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Abstract

A user identity anonymity is an important property for roaming services. In 2011, Kang et al. proposed an improved user authentication scheme that guarantees user anonymity in wireless communications. This letter shows that Kang et al.'s improved scheme still cannot provide user anonymity as they claimed.

Keywords: *cryptanalysis, authentication, anonymity, wireless communications, security*

1 Introduction

2 Review of Kang et al.s Scheme

2.1 Initial Phase

Where an MU registers with his/her HA, the MU's identity ID_{MU} is submitted to the HA. After receiving ID_{MU} from MU, HA generates PW_{MU}, r_1 and r_2 as follows.

$$PW_{MU} = h(N||ID_{MU}) \tag{1}$$

$$r_1 = h(N||ID_{HA}) \tag{2}$$

$$r_2 = h(N||ID_{MU}) \oplus ID_{MU} \tag{3}$$

where N is a secret value kept by HA.HA stores ID_{HA}, r_1, r_2 and $h(\cdot)$ in the smart card of MU and then sends it with PW_{MU} to MU through a secure channel.

2.2 First Phase

2.3 Second Phrase

3 Conlusions