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B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

June 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Semester: VII

Branch: Information Science and Engineering

Duration: 3 hrs.

Course Code: 22IS7PEISF

Max Marks: 100

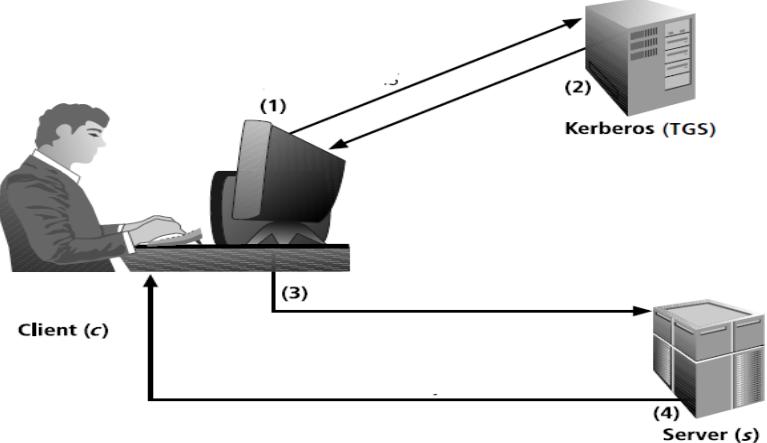
Course: Information Security and Forensics

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

UNIT - I			CO	PO	Marks
1	a)	Discuss the mechanisms of access control systems that determine whether to admit a user into a trusted area of an organization, emphasizing their role in ensuring security.	CO1	PO1	8
	b)	Discuss the relationship between different types of firewalls (e.g., application gateways, circuit gateways, packet filtering, and MAC layer firewalls) and their corresponding layers in the OSI model, explaining the functionality that is provided at its respective layer.	CO1	PO1	9
	c)	Outline the key factors to consider when selecting the best firewall for an organization.	CO1	PO1	3
OR					
2	a)	Identify and explain the given firewall architecture with its merits.	CO1	PO2	7

Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.

The diagram illustrates a firewall architecture. It starts with an 'Untrusted network' represented by a cloud-like shape. An arrow labeled 'Controlled access' points from the untrusted network to an 'External filtering router'. From the external filtering router, an arrow labeled 'Proxy access' points to a 'Demilitarized zone (DMZ)'. The DMZ is represented by an oval containing three server icons. From the DMZ, an arrow points to an 'Internal filtering router'. Finally, an arrow points from the internal filtering router to a 'Trusted network' represented by a dashed-line rectangle containing four client computer icons.

	b)	Summarize the best practices for configuring and maintaining firewalls to ensure optimal security and performance in an organization's network infrastructure.	CO1	PO1	5
	c)	 <p>Identify the purpose of the given diagram by providing details of steps (1- 4) listed in it.</p>	CO1	PO2	8
		UNIT – II			
3	a)	A XYZ Bank experiences unusual traffic patterns, such as a sudden spike in inbound connections from unfamiliar IP addresses. Suggest various detection methods that IDPS can use to effectively monitor, evaluate and identify potential threats in the network traffic to ensure security and prevent unauthorized access.	CO1	PO2	9
	b)	Illustrate the importance of scanning and analysis tools by elaborating any one tool of your choice.	CO1	PO1	5
	c)	An organization needs to adopt biometric authentication for its employee access to secure areas. Identify and elaborate the three fundamental criteria's to be used by the organization to evaluate the effectiveness of the biometric technology in terms of accuracy, reliability and user acceptance in prior to actual access to these secure systems.	CO1	PO1	6
		OR			
4	a)	<p>A healthcare organization experiences repeated unauthorized access attempts on its critical patient database. It needs a security mechanism that can be implemented to redirect attackers away from sensitive systems, monitor their activities and keep them engaged long enough for security teams to document their behavior and plan an appropriate response.</p> <p>Suggest and explain a suitable technology that can be implemented for the above scenario.</p>	CO1	PO2	6

	b)	Illustrate the role of a Network-based Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (IDPS) in monitoring network traffic and detecting potential attacks.	CO1	PO1	6
	c)	A large retail chain is monitoring its network across multiple locations, and it needs to have all its IDPS control functions implemented and managed from a central location which impacts the efficiency and effectiveness of detecting and responding to potential security threats in real-time. Suggest the IDPS Control strategy that can be incorporated for above needs and describe the same with a relevant diagram.	CO1	PO2	8
UNIT – III					
5	a)	Justify the statement “Audit logs are important in investigations”.	CO2	PO1	5
	b)	An organization is concerned about the security of their IIS logs and wants to ensure that they are maintained in a credible state. Identify the steps to be considered to ensure that their IIS logs are credible and can be used as evidence in an investigation.	CO2	PO1	10
	c)	Describe the basic procedures of End-to-end forensic investigation.	CO4	PO1	5
OR					
6	a)	Define Network Forensics. Explore the methods used by network intruders to enter a system.	CO2	PO1	10
	b)	“In the event of a ransomware attack on an organization's network, identifying log files to review for insights into the breach and using this data to trace the attack's origin and enhance protection against future threats is vital”, Elaborate the above statement by depicting the source and traces of attack with suitable reasoning with respect to log file as evidence of proof in legal terms.	CO2	PO2	10
UNIT – IV					
7	a)	List and describe any three primary types of network attacks and justify the need for investigators to analyze network traffic.	CO3	PO1	8
	b)	A customer of PQR Bank is trying to log into his bank's website by entering the URL in browser. Instead of reaching the official website, it's unknowingly redirected to a fake site that looks identical to bank's website. Believing it to be genuine, he enters his login credentials, which are instantly captured by attackers. Explore in detail the techniques with its relevant diagrams that the attackers might use to manipulate the DNS system to create such scenarios, redirecting users to fraudulent websites and leading to stolen credentials or financial losses.	CO3	PO2	12
OR					
8	a)	An analyst of an organization found a broken system when the hackers posted the user identities of about 700 million people. Later, he	CO3	PO2	10

		collected several log files as proof. Now the analyst needs to authenticate the collected evidence so that it is admissible in court. Elaborate the challenges he should look towards for gathering evidence for a network inquiry from all technical sources.			
	b)	Mention the difficulty in reconstructing evidence for a network investigation. Review the three types of analysis that an investigator must perform during evidence reconstruction.	CO4	PO1	10
UNIT – V					
9	a)	Identify the potential types of web attacks (Any Five)	CO4	PO1	5
	b)	<p>A cybersecurity analyst is investigating a data breach at a news website. Users report that malicious pop-ups and phishing pages appear whenever they view the comment section of articles. Upon investigation, analyst discovers that an attacker has injected a harmful script into the user-generated comments, targeting visitors with unauthorized actions and stealing sensitive information.</p> <p>Based on the above situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the cause of a problem Suggest prevention method to this type of attack from reoccurring. 	CO4	PO2	8
	c)	Discuss the conditions under which a buffer overflow takes place. Provide its potential impact on a system and the methods used to detect it.	CO4	PO1	7
OR					
10	a)	Illustrate the web attack by “Parameter Tampering”.	CO4	PO1	5
	b)	<p>You are responsible for maintaining a university’s online portal where students can log into view their grades. A student reports that by entering specific characters into the login form, they were able to access another student’s records. Upon investigation, you find suspicious database queries being executed in the logs, containing unexpected inputs like ' OR '1'='1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the cause of this vulnerability, Suggest measures need to be considered to secure the portal. 	CO4	PO2	10
	c)	Provide measures that need to be considered to increase web security by an investigator or administrator as a part of checklist in his daily routine.	CO4	PO1	5
