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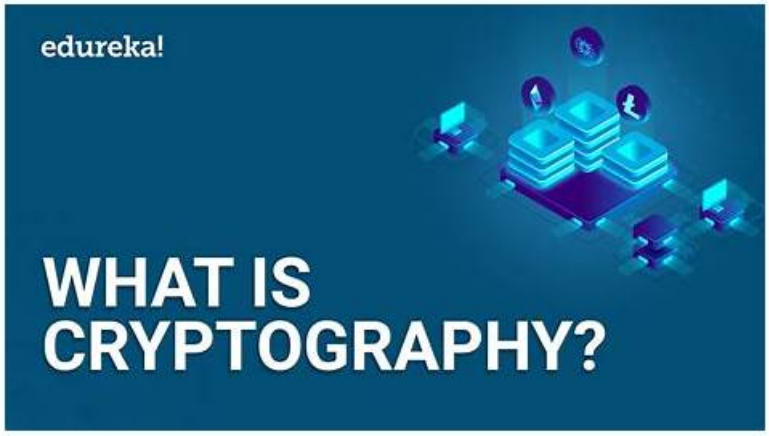

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55
(A security analyst is using 3DES for data encryption. Which 3DES key size is valid?)

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 56
(An administrator has configured a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection utilizing IPsec transport mode with Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) between a server in the corporate office and a client computer in the remote office. In which situation can the packet content be inspected?)

- A. Only in the headquarters' network while data is in transit
- B. Only in the offsite location's network while data is in transit
- C. On devices at headquarters and offsite before being sent and after being received
- D. In the headquarters' and offsite location's networks after the data has been sent

Answer: C

Explanation:
With IPsec ESP in transport mode, the payload of the original IP packet (typically the transport-layer segment and higher) is encrypted and integrity-protected between the two endpoints-here, the corporate server and the remote client. Because encryption is applied by the sending endpoint and removed only by the receiving endpoint, intermediate routers, switches, and monitoring devices in either network cannot view the protected payload while it is in transit. They may see outer IP headers and certain metadata needed for routing, but not the encrypted content protected by ESP. As a result, the packet's contents are inspectable only at the endpoints: before encryption on the sender (plaintext exists in memory/stack before IPsec processing) and after decryption on the receiver (plaintext is restored for the application). This is true whether the traffic traverses internal networks or the Internet; the cryptographic boundary is between the endpoints participating in the IPsec SA.
Therefore, inspection of the actual content is possible only on the devices at headquarters and offsite, before sending and after receiving, not by in-transit networks.

NEW QUESTION # 57
(Which symmetric encryption technique uses a 256-bit key size and a 128-bit block size?)

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is a symmetric block cipher standardized to operate on a fixed
128-bit block size and supports key sizes of 128, 192, and 256 bits. When the key size is 256 bits, the cipher is commonly referred to as AES-256, but the block size remains 128 bits regardless of key length.
This combination (256-bit key, 128-bit block) matches the question precisely. By comparison, DES uses a 64-bit block size with a 56-bit effective key. 3DES also uses a 64-bit block size and effectively applies DES three times, yielding an effective key length typically cited as 112 bits (two-key 3DES) or 168 bits (three-key 3DES), depending on how keys are configured. IDEA uses a 64-bit block size with a 128-bit key. Therefore, the only listed algorithm that supports a 256-bit key while maintaining a 128-bit block size is AES. This is one reason AES is widely adopted for modern symmetric encryption: strong key sizes with efficient implementation and broad standardization.

NEW QUESTION # 58
(Which cryptographic operation uses a single key?)

- A. Padding
- B. Hashing
- C. Asymmetric
- D. Symmetric

Answer: D

Explanation:
Symmetric cryptography uses a single shared secret key for both encryption and decryption. This contrasts with asymmetric cryptography, which uses a key pair (public/private). Symmetric algorithms (like AES, ChaCha20) are efficient and well-suited for bulk data encryption, but they require a secure method for key distribution because both parties must possess the same secret. Hashing is not a keyed operation by default (though HMAC is keyed); it maps arbitrary data to a fixed-size digest and is primarily used for integrity checking, fingerprints, and password hashing constructions. Padding is a data formatting technique (e.g., PKCS#7) used to align plaintext to a block size; it is not a cryptographic "operation" that uses a key. Therefore, the cryptographic operation characterized by using one key shared between parties is symmetric encryption. In real systems, symmetric encryption is frequently combined with asymmetric methods for key exchange and with MACs/AEAD for integrity, producing the standard hybrid approach used in protocols like TLS and IPsec.

NEW QUESTION # 59
(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. Uses a self-synchronizing stream on the blocks, where the IV is encrypted and XORed with the data stream
- C. Uses an IV to encrypt the first block, then uses the result to encrypt the next block
- D. Encrypts each block with the same key, where each block is independent of the others

Answer: D

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 60
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