CBCS SCHEME

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15EC835

Eighth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, July/August 2021
Network and Cyber Security

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80

Note: ***Answer any FIVE full questions.***

1 a. Describe the steps of SSL record protocol provides two services for SSL connections. **(08 Marks)**

b. Describe the different step involved in exchange of message from client and server in handshake protocol. **(08 Marks)**

2 a. Discuss the pseudorandom function in TLS. **(08 Marks)**

b. Discuss sequence of step involved during message exchange in user authentication protocols of SSH. **(08 Marks)**

3 a. Discuss the confidentiality and authentication in PGP cryptographic function. **(10 Marks)**

b. Define the five header fields in MIME. **(06 Marks)**

4 a. Illustrate the key component of the internet mail architecture with neat diagram. **(10 Marks)**

b. Discuss the five header fields in MIME. **(06 Marks)**

5 a. Describe the various IP security document categorized roadmap. **(06 Marks)**

b. Describe the IP security policy applied to each IP packet that transits from a source to a destination. **(10 Marks)**

6 a. With neat diagram, describe various fields in ESP packet format. **(08 Marks)**

b. With neat diagram, describe various fields in IKE header format. **(08 Marks)**

7 a. What are the significance of policy driven security certifications do net address the threat. **(08 Marks)**

b. Describe the list of specialized skills that should be available on demand in IT security. **(08 Marks)**

8 a. Describe the different type of full cyber anti-pattern template. **(12 Marks)**

b. What are the components of a micro anti-pattern templates. **(04 Marks)**

9 a. How does the zachman framework help with cyber security? **(06 Marks)**

b. Describe the architectural problem solving patterns. **(10 Marks)**

10 a. Describe the hardware setup sequence for a desktop pedestal. **(08 Marks)**

b. Describe the implementation with a combination of location protections, services and enterprise services that manage local configurations and services. **(08 Marks)**

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Scheme & Solutions

Signature of Scrutinizer

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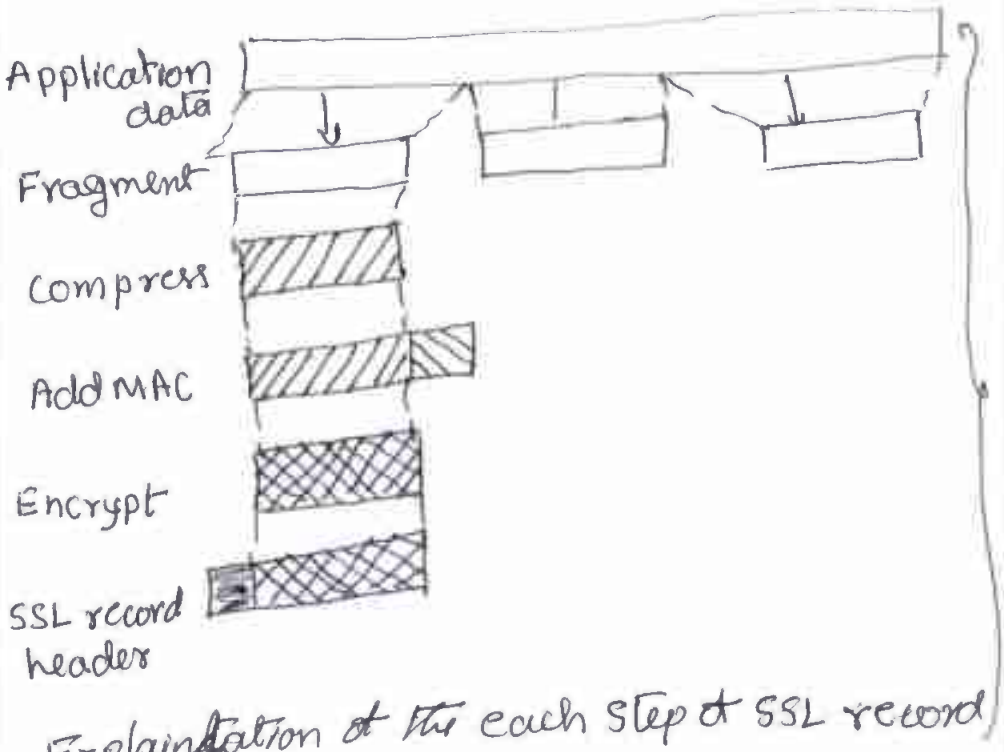
Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
1) a)	The SSL Record protocol provides two services for SSL connections. i) Confidentiality :- The Handshake protocol defines a shared secret key that is used for conventional encryption of SSL payloads. ii) Message integrity :- The Handshake protocol also defines a shared secret key that is used to form a message authentication code.	3
	 Explaination of the each step of SSL record protocol.	5 08

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Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
b)	The handshake protocol consists of a series of messages exchanged by client and server 1) version (2) Random (3) session ID (4) Cipher suite (5) compression methods 6) RSA (7) Fixed Diffie Hellman (8) Ephemeral diffie Hellman (9) Anonymous Diffine Hellmen (10) cipher Algorithm. (11) MAC Algorithm. Phase-2. server may send certificate, key exchange and request certificate. Server signals and hello message phase. phase-3 Client sends certificate if requested client sends key exchange. client may send certificate verification. phase-4 change cipher suite and finish handshake protocol. its diagram. → 2.	6 08.
2 a)	TLS makes use of a pseudo random function refered to as PRF to expand secrets into blocks of data for purposes of key generation. The secret value generate longer blocks of data in a secure from the kinds of attacks made on hash functions and MACs. The PRF is based	

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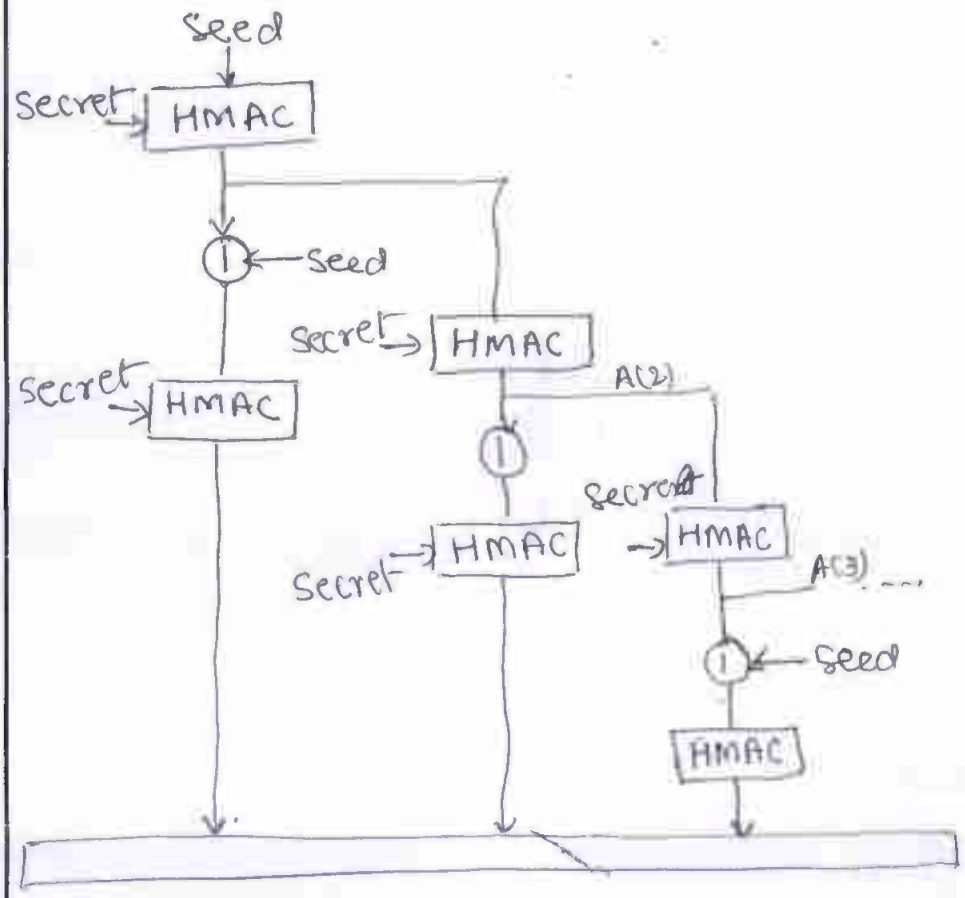
Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
		2
	explanation of Alert codes. explanation of cipher suites explanation of client certificate types.	6
		08
b)	The user authentication protocol provides the means by which the client is authenticated to the server. (1) message types and formats (2) SSH_MSG_UserAuth_Request. (3) message exchange 4) Authentication methods. (i) Publickey (ii) password (iii) host based.	2 2 2 2
		08.

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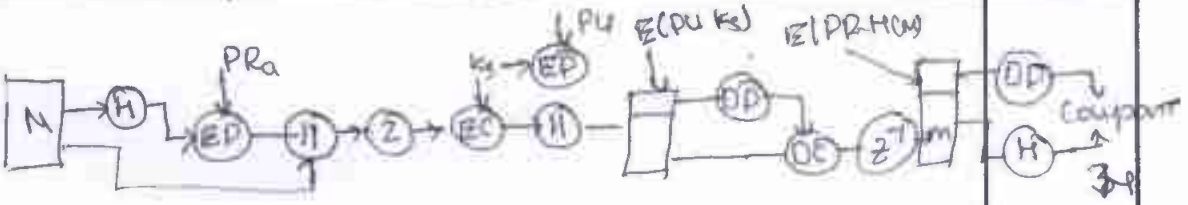
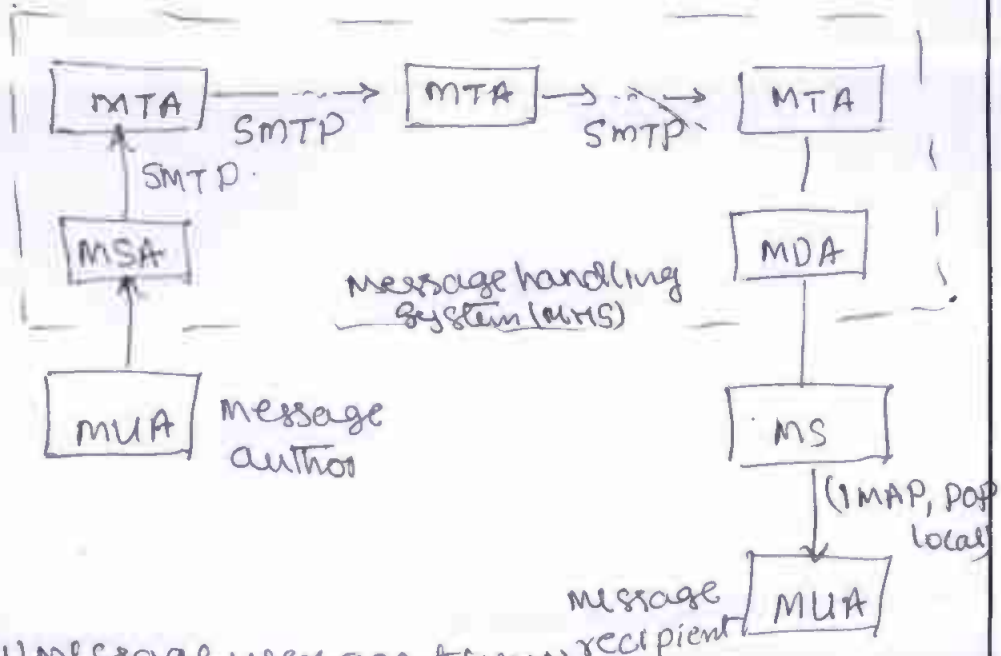
Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
3 a)	 Explanation of the PGP Cryptographic function	6. 10
b)	1) MIME-version (2) content type (3) content Transfer encoding (4) content ID (5) content -Description.	06.
	OR.	
4 a)	 1) Message user agent (MUA) 2) Mail submission agent (MSA) 3) message Transfer agent (MTA) 4) Mail Delivery agent (MDA) 5) Message Store (MS) Explanation	3 7 10.

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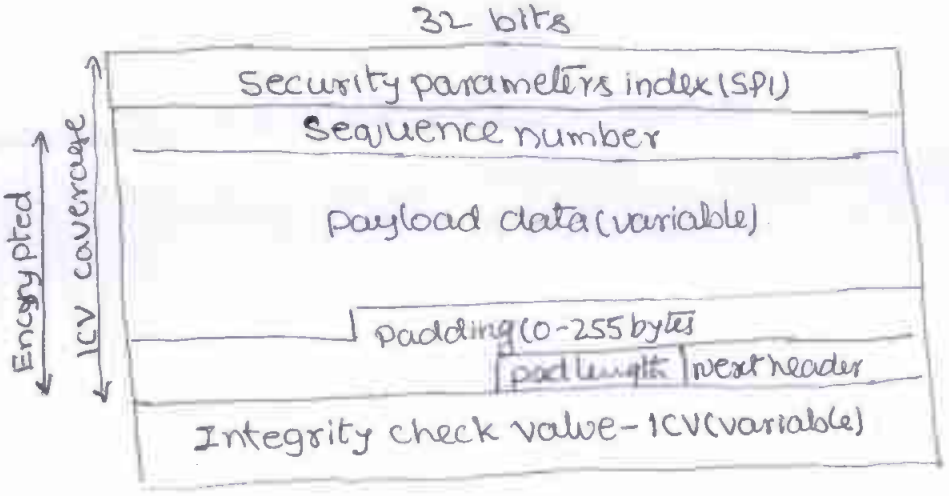
Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
b)	1) MIME-version 2) content-type 3) content-transfer-Encoding 4) content-ID 5) content-Description } explanation.	6.
5 a)	IP Security document categorized roadmap 1) Architecture 2) Authentication Header (AH) 3) Encapsulating Security payload (ESP) 4) Internet key Exchange (IKE) 5) Cryptographic algorithms 6) others. } Explaination.	6.
b)	IPsec policy is determined primarily by the interaction of two databases. 1) Security association (SAD) database 2) Security policy database (SPD } Explaination. OR.	5 5 10
6) a)		2

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Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
	ESP format contains following fields. 1) Security parameters index (32 bits) 2) Sequence number (32 bits) 3) payload data (variables) 4) padding (0-255 bytes) 5) Pad length (8 bits) 6) Next Header (8 bits) Explanation	6
b)	Header format for an IKE message. Bits: 0, 8, 16, 24, 31 Initiator's Security parameter Index (SPI) Responder's security parameter Index (SPI) Next payload | Mjver | Mnver | Ex Type | Flags Message ID Length 1) Initiator SPI (64 bits) 2) Responder SPI (64 bits) 3) next payload (8 bits) 4) major version (4 bits) 5) Minor version (4 bits) 6) Exchange types (8 bits) 7) Flags (8 bits) 8) Message ID (32 bits) 9) Length (32-bits) Explanation.	8 2 6 08

Q.No.		Marks
7 a)	1) CISSP 2) DOD 3) A&A, 4) risk management 5) Security controls compliance 6) highly technical person into a policy person 7) Turn a policy person into a highly technical one. — Explanation.	08
b)	1) Network dive specialist 2) operating system security specialist 3) Database security specialist. 4) System Forensics specialist 5) Reverse Engineering malware specialist — Explanation OR	08
8) a)	1) Antipattern name 2) Also known As 3) Refactored solution names 4) unbalanced primal forces 5) Anecdotal Evidence — head fields. 1) Back ground 2) Antipattern Solution 3) causes, Symptoms, and consequences 4) known exceptions 5) Refactored solution and ~~exp~~ examples 6) Related Solutions — body fields.	08
b)	1) Name 2) Antipattern problem 3) Refactored solution — explaintion.	04.

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Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
09) a)	1) This risk executive is a key stake holder in investment decisions, in IT. 2) Every decision leading to an IT project and IT System. 3) Developed with visible security requirement 4) Every organization should have an EA, a blueprint for change. 5) The risk executive uses the EA to assess risks levy security requirements and ensure continuous monitoring of implementation. 6) To establish an "auditor" user role in the ~~auditors~~ architecture of every system.	06
b)	1) Business Question Analysis 2) Document mining 3) Hierarchy formating 4) Enterprise workshop 5) matrix mining Explanation OR	10
10 a)	1) Position the components on top of the desk 2) connect the monitor pigtail and display cable and secure the thumbscrews, if any. 3) Feed the monitor, mouse and keyboard cables down through a desktop opening or around the back/side. 4) Connect the network, monitor mouse and display ~~through desktop~~ cables to the pedestal 5) For a new ups,	

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Question Number	Solution	Marks Allocated
	6) Connect the pigtail to the pedestal and then conect it to the ups. 7) Always verify work. Test the system using bootable CD/DVD test tools, such as Back track, caine or Helix.	
b)	i) Antivirus 2) Anti spyware 3) Firewall 4) Intrusion detection 5) Intrusion prevention 6) Black listing 7) Real-time integrity checking 8) Periodic policy scanning 9) Root kit detection 10) Patch management. Explanation.	8