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#### **NEW QUESTION: 1**

Identify the missing word in the following sentence. The [?] theme defines that the Project Board is responsible for the overall direction and management of the project,

- A. Progress
- B. Plans
- C. Organization
- D. Business Case

**Answer: C**

#### **NEW QUESTION: 2**

Sie haben eine Azure-DNS-Zone mit dem Namen adatum.com. Sie müssen eine Unterdomäne mit dem Namen research.adatum.com an einen anderen DNS-Server in Azure delegieren. Was sollte man tun?

- A. Erstellen Sie einen A-Datensatz mit dem Namen ".research" in der Zone "adatum.com".
- B. Ändern Sie den SOA-Datensatz von adatum.com.
- C. Erstellen Sie einen PTR-Datensatz mit dem Namen "Research" in der Zone "adatum.com".
- D. Erstellen Sie einen NS-Datensatz mit dem Namen "Research" in der Zone "adatum.com".

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain>

**NEW QUESTION: 3**

Which of the following is not a one-way hashing algorithm?

- A. SHA-1
- B. HAVAL
- C. MD2
- D. RC4

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

RC4 was designed by Ron Rivest of RSA Security in 1987. While it is officially termed "Rivest Cipher 4", the RC acronym is alternatively understood to stand for "Ron's Code" (see also RC2, RC5 and RC6).

RC4 was initially a trade secret, but in September 1994 a description of it was anonymously posted to the Cypherpunks mailing list. It was soon posted on the sci.crypt newsgroup, and from there to many sites on the Internet. The leaked code was confirmed to be genuine as its output was found to match that of proprietary software using licensed RC4. Because the algorithm is known, it is no longer a trade secret.

The name RC4 is trademarked, so RC4 is often referred to as ARCFOUR or ARC4 (meaning alleged RC4) to avoid trademark problems. RSA Security has never officially released the algorithm; Rivest has, however, linked to the English Wikipedia article on RC4 in his own course notes. RC4 has become part of some commonly used encryption protocols and standards, including WEP and WPA for wireless cards and TLS.

The main factors in RC4's success over such a wide range of applications are its speed and simplicity:

efficient implementations in both software and hardware are very easy to develop.

The following answer were not correct choices:

SHA-1 is a one-way hashing algorithms. SHA-1 is a cryptographic hash function designed by the United States National Security Agency and published by the United States NIST as a U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard. SHA stands for "secure hash algorithm".

The three SHA algorithms are structured differently and are distinguished as SHA-0, SHA-1, and SHA-2.

SHA-1 is very similar to SHA-0, but corrects an error in the original SHA hash specification that led to significant weaknesses. The SHA-0 algorithm was not adopted by many applications. SHA-2 on the other hand significantly differs from the SHA-1 hash function.

SHA-1 is the most widely used of the existing SHA hash

functions, and is employed in several widely used security applications and protocols. In 2005, security flaws were identified in SHA-1, namely that a mathematical weakness might exist, indicating that a stronger hash function would be desirable. Although no successful attacks have yet been reported on the SHA-2 variants, they are algorithmically similar to SHA-1 and so efforts are underway to develop improved alternatives. A new hash standard, SHA-3, is currently under development - an ongoing NIST hash function competition is scheduled to end with the selection of a winning function in 2012.

SHA-1 produces a 160-bit message digest based on principles similar to those used by Ronald L. Rivest of MIT in the design of the MD4 and MD5 message digest algorithms, but has a more conservative design.

MD2 is a one-way hashing algorithms. The MD2 Message-Digest Algorithm is a cryptographic hash function developed by Ronald Rivest in 1989. The algorithm is optimized for 8-bit computers. MD2 is specified in RFC 1319. Although MD2 is no longer considered secure, even as of 2010 it remains in use in public key infrastructures as part of certificates generated with MD2 and RSA.

Haval is a one-way hashing algorithms. HAVAL is a cryptographic hash function. Unlike MD5, but like most modern cryptographic hash functions, HAVAL can produce hashes of different lengths. HAVAL can produce hashes in lengths of 128 bits, 160 bits, 192 bits, 224 bits, and 256 bits. HAVAL also allows users to specify the number of rounds (3, 4, or 5) to be used to generate the hash.

The following reference(s) were used for this question:  
SHIREY, Robert W., RFC2828: Internet Security Glossary, may 2000.

and

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HAVAL>

and

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MD2\\_%28cryptography%29](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MD2_%28cryptography%29)

and

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SHA-1>

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