



# GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

## Bachelor of Engineering Syllabus

Subject Code : 3154801

Subject Name : Information Security

WEF Academic Year :	2022-2023
Semester :	5
Category of the Course :	Professional Core

**Prerequisite :** Mathematical concepts: Random numbers, Number theory, finite fields, Computer network

### Rationale :

The use of the Internet for various purpose including social, business, communication and other day to day activities has been in common place. The information exchanged through Internet plays vital role for their owners and the security of such information/data is of prime importance. Knowing the concepts, principles and mechanisms for providing security to the information/data is very important for the students of Computer Engineering. The subject covers various important topics concern to information security like symmetric and asymmetric cryptography, hashing, message and user authentication, digital signatures, key distribution and overview of the malware technologies. The subject also covers the applications of all of these in real life applications.

### Course Scheme :

Teaching Scheme			Total Credits	Assessment Pattern and Marks				Total Marks
L	T	PR	C	Theory		Practical		
				ESE (E)	PA(M)	ESE (V)	PA (I)	
4	0	2	5	70	30	30	20	150

### Course Content :

Sr. No.	Course Content	No. of Hours	% of Weightage
1	<b>Introduction &amp; Classical Encryption Techniques :</b> Security trends - Legal, Ethical and Professional Aspects of Security, Need for Security at Multiple levels, Security Policies - Model of network security - Security attacks, services and mechanisms - OSI security architecture - Symmetric cipher Model, Classical encryption techniques: substitution techniques, transposition techniques, steganography).- Foundations of modern cryptography: perfect security - information theory - product cryptosystem - cryptanalysis.	7	15%
2	<b>Block Ciphers &amp; Symmetric Key Cryptography :</b> Stream ciphers and block ciphers, Block Cipher structure, Data Encryption standard (DES) with example, strength of DES, Design	5	10%



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	principles of block cipher, AES with structure, its transformation functions, key expansion, example and implementation		
3	<b>Block Cipher Operations :</b> Multiple encryption and triple DES, Electronic Code Book, Cipher Block Chaining Mode, Cipher Feedback mode, Output Feedback mode, Counter mode	5	7%
4	<b>Number Theory &amp; Asymmetric Key Cryptography :</b> Finite fields – group, ring, fields, , The Euclidean algorithm, Fermat’s and Euler’s Theorems, Public Key Cryptosystems with Applications, Requirements and Cryptanalysis, RSA algorithm, its computational aspects and security, Diffie - Hillman Key Exchange algorithm, Man-in-Middle attack	7	15%
5	<b>Cryptographic Hash Functions :</b> Application of Cryptographic Hash Functions, Simple hash functions, its requirements and security, Hash functions based on Cipher Block Chaining, Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA)	3	7%
6	<b>Message Authentication Codes :</b> Requirements and security of Message Authentication Codes , MACs based on Hash Functions, MACs based on Block Ciphers	3	8%
7	<b>Digital Signatures :</b> Digital Signature, its properties, requirements and security, various digital signature schemes (Elgamal and Schnorr), NIST digital Signature algorithm	6	8%
8	<b>Application Security :</b> Secure Program, Non – Malicious Program error, Viruses and malicious code, targeted malicious code, control against program threats	6	10%
9	<b>Database Security :</b> Database Security Requirements, Reliability and integrity, Sensitive Data, Inference, Multilevel Databases, Proposals for Multilevel Security	6	10%
10	<b>Trusted System :</b> Introduction to Trusted System, Security Policies, Models of Security, Trusted Operating System Design, Assurance in Trusted Operating Systems	6	10%

### Reference Book :

1. Cryptography And Network Security, Principles And Practice Sixth Edition, William Stallings, Pearson.
2. Security In Computing By Pfleeger and Pfleeger , Pearson Education.
3. Cryptography & Network Security, Forouzan, Mukhopadhyay, McGrawHill.
4. Cryptography and Network Security Atul Kahate, TMH.
5. Cryptography and Security, C K Shyamala, N Harini, T R Padmanabhan, Wiley-India.
6. Information Systems Security, Godbole, Wiley-India.



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7. Information Security Principles and Practice, Deven Shah, Wiley-India.
8. Build Your Own Security Lab : A Field Guide for network testing, Michael Gregg, Wiley India.

### Course Outcome :

After Completion of the Course, Student will able to :

No.	Course Outcomes	RBT Level*
01	Explain basic terminology of information security and conventional techniques of cryptography.	RM
02	Apply standard symmetric key and asymmetric key algorithms used to provide confidentiality, integrity and authenticity.	AP
03	Analyze algorithms of message integrity, message authentication and digital signature.	AN
04	Select proper key distribution and management schemes to solve security problems.	EL
05	Explore different database security mechanisms.	UN
06	Design secure Operating System using cryptographic mechanisms.	CR

\*RM: Remember, UN: Understand, AP: Apply, AN: Analyze, EL: Evaluate, CR: Create



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### Suggested Course Practical List :

1	Implement Ceasar and Hill cipher. Both are substitution cipher. Analyze the strength of the cipher in terms of brute force attack and cryptanalysis attack. Suggest one way to improve and strengthen the cipher and analyze with respect to cryptanalysis attack.
2	Implement Monoalphabetic Cipher. Mono alphabetic cipher is a substitution cipher in which for a given key of size 26 letter, the cipher alphabet for each plain alphabet is fixed throughout the encryption process. For example, if 'A' is encrypted as 'D', for any number of occurrence in that plaintext, 'A' will always get encrypted to 'D'.
3	Implement playfair cipher. The plaintext is paired in two characters. Discuss the advantage of polyalphabetic cipher over monoalphabetic cipher. Key = MONARCHY Plaintext = ar mu hs ea Ciphertext = RM CM BP IM
4	Implement Vegenere Cipher. Vigenere Cipher is a method of encrypting alphabetic text. It uses a simple form of polyalphabetic substitution. The alphabet used at each point depends on a repeating keyword. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Input : Plaintext : GEEKSFORGEES</li><li>• Keyword : AYUSH</li><li>• Output : Ciphertext : GCYCZFMLEIM</li></ul> For generating key, the given keyword is repeated in a circular manner until it matches the length of the plain text. The keyword "AYUSH" generates the key "AYUSHAYUSHAYU".
5	Generate random number of 32 bits. Use different random number generation algorithms. Which method gives the best ? Random number must pass 3 tests <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Uniformity</li><li>2. Scalabilty</li><li>3. Consistency</li></ol> First method: Linear congruential generator $X_{n+1} = (aX_n + c) \text{ mod } m$ ( $m, a, c, X_0$ are integers.) Second method : Blum Blum shub generator
6	Implement rail Fence and transposition cipher. Both are permutation cipher. Analyze the strength of the cipher in terms of crypt analysis. (For Transposition Key : 4312567, for rail fence consider depth 2) Plaintext: attackpostponeduntiltwoam



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7	Implement DES algorithm.
8	Implement AES-128 algorithm.
9	Implement Euclid algorithm to find GCD.
10	Implement RSA algorithm. Take two prime numbers $p, q$ such that $n = pq$ Initially take encryption key $e$ such that it is relatively prime with $\phi(n)$ . Find out decryption key. Take plaintext message $M$ , Ciphertext $C = M^e \pmod n$ . To get plaintext from ciphertext $M = C^d \pmod n$ . Test case : Two prime numbers 17, 11 Encryption key = 7 Decryption key = 23 $M = 88$ $C = 11$
11	Implement Diffi-Hellmen Key exchange Method.
12	Write a program to generate SHA-1 hash.
13	Write a program that creates a shortcut of a file.(Virus program).
14	Implement a digital signature algorithm. To learn how to do file and email encryption using Gpg4win software (This software uses GnuPG public-key cryptography for data encryption and digital signatures.).
15	Demonstrate various Database Security Security tools.

### List of Laboratory/Learning Resources Required :

1. Software: cryptool ([www.cryptool.org](http://www.cryptool.org))
2. Software: Wireshark ([www.wireshark.org](http://www.wireshark.org))
3. <http://www.cryptix.org/>
4. <http://www.cryptocd.org/>
5. <http://www.cryptopp.com/>
6. <https://nptel.ac.in/>
7. <https://www.coursera.org>
8. <http://www.dvwa.co.uk/>
9. <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/cryptography/>

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