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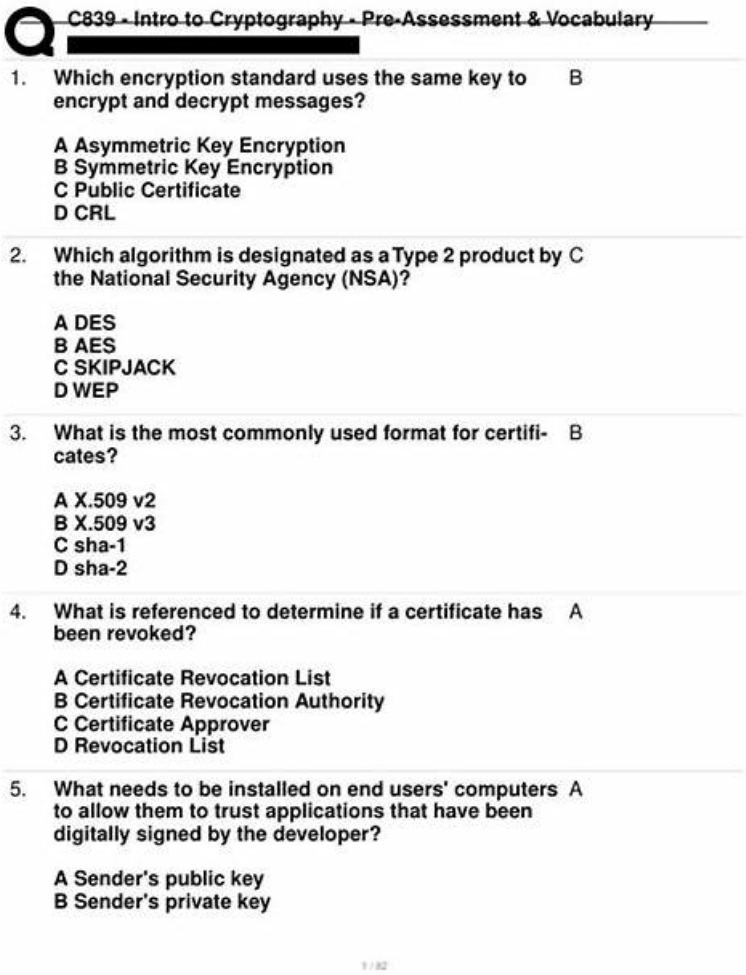

C839 - Intro to Cryptography - Pre-Assessment & Vocabulary

1. Which encryption standard uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt messages? — B

   A Asymmetric Key Encryption
   B Symmetric Key Encryption
   C Public Certificate
   D CRL

2. Which algorithm is designated as a Type 2 product by the National Security Agency (NSA)? — C

   A DES
   B AES
   C SKIPJACK
   D WEP

3. What is the most commonly used format for certificates? — B

   A X.509 v2
   B X.509 v3
   C sha-1
   D sha-2

4. What is referenced to determine if a certificate has been revoked? — A

   A Certificate Revocation List
   B Certificate Revocation Authority
   C Certificate Approver
   D Revocation List

5. What needs to be installed on end users' computers to allow them to trust applications that have been digitally signed by the developer? — A

   A Sender's public key
   B Sender's private key

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74
(Which attack maps hashed values to their original input data?)

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

Answer: A

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 # 75
(Which type of exploit involves looking for different inputs that generate the same hash?)

- A. Algebraic attack
- B. Linear cryptanalysis
- C. Differential cryptanalysis
- D. Birthday attack

Answer: D

Explanation:
A birthday attack targets hash functions by exploiting the birthday paradox: collisions (two different inputs producing the same hash output) can be found much faster than brute-forcing a specific preimage. For an n-bit hash, the expected work to findanycollision is on the order of 2