

August Technical Presentation

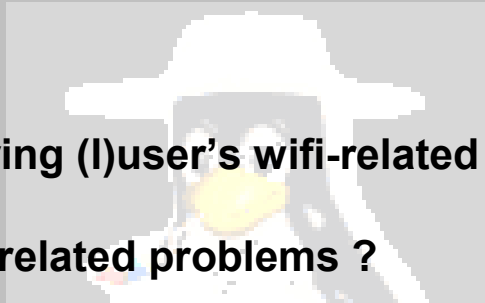
Wireless Security stress-free

Linux User Group of Mauritius -- <http://www.lugm.org/>



A few questions

- Who has ever managed Wireless Networks ?
- In a production environment ?
- WPA/WEK issues ?
- How much time you lost solving (l)user's wifi-related problems ?
- What is your solution to wifi-related problems ?



Current state of IEEE 802.11 b/g products

“router uses WPA-PSK (I think this is also called WPA-TPIK) encryption then my wireless is very, very slow “

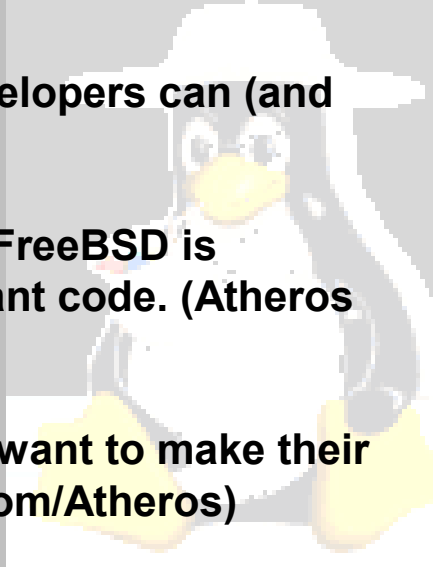
“It sees the Belkin Router / SSID - wireless network but it wont connect “

"We've done the testing with both the NetGear product and the D-Link product, and proved that it is bad neighbor technology," says Jeff Abramowitz -- Broadcom

“even on different frequencies may deliver as little as 1 Mbps” !!!!

Why is wifi plagued ?

- WPA/WPA2 is a complicated protocol (mess)
- Vendors introduce proprietary extensions to IEEE802.11b/g such as ``Super G''
- Open Source /Free Software Developers can (and do) make mistakes
- wifi driver dev in Linux/NetBSD/FreeBSD is fragmented and contains redundant code. (Atheros Code/Licensing fiasco)
- Hardware makers still (!) do not want to make their documentation available (Broadcom/Atheros)
- Wifi-router code from vendor is ``Shoot and Forget'' – Linksys WRT54G/GL



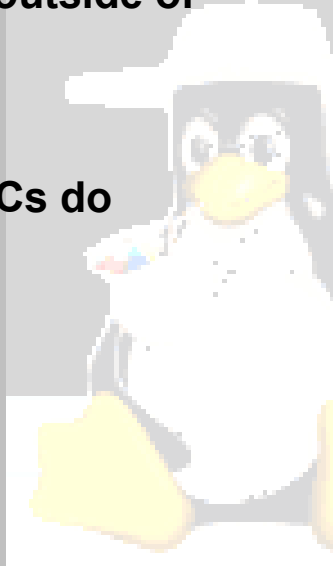
STOP



BLOB

Another approach

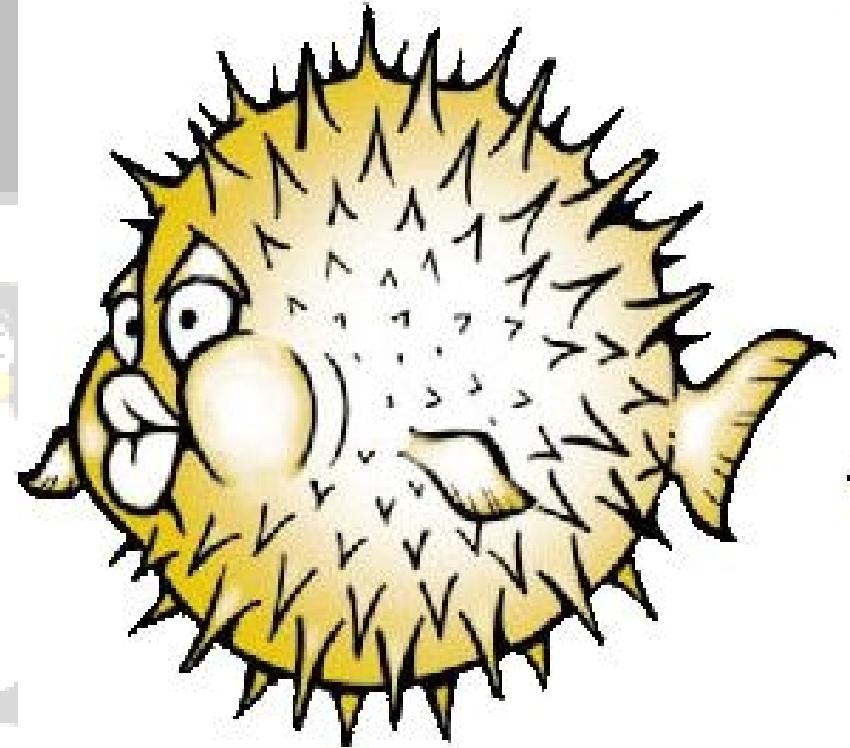
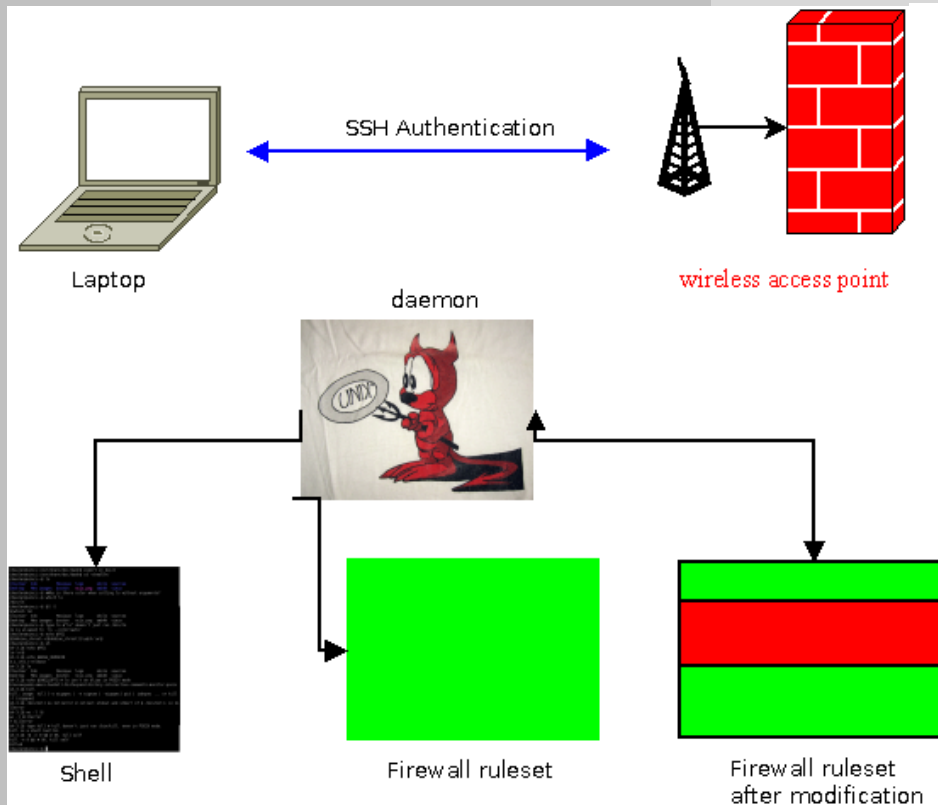
- Use basic IEEE 802 b/g (relatively well tested stack)
- Push Authentication/Encryption outside of Kernel code
- Off-the-Shelf components (Old PCs do fine !)
- OpenBSD (PF + Other cool stuff)



**KEEP IT
SIMPLE
STUPID.**

Authentication gateway

- Authpf – handles authentication & routing.
- User logs in through SSH, spawns a special Shell, which modifies the PF ruleset.



OpenBSD

Authentication gateway (2) VPN

```
# allow authenticated hosts to connect to openvpn daemon
pass in quick on $wlan_if proto udp from $user_ip to ($wlan_if) port 1194 keep state
```

```
# tcpdump -env -ttt -i ral0
tcpdump: listening on ral0, link-type
EN10MB
Nov 15 21:01:28.865218
0:11:6b:34:91:59 0:e:35:e3:ff:51 0800
223: 192.168.2.254.1194 >
192.168.2.1.32875: udp 181 (ttl 64, id
20205, len 209)
# tcpdump -env -ttt -i tun0
tcpdump: WARNING: tun0: no IPv4
address assigned
tcpdump: listening on tun0, link-type
EN10MB
Nov 15 21:05:46.569068
be:88:12:eb:0:4b 0:80:48:1d:e:28 0800
98: 192.168.1.100 > 192.168.1.254:
icmp: echo request (id:0926 seq:1) (DF)
(ttl 64, id 0, len 84)
```

Tip: Use autossh/VBscript for Unix/Windows Clients to automatically login on disconnect

OpenSSH + PF bits

Protocol 2

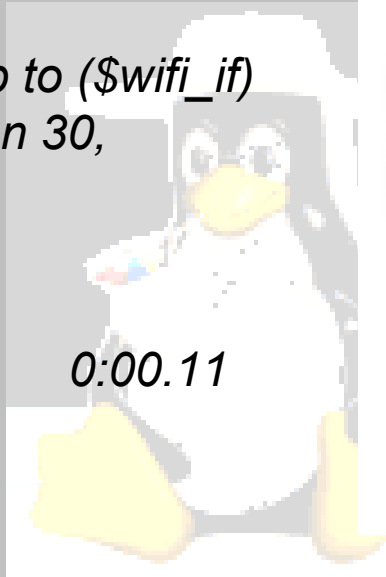
ClientAliveInterval 15

ClientAliveCountMax 3

*pass in quick on \$wifi_if proto tcp to (\$wifi_if)
port ssh \$tcp_flags (max-src-conn 30,
max-src-conn-rate 10/5,
overload <blacklist> flush global)*

*ps -ax | grep ssh 23664 p0 ls+
-ssh: foo@192.168.2.4 (sshd)*

kill -TERM 23664



0:00.11

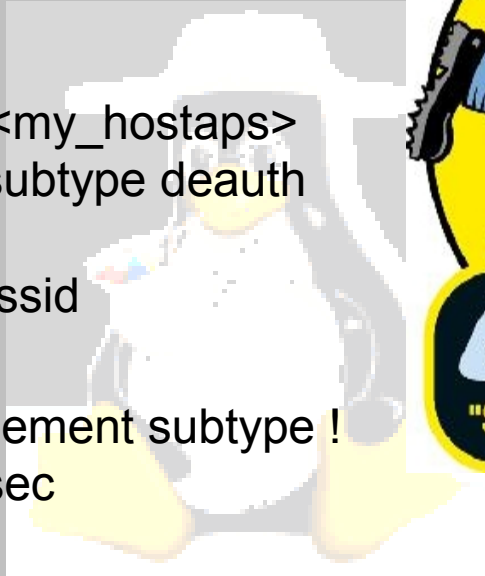


Going further with hostap !

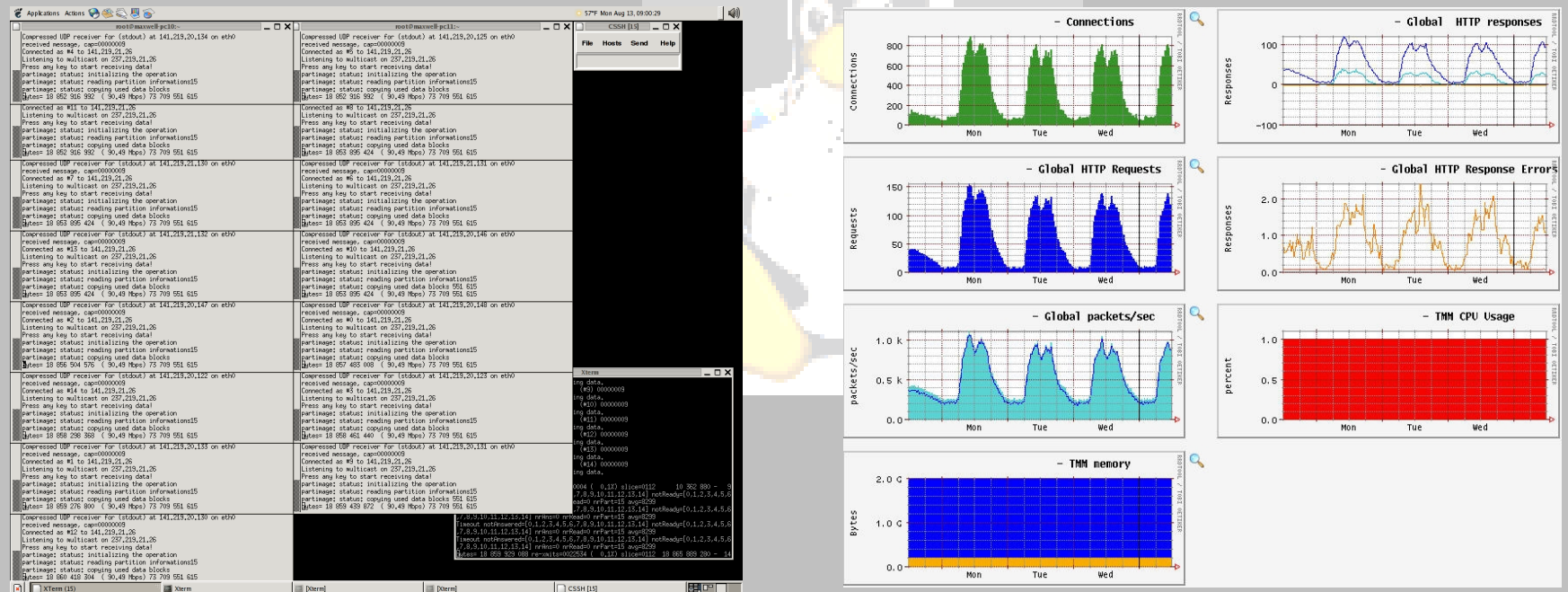
```
table <myaccesspoints> const
{
    00:00:25:c1:38:18 -> 192.168.0.4
    ,
    00:00:30:d6:40:29 -> 192.168.0.5,
}
```

```
hostap handle type data bssid !<my_hostaps>
\ with frame type management subtype deauth
reason auth expire
\ from &bssid to &from bssid &bssid
```

```
hostap handle skip type management subtype !
beacon \ with log rate 100 / 5 sec
```



- ClusterSSH – SSH ‘multiplexor’
- Cacti – RRD Graphs
- Swatch – Log analyzer
- Mail server – Send Alerts



Zen sysadmin

