



# WireGuard's Cryptographic Protocols: Security Backbone for NextGen VPNs

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## INTRODUCTION

### WHAT IS WIREGUARD?

With the increasing importance of data security in our interconnected world, Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) have become crucial for protecting privacy and securing internet communications. Traditional VPNs, such as OpenVPN and IPsec, are known for their complexity and latency issues. WireGuard, a modern VPN protocol introduced in 2015, offers a streamlined and highly secure alternative designed for performance and simplicity. [1]

### WHY WIREGUARD?

Modern Security Design,  
Simple,  
High performance



Fig 1. Advantages of using WireGuard[2]

## CRYPTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

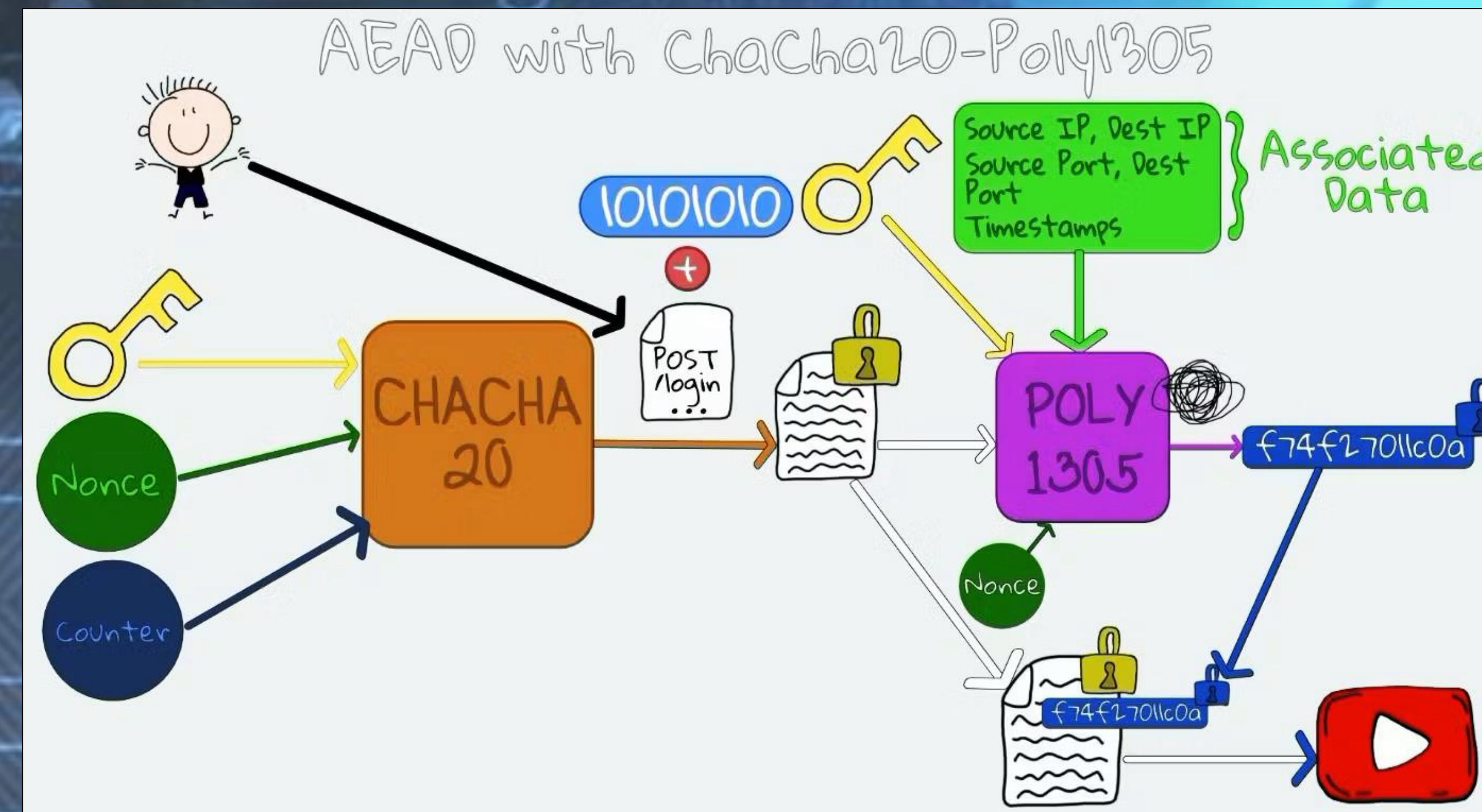


Fig 3. Cryptographic security flow of WireGuard [5]

## CONCLUSION

WireGuard represents the future of VPN technology, combining cutting-edge cryptography with performance efficiency. Its growing adoption, especially in critical systems like Linux, Windows, and mobile platforms, positions it as the protocol of choice for next-generation VPNs.

Key takeaways include:

- Strong Security:** Advanced cryptography ensures robust protection.
- Optimized Performance:** Low latency, high throughput enhance user experience.
- Wide Adoption:** Supported by modern operating systems and devices.

## HOW WIREGUARD VPN PROTOCOL WORKS

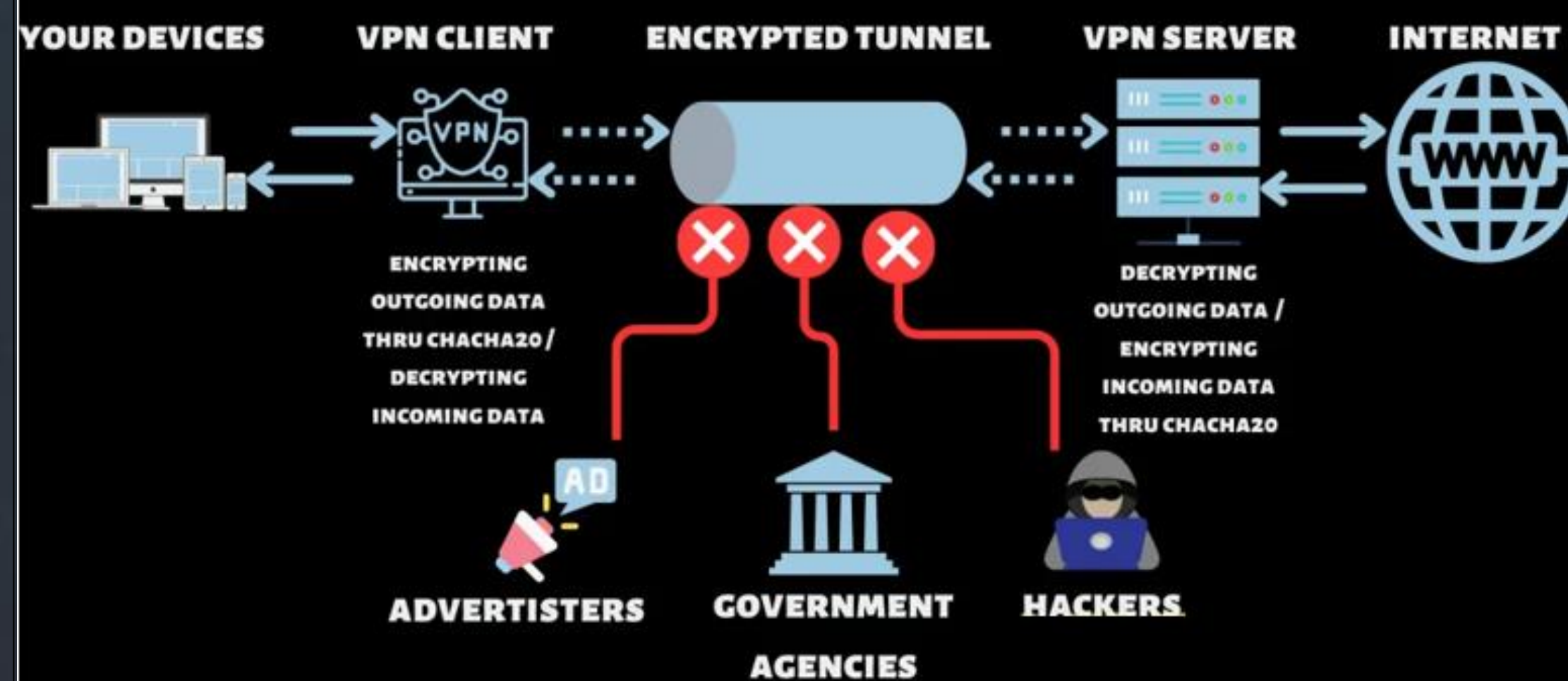


Fig 2. Workflow of WireGuard VPN from User to Internet [3]

### WHY IS WIREGUARD SECURE?

**Cryptokey Routing:** Ensures secure key exchange and authentication in a single handshake.

**Key Rotation:** Automatically refreshes the key every few minutes, reducing the risk of key compromise.

**Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD):** Encapsulates IP packets within UDP for enhanced security[2]

Attribute	WireGuard	OpenVPN
Performance	High (Kernel space, low latency)	Medium (User space, higher latency)
Security	Modern cryptography (ChaCha20, Poly1305)	Strong (AES-256, RSA, etc.)
Ease of Use	Simple configuration	Complex configuration
Codebase	Small (~4,000 lines of code)	Large
Stability	Relatively new, stable	Mature, very stable
Portability	Cross-platform	Cross-platform
Key Management	Simple, pre-shared keys	Complex, can use PKI
Throughput	High	Medium
Battery Usage	Efficient (low power consumption)	Medium
NAT Traversal	Excellent (built-in)	Good (requires configuration)
Auditability	Easy to audit (small codebase)	Harder to audit (large codebase)

Fig 4. Comparison of Characteristics: WireGuard vs. OpenVPN and Ipsec [4]

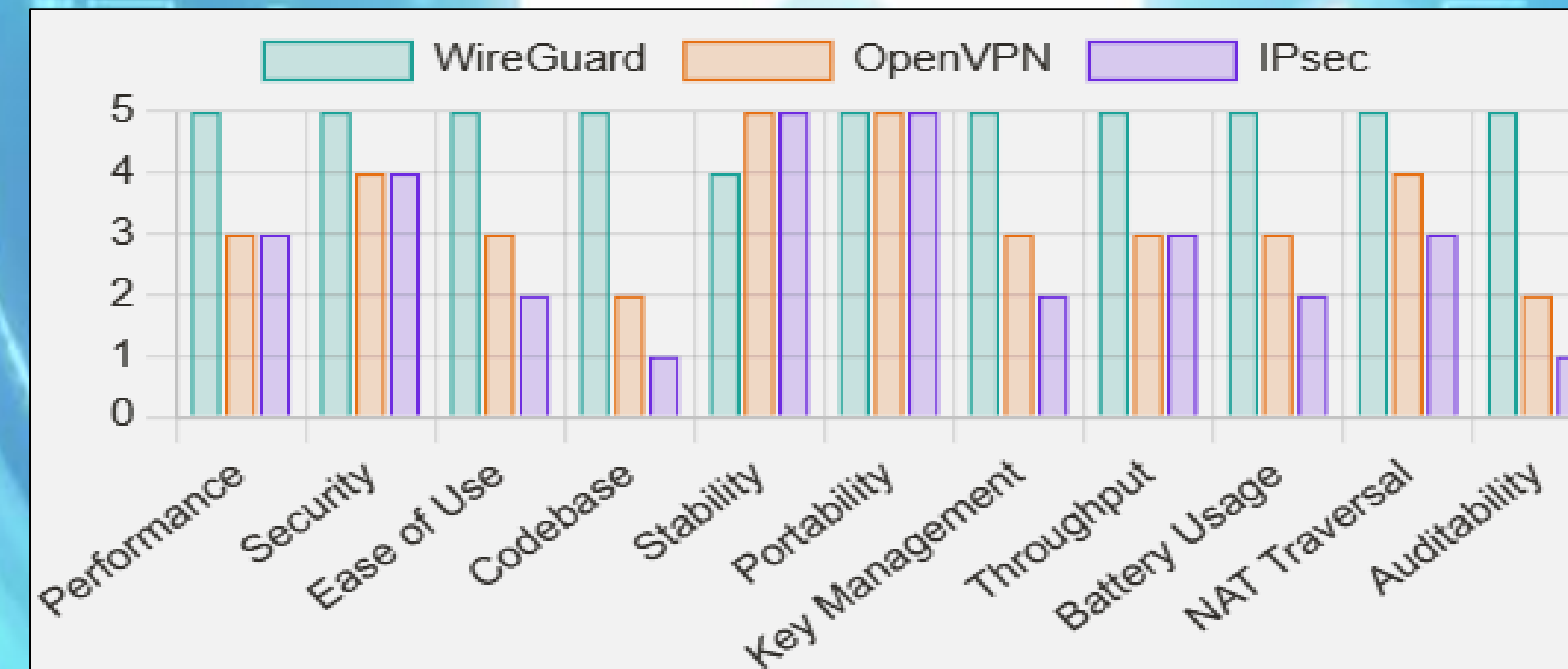


Fig 5. Statistics of Characteristic comparison: WireGuard vs. OpenVPN and Ipsec [4]

## REFERENCES

- [1] J. Donenfeld, "WireGuard: Next Generation Kernel Network Tunnel," NDSS 2017, Feb. 2017, <https://doi.org/10.14722/NDSS.2017.23160>.
- [2] B. Dowling and K. Paterson. "A Cryptographic Analysis of the WireGuard Protocol", in International Conference on Applied Cryptography and Network Security 2018, p 3-21, Jun. 2018, [https://www.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-93387-0\\_1](https://www.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-93387-0_1).
- [3] D. Georgiev, "What is the WireGuard VPN Protocol? [A Beginner's Guide]," VPNCentral, Oct. 14, 2024.
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- [5] S. Patel, "Understanding cipher suites and AEAD: ChaCha20-Poly1305 example," Hacker Noon, Dec. 18, 2019.