Exam Review

Question 1   Cryptography Short Answer

Give concise answers to the following questions. Do not provide multiple answers to a question; you will not receive credit even if your answers contain a correct answer.

(a) Alice and Bob are thinking of using asymmetric encryption with a single public & private key that they both share. Explain one advantage of symmetric encryption over this asymmetric encryption model.

(b) What is the computationally difficult problem that RSA digital signatures rely on?

(c) In all the confidentiality cryptography games we have discussed, the adversary gets to send a pair of messages \((m_0, m_1)\) to the challenger. The challenger only reveals the encryption of one of these messages. Explain why \(m_0\) and \(m_1\) need to be the same length.
(d) Say we have two similar messages $M$ and $M'$. We encrypt both messages in CBC mode, but accidentally reuse the same IV. Then we encrypt both messages in CTR mode, but accidentally reuse the same IV (but different from the one we used for CBC mode). CBC mode will compromise lesser or equal amounts of information compared to CTR mode.

- [ ] True
- [ ] False

(e) Alice, Bob, and Charlie decide to make a shared key using a slightly altered DH key exchange: They agree on primes $p$ and $q$ and each choose their secret values $a$, $b$, and $c$. They then send off $p^a \mod q$, $p^b \mod q$, $p^c \mod q$ respectively. With no further communication, can they now agree on secret value which a passive eavesdropper Eve cannot determine?

If so, give such a value and prove why Eve cannot recreate the value. If not, explain why.
Question 2  Food!

Suppose there is a database where each entry is a name of a person and the person’s favorite food, all encrypted. Mallory is an “honest but curious” employee at the company who knows the names of every person in the database but wants to know about their favorite food. However, she does not have the private keys to any encryption scheme the database uses.

Note that in this particular database, the names do not repeat, but the foods may repeat. Also assume that when encrypting, padding is used so the length is the same.

(a) Suppose there is a request made to the database to fetch all the names. Each name is encrypted and sent out, and Mallory can see all of these encrypted names. More concretely, she sees $E_k(name_1), E_k(name_2), \ldots$ If the encryption scheme was deterministic could Mallory learn anything new? Why or why not?

(b) Could Mallory learn anything new if the encryption scheme was IND-CPA? Why or why not?

(c) Suppose a new request is made to obtain all the foods. As previous, Mallory can see all of these encrypted values: $E_k(food_1), E_k(food_2), \ldots$ If the encryption scheme was deterministic, could Mallory learn anything new? Why or why not?

(d) Could Mallory learn anything new if the encryption scheme was IND-CPA? Why or why not?
Question 3  Student Linked List

Lord Dirks writes the following code below to manage the students of Leland Junior University:

```c
struct student_node {
    char name[8];
    struct student_node *next;
};

typedef struct student_node student_node;

void add_student(student_node *head, char *student_name) {
    student_node *new_student = calloc(1, sizeof(student_node));
    while (head->next) head = head->next;
    head->next = new_student;
    strcpy(head->name, student_name);
}

student_node first;

int main() {
    char *name_to_add;
    first.next = NULL;
    while (has_input()) {
        name_to_add = safely_read_input();
        /* esp = 0xbffff09c */
        add_student(&first, name_to_add);
    }
}
```

(a) Identify the line which causes the vulnerability. What vulnerability is this?

(b) Raluca needs your help to PwN Lord Dirks. To help you, she added some shellcode at the memory address 0xdeadbeef. What names would you need to enter into the program in order to cause the execution of the shellcode? Note that the value of esp at line 21 is 0xbffff09c. Assume that the compiler does not reorder any local variables or pad stack frames.