

## CS 329E Quiz 3: April 15, 2015

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note that this quiz has two sides.**

1. (True or False: 1 point each, 10 points total) Write T or F on each line.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ AES allows keys of length 100, 200, or 300 bits.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ A symmetric encryption algorithm with a key length of  $k$  bits has  $2^k$  possible keys.
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_ A one-way function is easy to compute but difficult to invert (reverse).
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ A hash function is *collision resistant* if it is hard to find any two messages that hash to the same value.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ Diffie-Hellman is a key-agreement protocol.
- (f) \_\_\_\_\_ A digital certificate vouches for the agreement between a principal's identity and IP address.
- (g) \_\_\_\_\_ X.509 is an international standard for hash functions.
- (h) \_\_\_\_\_ The Needham-Schroeder protocol involves three principals, one of which has a specialized role.
- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ *Nonce* is another name for a timestamp.
- (j) \_\_\_\_\_ Using DES twice with two 56-bit keys gives the security of a 112-bit key. (Don't worry that DES keys are actually 64-bits.)

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2. (10 points) The following is a protocol called the *Wide-Mouth Frog Protocol*. The goal is to transfer a secret message  $M$  from  $A$  to  $B$  using a trusted third party  $S$  as an intermediary. A timestamp just records the current time of the sender.  $T_a$  is a timestamp generated by  $A$  and  $T_s$  is a timestamp generated by  $S$ . All encryption is symmetric.

1.  $A \rightarrow S : A, \{T_a, B, M\}_{K_{as}}$
2.  $S \rightarrow B : \{T_s, A, M\}_{K_{bs}}$

Each of the following is either an **assumption** about the environment in which protocol runs, a **belief** of B as a result of the protocol, or neither. For each line write one of: assumption, belief, neither.

(a) A and S share key  $K_{as}$  \_\_\_\_\_

(b) S sent M recently \_\_\_\_\_

(c) A originally sent M \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Timestamps are reliable \_\_\_\_\_

(e) A and B share key  $K_{ab}$  \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Extra credit:** (3 points) Given a cryptographic hash function that produces a 128-bit hash value, approximately how many inputs would you expect to try before finding two that hash to the same value?

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