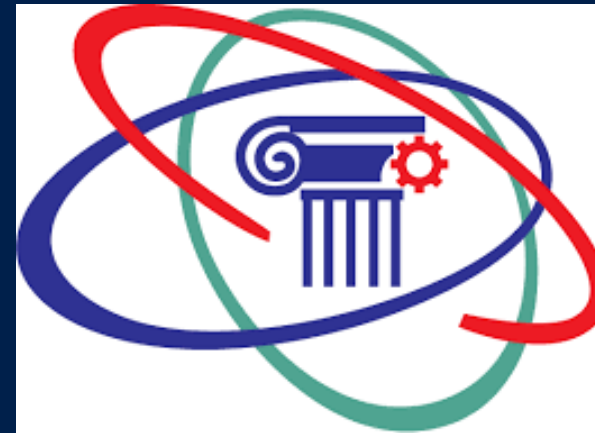




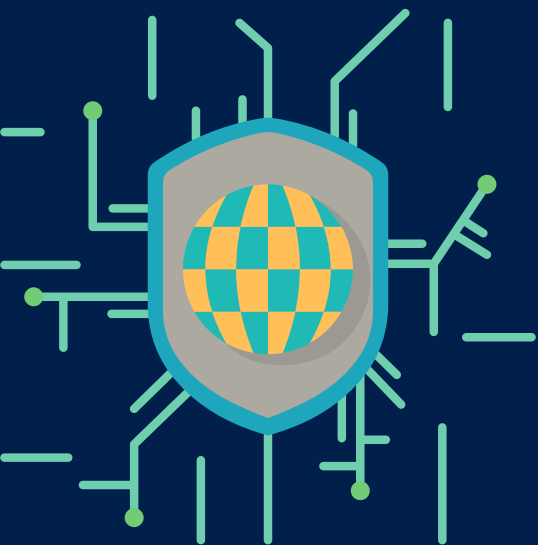
# ACROPOLIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & RESEARCH



## Cyber Security Training Presentation

***Submitted To***  
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# CYBER SECURITY

LOCK IT DOWN, PROTECT IT UP, AND BLOCK THE HACKERS.



# WHAT IS CYBER SECURITY?

Increasing amount of internet user

Cybersecurity is the practice of protecting systems, networks, and programs from digital attacks. These cyberattacks are usually aimed at accessing, changing, or destroying sensitive information; extorting money from users; or interrupting normal business processes.

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# IMPORTANCE OF CYBER SECURITY

- To keep information, data, and devices private and safe.
- Cyber security helps ensure that the community can continue to rely on their services.
- Cybersecurity is so important because everyone could be a victim of cyber attacks.







# TYPES OF HACKER



## White Hat Hacker

Authorized or certified to hack the systems



## Gray Hat Hacker

They are not certified, hackers. These types of hackers work with either good or bad intentions.



## Black Hat Hacker

They are knowledgeable computer experts but with the wrong intention. They attack other systems to get access to systems where they do not have authorized entry

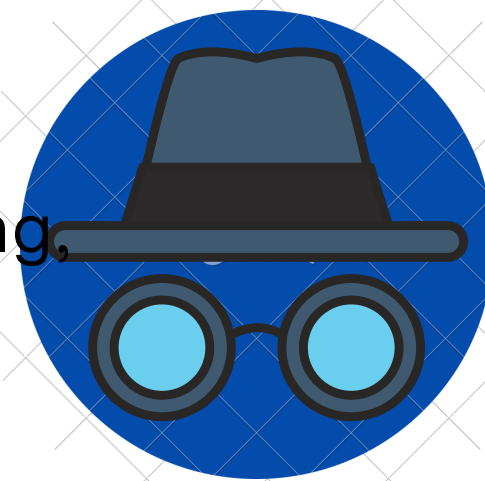


# NETWORKING

## IP ADDRESSING

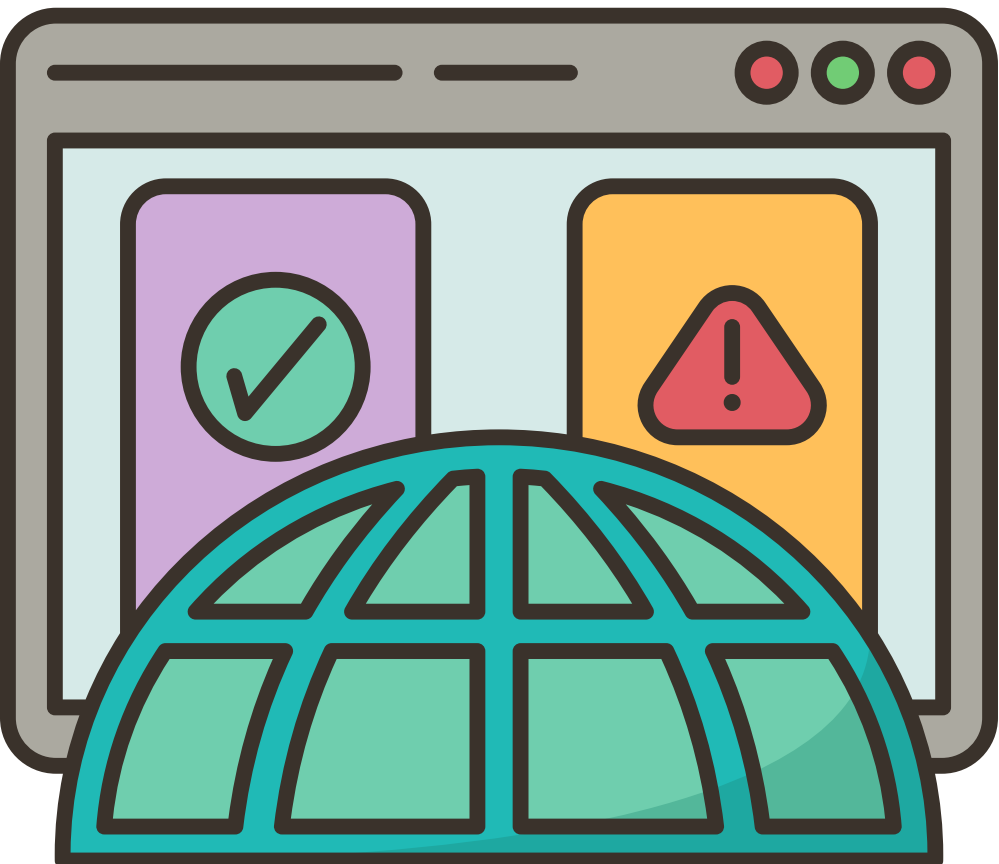
### Classfull Addressing

- Class A : Unicast, 1 - 126
- 127.x.y.z - Loop back address
- Class B : Unicast, 128 - 191
- Class C : Unicast, 192 - 223
- Class D : Multicast, 224 - 239
- Class E : Research & Network testing, 240 - 254



### Classless Addressing

- Subnetting : Dividing the network into sub parts. Network address bit are increased. Variable-length subnet masking.
- Supernetting : Supernetting is the procedure to combine the small networks into larger space. Host address bits are increased. Classless interdomain routing.



# !!THANK YOU!!

