212-81^{Q&As}

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QUESTION 1

Ciphers that write message letters out diagonally over a number of rows then read off cipher row by row. Also called zig-zag cipher.

A. Rail Fence Cipher

B. Null Cipher

C. Vigenere Cipher

D. ROT-13

Correct Answer: A

Rail Fence Cipher https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_fence_cipher The rail fence cipher (also called a zigzag cipher) is a form of transposition cipher. It derives its name from the way in which it is encoded.

QUESTION 2

If you use substitution alone, what weakness is present in the resulting cipher text?

A. It is the same length as the original text

B. It is easily broken with modern computers

C. It maintains letter and word frequency

D. It is too simple

Correct Answer: C

It maintains letter and word frequency https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency_analysis Frequency analysis (also known as counting letters) is the study of the frequency of letters or groups of letters in a ciphertext. The method is used as an aid to breaking classical ciphers. Frequency analysis is based on the fact that, in any given stretch of written language, certain letters and combinations of letters occur with varying frequencies. Moreover, there is a characteristic distribution of letters that is roughly the same for almost all samples of that language. For instance, given a section of English language, E, T, A and O are the most common, while Z, Q, X and J are rare. Likewise, TH, ER, ON, and AN are the most common pairs of letters (termed bigrams or digraphs), and SS, EE, TT, and FF are the most common repeats. The nonsense phrase "ETAOIN SHRDLU" represents the 12 most frequent letters in typical English language text. In some ciphers, such properties of the natural language plaintext are preserved in the ciphertext, and these patterns have the potential to be exploited in a ciphertext-only attack.

QUESTION 3

_____ uses at least two different shifts, changing the shift with different letters in the plain text.

A. Caesar cipher

B. multi-alphabet encryption

C. Scytale

D. Atbash

Correct Answer: B

multi-alphabet encryption https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyalphabetic_cipher Two different shifts create two different alphabets. For +1 and +2 Plaintext alphabet A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 2 ciphertext alphabets B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A B

QUESTION 4

Which component of IPsec performs protocol-level functions that are required to encrypt and decrypt the packets?

A. IPsec Policy Agent

B. Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

C. Oakley

D. IPsec driver

Correct Answer: B

Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_Key_Exchange Internet Key Exchange (IKE, sometimes IKEv1 or IKEv2, depending on version) is the protocol used to set up a security association (SA) in the IPsec protocol suite. IKE builds upon the

Oakley protocol and ISAKMP. IKE uses X.509 certificates for authentication either pre-shared or distributed using DNS (preferably with DNSSEC) and a Diffie-Hellman key exchange to set up a shared session secret from which cryptographic

keys are derived.

QUESTION 5

Message hidden in unrelated text. Sender and receiver have pre-arranged to use a pattern to remove certain letters from the message which leaves only the true message behind.

A. Caesar Cipher

B. Null Ciphers

C. Vigenere Cipher

D. Playfair Cipher

Correct Answer: B

Null Ciphers https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Null_cipher A null cipher, also known as concealment cipher, is an ancient

form of encryption where the plaintext is mixed with a large amount of non-cipher material. Today it is regarded as a simple form of steganography, which can be used to hide ciphertext.

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