

Name - Shubham Negi
Course - BSC (IT) 6th sem
Roll No - 57 (1022767)

Subject - Info security (Practical) Pg ①
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Ans 1 → Diff type vulnerability for hacking a website or web app are:

- ① SQL Injection - Sql injection is a type of web application security vulnerability in which an attacker attempts to use application code to access or corrupt database content.
- ② Cross Site Scripting (XSS) - XSS targets an application's user by injecting code, usually, a client-side script such as Javascript, into a web application's output.
- ③ Broken Authentication & Session Management - Encompasses several security issues, all of them having to do with maintaining the identity of a user.
- ④ Insecure direct OBJECT References - Insecure direct object reference is when a web application exposes a reference to an internal implementation object.

- (5) Security Misconfiguration - Security misconfiguration encompasses several types of vulnerabilities all centered on a lack of maintenance or a lack of attention to the web application configuration.
- (6) Cross site request forgery (CSRF) - It is a malicious attack where a user is tricked into performing an action he or she didn't intend to do.

Name - Shubham Nayak
Course - BSC (IT) 6th Sem
Roll No - 57(1022767)

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Paper code -

Ans 2 -

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>

main()
{
    int i, j, len1, len2, numstr[100], numkey[100], numcipher[100];
    char str[100], key[100], cipher[100];
    printf("Enter a string text to encrypt\n");
    gets(str);
    for(i = 0, j = 0; i < strlen(str); i++)
    {
        str[i] = toupper(str[i]);
        j++;
    }
    str[i] = '\0';
    for(i = 0; i < strlen(str); i++)
    {
        numstr[i] = str[i] - 'A';
    }
    printf("Enter key string of random text\n");
    gets(key);
    for(i = 0; j = 0; i < strlen(key); i++)
    {
```



```

if (key[i] != '\0')
{
    key[j] = toupper (key[i]);
    j++;
}
key[j] = '\0';
for (i=0; i < strlen (key); i++)
{
    numkey[i] = key[i] - 'A';
}
for (i=0; i < strlen (str); i++)
{
    numcipher[i] = numstr[i] + numkey[i];
}
for (i=0; i < strlen (str); i++)
{
    if (numcipher[i] > 25)
    {
        numcipher[i] = numcipher[i] - 26;
    }
}
printf ("One Time Pad Cipher text is \n");
for (i=0; i < strlen (str); i++)
{
    printf ("%c", (numcipher[i] + 'A'));
}
printf ("\n");

```



```

1 #include<stdio.h>
2 #include<string.h>
3 #include<ctype.h>
4 main()
5 {
6     int i,j,len1,len2;
7     char str[100],key;
8     printf("Enter a string text to encrypt\n");
9     gets(str);
10    for(i=0,j=0;i<strlen(str);i++)
11    {
12        if(str[i]!=' ')
13        {
14            str[j]=toupper(str[i]);
15            j++;
16        }
17    }
18    str[j]='\0';
19    for(i=0;i<strlen(str);i++)
20    {
21        numstr[i]=str[i];
22    }

```

C:\Users\ACER\Desktop\info.exe

```

Enter a string text to encrypt
my nick name is negiman
Enter key string of random text
nshubhamnegi
One Time Pad Cipher text is
ZQUCDRNMZIOALKio{AD
-----
Process exited after 24.49 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

```

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Ans 4- Password Management are a set of string provided by users at the authentication prompts of web accounts. Although password still remain as one of the most secure methods of authentication available to date, they are subjected to a number of security threats when mis-handled. The role of password management comes in handy there.

It is a set of principles and best practices to be followed by users while storing and managing passwords in a ~~effect~~ efficient manner to secure password as much as they can to prevent unauthorized access.

Some of best free password managers are:

Pg ②

- ① - RoboForm - User-friendly with an excellent form filter and unlimited password storage on a device.
- ② LastPass - overall free password manager.
- ③ Avisi Password Manager - User friendly, unlimited storage on unlimited devices, plus an intuitive interface.
- ④ - Sticky Password - Saves unlimited passwords and works with lots of browsers.
- ⑤ - Bitwarden - it has unlimited password storage + multi-device sync, but challenging interface.