

**University of Mumbai**  
Program: Information Technology (CBCGS)  
Curriculum Scheme: Rev 2016  
Examination: TE Semester V

Course Code: 1T01225 and

Course Name: 32404 // Cryptography & Network Security

Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 80

Q1.	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks
1.	Number of rounds in DES is
Option A:	15
Option B:	16
Option C:	17
Option D:	18
2.	if $e=3$ and $n=35$ and ciphertext is 22 generated by Bob what is the corresponding plaintext using cyclic attack
Option A:	12
Option B:	6
Option C:	8
Option D:	9
3.	In the following messages which one can be used to preserve the integrity of a document or a message.
Option A:	Message summary
Option B:	Message digest
Option C:	encrypted message
Option D:	Plaintext
4.	What is the number of round computation steps in the SHA-256 algorithm?
Option A:	80
Option B:	76
Option C:	64
Option D:	70
5.	Hashed message when encrypted is called as
Option A:	Physical signature
Option B:	digital signature
Option C:	electronic signature
Option D:	handwritten signature
6.	Needham-Schroeder Protocol forms the basis for
Option A:	DES
Option B:	KERBOSE
Option C:	RSA
Option D:	AES
7.	Which of the following is the valid key size of RSA used for Signature scheme
Option A:	448
Option B:	568
Option C:	1296
Option D:	1024
8.	In which layer of TCP/IP Protocol congestion and Flow control Mechanism take place

Option A:	Application
Option B:	Transport
Option C:	Data link
Option D:	Network
9.	Packet Filter Firewall is also called as
Option A:	Policy filter
Option B:	Analysis filter
Option C:	Policy router
Option D:	Screening filter
10.	In Kerberos, _____ shares a unique password with every user in the system.
Option A:	Authentication server
Option B:	Ticket granting ticket
Option C:	Ticket granting server
Option D:	File Server

<b>Q2 (20 Marks)</b>	<b>Solve any Four out of Six</b>	<b>5 marks each</b>
A	Define ARP spoofing with example. Compare with IP spoofing.	
B	What is significance of digital signature on digital certificates? Justify	
C	Compare and contrast HMAC and CMAC.	
D	SHA provides better security than MD Justify	
E	Explain IPsec	
F	Explain Steganography	

<b>Q3 (20 Marks)</b>	<b>Solve any Two Questions out of Three 10 marks each</b>
A	Explain Transpositional ciphers with illustrative example.
B	What are block cipher modes. Describe any two in details
C	Explain different types of DOS attacks.

<b>Q4 (20 Marks)</b>		
A	<b>Short notes on any Two</b>	<b>5 marks each</b>
i.	SSL/TLS	
ii.	Email Security	
iii.	Port scanning	
B	<b>Attempt any one</b>	<b>10 marks</b>
i.	Explain Kerbose in details	
ii.	What is firewall? Explain different types of firewalls and list their advantages.	