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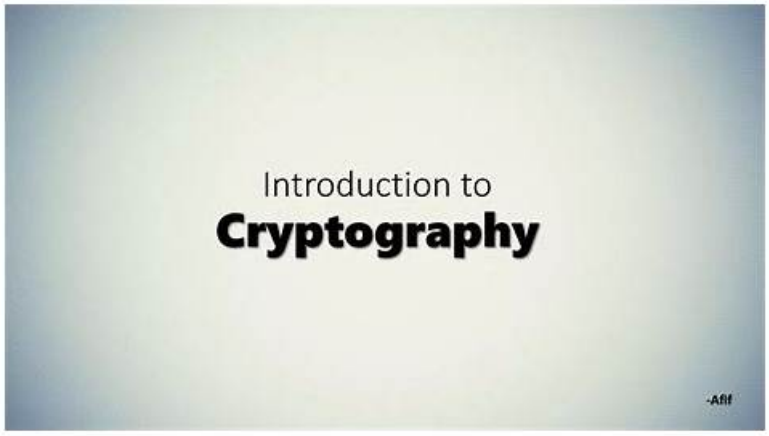

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q50-Q55):

NEW QUESTION # 50
(Why should an asymmetric private key be used to encrypt the digest of an application?)

- A. An asymmetric private key encrypts a small amount of information, which is decrypted with the corresponding private key.
- B. An asymmetric private key encrypts and decrypts data in blocks of characters at a time with a complex algorithm.
- C. An asymmetric private key uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt large amounts of media, one bit at a time.
- D. An asymmetric private key signs files by signing (encrypting) the hash of a file so integrity and authenticity can be verified with the corresponding public key.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Digital signing of software typically works by hashing the application (or its manifest) and then using the publisher's private key to create a digital signature over that digest. The private key is used because it is secret and uniquely controlled by the publisher; only the publisher should be able to produce a valid signature. Verifiers (customers) use the publisher's public key to validate the signature and confirm that the digest matches the software they received. This yields two key properties: integrity (the software hasn't been altered; any modification changes the digest and breaks verification) and authenticity (the signature proves it came from the private-key holder). Option A incorrectly describes symmetric stream encryption. Option C incorrectly generalizes private-key behavior as "block encryption." Option D is wrong because verification uses the public key, not a private key; also, "encrypting with private key" in this context is better understood as signing, not confidentiality encryption. Therefore, the correct rationale is that the asymmetric private key is used to sign the file's digest so the corresponding public key can verify integrity and authenticity.

NEW QUESTION # 51
(Which attack may take the longest amount of time to achieve success?)

- A. Rainbow table
- B. Brute-force
- C. Dictionary
- D. Birthday

Answer: B

Explanation:
A brute-force attack exhaustively tries every possible key or password candidate until the correct one is found. Because it explores the full search space (or a very large portion of it), brute force is often the slowest method, especially when strong keys, long passwords, rate limits, and slow password hashing (bcrypt/Argon2) are used. By contrast, a dictionary attack reduces work by trying only common or likely passwords, often succeeding quickly against weak human-chosen secrets. Rainbow table attacks shift work into precomputation; once a table exists, lookup can be faster than brute-force-though salt and modern hashing defeat them. Birthday attacks are about finding collisions, not necessarily recovering a specific secret, and their expected work is about 2