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Seat No.	:		
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OD-102 October-2019

B.C.A., Sem.-V

SEC-301(B): Information Security

(New Course)

Time: 2:	.20 H	oursl			Max. Marks		
	Ans (i)	swer to Whand and Dis	he following: nat is Intellectual Property La	iminis	Iso, discuss Patents law, Trademarks trative Branch and Judicial Branch of ciples of Success.		
	(i)	Dia	cuss. The information securi	ty com	mon body of knowledge (CBK).		
(D)	(ii)	wer a					
(B)	AIIS			reans	that hiding the details of security		
	(1)	The state of the s	chanisms is sufficient to Secur				
				4.	Networks		
		(a)	Characita	(p)			
	(2)	(c)	Obscurity	(d)	None of the above		
	(2)		is the enemy of secur	ity.			
		(a)	Fear	(b)	Complexity		
		(c)	Doubt	(d)	Uncertainty		
	(3)		grants an inventor the	right	to exclude others from producing or		
		using the inventor's discovery or invention for a limited period of time.					
·•		(a)	Trade Marks	(b)	Patents		
		(c)	Intellectual Property Right	• •			
	(4)	Whi	ch of the following definition	best d	lescribes "Computer Forensics"?		

(b)

(c)

(d)

Investigating crimes committed using computers.

Probing the operating system for signs of malfeasance

Using computers to investigate crime

Predicting behaviours of cyber criminals

9 *	(5)	Copying or downloading software and using it without permission is known as	*
+		(a) Software Piracy (b) Dumpster Diving	E. 0
	- 1	(c) Social Engineering (d) None of the above	
į.	(6)	The computer criminal who calls a help desk trying to obtain other users	
	(-)	password is most likely a	v e
		(a) Dumpster diver (b) Black-hat hacker	
		(c) Social engineer (d) Spammer	
(A)	Ansy	wer the following:	1
()	(i)	What are the Physical security threats? What are the administrative control	
	(-)	for providing physical security?	7
	(ii)	Discuss the technical controls for providing physical security in detail.	7
	` '	OR	
	(i)	Write a detailed note on Operations Security controls in Action.	
	(ii)	Discuss the principles of operation security and Operations Security Process	• 4
	w ₁	Controls.	
(B)	Ans	swer any 4:	4
	(1)	What is the main objective of separation of duties?	
		(a) To prevent employees from disclosing sensitive information	
		(b) To ensure access controls are in place	
		(c) To ensure that no single individual can compromise a system.	
		To ensure that audit trails are not tampered with	
	(2)	Processes refers to how long transactions and other types of	
		computerised or process records should be retained.	
		(a) Preventive (b) Resource Protection	
		(c) Monitoring (d) Record Retention	
	(3)	controls are needed for proper marking and handling of assets.	
		(a) Monitoring (b) Detective	
		(c) Preventive (d) Media viability	19
	(4)	Which of the following does not pertain to physical security?	
		(a) Site selection	
		(b) Securing a site against unauthorized access	
		(c) Protecting people and property	
		(d) Installing firewalls on all computer.	
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	(5)		devices detects an unusual movements within well-defined	3
			rior space.	M.
		(a)	Intrusion detectors (b) Alarm system	
,		(c)	Motion Detectors (d) Biometrics.	
	(6)	Wh	at is an audit trail?	
		(a)	A history of transactions indicating data that has been changed or	
			modified.	
		(b)	A sound recording of conversation taped through perimeter devices.	
		(c)	Both (a) and (b)	
		(d)	None of above	
		*		* •
(A)) An	swer t	he following:	
	(i)		at are the principles of Authentication? Also, discuss Biometrics in	
			ormation Security.	7
	(11)		cuss the following terms:	
		Ide	ntification, Authentication, Least Privilege, Information Owner.	7
	(i)	End		
	(1)	kev	crypt and decrypt the following message using transposition method with word: Caution.	
		A Committee of the Comm	ssage is: MARCH FORWARD INTO THE NIGHT TUESDAY NEXT.	
	(ii)	Exp	plain the concept of Hashing functions and Block ciphers.	
(b)		wer a		_
	(1)	Wh	en you use the same key to both encrypt and decrypt a message, its	3
		call	ed cryptography.	
		(a)	Asymmetric key (b) Symmetric key	
		(c)	Public private key (d) None of above	50
	(2)		is a network authentication protocol named from the three	
	e 15	head	led dog in Greek mythology.	
		(a)	Kerberos (b) Single Sign on	
		(c)	Federated Identities (d) VPN	
	(3)	Wha	t are the two types of ciphers?	
		(a)	Transposition and substitution	
		(b)	Substitution and replacement	
		(c)	Transposition and shift	
			None of above	
		(4)		

	(4)		methods of	Identifica	tion work by measuring unique human
		charact	eristic as a way to		
		(a) B	Biometrics	(b)	Micrometrics
		(c) N	lacro biometrics	(d)	Macro metrics
	(5)	A	disguises		s, allowing only selected people to see
•	` ,	through	n the disguise.		and send become proper to see
		(a) (Cryptosystem	(b)	Cryptography
9		11.	Cryptanalysis	(d)	Cryptology.
(A)	Ans	wer the f	following:		
. ()	(i)	10		Intrusion	Detection System.
	(ii)		s : OSI Reference		Dottottion Bystom.
	()		OR	IVIOUOI.	
	(i)	How o		ecurity ac	cross the SDLC? What are the different
		subgro	oups recommende	d to incre	ase the software security throughout the
		SDLC	??		aso between security unoughout the
	(ii)	Write	a detailed note on	Malware	and Antivirus softwares.
(B)	An	swer any		74	3
	(1)		is a miniat	ire Java a	pplication embedded in a web page and
		down	loaded to the users	machine	for execution.
		(a)	ActiveX	(b)	Distributed object
		(c)	Applet	(d)	None of Above
	(2)	Whi			h distributed environment?
		(a)	Software Agents	` '	Java Applets
		(c)	ActiveX Control	(d)	All of Above
	(3) Whice	ch of the followir	g occurs	when the system classifies an action as
		· ,	nalous, when it is a	-	
		(a)	False Desition	(b)	Subversion Error
	(4	(c)	False Positive		None of the above
	(ocol addresses.	the nardy	vare interface (MAC) addresses to IP
		(a)	Address Resoluti	on protoco	1
		(b)	Reverse Address	~	
		(c)	Internet Control 1		
		(d)	File transfer prote		
	(5) Ano	ther name for a VP		
		(a)	tunnel	(b)	firewalls
		(c)	pipeline	(d)	bypass