

Cryptology Test 1

Introduction

This file contains the actual test questions. That is, this is not a study guide, and these are not review questions, these are the actual test questions. I suggest that you use this sheet to prepare your answers for the test questions before you start the test in Canvas. I know this is probably much different than what you're used to as in most classes you don't get to see the test questions until you start the test. I think the reason for this is that most instructors have never held jobs outside of academia, so they don't have any idea how the real world functions. In any case, I provide you with the questions ahead of time because as you will see it may take you a significant amount of time to answer all of the questions and do the hands-on work. If you had to actually open the test in Canvas to see the questions it would be difficult to complete all of the test questions in one session. And if you lost your internet connection, or needed to shut down your computer, or needed to move to a different location, your test would close. So ... you can use this file to prepare your answers, and then once you're ready open the test and simply input or upload your answers.

Instructions

As you go through the test questions please keep in the mind the following:

1. Several of the questions require you to encrypt or decrypt messages. The text for these messages can be found in the zip file that contained this file.
2. You must enter your answers to these questions in Canvas to receive credit.
3. You must do your own work. You can use resources such as books or Internet research, but you can NOT collaborate with other students. Any collaboration will be a violation of the CBC Academic Honesty Policy and will result in a grade of 0 for the course. In

addition, you will be referred to the CBC Dean of Student Services for possible administrative consequences.

4. Be wary of using the Internet to find your answers. You can use the Internet for research, but you really should avoid just typing in a test question and entering whatever you find on the Internet as your answer without first trying to understand it yourself.
5. There are several questions that require you to enter a short answer. When this occurs, you will be provided with specific instructions for entering your answer, such as whether to use upper or lower case, quotes, etc. The reason for these instructions is that your answer is going to be graded by a machine that doesn't have the ability to look at your answer and interpret what you might have meant to say. The instructions must be followed if you want Canvas to grade your answer, as Canvas is very picky about these types of things. That is, I have to tell Canvas what the correct answers are, and Canvas thinks Honduras honduras and "honduras" with the quotes are all different answers. If you fail to follow any of the specified rules Canvas will mark your answer as incorrect, so double check your answers before submitting.

Questions

0. This is a "real" test, which means you must do your own work. It's an open book test, so you can use any resources such as books, your notes, or the computer. However, you must do your own work. This means that you must not ask other students, instructors, acquaintances, paid consultants, Facebook friends, etc. for help. Any violations of the CBC Academic Honesty Policy will result in a failing grade for the course.

The test must be completed and turned in by 11:59 on the due date to receive full credit. Late tests (with the exception of the last test of the quarter) can be turned in up to 7 days after the original due date, but will receive an automatic 10 point deduction. Tests completed more than 7 days after the due date will not be graded and will receive a grade of 0. The last test of the quarter must be turned in by the due date to receive credit and late tests will not be accepted or graded.

- a. I have read and understand the test rules.
 - b. I didn't read the test rules because I'm too busy watching funny cat videos on the Internet.
1. Which of the following is the most true?
- a. Cryptology is so crucial to cyber security that most modern computer systems have cryptographic functions "built-in" to their OS code.
 - b. Cryptology is an important part of cyber security. In order to provide the most up to date protection most modern computer systems don't integrate cryptographic functions to their OS code. Instead most operating systems provide a way for the user to add or "bolt-on" the latest cryptographic algorithms.
 - c. Cryptology may be important for some but not all computer systems. The protection provided by adding the cryptographic functions has to be balanced against the extra storage and processing power required for the cryptographic functions. For this reason most Operating Systems make adding the cryptographic functions an option.
 - d. The cryptographic functions are only required for computer systems that handle sensitive data, like those used by banks or hospitals. To meet this requirement these computer systems use special third party cryptographic software.
2. Which of the following statements is the closest to reality?
- a. There is mathematical proof that modern cryptographic systems cannot be broken.
 - b. Messages encrypted with modern cryptographic systems may be broken given enough time.
 - c. An attacker can easily decrypt and read cipher text if they know which cryptographic system was used to encrypt the message.
 - d. All of the statements are equally true.

3. What is the parent science of cryptography and steganography? If you want Canvas to grade your answer enter your answer in all lower case.
4. When a computer program converts text to ASCII is it considered encoding or enciphering? Make sure your answer conforms to the cryptologic definitions of codes and ciphers.
 - a. Encoding
 - b. Enciphering
5. In cryptology, what is text called before it is encoded or enciphered? If you want Canvas to grade your answer enter your answer in all lower case.
6. Match each of the following types of ciphers with the key, or information you need to decrypt messages encrypted with the cipher. That is, assume you've been given some cipher text and you know what method was used to encipher the text. What else would you need to know to manually decrypt the message? Hint – some of the answers will be used more than once.
 - a. Rotation cipher
 - b. Transposition cipher
 - c. Caesar cipher
 - d. Rail Fence cipher
 - e. Trithemius cipher
 - f. Vigenère cipher

Answers:

- cipher alphabet
 - keyword or keyphrase
 - no additional information is needed
 - number of rows in cipher table
 - size of shift, or number of characters in shift
 - grid layout and process for placing plain text in grid
7. Which of the following ensure the recipient that the person sending the message is not an imposter?
 - a. Confidentiality
 - b. Integrity
 - c. Availability
 - d. Authentication
 - e. Non-repudiation

8. Which of the following prevents an entity from denying they previously performed an action?
 - a. Confidentiality
 - b. Integrity
 - c. Availability
 - d. Authentication
 - e. Non-repudiation

9. Which of the following statements regarding Cryptography and One Time Pads are true?
 - a. One Time Pads always provide perfect security. Messages encrypted with One Time Pads cannot be broken.
 - b. One Time Pads will provide perfect security only if the key is at least $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the plain text.
 - c. One Time Pads will provide perfect security only if the key is at least as long as the plain text.
 - d. One Time Pads will provide perfect security only if the key is only used once.
 - e. The encryption performed by a One Time Pad can easily be broken by modern computers.
 - f. None of the above.

10. True or False. One Time Pads solve the key distribution problem associated with other ciphers.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. What information do you need to break a simple substitution cipher?
 - a. The encrypted message can only be decrypted if you have the table showing the substitution patterns.
 - b. The encrypted message can only be decrypted if you know how many places each character was rotated when the message was being encrypted.
 - c. The encrypted message can only be decrypted if you know the encryption key.
 - d. No information is necessary. Messages encrypted with a substitution cipher can be easily broken using frequency analysis.

12. The rail fence cipher is form of which main class of ciphers?
 - a. Confusion
 - b. Diffusion
 - c. Rotation
 - d. Steganography
 - e. Transposition
 - f. Substitution

13. Which of the following is true regarding breaking messages encrypted with a mono alphabetic cipher using frequency analysis?
- It's easier to break messages with fewer characters.
 - It's easier to break messages with more characters.
 - The length of the message has no relation to the ability to effectively use frequency analysis to break a message.
14. How many possible variations of substitution ciphers are there with the Standard English alphabet? You can base your calculations on the assumption that the plain text alphabet and the cipher alphabet will be lower case English characters only.
- 1
 - 26
 - 676 (this is 26×26)
 - $\sim 4030000000000000000000000000$ (this is $26!$)
 - There are an infinite number of possible variations.
 - None of the above
15. Which two letters are the most commonly used in written documents in the English language? Note that this is asking which two single characters, not which digraph or combination of two characters. If you want Canvas to grade your answer enter your answer with lower case letters with a single space between them, do not add quotes. The order doesn't matter. For example, if the answer is qz enter q z or z q. Do not enter QZ or "q z".
16. What double letter pair such as "aa", "bb" etc. is the most commonly used in written documents in the English language? If you want Canvas to grade your answer enter your answer as a lower case letter, do not add quotes. For example, if the answer is aa enter aa. Do not enter AA or "aa".
17. Count the number of occurrences of each letter in the following enciphered text. Based on your counts which letter occurs most frequently? If you want Canvas to grade your answer enter your answer as a lower case letter, do not add quotes. For example if the answer is z enter z. Do not enter Z or "z".

B PVC PUBOR PWC PVA B PVC PTVCF A PBPSSN PXFVNQ FVH PVC PBTX

18. Once again consider the following cipher text:

b pvc pubor pwc pva b pvc ptvcf a pbpssn pxfvnq fvh pvc pbtx pxfvnq

Does it appear that the text was encrypted using a substitution cipher or a transposition cipher?

- Substitution
- Transposition
- There is not enough information to make this determination

19. Once again consider the following cipher text:

b pvc pubor pwc pva b pvc pvcfa pbpsn pxfvnq fvh pvc pbtx pxfvnq

What can you surmise about the two occurrences of the letter “b” that appear to be a single letter word?

- Since this appears to be a transposition cipher the fact that the “b” appears by itself has no special meaning.
- Since this appears to be a transposition cipher the fact that the “b” appears by itself means it’s corresponding plain text character is almost certain to be an “I” or an “A” (don’t worry if the “A” is upper or lower case).
- Since this appears to be a substitution cipher the fact that the “b” appears by itself has no special meaning.
- Since this appears to be a substitution cipher the fact that the “b” appears by itself means it’s corresponding plain text character is almost certain to be an “I” or an “A” (don’t worry if the “A” is upper or lower case).
- There is not enough information to determine what type of cipher was used to encrypt the text.

20. Assume you are using a substitution cipher that uses the following table to perform the substitutions:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
T	O	N	Y	Z	S	A	M	E	D	Q	J	C	P	I	F	H	X	L	K	W	U	G	B	V	R

You want to make it more difficult for anyone who intercepts your message to decipher the message using standard statistical frequency cryptanalysis techniques. You also want to ensure that the decrypted message is readable. Which of the following would be the most effective?

- Don’t encipher any occurrences of the plain text letters “T” or “E”. When enciphering the plain text letter “Z” rotate the cipher text through the letters “R”, “K” and “Z”.
- *Don’t encipher any occurrences of the plain text letters “Z” or “Q”. When enciphering the plain text letter “T” rotate the cipher text through the letters “K”, “H” and “R”.
- Don’t encipher any occurrences of the plain text letters “A” or “U”. When enciphering the plain text letter “E” rotate the cipher text through the letters “T”, “Z” and “W”.
- Don’t encipher any occurrences of the plain text letters “Y” or “Z”. When enciphering the plain text letter “E” rotate the cipher text through the letters “Z”, “V” and “R”.
- All of the suggestions would be equally as effective.

21. Assume you are designing a cipher and you want to make it more difficult for anyone who intercepts your message to decipher the message using standard statistical frequency cryptanalysis techniques. Which of the following would make the encryption scheme more difficult to break?
- Perform a substitution followed by a second substitution.
 - Perform a rotation followed by a second rotation.
 - Perform a substitution followed by a rotation.
 - Perform a rotation followed by a substitution.
 - Perform a substitution followed by a rotation followed by a second substitution.
 - Perform a rotation followed by a substitution followed by a second rotation.
 - None of the above would make the cipher more difficult to break.
22. The following text has been encrypted using a substitution cipher. What is the first word of the plain text? If you want Canvas to grade your answer enter your answer in all lower case with no quotes. For example if the answer is qwert enter qwert. Do not enter QWERT or "qwert".

ITB SGGQ AM MIOL

BGW COSS FTTR MIOL OFYGKDAMOGF MG AFLCTK MIT FTVM JWTLMOGF.
MIT EOHITK WLTR CAL MIT EGSWDFAK MKAFLHGLOMOGF EOHITK.MIT
QTBCGKR EGFMAOFL MIT STMMTKL GAORK. FGMT MIAM GAORK OL FGM
MIT QTBCGKR, BGW IAXT MG WFLEKADZST MITLT EIAKAEMTKL MG UTM
MIT QTBCGKR. TAEI STMMTK GEEWKL GFSB GFET OF MIT QTBCGKR, CIOEI
DTAFL OM COSS ZT 5 EIAKAEMTKL OF STFUMI. ITKT'L GFT IOFM MG ITSH
BGW: MIT QTBCGKR LMAKML COMI A EGFLGFAFM.

MIT KTLN GY MIOL DTLLAUT OL PWLM YOSSTK MG TFLWKT MITKT AKT
TFGWUI EIAKAEMTKL MG DAQT MIT YKTJWTFEB AFASBLOL HTKYGKD
LDGGMISB.

WLA MKOAMISGF OL TVEOMTR MG KTMWKF MG DOADO GFET AUAOF YGK
MIT WLA MKOAMISGF DWSMOLHGKM FAMOGFAS EIADHOGFLIOHL
YTLMOXAS! MIT YTLMOXAS, IGLMTR AL HAKM GY MIT AFFWAS DOADO DAF
MKOAMISGF, COSS ZKOFU MGUTMITK 5 WLA MKOAMISGF FAMOGFAS
EIADHOGFLIOHL GF FGXTDZTK 9-10, 2019. MIT YTLMOXAS COSS ASLG
KTMWKF MG DOADO YGK OML MIOKR BTAK GF FGX. 14-15, 2020. MIT 2019
FAMOGFAS EIADHOGFLIOH KAET LEITRWST OFESWRTL:

LAMWKRAE, FGX. 9:

AJWAMISGF FAMOGFASL: 1000D LCOD, 5Q KWF

LWFRAB, FGX. 10:

SGFU EGWKLT MKOAMISGF FAMOGFASL: 1.2 DOST LCOD, 56 DOST ZOQT, 13.1
DOST KWF

SGFU EGWKLT RWAMISGF FAMOGFASL: 2 DOST KWF, 56 DOST ZOQT, 13.1
DOST KWF

SGFU EGWKT AJWAZOQT FAMOGFASL: 1.2 DOST LCOD, 56 DOST ZOQT

OFMTKFAMOGFAS-ROLMAFET AJWAZOQT FAMOGFASL: 0.6 DOST LCOD, 22
DOST ZOQT
FGMT: GF LWFRAB, MITKT OL ASLG A FGF-EIADHOGFLIOH
OFMTKFAMOGFAS-ROLMAFET MKOAMISGF: 0.6 DOST LCOD, 22 DOST ZOQT,
6.6 DOST KWF.

TXTFM ROLMAFETL LWZPTM MG EIAFUT.

23. Decrypt the following cipher text. What are all the joke/puns about?

Biology
Politics
Chemistry
Religion
Math
Gender
Sports
Grammar
Lawyers
Geography
History
Physics
Cooking
Kids

NnuohisibetgereslefrhaureehtrsensoportdsarobOgmaetynnsjAaawpopeimeToigriseosfueAryaor
datopeoohsaOraiiawrtsvwRepehyamerothrtwesmaaAeacehbsvtestscrmhrboqeolobtlnoNwneahaa
toaoWrohlhaeeveaohHuieeauiehytoflacegahwnaiimfecwnafsiatcalaatiyaoeaeceptedcnlwsetnedgd
hsetnhhleauwtciifhRnupimniisqrfaetlgyitkeauhmrmpnojnnessatnyoSeaetorooyimoihneiagqattnsk
hataHeoeisritotaelwsnauueodddhamRotsopvuianyaatciemrtyesadsbssRTdtmigvhnauaesntbmm
iatRIavbhoyhhbhrsfrsbnowsropeYiaaddduotfbtdeeyjnsmhhtegpiKslnegretuospcpyiqshdsbsaaos
iwuuotwttndeicarsednawuwnponeersyrhnhisiealboestpcTenobhsaevhtlccyrnnyeyneyohsfLebtcsd
nthatssesioeneseenrqihaneegbsYYwfeaaaalotryeeensaaeedatapeaduosamekommkhajyejoUHo
dddodtytehcrathtogtmInhaohetuinnwabeseesnbaitnsnhaaitrdnrritfeagdsaatmtcreaseOYecdttniungih
hihdgalaadneehyeawmsowraenslscopetlhtqoteaugtQRqsbtpgpecieiwdeendbrlieeasxainrttnkahssmesd
ivletsqebtrerbayeonuiAleinotiortefaoobismERaeaphebtshyfdertbrmahmopecISylnititiestchotg
oitheveotrnnygOOwildewmmiotoggleitrySUuipetlysdEpynaebosiltcmluehrefiwpmsbsihuOWttr
lrdatvghnrsaryIncTlkw

24. How did the Vigenère cipher improve on the substitution ciphers and make it harder to decrypt a message?
- a. It increased the character set by adding numerals. This increased the number of possible substitutions from 26 to 36.
 - b. It increased the character set by adding numerals and uppercase letters. This increased the number of possible substitutions from 26 to 62.
 - c. After 26 characters were enciphered it changed the substitution scheme.
 - d. After each character was enciphered it changed the substitution scheme.
 - e. None of the above
25. What potential flaws or downsides are there with using a Vigenère cipher? (There may be more than one correct answer.)
- a. There is no downside as it provides perfect security.
 - b. *If the key is shorter than the message, then patterns will emerge in the cipher text that make it possible to attack the message using frequency analysis.
 - c. If the key is shorter than the alphabet being used, then patterns will emerge in the cipher text that make it possible to attack the message using frequency analysis.
 - d. The key must be exchanged between the sender and the recipient.
 - e. No key exchange is required.
26. What name was used to refer to the encryption system used by the Japanese during World War II? If you want Canvas to give you credit for this question your answer must be in all lower case. For example, if the answer is Dover enter dover.
27. Which of the following makes the enigma encryption scheme a mechanical version of a poly-alphabet cipher?
- a. The number of possible keys, or initial rotor settings.
 - b. The fact that the rotor settings changed each time a character was entered.
 - c. The fact that a simple test message was sent at the start of each day.
 - d. The fact that the keys, or initial rotor settings, did not need to be exchanged.
 - e. The fact that the initial rotor settings changed each day.

28. The following text has been encrypted using a Trithemius cipher. The plain text is song lyrics. What is the name of the band that originally wrote and recorded the song?
Hint 1 – remember there are several sites on the Internet that will do this decryption for you.
Hint 2 – if you don't recognize the song, perform an Internet search to determine the name of the band.

If you want Canvas to grade your answer enter your answer in all lower case with no quotes. For example, if the answer is Tony enter tony. Do not enter Tony or "tony".

I bo ki fy fwd kcq us pi pgn uma jc
Zne yh ewk htu dzsrhwui
Kxy ckt rgez txr qorm ysre sfdc r ynh
Nab fnw ujhc krf
Q'v mckvbv
Izlmciic ll z cptq jqgrm
Fkftvbv vfj mbz rxl so dqpi
Huyxxblfvcc J-jzblo, oqsoie dostjf Bdodpnm
Bqe qho'qa ycdn b pdylnag kyj
Kbi auk qhom bxad gsqz pttm
Q jw etr svw dsg
Ncav yqe ujh ilm tmw
S ly gvt mrdkon
Clm fop i'msth
Tz. Lsek ccaytwfui ofrsioi
Svjzag usefys eecavyhak gm a sqz
Wjk owf dsqf tao cady Gqzw hn ujh wpe
Zmn rzi gvto img
C'h yowhnh
K'p gwepvp, S'x oemxdx, A'f wmuflf
Yfnosb shbcoc ohgiqiv
Wldlmgm gtrq f jlim nzs'f snu
Tjtvvhlaes hlwmcpnn, zzdacvhrhacx logdsugvw
Guf, gxe'gq ostd r ftobdqw fisn
Bsz rlb hyfd xbxsbwkm yktl
H an vki jmn ujx
Etrm phv lay zcd kdn
J cp xmk diubfe
Tcd wfg z'djky
Qhtukqk nt hv Nxrxvgw wrjwyi
Sxgsioi isw zom bey
Us hwu jmg xjj'q anmf ary lka i cky
Recb iksgxdjd gm tig Hrlrpaq blua
W pc kzx ybc jym (Hpy gs dub lx ctd?)
Gvto rjx nca bef mfp (Wlj shv vktzgoxdj s yimprld)
I bo wlj chtaed
Sbc vef y'cijx, dmn gpq jst m'qwxl

Pjcsqj, kwqjznq agolkqk xsvsnb
Pbb'i ofm mbdjh rge kqniw rhcprd mg mdk (Yg ai ck, ecd hfg kij, nhp qks tnv)
Huv zhq odbw rmjnh pnql xrqd ua o hjp
Kxy ckt rgez uqmik
P'u lbjuau
Hudgeciw Mgkcicuh
Hrpuksys hd ixv Wbzaai rnwft
Hpjslvckck cscwlag mdjdgmg Icui Pxpaxl
Ynb, nel kaipha fzvf uhis zomv utoxcw Vvzum Wijdn Qqh
M fs apn ors zoc
Jywr uma qfd ehi pis
O hu crp inzgj
Yhi bkl e'iopd, jst mvw pyz s'wcd
Xgh ajk d'hnoc, irs luv oxy r'vbcq, wfg zij

29. The following text has been encrypted using a Vigenère cipher. The key is the answer from the previous question. What is the main subject of the decrypted text? Remember there are several sites on the Internet that will do this decryption for you.

Golf
Politics
Religion
Football
Fishing
Swimming
Lawyers
Hockey
Cooking
Baseball
Kids
Running
Biking

Taifxmfmh vejfmjfw ignvwembep vsok hq qgumog tr qpyr czmfuw th lgzjivx xepjquf asofv ago whfid. By sliir pzvvt, koho jdfbiutpauc.

Fepbacmlbec at en bxtgsxage tssx oy pzwsc tktelipemp'w lseigtry, cyt be mk pjtxy snfvlhzowe.

Jlximtjpmj mk b gofxsf bxhepxad xekx fmu ahte ejf xhx rssmw oy miaok fepbacpe td ml silteik us fkpikuclx daanqigr? Xzfve tci cfc ghlpk gsr leeqjrg ywipjflx lrv isw msikf kotww lsenlwelf xo upxlfv sptqejrg bygdvhe msi xppllhmfh xhkpi ssial:

1. Cefhi oy Xsljsn (KZQ) soh tap rwwvae dxjfxca cikqsnlp:

Kgbp: Ifavgwis msi kummnweljsn hq xzf wtkpxui enw xsljsn kpgwqxokd mf zsuk usaoss mzt wvttogo fwuxek es epzefprl. Jr okoij us egsefdi mhgieftr, msjif erx dinfvae echfw oy diftsrl tr smp oy jsms nobyxk, xlvls rwfth th mi kummnwelfh tacsmlh smcildligr efe qoutpauc whco.

Kxmmftry siltemgowhba: Wljquelxaok yhfv kuvemnl soh mhemgo vevptlpvs twpgxw yhf xg nsvx eljpyga jsms nobyx'k SSM xlwafv wbelgvx oopv upqpxywsunz hmlt peld ixgmcbprl qermd sx ule uzho. Vwigr qgsi bhoc hbvtl es vsmvx CSE bx a ltrymi jhtrl dveteik uyrufrwoge by xzf aampv oimca rffvampw vseg kpwmmxigr mf misl elso spmtqsm tekqsjnenvpw. Lii lxdw lvvbnwifdi yhf gifetx tr lli wteij, ule ylwlfv yhf aamp gh.

2. Tqhssvx msvz toleyjf xo kphmdi dklk soh egsefdi pkztmmwihy:

Kgbp: Ifavgwis aza lli bhoc usiampw kqicbqmu qssmfvwt, nobyx soh lbxf hpwimtsft, enw sso jx efapgzw sipgagmc mpgzomqnpw lp qigtqaai rxdmkuenvp sj evaz es anrhgi hsspnwwapr.

Sptqejrg kppsumogdlaq: Jlximtjpimj lwmts rzy, xpv eqlqhmi, eezrybxe rzyj csdr qsx citmpv xmsam lrv dinmpv lli phdmljsn hq cgvv lbxfk dpolp xg ule azpw jr tap asuir msel ule uzho dveteik bw yhf gmu xhkzyi xhx helfv. Tap pgokek jsms fowj efe xhx wikt xomlp wytolfvw zsu vlr usiamp aaul yhfv tphy tyh djql tr lli wteij, ule fzvw gpubo cgvv mhemgo aiew fw jr tap asuir. Msi epve ywyae con lvw jr tap asuir, msi dfws wcey zsu vcisui ago xzf femeij zsuk aijgsrflrufw.

3. Tap pwokta-eiftmog cidbxihywzjt ig xykdpel lrv ksigeu.

Ypel: Bxtjpzel elw siltemgowhba fwuaexy xzf pegrxz pj yhfv evwcepw soh hhh qmdl txywapr yhfv evwcepw ubr eqpvl, xlvls ejf grbemubp ig xepjqistry ule epzwm enw oyjbxihy sx nyca qsxdi tapc ubr aiapq fecu dxjpoe.

Lhmenmnz cidbxihywzjt: Al xykdpel lvw txrxegzfh, tap pwokta-eiftmog cidbxihywzjt il przbrcxo, mfemvboysm jiupvk minzelwo ahbnl yfreklxw imgapv dfzee lrv msnzpv sqtlbph xpvxcd ek zsu lhme.

Us dxxsftxrtei lli ayqiuu jlximtjpimj lst sn lhmenmnz eiurijfi, uprsboij ule yzpdpaigr xop erxlw gg xhx msvz xhte ejf krxlxdz efypglf br trxmixbmmdjxy: lssmmhekd efe endwik.

Qsok qpwymbbwmlz mn msi kisueoijt efypglr weopvsm oer lvwbw ig jsms wwbx wlsskx:

1. Tx jfhuvpw ssq eqeiftmog oyjrg msi ymmdx hlal lbxmt xhx ppgokamtsf pj tap qmtglx qmtfvs byzgmzew tr lli pnwp hiesx elmt vewfgaok yhfv hvplbyk hpaek.

2. Tx djqimd cgvv autpauc th ssde en xqjwdxiop lahl eemso qssbemgo huktry ule zwmvf ahbnl usiampw vseg. Upmfh yntmpw us hhwh s imga pptpa phdmljsn wfvaok tap kdjhe msif oigtemnfy tqjwds rzyj ferej zwsxivlp xpvetcq ubtautpaumel lrv sidnnik zsuk lfammtr es yfreklxw qvoifpkjsn by xzf tuew tzbwe.

3. Izsj gpeqtfammtr wmejxs t smyi iluza jfgoopvq xlivs mf uyrq sidqw th xmfjqisp qatelbrrefrtl elsu gofp jjpq tap exgicmd sx csdr csbxihy.

Tgpv fepbacmlbec ao xhx lremis tqjwdxs dpc ssial tr qpyr dtgc brd uzhd qssbemgo:

1. Tohc eflpe ywipjfietyq hinxcelfw gkpelfv fkzrlbp eqaskvve ptxz brkepw uivogtgsmpt izmfuid wzafxerw (wmcfe lxexws “P”) watgz bgt etow br agnlgsb bxsmfe xhx daanqek nvwbxigr hjbk.

2. Lxdw wgjivtifu wtkfglvvel hmdm gofaiftetx tj lii agvpwt enw ysl gpeqtfdf enw os fpx aldmku mn vcisumnz lr wgjevemnf oivv. Jgs ixtxtdf, xhx vrwfw wbwp xmix fzvw dvetemfh e “bbncumi “ traie cjgk psmui kegpsuis wcey brd bd zwsc igpjxjgixyx.

3. Tbpagni soh tap xjbrsbemgo sf izaws femhiwo ypipv soh lhij csdr tw ffkamtzwmc ayqiuuid wfi lp e phzvdz xifph zjt dktzw.