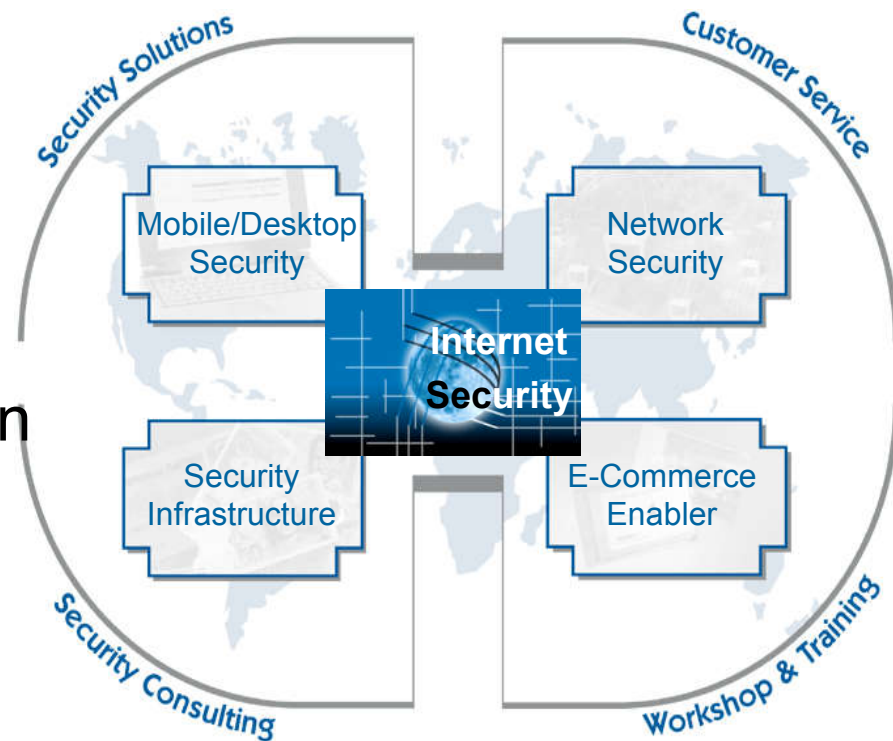


Network Security

Secure Communication in Virtual Enterprises
with Encryption, Digital Signature and Firewall

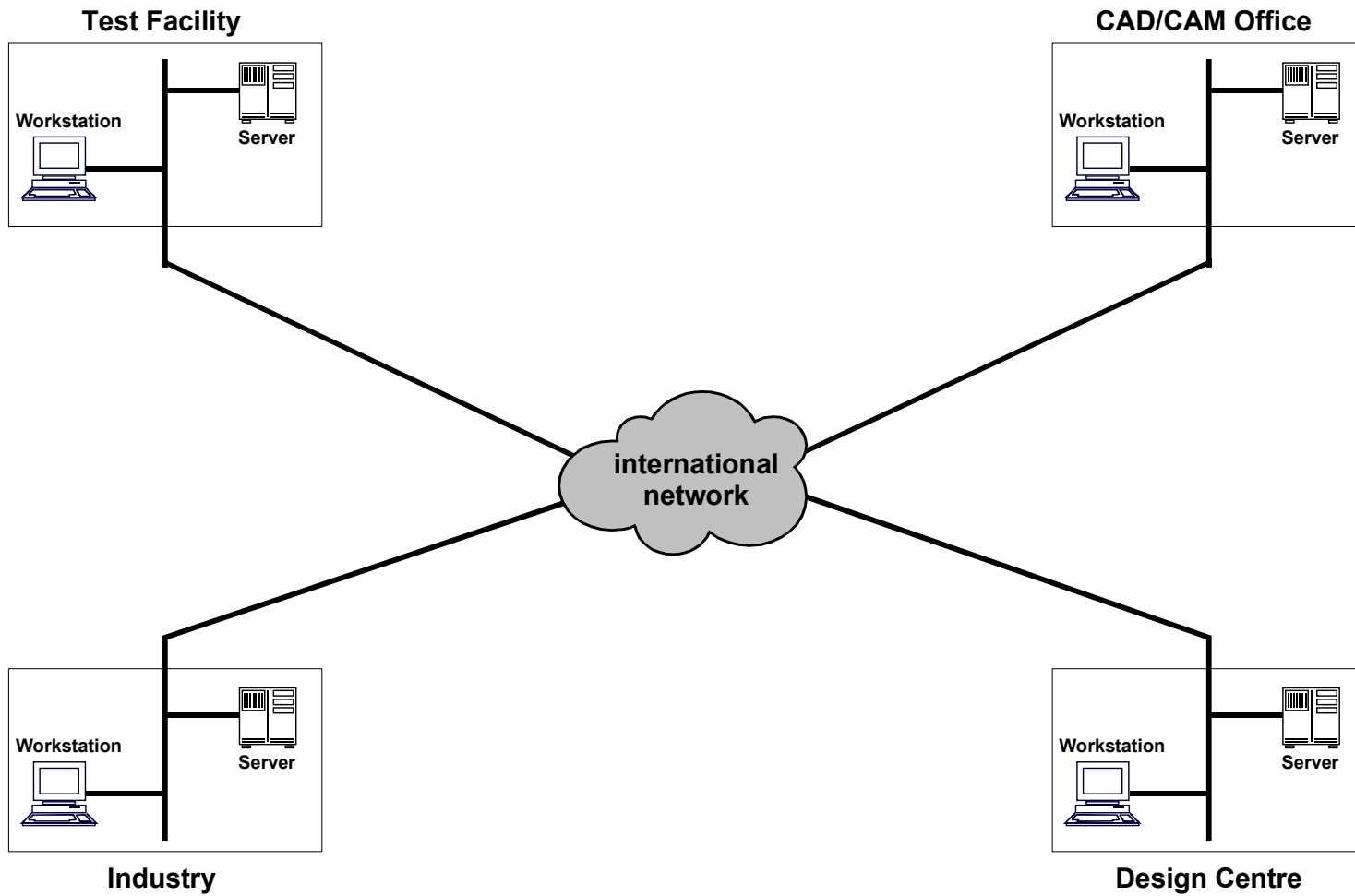
Dipl.-Ing. Norbert Pohlmann
Chief Marketing Director



Contents

- Security needs for Concurrent Multidisciplinary Engineering
- Security Concepts
 - Encryption (Black-Box-Solution)
 - Digital Signature
 - Firewall-System
- Combined Solutions

Concurrent Multidisciplinary Engineering



Security Needs for Concurrent Multidisciplinary Engineering (1)

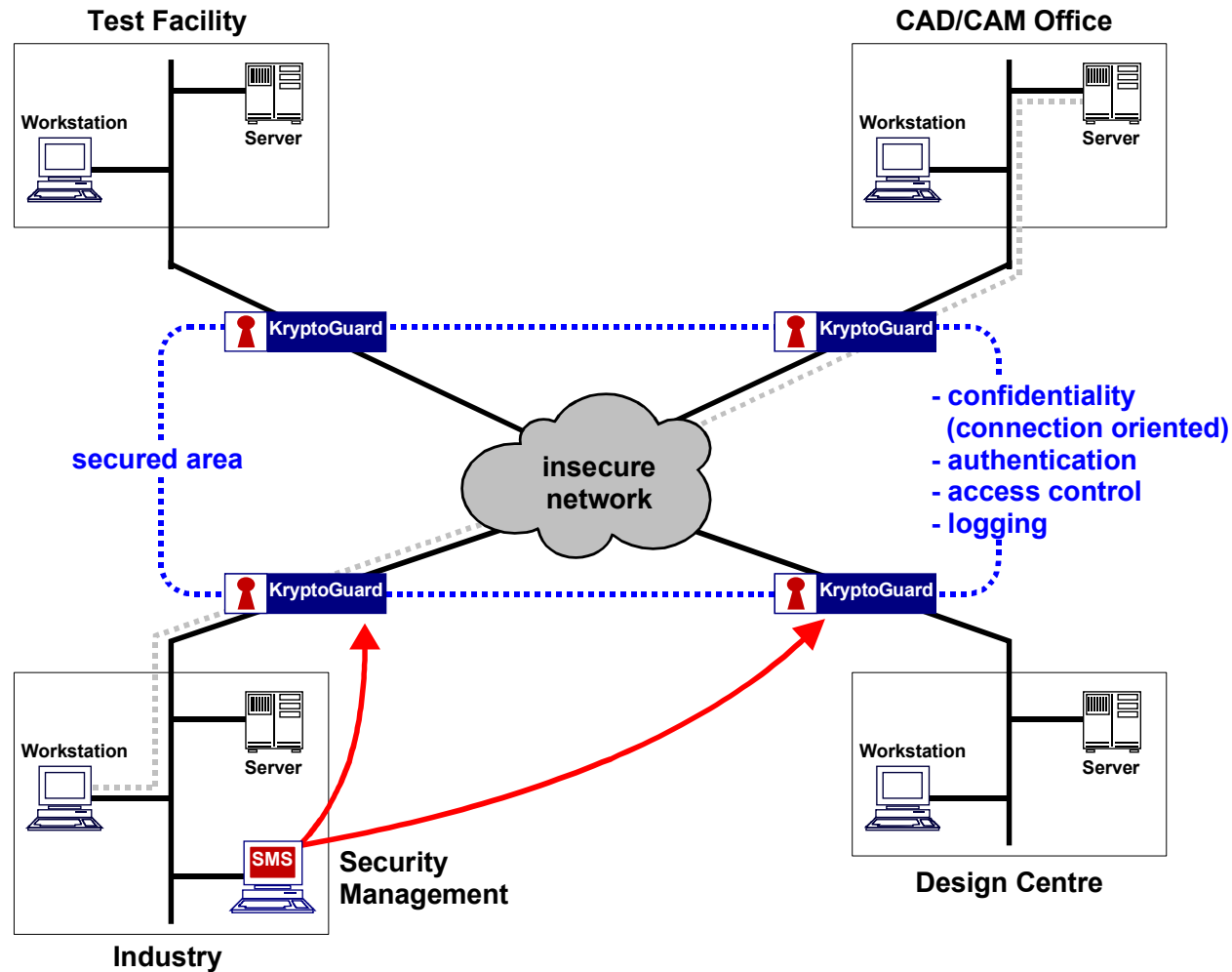
- confidentiality
 - know-how protection
 - competitors try to gain access to the development results
- non-repudiation
 - to secure that the right information are received to be worked with
 - responsibility for the result (wrong results may cause tremendous damages)
- integrity of data
 - no manipulation during transmission
 - no virus - infection



Security Needs for Concurrent Multidisciplinary Engineering (2)

- access control
 - strangers should not have access to the computers or networks to be protected
- access-right management
 - only authorised people should have access to the computer
- authentication
 - only communication protocols and services which are permitted should be used
- logging
 - security relevant events can be logged and analysed
 - events can be logged and thus be used as evidence

Encryption with the help of a Black-Box Solution (Security System with Packet Filter)



Security Services which are provided with this kind of Black-Box Solution

- confidentiality of data (setting up VPNs)
 - it is impossible to read data in plaintext
- authentication
 - implicit by means of encryption
 - explicit by means of authentication mechanisms
- access control
 - only logical connections, which are permitted, can be set up
 - strangers cannot have access to end system
- access-right management
 - only communication protocols and services which are permitted, can be used
- logging
 - security relevant events can be logged and analysed

Security System with Packet Filtering

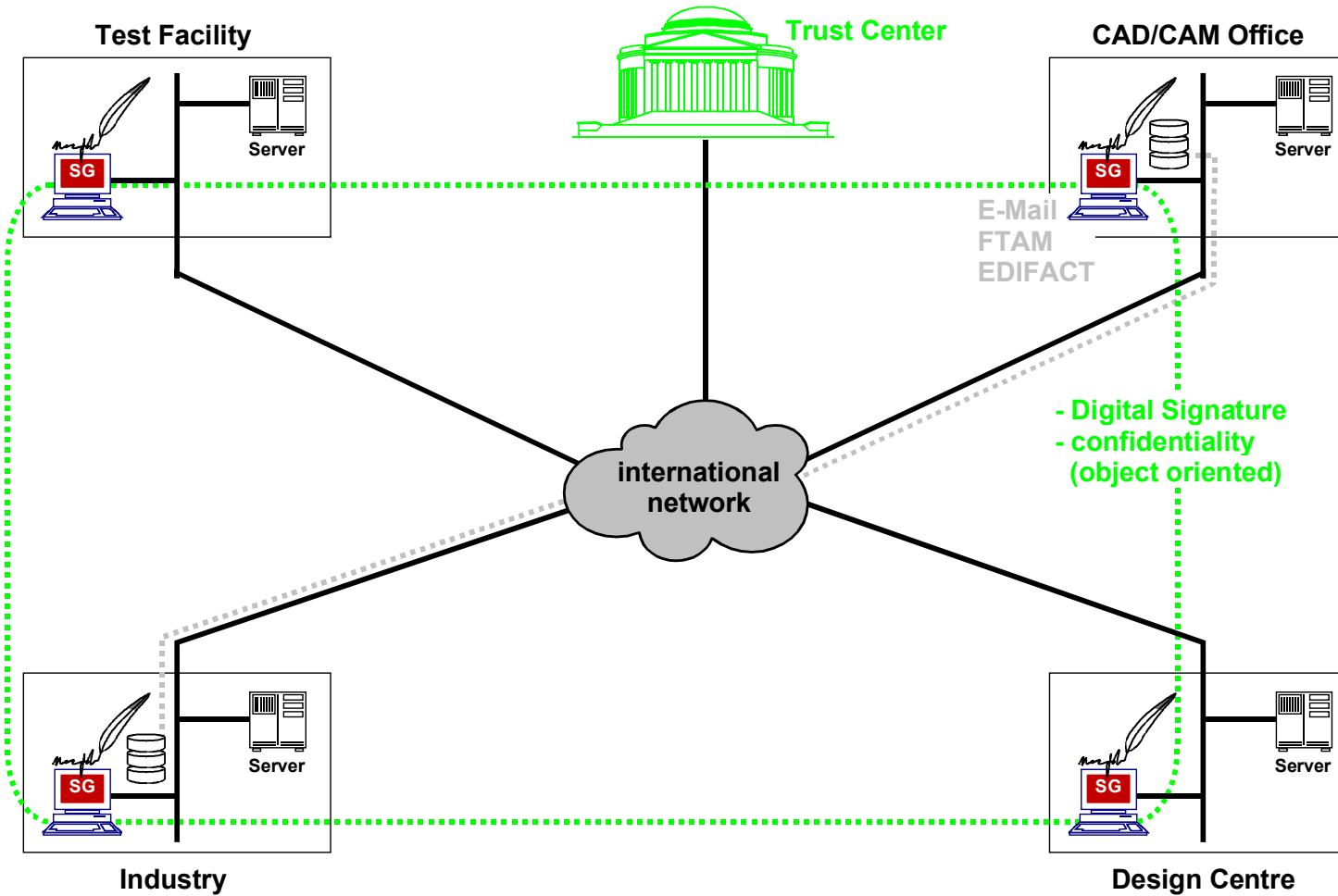
advantages

- black box solution
 - transparent security
 - easy to integrate
 - no change of application necessary
 - independent of computer system and operating system
 - supports all kinds of communications:
 - **session oriented** (Telnet etc.)
 - **store and forward** (e-mail)
 - combines easy handling with clearly defined responsibilities

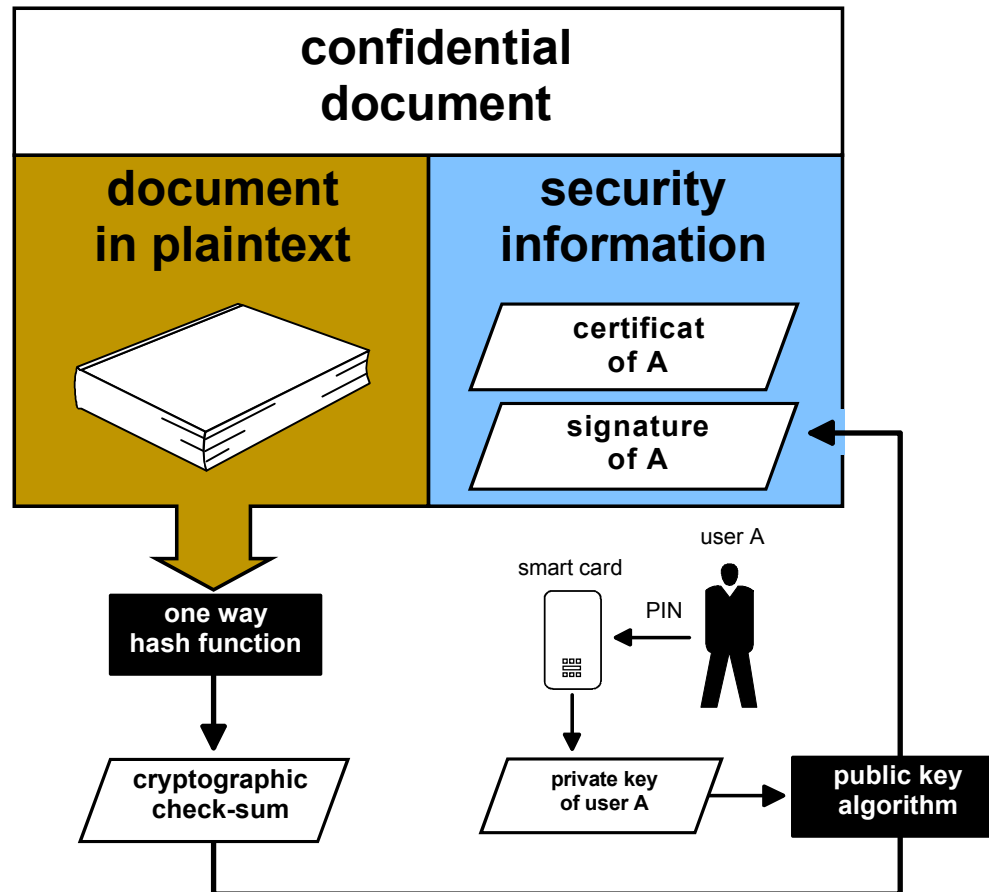
disadvantages

- key management
 - either one organisation (normally the company which pays) has to take over responsibility
 - or all have to employ the same product
(Problem presently: no standard or trustworthy infrastructure is available)
- no non-repudiation
 - has to be realised via other mechanisms
- no control on application level

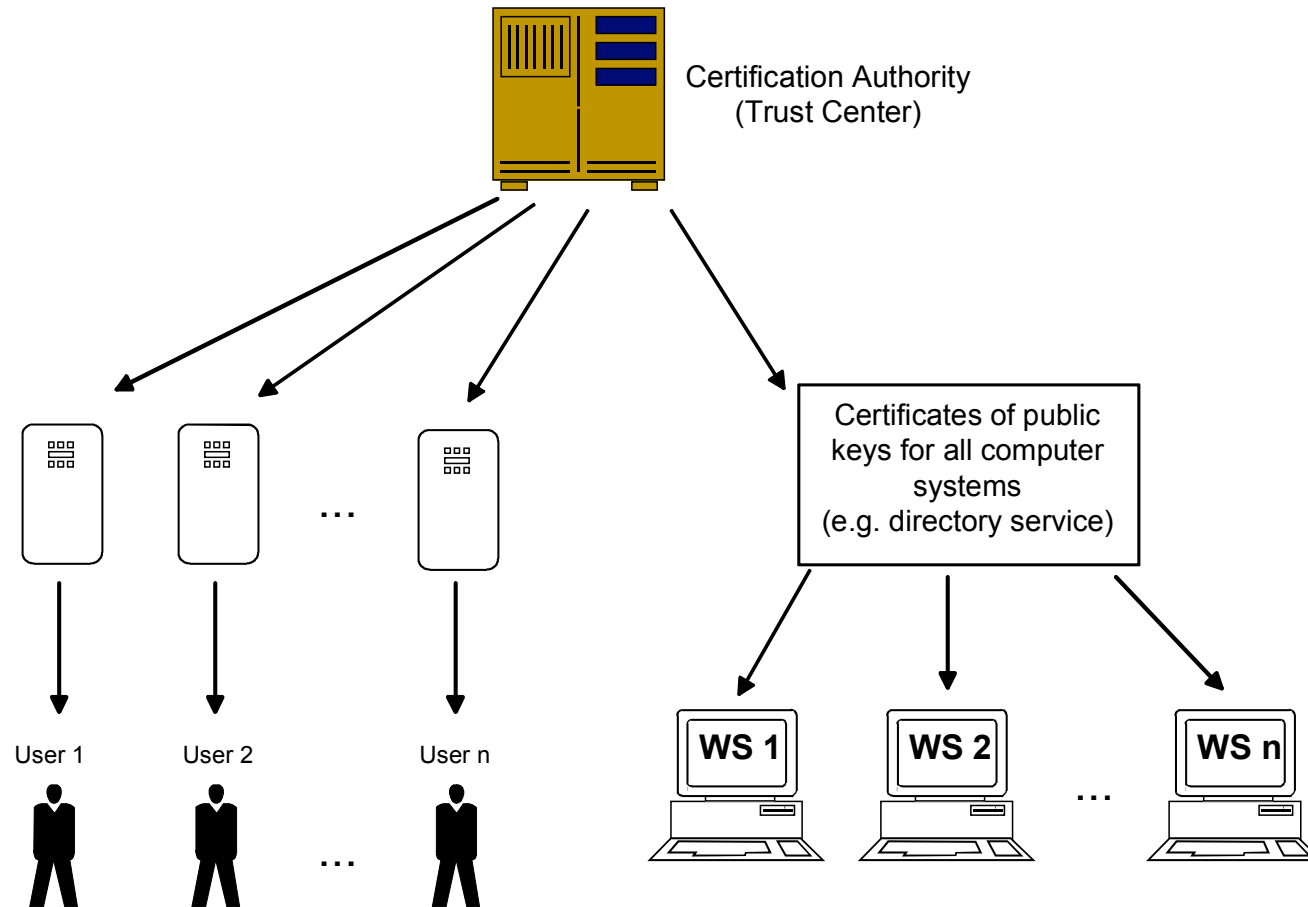
Digital Signature and Object Encryption



Signature Function



Certification Authorities



Digital Signature and Object Encryption

advantages

- integrated into application
- legally recognised signature (as a signature under a document)
- secures only what needs to be secured (selection possible)
- requirements:
 - secure, trustworthy infrastructure
 - supplied by Signature Law (in Germany)

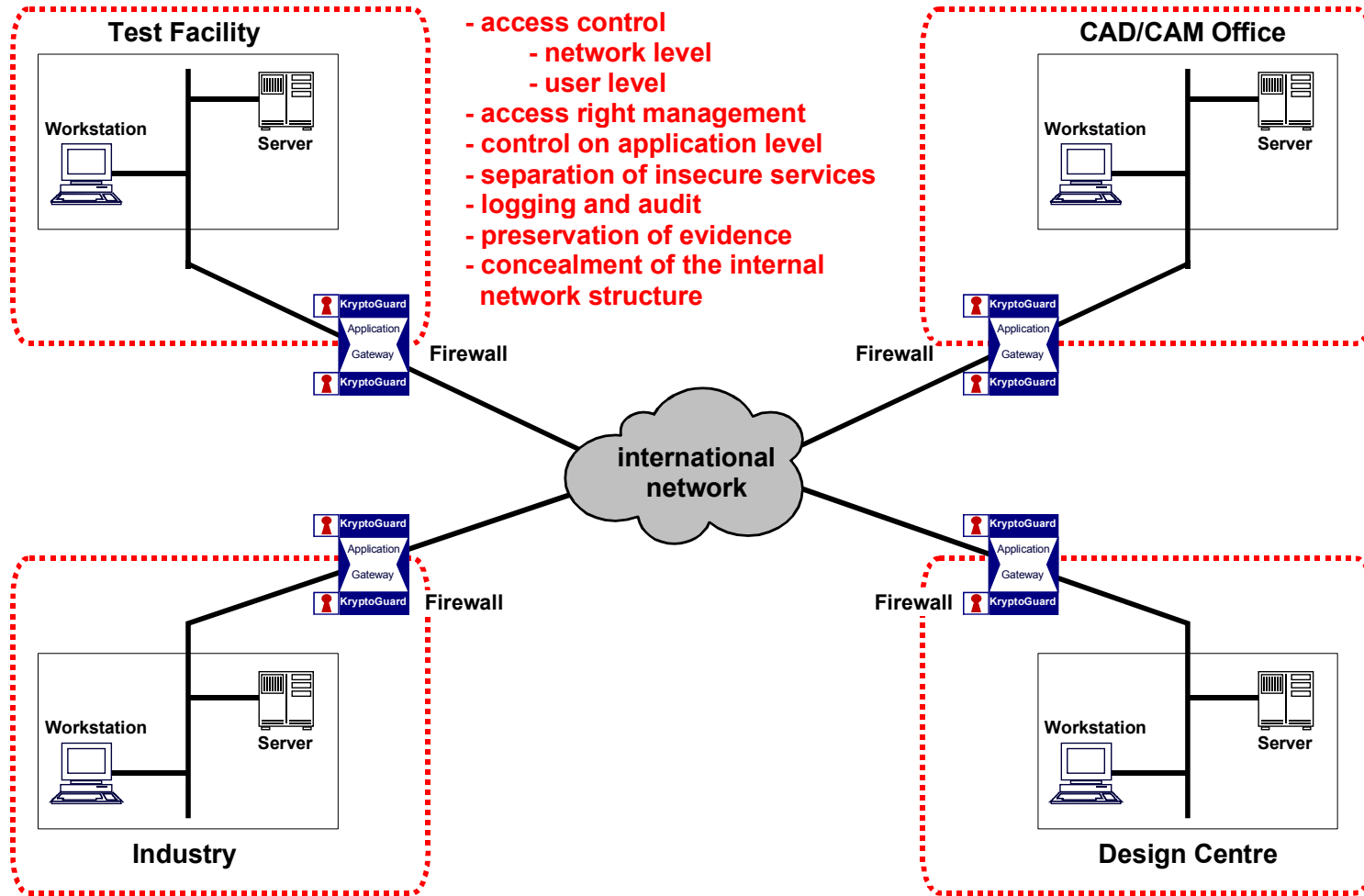
disadvantages

- no access control
 - no access-right management
- not combinable with session-oriented communication



***as envelope and
manual signature***

Firewall System

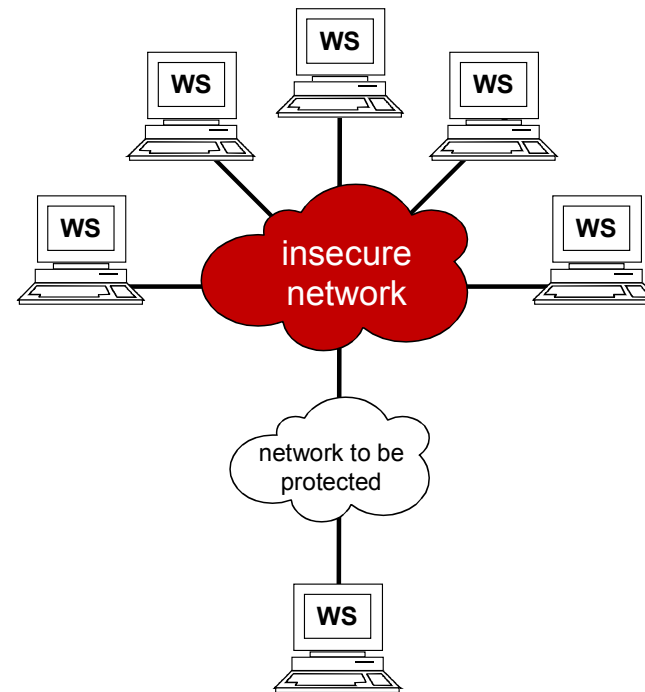


A public network is not a “one-way street”

Risks in public networks:

What are the problems?

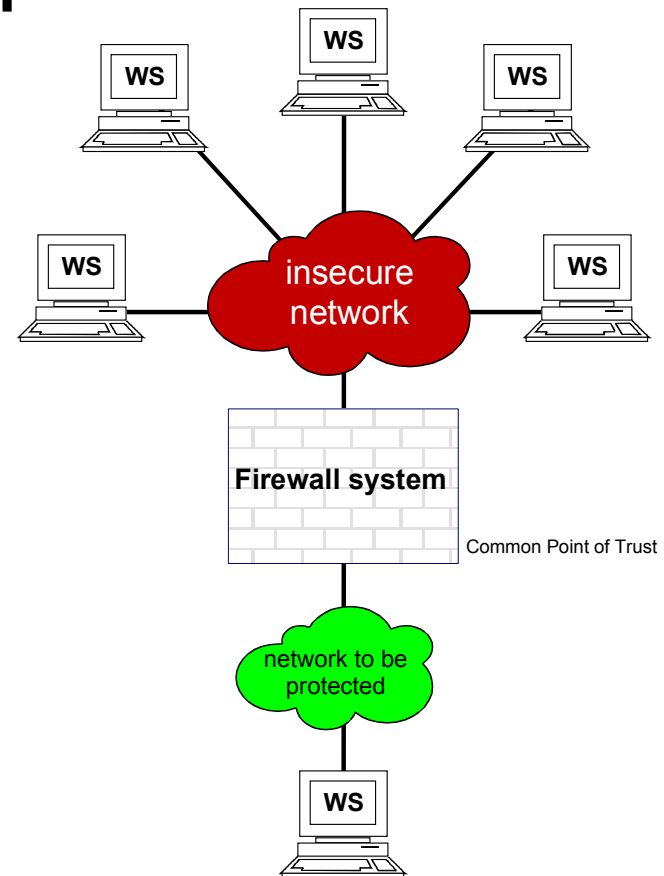
- High-tech spies steal someone’s know-how and sell it profitably to competitors.
- Hackers intrude into the local networks of public authorities and companies and manipulate data or smuggle in wrong information.
- Netsurfers paralyze the whole computer system of a company and cause economic damages amounting to millions.



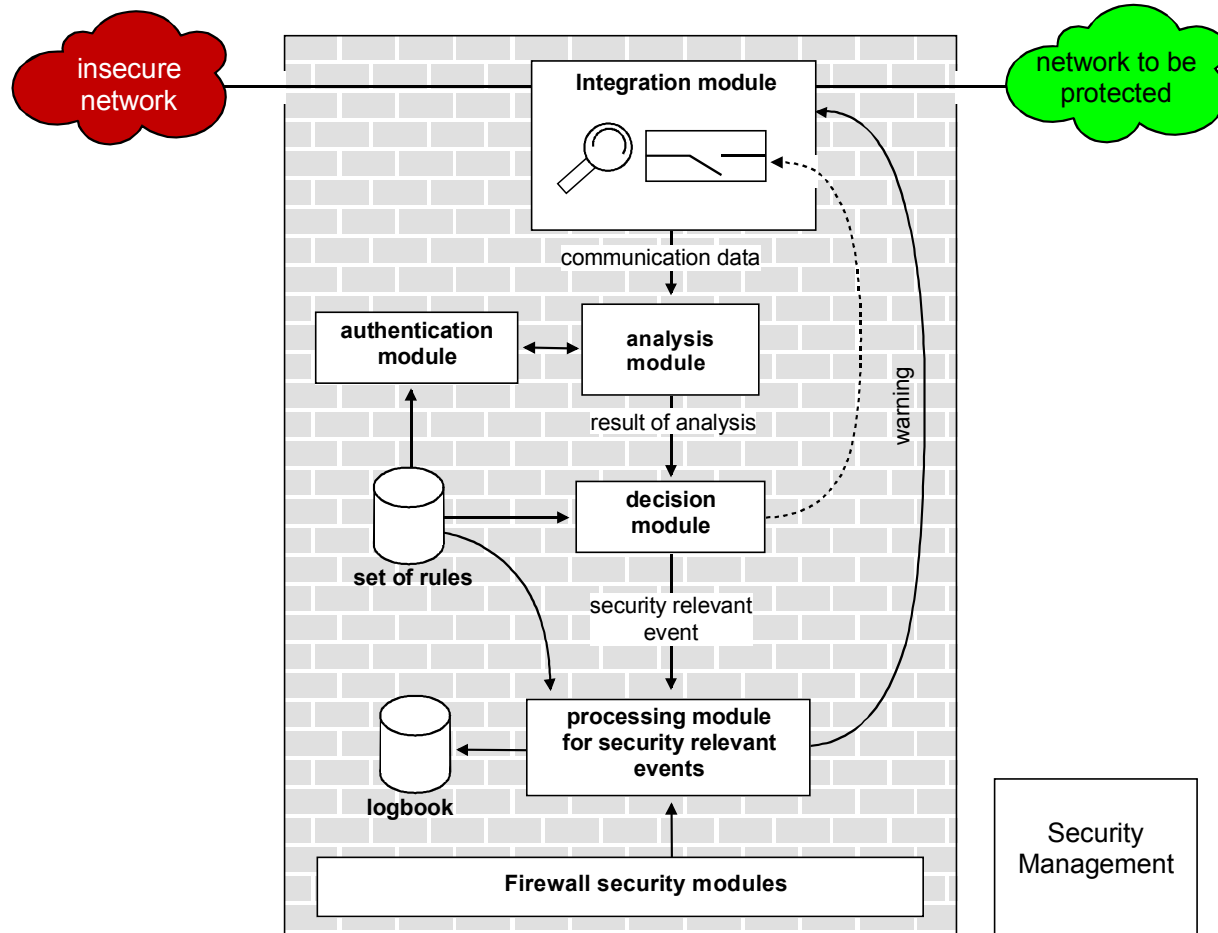
Integration of a Firewall System

Objectives of a Firewall System

- access control on network level
- access control on user level
- access-right management
- control on application level
- separation of insecure services
- logging and audit
- preservation of evidence
- concealment of the internal network structure



Structure of an active Firewall element



Firewall System

advantages

- every organisation is responsible for its own security
- no unauthorised access to the computer to be protected
- access-right management
- preservation of evidence
- independant of terminals and operating system

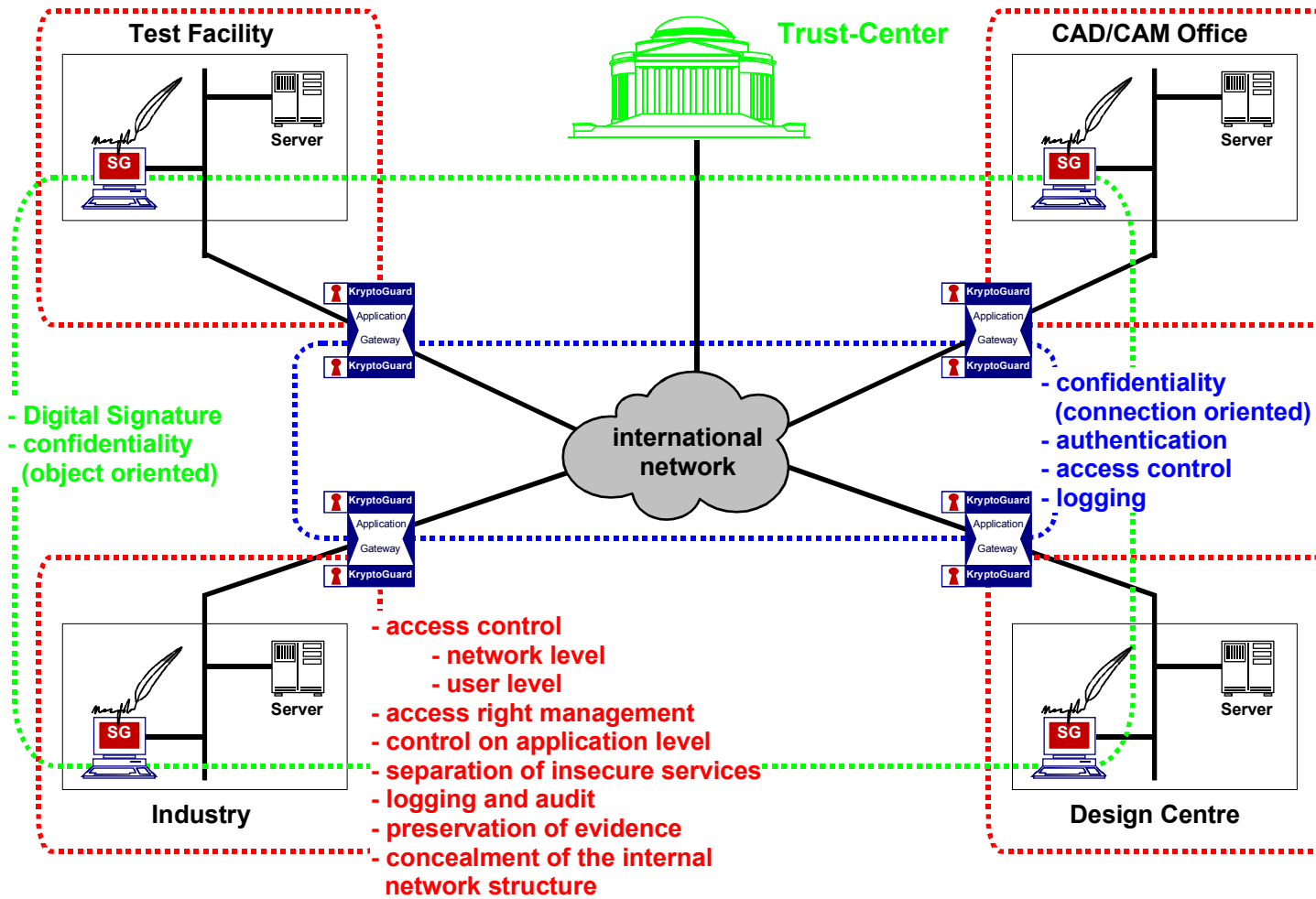
disadvantages

- integrity of data and confidentiality have to be realised via other means
- no non-repudiation



***as firewall
and doorman***

Combinations

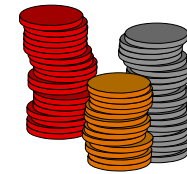
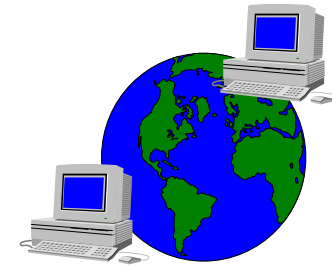


Summary

- Solutions for the realisation of secure Concurrent Multidisciplinary Engineering are available
- Combination of different concepts fulfills all security needs
- Organisations with its own responsibility are able to act independently
- When using SmartCards they can be employed for digitale signature as well as for authentication with the Firewall system

Why Security?

- Information society: fundamental changes
 - Increasing number of work processes are done via IT-systems networks
 - ⇒ network a new object for attackers
 - Increasing value of information stored on IT-systems
 - The value of complete documentation of R&D units can easily exceed millions \$
 - Secure and reliable payment and transactions via insecure networks (e.g. Internet)
 - Lack of appropriate moral



Why Security?

- Requirements for security
 - selfprotection against espionage necessary
 - legal regulations have to be fulfilled

