Name: Rahul Grad

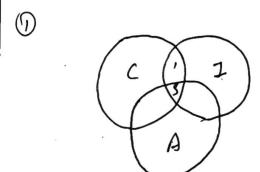
Reg No: RA1911030010094

Section: 02

@ * Attacks can be passive, intentional and direct or indirect.

A Active Attack: An attacker he medify and data intentionally.

* Parire Attack. Someone who carrially reads
sensibre information not inteded
for his or her use is completing
a passin attack.



- * CIA stands for confidentiality, integrity and availability.
- * Security Components added to CIA

- Authorization

-) Non repudiation.

Need to balance CIA

Descarned rampater from internet de increace canfidenticality.

A cuiloubility suffers, integrity suffers due to lest extate,

s Enample 2 1 1 hs CXA

I Have entensive data cheets he increase integrity.

A Confidentiality suffers as more people see data,

3 Threat:

A category cof whijects, people or other entities that supresent a danger to an arret. Threats are always present and can be purposeful or undirected.

Threat Igen! -

The specific instance or a component of a

A meakness or a fault in a system or protection mechanism that open it to attack a demage.

- (9) Consequences due de lack of information resurance.
 - * financial and commental law.
 - A loss of unstorners and commercial embarrasment.
 - * Low of shaff.
- t Torrestments will be stopped.
- , law of image and regulation.
- * Penaltres from legal authorates.
- A loss of priacy / resonal information.
- * Operational deuntime.
- (5) Threats can be classified as Internal and enternal threats. Internal threats Hern from inside of any organization and explicit system. Enternal threat are soutside attacks. According to me Terternal threats are more dangerous because they can mali wandy obtain administration privileges.

This may result in largest data breach like (4) gahes email leaks. Even ordinary emplayees can also emplait the vulnerabilities accidentally by victing anything on a maliciau cuchsite. They may uninteriorally dountered a voice or also affect the availability by changing access rights and deathrate security steels.