

Total No. of Questions: 6

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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering / Science
End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022
CA3CO16 Network Security

Programme: BCA / BCA- Branch/Specialisation: Computer
MCA (Integrated) Application

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. What is the ethics behind training how to hack a system? **1**
(a) To think like hackers and know how to defend such attacks
(b) To hack a system without the permission
(c) To hack a network that is vulnerable
(d) To corrupt software or service using malware
- ii. Which of them is not a wireless attack? **1**
(a) Eavesdropping (b) MAC Spoofing
(c) Wireless Hijacking (d) Phishing
- iii. The Caesar cipher is a _____ cipher that has a key of 3. **1**
(a) Transposition
(b) Additive
(c) Shift
(d) Transposition + subtraction + additive
- iv. Encryption in Autokey cipher is done using _____. **1**
(a) A 5×5 table (b) A 13×2 table
(c) Vigenere table (d) A 6×6 table
- v. DES follows **1**
(a) Hash Algorithm (b) Caesars Cipher
(c) Feistel Cipher Structure (d) SP Networks
- vi. How many rounds does the AES-192 perform? **1**
(a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) 16

P.T.O.

[2]

vii.	Which one of the following is a cryptographic protocol used to secure HTTP connection?	1
	(a) Stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)	
	(b) Transport layer security (TLS)	
	(c) Explicit congestion notification (ECN)	
	(d) Resource reservation protocol	
viii.	A digital Signature is	1
	(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	
ix.	Which of the following is not a transport layer vulnerability?	1
	(e) Mishandling of undefined, poorly defined	
	(b) The Vulnerability that allows “fingerprinting” & other enumeration of host information	
	(c) Overloading of transport-layer mechanisms	
	(d) Unauthorized network access	
x.	What layer in the TCP/IP stack is equivalent to the Transport layer of the OSI model?	1
	(a) Application	
	(b) Host to host	
	(c) Internet	
	(d) Network Access	
Q.2	i. What are the three approaches to computer security?	2
	ii. What are the three fundamental principles of security management?	3
	iii. Explain any five malware attacks with suitable example.	5
OR	iv. Enlist ten different cyber-attack types.	5
Q.3	i. Explain Homophonic substitution cipher.	2
	ii. Explain mention cipher technique using suitable examples Polygram substitution cipher, Polyalphabetic substitution cipher, and Playfair cipher.	8
OR	iii. Explain mention cipher technique using suitable examples Hill cipher, transposition techniques, Rail-Fence technique and Steganography.	8

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Q.4	i. What is symmetric and asymmetric encryption?	3
	ii. (a) Write two strength of data encryption standard (DES).	7
	(b) What is the difference between a private key and a public key?	
	(c) What is a block cipher?	
	(d) What is cipher block chaining?	
OR	iii. Why symmetric key cryptography alone can not resolve internet security issue? Write three differences between symmetric and asymmetric key cryptography.	7
Q.5	i. Explain RSA algorithm, with suitable example.	4
	ii. What is the relationship between VPN and Firewalls using suitable diagram?	6
OR	iii. What security vulnerabilities are addressed by VPN? Explain with suitable example.	6
Q.6	Attempt any two:	
	i. Compare between Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and Secure Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (SHTTP).	5
	ii. Differentiate between Secure Socket Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS).	5
	iii. Illustrate the role of firewall and virtual private network.	5

Marking Scheme
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Q.1	i.	(a) To think like hackers and know how to defend such attacks	1
	ii.	(d) Phishing	1
	iii.	(c) Shift	1
	iv.	(c) Vigenere table	1
	v.	(c) Feistel Cipher Structure	1
	vi.	(c) 14	1
	vii.	(b) Transport layer security (TLS)	1
	viii.	(c) An authentication of an electronic record by trying it uniquely to a key only a sender knows	1
	ix.	(d) Unauthorized network access	1
	x.	(b) Host to host	1
Q.2	i.	Approaches to computer security	2
		Enlist approaches	1 Mark
		Explanation	1 Mark
	ii.	Three fundamental principles of security management	3
		Explanation- 1 Mark for each	(1 Mark*3)
OR	iii.	Five malware attacks with suitable example	5
		Explanation- 1 Mark for each	(1 Mark*5)
	iv.	Ten different cyber-attack types	5
		Explanation- 0.5 Mark for each	(0.5 Mark*10)
Q.3	i.	Explain Homophonic substitution cipher.	2
		Explanation	2 Marks
	ii.	Cipher technique using suitable examples	8
		Polygram substitution cipher	2 Marks
		Polyalphabetic substitution cipher	2 Marks
OR		Playfair cipher.	4 Marks
	iii.	Cipher technique using suitable examples Hill cipher, transposition techniques, Rail-Fence technique and Steganography	8
		Explanation 2 Marks for each	(2 Marks*4)
Q.4	i.	Explanation on symmetric encryption	1.5 Marks
		Explanation on asymmetric encryption	1.5 Marks
	ii.	(a) Two strength of data encryption standard (DES).	7
			2 Marks
		(b) Difference between a private key and a public key	
		Two difference each	2 Marks
		(c) Block cipher	
		Explanation	2 Marks

OR	iii.	(d) Cipher block chaining	1 Mark	7
		Symmetric key cryptography		
		Explanation	4 Marks	
Q.5	i.	Three differences	3 Marks	4
		Explanation		
		Three differences		
	ii.	RSA algorithm		6
		Description	2 Marks	
		Example (step wise)	2 Marks	
OR	iii.	Relationship between VPN and Firewalls		6
		Explanation	4 Marks	
		Diagram	2 Marks	
	iii.	Security vulnerabilities are addressed by VPN		6
		Explanation	4 Marks	
		Diagram	2 Marks	
Q.6	Attempt any two:			5
	i.	Compare between HTTP and (SHTTP)		
		Five differences each for 1 Mark	(1 Mark*5)	
	ii.	Differentiate SSL and TLS		5
		Five differences each for 1 Mark	(1 Mark*5)	
	iii.	Role of firewall and virtual private network.		5
		Description of firewall	2 Marks	
		Diagram	0.5 Mark	
		Description of virtual private network	2 Marks	
		Diagram	0.5 Mark	
