Faculty of	of F	undamental P COURSE		echnology		
NT	TZ.	000102	erme	·		
Name in polish :	: Kryptografia i Bezpieczeństwo					
Name in english :		Cryptography and Security				
Field of study :	Co	Computer Science				
Specialty (if applicable) :						
Undergraduate degree and form of :		masters, stationary				
Type of course :	co	compulsory				
Course code :	Εź	2_BI04				
Group rate :	Ye	es				
		Lectures	Exercides	Laboratory	Project	Seminar
Number of classes held in schools (ZZU)	)	60	30			
The total number of hours of student wo	or-	90	90			
kload (CNPS)						
Assesment		exam				
For a group of courses final course mark		X				
Number of ECTS credits		4	2			
including the number of points correspon-			2			
ding to the classes of practical (P)						
including the number of points correspon-		4	2			
ding occupations requiring direct conta	ct					
(BK)						
PREREQUISITES FC	R F	KNOWLEDG	E, SKILLS A	ND OTHER PO	OWERS	•
knowledge of the basics of cryptology						
	(	COURSE OB	JECTIVES			
C1 Presentation of the complexity of the its security.	e pro	oblem of intro	oducing of a n	ew cryptograph	ic system, ar	nd of ensuring

C2 Teaching selected methods and best practices supporting implementation of a new cryptographic system or product.

### COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES

The scope of the student's knowledge:

- W1 Knows the life cycle of a cryptographic component and the basic security rules applying to consecutive phases of the cycle.
- W2 Knows basic principles of formalizing and documenting security requirements for a cryptographic product.
- W3 Knows exeplary security gaps of some cryptographic standards and implementations.

The student skills:

- U1 Is able to indicate security standards relevant for a given product.
- U2 Is able to prepare an effective plan of tests.
- **U3** Is able to utilize her/his own cryptographic knowledge to design protocols and data structures used in the documentation of a future cryptographic product.

The student's social competence:

- **K1** Is aware of development costs of secure systems and proposes adequate solutions for achieving security goals.
- **K2** Acknowledges the need of usage of a revision control system and of an issue tracking system when developing documentation of a security product.
- **K3** Is aware of the progress in cryptanalysis of some of the existing systems and is aware of the risk of making mistakes in the design or implementation of a cryptographic system.

## COURSE CONTENT

Type of classes - lectures					
Wy1	The life cycle of a cryptographic component. Formalizing security requirements: protection	6h			
	profiles and security targets.				
Wy2	An example of implementation of a complex security system: new German e-ID card (intro-	1h			
	duction).				
Wy3	Various types of public documents supporting implementation of the new German e-ID card.	2h			
Wy4	The role of standards for a new security systems. Standards utilized in the German e-ID	3h			
	system.				
Wy5	Security gaps in some (currently withdrwan) security standards: security failures of some	8h			
	RSA-padding standards.				
Wy6	An attack on implementation of encoding used in RSA - the case of Estonian e-ID card.	2h			
Wy7	SSL protocol and dangers connected with CBC encryption mode.	2h			
Wy8	Authentication of a server or of a user: certificates and the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI):	4h			
	trust hierarchy and risks.				
Wy9	An example of a weak, crucial security component: md5 hash function and creation of a	2h			
	rogue CA certificate.				
Wy10	PKI and the series of PKCS standards.	6h			
Wy11	CRL, OCSP protocols, and card verifiable certificates.	2h			
Wy12	EMV standard for payment cards, "Chip and PIN is broken".	4h			
Wy13	Terminals for payment cards: "Optimised to Fail: Card Readers for Online Banking".	2h			
Wy14	The need for Hardware Security Modules (HSMs) as security components for high risk trans-	6h			
	actions - cache attacks on a general purpose computer performing cryptographic computa-				
	tions.				
Wy15	HSMs and scalability problems. The issue of trust. Backdoors, kleptography, bug-attacks.	6h			
Wy16	Randomness ensured for cryptographic operations. Report eprint.iacr.org/2012/064 and the	2h			
	case of Sony PS3.				
Wy17	Summary of the lectures.	2h			
Type of classes - exercises					
Ćw1	Writing a protection profile of a chosen security product.	8h			
Ćw2	Preparation of deployment documentation for a chosen cryptographic protocol (high level do-	8h			
	cumentation): descryption of protocols, data structures for communication (ASN.1), APDUs,				
	used standards.				
Ćw3	Building a prototype based on an open source cryptographic library.	8h			
Ćw4	Preparation of a "Test Plan" (incorrect input data must also be taken into account), writing	6h			
	documentation of the tests performed.				
	Applied learning tools				
1. Traditional lecture					
2. Solving tasks and problems					

- 3. Creating programming projects
- 4. Consultation
- 5. Self-study students

# EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENTS

Value	Number of training effect	Way to evaluate the effect of educa- tion				
F1	W1-W3, K1-K3	evaluation of student's answers gi- ven in the examination form				
F2	U1-U3, K1-K3	evaluation of the outcome of the exercises produced by the examined student				
P=50%*F1+50%*F2						
	BASIC AND ADDITIONAL REA	ADING				
1. BSI, The PP/ST Guide	9					
2. BSI, Guidelines for De	2. BSI, Guidelines for Developer Documentation according to Common Criteria Version 3.1					
3. BSI, TR-03105 Part 3.	3. BSI, TR-03105 Part 3.3 Test plan for eID-Cards with Advanced Security Mechanisms EAC 2.0					
<ol> <li>John Kelsey, Crypto Strength and Attacks (slides), NIST Workshop on Cryptography for Emerging Tech- nologies and Applications, 2011</li> </ol>						
5. C. Ellison, B. Schneier: Ten Risks of PKI: What You're Not Being Told About Public Key Infrastructure, Computer Security Journal, v 16, n 1, 2000, pp. 1-7						
<ol> <li>Carlisle Adams, Mike Just, PKI: Ten Years Later, Proceedings of the 3rd Annual PKI Research Workshop, PKINIST2004</li> </ol>						
7. Jan Meier, Dieter Goll	7. Jan Meier, Dieter Gollmann: Caught in the Maze of Security Standards. ESORICS 2010: 441-454					
8. RSA Laboratories, Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS)						
<ol> <li>Arjen K. Lenstra, James P. Hughes, Maxime Augier, Joppe W. Bos, Thorsten Kleinjung, Christophe Wach ter: Ron was wrong, Whit is right, Cryptology ePrint Archive: Report 2012/064</li> </ol>						
SUPERVISOR OF COURSE						

dr Przemysław Kubiak

# RELATIONSHIP MATRIX EFFECTS OF EDUCATION FOR THE COURSE Cryptography and Security WITH EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ON THE DIRECTION OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Course tra-	Reference to the effect of the learning out-	Objectives of	The con-	Number of	f
ining effect	comes defined for the field of study and	the course**	tents of the	teaching	
	specialization (if applicable)		course**	tools**	
W1	K2_W06	C1	Wy1-Wy17	145	
W2	K2_W07	C1	Wy1-Wy17	145	
W3	K2_W04	C1	Wy1-Wy17	145	
U1	K2_U03 K2_U10	C2	Ćw1-Ćw4	2345	
U2	K2_U01	C2	Ćw1-Ćw4	2345	
U3	K2_U03	C2	Ćw1-Ćw4	2345	
K1	K2_K10	C1 C2	Wy1-Wy17	12345	
			Ćw1-Ćw4		
K2	K2_K04 K2_K09	C1 C2	Wy1-Wy17	12345	
			Ćw1-Ćw4		
K3	K2_K02	C1 C2	Wy1-Wy17	12345	
			Ćw1-Ćw4		