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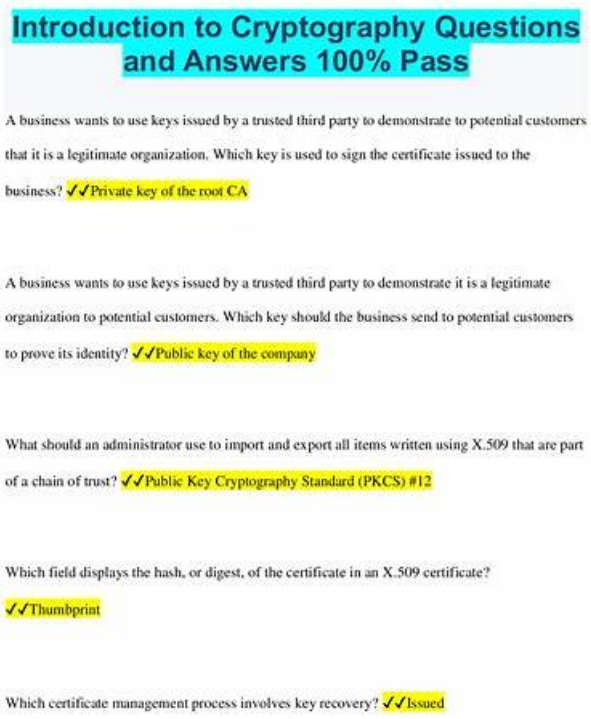
Introduction to Cryptography Questions and Answers 100% Pass

A business wants to use keys issued by a trusted third party to demonstrate to potential customers that it is a legitimate organization. Which key is used to sign the certificate issued to the business? ✓✓Private key of the root CA

A business wants to use keys issued by a trusted third party to demonstrate it is a legitimate organization to potential customers. Which key should the business send to potential customers to prove its identity? ✓✓Public key of the company

What should an administrator use to import and export all items written using X.509 that are part of a chain of trust? ✓✓Public Key Cryptography Standard (PKCS) #12

Which field displays the hash, or digest, of the certificate in an X.509 certificate? ✓✓Thumbprint

Which certificate management process involves key recovery? ✓✓Issued

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67
(Which encryption algorithm uses an 80-bit key and operates on 64-bit data blocks?)

- A. Camellia
- B. Blowfish
- C. Skipjack
- D. Twofish

Answer: C

Explanation:
Skipjack is a symmetric block cipher historically associated with the Clipper chip initiative. Its defining parameters match the question: it operates on 64-bit blocks and uses an 80-bit key. The other options do not fit those exact sizes. Twofish is a 128-bit block cipher with key sizes up to 256 bits. Blowfish is a 64-bit block cipher, but its key size is variable from 32 up to 448 bits and is not fixed at 80 bits as a defining property.
Camellia is a 128-bit block cipher with key sizes of 128, 192, or 256 bits. Skipjack's smaller key size and legacy design make it unsuitable for modern security needs, but the question is purely about identifying the algorithm that matches an 80-bit key and 64-bit blocks. Therefore, the correct answer is Skipjack.

NEW QUESTION # 68
(Why should an asymmetric private key be used to encrypt the digest of an application?)

- A. An asymmetric private key encrypts a small amount of information, which is decrypted with the corresponding private key.
- B. An asymmetric private key encrypts and decrypts data in blocks of characters at a time with a complex algorithm.
- C. An asymmetric private key signs files by signing (encrypting) the hash of a file so integrity and authenticity can be verified with the corresponding public key.
- D. An asymmetric private key uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt large amounts of media, one bit at a time.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Digital signing of software typically works by hashing the application (or its manifest) and then using the publisher's private key to create a digital signature over that digest. The private key is used because it is secret and uniquely controlled by the publisher; only the publisher should be able to produce a valid signature. Verifiers (customers) use the publisher's public key to validate the signature and confirm that the digest matches the software they received. This yields two key properties: integrity (the software hasn't been altered; any modification changes the digest and breaks verification) and authenticity (the signature proves it came from the private-key holder). Option A incorrectly describes symmetric stream encryption. Option C incorrectly generalizes private-key behavior as "block encryption." Option D is wrong because verification uses the public key, not a private key; also,
"encrypting with private key" in this context is better understood as signing, not confidentiality encryption. Therefore, the correct rationale is that the asymmetric private key is used to sign the file's digest so the corresponding public key can verify integrity and authenticity.

NEW QUESTION # 69
(What describes how Counter (CTR) mode encryption functions?)

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
CTR mode turns a block cipher (like AES) into a stream-like construction by generating a keystream from successive encryptions of a changing input block. Specifically, CTR forms input blocks using a nonce (unique per message) combined with an increasing counter. Each nonce||counter block is encrypted with the block cipher under the shared key, producing a pseudorandom output block. That output is then XORed with plaintext to yield ciphertext (and XORed with ciphertext to recover plaintext). This design enables parallelization (blocks can be generated independently), efficient random access decryption, and avoids chaining dependencies seen in modes like CBC. Option B describes CFB-like behavior; option C describes ECB; option D describes CBC. CTR's security critically depends on never reusing the same nonce/counter sequence with the same key, because reuse would repeat keystream blocks and expose plaintext relationships.
Therefore, the correct description is that CTR converts the block cipher into a stream cipher using a counter value and a nonce.

NEW QUESTION # 70
(Why should a forensic investigator create a hash of a victim's hard drive and of the bitstream copy of the hard drive?)

- A. To verify that the drives are identical
- B. To establish who created the files on the drives
- C. To identify if someone opened the drive
- D. To certify the information on the drive is correct

Answer: A

Explanation:
In digital forensics, investigators must preserve evidence integrity and demonstrate an unbroken chain of custody. Creating a cryptographic hash (such as SHA-256) of the original drive and then hashing the forensic bitstream image provides a strong mathematical assurance that the copy is an exact, bit-for-bit replica. Because secure hash functions are designed so that any tiny change in data produces a dramatically different digest, matching hashes indicate the image contains identical data to the source at the time of acquisition. This is critical in legal and investigative contexts: analysis is performed on the copy, not the original, to avoid altering evidence. If the hashes match, the investigator can testify that the evidence examined is identical to what was collected, supporting admissibility and credibility.
Hashing does not prove who created files, nor does it directly show whether someone "opened the drive"; it specifically validates the integrity and equivalence of the captured image. Therefore, hashing both artifacts is done to verify that the original and the bitstream copy are identical.

NEW QUESTION # 71
(Which authentication method allows a web service installed on a network operating system to prove its identity to a customer?)

- A. Mutual authentication
- B. One-way server authentication
- C. End-to-end authentication
- D. One-way client authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:
One-way server authentication is the standard model used by most TLS-enabled web services to prove the server's identity to a client. In this model, the server presents an X.509 certificate during the TLS handshake. The client validates the certificate chain to a trusted root CA, checks hostname binding (CN
/SAN), validates validity dates, and may check revocation status. If validation succeeds, the client gains cryptographic assurance that it is communicating with the holder of the private key corresponding to the server certificate's public key, and that the certificate is issued to the expected domain/identity. This proves the server's identity to the customer without requiring the customer to present a certificate.
Mutual authentication would require both client and server to authenticate each other using certificates (commonly in certain enterprise APIs), but the question asks specifically about the web service proving its identity to the customer, which is satisfied by server-only authentication. One-way client authentication is the opposite direction (client proves identity to server). "End-to-end authentication" is a broader concept and not the specific TLS identity proof mechanism described here. Thus, one-way server authentication is the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 72
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