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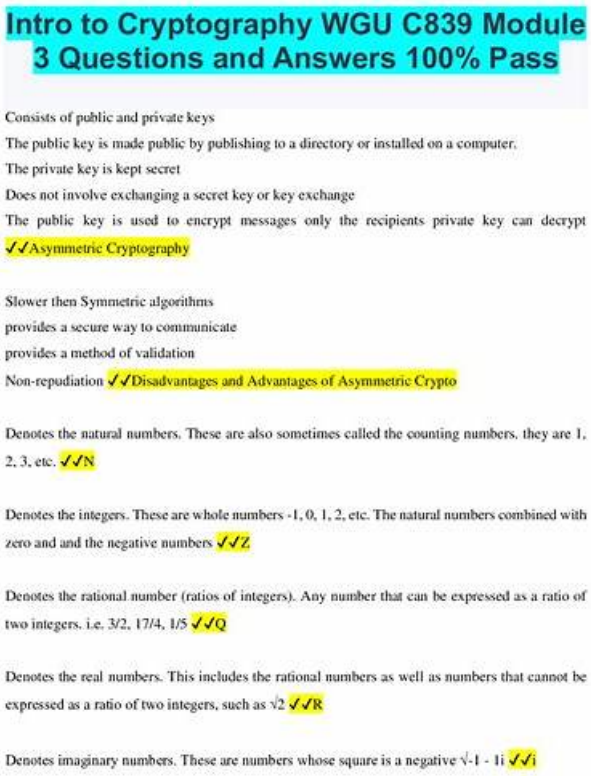
Intro to Cryptography WGU C839 Module 3 Questions and Answers 100% Pass

Consists of public and private keys
The public key is made public by publishing to a directory or installed on a computer.
The private key is kept secret
Does not involve exchanging a secret key or key exchange
The public key is used to encrypt messages only the recipients private key can decrypt
✓✓Asymmetric Cryptography

Slower then Symmetric algorithms
provides a secure way to communicate
provides a method of validation
Non-repudiation ✓✓Disadvantages and Advantages of Asymmetric Crypto

Denotes the natural numbers. These are also sometimes called the counting numbers, they are 1, 2, 3, etc. ✓✓N

Denotes the integers. These are whole numbers -1, 0, 1, 2, etc. The natural numbers combined with zero and and the negative numbers ✓✓Z

Denotes the rational number (ratios of integers). Any number that can be expressed as a ratio of two integers. i.e. 3/2, 17/4, 1/5 ✓✓Q

Denotes the real numbers. This includes the rational numbers as well as numbers that cannot be expressed as a ratio of two integers, such as √2 ✓✓R

Denotes imaginary numbers. These are numbers whose square is a negative √-1 - 1i ✓✓i

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q62-Q67):

NEW QUESTION # 62
(Which mechanism can be applied to protect the integrity of plaintext when using AES?)

- A. RSA
- B. Message Authentication Code (MAC)
- C. Kerberos key sharing
- D. RC4

Answer: B

Explanation:
AES by itself is a symmetric block cipher that provides confidentiality, but not guaranteed integrity unless used in an authenticated mode. To protect integrity of the plaintext (ensuring it has not been altered), a Message Authentication Code (MAC) can be applied. In the classic Encrypt-then-MAC pattern, the sender encrypts the plaintext with AES and then computes a MAC (often HMAC-SHA-256 or CMAC-AES) over the ciphertext (and relevant headers). The receiver verifies the MAC before attempting decryption, preventing tampering and many padding-oracle style vulnerabilities.
Alternatively, AES can be used in an AEAD mode like AES-GCM, which produces an authentication tag serving a similar purpose, but among the listed options the general integrity mechanism is "MAC." RC4 is an unrelated stream cipher and does not provide integrity. RSA is asymmetric and not the standard integrity add-on for AES-encrypted bulk data. Kerberos is an authentication protocol and key distribution system, not a message integrity primitive. Therefore, to protect plaintext integrity when using AES, the correct mechanism is a Message Authentication Code.

NEW QUESTION # 63
(An administrator has configured a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection utilizing IPsec transport mode with Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) between a server in the corporate office and a client computer in the remote office. In which situation can the packet content be inspected?)

- A. In the headquarters' and offsite location's networks after the data has been sent
- B. Only in the offsite location's network while data is in transit
- C. On devices at headquarters and offsite before being sent and after being received
- D. Only in the headquarters' network while data is in transit

Answer: C

Explanation:
With IPsec ESP in transport mode, the payload of the original IP packet (typically the transport-layer segment and higher) is encrypted and integrity-protected between the two endpoints-here, the corporate server and the remote client. Because encryption is applied by the sending endpoint and removed only by the receiving endpoint, intermediate routers, switches, and monitoring devices in either network cannot view the protected payload while it is in transit. They may see outer IP headers and certain metadata needed for routing, but not the encrypted content protected by ESP. As a result, the packet's contents are inspectable only at the endpoints: before encryption on the sender (plaintext exists in memory/stack before IPsec processing) and after decryption on the receiver (plaintext is restored for the application). This is true whether the traffic traverses internal networks or the Internet; the cryptographic boundary is between the endpoints participating in the IPsec SA. Therefore, inspection of the actual content is possible only on the devices at headquarters and offsite, before sending and after receiving, not by in-transit networks.

NEW QUESTION # 64
(How does a cryptographic policy contribute to incident response?)

- A. By slowing down the incident resolution process
- B. By limiting the use of encryption tools during incidents
- C. By providing guidelines for secure data recovery and communication
- D. By increasing the likelihood of data breaches

Answer: C

Explanation:
A cryptographic policy defines how encryption, keys, certificates, and integrity mechanisms are used and managed across an organization. During incident response, that policy becomes a playbook for making safe, consistent decisions under pressure. It can specify how to rotate or revoke compromised keys, how to validate and reissue certificates, how to preserve evidence integrity with hashing, and how to securely communicate sensitive incident details (e.g., using approved encrypted channels). It can also define backup encryption requirements and key escrow or recovery procedures, enabling secure data recovery without exposing protected data. Policies typically outline roles and responsibilities (who can access keys, who can approve rekeying), logging requirements, and escalation steps-reducing confusion and preventing ad hoc crypto changes that might worsen exposure. The goal is not to limit encryption; it is to ensure cryptography is used correctly to contain and remediate incidents. Therefore, providing guidelines for secure recovery and communication is the correct contribution of cryptographic policy to incident response.

NEW QUESTION # 65
(Which encryption algorithm uses an 80-bit key and operates on 64-bit data blocks?)

- A. Skipjack
- B. Camellia
- C. Blowfish
- D. Twofish

Answer: A

Explanation:
Skipjack is a symmetric block cipher historically associated with the Clipper chip initiative. Its defining parameters match the question: it operates on 64-bit blocks and uses an 80-bit key. The other options do not fit those exact sizes. Twofish is a 128-bit block cipher with key sizes up to 256 bits. Blowfish is a 64-bit block cipher, but its key size is variable from 32 up to 448 bits and is not fixed at 80 bits as a defining property.
Camellia is a 128-bit block cipher with key sizes of 128, 192, or 256 bits. Skipjack's smaller key size and legacy design make it unsuitable for modern security needs, but the question is purely about identifying the algorithm that matches an 80-bit key and 64-bit blocks. Therefore, the correct answer is Skipjack.

NEW QUESTION # 66
(How are limits managed for the number of bitcoins that can be created and stored in a blockchain?)

- A. A maximum has been established per country
- B. The total number of participants has been set
- C. Rewards for mining reduce over time
- D. Each person has a maximum number

Answer: C

Explanation:
Bitcoin's supply is controlled by protocol rules enforced by consensus: new bitcoins enter circulation through the block subsidy awarded to miners for producing valid blocks. This subsidy is programmed to halve at fixed intervals (every 210,000 blocks), which steadily reduces the rate of new coin creation over time and asymptotically approaches a capped total supply (commonly cited as 21 million BTC). This mechanism is often called the halving schedule and is the primary way limits are managed. The number of participants is not fixed; anyone can run a node or mine. There is no per-country cap and no per-person maximum enforced by the protocol-addresses and ownership are not limited that way. The supply cap emerges from the decreasing issuance schedule combined with consensus validation rules that reject blocks creating coins beyond what the schedule allows. Therefore, the correct answer is that limits are managed because rewards for mining reduce over time.

NEW QUESTION # 67
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