

Parameters	Cryptography	Cryptology
	Cryptography is the process of	Cryptology Is the process of
Definition	conversion of plain text to cipher	conversion of plain text to cipher
	text.	text and vice versa.
Jser Side	Cryptography takes place on the	It takes place on the sender and
User Side	sender's side	receiver side
	this also called the short of	Converte average in a least and the
Study Focus	It is also called the study of	Cryptography is also called the study of encryption
	encryption and decryption.	study of encryption
		In Cryptology, both the sender
Message	In Cryptography, the sender sends	and receiver send messages to
Exchange	the message to the receiver.	each other.
		cucii otilei.
	Country and he seems as the	Countries and he come so the
Relationship	Cryptography can be seen as the	Cryptology can be seen as the
	subset of Cryptology.	superset of Cryptography
	Cryptography deals with the	Cryptology deals with the study
Scope	techniques of secure	of secure communication.
	communication.	
		Cryptology focuses on the
Focus	Cryptography focuses on the	Cryptology focuses on the theoretical and mathematical
i ocus	practice of hiding information	aspects of information security
		aspects of information security
	Components	Cryptography involves encryption
		c. yptography involves enerypho

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authentication techniques

Cryptology involves the study of codes, ciphers, and cryptanalys is

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Parameters	Cryptography	Cryptology
Activities	Cryptography is concerned with developing algorithms and protocols	Cryptology is concerned with analyzing and breaking existing encryption methods
Applications	Cryptography is utilized in various fields such as finance, e-commerce, and national security	Cryptology is utilized in academia and research to understand and improve encryption

	Quantitative Approaches	<b>Qualitative Approaches</b>
	Results are based on objective measures	Results are based on subjective measures.
	Cost and benefit issues are important	Monetary value of assets is not important.
	Requires large amount of historical	Limited effort is required to develop
	information like threat frequency,	monetary value, threat frequency
	likelihood, etc.	
	More complex process, mathematical tools	Relatively straight forward, mathematical
	are required	tools are not needed
F	Mostly performed by technical and security	Can be performed by non-technical and
	staff	non-security staff

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## **Substitution Cipher Technique**

In substitution Cipher Technique, plain text characters are replaced with other characters, numbers and symbols.

Substitution Cipher's forms are: Mono alphabetic substitution cipher and poly alphabetic substitution cipher.

In substitution Cipher Technique, character's identity is changed while its position remains unchanged.

In substitution Cipher Technique, The letter with low frequency can detect plain text.

The example of substitution Cipher is Caesar Cipher, monoalphabetic cipher, and polyalphabetic cipher.

Involves replacing plaintext letters or groups of letters with ciphertext

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## Transposition Cipher Technique

In transposition Cipher Technique, plain text characters are rearranged with respect to the position.

Transposition Cipher's forms are: Key-less transposition cipher and keyed transposition cipher.

While in transposition Cipher Technique, The position of the character is changed but character's identity is not changed.

While in transposition Cipher Technique, The Keys which are nearer to correct key can disclose plain text.

The example of transposition Cipher is Rail Fence Cipher, columnar transposition cipher, and route cipher.

letters or groups of letters according to a specific algorithm or key.

The frequency distribution of the plaintext letters is typically obscured, but patterns can still be detected with statistical analysis.

Involves rearranging the order of the plaintext letters or groups of letters according to a specific algorithm or key.

The frequency distribution of the plaintext letters remains the same, but the order is scrambled, making it difficult to detect patterns with statistical analysis.

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## **Substitution Cipher Technique**

Vulnerable to frequency analysis attacks, where the most commonly used letters or letter combinations in the language can be identified and used to deduce the key.

Relatively easy to understand and implement, making it suitable for simple applications.

# Transposition Cipher Technique

Less vulnerable to frequency analysis attacks, but still susceptible to attacks such as brute force and known plaintext attacks.

Can be more difficult to implement and understand, but can be more secure than substitution ciphers for certain applications.

Basis	Steganography	Cryptography
Definitio n	steganography means <b>covered</b> writing.	cryptography means secret writing.
popularit Y	Steganography is less popular than Cryptography.	While cryptography is more popular than Steganography.

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Attack Name	The attack's name in Steganography is <b>Steganalysis</b> .	In cryptography, the Attack's name is cryptanalysis.
Data Alteratio n	In steganography, the structure of data is not usually altered.	While in cryptography, the structure of data is altered.

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Basis	Steganography	Cryptography
Security Principles	Steganography supports <b>Confidentiality</b> and <b>Authen tication</b> security principles.	Cryptography supports Confidentiality and Authen tication security principles as well as Data integrity and Non-repudiation.
Visibility	In steganography, the fact that a secret communication is taking place is hidden.	While in cryptography only a secret message is hidden.
Mathem atical Involvem ent	In steganography, not many mathematical transformations are involved.	Cryptography involves the use of number theory, mathematics, etc. to modify data
Informati on Handling	In Steganography the information is hidden.	In cryptography, the information is transformed.
	The hidden information is not visible.	Transformed information is visible.
JA) [LIVE] (S	Steganography Provides Confidentiality only.	Cryptography Provides Confidentiality, Integrity, Non-repudiation.
	Setaganograpky doedy'ath4999pe <u>ditio' N</u> YaQddiiUBas: SUBSCRIBE NOW INSTA	

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Informati

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Visibility

Security Services

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Basis	Steganography	Cryptography
Goal	The goal of steganography is to make the information invisible to anyone who doesn't know where to look or what to look for	The main goal of cryptography is to keep the contents of the message secret from unauthorized access.



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#### **Encryption**

#### Cryptography

It is a process of encoding message or information so that only authorized parties can have access to it.

It is study of techniques such as encryption for secure communication in presence of third parties.

It is considered as principal application of cryptography.

It is considered as art of creating codes using techniques of encryption and decryption.

It simply uses algorithm to encrypt data and secret key to decrypt it.

It simply provides methods of protecting data through encryption and its related processes.

It is all about mathematical and algorithmic in nature.

It is all about techniques and technologies in nature.

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Encryption	Cryptography
Its main purpose is confidentiality that means concealing content of message by translating it into code.	Its main purpose is to apply complex mathematics and logic to design strong encryption methods.
Types of encryption includes symmetric and asymmetric encryption.	Types of cryptography includes symmetric key cryptography and asymmetric key cryptography.
It provides security to data all times, maintains integrity, protects privacy, protects data across devices, etc.	In provides techniques like encryption techniques that can guard information and communication, cryptographic technique like MAC and digital signatures to protect information against spoofing and forgeries.
It follows same approach with some terms like ciphertext, plaintext, and cipher.	It has symmetric and asymmetric version with concept of shared and non-shared key.
It is useful to modern data security such as digital signatures and protect sensitive electronic data such as emails and passwords.	It is useful in electronic commerce, military communications, chip-based card payments, digital currencies, time stamping, etc.

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#### **Cyber Security**

It is a process of keeping networks, devices, programs, data secret and safe from damage or unauthorized access.

It is all about managing cyber risks in all aspects such as people, process, technology, etc.

Its main objective is to prevent or mitigate harm or destruction of computer networks, applications, devices, and data.

It is generally used for the protection of internet-connected systems like software, hardware, and data, risk management,

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#### Cryptography

It is a process of keeping information secret and safe simply by converting it into unintelligible information and viceversa.

It is all about math functions and can be applied in technical solutions for increasing cybersecurity.

Its main objective is to keep plain text secret from eavesdroppers who are trying to have access to some information about the plain text.

disaster planning, access control, policies.



It is generally used for integrity, entity

authentication, data origin authentication, non-repudiation, etc.

It protects the system against viruses, worms, unwanted programs, etc., protects the computer from being hacked,

It protects authentication and data across devices, maintains integrity, provides

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Cyber Security	Cryptography
reduces computer freezing and crashes, provides privacy to users, etc.	privacy to its best, allows two parties to communicate securely, etc.
It makes cryptography one of its subsets and uses it to design algorithms, ciphers, and security measures that usually codify and keep company and customer data protected.	It is an automated mathematical tool that is used to enhance and improve cybersecurity.
It generally involves the implementation of specific procedures to keep data safe.	It generally mitigates or reduces cybercrime simply by using elaborate design to encrypt messages.

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	Worms	Viruses
Definition	A Worm is a form of malware that replicates itself and can spread to different computers via a Network.	A Virus is a malicious executable code attached to another executable file that can be harmless or can modify or delete data.
Objective	The main objective of worms is to eat the system's resources. It consumes system resources such as memory and bandwidth and makes the system slow in speed to such an extent that it stops responding.	The main objective of viruses is to modify the information.
Host	It doesn't need a host to replicate from one computer to another.	It requires a host is needed for spreading.
Harmful	It is less harmful as compared.	It is more harmful.
Detection and Protection	Worms can be detected and removed by the antivirus and firewall.	antivirus software is used for protection against viruses.

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Controlled

by

Worms can be controlled by remote.

Viruses can't be controlled by

remote.

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		Worms	Viruses
	Execution	Worms are executed via weaknesses in the system.	Viruses are executed via executable files.
	Comes from	Worms generally come from the downloaded files or through a network connection.	Viruses generally come from shared or downloaded files.
		Hampering computer performance by slowing down it	Pop-up windows linking to malicious websites
		2. Automatic opening and running of programs	2. Hampering computer performance by slowing down it
	Symptoms	3. Sending of emails without your knowledge	3. After booting, starting of unknown programs.
	Types	Internet worms, Instant messaging worms, Email worms, File sharing worms, and Internet relay chat (IRC) worms are different types of worms.	Boot sector viruses, Direct Actionvirusess, Polymorphicvirusess, Macro viruses, Overwritevirusess, and Fil Infector viruses are different types of viruses
	Examples	Examples of worms include Morris worm, storm worm, etc.	Examples of viruses include Creeper, Blaster, Slammer, etc.
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It does not need human action to

Interface replicate. It needs human action to replicate.

Its spreading speed is slower as Its spreading speed is faster. Speed

compared to worms.

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#### Firewall

Firewall is implemented in both hardware and software.

Firewall deals with external threats only.

#### **Antivirus**

Antivirus is implemented in software only.

Antivirus deals with both external threats and internal threats.

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Sr. No.		Worm
fire IP S	wall counter attacks are possible such specifing and routing attacks.	In antivirus no counter attacks are A worm is a malicipus program ऐसे कु स्मर्थ अंग्रेसिंग स्थानिक कि
2.	Virus modifies the code.	Worm does not modify the code.
ew	all works op monitoring and filtering.	Antivirus works on Scanning of infecte
4.	Virus is a destructive in nature.	Worm is non destructive in nature.
5.	Aim of virus is to infect the code or program stored on computer system.	Aim of worm is to make computer or network unusable.
6.	Virus can infect other files.	Worm does not infect other files but it occupies memory space by replication.
7.	Virus may need a trigger for execution.	Worm does not need any trigger.

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Firewall	Antivirus
Firewall checks the threat from incoming packets.	Antivirus checks the threat from malicious software.
Firewall saves the system from all kinds of threats to the system.	Antivirus saves the system only from viruses.
Firewall's programming is complex than antivirus.	Antivirus's programming is simpler as comparison to firewall.

S.No.	MALWARE	TROJAN HORSE
	Malware is a file or a code, designed to cause	Trojan Horse is a form of malware that capture some
	damage to a user's personal computer and	important information about a computer system or a
	network.	computer network.
1.		

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2. Malware is more harmful than trojan horse. Trojan horse is less harmful than Malware.

3. Malware can be detected and removed by the antivirus program.

Trojan horses are detected by the antivirus software.

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	4.	Malware can replicate itself and makes duplicate copy of it.	While, trojan horse can not self-replicate
		duplicate copy of it.	
	5.	It can destroy data and resources, cause error and slow down the performance.	It also give unauthorized access and control of the sys to the hackers.
	6.	Malware covers a lot of different malicious software.	Trojan Horse is one of the type of malware.
	7.	Viruses, worms, Trojan viruses, spyware, adware, and ransomware are some of the common malware.	Back orifice, Rootkit and Beast Trojan are some of the common Trojan horses.
	S.No.	ROOTKIT	VIRUS
	1.	Rootkit is set of malicious program that enables administrator-level access to a computer network.	A Virus is a malicious executable code attached to another executable file which can be harmless or can modify or delete data.
		The main objective of rootkit is to steal the identity information, often to gain control of a system.	The main objective of virus is to modify the informati
	2.		
			Antivirus software are used for protection against viruses.
		Detecting and removing a rootkit is a complex	
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Sy-Diploma (UP	AANC '	specialized tools.   [LIVE] (Sem 3 + sem 4) : only at 4999/- BUY NOV	M.
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4. Rootkit is one of the type of malware.

Virus is one of the type of malware.

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5.	It give unauthorized access and control of the	It can control data and resources, cause error, destro
J.	system to the attacker.	system and slow down the performance.
6.	It is more harmful.	It is less harmful as compared.
7.	TDSS, ZeroAccess, Alureon and Necurs are some of the common rootkit.	Resident and Non -resid <mark>ent viruses are two types of Virus.</mark>

S.No.	ROOTKIT	WORMS
1.	Rootkit is set of malicious program that enables administrator-level access to a computer network.	A Worm is a form of malware that replicates itse and can spread to different computers via Netw
2.	The main objective of rootkit is to steal the identity information, often to gain control of a system.	The main objective of worms to eat the system resources.
3.	Detecting and removing a rootkit is a complex process and typically requires the use of specialized tools.	Worms can be detected and removed by the Antivirus and firewall.
4.	Rootkit is one of the type of malware.	Worms is one of the type of malware.
5.	It is more harmful as compared.	It is less harmful as compared.

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6. It give unauthorized access and control of the system to the attacker.

It can give unauthorized access and control of th system to the hackers.

7. TDSS, ZeroAccess, Alureon and Necurs are some of the common rootkit.

Morris Worm, Storm Worm and SQL Slammer ar some of the examples of worms.

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Worms	Trojan Horse
A Worm is a form of malware that	Trojan Horse is a form of malware that capture
replicates itself and can spread to	some important information about a
different computers via Network.	computer system or a computer network.
The main objective of worms to eat the	The main objective of the trojan horse is to
system resources.	control the activity of the system.
Worms can be detected and removed	Trojan horses are detected by the antivirus
by the Antivirus and firewall.	software.
Worms are self replicating.	Trojan horse are not self replicating.
	, ,
It doesn't need a host to replicate from	
one computer to another.	It require host is needed for spreading.
·	
It can give unouthorized access and	It also give upputherized access and central of
It can give unauthorized access and control of the system to the hackers.	It also give unauthorized access and control of the system to the hackers.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
It is less harmful as compared.	It is more harmful as compared.
Morris Worm, Storm Worm and SQL	
Slammer are some of the examples of	
worms.	
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Back orifice, Rootkit

and Beast Trojan are some of the common Trojan horses.

Worms are executed via weaknesses in system.

Trojan horse executes through a program and interprets as utility software.

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S.No.	VIRUS	SPYWARE
1.	A Virus is a malicious executable code attached to another executable file which can be harmless or can modify or delete data.	Spyware is a form of malware designed to collect your personal information.
2.	The main objective of virus is to modify the information.	The main objective of the spyware is to monitor the activity of the system.
3.	Antivirus software are used for protection against viruses.	Spyware can be detected and removed b the anti-spyware program.
4.	It can control data and resources, cause error, destroy system and slow down the performance.	It provides profit to the third party by collecting data of user without his awareness.
5.	It is more harmful.	It is less harmful as compared.
6.	Virus replicates itself.	Spyware does not replicate itself.
7.	Resident and Non-resident viruses are two types of Virus.	Bonzibuddy, Cydore and Downloadware some examples of spyware.

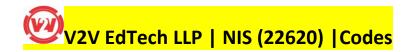
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Authentication	Authorization
In the authetication process, the identity of users are checked for providing the access to the system.	While in authorization process, a the person's or user's authorities are checked for accessing the resources.
In the authentication process, users or persons are verified.	While in this process, users or persons are validated.
It is done before the authorization process.	While this process is done after the authentication process.
It needs usually the user's login details.	While it needs the user's privilege or security levels.
Authentication determines whether the person is user or not.	While it determines <b>What permission does</b> the user have?
Generally, transmit information through an ID Token.	Generally, transmit information through an Access Token.
The OpenID Connect (OIDC) protocol is an authentication protocol that is generally in charge of user authentication process.	The OAuth 2.0 protocol governs the overall system of user authorization process.
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Popular Authentication Techniques-

- Password-Based Authentication
- Passwordless Authentication
- 2FA/MFA (Two-Factor Authentication / Multi-Factor Authentication)

Popular Authorization Techniques-

- Role-Based Access Controls (RBAC)
- JSON web token (JWT) authorization
- SAML Authorization
- OpenID Authorization

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Authentication	Authorization
<ul><li>Single-Sign-On(SSO)</li><li>Social authentication</li></ul>	OAuth 2.0 Authorization
The authentication credentials can be changed in part as and when required by the user.	The authorization permissions cannot be changed by user as these are granted by the owner of the system and only he/she has the access to change it.
The user authentication is visible at user end.	The user authorization is not visible at the user end.
The user authentication is identified with username, password, face recognition, retina scan, fingerprints, etc.	The user authorization is carried out through the access rights to resources by using roles that have been pre-defined.
<b>Example</b> : Employees in a company are required to authenticate through the network before accessing their company email.	<b>Example:</b> After an employee successfully authenticates, the system determines what information the employees are allowed to access.

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DOS	DDOS
DOS Stands for Denial of service attack.	DDOS Stands for Distributed Denial of service attack.
In Dos attack single system targets the victim system.	In DDoS multiple systems attacks the victims system

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DOS	DDOS
Victim PC is loaded from the packet of data sent from a single location.	Victim PC is loaded from the packet of data sent from Multiple location.
Dos attack is slower as compared to DDoS.	DDoS attack is faster than Dos Attack.
Can be blocked easily as only one system is used.	It is difficult to block this attack as multiple devices are sending packets and attacking from multiple locations.
In DOS Attack only single device is used with DOS Attack tools.	In DDoS attack, The volumeBots are used to attack at the same time.
DOS Attacks are Easy to trace.	DDOS Attacks are Difficult to trace.
Volume of traffic in the Dos attack is less as compared to DDos.	DDoS attacks allow the attacker to send massive volumes of traffic to the victim network.
Types of DOS Attacks are: 1. Buffer overflow attacks 2. Ping of Death or ICMP flood 3. Teardrop Attack 4. Flooding Attack	Types of DDOS Attacks are: 1. Volumetric Attacks 2. Fragmentation Attacks 3. Application Layer Attacks 4. Protocol Attack.

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# It only requires a single key for both encryption and decryption. It requires two keys, a public key and a private key, one to encrypt and the other to decrypt.

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ymmetric Key Encryption		Asymmetric Key Encryption		
	The size of ciphertext is the same or smaller than the original plaintext.	The size of ciphertext is the same or larger than the original plaintext.		
	The encryption process is very fast.	The encryption process is slow.		
	It is used when a large amount of data needs to be transferred.	It is used to transfer small amount of data.		
	It only provides confidentiality.	It provides confidentiality, authenticity, and non-repudiation.		
	The length of key used is 128 or 256 bits	The length of key used is 2048 or higher		
	In symmetric key encryption, resource utilization is low compared to asymmetric key encryption.	In asymmetric key encryption, resource utilization is high.		
	It is efficient as it is used for handling large amount of data.	It is comparatively less efficient as it can handle a small amount of data.		
	Security is lower as only one key is used for both encryption and decryption purposes.	Security is higher as two keys are used, one for encryption and the other for decryption.		

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The Mathematical Representation is as follows-

P = D(K, E(K, P))

where K -> encryption and decryption key P -> plain text

The Mathematical Representation is as follows-

P = D(Kd, E(Ke,P))

where Ke -> encryption key

Kd -> decryption key

D -> Decryption

## ymmetric Key Encryption

D -> Decryption E(K, P) -> Encryption of plain text using K

Examples: 3DES, AES, DES and RC4

## **Asymmetric Key Encryption**

E(Ke, P) -> Encryption of plain text using encryption key Ke. P -> plain text

**Examples:** Diffie-Hellman, ECC, El Gamal, DSA and RSA

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S.No	AES	DES
1.	AES stands for Advanced Encryption Standard	DES stands for Data Encryption Standard
2.	The date of creation is 2001.	The date of creation is 1977.
3.	Byte-Oriented.	Bit-Oriented.
4.	Key length can be 128-bits, 192-bits, and 256-bits.	The key length is 56 bits in DES.
5.	Number of rounds depends on key length: 10(128-bits), 12(192-bits), or 14(256-bits)	DES involves 16 rounds of identical operations
6.	The structure is based on a substitution-permutation network.	The structure is based on a Fiestel network.
7.	The design rationale for AES is open.	The design rationale for DES is closed.

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S.No		AES	DES
	8.	The selection process for this is secret but accepted for open public comment.	The selection process for this is secret.
	9.	AES is more secure than the DES cipher and is the de facto world standard.	DES can be broken easily as it has known vulnerabilities. 3DES(Triple DES) is a variation of DES which is secure than the usual DES.
	10.	The rounds in AES are: Byte Substitution, Shift Row, Mix Column and Key Addition	The rounds in DES are: Expansion, XOR operation with round key, Substitution and Permutation
	11.	AES can encrypt 128 bits of plaintext.	DES can encrypt 64 bits of plaintext.
	12.	It can generate Ciphertext of 128, 192, 256 bits.	It generates Ciphertext of 64 bits.
	13.	AES cipher is derived from an aside-channel square cipher.	DES cipher is derived from Lucifer cipher.
	14.	AES was designed by Vincent Rijmen and Joan Daemen.	DES was designed by IBM.
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No known cryptanalytical attacks against AES but side channel attacks against AES implementations possible. Biclique attacks have better complexity than brute force but still ineffective.

Known attacks against DES include Brute-force, Linear crypt-analysis, and Differential crypt-analysis.

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15.



16.	It is faster than DES.	It is slower than AES.
S.No	AES	DES
17.	It is flexible.	It is not flexible.
18.	It is efficient with both hardware and software.	It is efficient only with hardware.

Categories Plaintext		Cleartext	
Definition	The unencrypted data is used as an input for the encryption process or as the output for the decryption process.	The data is unencrypted and is not intended for the encryption process.	
Applications	A browser, word processor, or email	Windows stores passwords in cleartext such as autologin username and password.	
Advantages	As they are so easy to work with, they can all be stored in the same folder.	Used by various higher authorities so that others can not interfere in their private affairs.	

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No standard way to specify the data
format.

It is too complicated for a human to understand.

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Factors	DAC	MAC	RBAC	ABAC
Access Control to	Through owner	Through fixed	Through roles	Through
Information	of data	rules		attributes
Access Control	Discretion of	Classification of	Classification	Evaluation of
Based on	owner of data	users and data	of roles	attributes
Flexibility for				
Accessing	High	Low	High	Very high
Information				
Access Revocation	Very complex	Very easy	Very easy	Very easy
Complexity				
Support for				
Multilevel Database	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
System		7,100,000		
Used in	Initial Unix	The U.S.	ATLAS	The Federal
	system	department of defense	experiment in CERN	government

Categories

Definition HIDS NIDS

Type Host IDS Network IDS

It doesn't work in real-time Operates in real-time

Concern

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HIDS is related to just a **single** system, as the name suggests it is only concerned with the threats related to the Host system/computer,

NIDS is concerned with the entire **network system**;
NIDS examines the activities and traffic of all the systems in the network.

Installation Point every computer or server i.e., anything that can serve as a host.

NIDS being concerned with the **network** is installed at places like **routers** or **servers** as these are the

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	Categories	HIDS	NIDS
			main intersection points in the network system
	Execution Process	snapshot of the current status of the system and comparing it against some already stored malicious tagged snapshots stored in the database, this clearly shows that there is a delay in its operation and activities	NIDS works in <b>real-time</b> by closely examining the data flow and <b>immediately</b> reporting anything unusual.
	Information About Attack	HIDS are <b>more informed</b> about the attacks as they are associated with system files and processes.	As the network is very large making it hard to keep track of the integrating functionalities, they are less informed of the attacks
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Ease of

As it needs to be installed on **every** 

host, the installation process can be

Installation tiresome.

**Few** installation points make it **easier** to install

**NIDS** 

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Categories	HIDS	NIDS
Response Time	Response time is <b>slow</b>	Fast response time

Sr. No.	Intruders	Insiders
1	Intruders are authorized or unauthorized users who are trying access the system or network.	Insiders are authorized users who try to access system or network for which he is unauthorized.
2.	Intruders are hackers or crackers.	Insiders are not hackers.
3.	Intruders are illegal users.	Insiders are legal users.
4.	Intruders are less dangerous than Insiders.	Insiders are more dangerous than Intruders.
5.	Intruders have to study/gain knowledge about the security system.	Insiders have knowledge about the security system.
6.	Intruders do not have access to system.	Insiders have easy access to the system because they are authorized users.
7.	Many security mechanisms are used to protect system from Intruders.	There is no such mechanism to protect system from Insider.

**Transposition Cipher Technique** 

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**Substitution Cipher Technique** 



In substitution Cipher Technique, plain text characters are replaced with other characters, numbers and symbols. In transposition Cipher Technique, plain text characters are rearranged with respect to the position.

Substitution Cipher's forms are: Mono alphabetic substitution cipher and poly alphabetic substitution cipher.

Transposition Cipher's forms are: Key-less transposition cipher and keyed transposition cipher.

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## **Substitution Cipher Technique Transposition Cipher Technique** In substitution Cipher Technique, While in transposition Cipher Technique, The character's identity is changed while its position of the character is changed but character's position remains unchanged. identity is not changed. In substitution Cipher Technique, The While in transposition Cipher Technique, The Keys letter with low frequency can detect which are nearer to correct key can disclose plain plain text. text. The example of substitution Cipher is The example of transposition Cipher is Rail Fence Caesar Cipher, monoalphabetic cipher, Cipher, columnar transposition cipher, and route and polyalphabetic cipher. cipher. Involves replacing plaintext letters or Involves rearranging the order of the plaintext groups of letters with ciphertext letters letters or groups of letters according to a specific or groups of letters according to a algorithm or key. specific algorithm or key. The frequency distribution of the The frequency distribution of the plaintext letters plaintext letters is typically obscured, remains the same, but the order is scrambled, but patterns can still be detected with making it difficult to detect patterns with statistical statistical analysis. analysis. used to deduce the key. Vulnerable to frequency analysis attacks, where the most commonly used letters or letter combinations in the language can be identified and Fy-Diploma (URJA) [LIVE] (Sem 2) only at 4999/- BUY NC Sy-Diploma (UMANG ) [LIVE] (Sem 3 + sem 4) : only at 4

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Less vulnerable to frequency

analysis attacks, but still susceptible to attacks such as brute force and known plaintext attacks.

Relatively easy to understand and implement, making it suitable for simple applications.

Can be more difficult to implement and understand, but can be more secure than substitution ciphers for certain applications.

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Substitution Cipher Technique	Transposition Cipher Tech	nique
Attribute	Firewall	lds
Function	Monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules	Monitors network traffic for suspicious activity or patterns that may indicate a security threat
	Can be deployed as a	Can be deployed as a
Deployment	hardware appliance,	hardware appliance,
Берюушенс	software application, or	software application, or
	cloud-based service	cloud-based service
	Primarily focuses on	Primarily focuses on
Focus	blocking unauthorized	detecting and responding
	access to a network	to security incidents
Alerts	May generate alerts based on predefined rules for network traffic	Generates alerts based on anomalous behavior or known attack signatures
	Can block or allow network	Can alert administrators to
Response	traffic based on predefined	take action in response to
	rules	detected threats

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Cryptographic Mode	Nature	Error Propagation	Initialization Vector	Offering	Key Application in Real Life
ECB	Block	No	No	Confidentialit Y	Basic encryption for small data sets, often found in database cells
СВС	Block	Yes	Yes	Confidentialit y	Widely used for data encryption in protocols like TLS
СГВ	Stream	Yes	Yes	Confidentialit y	Stream cipher, often used in protocols like OpenPGP
OFB	Stream	No	Yes	Confidentialit y	Stream cipher, used in VPNs and disk encryption

	DES	AES
Cryptographic Strength	Low	High
Key Size	56-Bit	128,192 and 256 bit
Block Size	64- Bit	128-Bit
Rounds	16	10,12,14-based on
		key size

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Usage	Obsolete-Not used	Currently used
		industry standard

Feature	Digital Signature	Digital Certificate
Basics /	A digital signature secure	s Digital certificate is a file
Definition	the integrity of a digital	that ensures holder's
	document in a similar wa	y identity and provides
,	as a fingerprint or	security.
	attachment.	
Process /	Hashed value of original	It is generated by CA
Steps	data is encrypted using	(Cert <mark>ifying Autho</mark> rity)
Comparison of Subs	ituti sender sdprivate keyeto	that involves four steps:
Sr. No.	generate the digital	Trakey Generation,
1. In cryptogr encryption with cipher	aphy <b>signature</b> n cipher is a method of by which units of plaintext are replaced text according to a regular system.	In cryptography a transposition cipher is a method of encryption by which the positions helderification; Creation.
	Authenticity of	Method of transposition is used.  It provides security  Plaintext:
Services  ABCDEFGH	Sender, integrity of the document and non-	and authenticityeof WE ARE DISCOVERED FLEE AT CITYEOF Ciphertext:
Ciphertext  Standard	repudiation.  It follows Digital Signature	WECRL TEERD SOEEF EAOCA IVDEN
Where, n =		Difficult to Standard Format

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Sr. No.	Symmetric Key Cryptography	Asymmetric Key Cryptography
1.	Single key is used for encryption and decryption.	Two separate keys are used for encryption and decryption.
2.	Also known as Single Key cryptography.	Known as Public and Private Key encryption.
3.	Key should be agreed by both-sender and receiver.	No need to agree on keys.
4.	Less Security.	More Security.
5.	Simple to implement.	Hard to implement as compare to symmetric key cryptography.
6.	For example - Data Encryption Standard (DES).	For example - Digital Signature.

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