Unit 8 Test	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 1 of 20
Which of the following is the most common public-key encryption algorithm? RSA	
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 2 of 20
The algorithm, developed in 1977, is based on results from the field of mathematics known as • RSA	number theory.
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 3 of 20
 is politically motivated information theft or hardware damage for the purpose of sabotage and/o Cyberwarfare 	or espionage.
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 4 of 20
n a cipher, a group or block of plaintext letters gets encoded into a block of ciphertext, but not a time for each letter. • lock	by substituting one character at
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 5 of 20
 is an encryption algorithm developed by IBM in the 1970s for the U.S. National Bureau of Stand DES 	dards.
Unit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95%19 Correct out of 20Question 5 of 20
The protocol is nonproprietary and is a standard supported by the Internet Engineering Task Fo	orce.
Jnit 8 Test	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20
is the process of using people to get the information you want.	Question 7 of 20
Social engineering	
Jnit 8 Test	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 8 of 20
An operating system a password for a given user, converting it into a representation that cannot appropriate algorithm. • operating system a password for a given user, converting it into a representation that cannot be appropriate algorithm.	
Jnit 8 Test	
	Vour Score: 95%

19 Correct out of 20 Question 9 of 20

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With AES, the key length can be all of the following EXCEPT ____.

Jnit 8 Test	Your Score: 95%
	19 Correct out of 20 Question 10 of 20
 Technically, TLS/SSL fits between the layer, with its TCP protocols, and the Application layer, with its HT Transport 	TP protocols.
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 11 of 20
One problem with the algorithm is the computational overload for encryption/decryption. •	
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 12 of 20
is the process of verifying that you really are the person who has the right to access a given computer.	
Authentication Jnit 8 Test	
DINICO LESI	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20
For safety-critical systems, is a key requirement.	Question 13 of 20
reliability	
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 14 of 20
computers are computational devices such as chips or processors that are contained within another system. • © Embedded	em.
Jnit 8 Test	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20
is a computer program that infects a host computer and then spreads. • virus	Question 15 of 20
Jnit 8 Test	
	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 16 of 20
is the practice of hiding the very existence of a message.	Quodion 10 or 20
Steganography	
Jnit 8 Test	Your Score: 95%
	19 Correct out of 20 Question 17 of 20
A DES algorithm begins by sending a plaintext 64-bit string through an initial permutation; the algorithm then cy ounds.	
• 1 6	
Jnit 8 Test	Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 18 of 20
governs what an authenticated user is allowed to do.	GGOOTOTI TO OI ZO
Authorization	
Jnit 8 Test	

	19 Correct out of 20
	Question 19 of 20
Ithough information encrypted using	is technically not secure, it is considered secure in practice because of the large amoun
f computation necessary to find the prime	factors of the encoding key.

RSA

Unit 8 Test

Your Score: 95% 19 Correct out of 20 Question 20 of 20

Your Score: 95%

The exchange of setup information between the client and the server, preparatory to exchanging real data, is known as a(n) _

handshake