

But, Hackers don't stop right there. Erata key a dhan
caluka mudila, una fake website key kondru varan nu
selwan.

1) Like original website server sends you a public
key to encrypt your symmetric key, Hackers also will
develop a fake website, creates a key pair, keep
private key with him and sends you public
key once you type the website.

2) So, when you type the fake website, you will end up
hacked.

How do you identify that balaji^o can make sure
that public key he gets when he types <http://example.com>
is valid?

Any server that sends the key, it will also send
certificates to identify and prove the validity.

Certificate contains - domain name
issued to whom
date of issuing.

How do you verify the certificate? If you generated
the certificate and verify it, it is called self-signed
certificate.

2) But, when famous organizations signed it, it is from
trusted CA.

Who verifies the certificate? Your browser. All
browsers have the ability to verify it. If the
fake cert, it will show a warning.

Trusted CA: famous organizations like Digicert,
Symantec, etc.