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- Policy
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From 802.1X to



Wireless LANs are unsafe

```

Network List (Autofit)
  Name           T M Ch Packts Flags IP Range
  ! <stealthy>  A Y 01  9615      0,0,0,0

Info
Ntwrks      1
Pckts      9615
Cryptd     8996
Weak        1
Noise       0
Discrd      0
Pkts/s     376
Elapsd    000104

Status

Found SSID "stealthy" for cloaked network BSSID 00:02:2D:27:D9:22
Connected to Kismet server version 2.8.1 build 20030126205324 on localhost:2
Battery: AC 100% 0h0m0s

```

```

root@ibook:~# tcpdump -n -i eth1
19:52:08.995104 10.0.1.2 > 10.0.1.1: icmp: echo request
19:52:08.996412 10.0.1.1 > 10.0.1.2: icmp: echo reply
19:52:08.997961 10.0.1.2 > 10.0.1.1: icmp: echo request
19:52:08.999220 10.0.1.1 > 10.0.1.2: icmp: echo reply
19:52:09.000581 10.0.1.2 > 10.0.1.1: icmp: echo request
19:52:09.003162 10.0.1.1 > 10.0.1.2: icmp: echo reply ^C

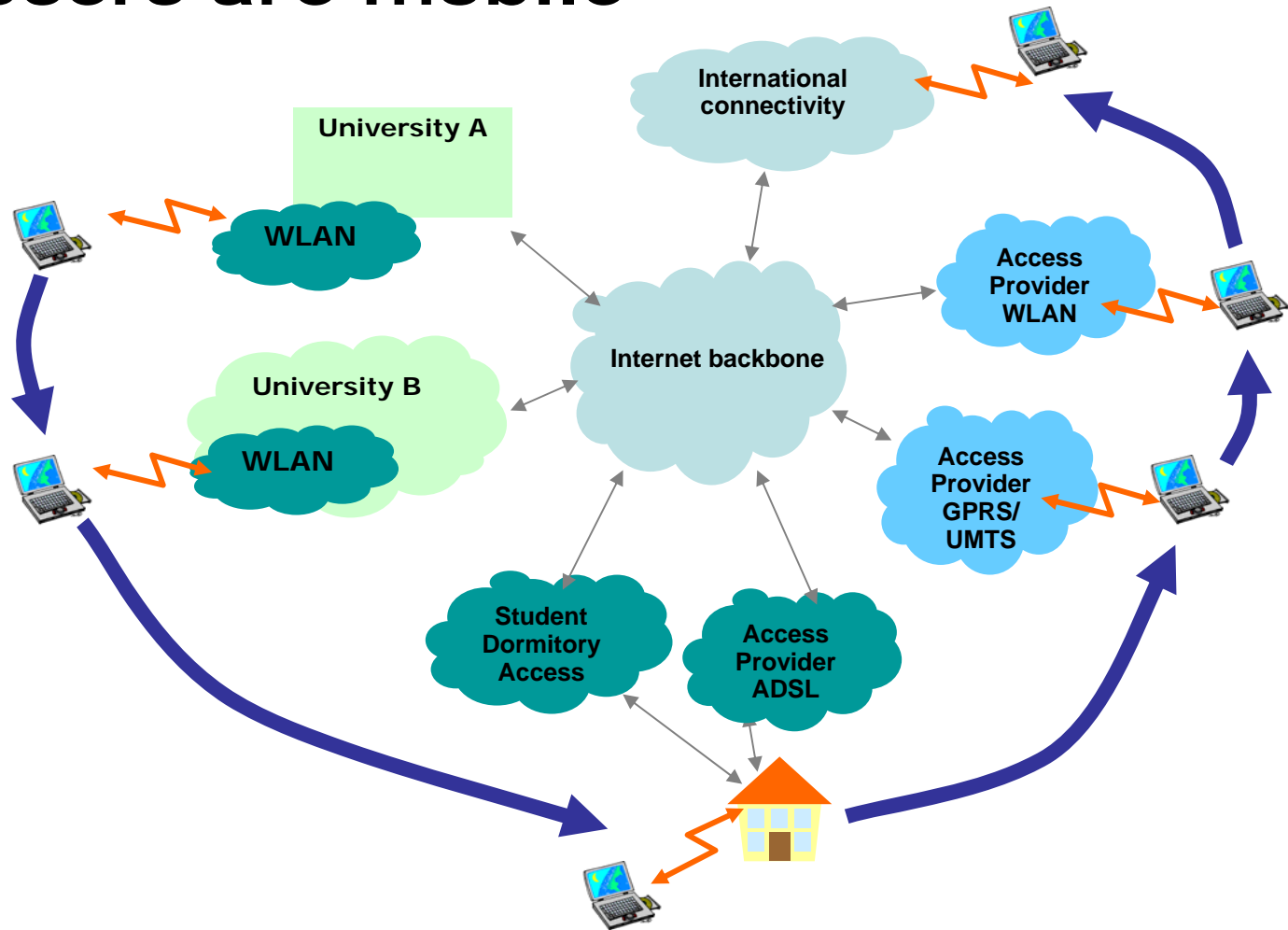
```

The screenshot shows the Aircrack-ng application window. At the top, there are menu options: File, Edit, Settings, Help. Below the menu is a control panel with buttons for '^ scan' and 'channel 6', and input fields for 'Network device: eth1' and 'Card type: Other'. On the right side of the control panel, there are two spinners for '40 bit crack breadth: 4' and '128 bit crack breadth: 2'. The main area of the window contains a table with the following data:

C	BSSID	Name	WEP	Last IV	Chan	Packets	Encrypted	Interesting	PW: Hex	PW: ASCII
X	00:02:2D:27:D9:22	stealthy	Y	D8:4A:1D	1	3430654	3379593	2294	74:38:24:47:63	t8\$Gc

At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Start', 'Stop', and 'Clear'.

Users are mobile



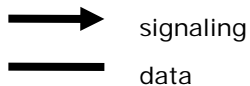
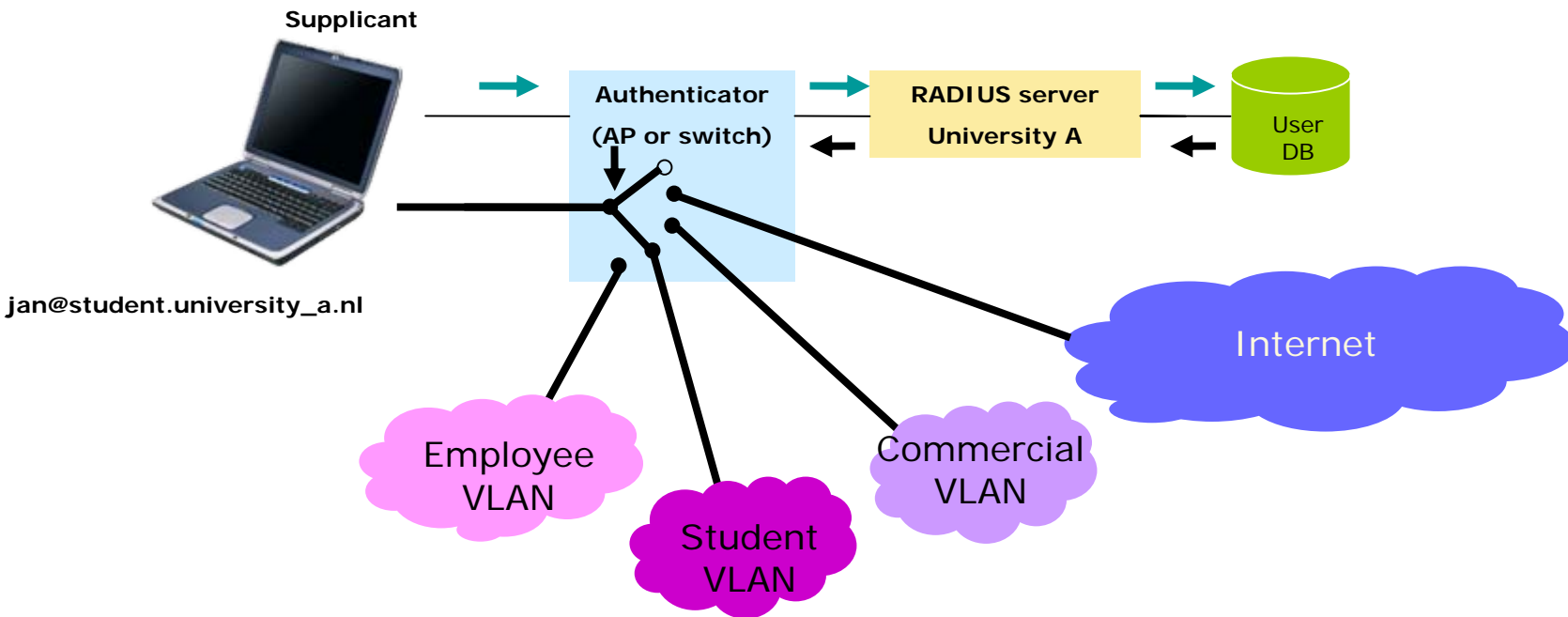
Requirements

- Identify users uniquely at the edge of the network
 - No session hijacking
- Enable guest usage
- Scalable
 - Local user administration and authentication
- Easy to install and use
 - At the most one-time installation by the user
- Open

eduroam architecture

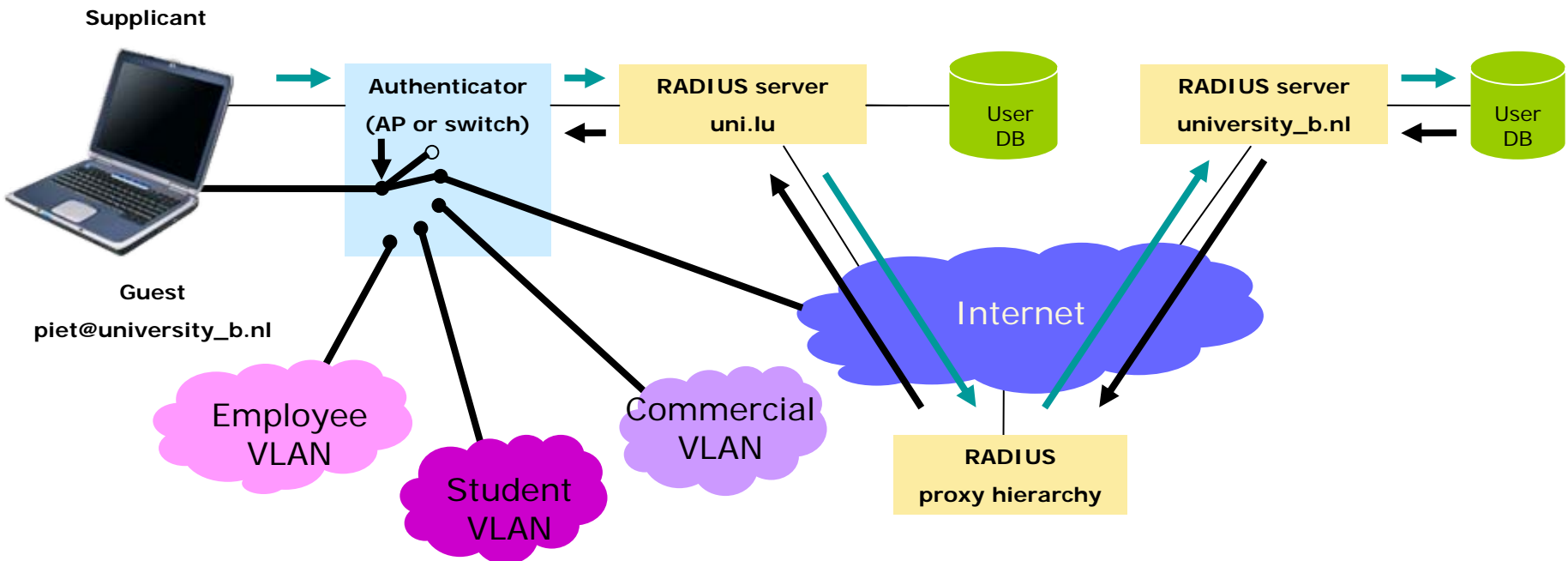
- Security based on 802.1X
 - Protection of credentials
 - Provides basis for new wireless security standards WPA and 802.11i
 - Different authentication mechanisms possible by using EAP (Extensible Authentication protocol)
 - Username/password
 - X.509 certificates
 - SIM-cards
 - Integration with VLAN assignment
- Roaming based on RADIUS proxying
 - Remote Authentication Dial In User Service
 - Transport-protocol for authentication information
- Trust fabric based on:
 - Technical: RADIUS hierarchy
 - Policy: Documents/contracts that define the responsibilities of user, institution, NREN and the eduroam federation

Secure access to the network with 802.1X



- 802.1X
- (VLAN assignment)

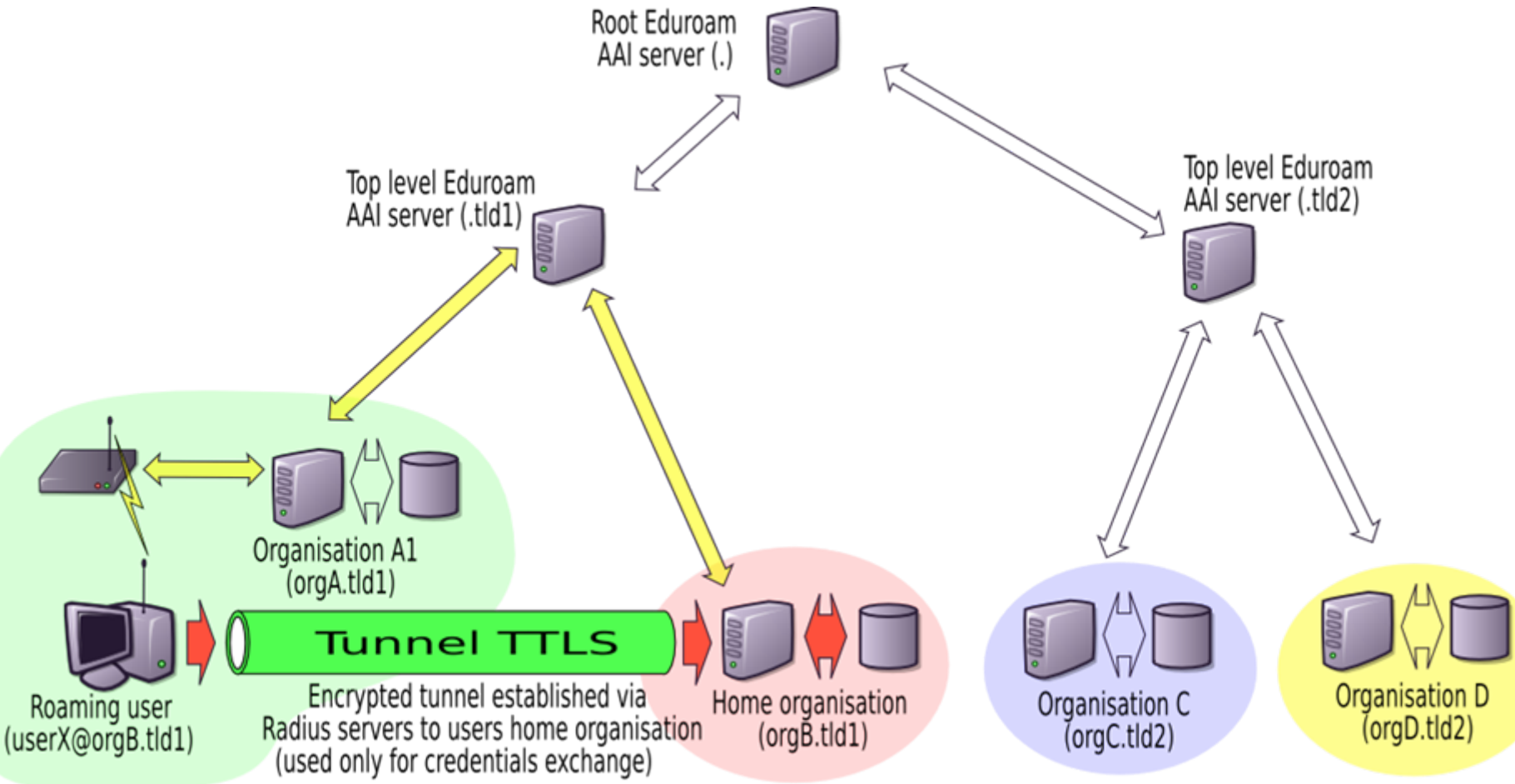
eduroam



→ signalling
— data

- Trust based on RADIUS plus policy documents
- 802.1X
- (VLAN assignment)

The RADIUS proxy hierarchy



The eduroam policy

The European eduroam policy

- Mutual access
- Home institutions are/remain responsible for their users abroad
- Members are NRENs
- Members guarantee required security levels by their participants
- Members promote eduroam in their countries
- European eduroam may peer with other regions

National policy

- Mutual access
- Members are connected institutions
- Home institution is/remains responsible for its users behaviour.
- Home institution is responsible for proper user management
- Home and visited institution must keep sufficient logdata
- Appropriate security levels

The status of eduroam

Status of *eduroam*



New members:

- Lithuania
- Romania**
- Hungary
- China
- Hong Kong

- Over 500 institutions in Europe, Australia and Taiwan

- USA, Japan, Korea will follow shortly

eduroam

- Provides global network roaming
- Strong technical foundation:
 - RADIUS
 - 802.1X
 - Lingua Franca: EAP
- Needs ubiquity

Joining eduroam

Joining eduroam for an NREN

- Set up a server that proxies that:
 - Accept requests for *.cc-tld and forward to the right institution
 - Accept requests for non *.cc-tld and forward it to the European servers
- Send an (encrypted) e-mail to join@eduroam.org with:
 - FQDN of toplevel RADIUS-server(s)
 - IP-addresses of toplevel RADIUS-servers
 - Shared secret to use between European servers and national server(s).
 - URL of national eduroam website
 - Information about test-account
 - Contact details admin
- Sign the policy agreement

Joining eduroam for an institution

- Set-up your local 802.1X infrastructure
 - Accept requests for your-domain.cc-tld and process them
 - Proxy requests for non-local users to the national server
- Send an (encrypted) e-mail to your NREN with:
 - FQDN of toplevel RADIUS-server(s)
 - IP-addresses of toplevel RADIUS-servers
 - Shared secret to use between your and their server(s).
 - URL of your eduroam website
 - Information about test-account
 - Contact details admin
- Sign the policy document

Conclusions

Conclusions

- 802.1X provides secure, scalable access to the campus network
- Enabling eduroam is a easy once 802.1X is in place
- Many have already joined, so

Join....



More information

- eduroam in SURFnet
 - <http://www.eduroam.nl>
- eduroam in Europe
 - <http://www.eduroam.org>
- TERENA TF-Mobility
 - <http://www.terena.nl/mobility>
- The unofficial IEEE802.11 security page
 - <http://www.drizzle.com/~aboba/IEEE>