

# Section 1.1.3 Computer Networks Fundamentals

## HTTPS

{Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure}

Cracking OSCP: Your Roadmap to  
Ethical Hacking Success

YouTube: HackProKP – Kailash Parshad

Socials: HackProKP

Github: <https://github.com/at0m-b0mb/Cracking-OSCP-Your-Roadmap-to-Ethical-Hacking-Success>

Complete Youtube Playlist:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MvkNbn8i2so&list=PLyrv3TPH3ejYNZipa0OIUvkdjHeUTRJ3J&index=1&t=0s>

# WHAT IS HTTPS?

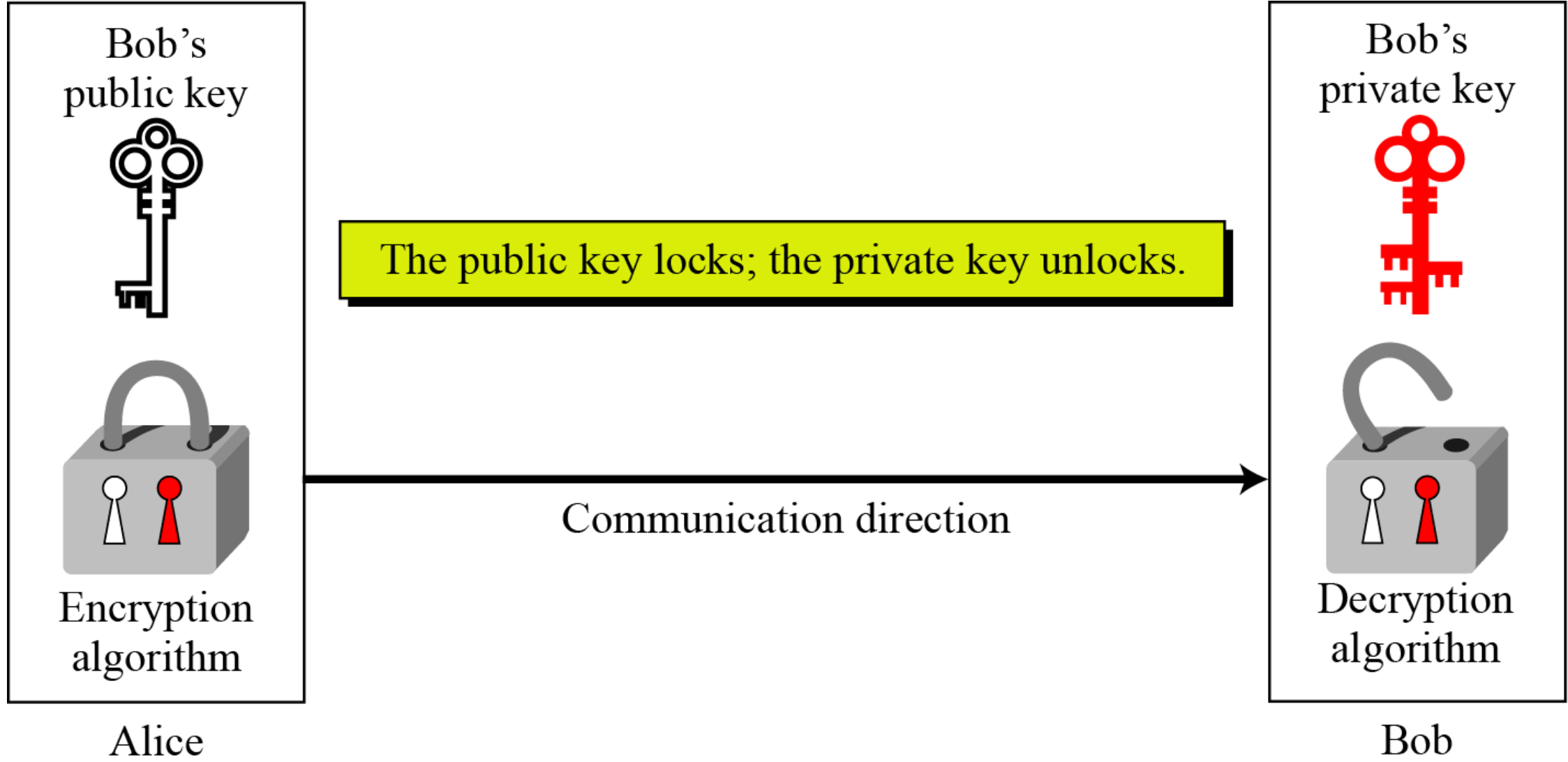
○ HTTPS, or **Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure**, is an extension of HTTP (**Hypertext Transfer Protocol**) designed to provide a secure communication channel over the Internet. It is widely used to ensure the **confidentiality** and **integrity** of data exchanged between a user's web browser and a website

# Encryption?

○ **SSL/TLS Protocols:** HTTPS relies on SSL (**Secure Sockets Layer**) or its successor, TLS (**Transport Layer Security**), to encrypt data. These protocols ensure that the information exchanged between the user's browser and the server is secure.

# Encryption?

○ **Public Key Cryptography:** HTTPS uses public key cryptography to secure communication. The server has a **public key** and a **private key**. The public key is used for encryption, and the private key is **kept secret** and used for decryption. This **asymmetrical encryption** ensures that even if someone intercepts the communication, they cannot easily decipher it without the private key.



## Certificate

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIFjzCCBHegAwIBAgIQQkw9VbaG9skTfbM2z+EKszANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFADBG
MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzEiMCAGA1UEChMZR29vZ2x1IFRydXN0IFNlcnZpY2VzIExM
QzETMBEGA1UEAxMKR1RTIENBIDFQNTAeFw0yNDAxMjAwMzU2NDZaFw0yNDA0MTkw
MzU2NDVaMCMxITAFBgNVBAMTGGF0MG0tYjBtYi5ncmVhdC1zaXR1Lm5ldDCCASIw
DQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAPW/C3gnmihmUQezfJuaF3RPLsrg
LLjgi4CBDcCvVfW+iaQnKg1EW01kZHo0u1bosZMwdgkFRmt/qik9ZKfyZ7ZQixom
yVGGJQV0txrcX056N1yiy4QTJa7JnJtyluX+yWSdYz78CCq72C304tv1YASXGT21
E28xB6x11LkZ1S5APNH6FP4qWqS4lkwnBQZwdRfpRuWD/4RjU4hs94njc8LI3it
NHb31VqnW10hJKdiMnnPemFPrbZ9TZ7BHoCsilorAIntwm8ah29exeZ7K/dvizjk
OQbboie+SAD1bnzKqeTKjFxFxGII3uJilFuewEmQNvU1xYQ5k7gcx/biFVEisCAwEA
AaOCApowggKwMA4GA1UdDwEB/wQEAwIFoDATBgNVHSUEDDAKBggrBgEFBQcDATAM
BgNVHRMBAF8EAJAAMB0GA1UdDgQWBbTiTGQDE8ywQDgB0FRrakGVHaXdgzAFBgNV
HSMEGDAWgBTV/J4N3x7K3QiX124rxV/FK/XsuDB4BggrBgEFBQcBAQRsMGowNQYI
KwYBBQUHMAGGKWh0dHA6Ly9vY3NwLnBraS5nb29nL3MvZ3RzMXA1Lz1GSwtoZi16
MGR3MDEGCCsGAQUFBzAChIvOdHRwOi8vcGtpLmdvb2cvcmVwby9jZXJ0cy9ndHMx
cDUuZGVyMD8GA1UdEQQ4MDaCGGF0MG0tYjBtYi5ncmVhdC1zaXR1Lm5ldIIaKi5h
dDBtLWIwbWlUz3JlYXQtc210ZS5uZXQwIQYDVROgBBowGDAIBgZngQwBAgEwDAYK
KwYBBAHWeQIFazA8BgNVHR8ENTAzMDGgLG6AthitodHRwOi8vY3Jscy5wa2kuZ29v
Zy9ndHMxcDUvVWwVHw11vYTNmNnMuY3JsMIIIBAwYKKwYBBAHWeQIEAgSB9ASB8QDv
AHYA7s3QZNXbGs7FXLedtM0T0jKHRny87N7DUUhZRnEftZsAAAGNJTp/YQAABAMA
RzBFAiEAxd/Kz50FqbiZ49tX09XNCZtLcBwx+nyqBUdn9C21yjUCICv2jSk2N6pz
fcMX588Dafbt5244gilvzm7TH90s3hHFAHUASLDja9qmRzQP5WoC+p0w6xxSActW
3SyB2bu/qznYhHMAAAGNJTp/gwAABAMARjBEAiA1HHPNx9g7A8k7/GHhNH7cr4Jd
nQ+zhksGNRP5MNPemwIgIn0KvL/Ot10PNDJ7w6aap5SJKYxaVw9Xpz2RMFE4cQkw
DQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQADggEBADzdNxcC3QVpK/Lw/jKSwdFrJpQNmb5MPu9VKvyf
87JfFFCNIoB1/LTy5LskV1sxB5wQZC1o1AzooWeVD1rHHjWjRDAz8s6eN10bkF7m
mjVuBxdQe05ZEhd+p4AL83wUzvFLS97XP9uLSLu62W0a2PRfowmAbQ9Wk7Wly+6c
kPm/hpbyynqiTQTu8WGmcnEpbx39TctkxabQEVOuk7XPvoIacwN3UQqptFiir815
JJupL2S4wd1RMEbNGA9UQHDziKPOpxuQnJ4JvHc6nkv983JkmoFoKbEJTBsDYRV
WFJj0Ye6TYXfk1CBwsmFBnPNlyh+rtvHROvpfjPSrMn0TgI=
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

# Public Key

○ **Distribution:** The public key is freely distributed and known by anyone who wants to communicate securely with the entity associated with that public key.

○ **Encryption:** When someone wants to send a secure message to the owner of the public key, they use it to encrypt the message

○ **Authentication:** Public keys are also used for authentication. Decrypting a message with the private key associated with a public key confirms its origin from the corresponding entity.



## Private Key

```
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----  
MIIEvwIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBKkwggSlAgEAAoIBAQD1vwt4J5ooZ1EH
```



```
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```

# Private Key

○ **Secrecy:** The private key must be kept confidential and only known to the entity to which it belongs. It should never be shared with others.

○ **Decryption:** The private key is used to decrypt messages that were encrypted with the corresponding public key. Only the entity possessing the private key can decrypt these messages.

○ **Digital Signatures:** Private keys are also used to create digital signatures. A digital signature is a cryptographic way of proving the origin and integrity of a message or document.

# Key Pair Relationship

○ **Mathematical Relationship:** The public and private keys in a key pair are mathematically related, but it is computationally infeasible to derive one key from the other. This relationship forms the basis of the security provided by public key cryptography.

○ **Key Generation:** When a user or system generates a key pair, the public and private keys are generated together in such a way that information encrypted with one key can only be decrypted with the other.



# Use Cases:

○ **Secure Communication:** Public key cryptography is commonly used for secure communication over untrusted networks, such as the internet. It ensures that only the intended recipient can decrypt and read the message.

# Use Cases:

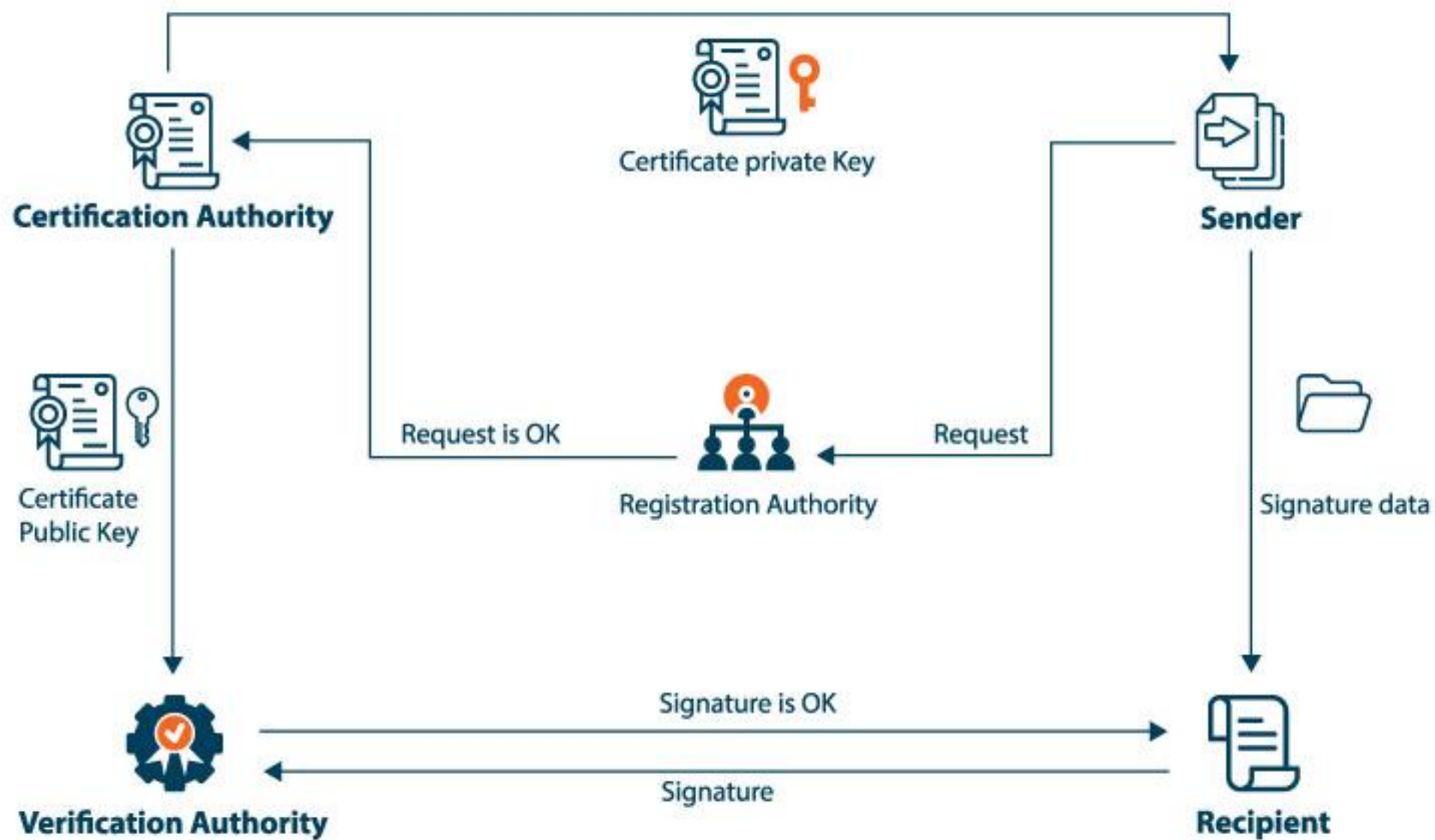
- **Digital Signatures:** Digital signatures verify the authenticity and integrity of a message, providing a way to ensure that a message has not been tampered with and was indeed sent by the claimed sender.

# Use Cases:

○ **Key Exchange:** Public key cryptography is also used in key exchange protocols, such as the Diffie-Hellman key exchange, to establish a shared secret key between two parties without needing a secure pre-existing channel.

# Key Management:

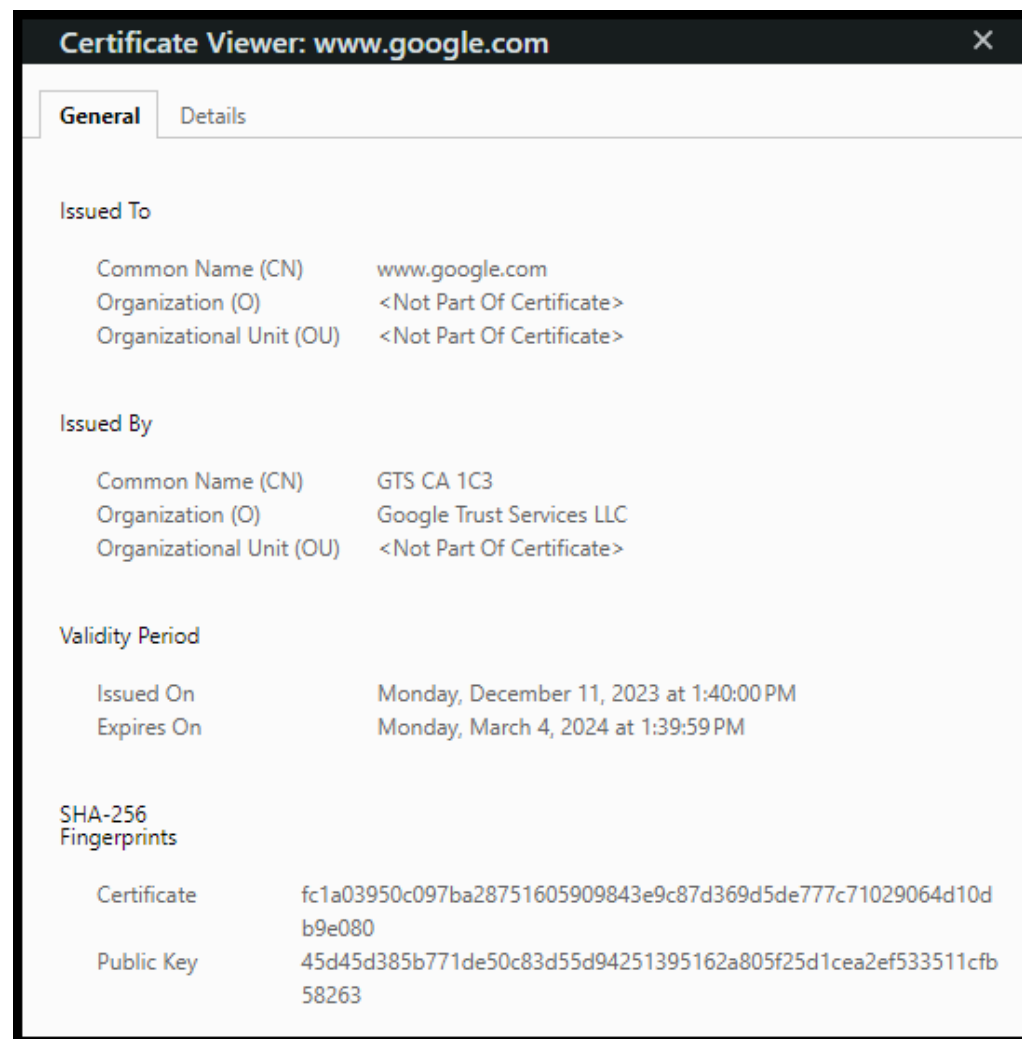
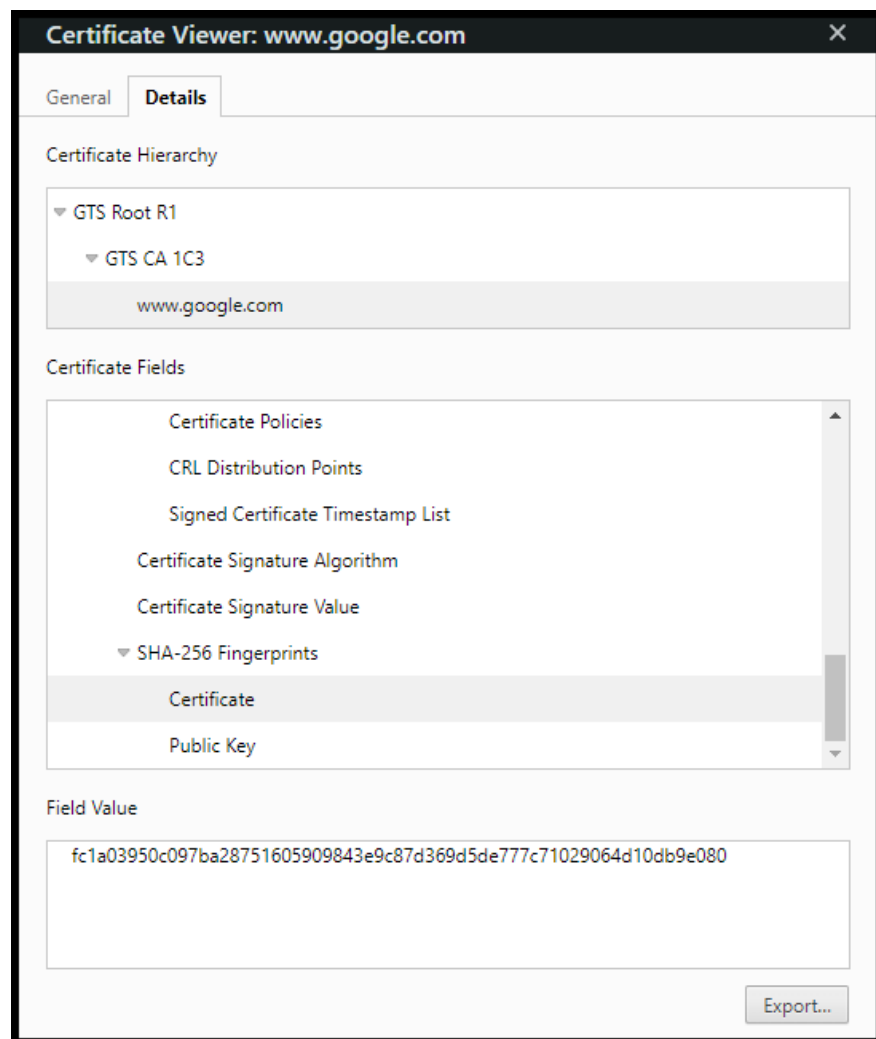
- **Secure Storage:** Private keys must be securely stored to prevent unauthorized access. This is crucial because anyone with the private key can decrypt messages or forge digital signatures.
- **Certificate Authorities (CAs):** In the context of SSL/TLS certificates, a Certificate Authority verifies the identity of an entity and issues a certificate containing the entity's public key. This helps users trust the authenticity of a public key.



# Certificate Authority

- A Certificate Authority (**CA**) is a trusted entity responsible for issuing digital certificates in public key infrastructure. CAs verify the authenticity of certificate requests using various methods, such as domain ownership confirmation, legal entity validation, or other agreed-upon processes. Once satisfied, the CA issues a digital certificate, including a public key, which is used to establish secure communication and assure users of a website's legitimacy.

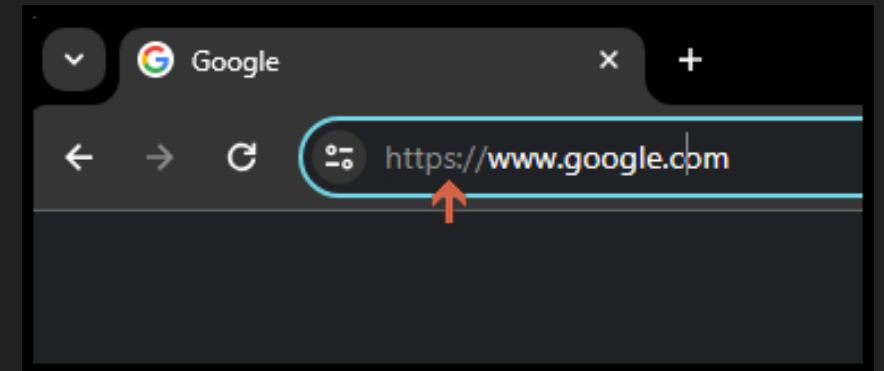




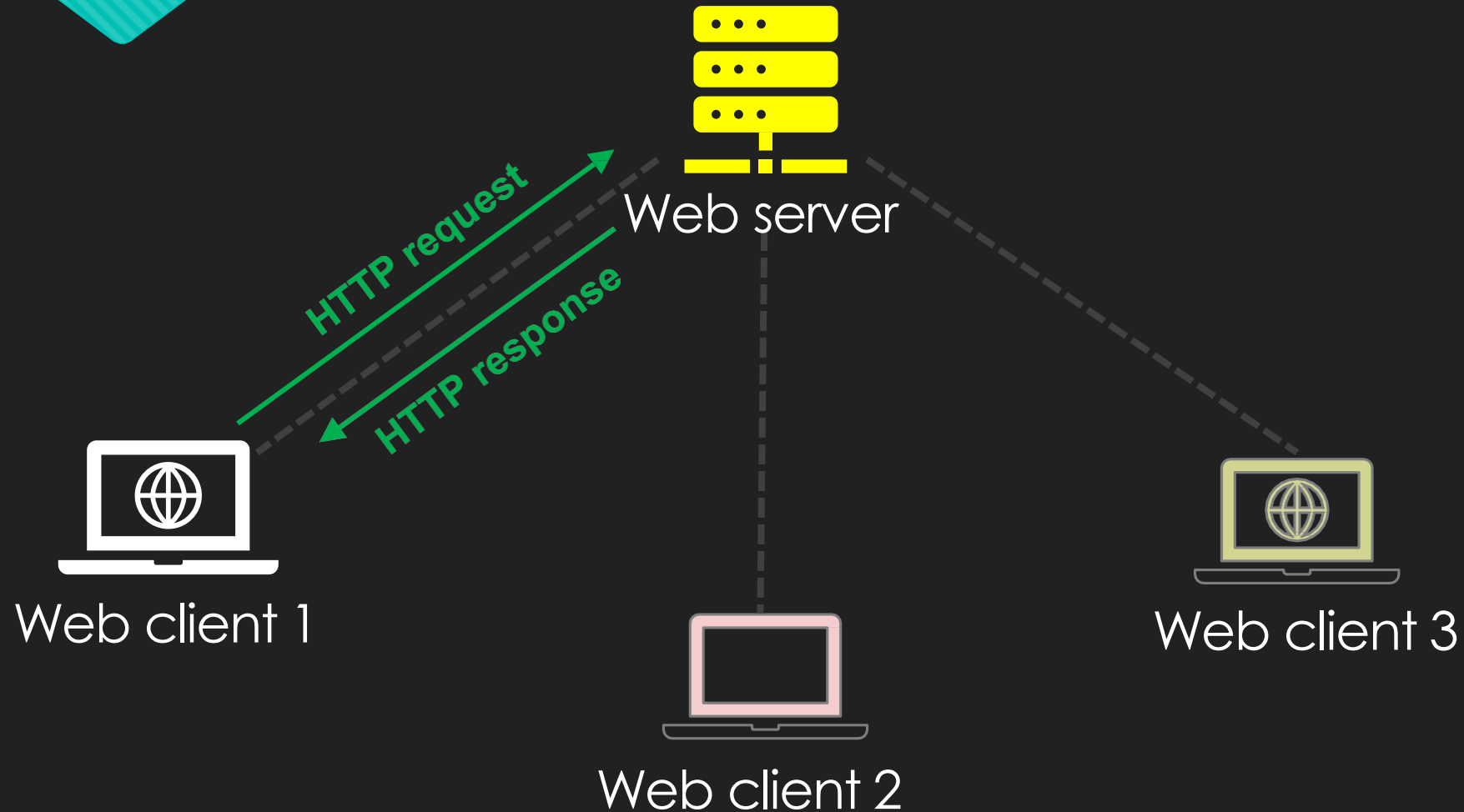
# URL (Uniform Resource Locator):

http://www.abc.com/path/test.txt

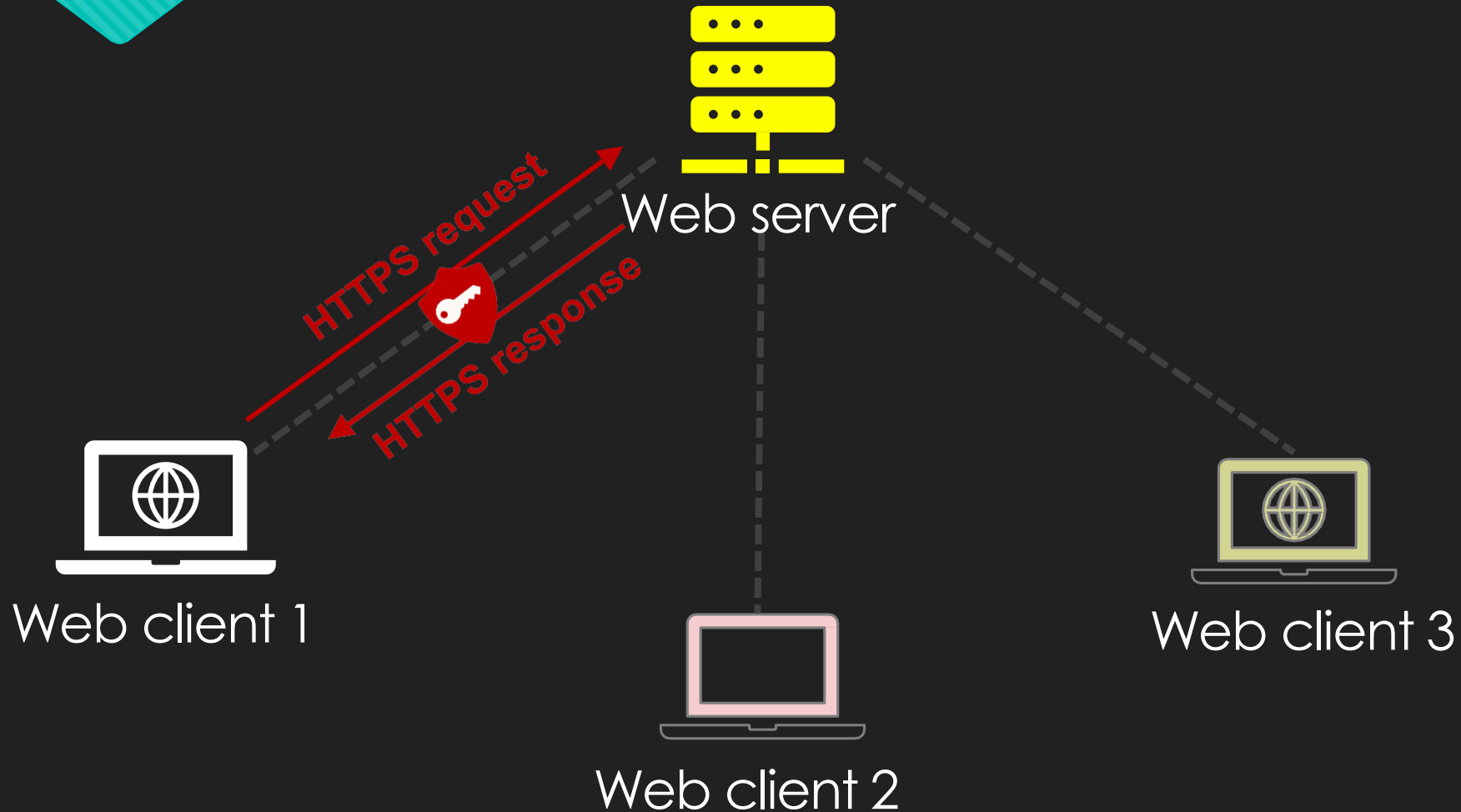
https://www.abc.com/path/test.txt



# HOW DOES IT WORK? HTTP!



# HOW DOES IT WORK? HTTPS!



# Thank You!



Please Like 👍 and Subscribe 📖 to  
never miss a video 🎥

And to help me with the Algorithm  
🤖

And It's completely Free!!! 💰

Love you guys ❤️