## AMIETE - CS/IT

Time: 3 Hours

## DECEMBER 2012

Max. Marks: 100
PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q. 1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the $\mathbf{Q} .1$ will be collected by the invigilator after 45 Minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.
Q. 1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following:
a. The goals of security are
(A) confidentiality and availability
(B) integrity and availability
(C) integrity and confidentiality
(D) integrity, confidentiality and confidentiality
b. What will be the value of $36 \bmod 12=$
(A) 3
(B) 0
(C) 1
(D) none of these
c. Because additive, multiplicative and affine ciphers have $\qquad$ domains, they are very vulnerable to brute force attack.
(A) complex
(B) small
(C) large
(D) none of these
d. The round-key generator creates sixteen $\qquad$ bit keys out of a $\qquad$ bit cipher key
(A) 24, 56 respectively
(B) 56, 48 respectively
(C) 48, 56 respectively
(D) none of these
e. If x and y want to communicate seemly with each other y must know.
(A) X's private key
(B) X's public key
(C) Y's private key
(D) Y's public key
f. Expansion for CFB is:
(A) Cryptography Feed Back
(B) Cryptic Face Book
(C) Cipher Feed Book
(D) none of these
g. Alice encrypts two plaintexts, P1 and P2, and encrypts them with e $=3$ and sends C1 and C2 to Bob. If P1 is related to P2 by linear function, then Eve can recover P1 and P2 in a feasible computation time. This is an example of $\qquad$
(A) Related Message Attack
(B) Broadcast Attack
(C) Coppersmith Theorem Attack
(D) Short Pad Attack
h. When two different message digest have the same value, it is called as:
(A) RSA
(B) Encryption
(C) Hash
(D) Digital signature
i. In SHA-512, do we need padding if the length of the original message is already a multiple of 1024 bits?
(A) Yes
(B) No
j. In the RSA digital signature scheme, $\qquad$ is private; $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ are public.
(A) n, d, e respectively
(B) e, d, n respectively
(C) d, e, n respectively
(D) none of these


## Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.

Q. 2 a. Internetwork security is both fascinating and complex. Please specify some of the reasons.
b. Write the pseudocode for Millar-Rabin test.
c. What is meant by Quadratic Residues (QR) and Quadratic Non Residues (QNR)?
Q. 3 a. Describe the procedure for encrypting and decrypting a message through Enigma machine.
b. What is block cipher?
c. Draw the diagram for a modern block cipher.
Q. 4 a. How key size and nature of algorithm affect the security provided by D Explain.
b. Write a brief overview of differential cryptanalysis.
Q. 5 a. Draw a diagram depicting a Cipher Block Chaining (CBC) mode.
b. What are the advantages of using Asymmetric Encryption?
Q. 6 a. How do we check the integrity of a message? Explain by using a diagram. (5)
b. What are the three criteria which needs to be satisfied by a cryptographic hash function?
c. What is SHA?
d. In SHA-512, what is the minimum and maximum number of padding bits that can be added to a message?
Q. 7 a. What is the need for Digital Signatures? What are the properties and requirements for a digital signature?
b. Draw a diagram depicting the concept of CA.
Q. 8 a. Describe the reasons for popularity and growth of PGP.
b. What are the data types and subtypes in MIME?
Q. 9 a. Draw a diagram depicting the processing done by the record protocol.
b. What are the differences between the cipher suites available under SSLv3 and under TLS?

