

The internal network is 222.22/16. In your solution, suppose that the connection table is currently caching three connections, all from inside to outside. You'll need to invent appropriate IP addresses and port numbers.

- P26. Suppose Alice wants to visit the Web site `activist.com` using a TOR-like service. This service uses two non-colluding proxy servers, Proxy1 and Proxy2. Alice first obtains the certificates (each containing a public key) for Proxy1 and Proxy2 from some central server. Denote $K_1^+(\cdot)$, $K_2^+(\cdot)$, $K_1^-(\cdot)$, and $K_2^-(\cdot)$ for the encryption/decryption with public and private RSA keys.
- Using a timing diagram, provide a protocol (as simple as possible) that enables Alice to establish a shared session key S_1 with Proxy1. Denote $S_1(m)$ for encryption/decryption of data m with the shared key S_1 .
 - Using a timing diagram, provide a protocol (as simple as possible) that allows Alice to establish a shared session key S_2 with Proxy2 *without revealing her IP address to Proxy2*.
 - Assume now that shared keys S_1 and S_2 are now established. Using a timing diagram, provide a protocol (as simple as possible and *not using public-key cryptography*) that allows Alice to request an html page from `activist.com` *without revealing her IP address to Proxy2* and *without revealing to Proxy1 which site she is visiting*. Your diagram should end with an HTTP request arriving at `activist.com`.



Wireshark Lab

In this lab (available from the companion Web site), we investigate the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol. Recall from Section 8.6 that SSL is used for securing a TCP connection, and that it is extensively used in practice for secure Internet transactions. In this lab, we will focus on the SSL records sent over the TCP connection. We will attempt to delineate and classify each of the records, with a goal of understanding the why and how for each record. We investigate the various SSL record types as well as the fields in the SSL messages. We do so by analyzing a trace of the SSL records sent between your host and an e-commerce server.



IPsec Lab

In this lab (available from the companion Web site), we will explore how to create IPsec SAs between linux boxes. You can do the first part of the lab with two ordinary linux boxes, each with one Ethernet adapter. But for the second part of the lab, you will need four linux boxes, two of which having two Ethernet adapters. In the second half of the lab, you will create IPsec SAs using the ESP protocol in the tunnel mode. You will do this by first manually creating the SAs, and then by having IKE create the SAs.