STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI - 600 086 (For candidates admitted during the academic year 2019 – 2020)

SUBJECT CODE: 19CS/MC/SC65

B. C. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

SIXTH SEMESTER

COURSE MAJOR CORE

PAPER SECURITY CONCEPTS

TIME : **3 HOURS MAX. MARKS: 100**

SECTION A

| ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS: (20 X 1 = 20) Fill in the blanks: | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1. | Asynchronous token also called asprovides a new onetime password | | | | |
| | with each use of the token. | | | | |
| 2. | is the process of identifying physical assets and assigning criticality | | | | |
| | and value to them. | | | | |
| 3. | The boundary between an organization's network and the Internet or a peered network, | | | | |
| | much akin to a parcel property line, is known as an | | | | |
| 4. | Operating system security model is also known as | | | | |
| ٥. | 5 was designed to provide confidentiality through encryptic | | | | |
| 6 | authentication of endpoints, and secure key management. | | | | |
| 0. | . A client connecting to more than one remote network at a time is commonly referred to a | | | | |
| 7 | The most common approach to securing the data in a database is | | | | |
| | services are often the most common functions of databases in organizations | | | | |
| | and are responsible for receiving and storing information. | | | | |
| 9. | Schemes used for encryption constitute the area of study known as | | | | |
| | 0 of a finite set of elements is an ordered sequence of all the elements, with | | | | |
| | each element appearing exactly once. | | | | |
| | oose the correct option: | | | | |
| 11. | involves modification of data stream or creation of false stream. a. Passive attack b. Active attack c. Masquerade d. Reply of message | | | | |
| á | a. Passive attack b. Active attack c. Masquerade d. Reply of message | | | | |
| 12. | Achannel is established by defining a route through the Internet from source | | | | |
| to | destination and by the cooperative use of communication protocols. | | | | |
| a. I | Logical information b. Gateway c. Secret information d. Third party | | | | |
| 13. | Second-generation firewalls were able to keep track of active network sessions and | | | | |
| the | refore referred as | | | | |
| á | a. Circuit gateways b. Stateless firewalls c. Stateful firewalls d. VOIP | | | | |
| 14. | The Windows is responsible for validating Windows | | | | |
| | process access permissions against the security descriptor for a given object. | | | | |
| ä | a. Tamperproof b. Security Reference Monitor c. TCB d. Subject to pre-emption | | | | |

| 5can be either a purposed appliance or a piece of software that runs on a | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| | zed server operating syste | | | | |
| | o. IDS system c. firew | | | | |
| 16. Virtual private netv | 16. Virtual private network is referred to as abecause the client does not know or | | | | |
| care about the actu | al path between the two en | ndpoints. | | | |
| a. Principals | b. Intrusions c. Tu | nnel_ d. mea | an points | | |
| a. Principals b. Intrusions c. Tunnel_ d. mean points can live anywhere, in any format, and on any device, and can move | | | | | |
| across any network | | | | | |
| a. Structured data | | b. Uns | structured data | | |
| c. Structured segm | iented data | d. Ser | ni unstructured data | | |
| | ic between LANs via the s | | | | |
| a Tamper proofing | h Zoning | c Mantran d | Routing | | |
| a. Tamper proofing b. Zoning c. Mantrap d. Routing | | | | | |
| 19. In, attacker tries every possible key on a piece of ciphertext until an intelligible translation into plaintext is obtained. | | | | | |
| | | | d Deuts forms attack | | |
| a. Masquerade attack b. man in middle attack c. replay attack d. Brute-force attack 20 is essentially a development process that includes security | | | | | |
| 20. | is essentially a de | velopment process | s that includes security | | |
| practices and decision-making inputs. a. Secure development lifecycle b. Secure Application Design c. Protocol design | | | | | |
| | | lication Design | c. Protocol design | | |
| d. None of the mention | | | | | |
| | SECTIO |)N - B | | | |
| Answer <u>ALL</u> the questions | | | $(5 \times 2 = 10)$ | | |
| 21. What are the three | key objectives of compute | er security? | | | |
| 22. Define cryptanalysis. | | | | | |
| | 23. What is articulated from a well-formed transaction? | | | | |
| | 24. What is Intrusion detection? | | | | |
| 25. Illustrate simplified model of symmetric encryption. | | | | | |
| 20. mastrate simplifies | a model of symmetric one | rypuom | | | |
| SECTION - C | | | | | |
| Answer any EIGHT | auestions | | $(8 \times 5 = 40)$ | | |
| | | | , | | |
| 26. Brief about commo | V 1 | | | | |
| 27. Explain the concept of Reference monitor. | | | | | |
| 28. How does a Virtual private network work? | | | | | |
| 29. Brief about Cryptography and Brute-Force Attack | | | | | |
| 30. Write about storage networks in connection with modern storage security. | | | | | |
| 31. Brief about the capabilities of a firewall. | | | | | |
| 32. Explain the concept of Steganography | | | | | |
| 33. Brief about any two | o components of VOIP. | | | | |
| 34. Discuss about any | two wireless vulnerabilitie | es and mitigations. | | | |
| 35. Explain the network security model. | | | | | |

SECTION - D

Answer any **THREE** questions

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- 36. Elaborate on Computer security and different types of attacks.
- 37. Explain about IPSec as a protocol for VPN.
- 38. Explain about database security layers.
- 39. Explain the various types of IDS and detection models.
- 40. Elaborate on Symmetric Cipher Model.
