## Online Assessment (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2019 - 2020

Course Name - Network Security Course Code - BHN602\_BHN602(BL)

- \* You can submit the form ONLY ONCE.
- \* Fill the following information for further process.
- \* Required

1.	Email address *
2.	Name of the Student *
3.	Enter Full Student Code *
4.	Enter Roll No *
5.	Enter Registration No *
6.	Enter Course Code *

7.	Enter Course Name *
8.	Select Your Programme *
	Mark only one oval.
	D.PHARM
	B.SC.(CS)
	B.SC.(HN)
	B.A.(MW)
	BBA
	B.COM
	BCA
	M.SC.(CS)
	M.SC.(HN)
	M.A.(MW)
	MBA
	M.TECH(CSE)
А	nswer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.
9.	1. In Message Confidentiality, transmitted message must make sense to only intended
	Mark only one oval.
	Receiver
	Sender
	Modular
	Translator

10.	2. A session symmetric key between two parties is used
	Mark only one oval.
	Only once Twice
	Multiple times
	Conditions dependent
11.	3. Encryption and decryption provide secrecy, or confidentiality, but not
	Mark only one oval.
	Authentication
	Integrity
	Privacy
	All of these
12.	4. When data must arrive at receiver exactly as they were sent, its called
	Mark only one oval.
	Message Confidentiality
	Message Splashing
	Message Integrity
	Message Sending

13.	5. In cryptography, what is a cipher?
	Mark only one oval.
	Algorithm for performing encryption and decryption  Encrypted message
	Key
	Decrypted message
14.	6. The RSA public key encryption algorithm was developed by
	Mark only one oval.
	John
	Mohammed
	Schildt
	Rivert
15.	7. We use Cryptography term to transforming messages to make them secure and immune to
	Mark only one oval.
	Change
	Idle
	Attacks
	Defend

16.	8. In Cryptography, original message, before being transformed, is called
	Mark only one oval.
	Simple Text
	Plain Text
	Empty Text
	Filled Text
17.	9. In symmetric key cryptography, key used by sender and receiver is
	Mark only one oval.
	shared
	different
	two keys are used
	None of these
10	10. Kova vasad in anunta grandovana
18.	10. Keys used in cryptography are
	Mark only one oval.
	secret key
	private key
	public key
	All of them

19.	11. Which one of the following is an active attack?
	Mark only one oval.
	Masquerade
	Traffic analysis
	Eavesdropping
	Shoulder surfing
20.	12. Which one of the following is a passive attack?
	Mark only one oval.
	Masquerade
	Traffic analysis
	Replay attack
	DoS
21.	13. Key used in the symmetric key cryptography is called
	Mark only one oval.
	Public key
	Session key
	Permanent key
	Secret key

22.	14. In attacks, there is no modification to message contents.
	Mark only one oval.
	passive
	active
	both (passive) and (active)
	None of these
23.	15. What is a common technique for masking contents of messages or other information traffic so that opponents cannot extract the information from the message?
	Mark only one oval.
	integrity
	analysis
	masquerade
	encryption
24.	16. What is the term used for the secret key for symmetric encryption that is generated for use for a short period of time?
	Mark only one oval.
	stream key
	session key
	strategic key
	sequence key

25.	17. Which attacks make computer systems inaccessible by flooding servers, networks, or even end user systems with useless traffic so that legitimate users can no longer gain access to those resources?
	Mark only one oval.
	Blacklisting attacks
	DDoS
	Flooding attacks
	Spoofing attacks
26.	18. Message means that the sender and the receiver expect privacy
	Mark only one oval.
	integrity
	confidentiality
	nonrepudiation
	authentication
27.	19. MAC stands for
	Mark only one oval.
	Message authentication cipher
	Message authentication control
	Message arbitrary connection
	Message authentication code

28.	20. What is the data encryption standard (DES)?
	Mark only one oval.
	stream cipher bit cipher block cipher None of these
29.	21. DES encrypts data in block size of bits each.  Mark only one oval.  128 256 56 64
30.	22. Data Encryption Standard (DES), was designed by  Mark only one oval.  Intel  IBM  HP  Sony

31.	decrypt actual messages, it is very slow if message is
	Mark only one oval.
	Short
	Long
	Flat
	Thin
32.	24. Digital signature provides
	Mark only one oval.
	Authentication
	Nonrepudiation
	Integrity
	Both (Authentication) & (Nonrepudiation)
33.	25. Afunction creates a message digest out of a message.
	Mark only one oval.
	Encryption
	Decryption
	Hash
	Normalization

34.	26. What is the PGP stand for?
	Mark only one oval.
	Permuted Gap Permission Permuted Great Privacy Pretty Good Permission
	Pretty Good Privacy
35.	27. Key distribution often involves the use of which are generated and distributed for temporary use between two parties.
	Mark only one oval.
	session keys
	private key certificates
	public key certificates
	master keys
36.	28. VPN stands for –
	Mark only one oval.
	Visual Performance Node
	Virtual Post Node
	Virtual Post Network
	Virtual Private Network

37.	29. The full form of SSL is
	Mark only one oval.
	Serial Session Layer
	Session Secure Layer
	Series Socket Layer
	Secure Socket Layer
38.	30. Which of the following uses encryption to create a secure pathway to transmit data?
	Mark only one oval.
	Encryption tunnel
	Virtual Private Network (VPN)
	Demilitarized Zone
	None of these
39.	Submission ID (skip this field) *
	⚠ DO NOT EDIT this field or your time will not be recorded.

This content is neither created nor endorsed by Google.

Google Forms