Network Working Group
INTERNET-DRAFT
Category: Proposed Standard
Expires: January 25, 2008

Bernard Aboba
Microsoft Corporation
Jouni Malinen
Devicescape Software
9 April 2008

RADIUS Attributes for IEEE 802 Networks
draft-aboba-radext-wlan-07.txt

By submitting this Internet-Draft, each author represents that any applicable patent or other IPR claims of which he or she is aware have been or will be disclosed, and any of which he or she becomes aware will be disclosed, in accordance with Section 6 of BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at http://www.ietf.org/ietf/1id-abstracts.txt.

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html.

This Internet-Draft will expire on October 25, 2008.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The IETF Trust (2008). All Rights Reserved.

Abstract

RFC 3580 provides guidelines for the use of the Remote Authentication Dialin User Service (RADIUS) within IEEE 802 local area networks (LANs). This document proposes additional attributes for use within IEEE 802 networks. The attributes defined in this document are usable both within RADIUS and Diameter.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 3
1.1 Terminology 3
1.2 Requirements Language 4
2. RADIUS attributes 4
2.1 Allowed-Called-Station-Id 4
2.2 EAP-Key-Name 5
2.3 EAP-Peer-Id 6
2.4 EAP-Server-Id 7
2.5 Mobility-Domain-Id 8
2.6 Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id 9
2.7 Preauth-Timeout 10
2.8 EAP-Lower-Layer 10
3. Table of attributes 11
4. Diameter Considerations 12
5. IANA Considerations 13
6. Security Considerations 14
7. References 14
7.1 Normative References 14
7.2 Informative References 15
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS 16
AUTHORS' ADDRESSES 16
Full Copyright Statement 17
Intellectual Property 17

1. Introduction

In situations where it is desirable to centrally manage authentication, authorization and accounting (AAA) for IEEE 802 [IEEE-802] networks, deployment of a backend authentication and accounting server is desirable. In such situations, it is expected that IEEE 802 authenticators will function as AAA clients.

RFC 3580 [RFC3580] defined guidelines for the use of the Remote Authentication Dialin User Service (RADIUS) within networks utilizing IEEE 802 local area networks. This document defines additional attributes suitable for usage by IEEE 802 authenticators acting as AAA clients. The attributes defined in this document are usable both within RADIUS and Diameter.

1.1. Terminology

This document uses the following terms:

Access Point (AP)
: A Station that provides access to the distribution services via the wireless medium for associated Stations.

Association
: The service used to establish Access Point/Station mapping and enable Station invocation of the distribution system services.

authenticator
: An authenticator is an entity that require authentication from the supplicant. The authenticator may be connected to the supplicant at the other end of a point-to-point LAN segment or wireless link.

authentication server
: An authentication server is an entity that provides an authentication service to an authenticator. This service verifies from the credentials provided by the supplicant, the claim of identity made by the supplicant.

Station (STA)
: Any device that contains an IEEE 802.11 conformant medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) interface to the wireless medium (WM).

Supplicant
: A supplicant is an entity that is being authenticated by an authenticator. The supplicant may be connected to the authenticator at one end of a point-to-point LAN segment or 802.11 wireless link.

1.2. Requirements Language

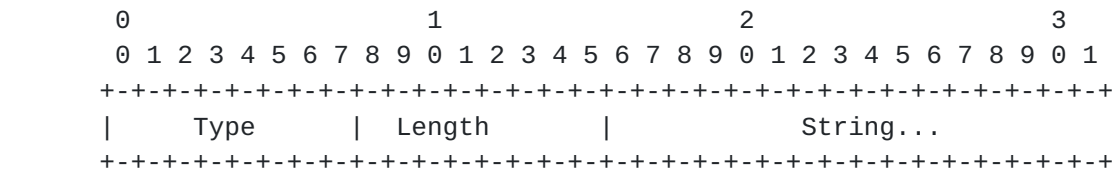
In this document, several words are used to signify the requirements of the specification. The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC2119].

2. RADIUS attributes

2.1. Allowed-Called-Station-Id

Description

The Allowed-Called-Station-Id Attribute allows the RADIUS server to specify which Called-Station-Ids and networks the user is allowed to access. One or more Allowed-Called-Station-Id attributes MAY be included in an Access-Accept or CoA-Request packet. A summary of the Allowed-Called-Station-Id Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

TBD

Length

>=3

String

The String field is one or more octets, containing the layer 2 endpoint that the user's call is allowed to be terminated on, as specified in the definition of Called-Station-Id in [RFC2865] Section 5.30 and [RFC3580] Section 3.20. In the case of IEEE 802, the Allowed-Called-Station-Id Attribute is used to store the Medium Access Control (MAC) address in ASCII format (upper case only), with octet values separated by a "-". Example: "00-10-A4-23-19-C0". Where restrictions on both the network and authenticator MAC address usage are intended, the network name MUST be appended to the authenticator MAC address, separated from

the MAC address with a ":". Example "00-10-A4-23-19-C0:AP1". Where no MAC address restriction is intended, the MAC address field MUST be omitted, but the ":" and network name fields MUST be included. Example ":AP1". Within IEEE 802.11 [IEEE-802.11], the SSID constitutes the network name; within IEEE 802.1af [IEEE-802.1af], the Network Identifier (NID) constitutes the network name.

If the user attempts to connect to the NAS from a Called-Station-Id that does not match one of the Allowed-Called-Station-Id attributes, then the user MUST NOT be permitted to access the network.

The Allowed-Called-Station-Id Attribute is useful in the following situations where it can be desirable for the RADIUS server to restrict usage of key cache entries:

[1] Where users can connect to a NAS without an Access-Request being sent by the NAS to the RADIUS server (e.g. where key caching is supported within IEEE 802.11 or IEEE 802.1af).

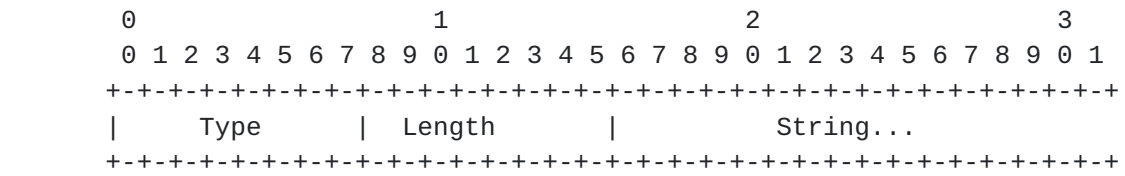
[2] Where pre-authentication may be supported (e.g. IEEE 802.1X pre-authentication). In this situation, the network name typically will not be included in a Called-Station-Id Attribute within the Access-Request, so that the RADIUS server will not be able to make a decision whether to allow access to a particular network.

2.2. EAP-Key-Name

Description

The EAP-Key-Name Attribute, defined in [RFC4072], contains the EAP Session-Id, as described in [KEYFRAME]. Exactly how this Attribute is used depends on the link layer in question.

It should be noted that not all link layers use this name and existing EAP method implementations do not generate it. An EAP-Key-Name Attribute MAY be included within Access-Request, Access-Accept and CoA-Request packets. A summary of the EAP-Key-Name Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

102 [RFC4072]

Length

>=2

String

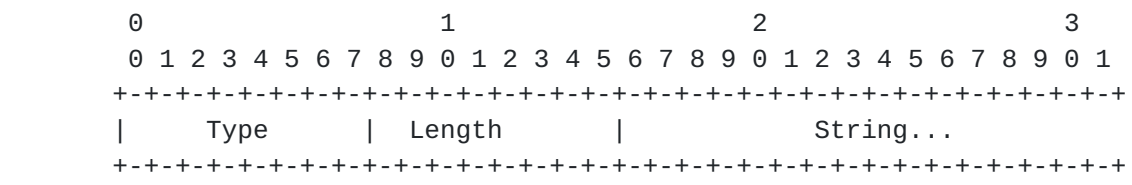
The String field, when present, is one or more octets, containing the EAP Session-Id, as defined in [KEYFRAME]. Since the NAS operates as a pass-through in EAP, it cannot know the EAP Session-Id before receiving it from the RADIUS server. As a result, an EAP-Key-Name Attribute sent in an Access-Request MUST NOT contain any data. A RADIUS server receiving an Access-Request with an EAP-Key-Name Attribute containing data MUST silently discard the Attribute. In addition, the RADIUS server SHOULD only include this Attribute in an Access-Accept or CoA-Request if an EAP-Key-Name Attribute was present in the Access-Request.

2.3. EAP-Peer-Id

Description

The EAP-Peer-Id Attribute contains a Peer-Id generated by the EAP method. Exactly how this name is used depends on the link layer in question. See [KEYFRAME] for more discussion. The EAP-Peer-Id Attribute MAY be included in Access-Request, Access-Accept and Accounting-Request packets. More than one EAP-Peer-Id Attribute MUST NOT be included in an Access-Request; one or more EAP-Peer-Id attributes MAY be included in an Access-Accept.

It should be noted that not all link layers use this name, and existing EAP method implementations do not generate it. Since the NAS operates as a pass-through in EAP [RFC3748], it cannot know the EAP-Peer-Id before receiving it from the RADIUS server. As a result, an EAP-Peer-Id Attribute sent in an Access-Request MUST NOT contain any data. A home RADIUS server receiving an Access-Request an EAP-Peer-Id Attribute with non-empty data MUST silently discard the Attribute. In addition, the home RADIUS server SHOULD include one or more EAP-Peer-Id attributes in an Access-Accept only if an empty EAP-Peer-Id Attribute was present in the Access-Request. A summary of the EAP-Peer-Id Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

TBD

Length

>=2

String

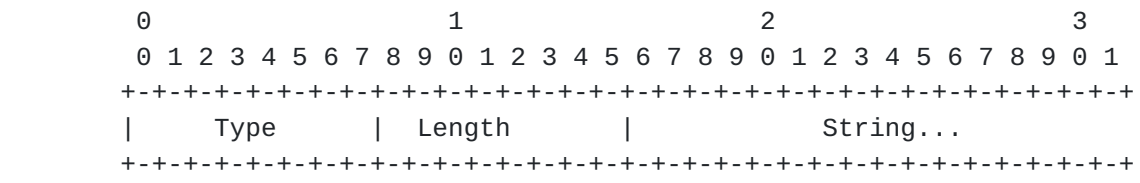
The String field, when present, is one or more octets containing a EAP Peer-Id exported by the EAP method. For details, see [KEYFRAME] Appendix A. A robust implementation SHOULD support the field as undistinguished octets.

2.4. EAP-Server-Id

Description

The EAP-Server-Id Attribute contains a Server-Id generated by the EAP method. Exactly how this name is used depends on the link layer in question. See [KEYFRAME] for more discussion. The EAP-Server-Id Attribute is only allowed in Access-Request, Access-Accept, and Accounting-Request packets. More than one EAP-Server-Id Attribute MUST NOT be included in an Access-Request; one or more EAP-Server-Id attributes MAY be included in an Access-Accept.

It should be noted that not all link layers use this name, and existing EAP method implementations do not generate it. Since the NAS operates as a pass-through in EAP [RFC3748], it cannot know the EAP-Server-Id before receiving it from the RADIUS server. As a result, an EAP-Server-Id Attribute sent in an Access-Request MUST NOT contain any data. A home RADIUS server receiving in an Access-Request an EAP-Server-Id Attribute with non-empty data MUST silently discard the Attribute. In addition, the home RADIUS server SHOULD include this Attribute an Access-Accept only if an empty EAP-Server-Id Attribute was present in the Access-Request. A summary of the EAP-Server-Id Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

TBD

Length

>=2

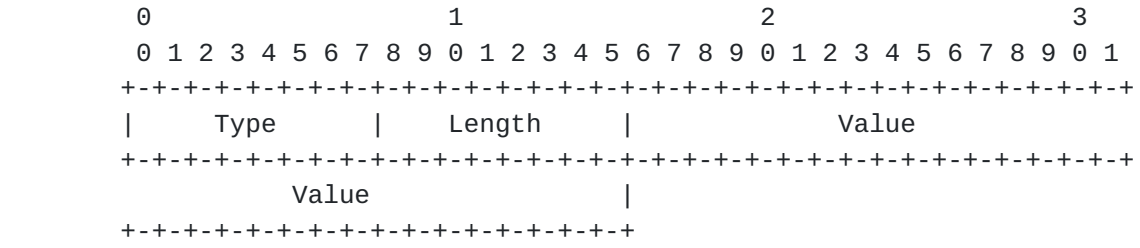
String

The String field, when present, is one or more octets, containing a EAP Server-Id exported by the EAP method. For details, see [KEYFRAME] Appendix A. A robust implementation SHOULD support the field as undistinguished octets.

2.5. Mobility-Domain-Id

Description

A single Mobility-Domain-Id Attribute MAY be included in an Access-Request or Accounting-Request, in order to enable the NAS to provide the RADIUS server with the Mobility Domain Identifier (MDID), defined in IEEE 802.11r [IEEE-802.11r]. A summary of the Mobility-Domain-Id Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

TBD

Length

=6

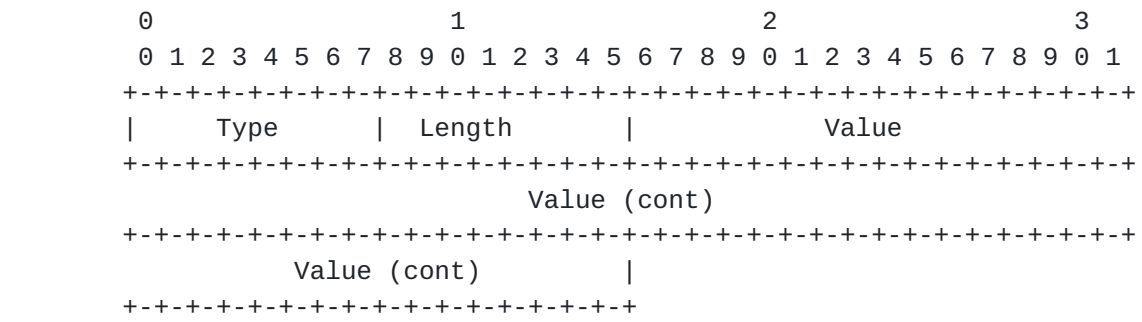
Value

The Value field is four octets. Since the Mobility Domain Identifier defined in IEEE 802.11r is only two octets in length, the two most significant octets MUST be set to zero by the sender, and are ignored by the receiver; the two least significant octets contain the MDID value.

2.6. Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id

Description

A single Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id Attribute MAY be included in an Access-Request or Accounting-Request, in order to enable the NAS to provide the RADIUS server with the Mesh Key Distributor Domain Identifier (MKDD-ID), defined in [IEEE-802.11s]. A summary of the Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

TBD

Length

10

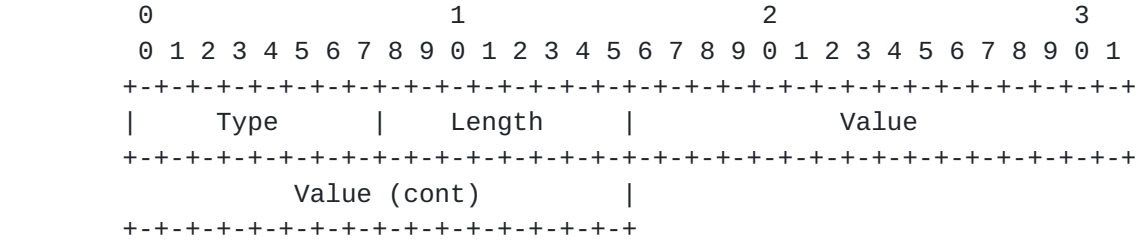
Value

The Value field contains eight octets, encoding a single Mesh Key Distributor Domain Identifier (MKDD-ID) as defined in IEEE 802.11s [IEEE-802.11s]. Since the MKDD-ID defined in IEEE 802.11s is six octets in length, the two most significant octets MUST be set to zero by the sender and are ignored by the receiver.

2.7. Preauth-Timeout

Description

This Attribute sets the maximum number of seconds which pre-authentication state is kept by the NAS. This Attribute MAY be sent by the server to the NAS in an Access-Accept. Where both Session-Timeout and Preauth-Timeout attributes are present in an Access-Accept, the Session-Timeout Attribute refers only to the maximum session time after the supplicant associates with the authenticator and is enabled to send data frames through it. A summary of the Preauth-Timeout Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

TBD

Length

6

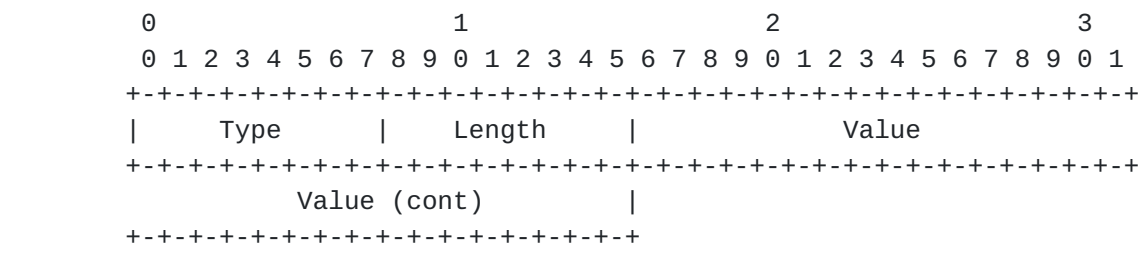
Value

The field is 4 octets, containing a 32-bit unsigned integer with the maximum number of seconds that pre-authentication state should be retained by the NAS.

2.8. EAP-Lower-Layer

Description

This Attribute indicates the lower layer over which EAP is transported. This Attribute MAY be sent by the NAS to the RADIUS server in an Access-Request or an Accounting-Request packet. A summary of the EAP-Lower-Layer Attribute format is shown below. The fields are transmitted from left to right.



Code

TBD

Length

6

Value

The field is 4 octets, containing the following values:

1 - Wired IEEE 802.1X Version 1 (2001)
2 - Wired IEEE 802.1X Version 2 (2004) [IEEE-802.1X]
3 - WPA
4 - WPA2 (no pre-authentication)
5 - WPA2, IEEE 802.1X pre-authentication
6 - IEEE 802.11r
7 - IEEE 802.11s
8 - IEEE 802.1af
9 - IEEE 802.16e
10 - IKEv2
11 - PPP
12 - PANA (no pre-authentication)

3. Table of attributes

The following table provides a guide to which attributes may be found in which kinds of packets, and in what quantity.

Access-Request	Access-Accept	Access-Reject	Access-Challenge	#	Attribute
0	0+	0	0	TBD	Allowed-Called-Station-Id
0-1	0-1	0	0	102	EAP-Key-Name
0-1	0+	0	0	TBD	EAP-Peer-Id
0-1	0+	0	0	TBD	EAP-Server-Id
0-1	0	0	0	TBD	Mobility-Domain-Id
0-1	0	0	0	TBD	Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id
0-1	0-1	0	0	TBD	Preauth-Timeout
0-1	0	0	0	TBD	EAP-Lower-Layer

CoA-Req	Acct-Req	#	Attribute
0+	0	TBD	Allowed-Called-Station-Id
0-1	0	102	EAP-Key-Name
0	0+	TBD	EAP-Peer-Id
0	0+	TBD	EAP-Server-Id
0	0-1	TBD	Mobility-Domain-Id
0	0-1	TBD	Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id
0	0	TBD	Preauth-Timeout
0	0-1	TBD	EAP-Lower-Layer

The following table defines the meaning of the above table entries.

0	This Attribute MUST NOT be present in packet.
0+	Zero or more instances of this Attribute MAY be present in the packet.
0-1	Zero or one instance of this Attribute MAY be present in the packet.

4. Diameter Considerations

The EAP-Key-Name Attribute is already defined as a RADIUS Attribute within Diameter EAP [RFC4072]. When used in Diameter, the other attributes defined in this specification can be used as Diameter AVPs from the Code space 1-255 (RADIUS Attribute compatibility space). No additional Diameter Code values are therefore allocated. The data types and flag rules for the attributes are as follows:

		AVP Flag rules				
Attribute Name	Value Type	MUST	MAY	SHLD NOT	MUST NOT	Encr
Allowed-Called-Station-Id	UTF8String	M	P		V	Y
EAP-Peer-Id	UTF8String	M	P		V	Y
EAP-Server-Id	UTF8String	M	P		V	Y
Mobility-Domain-Id	Unsigned32		P		V	Y
Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id	Unsigned32		P		V	Y
Preauth-Timeout	Unsigned32	M	P		V	Y
EAP-Lower-Layer	Unsigned32	M	P		V	Y

The attributes in this specification have no special translation requirements for Diameter to RADIUS or RADIUS to Diameter gateways; they are copied as is, except for changes relating to headers,

alignment, and padding. See also [RFC3588] Section 4.1 and [RFC4005] Section 9.

What this specification says about the applicability of the attributes for RADIUS Access-Request packets applies in Diameter to AA-Request [RFC4005] or Diameter-EAP-Request [RFC4072]. What is said about Access-Challenge applies in Diameter to AA-Answer [RFC4005] or Diameter-EAP-Answer [RFC4072] with Result-Code AVP set to DIAMETER_MULTI_ROUND_AUTH.

What is said about Access-Accept applies in Diameter to AA-Answer or Diameter-EAP-Answer messages that indicate success. Similarly, what is said about RADIUS Access-Reject packets applies in Diameter to AA-Answer or Diameter-EAP-Answer messages that indicate failure.

What is said about COA-Request applies in Diameter to Re-Auth-Request [RFC4005]. What is said about Accounting-Request applies to Diameter Accounting- Request [RFC4005] as well.

5. IANA Considerations

This document uses the RADIUS [RFC2865] namespace, see <http://www.iana.org/assignments/radius-types>. This specification requires assignment of a RADIUS attribute types for the following attributes:

Attribute	Type
Allowed-Called-Station-Id	TBD
EAP-Peer-Id	TBD
EAP-Server-Id	TBD
Mobility-Domain-Id	TBD
Mesh-Key-Distributor-Domain-Id	TBD
Preauth-Timeout	TBD
EAP-Lower-Layer	TBD

This specification allocates the following decimal values for the EAP-Lower-Layer Attribute:

1 - Wired IEEE 802.1X Version 1 (2001)
2 - Wired IEEE 802.1X Version 2 (2004)
3 - WPA
4 - WPA2 (no pre-authentication)
5 - WPA2, IEEE 802.1X pre-authentication
6 - IEEE 802.11r
7 - IEEE 802.11s
8 - IEEE 802.1af
9 - IEEE 802.16e

10 - IKEv2
11 - PPP
12 - PANA (no pre-authentication)

Additional values are allocated as described in [RFC3575] Section 2.1 (Designated Expert).

6. Security Considerations

Since this document describes the use of RADIUS for purposes of authentication, authorization, and accounting in IEEE 802 networks, it is vulnerable to all of the threats that are present in other RADIUS applications. For a discussion of these threats, see [RFC2607], [RFC2865], [RFC3162], [RFC3579], [RFC3580] and [RFC5176].

7. References

7.1. Normative references

[IEEE-802] IEEE Standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Overview and Architecture, ANSI/IEEE Std 802, 1990.

[IEEE-802.11] Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific Requirements Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications, IEEE Std. 802.11-2007, 2007.

[IEEE-802.11r] Draft Amendment to Standard for Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific Requirements Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications: Amendment 2: Fast BSS Transition, IEEE P802.11r/D9.0, March 2008.

[IEEE-802.11s] Draft Amendment to Standard for Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Local and metropolitan area networks - Specific Requirements Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications: Amendment 4: Mesh Networking, IEEE P802.11s/D1.10, March 2008.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", RFC 2119, March, 1997.

[RFC2865] Rigney, C., Rubens, A., Simpson, W. and S. Willens, "Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)",

RFC 2865, June 2000.

[RFC3575] Aboba, B., "IANA Considerations for RADIUS", RFC 3575, July 2003.

[RFC3588] Calhoun, P., Loughney, J., Guttman, E., Zorn, G., and J. Arkko, "Diameter Base Protocol", RFC 3588, September 2003.

[RFC4072] Eronen, P., Hiller, T. and G. Zorn, "Diameter Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) Application", RFC 4072, August 2005.

[KEYFRAME] Aboba, B., Simon, D., Eronen, P. and H. Levkowetz, "EAP Key Management Framework", draft-ietf-eap-keying-22.txt, November 2007.

7.2. Informative references

[IEEE-802.1af] Draft Standard for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks - Port-Based Network Access Control - Amendment 1: Authenticated Key Agreement for Media Access Control (MAC) Security, D1.6, July 1, 2007.

[IEEE-802.1X] IEEE Standards for Local and Metropolitan Area Networks: Port based Network Access Control, IEEE Std 802.1X-2004, December 2004.

[RFC2607] Aboba, B. and J. Vollbrecht, "Proxy Chaining and Policy Implementation in Roaming", RFC 2607, June 1999.

[RFC3162] Aboba, B., Zorn, G. and D. Mitton, "RADIUS and IPv6", RFC 3162, August 2001.

[RFC3575] Aboba, B., "IANA Considerations for RADIUS", RFC 3575, July 2003.

[RFC3579] Aboba, B. and P. Calhoun, "RADIUS Support for Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)", RFC 3579, September 2003.

[RFC3580] Congdon, P., Aboba, B., Smith, A., Zorn, G. and J. Roese, "IEEE 802.1X Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) Usage Guidelines", RFC 3580, September 2003.

[RFC3748] Aboba, B., Blunk, L., Vollbrecht, J., Carlson, J. and H. Levkowetz, "Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)", RFC 3748, June 2004.

[RFC4005] Calhoun, P., Zorn, G., Spence, D., and D. Mitton, "Diameter Network Access Server Application", RFC 4005, August 2005.

[RFC5176] Chiba, M., Dommety, G., Eklund, M., Mitton, D. and B. Aboba, "Dynamic Authorization Extensions to Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)", RFC 5176, January 2008.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to acknowledge Dorothy Stanley of Aruba Networks, Yoshihiro Ohba of Toshiba, Joe Salowey of Cisco Systems, and the contributors to the IEEE 802.11 review of this document, for useful discussions.

Authors' Addresses

Bernard Aboba
Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA 98052

EMail: bernarda@microsoft.com
Phone: +1 425 706 6605
Fax: +1 425 936 7329

Jouni Malinen
Devicescape Software, Inc.
900 Cherry Avenue
San Bruno, CA 94066

EMail: jkm@devicescape.com
Phone: +1 650 829 2600
Fax: +1 650 829 2601

Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The IETF Trust (2008).

This document is subject to the rights, licenses and restrictions contained in BCP 78, and except as set forth therein, the authors retain all their rights.

This document and the information contained herein are provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE CONTRIBUTOR, THE ORGANIZATION HE/SHE REPRESENTS OR IS SPONSORED BY (IF ANY), THE INTERNET SOCIETY, THE IETF TRUST AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Intellectual Property

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any Intellectual Property Rights or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; nor does it represent that it has made any independent effort to identify any such rights. Information on the procedures with respect to rights in RFC documents can be found in BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Copies of IPR disclosures made to the IETF Secretariat and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF on-line IPR repository at http://www.ietf.org/ipr.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights that may cover technology that may be required to implement this standard. Please address the information to the IETF at ietf-ipr@ietf.org.

Acknowledgment

Funding for the RFC Editor function is provided by the IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA).

Open issues

Open issues relating to this specification are tracked on the following web site:

http://www.drizzle.com/~aboba/RADEXT/