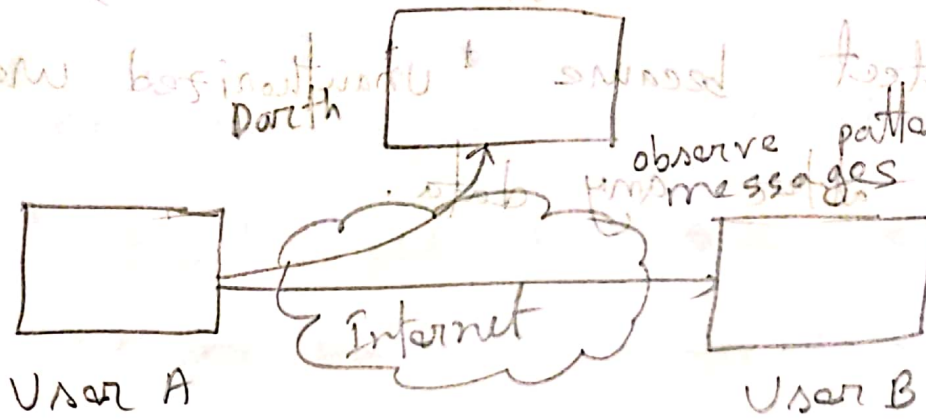


Ans to the Q: No-1

## Traffic analysis:



Here User A send a message to User B and unauthorized user Parth, observe the message pattern.

It is

It is categorized as a type of passive attack because message is not altered or modified, it message is just read by a unauthorized person.

That's why it is called passive ~~attack~~ attack. Passive attacks are very difficult to detect because unauthorized users don't alter any data.

Ans: to the Q: No-2

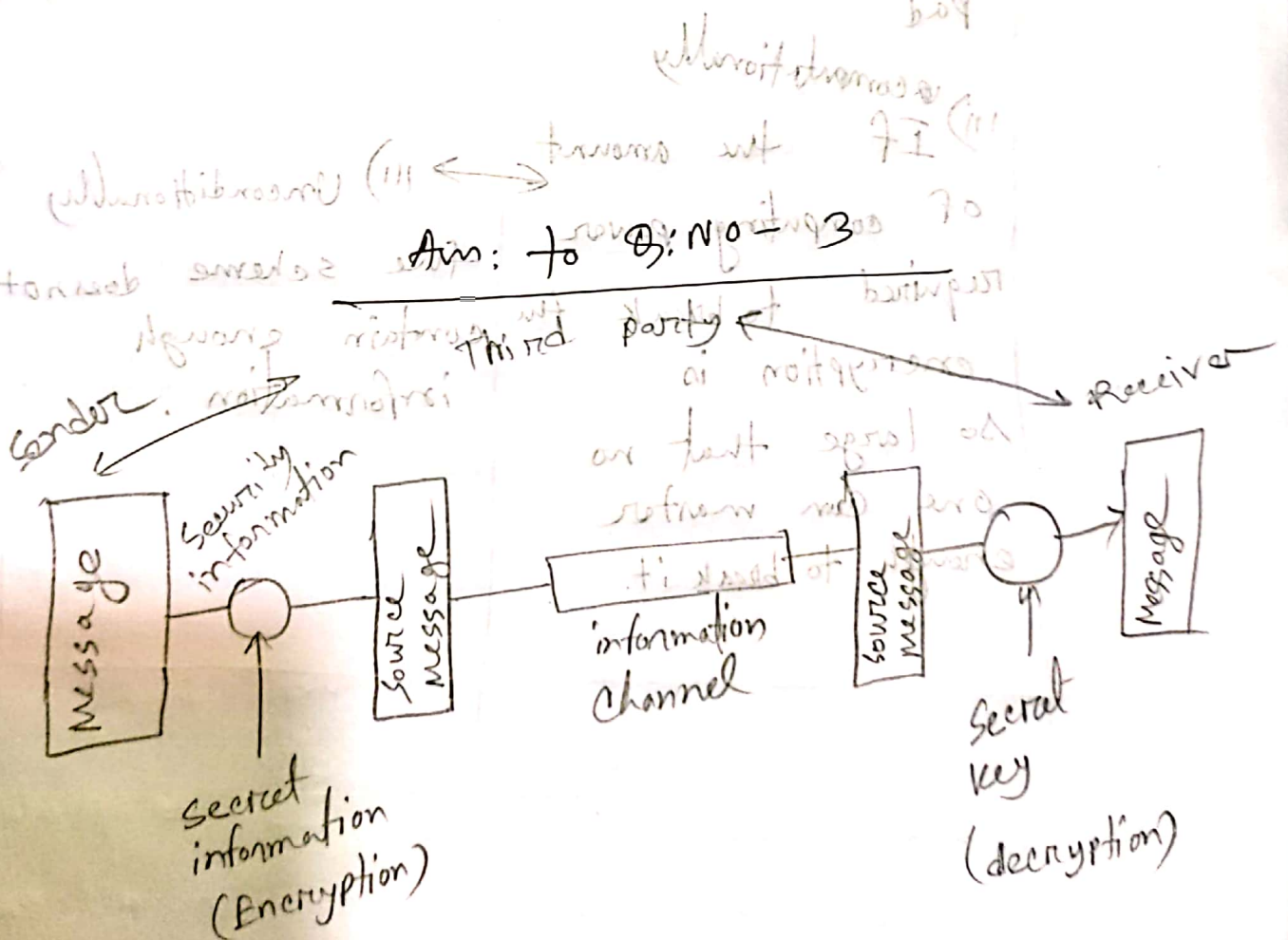
\* Different types of data confidentiality defined in X.800 Security Services:

Confidentiality is the protect of data from passive attack. Different types of confidentiality is given below:

- 1) connection confidentiality: The protection of all user data in a connection.
- 2) connectionless confidentiality: protection of data in a single data block.

III) Selective field confidentiality: protection of selective-field within the user data in a connection.

IV) Traffic-flow: protection of information that might be derived from ~~the~~ observation of traffic flows.





Ans. to the Q: No-9

Unconditionally secure	computationally secure
<p>i) No matter how much cipher text is available.</p> <p>ii) Example: one time pad</p> <p>iii) <sup>computationally</sup> If the amount of computing power required to break the encryption is so large that no one can master enough to break it</p>	<p>i) cost of breaking cipher exceeds value of encrypted information</p> <p>ii) Example: DES, AES</p> <p>iii) Unconditionally the scheme does not contain enough information.</p>

Ans. to the Q: No - 06

Steganography: The methods of this process

conceal the existence of the message, ~~whereas~~  
the methods of cryptography render the  
message unintelligible to outsiders.

It is not an easy process.

Some examples of this technique:

i) character marking

ii) Invisible ink

iii) pin function

iv) Typewriter correction ribbon.

In caesar cipher is far from secure,  
A dramatic because monoalphabetic use  
permutation and  $26!$  where keys is  
greater than  $4 \times 10^{26}$  possible keys its not  
easy to ~~break~~ check all keys in brute  
force method.

After all, there is a limitation in  
this method, first of all the relative  
frequency of letters can be determined  
and compared to a standard frequency  
distribution for English.

For example, Azad is in text, and a is  
appearing twice a is greater frequency.  
and hacker will easily understand the  
letter.