

# Authentication Gateway HOWTO

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## Revision History

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There are many concerns with the security of wireless networks and public access areas such as libraries or dormitories. These concerns are not met with current security implementations. A work around has been proposed by using an authentication gateway. This gateway addresses the security concerns by forcing the user to authenticate in order to use the network.

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# 1. Introduction

With wireless networks and public access areas it is very easy for an unauthorized user to gain access. Unauthorized users can look for a signal and grab connection information from the signal. Unauthorized users can plug their machine into a public terminal and gain access to the network. Security has been put in place such as WEP, but this security can be subverted with tools like AirSnort. One approach to solving these problems is to not rely on the wireless security features, and instead to place an authentication gateway in front of the wireless network or public access area and force users to authenticate against it before using the network. This HOWTO describes how to set up this gateway with Linux.

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If you have any questions, please contact <[zornnh@musc.edu](mailto:zornnh@musc.edu)>

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## 1.2. Disclaimer

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You are strongly recommended to take a backup of your system before major installation and backups at regular intervals.

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## 1.3. New Versions

The newest release of this document can be found at [http://www.itlab.musc.edu/~nathan/authentication\\_gateway/](http://www.itlab.musc.edu/~nathan/authentication_gateway/). Related HOWTOs can be found at the [Linux Documentation Project](#) homepage.

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## 1.4. Credits

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## 1.5. Feedback

Feedback is most certainly welcome for this document. Without your submissions and input, this document wouldn't exist. Please send your additions, comments and criticisms to the following email address : [<zornnh@musc.edu>](mailto:zornnh@musc.edu).

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## 2. What is needed

This section describes what is needed for the authentication gateway.

---

### 2.1. Netfilter

The authentication gateway uses Netfilter and iptables to manage the firewall. Please see the [Netfilter HOWTO](#).

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### 2.2. Software for dynamic Netfilter rules.

One means to insert and remove Netfilter rules is to use `pam_iptables`. This is a pluggable authentication module (PAM) written by Nathan Zorn that can be found at [http://www.itlab.musc.edu/~nathan/pam\\_iptables](http://www.itlab.musc.edu/~nathan/pam_iptables). This PAM module allows users to use ssh and telnet to authenticate to the gateway.

Another means to dynamically remove and create Netfilter rules is to use NocatAuth. NocatAuth can be found at <http://nocat.net>. NocatAuth provides a web client for authenticating to the gateway.

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### 2.3. DHCP Server

The authentication gateway will act as the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) server for the public network. It only serves those requesting DHCP services on the public network. I used the [ISC DHCP Server](#).

---

### 2.4. Authentication mechanism

The gateway can use any means of PAM authentication. The authentication mechanism the Medical University of South Carolina uses is LDAP. Since LDAP was used for authentication, the pam modules on the gateway box were set up to use LDAP. More information can be found at [http://www.padl.com/pam\\_ldap.html](http://www.padl.com/pam_ldap.html). PAM allows you to use many means of authentication. Please see the documentation for the PAM module you would like to use. For more information on other methods, see [pam modules](#).

If NocatAuth is used, an authentication service needs to be setup. The NocatAuth authentication service supports authentication with LDAP, RADIUS, MySQL, and a password file. More information can be found at <http://nocat.net/download/NoCatAuth/>.

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### 2.5. DNS Server

The gateway box also serves as a DNS server for the public network. I installed [Bind](#), and set it up as a caching nameserver. The rpm package `caching-namserver` was also used. This package came with Red Hat.

---

## 3. Setting up the Gateway Services

This section describes how to setup each piece of the authentication gateway. The examples used are for a public network in the 10.0.1.0 subnet. eth0 is the interface on the box that is connected to the internal network. eth1 is the interface connected to the public network. The IP address used for this interface is 10.0.1.1. These settings can be changed to fit the network you are using. Red Hat 7.1 was used for the gateway box, so a lot of the examples are specific to Red Hat.

---

### 3.1. Netfilter Setup

To setup netfilter the kernel must be recompiled to include netfilter support. Please see the [Kernel-HOWTO](#) for more information on configuring and compiling your kernel.

This is what my kernel configuration looked like.

```
#
# Networking options
#
CONFIG_PACKET=y
# CONFIG_PACKET_MMAP is not set
# CONFIG_NETLINK is not set
CONFIG_NETFILTER=y
CONFIG_NETFILTER_DEBUG=y
CONFIG_FILTER=y
CONFIG_UNIX=y
CONFIG_INET=y
CONFIG_IP_MULTICAST=y
# CONFIG_IP_ADVANCED_ROUTER is not set
# CONFIG_IP_PNP is not set
# CONFIG_NET_IPIP is not set
# CONFIG_NET_IPGRE is not set
# CONFIG_IP_MROUTE is not set
# CONFIG_INET_ECN is not set
# CONFIG_SYN_COOKIES is not set

#   IP: Netfilter Configuration
#
CONFIG_IP_NF_CONNTRACK=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_FTP=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_IPTABLES=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_LIMIT=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_MAC=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_MARK=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_MULTIPORT=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_TOS=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_TCPMSS=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_STATE=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_UNCLEAN=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MATCH_OWNER=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_FILTER=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_REJECT=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_MIRROR=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_NAT=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_NAT_NEEDED=y
```

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```
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_MASQUERADE=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_REDIRECT=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_NAT_FTP=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_MANGLE=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_TOS=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_MARK=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_LOG=y
CONFIG_IP_NF_TARGET_TCPMSS=y
```

Once netfilter has been configured, turn on IP forwarding by executing this command.

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

To make sure ip forwarding is enabled when the machine restarts add the following line to `/etc/sysctl.conf`.

```
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

If NocatAuth is being used, you can skip to the [NoCatAuth gateway setup](#) section.

iptables needs to be installed. To install iptables either use a package from your distribution or install from source. Once the above options were compiled in the new kernel and iptables was installed, I set the following default firewall rules.

```
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -m state --state NEW, INVALID -j DROP
iptables -A FORWARD -i eth0 -m state --state NEW, INVALID -j DROP
iptables -I FORWARD -o eth0 -j DROP
iptables -I FORWARD -s 10.0.1.0/24 -d 10.0.1.1 -j ACCEPT
```

The above commands can also be put in an initscript to start up when the server restarts. To make sure the rules have been added issue the following commands:

```
iptables -v -t nat -L
iptables -v -t filter -L
```

To save these rules I used Red Hat's init scripts.

```
/etc/init.d/iptables save
/etc/init.d/iptables restart
```

Now the gateway box will be able to do network address translation (NAT), but it will drop all forwarding packets except those coming from within the public network and bound for the gateway.

---

## 3.2. Dynamic Netfilter rules.

This section describes how to setup the software needed to dynamically insert and remove Netfilter rules on the gateway.

---

### 3.2.1. PAM iptables Module

The PAM session module that inserts the firewall rules is needed to allow forwarding for the authenticated client. To set it up simply get the [source](#) and compile it by running the following commands.

```
gcc -fPIC -c pam_iptables.c
ld -x --shared -o pam_iptables.so pam_iptables.o
```

You should now have two binaries called `pam_iptables.so` and `pam_iptables.o`. Copy `pam_iptables.so` to `/lib/security/pam_iptables.so`.

```
cp pam_iptables.so /lib/security/pam_iptables.so
```

Now install the firewall script to `/usr/local/auth-gw`.

```
mkdir /usr/local/auth-gw
cp insFwall /usr/local/auth-gw
```

The chosen authentication client for the gateway was `ssh` so we added the following line to `/etc/pam.d/sshd`.

```
session    required    /lib/security/pam_iptables.so
```

Now, when a user logs in with `ssh`, the firewall rule will be added.

To test if the `pam_iptables` module is working perform the following steps:

1. Log into the box with `ssh`.
  2. Check to see if the rule was added with the command **`iptables -L -v`**.
  3. Log out of the box to make sure the rule is removed.
- 

### 3.2.2. NoCatAuth gateway

This section describes the process of setting up the NoCatAuth gateway. To setup NoCatAuth get the [source](#) and install with the following steps.

Make sure `gpgv` is installed. `gpgv` is a PGP signature verifier. It is part of `gnupg` and can be found at <http://www.gnupg.org/download.html>.



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Unpack the NoCatAuth tar file.

```
tar xvzf NoCatAuth-x.xx.tar.gz
```

If you do not want NoCatAuth to be in the directory `/usr/local/nocat`, edit the Makefile and change `INST_PATH` to the directory you would like NoCatAuth to reside.

Next build the gateway.

```
cd NoCatAuth-x.xx
make gateway
```

Edit the `/usr/local/nocat.conf` file. Please see the `INSTALL` documentation for details on what is required in the `conf` file. An example `conf` file looks like the following:

```
##### gateway.conf -- NoCatAuth Gateway Configuration.
#
# Format of this file is: Directive Value, one per
# line. Trailing and leading whitespace is ignored. Any
# line beginning with a punctuation character is assumed to
# be a comment.

Verbosity      10
#we are behind a NAT so put the gateway in passive mode
GatewayMode    Passive
GatewayLog     /usr/local/nocat/nocat.log
LoginTimeout   300

#####Open Portal settings.
HomePage       http://www.itlab.musc.edu/
DocumentRoot   /usr/local/nocat/htdocs
SplashForm     splash.html
##### Active/Passive Portal settings.
TrustedGroups  Any
AuthServiceAddr egon.itlab.musc.edu
AuthServiceURL  https://$AuthServiceAddr/cgi-bin/login
LogoutURL      https://$AuthServiceAddr/forms/logout.html
##### Other Common Gateway Options.
AllowedWebHosts egon.itlab.musc.edu
ResetCmd       initialize.fw
PermitCmd       access.fw permit $MAC $IP $Class
DenyCmd        access.fw deny $MAC $IP $Class
```

Now you should be able to start the gateway. If any problems occur, please see the `INSTALL` documentation in the unpacked `NoCatAuth` directory. The following command will start the gateway:

```
/usr/local/nocat/bin/gateway
```

### 3.3. DHCP Server Setup

I installed DHCP using the following `dhcpd.conf` file.

```
subnet 10.0.1.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
# --- default gateway
    option routers                10.0.1.1;
    option subnet-mask            255.255.255.0;
    option broadcast-address      10.0.1.255;

    option domain-name-servers    10.0.1.1;
    range 10.0.1.3 10.0.1.254;
    option time-offset            -5;      # Eastern Standard Time

    default-lease-time 21600;
    max-lease-time 43200;

}
```

The server was then run using `eth1`, the interface to the public net.

```
/usr/sbin/dhcpd eth1
```

### 3.4. Authentication Method Setup

Authentication with PAM and a NoCatAuth authentication service is described. Both examples are done with LDAP. Other means of authentication besides LDAP can be used. Please read the documentation for PAM and NoCatAuth to find the steps to use another authentication source.

#### 3.4.1. PAM LDAP

As indicated in previous sections, I've set this gateway up to use LDAP for authenticating. However, you can use any means that PAM allows for authentication. See [Section 2.4](#) for more information.

In order to get PAM LDAP to authenticate, I installed [OpenLDAP](#) and configured it with the following in `/etc/ldap.conf`.

```
# Your LDAP server. Must be resolvable without using LDAP.
host itc.musc.edu

# The distinguished name of the search base.
base dc=musc,dc=edu
ssl no
```

The following files were used to configure PAM to do the LDAP authentication. These files were generated by Red Hat's configuration utility.

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*/etc/pam.d/system-auth was created and looked like this.*

```
##PAM-1.0
# This file is auto-generated.
# User changes will be destroyed the next time authconfig is run.
auth      required      /lib/security/pam_env.so
auth      sufficient     /lib/security/pam_unix.so likeauth nullok
auth      sufficient     /lib/security/pam_ldap.so use_first_pass
auth      required      /lib/security/pam_deny.so

account   required      /lib/security/pam_unix.so
account   [default=ok user_unknown=ignore service_err=ignore system_err=ignore] /lib/security/pam_deny.so

password  required      /lib/security/pam_cracklib.so retry=3
password  sufficient     /lib/security/pam_unix.so nullok use_authtok
password  sufficient     /lib/security/pam_ldap.so use_authtok
password  required      /lib/security/pam_deny.so

session   required      /lib/security/pam_limits.so
session   required      /lib/security/pam_unix.so
session   optional      /lib/security/pam_ldap.so
```

*Then the following /etc/pam.d/sshd file was created.*

```
##PAM-1.0
auth      required      /lib/security/pam_stack.so service=system-auth
auth      required      /lib/security/pam_nologin.so
account   required      /lib/security/pam_stack.so service=system-auth
password  required      /lib/security/pam_stack.so service=system-auth
session   required      /lib/security/pam_stack.so service=system-auth
#this line is added for firewall rule insertion upon login
session   required      /lib/security/pam_iptables.so debug
session   optional      /lib/security/pam_console.so
```

---

### 3.4.2. NoCatAuth Service

It is recommended to install the NoCatAuth Service on another server besides the gateway. A separate server was used in my examples. In order to setup a NoCatAuth Service, you will need the following software:

1. An SSL enabled webserver, preferably with a registered SSL cert. I used Apache + mod\_ssl.
2. Perl 5 (5.6 or better recommended)
3. Net::LDAP, Digest::MD5, DBI, and DBD::MySQL perl modules (get them from CPAN) The module you need depends on what authentication source you are going to use. In my example Net::LDAP is used as the authentication means.
4. Gnu Privacy Guard (gnupg 1.0.6 or better), available at <http://www.gnupg.org/download.html>

To install unpack the tar file.

```
$ tar zxvf NoCatAuth-x.xx.tar.gz
```

If you would like to change the path that NoCatAuth resides, edit the Makefile and change INST\_PATH to the desired directory.

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Next run the command: **make authserv** This installs everything in /usr/local/nocat or what you changed INST\_PATH to.

Then run **make pgpkey** The defaults should be fine for most purposes. IMPORTANT: do NOT enter a passphrase! Otherwise, you will get strange messages when the auth service attempts to encrypt messages, and tries to read your passphrase from a non-existent tty

Edit /usr/local/nocat/nocat.conf to fit your situation. Here is an example:

```
##### authserv.conf -- NoCatAuth Authentication Service Configuration.
#
# Format of this file is: Directive Value, one per
# line. Trailing and leading whitespace is ignored. Any
# line beginning with a punctuation character is assumed to
# be a comment.

Verbosity          10
HomePage           http://www.itlab.musc.edu/
DocumentRoot       /usr/local/nocat/htdocs
# LDAP source
DataSource LDAP
LDAPHost authldap.musc.edu
LDAPBase dc=musc,dc=edu

UserTable           Member
UserIDField         User
UserPasswdField     Pass
UserAuthField       Status
UserStampField      Created

GroupTable          Network
GroupIDField        Network
GroupAdminField     Admin
MinPasswdLength     8

# LocalGateway -- If you run auth service on the same subnet
# (or host) as the gateway you need to specify the hostname
# of the gateway. Otherwise omit it. (Requires Net::Netmask)
#
# LocalGateway      192.168.1.7

LoginForm           login.html
LoginOKForm         login_ok.html
FatalForm           fatal.html
ExpiredForm         expired.html
RenewForm           renew.html
PassiveRenewForm    renew_pasv.html
RegisterForm        register.html
RegisterOKForm      register_ok.html
RegisterFields      Name URL Description

UpdateForm          update.html
UpdateFields        URL Description

##### Auth service user messages. Should be self-explanatory.
#
LoginGreeting       Greetings! Welcome to the Medical University of SC's Network.
LoginMissing        Please fill in all fields!
LoginBadUser        That e-mail address is unknown. Please try again.
LoginBadPass        That e-mail and password do not match. Please try again.
```

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```
LoginBadStatus    Sorry, you are not a registered co-op member.

RegisterGreeting  Welcome! Please enter the following information to register.RegisterMissi
RegisterUserExists Sorry, that e-mail address is already taken. Are you already registered?
RegisterBadUser   The e-mail address provided appears to be invalid. Did you spell it corre
RegisterInvalidPass All passwords must be at least six characters long.
RegisterPassNoMatch The passwords you provided do not match. Please try again.
RegisterSuccess   Congratulations, you have successfully registered.

UpdateGreeting    Enter your E-mail and password to update your info.
UpdateBadUser     That e-mail address is unknown. Please try again.
UpdateBadPass     That e-mail and password do not match. Please try again.
UpdateInvalidPass New passwords must be at least eight characters long.
UpdatePassNoMatch The new passwords you provided do not match. Please try again.
UpdateSuccess     Congratulations, you have successfully updated your account.
```

Make sure `/usr/local/nocat/pgp` is owned by the web server user. (ie..nobody or www-data)

Add `etc/authserv.conf` to your apache `httpd.conf` file.

```
Include /usr/local/nocat/etc/authserv.conf
```

Copy your `/usr/local/nocat/trustedkeys.pgp` to the gateway. Restart apache and try it out. Please see the `NoCatAuth` documentation for more information. It can be found in `docs/` in the unpacked `NoCatAuth` directory.

---

### 3.5. DNS Setup

I installed the default version of Bind that comes with Red Hat 7.1, and the `caching-nameserver` RPM. The DHCP server tells the machines on the public net to use the gateway box as their nameserver.

---

## 4. Using the authentication gateway

To use the authentication gateway, configure your client machine to use DHCP. Install a ssh client on the box and ssh into the gateway. Once you are logged in, you will have access to the internal network. The following is an example session from a unix based client:

```
bash>ssh zornnh@10.0.1.1
zornnh's Password:

gateway>
```

As long as you stayed logged in, you will have access. Once you log out, access will be taken away.

To use the authentication gateway with NoCatAuth installed, configure your client machine to use DHCP. Install a web browser such as Mozilla. Start up the web browser. The browser should be redirected to the authentication screen. Submit your username and password and a screen will pop up explaining that you are authenticated to the network and to keep the window open to remain authenticated. Click logout or close the window to end the session.

---

## 5. Concluding Remarks

- This method of security does not rely on the security provided by the wireless network community. It assumes that the entire wireless network is insecure and outside of your network.
  - The gateway does not encrypt traffic. It only allows you access to the network behind it. If encryption and authentication are desired, a VPN should be used.
-

## 6. Additional Resources

- A [document](#) describing the NASA implementation of the authentication gateway.
  - A [white paper](#) describing how the University of Alberta created an authentication gateway.
  - [Nocat.net](#) has an authentication gateway for wireless networks. This software has a web based client.
  - [Horatio: Authenticated Network Access](#) is a firewall authentication tool. The premise: Legitimate users want to attach laptops and other mobile hosts to the network, but security demands that illegitimate users be prevented from accessing the internal, secure network and from abusing the general Internet.
-



## 7. Questions and Answers

This is just a collection of what I believe are the most common questions people might have. Give me more feedback and I will turn this section into a proper FAQ.

1. Why are the iptables rules not flushing out when a client closes the telnet window? It works if the client logout of the telnet session. In case of ssh the rules get flushed even if the ssh window is closed.

I have not come up with a good answer or solution to this problem. Logu has contributed some modifications to pam\_iptables and a set of other tools to solve this problem. These tools can be found in the [contrib](#) directory with pam\_iptables.