

# A Configuration Protocol for Embedded Networked Devices on Secure Wireless Networks

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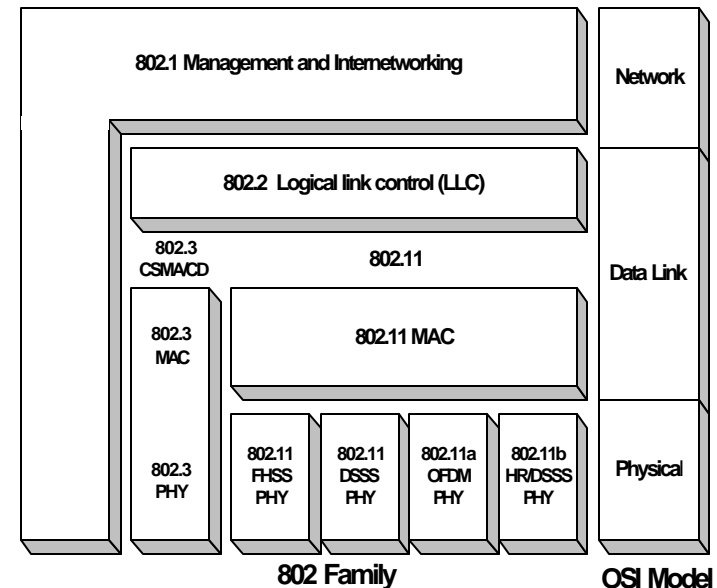
# Motivation

Wireless networks based on the IEEE 802.11 standard require lengthy layer two configuration parameters to be set

**SSID (Network Name)**

**WEP Encryption Keys**

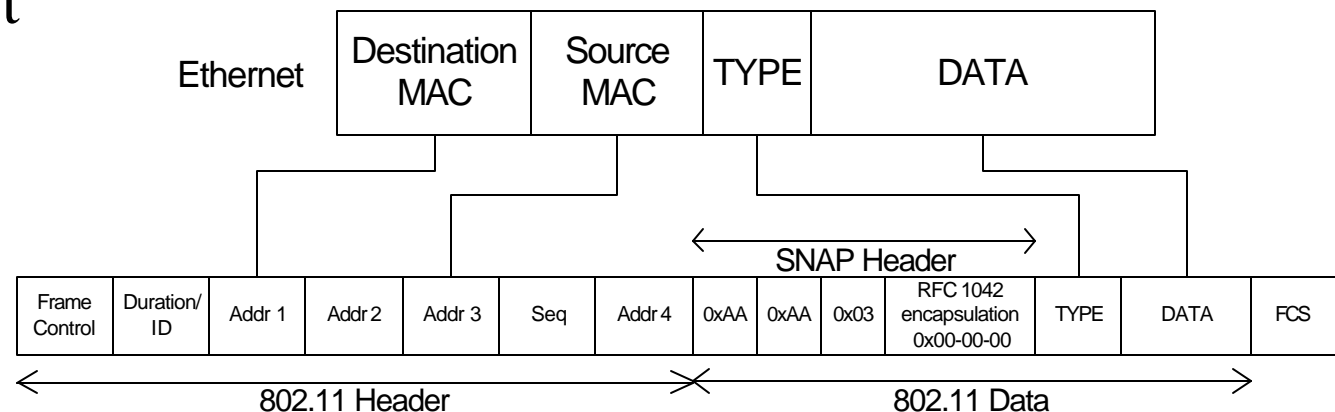
Embedded devices with limited input capabilities are unable to join the wireless network until properly configured



Traditional layer three configurations protocols like DHCP can be utilized once data layer communication is established

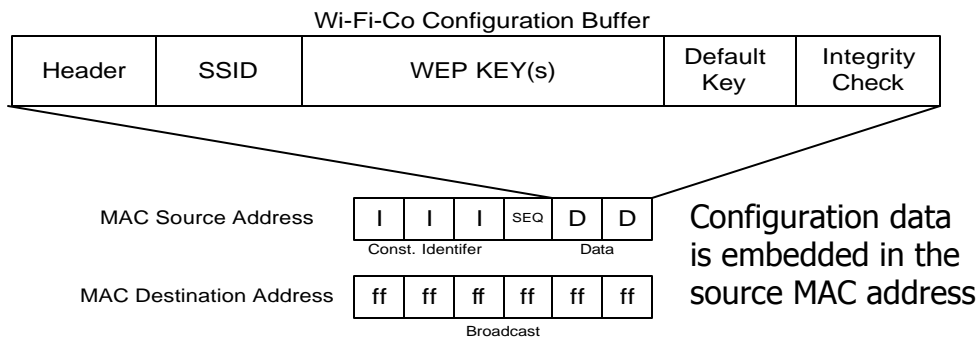
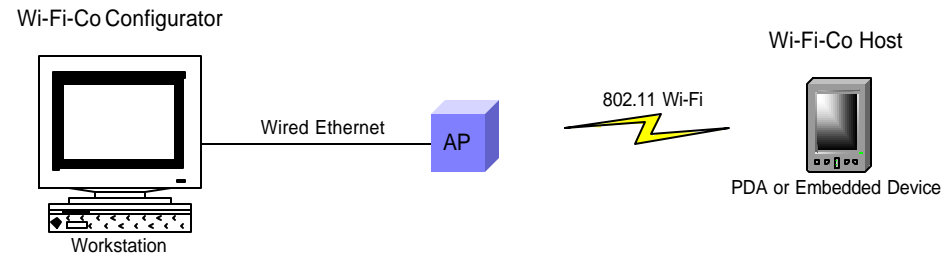
# 802.11 Encapsulation

- 802.11 headers are unencrypted
- Access Points copy MAC addresses during the bridging process
- Data portion encrypted
  - No use to a station without keys
- Source address - 6 octets of data
- Broadcast

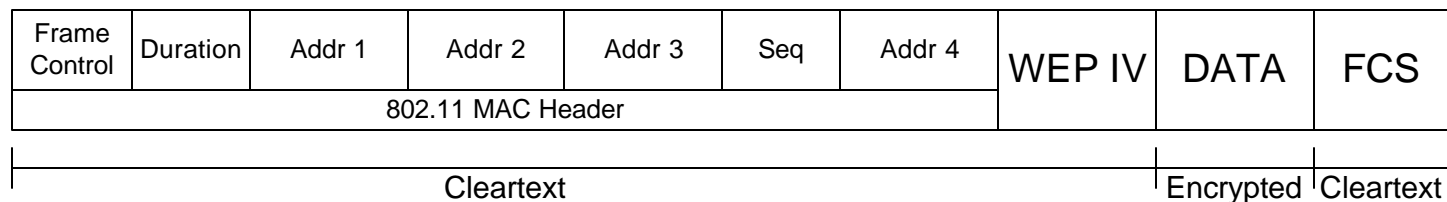


# Wi-Fi-Co Protocol

The Configurator host sends wireless network parameters to an embedded device via broadcast packets

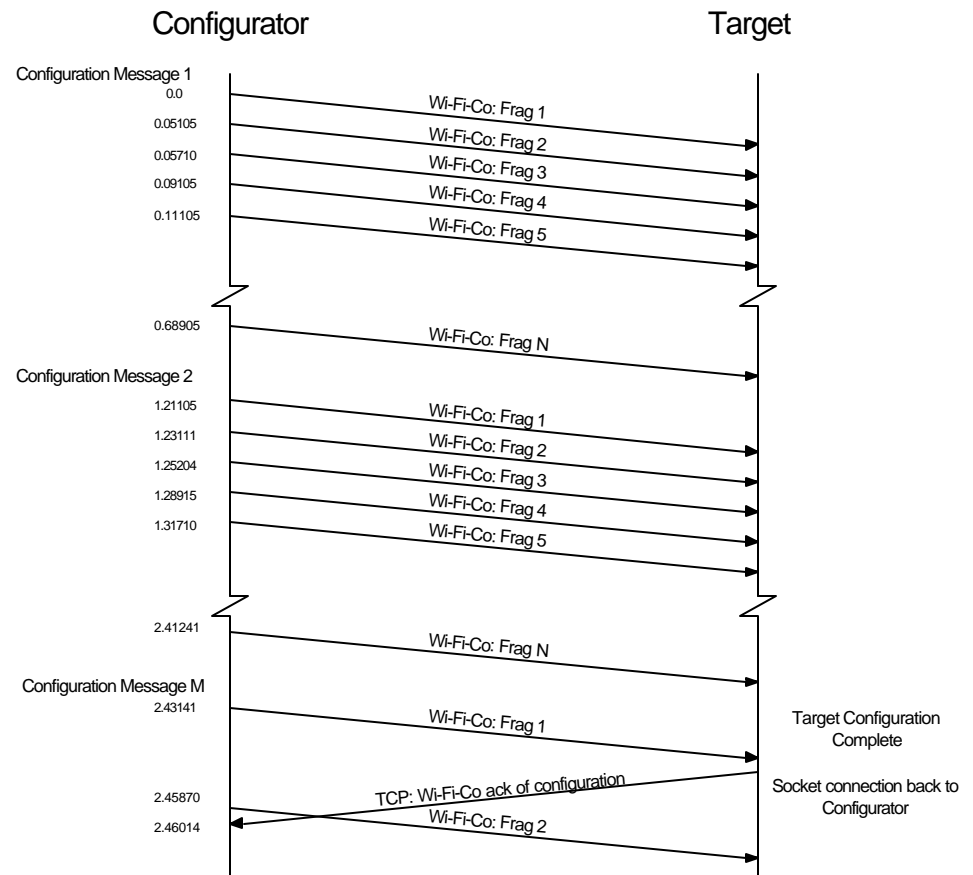


A Wi-Fi station is able to capture the configuration frames and assemble the data from the cleartext 802.11 headers



# Wi-Fi-Co Timing Diagram

- *Configurator* constantly broadcasts configuration data in fragmented packets
- The *target* assembles configuration data and decodes link level parameters
- Must “hop” Wi-Fi channels to guarantee that configuration data will be received



# Protecting WEP Keys

- Broadcast packets easily intercepted
  - On wired Ethernet network portion
  - On wireless network portion
- Configuration data Encrypted
  - Shared key symmetric cipher
  - Embedded devices ship with unique, pre-programmed key
    - Certificate with product code
    - Additional input required on the *Configuration* host where it is much easier than input to embedded device



# Applications

