



Securing Wireless Networks

Debunking the Myths

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What is a Wireless Network?

The wireless telegraph is not difficult to understand. The ordinary telegraph is like a very long cat. You pull the tail in New York, and it meows in Los Angeles. The wireless is the same way, only without the cat.

- Attributed to Albert Einstein

What is a Wireless Network? (really)

- It is a LAN
- Extension of Wired LAN
- Uses High Frequency Radio Waves (RF)
- Speed : 2Mbps to 54Mbps
- Distance 100 feet to 15 miles (with fancy antennas)
- Most importantly, It lets you sit on your deck and use your computer while sipping a cocktail of your choice

Is Wireless Secure?

- Not 'Out of the Box'
- There are steps you can take
 - None are a total solution
 - In combination they may be sufficient
 - Defense in depth
 - Making the hackers 'go next door'

What Is This Phenomenon of Drive-by Hacking?

- Hacker taps into a network using a wireless rig that allows him to park in front of a building and gain access to your network while sitting in the car.
- Unsecured wireless can be likened to installing a wired LAN jack in your front yard.
- Often referred to as “WarDriving”

WarDriving

- Term derived from War dialing, made popular in the movie War Games
- All that is required are a few readily available hardware and software components
 - A PC or PDA with a wireless network card
 - Optionally, a GPS and external antenna
 - Software such as Netstumbler, Kismet, etc.
 - Freely downloadable on the Internet
 - Easy for the average computer user to install

WarDriving

The screenshot shows the Network Stumbler application window titled "Network Stumbler - 20041128151315". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Device, Window, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. On the left, there is a sidebar with expandable sections: Channels, SSIDs, and Filters. The main area displays a table of detected wireless networks with the following columns: MAC, SSID, Chan, Speed, Vendor, Type, Enc..., SNR, Signal+, Noise-, and SNR+.

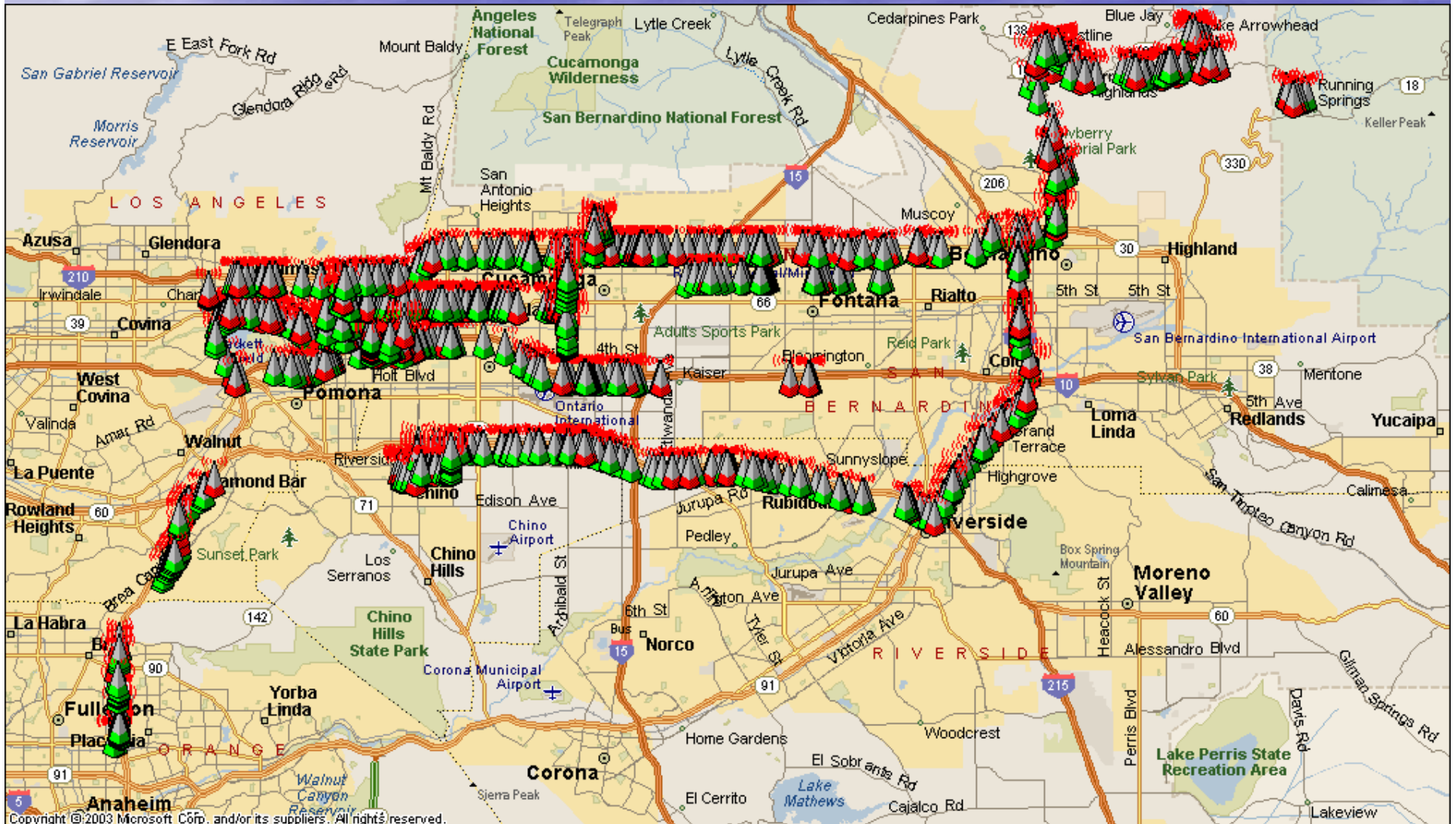
MAC	SSID	Chan	Speed	Vendor	Type	Enc...	SNR	Signal+	Noise-	SNR+
0080C82A64DE	dragon	6	22 Mbps	D-Link	AP	WEP	10	-90	-100	10
00115009FE07	EdithReese	11	54 Mbps	(Fake)	AP	WEP	7	-86	-100	14
000F6617FA74	linksys	6	54 Mbps	Linksys	AP		28	-22	-100	78

At the bottom of the window, the status bar shows "Ready", "3 APs active", and "GPS: Timed out".

WarDriving (continued)

- The software logs configuration of detected WiFi devices, optionally including the map location
- Moving the WarDriving rig from place to place will eventually develop a large database of wireless networks and their locations

WarDriving



WarDriving (continued)

- IS THIS LEGAL?
 - Probably, if that is all the farther it goes
 - Accessing a network is another matter entirely
 - Definitely NOT legal if you do not have the owner's permission
 - Even if you ONLY use it to access the Internet
 - Most Wardrivers do NOT access the networks that they detect
 - Surprised?

Why Is It Easy to Get Into a Wireless Network?

- The most common wireless local area networks are built based on a standard known as 802.11
- The security of this technology has been demonstrated to be inadequate when challenged by simple hacking attempts
- In addition, products sold with this technology are usually delivered with security functionality disabled.

What if I Change My Network's Name?

- That is more than most do, but it doesn't make you much more secure
 - Your SSID (Service Set ID) is beacons by your AP
 - You can turn off beaconing, but your SSID is still sent each time a computer connects and is easily captured
- At least your neighbor will not accidentally connect!



I Also Changed My Channel

- Once again, that is more than most do, but it does nothing for security
 - Windows xp will automatically scan all the available channels for an active access point
- It is helpful to select a channel that does not overlap your neighbor!
 - This will improve the function of your WLAN
 - Most Access Points are set to channel 6 by default
 - Pick 1 or 11 for your AP

Does the Built-in WEP Encryption Option Make Me Secure?

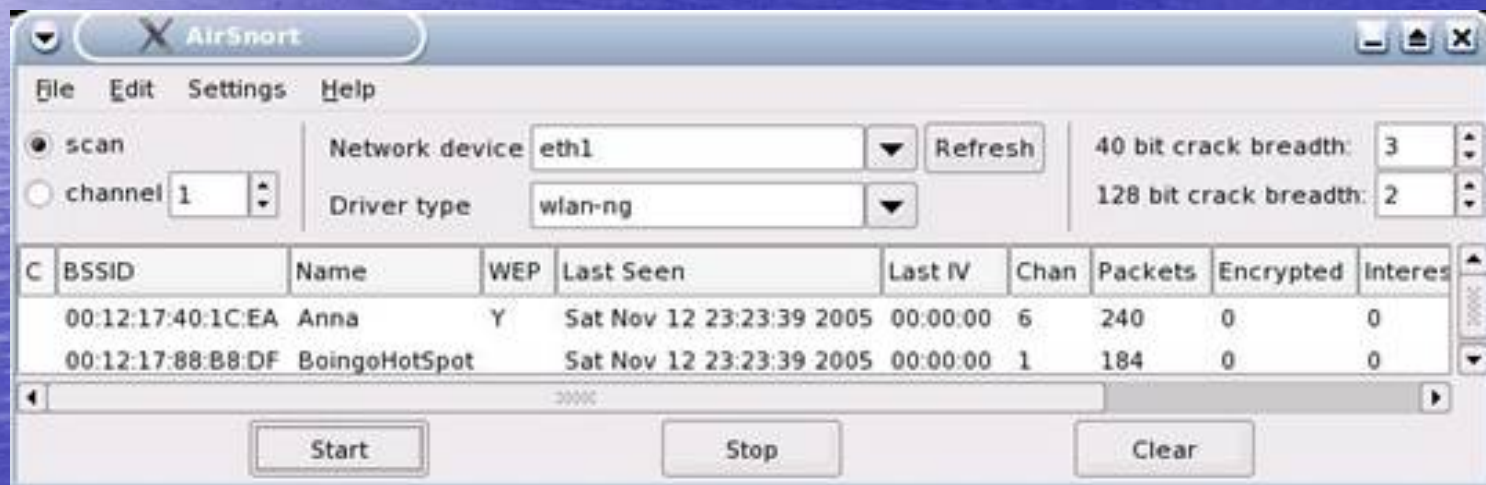
- Not if you don't use it!
 - Less than 50% of detected WLANs have WEP enabled
 - Many that do, have 64bit rather than 128bit encryption
- Even if you use it...
 - The algorithms used are well understood and not considered weak, but the way in which they are used has resulted in a number of easily exploitable weaknesses

Does the Built-in WEP Encryption Option Make Me Secure? (continued)

- WEP weakness
 - WEP security flaws were documented in a 2001 UC Berkley study
 - Weak encryption (never intended for repeated use)
 - Short keys (64bits – 24bit Init Vector = 40 bits)
 - Static Keys
 - No distribution method (shared key)

Does the Built-in WEP Encryption Option Make Me Secure? (continued)

- There are freely distributed programs that can crack WEP keys (but it takes a while)



What about WPA?

- WPA is MUCH more secure
 - Encryption keys are frequently rotated
 - Before they can be cracked
 - WPA uses a passphrase as the starting point for the key exchange
 - Much more secure if a complex passphrase is used
 - Several upper & lower case letters, numbers, symbols
 - Can also be used with enterprise systems (RADIUS) for more security
 - Not practical in a home or small office

So WPA Makes Me Secure?

- Not if you don't use it!
 - Are you seeing a trend here?
- IF you don't use too simple a passphrase
 - There are tools that will crack passphrases, but it could take many years on a COMPLEX passphrase

What is MAC Address Filtering?

- Every network card ever produced has a unique address that can be used to limit access to your wireless network
- This feature is disabled by default

So...MAC Address Filtering Makes Me Secure?

- Not if you don't use it!
 - OK, so this is getting old
- Authorized computers send their MAC address when they attempt to connect
 - This can be logged
- In spite of what some people believe, MAC addresses can be changed on most network cards (at least temporarily)

Are You Telling Me It's Hopeless?

- NO
 - Most of the security measures we have already described work well when used correctly
 - When several are used in conjunction, they are a formidable barrier to attack
 - Just being better than the status quo is often enough to get the hacker to 'go next door'

Why Do I Care?

- Why do I care if somebody uses my connection to check their mail?
 - If that was all they did, you probably wouldn't care
 - Those engaged in illegal activity on the Internet frequently steal network connections to 'conduct business'
 - Try explaining to the FBI or the NSA that you are 'not a crook'
 - Many Viruses, Worms and Denial of Service attacks are launched using stolen network connections in order to hide the true source

Then What Should I Do?

- Most modern access points support WEP or WPA
 - Use the highest level of security that your Access Point and computer network card supports (they must be the same).
- MAC filtering and disabling beaconing are good added measures
 - This will make it difficult for visitors to connect to your network
- Change the channel, password and address of your AP

HOW...?

- You will need to spend a little time in the manual or website for your access point
- Some examples follow, but every AP works slightly differently

Wireless LAN Protection Strategies

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Recommendations

- Wireless LAN related Configuration
 - Enable WEP, use 128bit key
 - Disable SSID Broadcasts
 - No SNMP access
 - Use MAC (hardware) address to restrict access
 - Non-default Access Point password
 - Change default Access Point Name
 - Use 802.1x / WPA / 802.11i (when available)

Wireless LAN related Configuration

Enable WEP, use 128bit key

The screenshot shows the Linksys configuration interface for a WAP54G Wireless-G Access Point. The browser window is titled "Linksys - Microsoft Internet Explorer" and the address bar shows "http://192.168.1.245/". The page header includes the Linksys logo and "A Division of Cisco Systems, Inc." with a firmware version of 2.07. The main navigation bar includes "Setup", "Status", "Advanced", and "Help". The "Setup" section is expanded to show "Basic Setup", "Password", "AP Mode", and "Log".

The configuration page is divided into several sections:

- Firmware Version:** v2.07, Apr 08, 2004
- AP Name:** Linksys WAP54G
- LAN:**
 - Configuration Type:** Static IP Address
 - IP Address:** 192 . 168 . 1 . 245 (This is the IP address, Subnet Mask and Default)
 - Subnet Mask:** 255 . 255 . 255 . 0 (Gateway of the Access Point as it is seen by)
 - Gateway:** 192 . 168 . 1 . 1 (your local network.)
- Wireless:**
 - MAC Address:** 00:0F:66:17:FA:74
 - Mode:** Mixed
 - SSID:** linksys
 - SSID Broadcast:** Enable
 - Channel:** 6 (Regulatory Domain: USA)
 - Wireless Security:** Enable Disable [Edit Security Settings](#)

At the bottom of the page, there are buttons for "Save Settings", "Cancel Changes", and "Help". A red arrow points to the "Enable" radio button in the Wireless Security section.

Wireless LAN related Configuration

Enable WEP, use 128bit key

WEP

The Access Point supports 4 different types of security modes. WEP, WPA Pre-Shared Key, RADIUS, and WPA RADIUS. An easy way to utilize the maximum security of WPA Radius is to sign up for the Linksys Wireless Guard service. To learn more, [CLICK HERE](#).

Security Mode: WEP

Default Transmit Key: 1 2 3 4

WEP Encryption: 128 bits 26 hex digits

Passphrase: 64 bits 10 hex digits
128 bits 26 hex digits

Key 1:

Key 2:

Key 3:

Key 4:

Wireless LAN related Configuration

Enable WEP, use 128bit key

http://192.168.1.245 - Security Settings - Microsoft Internet Explorer

WEP

The Access Point supports 4 different types of security modes. WEP, WPA Pre-Shared Key, RADIUS, and WPA RADIUS. An easy way to utilize the maximum security of WPA Radius is to sign up for the Linksys Wireless Guard service. To learn more, [CLICK HERE](#).

Security Mode: WEP

Default Transmit Key: 1 2 3 4

WEP Encryption: 128 bits 26 hex digits

Passphrase: AReallyLongPassphrase

Key 1: 457F6F848743497E7B12C39EAB

Key 2: 457F6F848743497E7B12C39EAB

Key 3: 457F6F848743497E7B12C39EAB

Key 4: 457F6F848743497E7B12C39EAB

Done Internet

Wireless LAN related Configuration

Disable SSID Broadcast

The screenshot shows the Linksys configuration interface in a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar shows `http://192.168.1.245/`. The page title is "Linksys - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The main content area is titled "LINKSYS A Division of Cisco Systems, Inc." and "Wireless-G Access Point WAP54G". The firmware version is "v2.07, Apr 08, 2004". The AP name is "Linksys WAP54G".

The "LAN" section shows the configuration type as "Static IP Address" with the following values:

IP Address	192	168	1	245	This is the IP address, Subnet Mask and Default
Subnet Mask	255	255	255	0	Gateway of the Access Point as it is seen by
Gateway	192	168	1	1	your local network.

The "Wireless" section shows the configuration type as "Mixed" with the following values:

Mode	Mixed
SSID	linksys
Channel	6 (Regulatory Domain: USA)
Wireless Security	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable <input type="button" value="Edit Security Settings"/>

The "SSID Broadcast" dropdown menu is set to "Disable", which is highlighted by a red arrow. At the bottom of the page, there are buttons for "Save Settings", "Cancel Changes", and "Help". The Cisco Systems logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Wireless LAN related Configuration

No SNMP access

The screenshot shows the Linksys configuration interface for a WAP54G Wireless-G Access Point. The browser window is titled "Linksys - Microsoft Internet Explorer" and the address bar shows "http://192.168.1.245/". The page header includes the Linksys logo, "A Division of Cisco Systems, Inc.", and "Firmware Version: 2.07". The main navigation bar has tabs for "Setup", "Status", "Advanced", and "Help". The "Advanced" tab is selected, and the "SNMP" sub-tab is active. The "SNMP V1/V2c" section contains a dropdown menu with options "Disable", "Disable", and "Enable". A red arrow points to the "Enable" option. Below the dropdown are buttons for "Save", "Cancel Changes", and "Help". The Cisco Systems logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the configuration area.

Wireless LAN related Configuration

Use 802.1x / WPA / 802.11i (when available)



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "http://192.168.1.245 - Security Settings - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The main content area is titled "WPA Pre-Shared Key" and contains the following text: "The Access Point supports 4 different types of security modes. WEP, WPA Pre-Shared Key, RADIUS, and WPA RADIUS. An easy way to utilize the maximum security of WPA Radius is to sign up for the Linksys Wireless Guard service. To learn more, [CLICK HERE](#)." Below this text are four configuration fields: "Security Mode" (set to "WPA Pre-Shared Key"), "WPA Algorithm" (set to "TKIP"), "WPA Shared Key" (set to "ThisIsAReallyLongKey"), and "Group Key Renewal" (set to "300 seconds"). A teal arrow points to the "Security Mode" dropdown menu. At the bottom of the configuration area are three buttons: "Save Settings", "Cancel Changes", and "Help". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done" on the left and "Internet" on the right.

General Recommendations

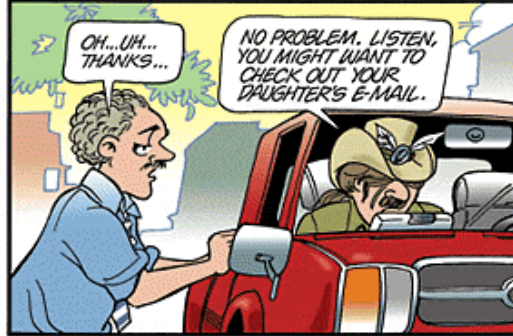
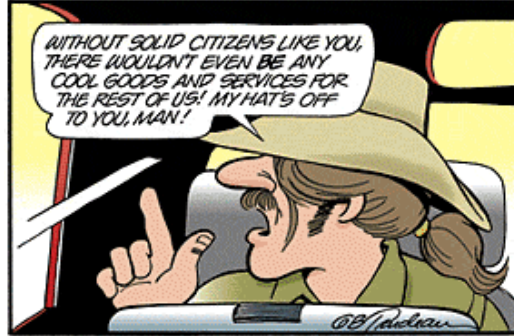
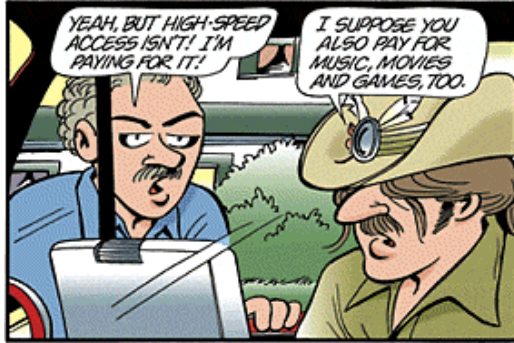
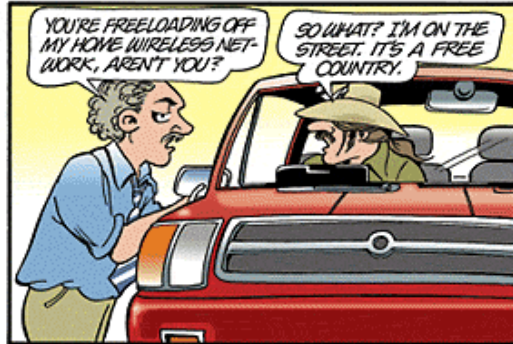
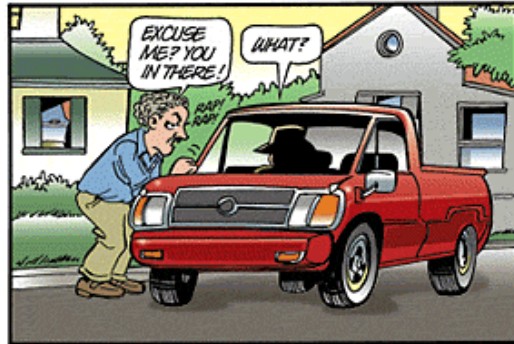
- Always (wired or wireless)
 - Install virus protection software plus automatic frequent pattern file update
 - Shared folders must impose password
- Management Issue
 - Prohibit installation of AP's without authorization
 - Discover any new APs constantly (NetStumbler is free, Antenna is cheap)
 - Power off Access Point when not in use
 - Carefully select the physical location of your AP, not near windows or front doors.

Thank You!

- Computer Network Security Resources at the Robert Pile Chaffey College Chino Information Technology Center
 - CIS-420 PC Security & Privacy
 - CISNTWK-440 Fund. Of Network Security (Security+)
 - CISNTWK-441 Firewalls & Intrusion Detection
 - CISNTWK-442 Disaster Recovery Planning
 - CISNTWK-445 Windows Security Administration
 - CISNTWK-447 Linux Security Administration

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