Total No. o	of Questions:	6
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Total No. of Printed Pages:2

Enrollment No.....



Q.1

Faculty of Science / Engineering End Sem Examination May-2024 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. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

i.	Which of the following principles is violated if the computer system is not accessible?		1
	(a) Confident ability (b) Availability		
	(c) Access control (d) Authentication		
ii.	Which of the following attacks is a passive attack?		1
	(a) Masquerade (b) Modification of message	ge	
	(c) Denial of service (d) Traffic analysis		
iii.	Hill cipher is an example of		1
	(a) Mono-alphabetic cipher (b) Substitution cipher		
	(c) Transposition cipher (d) Encrypted lock		
iv.	What is the process of hiding text within an image called	?	1
	(a) Steganography (b) Encryption		
	(c) Spyware (d) Keystroke logging		
v.	DES encrypts blocks of bits.		1
	(a) 32 (b) 64 (c) 56 (d) 128		
vi.	The 4×4 byte matrices in the AES algorithm are called-		1
	(a) States (b) Words (c) Transitions (d) Permuta	tions	
vii.	Public key system is useful because		1
	(a) It uses two keys		
	(b) There is no key distribution problem as public key can be kept in		
	a commonly accessible database		
	(c) Private key can be kept secret		
	(d) It is a symmetric key system		
viii.	i. In RSA, $\Phi(n) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ in terms of p and q.		1
	(a) $(p)/(q)$ (b) $(p)(q)$ (c) $(p-1)(q-1)$ (d) $(p+1)(q-1)$	⊦ 1)	

P.T.O.

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	ix.	VPN is abbreviated as		1
		(a) Visual Private Network		
	х.	(c) Virtual Private Network A proxy firewall filters at	• •	1
	Λ.	(a) Physical layer	(b) Data link layer	1
		(c) Network layer	(d) Application layer	
		•	· / 11	
Q.2	i.	What do you mean by data in	ntegrity and data confidentiality?	2
	ii.	What are the different securit	ty services in computer security?	3
	iii.	Explain the different models	of network security in details.	5
OR	iv.	What do you mean by attack in network security? Explain different types of active attacks.		
Q.3	i.	Differentiate between block	cipher and stream cipher	3
Q .5	ii.		use the key is "MONARCHY", plaintext	7
		"hide the gold in the tree stur	•	
OR	iii.	•	ryption by using Vernam cipher if plain	7
		text and key is given below-		
		Plain text: all the best		
		Key: RANCHOBABA		
Q.4	i.	What are the different modes	s of block cipher? Explain any two modes.	4
٧.,	ii.		andard. What happens inside s-boxes in	
		DES?	11	
OR	iii.	What are the differences bety	ween DES and AES?	6
Q.5		Attempt any two:		
	i.		n work? Explain RSA encryption with the	5
		help of an example.		
	ii.	• •	nts of a public-key cryptosystem?	5
	iii.		How can confidentiality be achieved in	5
		digital signature?		
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
•	i.	What do you mean by IP Sec	eurity?	5
	ii.	Explain Secure Socket Layer	•	5
	iii.	What is Secure HyperText T		5

Marking Scheme Network Security (T) - CA3CO16 (T)

Q.1	i ii iii iv v vi vii viii ix x	 b) Availability d)Traffic analysis b) Substitution cipher a) Steganography b) 64 a) States b) There is no key distribution problem as public ke in a commonly accessible database c) (p-1) (q-1) c) Virtual Private Network d) Application layer 	y can be kept	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Q.2 OR	i. ii. iii. iv.	1+1 3 services Models 1, 3 marks + model 2, 2 marks 2+3		2 3 5 5
Q.3 OR	i. ii. iii.	3 Marks Process Final cipher Engryption 4 marks, decryption 3 marks	4 Marks 3 Marks	3 7
Q.4 OR	i. ii. iii.	Encryption 4 marks, decryption 3 marks 2+2 4+2 each different 1 marks		4 6 6
Q.5 OR	i. ii. iii.	2+3 each element 1 marks 2+3		5 5 5
Q.6	i. ii.	3 marks theory+2 marks diagram 3 marks theory+2 marks diagram		5 5

iii. 3 marks theory+2 marks diagram

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