



# Secure Network Access

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# Network Access

- Components of connectivity
  - Link-layer connectivity
  - IP address configuration
  - On-link forwarding
    - ARP
    - Neighbor Discovery
  - Off-link forwarding
    - Gateway
      - Router discovery (stateless)
      - DHCP (stateful)
      - Manual configuration

# Secure Network Access

- Only authenticated and authorized clients gets access
  - Important for enterprise networks
  - Definitely for public access networks
- Public access networks:
  - More challenging
    - Network also has to prove its identity to clients
    - Wireless technologies, possible malicious nodes/networks everywhere
- Authentication (not privacy)

# Current Technologies

- Door locks
- HTTP-based schemes
  - Mobilestar
- PPP with EAP
- 802.1x (EAP)

# Current Technologies - Issues

- Door locks
  - Wireless network leaks
  - No doors on street!
- HTTP-based schemes
  - Requires user intervention
- PPP
  - Works only on point-to-point links
  - Additional encapsulation
- 802.1x
  - Only works for 802 family links
  - Not general deployment yet

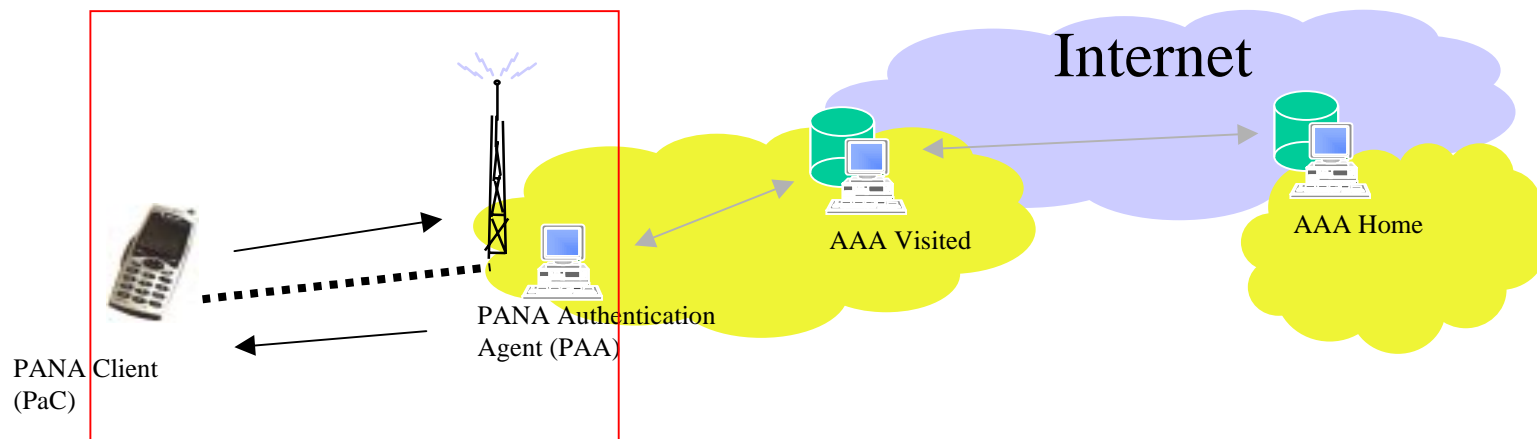
# PANA

- Protocol for Carrying *Authentication for Network Access*
- To define a network-layer carrier for authentication and basic authorization process
  - Link-layer independent
- Part of ALL-IP architecture

# PANA

- Define the carrier, pick the payload
  - Like Mobile IPv4 registration request carries MN-FA authentication extension
  - Possible payloads
    - EAP
    - MN-AAA authentication extension of Mobile IPv4
- Like a front-end to AAA

# PANA





# PANA WG Plan

- *Requirements and terminology*
- *Usage scenarios*
- Framework
- Interactions with PPP and 802.1x
- Protocol design
- MIB definitions

# Requirements Highlights

- *draft-ietf-pana-requirements-01*
- Authentication and (simple) authorization
- Mutual authentication
- Authentication backend
- Just the carrier, pick an already defined payload (security mechanism/protocol)
- Accounting, access control, mobility management outside the scope
- Multi-access links, clients
- Efficiency

# Link Security

- PANA likely to do key distribution
- Data traffic can be authenticated and encrypted by using these keys with
  - IPsec
  - Link-layer protocols

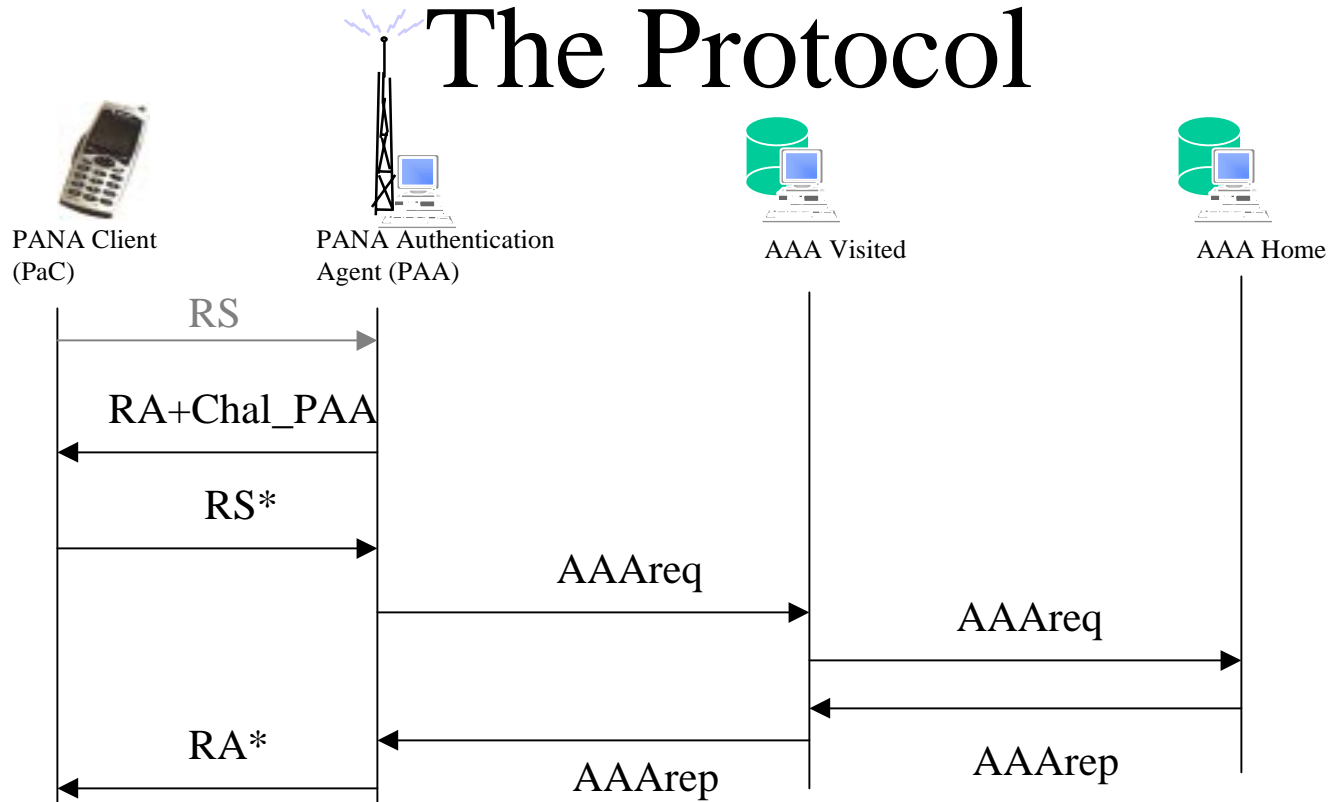
# Solutions

- Too soon to discuss at IETF, but:
  - SNARD: Alper E. Yegin, Xiaoning He, Carl Williams, Lisa Yiqun Lin, Satomi Okazaki
  - EAP over ICMP: George Tsirtsis
  - EAP over UDP: Paal Engelstad

# SNARD

- Secure network access using router discovery and AAA: draft-yegin-unap-snard-00
- Carrier:
  - Router discovery
    - Router solicitations from PaC
    - Router advertisements from PAA
    - PAA located on the access router
- Payload:
  - MN-AAA authentication extension (RFC3012)
  - AAA registration keys for Mobile IP: draft-ietf-mobileip-aaa-key-08
  - Generalized key distribution extensions for Mobile IP: draft-ietf-mobileip-gen-key-01

# The Protocol

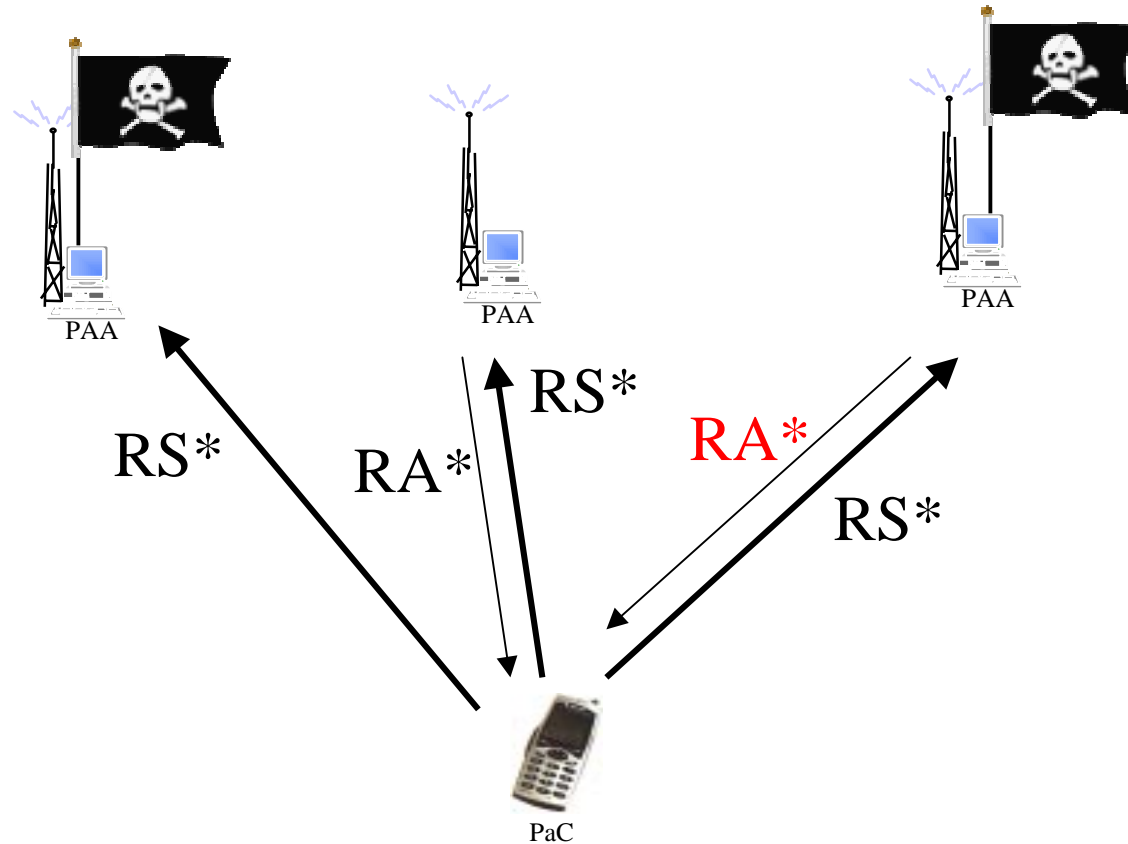


- **RS\*:** RS + PaC\_id + MN-FA\_key\_request + Chal\_PAA + Chal\_PaC + MN-AAA\_auth\_ext
- **RA\*:** RA + PAA\_id + MN-FA\_key\_reply + Chal\_PaC + Chal\_PAA + MN-FA\_auth\_ext

# Async Re-authentication

- At any time PaC can challenge the PAA by sending a RS\*
- PAA can kick start this challenge process by sending a RA\* with 0 or low lifetime

# Malicious Networks



Secure Network Access



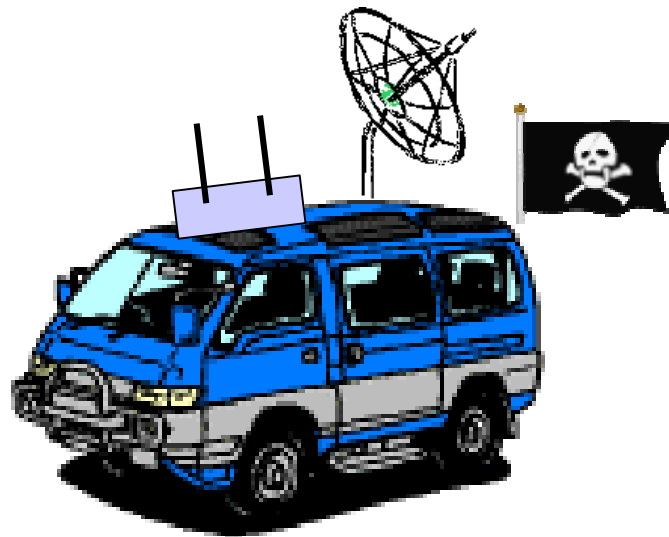
# Advantages

- A natural extension to existing protocols
  - Semantically fit
- A device goes through router discovery anyways (efficiency)
- A generic IP solution
  - Can be used for IPv4, IPv6, Mobile IPv4, Mobile IPv6
- Optimizations by creating local security associations

# PANA+

- Enhanced authorization
  - Network access parameters
- Go beyond initial client authentication for network access
  - Secure neighbor discovery, ARP
    - SNARD will deal with this using key distribution
  - Secure router discovery
    - SNARD already takes care of this!

# Modern Pirates



# Questions/comments