

# EDUROAM

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2<sup>nd</sup> May 2014



# What is Eduroam?

- Eduroam stands for EDUcation ROAMing.
- Eduroam is the secure, world-wide roaming access service developed for the international research and education community.
- Eduroam allows students, researchers and staff from participating institutions to obtain Internet connectivity across campus and when visiting other participating institutions by simply opening their laptop.

# About Eduroam

- The eduroam initiative started in 2003 within TERENA's Task Force on Mobility, TF-Mobility.
- The task force created a test bed to demonstrate the feasibility of combining a RADIUS-based infrastructure with 802.1X standard technology to provide roaming network access across research and education networks.
- eduroam allows any eduroam-enabled user to get network access at any institution connected to eduroam.
- Today eduroam is a federation of federations (confederation); single federations are run at national level and they are all connected to a regional confederation.

# Eduroam Infrastructure

- Eduroam technology is based on 802.1X standard and a hierarchy of RADIUS proxy servers.
- The role of the RADIUS hierarchy is to forward the users' credentials to the users' home institution, where they can be verified and validated.
- When a user requests authentication, the user's realm determines where the request is routed to.
- The realm is the suffix of the user-name, delimited with '@', and is derived from the organisation's DNS domain name.

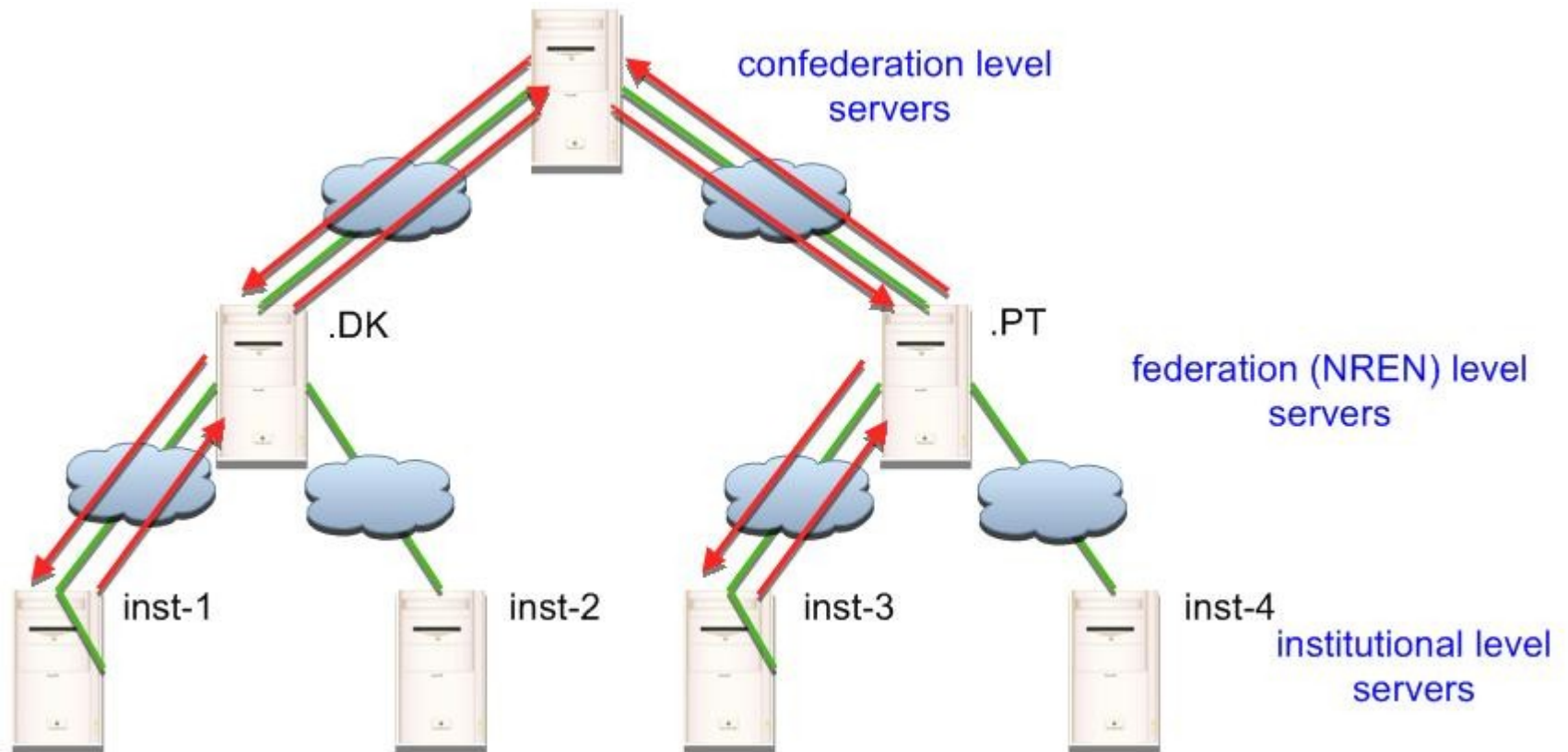
# Eduroam Infrastructure Cont'd

- Every institution that wants to participate in eduroam connects its institutional RADIUS-server to the national top-level RADIUS (NTR) server of the country where the institution is located.
- The NTR is normally operated by the National Research and Education Network (NREN) of that country.
- The country-level servers have a complete list of the participating eduroam institutions in that country.
- This is sufficient to guarantee national roaming.
- For international roaming, a regional top-level RADIUS server is needed in order to route the users request to the right country.

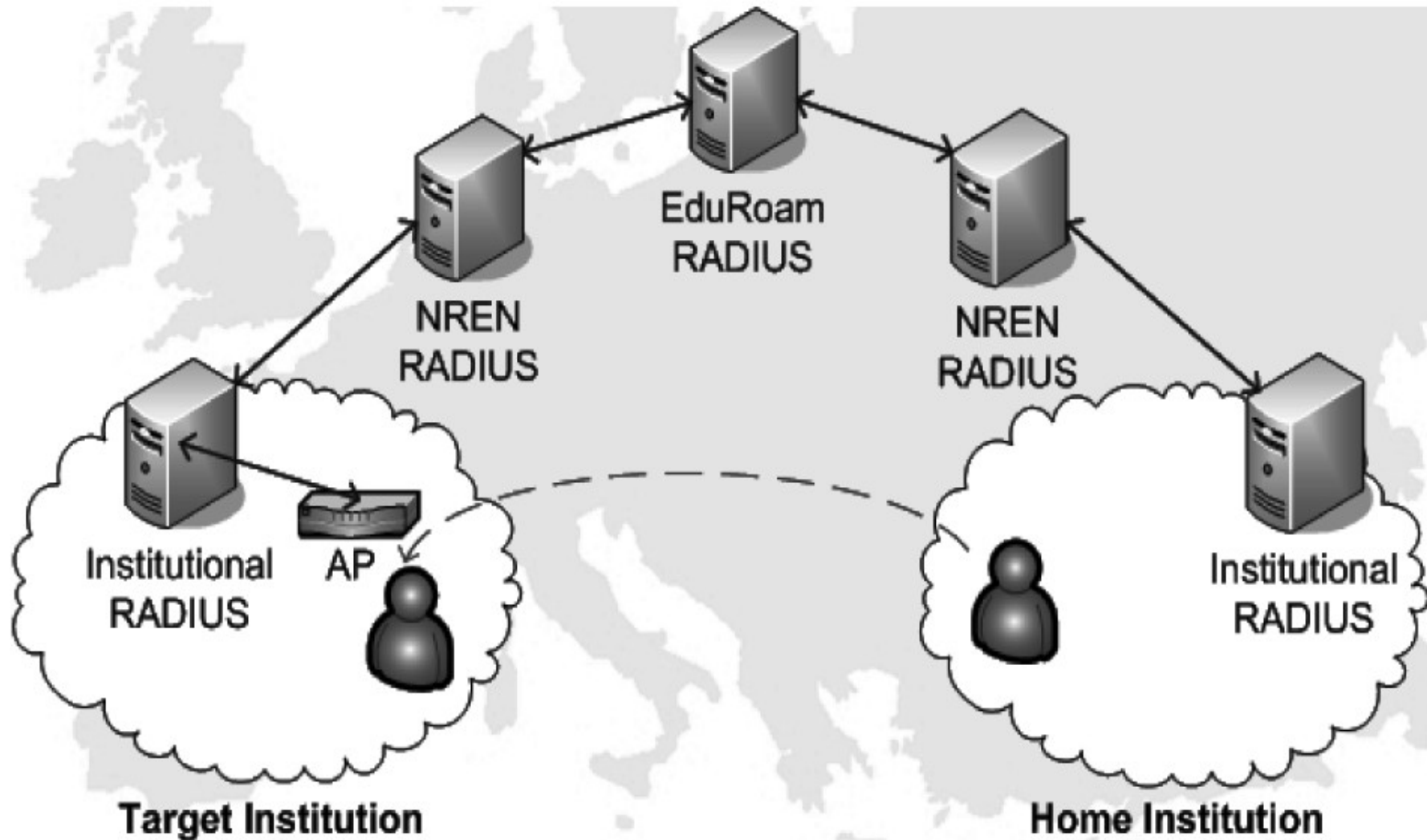
# Elements of the eduroam infrastructure

- Confederation top-level RADIUS Server (TLR)
- Federation-Level RADIUS servers (FLRs)
- IdP and SP RADIUS infrastructure
- Identity Management System
- Supplicants
- Access Points
- Switches

# Hierarchy of Radius Servers



# Hierarchy of Radius Servers





# Overview of Eduroam

- RADIUS servers connect to each other dynamically using the protocol RADIUS/TLS.
- The access points or switches use the IEEE 802.1X standard that encompasses the use of the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP).
- EAP is a container that carries the actual authentication data inside, the so-called EAP methods. There are many EAP methods an IdP can choose from.
- eduroam requires that the chosen EAP method must allow
  - mutual authentication (i.e. the user can verify that he is connected to "his" IdP wherever the user is)
  - encryption of the credentials used (i.e. only the user and his IdP will see the actual credential exchange; it will be invisible to the Service Provider and all intermediate proxies)

# EAP Methods

- Some popular EAP methods in use in eduroam are
  - PEAP ("Protected EAP") - a Microsoft protocol that establishes a TLS tunnel, and sends usernames and passwords in MS-CHAPv2 hashes inside).
  - TTLS ("Tunneled TLS") - an IETF protocol that establishes a TLS tunnel, and sends usernames and passwords in multiple configurable formats inside).
  - TLS ("Transport Layer Security") - an IETF protocol that authenticates users and the IdP with two X.509 certificates.
  - FAST ("Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling") - a Cisco protocol that establishes a TLS tunnel, and sends usernames and passwords in a custom way inside).

# EAP Methods Cont'd

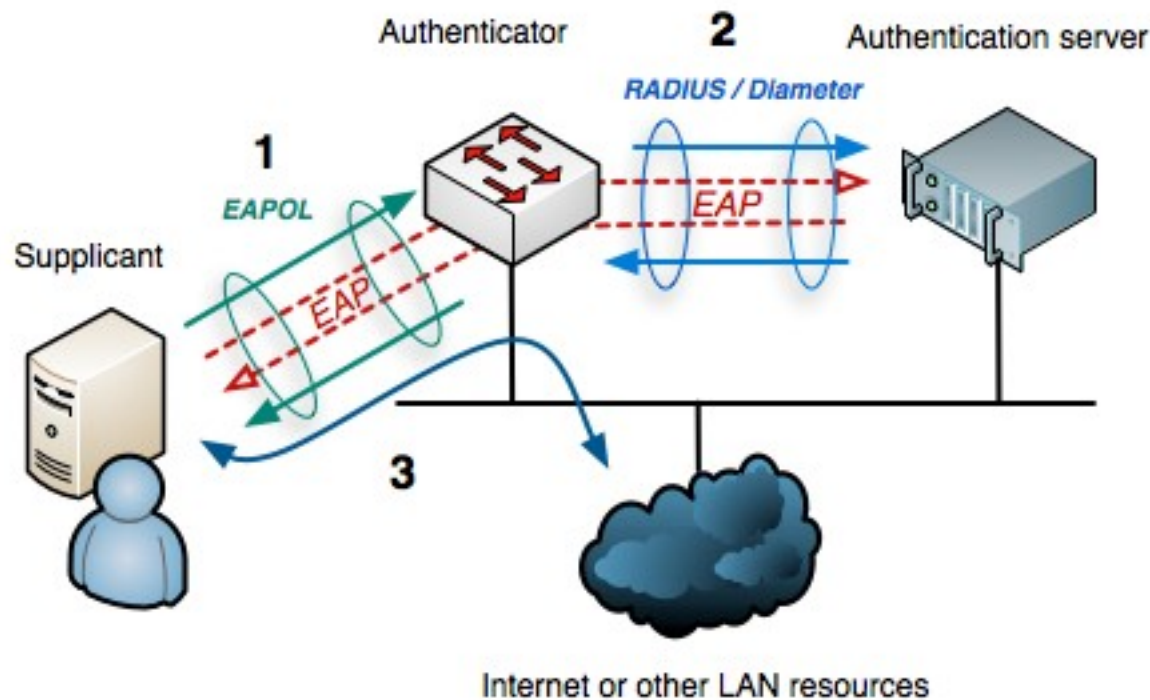
- RADIUS transports the user's name in an attribute User-Name, which is visible in cleartext to all intermediate hosts on the way.
- Some EAP methods allow to put a different User-Name into the RADIUS packet than in the EAP payload. In that case, the following terms are used:
  - outer identity: this is the User-Name in the RADIUS packet and visible to all intermediate parties
  - inner identity: this is the actual user identifier. It is only visible to the user himself and the Identity Provider

# EAP Methods Cont'd

- When using such EAP methods, the real username is not visible in RADIUS (it will only see the outer identity). Doing so will enhance the user's privacy, and is encouraged.
- Outer identities should be in the format "@realm" (nothing left of the @ sign).
- The realm part still must be the correct one as it is used to route the request to the respective Identity Provider.
- Once the IdP server decrypts the TLS tunnel in the EAP payload, it gets the inner identity and can authenticate the user.
- After successful authentication by the Identity Provider and authorisation by the Service Provider, this SP grants network access to the user, possibly by placing the user in a specific VLAN intended for guests.

# Architectural Components

- Database of Users
- Authentication server (Radius)
- Access Point (authenticator)
- Supplicant (module to authenticate)



# Database Options

- LDAP
- SQL
- Active Directory
- Text File
- RADIUS

# Advantages of database Authentication

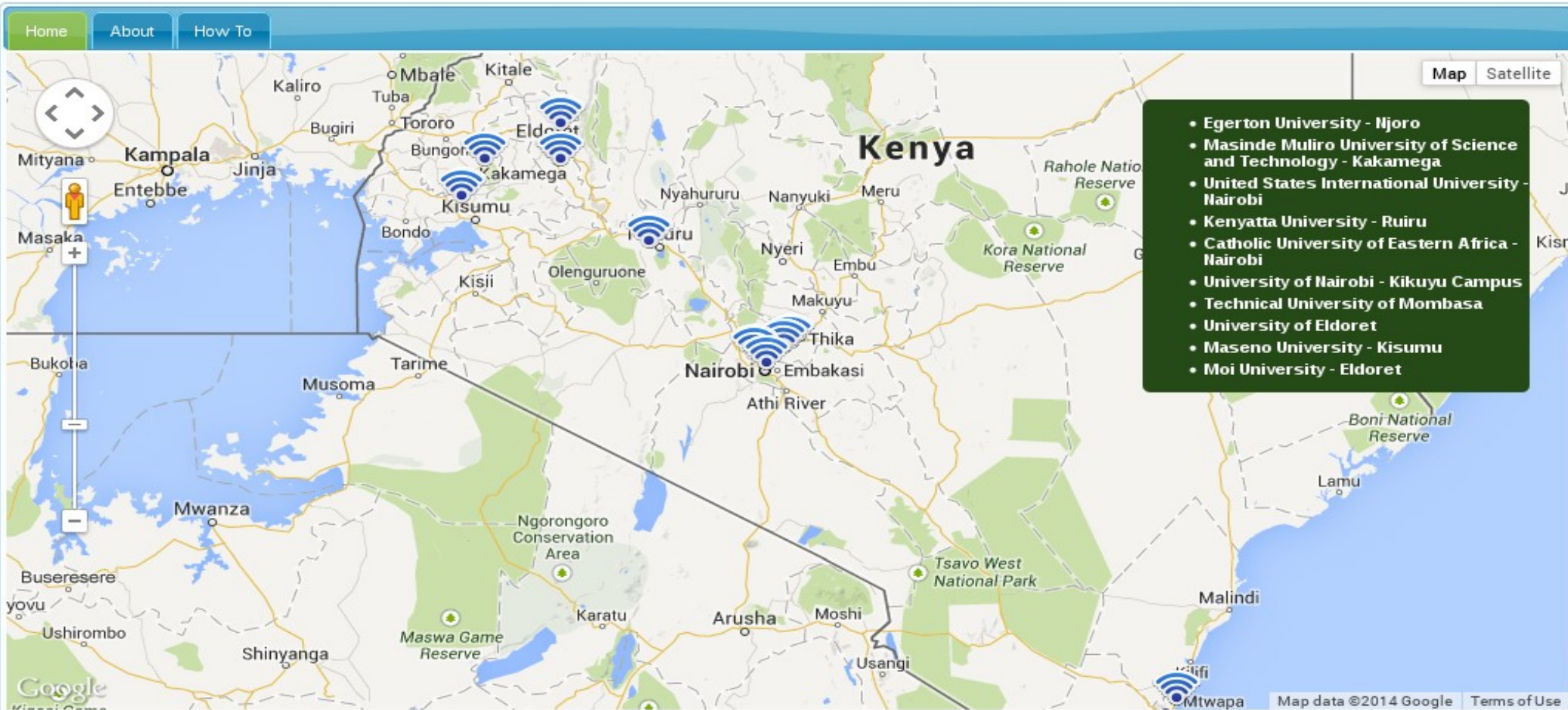
- Centralized management
- Enhanced security
- Detailed logs (Accounting)
- Scalable architecture
- RADIUS open protocol

# Challenges

- Updating database with current details.
- RADIUS configuration may be challenging.
- Some existing databases do not have ldap compatibility.



# Where is eduroam?



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# Where is eduroam?



Having started in Europe, eduroam has gained momentum throughout the research and education community world wide and is now available in 60 territories world wide.

Q/A

THANK YOU!

