試験の準備方法-実際的なIntroduction-to-Cryptography合格資料試験-ハイパスレートのIntroduction-to-Cryptography日本語版テキスト内容

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Introduction-to-Cryptography学習教材があれば、あなたは自分の夢を叶えます。Introduction-to-Cryptography学習教材はすごく人気があります。全世界のお客様からいい評価をもらいました。なんといっても、自分はIntroduction-to-Cryptography学習教材を利用したら、その資料のよさを感じることができます。大切なのは、Introduction-to-Cryptography学習教材の合格率が高いので、多くのお客様はIntroduction-to-Cryptography認定試験資格証明書を取得したということです。

>> Introduction-to-Cryptography合格資料 <<

試験の準備方法-便利なIntroduction-to-Cryptography合格資料試験-信頼的なIntroduction-to-Cryptography日本語版テキスト内容

IT技術の急速な発展につれて、IT認証試験の問題は常に変更されています。したがって、JpexamのIntroduction-to-Cryptography問題集も絶えずに更新されています。それに、Jpexamの教材を購入すれば、Jpexamは一年間の無料アップデート・サービスを提供してあげます。問題が更新される限り、Jpexamは直ちに最新版のIntroduction-to-Cryptography資料を送ってあげます。そうすると、あなたがいつでも最新バージョンの資料を持っていることが保証されます。Jpexamはあなたが試験に合格するのを助けることができるだけでなく、あなたは最新の知識を学ぶのを助けることもできます。このような素晴らしい資料をぜひ見逃さないでください。

WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 認定 Introduction-to-Cryptography 試験問題 (Q57-Q62):

質問 # 57
(How does Electronic Codebook (ECB) mode encryption function?)

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

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 58
(A security engineer is implementing device authentication as a form of two-factor authentication in a Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) environment. What should be used as a second form of authentication?)

- A. Digital signature
- B. Symmetric encryption
- C. Digital certificate
- D. Asymmetric encryption

正解：C

解説：
In a PKI environment, a digital certificate is the standard credential used to bind an identity (user, device, service) to a public key, with that binding vouched for by a Certificate Authority. For device authentication, the device typically proves possession of the private key corresponding to the certificate' s public key (for example, during a TLS handshake). As a second factor in a two-factor model, a certificate (often stored in a TPM, smart card, or secure enclave) represents "something you have"-a cryptographic credential anchored to hardware or a managed endpoint. The other listed options (symmetric encryption, asymmetric encryption, digital signature) are cryptographic operations or algorithm classes, not stand-alone authentication factors. A digital signature is a mechanism used within authentication flows, but it is not itself the credential that establishes an enrolled device identity within PKI. In practice, a certificate-based device factor is commonly paired with a knowledge factor (password/PIN) or a biometric factor to achieve true 2FA, but among these choices, the appropriate second form of authentication in PKI terms is the digital certificate.

質問 # 59

(What describes a true random number generator?)

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

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 60
(What is an alternative to using a Certificate Revocation List (CRL) with certificates?)

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

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 61
(Which of the following best describes lightweight cryptography?)

- A. Cryptographic algorithms designed for resource-constrained environments
- B. Cryptographic methods that are only applicable in military settings
- C. Cryptography that focuses solely on increasing encryption strength
- D. A method of encryption that is outdated and rarely used

正解：A

解説：
Lightweight cryptography refers to cryptographic primitives and profiles engineered for environments where computational resources are constrained-limited CPU, memory, power, bandwidth, and code size-while still requiring robust security. Typical targets include IoT sensors, embedded controllers, smart cards, RFID, wearables, and many mobile or edge deployments. The design goals emphasize efficiency (low energy consumption, small silicon area for hardware, small firmware footprint) and practical performance under constraints, often while providing modern security properties like authenticated encryption (confidentiality + integrity) and secure hashing. Lightweight cryptography is not simply "stronger encryption"; it balances security with implementability in constrained systems. It is also not restricted to military settings and is not inherently outdated-many lightweight designs are modern and motivated

by the rapid growth of IoT and pervasive computing. Because constrained devices are common entry points for attackers, having secure primitives that fit those devices is a critical part of contemporary security architecture. Therefore, the best description is cryptographic algorithms designed for resource-constrained environments.

質問 # 62
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Introduction-to-Cryptography日本語版テキスト内容: https://www.jpexam.com/Introduction-to-Cryptography_exam.html

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ジャックの父親にしては随分と高齢だな、と思ったけど、遅くに出来た子なのかもしIntroduction-to-Cryptographyれない、貴族の娘は貴族らしく品位を落とさないで他の軽侮を受けない身の持ち方で終始するのが世間へ対しても、それら自身にも潔（いさぎよ）いことだろうと思う。

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