SRN												
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



PES University, Bengaluru (Established under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 2013)

UE18/19CS314

DECEMBER 2021: END SEMESTER ASSESSMENT (ESA) B. TECH V SEMESTER UE18/19CS314 – APPLIED CRYPTOGRAPHY

ii) One-time pad encryption scheme Consider the shift cipher. c) For all k ∈ {0,1,,25}, Pr[K = k] = 1/26 Pr[M = a] = 0.7, Pr[M = z] = 0.3. What is Pr[C = b]? What do you mean by Pseudo random numbers? List out the different ways to generate random numbers? illustrate the Feistel cipher structure of DES in detail. List the parameters (block size, key size, and the number of rounds) for the three AES versions. c) Define avalanche effect. How is it achieved in AES encryption technique? a) Show the encryption and the decryption diagram for CBC & CTR mode with a brief explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁸⁴ bits to a message digest of	Т	ime:	3 Hrs Answer All Questions Max Marks: 10	0
used. x is the special character used for padding and i and j are treated as the same character. C = eiioqoyldc K = security What is the plaintext hidden behind? With suitable diagrams, explain the following with respect to cryptography. i) Cryptanalytic attacks ii) One-time pad encryption scheme Consider the shift cipher. For all k ∈ {0,1,,25}, Pr[K = k] = 1/26 Pr[M = a] = 0.7, Pr[M = z] = 0.3. What is Pr[C = b]? What do you mean by Pseudo random numbers? List out the different ways to generate random numbers? b) Illustrate the Feistel cipher structure of DES in detail. List the parameters (block size, key size, and the number of rounds) for the three AES versions. c) Define avalanche effect. How is it achieved in AES encryption technique? 4 Show the encryption and the decryption diagram for CBC & CTR mode with a brief explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? c) Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. a) Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 b) How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its				
b) i) Cryptanalytic attacks ii) One-time pad encryption scheme Consider the shift cipher. For all k ∈ {0,1,,25}, Pr[K = k] = 1/26 Pr[M = a] = 0.7, Pr[M = z] = 0.3. What is Pr[C = b]? What do you mean by Pseudo random numbers? List out the different ways to generate random numbers? Illustrate the Feistel cipher structure of DES in detail. List the parameters (block size, key size, and the number of rounds) for the three AES versions. Define avalanche effect. How is it achieved in AES encryption technique? 3 Show the encryption and the decryption diagram for CBC & CTR mode with a brief explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? C) Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. A b) Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. A b) How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its		a)	used. <i>x</i> is the special character used for padding and <i>i</i> and <i>j</i> are treated as the same character. C = eiioqoyldc K = security	4
c) For all k ∈ {0,1,,25}, Pr[K = k] = 1/26 Pr[M = a] = 0.7, Pr[M = z] = 0.3. What is Pr[C = b]? 2	1	b)	i) Cryptanalytic attacks	8 + 4
a) generate random numbers? 2 b) Illustrate the Feistel cipher structure of DES in detail. List the parameters (block size, key size, and the number of rounds) for the three AES versions. c) Define avalanche effect. How is it achieved in AES encryption technique? 4 a) Show the encryption and the decryption diagram for CBC & CTR mode with a brief explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? c) Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. 8 Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 b) Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its		c)	For all $k \in \{0,1,,25\}$, $Pr[K = k] = 1/26$	4
a) generate random numbers? 2 b) Illustrate the Feistel cipher structure of DES in detail. List the parameters (block size, key size, and the number of rounds) for the three AES versions. c) Define avalanche effect. How is it achieved in AES encryption technique? 4 a) Show the encryption and the decryption diagram for CBC & CTR mode with a brief explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? c) Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. 8 Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 b) Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its				
b) size, key size, and the number of rounds) for the three AES versions. c) Define avalanche effect. How is it achieved in AES encryption technique? 4 Show the encryption and the decryption diagram for CBC & CTR mode with a brief explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? c) Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. Befine zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 b) How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its		a)		4
a) Show the encryption and the decryption diagram for CBC & CTR mode with a brief explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. 2 Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 b) How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its	2	b)		10 + 2
a) explanation. Briefly explain the idea behind the ElGamal cryptosystem. i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. a) Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 b) How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its		c)	Define avalanche effect. How is it achieved in AES encryption technique?	4
i) What is the trapdoor in this system? ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption happen in this communication? Let p = 11, q = 13 and e = 11. Find the encryption and decryption keys using RSA algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. a) Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 b) How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its		a)		6
algorithm. Show the encryption and decryption for plaintext 7. a) Define zero-knowledge entity authentications. Recall any two pros and cons of zero-knowledge. 4 How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its	3	b)	i) What is the trapdoor in this system?ii) Assume Bob is going to send a message to Alice. How does encryption	1+5
a) zero-knowledge. 4 How will you convert an input message less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits to a message digest of 160 bits in length? State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its		c)		8
4 b) 160 bits in length? 12 State the Random Oracle Model and pigeonhole principle and describe its		a)		4
	4	b)		12
		c)		4

SRN							

5	a)	Alice wants to send message M with digital signature Sig(M) to Bob. They have each other's public keys and have agreed on a specific hash function h and a signature algorithm that operates in signature mode S (equivalent to Decryption mode D) or in verification mode V (equivalent to Encryption mode E). Outline the steps that Alice must follow when signing M, and the steps that recipient Bob must follow for verifying and validating the signature Sig(M).	6
	b)	How will you provide integrity, authenticity, and non-repudiation of a document with ECDSS?	10
	c)	Write a short note on CBC-MAC.	4