

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

**PAPER ID : 2757**

Roll No.

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**B.Tech.**

(SEM. VII) ODD SEMESTER THEORY  
EXAMINATION 2013-14

**CRYPTOGRAPHY AND NETWORK SECURITY**

*Time : 3 Hours*

*Total Marks : 100*

**Note :-** Attempt all questions.

1. Attempt any **four** questions : **(5×4=20)**
  - (a) Draw the block diagram of Fiestal Structure. Discuss the characteristics of Fiestal Cipher.
  - (b) Describe at least two modes of operation of block cipher.
  - (c) Differentiate between the following :
    - (i) Block Cipher and Stream Cipher
    - (ii) Authentication and Authorization
    - (iii) Stagenography and Cryptography.
  - (d) Discuss the role of S-boxes in DES.
  - (e) Explain the playfair cipher technique. Consider a plain text message I AM A HACKER. Encrypt it with the help of keyword—COMPUTER.

## | UPTU Notes |

- (f) What do you mean by the Hill Cipher technique ? By using Hill Cipher technique encrypt the message "AT" with the

help of key  $K = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

2. Attempt any **two** questions : (10×2=20)

- (a) Define a Group and Ring. Prove that the order of any subgroup of finite group divides the order of the group.

- (b) (i) Using Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT) solve the following simultaneous congruences :

$$x \equiv 3 \pmod{9}, x \equiv 2 \pmod{10}, x \equiv 3 \pmod{11}.$$

- (ii) Write the steps of RSA key generation. Suppose message  $m$  and modulus  $n$  are not relatively prime, will RSA scheme work ? Give arguments in favour of your answer.

- (c) (i) The Miller-Rabin test can determine if a number is not prime but cannot determine if a number is prime. How can such an algorithm be used to test for primality?

- (ii) Determine  $27^{-1} \pmod{100}$  using extended Euclidean algorithm.

3. Attempt any two questions : (10×2=20)

(a) (i) What are the requirements of Message Authentication Code (MAC) ? List and explain them. How is it different from Hash function ?

(ii) What is Birthday Attack ? Explain with suitable example.

(b) Explain the sequence of steps to create message digest using SHA algorithm. You may overlook the finer detail of the steps.

(c) What is digital signature ? Explain the requirements of digital signature. Write and explain Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA) of Digital Signature Standard.

4. Attempt any two questions : (10×2=20)

(a) Explain Diffie-Hellman Key exchange technique.

User A and B use the Diffie-Hellman Key exchange technique a common prime  $q = 71$  and a primitive root  $\alpha = 7$

(i) If user A has private key  $X_A = 5$ , what is A's public key  $Y_A$  ?

- (ii) If user B has private key  $X_B = 12$ , what is B's public key  $Y_B$  ?
- (iii) What is the shared secret key ?
- (b) What is Digital Certificate ? Give the format of X.509 certificate showing the various elements of the certificate. Explain the format.
- (c) Write and explain the sequence of messages used by Kerberos for authentication.
5. Write short notes on any two of the following : (10×2=20)
- (a) Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
- (b) Intrusion Detection
- (c) Modes of IP sec.