1. A Cryptographic Protocol provides cryptographic (encoding of messages and so on) methods, usually in sequences of cryptographic primitives. It is a description of how the algorithms for encrypting these messages.
2. Cryptographic Protocol types :

* Key agreement or establishment
  + A mutual agreement and linkage between two users to help verify the security and authenticity of a message to be encrypted.
* Entity authentication
  + One party is allowed to prove the identity of another. An entity can refer to a person, process, client or server and the one for which needs to have their identity proved is called the claimant.
* Symmetric encryption
  + Refers to algorithms that use the same secure keys for both encryption and decryption of a secret message. They may be identical or have a slight difference between them.
* Message authentication material construction
  + Short piece of information used to authenticate a message; to verify that it came from the owner it claims to be coming from thus checking authenticity.
* Secured application-level data transport
  + Specifies the shared protocols and interface methods used by hosts in a communications network
* Non-repudiation