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**NEW QUESTION: 1** Which of the following statements is true about data encryption as a method of protecting data?  
**A.** It is usually easily administered  
**B.** It should sometimes be used for password files  
**C.** It makes few demands on system resources  
**D.** It requires careful key management  
**Answer: D**  
**Explanation:** In cryptography, you always assume the "bad guy" has the encryption algorithm (indeed, many algorithms such as DES, Triple DES, AES, etc. are public domain). What the bad guy lacks is the key used to complete that algorithm and encrypt/decrypt information. Therefore, protection of the key, controlled distribution, scheduled key change, timely destruction, and several other factors require careful consideration. All of these factors are covered under the umbrella term of "key management". Another significant consideration is the case of "data encryption as a method of protecting data" as the question states. If that data is to be stored over a long period of time (such as on backup), you must ensure that your key management scheme stores old keys for as long as they will be needed to decrypt the information they encrypted. The other answers are not correct because: "It should sometimes be used for password files." - Encryption is often used to encrypt passwords stored within password files, but it is not typically effective for the password file itself. On most systems, if a user cannot access the contents of a password file, they cannot authenticate. Encrypting the entire file prevents that access. "It is usually easily administered." - Developments over the last several years have made cryptography significantly easier to manage and administer. But it remains a significant challenge. This is not a good answer. "It makes few demands on system resources." - Cryptography is, essentially, a large complex mathematical algorithm. In order to encrypt and decrypt information, the system must perform this algorithm hundreds, thousands, or even millions/billions/trillions of times. This becomes system resource intensive, making this a very bad answer. Reference: Official ISC2 Guide page: 266 (poor explanation) All in One Third Edition page: 657 (excellent explanation) Key Management - Page 732, All in One Fourth Edition

**NEW QUESTION: 2** You have now been involved in several major changes in the security of GlobalCorp, and specifically the Testbed campus. You have worked on the planning and design of the trusted network, you have worked on the initial rollout of the CA hierarchy, you have worked on assigning certificates to the end users and computers in the Executive building of the Testbed campus, and you have managed the implementation of secure email a critical service for GlobalCorp. Blue has asked you to meet with the other administrative staff of the Testbed campus and discuss how the certificates will impact the organization. There are a total of about 40 people in the meeting, and you have decided that your primary focus during this meeting will be on encryption cryptography. Choose the best solution for providing the correct information to your administrative staff on how encryption cryptography and digital certificates will be properly used in the network:  
**A.** You gather the administrative staff together in the

conference room to discuss cryptography in the network. You begin your talk with the function of cryptography, in general, and then you move towards specific implementations in the GlobalCorp network. You explain that public key cryptography is founded on math, and that the big picture fundamental point is that UserA has a pair of keys and UserB has a pair of keys. You explain that one key of each key pair is made available to the other users in the network. You illustrate this with an example of sending an encrypted message from UserA to UserB. "We know, for example, that UserA wishes to send a message to UserB and wants that message to be secure. UserB will use the public key that UserA has made available to encrypt the message. Once encrypted, UserB will send the message over the network to UserA. UserA will then use the other key of the pair, the private key to decrypt the message," you explain to the group. You further explain some of the common algorithms used in the network. You tell them that Diffie-Hellman was the first widely used private key algorithm, and that Diffie-Hellman itself is not used to secure messages, rather to exchange a symmetric key. You explain that RSA was another breakthrough in that it was a private key algorithm that was able to secure messages. You then describe digital certificates and some of their features. You tell the group that digital certificates can be assigned to different entities, including users and computers. You state that these digital certificates include many options, for example an Issuer Field that holds the distinguished name of the entity that issued the certificate, and a Subject Field that holds the distinguished name of the person who has the private key that corresponds to the public key in the certificate.

**B.** You gather the administrative staff together in the conference room to discuss cryptography in the network. You begin your talk with the function of cryptography, in general, and then you move towards specific implementations in the GlobalCorp network. You explain that public key cryptography is founded on math, and that the big picture fundamental point is that UserA and UserB have a set of mathematically linked keys. You explain that one key of each key pair is made available to the other users in the network. You illustrate this with an example of sending an encrypted message from UserA to UserB. "We know, for example, that UserA wishes to send a message to UserB and wants that message to be secure. UserA will use the private key that UserB has made available to encrypt the message. Once encrypted, UserA will send the message over the network to UserB. UserB will then use the other key of the pair, the public key to decrypt the message," you explain to the group. You further explain some of the common algorithms used in the network. You tell them that RSA was the first widely used private key algorithm, and that RSA itself is not used to secure messages, rather to exchange a symmetric key. You explain that Diffie-Hellman was another breakthrough in that it was a private key algorithm that was able to secure messages. You then describe digital certificates and some of their features. You tell the group that digital certificates can be assigned to different entities, including users and computers. You state that these digital certificates include many options, for example an Issuer Field that holds the distinguished name of the person who issued the certificate, and a Subject Field that holds the full OIDs describing the use of the certificate by the holder of the certificate.

**C.** You gather the administrative staff together in the conference room to discuss cryptography in the network. You begin your talk with the function of cryptography, in general, and then you move towards specific implementations in the GlobalCorp network. You explain that public key cryptography is founded on math, and that the big picture fundamental point is that UserA has a pair of keys and UserB has a pair of keys. You explain that one key of each key pair is made available to the other users in the network. You illustrate this with an example of sending an encrypted message from UserA to UserB. "We know, for example, that UserA wishes to send a message to UserB and wants that message to be secure. UserA will use the public key that UserB has made available to encrypt the message. Once encrypted, UserA will send the message over the network to UserB. UserB will then use the other key of the pair, called the private key, to decrypt the message," you explain to the group. You further explain some of the common algorithms used in the network. You tell them that Diffie-Hellman was the first widely used public key algorithm, and that Diffie-Hellman itself is not used to secure messages, rather to exchange a symmetric key. You explain that RSA was another breakthrough in that it was a public key algorithm that was able to secure messages.

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**D.** You gather the administrative staff together in the conference room to discuss cryptography in the network. You begin your talk with the function of cryptography, in general, and then you move towards specific implementations in the GlobalCorp network. You explain that public key cryptography is founded on math, and that the big picture fundamental point is that UserA and UserB have a set of mathematically linked keys. You explain that one key of each key pair is made available to the other users in the network. You illustrate this with an example of sending an encrypted message from UserA to UserB. "We know, for example, that UserA wishes to send a message to UserB and wants that message to be secure. UserA will use the private key that UserB has made available to encrypt the message. Once encrypted, UserA will send the message over the network to UserB. UserB will then use the other key of the pair, the public key to decrypt the message," you explain to the group. You further explain some of the common algorithms used in the network. You tell them that RSA was the first widely used private key algorithm, and that RSA itself is not used to secure messages, rather to exchange a symmetric key. You explain that Diffie-Hellman was another breakthrough in that it was a private key algorithm that was able to secure messages. You then describe digital certificates and some of their features. You tell the group that digital certificates can be assigned to different entities, including users and computers. You state that these digital certificates include many options, for example an Issuer Field that holds the distinguished name of the entity that issued the certificate, and a Subject Field that holds the distinguished name of the person who has the private key that corresponds to the public key in the certificate.

**E.** You gather the administrative staff together in the conference room to discuss cryptography in the network. You begin your talk with the function of cryptography, in general, and then you move towards specific implementations in the GlobalCorp network. You explain that public key cryptography is founded on math, and that the big picture fundamental point is that UserA and UserB have a set of mathematically linked keys. You explain that one key of each key pair is made available to the other users in the network. You illustrate this with an example of sending an encrypted message from UserA to UserB. "We know, for example, that UserA wishes to send a message to UserB and wants that message to be secure. UserA will use the public key that UserB has made available to encrypt the message. Once encrypted, UserA will send the message over the network to UserB. UserB will then use the other key of the pair, the private key to decrypt the message," you explain to the group. You further explain some of the common algorithms used in the network. You tell them that RSA was the first widely used private key algorithm, and that RSA itself is not used to secure messages, rather to exchange a symmetric key. You explain that Diffie-Hellman was another breakthrough in that it was a private key algorithm that was able to secure messages. You then describe digital certificates and some of their features. You tell the group that digital certificates can be assigned to different entities, including users and computers. You state that these digital certificates include many options, for example an Issuer Field that holds the distinguished name of the entity that issued the certificate, and a Subject Field that holds the distinguished name of the person who has the private key that corresponds to the public key in the certificate.

**Answer: C**

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**A. True**  
**B. False**  
**Answer: A**

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