

Chapter 31

Network Security

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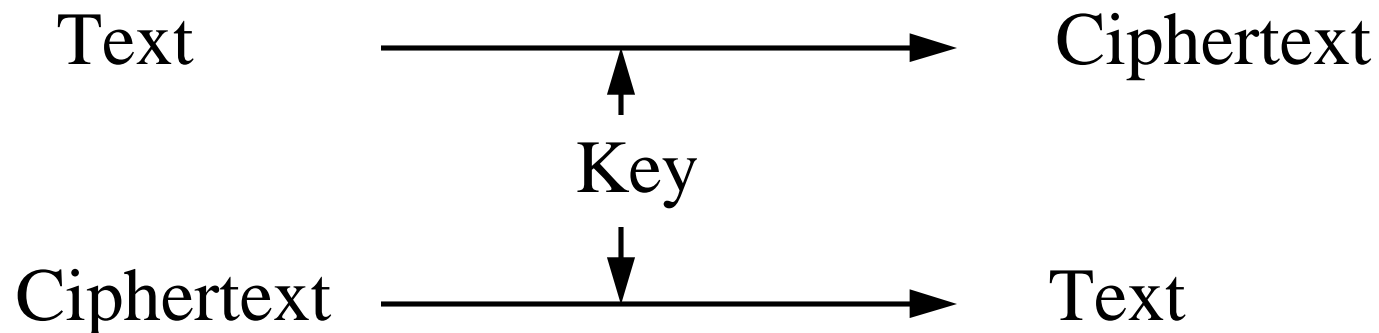
- ❑ Security Aspects
- ❑ Secret Key and Public Key Encryption
- ❑ Firewalls: Packet Filter, Bastion Host, Perimeter Nets
- ❑ Variations of firewalls
- ❑ Proxy servers

Security Aspects

- ❑ Data Integrity: Received = sent?
- ❑ Data Availability: Legal users should be able to use. Ping continuously \Rightarrow No useful work gets done.
- ❑ Data Confidentiality and Privacy: No snooping or wiretapping
- ❑ Authentication: You are who you say you are. A student at Dartmouth posing as a professor canceled the exam.
- ❑ Authorization = Access Control: Only authorized users get to the data

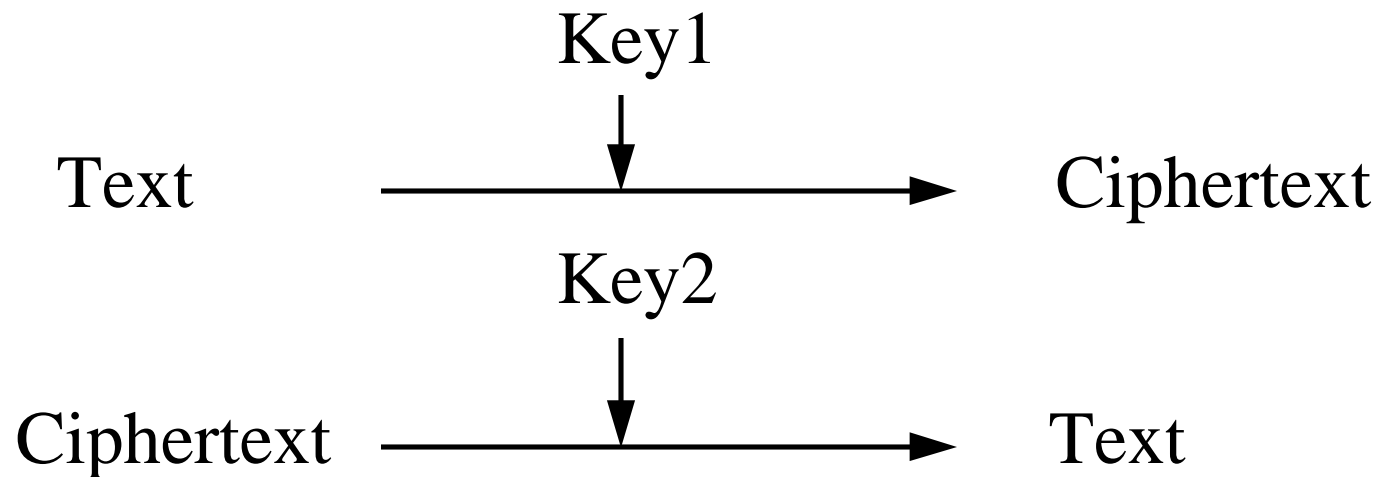
Secret Key Encryption

- ❑ $\text{Encrypted_Message} = \text{Encrypt}(\text{Key}, \text{Message})$
- ❑ $\text{Message} = \text{Decrypt}(\text{Key}, \text{Encrypted_Message})$
- ❑ Example: Encrypt = division
- ❑ $433 = 48 \text{ R } 1$ (using divisor of 9)



Public Key Encryption

- ❑ Invented in 1975 by Diffie and Hellman
- ❑ $\text{Encrypted_Message} = \text{Encrypt}(\text{Key1}, \text{Message})$
- ❑ $\text{Message} = \text{Decrypt}(\text{Key2}, \text{Encrypted_Message})$



Public Key Encryption: Example

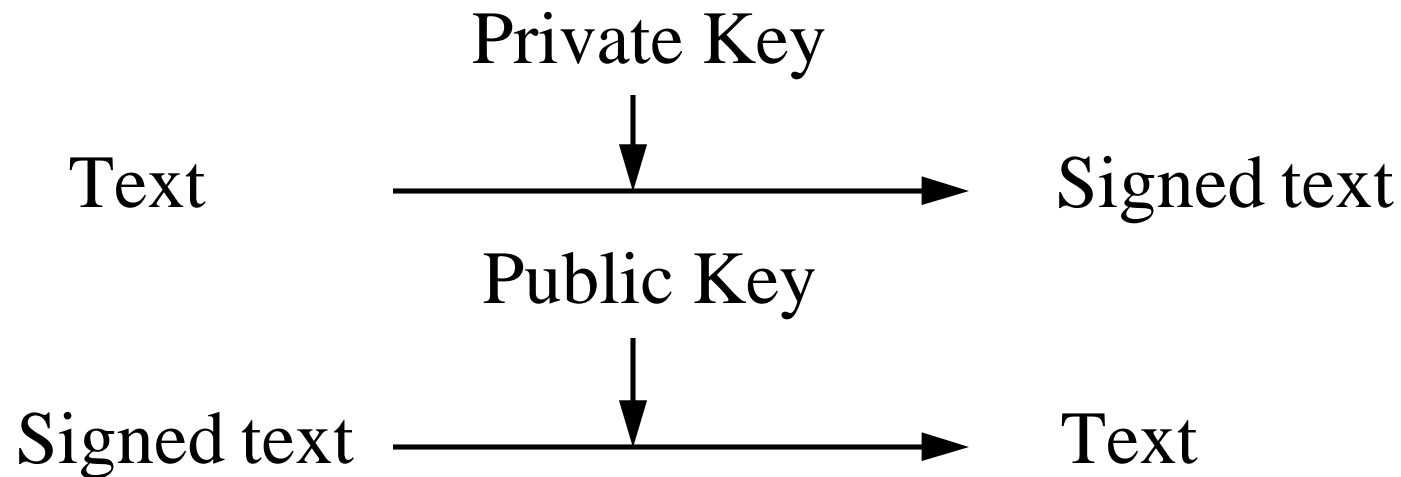
- ❑ RSA: Encrypted_Message = $m^3 \bmod 187$
- ❑ Message = Encrypted_Message¹⁰⁷ mod 187
- ❑ Key1 = $\langle 3, 187 \rangle$, Key2 = $\langle 107, 187 \rangle$
- ❑ Message = 5
- ❑ Encrypted Message = $5^3 = 125$
- ❑ Message = $125^{107} \bmod 187$
= $125^{(64+32+8+2+1)} \bmod 187$
= $(125^{64} \bmod 187)(125^{32} \bmod 187) \dots$
 $(125^2 \bmod 187)(125)$
= 5

Public Key (Cont)

- ❑ One key is private and the other is public
- ❑ Message = Decrypt(Public_Key, Encrypt(Private_Key, Message))
- ❑ Message = Decrypt(Private_Key, Encrypt(Public_Key, Message))

Digital Signature

- ❑ Encrypted_Message
= Encrypt(Private_Key, Message)
- ❑ Message = Decrypt(Public_Key, Encrypted_Message)
⇒ Authentic

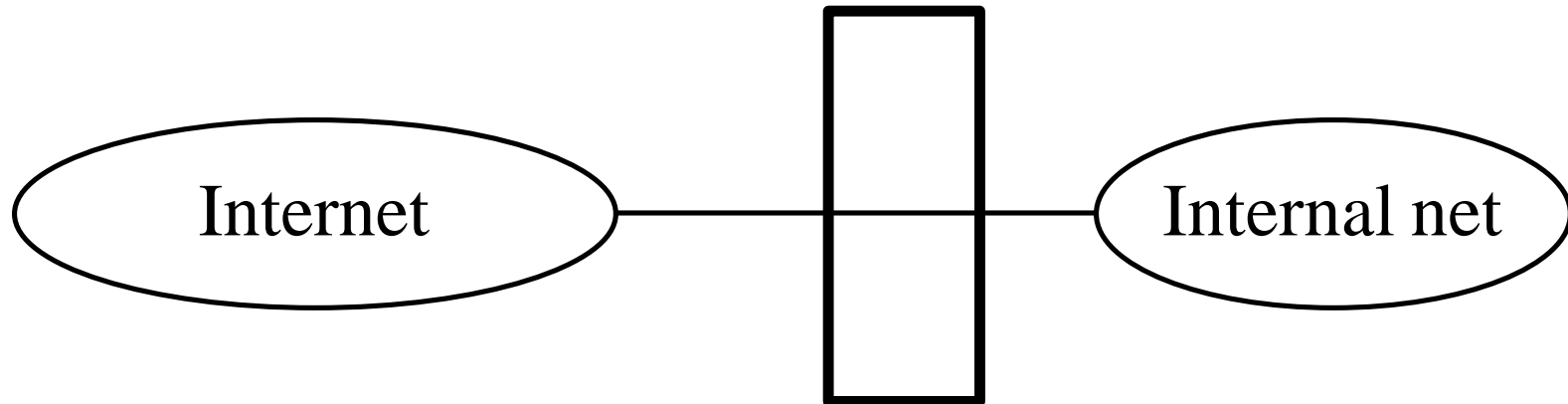


Confidentiality

- ❑ User 1 to User 2:
- ❑ $\text{Encrypted_Message} = \text{Encrypt}(\text{Public_Key2}, \text{Encrypt}(\text{Private_Key1}, \text{Message}))$
- ❑ $\text{Message} = \text{Decrypt}(\text{Public_Key1}, \text{Decrypt}(\text{Private_Key2}, \text{Encrypted_Message}))$
 \Rightarrow Authentic and Private



Simple Firewall: Packet Filter

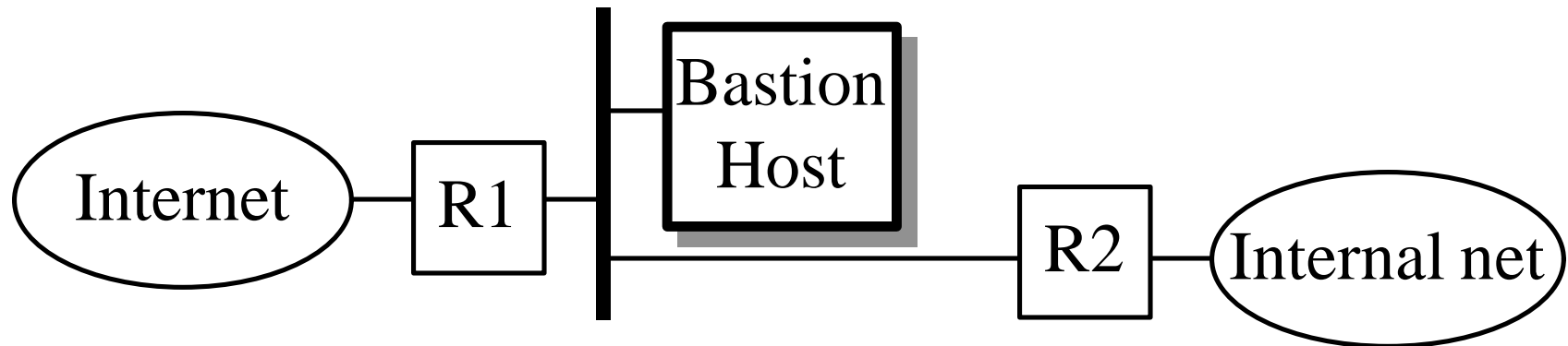


- ❑ Example: Only email gets in/out ftp to/from nodes x, y, z, etc.
- ❑ Problem: Filter is accessible to outside world

Filter Table: Example

Interface	Source	Dest	Prot.	Src Port	Dest Port
2	*	*	TCP	*	21
2	*	*	TCP	*	23
1	128.5.*.*	*	TCP	*	25
2	*	*	UDP	*	43
2	*	*	UDP	*	69
2	*	*	TCP	*	79

Bastion Host

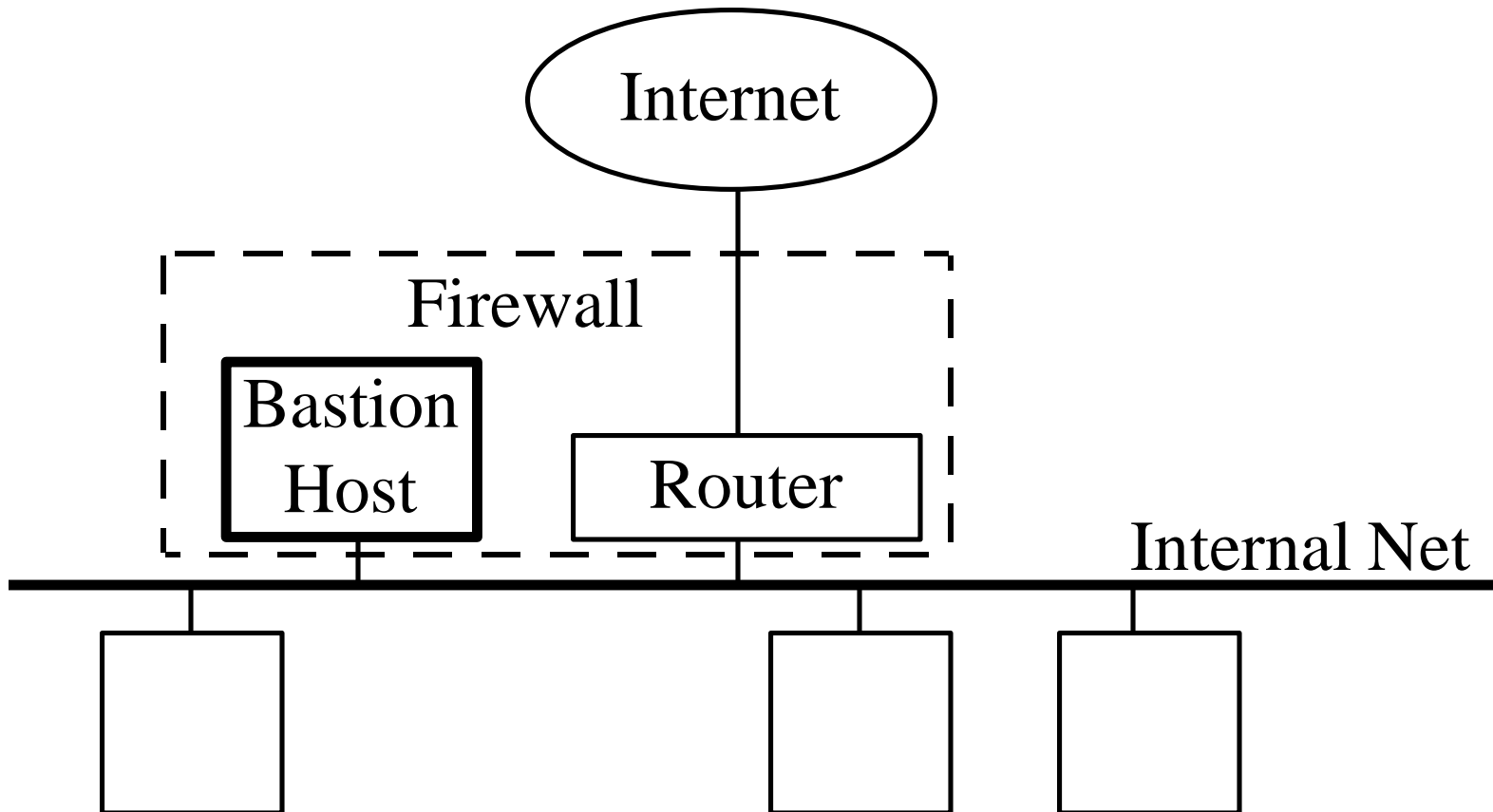


- ❑ Bastions overlook critical areas of defense, usually having stronger walls
- ❑ Inside users need a mechanism to get outside services
- ❑ Inside users log on the Bastion Host and use outside services.
- ❑ Later they pull the results inside.

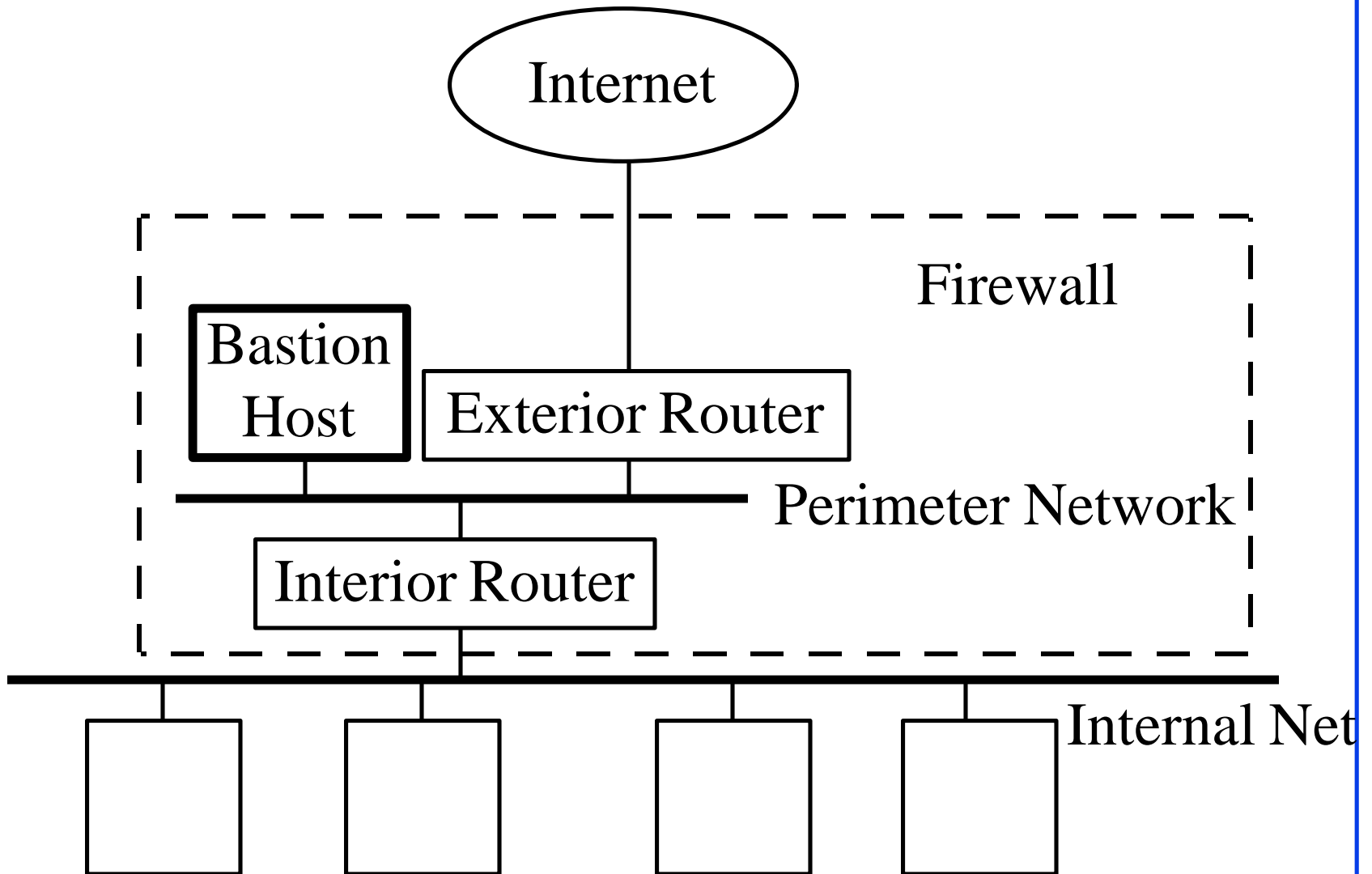
Bastion Host (Cont)

- ❑ Perimeter Network: Outside snoopers cannot see internal traffic even if they break in the firewall (Router 2)
- ❑ Also known as "Stub network"

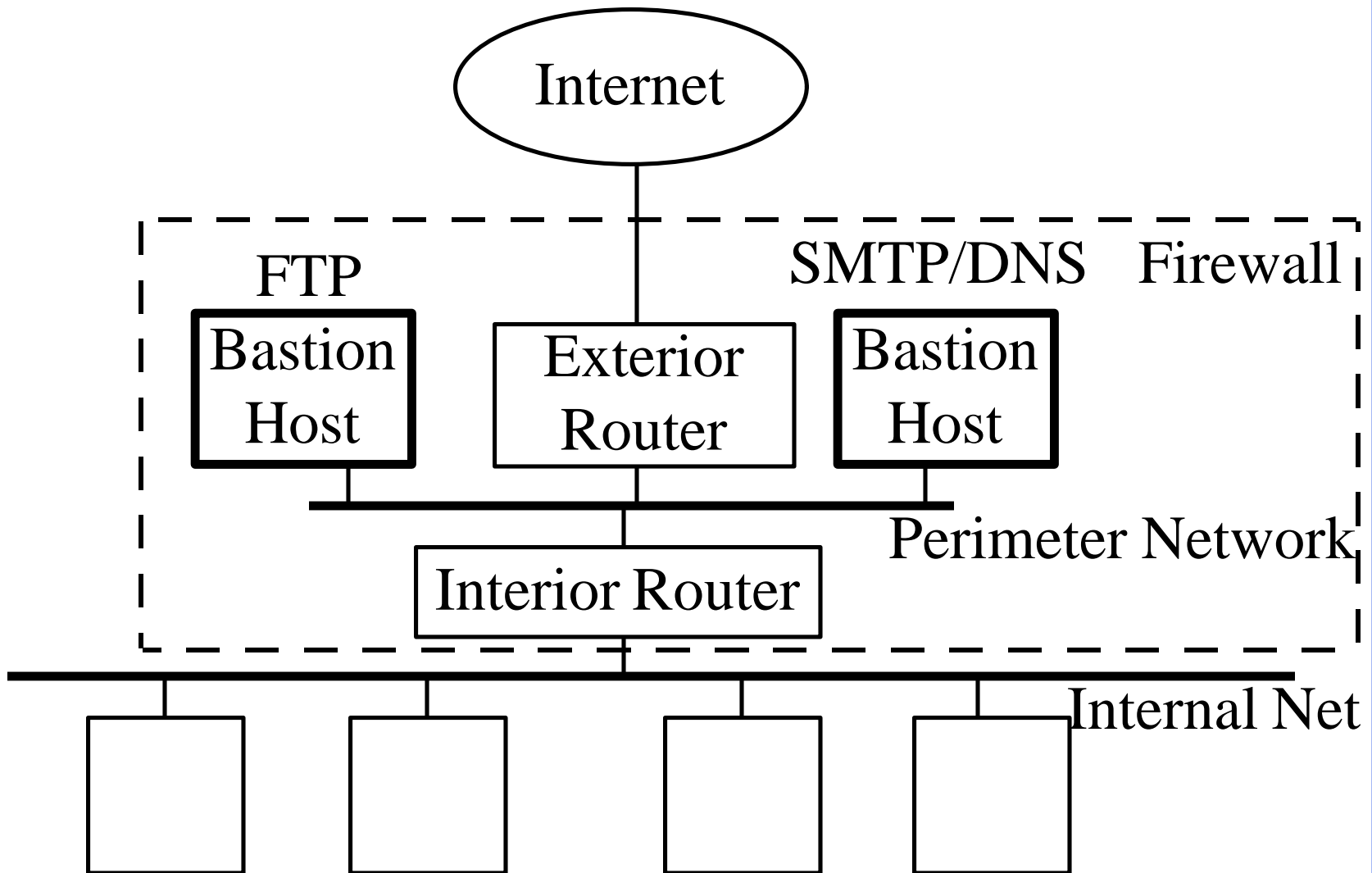
Screened Host Architecture



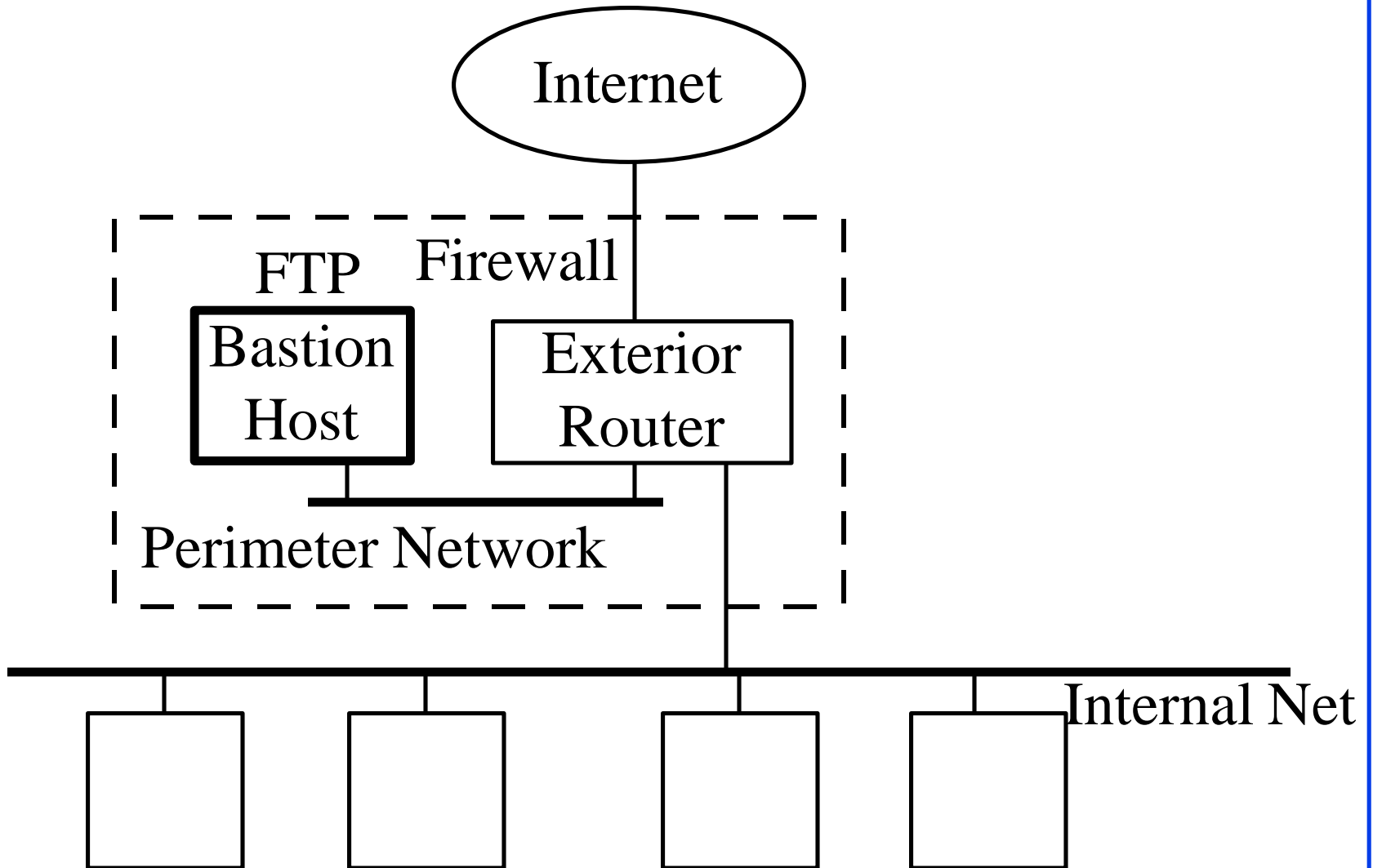
Screened subnet Architecture



Multiple Bastion Hosts

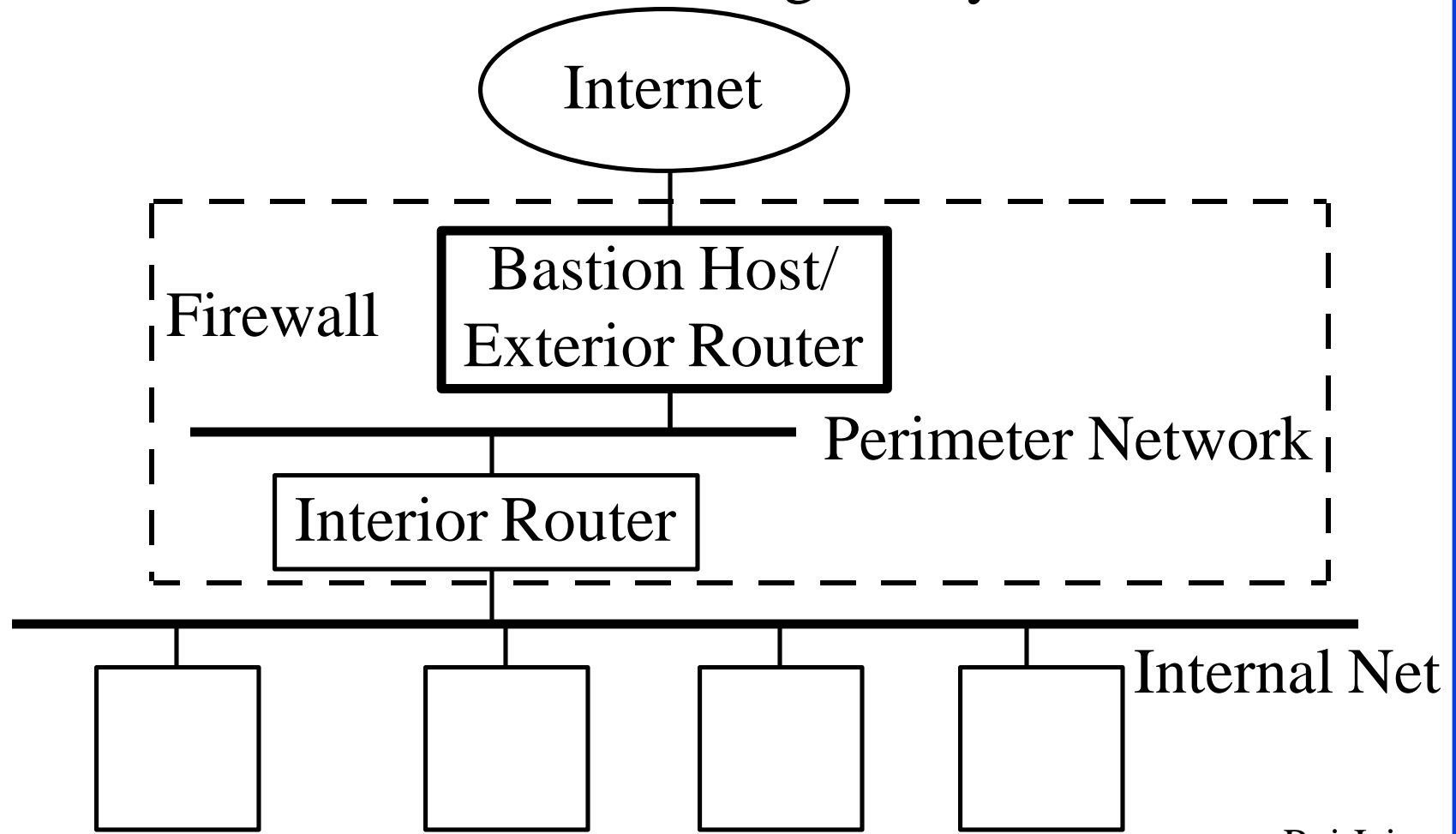


Merged Interior and Exterior Routers

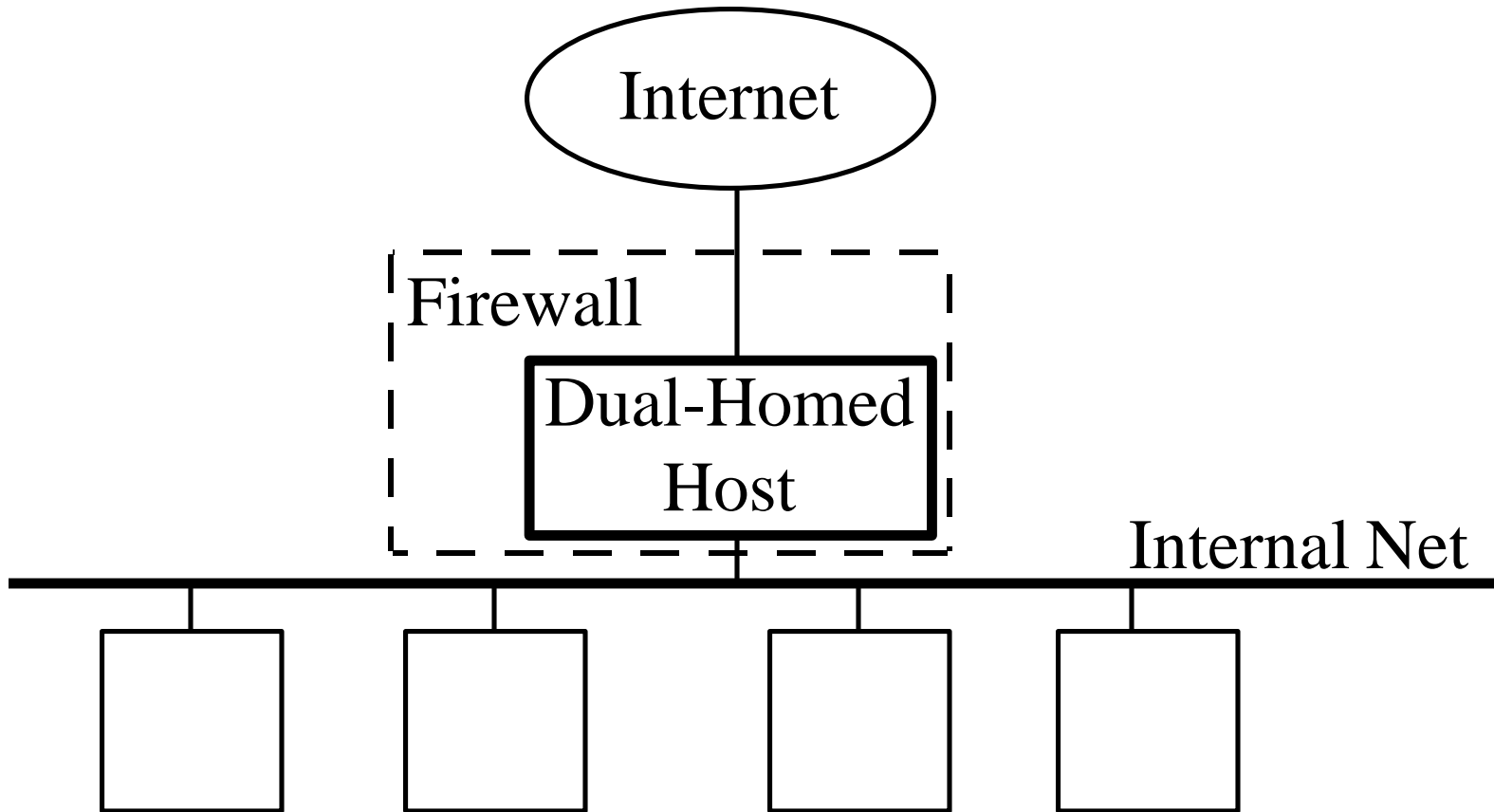


Merged Bastion Host and Exterior Router

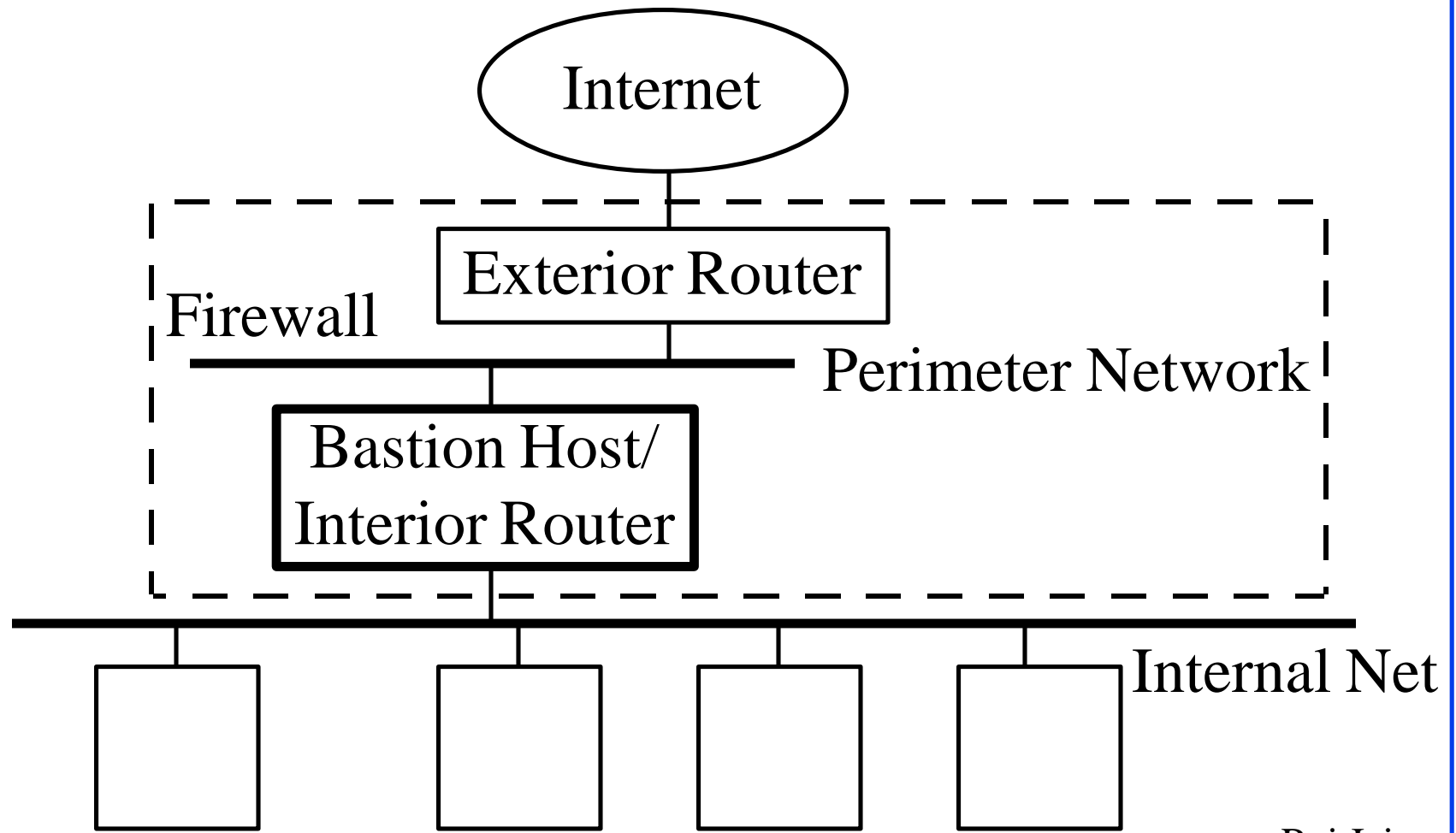
- Also known as a dual-homed gateway



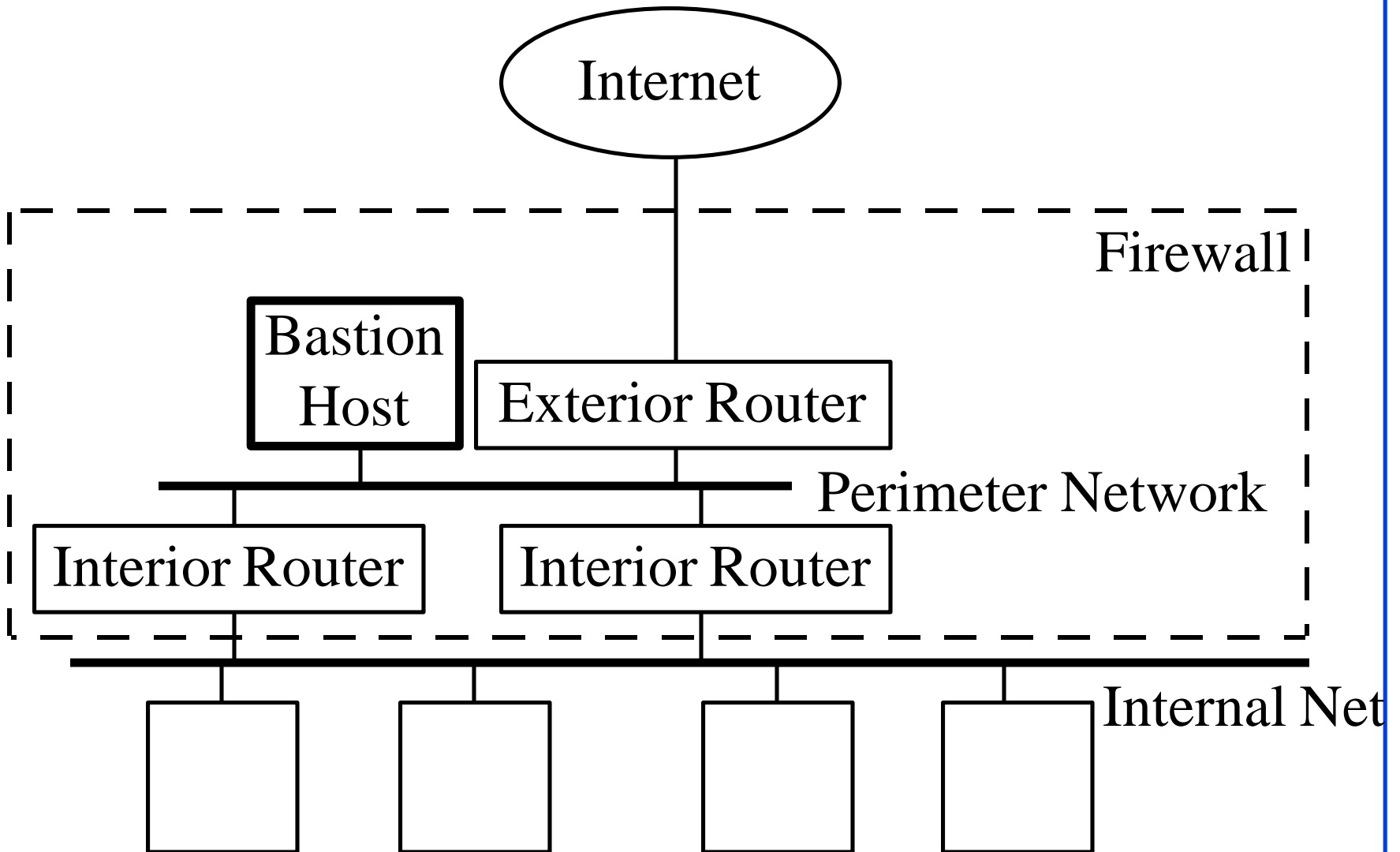
Dual-Homed Host Architecture



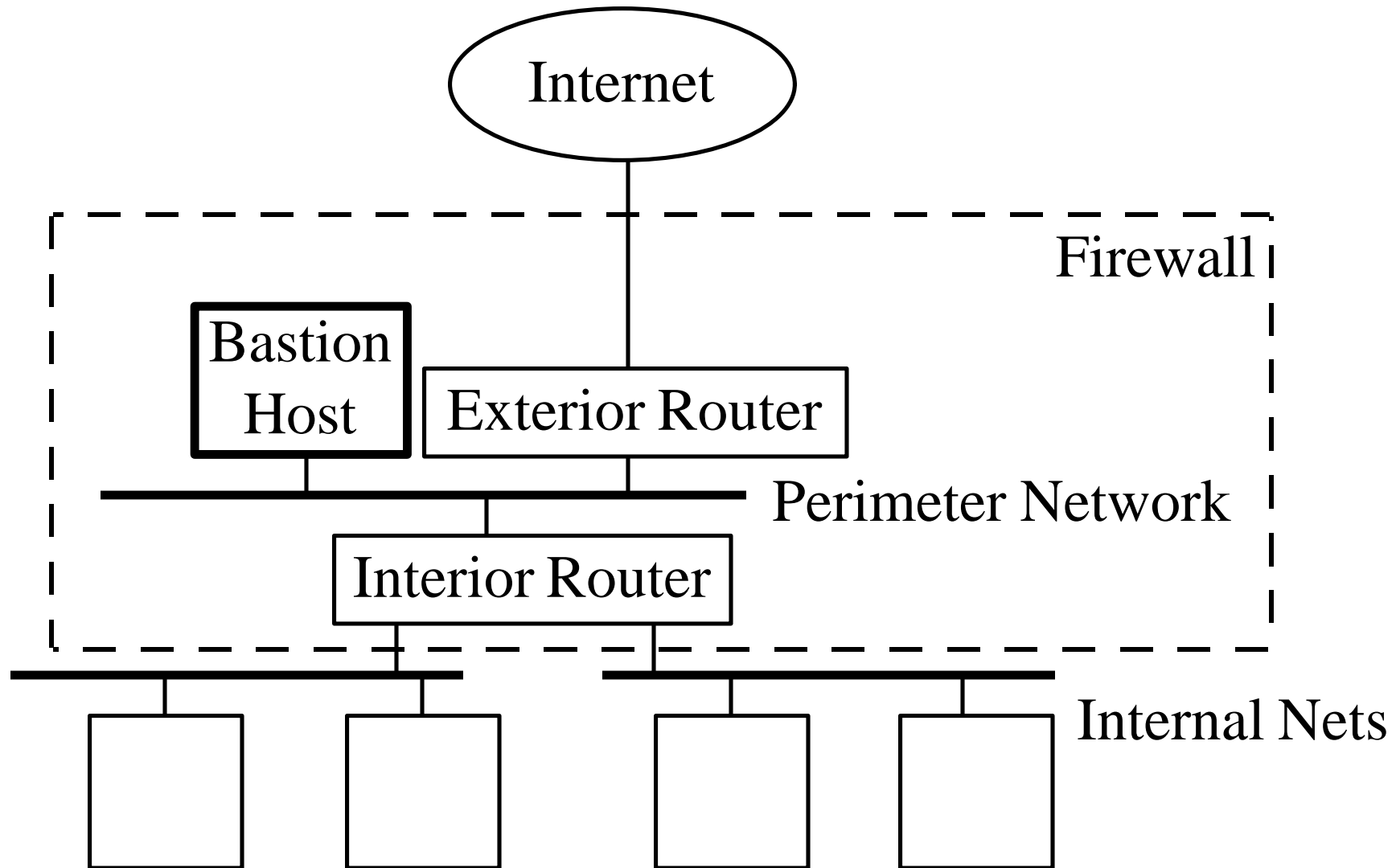
Merged Bastion Host and Interior Router (Not Recommended)



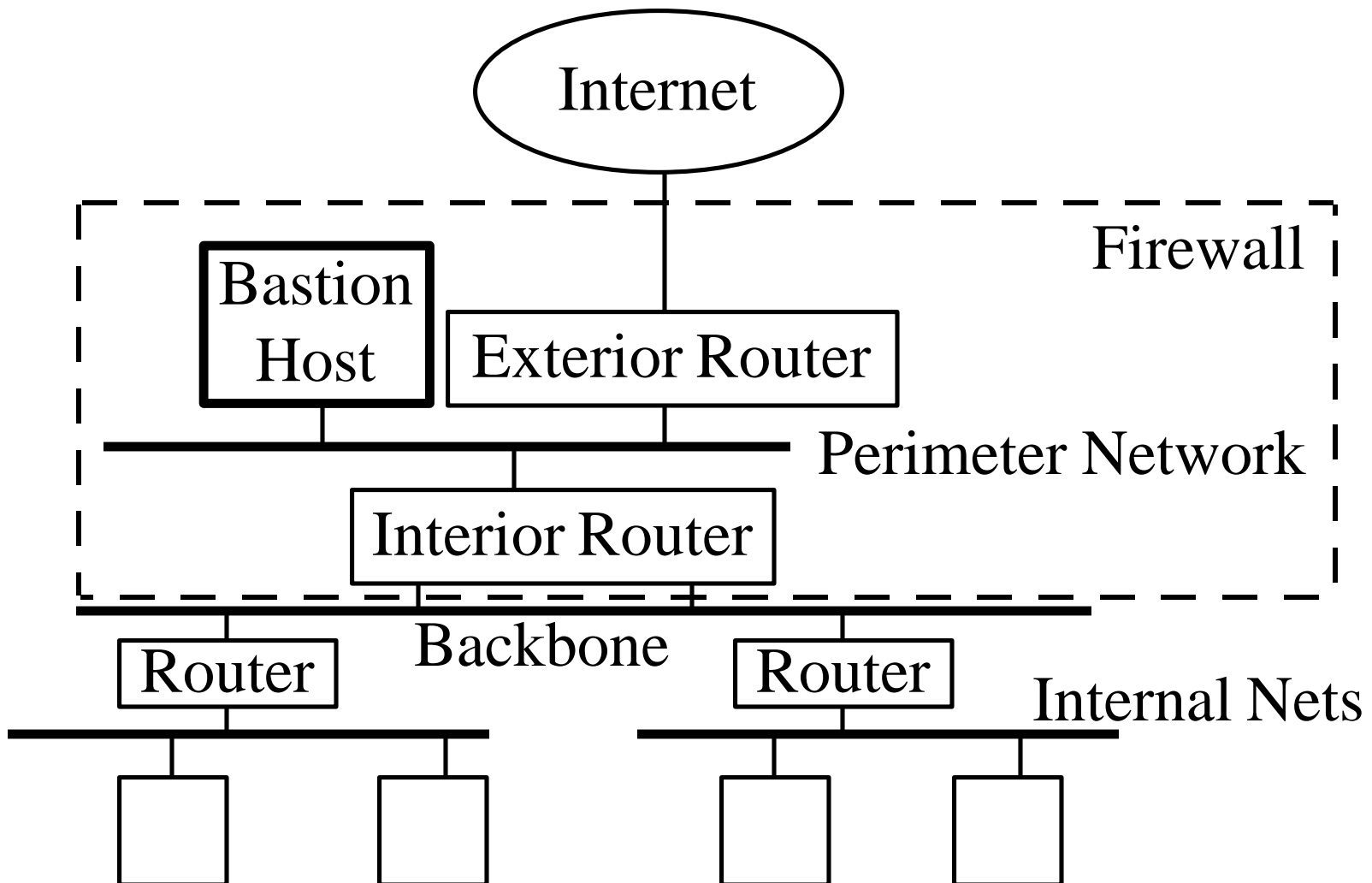
Multiple Interior Routers



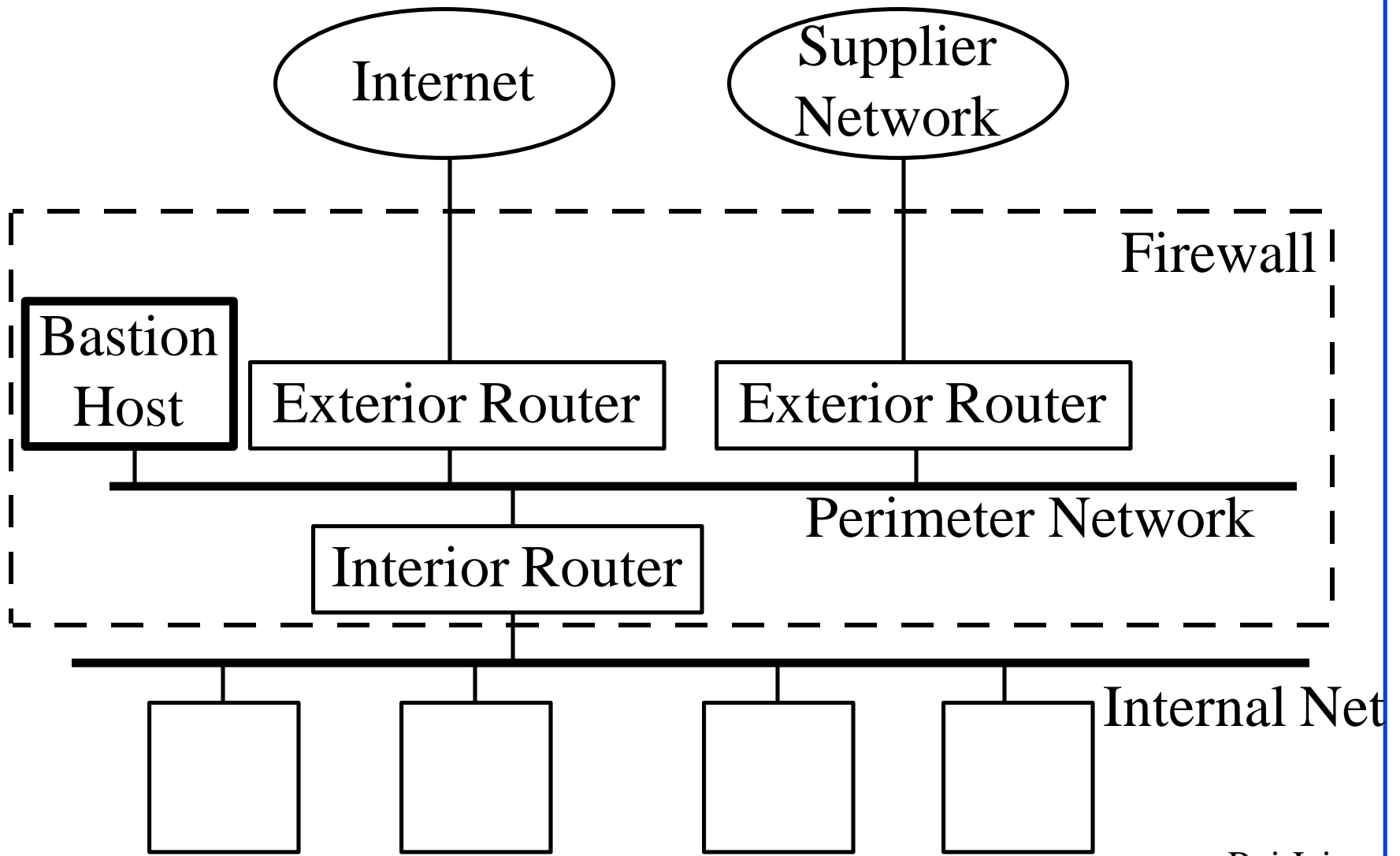
Multiple Internal Networks



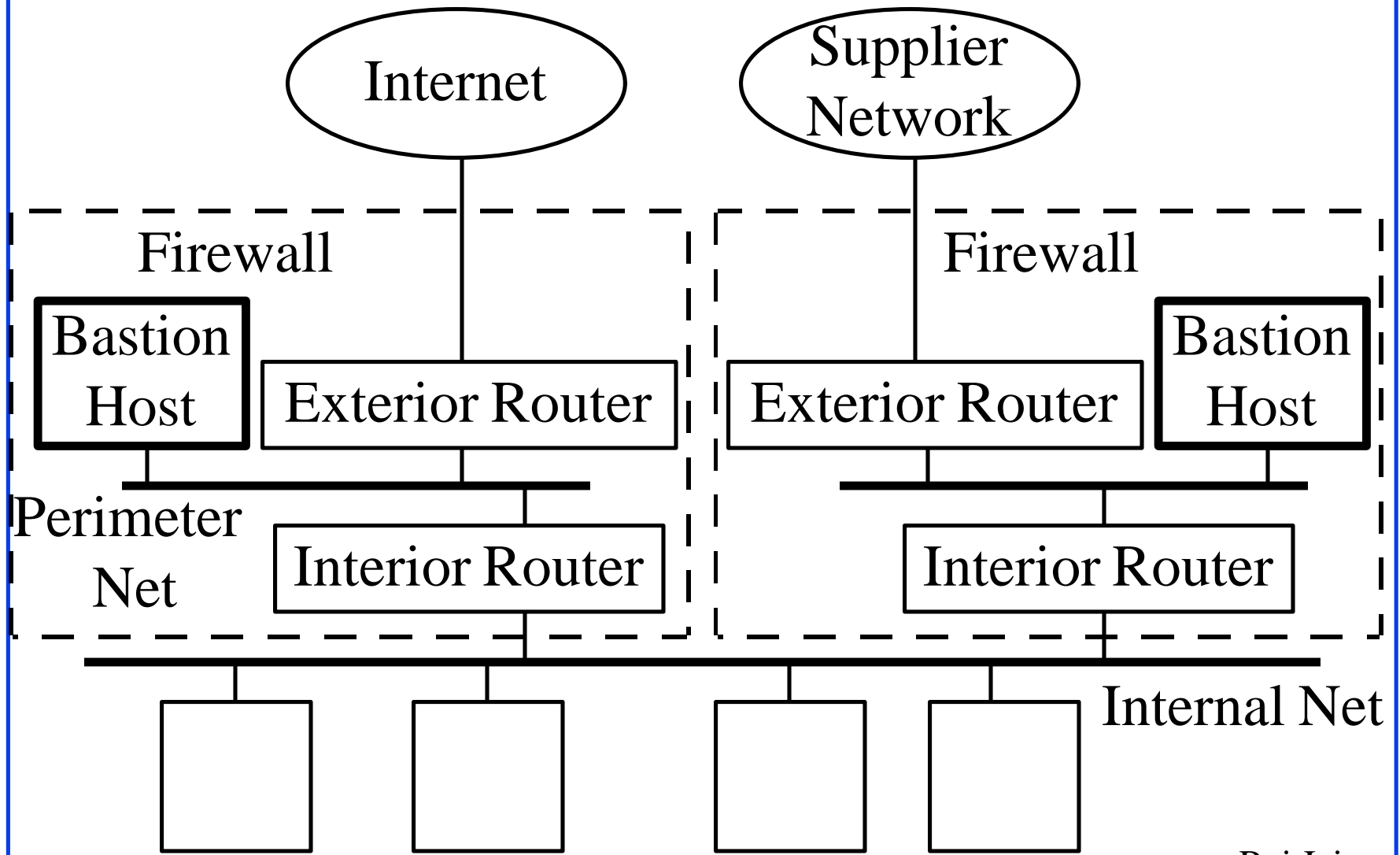
Multiple Internal Networks with a Backbone



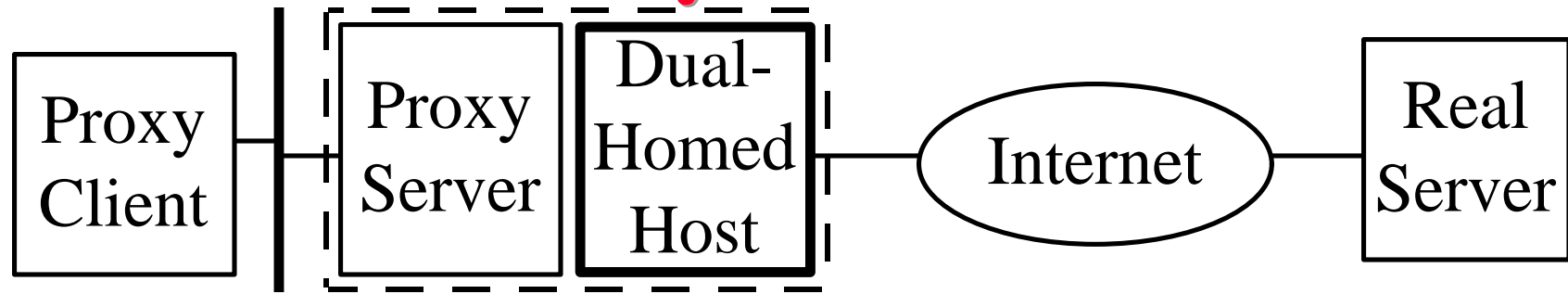
Multiple Exterior Routers



Multiple Perimeter Networks



Proxy Servers



- ❑ Specialized server programs on bastion host
- ❑ Take user's request and forward them to real servers
- ❑ Take server's responses and forward them to users
- ❑ Enforce site security policy \Rightarrow May refuse certain requests.
- ❑ Also known as application-level gateways
- ❑ With special "Proxy client" programs, proxy servers are almost transparent

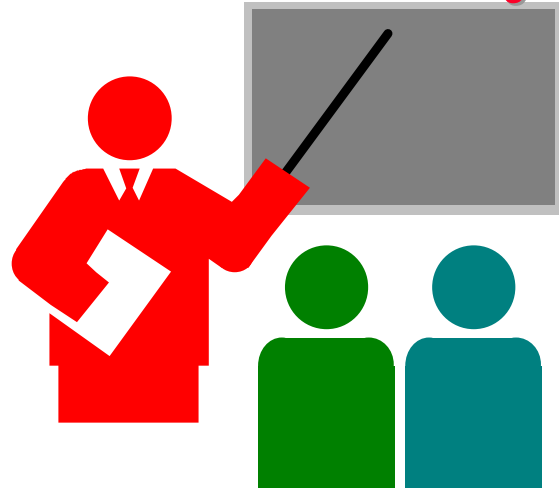
What Firewalls Can't Do

- ❑ Can't protect against malicious insiders
- ❑ Can't protect against connections that do not go through it, e.g., dial up
- ❑ Can't protect completely new threats
- ❑ Can't protect against viruses

Security Mechanisms on The Internet

- ❑ Kerberos
- ❑ Privacy Enhanced Mail (PEM)
- ❑ Pretty Good Privacy (PGP)
- ❑ MD5

Summary



- ❑ Integrity, Availability, Authentication, Confidentiality
- ❑ Private Key and Public Key encryption
- ❑ Packet filter, Bastion node, perimeter network, internal and external routers

Homework

- ❑ Read Chapter 31
- ❑ Submit answer to Exercise 31.3

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