

Exercise walk-through

Protecting Stored Data with Cryptography ■ 5.3

eXercise

You must be able to

- define plaintext, ciphertext, key, and keyspace
- explain that symmetric encryption uses one shared key (e.g. **AES** 高级加密标准)
- relate key length to keyspace size (2^n)

Method — The vocabulary

Encryption combines plaintext with a key to make ciphertext; decryption reverses it. The keyspace is the number of possible keys; an n -bit key has 2^n of them.

Method — Symmetric encryption

Symmetric encryption uses the same key to encrypt and decrypt. AES is the standard block cipher. The challenge is sharing the single secret key safely.

Practice 2.1 ■ 1 mark

Define **ciphertext**.

Solution 2.1

Worked steps

the scrambled output of an encryption algorithm **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Explain what 'symmetric' means in symmetric encryption.

Solution 2.2

Method: Symmetric encryption

Worked steps

the same key is used to encrypt and to decrypt **B1**; both parties must share that secret key **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 1 mark

How many possible keys does a 4-bit key have?

Solution 2.3

Method: The vocabulary

Worked steps

$$2^4 = 16 \text{ (B1).}$$

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The standard modern symmetric block cipher is

A RSA

B AES

C HTTP

D MAC

Solution 3.1

Method: Symmetric encryption

A RSA

B AES



C HTTP

D MAC

Worked steps

B. AES is the symmetric standard.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

A larger keyspace makes an encryption key

A easier to guess

B harder to guess

C shorter

D unnecessary

Solution 3.2

Method: The vocabulary

A easier to guess

B harder to guess



C shorter

D unnecessary

Worked steps

B. more possible keys means more guessing time.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A company encrypts stored files with a symmetric algorithm.

- (a) State the main practical challenge of symmetric encryption.
- (b) Explain why longer keys are more secure but slower.

Solution 3.3

Method: Symmetric encryption

Worked steps

(a) sharing the single secret key safely **B1**. (b) a longer key has a larger keyspace so it is harder to guess **B1**, but it takes more time to encrypt and decrypt **B1**.