

4th Cycle: D Day

(MSS)

02/01/19

Web Security:

Web Technology → server client program
ସଂଗଠିତ communication.

Security: 4 types

- * Computer security
- * Network security
- * Cyber security
- * System security

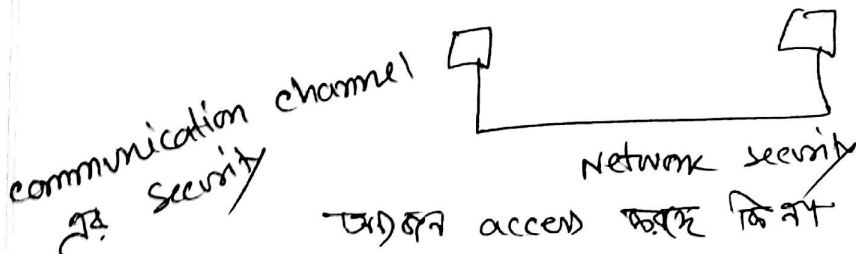
Computer network:



more than two computer communicate
with each other for sharing resource

system s/w or security provide କରା ଚାହେଁ

Computer security ରହିବ ।



ଅନୁମତି access କରାଯିବା ବିନା କରାଯିବା ନାହିଁ ।

Cyber: Virtual world ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ fault ହୋଇ ଯାଏ:
modification etc.

System: Particular organization ka system

Depend karta hai

Web security: jo web security provide kar
ke server client issue

- * server side security
- * client " "
- * channel " "

security attack ke 3 point hain jisme se hoga

~~Q1~~ *** why web security challenging ?

☐ two way communication

☐ reputation immediately hamper hoga agar

☐ Underlying (request) is very complex
(web technology) →

☐ Casual user, web user ke train karne
pade hain

web technology is actually challenging

Q2 total user & provider is
untrend

malicious software

4th cycle: E Day
(MSS)

Logic Bomb! Malware → particularly Malware or malicious code, particular logic condition full fill then attack start.

Frozen Horse! Highly dangerous, harmful thing.

→ malicious code

Virus → Malicious code.

☐ S/W → User level, complexity completely hide.

☐ program → particular user level, user level.

S/W → security issue.

☐ Mobile Agent:- Normal program, move network, explore network, Network Administrator use [Positive use].

→ user information automatically transfer.

Web security Thread/Attack

Active attack

passive attack

[traffic analysis, information collect]

~~Confidentiality~~

~~Confidentiality~~
Web security (CIA) to maintain ~~conf~~ 2. v

Component

Threat

Consequences

Countermeasure

Encryption

Confidentiality

- Evaporating
- Theft

→ Theft

loss of information

Integrity

Modification

loss of content property ✓

1 Hash /
MAC

(Source ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~an~~ ^{activity} (nr))

~~Availa~~

~~Goal~~ Authentication

(sender)
answ. (rec.)

certificated
organization

МАС/АмХ

use ~~ant~~ ant on

Interruption

technical
background
support तय
उपरोक्त निम्न कृप

Availability \rightarrow Overload

22/7 Transprot
Lover
2/4
90. Savant

2 of protocol

Active $n \leq n'$
↳

Interruption 2v

SSL → secure socket ~~two~~ Layer
TSL → Transport Layer security

- SSL → Secure Socket Layer
- TSL → Transport Layer Security

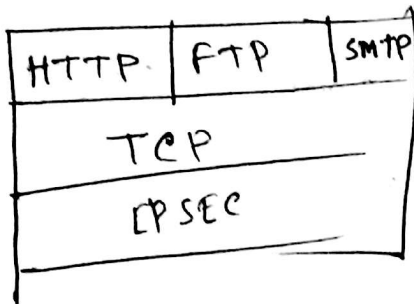
Threat from the Internal, ଭାରତ
IPSEC ରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ନୁହେଁ ।

semita
reue!

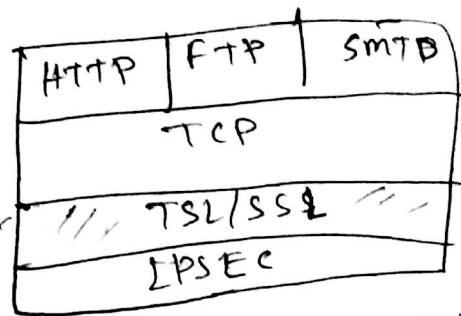
Application layer

Transport

Network
IP layer

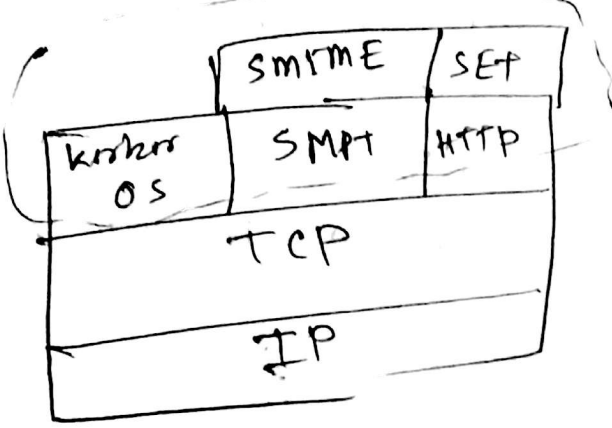


1



security
provide or not

Security provide or not



Application layer
provide security or not!

Conditional: break for no or
computation: break for not
① Kerberos not exist use not

(Must Listen
AR)SSL/TSL

Assignment: History of Browser (Only One Page)
The History of Network Browser

SSL → କ୍ରିପ୍ଟୋଗ୍ରାଫିକ Protocol ବିଶେଷ ଯାହାକି ଏକ 2 layer protocol ଅଟେ (Multilayer protocol) ଯାହାକି ବିଶେଷ ଭାବେ upper layer କାମ କରେ । ଏହା Application ଓ ନେଟୱର କାମ କରେ ।

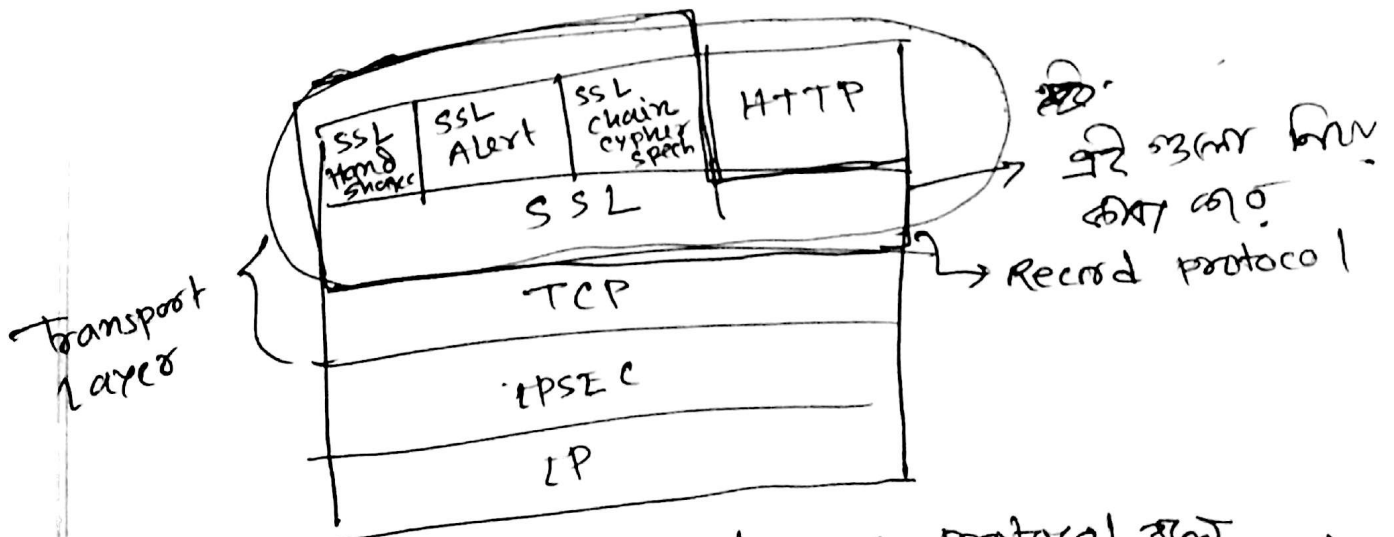
IPSEC → Network Layer
HTTP → Application layer

IP → Network Layer

~~TCP~~

TCP/UDP → Network Layer

କିନ୍ତୁ SSL ଏକ upper layer protocol ଅଟେ



କିନ୍ତୁ SSL ଏକ Multilayer protocol ଅଟେ ,
Mainly Transport Layer କାମ କରେ ।

Handshake → session establish & release
 & release work with two layer & release work
 why not single layer?

Logic

transport layer is vital issue
 * connection establish
 * connection release

which work with Handshaking & release
 work with session layer & release work
 which session layer secure work with

Q. * One layer is enough for TCP?
 Do you agree? Justify.

SSL Record & its concept

* ~~what does~~ connection
 * session

Connection: which work with connection
 establish work, which work with connection
 & work session work, logically work
session: communication & release
 encryption use with? - Hand

connection & Session: collection of parameter
 connection and session
 3 and and,

Parameter of session:

- * Session Identifier
- * Peer Certificate
- * Compression Method

- * Cipher Spec
- * Master Secret

- * Is Reusable (1 bit or flag
 and, session is used for other use)

Master secret: secret share,
 Handshake or session key
 and.

* Cipher Spec: encryption related
 issue,
 MD5 / SHA use or not?

Compression method: compression
 use or not?

Peer C: Peer certificate
 certificate and,
 unit/organization or

theoretically and,
 parameter and,
 Handshake protocol and
 parameter
 define and
 and.

→ Session starts connection & ends with
but, practically use 2x or 3x complexity increase

Connection Parameters:

* Server client Random :
যেহেতু connection establish এর সময় random no generate হয়।

* Server MAC secret :
→ Hash এর মতো,
একই key এমনি যা server decide করে

client MAC secret :
↓
Message Authentication Integrity

server Write key :
↓
encrypt এর এর conventional (secret key)
use করে।

client Write key :

Initial Vector (IV) : DES এর জন্য,

Sequence Number : Communication এর এর
এমন করে Replay Attack remove করে দেয়।

DES: Data Encryption Algorithm
→ Random no. এর
encryption এর, Initial vector এর।