Quizizz

NAME : _____

CLASS : _____

Cryptography
17 Questions

DATE : _____

1. Why do computers encrypt messages?

A. There is no reason

B. It is how computers need to send the message

C. To prevent them from being read by the wrong person.

D. To make it harder for the person who receives the message to read it

2. When solving a code, we need a letter or a word to help us get started, what is this often referred to as?

A. Key

B. Answer

C. Support

D. Help

3. What machine was used during WWII to encrypt and decrypt German messages?

A. Puzzler

B. Atbash

C. Secret

D. Enigma

4. What kind of code was the Enigma Code?

A. Caesar Cipher

B. Binary code

C. Transposition Cipher

D. Substitution Cipher

5. What is plaintext?

A. The original message

B. The information used in the cipher, known only to sender/receiver

C. An algorithm for transforming plaintext to ciphertext

D. A coded message

6. What is ciphertext?

A. Converting plaintext to ciphertext
B. A coded message
C. The study of encryption principles/methods
D. The field of both cryptography and cryptanalysis

7. What is the definition of confidentiality?

A. Ensure message is not altered while in transit between communicating partners
B. Ensure message remains secret during transmission between parties
C. Proves that nobody but on sender could have sent a particular message
D. Verifies sender is who she says she is

8. What is the definition of integrity?

A. Ensure message is not altered while in transit between communicating partners
B. Ensure message remains secret during transmission between parties
C. Verifies sender is who she says she is
D. Proves that nobody but on sender could have sent a particular message

9. Authentication

A. Ensure message remains secret during transmission between parties
B. Ensure message is not altered while in transit between communicating partners
C. Proves that nobody but on sender could have sent a particular message
D. Verifies sender is who she says she is

10. What is encryption?

A. A secret or disguised way of writing; a code.
B. When you put data / text into code making it difficult to read or understand.
C. What is put in, taken in, or operated on by any process or system.
D. A formal *language* designed to communicate instructions to a machine

11. A(n) _____ algorithm transforms cipher text to plain text.

A Decryption

B Encryption

12. Encrypt the word **ALPHABET** using a Caesar cipher with a shift of 3

A DVSDULQV

B DORQHBHV

C DOSKDEHW

D DOOFOHDU

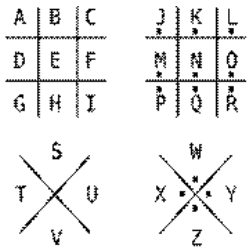
13. A method for determining a solution to a problem by sequentially testing all possible solutions.

A Cipher

B Brute force

C Paired keys

D Relative frequency

14. 

This is an example of what type of cipher?

A Enigma cipher

B Stream cipher

C Atbash cipher

D Pigpen cipher

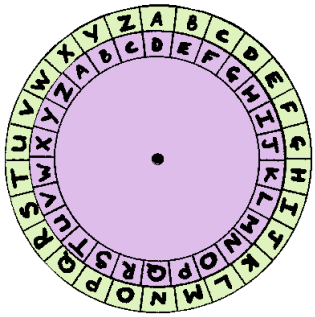
15. Before computers why were messages usually encrypted?

A So in war Commanders/leaders could communicate safely with their troops

B To share messages with people who were clever enough to solve them

C They weren't encrypted before computers

D All of these reasons

16. 

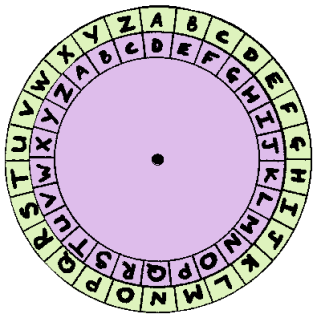
What is the problem with the following plain text to encrypt with a Caesar Cipher?
Is your birthday 9/30/1998?

A. It would be relatively easy to decipher after encryption

B. All of the above

C. Symbols cannot be encrypted

D. Numbers cannot be encrypted

17. 

What is the algorithm of Caesar's cipher?

A. Each letter is replaced with a letter a certain number of steps down the alphabet

B. Each letter is replaced with a particular symbol

C. Each letter is replaced with a particular number from 0 to 26, and numbers are replaced with letters.