

# SECURITY IN ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

Final exam  
Name:

OpenCourseWare

## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Each question has only one correct answer, which ought to be clearly pointed out with an 'X'. Each question incorrectly answered will be evaluated as minus one third of the mark obtained had it been correctly answered.

1.- Time stamping authorities:

- Need to know the contents of the message to issue its time stamp.
- May issue the time stamp by concatenating the message with the date and time.
- Take the date and time data from a trusted source.

2.- The set of specifications developed by the IETF PKIX group:

- They are the same that the ones developed by ISO/IEC under the X.509 identifier.
- One of them follows partially the ISO/IEC X.509 Recommendation.
- None of them is based on the ISO/IEC X.509 Recommendation.

3. - The purpose of the specification ETSI TS 101 903 XML Advanced Electronic Signatures (XAdES) is:

- To define a set of XML formats for the signatures used in the SET protocol
- To define a set of XML formats for signatures that remain valid over long periods
- To define a set of XML formats for signatures that must be used to create electronic invoices

4.- SSL:

- Does not allow data compression.
- Supports RSA and DH as public key algorithms.
- SSL acceleration is usually performed at client's side to make up for its usually less computing power.

5.- SET:

- It is relatively simple and has a low consumption of computer resources.
- Demands all the participants to have an X.509 public-key certificate.
- Simplifies the process of authenticating the client by using a password instead of public key certificates.

6.- 3D-Secure:

- Uses the mechanism known as dual signature to provide non-repudiation.
- Requires the merchant and the buyer to install specific software.
- Helps issuer to verify that the person making an e-commerce purchase is an authorized cardholder.

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**Question 1 .** Next figures show the different steps of the purchase process followed in certain virtual shop. Answer the following questions:

- Mention existing security elements and assess the global security level that a typical user may sense.
- List security services (not protocols) that have not been considered in this process (a maximum of three). Explain why they are important.
- Do you miss the mandatory mention of some law?
- Enumerate a maximum of five issues not specifically related to security that have an influence on the sensed security/insecurity. Do you miss some external endorsement that may help to increase the potential buyer's trust?

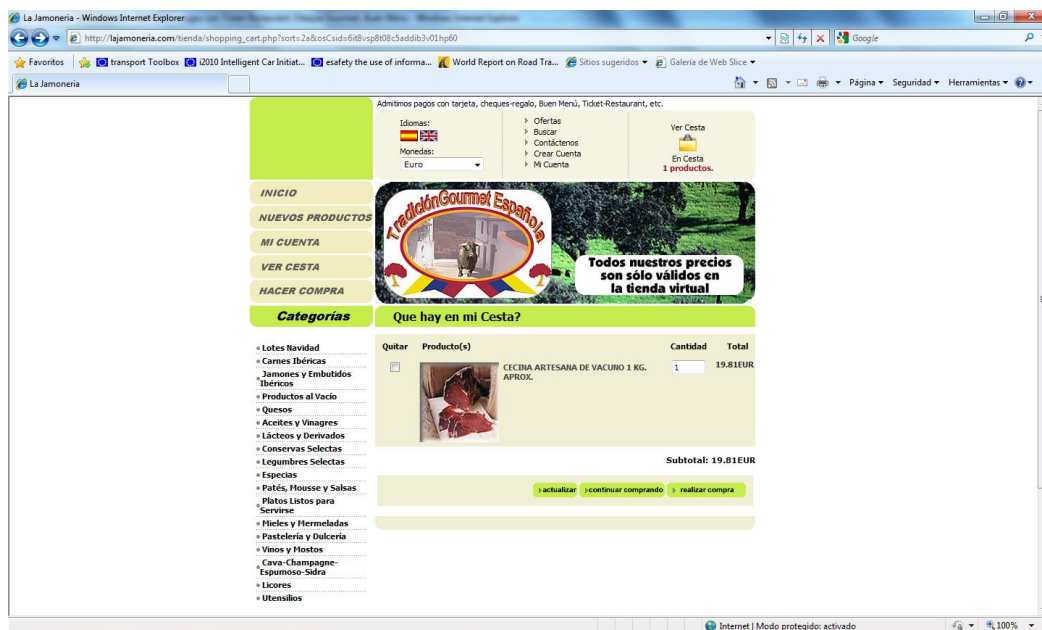


Figure 1. Product information

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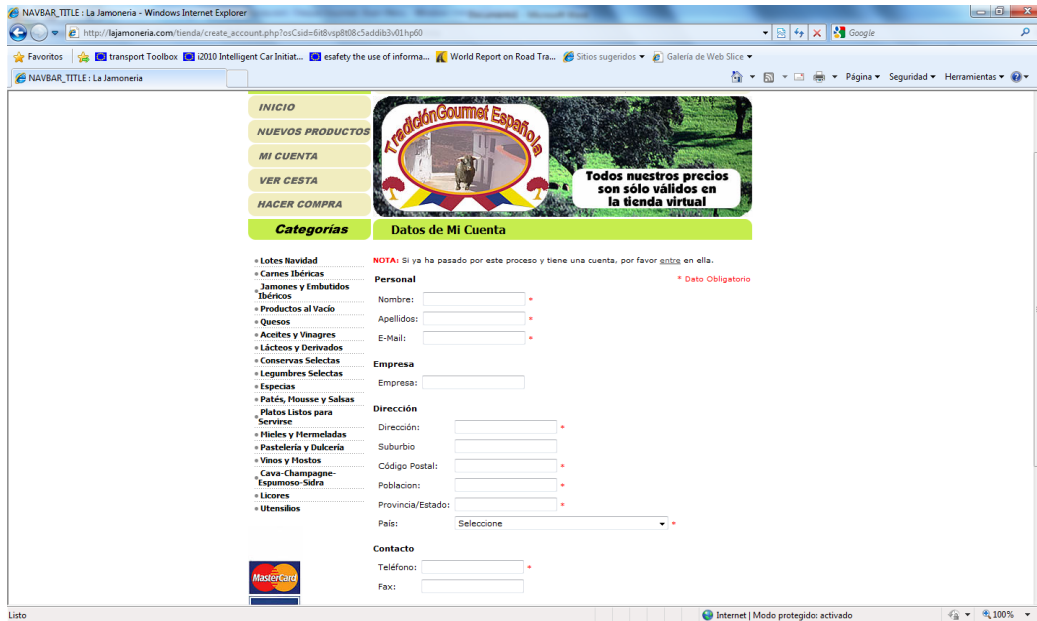


Figure 2. Purchase process, step 1. Creation of an account.

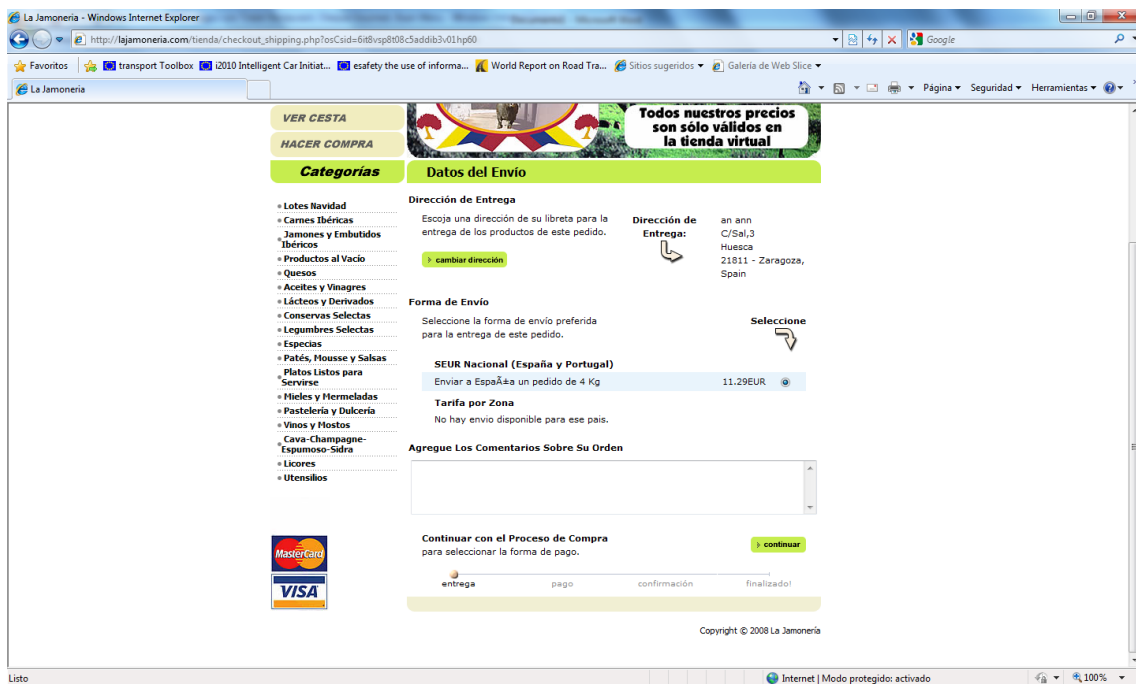


Figure 3. Purchase process, step 2. Confirmation of delivery information

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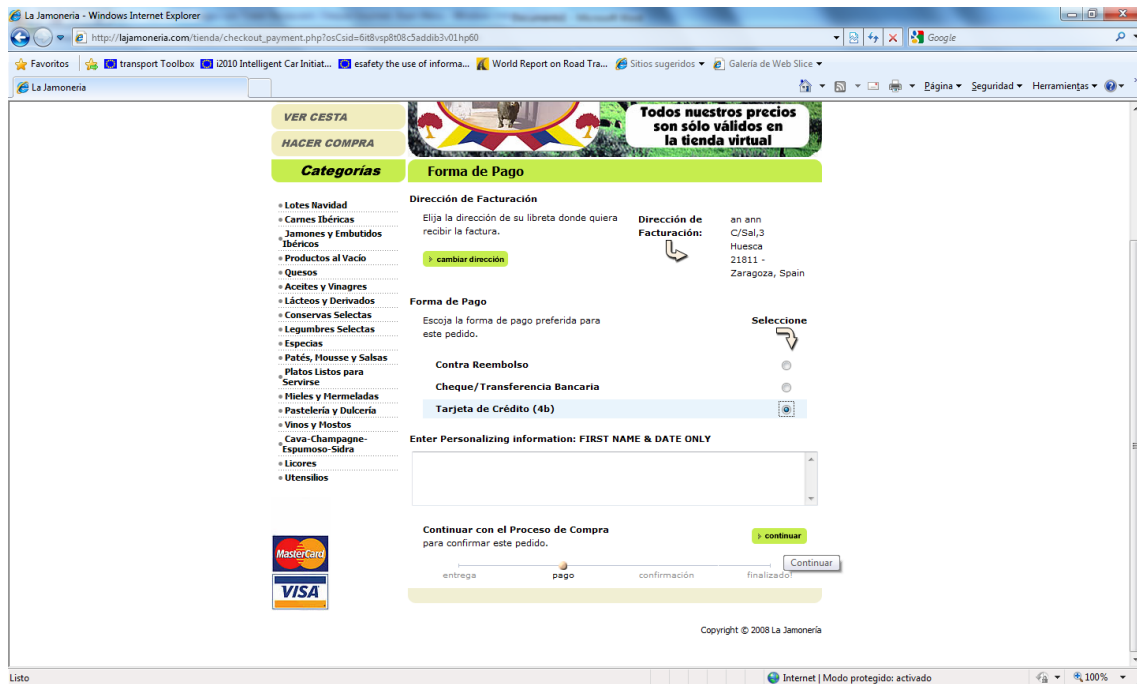


Figure 4. Purchase process, step 3. Selection of payment method

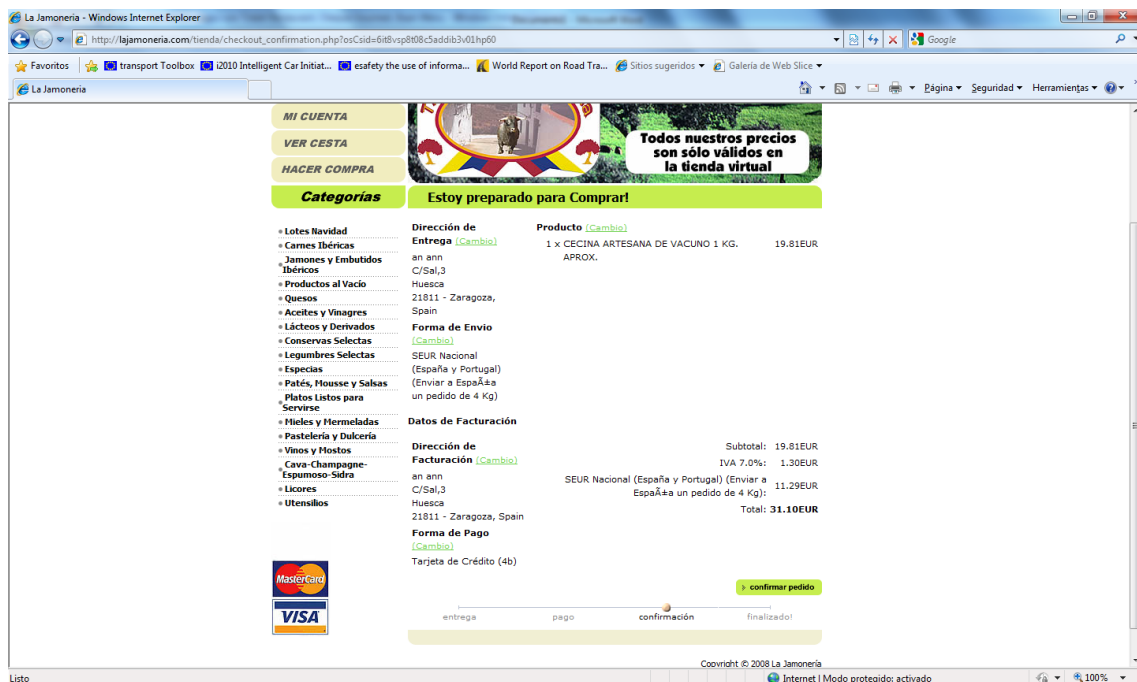


Figure 5. Purchase process, step 4. Purchase request confirmation

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Figure 6. Payment details using 4B payment system.

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**Question 2 - Describe in detail the process that has to be followed to validate an X.509 public key certificate.**

**Question 3 - During the process of retrieving a web page from a web server using an SSL connection, you receive the certificate shown below. Mention several reasons to not trust this certificate. Mention also if some the used algorithms is considered insecure nowadays.**

Certificate:

Data:

```
Version: 3 (0x2)
Serial Number: 65 (0x41)
Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
Issuer: C=US, O=Equifax Secure Inc., CN=Equifax Secure Global eBusiness CA-1
Validity
  Not Before: Jul 31 00:00:00 2004 GMT
  Not After : Sep  2 00:00:00 2004 GMT
Subject: CN=MD5 Collisions Inc. (http://www.phreedom.org/md5)
Subject Public Key Info:
  Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
  RSA Public Key: (1024 bit)
    Modulus (1024 bit):
      00:ba:a6:59:c9:2c:28:d6:2a:b0:f8:ed:9f:46:a4:
      a4:37:ee:0e:19:68:59:d1:b3:03:99:51:d6:16:9a:
      5e:37:6b:15:e0:0e:4b:f5:84:64:f8:a3:db:41:6f:
      35:d5:9b:15:1f:db:c4:38:52:70:81:97:5e:8f:a0:
      b5:f7:7e:39:f0:32:ac:1e:ad:44:d2:b3:fa:48:c3:
      ce:91:9b:ec:f4:9c:7c:e1:5a:f5:c8:37:6b:9a:83:
      de:e7:ca:20:97:31:42:73:15:91:68:f4:88:af:f9:
      28:28:c5:e9:0f:73:b0:17:4b:13:4c:99:75:d0:44:
      e6:7e:08:6c:1a:f2:4f:1b:41
    Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
X509v3 extensions:
  X509v3 Key Usage:
    CRL Sign
  X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
    CA:FALSE
  X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
    A7:04:60:1F:AB:72:43:08:C5:7F:08:90:55:56:1C:D6:CE:E6:38:EB
  X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
    keyid:BE:A8:A0:74:72:50:6B:44:B7:C9:23:D8:FB:A8:FF:B3:57:6B:68:6C
```

Netscape Comment:

3

```
Signature Algorithm: md5WithRSAEncryption
a7:21:02:8d:d1:0e:a2:80:77:25:fd:43:60:15:8f:ec:ef:90:
47:d4:84:42:15:26:11:1c:cd:c2:3c:10:29:a9:b6:df:ab:57:
75:91:da:e5:2b:b3:90:45:1c:30:63:56:3f:8a:d9:50:fa:ed:
58:6c:c0:65:ac:66:57:de:1c:c6:76:3b:f5:00:0e:8e:45:ce:
7f:4c:90:ec:2b:c6:cd:b3:b4:8f:62:d0:fe:b7:c5:26:72:44:
ed:f6:98:5b:ae:cb:d1:95:f5:da:08:be:68:46:b1:75:c8:ec:
1d:8f:1e:7a:94:f1:aa:53:78:a2:45:ae:54:ea:d1:9e:74:c8:
76:67
```

**Question 4 - Explain the circumstances that lead to a successful Lebanese Loop attack at an ATM. What countermeasures can be applied?**

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**Problem 1** The protocol 3-D Secure by VISA™ allows the payment within e-commerce transactions. The entity known as Access Control Server (ACS) in this protocol has as main goal to authenticate the buyer in the transaction. As a result of the authentication process, the ACS sends a signed message (M1) to the merchant who verifies it. After interbank communications finish, the merchant sends the buyer an encrypted message (M2) showing the result of the purchase. As part of VISA's auditing process, we require you to check the following issues:

1. Message M1 comprises the following data items:

- a. Date: 20012010
- b. PAN: 1701001012211001

The signature algorithm is RSA.

The public key of the ACS is:  $K_p(\text{ACS}) = (e = 13, n = 91)$

The hash algorithm applied on the numeric data items of M1 works as follows: First, each data item is divided in groups of two digits. Then, it is calculated the sum of the set of two digits numbers identified in the previous step (for example: if data item is '4432', the resulting sum will be '76'). The hash of the complete message M1 is calculated by summing up the hashes of each data item and applying modulo operation with modulus 91.

**Check if 32 is the correct signature over message M1.**

2. Message M2 comprises the following data items:

- a. Date: 17
- b. Price: 18

**Encrypt message M2.** Take into account the following information regarding the keys:

$K_p(\text{merchant's public key}) = (e = 32, n = 64)$ ;  $K_v(\text{buyer's private key}) = (d = 37, n = 143)$

3. Forget the results obtained in the previous question of the problem. Suppose that message M2 only comprises a data item indicating the hour. Let 92 be the resulting ciphertext after encrypting message M2 using the keys previously specified in question 2. **Decrypt the ciphertext and explain briefly whether you consider reasonable or not the result of the decryption process.**

RSA operations reminder:

Sign / Decrypt: Result =  $M^d \bmod n$

Verify / Encrypt: Result =  $M^e \bmod n$