## **CSS322** – **Quiz** 3

Nam	ıe: .													_		II	): .										Marks:	:	(10)
Qu	es	$\mathbf{st}$	io	$\mathbf{n}$	1	-	[	2	m	ıaı	rk	[s]																	
	ll j	os	sil			_					_											_	_			_	aintext t into two	_	
p: A C: _																													
p: c C: x				_			_						_	_								-							
(a)		/itl				_														_			mp	ots	p	er	second,	what	is the
							ſ				,	1																	
Qu	es	st	lO	n	2	,		3	m	la!	rk	S																	
(a)	In of	ı a Far	— 1 i	$\operatorname{nt}\epsilon$	erce	ep	ted	l m	nes	sa	ge.						at	tao	ck,	a	ma	alio	cio	us	us	er	changes	the co	ontents
(b)		he ess									_				_					_			a	cc	od€	ed,	apparei	atly r	andom

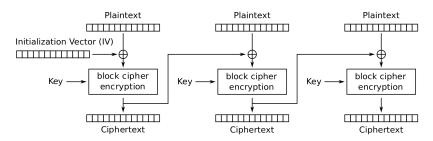
ways accessible to authorised users.

(c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a security service that assures a system is al-

## Question 3 [2 marks]

Consider the ciphertext sshxktoxeisxeorxdyot output from a rows/columns transposition cipher using the key 53124. What is the plaintext?

Plaintext:



Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode encryption

Figure 1: CBC encryption

## Question 4 [2 marks]

Using block cipher ABC (the single version shown in the table), the plaintext 00101010 is encrypted using key 01 with CBC and IV 1000 (encryption with CBC is shown in

Figure 1). What is the ciphertext? [3 marks]

## Question 5 [3 marks]

Consider a 4 bit block cipher, called ABC, that uses 2-bit keys. The ciphertext for all possible plaintexts and keys for cipher ABC are given below. To increase the strength of ABC against brute-force attack, I will apply the algorithm twice using a 4-bit key, K, which is two independent keys from ABC. The resulting cipher is Double-ABC. I have chosen a key and sent multiple ciphertexts to my friend. You are an attacker that has discovered two pairs of (plaintext, ciphertext): (0000,0101) and (1111,0011). Use a meet-in-the-middle attack to determine the most likely key I used. Show the steps.

Plaintext	00	01	10	11	Plaintext	00	01	10	11
0000	0001	0101	1000	0111	1000	1000	1011	0101	1000
0001	1101	0111	1101	0101	1001	1100	0000	0010	0110
0010	0000	0110	0111	1010	1010	1010	0010	0000	0100
0011	0101	1101	1111	0011	1011	1011	1100	1001	1001
0100	0111	1000	1100	1101	1100	0110	0011	1010	1100
0101	1001	1111	1011	0001	1101	1111	1110	0100	0000
0110	0011	1001	0001	1011	1110	0100	0100	0011	0010
0111	1110	0001	0110	1111	1111	0010	1010	1110	1110