

Access Control for Mobile Services

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Overview of current AAA systems
- Mobile challenges
- Research focus
- Conclusion



Introduction

- Tasks of AAA systems
 - Authentication
 - Access Control
 - Accounting
- AAA in telecommunication and computer networks
 - Architectural differences
- Converging networks, mobile internet



Current AAA systems

- RADIUS and Diameter in computer networks
 - Proxyable, multi-realm, trust relationships
- AAA in mobile networks
 - authenticates the device rather the user, seamless, trusted devices
- Research focus
 - UMTS-WLAN integration
 - Cellular to bit-pipe approach
 - Seamless authentication
 - Heterogenous networks
 - Ad-hoc
 - Role-based AAA and semantics



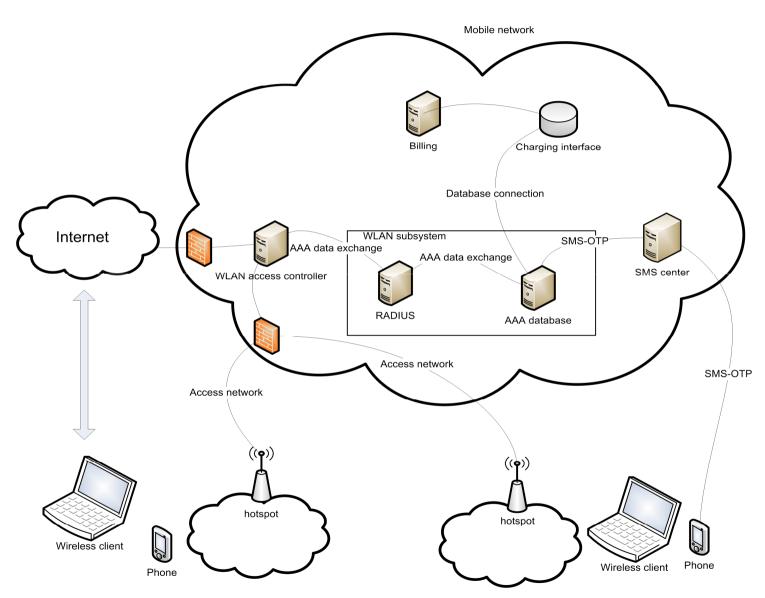
Mobile challenges

- Convergence (DT vs Skype)
- Pervasive networks (always best connected)
- Privacy, mobile service access
- Topology-aware AAA overlay-network
- Power consumption: crypto and communication



- Connection to third parties
- UMTS-WLAN integration
 - Traffic tunnel through gprs backbone to enable UMTS AAA
 - Synchronization between SGSN and WLAN
 - For mobility management
 - For session management
 - Mobility management in WLAN network is qualitatively different
 - GPRS is essentially tunneled
 - WLAN could be tunnel-based or routing-based
 - How to maintain connection between MN and SGSN through WLAN?
 - Mutual trust







- Cellular to bit-pipe
- QoS, routing delay (mobile signalling is already packet-sw)
- hierarchical MIP to overcome excessive handover delay
- Frequent handover-caused problems in AAA
- Corporate VPN solutions



- Seamless authentication
 - Common in mobile, new in computer networks
 - Authenticates the device rather than the user
- Heterogenous networks
- Ad-hoc
 - Treshold crypto, distributed CA, typically no accounting
- Role-based AAA



Conclusion

- Two different flavors of AAA systems
- A unified system will be created
- Privacy protection becomes more important



Questions?

