

AN12661

EdgeLock™ SE05x for Wi-Fi Credential Protection

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Application note

Document information

Information	Content
Keywords	EdgeLock SE05x, Wi-Fi credentials, WPA-EAP-TLS
Abstract	This application note describes how to leverage EdgeLock SE05x for Wi-Fi credential protection. It explains how to run a demo setup that showcases the use of EdgeLock SE05x ease of use configuration to authenticate devices to a Wi-Fi network based on WPA-EAP-TLS protocol.



Revision history

Revision history

Revision number	Date	Description
1.0	2020-05-14	First version.
1.1	2020-06-12	ssscli compilation instructions updated
1.2	2020-12-07	Updated to the latest template and fixed broken URLs

1 Abbreviations

Table 1. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
WSN	Wireless Sensor Network
AP	Access Point
CA	Certificate Authority
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
PCR	Platform Configuration Registers
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
ECC	Elliptic-Curve Cryptography
MCU	Micro Controller Unit
PMK	Pairwise Master Key
PTK	Pairwise Transient Key
PBKDF	Password-Based Key Derivation Function
PSK	Pre-Shared Key
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer

2 EdgeLock SE05x for Wi-Fi credential protection

Today’s networks include a wide range of wireless devices, from computers and phones to IP cameras, smart TVs and connected appliances. As such, wireless networks must be secured to protect your devices and your sensitive data from being compromised.

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA), and its evolution WPA2, are security standards designed to create secure wireless networks. There are different WPA versions based on the target end-user, method of authentication key distribution and encryption protocol used.

Designed for home networks, WPA-PSK secures wireless networks using Pre-Shared Key (PSK) authentication. The device network traffic is encrypted deriving its key from this shared key, which may be entered as hexadecimal digits or as a passphrase. For instance, if a passphrase is used, the encryption key is calculated by applying the PB-KDF2 key derivation function to the passphrase.

Designed for enterprise use, WPA-Enterprise typically secures wireless networks using a Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server dedicated to authentication purposes. The device authentication to the network is achieved using variants of the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) protocol. For instance, EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security) provides certificate-based and mutual authentication of the client and the network. It relies on client-side and server-side certificates to perform authentication and can be used to dynamically generate user-based and session-based keys to secure subsequent communications between the Wi-Fi client and the access point.

The EdgeLock SE05x allows us to securely authenticate devices to a Wi-Fi network based on the WPA-EAP-TLS authentication protocol. In this respect, the EdgeLock SE05x offers a tamper resistant platform that allows you to safely store credentials such as the sensitive private key and certificate in the case of WPA-EAP-TLS authentication. If the security of an IoT device is breached, the whole network can be compromised as well. By incorporating the EdgeLock SE05x in your design, it provides a very strong level of security for the network credentials that a regular host could not offer.



Note: The RADIUS server can also be an integral part of the access point. This simplified setup is especially convenient for the home-gateway use case.

3 EdgeLock SE05x demo setup for WPA-EAP-TLS authentication

To demonstrate the use of EdgeLock SE05x to authenticate devices to a Wi-Fi network based on WPA-EAP-TLS protocol, this section describes how to run the demo setup depicted in [Figure 2](#):

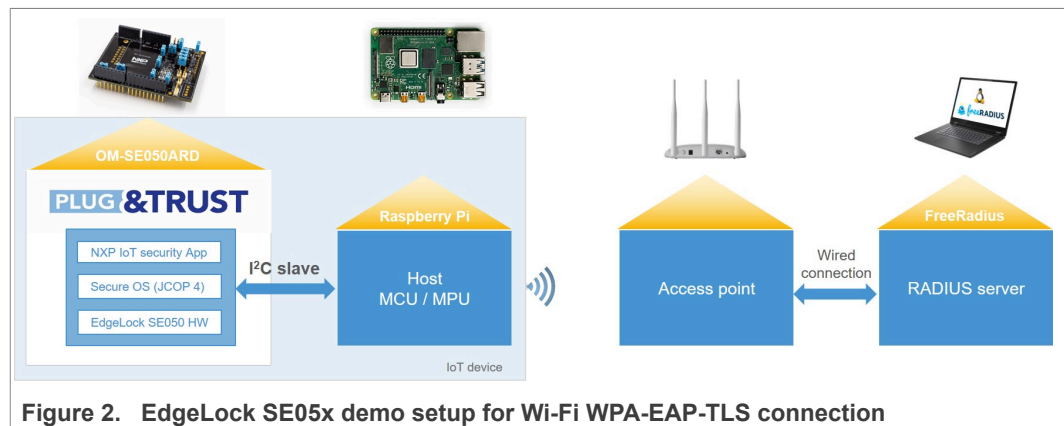


Figure 2. EdgeLock SE05x demo setup for Wi-Fi WPA-EAP-TLS connection

The demo architecture consists of three main elements: the *IoT device*, the *access point* and the *RADIUS server*. The *IoT device* is represented by a Raspberry Pi connected to the OM-SE050ARD board; the *access point* is represented by any commercial wireless router or access point with WPA/WPA2 Enterprise capabilities, and the *RADIUS server* is represented by a FreeRADIUS instance running on a Linux machine.

For authentication of the IoT device to the WiFi network the NXP-pre-provisioned keys and certificates inside EdgeLock SE05x will be used.

To set up the demo, you can follow these steps:

1. [Check prerequisites](#)
2. [Configure the access point](#)
3. [Configure the FreeRADIUS server on a Linux machine](#)
4. [Configure the client \(Raspberry Pi\)](#)
5. [Run device network connection](#)

Note: The network settings shown in this example are provided only for demonstration purposes. Therefore, the subsequent procedure must be adapted as required for a production deployment.

3.1 Prerequisites

Check the document [AN12570-Quick Start Guide with Raspberry Pi](#) for detailed instructions on how to bring up the hardware and software setup for the Raspberry Pi board.

3.2 Configure the access point

This section explains how to configure the access point to work in cooperation with the FreeRADIUS server. The following instructions are prepared using ASUS RT-AC58U access point as a reference. You might need to check the user manual of your access point vendor to replicate the same network configuration for your access point model.

To configure the access point, follow these instructions using any laptop:

1. Connect to the access point with an Ethernet cable.
2. Open a browser and log in to the access point (AP). The address of the AP is usually 192.168.1.1 or 192.168.0.1, but this might be different for your access point. We will later refer to it as `access_point_ip`.
3. Go to the wireless settings menu and make the following adjustments:
 - a. Give the wireless network name (SSID) an identifiable name. We will later refer to it as `ssid_name`.
 - b. Set the wireless security/authentication method to WPA/WPA2 Enterprise.
 - c. Provide the IP address of the linux machine behaving as the RADIUS server. We will later refer to it as `radius_server_ip`.
 - d. Set the RADIUS server port to 1812, which is the default for the RADIUS protocol.
 - e. Choose a password in RADIUS server password field. We will refer to this password as `radius_server_password` later.

Note: For your convenience, you can set up a static IP address to the Linux machine and the Raspberry Pi. Check the user manual of your AP for instructions.

See [Figure 3](#) as a reference on what the network configuration looks like on ASUS RT-AC58U access point.

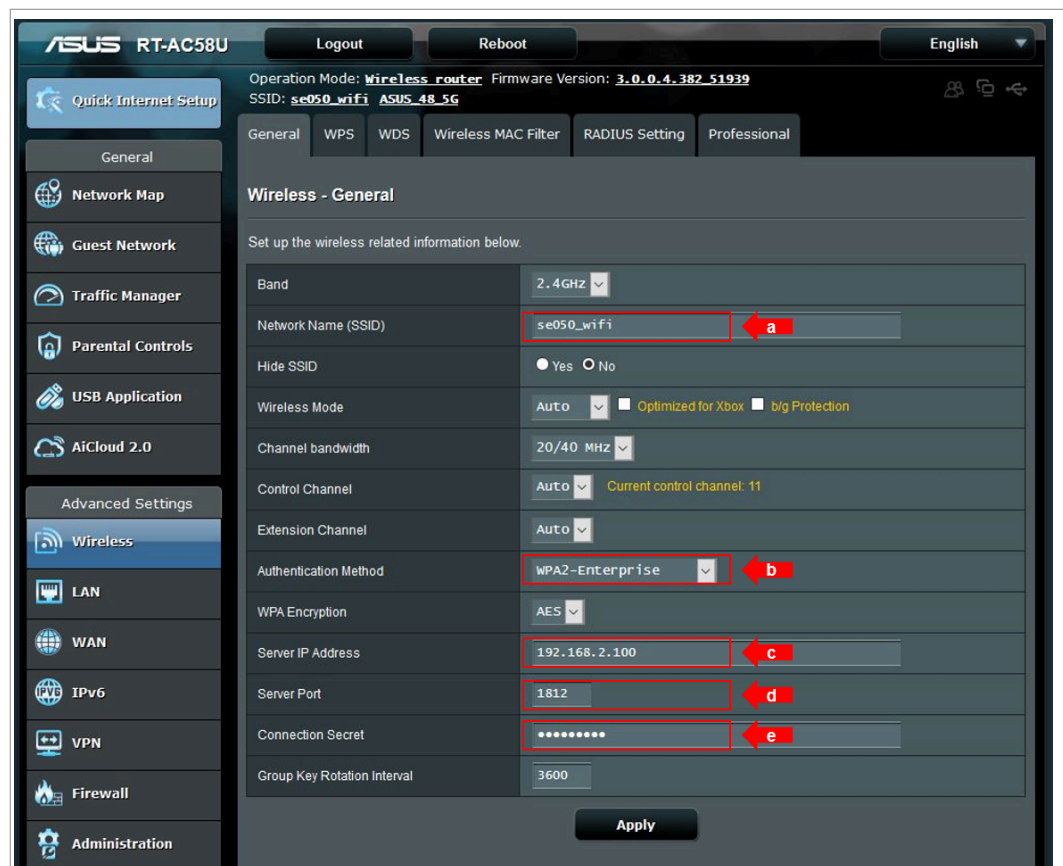


Figure 3. Access point configuration

3.3 Configure the FreeRADIUS server on a Linux machine

This section explains how to install and configure FreeRADIUS server on a Linux computer. The Linux distribution chosen for this demonstration is Ubuntu 16.04 LTS, but

it was tested on Debian Buster as well. You might need to adapt the instructions below if you use a different distribution.

3.3.1 Install FreeRADIUS

To install FreeRADIUS in Ubuntu 16.04 LTS, follow the steps below.

1. Send `$ sudo apt-get update` to update the list of available packages.
2. Send `$ sudo apt-get install freeradius` to install FreeRADIUS
3. Send `$ freeradius -v` to check that the FreeRADIUS has been installed correctly. Make sure the version is 3.0.x or newer.

3.3.2 Set the client configuration

Run `$ sudo nano /etc/freeradius/3.0/clients.conf` and add the following snippet outside any example clients in the file, detailing the IP address and the password we set in the [previous section](#):

```
client router {
    ipaddr = <access_point_ip>
    secret = <radius_server_password>
}
```

This configuration allows the access point to forward any device network authentication request to the FreeRADIUS server to be handled.

3.3.3 Generate the FreeRADIUS server credentials

Now we will generate the server credentials used for RADIUS authentication. We will be using an ECC-based X.509 key to create a self-signed certificate. Run the following commands in order:

```
$ cd /etc/freeradius/3.0/certs
$ sudo openssl ecparam -out server.key -name prime256v1 -genkey
$ sudo openssl req -x509 -key server.key -out server.crt -days
365 -subj "/CN=radius server"
$ sudo chown freerad:freerad server.key
```

The `openssl ecparam` command is used to generate a NISP256 ECC key for a self-signed certificate. Then, the certificate itself is generated using the command `openssl req`, and finally we allow FreeRADIUS to access the key with the `chown` command.

Note: Please keep in mind this is the minimum required credential management needed to get the demo up and running. In a real-world case, the client can use a different key and certificate, setting up specific requirements or using their own custom solution.

3.3.4 Set the FreeRADIUS server configuration

The FreeRADIUS server configuration requires these credentials:

- *private_key_file*: The FreeRADIUS server private key, created in [Section 3.3.3](#).
- *certificate_file*: The FreeRADIUS server certificate, created in [Section 3.3.3](#).
- *ca_file*: The NXP CA certificate used to sign the client certificates (here using IoT connectivity key and certificate 0 from EdgeLock SE05x) attempting to connect to the

network. You can download it and convert it to the expected format using these two instructions:

```
$ sudo wget https://www.gp-ca.nxp.com/CA/getCA?
caid=63709315060011 -O NXP_CAvE206.crt
$ sudo openssl x509 -inform der -in NXP_CAvE206.crt -out
NXP_CAvE206.pem
```

Note: Refer to [AN12436 - SE050 configurations](#) for more details about EdgeLock SE05x ease of use configuration, including the EdgeLock SE05x chain of trust certificates.

Now configure the FreeRADIUS server to use the credentials above. This configuration is set in the file `eap`. Run

```
$ sudo nano /etc/freeradius/3.0/mods-available/eap
```

and replace the `eap` section with this snippet:

```
eap {
    default_eap_type = eap-tls
    timer_expire     = 60
    ignore_unknown_eap_types = no

    tls-config tls-common {
        private_key_file = /etc/freeradius/3.0/certs/server.key
        certificate_file = /etc/freeradius/3.0/certs/server.crt
        ca_file = /etc/freeradius/3.0/certs/NXP_CAvE206.pem

        cipher_list = "DEFAULT"
        cipher_server_preference = no
        ecdh_curve = "prime256v1"
    }
    tls {
        tls = tls-common
    }
}
```

Create a temporary directory called `radiusd` and give permissions for user `freerad`. Run the following commands:

```
$ mkdir /tmp/radiusd
$ sudo chown freerad:freerad /tmp/radiusd
```

Please keep in mind that this temporary directory is automatically removed on system reboot, so you will need to run the last two commands when the system boots back up.

3.4 Configure the client (Raspberry Pi)

This section explains the configuration of the Raspberry Pi as part of the IoT device of this demo. It includes:

- Configuration of the RADIUS client
- Installation of the EdgeLock SE05x Plug & Trust Middleware
- Extraction of client certificate from the EdgeLock SE05x
- Configuration of the Raspberry Pi network interface

To configure the Raspberry Pi, follow these instructions:

1. First, run the following commands one by one to make sure all needed packages are installed:

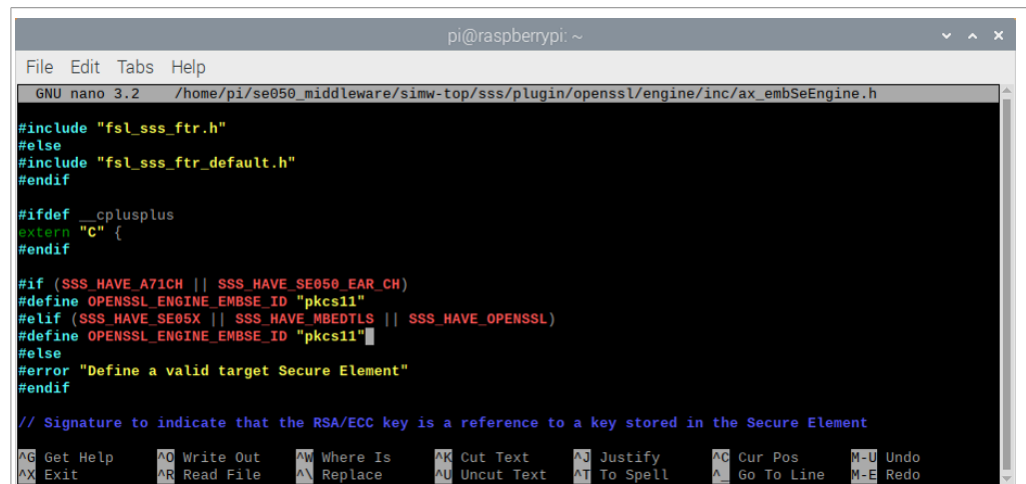

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install cmake cmake-curses-gui cmake-gui libssl-dev python3-pip libffi-dev
```
2. Copy the EdgeLock SE05x Plug & Trust Middleware zip file into your home directory ~/ and unzip it using the command:


```
$ unzip se050_mw_vxx.xx.xx.zip -d se050_middleware
```

 Please note that your EdgeLock SE05x Plug & Trust Middleware version can be different, so you will need to set the name of the zip file accordingly.
3. Set the OPENSSL_ENGINE_EMBSE_ID definition to pkcs11 in the header file called ax_embSeEngine.h.
Run


```
$ nano ~/se050_middleware/simw-top/sss/plugin/openssl/engine/inc/ax_embSeEngine.h
```

 and modify lines 73 and 75 so that it looks like [Figure 4](#).



```

pi@raspberrypi: ~
File Edit Tabs Help
GNU nano 3.2 /home/pi/se050_middleware/simw-top/sss/plugin/openssl/engine/inc/ax_embSeEngine.h

#include "fsl_sss_ftr.h"
#else
#include "fsl_sss_ftr_default.h"
#endif

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

#if (SSS_HAVE_A71CH || SSS_HAVE_SE050_EAR_CH)
#define OPENSSL_ENGINE_EMBSE_ID "pkcs11"
#elif (SSS_HAVE_SE05X || SSS_HAVE_MBEDTLS || SSS_HAVE_OPENSSL)
#define OPENSSL_ENGINE_EMBSE_ID "pkcs11"
#else
#error "Define a valid target Secure Element"
#endif

// Signature to indicate that the RSA/ECC key is a reference to a key stored in the Secure Element
AG Get Help      AO Write Out    AW Where Is     AR Cut Text     AJ Justify      AC Cur Pos      M-U Undo
AX Exit          AR Read File   AN Replace      AU Uncut Text  AT To Spell    AL Go To Line  M-E Redo

```

Figure 4. Set the engine id to pkcs11 in the header file ax_embSeEngine.h

4. Build and install the openssl engine. Run these commands in order:


```
$ cd ~/se050_middleware/simw-top
$ python scripts/create_cmake_projects.py
$ cd ~/se050_middleware/simw-top_build/
raspbian_native_se050_tloi2c
$ cmake --build .
$ sudo make install
$ sudo ldconfig /usr/local/lib
```
5. Build and install the ssscli command line client. Run these commands in order:


```
$ cd ~/se050_middleware/simw-top/pycli
$ sudo pip3 install -r requirements.txt
$ sudo pip3 install --editable src
```

 Please refer to [AN12570-Quick start guide with Raspberry Pi](#) for a detailed guide on building the EdgeLock SE05x Plug & Trust Middleware.

- The device public key can be directly read from the EdgeLock SE05x ease of use configuration. [Table 2](#) shows the ECC256 key pair we selected for this purpose:

Table 2. ECC256 public key selected from the EdgeLock SE05x ease of use configuration

Key name and type	Certificate	Usage policy	Erasable by customer	Identifier
IoT connectivity	Cloud Connectivity Certificate 0, ECC signed	Anybody, read	No	Key: 0xF0000000 Cert: 0xF0000001

Note: This ECC256 key pair has been selected as an example, for a complete detail of the EdgeLock SE05x ease of use configuration, refer to [AN12436 - SE050 configurations](#).

Now, use the `ssscli` tool to extract the client ECC certificate from the EdgeLock SE05x with the argument `get`. Then, the argument `refpem` is used to obtain a reference key which tells the OpenSSL engine to forward the cryptographic request to the EdgeLock SE05x.

Run the commands:

```
$ cd ~/wifiEAP
$ ssscli connect se050 tloi2c none
$ ssscli get cert 0xF0000001 client.crt
$ ssscli refpem ecc pair 0xF0000000 client_ref.pem
```

If you are not able to connect to the EdgeLock SE05x with an error saying that there is a session already open, run `$ ssscli disconnect` first. See [Figure 5](#) for reference.

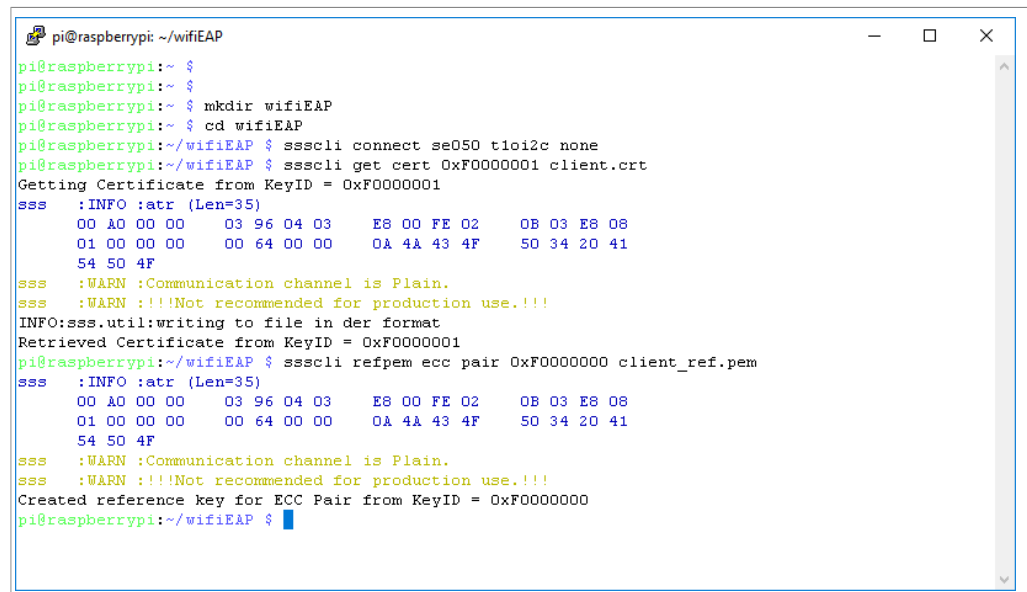


Figure 5. Raspberry Pi connecting to the EdgeLock SE05x, extracting the client key and creating a reference certificate

- Set the `wpa_supplicant` configuration so that the Raspberry Pi connects to the wireless network and uses the appropriate credentials, as configured in [Figure 3](#).

Run the command

```
$ sudo nano /etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf
```

and replace all contents with the following snippet:

```
pkcs11_engine_path=/usr/local/lib/libsss_engine.so
pkcs11_module_path=/usr/local/lib/libsss_engine.so
network={
    ssid="ssid_name"
    priority=1
    engine=1
    key_mgmt=WPA-EAP
    pairwise=CCMP TKIP
    auth_alg=OPEN
    eap=TLS
    # identity string, will not be checked on server
    identity="user1"
    # disable server CA checking for demo purpose
    # ca_cert="/home/pi/wifiEAP/ca.pem"
    client_cert="/home/pi/wifiEAP/client.crt"
    private_key="/home/pi/wifiEAP/client_ref.pem"
}
```

3.5 Run device network connection

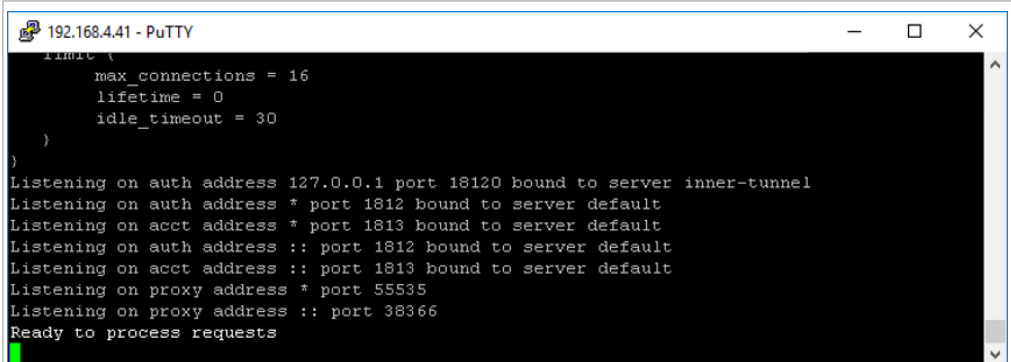
After the configuration of the access point, the FreeRADIUS server and the Raspberry Pi, we will proceed with the device network connection leveraging EdgeLock SE05x and WPA2 EAP-TLS authentication by following the steps below.

Note: For clarity, command windows with a white background correspond to the client (Raspberry Pi), and the black background corresponds to the FreeRADIUS server.

- Start the FreeRADIUS server on the Linux machine. Launch the service in debugging mode to be able to watch the log. To do this, run the command:

```
$ sudo freeradius -X
```

When it's ready, it should say 'Ready to process requests', as shown in [Figure 6](#).



```
192.168.4.41 - PuTTY
max_connections = 16
lifetime = 0
idle_timeout = 30
}
}
Listening on auth address 127.0.0.1 port 18120 bound to server inner-tunnel
Listening on auth address * port 1812 bound to server default
Listening on acct address * port 1813 bound to server default
Listening on auth address :: port 1812 bound to server default
Listening on acct address :: port 1813 bound to server default
Listening on proxy address * port 55535
Listening on proxy address :: port 38366
Ready to process requests
```

Figure 6. Log window of the FreeRADIUS server being launched in debugging mode

- Back on the Raspberry Pi acting as a client, kill the current `wpa_supplicant` process with the command:

```
$ sudo pkill wpa_supplicant
```

- 3. Restart the supplicant on the wireless network interface with the settings we configured in the last section using this command on one line:

```
$ sudo wpa_supplicant -c /etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf -i wlan0 -D wext
```

After a short time, you should see in the log that the authentication was successful, as shown in [Figure 7](#)

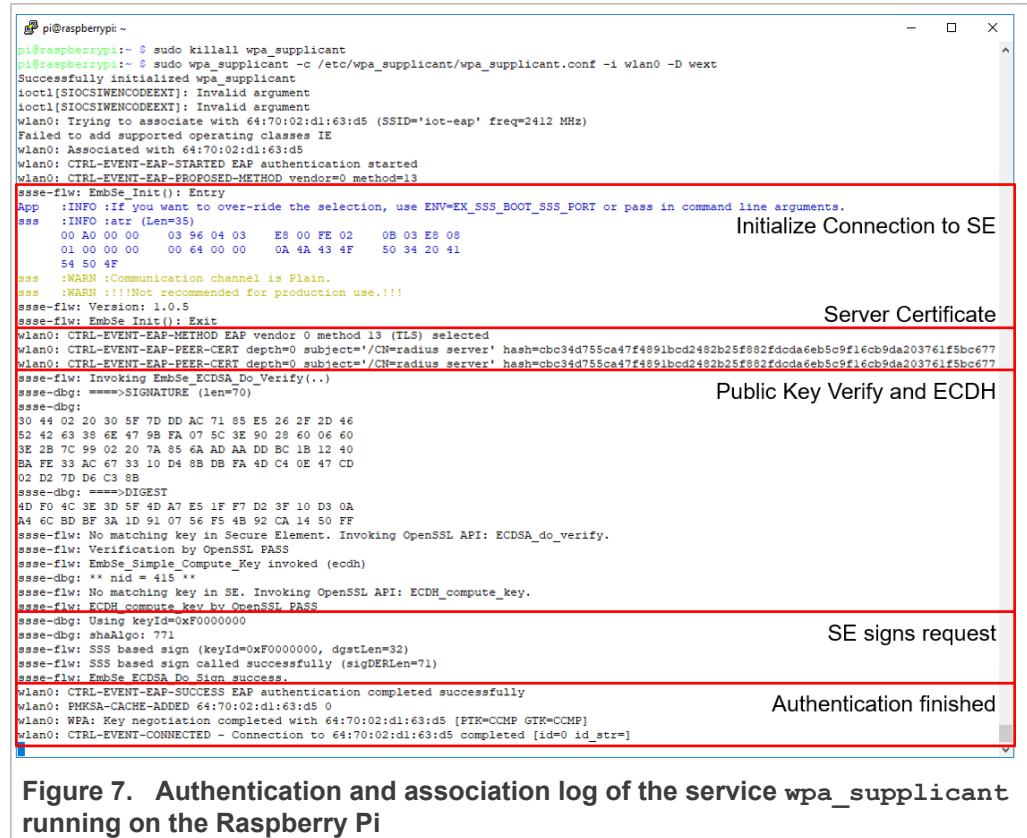


Figure 7. Authentication and association log of the service wpa_supplicant running on the Raspberry Pi

- The Raspberry Pi will be assigned an IP address on the successful EAP-TLS handshake. In the FreeRADIUS server, you should now see a new connection request in the terminal window, as shown in [Figure 8](#).



In this demo we have covered the complete setup process of a network using WPA2 Enterprise. We have set up the access point, the FreeRADIUS machine as the authentication server, and successfully connected a client to the network. We have used a Raspberry Pi as a wireless device with the EdgeLock SE05x as a companion security chip to safely store credentials.

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