



## **CS6701-CRYPTOGRAPHY AND NETWORK SECURITY**

### **Question Bank**

#### **Unit-I**

#### **INTRODUCTION & NUMBER THEORY**

##### **Part A**

1. Differentiate between Active attacks and Passive Attacks
2. Define Steganography.
3. Quote Euler's theorem.
4. Define cryptanalysis.
5. Compare Substitution and Transposition techniques.
6. Analyze why Random numbers are used in Network Security
7. List the four categories of security threats
8. Solve  $11^7 \text{ mod } 13$ .
9. Define primitive root.
10. Give examples for substitution cipher.
11. Define cryptography
12. Explain why Modular arithmetic has been used in cryptography.
13. Compare Block and Stream cipher.
14. Classify the basic functions used in encryption algorithms.
15. Describe security mechanism.
16. Assess the following cipher Text using brute force attack: CMTMROOEOORW (Hint: Algorithm-Railfence)
17. Generalize why network needs security.
18. Give examples for transposition cipher.
19. Show how to convert the given text "SYEDAMMAL" into cipher text using Rail fence Technique.
20. Plan how many keys are required by two people to communicate via a cipher.

##### **Part B**

1. State and Describe Fermat's theorem (8)
2. State and Describe Euler's theorem (8)
3. Tabulate the substitution Techniques in detail (8)
4. Describe the Transposition Techniques in detail (8)
5. List the different types of attacks and explain in detail. (8)
6. Describe Chinese remainder theorem with example. (8)
7. Evaluate  $3^{21} \text{ mod } 11$  using Fermat's theorem. (4)
8. Find GCD using Euler's Theorem with Example. (6)
9. Find GCD of 1070 and 1066 using Euclid algorithm. (6)



10. Encrypt the message "PAY" using hill cipher with the following key matrix and show the decryption to formulate original plaintext (8)
- $$K = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 175 \\ 21 & 1821 \\ 2 & 219 \end{bmatrix}$$
11. Generalize these security services classifications and security mechanisms in detail. (8)  
Summarize the following in detail
- (i) Modular Exponentiation (8)
  - (ii) Finite fields (8)
12. Apply Caesar cipher and  $k=5$  decrypt the given ciphertext "YMJTYMJWXNIJTKXNQJSHJ". (8)
13. Apply Vigenere cipher; encrypt the word "explanation" using the key "leg". (8)
- (i) Discuss briefly the Discrete Algorithms. (8)
  - (ii) Discuss about the Groups, Rings and Field (8)
14. Differentiate between transposition cipher and substitution cipher. Apply two stage transposition cipher on the "treat diagrams as single units" using the keyword "sequence".
- (i) What is Steganography? Briefly examine any three techniques used. (8)
  - (ii) What is mono-alphabetic cipher? Examine how it differs from Caesar cipher? (8)
- Solve using play-fair cipher. Encrypt the word "Semester Result" with the keyword "Examination". List the rules used.
15. With an attack diagram, explain the network security model and the important parameters associated with it. (8)
16. Differentiate active and passive security attacks. Categorize these attacks and explain one example of each (8)
17. Explain how to solve  $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{35}$  using Chinese remainder theorem. (8)
18. Explain in detail the Euclid's Algorithm. (8)
19. Discuss the following
- a) Message Integrity (2)
  - b) Denial of Service (2)
  - c) Availability (2)
  - d) Authentication (2)
20. (ii) Estimate  $11^{13} \pmod{53}$  using modular exponentiation. (8)

## Unit-II

### BLOCK CIPHERS & PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY

#### Part A

1. Define RC5.
2. List the five modes of operation of block cipher?
3. Analyze whether symmetric and asymmetric cryptographic algorithm need key exchange.
4. Formulate few applications of RC5 algorithm.
5. Give what primitive operations are used in RC5?
6. Criticize why the middle portion of triple DES decryption rather than encryption?  
Define avalanche effect?
7. Point out is it possible to use the DES algorithm to generate message authentication code.
8. Discover the difference between subbytes and subwords.
9. Describe is triple encryption? How many keys are used in triple encryption?
10. Give the applications of the public key cryptosystems.
11. Explain anyone attacking technique in RSA.
12. Discover the Difference between public key and conventional encryption.
13. Summarize the purpose of Diffie-Hellman key exchange.



14. Define the principle elements of a public key cryptosystem.
15. List four general characteristics of a schema for the distribution of the public key.
16. Show what requirements must a public key cryptosystem fulfill for security.
17. Evaluate encryption and decryption using RSA algorithm for the following.  $p=7, q=11; e=17; m=8$
18. Generalize whether strong primes are necessary in RSA.
19. Identify the roles of public and private key.

### Part B

1. Describe in detail, the key generation in AES algorithm and its expansion format. (8)
2. Describe Triple DES and its applications. (8)
3. Explain the following modes of operation in block cipher.
  - i. Electronic code book and Cipher block chaining. (8)
  - ii. Cipher feedback mode and output
4. Formulate the single round of DES algorithm and design the key discarding process of DES.
5. Describe the RC5 method used for encryption and decryption and describe Triple DES and its applications.
6. Draw the general structure of DES and describe how encryption and decryption are carried out and identify the strength of DES algorithm.
7. Analyze how meet-in-the-middle attack is performed on double Data Encryption Standard and explain the substitution by byte transformation and add round key
8. How AES is used for encryption/Decryption? Discuss with example. (ii) Discuss in detail about Blowfish.
9. Evaluate using Diffie-Hellman key exchange technique. Users A and B use a common prime  $q=11$  and a primitive root  $\alpha=7$ . (i) If user A has private key  $X_A=3$ . What is A's public key  $Y_A$ ? (ii) If user B has private key  $X_B=6$ . What is B's public key  $Y_B$ ? (iii) What is the shared secret key? Also
10. Describe RSA Algorithm and estimate the encryption and decryption values for the RSA algorithm parameters.
11. How is discrete logarithm evaluated for a number? Summarize the role of discrete log in the Diffie-Hellman key exchange in exchanging the secret key among two users? What are elliptic curves? Describe how the elliptic curves are useful for
12. Briefly describe the idea behind Elliptic Curve Cryptosystem and describe the key management of public key
13. Apply the mathematical foundations of RSA algorithm. Perform encryption decryption for the following data.  $P=17, q=7, e=5, n=119, \text{message}='6'$ . Use Extended Euclid's algorithm to find the private key.
14. User A and B use Diffie-Hellman key exchange with a common prime  $q=71$  and a primitive root  $\alpha=7$ . Calculate the following. If user A has private key  $X_A=5$ , what is A's public key  $Y_A$ . If user A has private key  $X_B=12$ , what is B's public key  $Y_B$  and what is the shared secret key?
15. Consider the elliptic curve  $E_{11}(1,6)$ ; that is the curve is defined by  $y^2 = x^3 + x + 6$  with a modulus of  $P=11$ . Calculate all the points in  $E_{11}(1,6)$ . Start by calculating the right hand side of the equation for all the values of  $n$ ?
16. Explain briefly about Diffie-Hellman key exchange algorithm with its pros and cons.
17. Explain public key cryptography and when is it preferred.

### Unit-III

## HASH FUNCTIONS AND DIGITAL SIGNATURES

### Part A



1. Give the requirements for message authentication?
2. What do you interpret from one-way property in hash function?
3. Explain direct and arbitrated digital signature.
4. Define digital signature.
5. Formulate the types of attacks addressed by message authentication
6. List the properties a digital signature should have.
7. Evaluate what are these security services provided by digital signature.
8. Distinguish DSA and ElGamal algorithm.
9. Define MAC.
10. List the requirements of hash function?
11. Estimate the block size of MD5.
12. Differentiate MAC and hash function.
13. Discriminate message authentication code and one-way hash function.
14. Show how SHA is more secure than MD5?
15. List any three hash algorithms.
16. Formulate how digital signature is different from conventional. Give any two.
17. Define the classes of message authentication function.
18. Compare MD5 and SHA algorithm.
19. Illustrate the authentication requirements.
20. Classify the approaches of digital signature.

### **PART-B**

1. Where hash functions are used? What characteristics are needed in secure hash function? Write about the security of hash functions and MACs
2. Describe digital signature algorithm and show how signing and verification is done using DSS.
3. Explain the process of deriving eighty 64-bit words from 1024 bits for processing of a single block and also discuss single round function in SHA-512 algorithm. Show the values of W16, W17, W18 and W19.
4. What is Digital Signature? Explain how it is created at the sender end and retrieved at receiver end and differentiate digital signature from digital
5. Describe HMAC algorithm in detail and give the classification of authentication function in detail.
6. Compare and generalize the features of SHA and MD5 algorithm. Formulate the objectives of HMAC and its security features
7. Analyze the MD5 message digest algorithm with necessary block
8. Describe in detail El-Gamal Public key cryptosystems with an example.
9. Describe Digital signature algorithm & show how signing & verification is done using DSS
10. Illustrate Secure Hash Algorithm in detail and classify its performance with MD5.
11. Give a brief notes on X.509 authentication services.
12. Discuss the security of hash functions and MACs and describe any one method of efficient implementation of HMAC.
13. Illustrate in detail message authentication code and its requirements
14. With an neat flowchart, show how MD5 processes a single 512-bit block

### **UNIT –IV**

#### **SECURITY PRACTICE & SYSTEM SECURITY**



## **PART-A**

1. List what are the classes of message authentication function?
2. Point out the design goals of firewalls.
3. Show when the certificates are revoked in X.509.
4. Point out the commonly used firewalls from threats of security.
5. Define Worm.
6. Differentiate spyware and virus.
7. Illustrate a client who wants to communicate with a server using Kerberos protocol. How can it be achieved?
8. Infer what is an intruder
9. List the advantages of intrusion detection system over firewall
10. Define: SET
11. Define virus. Specify the types of viruses?
12. Illustrate what is application level gateway
13. Define firewall.
14. Describe what Kerberos is. What are the uses?
15. Express in brief what do you mean by trusted systems
16. Compare the 4 requirements defined by Kerberos.
17. List the 3 classes of Intruders.
18. Summarize the limitations of firewalls.
19. Design what is the role of Ticket Granting Server in inter realm operations of Kerberos
20. Generalize what is the purpose of X.509 standard

## **PART-B**

1. Formulate what are the requirements of Kerberos? Explain about Kerberos version.
2. Explain the Firewall design principles.
3. What are viruses? Explain the virus related threats and the countermeasures applied.
4. What is meant by message digest and explain about HMAC digital signatures.
5. Illustrate the technical details of firewall.
6. Illustrate the three common types of firewalls with diagrams.
7. Describe Secure Electronic Transaction for E-Commerce transaction with neat diagram
8. Summarize on the significant types of virus categories.
9. What is a trusted system? Express the basic concept of data access control in trusted systems
10. Describe the architecture of distributed intrusion detection system with the necessary diagrams
11. List about virus and related threats in detail
12. Estimate what is the role of intrusion detection system? What are the three benefits that can be provided by the intrusion detection system?
13. Differentiate between statistical anomaly detection and rule based intrusion detection system?
14. Analyze the architecture of distributed intrusion detection system with the necessary diagrams.
15. How does screened host architecture for firewalls differ from screened subnet firewall architecture? Which offers more security for the information assets that remain on the trusted network? Explain with neat sketch?
16. Describe the roles of the different servers in Kerberos protocol. How does the user get authenticated to the different servers?





17. Give briefly about trusted systems
18. Classify the various measures that may be used for intrusion detection.
19. Show how the encryption key is generated from password in Kerberos?
20. Explain with the help of an example how a user's certificate is obtained from another certification authority in X.509 scheme
21. Point out the authentication dialog used by Kerberos for obtaining service
22. List out the participants of SET system, and explain in detail
23. Describe the different types of firewalls and its configuration in detail

## **UNIT-V**

### **E-MAIL, IP & WEB SECURITY**

#### **PART-A**

1. What is dual signature? What is its purpose?
2. Show what are the services provided by PGP?
3. Define S/MIME.
4. Draw the header format and label ISAKMP message.
5. Explain what are the protocols used to provide IP security?
6. Give the applications of IP Security.
7. What is meant by SET? What are the features of SET?
8. Analyze why R64 conversion is useful for email generation?
9. What are the steps involved in SET transactions?
10. Tell the reason why email compatibility function in PGP is needed
11. Describe tunnel mode in IP security.
12. Define SPI.
13. Develop a scenario where replay attack is possible?
14. Differentiate transport mode and tunnel mode.
15. Summarize the purpose of SSL protocol?
16. Examine does ESP include a padding field?
17. Develop the reasons for using PGP.
18. Decide why PGP generates a signature before applying compression.
19. Illustrate the services provided by IPsec?

#### **PART-B**

1. How does PGP provide authentication and confidentiality for email services and for file transfer applications? Draw the block diagram and explain the components
2. Explain the general format of PGP message.
3. Summarize the operations of PGP? Brief the various services provided by PGP.
4. Discuss the threats faced by e-mail and explain its security requirements to provide a secure e-mail service.
5. Describe about the PKI.
6. Describe the ISAKMP format with diagrams
7. Summarize about the authentication header of IP and discuss about encapsulating security payload of IP



8. List the different protocols of SSL. Explain in detail Handshake protocol
9. Tell how does the server get authenticated to client in SSL?
10. Explain IPsec protocols in detail. Also develop applications and advantages of IPsec.
11. Sketch and analyze the IPsec Document Overview diagram
12. What is PGP? Examine how authentication and confidentiality is maintained in PGP
13. Explain the key rings and its significance in PGP. Show how the message
14. Analyze the Cryptographical algorithms used in S/MIME and Explain S/MIME certification processing