Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for contents of text-input area

Checker Input

Show ☑ source ☑ outline ☐ image report Options...

Check by text input ☐ CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Concept</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
    <script src="script.js" defer></script>
    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="../images/icons8-lock-16.png">
</head>
<body class="concept">
    <header>
        <div class="container">
        <h1>Core Concepts</h1>
```

Check

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

Message Filtering

Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.

Source

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>↩
2. <html lang="en">↩
3. <head>↩
4.     <meta charset="UTF-8">↩
5.     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">↩
6.     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
   scale=1.0">↩
7.     <title>Concept</title>↩
8.     <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">↩
```

```
    <script src="script.js" defer></script>↩
    <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="../images/icons8-lock-
16.png">↩
</head>↩
<body class="concept">↩
    <header>↩
        <div class="container">↩
        <h1>Core Concepts</h1>↩
        <nav>↩
            <button>Menu</button>↩
            <ul>↩
                <li><a href="#threats">Threats</a></li>↩
                <li><a href="#cryptography">Cryptography</a></li>↩
                <li><a href="#phishing">Phishing</a></li>↩
                <li><a href="#malware">Malware</a></li>↩
                <li><a href="#cyber_crimes">Cyber Crimes</a></li>↩
            </ul>↩
        </nav>↩
        </div>↩
    </header>↩
    <main>↩
        <div class="container">↩
        <section>↩
            <h2 id="threats"><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_security#Threats">Thre
ats</a></h2>↩
            <figure class="res_image float-left">↩
                <img src="../images/flyd-P3-YKLS2VKA-unsplash.jpg"
alt="lock your account">↩
                <figcaption>2FA helps protect your account security.
</figcaption>↩
            </figure>↩
            <p class="clear_float">There are various types of
information security threats today. Common ones include software
attacks, intellectual property theft, identity theft, device or data
theft, sabotage, and information extortion. For instance, software
attacks encompass viruses, worms, phishing attacks, and Trojan horses.
Intellectual property theft poses significant challenges for many IT
businesses. Identity theft involves impersonating others, often by
acquiring their personal information or exploiting opportunities
through social engineering. With the prevalence of mobile devices,
theft of devices or information has become more common, particularly
as data volumes increase.</p>↩
        </section>↩
        <section>↩
            <h2 id="cryptography"><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_security#Cryptography"
>Cryptography</a></h2>↩
            <p>Encryption, an essential aspect of information
security, utilizes cryptography to transform data into an unreadable
format, ensuring access only for authorized users. This crucial
process safeguards information during transmission and storage,
preventing unauthorized disclosure. Moreover, cryptography serves
multiple vital functions within information security, including
enhancing authentication, providing message integrity, enabling
digital signatures, ensuring non-repudiation, and facilitating secure
network communications.</p>↩
        </section>↩
        <section>↩
            <h2 id="phishing"><a
href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing">Phishing</a></h2>↩
```

```
44.             <p>Phishing, a type of social engineering scam, involves
    attackers deceiving individuals into divulging sensitive information
    or installing malware like ransomware. These attacks have grown in
    sophistication, often mimicking targeted sites seamlessly, enabling
    attackers to monitor user activity and bypass additional security
    measures undetected. Common types of phishing includes:</p>↩
45.             <ul>↩
46.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing#Email_phishing">Email
    phishing</a></li>↩
47.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing#Voice_phishing">Voice
    phishing</a></li>↩
48.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing#SMS_phishing">SMS
    phising</a></li>↩
49.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing#Page_hijacking">Page
    hijacking</a></li>↩
50.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing#Calendar_phishing">Calend
    ar phishing</a></li>↩
51.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phishing#Quishing">Quishing</a>
    </li>↩
52.             </ul>↩
53.         </section>↩
54.         <section>↩
55.             <h2 id="malware"><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malware">Malware</a></h2>↩
56.             <p>Malware, an umbrella term for malicious software,
    refers to any software intentionally designed to disrupt computers,
    servers, clients, or computer networks, leak private information, gain
    unauthorized access to information or systems, deprive access to
    information, or interfere with users' computer security and privacy
    without their knowledge. Researchers tend to categorize malware into
    one or more subtypes, such as </p>↩
57.             <ul>↩
58.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_virus">computer
    viruses</a></li>↩
59.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_worm">worms</a></li>↩
60.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trojan_horse_(computing)">Trojan
    horses</a></li>↩
61.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ransomware">ransomware</a></li>↩
62.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spyware">spyware</a></li>↩
63.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adware">adware</a></li>↩
64.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rogue_security_software">rogue
    software</a></li>↩
65.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiper_(malware)">wiper</a></li>↩
66.                 <li><a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keystroke_logging">keyloggers</a>
    </li>↩
67.             </ul>    ↩
```

```
68.         </section>↩
69.         <section>↩
70.             <h2 id="cyber_crimes"><a
    href="https://www.w3schools.com/cybersecurity/cybersecurity_crime.php"
    >Cyber Crimes</a></h2>↩
71.             <p>Cybercrime has been consistently escalating year after
    year. What accounts for this surge? Here are several contributing
    factors:</p>↩
72.                 <ul>↩
73.                     <li>Cybercrime is straightforward to execute.
    </li>↩
74.                     <li>The risk of detection and apprehension is
    minimal.</li>↩
75.                     <li>Even with minimal effort, cybercriminals often
    reap substantial rewards.</li>↩
76.                     <li>Attackers have the capability to target a vast
    number of victims simultaneously.</li>↩
77.                     <li>The advent of cryptocurrencies has streamlined
    money laundering practices.</li>↩
78.                 </ul>↩
79.             <p>Challenges such as identity theft can profoundly impact
    individuals, resulting not only in potential financial losses but also
    significant personal distress.</p> ↩
80.         </section>↩
81.         </div>↩
82.     </main>↩
83.     <button id="topBtn" class="topBtn">Top</button>↩
84.     <footer>↩
85.         <div class="container">↩
86.         <ul>↩
87.             <li><a href="../index.html">main page</a></li>↩
88.             <li><a href="concept.html">concept</a></li>↩
89.             <li><a href="check_point.html">check point</a></li>↩
90.             <li><a href="references.html">references</a></li>↩
91.         </ul>↩
92.         </div>↩
93.     </footer>↩
94. </body>↩
95. </html>
```

Outline

- <h1> Core Concepts
  - <h2> Threats
  - <h2> Cryptography
  - <h2> Phishing
  - <h2> Malware
  - <h2> Cyber Crimes

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 7 milliseconds.

About this checker • Report an issue • Version: 24.3.20