Evolution of WLAN Security

David Coleman
Aerohive Networks - Senior Mobility Leader
CWNE #4
Co-author of CWNA, CWSP and CWAP Study Guides

IT Professional Wi-Fi Trek 2015
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Certified Wireless Network Professional
cwnp

Evolution of WLAN Security

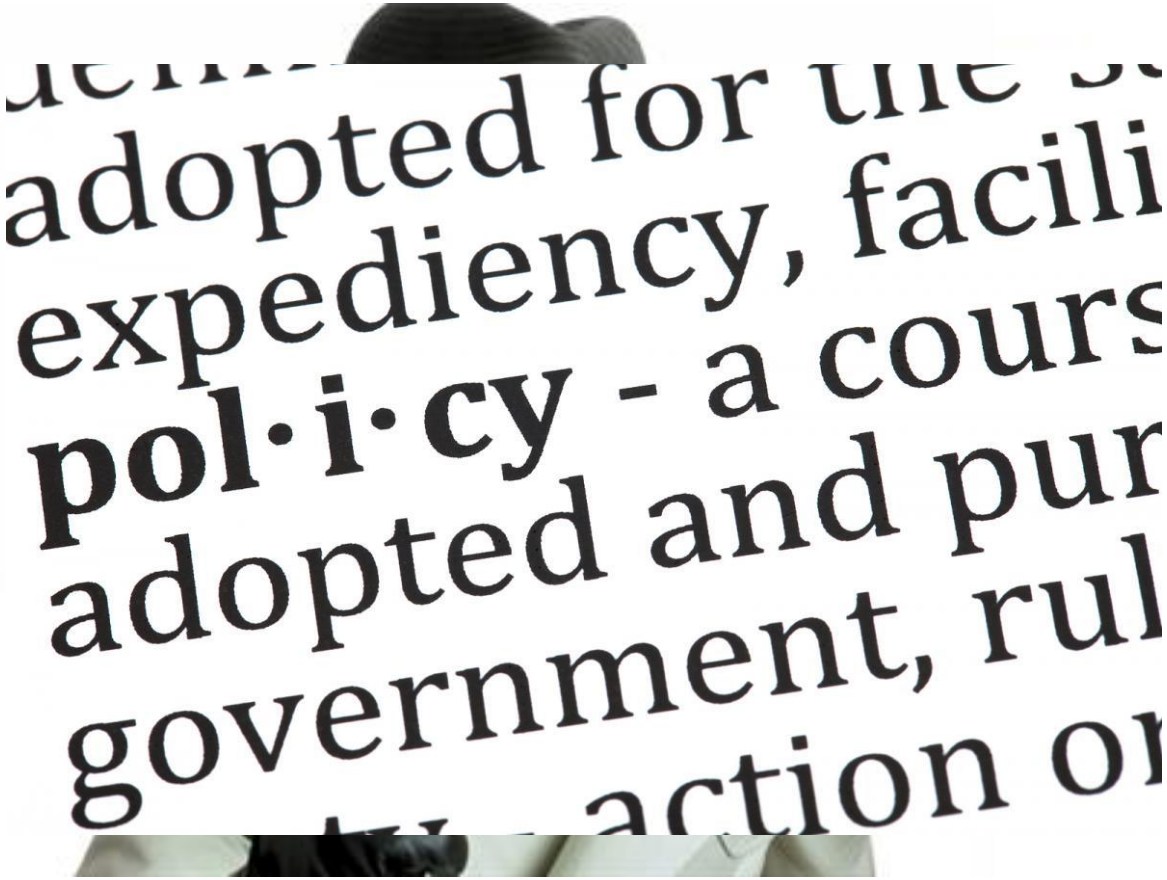
- 802.11 Security Standards and Certifications
- Five Basic Tenets of WLAN Security
- New Tenets of WLAN Security
- Future of WLAN Security

802.11 Security Standards and Certifications:

IEEE	Wi-Fi Alliance	Authentication Method	Encryption Method	Cipher	Key Generation
Legacy		Open	WEP	ARC4	Static
Pre-802.11i	WPA-Personal	PSK	TKIP	ARC4	Dynamic
Post-802.11i	WPA-Enterprise	802.1X	TKIP	ARC4	Dynamic
Post-802.11i	WPA-2 Personal	PSK	CCMP	AES	Dynamic
Post-802.11i	WPA-2 Enterprise	802.1X	CCMP	AES	Dynamic

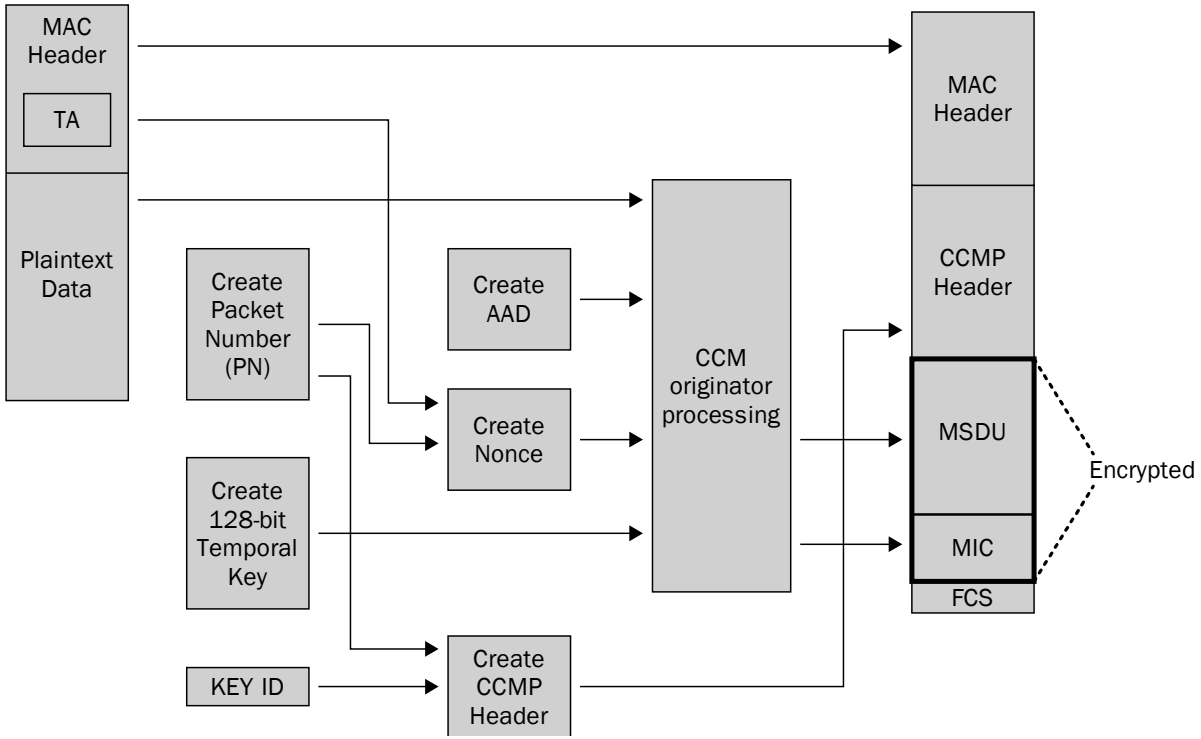
Five Basic Tenets of Security

- Data privacy and integrity
- Authentication, authorization accounting (AAA)
- Segmentation
- Monitoring
- Policy



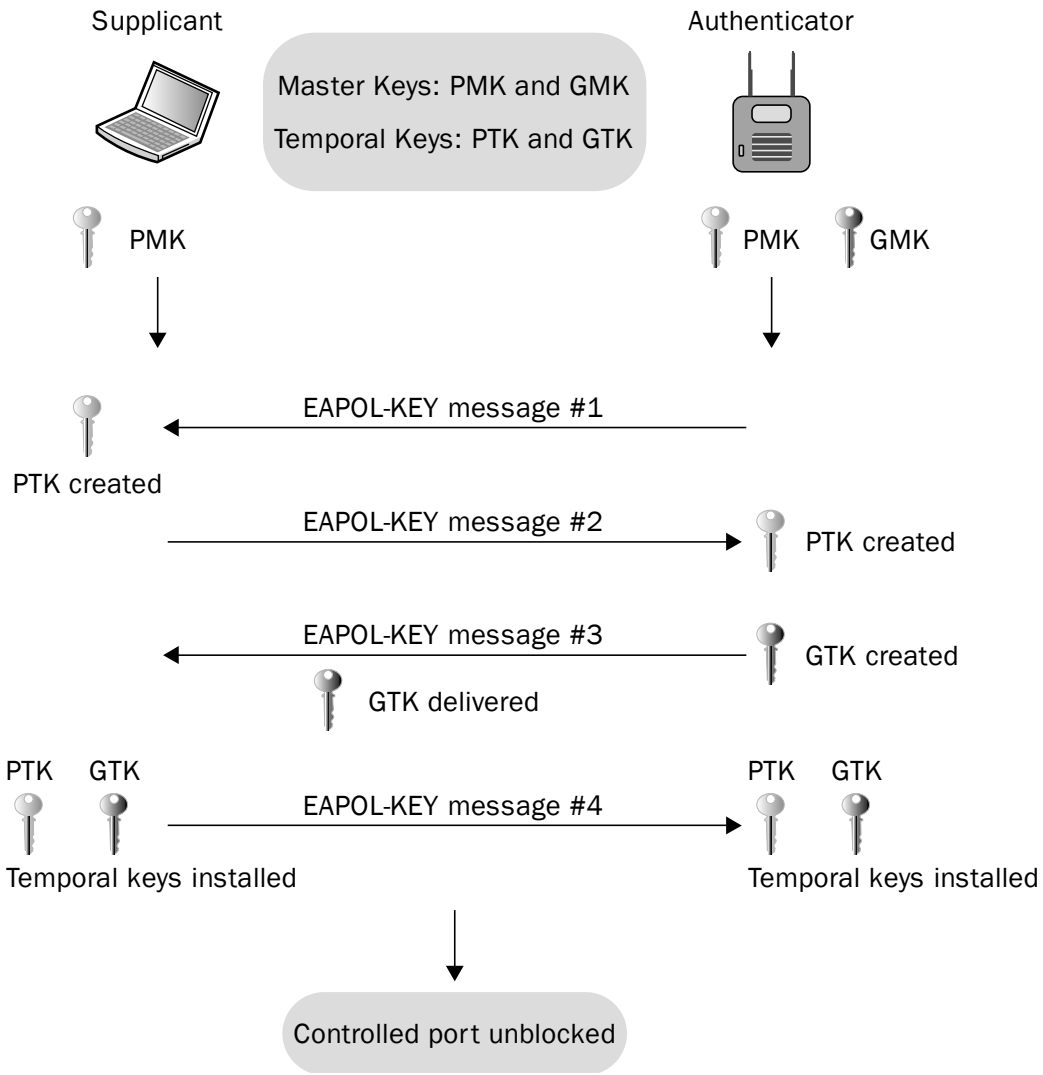
Data Privacy and Integrity:

- WEP is a broken old dinosaur
- TKIP not supported for 802.11n or 802.11ac data rates
- Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol (CCMP)
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) 128-bit cipher



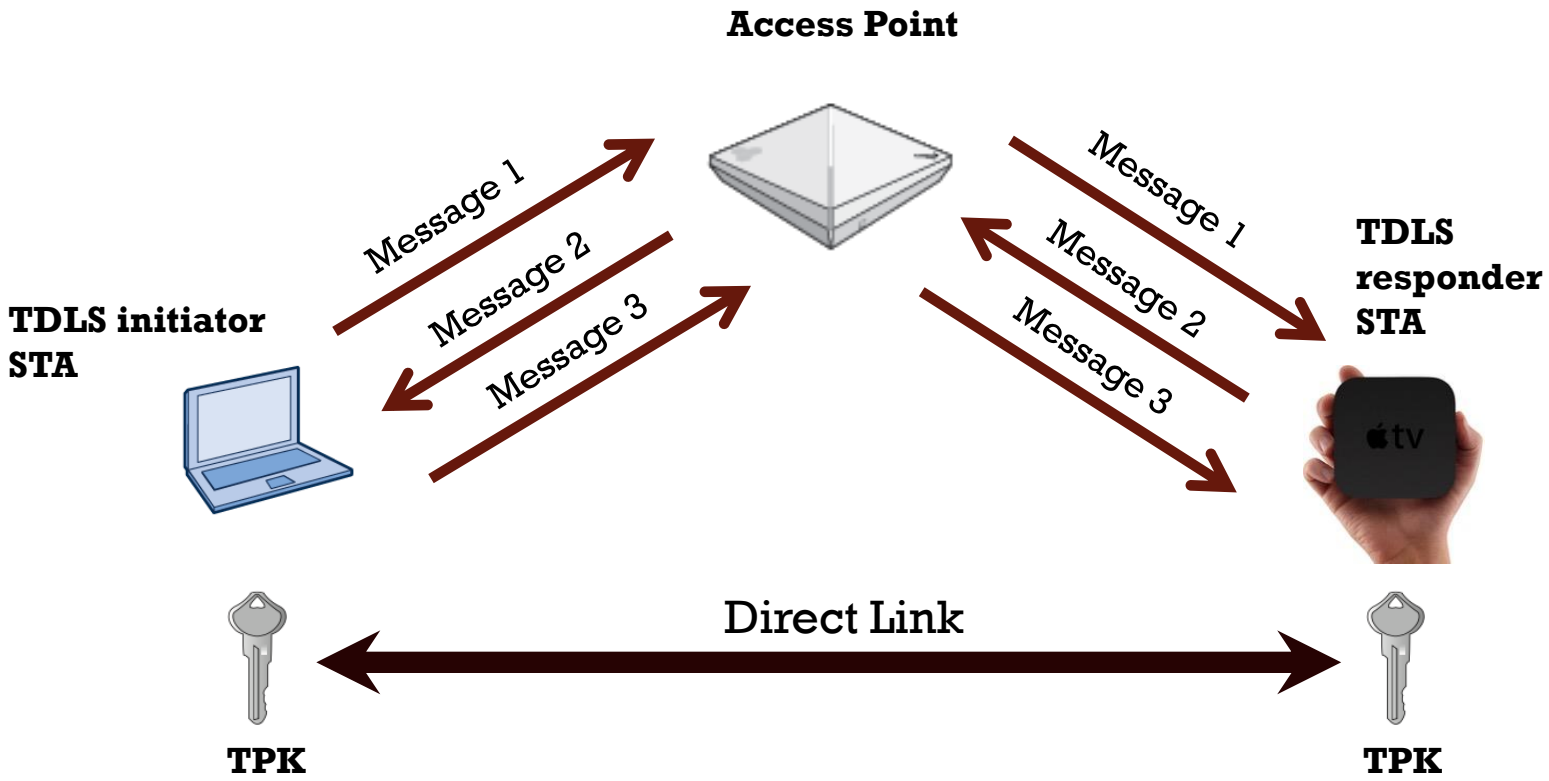
Data Privacy and Integrity:

- The 802.11-2007 standard defines *authentication and key management (AKM)* services.
- Authentication required for key creation
- Robust Security Network (RSN) dynamic encryption
- 4-Way Handshake



Data Privacy and Integrity:

- Tunneled Direct Link Setup
- Examples: AirPlay and Apple TVs
- 3-Way Handshake

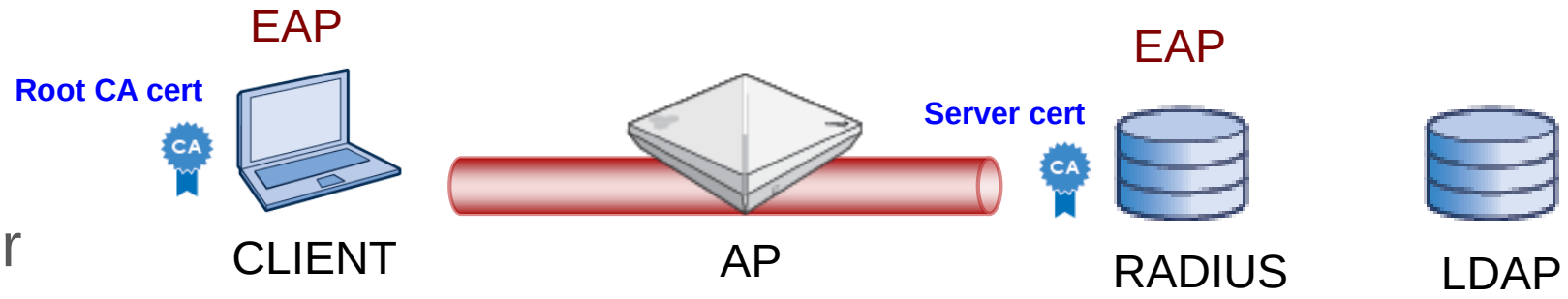


AAA:

- Authentication: Validate user/device identity
- Authorization: Authorize user/device identity
- Accounting: Paper trail
- 802.11 security requires an *authentication and key management protocol (AKMP)* that can be either a preshared key (PSK) or an EAP protocol used during 802.1X authentication.

802.1X/EAP:

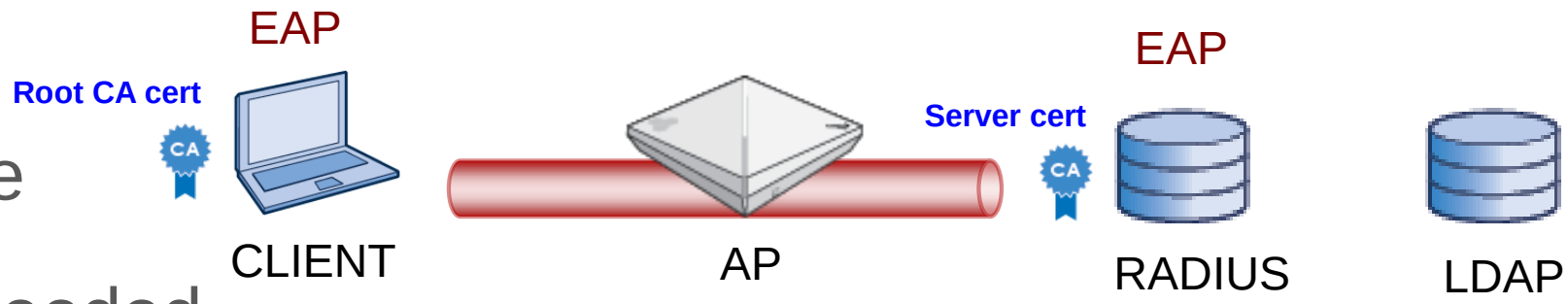
- 802.1X: Port based access control
- Authorization Framework
  - Supplicant
  - Authenticator
  - Authentication Server

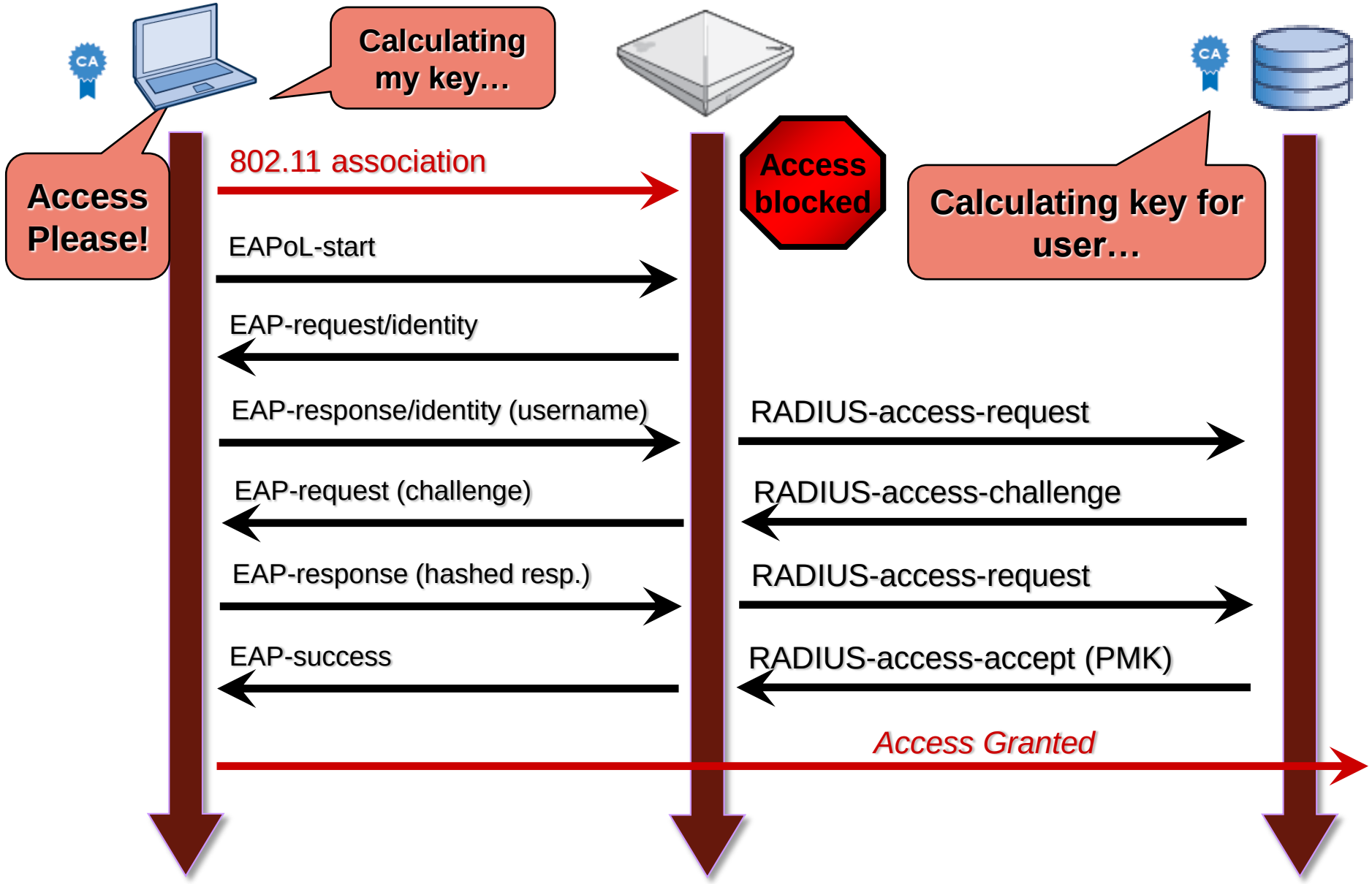


- Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) – Layer 2
- Server certificate and Root CA certificate
- Tunneled authentication using SSL/TSL

802.1X/EAP:

- Most secure authentication method
- Ideal for the enterprise
- Certificates and PKI needed
- Can be difficult to deploy
- Can be difficult to troubleshoot




CA
Calculating my key…
CA
Access Please!
802.11 association
Access blocked
Calculating key for user…
EAPoL-start
EAP-request/identity
EAP-response/identity (username)
RADIUS-access-request
EAP-request (challenge)
RADIUS-access-challenge
EAP-response (hashed resp.)
RADIUS-access-request
EAP-success
RADIUS-access-accept (PMK)
Access Granted

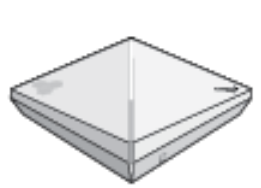
Fast Secure Roaming

- Opportunistic Key Caching (OKC)
- 802.11r – Fast BSS Transition (FT)
- Voice Enterprise
- Client support growing

https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT202628

PSK:

- 8-63 character shared passphrase
- Never intended for use in the enterprise
- Susceptible to offline dictionary attacks
- Wi-Fi Alliance recommend 20 strong characters or more
- Biggest weakness is that the PSK credential is “static”

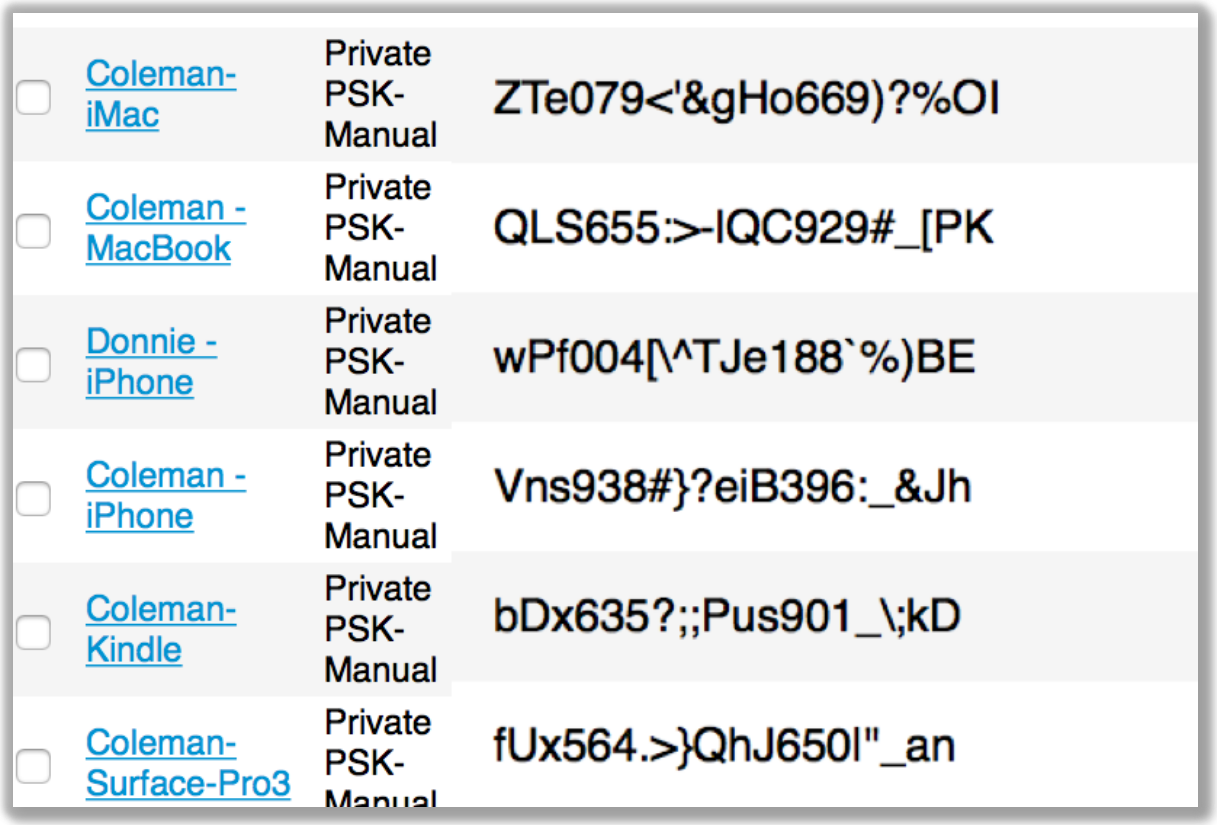


PSK = aerohive123!

PSK = aerohive123!

Per-user and per-device PSK:

- Several vendors offer proprietary PSK solutions
- Multiple per-user and per-device PSKs assigned to a single SSID
- Easy to deploy
- Can be time-based credentials
- Solves the “static” PSK problem



☐	Coleman-iMac	Private PSK-Manual	ZTe079<'&gHo669)?%OI
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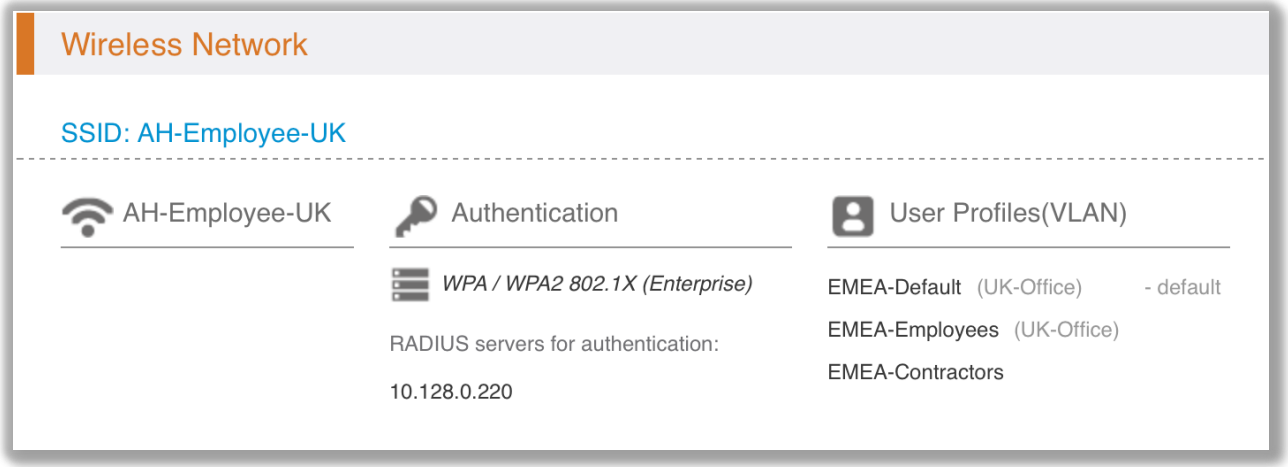
☐	Donnie - iPhone	Private PSK-Manual	wPf004[\^TJe188`%)BE
☐	Coleman - iPhone	Private PSK-Manual	Vns938#}?eiB396:_&Jh
☐	Coleman-Kindle	Private PSK-Manual	bDx635?;;Pus901_\;kD
☐	Coleman-Surface-Pro3	Private PSK-Manual	fUx564.>}QhJ650l"_an

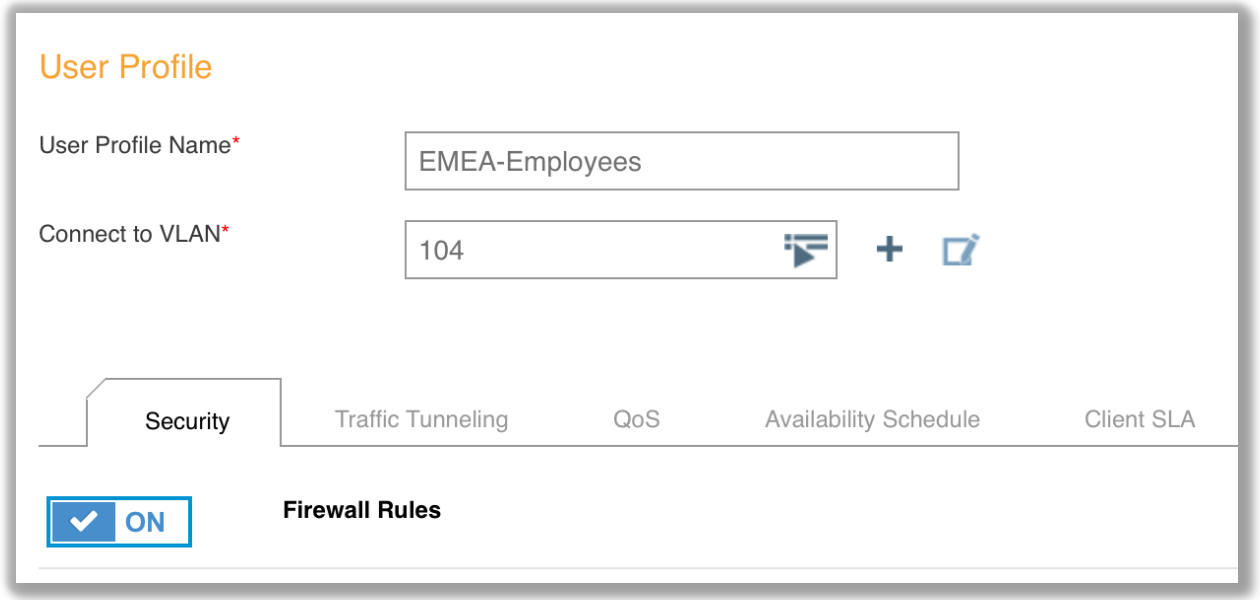
PPSK Enterprise Use Cases:

- Legacy devices
- Supplement to 802.1X/EAP
- Replacement to 802.1X/EAP
- BYOD security
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Secure guest WLANs

Segmentation:

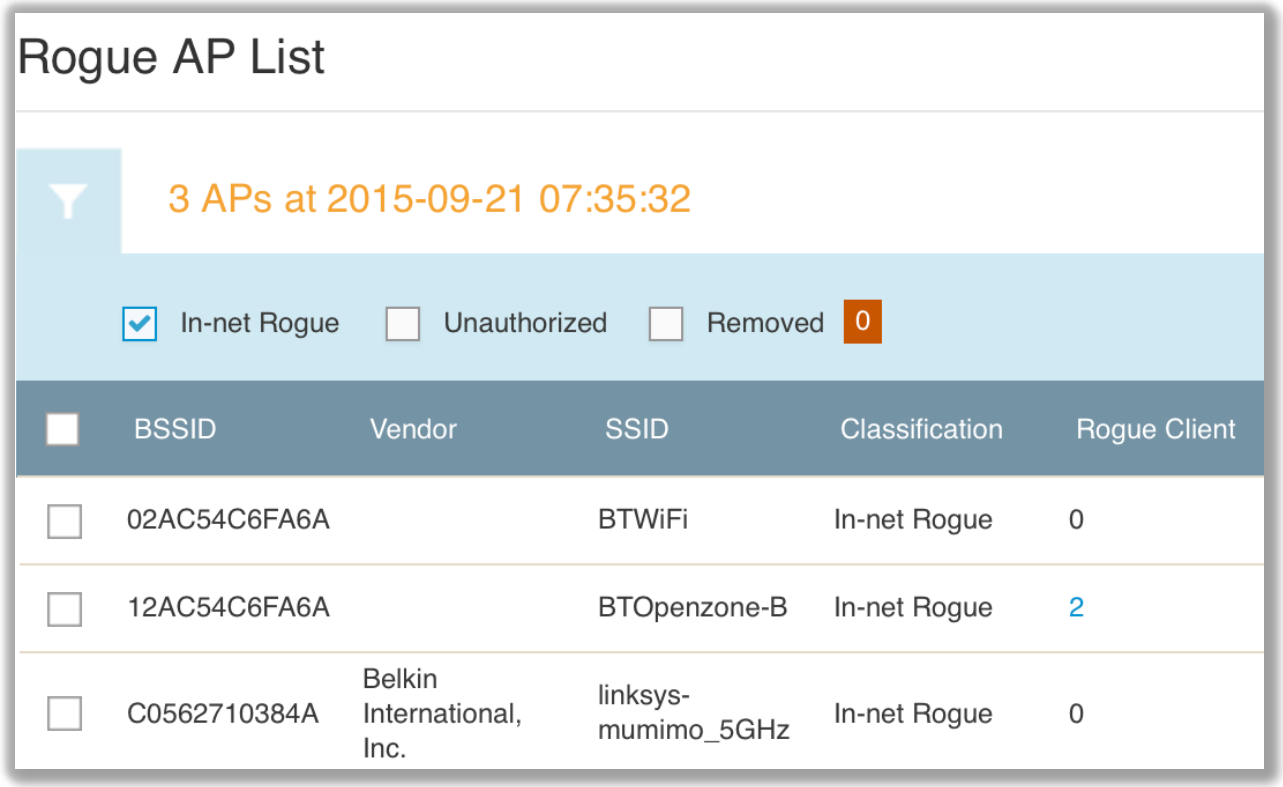
- Role-based access control for different groups of users
- VLANs/IP Subnets
- Firewall policies
- Leverage RADIUS attributes
- Consolidate SSIDS





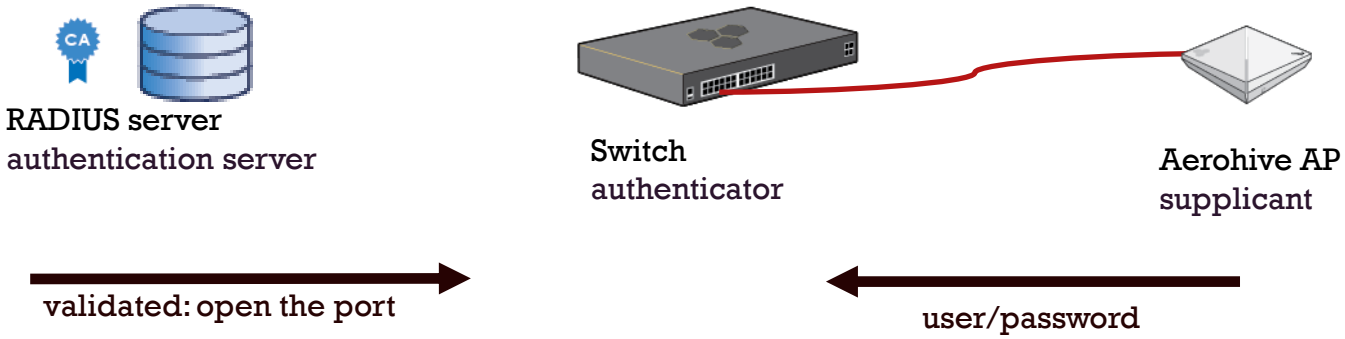
Monitoring:

- WIPS monitoring
- Rogue AP detection and mitigation
- Layer 2 DoS and other attacks
- 802.11w – Management Frame Protection (MFP)
  - Protection against more common L2 DoS attacks
  - Not a lot of client support



Monitoring:

- Integrated versus Overlay
- Wired 802.1X/EAP port control for rogue protection is more prevalent
- Some vendor APs can also be validated as supplicants



Policy:

- General policy
  - Statement of Authority
  - Audience
  - Violation reporting procedures
  - Risk assessment & threat analysis
  - Security auditing
- Functional policy
  - Baseline practices
  - Monitoring and response

Human beings are always the weakest link

New Tenets of WLAN Security

- WLAN Security Troubleshooting
- Client Device Management
- Guest Management
- Future of WLAN Security

WLAN Security Troubleshooting

- WLAN Security Troubleshooting

Troubleshooting 802.1X/EAP blog

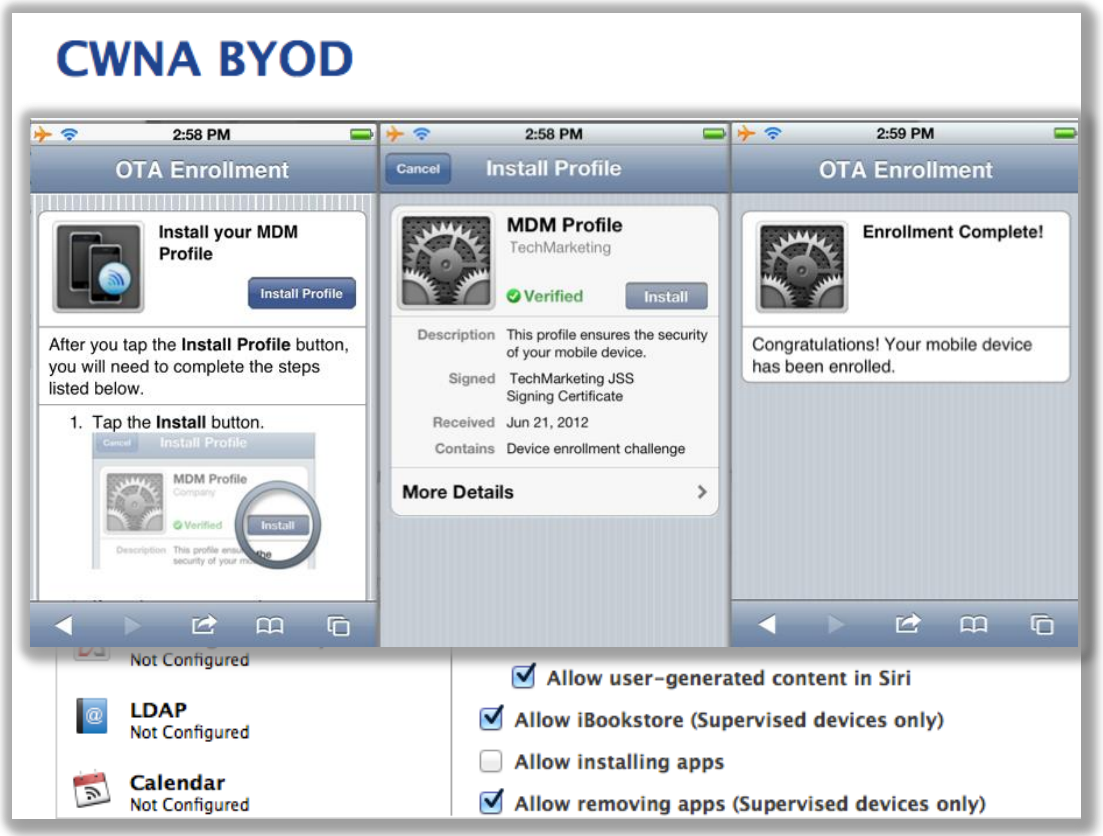
- Multiple points of failure with 802.1X
  - RADIUS server does not respond
    - Mismatched shared secret
    - Misconfigured network settings
    - Incorrect RADIUS ports
    - Incorrect LDAP credentials
  - Supplicant problems
    - Certificate issues
    - Credential issues

Client Device Management

- Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)
  - Although mobile devices initially were intended for personal use, employees now want to use their personal mobile devices in the workplace.
  - Employees have expectations of being able to connect to a corporate WLAN with multiple personal mobile devices.
  - We live in a BYOD world

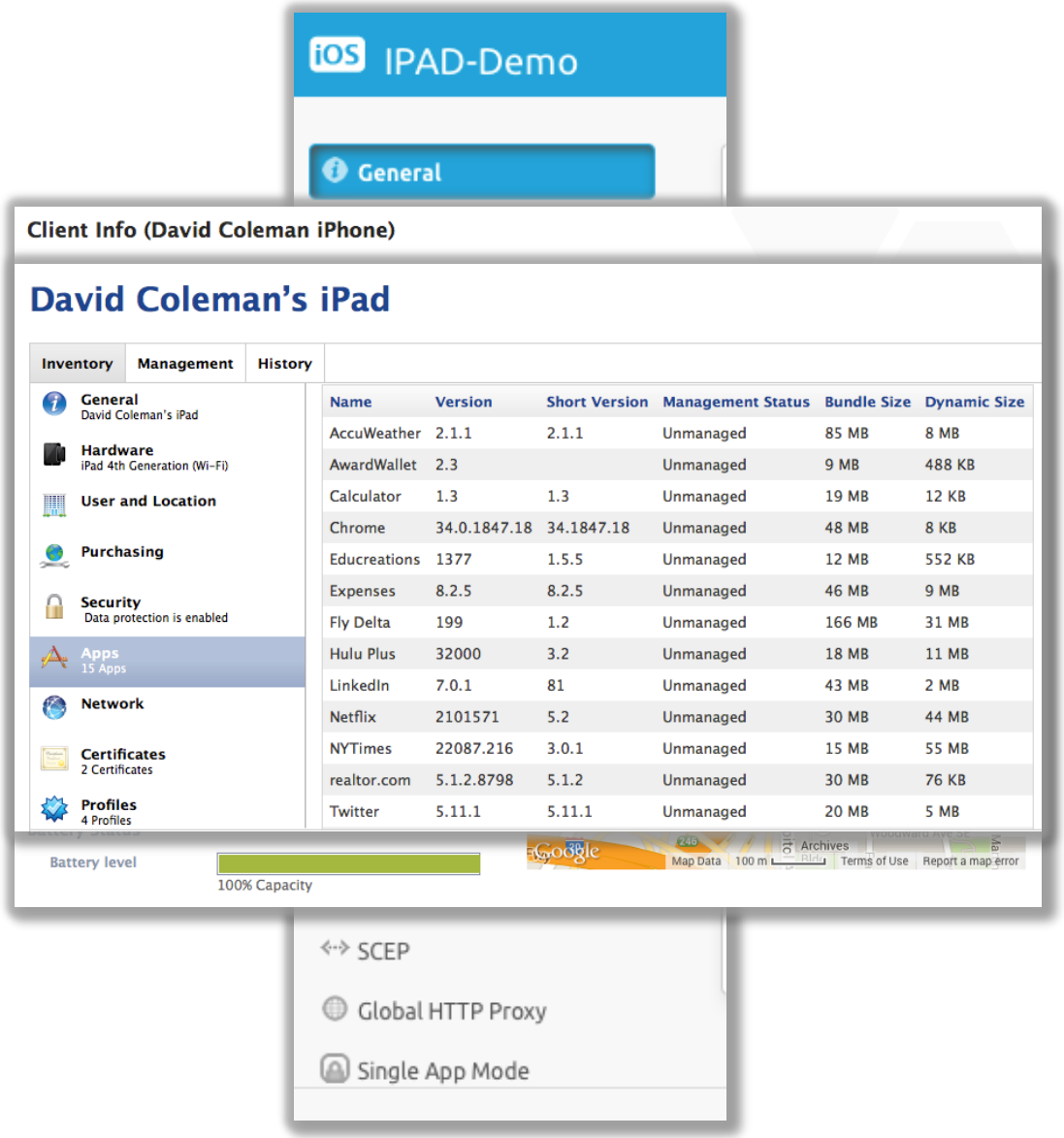
Client Device Management

- Mobile Device Management (MDM)
- MDM solution might be needed for onboarding personal mobile devices as well as corporate issued devices
- Corporate IT departments can deploy MDM to manage, secure, and monitor the mobile devices



Client Device Management

- Mobile Device Management (MDM)
- Secure over-the-air provisioning of MDM profiles - Device restrictions
- Easy way to distribute root CA certificates for 802.1X security with mobile devices
- Over-The-Air Management
- Application Management



Client Device Management

- Internet of Things (IoT)
- 802.1X not always an option
- PPSK provides unique secure credentials

Why Provide Guest Access?

Many studies have shown that providing WLAN guest access is beneficial to your business:

- **Improved Productivity:** Customers and contractors often need access to the Internet to accomplish job-related duties. If customers and contractors are more productive, your company employees will also be more productive.
- **Customer Loyalty:** In today's world, business customers have come to expect Guest WLAN access. Free guest access is often considered a value-added service. There is a good chance that your customers will move towards your competitors if you do not provide WLAN guest access.

Guest Management

Four guest WLAN common best practices include:

- **Guest SSID:** Wireless guest users should always connect to a separate guest SSID because it will have different security policies than a corporate or employee SSID.
- **Guest VLAN:** Guest user traffic should be segmented into a unique VLAN tied to an IP subnet that does not mix with the employee user VLANs.
- **Captive Web Portal:** A captive web portal can be used to accept guest login credentials. More importantly, the captive web portal should have a legal disclaimer.
- **Guest Firewall Policy:** A guest firewall policy is the most important component of WLAN guest management.

Guest Management

Different ways to skin a cat:

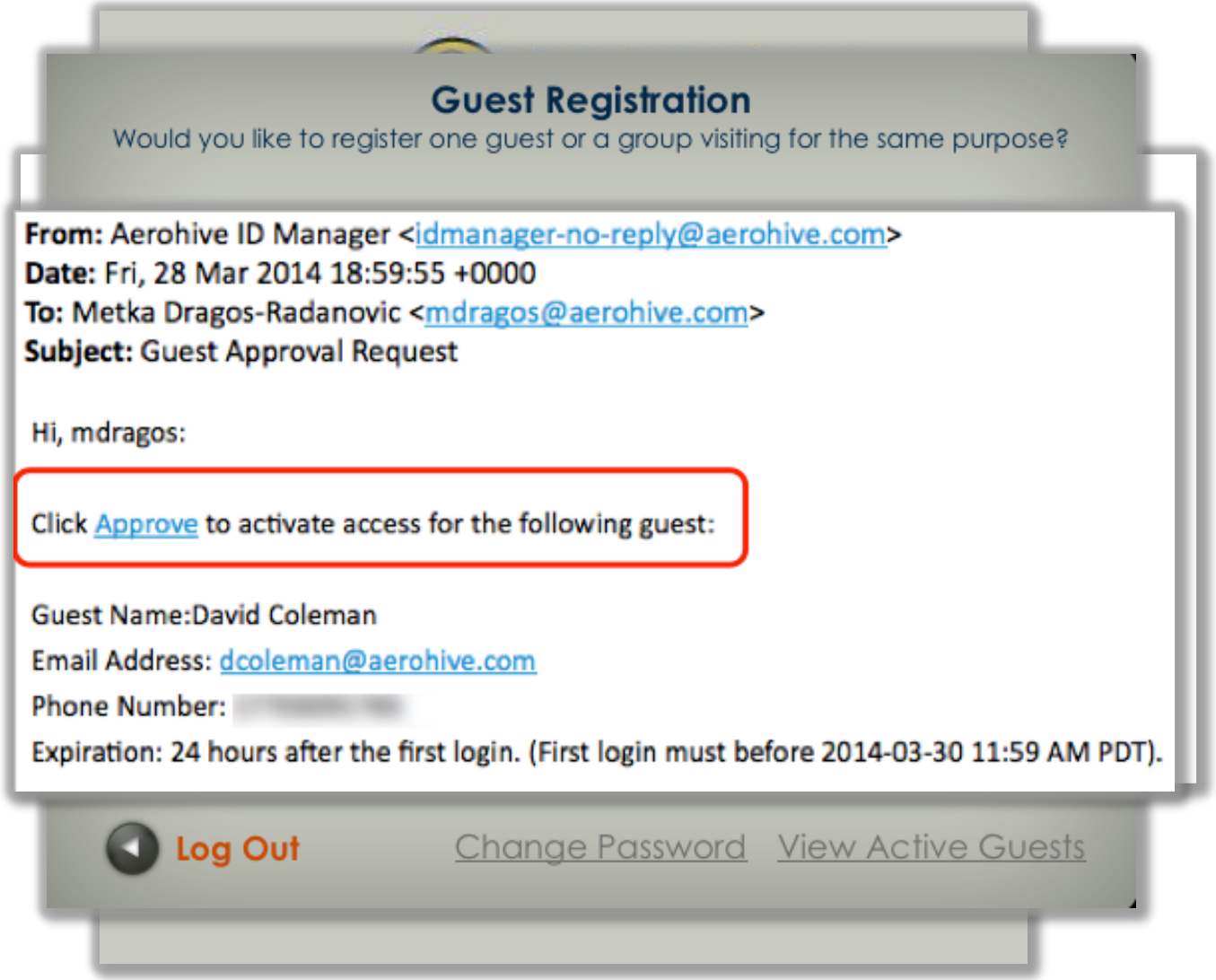
- **Corporate SSID:** Wireless guest users can be placed on the employee SSID if there is a way to use RBAC mechanisms to isolate them with strong firewall policies.
  - Still segment in a separate VLAN
  - May not be acceptable for certain verticals such as finance or government
- **Captive Web Portal:** Captive web portals are often more trouble than they are worth and are sometimes simply not used.

Other suggestions:

- **Rate Limiting:** The bandwidth of guest traffic can be throttled with a rate control policy.
- **Peer Blocking:** Guest users should be prevented from peer-to-peer connectivity on the guest VLAN/subnet. This prevents peer-to-peer attacks.

Guest Management

- Robust guest management solutions
  - Time based guest credentials
  - Guest credential delivery printed receipt, email, SMS
  - Self-service kiosks
  - Employee sponsorship

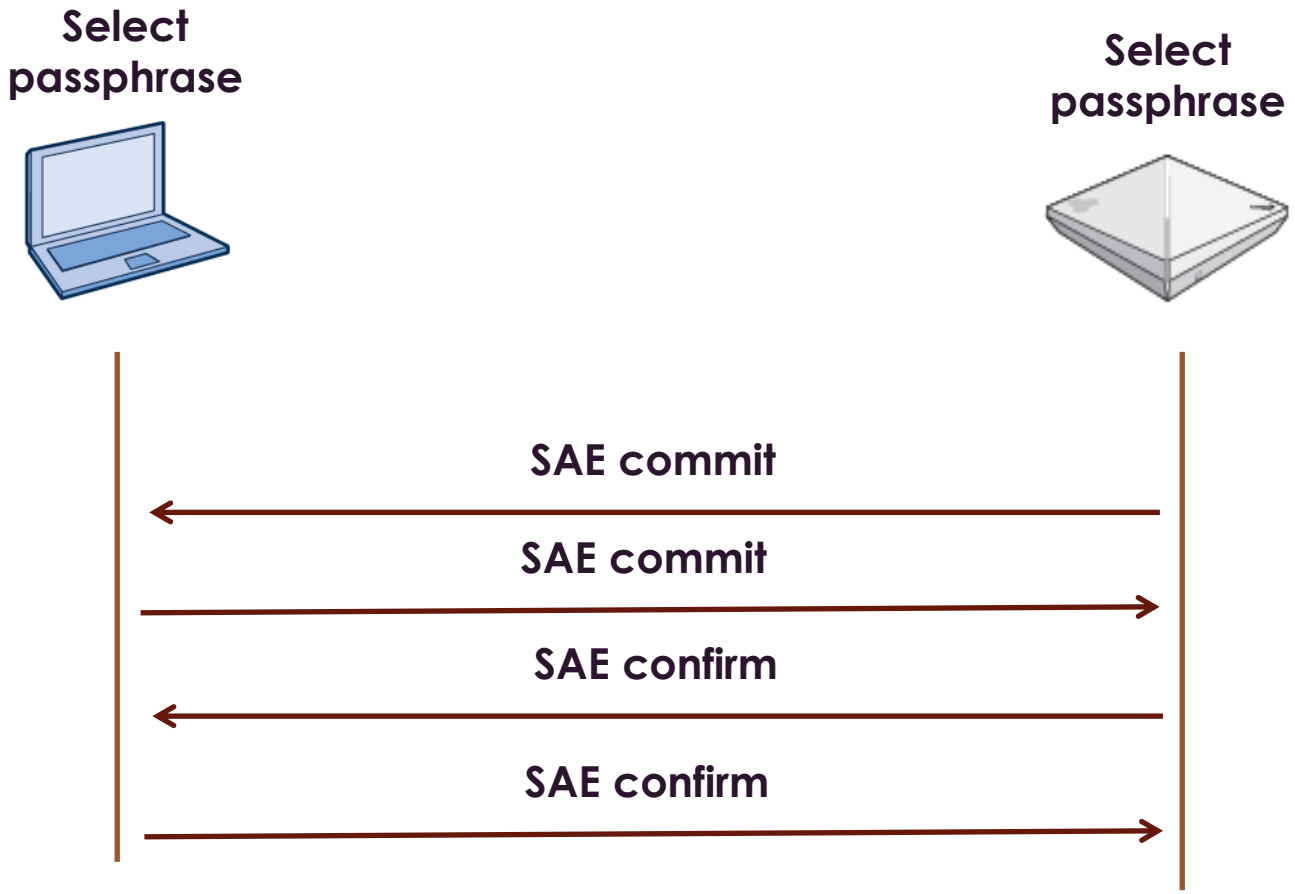


Guest Management

- Encrypted guest access
  - PPSK
  - Hotspot 2.0
- Social Login

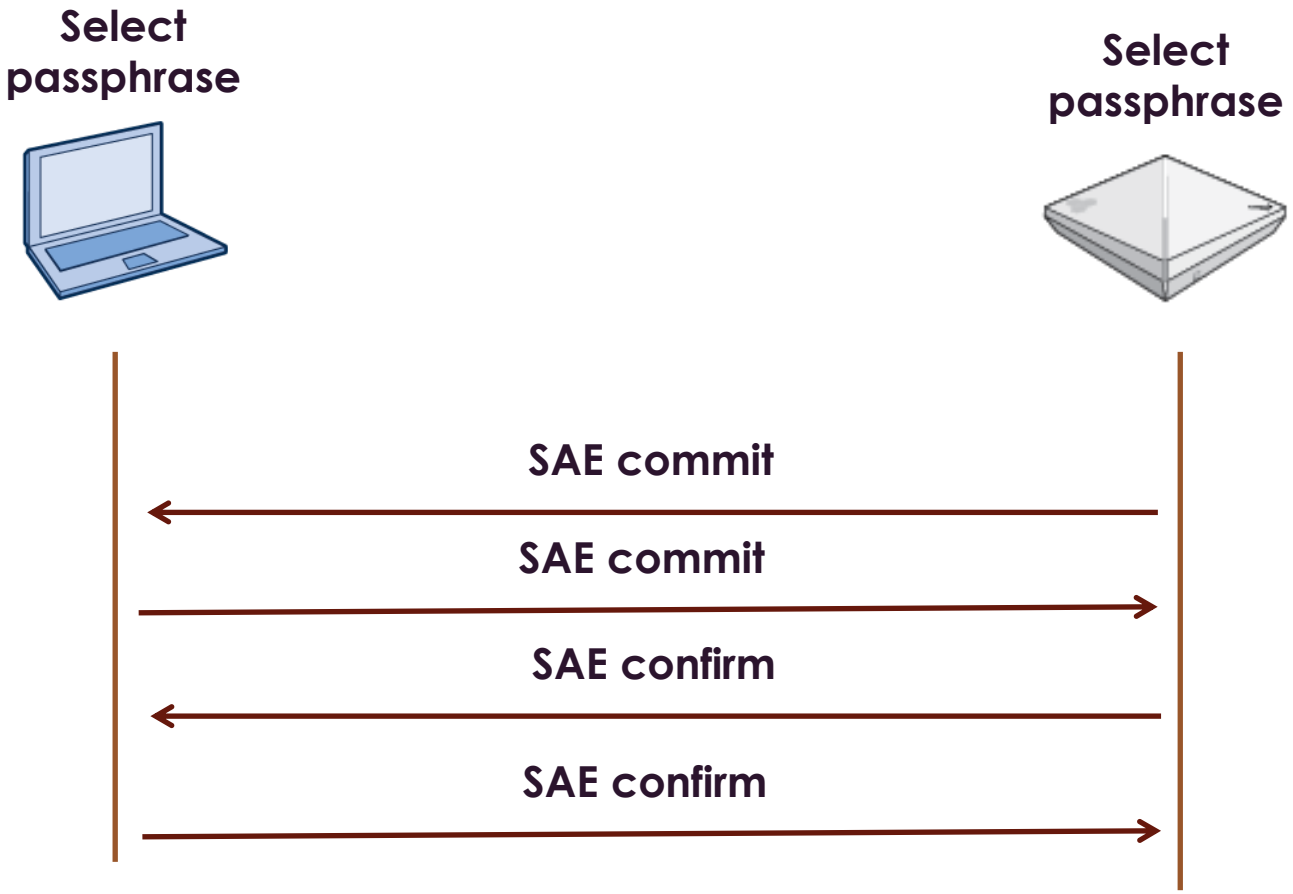
Future of WLAN Security

- Future replacement for PSK authentication
- Secure Authentication of Equals (SAE)
- SAE is a variant of Dragonfly, a password authentication key exchange based on a zero-knowledge proof



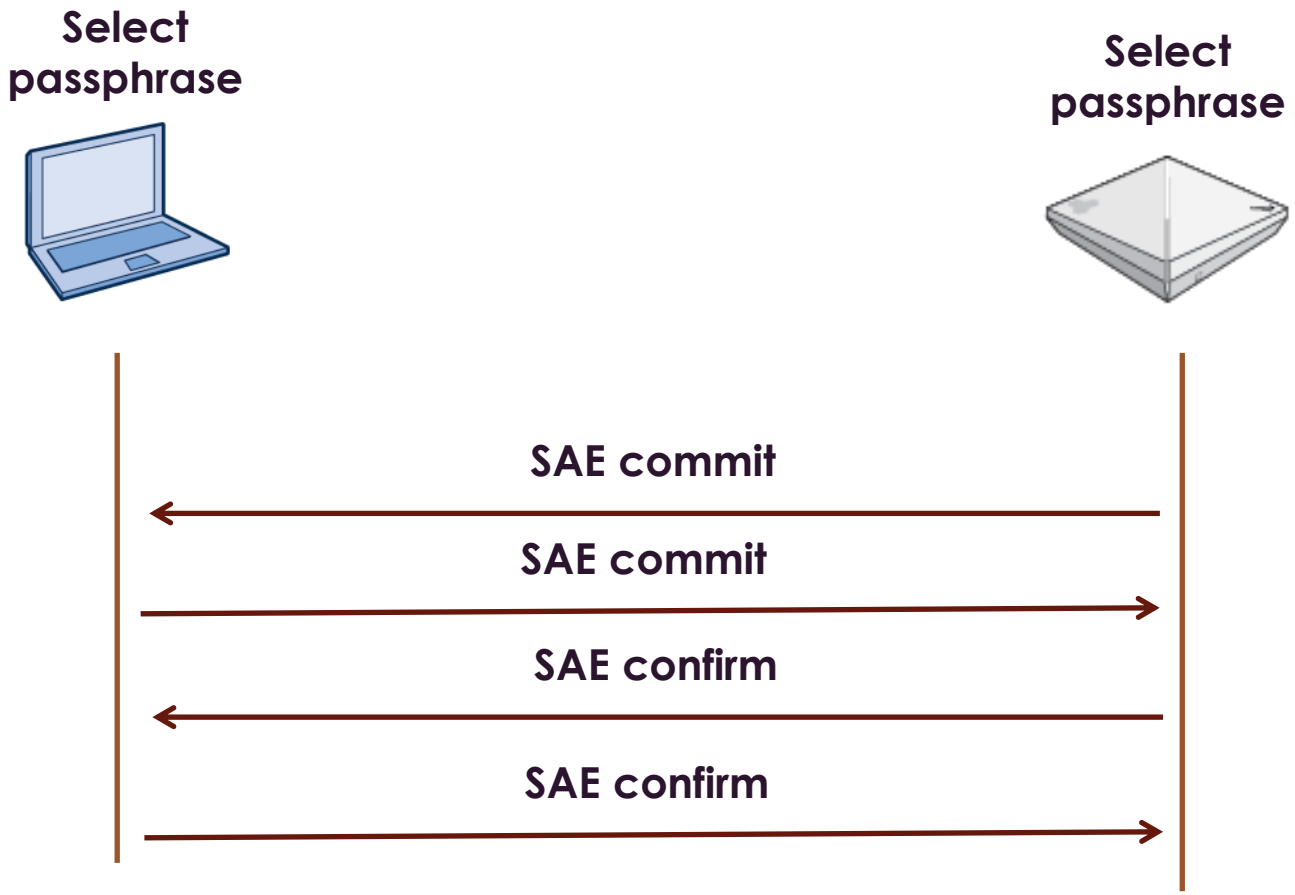
Future of WLAN Security

- Prove you know the credentials without compromising the credentials
- No forging, modification or replay attacks
- No offline dictionary attacks



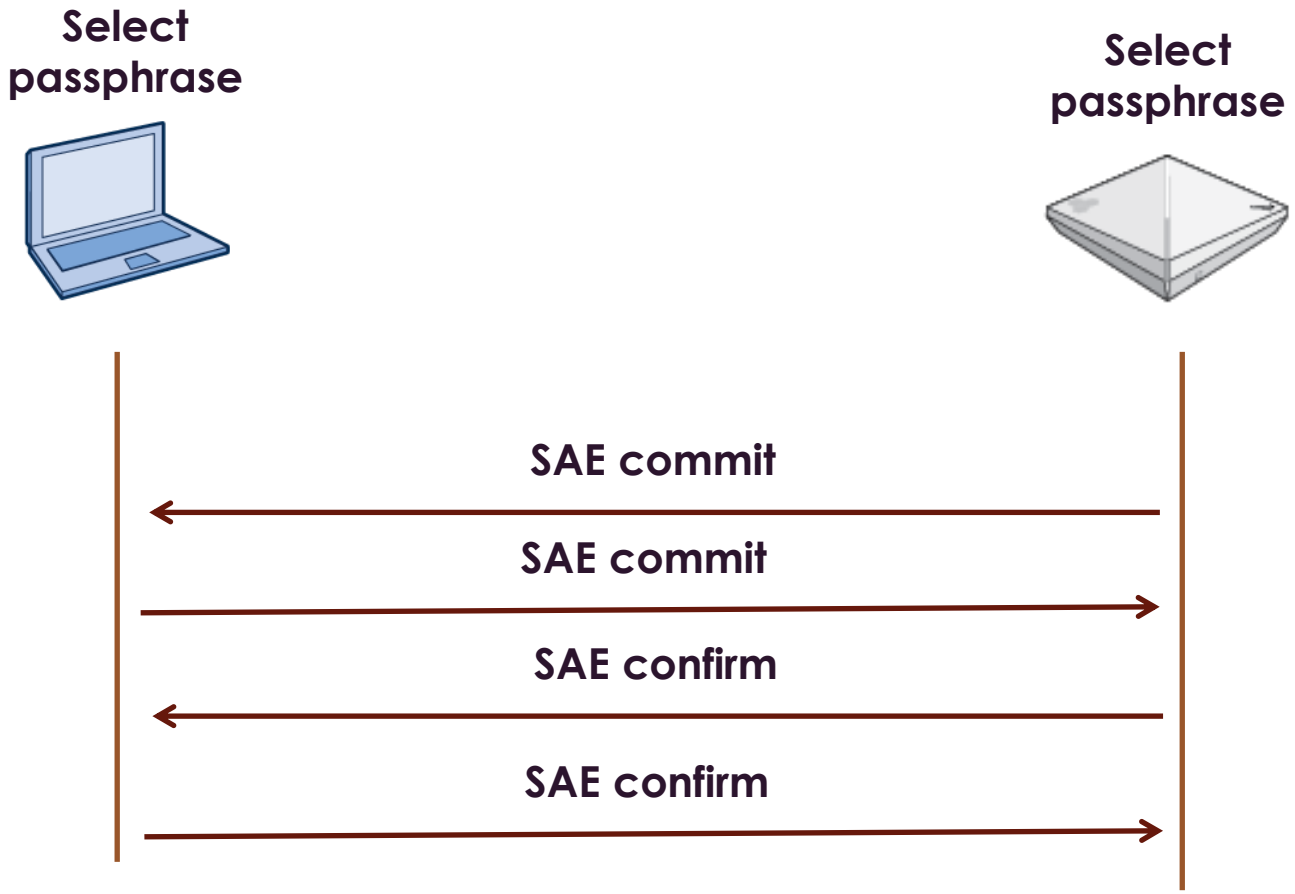
Future of WLAN Security

- Prove you know the passphrase without compromising the passphrase
- No forging, modification or replay attacks
- No offline dictionary attacks



Future of WLAN Security

- Two authentication message exchanges:
  - commitment exchange used to guess password
  - confirmation exchange to prove password was guessed correctly
- PMK is then derived
- 4-Way Handshake



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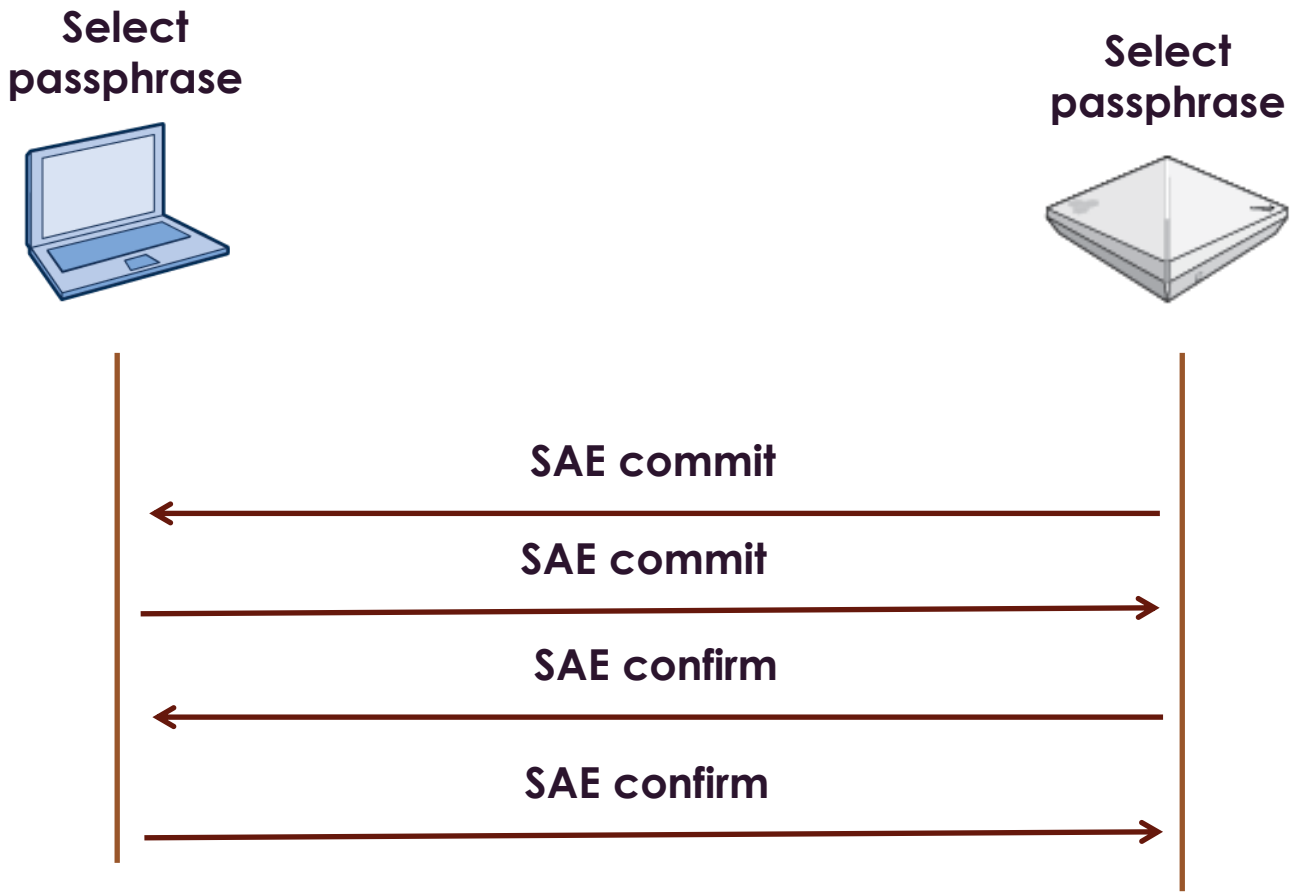

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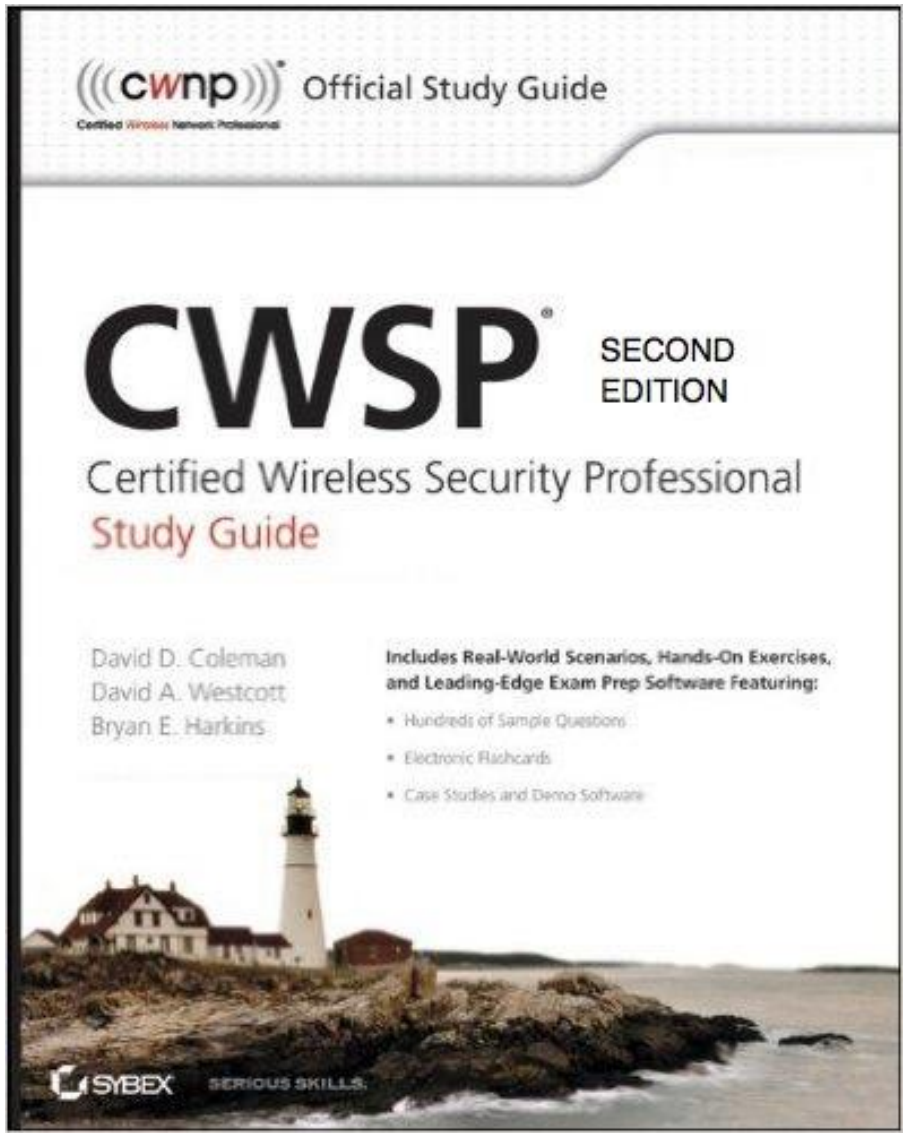
- Sybex CWSP Study Guide
  Second Edition
- Amazon preorder:

http://amzn.com/1119211085



Questions?

Thank you!

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