A proxy firewall is like a bouncer for your computer network, making sure only the right applications get in and out. It's super secure because it doesn't let information directly pass through. Instead, it acts like a middleman: when your computer wants to connect to something, it talks to the proxy, and the proxy then starts a new connection to the outside world.

This "middleman" setup stops direct connections and makes it tough for sneaky intruders to figure out where your network is located. It's like keeping the entrance to a secret club hidden. The proxy firewall doesn't just give internet access; it's mainly there to keep your network safe. It filters, caches, logs, and controls requests, acting like a security guard to keep out bad stuff like intruders and viruses. So, it's not just letting anyone stroll into your network party – it's keeping things under control!

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12. What are the components of security policy ?

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28. What is Data breach ?
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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 ?
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63. Discuss access control principle and security principle used for access control.
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65. Differentiate between Unix and Windows.
66. What are the various issues in access control ?
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68. Explain working of browser isolation.
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72. Discuss threat modelling methodologies.
73. Explain tools used for threats modelling.
74. How to create a threat model ?
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76. Explain security interface framework.
77. Describe cookies and frame busting.
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79. Describe cross-site request forgery in details.
80. How can we prevent CSRF attack ?
81. When does CSRF attack takes place ?
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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 ofX.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. Explain SSL encryption. What are the steps involved inSSL server authentication ?
120. What is DES ? Why were double and triple DES created and what are they ?
121. Write short note on secret key cryptography. Also list its advantages, disadvantages and examples.
122. Define internet infrastructure. What are different internet infrastructures ?
123. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of in TCP/IP model.
124. Give a short summary of IP protocol functions.
125. Define routing protocols.
126. What are the types of routing protocols ?
127. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different routing protocols.
128. What do you mean by DNS ? Explain DNS rebinding attack.
129. How DNS rebinding work ?
130. Discuss the features of DNS rebinding attack.
131. How can we prevent DNS rebinding attack ?
132. Explain key management protocol
133. What are the advantages and disadvantages of key management protocol ?
134. What are the security and operational requirements forkey management protocol ?
135. Write a short note on VPN and tunnel mode.
136. Discuss link layer connection in TCP/IP model.
137. Write short note on firewall.
138. What is packet filtering firewall ? Explain its advantage and disadvantage.

139. Write short note on telnet.
140. Explain briefly fragmentation at network layer.
141. Write short note on intrusion detection.
142. What is packet filtering firewall ? Explain its advantage and disadvantage.
143. What is Cyberethics?