

7 : Wireless Network Security

IT6406 - Network Security and Audit

Level III - Semester 6

Overview

- 7.1. Wireless Security
- 7.2. Mobile Device Security
- 7.3. IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN Overview
- 7.4. IEEE 802.11i Wireless LAN Security

7.1. Wireless Security

- Factors contributing to the higher security risk of wireless networks compared to wired networks,
 - Channel
 - Mobility
 - Resources
 - Accessibility



Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (582-584)

7.1. Wireless Security...(2)

- Wireless Network Threats
 - Accidental association
 - Malicious association
 - Ad hoc networks
 - Nontraditional networks
 - Identity theft (MAC spoofing)
 - Man-in-the middle attacks
 - Denial of service (DoS)
 - Network injection

7.1. Wireless Security...(3)

- Wireless Security Measures
 - Securing wireless transmission
 - Signal-hiding techniques
 - Encryption
 - Securing wireless access points
 - Securing wireless networks
 - Use encryption
 - Use antivirus and anti-spyware software, and a firewall
 - Allow only specific computers to access your wireless network

Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (582-584)

7.2. Mobile Device Security

- Security threats
 - Lack of physical security control
 - Use of untrusted mobile devices
 - Use of untrusted networks
 - Use of applications created by unknown parties
 - Use of untrusted content
 - Use of location service

Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (585-588)

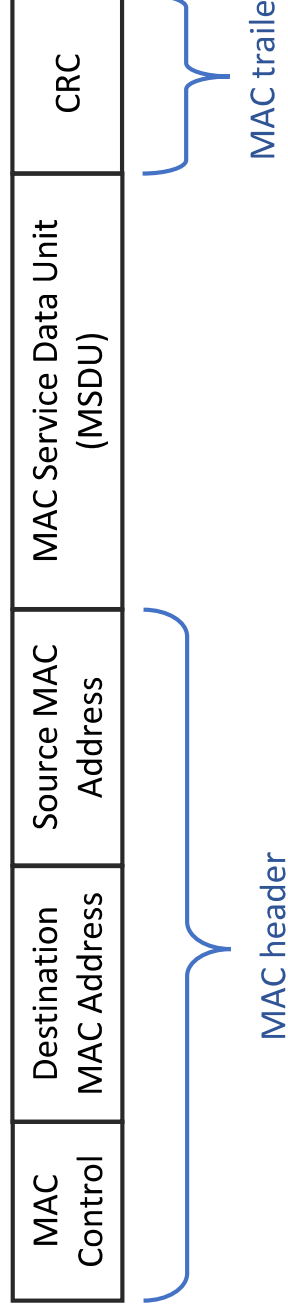
7.2. Mobile Device Security...(2)

- Mobile Device Security Strategy
 - Device security
 - Enable auto-lock
 - Enable password or PIN protection
 - Avoid using auto-complete features that remember user names or passwords.
 - Enable remote wipe
 - Keep operating system and softwares up to date
 - Either sensitive data should be prohibited from storage on the mobile device or it should be encrypted.
 - Traffic security - encryption and authentication
 - Barrier security - protect network from unauthorised access

Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (585-588)

7.3. IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN Overview

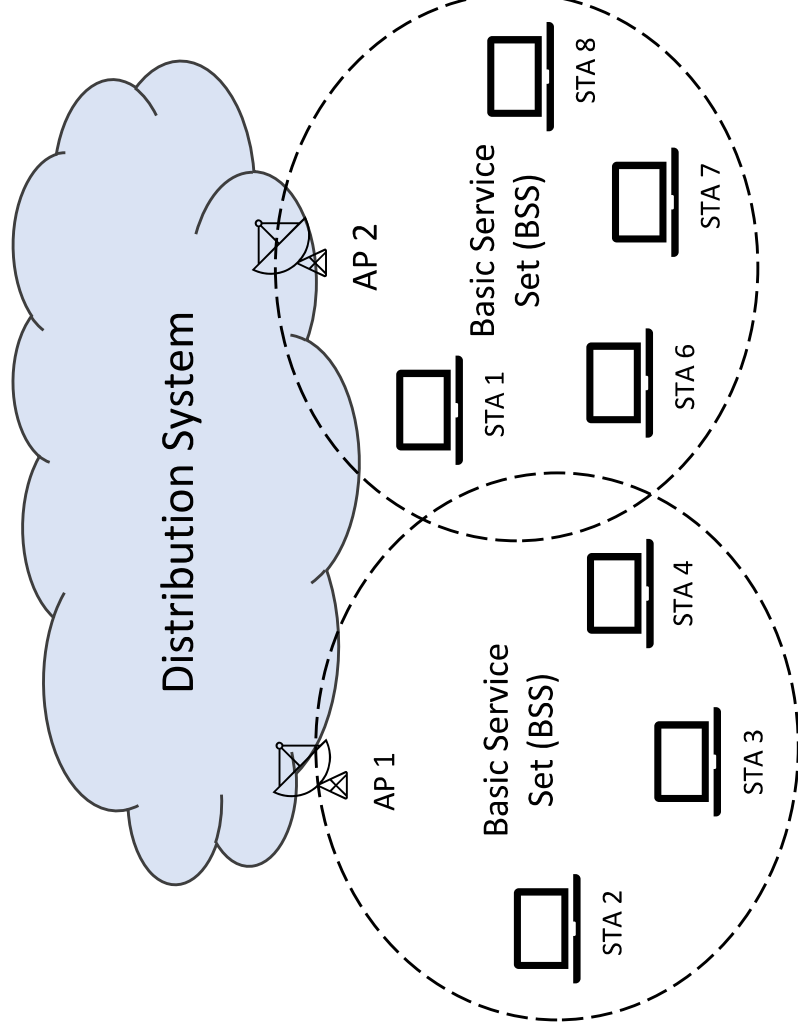
- IEEE 802 Protocol Architecture
 - Physical layer - IEEE 802.11 defines frequency bands and antenna characteristics.
 - Media access control (MAC) - MAC layer receives data from a higher-layer protocol.
 - On transmission MAC, assemble data into a frame, with address and error-detection fields.
 - On reception, disassemble frame, and perform address recognition and error detection.



Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (589-594)

7.3. IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN Overview...(2)

- IEEE 802.11 Network Components and Architectural Model



Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (589-594)

7.3. IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN Overview...(3)

- IEEE 802.11 Services
 - Association
 - Authentication
 - De-authentication
 - Disassociation
 - Distribution
 - Integration
 - MSDU delivery
 - Privacy
 - Re-association

Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (589-594)

7.4. IEEE 802.11i Wireless LAN Security

- Security protocols available in IEEE 802
 - Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)
 - Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)
 - Robust Security Network (RSN)

Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (595-609)

7.4. IEEE 802.11i Wireless LAN Security...(2)

- 802.11i RSN security specification defines the following services,
 - Authentication
 - Access control
 - Privacy with message integrity

Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (595-609)

7.4. IEEE 802.11i Wireless LAN Security...(3)

- IEEE 802.11i Phases of Operation
 - Discovery - access points use messages called Beacons and Probe Responses to advertise its IEEE 802.11i security policy.
 - Authentication - Wireless stations and authentication server prove their identities to each other.
 - Key generation and distribution - Wireless stations and access points negotiate cryptographic keys.
 - Protected data transfer - exchange data frames through the access point securely.
 - Connection termination - secure connection is torn down and restore to the original state.

Read more: Ref 1: Pg. (595-609)

Reference

- Ref1: Cryptography and Network Security, Principles and Practice, 7th Edition, William Stallings.