



VIT

Vellore Institute of Technology  
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

## Continuous Assessment Test-I January 2025

Programme	: B.Tech CSE	Semester	: Winter 2024 – 2025
Course	: Cryptography and Network Security	Code	: BCSE309L
		Class Nbr	: CH2024250502097 CH2024250501819 CH2024250501825 CH2024250501834
Faculty	: Dr. SUBBULAKSHMI P Dr. VATCHALA S Dr. KARTHIKA V Dr. BALASARASWATHI V R	Slot	: B1+TB1
Time	: 1 ½ Hours	Max. Marks	: 50

## Answer all Questions

1.	i)	Use a suitable theorem to simplify and find the value of $x$ in the given congruence: $x^{4567} \equiv 13 \pmod{17}$ . (6 marks)
	ii)	Find the last 2 decimal digits of $2^{100}$ . (4 marks)
2.	i)	Find all solutions $x$ , if they exist, to the system of equivalences: $2x \equiv 6 \pmod{14}$ $3x \equiv 9 \pmod{15}$ $5x \equiv 20 \pmod{60}$ (8 marks)
	ii)	Three alarms ring at different intervals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alarm 1 rings every 8 minutes.</li> <li>Alarm 2 rings every 14 minutes.</li> <li>Alarm 3 rings every 18 minutes.</li> </ul> All alarms last rang together 5 minutes ago. Write relevant congruences for the same to describe it better. (2 marks)
3.	i)	Sunil is a cryptographer working on securing a communication channel between two parties, Alice and Bob. The two parties want to use a key exchange protocol to share a secret key over an insecure channel securely. Alice and Bob are using a key exchange protocol with the following parameters: prime modulus $p=19$ , generator $g=2$ . (6 Marks) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Determine Alice's private key <math>a</math>, such that: <math>g^a \equiv 12 \pmod{p}</math></li> <li>(b) Determine Bob's private key <math>b</math>, such that: <math>g^b \equiv 18 \pmod{p}</math></li> </ul>
	ii)	Calculate the order of each invertible element in mod 7. (4 marks)



4. i) Assume that you are working as a cryptography engineer for a government organization that needs to protect classified communications. The organization chooses the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)-128 encryption standard to achieve this. The AES-128 requires an initial key of 128 bits; divided into 4 words to generate round keys for encryption. Generate the first five words, i.e.,  $w_0$  to  $w_5$  using the following initial key:

54 68 61 74 73 20 6D 79 20 4B 75 6E 67 2F 46 75

The S-box values are given as follows:

54	68	61	74	73	20	6D	79	20	4B	75	6E	67	2F	46	75
20	45	EF	92	8F	B7	3C	B6	B7	B3	9D	9F	85	4E	5A	9D

(8 marks)

- ii) Compute the output of the shift rows transformation for the following sequence of input bytes: 54 77 6F 20 4F 6E 65 20 4E 69 6E 65 20 54 77 6F  
(2 Marks)

5. Alice and Bob decided to use a toy version of RC4 for secure communication. Instead of the full 256-byte state array used in the standard RC4, they used a smaller version with 3x2 bits to simplify the process. In this version, the state array  $S$  can take values from 0 to 5.

(a) Perform the initial permutation of the state array  $S$  using the key  $K = [3, 1, 4]$ . (3 Marks)

(b) Given the plaintext  $P = [5, 2, 4, 0]$ , generate the key stream and compute the ciphertext.

(7 Marks)