ae:
81:2e:c9:ba:b1:e8:80:d0:1c:c9:39:c1:56:76:59:6c:9c:7d:
                      ce:26:1a:33:44:c3:ba:77:05:3b:ba:5d:3f:41:89:fa:16:3b:
ee:04:6e:5b:ac:56:4b:ef:8c:70:f2:4a:7b:57:bd:19:6e:8b:
                       36:07:54:26:2d:86:09:94:1f:5f:37:ab:f0:23:3f:8f:2c:5f:
                        96:9e:47:71:a8:44:de:a9:b9:85:2f:b5:34:60:a5:5f:09:a0:
                       9a:43:1d:d4:bf:2d:44:d6:8d:da:fd:75:cb:5f:16:a0:0e:61:
                       c2:70:3d:36
Certificate:
           Data:
                    Version: 3 (0x2)
                    Serial Number:
02:72:71:c2:fe:ca:5c:4e:3b:1c:cc:a8:67:97:c4:1e
          Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: C=NL, ST=Noord-Holland, L=Amsterdam, O=TERENA, CN=TERENA SSL CA 3
                    Validity
                              Not Before: Jan 15 00:00:00 2016 GMT
Not After : Jan 23 12:00:00 2019 GMT
                    Subject: C=FI, ST=Uusimaa, L=Espoo, O=Aalto University Foundation, OU=Department of Computer Science,
CN=www.cs.hut.fi
                    Subject Public Key Info:
Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
Public-Key: (2048 bit)
                                         Modulus:
                                                   00:ce:7a:5c:cd:45:da:fb:51:db:8f:13:fb:ea:39:
                                                   d:3f:db:e6:18:45:8d:75:12:b6:3b:8a:be:df:4f:
5c:c0:42:2c:1a:7a:d4:ca:d5:35:ff:e3:f3:a5:7f:
                                                   a9:71:df:2e:95:c8:3e:cb:9e:b9:e1:22:b8:70:7c:
7f:f4:9c:67:61:da:a6:01:56:8a:f4:e5:97:01:9f:
                                                  a8:52:a5:8e:b8:da:48:3a:2d:e7:3a:d4:ee:e7:d5:
fe:d6:06:f5:9e:50:bd:d3:99:2a:65:7e:09:74:0f:
                                                   40:d7:87:e3:bc:0f:39:90:69:7f:8c:1a:af:1e:8b:
                                                   88:e9:4f:99:29:f4:4b:14:36:f3:ee:46:32:91:ca:
37:ea:21:37:ef:13:f2:99:42:ad:f3:93:2c:97:1f:
                                                   26:84:7c:73:00:27:ad:cf:fe:bb:10:6e:e9:b3:29:
c4:dd:f4:f1:56:21:95:e1:2f:96:8a:76:bf:89:6e:
                                                   52:3b
                                         Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
                    X509v3 extensions:
                               X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
keyid:67:FD:88:20:14:27:98:C7:09:D2:25:19:BB:E9:51:11:63:75:50:62
                              X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
DD:21:81:30:50:E5:D6:D2:E7:1F:8C:BB:C5:0C:31:C7:60:50:C4:91
                              X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
DNS:www.cs.hut.fi, DNS:www.cse.tkk.fi
X509v3 Key Usage: critical
                              Digital Signature, Key Encipherment
X509v3 Extended Key Usage:
TLS Web Server Authentication, TLS Web Client Authentication
X509v3 CRL Distribution Points:
                                         Full Name:
                                              URI:http://crl3.digicert.com/TERENASSLCA3.crl
                                         Full Name:
                              URI:http://crl4.digicert.com/TERENASSLCA3.crl
X509v3 Certificate Policies:
                                        Policy: 2.16.840.1.114412.1.1
CPS: https://www.digicert.com/CPS
Policy: 2.23.140.1.2.2
                              Authority Information Access:
OCSP - URI:http://ocsp.digicert.com
                              CA Issuers - URI:http://cacerts.digicert.com/TERENASSLCA3.crt
X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
                                        CA:FALSE
           Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
                       88:25:ff:0c:a6:56d:55:01:b3:fc:64:35:16:c5:56:c4:e1:bb:
0e:94:83:85:07:7a:6e:96:2e:50:6a:8a:b9:8c:00:a9:c8:f9:
ba:cc:6e:ec:da:ab:0a:e3:77:c0:d8:f6:91:d2:b2:8e:7a:5b:
                      Datec:ee:ec:datab:Uates://icuidsit6:91/02/D2/0e/AtsD

dc:lc:e5:02:d1:49:a0:95:e3:c8:d4:d8:ce:62:59:43:b3:db;

d6:e6:c9:ad:e3:63:d2:24:d7:d6:49:a8:20:92:df:01:79:03:

d2:54:93:98:06:e0:cd:13:79:29:ea:a6:9c:63:83:37:06:3f;

36:71:ed:a4:62:54:ec:b4:61:40:41:f1:66:3f:32:3c:f0:33:

98:4b:84:43:d0:0c:ec:08:71:51:8e:32:66:64:4f:cf:41:d7:
                       e0:ac:53:fe:b5:cd:f2:5a:43:19:69:b7:f4:7a:c8:b2:fb:57:
54:1b:ab:04:ce:18:e6:54:1c:52:d0:a6:7a:ad:db:43:ac:82:
                       ad:37:71:d3:be:4e:97:26:0e:9a:8e:3f:c6:0e:52:bc:fa:b7:
f7:91:01:d9:cf:36:e5:72:58:29:6f:fb:29:6b:78:87:98:49:
                       current c
```