

Neueste Introduction-to-Cryptography Pass Guide & neue Prüfung Introduction-to-Cryptography braindumps & 100% Erfolgsquote

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 than 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 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. $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{17}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ ✓✓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 $\sqrt{2}$ ✓✓R

Denotes imaginary numbers. These are numbers whose square is a negative $\sqrt{-1} = i$ ✓✓i

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Introduction-to-Cryptography Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q40-Q45):

40. Frage

(What are the primary characteristics of Bitcoin proof of work?)

- A. Easy to produce and difficult to verify
- B. Easy to produce and easy to verify
- **C. Difficult to produce and easy to verify**
- D. Difficult to produce and difficult to verify

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Bitcoin's proof of work (PoW) is designed so that finding a valid block is computationally difficult, but checking validity is computationally easy. Miners must repeatedly hash candidate block headers (double SHA-256) with different nonces until they find a hash value below a network-defined target.

This trial-and-error search requires significant work and energy because the probability of success per attempt is extremely low at current difficulty levels. However, verification is straightforward: any node can hash the block header once (or a small number of times) and confirm the resulting hash meets the target threshold and that the block contents follow protocol rules. This "hard to produce, easy to verify" property is essential: it makes it expensive for attackers to rewrite history or outpace honest miners, while allowing all participants—even low-power devices—to validate blocks efficiently.

Therefore, the primary characteristic of Bitcoin proof of work is that it is difficult to produce and easy to verify.

41. Frage

(A security analyst is using 3DES for data encryption. Which 3DES key size is valid?)

- A. 2,048-bit
- B. 128-bit
- C. 56-bit
- **D. 112-bit**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

3DES (Triple DES) applies the DES block cipher three times to increase effective security, and its commonly cited valid key sizes correspond to how many independent DES keys are used. Two-key

3DES uses two 56-bit DES keys (K1 and K2) in an EDE sequence (Encrypt with K1, Decrypt with K2, Encrypt with K1), yielding 112 bits of keying material (ignoring parity bits). Three-key 3DES uses three independent 56-bit keys for a total of 168 bits of keying material, but that option is not listed here.

A 56-bit key corresponds to single DES, not 3DES. 128-bit is associated with AES, not 3DES. 2,048-bit is typical for RSA keys, not symmetric ciphers. Therefore, among the choices provided, 112-bit is a valid 3DES key size. While 3DES is now deprecated for many uses due to its 64-bit block size and performance limitations, understanding its keying options remains important for legacy system assessment.

42. Frage

(What is an alternative to using a Certificate Revocation List (CRL) with certificates?)

- A. Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM)
- B. Policy Certificate Authority (CA)
- C. Root Certificate Authority (CA)
- **D. Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP)**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

OCSP is the primary online alternative to CRLs for checking whether a certificate has been revoked.

With a CRL, a relying party periodically downloads a list of revoked certificate serial numbers published by the issuing CA (or CRL distribution point). That approach can be bandwidth-heavy, introduces latency between revocation and client awareness, and can result in clients using stale revocation data if updates are infrequent. OCSP improves this by allowing a client (or a server on the client's behalf) to query an OCSP responder in near real time about the status of a specific certificate (good, revoked, or unknown). In practice, many TLS deployments use OCSP stapling, where the server periodically fetches a signed OCSP response from the CA's responder and "staples" it to the TLS handshake, reducing client-side network calls and improving privacy (the CA doesn't learn which site the client is visiting). Thus, OCSP provides a more timely, certificate-specific revocation status mechanism than CRLs while preserving the CA's signed assurance.

43. Frage

(What describes a true random number generator?)

- A. Slow and nondeterministic, and the same input produces different results
- B. Unique integer determined through factorization of integers
- C. Fast and deterministic, and the same input produces the same results
- D. Integer increased by one to match requests and responses

Antwort: A

Begründung:

A true random number generator (TRNG) draws randomness from physical phenomena that are inherently unpredictable and not algorithmically reproducible. Because of this, it is nondeterministic: you cannot feed it the same "input" and expect the same output stream. TRNGs are often slower than PRNGs because they depend on collecting entropy from hardware sources and may require conditioning to remove bias. This aligns with option B: slow and nondeterministic, producing different results even under similar or repeated conditions. Option A describes a deterministic PRNG, where identical seeds yield identical sequences. Option C is unrelated; factorization is a hard math problem used in cryptography (e.g., RSA security assumptions), not a randomness generator definition. Option D describes a counter, which is deterministic and not random. In secure systems, TRNG output may seed a cryptographically secure PRNG to provide both unpredictability and high throughput; but the defining characteristic of a TRNG is nondeterminism from physical entropy. Therefore, option B is correct.

44. Frage

(How does Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode encryption function?)

- A. Encrypts each block with the same key, where each block is independent of the others
- B. Uses an IV to encrypt the first block, then uses the result to encrypt the next block
- C. Converts from block to stream, then uses a counter value and a nonce to encrypt the data
- D. Uses a self-synchronizing stream on the blocks, where the IV is encrypted and XORed with the data stream

Antwort: A

Begründung:

ECB is the simplest block cipher mode: each plaintext block is encrypted independently using the same key and the block cipher primitive. There is no IV and no chaining, so identical plaintext blocks produce identical ciphertext blocks. This property leaks patterns and structure in the plaintext, which is why ECB is generally considered insecure for most real-world data beyond tiny, random-looking inputs. For example, images encrypted with ECB often reveal outlines because repeated pixel blocks map to repeated ciphertext blocks. Option A describes CTR mode, option C describes CBC mode, and option B resembles feedback-based modes. ECB's independence also means it can be parallelized, but the pattern leakage is a severe weakness. Modern practice prefers authenticated encryption modes (like GCM) or, at minimum, modes with IVs and chaining (like CBC with proper padding and MAC).

Therefore, the correct statement is that ECB encrypts each block with the same key and each block is independent of the others.

45. Frage

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- [illegible]

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