



*Overview of Obvious Solutions Inc's  
Secure Messaging Solutions for eBusiness*

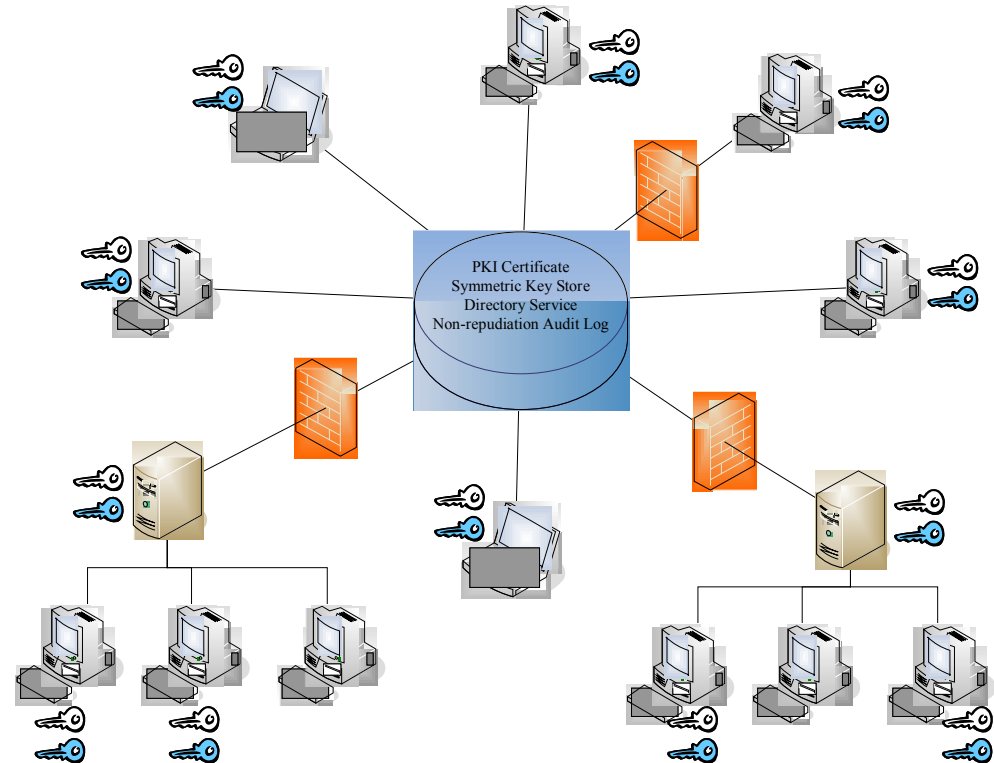


*Derek Ritz, P.Eng.  
Chief Technology Officer*

- ⊕ Obvious Solutions Inc. is a privately held Canadian technology company providing secure collaboration solutions for eBusiness.
- ⊕ Obvious has developed a patent-pending security platform that provides a cryptographically hardened infrastructure which can be deployed easily and inexpensively across the Internet and other Internet Protocol (IP) based networks.
- ⊕ The Obvious Security Platform supports multiple business applications offered as secure services over open IP based networks.
- ⊕ Obvious currently has two such services offerings:
  - ⊕ Abrica, for simply and securely exchanging structured documents (Purchase Orders, Shipping Notices, Claims Forms, Invoices, etc.) between business partners using disparate business management systems
  - ⊕ Dabra, for the secure, seamless exchange of e-mail and file attachments between individuals

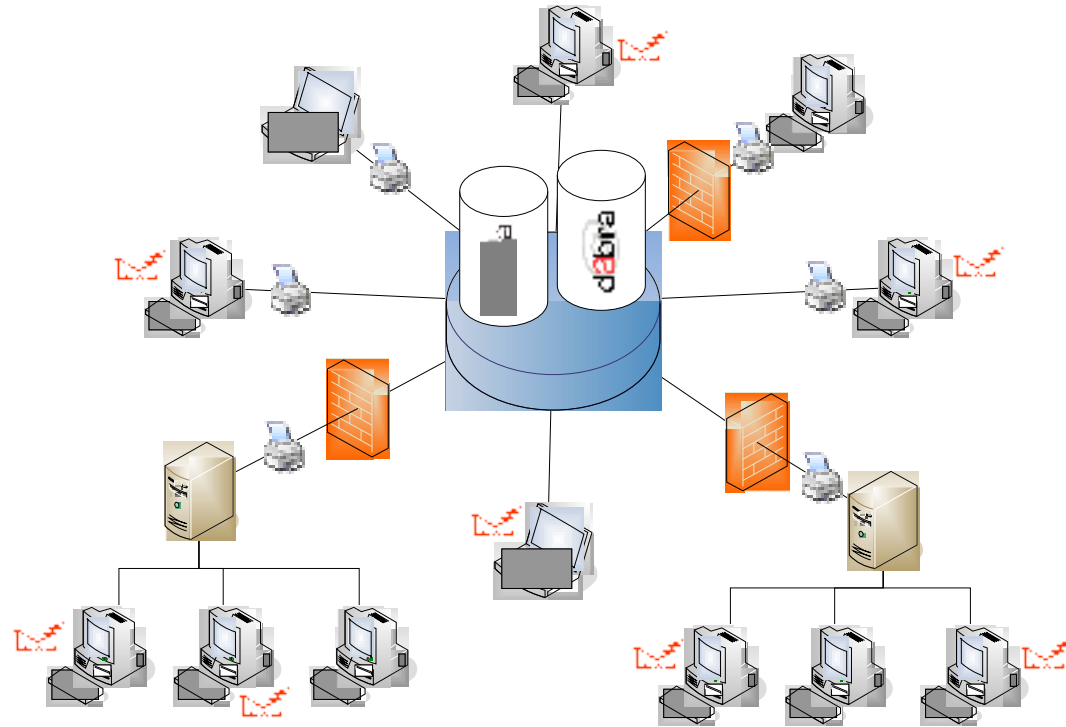
# Obvious Security Platform™

- ✦ The Obvious Security Platform provides an Internet-based infrastructure for the secure exchange of messages between parties
- ✦ The platform employs a unique, patent-pending hybrid architecture based on standard symmetric (AES 128bit) and asymmetric (PKI 1024bit) cryptography
- ✦ PKI certificates are not needed for each member node on the platform; a PKI certificate is only required at the central Notary Server
- ✦ Messages sent over the network create a non-repudiation audit trail including: authenticated sender & receiver, send & receipt notary timestamps, and digital fingerprints (hashes) of the message contents.
- ✦ The network does not depend on border security (firewall) technologies; the system transparently works with or without a firewall



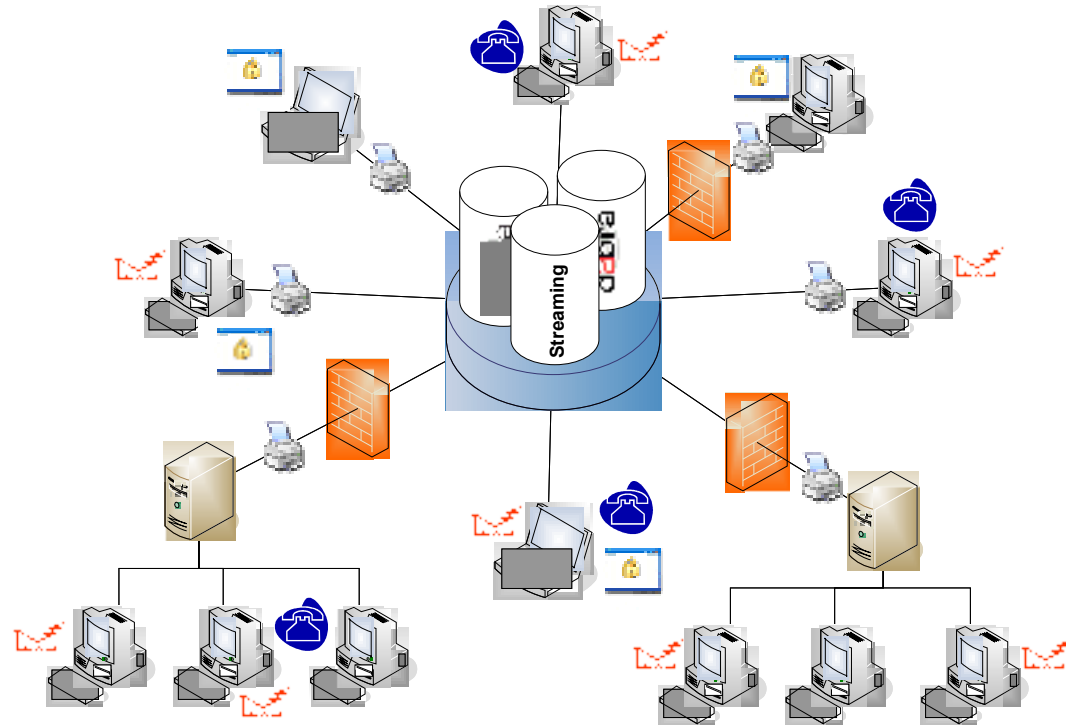


- ✦ Dabra is an email “plug-in” that supports encrypted messaging using the Obvious Security Platform
- ✦ Each individual email account is authenticated by a unique symmetric key
- ✦ Every message transmission authenticates the sender and the recipient, and creates a non-repudiation audit log at the notary server
- ✦ To send a message using Dabra, the user simply clicks the “Send Secure” button instead of the regular “Send” button
- ✦ Dabra’s unique and novel key management and authentication method is patent-pending

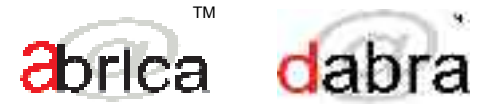


# Streamed Content Solutions

- ✦ The Obvious Security Platform can be used to deploy other secure business solutions.
- ✦ New solutions are contemplated by a recently filed patent application which extends the original technology to include secure, authenticated exchange of streamed content as well as discrete messages.
- ✦ Such new solutions could include:
  - ❖ Secure remote desktop or VPN connections
  - ❖ Secure connections over wireless 3G networks
  - ❖ Authenticated, encrypted voice-over-IP
  - ❖ Applications involving streamed video-over-IP



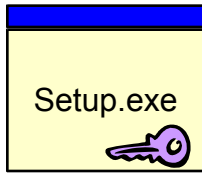
# *How Does it Work?*



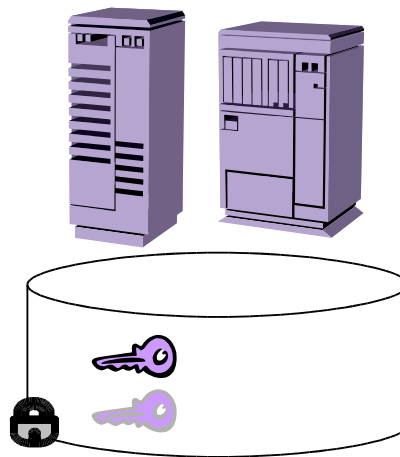
Obvious Security Platform™

- ⊕ How is key management accomplished?
- ⊕ How are messages securely transmitted between parties?

# How Does it Work?

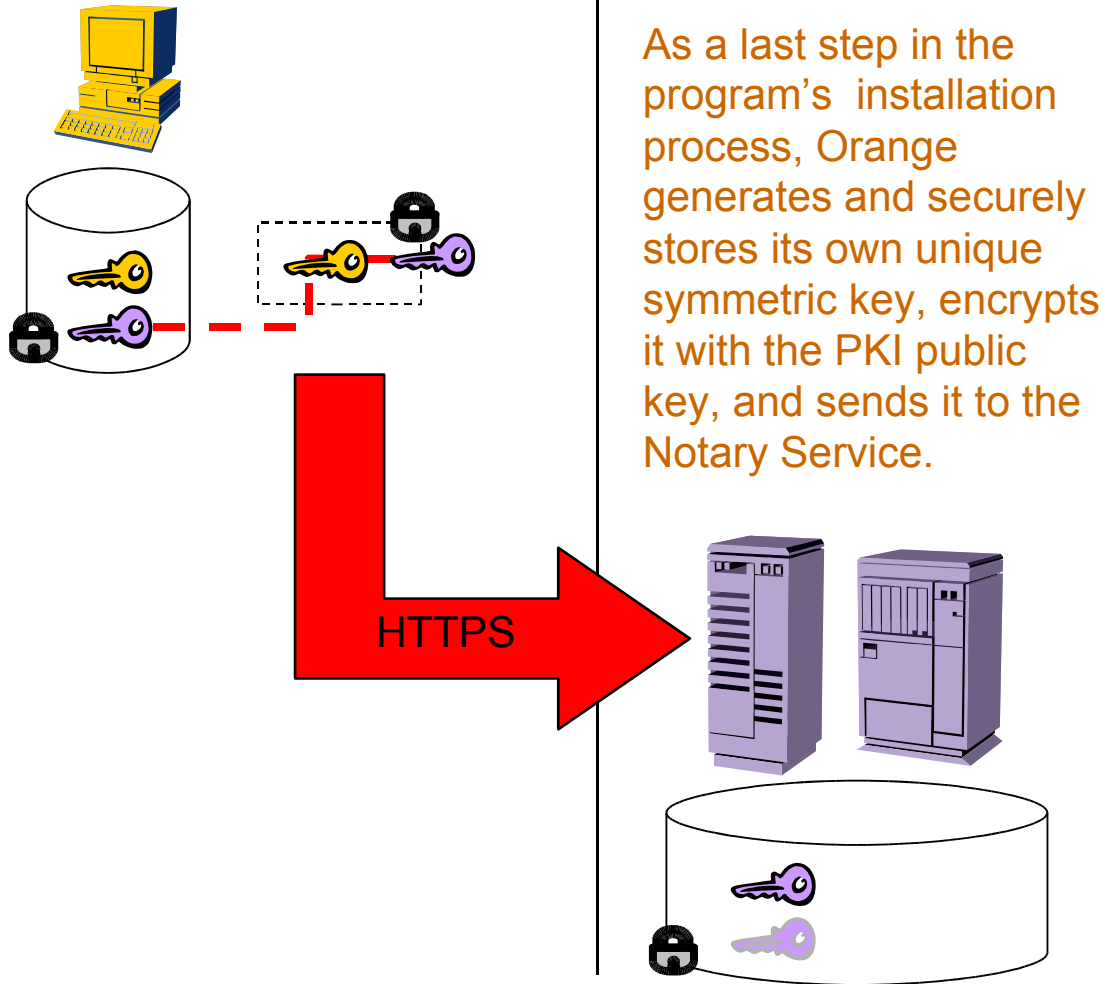


Orange and Blue wish to collaborate securely. Orange downloads a setup.exe program from the Internet, which contains the Notary Service's public key.

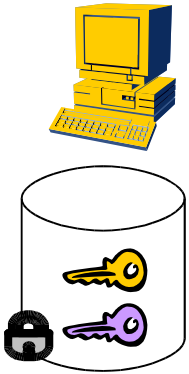




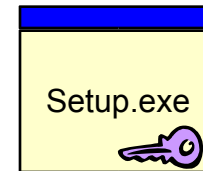
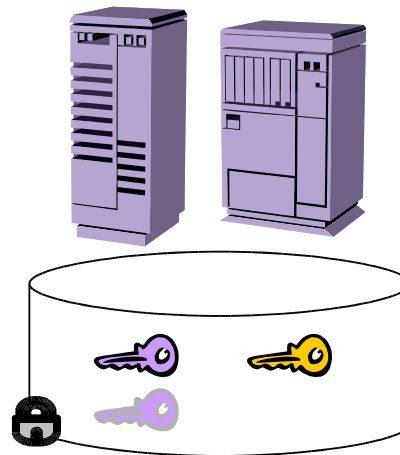
# How Does it Work?



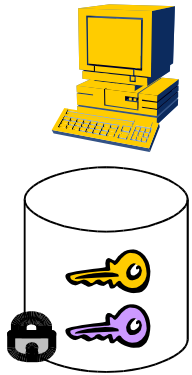
# How Does it Work?



Now Orange has a shared secret with the Notary Service. To join the secure network, Blue also downloads and runs the setup.exe program.

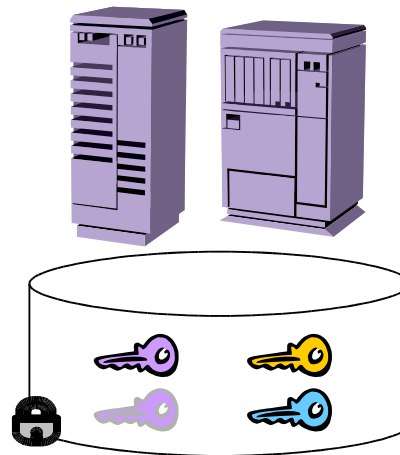


# How Does it Work?

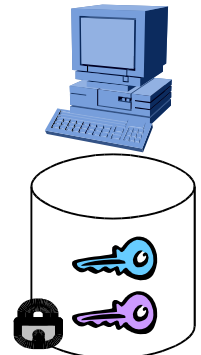


The sender, Orange, has his private “ID” key (orange key) and Notary Service’s PKI public key (dark purple) in a secure local data store.

The Notary Service has its PKI private key (light purple) and public key (dark purple) in a local secure data store. The Notary Service maintains a copy of each subscriber’s “ID” key in it’s secure database (orange key, blue key, etc.). Each key is associated with a unique entity. For Abrica, there is one key per company. For Dabra, one key per email address..

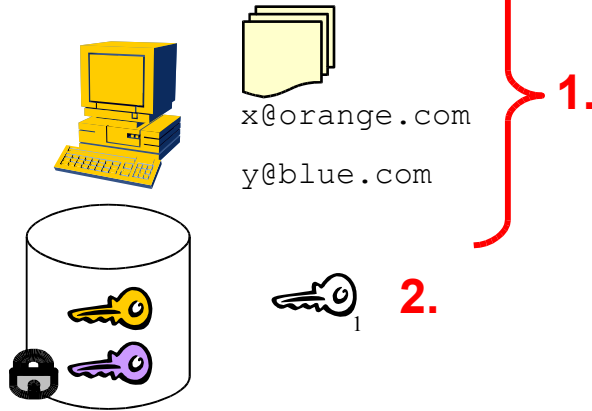


The receiver (Blue) has his private “ID” key (blue key) and Notary Service’s PKI public key (dark purple key) in a secure local data store.

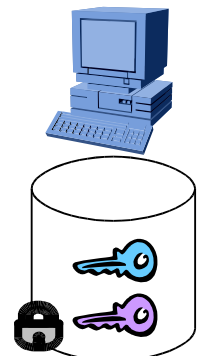
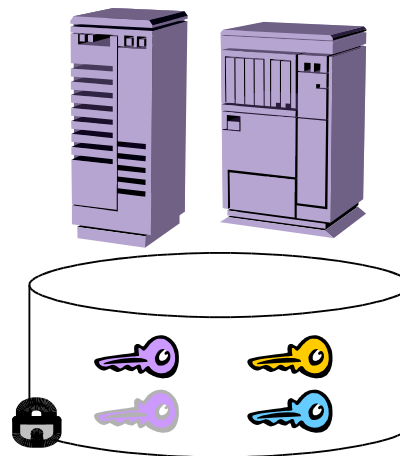


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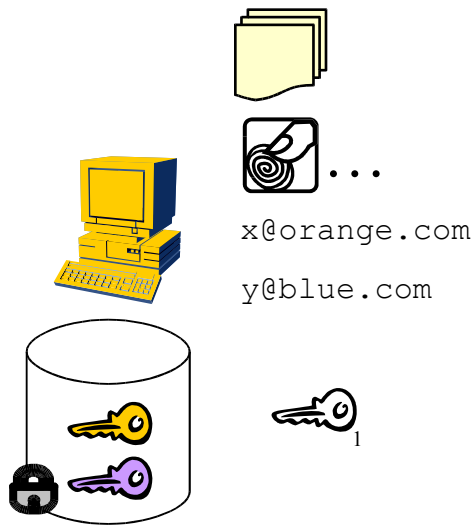
## A "Dabra" Example



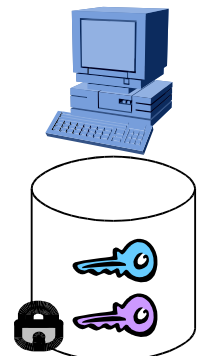
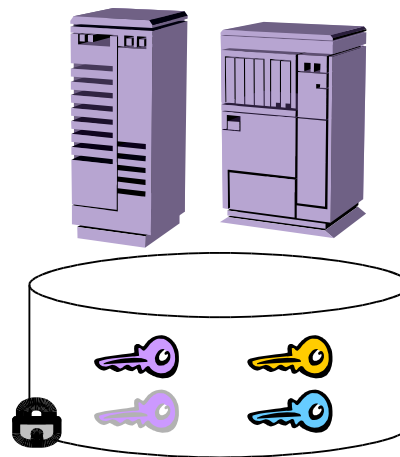
1. The sender email address, receiver email address and "payload files" are specified.
2. A unique, one-time "session" key (white key #1) is generated by the sender. This key will be used to encrypt the sender's communication with the Notary Service.



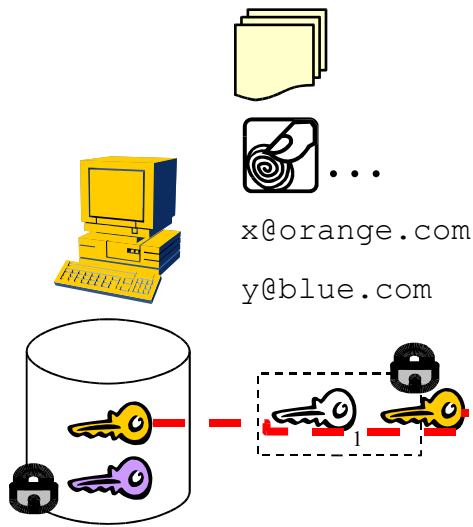
# How Does it Work?



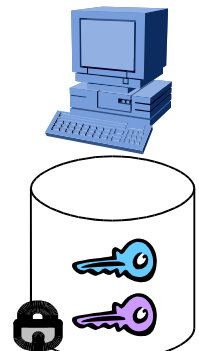
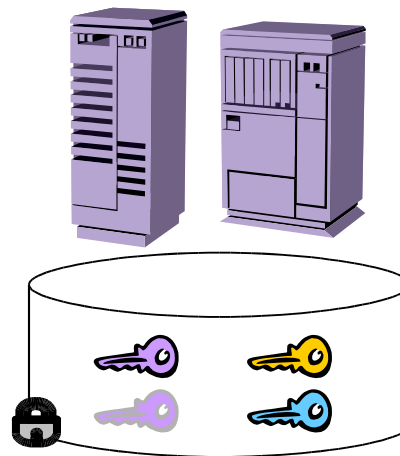
Digital fingerprints are created for each payload document.



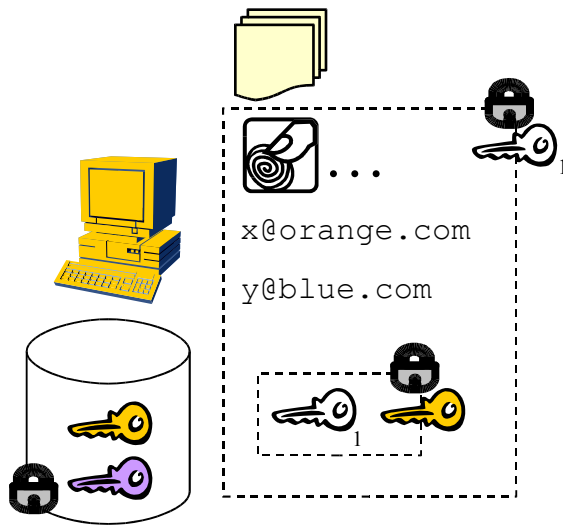
# How Does it Work?



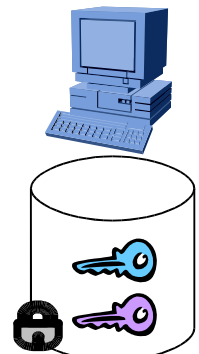
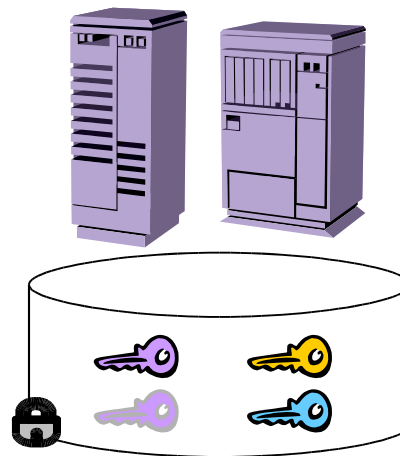
To authenticate the sender, the session key is encrypted using the sender's ID key (orange key).



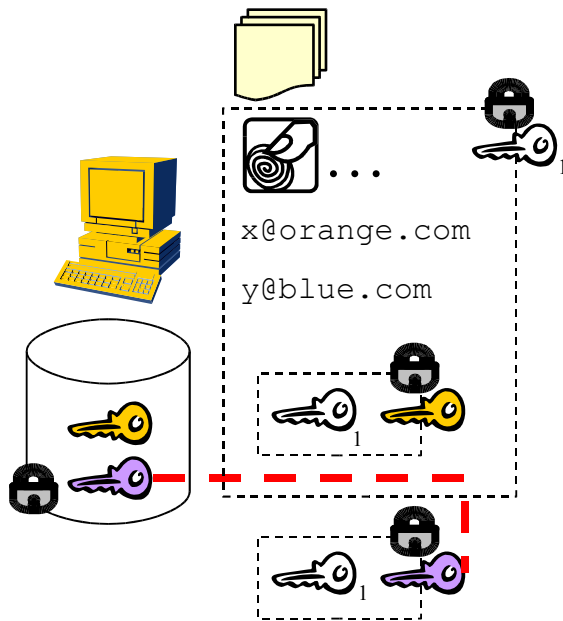
# How Does it Work?



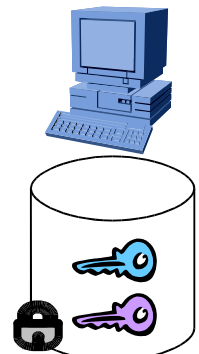
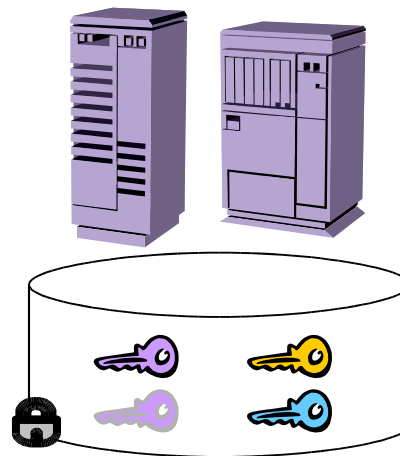
The email addresses and payload fingerprints are encrypted using the session key (white) and then zipped (to compress the size of the transmission).



# How Does it Work?

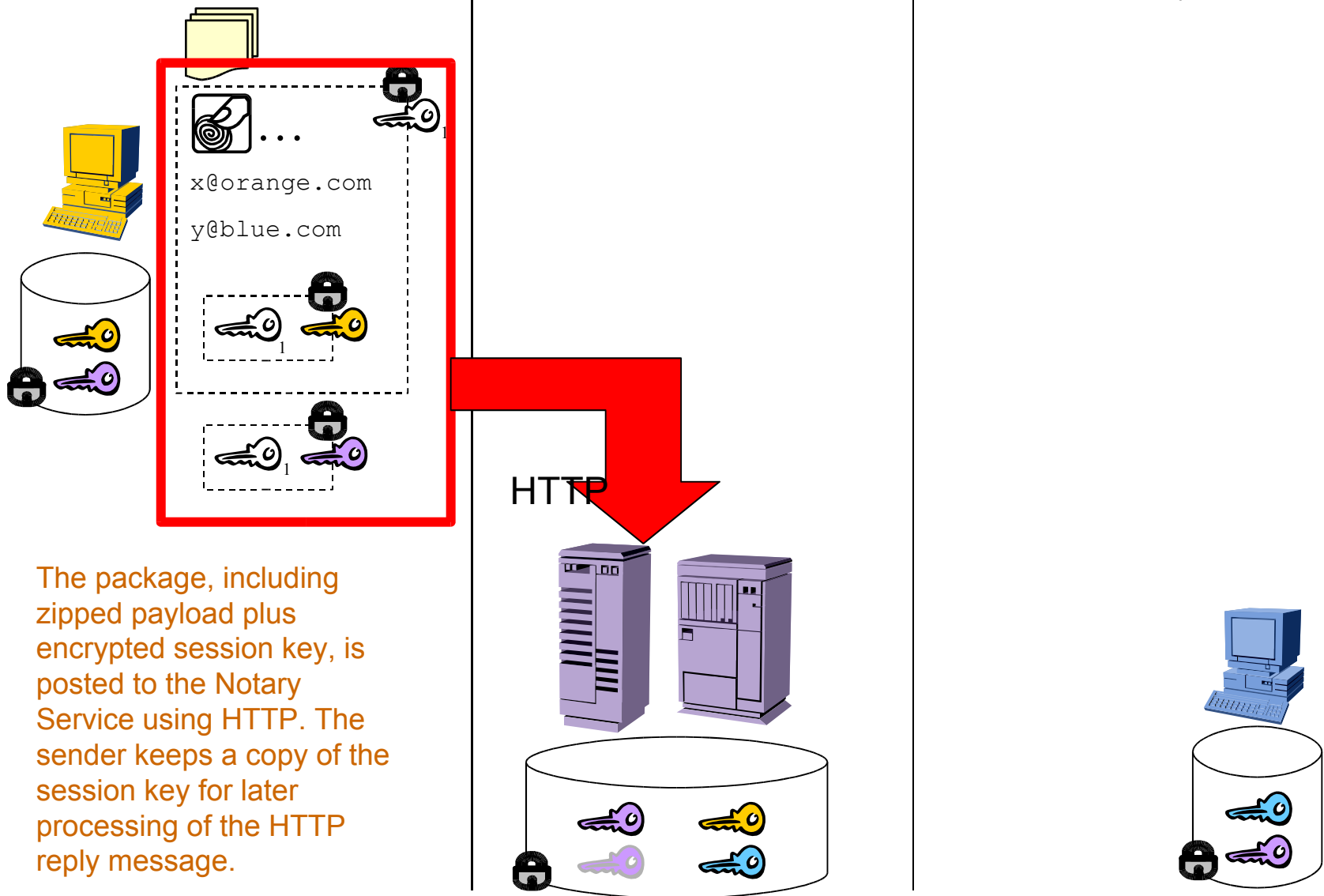


The session key (white) is encrypted using the Dabra PKI public key (dark purple).



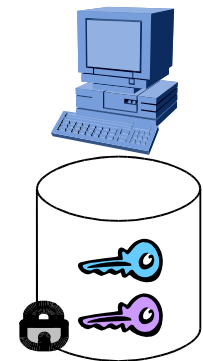
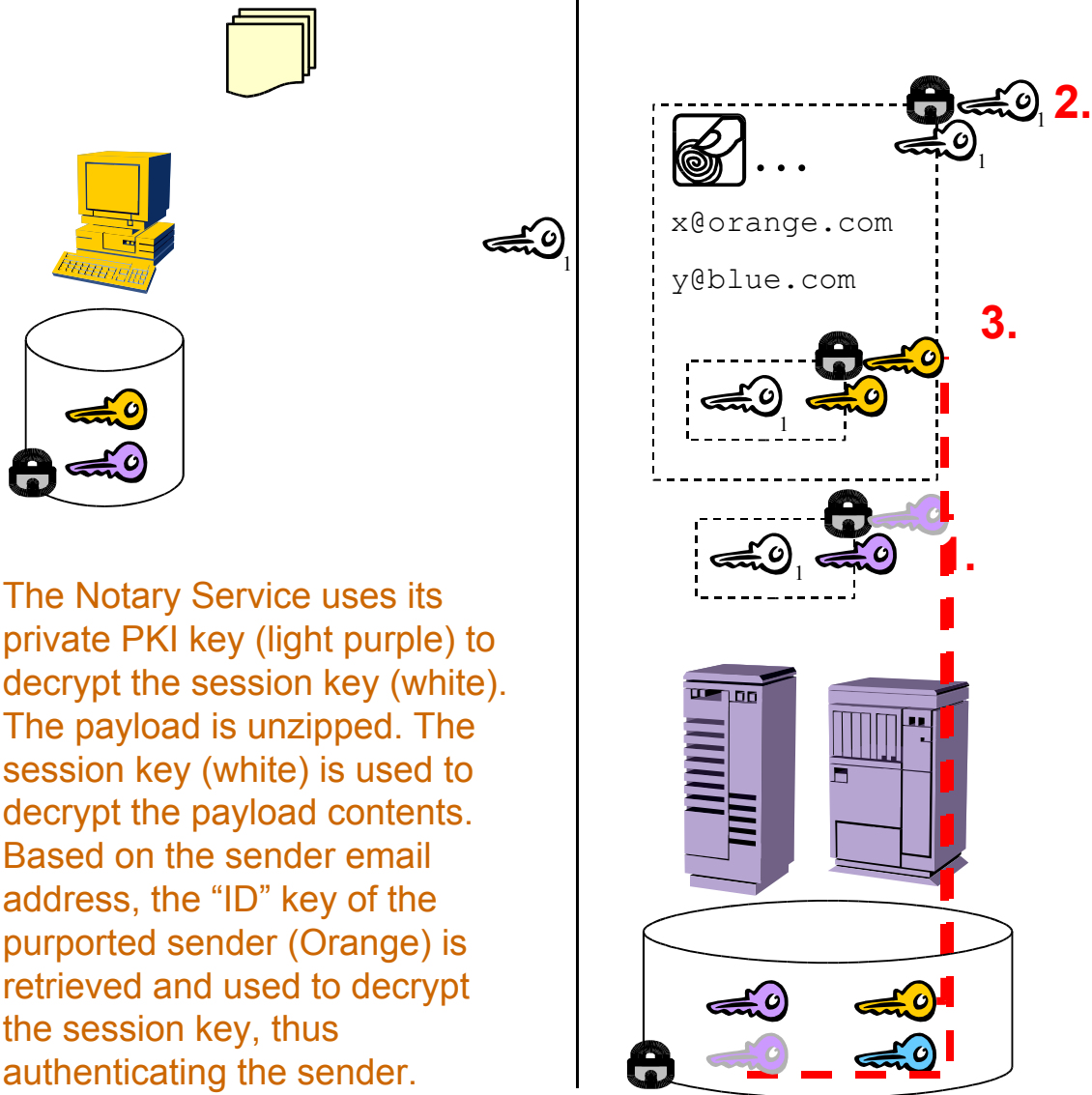


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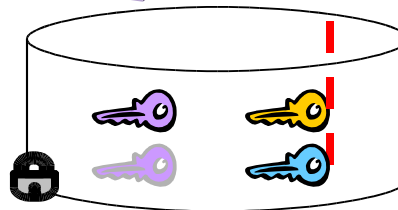
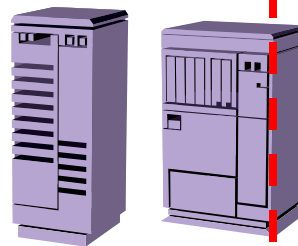
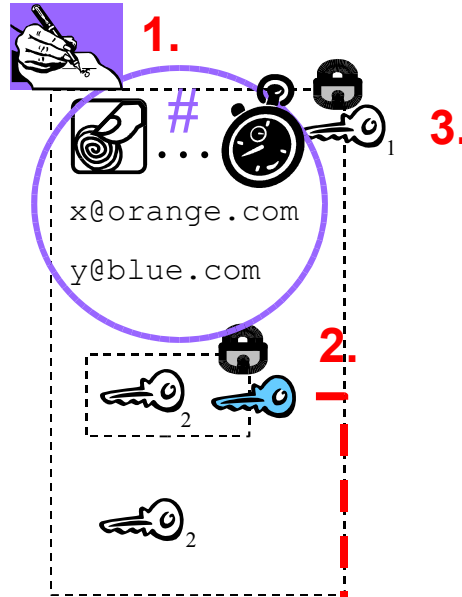
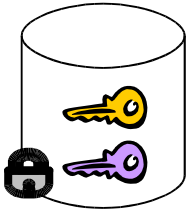


The package, including zipped payload plus encrypted session key, is posted to the Notary Service using HTTP. The sender keeps a copy of the session key for later processing of the HTTP reply message.

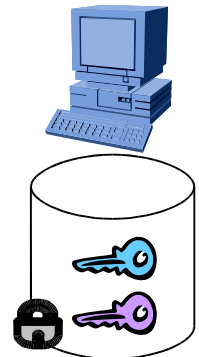
# How Does it Work?



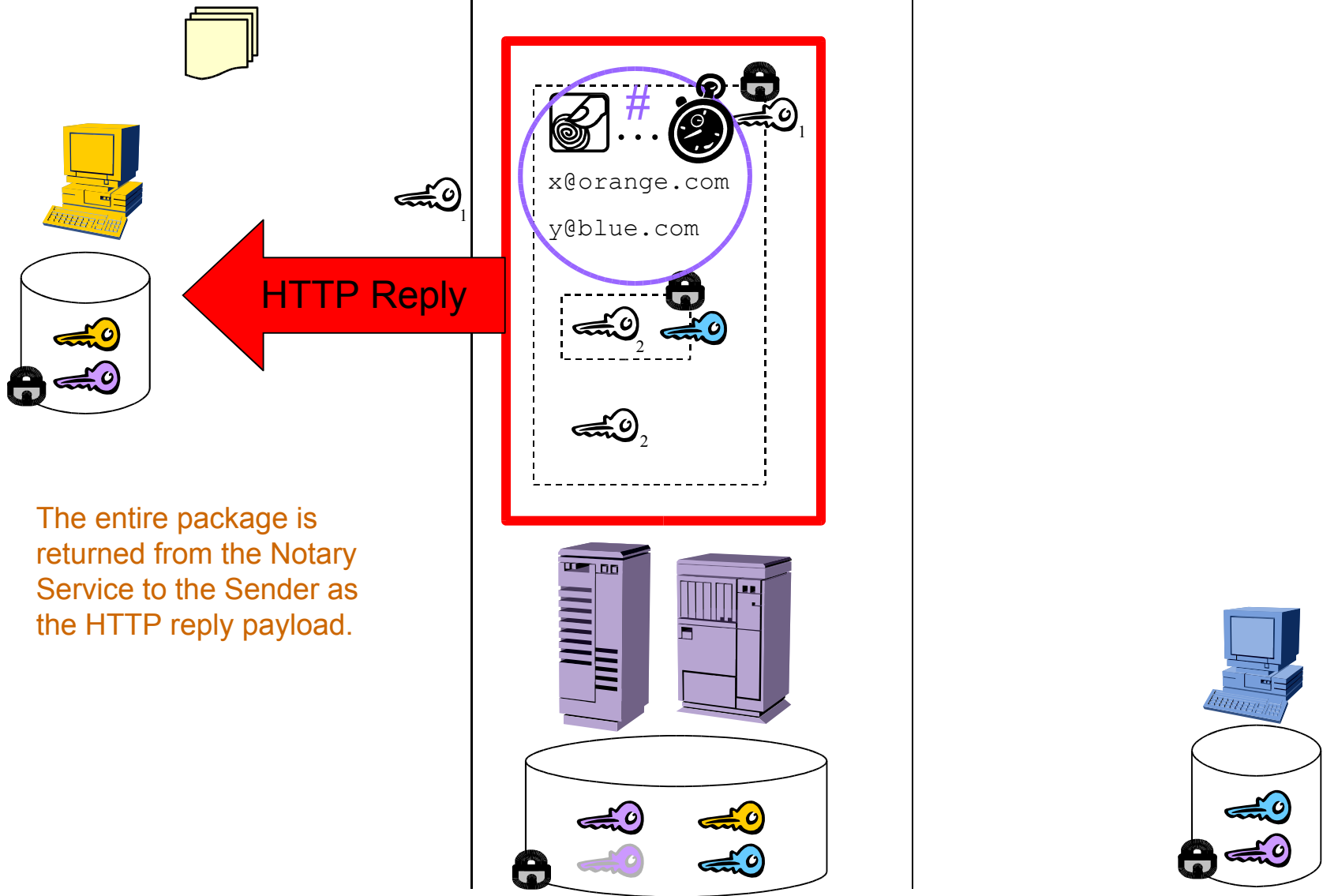
# How Does it Work?



1. The Notary Service timestamps the transmission, assigns a transmission GUID, saves the audit info, and signs a copy of the content for return to the sender.
2. Using the receiver email address as a lookup, a 2<sup>nd</sup> session key is created and encrypted with Blue key.
3. An unencrypted copy of the 2<sup>nd</sup> session key is also included, and the entire reply payload is encrypted with the 1<sup>st</sup> session key.

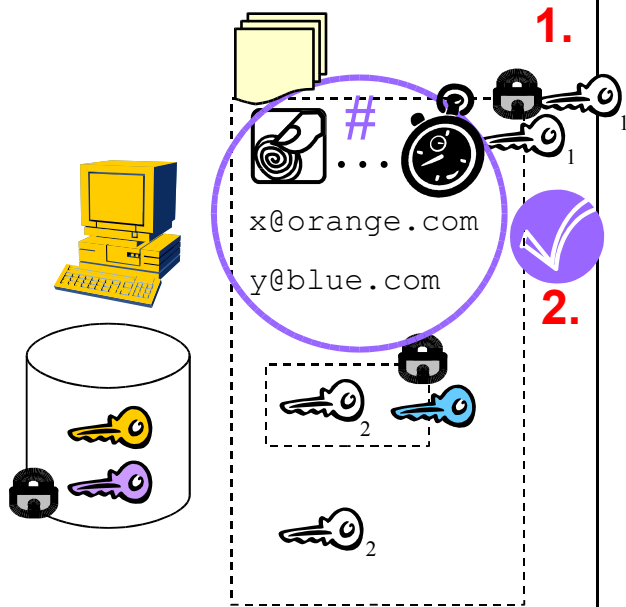


# How Does it Work?

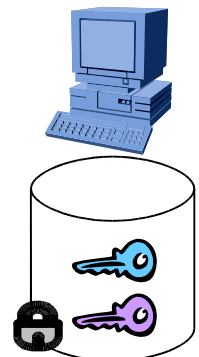
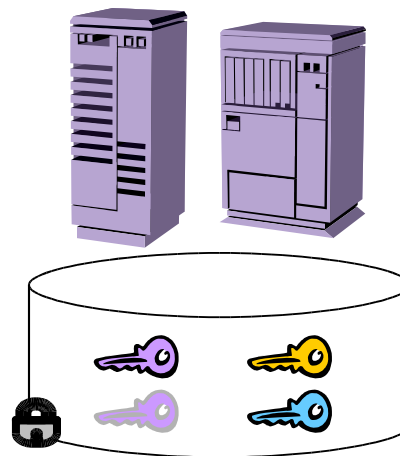


The entire package is returned from the Notary Service to the Sender as the HTTP reply payload.

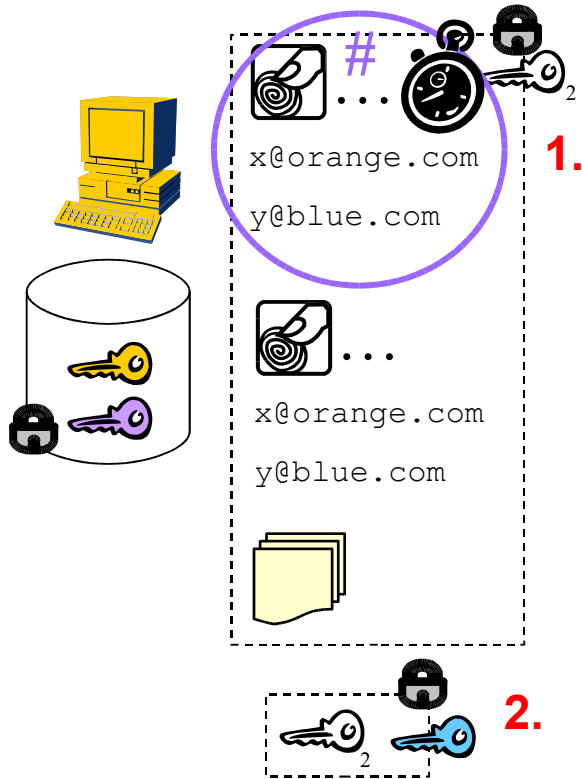
# How Does it Work?



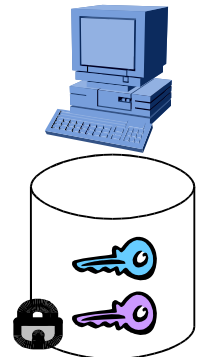
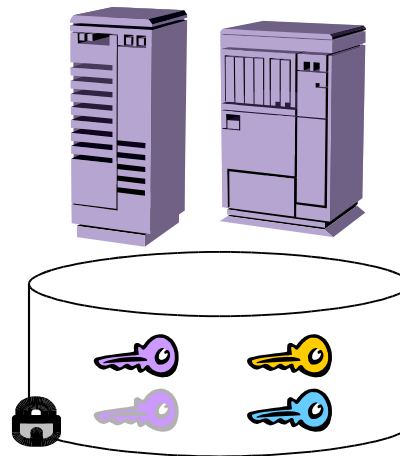
1. The saved 1<sup>st</sup> session key is used to decrypt the payload
2. The signed content is verified, authenticating it as having come from the Notary Service.



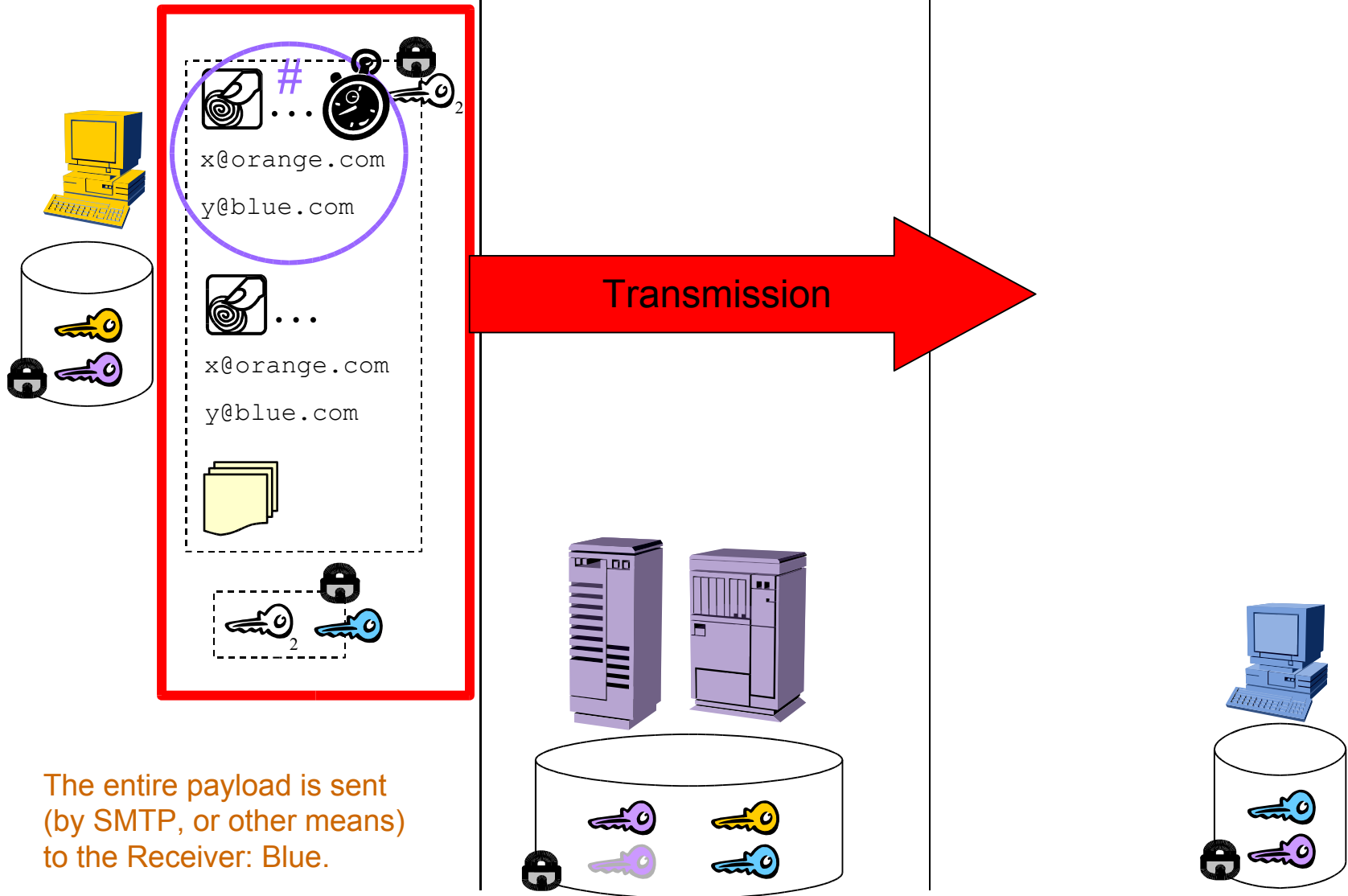
# How Does it Work?



1. A final payload is constructed, including the signed content, and encrypted using the 2<sup>nd</sup> session key.
2. The Blue-encrypted 2<sup>nd</sup> session key is included

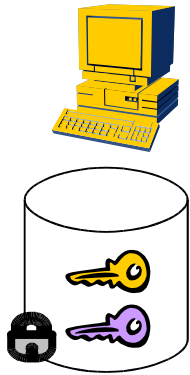


# How Does it Work?

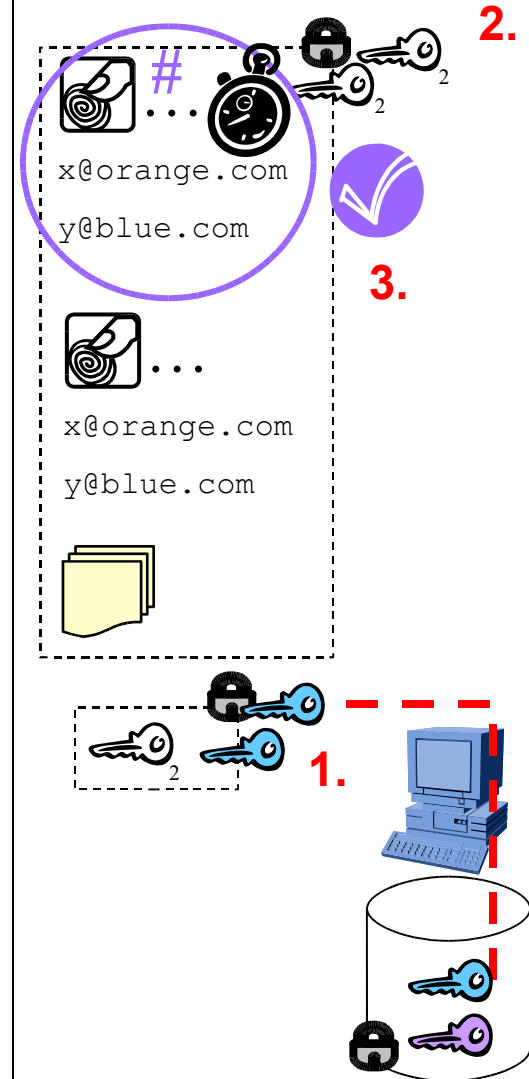
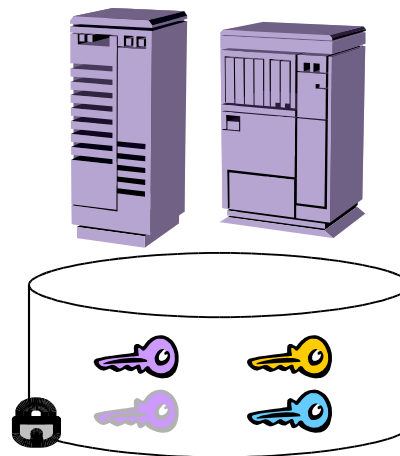


The entire payload is sent  
(by SMTP, or other means)  
to the Receiver: Blue.

# How Does it Work?

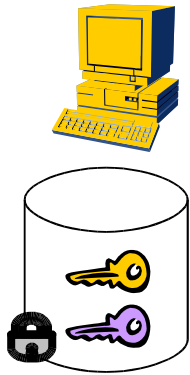


1. The Receiver uses their key (Blue) to decrypt the session key (White).
2. With the session key, the Receiver decrypts the payload.
3. The signed content is verified as having come from the Notary Service. The content from Orange is re-hashed by Blue to confirm it matches the signed hash(es).

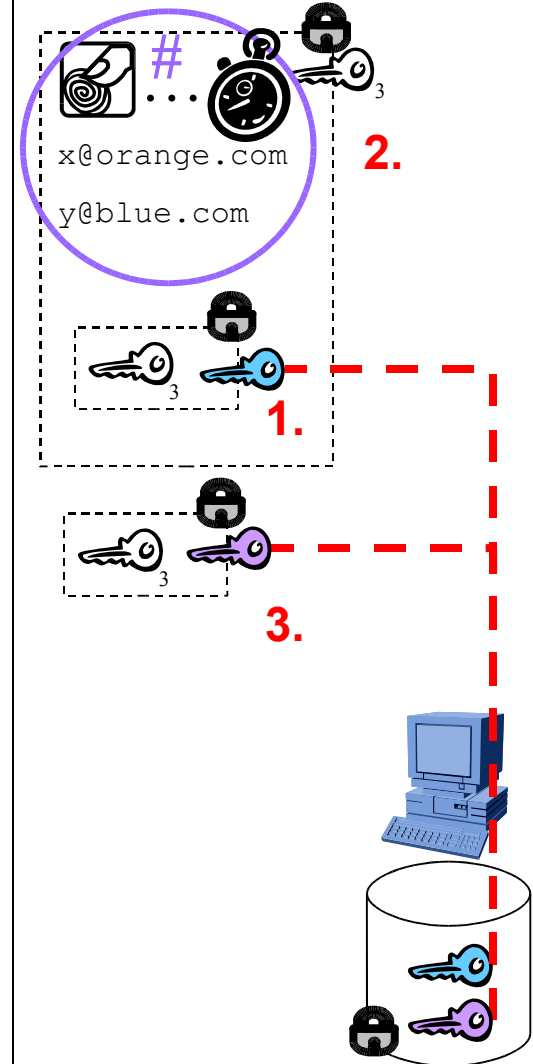
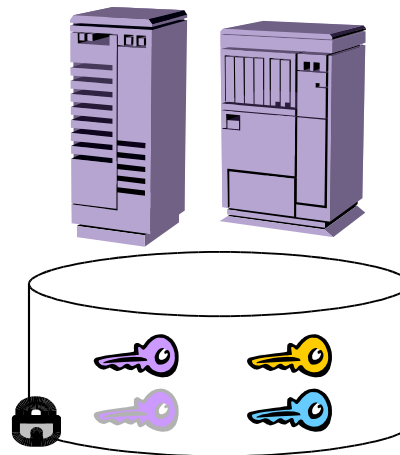




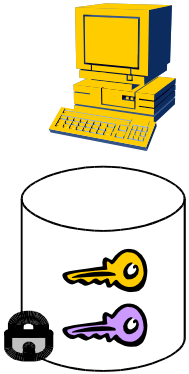
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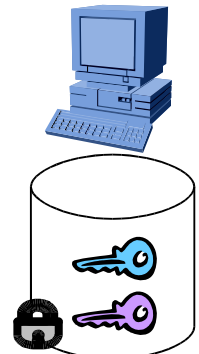
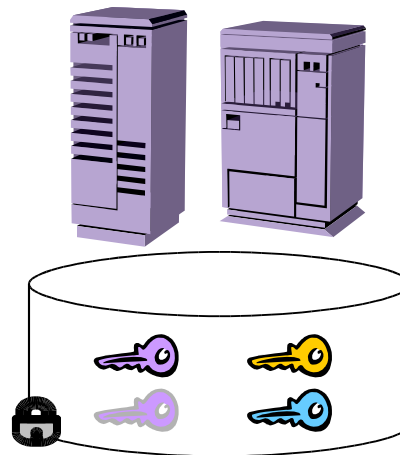
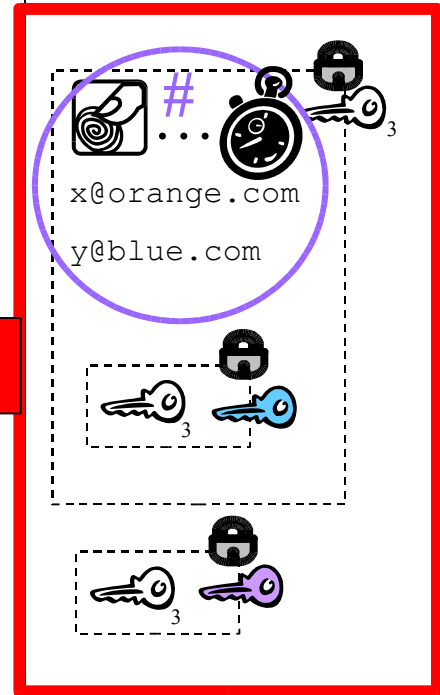
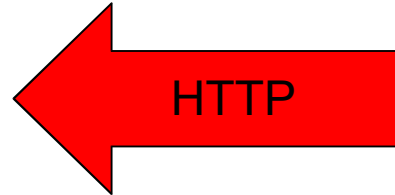
1. The Receiver generates a 3<sup>rd</sup> session key (White), and encrypts it with their Blue key.
2. The entire payload is encrypted with the 3<sup>rd</sup> session key.
3. The session key is encrypted with the Notary Service public PKI key (dark purple)



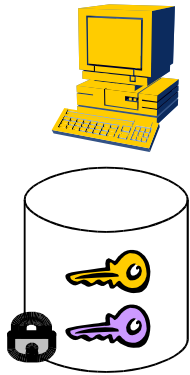
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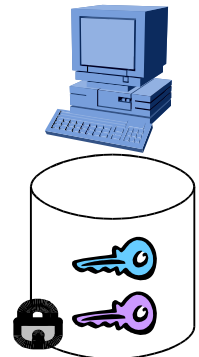
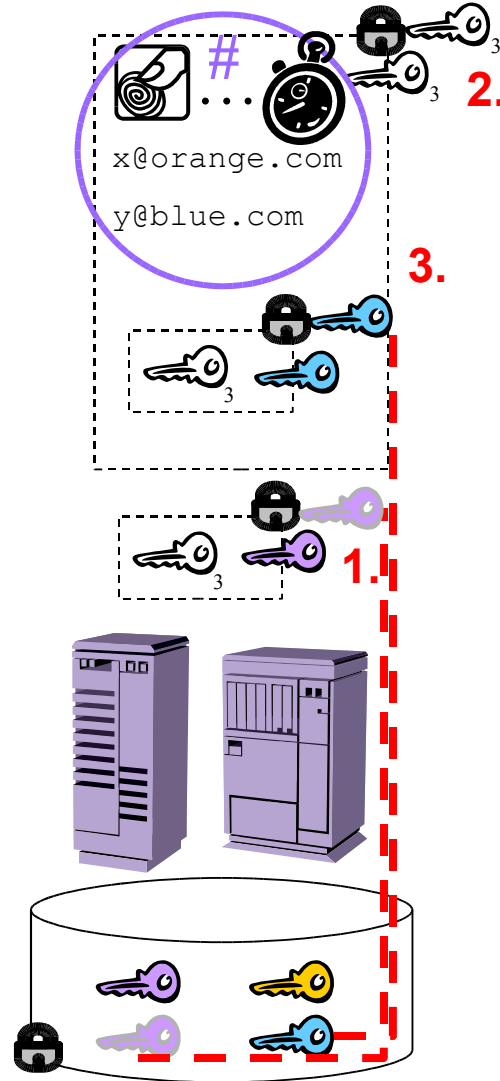
The entire payload is posted to the Notary Service using HTTP.



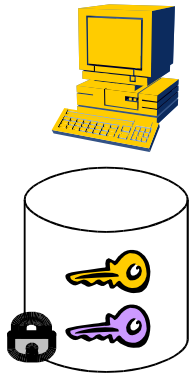
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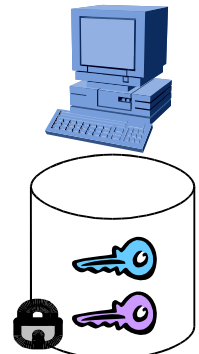
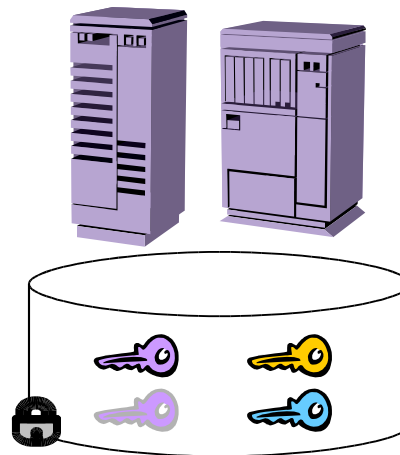
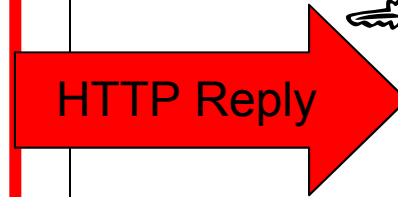
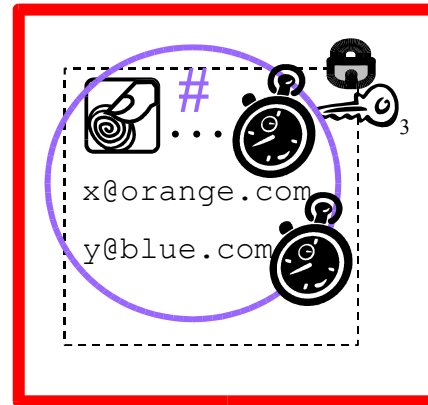
1. At the Notary Service, the private PKI key (light purple) is used to decrypt the session key (White).
2. The session key is used to decrypt the payload.
3. Based on the signed content, the initiator of the transmission (Blue) is determined and authenticated by using the Blue key to decrypt the session key.



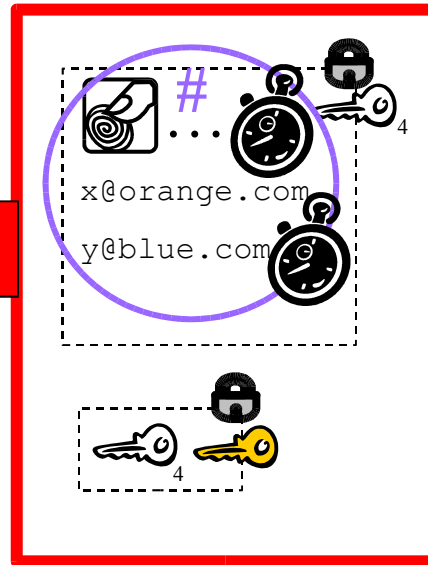
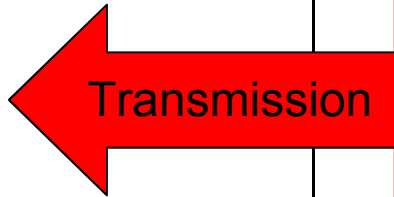
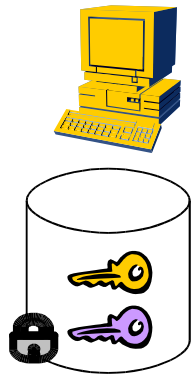
# How Does it Work?



1. A second notarized timestamp is added to the signed content, indicating the time of the receipt – and decrypting – of the transmission from Orange to Blue.
2. This signed content is encrypted with the session key and returned to Blue inside the HTTP reply.
3. Since Blue saved the session key, it can decrypt the reply.

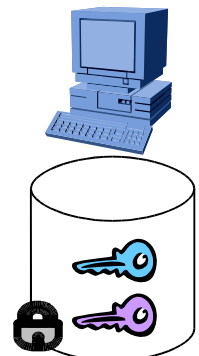
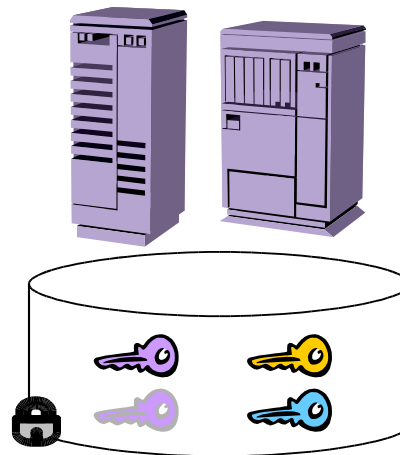


# How Does it Work?



Optionally, Orange may have decided to subscribe to the “receipt event” on the Notary Service. If so:

1. A 4<sup>th</sup> session key is generated (white key) and encrypted using Orange’s key.
2. The signed content is encrypted with this new session key.
3. The entire payload is sent to Orange.



- ❖ Obvious' unique, patent-pending security infrastructure:
  - ❖ **Authenticates** sender and receiver
  - ❖ **Encrypts** all transmitted content, regardless of the transport protocol used
  - ❖ **Works with or without firewalls** or other border security technologies
  - ❖ Generates **non-repudiation audit trail** of all payload content
  - ❖ **Doesn't require PKI** certificates at each node
  - ❖ Encrypts/Decrypts payload content **1000x faster** than using PKI keys
  - ❖ Is able to send and authenticate in a **single transmission** (PKI requires 2 transmissions)