CS 725/825 & IT 725 Lecture 13 Network Security

October 18, 2023

MIME

- Problem: SMTP was designed to deliver limited length, English text
- Solution: MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)
 - encode content to look like text
 - mark it with content type so it can be unpacked and rendered on the receiving end
 - package components of the message

```
Message header

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative; boundary="--1A9864DE43A1F1A4D007D99F6C4"

----1A9864DE43A1F1A4D007D99F6C4
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
...
```

Network Security

Security

- A broad problem, we will look at securing communication protocols
- Objectives:
 - -confidentiality
 - -authentication
 - -message integrity
 - -non-repudiation

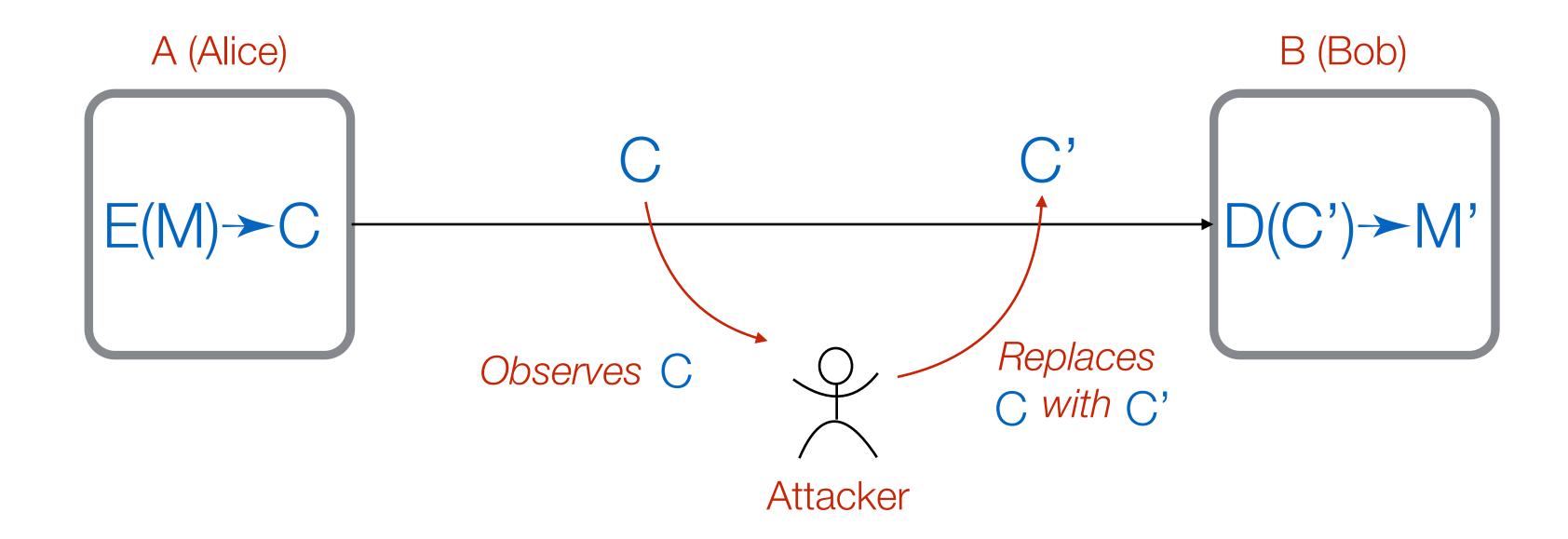
Non-repudiation is the concept of ensuring that a party in a dispute cannot repudiate, or refute the validity of a statement or contract...

Encryption



- M message, C cyphertext (encrypted text)
- ► Encryption: E(M)→C
- ▶ Decryption: D(C)→M

Encryption - Attacks



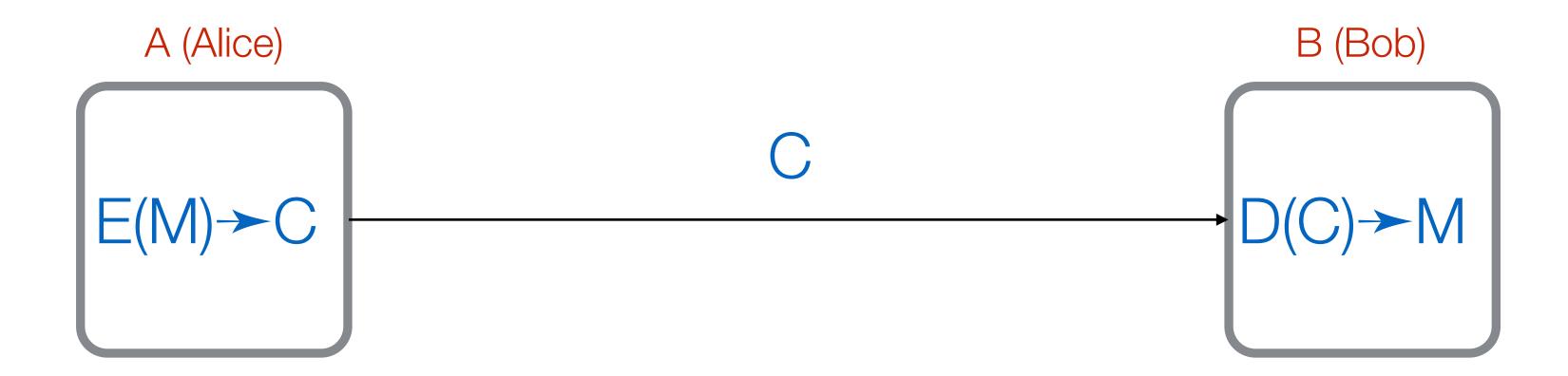
- Passive attack: message observed
- Active attack: message replaced or modified

Encryption Categories

Secret method: E() and D()

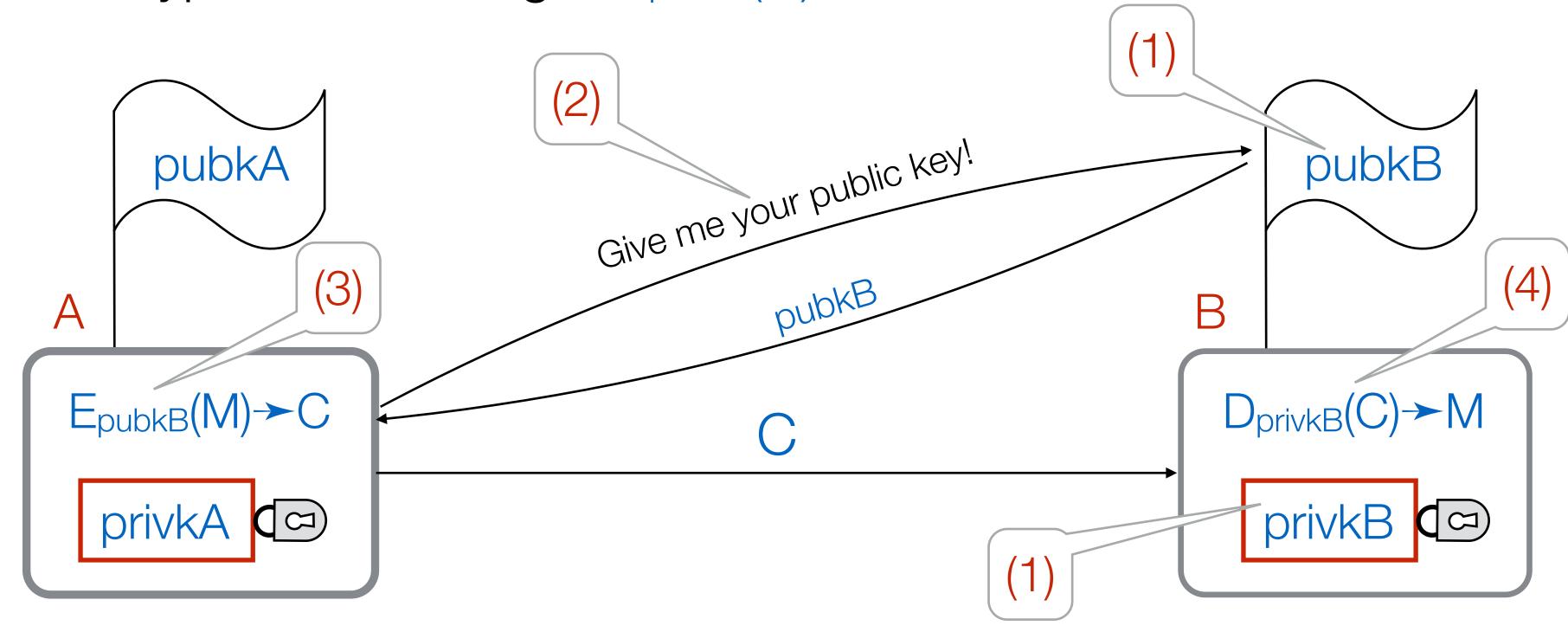
Public method, secret key: $E_k()$ and $D_k()$

Public method, public and private keys: Epubk() and Dprivk()



Public Private Key Cryptography

- (1) B generates public/private key pair: pubkB and privB
- (2) A gets B's public key
- (3) A encrypts the message: $E_{pubkB}(M) \rightarrow C$ and sends it to B
- (4) B decrypts the message: $D_{privkB}(C) \rightarrow M$



Key Exchange Problem

- Everything hinges on A getting B's public key...
 - once that's done, all is set
- Man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack
- Needed:
 - authentication
 - message integrity