

Date : 7-Oct-2022

Admission Number U19CS012

Marks: 30

1	Merkle Tree is also known as? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Hash Tree <input type="radio"/> B. Trees structure <input type="radio"/> C. leaf node <input type="radio"/> D. non-leaf node	
2	Final hash which is included in block header is called the? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Merkle Root <input type="radio"/> B. Root Hash <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Both A and B <input type="radio"/> D. None of the above	
3	The Merkle Trees are constructed in a? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. bottom-up approach <input type="radio"/> B. top-down approach <input type="radio"/> C. Both A and B <input type="radio"/> D. None of the above	
4	Which of the following uses Merkle Trees structure? <input type="radio"/> A. Bitcoin <input type="radio"/> B. Ethereum <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Both A and B <input type="radio"/> D. None of the above	
5	A Merkle tree stores all the transactions in a block by producing a digital fingerprint of the entire set of transactions. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. TRUE <input type="radio"/> B. FALSE <input type="radio"/> C. Can be true or false <input type="radio"/> D. Can not say	
6	Merkle trees are in a binary tree? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. TRUE <input type="radio"/> B. FALSE <input type="radio"/> C. Can be TRUE or FALSE	
7	Merkle tree is generalization of _____ <input type="radio"/> A. Heap <input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Hash list <input type="radio"/> C. BST <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. B - tree	
8	What will be the height of the Merkle tree with branching factor 2 and with 8 records? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. 3 <i>C root = 3</i> <input type="radio"/> B. 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> C. 4 <input type="radio"/> D. 6	
9	If end to end connection is done using symmetric key at a network or IP level, and if there are N hosts, then what is the number of keys required? <input checked="" type="radio"/> A. $N(N-1)/2$ <input type="radio"/> B. N <input type="radio"/> C. $N(N+1)/2$ <input type="radio"/> D. $N/2$	
10	Communication between end systems is encrypted using a key, often known as <input type="radio"/> A. temporary key <input type="radio"/> B. line key <input type="radio"/> C. section key <input checked="" type="radio"/> D. session key	
11	Which is the largest disadvantage of the symmetric Encryption? <input type="radio"/> A. More complex and therefore more time-consuming calculations.	

	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Problem of the secure transmission of the Secret Key.</p> <p>C. Less secure encryption function.</p> <p>D. Isn't used any more.</p>	
12	<p>Which is the principle of the encryption using a key?</p> <p>A. The key indicates which function is used for encryption. Thereby it is more difficult to decrypt a intercepted message as the function is unknown.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. The key contains the secret function for encryption including parameters. Only a password can activate the key.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. All functions are public, only the key is secret. It contains the parameters used for the encryption resp. decryption.</p> <p>D. The key prevents the user of having to reinstall the software at each change in technology or in the functions for encryption.</p>	
13	<p>Private key algorithm is used for _____ encryption and public key algorithm is used for _____ encryption.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Messages, session key</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Session key, messages</p> <p>C. Can be used for both</p> <p>D. None of the mentioned</p>	
14	<p>Which algorithm can be used to sign a message?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Public key algorithm</p> <p>B. Private key algorithm</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Public and private key algorithm</p> <p>D. None of the mentioned</p>	
15	<p>A cryptographic hash function has variable output length.</p> <p>A. TRUE</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. FALSE</p>	
16	<p>Which of the following keys are known only to the owner?</p> <p>A. public key</p> <p>B. protected key</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Private key</p> <p>D. unique key</p>	
17	<p>Examples of hash functions are</p> <p>A. MD5</p> <p>B. SHA-1</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Both A and B</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>	
18	<p>To verify a digital signature we need the</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Sender's Private key</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. Sender's Public key</p> <p>C. Receiver's Private key</p> <p>D. Receiver's Public key</p>	
19	<p>_____ involves trying every possible key until a proper translation of cipher text into plain text is obtained.</p> <p>A. Man in the middle attack</p> <p>B. Chosen Plain text Attack</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> C. Brute Force attack</p> <p>D. None of these</p>	
20	<p>In Digital Signature, there is _____ relationship between signature and message.</p> <p>A. Many to one</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> B. One to many</p> <p>C. Many to many</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> D. One to one</p>	
21	<p>When a Hash function is used to provide message authentication, the hash function value is referred to as</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A. Message digest</p> <p>B. Message authentication code</p> <p>C. Hashed based MAC</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>	

	SA _____ be used for digital signature. A. Must not B. Cannot C. can D. should not	
3	A digital signature is A. a bit string giving identity of a correspondent B. A unique identification of a sender C. an authentication of an electronic record by trying it uniquely to a key only a sender knows D. an encrypted signature of sender	
24	A digital signature is a mathematical technique which validates? A. Integrity B. Non-repudiation C. Authenticity D. All of the above	
25	The key of a pair used to create a digital signature is known as _____ A. public key B. private key C. creator key D. secret key	
26	Blockchain has _____ versions. A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5	
27	What does a block in a Blockchain have? A. Header & Digital ledger B. Bitcoins & Input C. Transactions and bitcoins D. Header & Transaction	
28	What does UTXO stand for? A. Unspent Trade Offer B. Unspent Transaction xeroxed Output C. Unique Transaction Offer D. Unspent Transaction Output	
29	Transaction 0 in every block of the bitcoin blockchain _____. A. Is for paying the miner fees B. Does not have any input UTXO C. Is called the coinbase transaction D. All of the above	
30	_____ hosts the software needed for transaction initiation, validation, mining, block creation, and smart contract execution. A. External Account B. EVM C. ethereum full node D. smart Contract	