

Lecture 18: November 4, 2019

Reading: *text*, §12.5.3, 13

Assignments: Lab 2, due November 6, 2019
Homework 3, due November 8, 2019

1. Greetings and felicitations!
 - (a) Midterms should be back by Friday at the latest
2. Puzzle of the Day
3. TLS and SSL
 - (a) Upper layer
 - i. TLS handshake protocol
 - ii. TLS change cipher spec protocol
 - iii. TLS alert protocol
 - iv. TLS heartbeat extension
 - v. TLS application protocol
 - (b) TLS vs. SSLv3
4. Authentication
 - (a) Validating client (user) identity
 - (b) Validating server (system) identity
 - (c) Validating both (mutual authentication)
 - (d) Basis: what you know/have/are, where you are
5. Passwords
 - (a) Problem: common passwords
 - (b) Ways to force good password selection: random, pronounceable, computer-aided selection
 - (c) Best: use passphrases: goal is to make search space as large as possible, distribution as uniform as possible
6. Attacks
 - (a) Exhaustive search
 - (b) Inspired guessing: think of what people would like (see above)
 - (c) Random guessing: can't defend against it; bad login messages aid it
 - (d) Scavenging: passwords often typed where they might be recorded as login name, in other contexts, etc.
 - (e) Ask the user: very common with some public access services
7. Defenses
 - (a) For trial and error at login: dropping or back-off
 - (b) For thwarting dictionary attacks: salting
8. Password aging
 - (a) Pick age so when password is guessed, it's no longer valid
 - (b) Implementation: track previous passwords vs. upper, lower time bounds
9. Ultimate in aging: One-Time Password
 - (a) Password is valid for only one use
 - (b) May work from list, or new password may be generated from old by a function
10. Challenge-response systems

- (a) Computer issues challenge, user presents response to verify secret information known/item possessed
- (b) Example operations: $f(x) = x + 1$, random, string (for users without computers), time of day, computer sends $E(x)$, you answer $E(D(E(x)) + 1)$
- (c) Note: password never sent over network

11. Biometrics

- (a) Depend on physical characteristics
- (b) Examples: pattern of typing (remarkably effective), retinal scans, etc.

12. Location

- (a) Bind user to some location detection device (human, GPS)
- (b) Authenticate by location of the device