Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - –Network Security
Course Code - BHN602

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○ M.SC.CS)

○ M.SC.(ANCS)

○ M.SC.(MM)

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. SSID stands for –

Mark only one oval.

○ Secure Service Identifier

○ Secure Set Identifier

○ Secure Set Independent Device

○ Service Set Independent Device

10.   2. If the system is exposed to _____during execution, then _____ are
       vulnerability.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Testing, Trapdoors

◯ Users, Trapdoors

◯ Customers, Trapdoors

◯ Modification, Trapdoors

11.   3. RSA is an _____which does not differentiate between the function of public and
       private keys of____.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Exponential decipher, Users

◯ Logarithmic cypher, Senders

◯ Logarithmic decipher, Senders

◯ Exponential cypher, Users

12.   4. Asymmetric encryption offers a procedure that wraps the protected information
       in _____ package(s).

Mark only one oval.

◯ Three

◯ Four

◯ One

◯ Two

13.   5. When an action attempts to compromises the security of information owned by a firm, it is called____.

Mark only one oval.

○ Security attack

○ Computer security

○ Internal security

○ Threat

14.   6. Which among them has the strongest wireless security?

Mark only one oval.

○ WPA3

○ WEP

○ WPA

○ WPA2

15.   7. In _____ authentication, the claimant proves that he knows a secret withoutactually sending it.

Mark only one oval.

○ challenge-response

○ password-based

○ Either of these two

○ Neither of these two

16.   8. The method of hiding the secret is .

Mark only one oval.

     ◯ cryptography

     ◯ stenography

     ◯ cryptanalysis

     ◯ steganography

17.   9. In order to avoid the problems in transmission, encrypted e-mail converts the entire cypher text message to_____ characters.

Mark only one oval.

     ◯ Printable

     ◯ Alpha

     ◯ Beta

     ◯ Gamma

18.   10. _____ is the process of encoding a plain text to cipher text.

Mark only one oval.

     ◯ Decryption

     ◯ Encryption

     ◯ Cryptanalysis

     ◯ Cryptosystem

19. 11. In _____, a claimant proves her identity to the verifier by using one of the three kinds of witnesses.

Mark only one oval.

( ) Message authentication

( ) Entity authentication

( ) Message confidentiality

( ) None of these

20. 12. IPSec defines two protocols: _____ and _____ .

Mark only one oval.

( ) AH; SSL

( ) PGP; ESP

( ) PGP; SSL

( ) AH; ESP

21. 13. Tool for implementing security policy may be called as

Mark only one oval.

( ) Security mechanism

( ) Security process

( ) Security authentication

( ) Security gaps

22. 14. AES algorithm uses _____ for encryption and decryption.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Two keys

◯ One key

◯ Three key

◯ No keys

23. 15. Secret key is another name for _____.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Block encryption

◯ Stream encryption

◯ Symmetric encryption

◯ Asymmetric encryption

24. 16. For each _____ the Kerberos Key Distribution Center (KDC) maintains a database of the realm's principal and the principal's associated "secret keys".

Mark only one oval.

◯ key

◯ document

◯ realm

◯ None of these

25.   17. Which of the following can be used for reducing recovery time?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Automatic fail over

◯ By taking backup on a faster device

◯ Taking multiple backups – in same location, another at different location

◯ All of these

26.   18. Identity theft can be prevented by

Mark only one oval.

◯ monitor credit reports regularly

◯ sending personal information in encrypted form

◯ shred all personal documents after they are used

◯ All of these

27.   19. _____ implies that some portion of a _____ message is altered.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Deletion, legitimate

◯ Modification, Illegitimate

◯ Modification, Legitimate

◯ Deletion, Illegitimate

28.   20. How many users can use a secret key?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Two

⬭ Three

⬭ One

⬭ Four

29.   21. The greatest common divisor of two integers is the largest positive integer that exactly _____ both integers.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ divides

⬭ squares

⬭ multiplies

⬭ add

30.   22. Which one of the following is a process that uses the spawn mechanism to revage the system performance?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ trojan

⬭ threat

⬭ virus

⬭ worm

31.　23. In the DES algorithm the Round Input is 32 bits, which is expanded to 48 bits via

Mark only one oval.

○ Duplication of the existing bits

○ Scaling of the existing bits

○ Addition of zeros

○ Addition of ones

32.　24. Triple-DES uses keys of _____ in _____ operations.

Mark only one oval.

○ Double DES, Two

○ Double DES, Three

○ AES, Three

○ AES, Two

33.　25. _____ operation provides diffusion.

Mark only one oval.

○ Add Subkey

○ Mix Column

○ Shift Row

○ Byte Substitution

34. 26. Reliable data delivery and Wireless access control protocols are functions of which layer?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Medium Access Layer

◯ Physical Layer

◯ Logic Link Control Layer

◯ None of these

35. 27. _____ and _____ are disadvantages of stream encryption.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Low diffusion, Slow encryption

◯ Low discussion, Vulnerability to malicious insertions

◯ Low diffusion, Low error dissemination

◯ Low diffusion, Immunity to symbol insertion

36. 28. ____ is a mark made by a sender and recognized easily by the receiver as belonging to the_____.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Digital protocol, Sender

◯ Digital signature, Sender

◯ Electronic signal, Service provider

◯ Encrypted key, Message

37.   29. Public key system is best used for _____.

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ Key exchange and Authentication

    ◯ Key exchange

    ◯ Authentication

    ◯ Validation

38.   30. The purpose of computer security is to prevent _____ from doing the _____.

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ attacks, harm

    ◯ threat, needful

    ◯ employees, interference

    ◯ attackers, damage

39.   31. _____ is the anticipation of unauthorized access or break to computers or data by means of wireless networks.

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ Wireless access

    ◯ Wireless security

    ◯ Wired Security

    ◯ Wired device apps

40.   32. Challenge-response authentication can be done using _____ .

Mark only one oval.

◯ symmetric-key ciphers

◯ asymmetric-key ciphers

◯ keyed-hash functions

◯ All of these

41.   33. The study of principles/methods of deciphering ciphertext without knowing key is known as .

Mark only one oval.

◯ cryptanalysis

◯ code breaking

◯ decipher analysis

◯ encryption

42.   34. The security services that IPSec provide requires shared keys to perform_____.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Privacy

◯ Authentication

◯ Reliability

◯ Security

43.   35. Substitution is an _____ way of encryption.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Unacceptable

◯ Acceptable

◯ Correct

◯ Incorrect

44.   36. _____ provides either authentication or encryption, or both, for packets at the IPlevel.

Mark only one oval.

◯ AH

◯ PGP

◯ SSL

◯ ESP

45.   37. Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is a complex protocol based on _____ other protocols.

Mark only one oval.

◯ 3

◯ 4

◯ 2

◯ 5

46.   38. Cryptography can provide

Mark only one oval.

○ entity authentication

○ non-repudiation of messages

○ confidentiality

○ All of these

47.   39. _____ is a classic example of asymmetric key exchange procedure.

Mark only one oval.

○ Diffie-Hellman Scheme

○ Cryptographic hash function

○ Certificate

○ Digital Signature

48.   40. Which of the following is yet to achieve extensive adoption?

Mark only one oval.

○ AES

○ DES

○ PSA

○ RSA

49. 41. The secret key between members needs to be created as a _____ key when two members contact KDC.

Mark only one oval.

○ public

○ complimentary

○ session

○ None of these

50. 42. A secret entry point into a program that allows someone who is aware of it to gain access without going through the usual security access procedures is called

Mark only one oval.

○ backdoor

○ secret password

○ Trojan horse

○ logic entry

51. 43. A macro virus is

Mark only one oval.

○ platform dependent

○ platform independent

○ hidden

○ idle

52.   44. A Computer attacker may be either

Mark only one oval.

◯ Amateur or cracker

◯ Cracker or career attacker

◯ Both of these

◯ None of these

53.   45. A cryptanalyst is confronted by how many situations?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Three

◯ Four

◯ Five

◯ Six

54.   46. Which cryptanalysis attack was the first published attack that is capable of
        breaking DES in about 2^47encryptions?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Differential

◯ Meet-in-the-middle

◯ Linear

◯ Statistical

55.   47. The pattern that can be used to identify a virus is known as _____.

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ stealth

    ◯ armoured

    ◯ virus signature

    ◯ multipartite

56.   48. Which of the following are internationally recognized best practices for protecting the privacy of customers' personal information?

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ Organizations should explain the choices available and obtain their consent to the collection of customer data prior to its collection

    ◯ Use and retention of customer information as described by their privacy policy

    ◯ Disclosure to third parties only according to their privacy policy

    ◯ All of these

57.   49. When the encryption and decryption keys of an encryption algorithm _____, it is called _____.

Mark only one oval.

    ◯ Come in pairs, Symmetric

    ◯ Are the same, Asymmetric

    ◯ Are not the same, Asymmetric

    ◯ Come in pairs, Asymmetric

58.   50. Repeat cycles are used in _____.

Mark only one oval.

  ◯ AES and RSA

  ◯ AES and DES

  ◯ DES and RSA

  ◯ RSA and VAN

59.   51. Which layer in the IEEE 802.11 protocol stack has the function of flow control and error control?

Mark only one oval.

  ◯ Physical Layer

  ◯ Logic Link Control Layer

  ◯ Medium Access Layer

  ◯ None of these

60.   52. Errors in _____ should not cause _____ of further information in the message.

Mark only one oval.

  ◯ Deciphering, Corruption

  ◯ Ciphering, Corruption

  ◯ Encryption, Corruption

  ◯ Decryption, Corruption

61. 53. The fixed _____ key of _____algorithm gave birth to double and triple DES.

Mark only one oval.

○ 64 bit, DES

○ 56 bit, AES

○ 56 bit, DES

○ 64 bit, AES

62. 54. Procedure for _____ is C = E(k1, D(k2, E(k1,m))).

Mark only one oval.

○ Double DES

○ Triple DES

○ DES

○ RSA

63. 55. _____ refers to the weakness in the security system.

Mark only one oval.

○ Threat

○ Vulnerability

○ Control

○ Intrusion

64.   56. The term used for certified 802.11b products is _____.

Mark only one oval.

◯ WAP

◯ WEP

◯ WPA

◯ WTLS

65.   57. A witness used in entity authentication is _____ .

Mark only one oval.

◯ something known

◯ something possessed

◯ something inherent

◯ All of these

66.   58. In Deffie-Hellman scheme, each user selects a _____ and computes a _____.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Public key, Private key

◯ Public key, Public key

◯ Private key, Public key

◯ Private key, Private key

67.   59. In a _____, the frequency of appearance of letter groups can be used to match up plaintext letters that have been separated in a ciphertext.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Vernam Cipher

⬭ Digram

⬭ Columnar Transposition

⬭ Book Cipher

68.   60. Transposition is also known as _____.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Combination

⬭ Variation

⬭ Binomial variation

⬭ What is valuable for human happiness

69.   61. Which among the following is the least strong security encryption standard?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ WEP

⬭ WPA

⬭ WPA2

⬭ WPA3

70. 62. Authentication applied to all of the packets except for the IP header is _____.

Mark only one oval.

○ security mode

○ tunnel mode

○ transport mode

○ application mode

71. 63. A virus that cannot be detected by Antivirus Software is

Mark only one oval.

○ Parasitic

○ Polymorphic

○ Stealth

○ Worm

72. 64. Ciphertext depends on _____.

Mark only one oval.

○ Original plaintext message

○ Algorithm

○ Key value

○ All of these

73.   65. Book Cipher uses _____ numbers is any book.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Sequential

⬭ Both random and sequential

⬭ Random

⬭ Odd

74.   66. _____ means to prove the identity of the entity that tries to access the system's resources.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Message authentication

⬭ Entity authentication

⬭ Message confidentiality

⬭ None of these

75.   67. What is the first step in protecting the confidentiality of intellectual property and other sensitive business information?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Identify where confidential data resides and who has access to it

⬭ Encrypt the data

⬭ Install information rights management software

⬭ Employ deep packet inspection techniques on all incoming packets

76. 68. For confidentiality, data to be sent is

Mark only one oval.

( ) decrypted

( ) corrected

( ) encrypted

( ) Both encrypted and decrypted

77. 69. SSL utilizes _____Algorithm in order to provide a message integrity.

Mark only one oval.

( ) NULL

( ) Hash

( ) Encryption

( ) Decryption

78. 70. Block transformation does not depend on which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

( ) Control information

( ) User information

( ) Symbol

( ) Key

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