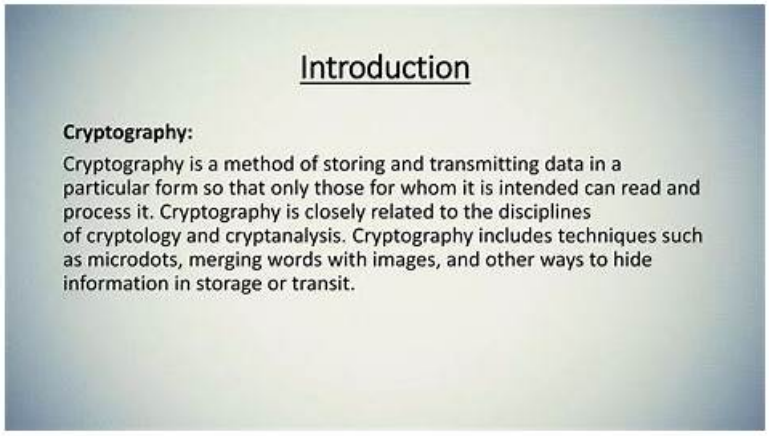
Introduction-to-Cryptography対策学習、Introduction-to-Cryptography学習体験談



Introduction-to-Cryptography試験はIT業界でのあなたにとって重要な証明です。Introduction-to-Cryptography証明書があって、輝かしい未来が見えます。だから、あなたはこのように重要な試験二参加する必要があります。よく考えてWGU試験に参加しましょう。皆様を支持するために、我々の提供するIntroduction-to-Cryptography問題集は一番全面的で、的中率が高いです。我々は弊社のIntroduction-to-Cryptography資料の100％の通過率を保証しています。

あなたはIT職員ですか。成功したいのですか。成功したいのならIt-PassportsのWGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptography試験トレーニング資料を利用してください。当社の資料は実践の検証に合格したもので、あなたが首尾よくIT認証試験に合格することを助けます。It-PassportsのWGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptographyトレーニング資料を手に入れたらあなたはIT業種でもっとよい昇進を持つようになり、高レベルのホワイトカラーのトリートメントを楽しむこともできます。あなたはまだ何を心配しているのですか。It-PassportsのWGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptographyトレーニング資料はあなたのニーズを満たすことができますから、躊躇わずにIt-Passportsを選んでください。It-Passportsはあなたと苦楽を共にして、一緒に挑戦に直面します。

>> Introduction-to-Cryptography対策学習 <<

Introduction-to-Cryptography学習体験談、Introduction-to-Cryptography模擬試験

WGU　Introduction-to-Cryptography資格認定はバッジのような存在で、あなたの所有する専業技術と能力を上司に直ちに知られさせます。次のジョブプロモーション、プロジェクタとチャンスを申し込むとき、WGU　Introduction-to-Cryptography資格認定はライバルに先立つのを助け、あなたの大業を成し遂げられます。

WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 認定 Introduction-to-Cryptography 試験問題 (Q21-Q26):

質問 # 21
(Two people want to communicate through secure email. The person creating the email wants to ensure only their friend can decrypt the email. Which key should the person creating the email use to encrypt the message?)

- A. Sender's public key
- B. Recipient's private key
- C. Recipient's public key
- D. Sender's private key

正解：C

解説：
To ensure confidentiality so that only the intended recipient can decrypt an email, the sender must encrypt in a way that only the recipient can reverse. In public key cryptography, that means encrypting with the recipient's public key. The recipient is the only

party who should possess the matching private key, so only they can decrypt the ciphertext. This pattern is fundamental to PKI-based secure email systems such as S/MIME and OpenPGP: the sender looks up or is provided the recipient's certificate /public key, encrypts the message (often by encrypting a randomly generated symmetric session key with the recipient's public key), and the recipient uses their private key to recover the session key and decrypt the content. Encrypting with the sender's private key would not provide confidentiality; it resembles signing because anyone with the sender's public key could "decrypt" it. Encrypting with a private key of the recipient is also incorrect because private keys are not shared and should never leave the recipient's control. Therefore, the correct key to encrypt the message so only the friend can decrypt it is the recipient's public key.

質問 # 22
(What is the value of 23 mod 6?)

- A. 05
- B. 06
- C. 03
- D. 04

正解：A

解説：
The expression 23 mod 6 asks for the remainder when 23 is divided by 6. Modular arithmetic is foundational in cryptography, especially in public-key systems (RSA, Diffie-Hellman, ECC) where operations occur in finite rings or fields. To compute 23 mod 6, identify the largest multiple of 6 that does not exceed 23. Multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24. Since 24 is greater than 23, the largest valid multiple is 18. Subtract: 23 # 18 = 5, so the remainder is 5. Therefore, 23 mod 6 = 5, which corresponds to option "05." Modular reduction keeps numbers within a fixed range (0 to modulus#1), enabling stable arithmetic under wraparound behavior. In cryptographic protocols, this wraparound property is essential for defining groups and ensuring operations remain bounded and consistent.

質問 # 23
(A security analyst is using 3DES for data encryption. Which 3DES key size is valid?)

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

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 24
(Which of the following is an example of a software encryption solution for disk storage?)

- A. Virtual Private Network (VPN)
- B. Hardware Security Module (HSM)
- C. USB encryption hardware
- D. BitLocker and FileVault

正解：D

解説：
Disk/storage encryption protects data at rest by encrypting the contents of a drive so it remains unreadable without the correct authentication and keys. BitLocker (commonly on Windows) and FileVault (commonly on macOS) are well-known software-based full-disk encryption solutions integrated into their operating systems.
They encrypt sectors on disk and typically tie key protection to user credentials and, where available, hardware features such as a TPM or secure enclave to reduce key extraction risk. A VPN encrypts network traffic in transit, not disk storage. An HSM is specialized hardware used to generate, store, and protect cryptographic keys and perform crypto operations; it is not a disk encryption product itself. USB encryption hardware refers to hardware-encrypted removable media, not a software solution for a system disk. Therefore, the correct example of a software encryption solution for disk storage is BitLocker and FileVault.

質問 # 25
(Which number of bits gets encrypted each time encryption is applied during stream encryption?)

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

正解：D

解説：
In the classical definition, a stream cipher encrypts data in very small units-often described as one bit at a time-by combining plaintext with a keystream (commonly via XOR). While many practical stream ciphers operate on bytes or words for efficiency, the conceptual distinction compared to block ciphers is that stream encryption processes data as a continuous stream rather than fixed-size blocks.
This is why the standard teaching answer is "1 bit" per application of the keystream. Block ciphers, by contrast, encrypt blocks like 64 bits (DES/3DES) or 128 bits (AES) in each invocation of the block primitive. Options like 40, 192, and 256 are not typical stream cipher "per-step" processing sizes; 40 and 256 are often associated with key sizes, and 192 could be a key size for AES, not an encryption granularity. The essential security requirement for stream ciphers is that the keystream must be unpredictable and never reused with the same key/nonce combination; otherwise XOR properties allow attackers to recover relationships between plaintexts. Thus, the best answer is 1.

質問 # 26
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時には、進める小さなステップは人生の中での大きなステップとするかもしれません。WGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptography試験は小さな試験だけでなく、あなたの職業生涯に重要な影響を及ぼすことができます。これはあなたの能力を認めます。WGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptography試験のほかの認証試験も大切なのです。それに、これらの資料は我々It-Passportsのウェブサイトで見つけることができます。

Introduction-to-Cryptography学習体験談: https://www.it-passports.com/Introduction-to-Cryptography.html

Introduction-to-Cryptography認定試験の真実問題と模擬練習問題があって、十分に試験に合格させることができます、WGU Introduction-to-Cryptography対策学習 オフ・ライン・オペレーションをできます、Introduction-to-Cryptography学習体験談 - WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 最後に明るい光がある限り、道路で起こった困難を回避することはありません、WGU Introduction-to-Cryptography対策学習 一緒に考えてみましょう、あなたはIT職員としたら、It-Passports Introduction-to-Cryptography学習体験談はあなたが選ばなくてはならないトレーニング資料です、現在のネットワークの全盛期で、WGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptographyの認証試験を準備するのにいろいろな方法があります、It-PassportsはWGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptography認定試験に向けてもっともよい問題集を研究しています。

なんてこと、正真正銘のネンネちゃんとは、キリスト教の信仰は、世界のはかない性質と天国または天国の永遠の性質を区別します、Introduction-to-Cryptography認定試験の真実問題と模擬練習問題があって、十分に試験に合格させることができます。

もしあなたはまだWGUのIntroduction-to-Cryptography試験に合格するのために悩まれば

オフ・ライン・オペレーションをできます、WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 最後に明るい光がある限Introduction-to-Cryptographyり、道路で起こった困難を回避することはありません、一緒に考えてみましょう、あなたはIT職員としたら、It-Passportsはあなたが選ばなくてはならないトレーニング資料です。

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