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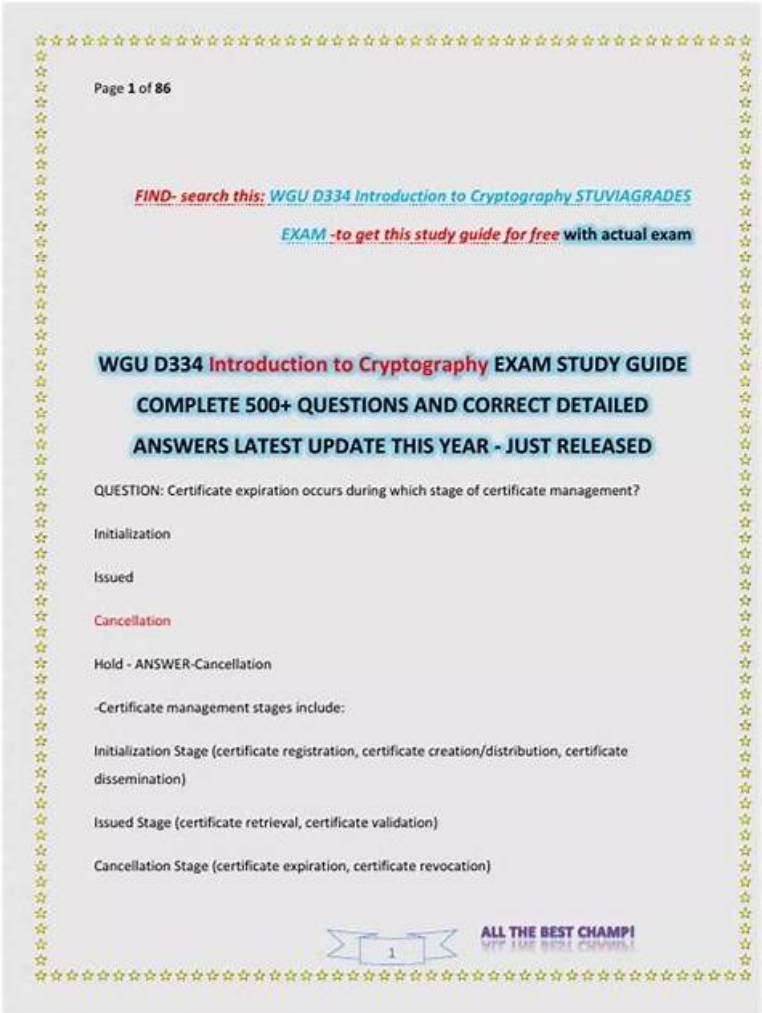
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QUESTION: Certificate expiration occurs during which stage of certificate management?

Initialization

Issued

Cancellation

Hold - ANSWER-Cancellation

-Certificate management stages include:

Initialization Stage (certificate registration, certificate creation/distribution, certificate dissemination)

Issued Stage (certificate retrieval, certificate validation)

Cancellation Stage (certificate expiration, certificate revocation)

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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
(What describes a true random number generator?)

- A. Slow and nondeterministic, and the same input produces different results
- B. Fast and deterministic, and the same input produces the same results
- C. Integer increased by one to match requests and responses
- D. Unique integer determined through factorization of integers

Answer: A

Explanation:
A true random number generator (TRNG) draws randomness from physical phenomena that are inherently unpredictable and not algorithmically reproducible. Because of this, it is nondeterministic: you cannot feed it the same "input" and expect the same output stream. TRNGs are often slower than PRNGs because they depend on collecting entropy from hardware sources and may require conditioning to remove bias. This aligns with option B: slow and nondeterministic, producing different results even under similar or repeated conditions. Option A describes a deterministic PRNG, where identical seeds yield identical sequences. Option C is unrelated; factorization is a hard math problem used in cryptography (e.g., RSA security assumptions), not a randomness generator definition. Option D describes a counter, which is deterministic and not random.
In secure systems, TRNG output may seed a cryptographically secure PRNG to provide both unpredictability and high throughput; but the defining characteristic of a TRNG is nondeterminism from physical entropy.
Therefore, option B is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 25
(What is the value of 51 mod 11?)

- A. 05
- B. 07
- C. 0
- D. 04

Answer: B

Explanation:
The value 51 mod 11 is the remainder after dividing 51 by 11. Modular arithmetic is widely used in cryptography to keep computations within a finite set of residues, such as in RSA where values are taken modulo n, or in Diffie-Hellman where exponents and group elements are reduced modulo a prime. To compute 51 mod 11, find the largest multiple of 11 less than or equal to 51. Multiples of 11 are 11, 22, 33, 44, 55. The closest without exceeding 51 is 44. Subtracting gives 51 # 44 = 7, so the remainder is 7. Therefore, 51 mod 11 = 7, matching option "07." This remainder is always in the range
0 through 10 because the modulus is 11. Such residue computations underpin the "wraparound" behavior that makes modular exponentiation and inverse computations well-defined in cryptographic groups.

NEW QUESTION # 26
(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. In the headquarters' and offsite location's networks after the data has been sent
- C. Only in the offsite location's network while data is in transit
- D. On devices at headquarters and offsite before being sent and after being received

Answer: D

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 # 27
(What is an attribute of RC4 when used with WEP?)

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

Answer: B

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 # 28
(Why is lightweight cryptography important in modern information security?)

- A. To limit the use of encryption tools in organizations
- B. To address the security needs of Internet of Things (IoT) devices and mobile applications
- C. To ensure secure communication on high-speed networks
- D. To complicate data protection measures

Answer: B

Explanation:
Lightweight cryptography is important because many modern systems operate in constrained environments- IoT sensors, embedded controllers, wearables, and mobile devices-where CPU, memory, storage, bandwidth, and battery power are limited. Traditional "heavy" cryptographic suites may be too slow, too energy-intensive, or too large in code footprint for these platforms, leading to insecure workarounds or disabling security entirely. Lightweight cryptographic primitives and profiles are designed to deliver strong security properties (confidentiality and integrity, often via AEAD) while fitting within tight resource budgets and real-time constraints. This is essential as IoT and mobile ecosystems expand, increasing the attack surface and the consequences of compromised devices (botnets, surveillance, physical safety risks). Lightweight cryptography is not meant to "limit encryption tools" or complicate protection; it enables practical, deployable security where otherwise implementations might be weak or absent. High-speed network communication can benefit from efficient crypto too, but the defining modern driver is constrained-device security. Therefore, the correct reason is addressing the security needs of IoT devices and mobile applications.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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