

Secure connections

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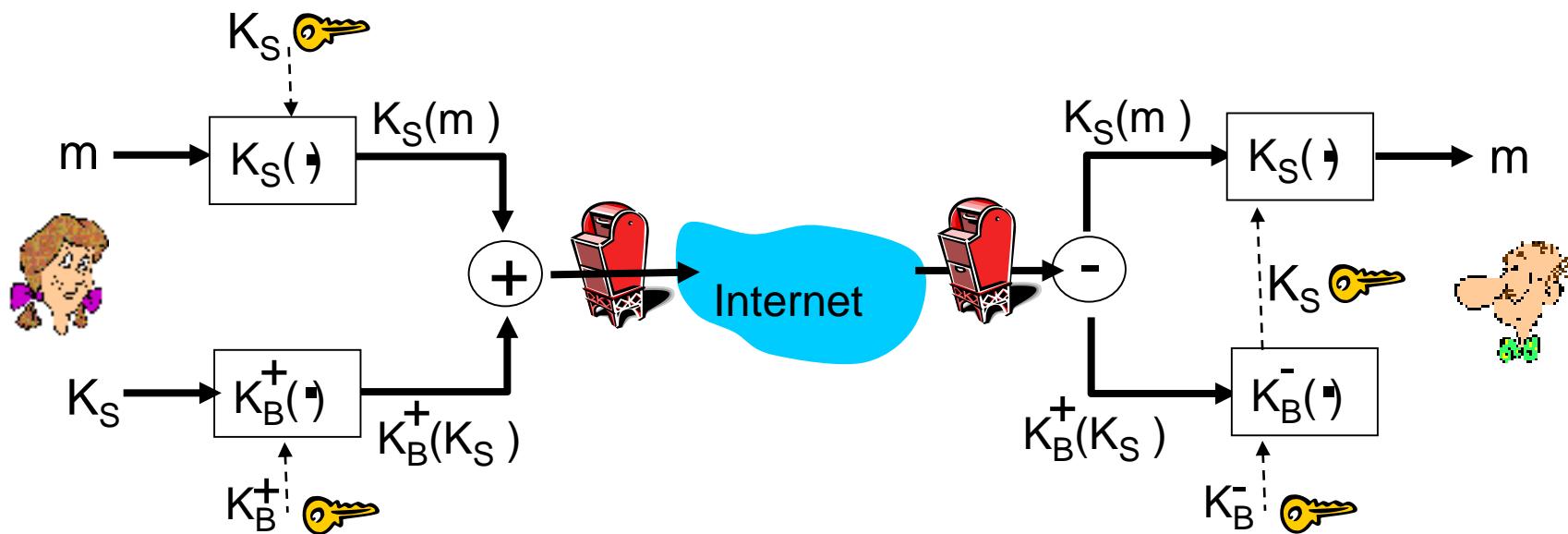
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Secure connections examples

Application Layer	Email – Pretty Good Privacy
Transport Layer	Secure Socket Layer
Network Layer	Ipsec (VPN)
DataLink Layer	Wifi – WEP (not part of curriculum)
Physical Layer	N/A

Secure Application layer email - PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)

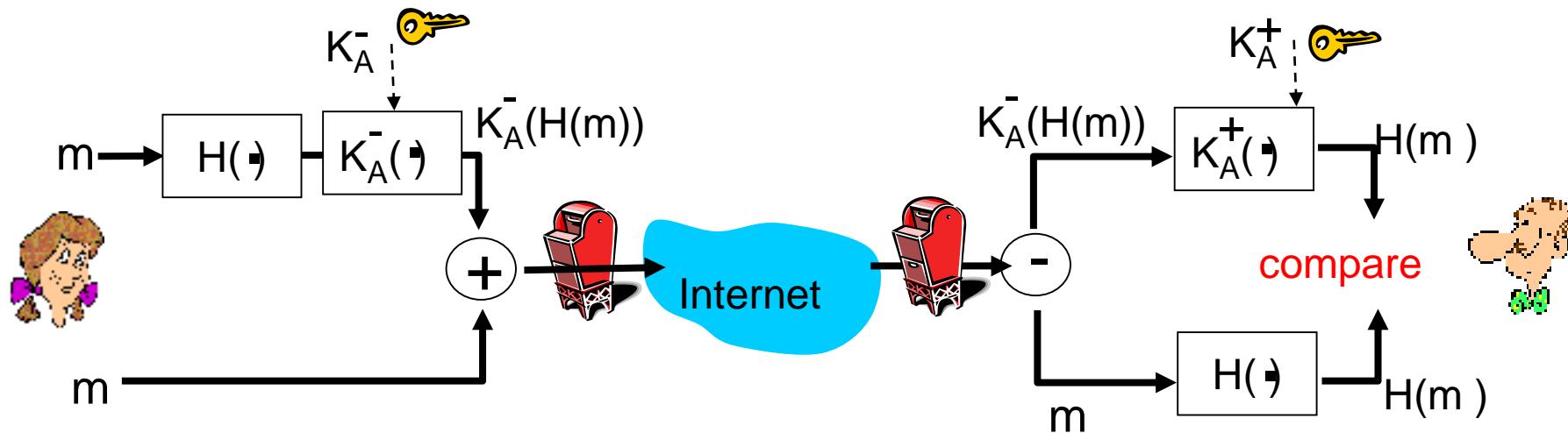
**Alice wants to
send confidential e-mail, m , to Bob**



Secure Application layer

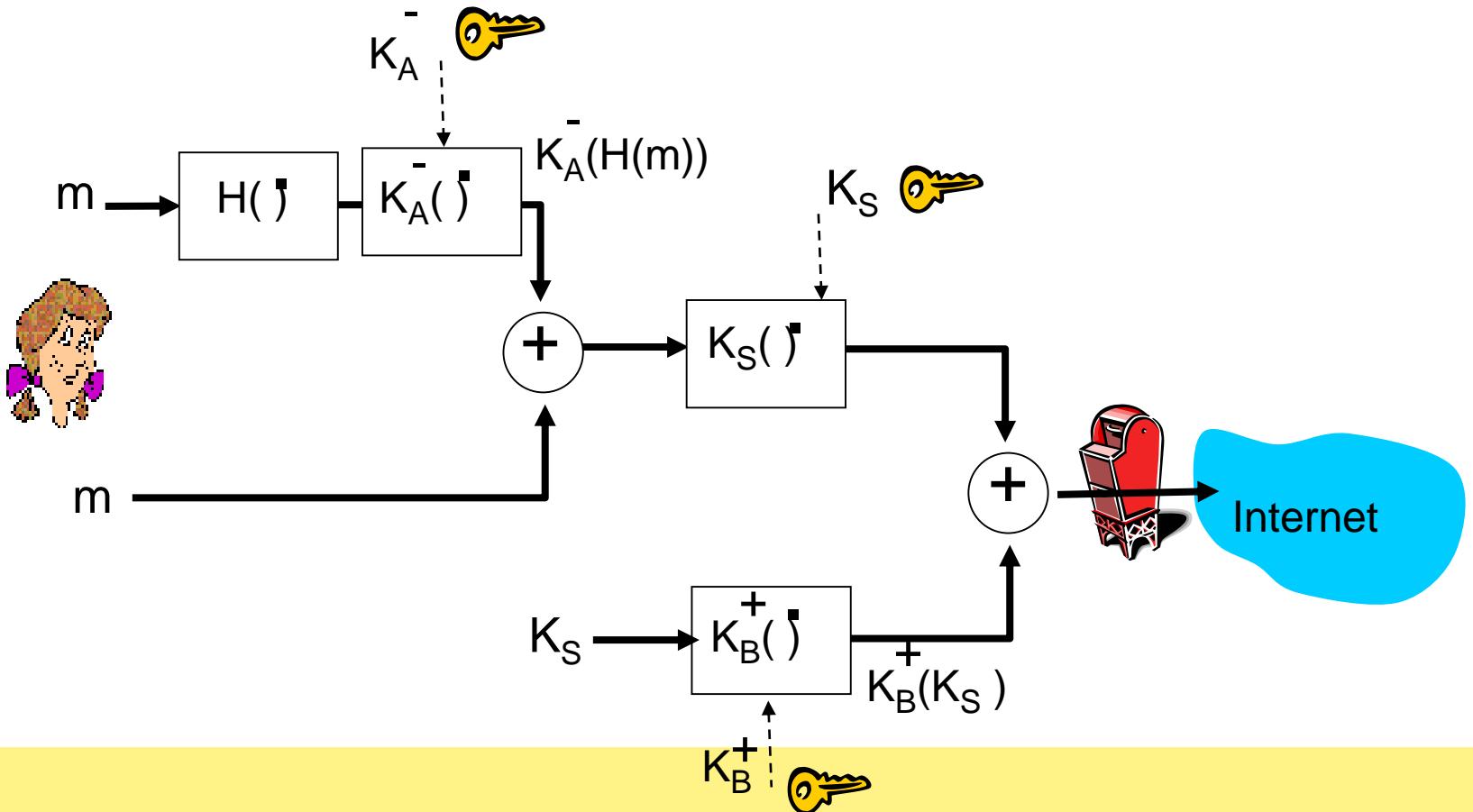
email - PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)

**Alice wants to provide
sender authentication message integrity**



Secure Application layer email - PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)

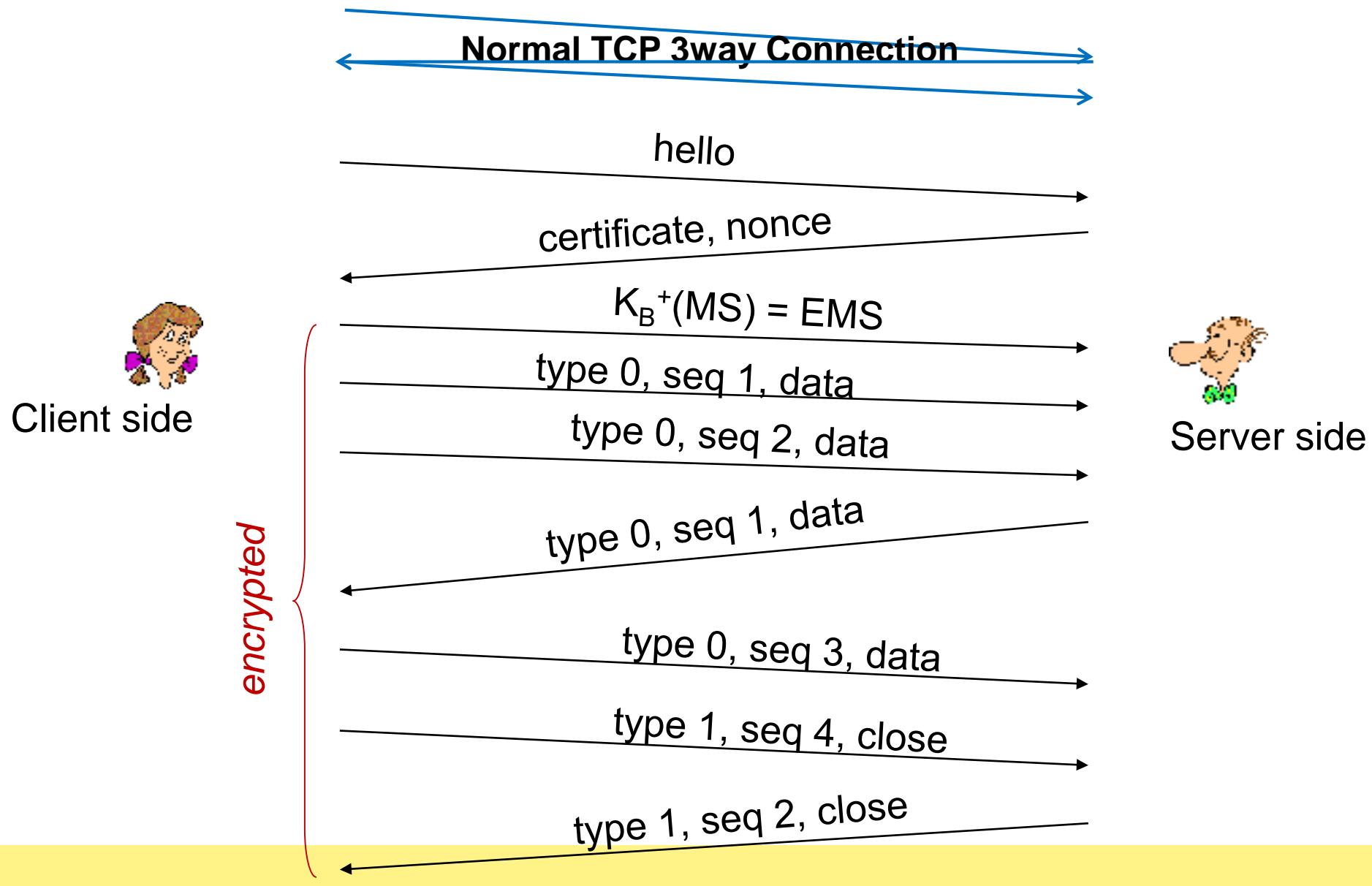
Alice wants to provide sender authentication message integrity and a confidential email



Secure Transport layer - Secure Socket Layer (SSL)

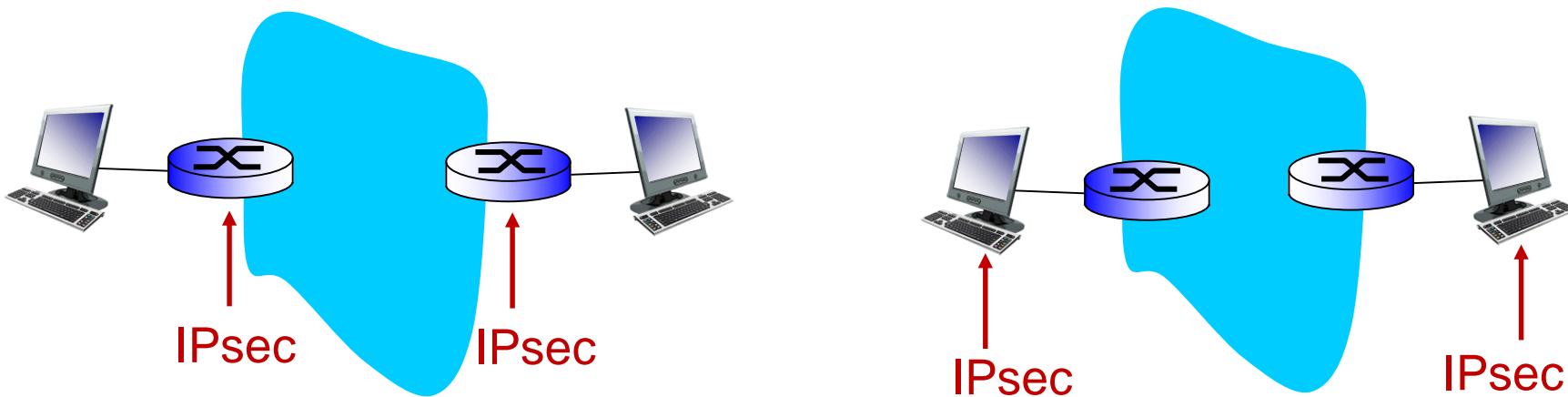
- SSL support Confidential (HTTPS is based on SSL)
- SSL *can* support *Integrity*
- Four keys (part of EMS – Encrypted Master Secret):
 - K_c = encryption key for data sent from client to server
 - M_c = MAC key for data sent from client to server
 - K_s = encryption key for data sent from server to client
 - M_s = MAC key for data sent from server to client

Secure Transport layer - Secure Socket Layer (SSL)



Secure Network layer

IPsec (Virtual Private Network - VPN)



- edge routers IPsec-aware (tunnel)
- ❖ hosts IPsec-aware

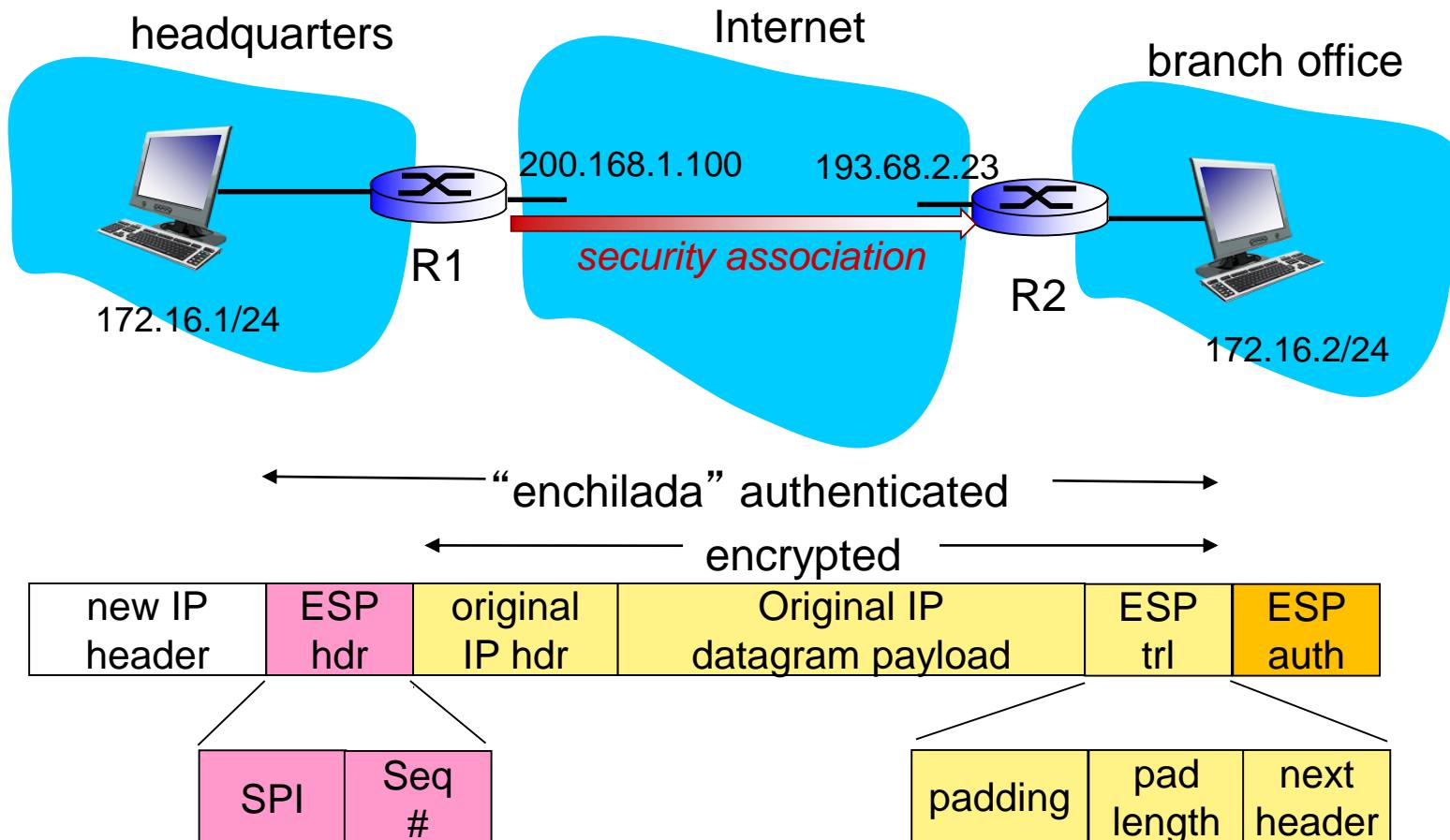
Secure Network layer

IPsec (Virtual Private Network - VPN)

- **Authentication Header (AH) protocol**
 - provides source authentication & data integrity but *not* confidentiality
- **Encapsulation Security Protocol (ESP)**
 - provides source authentication, data integrity, *and* *confidentiality*
 - more widely used than AH

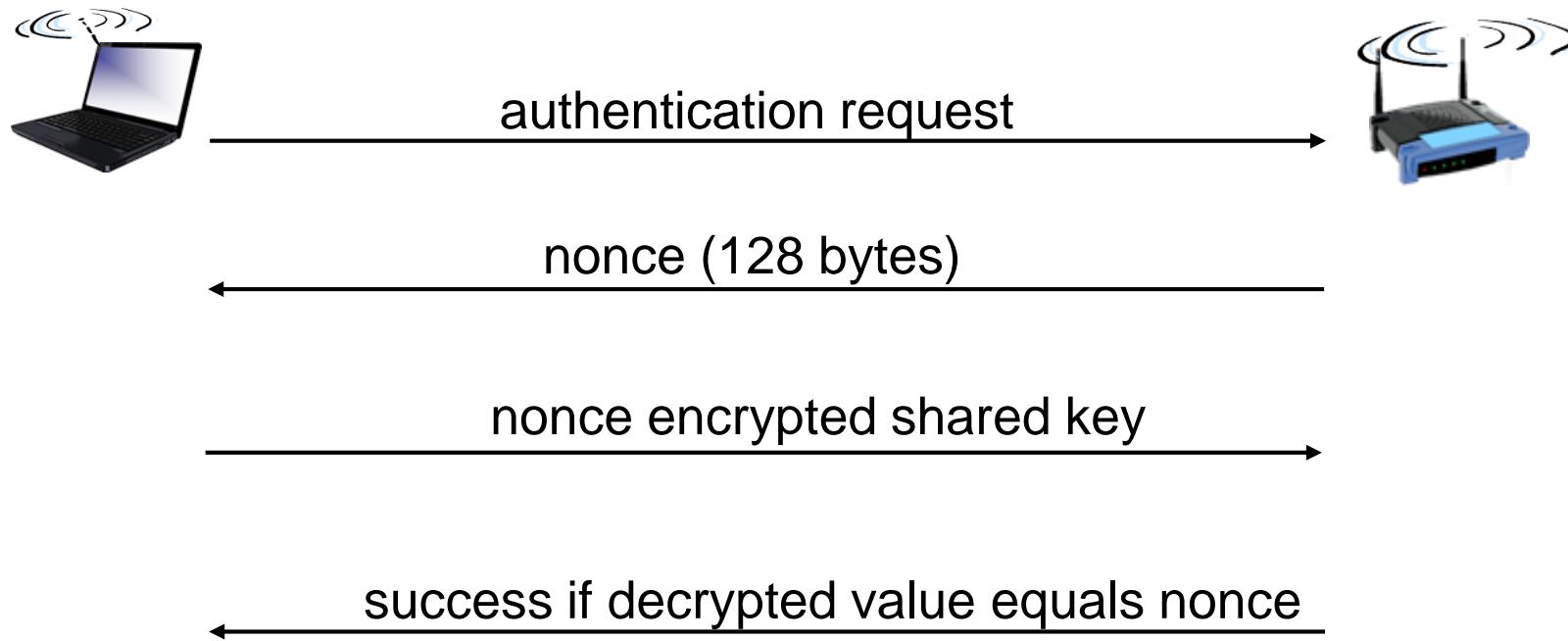
IPsec (Virtual Private Network - VPN)

SA – or VPN as tunnel - the most often used security at Network layer



Secure DataLink layer

WEP - Wired Equivalent Privacy



Not very secure ! – use WPA/WPA2 -- Wifi Protected Access

Secure DataLink layer

EAP- Extensible Authentication Protocol

