# Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University

## Assignment-2 February – 2022

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Course** | **:** | **MSCCS** | **Subject Code** | **:** | **MSCCS- 203** |
| **Subject Name** | **:** | **Application and Network Security** | **Max Marks** | **:** | **30 (Passing Marks 12)** |

---

Assignment-I

**Section – A**

Answer the following questions in 800 words. (8*1=8)

Explain Desktop Security Policies.

**Section – B**

Answer the following questions in 400 words. (Any two) (4*2=8)

1. Explain categories of Bugs.
2. Discuss Database Security Issues.
3. Explain the Physical Layer of Network Security Model.
4. What is Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)?

**Section – C**

Answer the following questions in 300 words.(Any three) (3*3=9)

1. Explain How can you assess risk.
2. Discuss Program Threats.
3. Discuss Network Security Model (NSM).
4. Discuss types of Firewall.
5. Discuss the Role of IDS in an Organization.

**Section – D**

Do as Directed. (0.5*10=5)

1. A Rootkit is an automated software package which can be used by hacker to mask intrusion and to gain administrative (root) privileges on a computer network. (True/False)
2. Define Physical Database Integrity.
3. ____ is a weakness which allows an attacker to reduce a system's information assurance.
   A. Vulnerability B. Security C. Database D. Cryptography
4. NSM stands for ___.
   A. New Security Model B. Network Security Model C. New Security Method D. Network Security Method
5. The administrative layer focuses on the training of administrative users. (True/ False)
6. Connection security rules are used to secure traffic between two computers while it crosses the network. (True / False)
7. NIDS stands for __.

A. Network Intrusion Dimension System B. Network Intruder Detect System C. Network Intrusion Detection System D. New Intrusion Detection System

8. IPS stands for ____.
   A. Intrusion Prevention System B. Intruder Prevention Systems C. Intrusion Protection Systems D. Intruder Protection Systems
9. CPS in Public Key Infrastructure stands for ____.
   A. Certification Practice Standard B. Certification Practice Statement C. Certificate Practice Statement D. Certificate Practice Standard
10. A key management solution (KMS) is an integrated approach for generating, distributing and managing cryptographic keys for devices and applications. (True/ False)

# Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University

## Assignment-2 February – 2022

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Course** | **:** | **MSCCS** | **Subject Code** | **:** | **MSCCS- 203** |
| **Subject Name** | **:** | **Application and Network Security** | **Max Marks** | **:** | **30 (Passing Marks 12)** |

---

Assignment-II

**Section – A**

Answer the following questions in 800 words. (8*1=8)

Discuss Pretty Good Privacy(PGP).

**Section – B**

Answer the following questions in 400 words. (Any two) (4*2=8)

1. Explain Injection flaws.
2. Discuss Vulnerabilities in Malicious File Upload and Web Shells.
3. Discuss about Wireless Security.
4. Discuss Wireless Attacks Detection Techniques.

**Section – C**

Answer the following questions in 300 words.(Any three) (3*3=9)

1. How to keep your Computer Secure?
2. Discuss E-Commerce Security.
3. Discuss any three Wireless Network Attacks.
4. Discuss How to secure Wireless Access Points.
5. Discuss Encryption for Mobile Devices.

**Section – D**

Do as Directed. (0.5*10=5)

1. MIME-Version: Must have the parameter value 1.0. (True/False)
2. _____ is a type of web application security vulnerability in which an attacker is able to submit a database SQL command that is executed by a web application, exposing the back-end database.
   A. SQL injection B. injection C. SQLite injection D. Worm
3. Cross-Site Scripting, often referred to as _____.
   B. XMS B. XSS C. XCS D. XML
4. ____ requires two forms of authentication before access can be granted to a user.
   B. One-time password B. Single sign on C. Two-factor authentication D. Multi-factor authentication
5. ____is a wireless computer network that links two or more devices using a wireless distribution method.
   A. LAN B.WLAN C.VLAN D. CLAN

6. SSID stands for ___.
   A. Service Set Identification B. Set Service Identifier C. Service Service Identification
   D. Set Service Identification
7. WEP stands for __.
   A. Wired Equivalent Protection B. Wireless Equivalent Privacy C. Wired Equivalent Privacy
   D. Wireless Equivalent Protection
8. WEP provides no cryptographic integrity protection. (True/ False)
9. Authentication and authorization controls help protect unauthorized access to mobile devices and the data on them. (True/ False)
10. Physical security of mobile devices can be further fortified with remote wipe. (True/ False)