Encryption:

It is a process to make data non-understandable for anyone unauthorised for it. Data needs to be encrypted before it leaves origination and heads to destination using public networks like the Internet.

Encryption uses predefined sophisticated algorithms like MD5 to encrypt data.

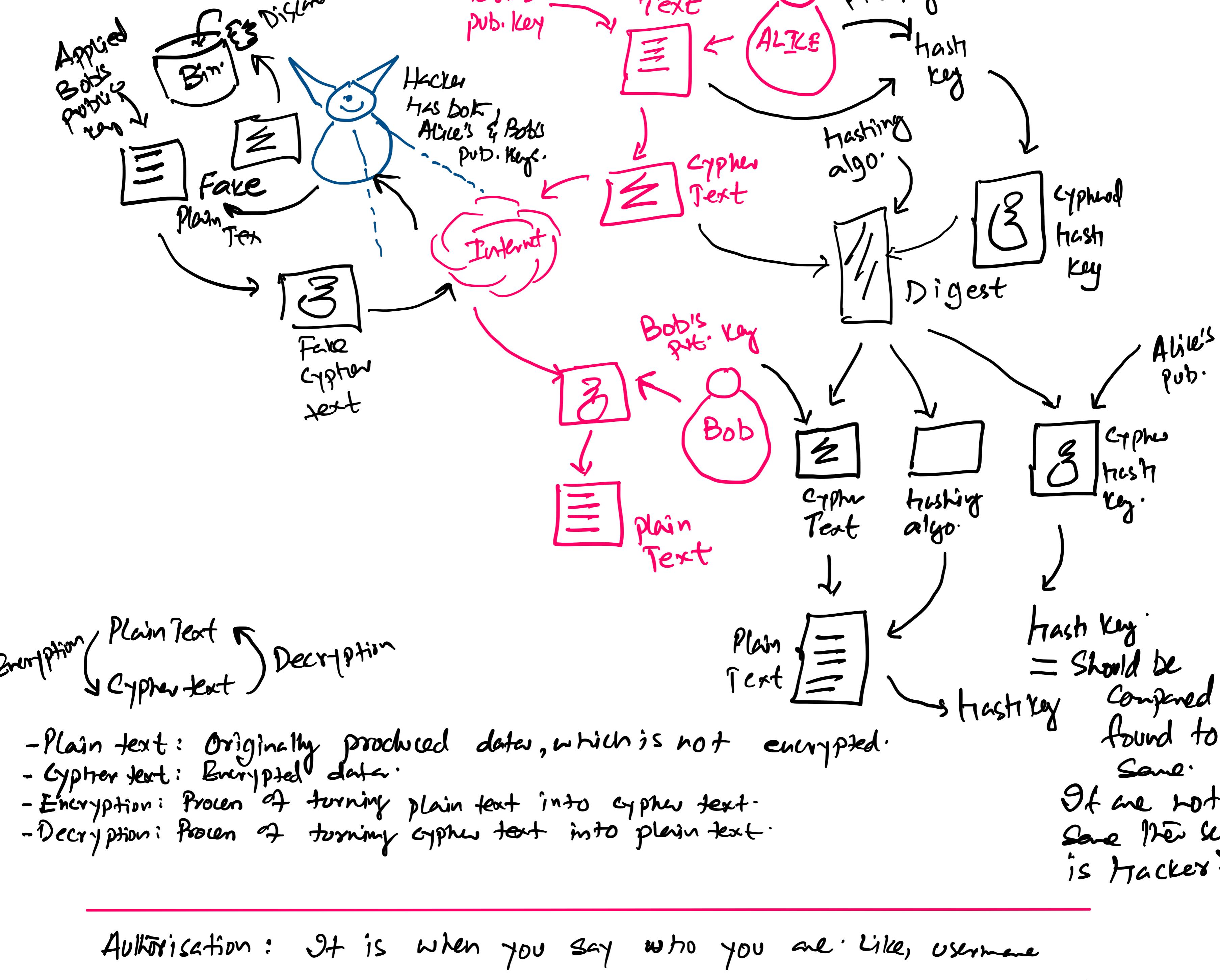
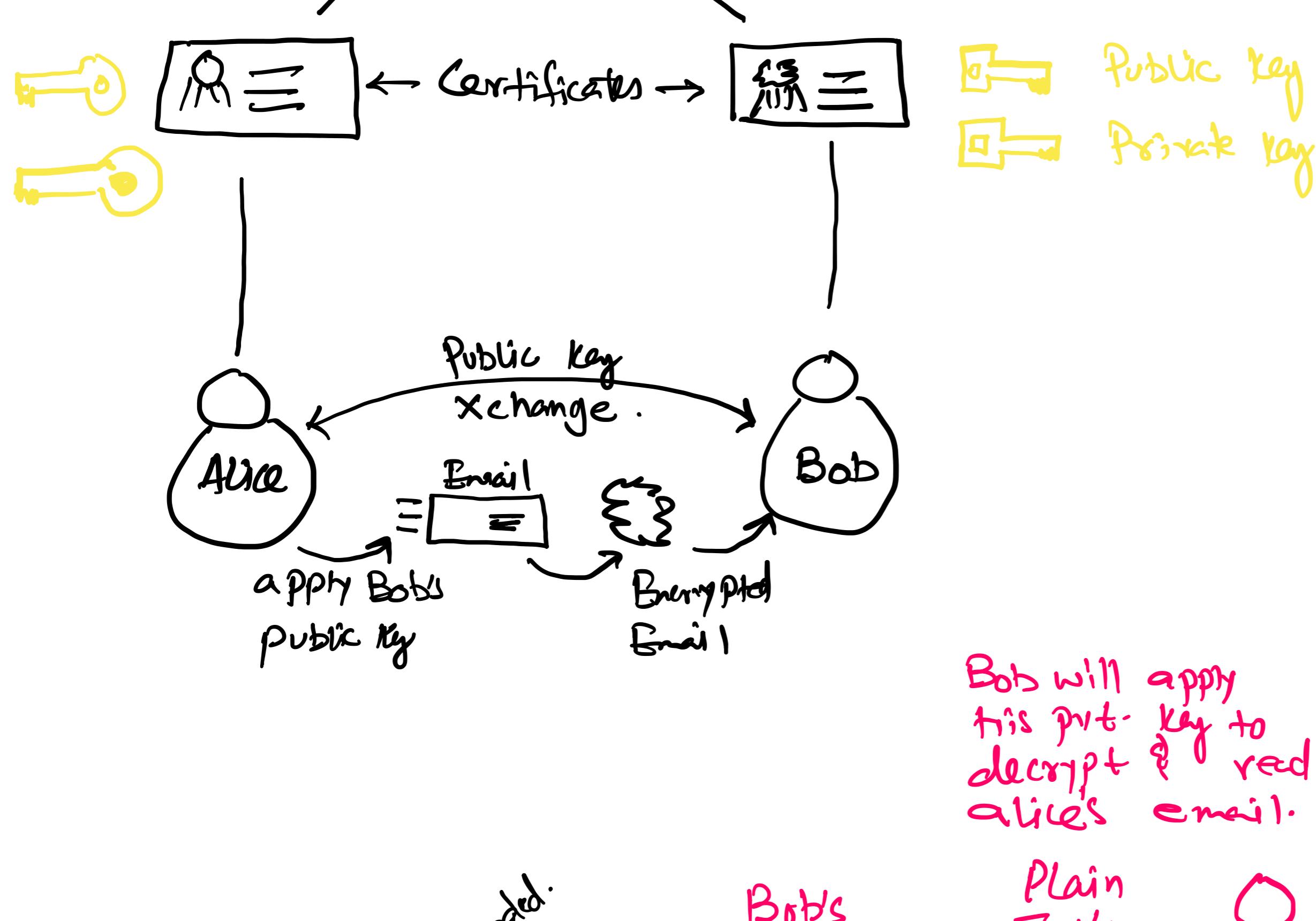
There are many forms of it, but two are more adaptable and used. That is, symmetric and asymmetric.

ASYMMETRIC:

Software houses developing encrypt. algos.

Certification Authority [CA]

Pub. & Pvt. keys can encrypt and decrypt both. But one key can't decrypt its own encryption. Only cross-work is acceptable.



- Plain text: Originally produced data, which is not encrypted.

- Ciphertext: Encrypted data.

- Encryption: Process of turning plain text into ciphertext.

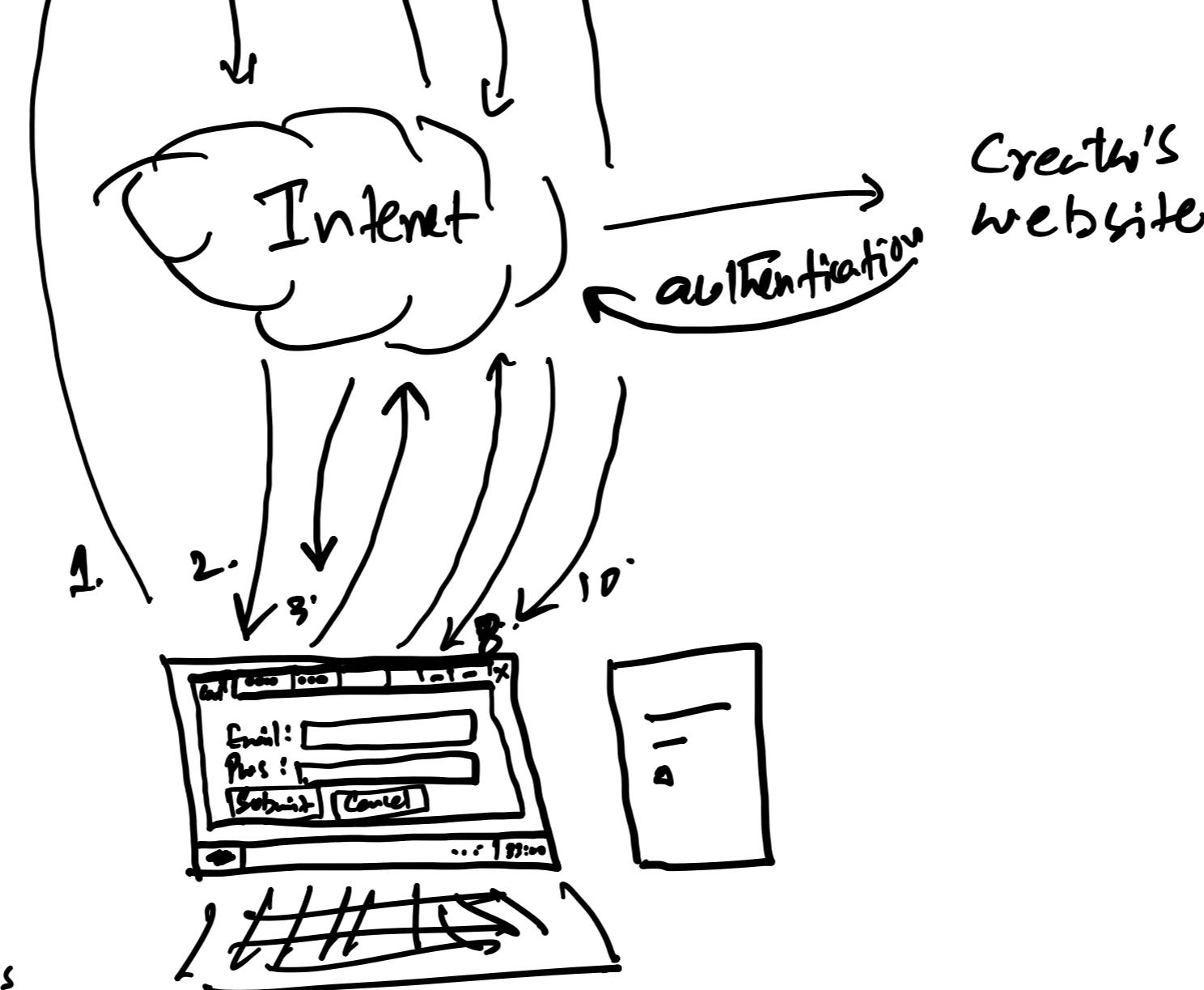
- Decryption: Process of turning ciphertext into plain text.

If they are not same then sender is hacker *

Should be compared & found to be same.

Autorisation: It is when you say who you are like, username.

Authentication: It is when you proof who you are like pws, two factor authentication.

SYMMETRIC:

1. Accessed gmail.com website
2. Website drops its certificate over your comp.
 - Certificate issuer (CA)
 - Making date
 - Expiry date
 - Owner's ID
 - Sender's Pub. Key
3. Check authenticity
4. Browser generates session key.
 - Session key can encrypt / decrypt
 - It is alive for one session only.
 - Session is the time we are attached to the website.
5. Your username, pws & sessionkey are all encrypted using gmail.com's public key.
6. Encrypted data is sent to the server.
7. Server uses its private key to decrypt all 3 data items. Checks username & password to authorise user; and.
8. Sends a welcome message encrypted using user's session key.
9. User's computer will use the session key to decrypt and check the authenticity.
10. Once authorised, the usual communications start and a padlock appears by the website address.