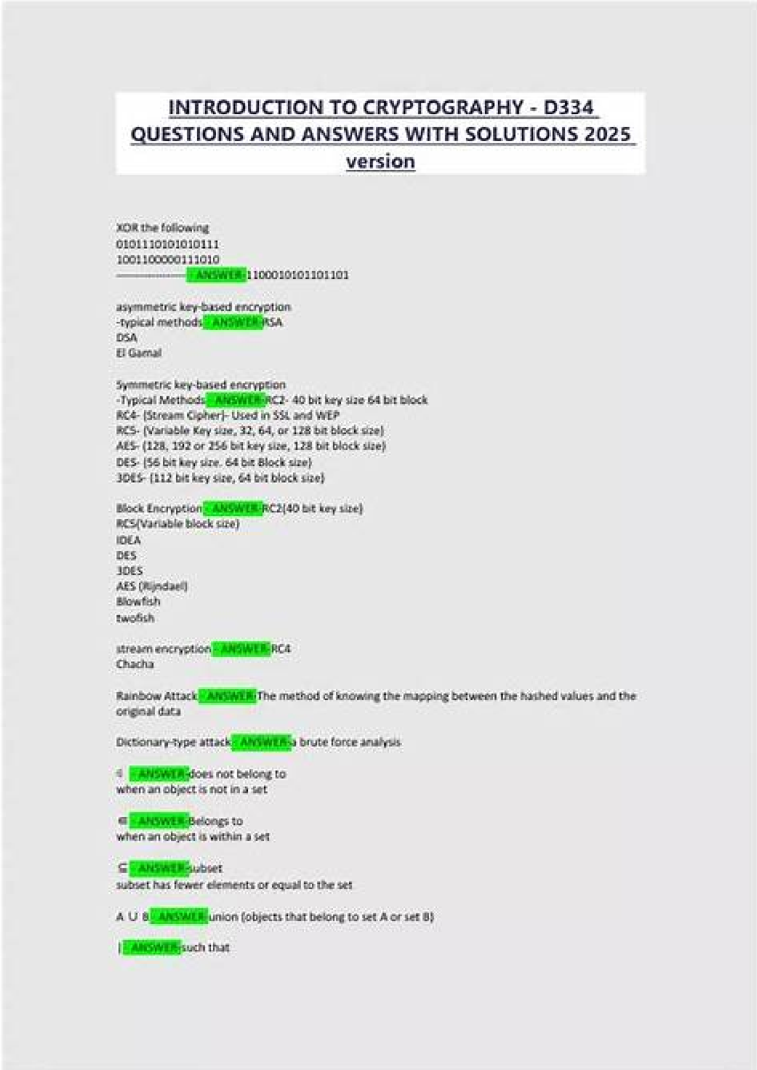
Exam Introduction-to-Cryptography Sample & Introduction-to-Cryptography Exam Brain Dumps



INTRODUCTION TO CRYPTOGRAPHY - D334 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS WITH SOLUTIONS 2025 version

XOR the following
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asymmetric key-based encryption
-typical methods - ANSWER-RSA
DSA
El Gamal

Symmetric key-based encryption
-Typical Methods - ANSWER-RC2- 40 bit key size 64 bit block
RC4- (Stream Cipher)- Used in SSL and WEP
RC5- (Variable Key size, 32, 64, or 128 bit block size)
AES- (128, 192 or 256 bit key size, 128 bit block size)
DES- (56 bit key size. 64 bit Block size)
3DES- (112 bit key size, 64 bit block size)

Block Encryption - ANSWER-RC2(40 bit key size)
RC5(Variable block size)
IDEA
DES
3DES
AES (Rijndael)
Blowfish
twofish

stream encryption - ANSWER-RC4
Chacha

Rainbow Attack - ANSWER-The method of knowing the mapping between the hashed values and the original data

Dictionary-type attack - ANSWER-a brute force analysis

∉ - ANSWER-does not belong to
when an object is not in a set

∈ - ANSWER-Belongs to
when an object is within a set

⊆ - ANSWER-subset
subset has fewer elements or equal to the set

A ∪ B - ANSWER-union (objects that belong to set A or set B)

| - ANSWER-such that

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57
(What type of encryption uses different keys to encrypt and decrypt the message?)

- A. Asymmetric
- B. Secure
- C. Private key
- D. Symmetric

Answer: A

Explanation:
Asymmetric encryption (also called public key cryptography) uses a pair of mathematically related keys: a public key and a private key. One key is used to encrypt, and the other is used to decrypt, which is the defining "different keys" property asked in the question. In the common confidentiality use case, a sender encrypts a message using the recipient's public key, and only the recipient can decrypt it using their private key. This solves the key distribution problem inherent in symmetric encryption, where both parties must securely share the same secret key in advance. Asymmetric systems also enable digital signatures: the private key signs (creates a signature) and the public key verifies it, providing authenticity and integrity. Symmetric encryption, by contrast, uses the same shared key for both encryption and decryption (even though internal round keys may exist, it is still one shared secret).
"Private key" alone is not a full encryption type, and "secure" is a generic description rather than a cryptographic category.
Therefore, the correct answer is D. Asymmetric.

NEW QUESTION # 58
(Which cipher uses shifting letters of the alphabet for encryption?)

- A. Caesar
- B. Vigenere
- C. SHA-1
- D. Bifid

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Caesar cipher is the classic substitution cipher that encrypts by shifting letters of the alphabet by a fixed number of positions (e.g., shift by 3: A#D, B#E, etc.). It is a monoalphabetic cipher because a single shift value is applied uniformly across the entire message, making it simple and vulnerable to frequency analysis and brute force (only 25 meaningful shifts in the Latin alphabet).
Vigenere also involves shifting, but it uses a repeating keyword to vary the shift per character (polyalphabetic), whereas the question's phrasing typically points to the fundamental "shift cipher," which is Caesar.
SHA-1 is a cryptographic hash function, not a cipher. Bifid is a fractionation cipher combining Polybius square coordinates and transposition, not a direct shifting method. Therefore, the cipher that uses shifting letters of the alphabet for encryption is the Caesar cipher.

NEW QUESTION # 59
(Which certificate encoding process is binary-based?)

- A. Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)
- B. Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)
- C. Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM)
- D. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Answer: A

Explanation:
DER (Distinguished Encoding Rules) is a binary encoding format used to represent ASN.1 structures in a canonical, unambiguous way. X.509 certificates are defined using ASN.1, and DER provides a strict subset of BER (Basic Encoding Rules) that guarantees

a single, unique encoding for any given data structure. That "unique encoding" property is important for cryptographic operations such as hashing and digital signatures, because different encodings of the same abstract data could otherwise produce different hashes and break signature verification. In contrast, PEM is not a binary encoding; it is essentially a Base64-encoded text wrapper around DER data, bounded by header/footer lines (e.g.,
"BEGIN CERTIFICATE"). PKI is an overall framework for certificate issuance, trust, and lifecycle management-not an encoding. RSA is an asymmetric algorithm used for encryption/signing, not a certificate encoding format. Therefore, the binary-based certificate encoding process among the options is DER.

NEW QUESTION # 60
(Which attack maps hashed values to their original input data?)

- A. Dictionary
- B. Rainbow table
- C. Brute-force
- D. Birthday

Answer: B

Explanation:
A rainbow table attack uses large, precomputed tables that link hash outputs back to likely original inputs (typically passwords). Instead of storing every password#hash pair directly (which would be huge), rainbow tables store chains created by alternating hash operations with reduction functions, allowing attackers to reconstruct candidate plaintexts that produce a given hash. This makes cracking fast,ifthe target hashes are unsalted and use a known, fast hash function. Salt defeats rainbow tables because the attacker would need separate tables for each salt value, which becomes infeasible when salts are unique and sufficiently large. A dictionary attack is related but typically computes hashes on the fly from a wordlist rather than using precomputed chain structures. A birthday attack targets collisions, not mapping to original data. Brute-force tries all candidates without precomputation.
Because the question explicitly describes mapping hashed values back to original data via a precomputed approach, the correct choice is Rainbow table.

NEW QUESTION # 61
(What is the maximum key size (in bits) supported by AES?)

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
AES supports three standardized key sizes: 128, 192, and 256 bits, with a fixed block size of 128 bits.
The maximum of these supported key sizes is 256 bits (AES-256). Key size affects resistance to brute- force key search: larger keys exponentially increase the search space. In practice, AES-128 is already considered strong against brute force with contemporary computing capabilities, while AES-256 is often chosen for compliance requirements, conservative security margins, or to hedge against future advances. AES-512 is not part of the AES standard; if 512-bit keys are desired, systems typically use different constructions (like using AES-256 in certain key-derivation or wrapping schemes) rather than changing AES itself.
Therefore, the correct maximum supported AES key size is 256 bits.

NEW QUESTION # 62
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