TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE WITH TOP MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

#1. What is the purpose of a digital certificate in SSL/TLS communication?
A. Verify user's identity
B. Encrypt data traffic
C. Store public keys
D. Generate private keys
E. Sign digital certificates
#2. Which encryption algorithm is commonly used for securing email
communication and provides both encryption and digital signatures?
A. RSA
B. AES
C. DES
D. PGP
E. HMAC
#3. What is the main advantage of using elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) over RSA in terms of key size?

A. ECC keys are shorter
B. ECC keys are longer
C. ECC keys are faster to generate
D. ECC keys are more secure
E. ECC keys are easier to manage
#4. Which cryptographic hash function is known for its collision resistance and is
commonly used in digital signatures and certificates?
A. MD5
B. SHA-1
C. SHA-256
D. SHA-512
E. RIPEMD-160
#5. What is the purpose of a digital envelope in public-key cryptography?
#3. What is the purpose of a digital envelope in public-key cryptography:
A. Encrypt data traffic
B. Decrypt data traffic
C. Sign digital certificates
D. Conorate session keys
D. Generate session keys

☐ E. Authenticate users
#6. Which encryption mode ensures that the same plaintext block encrypted multiple times produces different ciphertexts?
A. Electronic Codebook (ECB)
B. Cipher Block Chaining (CBC)
C. Cipher Feedback (CFB)
D. Output Feedback (OFB)
E. Counter (CTR)
#7. What is the primary purpose of the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) in public- key infrastructure (PKI)?
A. Encrypt data traffic
B. Authenticate users
C. Verify the integrity of messages
D. Revoke compromised certificates
E. Generate digital signatures
#8. In the context of public-key cryptography, what is the purpose of the Certificate Authority (CA)?
A. Encrypt data traffic

B. Store public keys
C. Verify user's identity
D. Generate private keys
E. Sign digital certificates
#9. What is the purpose of a Hardware Security Module (HSM) in cryptography?
A. Generate keys
B. Securely store keys
C. Encrypt data traffic
D. Authenticate users
E. Hashing
#10. What is the process of converting ciphertext back into plaintext called in
cryptography?
A. Encryption
B. Hashing
C. Decryption
D. Compression
E. Encoding

#11. What is the purpose of key exchange algorithms in cryptography?
A. Encrypt data traffic
B. Generate keys
C. Authenticate users
D. Secure email communication
E. Password hashing
#12. Which encryption algorithm is commonly used for secure communication over
the internet and supports key sizes of 128, 192, or 256 bits?
A. AES
B. DES
C. RSA
D. MD5
E. SHA
#13. In the Diffie-Hellman key exchange protocol, what is exchanged between the
parties to establish a shared secret key?
A. Private keys
B. Public keys

C. Symmetric keys
D. Session keys
E. Authentication keys
#14. Which type of attack exploits the reuse of initialization vectors (IVs) ir
encryption algorithms like WEP and TKIP?
A. Brute Force Attack
The Brace Force Actuals
B. Man-in-the-Middle Attack
C. Replay Attack
D. Birthday Attack
E. Collision Attack
#15. What is the purpose of a nonce in cryptographic protocols?
A. Random number generation
B. Data Encryption
C. Data Compression
D. Data Integrity
E. Data Storage

#16. Which type of encryption algorithm uses the same key for both encryption and decryption and is commonly used for securing data transmission?
A. Symmetric
B. Asymmetric
C. Public Key
D. Hybrid
E. Sossian Kov
E. Session Key
#17. What is the purpose of a digital signature in SSL/TLS communication?
A. Encrypt data traffic
B. Authenticate websites
C. Generate session keys
D. Decrypt data traffic
E. Sign the authenticity of messages
#18. In public-key cryptography, what is the purpose of a digital certificate?
A. Encrypt data traffic
B. Sign public keys
C. Authenticate users

 □ D. Store private keys □ E. Generate session keys #19. Which cryptographic algorithm is commonly used for securing wireless networks and is part of the WPA3 standard?
A. AES
B. DES
C. RSA
D. ChaCha20
D. Chachazu
E. Blowfish
#20. What is the purpose of a salt in password hashing?
A. Encrypt data traffic
B. Data Integrity
C. Secure password storage
D. Random number generation
E. Authenticate users
Finish

Results

