

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE(MINOR)- SEMESTER-I&II EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2025****Subject Code:114AH01****Date:03-06-2025****Subject Name: Information Theory for Cyber Security****Time:10:30 AM TO 01:00 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

		MARKS
<b>Q.1</b>	(a) Explain symmetric cipher in brief.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Describe how the lower bound on key size is related to secrecy and authentication.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Analyze Shannon's foundation of information theory and its impact on modern cryptography.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.2</b>	(a) What are block codes in coding theory?	<b>03</b>
	(b) Differentiate between randomized ciphers and deterministic ciphers.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Evaluate the importance of secret sharing schemes in secure communication. How does secret sharing enhance the robustness of secure systems?	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
	(c) Assess the use of masking techniques in cryptographic security. How do they contribute to the prevention of side-channel attacks?	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) What is a shared secret in cryptography?	<b>03</b>
	(b) How does AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) work in securing data?	<b>04</b>
	(c) Analyze the strengths and weaknesses of the Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Discuss potential vulnerabilities and how they can be mitigated.	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.3</b>	(a) Explain information-theoretic security in brief.	<b>03</b>
	(b) How do side-channel attacks exploit vulnerabilities in cryptographic systems?	<b>04</b>
	(c) Compare and contrast the principles of information-theoretic security and computational security in cryptographic systems.	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Define differential privacy in brief.	<b>03</b>
	(b) What is distributed channel synthesis in the context of secure communication?	<b>04</b>
	(c) Evaluate the role of rate-distortion theory in secure source coding. How does it balance compression and secrecy?	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.4</b>	(a) Define strong secrecy and weak secrecy in cryptography.	<b>03</b>
	(b) Explain the concept of partial secrecy in cryptography.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Analyze the differences between strong secrecy and weak secrecy in cryptography. Which is more practical in real-world scenarios?	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.5</b>	(a) List applications of Public Key Infrastructure (PKI).	<b>03</b>
	(b) Describe common application of lightweight cryptography.	<b>04</b>
	(c) Analyze the importance of digital and network forensics in incident response. How can effective forensics practices improve security measures?	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>		
<b>Q.5</b>	(a) Briefly explain primary goal of digital forensics.	<b>03</b>
	(b) How does Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) ensure secure communications?	<b>04</b>
	(c) Assess the impact of Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) on modern encryption practices. How has it changed the landscape of secure communications?	<b>07</b>

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