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## WGU C839 Introduction to Cryptography - (EC-Council CES) Latest 2022

CrypTool ✓✓ Software which allows encryption of text using historic algorithms

The Enigma Machine ✓✓ In World War II the Germans made use of an electro-mechanical rotor based cipher Known as The Enigma Machine.

Allied cipher machines used in WWII included the British TypeX and the American SIGABA.

The ADFGVX Cipher ✓✓ invented by Colonel Fritz Nebel in 1918. The key for this algorithm is a six-by-six square of letters, used to encode a 36-letter alphabet.

The Playfair Cipher ✓✓ invented in 1854 by Charles Wheatstone.

The Playfair cipher uses a five-by-five table containing a keyword or key phrase.

Breaking the Vigenère Cipher ✓✓ In 1863, Friedrich Kasiski was the first person to publish a successful general attack on the Vigenère Cipher

The Vigenère Cipher ✓✓ This is perhaps the most widely known multi-alphabet substitution cipher, invented in 1553 by Giovan Battista Bellaso. Uses a series of different Caesar ciphers based on the letters of a keyword.

The Cipher Disk ✓✓ The cipher disk was invented by Leon Alberti in 1466. each time you turned the disk, you used a new cipher. It was literally a disk you turned to encrypt plaintext.

Multi-Alphabet Substitution ✓✓ Use of multiple substitution alphabets.  
Example: Cipher Disk, Vigenere Cipher, Enigma Machine

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## WGU Introduction to Cryptography HNO1 Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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

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

**Answer: A**

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 # 61

(Which authentication method allows a customer to authenticate to a web service?)

- A. One-way server authentication
- B. One-way client authentication
- C. End-to-end authentication
- D. Mutual authentication

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

One-way client authentication is the method where the client (customer) proves its identity to the server (web service). In cryptographic terms, this is commonly implemented through client credentials such as client TLS certificates (mTLS from the server's perspective) or through authentication protocols layered over TLS (for example, signed tokens), but the defining direction is that the client is the party being authenticated. In a strict TLS certificate-authentication framing, client authentication occurs when the server requests a client certificate during the handshake and the client demonstrates possession of the corresponding private key (via signature in handshake messages). The server then validates the client certificate chain and authorization policy. One-way server authentication, by contrast, authenticates only the server to the client and does not identify the customer. Mutual authentication authenticates both sides simultaneously; while it includes client authentication, it is broader than what the question asks. "End-to-end authentication" describes assurance between endpoints across intermediaries, but it is not the specific "customer authenticates to service" method in certificate-based terminology. Therefore, the best answer is one-way client authentication.

### NEW QUESTION # 62

(Two people want to communicate through secure email. The person creating the email wants to ensure only their friend can decrypt the email. Which key should the person creating the email use to encrypt the message?)

- A. Sender's private key
- B. Sender's public key
- C. Recipient's public key
- D. Recipient's private key

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To ensure confidentiality so that only the intended recipient can decrypt an email, the sender must encrypt in a way that only the recipient can reverse. In public key cryptography, that means encrypting with the recipient's public key. The recipient is the only party who should possess the matching private key, so only they can decrypt the ciphertext. This pattern is fundamental to PKI-based secure email systems such as S/MIME and OpenPGP: the sender looks up or is provided the recipient's certificate/public key, encrypts the message (often by encrypting a randomly generated symmetric session key with the recipient's public key), and the recipient uses their private key to recover the session key and decrypt the content. Encrypting with the sender's private key would not provide confidentiality; it resembles signing because anyone with the sender's public key could "decrypt" it. Encrypting with a private key of the recipient is also incorrect because private keys are not shared and should never leave the recipient's control. Therefore, the correct key to encrypt the message so only the friend can decrypt it is the recipient's public key.

### NEW QUESTION # 63

(How often are transactions added to a blockchain?)

- A. Approximately every 24 hours
- B. Approximately every 1 hour
- C. Approximately every 30 minutes
- **D. Approximately every 10 minutes**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

For Bitcoin, transactions are confirmed by inclusion in blocks, and the network targets an average block interval of about 10 minutes. That means transactions are "added" to the Bitcoin blockchain approximately every 10 minutes in the sense that a new block containing a batch of transactions is appended at that cadence. The 10-minute target is achieved by a difficulty adjustment mechanism that recalibrates mining difficulty roughly every 2016 blocks, aiming to keep the average interval stable despite changes in total network hash power. It is important to note that this is an average: blocks can be found faster or slower in the short term due to the probabilistic nature of proof-of-work mining.

Other blockchains have different block times (seconds to minutes), but the question's options and typical curriculum context align with Bitcoin's 10-minute design. Therefore, the correct choice is approximately every 10 minutes.

### NEW QUESTION # 64

(Which certificate encoding process is binary-based?)

- A. Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM)
- B. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
- C. Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA)
- **D. Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

DER (Distinguished Encoding Rules) is a binary encoding format used to represent ASN.1 structures in a canonical, unambiguous way. X.509 certificates are defined using ASN.1, and DER provides a strict subset of BER (Basic Encoding Rules) that guarantees a single, unique encoding for any given data structure. That "unique encoding" property is important for cryptographic operations such as hashing and digital signatures, because different encodings of the same abstract data could otherwise produce different hashes and break signature verification. In contrast, PEM is not a binary encoding; it is essentially a Base64-encoded text wrapper around DER data, bounded by header/footer lines (e.g., "BEGIN CERTIFICATE"). PKI is an overall framework for certificate issuance, trust, and lifecycle management-not an encoding. RSA is an asymmetric algorithm used for encryption/signing, not a certificate encoding format. Therefore, the binary-based certificate encoding process among the options is DER.

### NEW QUESTION # 65

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