



Hotspot using social accounts



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About me

- ◆ *Company* : JoinMyWifi
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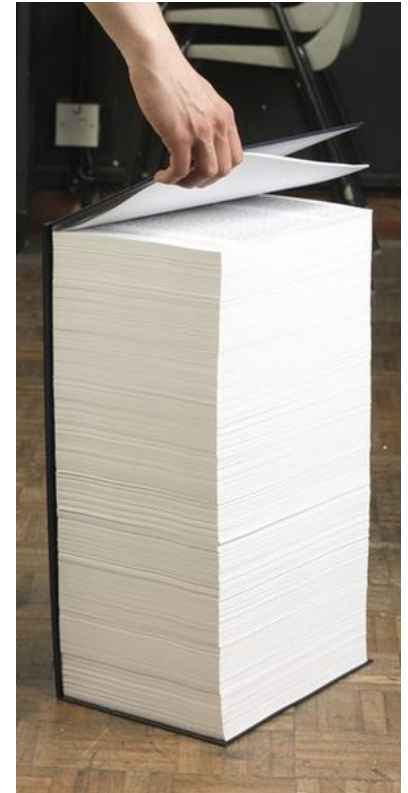
- ◆ *Hotspot presentation* : <http://www.joinmywifi.com/HotspotMUM.pdf>

"I don't want yes-men around me. I want everyone to tell the truth, even if it costs them their jobs." *Samuel Goldwyn*



Agenda

- ◆ Why use MikroTik
- ◆ Hotspot concepts
- ◆ Hotspot on router vs. access points
- ◆ Pages on server vs. router
- ◆ Security issues
- ◆ Walled garden configuration
- ◆ JoinMyWifi platform
- ◆ Live demo



Configurations tested on RouterOS v6.27

Why use MikroTik

◆ Features we utilize with hotspot

- Layer-7 firewall with content filtering
- Dynamic bandwidth allocation (using PCQ)
- Prioritize traffic (QoS)
- Transparent web proxy (http traffic caching)
- Transparent DNS server
- VLAN (multiple SSIDs)
- openVPN (secure connection with server)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
- Value for money



Hotspot concepts (1/2)

◆ Hotspot

- Provides authentication for wired/wireless clients, via captive portal, before accessing the internet

◆ Captive portal

- A special web-page (e.g. a login web-page) or a series of web-pages that are shown to unauthenticated users, to provide means of authentication. Only authenticated users gain full access to the internet. Unauthenticated users gain access only to the internet resources that are specified in the walled garden

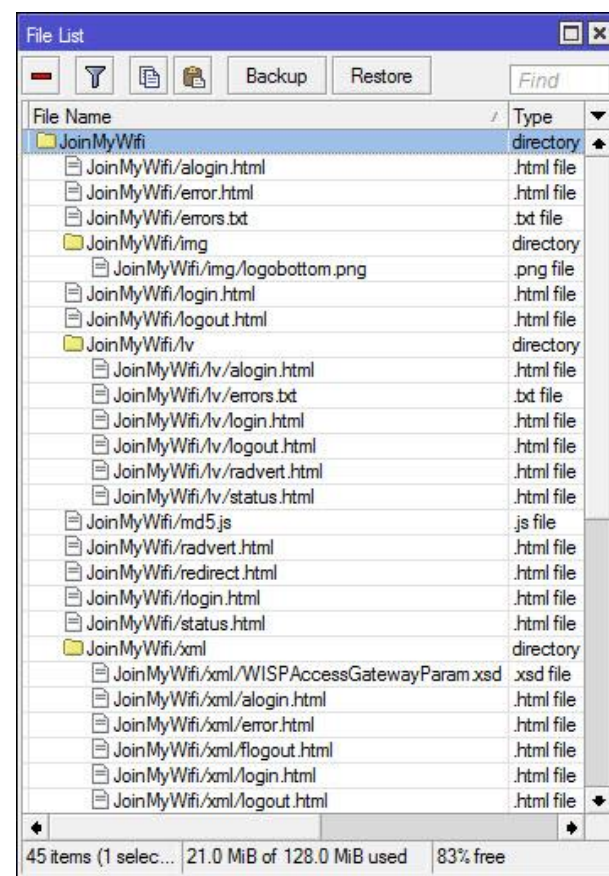
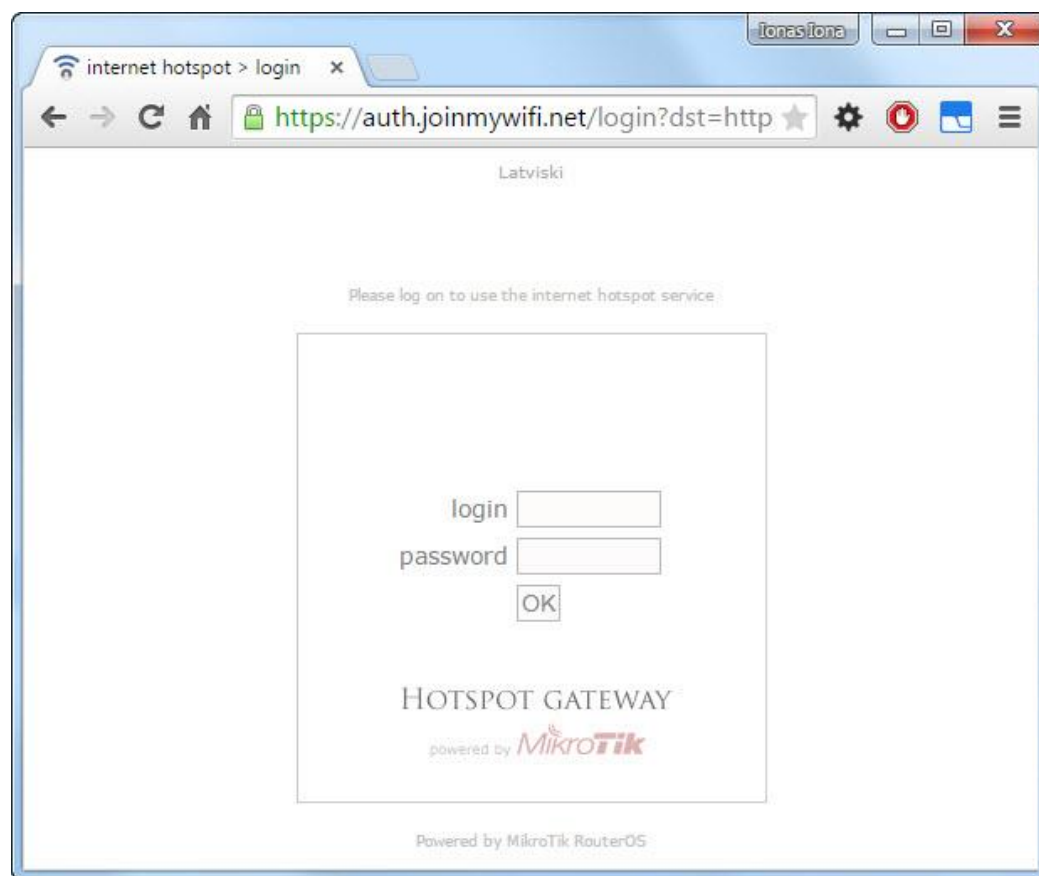
◆ Walled garden

- Specifies which HTTP and HTTPS resources can be accessed by unauthenticated users



Hotspot concepts (2/2)

◆ Default MikroTik hotspot's login web-page



Hotspot on router vs. access points (APs)

◆ We recommend hotspot on router

- Centralized management
- Advanced operating system
- Less hardware required (Large enterprises require many APs for wifi coverage)
- No need to replace/reconfigure current infrastructure
- Easier/faster deployment
- Cost effective



Pages on server vs. router

- ◆ We recommend pages on server. Although this approach lacks in speed, the benefits are described below
 - No need for massive updates on routers when new versions of the software are released
 - No need for router update when a client decides to change platform configuration
 - Almost all pages reside in one domain (avoiding cross side scripting issues)
 - Pages are created dynamically – Flexibility to customize pages for each user specifically
 - Source code is more manageable
 - Painless debugging
 - Smooth transition to global scale

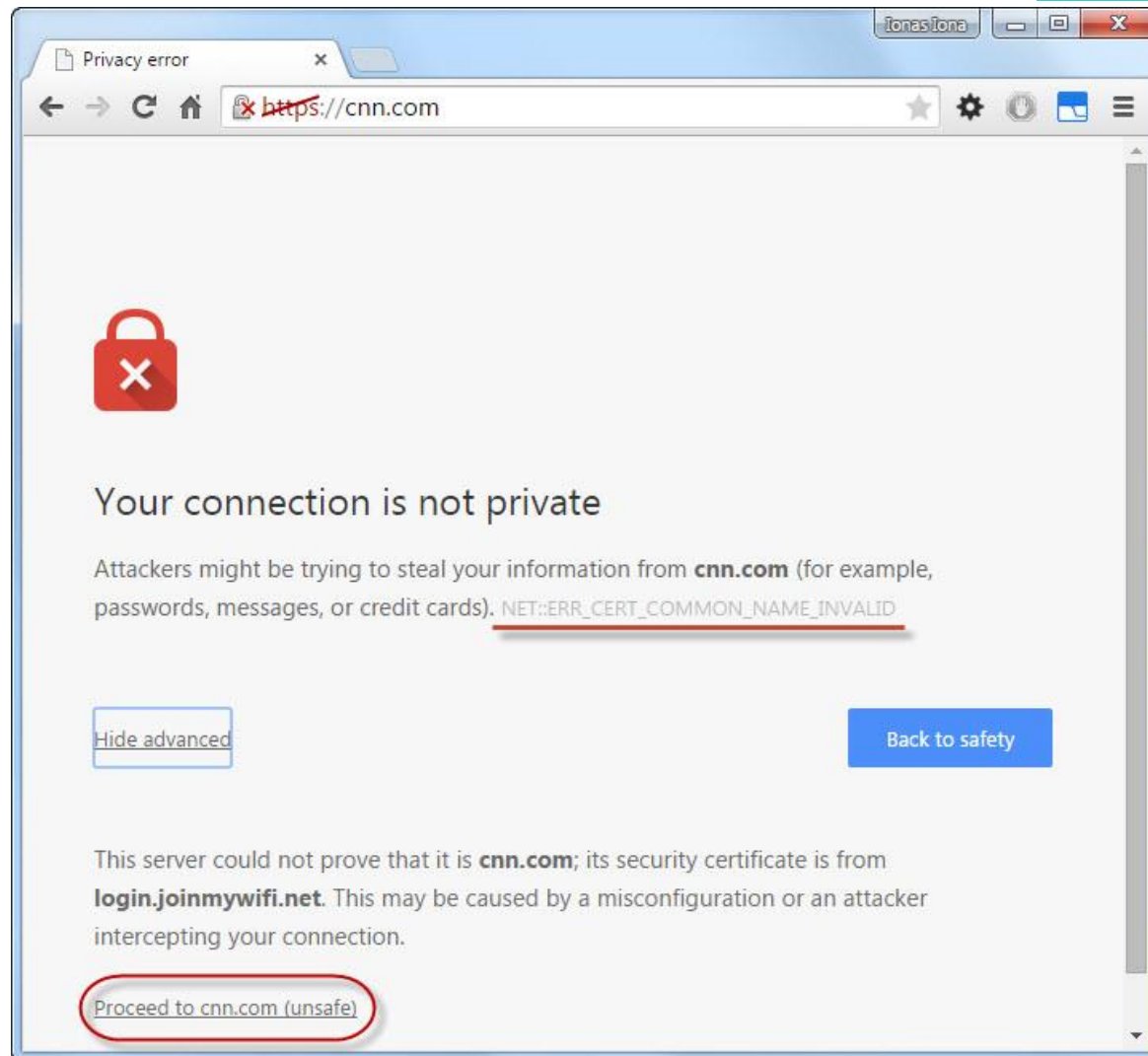


Security issues (1/5)

- ◆ For security reasons we highly recommend to use HTTPS for ALL traffic between clients-routers-servers
- ◆ Man in the middle attack
 - When an unauthenticated user tries to visit an HTTPS site e.g. <https://cnn.com> the router redirects the user to the hotspot login page e.g. <https://login.joinmywifi.net> and sends hotspot's certificate (issued for login.joinmywifi.net), which doesn't match the certificate the browser expects (issued for cnn.com), so the browser produces a certificate error



Security issues (2/5)

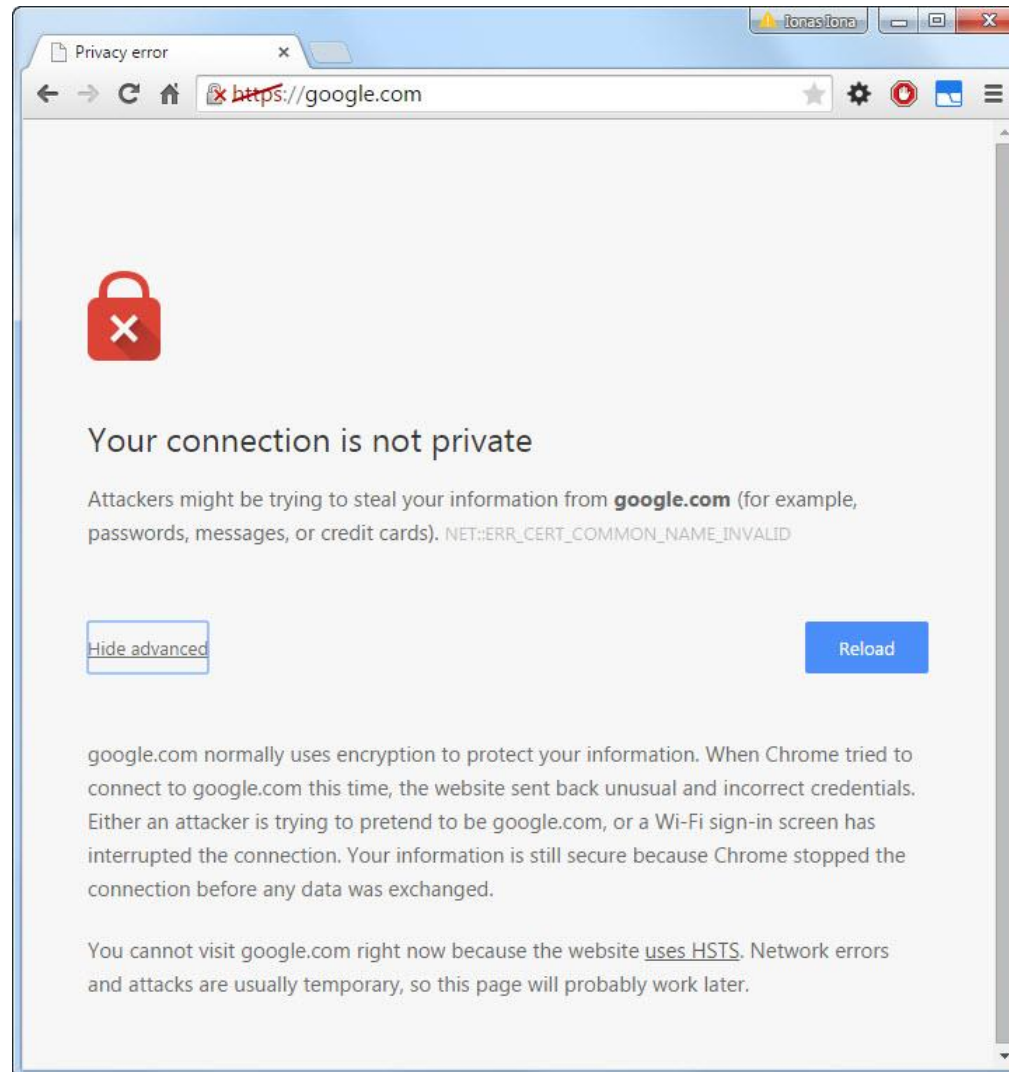


Security issues (3/5)

- ◆ When such error is produced browsers give the option for proceeding anyway, except when a site is using HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) and the specific browser supports it
 - for example, Chrome and Opera don't give the option for proceeding when you try to access the below websites
 - <https://google.com>
 - <https://youtube.com>
 - <https://github.com>
 - but give you the option to proceed for the below websites
 - <https://cnn.com>
 - <https://bbc.com>
 - it is rare to come across this issue using Internet Explorer, Safari, Mozilla Firefox and Android browsers

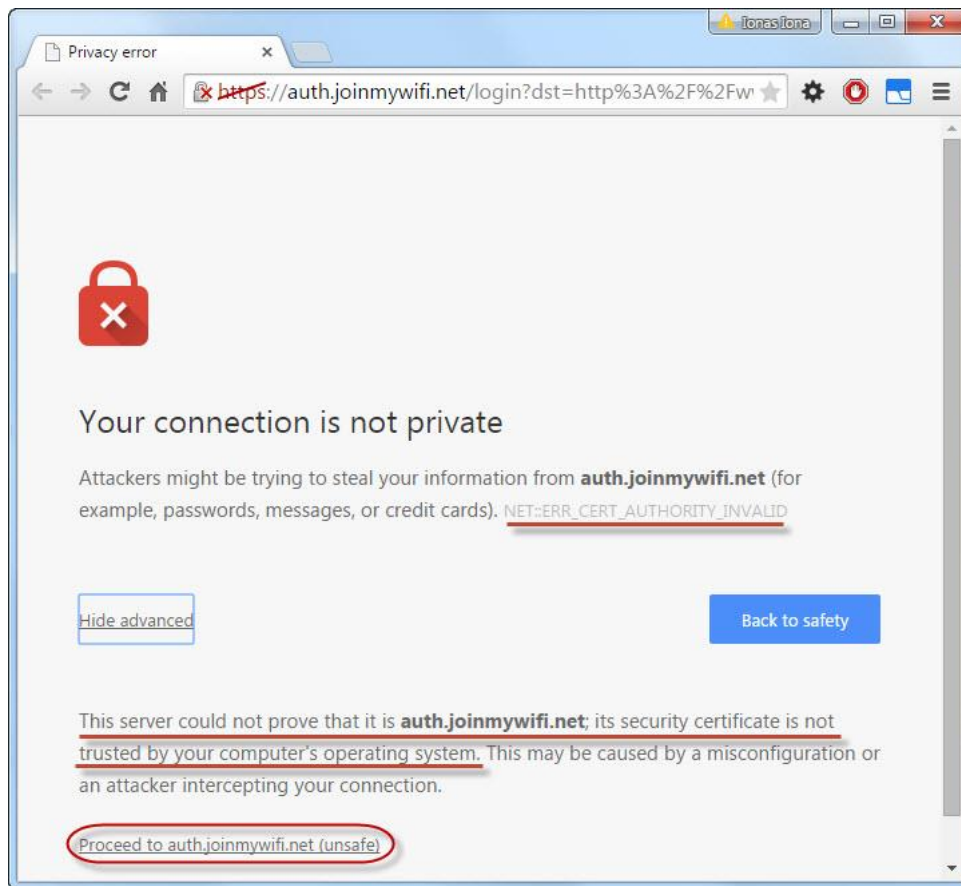


Security issues (4/5)



Security issues (5/5)

- ◆ Self-signed certificates will cause browsers to produce certificate authority errors, so we recommend buying certificates from trusted certification authorities (e.g. Comodo, Symantec). When such error is produced, all browsers give the option for proceeding anyway



Walled garden configuration (1/5)

◆ Captive portal detection

- The moment a modern device gets connected to a network it tries to access some internet resources
 - if it receives the expected packages it assumes that you have connection to the internet
 - otherwise it assumes that you are connected to a hotspot and as a result, it pops up the default or a pseudo browser in order to follow the authentication procedure

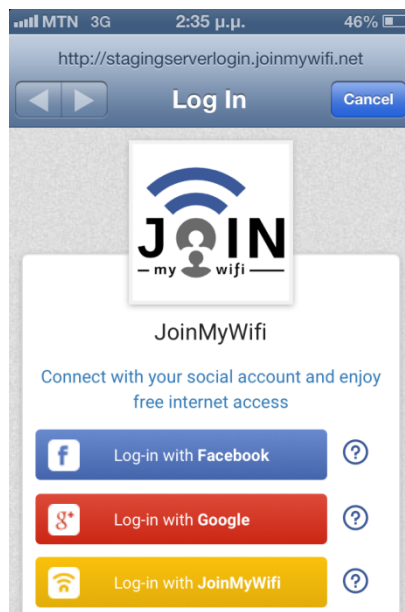
◆ Problems arising when devices detect captive portal

- Android OS devices (default pop up: Android browser)
 - if the user doesn't authenticate successfully within a small amount of time, the device gets disconnected from the network automatically (on some Android versions)
- iOS/OS X devices (default pop up: Safari pseudo browser)
 - if by accident the user closes the pseudo browser the device gets disconnected from the network automatically
 - if the pseudo browser tries to open a web-page inside the normal browser before the authentication process is completed the network connection is lost
 - sometimes the pseudo browser closes unexpectedly before the user completes the authentication process and thus the network connection is lost
 - the pseudo browser doesn't save cookies so the user has to write his credentials every single time

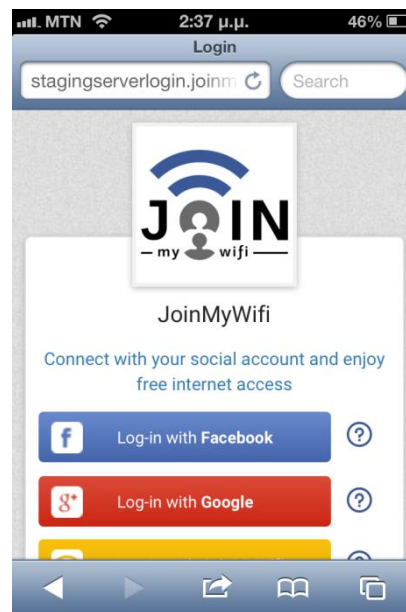


Walled garden configuration (2/5)

- ◆ One way to avoid the issues previously mentioned is to “disable” the captive portal detection. This is done by tricking each OS to assume that it has internet access, just by white listing each specific resource it searches for in the walled garden
 - The drawback of this solution is that each user will have to open a browser manually and try to visit a website for the captive portal to load



Pseudo browser



Default browser (Safari)

Walled garden configuration (3/5)

- ◆ Internet resources (domains) different devices are trying to access for captive portal detection
 - Android OS devices (default pop up: Android browser)
 - clients3.google.com
 - gstatic.com
 - iOS/OS X devices (default pop up: Safari pseudo browser)
 - airport.us
 - apple.com
 - apple.com.edgekey.net
 - appleiphonecell.com
 - captive.apple.com
 - gsp1.apple.com
 - ibook.info
 - itools.info
 - thinkdifferent.us
 - Windows OS devices (default pop up: IE browser)
 - ipv6.msftncsi.com
 - ipv6.msftncsi.com.edgesuite.net
 - microsoft.com
 - msftncsi.com (Windows checks if DNS server resolves this domain correctly)
 - msftncsi.com.edgesuite.net
 - teredo.ipv6.microsoft.com
 - teredo.ipv6.microsoft.com.nsatc.net



Walled garden configuration (4/5)

- ◆ If you want to provide the users the option to authenticate using their social accounts (e.g. Facebook, Google, Instagram, Twitter) you will have to white list all the internet resources (domains) needed for the authentication flow
 - Facebook flow
 - facebook.com
 - Akamai resources
 - Fbcdn resources
 - Google flow
 - accounts.google.com
 - apis.google.com
 - google.com
 - googleapis.com
 - googleusercontent.com
 - l.google.com
 - JoinMyWifi flow
 - JoinMyWifi resources
- ◆ The drawback of this approach is that once you white list those above a user will have access to Facebook and Google without the need of logging in

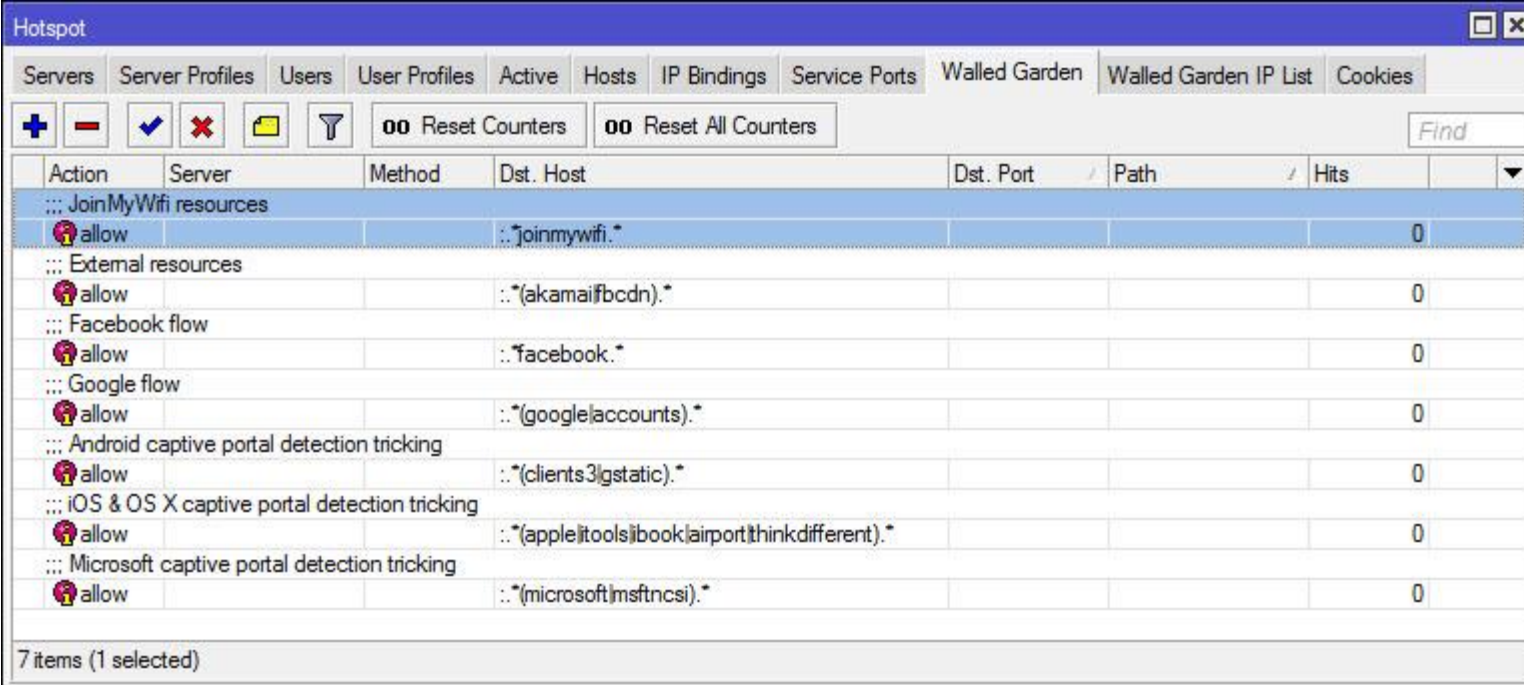


Walled garden configuration (5/5)

◆ Walled garden configuration (using POSIX)

```
/ip hotspot walled-garden
add comment="JoinMyWifi resources" dst-host=".*joinmywifi.*"
add comment="External resources" dst-host=".*(akamai|fbcdn).*"
add comment="Facebook flow" dst-host=".*facebook.*"
add comment="Google flow" dst-host=".*(google|accounts).*"
add comment="Android captive portal detection tricking" dst-host=".*(clients3|gstatic).*"
add comment="iOS & OS X captive portal detection tricking" dst-host=".*(apple|itools|ibook|airport|thinkdifferent).*"
add comment="Microsoft captive portal detection tricking" dst-host=".*(microsoft|msftncsi).*"

```

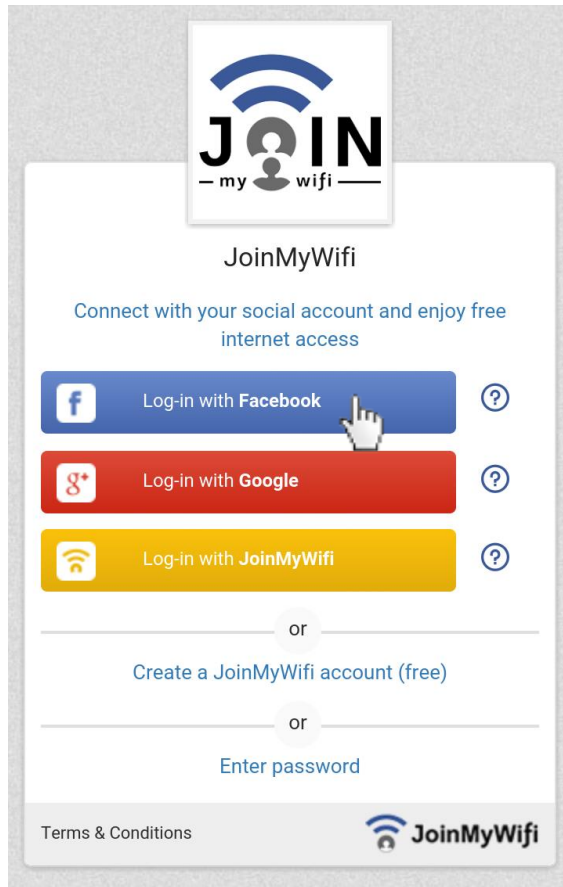


Action	Server	Method	Dst. Host	Dst. Port	Path	Hits
allow			.*joinmywifi.*			0
allow			.*(akamai fbcdn).*			0
allow			.*facebook.*			0
allow			.*(google accounts).*			0
allow			.*(clients3 gstatic).*			0
allow			.*(apple itools ibook airport thinkdifferent).*			0
allow			.*(microsoft msftncsi).*			0

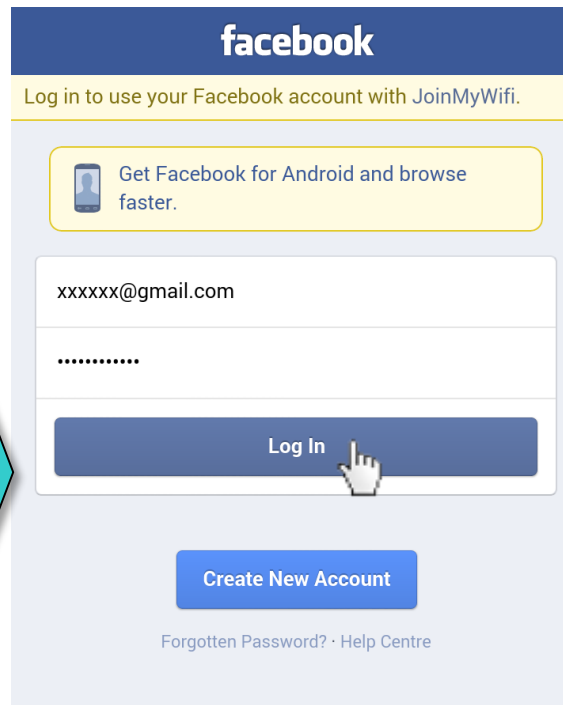
7 items (1 selected)

JoinMyWifi platform - beta version (1/4)

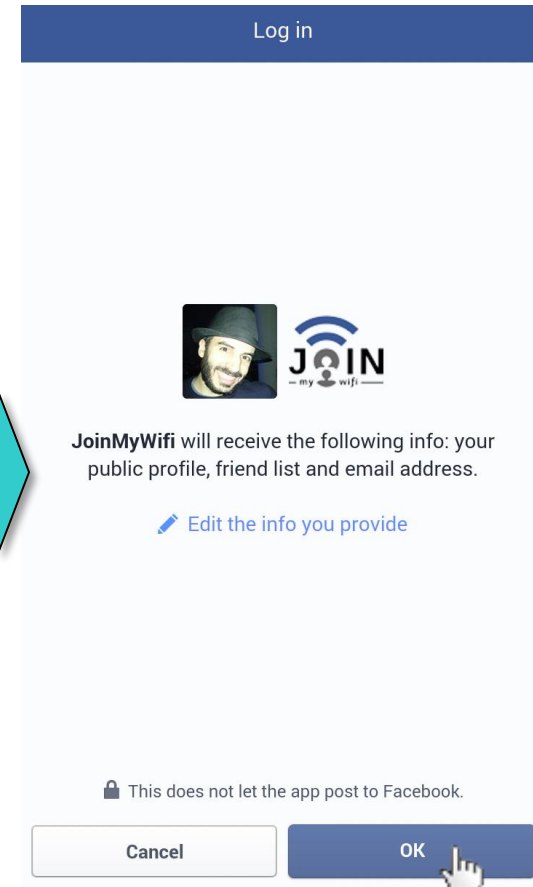
- ◆ Hotspot on MikroTik router with external pages (pages on server). Example of Log-in with Facebook flow



Page resides on JoinMyWifi's servers

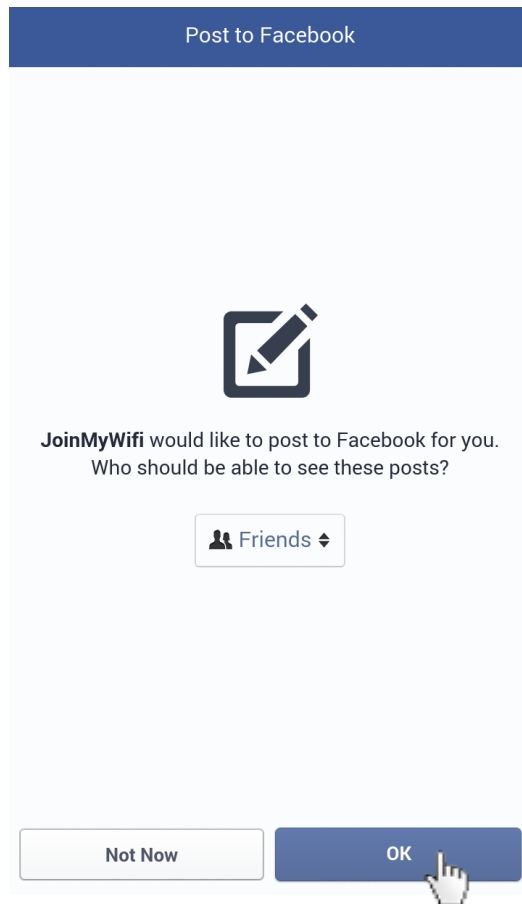


Page resides on Facebook's servers

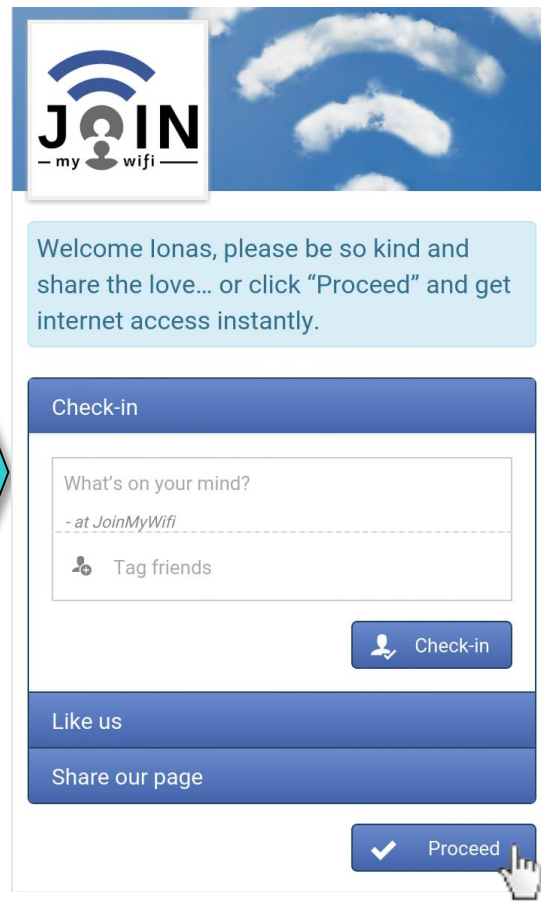


Page resides on Facebook's servers
Shown only the first time of a user's login

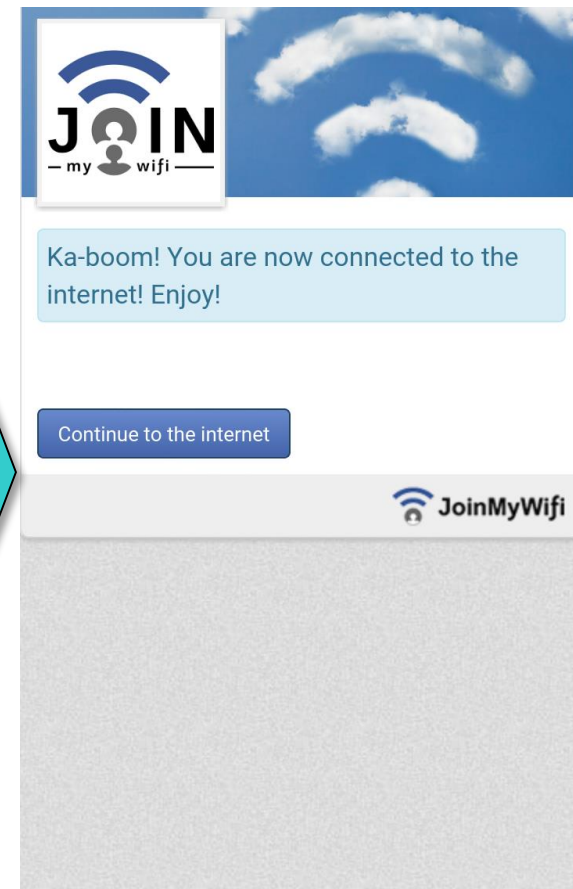
JoinMyWifi platform - beta version (2/4)



Page resides on Facebook's servers
Shown only the first time of a user's login



Page resides on JoinMyWifi's servers



Page resides on JoinMyWifi's servers

JoinMyWifi platform - beta version (3/4)

◆ Examples of use

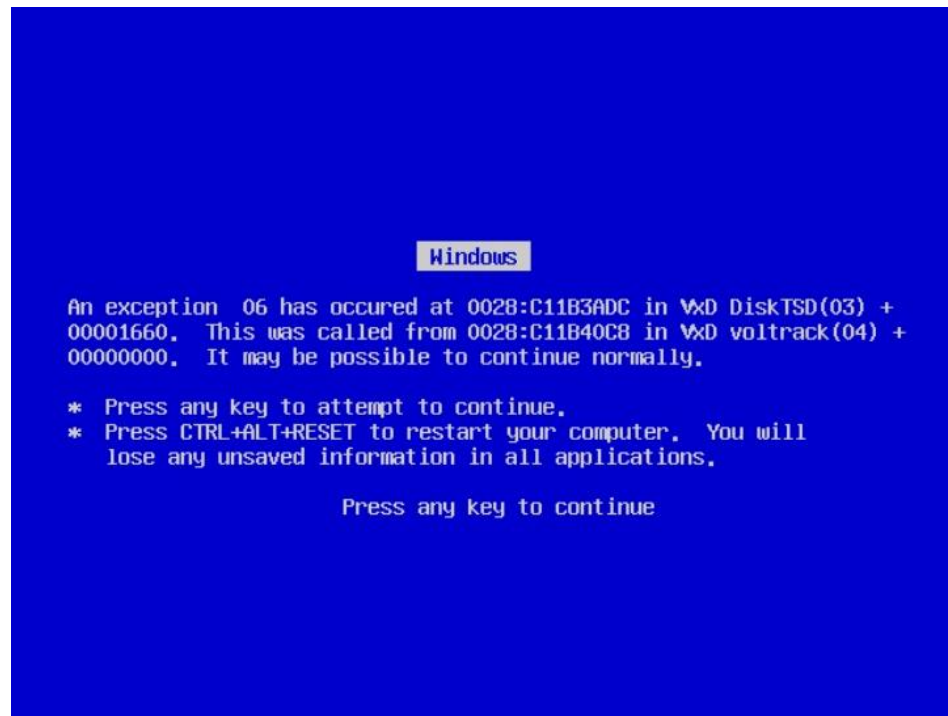
- Cafes
- Bars
- Clubs
- Restaurants
- Hotels
- Airports
- Malls
- Anywhere there is public wifi



JoinMyWifi platform - beta version (4/4)

◆ Live demo

- Let's hope we don't get a blue screen 😊



Questions & answers



Thank you!

