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NEW QUESTION: 1 You have a table named HumanResources.Employee. You configure the table to use a default history table that contains 10 years of data.You need to write a query that retrieves the values of the BusinessEntityID and JobTitle fields. You must retrieve all historical data up to January 1, 2017 where the value of the BusinessEntityID column equals 4.Which four Transact-SQL segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate Transact-SQL segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
Answer: Explanation:ExplanationReferences:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/tables/querying-data-in-a-system-versioned-temporal-ta

NEW QUESTION: 2 Fill in the blank.Define the Standard User profile.**Answer:** Explanation:See the answer belowExplanation/Reference:Explanation: Can view, edit & delete their own records

NEW QUESTION: 3 In ODI, can a check constraint be added to metadata?**A.** No, you can declare them only customizing knowledge modules.**B.** Yes, but you need to execute additional scripts on the database in order to make it work,**C.** Yes, by adding a constraint to the datastore**D.** No,it is not possible to add conditions more than those that can be reverse-engineered. r**Answer: C**

NEW QUESTION: 4 Which of the following cryptographic attacks describes when the attacker has a copy of the plaintext and the corresponding ciphertext?**A.** brute force**B.** known plaintext **C.** ciphertext only**D.** chosen plaintext**Answer: B**Explanation:The goal to this type of attack is to find the cryptographic key that was used to encrypt the message. Once the key has been found, the attacker would then be able to decrypt all messages that had been encrypted using that key.The known-plaintext attack (KPA) or crib is an attack model for cryptanalysis where the attacker has samples of both the plaintext and its encrypted version (ciphertext), and is at liberty to make use of them to reveal further secret information such as secret keys and code books. The term "crib" originated at Bletchley Park, the British World War II decryption operationIn cryptography, a brute force attack or exhaustive key search is a strategy that can in theory be used against any encrypted data by an attacker who is unable to take advantage of any weakness in an encryption system that would otherwise make his task easier. It involves systematically checking all possible keys until the correct key is found. In the worst case, this would involve traversing the entire key space, also called search space.In cryptography, a ciphertext-only attack (COA) or known ciphertext attack is an attack model for cryptanalysis where the attacker is assumed to have access only to a set of ciphertexts.The attack is completely successful if the corresponding plaintexts can be deduced, or even better, the key. The ability to obtain any information at all about the underlying plaintext is still considered a success. For example, if an adversary is sending ciphertext continuously to maintain traffic-flow security, it would be very useful to be able to distinguish real messages from nulls. Even making an informed guess of the existence of real messages would facilitate traffic analysis.In the history of cryptography, early ciphers, implemented using pen-and-paper, were routinely broken using ciphertexts alone. Cryptographers developed statistical techniques for attacking ciphertext, such as frequency analysis. Mechanical encryption devices such as Enigma made these attacks much more difficult (although, historically, Polish cryptographers were able to mount a successful ciphertext-only cryptanalysis of the Enigma by exploiting an insecure protocol for indicating the message settings).Every modern cipher attempts to provide protection against ciphertext-only attacks. The vetting process for a new cipher design standard usually takes many years and includes exhaustive testing of large quantities of ciphertext for any statistical departure from random noise. See: Advanced Encryption Standard process. Also, the field of steganography evolved, in part, to develop methods like mimic functions that allow one piece of data to adopt the statistical profile of another. Nonetheless poor cipher usage or reliance on home-grown proprietary algorithms that have not been subject to thorough scrutiny has resulted in many computer-age encryption systems that are still subject to ciphertext-only attack. Examples include:Early versions of Microsoft's PPTP virtual private network software used the same RC4 key for thesender and the receiver (later versions had other problems). In any case where a stream cipherlike RC4 is used twice with the same key it is open to ciphertext-only attack. See: stream cipherattackWired Equivalent Privacy (WEP), the first security protocol for Wi-Fi, proved vulnerable to severalattacks, most of them ciphertext-only.A chosen-plaintext attack (CPA) is an attack model for cryptanalysis which presumes that theattacker has the capability to choose arbitrary plaintexts to be encrypted and obtain thecorresponding ciphertexts. The goal of the attack is to gain some further information whichreduces the security of the encryption scheme. In the worst case, a chosen-plaintext attack couldreveal the scheme's secret key.This appears, at first glance, to be an unrealistic model; it would certainly be unlikely that anattacker could persuade a human cryptographer to encrypt large amounts of plaintexts of theattacker's choosing. Modern cryptography, on the other hand, is implemented in software orhardware and is used for a diverse range of applications; for many cases, a chosen-plaintextattack is often very feasible. Chosen-plaintext

attacks become extremely important in the contextof public key cryptography, where the encryption key is public and attackers can encrypt anyplaintext they choose.Any cipher that can prevent chosen-plaintext attacks is then also guaranteed to be secure against known-plaintext and ciphertext-only attacks; this is a conservative approach to security.Two forms of chosen-plaintext attack can be distinguished:Batch chosen-plaintext attack, where the cryptanalyst chooses all plaintexts before any of themare encrypted. This is often the meaning of an unqualified use of "chosen-plaintext attack".Adaptive chosen-plaintext attack, where the cryptanalyst makes a series of interactive queries,choosing subsequent plaintexts based on the information from the previous encryptions.References:Source: TIPTON, Harold, Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK (2007), page 271.andWikipedia at the following links:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chosen-plaintext_attack
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Known-plaintext_attack
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ciphertext-only_attac
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brute_force_attack