



**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA**  
**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO SCHOOL OF COMPUTING**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (EXTERNAL)**  
**Academic Year 2005/2006 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Examination – Semester 5**

***IT5202: Security of Information Systems***  
***Structured Question Paper with Model Answers***  
**25<sup>th</sup> March 2006**  
**(THREE HOURS)**

**To be completed by the candidate**

BIT Examination Index No: \_\_\_\_\_

**Important Instructions:**

- The duration of the paper is **3 (Three) hours**.
- The medium of instruction and questions is English.
- This paper has **4 questions** and **11 pages**.
- **Answer all 4 questions.** All questions carry **equal marks**.
- **Write your answers** in English using the space provided **in this question paper**.
- Do not tear off any part of this answer book.
- Under no circumstances may this book, used or unused, be removed from the Examination Hall by a candidate.
- Note that questions appear on both sides of the paper.  
If a page is not printed, please inform the supervisor immediately.
- **Non-programmable Calculators may be used.**

**Questions Answered**

Indicate by a cross (×), (e.g. 

×
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) the numbers of the questions answered.

To be completed by the candidate by marking a cross (×).					
	1	2	3	4	
To be completed by the examiners:					

1) Fill each blank using the most suitable word/phrase from the following list:

**(1\*25=25 marks)**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) HTTP digest authentication         | (n) Authenticate/authenticate                |
| (b) SQL Injection                      | (o) 3D Secure                                |
| (c) Public key/public key              | (p) PGP                                      |
| (d) Proxies/proxies                    | (q) Digital watermark/digital watermark      |
| (e) Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) | (r) DMZ                                      |
| (f) CRL                                | (s) Unconditional/unconditional              |
| (g) Oakley                             | (t) Digital certificates/digital certificate |
| (h) SSL                                | (u) Diffie-Hellman                           |
| (i) Honeypot                           | (v) Firewall/firewall                        |
| (j) Kerberos                           | (w) OCSP                                     |
| (k) Sandbox/sandbox                    | (x) Authorization/authorization              |
| (l) Smartcard/smartcard                | (y) Trusted/trusted                          |
| (m) Private key/private key            | (z) Java applets                             |

- (i) The RSA algorithm can be used to ..... a person or an entity in the Internet.
- (ii) ..... is a new technical standard developed by Visa and MasterCard to enhance the security of credit card transactions over the Internet.
- (iii) ..... scheme is based on a simple challenge-response mechanism.
- (iv) A/An ..... may be known by anybody and used to encrypt messages to provide confidentiality.
- (v) ..... standard was developed by Phil Zimmermann for secure e-mail communication.
- (vi) ..... takes advantage of insecure code on a system connected to the internet in order to pass commands directly to a database.
- (vii) A/An ..... is a signal added to digital data that can be detected or extracted later to ascertain about the originality of data.
- (viii) ..... are used by large Internet service providers to reduce network traffic and monitor their user activities.
- (ix) Decryption algorithm of ..... is not identical to the encryption algorithm.
- (x) The ..... is a critical part of a firewall that is neither part of the untrusted network, nor part of the trusted network.
- (xi) A/An ..... security implies that the cryptographic algorithm or protocol has no bound on the computational time from an adversary's view point.
- (xii) A certificate authority revokes a certificate and notifies it by using a .....
- (xiii) SSL protocol uses ..... to authenticate a public-key.
- (xiv, xv) ..... is a key exchange protocol based on the ..... key exchange.
- (xvi) ..... provides client authentication.
- (xvii) ..... is an intruder information gathering technique.

- (xviii) A/An ..... interconnects networks with differing trust levels.
- (xix) ..... can provide more timely information regarding the revocation status of a certificate.
- (xx) ..... is a trusted third-party authentication protocol designed for TCP/IP networks.
- (xxi) Attribute Certificate (AC) is relevant for ..... purposes.
- (xxii, xxiii) The ..... model enables safeguarding of sensitive computer resources from the threats of mobile codes such as .....
- (xxiv) A/An ..... provides tamper-proof storage for security application.
- (xxv) Mandatory access control is one of the features of a ..... operating system.

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

(i) n	(ii) o	(iii) a
(iv) c	(v) p	(vi) b
(vii) q	(viii) d	(ix) e
(x) r	(xi) s	(xii) f
(xiii) t	(xiv) g	(xv) u
(xvi) h	(xvii) i	(xviii) v
(xix) w	(xx) j	(xxi) x
(xxii) k	(xxiii) z	(xxiv) l
(xxv) y		

- (2) (a) Suppose there are 56 nodes in a computer network. How many DES keys would one need such that every pair of nodes can communicate in a safe way?

**(3 marks)****ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

$$n*(n-1)/2$$

n- number of nodes

$$55*56/2= 1540$$

- (b) Suppose there are 80 nodes in a computer network. How many public keys do we need such that every pair of nodes can communicate in a safe way?

(3 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

80

- (c) Briefly explain the three (3) basic security issues addressed by public key cryptographic systems.

(6 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

1. Key distribution

2. Authentication

3. Number of keys required for group communication

(Student should explain the above 3 points)

- (d) Outline any three (3) essential features of a digital signature algorithm such as RSA.

(3 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

1. Authentic
2. Not alterable
3. Not reusable

- (e) Suppose we want to use the RSA scheme for an encryption and have chosen the integer value 77 as the product of two (2) prime numbers  $p$  and  $q$ . For the private key  $d$  and public key  $e$ , we have the relation  $e*d = 1 \text{ modulo } (p-1)(q-1)$ .

- (i) What is the public key  $e$  for a private key with  $d = 43$ ?
- (ii) What is the cipher  $C$  for a message with  $M = 5$ ?

(10 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

- (i) Find 2 prime numbers  $p$  and  $q$  such that  $p*q=77$**

*Let  $p=11$  and  $q=7$*

**Select an integer  $d$  relatively prime to  $(p-1)(q-1)$**

*$d=43$ ; 43 is relatively prime to  $(p-1)(q-1) = 10*6=60$*

**Select  $e$  such that  $e*d \text{ mod } (p-1)*(q-1)=1$**

*$e=7$  since  $7*43 \text{ mod } 60 = 301 \text{ mod } 60 = 1$*

**Public key  $e=7$**

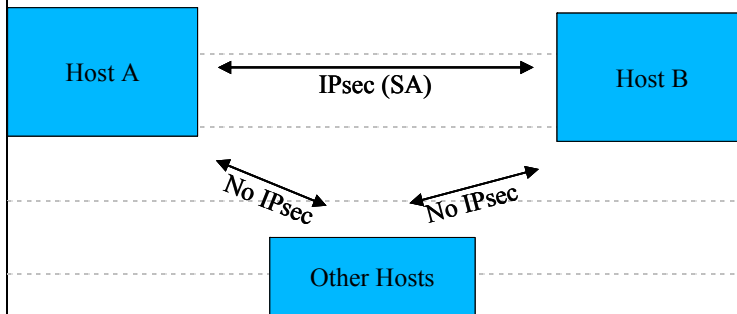
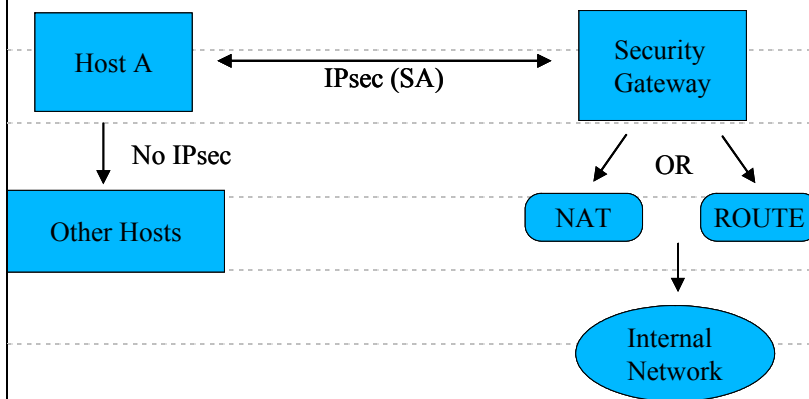
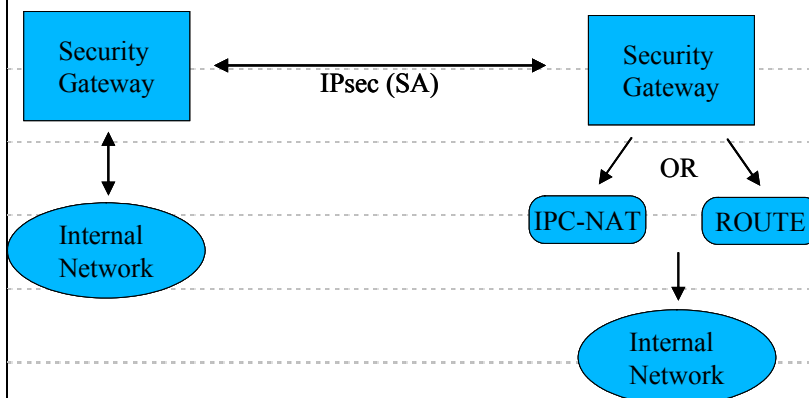
- (ii)  $C = M^e \text{ mod } n$**

*$M=5$  so that  $C = 5^7 \text{ mod } 77$ ;  $C=47$*

**Cipher  $C = 47$**

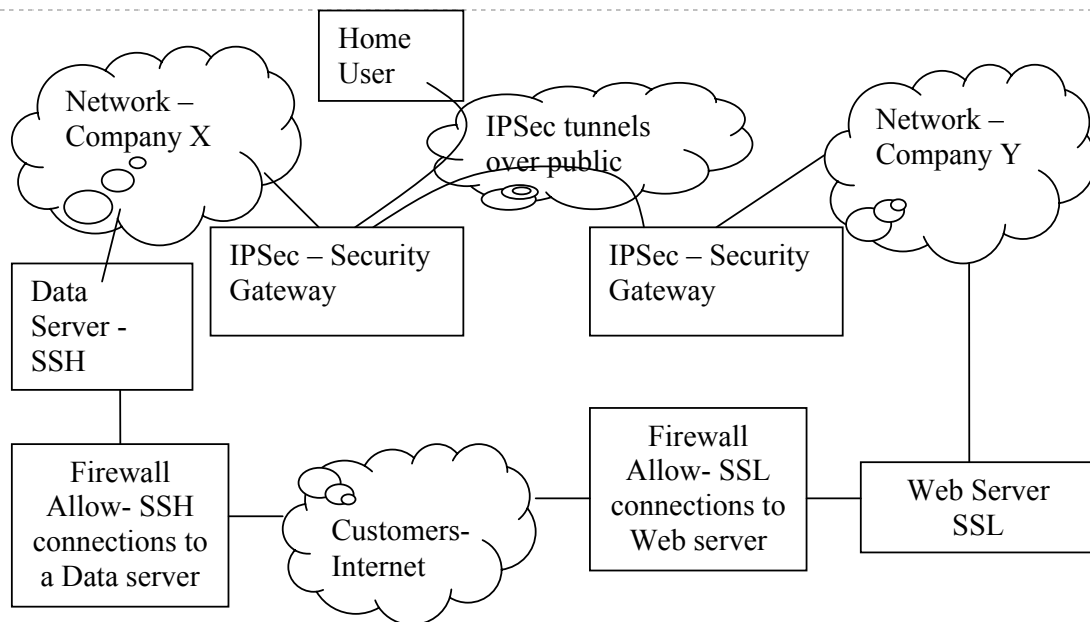
- (3) (a) Illustrate using diagrams, the three (3) distinct network configuration scenarios which uses the IPsec protocol.

(6 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX****Host to host configuration****Host to security gateway configuration****Security gateway to security gateway configuration**

- (b) Design a secure network system for two companies X and Y willing to share mutual information, according to the following security requirements.
- Every employee of company X should be able to securely access X's network from his home.
  - Company X and company Y should be connected securely over the public network.
  - Outside customers using Internet should be able to access a web server in company Y via a secure channel.
  - A data server in company X should only be accessible to outside customers via an encrypted channel.

(9 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

**Student should be able to draw a network diagram and describe the security setting at each entity. A sample design is given above.**

- (c) Briefly discuss any three (3) responsibilities of a system administrator with respect to maintaining network security.

(6 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

1. Build a secure firewall for the network

2. Balance security issues against employees' ability to access websites for their work

3. Early installation of anti-virus, anti-adware and anti-spam systems

- (d) What are the four (4) basic types of firewalls?

(4 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

1. Packet Filters

2. Stateful Packet Filters

3. Application Level Gateway

4. Circuit Level Gateway



- (4) (a) List any three (3) popular intruder information gathering techniques.

(3 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

1. System logs
2. Firewall
3. Honeypots/Honeytokens

- (b) List any four (4) basic properties expected of a good security protocol.

(5 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

- Everyone must know the steps in the protocol in advance
- Every one should be agreed to follow it
- Protocol should be clearly defined
- It must be complete.
- Not possible to do more or to learn more than what is specified in the protocol

- (c) Briefly explain what is meant by the “data inference problem” using your own example.

(5 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

Students should explain the problem by means of an example.

Following is an example:

Statement  $\text{Avg}(A1, A2, A3)$  and  $\text{Avg}(A1, A2)$ , inferences the value of  $A3$

$A1$ ,  $A2$  and  $A3$  are data fields of a database.

- (d) List any three (3) popular anti-spamming techniques.

(3 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

1. Blacklist/whitelist

2. Reverse DNS lookup

3. Rules-based filtering

- (e) CGI scripts are executable programs which run on the web server's host machine. How can the security of a CGI script be ensured?

(6 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

- All user-supplied input should be checked before passing it through a command shell, an interpreter or any external program.
- File names should be examined carefully before opening them.
- All array boundaries should be checked.

- (f) List any three (3) popular digital payment systems over the Internet.

(3 marks)

**ANSWER IN THIS BOX**

1. Credit card
2. Digital cash
3. Subscription

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