<<无线局域网安全接入>>

图书基本信息

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前言

Networks have entered a wireless era. As a wireless communication technology, Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) has been widely adopted in our dailylife. Mobility and easy-deployment make WLAN devices commonplace in edu-cational institutions, hospitals, manufacturing, inventory control, and the In this context, we have witnessed an evolution of our society towardsmobile e-commerce, mili-tary, etc. e-business and e-government and towards an increasing dependence on wireless communication systems. Unfortunately, such a evolution brings new vulnerabilities and risks, especially in WLAN. It is now clearthat the security access is essential to protect the networks. Therefore, effective solutions for the security access in WLAN should be studied from the architec-ture and protocols to realization. Recently, a substantial body of work on security access in WLAN hasappeared in the literature of security. This has provided impetus for the deploy-ment of WLAN. As the investigators of many scientific research projects of the WLAN security, the authors realize that it is a difficult job to design and analyzesecurity access protocols or systems in WLAN. This book is born under such abackground. The aim of this book is to deal with the various aspects of the secu-rity access in WLAN, among which, the security access architecture, security protocols, security management and evaluation, etc., are studied in detail. The book is organized into the following 11 chapters.

Chapter 1 starts with an overview of the architecture and transmission tech-nology of WLAN. Discussion of the IEEE 802.11 series standards , and theapplication and development trends of WLAN follow. The key issues of theWLAN security are analyzed and summarized next. Finally , to solve these prob-lems , three kinds of architectures which we designed and implemented in thefollowing chapters are overviewed.

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内容概要

Security Access in Wireless Local Area Networks From Architecture andProtocols to Realization deals with the method and technology of the WLANsecurity architecture, design and analysis of security protocols for WLAN, and WLAN security management. The book is intended for researchers in wireless communication, electricaland computer engineering, and for graduate students. The authors are with Xidian University, P. R. China, where Dr. Jianfeng Mais a professor of computer science and the director of the Key Laboratory of Computer Networks and Information Security (Ministry of Education).

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章节摘录

版权页:插图:To satisfy the continuity of multimedia data streams, FT based on IEEE 802.11becomes one of the key technologies needed to be solved urgently [1114]. The current FT scheme adopts the Proactive Neighbor Caching (PNC) [15] mechanism based on dynamic neighbor graphs, which prepositions the related information of STA to the neighbors of the associated APs and accomplishes the related procedures ahead of time. Because it reduces the rounds of the information exchange and the amount of information between STA and AP in thehandoff process, thus the handoff latency is reduced. At present, the PNCscheme has been adopted by the IEEE standard and integrated into the specification of IAPP. However, in the PNC scheme, the STA's context is propagated to all neighboring APs. Therefore, the PNC scheme may result in high signaling overhead. Meanwhile, in the case of frequent handoffs, the scheme maylead to the cache overflow in AP and augment the delay. Then, it has been one of the issues urgently needed to be solved that how to not only effectively decrease the number of candidate APs, but also guarantee the fast completion of a handoff. Therefore, [15] proposed a selective neighbor caching (SNC) scheme. Thescheme introduced a comparison between AP's handoff weights in neighborgraphs and an optimized threshold. Only those APs whose weights are higherthan the threshold will be the targets to which the context of STA will be propagated. But there are still some redundancies in this scheme, since there is noconsideration about the STA's mobility direction and QoS of services. In addition, the candidate AP sets chosen by weights cannot guarantee the completion of FT.

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