# University of Mumbai <br> Examination 2020 under cluster 4 (PCE) 

Program: BE Computer Engineering Curriculum Scheme: Rev2016<br>Examination: Third Year Semester VI<br>Course Code: CSC604 and Course Name: Cryptography \& System Security

Time: 1 hour

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

| Q1. | Confidentiality prevents |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option A: | unauthorized creation, modification, or deletion of information |
| Option B: | Unauthorized disclosure and use of information |
| Option C: | Unauthorized delay or denial of information |
| Option D: | Authorised access to the resources |
|  |  |
| Q2. | If the security of the information is compromised against any action then it is <br> called as what? |
| Option A: | Security attack |
| Option B: | Security service |
| Option C: | Security alert |
| Option D: | Security mechanism |
|  |  |
| Q3. | In an asymmetric-key cipher, the receiver uses which key for decrypting <br> the Cipher Text? |
| Option A: | Public Key |
| Option B: | Private Key |
| Option C: | Session Key |
| Option D: | Both Public and Private Key |
|  |  |
| Q4. | A public key cipher uses |
| Option A: | 1 key |
| Option B: | 2 key |
| Option C: | 3 key |
| Option D: | 4 key |
|  |  |
| Q5. | ElGamal encryption system belongs to which Encryption Algorithm? |
| Option A: | Symmetric key encryption algorithm |
| Option B: | Asymmetric key encryption algorithm |
| Option C: | Not an encryption algorithm |
| Option D: | A block cipher method |
| Q6. | X.509 certificate recommends which cryptographic algorithm? |
| Option A: | RSA |
| Option B: | AES |
| Option C: | DES |
| Option D: | Elliptic Curve |
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| Q7. | Hashed message is signed by a sender using |
| Option A: | His public key |

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| Option B: | His private key |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option C: | Receiver's public key |
| Option D: | Receiver's private key |
|  |  |
| Q8. | The standard for certificates used on internet is |
| Option A: | X.25 |
| Option B: | X.301 |
| Option C: | X.409 |
| Option D: | X.509 |
|  |  |
| Q9. | Timestamped Digital Signatures are designed to prevent |
| Option A: | Replay Attack |
| Option B: | Chosen plaintext Attack |
| Option C: | Key only Attack |
| Option D: | Known plaintext Attack |
|  |  |
| Q10. | What kind of attacks would be possible on Password Authentication? |
| Option A: | Eavesdropping and Dictionary Attack |
| Option B: | Key only Attack and Dictionary Attack |
| Option C: | Known-message Attack and eavesdropping |
| Option D: | Chosen Message attack and Key only Attack |
|  |  |
| Q11. | To provide network connection between the internet and network device |
| Option A: | Microsoft Firewall |
| Option B: | CISCO Firewall is used. |
| Option C: | Hardware Firewall |
| Option D: | software Firewall |
|  |  |
| Q12. | Firewall is defined the set of rules to observe the each incoming / outgoing |
| Option A: | File |
| Option B: | Email |
| Option C: | Data Packet |
| Option D: | Updates |
| Option A: | Receiver's Public key and Private Key respectively |
| Q13. | Sender's Public key and Private Key respectively |
| Option D: | Sender's Private Key and Public key respectively |
| Receiver's Private Key and Public key respectively |  |
| Option B: | Infected computers and other systems within the botnet are called |
| Option C: | Zampires |
| Option D: | Gargoyles |
| Q14. | In Digital Signature, Whose keys are used for Signing and Verifying the <br> Documer <br> Ope |

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| Q15. | The secret key between members needs to be created as a ____ key when two <br> members contact KDC. |
| Option A: | Public Key |
| Option B: | Private key |
| Option C: | Session Key |
| Option D: | Complimentary Key |
|  |  |
| Q16. | Which cryptographic algorithm is used in CMAC? |
| Option A: | Triple DES and AES |
| Option B: | DES |
| Option C: | RC-4 |
| Option D: | AES |
|  |  |
| Q17. | A collection of protocols designed by the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) <br> to provide security for a packet at the network level is which of the following?. |
| Option A: | IPSec |
| Option B: | SSL |
| Option C: | PGP |
| Option D: | SMTP |
|  |  |
| Q18. |  |
| Opministrative access to your computer. |  |
| Option A: | Backdoors |
| Option B: | Rootkits |
| Option C: | Malware |
| Option D: | Anti Adware |
|  |  |
| Q19. | How do you prevent SQL injection? |
| Option A: | Escape queries |
| Option B: | Interrupt requests |
| Option C: | Merge tables |
| Option D: | Validate input |
|  |  |
| Q20. | Which one of the following algorithm is not used in asymmetric-key to gain root or <br> cryptography? |
| Option A: | zcog |
| Option B: | czgo |
| Option A: | RSA |
| Option C: | Deffie Hellman |
| Option D: | Electronic code book |
|  | DSA |
| Q21. | Convert the given plaintext "exam" into ciphertext using the Additive cipher <br> encryption technique. Which of the following options is the correct ciphertext for <br> the given text if the key is 2? (Note: Assign integers from 0 to 25 for the |

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| Option D: | gzco |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q22. | What is the meaning of the notation " $\mathbf{X} \ll \mathbf{Y} \gg$ " used in Public Key Infrastructure? |
| Option A: | Certificate is issued by the authority Y to an Entity X. |
| Option B: | Certificate is issued by the authority X to an Entity Y. |
| Option C: | Certificate of X is included in Y's Certificate |
| Option D: | Certificate of Y is included in X's Certificate |
| Q23. | Which of the following statement is true according to the DSS and RSA digital Signature Scheme? |
| Option A: | Computation of DSS Signature is faster than computation of RSA Signature when using the same ' $\mathbf{p}$ ' |
| Option B: | Computation of DSS Signature is faster than computation of RSA Signature when using the different ' $\mathbf{p}$ ' value |
| Option C: | Computation of DSS Signature is slower than computation of RSA Signature when using the same ' $\mathbf{p}$ ' value |
| Option D: | Computation of RSA Signature is faster than computation of DSS Signature when using the same ' $\mathbf{p}$ ' value |
| Q24. | In ElGamal Digital Signature, how the second signature S2 is computed? |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{e} 1^{\wedge} \mathrm{r} \bmod \mathrm{p}$ |
| Option B: | $\mathrm{S} 2=(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{dS} 1)$ inverse(r) mod (p-1) |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{S} 2=(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{dS} 1) \bmod (\mathrm{p}-1)$ |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{S} 2=(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{dS} 1) \bmod \mathrm{p}$ |
| Q25. | ARP spoofing is commonly used to |
| Option A: | link an attacker's IP to a legitimate network MAC address |
| Option B: | link an attacker's MAC to a legitimate network IP address |
| Option C: | link an attacker's URL to a legitimate network IP address |
| Option D: | link an attacker's MAC to a legitimate network URL address |

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| Question | Correct Option <br> (Enter either 'A' or 'B' <br> or ' $\mathbf{C}^{\prime}$ or ' $\mathbf{D}$ ') |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q1. | B |
| Q2. | A |
| Q3. | B |
| Q4 | B |
| Q5 | B |
| Q6 | A |
| Q7 | B |
| Q8. | D |
| Q9. | A |
| Q10. | A |
| Q11. | C |
| Q12. | C |
| Q13. | C |
| Q14. | C |
| Q15. | C |
| Q16. | A |
| Q17. | A |
| Q18. | B |
| Q19. | A |
| Q20. | C |
| Q21. | D |
| Q22. | B |
| Q23. | B |
| Q24. |  |
| Q25. |  |
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