SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SENDING SECURE MESSAGES

BACKGROUND

Technical Field

The present invention relates generally to the field of communications, and in particular to a system and method for sending secure messages.

Description of the Related Art

Messages sent over communications networks are typically encoded in order to provide one or more cryptographic services such as authentication, encryption and non-repudiation. A message sender may digitally sign a message prior to transmission to a message recipient in order to authenticate the sender to the recipient, and to prove to the recipient that the message was not tampered with during transmission. The sender may also encrypt the message in order to prevent unauthorized viewing of the message by a party other than the recipient. In known systems, certificates are issued to users in order to support such cryptographic services. The certificates comprise information that may be used in algorithms that provide cryptographic services. For instance, the certificate may comprise information such as a public key for a user and a validity period for the certificate.

When the sender sends the message to one or more recipients, a messaging application, such as Microsoft Outlook™ or Lotus Notes™, retrieves the certificates for the recipients, and encodes the message to each recipient using information extracted from the certificates. As an example, the messaging application may use public key information extracted from the certificate in order to encrypt the message to the recipient.

Certificates may be stored in a Key Store that applications access in order to retrieve the certificates. If the certificate is not available in the Key Store, the sender may not be able to send the message until the certificate is made available. In order to do this, the sender has to retrieve the required certificates prior to sending the message. If the message has already been composed, the sender has to invoke a secondary application in order to retrieve the certificates, and then return to the messaging application in order to send the message.

The certificates may also become invalid over time. For instance, they may be revoked if certain information, such as the private key associated with the certificate, becomes compromised. They may also simply expire. If the message is encoded with an invalid certificate, recipients may not be able to authenticate the sender or be able to decrypt the message if it was signed or encrypted with a private key that is associated with an invalid public key.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the teachings provided herein, systems and methods are provided for sending secure messages. As an example of a system and method, on initiation of a message sending sequence, one or more certificates for each message recipient are retrieved from a key store, or if unavailable in the key store, from one or more certificate services. If the certificates require validation, one or more certificate status providers are queried in order to retrieve the validity status of each certificate. The message is encoded for each message recipient using information present in an associated certificate, and then sent to the message recipients.

As a further example of a method there is provided a method for sending an electronic message to an identified recipient using a sender system, the sender system including a messaging application and the sender system being operative to access a key store for the storage of security certificates associated with recipients, the method including the steps of:

the messaging application accessing the key store to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present,

on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, the message application retrieving the security certificate, the messaging application determining whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that the validation is required, the messaging application invoking a certificate validation process,

on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the accessed key store, the messaging application accessing one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate

associated with the identified recipient, the messaging application determining whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that the validation is required, the messaging application invoking a certificate validation process,

on condition that the retrieved certificate is valid, the messaging application encoding the electronic message using information contained in the retrieved certificate, and

the messaging application sending the encoded message to the identified recipient.

As a further example of a method there is provided the above method further including the steps, on condition that the retrieved certificate is invalid, of the messaging application accessing one or more additional certificate services for obtaining a further certificate associated with the identified recipient to replace the retrieved certificate.

As a further example of a method there is provided the above method in which the sender system includes a wireless handheld device and a host system, the messaging application executing on the wireless handheld device, the wireless handheld device being operable to connect to the host system and including one or more memory devices for storing the key store, and the host system providing one or more certificate services.

As a further example of a method there is provided the above method further including the initial steps of:

a user composing the electronic message using the messaging application,

the messaging application accepting a request from the user to send the electronic message to the identified recipient; and

the messaging application determining that the electronic message is to be sent securely to the identified recipient.

As a further example of a system there is provided a system for sending an electronic message to an identified recipient, the system including:

a key store accessible to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store,

messaging application program code operative, on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, to retrieve the security certificate, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that the validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

messaging application program code operative, on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the key store, to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and operative, on condition that the validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

messaging application program code operative, on condition that the retrieved certificate status is valid, to encode the electronic message using information contained in the retrieved certificate, and

messaging application program code operative to send the encoded message to the identified recipient.

As a further example of a system there is provided the above system in which the system further includes messaging application program code operative, on condition that the retrieved certificate is invalid, to access one or more certificate services for obtaining a further certificate associated with the identified recipient to replace the retrieved certificate.

As a further example of a system there is provided the above system, the messaging application program code further including:

code operative for a user to compose the electronic message,

code operative to accept a request from the user to send the electronic message to the identified recipient; and

code operative to determine that the electronic message is to be sent securely to the identified recipient.

In accordance with the teachings provided herein there is provided a computing device program product for obtaining valid certificates for an electronic message being sent to an identified recipient, the program product including messaging application program code embodied on computing device program product media, the messaging application program code including:

code operative to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in a key store,

code operative, on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, to retrieve the security certificate, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that the validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

code operative, on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the key store, to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and operative, on condition that the validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process.

In accordance with the teachings provided herein there is provided a handheld wireless device including a memory for storing a key store and including a messaging application for sending an electronic message from the wireless handheld device to an identified recipient, the messaging application including

code operative to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store,

code operative, on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, to retrieve the security certificate, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on

condition that the validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

code operative, on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the key store, to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and operative, on condition that the validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

code operative, on condition that the retrieved certificate status is valid, to encode the electronic message using information contained in the retrieved certificate, and

code operative to send the encoded message to the identified recipient.

As will be appreciated, the invention is capable of other and different embodiments, and its several details are capable of modifications in various respects, all without departing from the spirit of the invention. Accordingly, the drawings and description of the preferred embodiments set forth below are to be regarded as illustrative in nature and not restrictive.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is an overview of an example communication system in which a wireless communication device may be used. One skilled in the art will appreciate that there may be hundreds of different topologies, but the system shown in FIG. **1** helps demonstrate the operation of the encoded message processing systems and methods described in the present application. There may also be many message senders and recipients. The simple system shown in FIG. **1** is for illustrative purposes only, and shows perhaps the most prevalent Internet e-mail environment where security is not generally used.

FIG. **1** shows an e-mail sender **10**, the Internet **20**, a message server system **40**, a wireless gateway **85**, wireless infrastructure **90**, a wireless network **105** and a mobile communication device **100**.

An e-mail sender system **10** may, for example, be connected to an ISP (Internet Service Provider) on which a user of the system **10** has an account, located within a company, possibly connected to a local area network (LAN), and connected to the Internet **20**, or connected to the Internet **20** through a large ASP (application service provider) such as America Online (AOL). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the systems shown in FIG. **1** may instead be connected to a wide area network (WAN) other than the Internet, although e-mail transfers are commonly accomplished through Internet-connected arrangements as shown in FIG. **1**.

The message server **40** may be implemented, for example, on a network computer within the firewall of a corporation, a computer within an ISP or ASP system or the like, and acts as the main interface for e-mail exchange over the Internet **20**. Although other messaging systems might not require a message server system **40**, a mobile device **100** configured for receiving and possibly sending e-mail will normally be associated with an account on a message server. Perhaps the two most common message servers are Microsoft Exchange™ and Lotus Domino™. These products are often used in conjunction with Internet mail routers that route and deliver mail. These intermediate components are not shown in FIG. **1**, as they do not directly play a role in the secure message processing described below. Message servers such as server **40** typically extend beyond just e-mail sending and receiving; they also include dynamic database storage engines that have predefined database formats for data like calendars, to-do lists, task lists, e-mail and documentation.

The wireless gateway **85** and infrastructure **90** provide a link between the Internet **20** and wireless network **105**. The wireless infrastructure **90** determines the most likely network for locating a given user and tracks the user as they roam between countries or networks. A message is then delivered to the mobile device **100** via wireless transmission, typically at a radio frequency (RF), from a base station in the wireless network **105** to the mobile device **100**. The particular network **105** may be virtually any wireless network over which messages may be exchanged with a mobile communication device.

As shown in FIG. **1**, a composed e-mail message **15** is sent by the e-mail sender **10**, located somewhere on the Internet **20**. This message **15** is normally fully in the clear

and uses traditional Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), RFC822 headers and Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) body parts to define the format of the mail message. These techniques are all well known to those skilled in the art. The message **15** arrives at the message server **40** and is normally stored in a message store. Most known messaging systems support a so-called "pull" message access scheme, wherein the mobile device **100** must request that stored messages be forwarded by the message server to the mobile device **100**. Some systems provide for automatic routing of such messages which are addressed using a specific e-mail address associated with the mobile device **100**. In a preferred embodiment described in further detail below, messages addressed to a message server account associated with a host system such as a home computer or office computer which belongs to the user of a mobile device **100** are redirected from the message server **40** to the mobile device **100** as they are received.

Regardless of the specific mechanism controlling the forwarding of messages to the mobile device **100**, the message **15**, or possibly a translated or reformatted version thereof, is sent to the wireless gateway **85**. The wireless infrastructure **90** includes a series of connections to wireless network **105**. These connections could be Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), Frame Relay or T1 connections using the TCP/IP protocol used throughout the Internet. As used herein, the term "wireless network" is intended to include three different types of networks, those being (1) data-centric wireless networks, (2) voice-centric wireless networks and (3) dual-mode networks that can support both voice and data communications over the same physical base stations. Combined dual-mode networks include, but are not limited to, (1) Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) networks, (2) the Groupe Special Mobile or the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) and the General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) networks, and (3) future third-generation (3G) networks like Enhanced Data-rates for Global Evolution (EDGE) and Universal Mobile Telecommunications Systems (UMTS). Some older examples of data-centric network include the Mobitex™ Radio Network and the DataTAC™ Radio Network. Examples of older voice-centric data networks include Personal Communication Systems (PCS) networks like GSM, and TDMA systems.

FIG. **2** is a block diagram of a further example communication system including multiple networks and multiple mobile communication devices. The system of FIG. **2** is substantially similar to the FIG. **1** system, but includes a host system **30**, a redirection

program **45**, a mobile device cradle **65**, a wireless virtual private network (VPN) router **75**, an additional wireless network **110** and multiple mobile communication devices **100**. As described above in conjunction with FIG. **1**, FIG. **2** represents an overview of a sample network topology. Although the encoded message processing systems and methods described herein may be applied to networks having many different topologies, the network of FIG. **2** is useful in understanding an automatic e-mail redirection system mentioned briefly above.

The central host system **30** will typically be a corporate office or other LAN, but may instead be a home office computer or some other private system where mail messages are being exchanged. Within the host system **30** is the message server **40**, running on some computer within the firewall of the host system, that acts as the main interface for the host system to exchange e-mail with the Internet **20**. In the system of FIG. **2**, the redirection program **45** enables redirection of data items from the server **40** to a mobile communication device **100**. Although the redirection program **45** is shown to reside on the same machine as the message server **40** for ease of presentation, there is no requirement that it must reside on the message server. The redirection program **45** and the message server **40** are designed to co-operate and interact to allow the pushing of information to mobile devices **100**. In this installation, the redirection program **45** takes confidential and non-confidential corporate information for a specific user and redirects it out through the corporate firewall to mobile devices **100**. A more detailed description of the redirection software **45** may be found in the commonly assigned United States Patent **6,219,694** ("the '**694** Patent"), entitled "System and Method for Pushing Information From A Host System To A Mobile Data Communication Device Having A Shared Electronic Address", and issued to the assignee of the instant application on April **17**, **2001**, which is hereby incorporated into the present application by reference. This push technique may use a wireless friendly encoding, compression and encryption technique to deliver all information to a mobile device, thus effectively extending the security firewall to include each mobile device **100** associated with the host system **30**.

As shown in FIG. **2**, there may be many alternative paths for getting information to the mobile device **100**. One method for loading information onto the mobile device **100** is through a port designated **50**, using a device cradle **65**. This method tends to be useful for bulk information updates often performed at initialization of a mobile device

100 with the host system 30 or a computer 35 within the system 30. The other main method for data exchange is over-the-air using wireless networks to deliver the information. As shown in FIG. 2, this may be accomplished through a wireless VPN router 75 or through a traditional Internet connection 95 to a wireless gateway 85 and a wireless infrastructure 90, as described above. The concept of a wireless VPN router 75 is new in the wireless industry and implies that a VPN connection could be established directly through a specific wireless network 110 to a mobile device 100. The possibility of using a wireless VPN router 75 has only recently been available and could be used when the new Internet Protocol (IP) Version 6 (IPV6) arrives into IP-based wireless networks. This new protocol will provide enough IP addresses to dedicate an IP address to every mobile device 100 and thus make it possible to push information to a mobile device 100 at any time. A principal advantage of using this wireless VPN router 75 is that it could be an off-the-shelf VPN component, thus it would not require a separate wireless gateway 85 and wireless infrastructure 90 to be used. A VPN connection would preferably be a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)/IP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP)/IP connection to deliver the messages directly to the mobile device 100. If a wireless VPN 75 is not available then a link 95 to the Internet 20 is the most common connection mechanism available and has been described above.

In the automatic redirection system of FIG. 2, a composed e-mail message 15 leaving the e-mail sender 10 arrives at the message server 40 and is redirected by the redirection program 45 to the mobile device 100. As this redirection takes place the message 15 is re-enveloped, as indicated at 80, and a possibly proprietary compression and encryption algorithm can then be applied to the original message 15. In this way, messages being read on the mobile device 100 are no less secure than if they were read on a desktop workstation such as 35 within the firewall. All messages exchanged between the redirection program 45 and the mobile device 100 preferably use this message repackaging technique. Another goal of this outer envelope is to maintain the addressing information of the original message except the sender's and the receiver's address. This allows reply messages to reach the appropriate destination, and also allows the "from" field to reflect the mobile user's desktop address. Using the user's e-mail address from the mobile device 100 allows the received message to appear as though the message originated from the user's desktop system 35 rather than the mobile device 100.

With reference back to the port **50** and cradle **65** connectivity to the mobile device **100**, this connection path offers many advantages for enabling one-time data exchange of large items. For those skilled in the art of personal digital assistants (PDAs) and synchronization, the most common data exchanged over this link is Personal Information Management (PIM) data **55**. When exchanged for the first time this data tends to be large in quantity, bulky in nature and requires a large bandwidth to get loaded onto the mobile device **100** where it can be used on the road. This serial link may also be used for other purposes, including setting up a private security key **111** such as an S/MIME or PGP specific private key, the Certificate (Cert) of the user and their Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs) **60**. The private key is preferably exchanged so that the desktop **35** and mobile device **100** share one personality and one method for accessing all mail. The Cert and CRLs are normally exchanged over such a link because they represent a large amount of the data that is required by the device for S/MIME, PGP and other public key security methods.

FIG. **3** illustrates a typical scenario in which the user attempts to send a secure message to one or more recipients. After composing the message and addressing it to one or more recipients, the user attempts to send the message by selecting a Send option provided by a messaging application used by the user. The user may indicate that the message is to be sent securely, for instance, by configuring the messaging application to always send messages securely. If the message is to be sent securely, the messaging application checks a Key Store for certificates (Certs) associated with each of the recipients. If a Cert is not available, the messaging application notifies the user that a required Cert was unavailable and that the message cannot be sent securely to the recipients. The user would then have to send the message unsecured or attempt to retrieve the required Certs prior to sending the message. If the Certs are available in the Key Store, the message may be encoded in accordance with the users preferences and then transmitted to the recipients. However, if one or more of the Certs are invalid, the recipients may not be able to decrypt the message and consequently authenticate the sender's identity contained in the encrypted message, since the message was encoded using an invalid Cert.

FIG. **4** illustrates a preferred embodiment of a system and method for sending secure messages. The user composes a message to send to one or more recipients using a

messaging application. The user then selects a Send option provided by the messaging application in order to initiate a message sending sequence. Various messaging applications provide the Send option in various ways, such as through an option available on a command menu provided by the messaging application.

If the user indicates that the message is to sent securely, the messaging application then proceeds to retrieve Certs associated with each of the recipients. There are many ways in which the user may indicate that the message is to be sent securely. The user may specify during message composition that the message is to be securely sent. Alternatively, the user may indicate that messages sent from the messaging application should always be sent securely, or may indicate that message addressed to certain recipients should always be securely sent. As another alternative, an IT department associated with the user may enforce a security policy on the messaging application whereby messages are to always be sent securely. Such security policies are typically downloaded periodically to devices such as mobile device 10 on which the messaging application may reside.

The required Certs may be found in a Key Store to which the messaging application has access. If the Cert is not present in the Key Store, the messaging application proceeds to retrieve the required Certs prior to encoding the message. In order to retrieve the Certs, the messaging application may query one or more Cert services that provide Certs to applications that request them. As an example, there may be a designated certificate server provided on a network to which the messaging application has access. The certificate server may be operated by the IT department associated with the user, or may be operated by a third-party that provides such Cert services. The list of Cert services that the messaging application can access may be configured by the user, or alternatively, though the security policy provided by the IT department associated with the user. The list of Cert services may be ranked in order of preference, as some Cert services are more trustworthy than others. If the required Cert is available on one of the Cert services, the Cert is retrieved by the messaging application, or alternatively, by an application that retrieves Certs on behalf of the messaging application. If a plurality of matching Certs are retrieved, then the message may be encoded using each one of them.

Once the required Certs are retrieved from the Cert Services, or if they were already present in the Key Store, they may need to be checked for validity. The validity of a Cert may change over time for a number of reasons, such as if the private key associated with the Cert was compromised in some way, or if the Cert has simply expired. If the message application determines that the Certs have not been validated for a period of time, the Certs will have to be validated. For example, the security policy may require that a Cert status be checked periodically, with the periodicity set by the security policy. If the Cert hasn't been validated within the specified period, the Cert is considered "stale", and the validity has to be determined prior to usage of the Cert. Typically, the validity of a Cert may be checked through a CRL or through a Cert Status Provider that the messaging application can access. In some cases, the Cert Status Provider may be the same as the Cert service used to retrieve a Cert. If the required Certs are not valid, then a valid Cert should be retrieved prior to performing any encoding using information present in the Cert. In this case, the messaging application attempts to retrieve the Certs as described above. If a Cert cannot be retrieved, then the user is presented with an option to attempt to retrieve the Certs.

Once the required Certs have been retrieved and validated, the messaging application then proceeds to encode the message using information in the Certs, such as the recipient's public key. As will be understood, the messaging application may invoke an application that is configured to perform the steps in the process described above. If no Cert can be located, or if all attempts to validate any retrieved Certs fail, then the user may be required to manually intervene to locate a valid Cert using other means.

The systems and methods disclosed herein are presented only by way of example and are not meant to limit the scope of the invention. Other variations of the systems and methods described above will be apparent to those skilled in the art and as such are considered to be within the scope of the invention. For example, it should be understood that steps and the order of the steps in the processing described herein may be altered, modified and/or augmented and still achieve the desired outcome.

As another example, the systems and methods disclosed herein may be used with many different computers and devices, such as a wireless mobile communications device shown in FIG. **5**. With reference to FIG. **5**, the mobile device **100** is a dual-mode mobile

device and includes a transceiver **311**, a microprocessor **338**, a display **322**, non-volatile memory **324**, random access memory (RAM) **326**, one or more auxiliary input/output (I/O) devices **328**, a serial port **330**, a keyboard **332**, a speaker **334**, a microphone **336**, a short-range wireless communications sub-system **340**, and other device sub-systems **342**.

The transceiver **311** includes a receiver **312**, a transmitter **314**, antennas **316** and **318**, one or more local oscillators **313**, and a digital signal processor (DSP) **320**. The antennas **316** and **318** may be antenna elements of a multiple-element antenna, and are preferably embedded antennas. However, the systems and methods described herein are in no way restricted to a particular type of antenna, or even to wireless communication devices.

The mobile device **100** is preferably a two-way communication device having voice and data communication capabilities. Thus, for example, the mobile device **100** may communicate over a voice network, such as any of the analog or digital cellular networks, and may also communicate over a data network. The voice and data networks are depicted in FIG. **5** by the communication tower **319**. These voice and data networks may be separate communication networks using separate infrastructure, such as base stations, network controllers, etc., or they may be integrated into a single wireless network.

The transceiver **311** is used to communicate with the network **319**, and includes the receiver **312**, the transmitter **314**, the one or more local oscillators **313** and the DSP **320**. The DSP **320** is used to send and receive signals to and from the transceivers **316** and **318**, and also provides control information to the receiver **312** and the transmitter **314**. If the voice and data communications occur at a single frequency, or closely-spaced sets of frequencies, then a single local oscillator **313** may be used in conjunction with the receiver **312** and the transmitter **314**. Alternatively, if different frequencies are utilized for voice communications versus data communications for example, then a plurality of local oscillators **313** can be used to generate a plurality of frequencies corresponding to the voice and data networks **319**. Information, which includes both voice and data information, is communicated to and from the transceiver **311** via a link between the DSP **320** and the microprocessor **338**.

The detailed design of the transceiver **311**, such as frequency band, component selection, power level, etc., will be dependent upon the communication network **319** in which the mobile device **100** is intended to operate. For example, a mobile device **100** intended to operate in a North American market may include a transceiver **311** designed to operate with any of a variety of voice communication networks, such as the Mobitex or DataTAC mobile data communication networks, AMPS, TDMA, CDMA, PCS, etc., whereas a mobile device **100** intended for use in Europe may be configured to operate with the GPRS data communication network and the GSM voice communication network. Other types of data and voice networks, both separate and integrated, may also be utilized with a mobile device **100**.

Depending upon the type of network or networks **319**, the access requirements for the mobile device **100** may also vary. For example, in the Mobitex and DataTAC data networks, mobile devices are registered on the network using a unique identification number associated with each mobile device. In GPRS data networks, however, network access is associated with a subscriber or user of a mobile device. A GPRS device typically requires a subscriber identity module ("SIM"), which is required in order to operate a mobile device on a GPRS network. Local or non-network communication functions (if any) may be operable, without the SIM device, but a mobile device will be unable to carry out any functions involving communications over the data network **319**, other than any legally required operations, such as '**911**' emergency calling.

After any required network registration or activation procedures have been completed, the mobile device **100** may the send and receive communication signals, including both voice and data signals, over the networks **319**. Signals received by the antenna **316** from the communication network **319** are routed to the receiver **312**, which provides for signal amplification, frequency down conversion, filtering, channel selection, etc., and may also provide analog to digital conversion. Analog to digital conversion of the received signal allows more complex communication functions, such as digital demodulation and decoding to be performed using the DSP **320**. In a similar manner, signals to be transmitted to the network **319** are processed, including modulation and encoding, for example, by the DSP **320** and are then provided to the transmitter **314** for digital to analog conversion, frequency up conversion, filtering, amplification and transmission to the communication network **319** via the antenna **318**.

In addition to processing the communication signals, the DSP **320** also provides for transceiver control. For example, the gain levels applied to communication signals in the receiver **312** and the transmitter **314** may be adaptively controlled through automatic gain control algorithms implemented in the DSP **320**. Other transceiver control algorithms could also be implemented in the DSP **320** in order to provide more sophisticated control of the transceiver **311**.

The microprocessor **338** preferably manages and controls the overall operation of the mobile device **100**. Many types of microprocessors or microcontrollers could be used here, or, alternatively, a single DSP **320** could be used to carry out the functions of the microprocessor **338**. Low-level communication functions, including at least data and voice communications, are performed through the DSP **320** in the transceiver **311**. Other, high-level communication applications, such as a voice communication application **324A**, and a data communication application **324B** may be stored in the non-volatile memory **324** for execution by the microprocessor **338**. For example, the voice communication module **324A** may provide a high-level user interface operable to transmit and receive voice calls between the mobile device **100** and a plurality of other voice or dual-mode devices via the network **319**. Similarly, the data communication module **324B** may provide a high-level user interface operable for sending and receiving data, such as e-mail messages, files, organizer information, short text messages, etc., between the mobile device **100** and a plurality of other data devices via the networks **319**. The microprocessor **338** also interacts with other device subsystems, such as the display **322**, the RAM **326**, the auxiliary input/output (I/O) subsystems **328**, the serial port **330**, the keyboard **332**, the speaker **334**, the microphone **336**, the short-range communications subsystem **340** and any other device subsystems generally designated as **342**.

Some of the subsystems shown in FIG. **5** perform communication-related functions, whereas other subsystems may provide "resident" or on-device functions. Notably, some subsystems, such as the keyboard **332** and the display **322** may be used for both communication-related functions, such as entering a text message for transmission over a data communication network, and device-resident functions such as a calculator or task list or other PDA type functions.

Operating system software used by the microprocessor **338** is preferably stored in a persistent store such as non-volatile memory **324**. The non-volatile memory **324** may be implemented, for example, as a Flash memory component, or as battery backed-up RAM. In addition to the operating system, which controls low-level functions of the mobile device **310**, the non-volatile memory **324** includes a plurality of software modules **324A-324N** that can be executed by the microprocessor **338** (and/or the DSP **320**), including a voice communication module **324A**, a data communication module **324B**, and a plurality of other operational modules **324N** for carrying out a plurality of other functions. These modules are executed by the microprocessor **338** and provide a high-level interface between a user and the mobile device **100**. This interface typically includes a graphical component provided through the display **322**, and an input/output component provided through the auxiliary I/O **328**, keyboard **332**, speaker **334**, and microphone **336**. The operating system, specific device applications or modules, or parts thereof, may be temporarily loaded into a volatile store, such as RAM **326** for faster operation. Moreover, received communication signals may also be temporarily stored to RAM **326**, before permanently writing them to a file system located in a persistent store such as the Flash memory **324**.

An exemplary application module **324N** that may be loaded onto the mobile device **100** is a personal information manager (PIM) application providing PDA functionality, such as calendar events, appointments, and task items. This module **324N** may also interact with the voice communication module **324A** for managing phone calls, voice mails, etc., and may also interact with the data communication module for managing e-mail communications and other data transmissions. Alternatively, all of the functionality of the voice communication module **324A** and the data communication module **324B** may be integrated into the PIM module.

The non-volatile memory **324** preferably also provides a file system to facilitate storage of PIM data items on the device. The PIM application preferably includes the ability to send and receive data items, either by itself, or in conjunction with the voice and data communication modules **324A**, **324B**, via the wireless networks **319**. The PIM data items are preferably seamlessly integrated, synchronized and updated, via the wireless networks **319**, with a corresponding set of data items stored or associated with a host

computer system, thereby creating a mirrored system for data items associated with a particular user.

Context objects representing at least partially decoded data items, as well as fully decoded data items, are preferably stored on the mobile device **100** in a volatile and non-persistent store such as the RAM **326**. Such information may instead be stored in the non-volatile memory **324**, for example, when storage intervals are relatively short, such that the information is removed from memory soon after it is stored. However, storage of this information in the RAM **326** or another volatile and non-persistent store is preferred, in order to ensure that the information is erased from memory when the mobile device **100** loses power. This prevents an unauthorized party from obtaining any stored decoded or partially decoded information by removing a memory chip from the mobile device **100**, for example.

The mobile device **100** may be manually synchronized with a host system by placing the device **100** in an interface cradle, which couples the serial port **330** of the mobile device **100** to the serial port of a computer system or device. The serial port **330** may also be used to enable a user to set preferences through an external device or software application, or to download other application modules **324**N for installation. This wired download path may be used to load an encryption key onto the device, which is a more secure method than exchanging encryption information via the wireless network **319**. Interfaces for other wired download paths may be provided in the mobile device **100**, in addition to or instead of the serial port **330**. For example, a USB port would provide an interface to a similarly equipped personal computer.

Additional application modules **324**N may be loaded onto the mobile device **100** through the networks **319**, through an auxiliary I/O subsystem **328**, through the serial port **330**, through the short-range communications subsystem **340**, or through any other suitable subsystem **342**, and installed by a user in the non-volatile memory **324** or RAM **326**. Such flexibility in application installation increases the functionality of the mobile device **100** and may provide enhanced on-device functions, communication-related functions, or both. For example, secure communication applications may enable electronic commerce functions and other such financial transactions to be performed using the mobile device **100**.

When the mobile device **100** is operating in a data communication mode, a received signal, such as a text message or a web page download, is processed by the transceiver module **311** and provided to the microprocessor **338**, which preferably further processes the received signal in multiple stages as described above, for eventual output to the display **322**, or, alternatively, to an auxiliary I/O device **328**. A user of mobile device **100** may also compose data items, such as e-mail messages, using the keyboard **332**, which is preferably a complete alphanumeric keyboard laid out in the QWERTY style, although other styles of complete alphanumeric keyboards such as the known DVORAK style may also be used. User input to the mobile device **100** is further enhanced with a plurality of auxiliary I/O devices **328**, which may include a thumbwheel input device, a touchpad, a variety of switches, a rocker input switch, etc. The composed data items input by the user may then be transmitted over the communication networks **319** via the transceiver module **311**.

When the mobile device **100** is operating in a voice communication mode, the overall operation of the mobile device is substantially similar to the data mode, except that received signals are preferably be output to the speaker **334** and voice signals for transmission are generated by a microphone **336**. Alternative voice or audio I/O subsystems, such as a voice message recording subsystem, may also be implemented on the mobile device **100**. Although voice or audio signal output is preferably accomplished primarily through the speaker **334**, the display **322** may also be used to provide an indication of the identity of a calling party, the duration of a voice call, or other voice call related information. For example, the microprocessor **338**, in conjunction with the voice communication module and the operating system software, may detect the caller identification information of an incoming voice call and display it on the display **322**.

A short-range communications subsystem **340** is also included in the mobile device **100**. The subsystem **340** may include an infrared device and associated circuits and components, or a short-range RF communication module such as a Bluetooth™ module or an **802.11** module, for example, to provide for communication with similarly-enabled systems and devices. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that "Bluetooth" and "**802.11**" refer to sets of specifications, available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, relating to wireless personal area networks and wireless local area networks, respectively.

The systems' and methods' data may be stored in one or more data stores. The data stores can be of many different types of storage devices and programming constructs, such as RAM, ROM, Flash memory, programming data structures, programming variables, etc. It is noted that data structures describe formats for use in organizing and storing data in databases, programs, memory, or other computer-readable media for use by a computer program.

The systems and methods may be provided on many different types of computer-readable media including computer storage mechanisms (e.g., CD-ROM, diskette, RAM, flash memory, computer's hard drive, etc.) that contain instructions for use in execution by a processor to perform the methods' operations and implement the systems described herein.

The computer components, software modules, functions and data structures described herein may be connected directly or indirectly to each other in order to allow the flow of data needed for their operations. It is also noted that a module or processor includes but is not limited to a unit of code that performs a software operation, and can be implemented for example as a subroutine unit of code, or as a software function unit of code, or as an object (as in an object-oriented paradigm), or as an applet, or in a computer script language, or as another type of computer code.

WE CLAIM:

1. A method for sending an electronic message to an identified recipient using a sender system, the sender system comprising a messaging application and the sender system being operative to access a key store for the storage of security certificates associated with recipients, the method comprising the steps of:
   a. the messaging application accessing the key store to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present,
   b. on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, the message application retrieving the said security certificate, the messaging application determining whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that said validation is required, the messaging application invoking a certificate validation process,
   c. on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the accessed key store, the messaging application accessing one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient, the messaging application determining whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that said validation is required, the messaging application invoking a certificate validation process,
   d. on condition that the retrieved certificate is valid, the messaging application encoding the electronic message using information contained in the retrieved certificate, and
   e. the messaging application sending the encoded message to the identified recipient.
2. The method of claim 1 further comprising the steps, on condition that the retrieved certificate is invalid, of the messaging application accessing one or more additional certificate services for obtaining a further certificate associated with the identified recipient to replace the retrieved certificate.
3. The method of claim 1 in which the step of the messaging application accessing one or more certificate services comprises the step of accessing a certificate server on a network accessible to the messaging application.

4. The method of claim 1 in which the step of the messaging application accessing one or more certificate services comprises the steps of the messaging application accessing a list of certification services and selecting certificate services to access from the list.

5. The method of claim 4 in which the list of certification services is ranked and the selection of the certificate services from the list is determined by the said ranking.

6. The method of claim 1 in which the step of accessing one or more certificate services for retrieving a certificate comprises the step of invoking a certificate retrieving application able to be invoked from the sending system.

7. The method of claim 1 in which the invoked certificate validation process comprises the step of accessing a certificate revocation list and/or the step of accessing a certificate status provider to validate the retrieved certificate.

8. The method of claim 1 in which the retrieved certificate comprises a value value to indicate previous validation and in which the step of determining whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required comprises the step of comparing a time period defined in a security policy with the time value.

9. The method of claim 1 in which the retrieved certificate comprises a public key and in which the step of encoding the electronic message comprises the step of encrypting the electronic message using the public key.

10. The method of claim 1 in which the sender system comprises a wireless handheld device and a host system, the messaging application executing on the wireless handheld device, the wireless handheld device being operable to connect to the host system and comprising one or more memory devices for storing the key store, and the host system providing one or more certificate services.

11. The method of claim 10, the method further comprising the initial steps of:

    i. a user composing the electronic message using the messaging application,

    ii. the messaging application accepting a request from the user to send the electronic message to the identified recipient; and

    iii. the messaging application determining that the electronic message is to be sent securely to the identified recipient.

12. The method of claim 11, in which the step of the messaging application determining that the electronic message is to be sent securely to the identified recipient comprises the step of accessing information on the handheld wireless device representing a security policy for electronic messages composed on the device.

13. A system for sending an electronic message to an identified recipient, the system comprising:

a. a key store accessible to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store,

b. messaging application program code operative, on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, to retrieve the said security certificate, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that said validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

c. messaging application program code operative, on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the key store, to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and operative, on condition that said validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

d. messaging application program code operative, on condition that the retrieved certificate status is valid, to encode the electronic message using information contained in the retrieved certificate, and

e. messaging application program code operative to send the encoded message to the identified recipient.

14. The system of claim 13 in which the system further comprises messaging application program code operative, on condition that the retrieved certificate is invalid, to access one or more certificate services for obtaining a further certificate associated with the identified recipient to replace the retrieved certificate.

15. The system of claim 13 in which the messaging application program code operative to access one or more certificate services comprises code operative

to access a certificate server on a network accessible to the messaging application.

16. The system of claim 13 in which the code to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient comprises code operative to access a list of certification services and to select the one or more certificate services from the list.

17. The system of claim 16 in which the list of certification services is ranked and the code operative to select the certificate services from the list comprises code operative to select the certificate services as determined by the said ranking.

18. The system of claim 13 in which the code operative to access the one or more certificate services for retrieving a certificate comprises code operative to invoke a certificate retrieving application.

19. The system of claim 13 in which the retrieved certificate comprises a value value to indicate previous validation and in which the code to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required comprises code operative to compare a time period defined in a security policy with the time value.

20. The system of claim 13 in which the retrieved certificate comprises a public key and in which the code operative to encode the electronic message comprises code operative to encrypt the electronic message using the public key.

21. The system of claim 13 in which the sender system comprises a wireless handheld device and a host system, the messaging application program code executing on the wireless handheld device, the wireless handheld device being operable to connect to the host system and comprising one or more memory devices for storing the key store, and the host system providing one or more certificate services.

22. The system of claim 21, the messaging application program code further comprising:

i. code operative for a user to compose the electronic message,

ii. code operative to accept a request from the user to send the electronic message to the identified recipient; and

iii. code operative to determine that the electronic message is to be sent securely to the identified recipient.

23. The system of claim 22, in which the code operative to determine that the electronic message is to be sent securely to the identified recipient comprises code operative to access information on the handheld wireless device representing a security policy for electronic messages composed on the device.

24. A computing device program product for obtaining valid certificates for an electronic message being sent to an identified recipient, the program product comprising messaging application program code embodied on computing device program product media, the messaging application program code comprising:

a. code operative to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in a key store,

b. code operative, on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, to retrieve the said security certificate, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that said validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

c. code operative, on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the key store, to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and operative, on condition that said validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process.

25. The program product of claim 24 in which the computing device program code further comprises code operative, on condition that the retrieved certificate is invalid, to access one or more certificate services for obtaining a further certificate associated with the identified recipient to replace the retrieved certificate.

26. The program product of claim 24 in which the computing device program code to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient comprises code operative to

access a list of certification services and to select the one or more certificate services from the list.

27. The program product of claim 24 in which the computing device program code to access the one or more certificate services for retrieving a certificate comprises code operative to invoke a certificate retrieving application.

28. The program product of claim 24 in which in which the retrieved certificate comprises a public key and in which the code operative to encode the electronic message comprises code operative to encrypt the electronic message using the public key.

29. The program product of claim 24 in which the computing device program code is executable on a wireless handheld device, the wireless handheld device being operable to connect to a host system and comprising one or more memory devices for storing the key store, and the host system providing one or more certificate services.

30. The program product of claim 29, the computing device program code further comprising:

i. code operative for a user to compose the electronic message,

ii. code operative to accept a request from the user to send the electronic message to the identified recipient; and

iii. code operative to determine that the electronic message is to be sent securely to the identified recipient.

31. A handheld wireless device comprising a memory for storing a key store and comprising a messaging application for sending an electronic message from the wireless handheld device to an identified recipient, the messaging application comprising

code operative to determine if a security certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store,

code operative, on condition that a certificate associated with the identified recipient is present in the key store, to retrieve the said security certificate, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and, on condition that said validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

code operative, on condition that there is no security certificate associated with the identified recipient present in the key store, to access one or more certificate services for retrieving a security certificate associated with the identified recipient, to determine whether validation of the retrieved certificate is required and operative, on condition that said validation is required, to invoke a certificate validation process,

code operative, on condition that the retrieved certificate status is valid, to encode the electronic message using information contained in the retrieved certificate, and

code operative to send the encoded message to the identified recipient.