

Introduction-to-Cryptography Unterlagen mit echte Prüfungsfragen der WGU Zertifizierung



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WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Introduction-to-Cryptography Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q33-Q38):

33. Frage

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

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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.

34. Frage

(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. Vigenere**
- B. Pigpen
- C. Caesar
- D. Playfair

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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.

35. Frage

(What describes how Counter (CTR) mode encryption functions?)

- A. Uses an IV to encrypt the first block, then uses the result of the encryption to encrypt the next block
- **B. Converts the block cipher into a stream cipher, then uses a counter value and a nonce to encrypt the data**

- C. Uses a self-synchronizing stream cipher where the IV is encrypted and XORed with the data stream one bit at a time
- D. Encrypts each block with the same key, where each block is independent of the others

Antwort: B

Begründung:

CTR mode turns a block cipher (like AES) into a stream-like construction by generating a keystream from successive encryptions of a changing input block. Specifically, CTR forms input blocks using a nonce (unique per message) combined with an increasing counter. Each nonce||counter block is encrypted with the block cipher under the shared key, producing a pseudorandom output block. That output is then XORed with plaintext to yield ciphertext (and XORed with ciphertext to recover plaintext). This design enables parallelization (blocks can be generated independently), efficient random access decryption, and avoids chaining dependencies seen in modes like CBC. Option B describes CFB-like behavior; option C describes ECB; option D describes CBC. CTR's security critically depends on never reusing the same nonce/counter sequence with the same key, because reuse would repeat keystream blocks and expose plaintext relationships. Therefore, the correct description is that CTR converts the block cipher into a stream cipher using a counter value and a nonce.

36. Frage

(What is the maximum key size (in bits) supported by AES?)

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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.

37. Frage

(What does nonrepudiation aim to achieve in the context of cryptography?)

- A. Preventing unauthorized access to sensitive data
- B. Verifying the identity of the sender in secure communication
- C. Ensuring the confidentiality of encrypted messages
- D. Holding parties accountable for their actions and transactions

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Nonrepudiation aims to prevent a party from later denying having performed an action, such as sending a message, approving a transaction, or signing a document. In cryptographic systems, nonrepudiation is typically supported by digital signatures, audit logs, and trusted time-stamping: if a message is signed with a private key and verified with the corresponding public key (often bound to an identity via a certificate), the signer can be held accountable for that signed content. This creates evidence that can be used for dispute resolution, compliance, and legal or contractual enforcement. Nonrepudiation is distinct from confidentiality (keeping data secret) and from access control (preventing unauthorized use). While authentication (verifying identity) is related and often a prerequisite, the defining goal is accountability—ensuring that actions can be attributed to entities in a way that is difficult to dispute later. Effective nonrepudiation also depends on secure private key management, certificate validation, and procedures that show the key was under the signer's control at the time. Therefore, the correct answer is holding parties accountable for their actions and transactions.

38. Frage

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