SSL Encryption:

Purpose: SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is like a secret code for the internet. It keeps your information safe by encrypting it, making sure that even if someone tries to spy, all they see is a jumble of letters.

Goals: SSL has three main goals – Privacy (keeping things private), Authentication (making sure you're talking to the right person), and Data Integrity (making sure your information doesn't get messed up during transmission).

Privacy: SSL encrypts your data, turning it into a secret language, so even if someone tries to listen in, they can't make sense of it.

Authentication: SSL makes sure the devices talking to each other are really who they say they are. It does this through a handshake, like a secret greeting between devices.

Data Integrity: SSL also adds a digital signature to your data, ensuring it hasn't been tampered with on its way to the destination.

SSL Server Authentication Steps:

Client Asks Nicely: Your device asks the server to let you in, and it also sends a certificate (like an ID card) with a secret code.

Server Checks ID: The server looks at the certificate and checks if it's from a trusted authority. If not, it's like the server saying, "I don't know you," and access is denied.

Valid ID Check: The server makes sure the certificate is still valid by checking things like

expiration dates. If it's expired or canceled, sorry, no entry.

Secret Handshake: You sign a secret message with your private key (like a special handshake), proving you're the real deal.

Handshake Verified: The server checks your signature using the public key from your certificate. If it matches, congratulations, you're in!

Access Granted: Now that the server knows you're legit, it can decide what parts of the system you're allowed to use, granting access accordingly.

Related posts:

- 1. Explain briefly computer security. How you will design the policies for information security within an organization ?
- 2. Which components of the computer system need to be secure?
- 3. Discuss the goals of computer security system.
- 4. Describe the problems related with computer security.
- 5. Explain security measure taken to protect the system.
- 6. How can an organization protect its computer system hardware?
- 7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of computer security?
- 8. Write short note on security policy used for computer systems.
- 9. Discuss different security models in details.
- 10. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Biba Model?
- 11. Discuss the security mechanism used to provide security in computer system.
- 12. What are the components of security policy?
- 13. Discuss various attacks in computer security.
- 14. Write short note on server-side attack and insider attack.

- 15. Differentiate between active and passive attack.
- 16. Write a short note on marketplace for vulnerabilities.
- 17. How can we defend zero-day vulnerabilities?
- 18. Discuss error 404 hacking digital India part 1 chase.
- 19. Discuss control hijacking in computer security.
- 20. Describe briefly buffer overflow attack.OR What is control hijacking with an example ? Explain the term of buffer overflow in control hijacking.
- 21. How to prevent buffer overflow attack?
- 22. Explain integer overflow attack.
- 23. How can we prevent integer overflow attack?
- 24. What do you understand by format string vulnerabilities?
- 25. How can we prevent format string vulnerabilities?
- 26. How can we control hijacking attack?
- 27. Define and explain the term confidentiality policy.
- 28. What is Data breach?
- 29. What are the issues related Bell-LaPadula model?
- 30. Explain Discretionary Access Control (DAC).
- 31. Explain the issues related with DAC.
- 32. Describe Mandatory Access Control (MAC).
- 33. What are the problems related with MAC?
- 34. What are the advantage and disadvantages of DAC and MAC?
- 35. Differentiate between DAC and MAC.
- 36. Describe confinement principle in brief.
- 37. Describe detour used in Unix user ids and process ids.
- 38. Explain basic permission bits on non-directories and directories files.
- 39. Define SUID, SGID and sticky bits with basic difference.
- 40. Discuss confinement techniques in details.

- 41. Explain error 404 digital hacking in India part 2 chase.
- 42. What do you understand by VM based isolation?
- 43. Describe the types of VM based isolation.
- 44. Discuss briefly the term rootkit.
- 45. Explain the purpose of rootkit. What are the examples of rootkits?
- 46. Explain various types of rootkits.
- 47. How can we prevent rootkits?
- 48. What is Intrusion Detection System (IDS)?
- 49. Explain the types of intrusion detection system.
- 50. Discuss the need of intrusion detection system.
- 51. Explain advantages and disadvantages of different types of IDS.
- 52. What are the features of intrusion detection system?
- 53. What are the components of IDS?
- 54. What is an intrusion detection system? What are the difficulties in anomaly detection?
- 55. Why is security hard?
- 56. What is Access Control list (ACL) and also define what are the technologies used in access control?
- 57. Write short notes on Software Fault Isolation (SFI)i. Goal and solution, ii. SFI approach.
- 58. Explain briefly the term access control.
- 59. Describe different models of access control.
- 60. Discuss implementation of access control ABAC and MAC.
- 61. Briefly explain the uses of access control system.
- 62. What are the components of access control system?
- 63. Discuss access control principle and security principle used for access control.
- 64. What are the characteristics and features of Unix?
- 65. Differentiate between Unix and Windows.
- 66. What are the various issues in access control?

- 67. Describe browser isolation.
- 68. Explain working of browser isolation.
- 69. Define browser isolation technology. What are browser isolation vendors?
- 70. Define web security with its goals.
- 71. Explain threat modelling. What is its purpose?
- 72. Discuss threat modelling methodologies.
- 73. Explain tools used for threats modelling.
- 74. How to create a threat model?
- 75. What is rendering? Discuss rendering engine. List some rendering engine in web browser.
- 76. Explain security interface framework.
- 77. Describe cookies and frame busting.
- 78. Discuss web server threats in details.
- 79. Describe cross-site request forgery in details.
- 80. How can we prevent CSRF attack?
- 81. When does CSRF attack takes place?
- 82. Write short note on cross-site scripting (XSS).
- 83. Explain different ways used to prevent XSS.
- 84. Describe XSS vulnerabilities.
- 85. What is the principle of public key cryptography? Discuss the applications for public key cryptography.
- 86. Difference between symmetric and asymmetric key cryptography.
- 87. What are the advantages and disadvantages of RSA?
- 88. Write a short note on hybrid cryptosystem.
- 89. Describe briefly the term digital envelope.
- 90. Explain the digital signatures.
- 91. Describe the steps used in creating digital signature.

- 92. Write a short note on Message Digest (MD) hash function.
- 93. What are the properties and requirements for a digital signature?
- 94. Explain the variants of digital signatures.
- 95. What is hash function? Discuss SHA-512 with all required steps, round function and block diagram.
- 96. What are the characteristics of SHA function?
- 97. Discuss public key distribution. Describe the various schemes used for public key distribution.
- 98. Discuss X.509 certificates in detail. What is the role of X.509 certificates in cryptography?
- 99. Discuss X.509 digital certificate format.
- 100. What do you mean by PGP? Discuss its application.
- 101. Discuss the steps that are followed for the transmission and reception of PGP messages.
- 102. Explain real world protocols.
- 103. List the basic terminology used in cryptography.
- 104. Discuss the functionality of S/MIME.
- 105. What is email security?
- 106. What is an email certificate?
- 107. What is Transport Layer Security (TLS)?
- 108. What are the components of TLS? Explain the working of TLS.
- 109. Explain internet protocol security (IPSec) in detail.
- 110. Write a short note on the applications of IP security.
- 111. What are the advantages of IPSec?
- 112. What are the uses of IP security?
- 113. Discuss components of IP Security.
- 114. Explain the working of IP Security.

- 115. Describe briefly Domain Name Server (DNS).
- 116. How DNS security works?
- 117. Explain the DNS security threats.
- 118. Discuss measures against DNS attacks.
- 119. What is DES? Why were double and triple DES created and what are they?
- 120. Write short note on secret key cryptography. Also list its advantages, disadvantages and examples.
- 121. Define internet infrastructure. What are different internet infrastructures?
- 122. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of in TCP/IP model.
- 123. Give a short summary of IP protocol functions.
- 124. Define routing protocols.
- 125. What are the types of routing protocols?
- 126. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different routing protocols.
- 127. What do you mean by DNS? Explain DNS rebinding attack.
- 128. How DNS rebinding work?
- 129. Discuss the features of DNS rebinding attack.
- 130. How can we prevent DNS rebinding attack?
- 131. Explain key management protocol
- 132. What are the advantages and disadvantages of key management protocol?
- 133. What are the security and operational requirements forkey management protocol?
- 134. Write a short note on VPN and tunnel mode.
- 135. Discuss link layer connection in TCP/IP model.
- 136. Write short note on firewall.
- 137. What is packet filtering firewall? Explain its advantage and disadvantage.
- 138. Write short note on telnet.
- 139. Explain briefly fragmentation at network layer.
- 140. Write short note on proxy firewall.

- 141. Write short note on intrusion detection.
- 142. What is packet filtering firewall? Explain its advantage and disadvantage.