Exercise walk-through

2.3
Network security

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Computer Science · SL

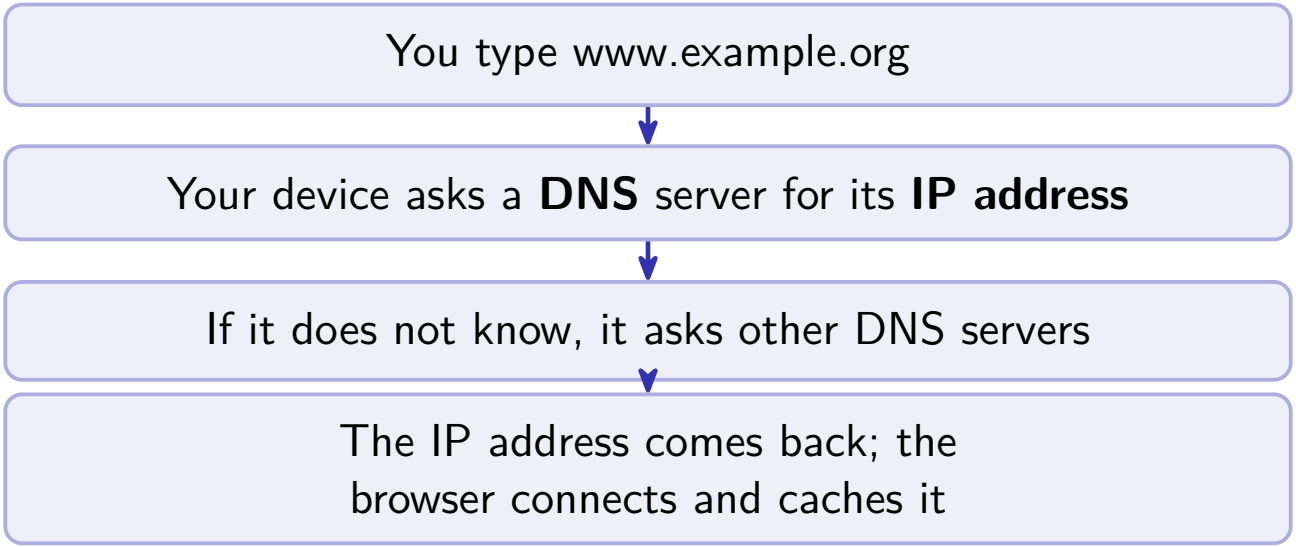
Name the device by its job

Device	Job
switch	joins devices in a **LAN**; forwards each frame to its port
router	joins networks; forwards packets along a route
access point	lets wireless devices join a wired LAN
modem	turns data into a signal for the line, and back
firewall	checks traffic against rules; blocks the rest

IP address or MAC address?

	IP address	**MAC address**
identifies	position on a network	the network card
set by	the network (**DHCP**)	usually the maker
changes?	yes, when it moves	can be randomised
example	192.168.1.24	3C:22:FB:9A:10:07

DNS: finding a server



Exercises 2.1–2.3

2.1 Distinguish authentication from authorization, with a school example. [2]

2.2 Explain how a firewall protects a school network. [2]

2.3 Explain why multi-factor authentication is more secure than a password alone. [2]

Exercises 2.1·2.3

2.1 Distinguish authentication from authorization, with a school example. [2]

2.1

- authentication checks who the user is: e.g. a student logs in with a password
- authorization decides what they may do: e.g. a student can read but not change grades

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2.2 Explain how a firewall protects a school network. [2]

2.2

- it checks each packet against rules, such as allowed addresses, ports and protocols
- it blocks traffic that breaks the rules, keeping out unwanted or harmful connections

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2.3 Explain why multi-factor authentication is more secure than a password alone. [2]

2.3

- a second factor, such as a code on the user's phone, is also needed
- a stolen or guessed password alone is then not enough to log in

Exercises 3.1·3.2

3.1 Which key decrypts a message encrypted with Ben's public key? [1]

- **A** Ana's public key
- **B** Ana's private key
- **C** Ben's public key
- **D** Ben's private key

3.2 What does a website's digital certificate show? [1]

- **A** that the site has no malware
- **B** that the public key belongs to that website
- **C** the user's password
- **D** the site's IP address

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3.1 D

- only the matching private key decrypts

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3.2 B

- signed by a trusted authority

Exercise 3.3

3.3 Which countermeasure best limits the damage of ransomware? [1]

- ☐ **A** a faster network
- **B** regular backups kept offline
- **C** a longer domain name
- **D** UDP instead of TCP

Exercise 3.3

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3.3 B

- the data can be restored without paying

Exercise 3.4 (a)

3.4 A clinic stores patient records on a server that staff reach from the clinic and from home.

(a) Identify **two** threats to the records, and for each describe a suitable countermeasure. [4]

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(a) Any two threats, each with a matching countermeasure, e.g.:

- phishing for staff passwords; MFA and staff training
- interception of records sent to home; encryption over a VPN or HTTPS
- malware or ransomware; anti-malware, updates and offline backups

Exercise 3.4 (b)

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(b) Explain why the records sent to staff at home are encrypted. [2]

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(b) Explain why the records sent to staff at home are encrypted. [2]

(b)

- the data travels over the public internet, where it can be intercepted
- encrypted records cannot be read without the key, protecting patient privacy

Exercise 3.4 (c)

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(c) The clinic uses symmetric encryption for the records. Explain the problem of sharing the key, and how asymmetric encryption solves it. [3]

Exercise 3.4 (c)

3.4 A clinic stores patient records on a server that staff reach from the clinic and from home.

(c) The clinic uses symmetric encryption for the records. Explain the problem of sharing the key, and how asymmetric encryption solves it. [3]

(c)

- the same key encrypts and decrypts, so it must reach every staff member without being intercepted
- with asymmetric encryption, each person publishes a public key for encrypting
- only their private key, never sent, can decrypt; often used to send the symmetric key safely

Exercise 3.4 (d)

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(d)

- **authorization**: access rights or permissions per user role