

Distributed User Authentication in Wireless LANs

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- Motivation
- Our approach
- Benefits & Challenges
- Summary

Motivation

- Increasing use of WLANs
- User authentication a prerequisite
- Present mechanisms:
 - Often NO security at all (open wireless networks)
 - Login information via a web page
 - Needs periodical re-entering
 - Some Wi-Fi devices actually miss a display or a browser
 - Manual key management
 - Some times not straightforward for end-users
 - Other challanges such as mobility support

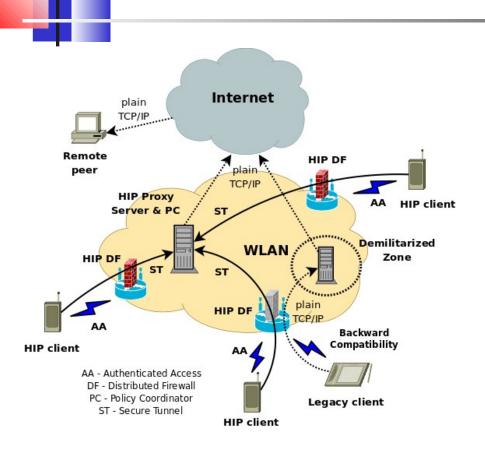


- Disruption-free user authentication
- Protection from external attacks
- Host mobility and multihoming
- Data integrity and confidentiality

Our Approach

- A HIP-based distributed authentication architecture:
 - A HIP proxy on a central gateway
 - A HIP-aware firewall on every Wi-Fi Access Points
 - Identity/Keys dissemination mechanism

Distributed Authentication Model



- First-time registration
 - HIT ←→ Identity
- HIT-based filtering
- Rules in Access Control List (ACL)
- ACL synchronization between all firewalls
- Clustering and sorting the rules for efficient filtering and fast handovers

Benefits

- Client authentication in a distributed manner (irrespective of location)
- First-time registration only
- Clients are mobile
- Secure tunnel over wireless link, data encryption by IPsec
- Incremental deployment

Challenges

- Architectural issues
 - HIT registration, ACL, rule clustering
- Development issues
 - Migration to other platforms
 - Cross-compiling, extra bugs
- Performance issues
 - Limited resources of Wi-Fi APs
- Deployment issues
 - HIP-enabled mobile clients

Summary

- Two-level approach preferred:
 - HIP-aware FW on access points
 - HIP proxy on a gateway
- Key/Identity dessimination with a central policy coordinator server
- Wireless access points (such as Gateworks Avila or Fonera FON2100) can handle filtering by HIT
- Deployment is challanging ←→ host modifications required

Questions?

Thank you!