



# INTRODUCTION TO NETWORK SECURITY

COMP 30650: NETWORKS AND INTERNET SYSTEMS

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# RECAP

- **Application Layer**
  - Http
  - Improving Performance – Page Load Time
    - Persistent Connections
    - Caching
    - CDN



# TODAY'S PLAN

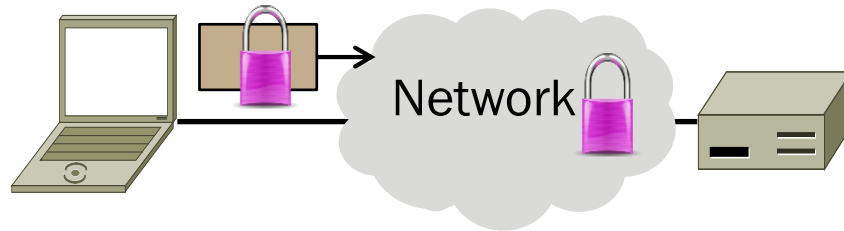
- The Bigger Picture
    - From a web Perspective
    - Application to Application Communication across the Internet
  - Security
    - Risk Management
    - Cryptology
    - Confidentiality
      - Encryption
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- Decorative geometric shapes at the bottom of the slide, consisting of a large blue triangle on the right, a smaller teal triangle on the left, and an orange triangle on the far left.



# NETWORK SECURITY

Network security designs to protect against a variety of threats


- Often build on cryptography



# SECURITY THREATS

- Means many things to many people
- Must define the properties we want

**Key part of network security is clearly stating the threat model**

- The **dangers** and attackers' **abilities**
  - Can't assess risk without this key information.
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# SECURITY THREATS

Some example threats that we need to secure against.

Attacker	Ability	Threat
Eavesdropper	Intercept messages	Read contents of message
Intruder	Compromised host	Tamper with contents of message
Impersonator	Social engineering	Trick party into giving information
Extortionist	Remote / botnet	Disrupt network services

# RISK MANAGEMENT

## Only as secure as the weakest link

- Could be design flaw or bug in code
- But often the weak link is elsewhere...
  - Passwords shared
  - Unlocked Nodes/Machines





# CRYPTOLOGY

**Rich history, especially spies / military**

- From the Greek “hidden writing”

## **Cryptography**

- Focus is encrypting information

## **Cryptanalysis**

- Focus is how to break codes

**Modern emphasis is on codes that are “computationally infeasible” to break**

- Takes too long compute solution
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# USES OF CRYPTOGRAPHY

**Encrypting information is useful for more than deterring eavesdroppers**

- Prove message came from real sender
- Prove remote party is who they say
- Prove message hasn't been altered

**Designing a secure cryptographic scheme is full of pitfalls**

- Use approved design in the approved way



# INTERNET REALITY

**Most of the protocols were developed before the Internet grew popular**

- It was a smaller, more trusted world
- So protocols lacked security ...

**We have strong security needs today**

- Clients talk with unverified servers
- Servers talk with anonymous clients

**Security has been retrofitted**

- This is far from ideal!



# TOPICS

Threat models

Confidentiality

Authentication

Wireless security (802.11)

Web security (HTTPS/SSL)

DNS security

Virtual Private Networks (VPNs)

Firewalls

Distributed denial-of-service

Crypto

Applied crypto

Connectivity

