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# A Study on Web Cryptography Increase the Security of Web Applications with the Expansion of Privacy Issues and Cyberthreats

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**Abstract:** *Cryptography is essential for safeguarding user identities, sensitive data, financial transactions, and web interactions in today's networked society. Cryptography is more important than ever in preserving security, privacy, and trust as the internet grows and more devices and users depend on it for essential services. Significant progress has been made in cryptography in recent years, particularly with the emergence of technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), post-quantum computing, and the Internet of Things (IoT).Attackers are increasingly encrypting user data and demanding cash to decode it. These threats are lessened by cryptography through: Encryption as defence, backup encryption. Sensitive information is protected with encryption, which makes it unusable without the right keys even if it ends up in the hands of an attacker. Web communications must be protected, and cryptography must be used to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive data. In this paper discussed on numerous online applications, tools and techniques for cryptography. In a time when worries about data privacy and monitoring are growing, this research paper emphasizes cryptography provides tools to protect user confidentiality and anonymity. When we use websites to log in, pay, or share personal information, we depend on the internet to protect that information from hackers and other bad actors. The protocols that make these transactions safe are based on cryptography. Passwords, credit card numbers, and other private information would be susceptible to theft and interception in the absence of cryptography. As privacy concerns and cyber risks increase, new developments in cryptography techniques continue to influence safe online interactions.*

**Keywords:** Cryptography, encryption, attacker, sensitive

## I. INTRODUCTION

Cryptography has emerged as a key component of online security in today's digital world, guaranteeing that data is secure while it travels over the internet. When we use websites to log in, pay, or share personal information, we depend on the internet to protect that information from hackers and other bad actors. The protocols that make these transactions safe are based on cryptography. Passwords, credit card numbers, and other private information would be susceptible to theft and interception in the absence of cryptography. The importance of cryptography is more than ever as dangers to the web are always changing along with it.

### 1.1 Importance of Cryptography

- **Safeguarding Against Online Attacks-**Malicious actors are always attacking the web in an attempt to steal information, interfere with services, or take advantage of security holes. The first line of defense against these attacks is cryptography, which does this by:
- **Preventing Data Breaches:** Encryption makes sure that data is unintelligible without the decryption key, even if hackers manage to intercept it.
- **Protecting Confidential Information:** Unauthorized parties cannot access sensitive conversations, financial information, or personal data.

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- **Maintaining Data Integrity:** To prevent man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks, cryptographic hashes confirm that the data being transferred has not been changed.
- **Securing Online Transactions and E-Commerce:** For internet payments and financial transactions to be secure, cryptography is essential. As digital banking and e-commerce expand, encryption makes sure that: **Payment information and credit card data are secure:** Sensitive payment information is encrypted by payment gateways and merchants using SSL/TLS.
- **Tokenization:** By substituting non-sensitive tokens for sensitive data, cryptography helps to lower the risks of data breaches.
  **PCI-DSS Compliance:** PCI-DSS and other compliance standards that regulate the safe handling of credit card data require encryption.

**User Authentication and Authorization**

Making sure people are who they claim to be is essential with the growth of web apps. The core of many authentication techniques is cryptography:

- **Password Security:** Even in the event that a database is stolen, it is more difficult for attackers to reverse-engineer passwords when they are stored securely using hashed and salted values.
- **Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** Time-based one-time passwords (TOTP) and hardware token security are achieved by cryptographic approaches.

Cryptographic signatures are used by OAuth, SAML, and OpenID Connect protocols to safely transfer identity information across services and provide secure login procedures.

**Widespread HTTPS (SSL/TLS) Use**

The industry standard for protecting websites and web apps is HTTPS. In this change, cryptography is crucial: **Secures Communication Channels:** By encrypting data sent between a user's browser and a web server, HTTPS—powered by SSL/TLS—avoids eavesdropping, tampering, and man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks.
Increased User Trust: HTTPS encourages businesses and websites to embrace it widely since it increases user trust and search engine rankings. It guarantees that the user is interacting with the legitimate website and not a malevolent spoof.

**Cloud Computing and Data Encryption**

- As cloud-based services and storage have grown in popularity, cryptography has become crucial for safeguarding data processed and stored in the cloud:
- End-to-end encryption makes sure that information is protected while it is being transferred between users, devices, and cloud services.
- Encryption options are available from cloud providers for safe file and data sharing, guaranteeing that sensitive data is only accessible by authorized users.
- Modern cryptographic approaches, such as homomorphic encryption and zero-knowledge proofs, enable data processing while maintaining encryption, safeguarding data privacy in shared contexts such as the cloud.

**1.2 Problems On Hand.**

The security of web applications and online interactions depends on cryptography, but its use and implementation present a number of difficulties. Secure key management is essential to cryptographic systems, yet incorrect key handling is a frequent problem. An attacker who obtains cryptographic keys can breach encrypted communication, decipher sensitive data, and pose as users or systems. Intercepting and potentially changing communication between a client and server is known as a Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attack. This is particularly troublesome while utilizing unprotected or public networks. Web applications frequently handle passwords incorrectly by storing them in plaintext, employing shoddy hashing techniques, or improperly salting hashes. Passwords can be readily recovered by hackers from a hacked database, which can result in account takeovers and data breaches.

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## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Katz and Lindell (2007)** in *"Introduction to Modern Cryptography"*-give a thorough explanation of the mathematical ideas that underlie cryptography. They explain fundamental ideas that form the basis of web cryptographic security, including digital signatures, public key and symmetric key encryption, and cryptographic hash functions. Their research highlights how crucial robust cryptographic primitives are to creating safe online apps.

**Oppliger (2009)** in *"SSL and TLS: Theory and Practice"*gives a thorough analysis of these protocols' operation and significance for web security. Oppliger examines the flaws in previous SSL iterations and emphasizes how TLS enhancements address important issues including encryption flaws and Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks.

**Clark and van Oorschot (2013)**analyze the development of SSL/TLS protocols, examining practical flaws and suggesting ways to enhance them going forward. According to their research, major problems that jeopardize web application security even when cryptographic protocols are present include certificate mismanagement and incorrect implementation.

**Gollmann (2011)** in *"Computer Security"* extends - refers specifically to the application of cryptography to the protection of online user credentials and sessions. He emphasizes that safe session handling, hashing and salting passwords, and using tokens for authentication in online applications are essential security measures against brute-force and replay attacks.

**Chen et al. (2016)-** emphasize the necessity of switching to quantum-resistant algorithms, especially for protecting HTTPS and PKI infrastructures, according to research from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). To guarantee long-term security in a post-quantum future, they advise online apps and services to start getting ready for this shift right away.

### 2.2 Objectives

- To study on Cryptography protecting digital communications by guaranteeing the privacy, accuracy, and legitimacy of information sent on web.
- To study on cryptographic tool utilized to prevent unauthorized individuals from intercepting or altering data and communications.
- To study on challenges and difficulties in web cryptography for effectively managing and safely.
- To describe a cryptographic processes modal to provide safe communication between clients (browsers) and servers.

### 2.3 Theoretical Framework

**Cryptographic Concepts**: Define the key theoretical concepts and frameworks Crytography tools and techniques in web. These might include:

**Symmetric vs. Asymmetric Cryptography**.
**Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)** and its role in web-based security.
**TLS/SSL Protocols**: Mechanisms, handshake processes, encryption, and digital certificates.
**Hash Functions**: Their use in web security (e.g., hashing passwords, verifying data integrity).
**Security Models**: Define security models used in the web and how cryptography supports them, such as:
**Confidentiality**: Protecting sensitive web data through encryption.
**Integrity**: Ensuring that data has not been tampered with during transmission.
**Authentication**: Verifying the identities of communicating parties using digital certificates.
**Non-repudiation**: Ensuring actions or communications cannot be denied after the fact.

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### 2.4. Research Design

To collect and analyze data.

**Quantitative**:

- **Performance Evaluation**: Analyze the performance of different cryptographic algorithms (e.g., AES, RSA) in real-world web scenarios. Measure factors such as speed, CPU usage, memory consumption, and network latency.
- **Security Metrics**: Quantify the effectiveness of cryptography by measuring cryptographic strength (key length, algorithm complexity) and vulnerability to attacks (e.g., brute force, man-in-the-middle).
- **Statistical Analysis**: Use data from industry reports or experiments to statistically assess the adoption and success rate of various cryptographic techniques.

**Qualitative**:

- **Case Studies**: Analyze case studies of websites or web services that use cryptography (e.g., how Amazon, Google, or Facebook implement HTTPS and SSL).
- **Interviews/Surveys**: Gather insights from cybersecurity professionals or cryptography experts to understand practical challenges and future trends in web cryptography.
- **Document Analysis**: Review technical specifications of cryptographic protocols such as TLS 1.3 or the impact of newer standards like HTTP/3.

### 2.5. Data Collection Methods

- **Primary Data**: If conducting experiments or real-world tests:
- **Experimental Setup**: Implement cryptographic algorithms in simulated or real web environments to test their effectiveness. For example, set up a web server and analyze the performance of TLS versions (TLS 1.2 vs. TLS 1.3) or different cipher suites.
- **Web Traffic Analysis**: Use tools like Wireshark to capture and analyze encrypted web traffic, focusing on how cryptographic protocols secure communication.
- **Vulnerability Testing**: Use penetration testing tools like Burp Suite, Metasploit, or custom scripts to test cryptographic weaknesses in web applications.

**Secondary Data**: Analyze existing data and studies:

- Use cryptography-related datasets from open security databases (e.g., SSL Pulse) to study the deployment of cryptography in websites.
- Gather data from security incidents or breaches related to cryptography (e.g., Heartbleed vulnerability) to understand real-world implications.

### 2.6. Data Analysis

**Quantitative Analysis**:

- Analyze experimental data using statistical methods such as variance analysis, t-tests, or regression to compare different encryption methods or TLS versions.
- Compare performance trade-offs (encryption strength vs. speed, resource usage) between different cryptographic algorithms.

**Qualitative Analysis**:

- Use thematic analysis to identify recurring themes in case studies or interviews.
- Compare real-world cryptography implementations with theoretical models and best practices.

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## III. APPLICATION OF WEB CRYPTOGRAPHY

Web communications must be secured, and sensitive data must be shielded from unwanted access by using cryptography. Various applications of cryptography on the internet. The process of turning plaintext data into cipher text—which renders it unintelligible to anyone lacking the decryption key—is known as encryption. Encryption helps safeguard information sent between clients (users) and servers on the internet.One key is used for both encryption and decryption in symmetric encryption. This is quick, but if key management is not done correctly, it is less secure. AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is one example.

**Encryption: -**Asymmetric encryption makes use of a public and private key pair. Data is encrypted using the public key and decrypted using the private key. Key exchange protocols, including HTTPS connections, frequently use asymmetric encryption like RSA.

**TLS/SSL (Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer)-**Web browsers and servers can communicate securely using the cryptographic protocol TLS (and its deprecated precursor SSL). It guarantees:

**Confidentiality**: Information is encrypted to make it impossible for prying eyes to read and intercept it.

**Integrity**: It is possible to identify any manipulation of data while it is in transit.

Authentication: Digital certificates can be used to confirm the identity of the communicating parties, usually the server.

The secure variant of HTTP, known as HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure), makes use of TLS to provide safe web browsing.

**Digital Signatures-** A message, piece of software, or digital document's integrity and authenticity can be confirmed by digital signatures. They offer:

**Authentication**: Verifies that the sender of the message is a real person.

**Integrity**: Verifies that the message wasn't changed in transit.Non-repudiation: The message's sender cannot retract its transmission. The sender's private key is used to create digital signatures, which may then be validated using their public key.

**Hash Functions** -Hash functions return a fixed-size string of bytes (the hash) after receiving an input (a file or password, for example). Since hash functions are one-way, it is nearly difficult to go back and retrieve the original input. Two popular hash methods found in web applications are SHA-256 and MD5.Hashes are used to generate a unique representation of data in digital signatures and for password storage (with salts for enhanced protection).

**Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)-** PKI is a framework for managing public keys and digital certificates. It makes safe information sharing across a network possible.

**Important elements consist**

Trusted organizations known as Certificate Authorities (CAs) are responsible for issuing digital certificates and confirming the legitimacy of individuals or websites.

Digital certificates: By linking a public key to an individual or organization's identification, these certificates provide users confidence that they are speaking with the correct party.

**Authentication Mechanisms-** A key component of web authentication systems is cryptography. Tokens are used by OAuth to grant access to user accounts by third-party apps without disclosing login information.During authentication procedures, JWT (JSON Web Tokens) uses cryptographic signatures to guarantee the integrity and legitimacy of the token content. For further security, Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) combines cryptographic methods such as OTP (One-Time Password) generators.

**Blockchain in Web Applications-** Blockchain technology uses cryptographic hashes, digital signatures, and consensus processes to build safe, decentralized networks, even though it isn't exactly web-based cryptography. Blockchain is used in some web apps to increase security and transparency.To provide secure connections, safeguard data, and uphold online trust, cryptography is crucial. Modern web apps may protect user data and preserve secrecy by using a variety of cryptographic techniques and protocols.

**Session Management and Cookies-** Cookies and session tokens in online applications are protected by cryptography. Users are given unique identifiers known as session tokens after they log into a web application. To guard against theft

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or manipulation, session tokens can be encrypted using symmetric methods or signed using HMAC (Hash-based Message Authentication Code).One type of cryptographically signed token that is used to securely share information between parties and authenticate users is JSON Web Tokens (JWTs).

**OAuth and Token-Based Authentication** - Third-party apps can access user resources without disclosing the user's credentials thanks to OAuth, a popular authorization framework.
Cryptographically signed access tokens are used by OAuth 2.0 to enable secure authorization. To make sure they haven't been tampered with, tokens are usually signed using RSA or HMAC signatures.In a similar vein, cryptographically signed tokens called JSON Web Tokens (JWT) are used to safely send authentication information between parties. They are frequently utilized for stateless authentication in contemporary online APIs

### 3.2 Cryptography Tools

VeraCrypt- VeraCrypt is one of the popular enterprise-grade cryptography solutions for Windows, Linux, and macOS operating systems. VeraCrypt divides a network based on geography, volume size, and certain hashing methods and offers automatic data encryption features. As a result, it offers a simple cryptographic solution for businesses looking to adopt a hands-off encryption strategy. Furthermore, although VeraCrypt is an open-source encryption program, it is occasionally used as a business product with more regular upgrades. However, the free software version is sufficient to meet some of an organization's basic encryption requirements.
Kruptos 2 cryptography tools- It consists of a variety of methods and encryption instruments intended to offer 256-bit AES encryption. Typically, a network containing several operating systems—including Windows, Mac, and Android—is encrypted using it. Cloud-based services, portable storage devices, and mobile devices are just a few of the platforms that Kruptos 2 is made to encrypt files on. Strong features like a password generator are also included in Kruptos 2 to help create complex and strong passwords.
Boxcryptor- is one of the cryptography tools made specifically for cloud encryption. The cryptographic tool offers end-to-end encryption for over thirty cloud services by combining AES and RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman). These consist of Google Drive, Dropbox, and Microsoft. Boxcryptor can also be used to encrypt cloud services and various devices. With its user-friendly interface, encryption can be activated with a single click and can be deployed and managed without the assistance of an encryption specialist.
IBM Security Guardium Data Encryption- is an instrument for cryptography that makes it possible to encrypt and decode data with little effect on system performance. It is a well-liked encryption system with practical features like centralized key management and privacy policy administration. Because it employs distinct encryption keys to safeguard every volume of data and supports granular, compliance-ready cryptographic libraries, it is also an excellent choice for encryption. Guardium also includes cybersecurity solutions for activity monitoring, vulnerability scanning, compliance reporting, and data finding.

**Quantum Numbers Corp**

A Quantum Random Number Generator (QRNG), the Quantum Numbers Corps cryptology tool is one of the earliest quantum cryptography solutions ever created. This is essentially a novel quantum encryption technique that generates genuinely random integers. Their inability to generate random numbers sets them apart from more conventional encryption techniques. Additionally, even for persons who have quantum computing technologies, the generated random numbers are tough to understand, making Quantum Numbers Corp more advantageous. Additionally, it offers increased security because QRNG features an alert system that detects efforts to intercept incoming or outgoing connections and conversations. Lastly, high-speed encryption and scalability on demand are two benefits of the Quantum Numbers Corp cryptography technology.
Homomorphic Encryption- Data in transit and data at rest cannot be decrypted and must stay secure, which is made possible by encryption techniques. Users must occasionally access encrypted data, though, which gives nefarious people a chance to access and steal the data. Consequently, the homomorphic encryption protocol allows users to access and process encrypted data in order to maintain confidentiality while users conduct different tasks. Therefore, while

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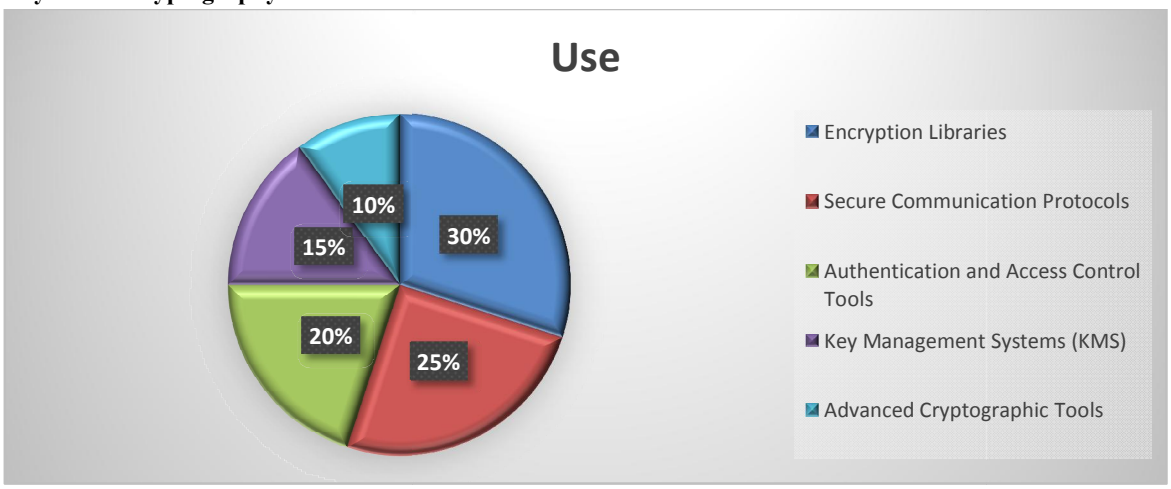
homomorphic encryption helps to ensure greater security, it does not allow completion of all tasks when employing data that has been homomorphically encrypted.

**Analysis For Cryptography Tools**




**(Figure 3.1- Analysis For Cryptography Tools)**

### 3.3 Cryptography Process Model

In order to provide safe communication between clients (browsers) and servers, the cryptography process in online security usually adheres to an organized approach. This is a detailed format for breaking down the model:

**Client Requests Secure Connection (HTTPS)**

**User Action**: A client (browser) attempts to connect to a web server over HTTPS (HTTP Secure).

**Objective**: The client wants to ensure the connection is encrypted and secure.

**Server Responds with a Digital Certificate**

**Server Action**: In response, the web server provides the client with its digital certificate.

Contents of the Certificate:

**The public key of the server.**

Details regarding the identity of the server (domain name, issuer). a trusted Certificate Authority's (CA) digital signature.

**Goal:** The certificate offers a public key for encryption and validates the identity of the server.

**Client Verifies the Certificate**

Client Action: The client uses the public key of the Certificate Authority (CA) that issued the certificate to validate it.

**Goal:** Verify that the certificate is legitimate, reliable, and up to date. The connection can be made if the certificate is legitimate.

**Symmetric Session Key Generation**

Asymmetric Encryption: A randomly generated symmetric session key is encrypted by the client using the server's public key (found in the certificate).

Symmetric encryption: Why is it used? Since asymmetric encryption (such RSA or ECC) is computationally costly, the symmetric key—which is quicker for mass encryption—is safely exchanged instead.

• **Goal:** Use the symmetric key (usually AES) to create a safe way to encrypt data for the rest of the session.

**Secure Data Transfer**

TLS/SSL Encryption: Data is encrypted and decrypted using the symmetric session key, which is shared between the client and server.

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Symmetric Encryption (AES): To ensure confidentiality and integrity, all ensuing data exchanged between the client and server is encrypted using the symmetric key.

**Message Authentication and Integrity-**

Hashing (SHA-256): Cryptographic hashing algorithms are used to guarantee message integrity during the secure session. Along with the encrypted message, a message authentication code (MAC) is created and transmitted. **Goal:** Verify that the sender is genuine and that the data has not been altered.

In this paper model represents the core cryptographic processes used in securing web communication over HTTPS, ensuring encryption, integrity, and authentication throughout the session.

| Sr. No. | Stage | Process | Cryptographic Technique | Objective |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Client Requests Secure Connection** | The client initiates an HTTPS request. | HTTPS (using TLS/SSL protocols) | Start the secure communication process. |
| 2 | **Server Sends Certificate** | The server sends its digital certificate, which includes its public key. | Public-Key Cryptography (RSA/ECC), Digital Certificate from CA | Authenticate the server's identity. |
| 3 | **Client Verifies Certificate** | The client verifies the server's certificate using the CA's public key. | Digital Signature Verification | Ensure the certificate is valid and trusted. |
| 4 | **Session Key Generation** | The client generates a symmetric session key and encrypts it using the server's public key. | Asymmetric Encryption (RSA/ECC for key exchange), Symmetric Encryption (AES) for session key. | Establish a shared symmetric key. |
| 5 | **Secure Data Transfer** | Data is encrypted using the symmetric session key for secure communication between the client and server. | Symmetric Encryption (AES) | Encrypt all data exchanged in the session. |
| 6 | **Integrity Checks** | Each message is accompanied by a MAC to ensure integrity and authenticity. | Hashing Algorithms (SHA-256), Message Authentication Codes (MAC) | Prevent tampering and ensure data integrity. |
| 7 | **Session Termination** | The secure session is closed when the communication ends. | Termination of TLS/SSL connection | End secure communication. |

(Table-3.1 Cryptographic processes used in securing web communication)

### 3.4 Challenges in Web Cryptography

- **Key Management:** One of the main difficulties in online cryptography is effectively managing and safely sharing cryptographic keys.
- **Backward Compatibility:** Some websites continue to offer earlier, less secure cryptographic protocols since it can be difficult to guarantee that contemporary protocols (like TLS 1.3) are supported by all browsers and devices.
- **Quantum Threat:** There is growing worry over the potential threat that quantum computers could pose to present encryption standards. The goal of post-quantum cryptography is to solve this.

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- **Man-in-the-Middle (MITM)** -Even with encryption, cryptographic protocols can be compromised by Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks if they are not properly implemented, as in the case of weak or incorrectly configured SSL/TLS settings.

This table highlights the challenges, their potential impacts on web cryptography, and possible mitigation strategies.

| Challenges in Web Cryptography | Solution | Strategies/Area | Uses/Implement |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Key Management** | Proper handling and storage of cryptographic keys. | Compromised keys can lead to unauthorized access to encrypted data. | Use hardware security modules (HSMs), secure key storage, and automated key rotation policies. |
| **Backward Compatibility** | Maintaining support for older protocols like SSL/TLS for compatibility with outdated browsers and devices. | Older protocols are less secure and vulnerable to attacks (e.g., SSL 3.0, TLS 1.0). | Encourage use of modern TLS versions (TLS 1.2, TLS 1.3), deprecate outdated protocols, and use fallback mechanisms. |
| **Quantum Threat** | Quantum computers could break current cryptographic algorithms like RSA and ECC. | Potential for future quantum-based attacks that could decrypt existing communications and stored data. | Research and implement Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) solutions before quantum computers become practical. |
| **Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) Attacks** | Attacker intercepts communication between client and server. | Even encrypted connections can be vulnerable if SSL/TLS certificates are not properly validated or if weak ciphers are used. | Implement strict HTTPS (HSTS), use strong ciphers, and certificate pinning to mitigate MITM risks. |
| **Poor Implementation** | Incorrect implementation of cryptographic algorithms or protocols. | Implementation flaws can lead to vulnerabilities (e.g., Heartbleed, Logjam, and POODLE attacks). | Follow cryptography best practices, use vetted libraries, and perform regular security audits. |
| **Human Factors** | Errors in managing cryptographic configurations, such as weak passwords or misconfigured servers. | Mismanagement of keys or use of weak credentials can compromise the overall security of encrypted data. | Provide cybersecurity training, enforce strong password policies, and automate security checks. |
| **Certificate Authority (CA) Risks** | Trusting malicious or compromised Certificate Authorities (CAs). | Fake or compromised certificates can lead to MITM attacks and fraudulently secured websites. | Use multi-factor authentication for CAs, certificate transparency logs, and regularly audit trusted CAs. |
| **Performance Overhead** | Cryptographic operations (especially asymmetric encryption) can be | Increased latency, higher CPU and memory usage, and slower page loads for users, especially on mobile or low- | Optimize cryptographic operations by using faster algorithms like ECC, enabling TLS 1.3, and caching secure |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | resource-intensive and slow down web applications. | power devices. | sessions. |
| **Browser and Device Compatibility** | Not all browsers or devices support the latest cryptographic standards (e.g., TLS 1.3). | Users on out-dated platforms might experience compatibility issues or weakened security if fall back to less secure protocols occurs. | Promote updates to modern browsers and ensure backward compatibility is balanced with security requirements. |
| **Revocation of Certificates** | Delays or failures in revoking compromised digital certificates. | Even if a certificate is compromised, it may still be considered valid if revocation mechanisms (CRLs, OCSP) are not effective or timely. | Implement OCSP stapling and certificate transparency to ensure swift and reliable certificate revocation. |

(Table-3.2 Challenges, Solution, Strategies/Area, Uses/Implement in Web Cryptography )

**HTTPS Adoption** HTTPS encryption rate: As of 2024, more than 95% of all web traffic is encrypted using HTTPS, a remarkable rise from just 50% in 2016.
Adoption of browsers: By 2024, web administrators are being urged to use TLS/SSL encryption as Chrome, Firefox, and Safari label websites without HTTPS as "Not Secure."
Mobile web traffic: HTTPS is currently used to provide more than 90% of mobile online traffic.
**TLS Versions**- Usage of TLS 1.3: About half of all encrypted web traffic is sent over TLS 1.3, the most recent version of the TLS protocol. Compared to TLS 1.2, it is quicker and more secure.
TLS 1.2: Owing to compatibility problems with older systems, TLS 1.2 is still in use by roughly 40% of websites, even after TLS 1.3 was introduced.
Deprecation of SSL: Due to numerous security audits identifying SSL protocols as flaws, they are no longer used for secure web connection.
**Cryptographic Algorithms**- RSA, or Rivest-Shamir-Adleman, is still one of the most used public-key algorithms. Web certificates often employ keys that are 2048 bits or more.
Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC): Because of its effectiveness and reduced key sizes, ECC is growing in popularity. A 256-bit ECC key offers security on par with a 3072-bit RSA key.
The most used symmetric encryption technique for protecting online communications is still AES (Advanced Encryption Standard), especially in its 128-bit and 256-bit versions.
**Security Breaches Related to Cryptography**- Major flaws in out-of-date SSL/TLS implementations were exposed between 2014 and 2023 when Heart bleed, POODLE, and DROWN affected millions of websites. About 40% of websites still have cryptographic misconfigurations, according to studies. These include utilizing weak ciphers or not implementing safe certificate handling (e.g., correct revocation).Cryptography in web security that provide light on the trends and usage of cryptographic technology in web applications include:

## IV. LIMITATIONS

Despite being essential to safe online communications, web encryption has a number of drawbacks. Here are several crucial places where difficulties still exist:

**Performance & Speed-**
Cryptographic operations can be computationally demanding, particularly those utilizing asymmetric encryption (such as RSA or ECC), which can impact loading times and the user experience in general. Low-power devices may nevertheless be burdened by high-performance cryptographic methods, such as elliptic curve cryptography, despite their speed.

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**Complex Key Management**

Creating, sharing, and keeping cryptographic keys securely is a major problem, particularly online. Users may be exposed to data breaches as a result of compromised keys brought on by poor management. It can be difficult for web apps that use end-to-end encryption to safely share keys without expanding the attack surface.

**Threat of Quantum Computing and Future-Proofing**

As quantum computing develops, it could make many of the cryptographic algorithms used today (such as RSA and ECC) outdated. Standards and web applications are still moving toward post-quantum cryptography, which will probably present more compatibility and computational issues.

## V. FUTURE SCOPE

The future of web cryptography tools holds promising advancements as well as some formidable challenges.Web cryptography tools will need to implement quantum-resistant algorithms since quantum computing poses a serious threat to traditional cryptographic algorithms. Classical cryptographic algorithms will be seriously threatened by quantum computing, hence online cryptography products will need to implement quantum-resistant algorithms.

**Enhanced Efficiency:** It will be essential to optimize the Web Cryptography API for quicker performance and less computational strain on devices, particularly for mobile and Internet of Things devices with constrained processing capacity.

Improved Key Management and User-Friendly Encryption

Enhanced Usability and Developer Accessibility

Standardization and Interoperability Across Devices and Platforms

## VI. CONCLUSION

Cryptography is essential for protecting online communications because it guarantees the secrecy, integrity, and authenticity of information sent over the internet. In order to safeguard sensitive data from malevolent actors, cryptographic techniques like encryption, hashing, and digital signatures are essential as web applications grow more and more integrated into daily life, from cloud computing to e-commerce. The foundation of internet security is cryptography.. As decentralized web platforms (Web3) and quantum computing become more prevalent, encryption will continue to develop to address these new security threats.

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