# Channel Switch and Quiet Attack: New DoS Attacks exploiting the 802.11 Standard (Demo Proposal)

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## I. Introduction

IEEE 802.11-based wireless networks are being deployed in large numbers in home, business, and public environments but also in critical environments like hospitals or production plants where reliance on their availability is crucial.

Despite security mechanisms having been introduced to the standard to ensure confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity, availability remains a particular challenge. RF jamming is a well known Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack. Advanced jamming methods have been proposed being more energy efficient and less detectable. Intelligent DoS attacks exploit vulnerabilities in the MAC layer of the 802.11 standard. Especially newer amendments like IEEE 802.11h or n are less well analyzed. We propose and demonstrate the feasibility of two new DoS attacks on 802.11 that fall in exactly this category.

DoS attacks against the 802.11 MAC layer apply to all IEEE 802.11 networks and many have been proposed [1]. The majority of attacks are based on masquerading, i.e. forging the identity of other stations. In contrast, we focus on fabrication and injection of management messages. They can be easily forged because, unlike data messages, they are neither encrypted nor integrity protected by any part of the standard and require no authentication. The future amendment 802.11w aims to change this, but until its release and implementation they are extremely vulnerable.

The following two new attacks are based on the fabrication of management information elements that have been introduced with amendment 802.11h [2] to enable dynamic frequency selection (DFS) in the 5 GHz band. In Europe, DFS is mandatory for 802.11 devices operating at 5,25-5,35 GHz and 5,47-5,725 GHz [3]. Stations have to monitor the current channel for other signals, e.g. military radar, and switch to a different channel if it is occupied.

## II. Quiet Attack

To be able to monitor the current channel for other activities, an access point (AP) includes a *quiet element*, in beacons or probe responses. The quiet element specifies a certain time interval for which receiving stations have to be silent, i.e. send no messages, to allow for channel measurement. An attacker can forge the *quiet element* with the result that stations that adhere to 802.11h will remain silent for the specified quiet period.

## III. Channel Switch Attack

If an access point recognizes other activity on the current channel during measurement it has to advise all stations of the BSS to change to a different channel with a *channel switch announcement element*. An attacker can utilize this element to get other stations in the BSS to change to a different or invalid channel. Furthermore, stations can be forced to be silent for a certain time before switching to the specified channel. Only after waiting an additional timeout, stations would try to establish a connection on another channel.

## IV. Demonstration Setup

Quiet attack and channel switch attack will be demonstrated with an AP, a test station, and an attacker station, as depicted in Fig. 1. A server (1.) connected to the AP via Ethernet uses ICMP pings to generate constant data traffic to the wireless test station. Ping interval is 0.1 seconds, ping payload 5,000 bytes. The attacker captures beacon frames of the AP (2.), injects the forged information element (3.), and retransmits the modified beacon frame (4.) on behalf of the AP. The server has a wireless NIC configured in monitor mode (5.) to measure the effect of an attack on the ICMP ping replies. The success of an attack can be assessed in real-time by plotting traffic information at the server. An Atheros AR5212 NIC with Linux and Madwifi drivers is used for the monitor and attacker station, enabling tests of 802.11a/b/g devices.

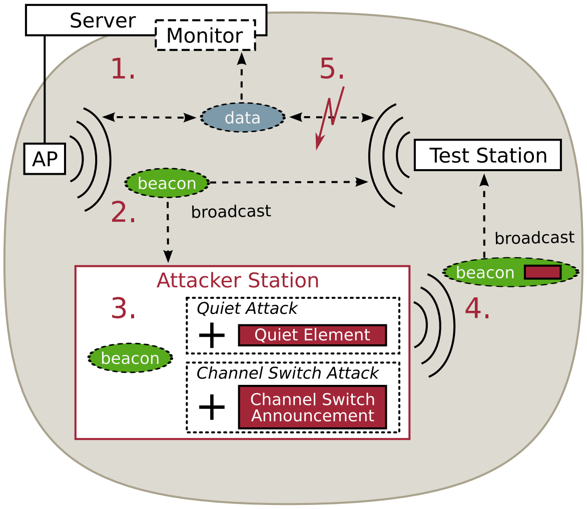

Fig. 1. Demonstration setup.

The demonstration testbed consists of three laptops and one AP and is therefore highly mobile. Power access is needed for 4 devices. The required setup time is about 20 minutes. The attack can be contained in its BSS and will not influence other WLANs.

The effects of the attacks on different combinations of 802.11 devices, firmware versions, operating systems, and drivers are discussed in the full paper [4]. New devices can be easily tested. Conference attendees can connect their own mobile equipment to the WLAN and see if it is vulnerable.

## V. Conclusion

Channel switch and quiet attack are two new DoS attacks in 802.11 networks. They exploit management information elements introduced with 802.11h to enable the operation of 802.11a devices in the 5 GHz band in Europe and many other countries. By simply forging quiet period or channel information, a DoS effect up to 1 min. can be demonstrated caused by a single message. Thus, the presented attacks are very energy efficient and harder to detect due to few required messages. Interestingly, the attacks are also successful with devices operating at 2.4 GHz. However, some 802.11a/n devices ignore the channel switch announcements and quiet elements and are thus not standard compliant. These devices and drivers violate EN 301 893 [3], and must therefore not operate in Europe despite being sold publicly.

## References

[1] J. Bellardo and S. Savage, “802.11 denial-of-service attacks: Real vulnerabilities and practical solutions,” in *Proc. USENIX*, 2003, pp. 15–28.

[2] IEEE, “Std 802.11h – Part 11: Wireless LAN MAC and PHY Layer specifications – Amendment 5: Spectrum and Transmit Power Management Extensions in the 5 GHz band in Europe,” 2003.

[3] ETSI, “EN 301 893 v1.5.1: Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); 5 GHz High Performance RLAN,” 2008.

[4] B. Könings, F. Schaub, F. Kargl, and S. Dietzel, “Channel switch and quiet attack: New dos attacks exploiting the 802.11 standard,” in *Local Computer Networks, 2009. LCN 2009. 34th IEEE Conference on*, Oct. 2009.