Fundamentals of Codes and Ciphers

Cryptography · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. The word 'cryptography' originates from Greek words that literally mean what?

A) Hidden writing
B) Fast speaking
C) Digital numbers
D) Ancient reading

2. Which classic cipher replaces each letter in the message by shifting a fixed number of positions down the alphabet?

A) Vigenère cipher
B) Caesar cipher
C) RSA cipher
D) Enigma cipher

3. In Morse code, which two distinct signals are combined to represent letters and numbers?

A) Ones and zeros
B) Plus and minus
C) Dots and dashes
D) High and low

4. What is the term for hiding a secret message inside an ordinary file or physical object so its very existence is concealed?

A) Steganography
B) Decryption
C) Cryptanalysis
D) Hashing

5. Which method of codebreaking relies on counting how often specific letters or symbols occur in an encrypted text?

A) Brute-force attack
B) Frequency analysis
C) Quantum computing
D) Key exchange

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6. Which famous mechanical device was used by the German military during World War II to encrypt secret communications?

A) The Enigma machine
B) The Babbage engine
C) The Jacquard loom
D) The Difference engine

7. In public-key cryptography, how many keys make up a user's standard key pair?

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

8. Which geometric substitution cipher uses symbols derived from grid patterns to replace letters?

A) Pigpen cipher
B) Polybius square
C) Atbash cipher
D) Rail fence cipher

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