



**UTM**  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Sekolah Pendidikan Profesional dan  
Pendidikan Berterusan  
(UTMSPACE)

5

**FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SEMESTER 1 – SESSION 2016 / 2017  
PROGRAM KERJASAMA**

COURSE CODE : DDPC 3343  
KOD KURSUS

COURSE NAME : COMPUTER SECURITY /  
NAMA KURSUS KESELAMATAN KOMPUTER

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 3 / DDPC / DDPZ  
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES / 2 JAM 30 MINIT  
TEMPOH

DATE : OCTOBER 2016  
TARIKH

**INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :**

1. Answer **All** question in the space provided in this question paper.  
*Jawab Semua soalan diruang yang disediakan dalam kertas soalan ini.*

( You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on your answer script )  
( Pelajar dikehendaki tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada skrip jawapan )

|                                   |   |       |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|
| NAME / NAMA                       | : | ..... |
| I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN        | : | ..... |
| YEAR / COURSE<br>TAHUN / KURSUS   | : | ..... |
| COLLEGE NAME<br>NAMA KOLEJ        | : | ..... |
| LECTURER'S NAME<br>NAMA PENSYARAH | : | ..... |

This examination paper consists of ... 18... pages including the cover  
Kertas soalan ini mengandungi ..... 18..... muka surat termasuk kulit hadapan

+SECTION A / BAHAGIAN A  
24 MARKS / 24 MARKAH

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS / SOALAN ANEKA PILIHAN**

Choose the most appropriate answer. Write your answer in the table on page 17.

*Pilih jawapan yang paling sesuai. Tulis jawapan anda di jadual pada mukasurat 17.*

1. What is the **best** description of a stream cipher?  
*Manakah penerangan yang paling baik untuk 'cipher' aliran?*
  - A. The message is divided into blocks and mathematical functions are performed on each block.  
*Mesej dibahagi kepada dua blok dan fungsi matematik dilakukan pada setiap blok.*
  - B. The sender must encrypt the message with his/her private key so the receiver can decrypt it with her/his public key.  
*Penghantar mesti enkrip mesej dengan kunci peribadi jadi penerima boleh mendekrip mesej itu dengan kunci umumnya.*
  - C. The cipher uses a key to create a keystream and XOR's the result with the message.  
*Cipher menggunakan kunci untuk mewujudkan aliran utama dan kemudian XOR kan hasil dengan mesej.*
  - D. The cipher executes 16 rounds of computation on each bit.  
*Cipher melaksanakan 16 pusingan komputasi untuk setiap bit.*
  
2. If Walcott wants to send an encrypted message to Jack, the plaintext is encrypted using the public key of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
*Jika Walcott ingin menghantar mesej yang telah dienkrip kepada Jack, teks biasa akan dienkrip menggunakan kunci umum \_\_\_\_\_ .*
  - A. Walcott
  - B. Jack
  - C. the cryptographic system */ sistem kriptografik*
  - D. both Walcott and Jack. */ kedua-dua Walcott dan Jack*
  
3. A digital certificate binds a user with the \_\_\_\_\_ .  
*Sijil berdigit mengikat pengguna dengan \_\_\_\_\_ .*
  - A. user's private key */ kunci peribadi pengguna*
  - B. user's public key */ kunci umum pengguna*
  - C. user's passport */ paspot pengguna*
  - D. user's driving license */ lesen memandu pengguna*



7. Consider the following code fragment:

*Pertimbangkan keratan kod berikut:*

```
legitimate code
if data is Friday the 13th;
    crash_computer();
legitimate code
```

What type of malware is this?

*Apakah jenis-jenis perisian berniat jahat ini?*

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Trojan Horse  | <i>/ Kuda Trojan</i>     |
| B. Logic Bomb    | <i>/ Bom Logik</i>       |
| C. Salami Attack | <i>/ Serangan Salami</i> |
| D. Trapdoor      | <i>/ Pintu Perangkap</i> |

8. What is the main purpose of access control?

*Apakah tujuan utama kawalan capaian?*

- |   |
|---|
| A. to authorize full access to authorized users<br><i>untuk membenarkan akses penuh kepada pengguna yang diberi kuasa</i>                                   |
| B. to limit the actions or operations that a legitimate user can perform<br><i>untuk menghadkan tindakan atau operasi yang sah pengguna boleh melakukan</i> |
| C. to stop unauthorized users accessing resources<br><i>untuk menghalang pengguna yang tidak dibenarkan mencapai sumber</i>                                 |
| D. to protect computers from viral infections<br><i>untuk melindungi komputer daripada jangkitan virus katalaluan, enkripsi, dan pengenalan diri</i>        |
| D. identification, encryption, and authorization<br><i>pengenalan diri, enkripsi, dan kebenaran</i>   |

9. In database, an act of obtaining information of a higher level of sensitivity by combining information from lower level of sensitivity is called \_\_\_\_\_.

*Dalam pangkalan data, perbuatan mendapatkan maklumat tahap sensitif yang tinggi dengan menggabungkan maklumat dari tahap sensitiviti lebih rendah dipanggil*

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Aggregation       | <i>/ Pengagregatan</i>        |
| B. Data mining       | <i>/ Perlombongan data</i>    |
| C. Inference         | <i>/ Inferens</i>             |
| D. Polyinstantiation | <i>/ 'Poly instantiation'</i> |

10. The following are type of disclosure that can happened in database **except**  
*Berikut adalah jenis pendedahan yang boleh berlaku dalam pangkalan data **melainkan***
- A. exact data / data sebenar
  - B. existence / kewujudan
  - C. precision / kejituan
  - D. bounds / sempadan
11. What is the main purpose of access control?  
*Apakah tujuan utama kawalan capaian?*
- A. to authorize full access to authorized users  
*untuk membenarkan akses penuh kepada pengguna yang diberi kuasa*
  - B. to limit the actions or operations that a legitimate user can perform  
*untuk menghadkan tindakan atau operasi yang sah pengguna boleh melakukan*
  - C. to stop unauthorized users accessing resources  
*untuk menghalang pengguna yang tidak dibenarkan mencapai sumber*
  - D. to protect computers from viral infections  
*untuk melindungi komputer daripada jangkitan virus*
12. Which of the following statements regarding session hijacking is **incorrect**:  
*Manakah di antara kenyataan berikut mengenai rampasan sesi **tidak betul**:*
- A. In session hijacking, to spoof IP addresses is possible.  
*Dalam sesi rampasan, untuk ditipu alamat IP boleh berlaku.*
  - B. Involves an attacker inserting him/herself in between two conversing devices.  
*Melibatkan penyerang menyelitkan diri mereka antara dua peranti yang sedang berkomunikasi.*
  - C. Allows the attacker to pretend he/she is one of the actual endpoints in the transaction.  
*Membolehkan penyerang untuk berpura-pura dia adalah salah satu daripada penghujung yang sebenar dalam transaksi*
  - D. Session hijacking cannot be safeguarded, not even through mutual authentication using protocols such as IPsec.  
*Session hijacking tidak boleh dilindungi, walau pun melalui pengesahan bersama yang menggunakan protokol seperti IPsec.*

13. What are the three(3) primary methods for authenticating users to a computer system or network system?

*Apakah tiga(3) kaedah utama untuk mengesahkan pengguna untuk sistem komputer atau sistem rangkaian?*

- A. passwords, tokens, and biometrics.  
*katalaluan, token dan biometrik.*
- B. authorization, identification, and tokens.  
*kebenaran, pengenalan diri dan token.*
- C. passwords, encryption, and identification.  
*katalaluan, enkripsi, dan pengenalan diri.*
- D. identification, encryption, and authorization.  
*pengenalan diri, enkripsi, dan kebenaran.*

14. This is a document that states in writing how a company plans to protect the company's physical and IT assets.

*Ini adalah satu dokumen yang menyatakan secara bertulis bagaimana syarikat merancang untuk melindungi aset fizikal dan aset ITnya.*

- A. Data Encryption Standard / *Piawaian Enkripsi Data*
- B. Security policy / *Polisi Keselamatan*
- C. Public key certificate / *Sijil Kunci Umum*
- D. Access control list / *Senarai Kawalan Capaian*

15. In a "work for hire" situation, who is considered as the author of the work?

*Dalam situasi "kerja bergaji", siapakah tuannya hasil sesuatu kerja?*

- A. employer / *majikan*
- B. employee / *pekerja*
- C. the owner of the patent / *tuannya paten*
- D. employer and employee / *majikan & pekerja*

16. Unfair use of copyrighted item is called \_\_\_\_\_.

*Penggunaan tidak adil terhadap bahan-bahan "copyrighted" dipanggil \_\_\_\_\_.*

- A. patents / *paten*
- B. public domain / *domaian umum*
- C. trade secret / *rahsia perdagangan*
- D. piracy / *cetak rompak*

SECTION B/ BAHAGIAN B  
76 MARKS / MARKAH

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. WRITE YOUR ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED.

JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN. TULIS JAWAPAN ANDA PADA RUANG YANG DISEDIAKAN.

- Q1. a) For the cybercrimes below, indicate whether the crime is an attack on **data integrity, system integrity, data confidentiality, privacy or availability.**

[3 M]

*Untuk jenayah siber di bawah, nyatakan sama ada jenayah itu adalah serangan terhadap integriti data, integriti sistem, kerahsiaan data, privasi atau ketersediaan.*

| Cybercrimes   | Type of Attack |
|---|----------------|
| Offering or making available of child pornography through a computer system.<br><i>Menawar atau sediakan pornografi kanak-kanak menerusi sistem komputer.</i>                   |                |
| Infringements of copyright and related rights<br><i>Perlanggaran hak cipta dan yang berkaitan dengannya</i>   |                |
| Damaging, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of data without right.<br><i>Merosakkan, penghapusan, memerosotkan, pengubahan atau penindasan data tanpa hak.</i> |                |

- b) The **four(4)** kinds of threats in the computer systems are interception, interruption, modification and fabrication. Describe and give examples for each kind of threats.

**Empat (4) jenis ancaman di dalam sistem komputer adalah pemintasan, gangguan, pengubahsuaian dan pemalsuan. Terangkan dan berikan contoh bagi setiap jenis ancaman tersebut.**

[8 M]

| Kinds / Jenis | Description and examples / Penerangan dan Contoh |
|---------------|--|
|---------------|--|

Q2. a) Describe the difference between symmetric and asymmetric cryptosystem.

*Huraikan perbezaan di antara kriptosistem simetrik dan asimetrik.*

[3 M]

b) In symmetric-key cryptography, how do two persons can establish secret between themselves?

*Dalam kriptografi kunci simetrik, bagaimanakah dua orang boleh mencapai kerahsiaan antara mereka?*

[2 M]

c) In the RSA public-key encryption scheme, each user has a public key,  $e$ , and a private key,  $d$ . Suppose Bob leaks his private key. Rather than generating a new modulus ( $n$ ), he decides to generate a new public and a new private key. Is this safe? Give justification to your answer.


*Dalam skim enkripsi kunci umum RSA, setiap pengguna mempunyai kunci umum,  $e$  dan kunci peribadi,  $d$ . Andaikan Bob membocorkan kunci peribadinya. Dia tidak menjana modulus baru ( $n$ ), tetapi memutuskan untuk menjana kunci umum,  $e$  dan kunci peribadi,  $d$  yang baru. Adakah ini selamat? Beri justifikasi kepada jawapan anda.*

[4 M]



- Q3. a) Given  $p=5; q=11, e=3; M=9$ . Find  $d$  and perform encryption and decryption using RSA. [8 M]  
*Diberi  $p = 5; q = 11, e = 3; M = 9$ . Cari  $d$  dan lakukan enkripsi dan dekripsi dengan menggunakan RSA.*

- b) In a public-key system using RSA, you intercept the ciphertext  $C = 10$  sent to a user whose public key is  $e=5, n=35$ . What is the plaintext  $M$ ? [4 M]  
*Dalam sistem kunci umum yang menggunakan RSA, anda memintas ciphertext  $C = 10$  yang dihantar kepada pengguna yang kekunci umum adalah  $e = 5, n=35$ . Apakah teks biasanya,  $M$ ?*

Q4. a) DES is a block encryption consisting of 16 cycles of transposition and substitution processes. Given 



ii) Expand  $R_1$  to get  $E[R_1]$ , where  $E[*]$  is the expansion function.

[4 M]

*Kembangkan  $R_1$  untuk mendapatkan  $E[R_1]$ , di mana  $E[*]$  adalah fungsi kembangan.*



- Q6. a) Your company is trying to determine the type of IDS to implement. As an IT security manager of the company, write a brief comparison of host-based and network-based intrusion detection systems by listing **two(2)** advantages and disadvantages of each. [6 M]
- Syarikat anda sedang cuba untuk menentukan jenis IDS untuk dilaksanakan. Sebagai pengurus keselamatan IT di syarikat, tulis dengan ringkas satu perbandingan antara sistem pengesanan pencerobohan "host-based" dan "network-based" dengan menyenaraikan **dua(2)** kebaikan dan kelemahan bagi setiap satu jenis IDS ini.*

- b) Explain the strengths and weakness of each of the following firewall deploying scenarios in the defending servers desktop machines and laptops against network threats. [6 M]
- i. A firewall at the network perimeter
  - ii. Firewalls on every end host machines.

*Terangkan kekuatan dan kelemahan setiap tembok api berikut menggunakan senario dalam mempertahankan mesin pelayan desktop dan laptop daripada ancaman rangkaian.*

- i. *Tembok api pada perimeter rangkaian*
- ii. *Tembok api pada tiap-tiap hujung hos mesin*

- Q7. a) As an IT security manager in your office how do you sanitizing your confidential data?  
Give **three (3)** methods.

[3 M]

*Sebagai pengurus keselamatan IT di pejabat anda, bagaimana anda membersihkan data sulit? Beri **tiga (3)** kaedah.*

- b) A friend sends an electronic Hallmark greeting card (e-card) to your work email. You need to click on the attachment to see the card. What should you do? If you decide to click the attachment to see the card, discuss **two (2)** risks that you would face?

[3 M]

*Seorang sahabat menghantar kad ucapan Hallmark elektronik (e-card) kepada e-mel kerja anda. Anda perlu klik pada lampiran untuk melihat kad. Apa yang perlu anda lakukan? Jika anda memutuskan untuk klik lampiran untuk melihat kad, bincangkan **dua (2)** risiko yang akan dihadapi?*

- c) Read the following scenario/ *Baca senario berikut:*

Wishere is a computer security consultant. He likes the challenge of finding and fixing securities vulnerabilities. He is wealthy and does not need to work, so he has ample time to test the security of the system. He probes accessible system on the Internet, and when he finds the vulnerable sites, he contacts the owners to offer his services repairing the problems. He is a believer in high quality pastries and he will plant small programs to slow down the performance of the web sites of the pastry shops that do not use quality butter.

*Wishere adalah perunding keselamatan komputer. Dia suka cabaran untuk mencari dan memperbaiki kelemahan keselamatan. Dia kaya dan tidak perlu ke tempat kerja, jadi dia mempunyai masa yang mencukupi untuk menguji keselamatan sesuatu sistem. Dia cari sistem yang boleh diakses di internet, dan apabila dia mendapati kelemahan sistem dia menghubungi pemilik untuk menawarkan perkhidmatan membaiki masalah. Dia adalah seorang yang tegas dan percaya pada pastri yang berkualiti tinggi dan beliau akan meletakkan aturcara yang kecil untuk melambatkan prestasi Laman web kedai pastri yang tidak menggunakan mentega berkualiti.*

Would you hire Wilshere as a computer security consultant to protect your computer system in your company? Discuss.

[4 M]

*Adakah anda mengupah Wilshere sebagai perunding keselamatan komputer untuk melindungi sistem komputer syarikat anda? Bincangkan.*

**ANSWER SPACE FOR SECTION A /24 MARKS**  
**RUANG JAWAPAN BAGI BAHAGIAN A /24MARKAH**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

**APPENDIX**

**Initial Permutation**

| Bit  | Goes to Position |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------|------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 18   | 40               | 8 | 48 | 16 | 56 | 24 | 64 | 32 |
| 916  | 39               | 7 | 47 | 15 | 55 | 23 | 63 | 31 |
| 1724 | 38               | 6 | 46 | 14 | 54 | 22 | 62 | 30 |
| 2532 | 37               | 5 | 45 | 13 | 53 | 21 | 61 | 29 |
| 3340 | 36               | 4 | 44 | 12 | 52 | 20 | 60 | 28 |
| 4148 | 35               | 3 | 43 | 11 | 51 | 19 | 59 | 27 |
| 4956 | 34               | 2 | 42 | 10 | 50 | 18 | 58 | 26 |
| 5764 | 33               | 1 | 41 | 9  | 49 | 17 | 57 | 25 |

**Expansion Permutation**

|                   |       |    |    |       |       |    |    |       |
|-------------------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|----|----|-------|
| Bit               | 1     | 2  | 3  | 4     | 5     | 6  | 7  | 8     |
| Moves to Position | 2,48  | 3  | 4  | 5,7   | 6,8   | 9  | 10 | 11,13 |
| Bit               | 9     | 10 | 11 | 12    | 13    | 14 | 15 | 16    |
| Moves to Position | 12,14 | 15 | 16 | 17,19 | 18,20 | 21 | 22 | 23,25 |
| Bit               | 17    | 18 | 19 | 20    | 21    | 22 | 23 | 24    |
| Moves to Position | 24,26 | 27 | 28 | 29,31 | 30,32 | 33 | 34 | 35,37 |
| Bit               | 25    | 26 | 27 | 28    | 29    | 30 | 31 | 32    |
| Moves to Position | 36,38 | 39 | 40 | 41,43 | 42,44 | 45 | 46 | 47,1  |

**Permutation Box P**

| Bit  | Goes to Position |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 18   | 9                | 17 | 23 | 31 | 13 | 28 | 2  | 18 |
| 916  | 24               | 16 | 30 | 6  | 26 | 20 | 10 | 1  |
| 1724 | 8                | 14 | 25 | 3  | 4  | 29 | 11 | 19 |
| 2532 | 32               | 12 | 22 | 7  | 5  | 27 | 15 | 21 |



**Key Permutation**

|                       |     |    |    |     |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| Key Bit               | 1   | 2  | 3  | 4   | 5  | 6  | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13 | 14 |
| Selected for Position | 5   | 24 | 7  | 16  | 6  | 10 | 20  | 18  | --- | 12  | 3   | 15  | 23 | 1  |
| Key Bit               | 15  | 16 | 17 | 18  | 19 | 20 | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27 | 28 |
| Selected for Position | 9   | 19 | 2  | --- | 14 | 22 | 11  | --- | 13  | 4   | --- | 17  | 21 | 8  |
| Key Bit               | 29  | 30 | 31 | 32  | 33 | 34 | 35  | 36  | 37  | 38  | 39  | 40  | 41 | 42 |
| Selected for Position | 47  | 31 | 27 | 48  | 35 | 41 | --- | 46  | 28  | --- | 39  | 32  | 25 | 44 |
| Key Bit               | 43  | 44 | 45 | 46  | 47 | 48 | 49  | 50  | 51  | 52  | 53  | 54  | 55 | 56 |
| Selected for Position | --- | 37 | 34 | 43  | 29 | 36 | 38  | 45  | 33  | 26  | 42  | --- | 30 | 40 |

**S-Boxes**

|       |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| $S_1$ | 0 | 14 | 4  | 13 | 1  | 2  | 15 | 11 | 8  | 3  | 10 | 6  | 12 | 5  | 9  | 0  | 7  |
|       | 1 | 0  | 15 | 7  | 4  | 14 | 2  | 13 | 1  | 10 | 6  | 12 | 11 | 9  | 5  | 3  | 8  |
|       | 2 | 4  | 1  | 14 | 8  | 13 | 6  | 2  | 11 | 15 | 12 | 9  | 7  | 3  | 10 | 5  | 0  |
|       | 3 | 15 | 12 | 8  | 2  | 4  | 9  | 1  | 7  | 5  | 11 | 3  | 14 | 10 | 0  | 6  | 13 |
| $S_2$ | 0 | 15 | 1  | 8  | 14 | 6  | 11 | 3  | 4  | 9  | 7  | 2  | 13 | 12 | 0  | 5  | 10 |
|       | 1 | 3  | 13 | 4  | 7  | 15 | 2  | 8  | 14 | 12 | 0  | 1  | 10 | 6  | 9  | 11 | 5  |
|       | 2 | 0  | 14 | 7  | 11 | 10 | 4  | 13 | 1  | 5  | 8  | 12 | 6  | 9  | 3  | 2  | 15 |
|       | 3 | 13 | 8  | 10 | 1  | 3  | 15 | 4  | 2  | 11 | 6  | 7  | 12 | 0  | 5  | 14 | 9  |
| $S_3$ | 0 | 10 | 0  | 9  | 14 | 6  | 3  | 15 | 5  | 1  | 13 | 12 | 7  | 11 | 4  | 2  | 8  |
|       | 1 | 13 | 7  | 0  | 9  | 3  | 4  | 6  | 10 | 2  | 8  | 5  | 14 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 1  |
|       | 2 | 13 | 6  | 4  | 9  | 8  | 15 | 3  | 0  | 11 | 1  | 2  | 12 | 5  | 10 | 14 | 7  |
|       | 3 | 1  | 10 | 13 | 0  | 6  | 9  | 8  | 7  | 4  | 15 | 14 | 3  | 11 | 5  | 2  | 12 |
| $S_4$ | 0 | 7  | 13 | 14 | 3  | 0  | 6  | 9  | 10 | 1  | 2  | 8  | 5  | 11 | 12 | 4  | 15 |
|       | 1 | 13 | 8  | 11 | 5  | 6  | 15 | 0  | 3  | 4  | 7  | 2  | 12 | 1  | 10 | 14 | 9  |
|       | 2 | 10 | 6  | 9  | 0  | 12 | 11 | 7  | 13 | 15 | 1  | 3  | 14 | 5  | 2  | 8  | 4  |
|       | 3 | 3  | 15 | 0  | 6  | 10 | 1  | 13 | 8  | 9  | 4  | 5  | 11 | 12 | 7  | 2  | 14 |
| $S_5$ | 0 | 2  | 12 | 4  | 1  | 7  | 10 | 11 | 6  | 8  | 5  | 3  | 15 | 13 | 0  | 14 | 9  |
|       | 1 | 14 | 11 | 2  | 12 | 4  | 7  | 13 | 1  | 5  | 0  | 15 | 10 | 3  | 9  | 8  | 6  |
|       | 2 | 4  | 2  | 1  | 11 | 10 | 13 | 7  | 8  | 15 | 9  | 12 | 5  | 6  | 3  | 0  | 14 |
|       | 3 | 11 | 8  | 12 | 7  | 1  | 14 | 2  | 13 | 6  | 15 | 0  | 9  | 10 | 4  | 5  | 3  |
| $S_6$ | 0 | 12 | 1  | 10 | 15 | 9  | 2  | 6  | 8  | 0  | 13 | 3  | 4  | 14 | 7  | 5  | 11 |
|       | 1 | 10 | 15 | 4  | 2  | 7  | 12 | 9  | 5  | 6  | 1  | 13 | 14 | 0  | 11 | 3  | 8  |
|       | 2 | 9  | 14 | 15 | 5  | 2  | 8  | 12 | 3  | 7  | 0  | 4  | 10 | 1  | 13 | 11 | 6  |
|       | 3 | 4  | 3  | 2  | 12 | 9  | 5  | 15 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 1  | 7  | 6  | 0  | 8  | 13 |
| $S_7$ | 0 | 4  | 11 | 2  | 14 | 15 | 0  | 8  | 13 | 3  | 12 | 9  | 7  | 5  | 10 | 6  | 1  |
|       | 1 | 13 | 0  | 11 | 7  | 4  | 9  | 1  | 10 | 14 | 3  | 5  | 12 | 2  | 15 | 8  | 6  |
|       | 2 | 1  | 4  | 11 | 13 | 12 | 3  | 7  | 14 | 10 | 15 | 6  | 8  | 0  | 5  | 9  | 2  |
|       | 3 | 6  | 11 | 13 | 8  | 1  | 4  | 10 | 7  | 9  | 5  | 0  | 15 | 14 | 2  | 3  | 12 |
| $S_8$ | 0 | 13 | 2  | 8  | 4  | 6  | 15 | 11 | 1  | 10 | 9  | 3  | 14 | 5  | 0  | 12 | 7  |
|       | 1 | 1  | 15 | 13 | 8  | 10 | 3  | 7  | 4  | 12 | 5  | 6  | 11 | 0  | 14 | 9  | 2  |
|       | 2 | 7  | 11 | 4  | 1  | 9  | 12 | 14 | 2  | 0  | 6  | 10 | 13 | 15 | 3  | 5  | 8  |
|       | 3 | 2  | 1  | 14 | 7  | 4  | 10 | 8  | 13 | 15 | 12 | 9  | 0  | 3  | 5  | 6  | 11 |

**Mukasurat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong**

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