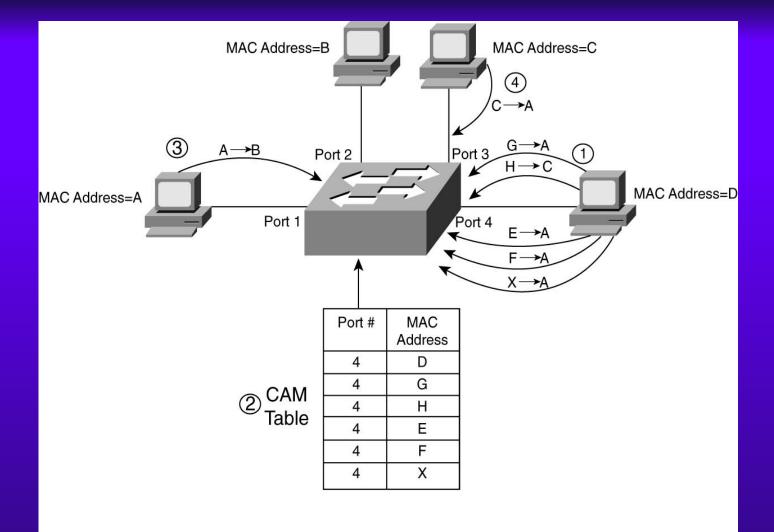


# Chapter 5 Secure LAN Switching





MAC Address Flooding Causing CAM
 Overflow and Subsequent DOS and Traffic
 Analysis Attacks



#### Port Security

- ◆ Example
  - Set port security 2/1 enable
  - Set port security 2/1 00-90-2b-03-34-08
  - Set port security 3/2 maximum 1



### Restricting Access to a Switch via IP Permit List

- Example
  - Set ip permit enable
  - Set ip permit 172.16.0.0 255.255.0.0 telnet
  - Set ip permit 172.20.52.2 255.255.255.255 snmp
  - Set ip permit 172.20.52.3 all



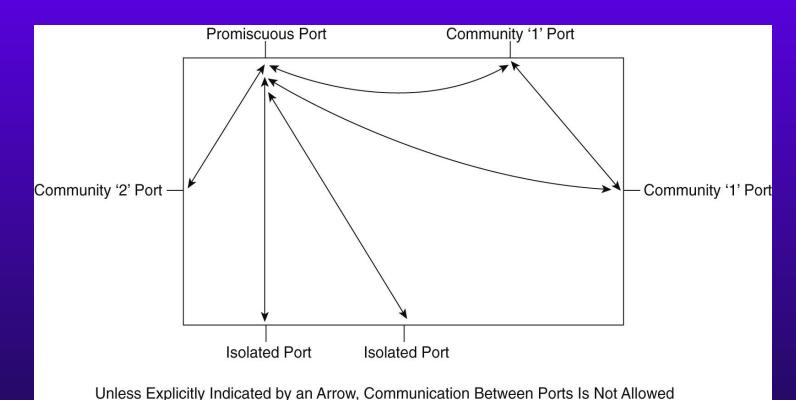
### Controlling LAN Floods

- ◆ Example
  - Set port broadcast 2/1-6 75%



# Private VLANs on the Catalyst 6000

- ♦ Restricts intra VLAN traffic on a per port basis
- Solves ARP spoofing



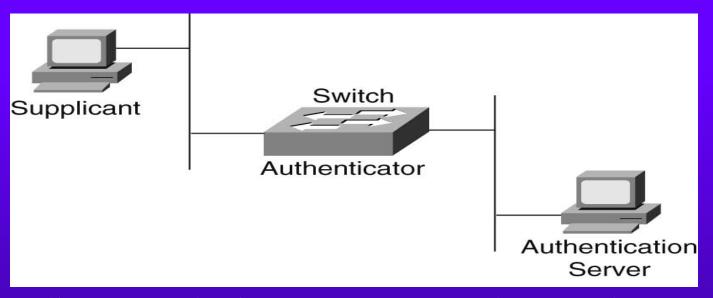


#### IEEE 802.1x Standard

 Provides authentication of devices connecting to a physical port on a layer 2 switch or a logical port on a wireless access point



#### 802.1x Entities



- ◆ Supplicant: a device (eg. Laptop) that needs to access the LAN
- ◆ Authenticator: a device that initiates the authentication process between the supplicant and the authentication server
- ◆ Authentication server: a device (eg. Cisco ACS) that can authenticate a user on behalf of an authenticator



#### 802.1x Communication

- ◆ Uses Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) described in <u>RFC 3748</u>
- Authentication data is transmitted in EAP packets
  - encapsulated in EAPOL frames between supplicant and authenticator
  - encapsulated TACACS+ or RADIUS packets
     between authenticator and authentication server



# Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)

- Carries authentication data between two entities that wish to set up an authenticated channel for communication
- Supports one-time password, MD5 hashed username and password, and transport layer security



#### EAP Packet Format (RFC 2284)

0	1	2	3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6	8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5	67890123456789	0 1
Code	Identifier	Length	
Data			
·			

- Code: identifies EAP packet type such as request, response, success, or failure
- ♦ Identifier: used to match responses with requests
- ♦ Length: length of EAP packet



## Types of EAP Request/Response messages

- Identity message
- Notification message
- NAK message
- ♦ MD-5 challenge message
- One-time password message
- ◆ Transport-Layer Security (TLS) message



### EAP Exchange Involving Successful OTP Authentication

Supplicant Authenticator Authentication Server EAP - Request Packet Type = Identify Forwarded to Server EAP - Response Packet Type = Identify (Contains ID of Supplicant) Forwarded to Supplicant EAP - Request Packet Type = OTP(Contains OTP Challenge) EAP - Response Packet Forwarded to Server Type = OTP (Contains OTP) Forwarded to Supplicant EAP - Success Packet Type = NonePort Authorized



# Frame Format for EAPOL Using Ethernet 802.3

PAE Ethernet Type = 88-8E

Protocol Version = 0000 0001

Packet Type
EAP Packet or EAP-OL Start
or EAPOL - Logoff or EAPOL-Key
or EAPOL-Encapsulated-ASF-Alert

Packet Body Length
= Length of Body Field
in Octets

Packet Body
(Only present if EAP-Packet,
EAPOL-key or EAPOL-EncapsulatedASF-Alert)



#### Relationship between Supplicant, Authenticator, Authentication server, EAPOL, and TACACS+/Radius

EAP Over EAPOL Supplicant ← ➤ Authenticator

Authenticator Authentication Server

TACACS+/Radius etc.

TACACS+/Radius etc.



### 802.1x Architecture and Flow using EAP over EAPOL and EAP over TACACS+/RADIUS

