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WGU Introduction-to-Cryptography Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Hash Functions and Message Authentication	- MAC and HMAC mechanisms - Cryptographic hash functions (e.g., SHA family concepts)
Foundations of Cryptography	- Core concepts of confidentiality, integrity, authentication, non-repudiation - Historical and modern cryptography principles
Symmetric Encryption	- AES and legacy algorithms (e.g., DES conceptually) - Block and stream ciphers
Cryptographic Protocols and Applications	- TLS/SSL conceptual overview - Secure communication design principles
Key Management and PKI	- Key exchange and lifecycle management - Certificates, certificate authorities, and PKI structure
Asymmetric Encryption	- Public key cryptography principles - RSA and ECC fundamentals

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32
(Which feature is characteristic of asymmetric encryption?)

- A. Requires multiple encryption rounds
- B. Uses one key for encryption and decryption
- C. Is irreversible
- D. Uses both a public and private key

Answer: D

Explanation:
Asymmetric encryption is defined by using a key pair: a public key that can be shared widely and a private key that remains secret to its owner. The keys are mathematically related so that data encrypted with one key can be decrypted with the other (in confidentiality use cases, encryption with the recipient's public key and decryption with the recipient's private key). This design solves key distribution challenges: anyone can encrypt to a recipient without first sharing a secret key securely. It also enables digital signatures, where the private key signs and the public key verifies-supporting authenticity and integrity. Option B describes symmetric cryptography, not asymmetric. Option C is not a defining property; both symmetric and asymmetric algorithms can involve rounds or repeated operations. Option D is incorrect because asymmetric encryption is reversible for the intended holder of the private key; "irreversible" describes hashing, not encryption. Therefore, the characteristic feature of asymmetric encryption is the use of both a public and private key.

NEW QUESTION # 33
(What are the primary characteristics of Bitcoin proof of work?)

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 34
(What are the roles of keys when using digital signatures?)

- A. A private key is used for both signing and signature validation.
- B. A public key is used for both signing and signature validation.
- C. A public key is used for signing, and a private key is used for signature validation.
- D. A private key is used for signing, and a public key is used for signature validation.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Digital signatures provide integrity, authenticity, and typically non-repudiation by using an asymmetric key pair. The signer uses the private key to create a signature over a message (usually over a hash /digest of the message). Because the private key is kept secret, only the legitimate signer should be able to produce a valid signature. Anyone who has the corresponding public key can then validate the signature: they verify that the signature matches the message digest under the public key and that the signed data has not been altered. This is why the public key can be widely distributed (often inside an X.
509 certificate) while the private key must be protected by the signer. If a public key were used to sign, anyone could forge signatures; if a private key were required for validation, only the signer could validate, defeating the purpose of public verifiability. Therefore, the correct key roles are private key for signing and public key for signature validation.

NEW QUESTION # 35
(What is an attribute of RC4 when used with WEP?)

- A. 512-bit key
- B. 40-bit key
- C. 128-bit key
- D. 256-bit key

Answer: B

Explanation:
In classic WEP deployments, RC4 was used with what is commonly called "40-bit WEP" (also labeled "64-bit WEP" because it combines a 40-bit secret key with a 24-bit IV to form a 64-bit RC4 seed). The key attribute emphasized in many foundational descriptions of WEP is this 40-bit shared secret length, which was originally chosen due to export restrictions and legacy constraints. Although "104-bit WEP" (sometimes called "128-bit WEP," again counting the 24-bit IV) also existed, the option set here points to the historically standard and widely referenced attribute: a 40-bit key when RC4 is used in WEP. Importantly, WEP's security failure is not only about key size; the 24-bit IV is too small and repeats frequently, and WEP's key scheduling vulnerabilities combined with IV reuse allow attackers to recover the secret key with enough captured frames. Still, among the given options, the correct attribute is the 40-bit key.

NEW QUESTION # 36
(Which symmetric encryption technique uses a 112-bit key size and a 64-bit block size?)

- A. AES
- B. IDEA
- C. 3DES
- D. DES

Answer: C

Explanation:
3DES (Triple DES) is a symmetric block cipher that retains DES's 64-bit block size while increasing effective security by applying DES multiple times. The common "two-key 3DES" variant uses two independent 56-bit DES keys (K1 and K2) in an Encrypt-Decrypt-Encrypt (EDE) sequence: Encrypt with K1, Decrypt with K2, then Encrypt again with K1. Because each DES key is 56 bits (ignoring parity bits), the total keying material is 112 bits. This matches the question's "112-bit key size and 64- bit block size." Plain DES uses only a 56-bit effective key and a 64-bit block size, so it does not match the 112-bit key size. AES has a 128-bit block size and key sizes of 128/192/256. IDEA uses a 64-bit block size but has a 128-bit key. Therefore, the correct algorithm is 3DES. Although 3DES improved on DES, it is now considered legacy due to its small 64-bit block size (birthday-bound issues for large data volumes) and performance overhead compared to AES.

NEW QUESTION # 37
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