



IDENTITY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SIMOIT PROJECT AND TNC@FHH

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Abstract: *This paper considers some of the identity and access management mechanisms, and adds to this the new requirements posed by identity management in mobile ubiquitous environments. The authors present the state-of-the-art in identity management standards and initiatives in the context of the SIMOIT project and the TNC@FHH implementation. Furthermore, the paper discusses the results achieved by these projects with respect to the generic requirements in different scenarios and compares the achievements.*

Keywords: *Identity and Access Management (IAM), Trusted Computing Group (TCG), Trusted Network Connect (TNC), Trusted Platform Module (TPM), SIMOIT project, TNC@FHH.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Transparent and centrally controlled identity and access management (IAM) gains significance in future networks and services, particularly in mobile scenarios. As wired and wireless communication networks grow together and service access is becoming increasingly ubiquitous, multimodal and standardized solutions are necessary. However, mobile devices and systems pose specific requirements and due to the diversity of network access technologies, the increasing number of services (but also fraudulent service usage), mobile devices (and the users as such) are more vulnerable with respect to IT-security. Reliable identification of both the user and the device itself is mandatory for authorization and authentication when requesting access to networks or services. In general, IT-based business processes demand administration and control of access privileges with automated and role-based allocation/withdrawal of user privileges – the so called “user-provisioning” und “de-provisioning”.

The Trusted Network Connect (TNC) approach addresses this issue, specified by the Trusted Computing Group (TCG) with the aim to define a common standard. Besides the more significant authentication (user and device identification), a quarantine-zone for unsecured equipment has been introduced. TNC avoids any modifications of devices and thus excludes security lacks caused by weak device configuration, security breaches in software applications and operating systems. With this framework the configuration state of devices are

communicated to a dedicated server, which decides upon its trustworthiness.

The core specification has been completed and some products such as switches, routers, and VPN-gateways are already available on the market. However, a seamless integration of mobile users into an enterprise user-centric identity management system is still far from being reality. Platform-independent solutions do not exist in the market. Authentication mechanisms and synchronization of user identities and rights are not compatible.

Especially for SMEs identity management and access is a complex issue and challenge. This target group cannot afford dedicated departments for IT-security and has to face restricted budgets and personnel resources. As mobile networking and communications become more complex, administration is tedious and error-prone, demanding mechanisms for central administration and configuration. The R&D project SIMOIT (www.simoit.de) has identified this problem and implemented the TNC approach partly in form of a vendor-neutral prototype [1].

2. IT-SECURITY FACTORS

IT-Security is a basic need in enterprise infrastructures and a significant issue. Increasing vulnerability implying economic damage defines the needs “active management of IT security”. This is particularly an issue for small and medium enterprises. Besides confidentiality and availability, a comprehensive security approach essentially bases

on the following factors:

- a. **Access control:** This mechanism involves the spectrum of tools that are used to manage digital identity with respect to accessing networks and resources such as computers, servers, printers, and software services. In general, access control is coupled with authentication methods, verifying the authenticity of users and their privileges, e.g. by means of EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol). A successful authentication is followed by the authorization which determines to which resources and services a user may have access to.
- b. **Integrity:** This comprises measures ensuring that protected data cannot be altered during processing or transmission. The main objective is to ensure correctness and completeness of data. Both data itself and hardware/software must be protected from unauthorized access. The use of cryptographic hash functions ensures the integrity of sensitive data. It cannot prevent an alteration of data, but it can detect such an alteration.
- c. **Originality (authenticity):** Important factors that describe this term in the field of IT security are originality/authenticity of sensitive data, correct identification of the sender as well as the proof that the information has not been manipulated on its way to the addressee or that no copies have been made without the sender's knowledge. Authentication is used to determine the identity of a user or a device for the sake of access control.
- d. **Authorization:** This is a privilege owned by a user, device, or application/service defining who is allowed to carry out certain actions within a network or which system resources may be used.

3. ENDPOINT SECURITY

The growth of the Internet IP infrastructure in the last few years has introduced new technologies and new security challenges. One of these security challenges concerns the increasing need for machine-to-machine identification and authentication, and network access authorization at the IP layer, in addition to the usual user authentication. Machine level platform-authentication is crucial for the security and authorization of network-access requests at both layer-2 and layer-3. Furthermore, due to the increased attacks at higher layers (e.g. viruses and

Trojan horses) a major problem that needs to be addressed is that of achieving endpoint integrity.

The problem of endpoint integrity concerns the trustworthiness of two communicating endpoints (e.g. client and server) with regard to the integrity conditions of the two endpoints, including their identities. By the term integrity we understand relative purity of the endpoints of software (and hardware) which is considered harmful to the endpoint itself and others with whom it interacts. This problem of harmful software is best exemplified by the growing number of viruses and Trojan horse attacks on corporate networks. Many employees today connect their mobile devices (e.g. laptops, PDAs) at home to the open Internet, often resulting in malware being inadvertently downloaded onto the device. When connected to the corporate network, the device becomes a distributor of the malware to other devices in the enterprise network [2].

Endpoint security solutions are being implemented in routers, switches, WLAN access points, software and security appliances. Authentication and authorization information of mobile devices are being communicated to a policy server, which decides if the device may have access or not. Furthermore, an access protection enables a state check („health check“) of the client. Such a check typically consists of requests for specific information about the client platform. Some of the gathered data are e.g.: version of the anti-virus software, configuration of the personal firewall, and of other software, and the patch level of the device (also of the operating system). In case the client does not fulfill the security policy, it can be isolated into a dedicated VLAN with a consecutive “decontamination” [3].

Beside the licenced software products, “Cisco Network Admission Control (NAC)” and “Microsoft Network Access Protection (NAP)”, an open source solution exists: “Trusted Network Connect (TNC)”. Above mentioned technologies support secure authentication based on IEEE 802.1X. This comprises device identification at the switch port. Such an authentication requires respective functions on switch side of the clients, and of a local authentication unit (e.g. a RADIUS server). A further solution is MAC-based authentication. Here, the same infrastructure is used as in 802.1X. However, certificates and/or credentials are obsolete. The switch uses the MAC addresses as substitute for the user name (credential) and compares this against the RADIUS server. In 802.1X-supported networks this method can be used for architectures without “802.1X supplicants”. The web-based authentication rolls the device registration to a web portal, on which the user can log in. Hence, device and system

registration can be accomplished without any specific conditions [4].

4. USER CENTRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

User-centric security requires new ways of role- and context-based authentication and authorization, which is also denoted as Identity Management – a central topic in the security industry. Definition of Identity Management varies. Novell defines it as something that “allows you to integrate, manage and control your distributed identity information, so you can securely deliver the right resources to the right people – anytime and anywhere”. Microsoft defines it as combining “processes, technologies and policies to manage digital identities, and specify how they are used to access resources”.

Identity Management comprises the spectrum of tools, which allow the representation and administration of digital identities. Access management represents the centralized authentication and authorization for network resources provided. This functionality is also denoted as Extranet Access Management (EAM). The main idea of IAM is the improvement of provisioned services, and thus a consistent access of resources. The user authentication is based on 802.1X. Here, user identities and privileges are validated. Normally, an authentication server (e.g. RADIUS server) is responsible for the authentication process.

In order to realize a standardized authentication method, the 802.1X standard has been created. It aims at providing a secure platform for user authentication. Essentially, it is based on the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP). 802.1X offers a mechanism for access authorization for users at their endpoints. It is an access control protocol operating at port level using numerous authentication methods. It does not provide user authentication. However, it translates authentication messages of the chosen method into other message formats. 802.1X is also a port-based access control method, which offers authentication at higher levels between client and authentication server.

4.1. TRUSTED NETWORK CONNECT (TNC)

With the Trusted Network Connect (TNC) specification the Trusted Computing Group (TCG) developed an open and vendor-neutral specification for the integrity check of communication endpoints which requests access to a resource. The architecture supports existing and well-established security technologies such as VPN, 802.1X, Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) and RADIUS. TNC

offers hardware support by means of the Trusted Platform Module (TPM), so that e.g. only certified (digitally signed) software is allowed on a system.

The TCG standard is based on the Trusted Platform Module (TPM). Built in desktop PCs and notebooks this integrated chip protects data on a hardware level. Together with 802.1X, it guarantees the TNC architecture, so that solely certificated (digitally signed) application software may be used. Furthermore, this technology uses an authorization token (e.g. a X.509 certificate), which is communicated together with the client status information. These are being validated against policy conformity at the target system. Access management relies on client identity and system status.

Summarizing, the aim of the TNC architecture is to provide a framework in which consistent and useful specifications can be developed to achieve a multi-vendor network standard which provides the following features:

- a. **Platform authentication:** Verification of a network access requestor’s proof of the platform identity (platform credential verification) and platform integrity check (integrity check handshake).
- b. **Endpoint policy compliance (authorization):** Establishing a level of “trust” at the endpoint, such as ensuring the presence, status, and software version of mandated applications, completeness of virus-signature databases, intrusion detection and prevention system applications, and the patch level of the endpoint’s operating system and applications.
- c. **Access policy:** Ensuring that the endpoint device and/or its user authenticates and discloses their security posture before connecting to the network, leveraging a number of existing and emerging standards, products, or techniques.
- d. **Assessment, isolation, and remediation:** Ensuring that systems requesting network access and which do not meet the requirements of the security policy for endpoint compliance (or security posture) can be isolated or quarantined from the rest of the network. If possible, appropriate remediation can be applied, such as upgrading software applications and/or the virus signature database to ensure that the endpoint complies with the security policy and becomes eligible for having access to the allowed regions of the network.

Figure 1 illustrates the TNC architecture. The diagram depicts the architecture of TNC should be divided into three main areas:

- a. **Access Requestor (AR):** contains a Network Access Requestor, the software that is used by the client to connect to the network – an 802.1X supplicant, a VPN client, or similar. The Access Requestor also contains a TNC Client (software that manages the overall NAC process) and Integrity Measurement Collectors (IMCs, plug-in software modules specialized for reporting the status of anti-virus software, patches, or other things).
- b. **Policy Decision Point (PDP):** contains a Network Access Authority, software that makes the final decision on whether network access should be granted. The Policy Decision Point also contains a TNC Server (software that manages the NAC process on the server) and Integrity Measurement Verifiers (IMVs, plug-in software modules that compare reports from IMCs against policy, supply access recommendations to the TNC Server, and send remediation instructions to the IMCs).
- c. **Policy Enforcement Point (PEP):** PEP is responsible for the assessment of the Integrity Measurement Collectors (IMC) and the TNC client measurement data. PEP does not have any internal components. This work will be done by the TNC server.

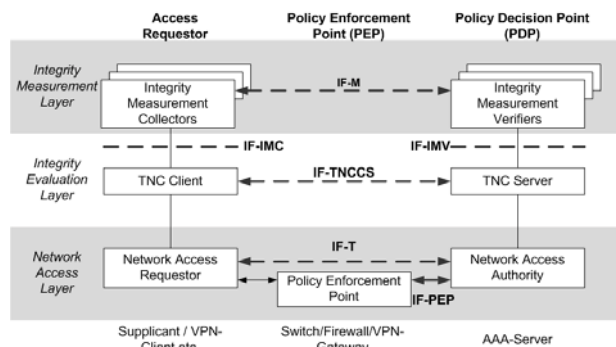


Fig. 1 – TNC architecture overview

The extension of the TNC architecture includes also a Metadata Access Point (MAP), and a MAP Client. The role of the MAP is to store and provide state information concerning the ARs which may be useful for policy decision making and enforcement. This information includes, but is not limited to, device and user bindings, registered address bindings, authentication status, endpoint policy compliance status, endpoint behaviour, and authorization status. A MAP Client may both publish and consume state information, and might not be directly connected to the AR. The roles of MAP and the MAP Client are both optional.

The interfaces of TNC are really vendor-independence. Every component in the TNC

architecture has been implemented by multiple vendors and these products have been tested to ensure they actually work together. Customers retain full choice and are not tied down to one vendor. Similar, but proprietary approaches are NAP from Microsoft and NAC from Cisco Systems [2].

4.2. NETWORK ACCESS PROTECTION (NAP)

Microsoft's Network Access Protection is similar to the TNC functionality. However, the nomenclature of the components varies: NAP client = TNC client, TNC server = Network Policy Server (NPS), Integrity Measurement Collector (IMC) is comparable to System Health Agent (SHA), and the task of the Integrity Measurement Verifier (IMV) can be dispatched by the System Health Validator [6].

Similar to the TNC technology, NAP addresses the following aspects:

- a. **Validity check of network policies:** The validation of the mobile devices against policy conformity such as the current patch level of the operating system.
- b. **Fulfillment of network policies:** Updating mobile devices, so they meet the security policies (in an isolated quarantine network segment).
- c. **Network access:** After a positive authentication validation and policy validation, access to the network is granted.

Through the so called "Statement of Health"-protocol in May 2007, interoperability between TNC and NAP is given. Furthermore, a licence agreement between Cisco and Microsoft allows NAP clients to communicate with both the "Statement of Health" protocol and the Cisco Trust Agent protocol [5].

4.3. NETWORK ADMISSION CONTROL (NAC)

Cisco's Network Admission Control is a further architecture, which is compared to TNC. It is an "Enforcement and quarantine technology on API level", which is integrated in the Cisco network infrastructure. Here, the trusted module "Cisco Trusted Agent" is used for user authentication and authorization. It is implemented in the mobile devices and in Cisco routers and switches [7].

A prerequisite for using the NAC framework architecture are the following Cisco components: [5]

- a. **Trusted Network Agent:** Collects information from the clients, and checks which NAC applications are installed on them. This information is sent to the Network

- Access Device (NAD) on request.
- b. **Cisco Secure ACS:** Acting as policy server, it checks the information coming from the Trust Agent and determines the access privileges of the clients, and sends this information to the Network Access Devices (NAD).
 - c. **Network Access Devices (NAD):** This is a Cisco device (switch, router, VPN concentrator or access point) supporting Network Admission Control and defining the client access privileges based on the information received from the Cisco Secure ACS.

5. THE SIMOIT APPROACH

According to the requirement specifications to mobile devices and the application scenarios of the pilot-user the project SIMOIT (www.simoit.de) specified the architecture and implemented a prototype, which evaluated the TNC approach. The core element of the prototype platform is represented by the Mobile Security Gateway (MSG), consisting of different modules (VPN, firewall, TNC, RADIUS, and LDAP). Here, for the sake of an openness and flexibility, mainly open source solutions have been selected [1].

SIMOIT is able to interact with unmodified clients having a standard configuration, whereas complete TNC-architectures require software-agents and integrity measurement collectors on the client-side. SIMOIT aimed at the development of a mobile IT security platform for heterogeneous environments using standards. The method and solutions developed in this project can be deployed for IT infrastructures in small and medium sized enterprises. The essential aim was to develop a modular and vendor-neutral system.

5.1. TECHNICAL PLATFORM

According to the requirements and the application scenarios of the pilot user SIMOIT realized a development and test platform, which evaluated the TNC methodology. The main platform is represented by the Mobile Security Gateway (MSG) as described before. The project specifically evaluated open source software projects and methods with the aim to realize a standard solution. At the same time, SIMOIT paid high attention to flexibility, so that typical security components such as firewalls can be integrated as well. In this case, instead of using the SIMOIT module an interface was provided. Also, it was stipulated that existing inventory databases can be interconnected in order to retrieve software versions and patch levels. The pilot user required the interconnection of an Active Directory Server (ADS), which made it necessary to

develop an interface via LDAP. Through this, all user profiles crucial for authentication can be retrieved, and routed to the Mobile Security Gateway (MSG).

For the sake of high flexibility, SIMOIT mainly focused on a server-side solution. The reason for this is the fact, that in the future mobile device vendors will provide their own access software. Hence, on the server side any TNC implementation can be customized.

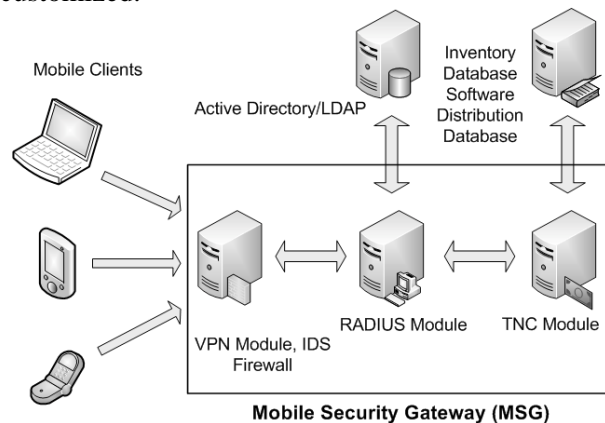


Fig. 2 – Overview of the SIMOIT system modules

The communication workflow in SIMOIT is as follows:

- a. **Model 1 – a user tries to connect to the corporate network via remote access:** At first, a user authentication is carried out. Based on the data from the software distribution system the mobile device of the user is placed in the quarantine zone. The user has only access to software updates. If he requests access to an internal server, a VPN connection is established automatically, and the VPN module sends a “RADIUS Access Request“ to the RADIUS module. Then, the RADIUS module carries out an authorization request by means of a “LDAP Request“ to the Windows 2003 Server. Now, the TNC module sends a query to the inventory database if any critical software packages do exist. Authentication via RADIUS relies on classical user credentials (username and password). The RADIUS module sends back all necessary firewall settings to the VPN module and applies the firewall rules.
- b. **Model 2 – a user tries to connect the corporate network via remote access after updating of his system:** The software distribution system informs that the device is up-to-date and the user is granted full Access to the corporate network.
- c. **Model 3 – a hacker a legitimate user compromises the mobile device:** The mobile device obtains full access to the corporate

network, and attacks it. Now, the Intrusion Detection System (IDS), which is integrated in the VPN module, is being applied. The IDS detects the attack and prohibits all further access requests.

5.2. MECHANISMS OF THE QUARANTINE ZONE

The status of the client is crucial for integrity. The following components of the client are integral parts of the SIMOIT system:

- a. **Integrity Measurement Collectors:** Capture the current status of the system for specific parts such as the antivirus software level.
- b. **TNC client:** Collects information for the TNC server.
- c. **Network Access Requestor:** Connects the client with the corporate network for the VPN. In the authentication phase it provides the channel for transmission of state information to the TNC server, and the security policy to the TNC client.
- d. **Software Distribution Client:** In case that the client does not fulfill the requirements, the TNC client allows to install new software packages according to the security policy.
- e. **Software and Data Receiver:** Receives notifications about new software versions and up-to-date security policies in order to automate the software asset management. Furthermore, this component retrieves software packages and provides them for installation, when instructed by the Software Distribution Client.
- f. **Software Installation:** After the call of installation packages automated installation processes are carried out, without burdening the user.

If the installation of the mobile secure client is carried out with the connection to the enterprise network, the current version of the security policy is loaded directly. Alternatively, a first VPN connection to the enterprise network must be established. If no security policy was used until now, the check of the reliability of the mobile system fails and so the software version also is probably not sufficient. However, the secure client can get and use the security policy in the quarantine area so at the next connection with the VPN server a full access to the enterprise network can be made possible.

For the check of the client condition regular secure applications and their condition (e.g. actuality of virus definitions) will be analyzed according to the security policy software versions and installed software. TNC Integrity Measurement Collectors

delivers component-specific status information which is collected by the mobile secure client. It can be guaranteed, that this condition check is has delivers the same result like the check of the authorization server.

The conditions of the clients are checked during the authentication on server side. If these are not sufficient, corresponding software packages are provided, which lead to matching the required conditions. The mobile secure client is responsible for the compliance with the secure guidelines of the enterprise. These are formulated in the security policy and describe in which condition the mobile device must be to get access to the enterprise network. The security policy contains information, such as necessary software with its versions and safety applications to be started. The software distribution is used if mobile clients are stopped by the security policy update or after the rejection of the current system state for installing software packages. A distribution platform has the software packages to be distributed currently ready, so mobile clients can call these by HTTP under the addresses indicated in the security policy. The access is possible at connectivity to the enterprise network or at an existing quarantine VPN connection.

In conclusion, SIMOIT is able to work with the TNC approach on server-site without software installation on client-site. Therefore, SIMOIT is open and flexible for further standard extensions and interworking with other 3rd party software.

5.3. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the hardware platform has been realized with four servers. Two of them are responsible for the dial-in procedure and the other two for authentication (user data and software status of the mobile device):

- a. **VPN gateway:** is the end-point of IPsec and use X.509 certificates for the mobile devices. The IPsec tunnel will be established by the combination of L2TP and PPTP authentication. Additionally the certification ID of the VPN tunnel will be determined and with the authentication data forwarded to the RADIUS server.
- b. **RADIUS server:** is responsible for the authorization and authentication of the user and the mobile devices. The server decides by the answer of the TNC module, if the dial-in client will get full-access or will be forwarded to the quarantine zone.
- c. **Windows 2003 active directory server:** The user data can be hold into an active directory or LDAP directory. This user data will be queried from the RADIUS server.

d. **Software distribution server:** the software distribution server knows which software packets are available for the mobile devices and which patches are necessary to reach the internal network. This information will be checked by the RADIUS TNC module of SIMOIT. In the SIMOIT pilot project the software distribution solution of Matrix42 Empirium [16] has been implemented. As one of the core elements it serves as integrity check instance for the mobile clients. It is used when mobile clients are forced to install software patches or complete packages due to a new security policy or after connection rejection because of an old system status of the client.

The TNC module of the SIMOIT project is a FreeRADIUS (www.freeradius.org) module. It is used as server component of the TNC system and decides as PDP by the incoming data of the Inventory Integrity Measurement Validator (Inventory-IMV) in which network the mobile device will be forwarded (internal network or quarantine zone). FreeRADIUS and the Inventory-IMV are extended with the TNC server, including the open source library “libtnc”.

The TNC implementation in SIMOIT focused only the server-site. The RADIUS server receives on demand status information from the TNC module. The module can use different validators with dynamical configuration for the status inquiry. The implementation includes the validator Inventory-IMV, which sends a request to the inventory database regarding the software status of the mobile devices. After that, the server compares both information to find a decision as to whether software updates are necessary or not.

5.4. INTEGRITY CHECK

The Inventory-IMV was implemented with help of the HTTP(s)GET/XML method. The following requests are supported:

- a. **Software packets:** The used HTTP-URI is described as “inventory/packages”. As response the servers sends a XML data structure, which includes different software packets.
- b. **Software status on the mobile device:** The used HTTP-URI has been described as “/inventory/device/[device-id]/packages”. As response a XML data structure will be sent, too.

By the status code the following can be recognized: successful transmission (code 200), failure (code 404), and non-reachability of the inventory server (code 503). This request will be

send, if a mobile device wants to dial-in into the infrastructure.

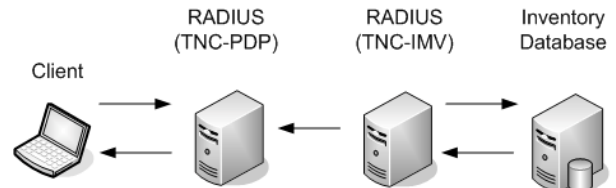


Fig. 3 – TNC communication within the prototype of SIMOIT

The database SQLite has been used for the packet management regarding the current software status. All end-devices are available within this database, including the parameters MAC address, serial number, and device ID. Furthermore, the installed software basis (software ID and status ID) is available. SIMOIT can use different software distribution solutions. However, there is an adaptation necessary, as every software distribution works differently.

As directory service LDAP or Active Directory (AD) from Microsoft can be used. If AD will be used the schema must be adapted regarding the assignment of the network access, because the AD attributes offers no network choice. If the software patch status is checked positively, the TNC module changes the attribute and forwards this information to the AAA module and VPN module. The VPN module changes the firewall rules for the requested client and grants access to the internal network.

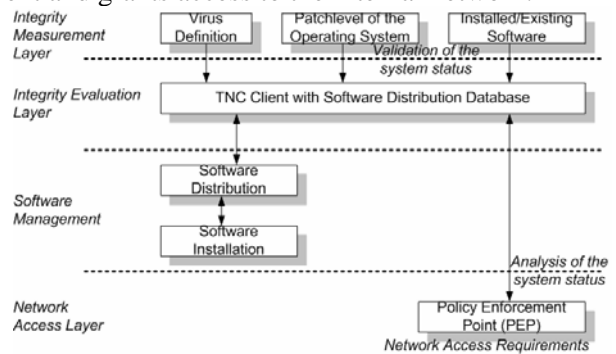


Fig. 4 – Integrity Check in SIMOIT

The functional components of the client are:

- a. **TNC Client:** In response to a request the client collects data from the collectors, in order to route them to the TNC Server for further integrity check.
- b. **Software Distribution Client:** In case the Client does not fulfill the security policy due to old software patches, the TNC software distribution client receives the respective software packages and installs them on the client system.
- c. **Software Data Receiver:** Receives notifications on new software versions and actual security policies in order to automatically keep software on the client

system up-to-date. Furthermore, this component is responsible for downloading the software packages and provides them for the software installation. It communicates with the software distribution client.

- d. **Software Installation:** After receiving installation packages the installation is accomplished automatically.

6. THE TNC@FHH APPROACH

The TNC@FHH approach [17] is also an open source implementation of the TNC architecture for integrity check of mobile devices. In order to enable an open and standardized implementation, open source software has been analyzed. As in the SIMOIT project the TNC@FHH approach allows integration of conventional security components such as firewall systems. A further precondition was to develop a framework based on the IEEE 802.1X standard in order to be used in Ethernet-based network environments.

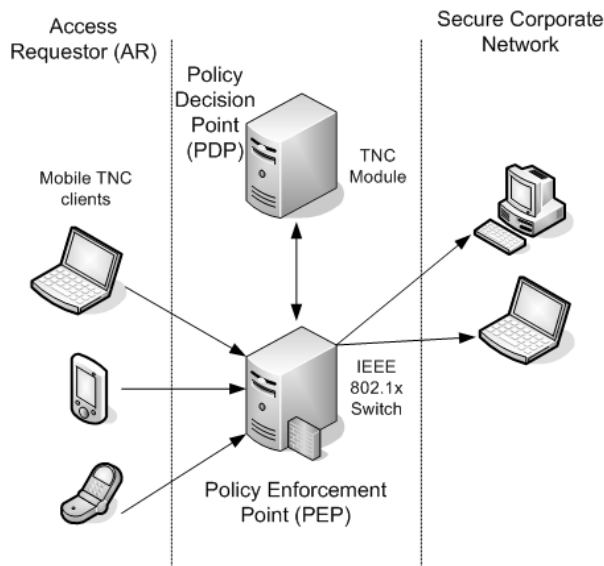


Fig. 5 – TNC@FHH system components

6.1. MECHANISMS OF THE QUARANTINE ZONE

The realization of the project bases on two essential and separated software packages. On the client-side specific IMCs have been developed, which analyze and communicate the current security status of the systems. This critical information is communicated to the IMV residing on the RADIUS/TNC server and validated against the security policy. After the evaluation has been accomplished and the mobile device meets the requirements, the RADIUS server sends an Access-Accept notification to the Network Access Server (IEEE 802.1X compatible switch or router), which then grants the client the respective network access.

6.2. IMPLEMENTATION

The TNC@FHH project implemented a platform comprising the following components: mobile device, 802.1X switch (Policy Decision Point), and the RADIUS/TNC Server. The TNC Client is equipped with the open source dial-in software program “wpa_supplicant” [11]. It transmits the TNC specific data to the server, and establishes the authentication connection with the RADIUS server. The RADIUS/TNC Server is responsible for the authentication/authorization of the user and mobile device. Depending on the response of the TNC Module, it decides whether the client may have access to the network or not.

Similar to the SIMOIT realization TNC@FHH uses a FreeRADIUS module. Further components are specific Inventory-IMV/IMC pairs, the software packages TNCUtil and NAA-tncs [9, 10].

The TNC@FHH project has been registered with an own IANA-key [12]. Furthermore, it is planned to participate in one of the TCG-PlugFest [13]. Here, the TNC@FHH approach shall be combined with another open source based TNC solution.

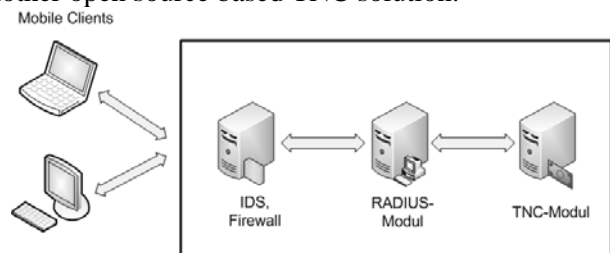


Fig. 6 – TNC@FHH Implementation

6.3. INTEGRITY CHECK OF THE CLIENT

The integrity check of the client system is based on the validation of current active services such as Telnet (port 23) and SSH (port 22). Of course, further services are viable and could be implemented. Fig. 7 illustrates the mechanism based on the ports 22 and 23.

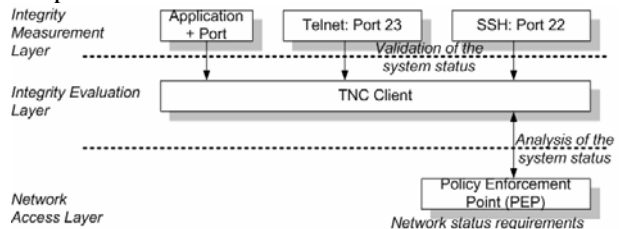


Fig. 7 – Integrity Check in TNC@FHH

Similar to the SIMOIT approach, three essentials TNC elements are used. The IMCs collect the current status of the client system for defined ports and thus services. On request the TNC client collects all information needed in order to route them to the TNC Server which receives notifications about the measured data and validates them against the current and valid security policy.

The integrity check (validation) of the client comprises all application specific ports. The IMC provides timely status information which are collected and transmitted to the RADIUS-TNC Server.

In case integrity cannot be guaranteed, authentication is not possible. The corporate security policies determine the network access rules and describe which configuration or status the mobile device may have in order to receive access to the network resource. The policies are not restricted to applications and ports. They can also contain software packages in different versions and security applications or tools.

7. COMPARISON SIMOIT AND TNC@FHH

IEEE 802.1X provides a framework for Port Based Access Control (PBAC) which increasingly becomes accepted for LANs and WLANs. The TNC architecture itself maps quite readily into an 802.1X framework. Actually, the TNC architecture was designed with awareness of IEEE 802.1X and experiences wide-spread and increasing deployment.

Both TNC approaches use similar software packages on the server side. SIMOIT uses "libtnc" [14] in combination with a RADIUS server. After a successful IEEE-802.1X-based authentication procedure, a software distribution solution guarantees up-to-date software patches on the mobile devices according to the security policy. Network access is being granted after this integrity check.

The TNC@FFH, uses a special and self-developed TNC client and server application. Like in SIMOIT, an open source RADIUS server is responsible for the access control. Only the mobile devices which meet the security policy [15] are routed to the network.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The TNC approach within SIMOIT presented in this paper is a viable solution to raise the security level in mobile networks. Though the core specifications are already accomplished and various network components are available on the market, there are still shortcomings and manufacturers differ in their approaches. With Microsoft's "Statement-of-Health Protocol" future interoperability can be reached. However, only few users and companies have the necessary know-how in the TNC area.

SIMOIT is based on TNC and the server-side implementation of the standards. Device integrity relies on existing infrastructure assets. Its modular approach allows integration of vendor-neutral solutions such as VPN gateways or firewalls with

TNC support. In future, it is planned to implement TNC clients on the devices, so that any operating system can be used. SIMOIT extends the IEEE 802.1X approach implementing a real hardware/software check with an inventory database and automatic update mechanisms. At the moment, we are still in the development phase after the funded duration of the project, which requires proprietary systems.

The TNC approaches – SIMOIT und TNC@FHH – presented in this paper are different, but are similar „Trusted Computing“ implementations for mobile scenarios. They allow a relatively high security level for mobile and scalable identity and access management. Both platforms are modular, extensible, and can be combined with conventional security components such as VPN and firewalls. Both approaches have been tested and validated in the *Laboratory for IT-Security Architectures – LISA* (www.lisa.fh-dortmund.de) in a typical corporate reference infrastructure.

It is planned to develop TNC clients for different mobile operating systems (Windows Mobile 6.1, Android, and Symbian) in order to extend the applicability beyond laptops or notebooks, since smartphones are widely used in corporate networks. With this work the integration of smartphones for "Trusted Computing" will bring the TNC initiative one step further in the development and standardization process. In this context the company DECOIT GmbH [18] recently started the research and development project VOGUE funded by the German Ministry BMBF (within the program "KMU-innovative" – IKT area). VOGUE (www.vogue-project.de) will develop TNC clients for the mobile operating systems Android and aims to integrate such a solution in available VPN systems from the manufacturer NCP. The project started in October 2009 and will end September 2011. It is based on the obtained results of SIMOIT and will extend the system further to the mobile world.

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Trust@FHH is a research group at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts in Hanover, Germany. They focus on research in the area of Trusted Computing as proposed by the Trusted Computing Group. They especially focus on TCG's approach for

Network Access Control, called Trusted Network Connect. Additionally, they are a liaison member of the TCG. Furthermore, they are working together with several German companies who are interested in Trusted Computing technology. The authors wish to acknowledge the University of Applied Science in Hanover for their support.

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