

EC Council ECES

EC-Council Encryption Specialist

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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Version = Product



Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

Changing some part of the plain text for some matching part of cipher text. Historical algorithms typically use this.

Response:

- A. Substitution
- B. Transposition
- C. Decoding
- D. Collision

Answer: A

Question: 2

How can rainbow tables be defeated?

Response:

- A. Use of non-dictionary words
- B. Password salting
- C. All uppercase character passwords
- D. Lockout accounts under brute force password cracking attempts

Answer: B

Question: 3

3DES can best be classified as which one of the following?

Response:

- A. Digital signature
- B. Asymmetric algorithm
- C. Hashing algorithm
- D. Symmetric algorithm

Answer: D

Question: 4

If you use substitution alone, what weakness is present in the resulting cipher text?

Response:

- A. It maintains letter and word frequency
- B. It is too simple
- C. It is easily broken with modern computers
- D. It is the same length as the original text

Answer: A

Question: 5

Which of the following is a type of encryption that has two different keys. One key can encrypt the message and the other key can only decrypt it?

Response:

- A. Asymmetric
- B. Block cipher
- C. Stream cipher
- D. Symmetric

Answer: A

Question: 6

DES has a key space of what?

Response:

- A. 2^{56}
- B. 2^{192}
- C. 2^{64}
- D. 2^{128}

Answer: A

Question: 7

Ferris has been assigned the task of selecting security for his company's wireless network. It is important that he pick the strongest form of wireless security.

Which one of the following is the strongest wireless security?

Response:

- A. TKIP
- B. WPA2
- C. WPA
- D. WEP

Answer: B

Question: 8

A linear congruential generator is an example of what?

Response:

- A. A coprime generator
- B. A pseudo random number generator
- C. A prime number generator
- D. A random number generator

Answer: B

Question: 9

Jane is looking for an algorithm to ensure message integrity. Which of following would be an acceptable choice?

Response:

- A. RC4
- B. SHA-1
- C. AES
- D. RSA

Answer: B

Question: 10

With Cipher-block chaining (CBC) what happens?

Response:

- A. The message is divided into blocks and each block is encrypted separately. This is the most basic mode for symmetric encryption
- B. The cipher text from the current round is XORed with the plaintext for the next round
- C. Each block of plaintext is XORed with the previous ciphertext block before being encrypted
- D. The block cipher is turned into a stream cipher

Answer: C

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