

# Network Security: WLAN Security: EAP-NOOB

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![](_page_3_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_4_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### EAP

![](_page_5_Figure_1.jpeg)

# EAP protocol in action

![](_page_6_Figure_1.jpeg)

# EAP-NOOB

- Cloud-connected IoT appliance
- > New IoT appliance has no, no credentials for cloud or Wi-Fi

>Need to:

- > connect the device to access network
- > register the device to AAA/cloud server
- > EAP-NOOB does both
- Security from a single user-assisted out-of-band message between peer device and AAA server

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_1.jpeg)

EAP tunnel and AAA routing enable inband communication with the authentication server *before* the device is registered

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

After successful OOB step, persistent association is created. OOB step is *not* repeated

# EAP-NOOB – High level protocol overview

>Protocol for new devices:

- 1. Initial exchange in-band: ECDH over EAP
- 2. Out-of-band step: one user-assisted message, in either direction
- 3. Completion exchange in-band: authentication and key confirmation over EAP

>OOB step should not be not repeated. Reconnect exchange for rekeying, algorithm upgrade etc.

- No preconfigured credentials or other relation for AAA server or peer device
- Peer with no input UI may probe all wireless networks around it for EAP-NOOB support
- Initial exchange and completion are in different EAP conversations to allow OOB step
- Initial NAI is always "noob@eap-noob.arpa"
  - Must configure trust between access network and AAA/cloud server for "@eap-noob.arpa"

- Authentication protocol details (with OOB from peer to server):
  - Initial ECDH without authentication
  - OOB message contains secret N<sub>oob</sub> and fingerprint H<sub>oob</sub>
  - MAC with  $\rm N_{\rm oob}$  authenticates ECDH key in both directions
  - Additionally, H<sub>oob</sub> authenticates ECDH key to AAA server
  - Knowing N<sub>oob</sub> authorizes the server and user to take control of the peer device

–OOB channel should protect both secrecy and integrity

 Double protection: failure of one of these does not cause complete loss of security