Cryptography Basics

Cryptography · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. What term refers to readable text before it is encrypted?

A) Plaintext
B) Ciphertext
C) Hashcode
D) Secret key

2. Which Roman leader is famous for using a substitution cipher that shifted letters by a fixed amount?

A) Nero
B) Julius Caesar
C) Augustus
D) Marcus Aurelius

3. In asymmetric cryptography, how many keys make up a standard key pair (public and private)?

A) One key
B) Two keys
C) Three keys
D) Four keys

4. What was the name of the main rotor cipher machine used by Germany to encrypt communications during World War II?

A) Enigma machine
B) Lorenz cipher
C) Purple machine
D) Tabulating machine

5. What does the letter "S" stand for in the secure web browsing protocol "HTTPS"?

A) System
B) Secure
C) Socket
D) Standard

6. What is the process of converting encrypted ciphertext back into readable plaintext called?

A) Decryption
B) Encoding
C) Hashing
D) Obfuscation

7. Which British mathematician played a leading role in breaking the Enigma cipher at Bletchley Park?

A) Charles Babbage
B) Alan Turing
C) John von Neumann
D) Ada Lovelace

8. What visual symbol commonly appears in a web browser's address bar to show that a connection is encrypted?

A) A key symbol
B) A padlock icon
C) A shield icon
D) A checkmark

9. What type of cryptographic mathematical function maps data of arbitrary size to a fixed-size value and cannot easily be reversed?

A) Symmetric cipher
B) Hash function
C) Substitution cipher
D) Steganography

10. The name of the famous "RSA" encryption algorithm is formed from the initials of its three creators: Rivest, Shamir, and who else?

A) Adleman
B) Anderson
C) Abbot
D) Adams