

Two hours

Question ONE is COMPULSORY

A table of exponentiations mod 35 is provided at the back of this question paper.

**UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

Cryptography

Date: Friday 29th January 2016

Time: 14:00 - 16:00

Please answer Question ONE and TWO other Questions

Question 1 is worth 10 marks. Questions 2-4 are worth 20 marks each.

This is a CLOSED book examination

The use of electronic calculators is NOT permitted

[PTO]

1. **COMPULSORY**

- a) Distinguish between active and passive attacks. Give two examples of a passive attack and two examples of an active attack. (1 mark)
- b) When a plaintext is allowed to be an arbitrary bitpattern, explain why there is no practical difference between unconditional security and computational security of a cipher. (1 mark)
- c) What is the key idea behind the Babbage/Kasiski method of breaking the Vignere cipher? (1 mark)
- d) Write down the equations for a round of a Feistel cipher. (1 mark)
- e) What property of a number n is required so that Z_n forms a field under the usual arithmetic operations? (1 mark)
- f) Define Euler's Totient function for a number n . (1 mark)
- g) What unique property is possessed by digital signatures, that is not possessed by any other class of cryptographic primitive? (1 mark)
- h) **HMAC** requires 3 additional hash calculations compared with using the constituent hash algorithm alone. Briefly indicate what they are. (1 mark)
- i) In Weisner's quantum money, why does a forgery produce a 25% error rate when its quantum serial number is checked? (1 mark)
- j) In 1994, Shor discovered a quantum algorithm for factoring integers that works in polynomial time. Why is this not an immediate threat to RSA? (1 mark)

2. a) In breaking Enigma, so-called cillies were often tried first. Describe three typical cillies used in Enigma cryptanalysis. (3 marks)
- b) In breaking Enigma, cribs were crucial. What is a crib, and why is a crib so important for Enigma cryptanalysis? (4 marks)
- c) Why is triple DES preferred over double DES? Describe the vulnerability of double DES. (4 marks)
- d) Below is the AES S-box. Apply it to the hex string 520DDA8B. (3 marks)

		y															
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
x	0	63	7C	77	7B	F2	6B	6F	C5	30	01	67	2B	FE	D7	AB	76
	1	CA	82	C9	7D	FA	59	47	F0	AD	D4	A2	AF	9C	A4	72	C0
	2	B7	FD	93	26	36	3F	F7	CC	34	A5	E5	F1	71	D8	31	15
	3	04	C7	23	C3	18	96	05	9A	07	12	80	E2	EB	27	B2	75
	4	09	83	2C	1A	1B	6E	5A	A0	52	3B	D6	B3	29	E3	2F	84
	5	53	D1	00	ED	20	FC	B1	5B	6A	CB	BE	39	4A	4C	58	CF
	6	D0	EF	AA	FB	43	4D	33	85	45	F9	02	7F	50	3C	9F	A8
	7	51	A3	40	8F	92	9D	38	F5	BC	B6	DA	21	10	FF	F3	D2
	8	CD	0C	13	EC	5F	97	44	17	C4	A7	7E	3D	64	5D	19	73
	9	60	81	4F	DC	22	2A	90	88	46	EE	B8	14	DE	5E	0B	DB
	A	E0	32	3A	0A	49	06	24	5C	C2	D3	AC	62	91	95	E4	79
	B	E7	C8	37	6D	8D	D5	4E	A9	6C	56	F4	EA	65	7A	AE	08
	C	BA	78	25	2E	1C	A6	B4	C6	E8	DD	74	1F	4B	BD	8B	8A
	D	70	3E	B5	66	48	03	F6	0E	61	35	57	B9	86	C1	1D	9E
	E	E1	F8	98	11	69	D9	8E	94	9B	1E	87	E9	CE	55	28	DF
	F	8C	A1	89	0D	BF	E6	42	68	41	99	2D	0F	B0	54	BB	16

- e) Describe the key expansion process in AES. (6 marks)

[PTO]

