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# Self attested example

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Guidelines/Procedures for the Issuance of a Duplicate Degree/Diploma/Certificate An applicant may request the issuance of a Duplicate Degree/Diploma/Certificate under the following conditions and Guidelines: 1. The online application form, the application letter and the declaration in the prescribed format must be completed and signed by the applicant. 2. The paper copy of the online application form and the application letter must be checked and recommended by the Principal/Chief/Director of the college/department/institute through which the candidate took the above examination. 3. Certified copy (from the SHO concerned) of the F.I.R. deposited at the nearest police station, attesting that the Title, Diploma or Original Certificate has been irretrievably lost or destroyed or disfigured. If F.I.R. is available on the state website, then a self-certified copy of its print. 4. The applicant must submit a self-certified copy of any of these documents (Aadhar Card, Driver's License, Pan Card, Passport) as proof of identity All applicants must follow the following procedure: 1) Fill out the online form available on the exam portal on the DU website for this purpose. 2) Upload the soft copy of the scanned photo and signature. 3) Upload the copy of a "Declaration". 4) Deposit on-line the non-refundable fee according to the details provided below to the Payment Gateway: Years Amount (Ae1) Ae Up to 6 years\* INR 500e Ae Over 6 years\* INR 1000e Ae \*Number of years will be calculated from the Month of the last examination appeared. 5) After completion of the online procedure, including payment of the prescribed fee, the candidate will receive the confirmation receipt along with the receipt number. The applicant's request to obtain the Duplicate Degree/Diploma/Certificate has been provisionally granted with the submission of a hard copy of the online application accompanied by all relevant documents and a further check during the exam. 6) Take printout of the duly completed online application, confirmation receipt and all uploaded documents. Submit all these documents (with a certified copy of the application letter and declaration), after your original signature, and then duly recommended and forwarded by the Principal/Director/Principal of the institution who attended the last examination section to complete the application process. 7) The Duplicate Diploma must be collected by the respective College/Department/Institute after 15 days from the date of completion of all formalities by the candidate. Annexes: 1. Self-certified copy of FIR. The FIR must clearly indicate the course for which the degree is and the degree was "University of Delhi", i.e. FIR must indicate the line ".....Degree of B.Com (H) of University of Delhi.....". 2. Self-declaration of the student in the prescribed. The format is available for download here 3. Self-certified copy of ID 4. The student will physically generate the application form, attach the necessary documents mentioned above and and the module transmitted by the Dean / Head of Institute. Disclaimer: (i) The applicant is the only person responsible for the correctness of the information compiled and the veracity of all documents uploaded. ii) The release of the Duplicate Degree/Diploma/Certificate must be strictly based on the satisfaction of the prescribed requirements. The simple presentation of the application and documents does not entitle the release of the same. For important information and updates on COVID-19, please visit the Protect Purdue page. In encryption and cybersecurity, a self-signed certificate is a security certificate not signed by a certification authority (CA). These certificates are easy to do and do not cost money. However, they do not provide all security properties that certificates signed by a CA aim to provide. For example, when a website owner uses a self-signed certificate to provide HTTPS services, people visiting that website will see a notice in their browser. Visitors to the website who ignore such notices are exposed to the risk that third parties may intercept traffic to the website using their own self-signed certificate. This is a type of "man-in-the-middle" attack (MitM), which allows third parties to read and edit all the data sent to or from the target user's website. In comparison, visitors to a website using a certificate signed by a CA will not see notices on self-signed certificates. As such visitors do not get used to bypass browser alerts, they are less vulnerable to MitM attacks. However, all website visitors may still be vulnerable to a MitM attack if an CA trusted by the browser is compromised or maliciously issues an incorrect certificate for the target website. (Please note that most browsers do not alert you to visit a website using unencrypted HTTP.) In certification applications outside of HTTPS in a web browser, self-signed certificates have different properties. For example, if an HTTPS or TLS server is configured with a self-signed certificate, non-browser clients that connect to that server can be configured to explicitly trust that self-signed certificate. If the configuration information for the client is provided securely and the configuration is executed correctly, this can lead to a secure communication between the client and the server that is not vulnerable to MitM. In a CA-based PKI system, CA must be reliable from both sides. This is usually done by inserting CA certificates into a whitelist of trusted certificates. For example, web browser developers can use procedures specified by the CA/Browser forum or a private CA certificate can be inserted into the firmware of a systemThe trust issues of an entity that accepts a new self-signed certificate are similar to those of an entity that relies on the addition of a new CA certificate. The parties to a self-signed PKI must establish mutual trust (using procedures)the PKI), and confirm the accurate transfer of public keys (e.g. compare the hash out of band). There are many subtle differences between CA signed and self-signed certificates, especially in the amount of trust that can be placed in the certificate's security claims. Some CAs may verify the identity of the person to whom they issue a certificate; for example, common access cards in the United States issue their common access cards in person, with multiple forms of other IDs. The CA may certify identity values such as these by including them in the signed certificate. The entity validating the certificate may rely on the information in the certificate to the same extent as they trust the CA that signed it (and implicitly, the security procedures that the CA used to verify the certified information). With a self-signed certificate by contrast, trusting the values in the certificate is more complicated because the entity owns the signature key and can always generate a new certificate with different values. For example, the validity dates of a self-signed certificate might not be reliable because the entity could always create and sign a new certificate that contained a valid date range. Values in a self-signed certificate can be trusted when the following conditions are true: values have been verified (out-of-band) when the self-signed certificate has been formally trusted, and there is a method to verify that the self-signed certificate has not changed after it has been trusted. For example, the trust process of a self-signed certificate includes a manual verification of the validity dates, and a certificate hash is embedded in the white list. [1] When the certificate is submitted for an entity to be validated, first check the hash of the certificate matches the reference hash in the white list, and if they match (indicating the self-signed certificate is the same as what was formally reliable) then the validity dates of the certificate can be reliable. The special treatment of X.509 certified fields for the self-signed certificate can be found in RFC 3280. [2] There are at least two reasons why a PKI-based self-signed certificate may have reduced the overall risk. The first, also shared with private PKI systems, is that they avoid the trust issues of third parties who may improperly sign certificates. Self-signed certificate transactions usually have a much smaller attack surface by eliminating both the complex validation of the certificate chain,[2] and CA revocation checks such as CRL and OCSP. The revocation of self-signed certificates differs from CA signed certificates. The self-signed certificate cannot (by its nature) be revoked by a CA. [3] The revocation of a self-signed certificate is effected by removing it from the whitelist of Trusted (essentially the same as to revoke confidence in a CA). The failure to revoke a self-signed certificate can allow an attacker who has already obtained access to the monitoring and injection of data in a connection to an identity if a private private key Compromised state. Other problems cost self-contact certificates can be created for free using a wide variety of tools including OpenSSL, Java Keytool, Adobe Reader, Wolfssl and Apple Keychain. The speed to implement self-confirmed certificates requires the two parts of interacting (for example for firmly public keys). The use of a ca requires only the CA and the certificate holder to interact; The owner of the public key can validate his authenticity with the root certificate of approx. Customization Auto-signed certificates are easier to customize, such as a larger key size, contained data, metadata, etc. See also certified authority A&S Weakness of the third-party scheme trusted X.509, the standard describes the most used format for storing certificates we encryptselves, a certification authority that provides certificates validated by free domain [4 ] References " How to bypass SSLHandshakeException". Filed by the original 2021-08-01. Recovered 2021-08-01. ~ A B Housalley, Russ; Polk, TIM; Ford, Warwick s.; Only, David (May 2002). "CRL certificate and profile A e a ~" RFC 3280 ". Tools.ietf.org. Filed by original 2017-04-26. 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