# Chapter 8 Security

# Computer Networking A Top-Down Approach

KUROSE ROSS

#### A note on the use of these ppt slides:

We're making these slides freely available to all (faculty, students, readers). They're in PowerPoint form so you see the animations; and can add, modify, and delete slides (including this one) and slide content to suit your needs. They obviously represent a lot of work on our part. In return for use, we only ask the following:

- If you use these slides (e.g., in a class) that you mention their source (after all, we' d like people to use our book!)
- If you post any slides on a www site, that you note that they are adapted from (or perhaps identical to) our slides, and note our copyright of this material.

Thanks and enjoy! JFK/KWR

CAll material copyright 1996-2012 J.F Kurose and K.W. Ross, All Rights Reserved Computer Networking: A Top Down Approach 6<sup>th</sup> edition Jim Kurose, Keith Ross Addison-Wesley March 2012

## Simple encryption scheme

substitution cipher: substituting one thing for another

monoalphabetic cipher: substitute one letter for another

e.g.: Plaintext: bob. i love you. alice ciphertext: nkn. s gktc wky. mgsbc

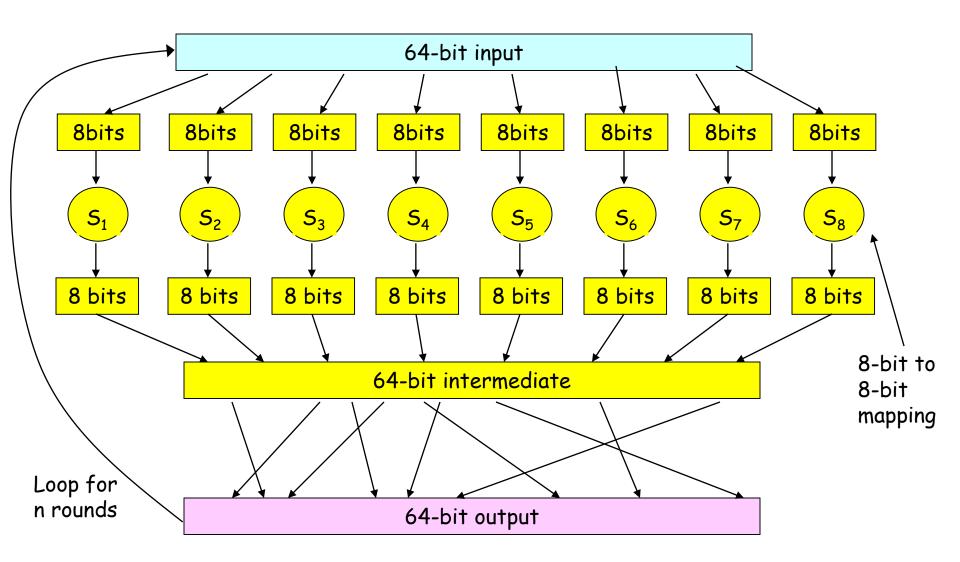
Encryption key: mapping from set of 26 letters to set of 26 letters

#### A more sophisticated encryption approach

- \* n substitution ciphers,  $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_n$
- cycling pattern:
  - e.g., n=4: M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>; M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>; ..
- for each new plaintext symbol, use subsequent subsitution pattern in cyclic pattern
  - dog: d from M<sub>1</sub>, o from M<sub>3</sub>, g from M<sub>4</sub>
- Encryption key: n substitution ciphers, and cyclic pattern
  - key need not be just n-bit pattern

From Kaufman et al

# **Prototype function**



## Symmetric key crypto: DES

#### **DES: Data Encryption Standard**

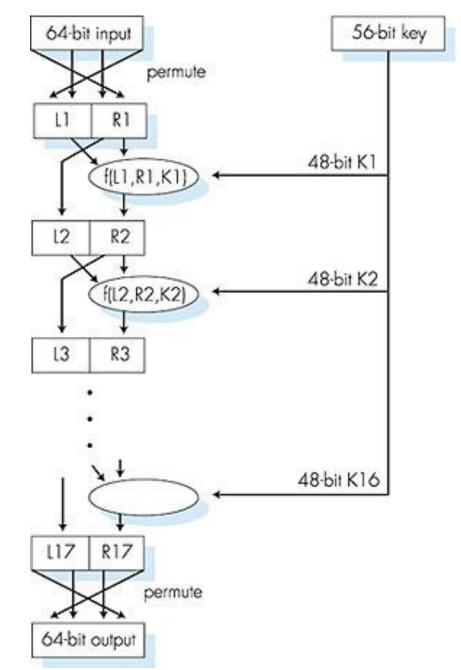
- US encryption standard [NIST 1993]
- 56-bit symmetric key, 64-bit plaintext input
- block cipher with cipher block chaining
- how secure is DES?
  - DES Challenge: 56-bit-key-encrypted phrase decrypted (brute force) in less than a day
  - no known good analytic attack
- making DES more secure:
  - 3DES: encrypt 3 times with 3 different keys

## Symmetric key crypto: DES

#### DES operation

initial permutation
I6 identical "rounds" of function application, each using different 48 bits of key

final permutation



## AES: Advanced Encryption Standard

- symmetric-key NIST standard, replacied DES (Nov 2001)
- processes data in 128 bit blocks
- I28, 192, or 256 bit keys
- Solution of the second seco

## AES: Advanced Encryption Standard

- symmetric-key NIST standard, replacied DES (Nov 2001)
- processes data in 128 bit blocks
- I28, 192, or 256 bit keys
- Solution of the second seco