

Cyber Warriors: A Comprehensive Introduction to Cybersecurity Tools and Techniques

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UTSA

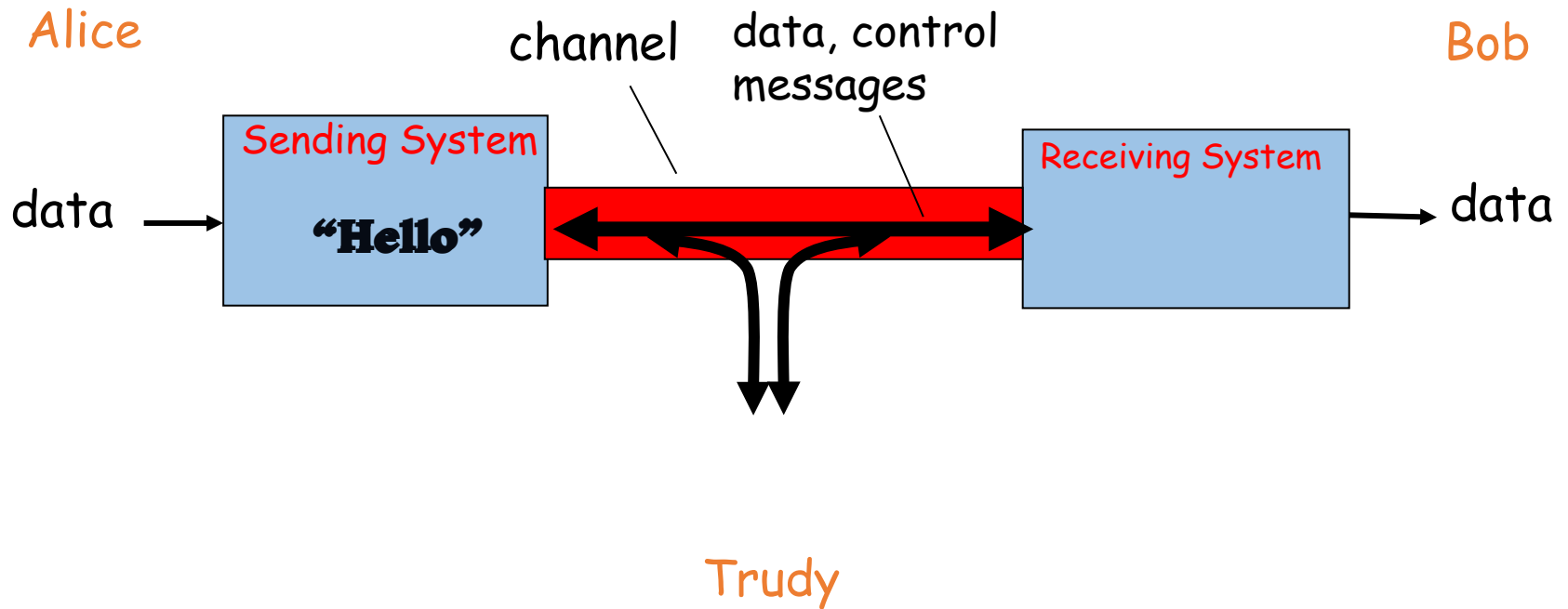


Information Security and Cryptography

Data/Information Security

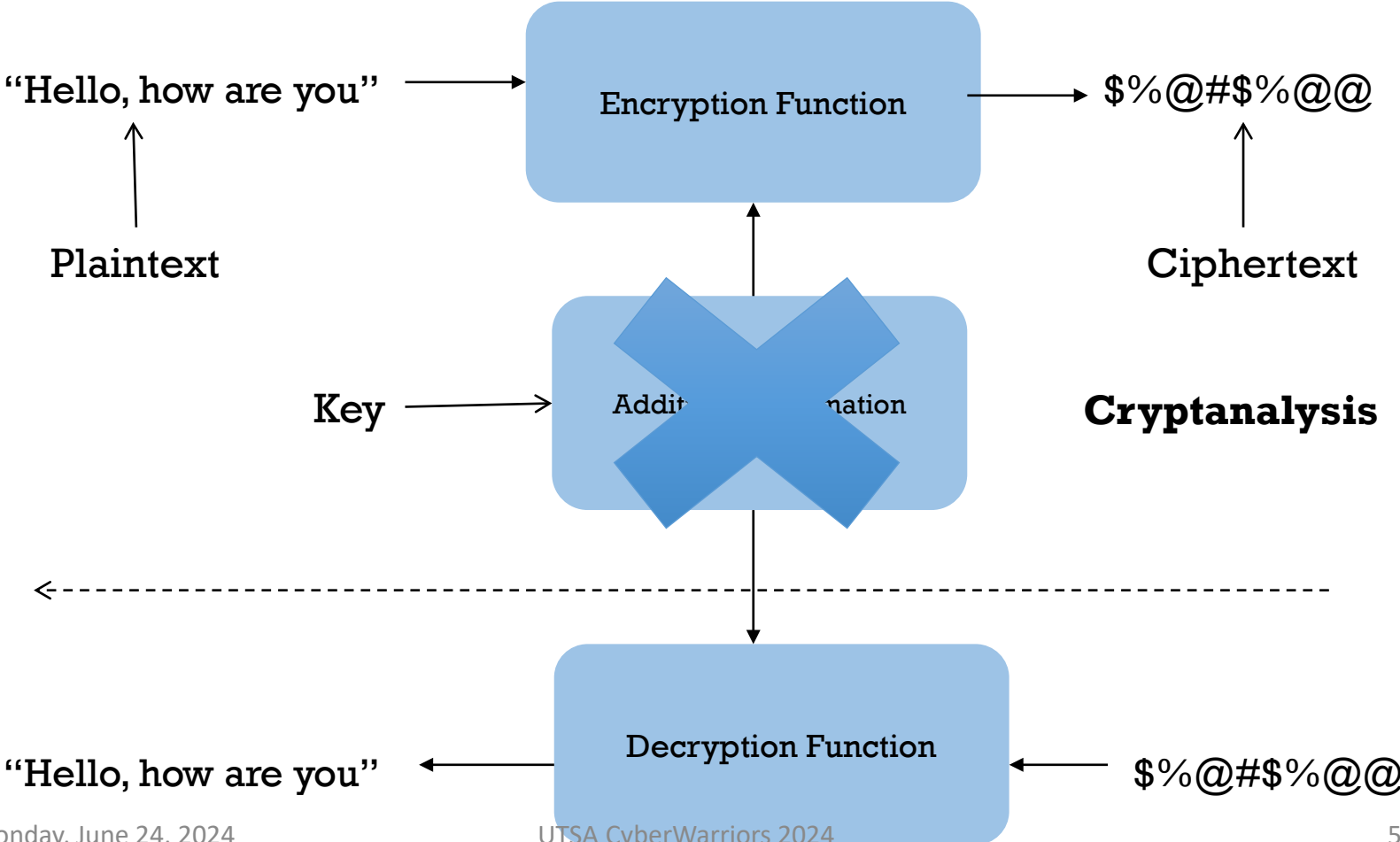
- Protection against security threats to data and information
- Required security properties:
 - Confidentiality
 - Integrity
 - Availability
 - Authenticity
 - Accountability
 - Privacy

Confidentiality

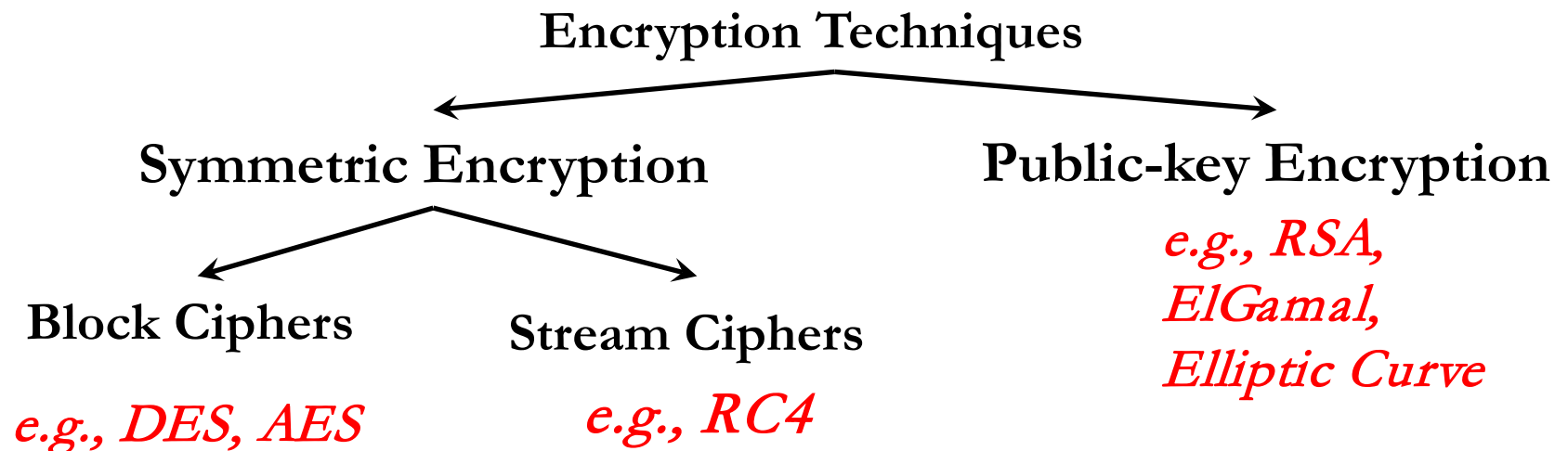


How to Achieve Confidentiality?

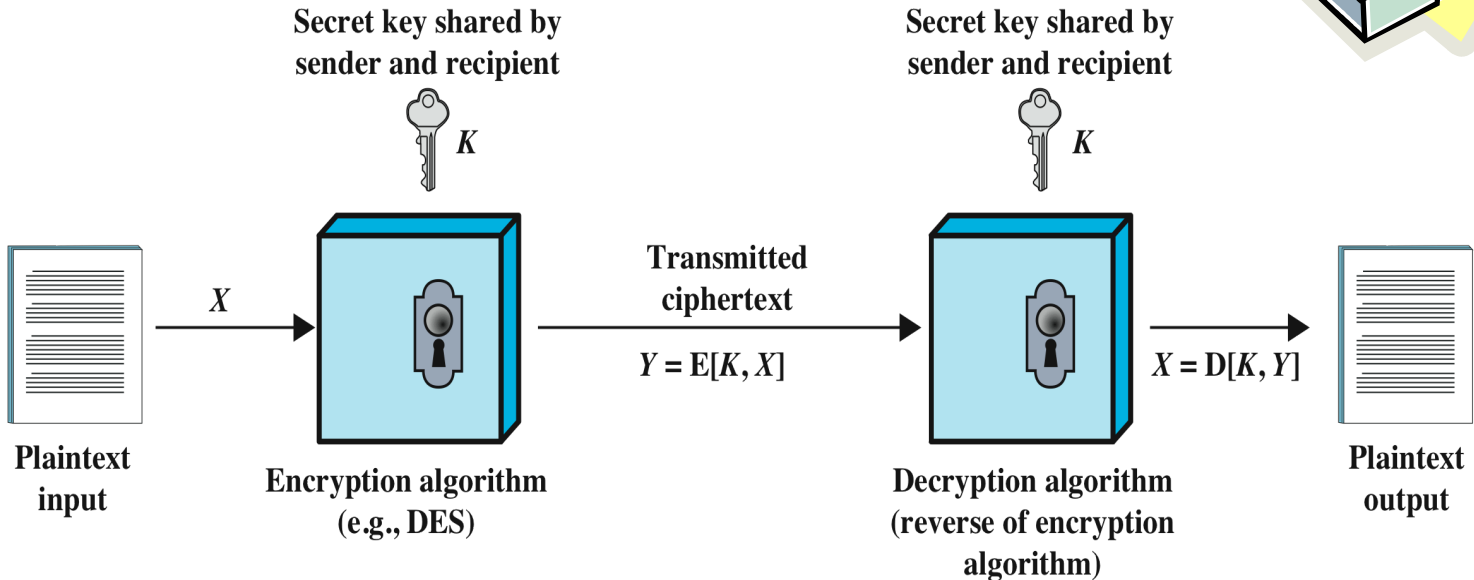
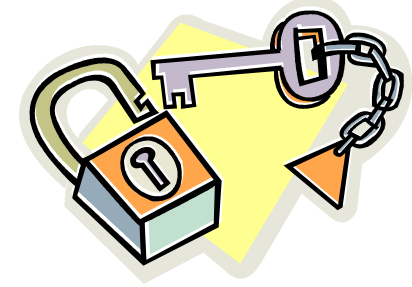
Answer: Encryption or Encipherment!



Types of Encryption Techniques

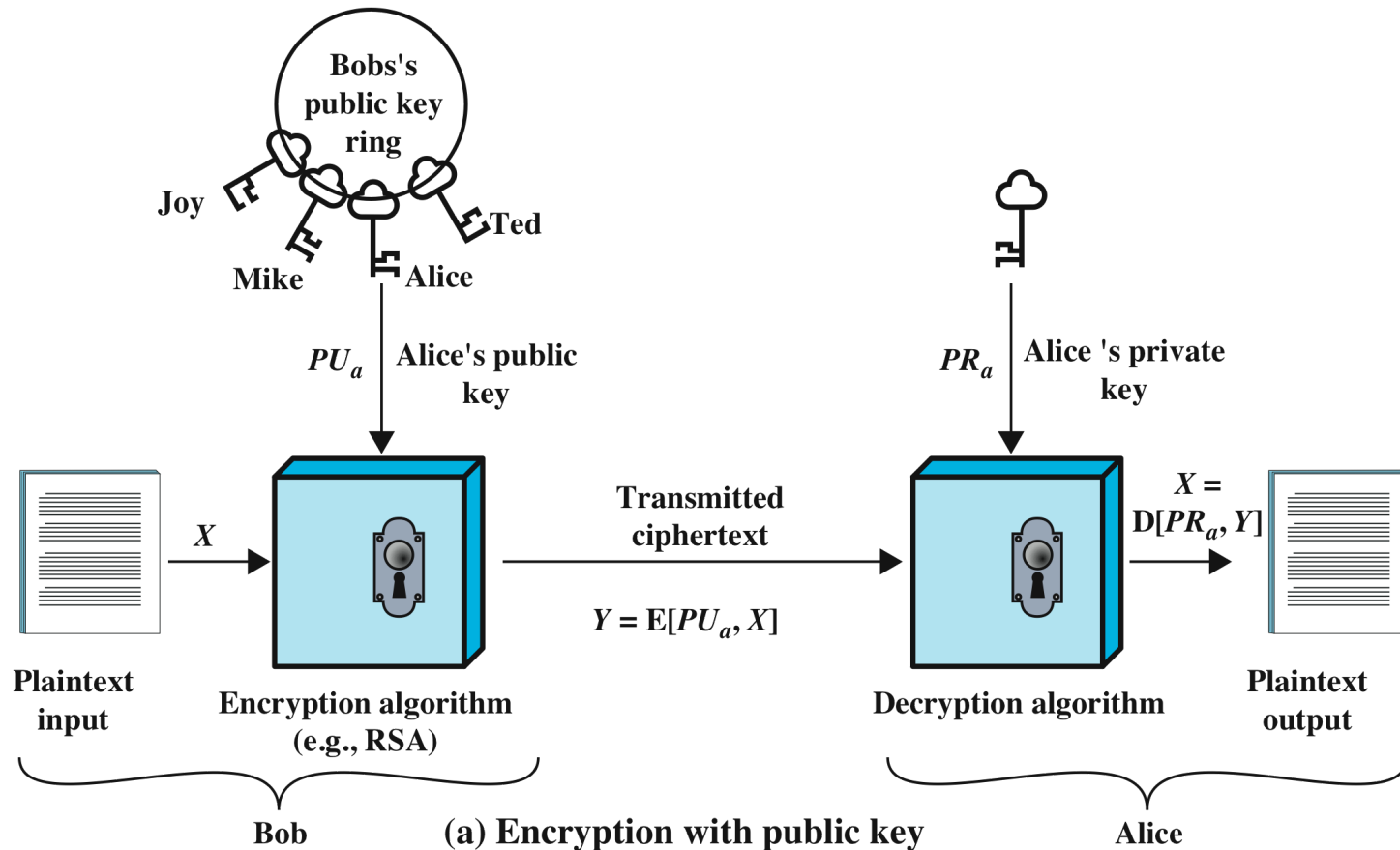


Symmetric Encryption

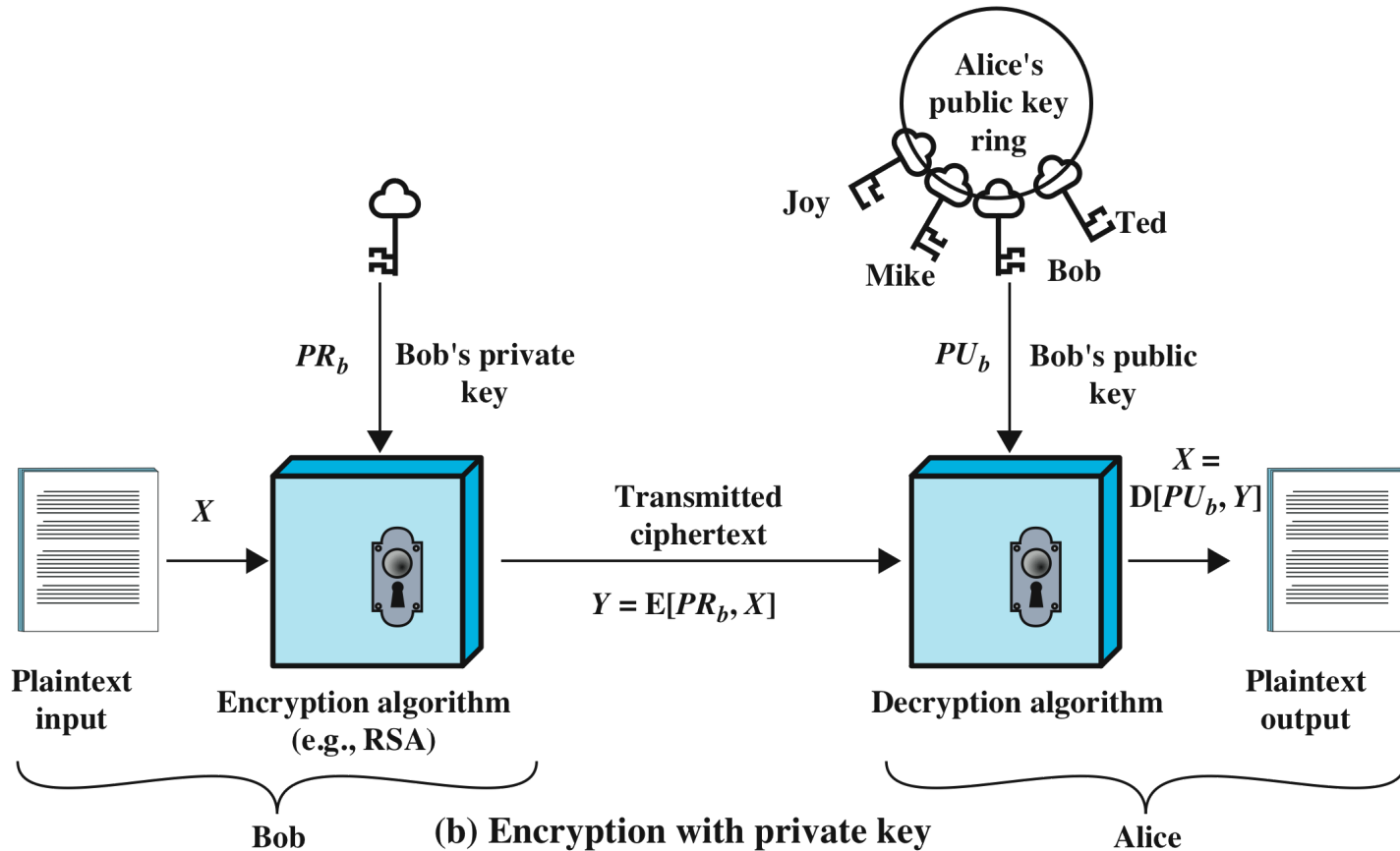


Most symmetric encryption algorithms employ a sequence of **permutations** and **substitution** operations (dependent on the symmetric key)

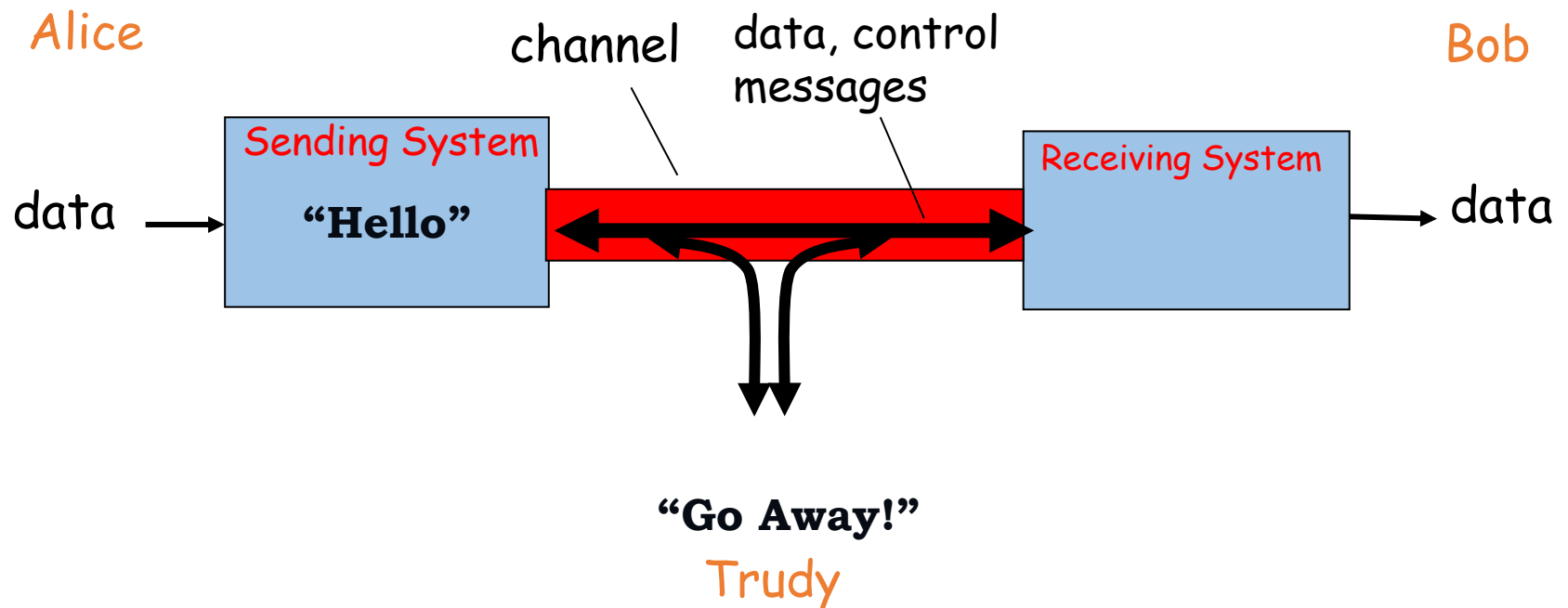
Public-Key or Asymmetric Encryption



Public-Key or Asymmetric Encryption

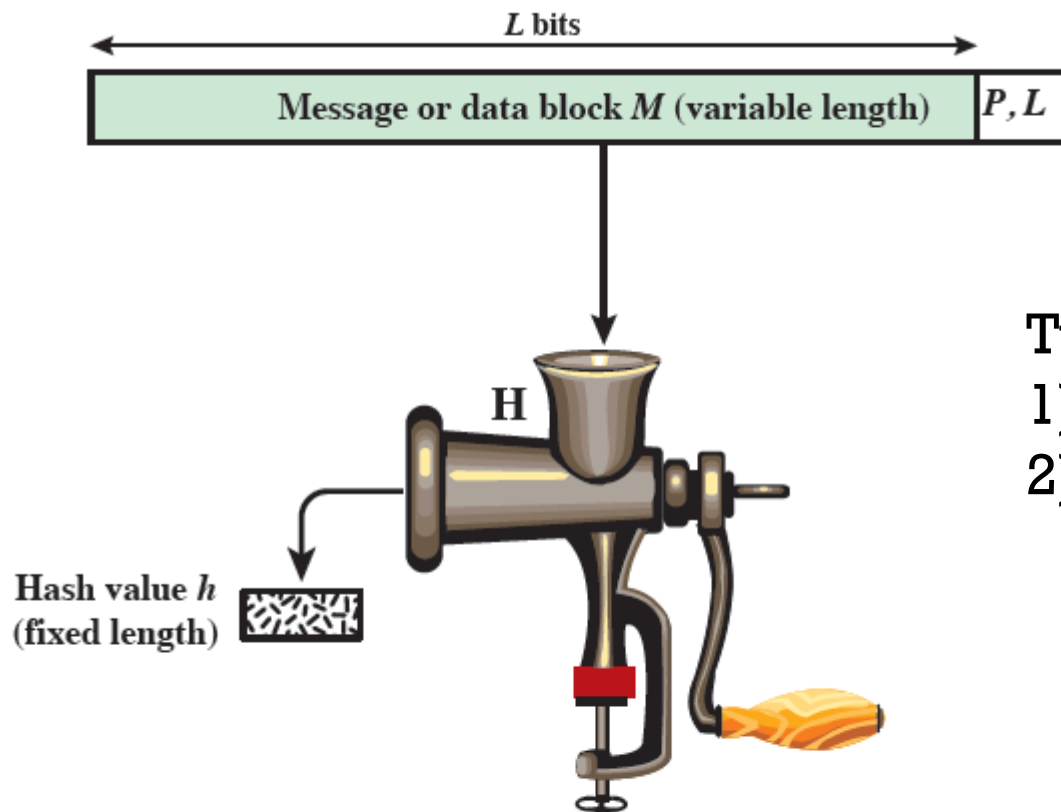


Integrity



How to Achieve Integrity?

Answer: Hash Functions



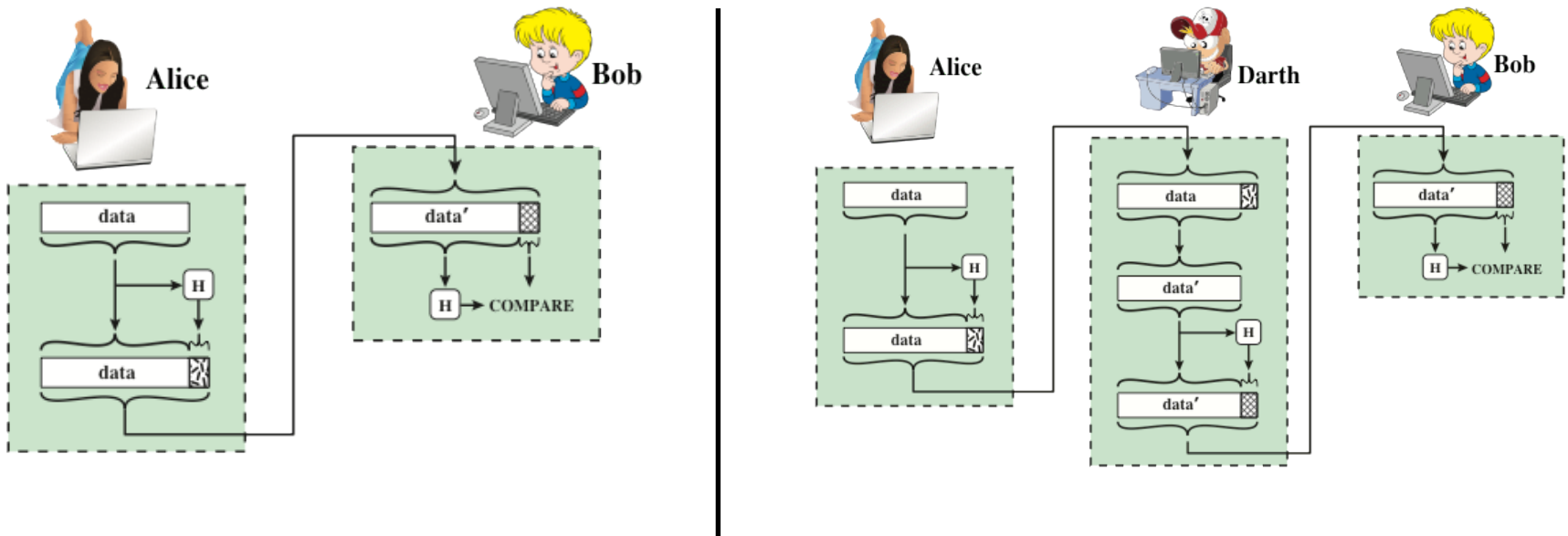
Two Important Properties:

- 1) One-way
- 2) Collision Resistance

$P, L =$ padding plus length field

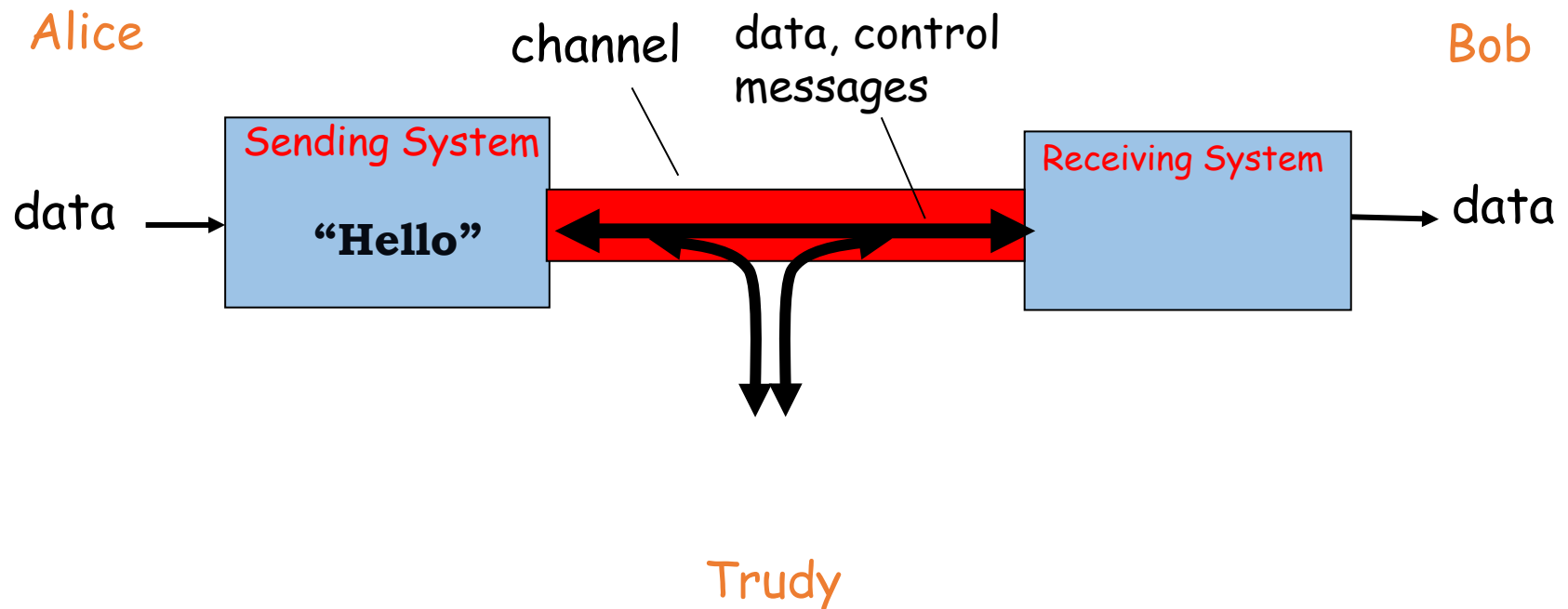
How to Achieve Integrity?

How to Achieve Message Integrity using Hash Functions?



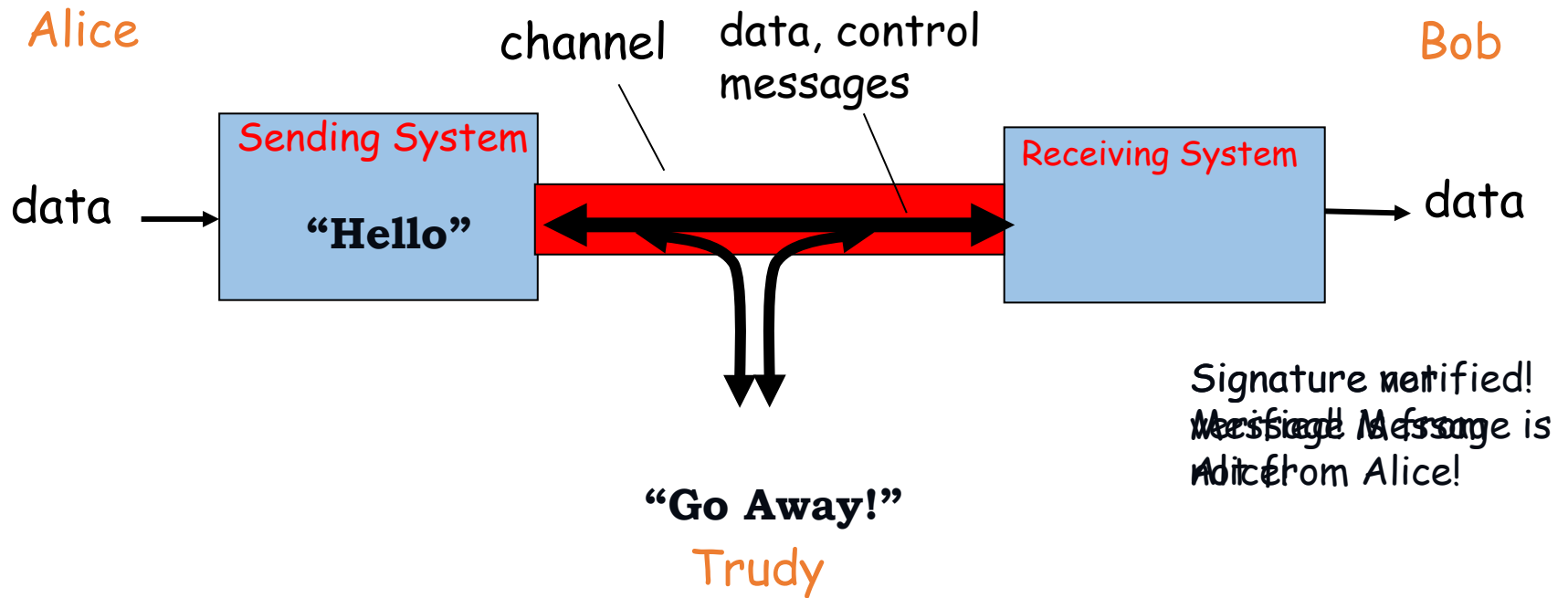
Hash functions are used to construct complex integrity checking functions called **Keyed Hash Functions** or **Message Authentication Codes (MAC)**

Availability

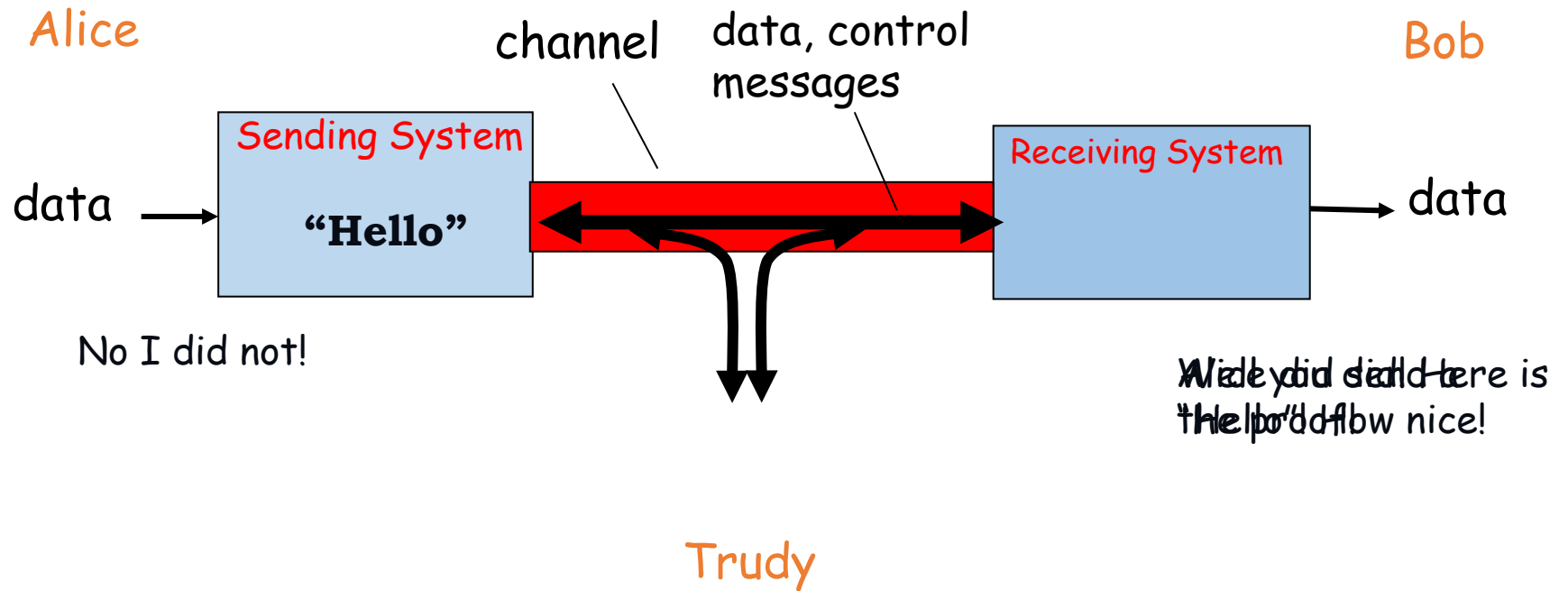


- Attacks on Availability are also called **Denial of Service (DoS)** Attacks.
- One protection strategy is to detect DoS attacks (and attackers) and isolate the attacker (and source of the attack).

Authenticity

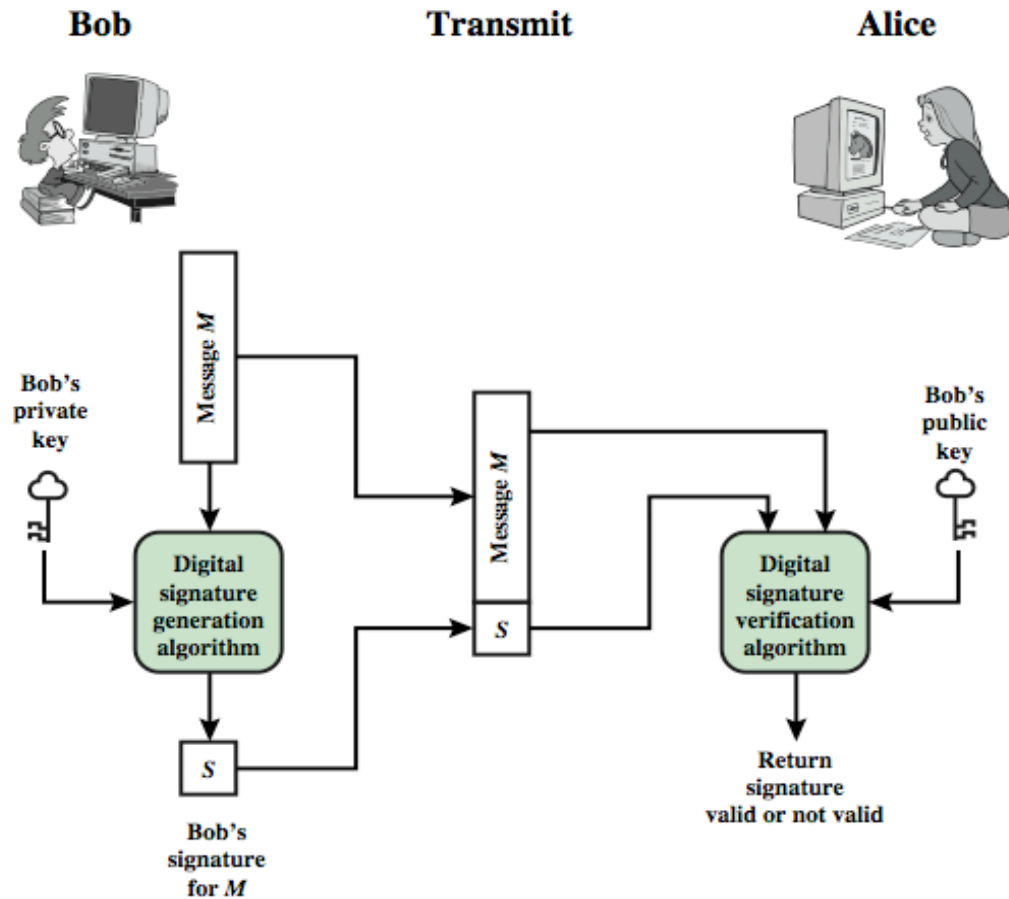


Accountability

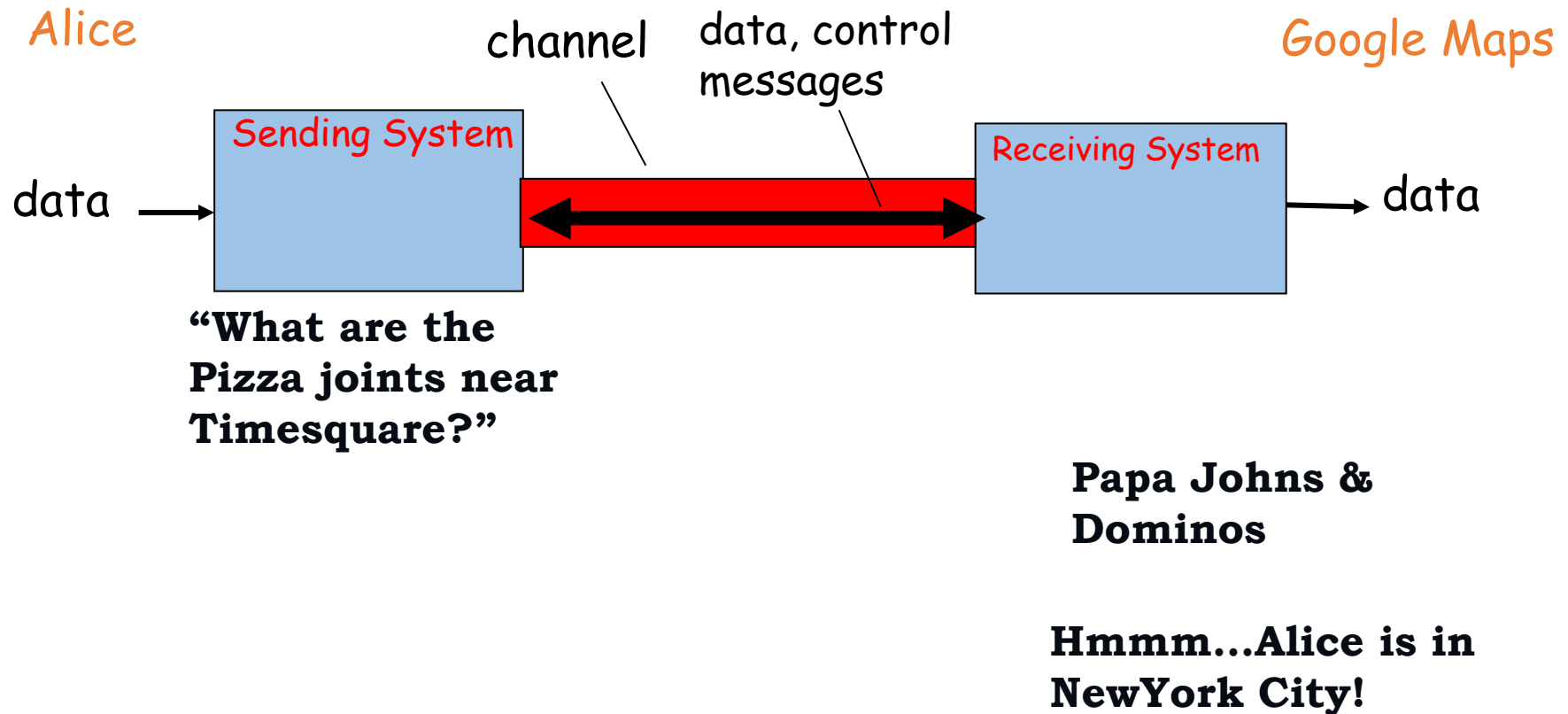


How to Achieve Authentication and Accountability?

Answer: Digital Signatures!



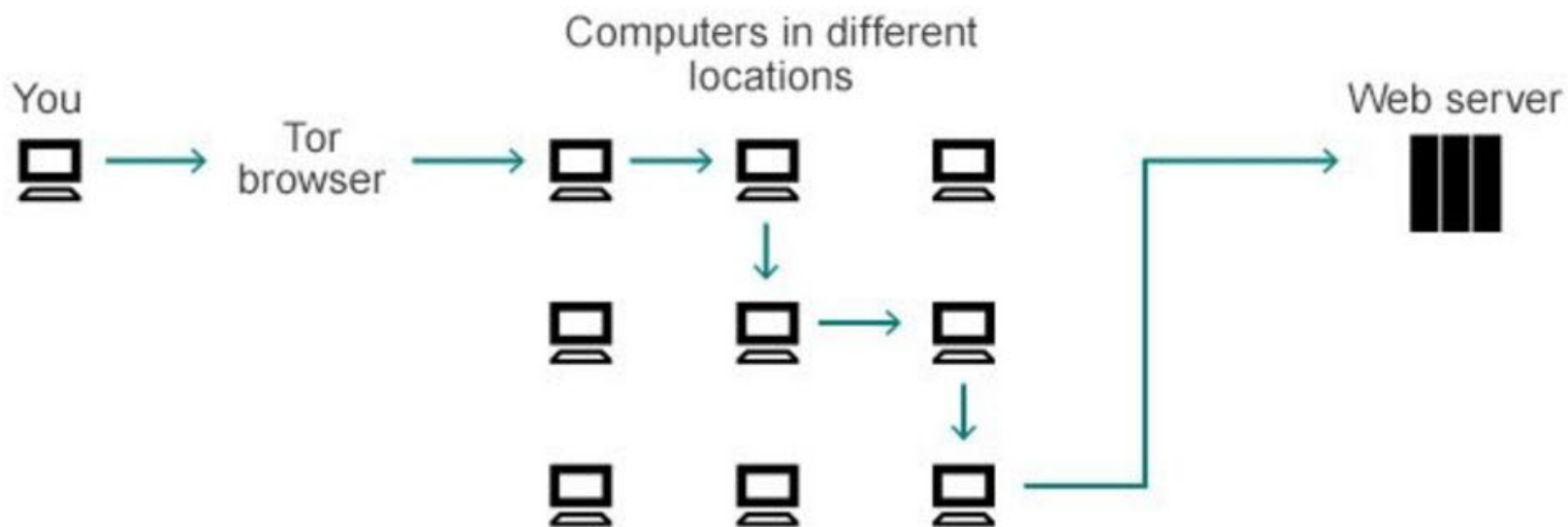
Privacy



How to Achieve Privacy?

Answer: Anonymization Services (e.g., The Onion Router or ToR)!

How Tor works



Questions