Computer Science and Software Engineering

Meenakshi Dhamija[1], Dr. Ritu Sindhu[2]

[1]Meenakshi Dhamija, *Computer Science Engineering Department*
SGT Institute of Engineering & Technology, Gurgaon
meenudhamija92@gmail.com

2 Associate Professor, Computer Science Engineering Department
SGT Institute of Engineering & Technology, Gurgaon
hodcse@sgtengineeringcollege.org

Abstract: *Network Security is the most vital component in information security because it is responsible for securing all information passed through networked computers. Network Security refers to all hardware and software functions, characteristics, features, operational procedures, accountability, measures, access control, and administrative and management policy required to provide an acceptable level of protection for Hardware and Software , and information in a network. Only one particular element underlies many of the security mechanisms in use: Cryptographic techniques; hence our focus is on this area Cryptography. Cryptography is an emerging technology, which is important for network security. Research on cryptography is still in its developing stages and a considerable research effort is still required for secured communication.*

Keywords: *Network Security, accountability, access control, management policy, cryptography..*

1. Introduction

network security & cryptography is a concept to protect network and data transmission over wireless network. data security is the main aspect of secure data transmission over unreliable network. data security is a challenging issue of data communications today that touches many areas including secure communication channel, strong data encryption technique and trusted third party to maintain the database. the rapid development in information technology, the secure transmission of confidential data herewith gets a great deal of attention. the conventional methods of encryption can only maintain the data security. the information could be accessed by the unauthorized user for malicious purpose. therefore, it is necessary to apply effective encryption/decryption methods to enhance data security. network security involves the authorization of access to data in a network, which is controlled by the network administrator. users choose or are assigned an id and password or other authenticating information that allows them access to information and programs within their authority. network security covers a variety of computer networks, both public and private, that are used in everyday jobs conducting transactions and communications among businesses, government agencies and individuals. networks can be private, such as within a company, and others which might be open to public access. network security is involved in organizations, enterprises, and other types of institutions. it does as its title explains: it secures the network, as well as protecting and overseeing operations being done. the most common and simple way of protecting a network resource is by assigning it a unique name and a corresponding password [1]. network security starts with authenticating the user, commonly with a username and a password. since this requires just one detail authenticating the user name —i.e. the password, which is something the user 'knows'— this is sometimes termed one-factor authentication. with two-factor authentication, something the user 'has' is also used (e.g. a security token or 'dongle', an atm card, or a mobile phone); and with three-factor authentication, something the user 'is' is also used (e.g. a fingerprint or retinal scan). once authenticated, a firewall enforces access policies such as what services are allowed to be accessed by the network users [2]. though effective to prevent unauthorized access, this component may fail to check potentially harmful content such as computer worms or trojans being transmitted over the network. anti-virus software or an intrusion prevention system (ips) help detect and inhibit the action of such malware. an anomaly-based intrusion detection system may also monitor the network and traffic for unexpected (i.e. suspicious) content or behavior and other anomalies to protect resources, e.g. from denial of service attacks or an employee accessing files at strange times. individual events occurring on the network may be logged for audit purposes and for later high-level analysis [3]. communication between two hosts using a network may be encrypted to maintain privacy.

II. RELATED SURVEY

C. Sanchez-Avila et.al analyzed the structure and design of Rijndael cipher (new AES), remarking its main advantages and limitations, as well **as** its similarities and dissimilarities with DES and T-DES. Finally, a performance comparison among new AES, DES and T-DES for different microcontrollers has been carried out, showing that new AES have a computer cost of the same order than the one needed by T-DES [4]. A. Murat Fiskiran et.al showed some cryptographic algorithms that have properties that make them suitable for use in constrained environments like mobile information appliances, where computing resources and power availability are limited characterization of the instructions executed by these algorithms, and demonstration that a simple processor is sufficient. Also a set of public key, symmetric key and hash algorithms suitable for such environments and studied their workload characteristics It also describes the instructions needed by different algos: Diffie Hellman key exchange, AES, Hash. All are compared using simple RISC style processor with ALU and shifter and workload characteristics can be

determined [5]. Aameer Nadeem et.al presented, performance of 4 secret key algorithms (DES, 3DES, AES, Blowfish) were compared by encrypting input files of various contents and sized on different hardware program. The algorithms have been implemented in a uniform language, using their standard specifications, to allow a fair comparison of execution speeds. Pentium-II having frequency 266MHz (running Microsoft Windows OS) and Pentium-IV with 2.4 MHz machine (running Windows XP OS) are the basis for time measurement with their goal to measure the encryption times of considered algos. The performance results have been summarized and discussed a tradeoff between performance and security and a conclusion has been presented. The performance measurement approach was JAVA in which Blowfish was the fastest algorithm among DES, 3-DES, AES and Execution results are presented in ECB mode (for block ciphers) and CFB (for stream ciphers) and concluded on the basis that an algorithm having more complex rounds and a larger number of rounds is generally considered more secure. So, concluded Blowfish as the fastest one among all [6]. Kyung Jun Choi et.al investigated various cryptographic algorithms suitable for used in wireless sensor network utilizing MICA z-type motes & Tiny OS is investigated. Usage of resources including memory, computational time and power for each cryptographic algorithm was characterized experimentally.MD5 and RC4 showed best performance in terms of power dissipation and in terms of cryptographic processing time used. ATMEL AT mega 128L microprocessor is on board in MICA z-based motes. 128KB programmable flash memory used to store executable program code, 4KB SRAM used for temporary storage. To measure encryption key set up time a 128 bit size key that provides 2^{128} possible keys was used. RC4 was considered as the best as it is XOR based stream cipher cheaper, less complex, and fastest and uses 8-bit block size which can be efficiently handled by ATMEL [7]. Susan et.al concluded that the Security field is a new, fast moving career. A focus on security stabilizes course material, reduces worry about student hacking, and helps to provide students the skills necessary to become security analysts. It also defines the set of skills required by Network Security analysts as network Security skills emphasize business practices, legal foundations, attack recognition, network optimization and describes active learning exercises that assist the students in learning these important skills. This actually summarized all the skills relating to network security, and discussed active learning exercises that assist students in learning these important skills. Main focus was on security information skills that are to be used in securing the network [8]. Neetu Settia et. al discussed the security and attack aspects of cryptographic techniques and also discussed the dominant issues of security and various attacks. Finally, bench marked some well-known modern cryptographic algorithms in search for the best compromise in security. In this paper, CrypTool was used as a simulator to conduct the experiments and to get the result. Only alphanumeric and special characters are used for analysis of cryptographic techniques. These specifications are selected in option menu of the CrypTool and visual results are set in window option of the CrypTool. For the input plaintext, around 25-sample text are taken and encrypted with various algorithms. The output of above plaintext is cipher text, analyzed with analysis option in CrypTool. Some of the cryptographic algorithms are implemented in C, and their output is taken as cipher text, which is then copied in some text file and that text file is used for the analysis with CrypTool [9]. Punita Meelu et.al presented the fundamental mathematics behind the AES algorithm along with a brief description of

some cryptographic primitives that are commonly used in the field of communication security since AES provides better security and has less implementation complexity and has emerged as one of the strongest and most efficient algorithms in existence today. It also includes several computational issues, optimization of cipher as well as the analysis of AES security aspects against different kinds of attacks including the countermeasures against these attacks and also highlighted some of the important security issues of AES algorithm. The future work can done for the distribution of secret key that is considered as a critical issue of AES like other symmetric encryption algorithm [10]. Like Zhang et.al focused on application level attacks and explores how the packet payload can be used for identifying application level attacks. It also discusses the current status of network anomaly detection, and emphasized the importance of payload based detection research using existing problems, and proposed an efficient method to detect payload related attacks. The method is divided into a training phase and a detection phase. In the training phase, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on several important packet fields was done to reduce the data dimension, and then constructed the most appropriate profile based on the PCA results. In the detection phase, an anomaly score defend against unknown attacks is demanding increased research in this area [11]. Yudhvir Singh et.al considered various attacks such as simulation based attacks on cipher text only, known plain text and manual analysis in the network The simulation based information theory tests such as Entropy, Floating Frequency, Histogram, N-Gram, Autocorrelation and Periodicity on cipher text were done. The simulation based randomness tests such as Frequency Test, Poker Test, Runs Test and Serial Test on cipher text were done. Finally, they proposed KK' cryptographic algorithms in search for the best compromise in security. With these automatic test techniques it was found that the traditional cryptographic techniques are weaker and bit manipulation based are stronger and other cryptographic techniques are moderate to analyze. The Caesar and ROT-13 cipher was found to be weakest with the simulation based tests analysis and Byte Addition, Binary EX-OR and KK' cipher are the strongest among these ciphers. [12].

III. CONCLUSIONS

Network Security is the most vital component in information security because it is responsible for securing all information passed through networked computers. Network security consists of the provisions made in an underlying computer network infrastructure, policies adopted by the network administrator to protect the network and the network-accessible resources from unauthorized access, and consistent and continuous monitoring and measurement of its effectiveness (or lack) combined together. We have studied various cryptographic techniques to increase the security of network.

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