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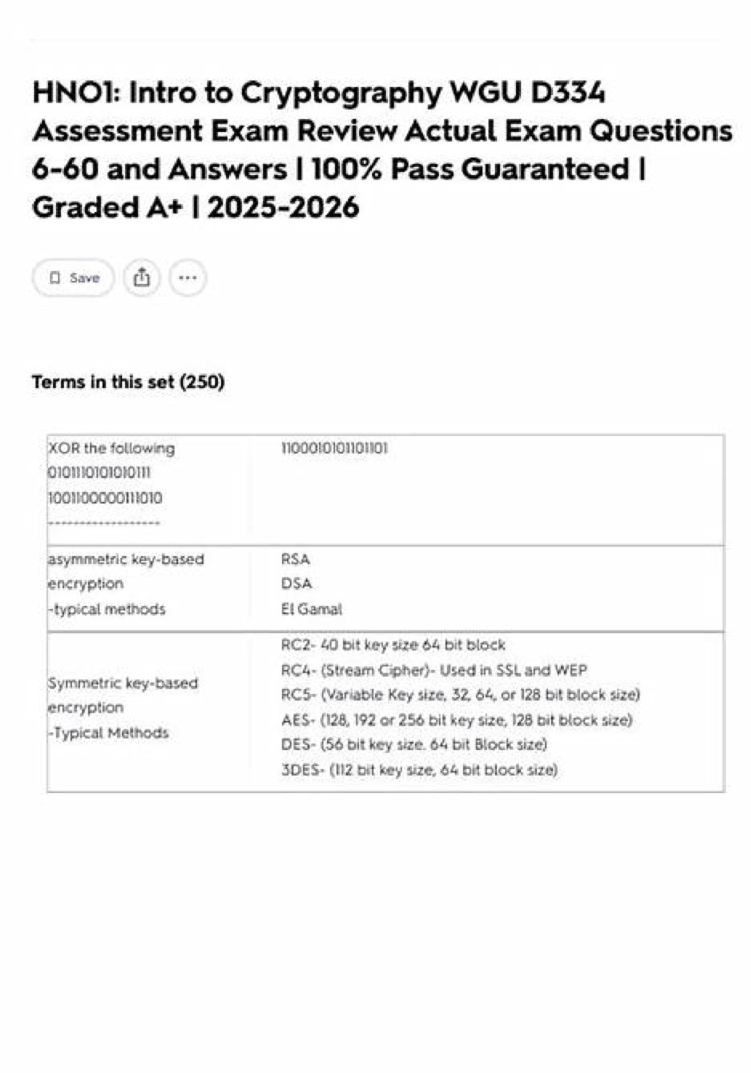

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asymmetric key-based encryption -typical methods	RSA DSA El Gamal
Symmetric key-based encryption -Typical Methods	RC2- 40 bit key size 64 bit block RC4- (Stream Cipher)- Used in SSL and WEP RC5- (Variable Key size, 32, 64, or 128 bit block size) AES- (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)

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12
(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 # 13
(A security analyst uses a polyalphabetic substitution cipher with a keyword of YELLOW to encrypt a message. Which cipher should be used to encrypt the message?)

- A. Pigpen
- B. Caesar
- C. Vigenere
- D. Playfair

Answer: C

Explanation:
A polyalphabetic substitution cipher uses multiple substitution alphabets rather than a single fixed mapping. The classic cipher that uses a keyword to select shifting alphabets across the message is the Vigenere cipher. In Vigenere, each plaintext letter is shifted by an amount determined by the corresponding key letter (repeating the keyword as needed). For example, a keyword like "YELLOW" is aligned under the plaintext; each key character defines a Caesar shift (A=0, B=1, ...) applied to the plaintext character, producing ciphertext. This rotation of alphabets across positions makes Vigenere more resistant to simple frequency analysis than monoalphabetic substitution, because the same plaintext letter may encrypt to different ciphertext letters depending on its position relative to the key.
The Pigpen cipher is a symbol substitution cipher, Caesar is monoalphabetic with a single shift, and Playfair is a digraph substitution cipher using a 5×5 key square, not the repeating-key polyalphabetic method described. Therefore, the correct cipher is Vigenere.

NEW QUESTION # 14
(What is an attribute of RC4 when used with WEP?)

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

Answer: D

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 # 15
(What type of encryption uses different keys to encrypt and decrypt the message?)

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

Answer: C

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 # 16
(Which number of bits gets encrypted each time encryption is applied during stream encryption?)

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the classical definition, a stream cipher encrypts data in very small units-often described as one bit at a time-by combining plaintext with a keystream (commonly via XOR). While many practical stream ciphers operate on bytes or words for efficiency, the conceptual distinction compared to block ciphers is that stream encryption processes data as a continuous stream rather than fixed-size blocks.
This is why the standard teaching answer is "1 bit" per application of the keystream. Block ciphers, by contrast, encrypt blocks like 64 bits (DES/3DES) or 128 bits (AES) in each invocation of the block primitive. Options like 40, 192, and 256 are not typical stream cipher "per-step" processing sizes; 40 and 256 are often associated with key sizes, and 192 could be a key size for AES, not an encryption granularity. The essential security requirement for stream ciphers is that the keystream must be unpredictable and never reused with the same key/nonce combination; otherwise XOR properties allow attackers to recover relationships between plaintexts.
Thus, the best answer is 1.

NEW QUESTION # 17
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