
Advanced Computer Networks

Homework 4

Assigned: May 24, 2013

Due: May 31, 2013

1. One mechanism for resisting replay attacks in password authentication is to use one-time passwords: A list of passwords is prepared, and once $\text{password}[N]$ has been accepted the server decrements N and prompts for $\text{password}[N-1]$ next time. At $N = 0$ a new list is needed. Outline a mechanism by which the user and server need only remember one master password mp and have available locally a way to compute $\text{password}[N] = f(mp, N)$. Hint: Let g be an appropriate one-way function (e.g., MD5) and let $\text{password}[N] = g^N(mp) = g$ applied N times to mp . Explain why knowing $\text{password}[N]$ doesn't help reveal $\text{password}[N-1]$. (q6 Chapter 8 Peterson and Davie)
2. Consider the following simple UDP protocol (based loosely on TFTP, RFC1350) for downloading files:
 - Client sends a file request.
 - Server replies with first data packet.
 - Client sends ACK, and the two proceed using stop-and-wait

Suppose client and server possess keys K_C and K_S , respectively, and that these keys are known to each other.

- (a) Extend the file downloading protocol, using these keys and MD5, to provide sender authentication and message integrity. Your protocol should also be resistant to replay attacks.
- (b) How does the extra information in your revised protocol protect against the arrival of late packets from prior connection incarnations and sequence number wraparound? (q13 Chapter 8 Peterson and Davie)