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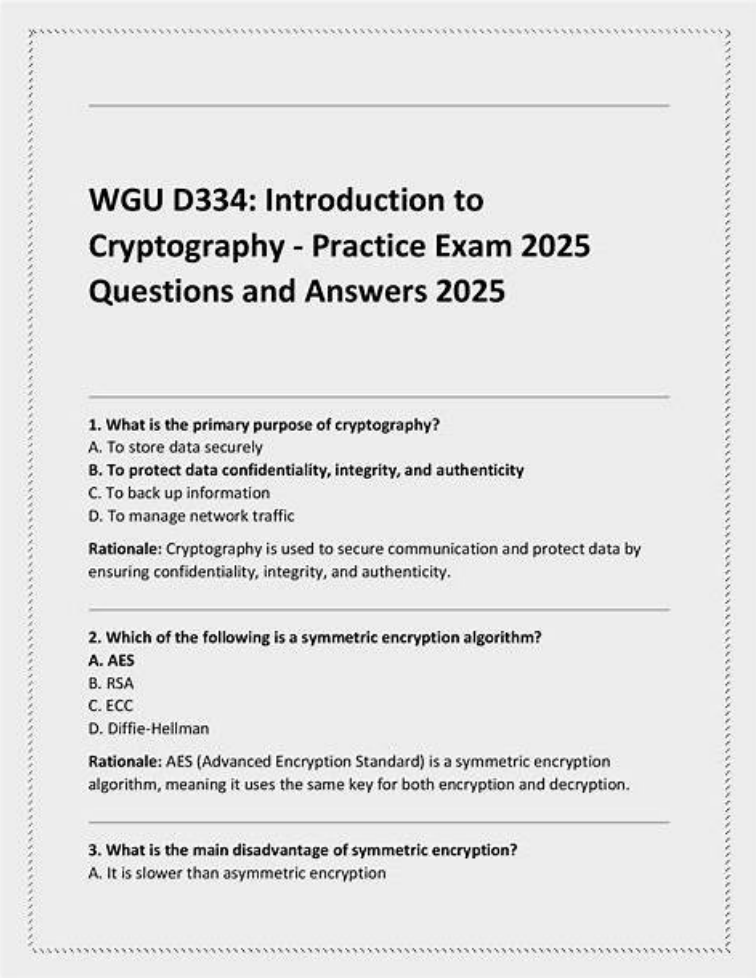
WGU D334: Introduction to Cryptography - Practice Exam 2025 Questions and Answers 2025

1. What is the primary purpose of cryptography?
A. To store data securely
B. To protect data confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity
C. To back up information
D. To manage network traffic

Rationale: Cryptography is used to secure communication and protect data by ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity.

2. Which of the following is a symmetric encryption algorithm?
A. AES
B. RSA
C. ECC
D. Diffie-Hellman

Rationale: AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is a symmetric encryption algorithm, meaning it uses the same key for both encryption and decryption.

3. What is the main disadvantage of symmetric encryption?
A. It is slower than asymmetric encryption

Taking PassLeader WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 (Introduction-to-Cryptography) practice test questions are also important. These WGU Introduction-to-Cryptography practice exams include questions that are based on a similar pattern as the finals. This makes it easy for the candidates to understand the WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 (Introduction-to-Cryptography) exam question paper and manage the time. It is indeed a booster for the people who work hard and do not want to leave any chance of clearing the Introduction-to-Cryptography exam with brilliant scores.

WGU Introduction-to-Cryptography Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Implementation & Best Practices	5%	- Selecting appropriate algorithms and key sizes - Common mistakes and vulnerabilities - Standards and compliance
Key Management & Secure Protocols	10%	- Secure protocols: TLS/SSL, IPsec, SSH, PGP - Cryptographic attacks: brute force, birthday, man-in-the-middle - Key generation, storage, exchange, and destruction
Cryptography Fundamentals	20%	- Historical evolution and modern applications - Basic terminology: plaintext, ciphertext, algorithm, key - Core goals: confidentiality, integrity, authentication, non-repudiation

Asymmetric Encryption & Public Key Infrastructure	25%	- Principles: public/private key pairs - Certificate lifecycle: creation, validation, revocation - Algorithms: RSA, ECC, Diffie-Hellman - PKI components: certificates, CAs, trust models - Digital signatures: purpose and process
Hash Functions & Data Integrity	15%	- HMAC construction and application - Algorithms: SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-3, MD5 - Uses: integrity checks, password storage, message authentication - Properties: collision resistance, one-way function
Symmetric Encryption	25%	- Block vs stream ciphers, modes of operation (ECB, CBC, OFB, CFB) - Principles and operation - Algorithms: AES, DES, 3DES, Blowfish - Key generation, distribution, and management challenges

Introduction-to-Cryptography Reliable Exam Simulations & 100% Introduction-to-Cryptography Accuracy

There are plenty of platforms that have been offering WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Introduction-to-Cryptography exam practice questions. You have to be vigilant and choose the reliable and trusted platform for WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Introduction-to-Cryptography exam preparation and the best platform is PassLeader. On this platform, you will get the valid, updated, and WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 exam expert-verified exam questions. WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Questions are real and error-free questions that will surely repeat in the upcoming WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 exam and you can easily pass the finalWGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Introduction-to-Cryptography Exam even with good scores.

WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
(Which is a primary reason for ethical concerns about encryption?)

- A. It complicates government access to potentially crucial information.
- B. It provides faster data transmission.
- C. It only benefits large corporations.
- D. It reduces data storage requirements.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ethical concerns about encryption commonly arise from the tension between individual privacy/security and societal needs such as law enforcement, national security, and public safety. Strong end-to-end encryption can prevent unauthorized parties from accessing data, including criminals and foreign adversaries, but it can also limit legitimate government access to communications and evidence-even with warrants-because providers may not possess the keys needed to decrypt. This has fueled debates around "going dark," lawful access, and proposals for exceptional access mechanisms or backdoors. Critics argue that weakening encryption for access would create systemic risk, since any intentional vulnerability can be exploited by malicious actors, while proponents emphasize investigative needs in serious cases. Regardless of the stance, the primary ethical concern reflected in policy debates is that encryption complicates government access to information that may be crucial for preventing or investigating crime. The other options do not capture the main ethical controversy: encryption is widely beneficial beyond corporations, and it is not primarily about speed or storage reduction. Therefore, the correct answer is B.

NEW QUESTION # 22
(What is the correlation between the number of rounds and the key length used in the AES algorithm?)

- A. The number of rounds is the same regardless of the key length.
- B. The number of rounds decreases as the key length increases.

- C. The key length is the same regardless of the number of rounds.
- D. The number of rounds increases as the key length increases.

Answer: D

Explanation:
In AES, the number of rounds is explicitly tied to the key length. AES-128 uses 10 rounds, AES-192 uses 12 rounds, and AES-256 uses 14 rounds. The purpose of additional rounds is to increase diffusion and confusion, strengthening resistance against cryptanalysis as the key schedule and state transformations iterate more times. Although key length primarily affects brute-force resistance, AES's designers and standardization parameters link longer keys with more rounds to maintain security margins across variants, especially considering differences in the key schedule structure. Thus, as key length increases from 128 to 192 to 256 bits, the number of rounds increases correspondingly from 10 to 12 to 14. This relationship is fixed by the AES specification and does not vary dynamically at runtime. Therefore, the correct correlation is that the number of rounds increases as the key length increases.

NEW QUESTION # 23
(Which operation can be performed on a certificate during the "Issued" stage?)

- A. Key recovery
- B. Creation
- C. Distribution
- D. Key archiving

Answer: C

Explanation:
The "Issued" stage in a certificate lifecycle indicates that the certificate has been generated and signed by the issuing CA and is now valid for use (subject to validity dates, policy constraints, and revocation status). At this point, the operational focus shifts from creating the certificate to making it available to the subject and relying parties. "Distribution" is the lifecycle activity most directly associated with an issued certificate: installing it on servers or endpoints, provisioning it into keystores, publishing it to directories if required, and ensuring the chain (intermediates) is accessible for validation. By contrast,
"Creation" is earlier in the process (key generation, CSR creation, identity validation, issuance
/signing). "Key recovery" and "key archiving" relate to private key management and escrow policies (often for encryption keys, not signing keys), and are governed by organizational policy and key management systems rather than the certificate's issued state itself. A certificate can be distributed after issuance regardless of whether any key escrow features exist. Therefore, the operation that fits the certificate's "Issued" stage best is distribution of the issued credential for operational use.

NEW QUESTION # 24
(How often are transactions added to a blockchain?)

- A. Approximately every 10 minutes
- B. Approximately every 30 minutes
- C. Approximately every 24 hours
- D. Approximately every 1 hour

Answer: A

Explanation:
For Bitcoin, transactions are confirmed by inclusion in blocks, and the network targets an average block interval of about 10 minutes. That means transactions are "added" to the Bitcoin blockchain approximately every 10 minutes in the sense that a new block containing a batch of transactions is appended at that cadence. The 10-minute target is achieved by a difficulty adjustment mechanism that recalibrates mining difficulty roughly every 2016 blocks, aiming to keep the average interval stable despite changes in total network hash power. It is important to note that this is an average: blocks can be found faster or slower in the short term due to the probabilistic nature of proof-of-work mining.
Other blockchains have different block times (seconds to minutes), but the question's options and typical curriculum context align with Bitcoin's 10-minute design. Therefore, the correct choice is approximately every 10 minutes.

NEW QUESTION # 25
(How often are transactions added to a blockchain?)

- A. Approximately every 10 minutes
- B. Approximately every 30 minutes
- C. Approximately every 24 hours
- D. Approximately every 1 hour

Answer: A

Explanation:
For Bitcoin, transactions are confirmed by inclusion in blocks, and the network targets an average block interval of about 10 minutes. That means transactions are "added" to the Bitcoin blockchain approximately every 10 minutes in the sense that a new block containing a batch of transactions is appended at that cadence.
The 10-minute target is achieved by a difficulty adjustment mechanism that recalibrates mining difficulty roughly every 2016 blocks, aiming to keep the average interval stable despite changes in total network hash power. It is important to note that this is an average: blocks can be found faster or slower in the short term due to the probabilistic nature of proof-of-work mining. Other blockchains have different block times (seconds to minutes), but the question's options and typical curriculum context align with Bitcoin's 10-minute design.
Therefore, the correct choice is approximately every 10 minutes.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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