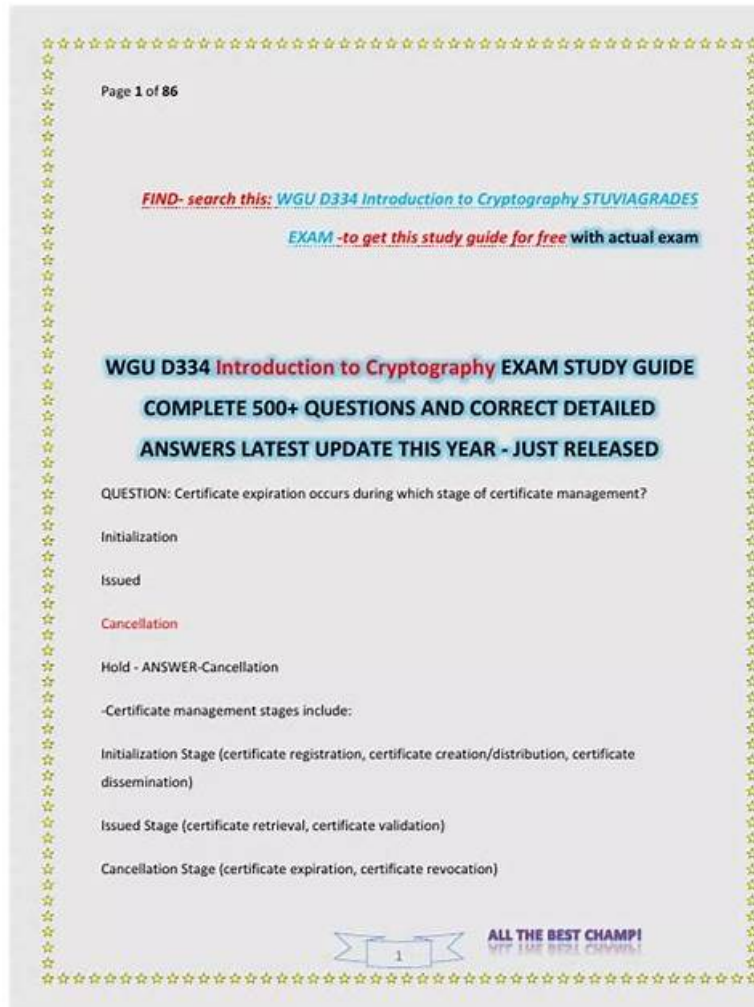


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### WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

#### NEW QUESTION # 38

(How is Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) commonly utilized in web browsers?)

- A. To authenticate users during data transmission
- **B. To securely manage digital certificates and keys**
- C. To encrypt data at rest
- D. To compress encrypted messages for storage

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Web browsers rely on PKI to establish trust in secure connections, primarily through X.509 certificates and a built-in set of trusted root Certificate Authorities (CAs). When a browser connects to an HTTPS site, the server presents a certificate chain. The browser validates that chain up to a trusted root, checks that the certificate is valid for the domain (SAN/CN matching), confirms validity dates, and may check revocation status. This PKI process allows browsers to authenticate the website's identity and negotiate encrypted session keys for TLS, enabling confidentiality and integrity for the connection. In practical terms, the browser's PKI components include certificate stores, validation logic, and mechanisms for handling intermediates, trust policies, and revocation. While PKI supports authentication as an outcome, the best description of how browsers utilize PKI is that they manage and validate digital certificates and associated keys to establish trust.

PKI is not about compressing messages or encrypting data at rest; it is about identity binding and trust chains that make secure web communication possible.

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

(What is a component of a one-time password (OTP) that is needed to guess future iterations of passwords?)

- **A. Seed**
- B. Function
- C. Initialization vector
- D. Encryption algorithm

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

OTP systems (such as HOTP and TOTP) generate a sequence of passwords using a shared secret and a moving factor (counter or time). The critical secret that underpins the ability to compute past or future OTP values is the seed (also called the shared secret key). In HOTP, the seed is used with an HMAC function and an incrementing counter; in TOTP, the seed is used with HMAC and a time-step value. If an attacker obtains the seed and knows the algorithm and moving factor, they can compute future OTPs. The "function" and "encryption algorithm" are typically standardized and public; security relies on keeping the seed secret. An initialization vector is not a standard OTP component in HOTP

/TOTP generation. Therefore, the component needed to predict future OTP values is the seed.

Protecting the seed is essential: it should be stored securely (e.g., hardware token secure storage) and transmitted only through controlled provisioning processes. If compromised, OTP becomes predictable and no longer serves as a strong second factor.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

(Which mode of encryption converts data into a stream encryption and then uses a counter value and a nonce to encrypt the data?)

- A. Electronic Codebook (ECB)

- B. Counter (CTR)
- C. Cipher Feedback (CFB)
- D. Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

CTR (Counter) mode converts a block cipher into a stream-like encryption method by generating a keystream from encrypted counter blocks. The core idea is to construct a sequence of input blocks using a nonce (unique per message/session) plus an incrementing counter. Each nonce||counter block is encrypted with the block cipher under the shared key; the output is a pseudorandom block that is XORed with plaintext to produce ciphertext. Decryption repeats the same keystream generation and XORs with ciphertext to recover plaintext.

CTR offers practical benefits: it is highly parallelizable, supports precomputation of keystream blocks, and allows random access to any block without needing previous blocks (unlike CBC). ECB and CBC are block modes that do not use nonce+counter keystream generation. CFB is a feedback mode that can behave stream-like, but it does not use the explicit counter/nonce construction characteristic of CTR. CTR's security hinges on never reusing the same nonce/counter sequence with the same key, because that would reuse the keystream and enable XOR-based plaintext recovery. Therefore, the correct mode is Counter (CTR).

#### NEW QUESTION # 41

(Which additional input element can be used to implement integrity in combination with symmetric ciphers?)

- A. Nonce value
- B. Encoding algorithm
- C. Initialization vector
- D. Hash function

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Symmetric encryption alone typically provides confidentiality, but it does not automatically provide integrity.

Many encryption modes (especially older ones like CBC without authentication) are malleable, meaning an attacker may be able to modify ciphertext and cause predictable changes in plaintext after decryption. To add integrity, systems commonly combine symmetric encryption with a cryptographic hash-based integrity mechanism, such as a hash function used in an HMAC (Hash-based Message Authentication Code) or a dedicated authenticated-encryption mode like GCM that internally uses authentication tags.

Among the given options, a hash function is the fundamental additional element that enables integrity checks: it allows construction of a MAC (e.g., HMAC-SHA-256) that the receiver verifies to detect any tampering. An initialization vector and a nonce value are used to ensure uniqueness and randomness properties for encryption but do not, by themselves, guarantee integrity. An encoding algorithm changes representation, not security. Therefore, the correct additional input element for implementing integrity alongside symmetric encryption is a hash function, typically as part of an HMAC or similar MAC construction.

#### NEW QUESTION # 42

(Which mechanism implemented in WPA-Enterprise guards against bit-flipping exploits?)

- A. Pre-shared key (PSK)
- B. Global encryption key
- C. Message Integrity Check (MIC)
- D. Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Bit-flipping exploits target encryption modes or protocols that do not provide strong integrity, allowing attackers to modify ciphertext so that predictable changes occur in plaintext after decryption. To defend against this, protocols add an integrity mechanism that detects tampering. In WPA (including enterprise deployments), TKIP introduced a Message Integrity Check (MIC) called "Michael." The MIC is computed over the frame contents (with additional fields) and verified by the receiver; if an attacker flips bits in transit, the MIC verification fails, and the frame is rejected. While AES (used by WPA2's CCMP) also provides integrity via authenticated encryption, the option presented that directly names the tamper-detection mechanism associated with guarding against bit-flipping is MIC. A pre-shared key is an authentication/keying method (and not enterprise-mode anyway), and a "global encryption key" would be the opposite of what you want-global/static keys worsen security.

Therefore, the intended mechanism that mitigates bit-flipping by detecting unauthorized modifications is the Message Integrity Check.

## NEW QUESTION # 43

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