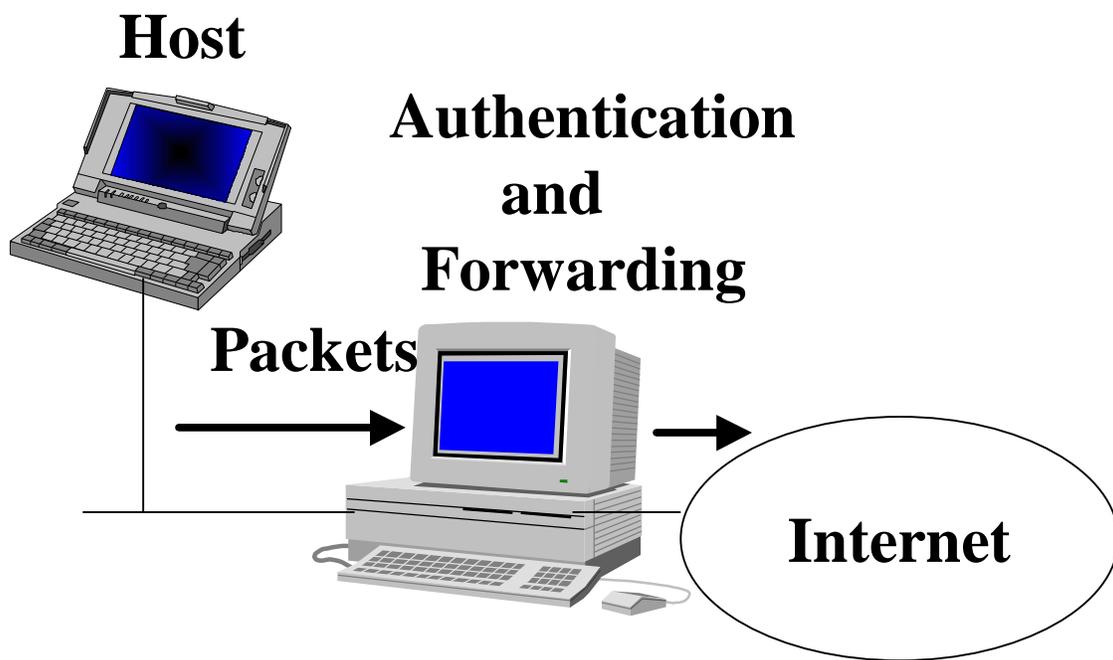


Fault Tolerant Authentication in Mobile Computing

Bharat Bhargava
Sanjay Kumar Madria
Sarat Babu Kamisetty

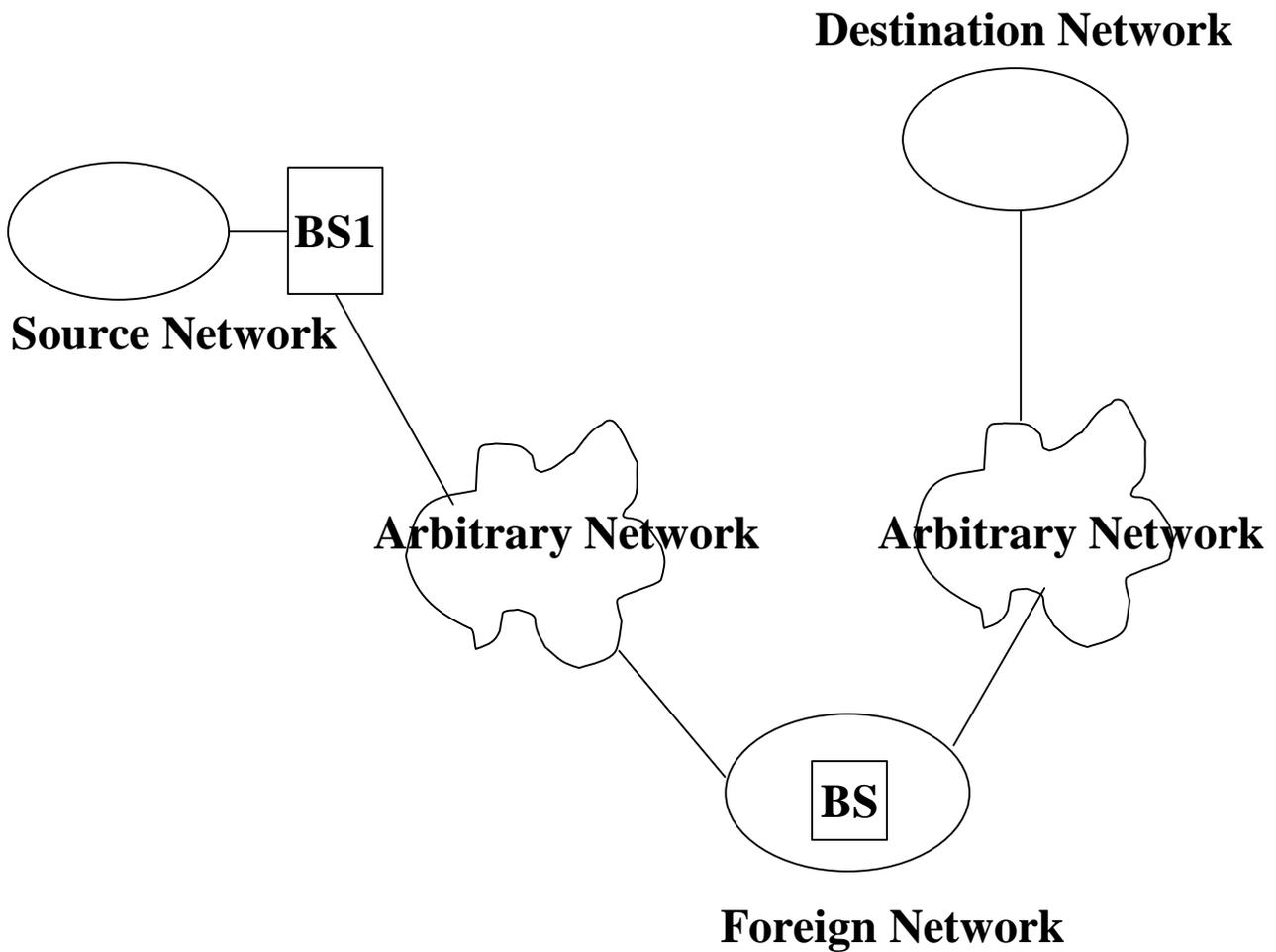
Typical set up



Disadvantages

- Home Agent becomes a single point of failure
- Home Agent becomes an attractive spot for attackers
- Not scalable – large number of hosts overload the Home Agent

Proxy-based solution



Disadvantages

- Introduces additional security threats
- Additional communication delays
- Not transparent to applications
- Manual set up -- error prone

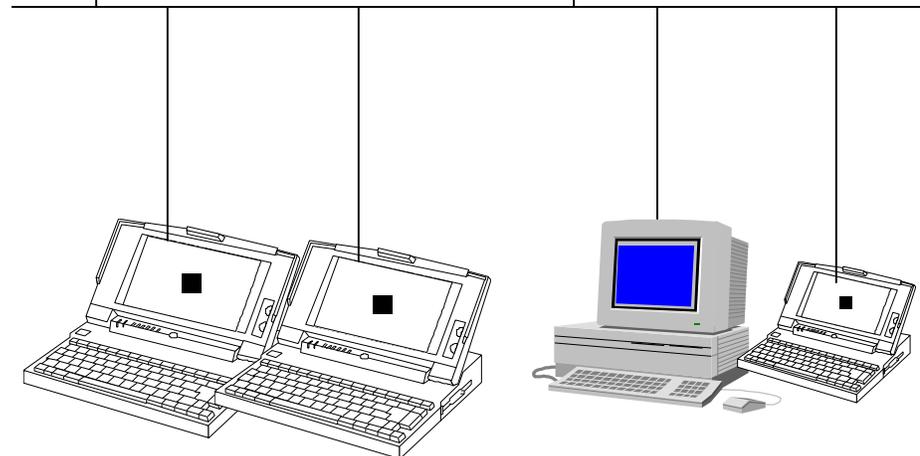
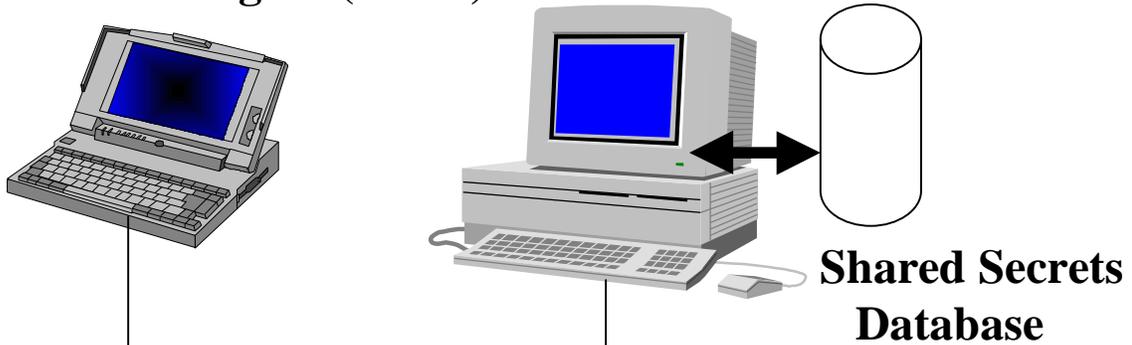
Research Goals

- Eliminate single point of failure
- Enhance scalability
- Failures -- transparent for applications
- No manual setup

Virtual Host Scheme

VHA ID = IP ADDR1
Master Home Agent (MHA)

Database Server



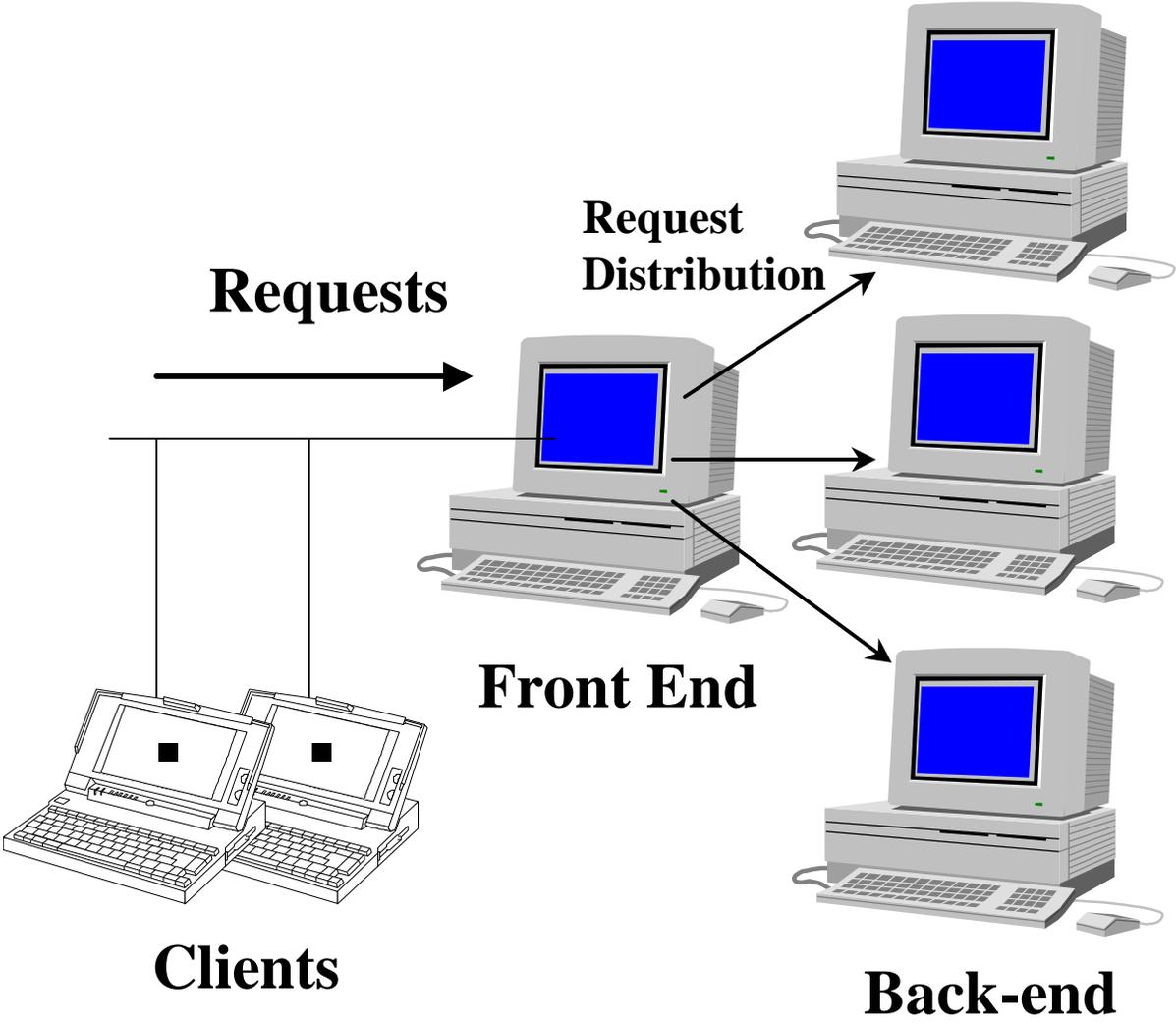
Backup Home Agents

Other hosts in the network

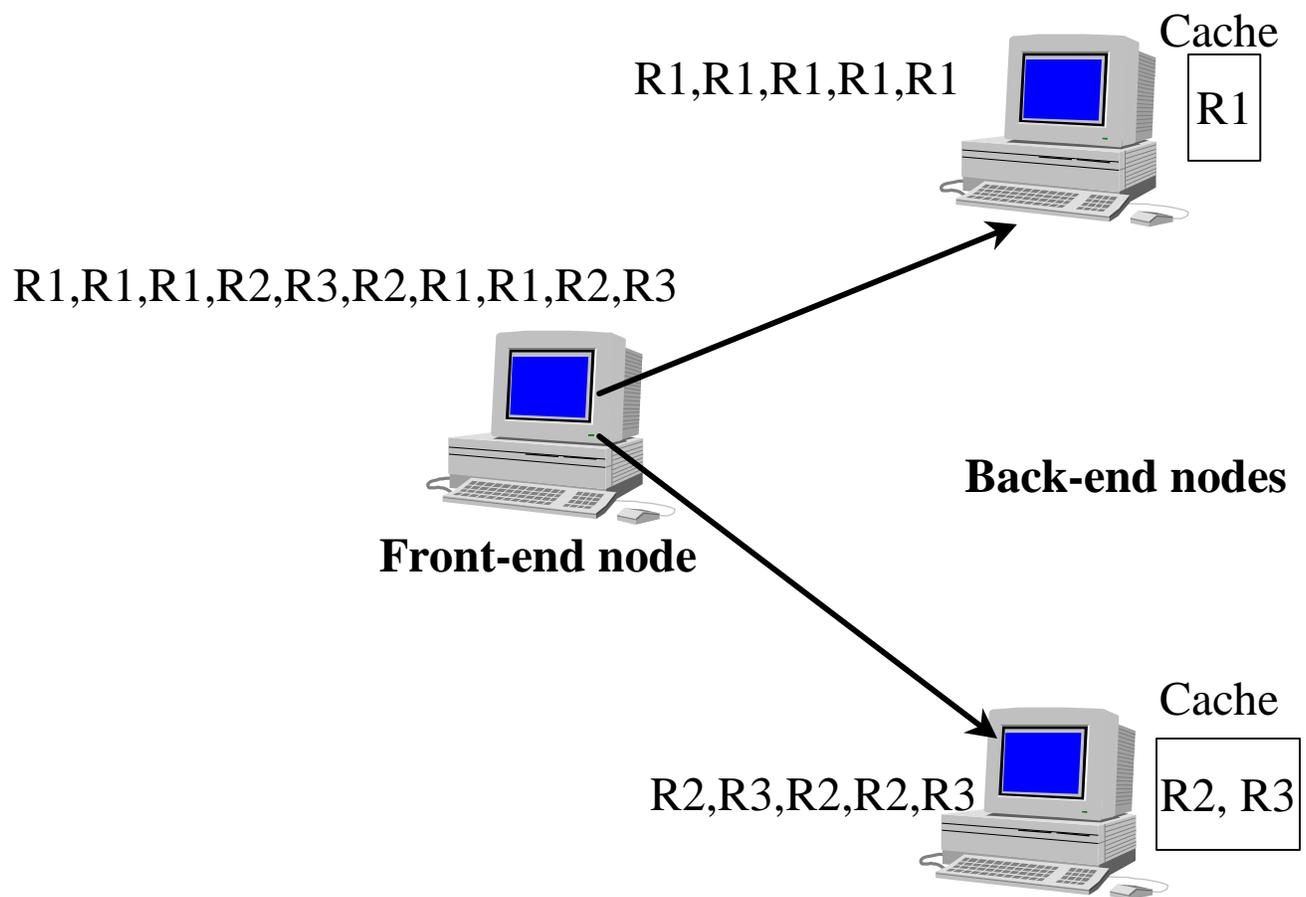
Virtual Host Scheme

- Virtual Home Agent(VHA) is an abstract entity
- Master Home Agent(MHA) is the physical entity that carries out the responsibilities of the VHA
- Backup Home Agent(BHA) backs-up a VHA. When MHA fails, BHA having the highest priority becomes MHA

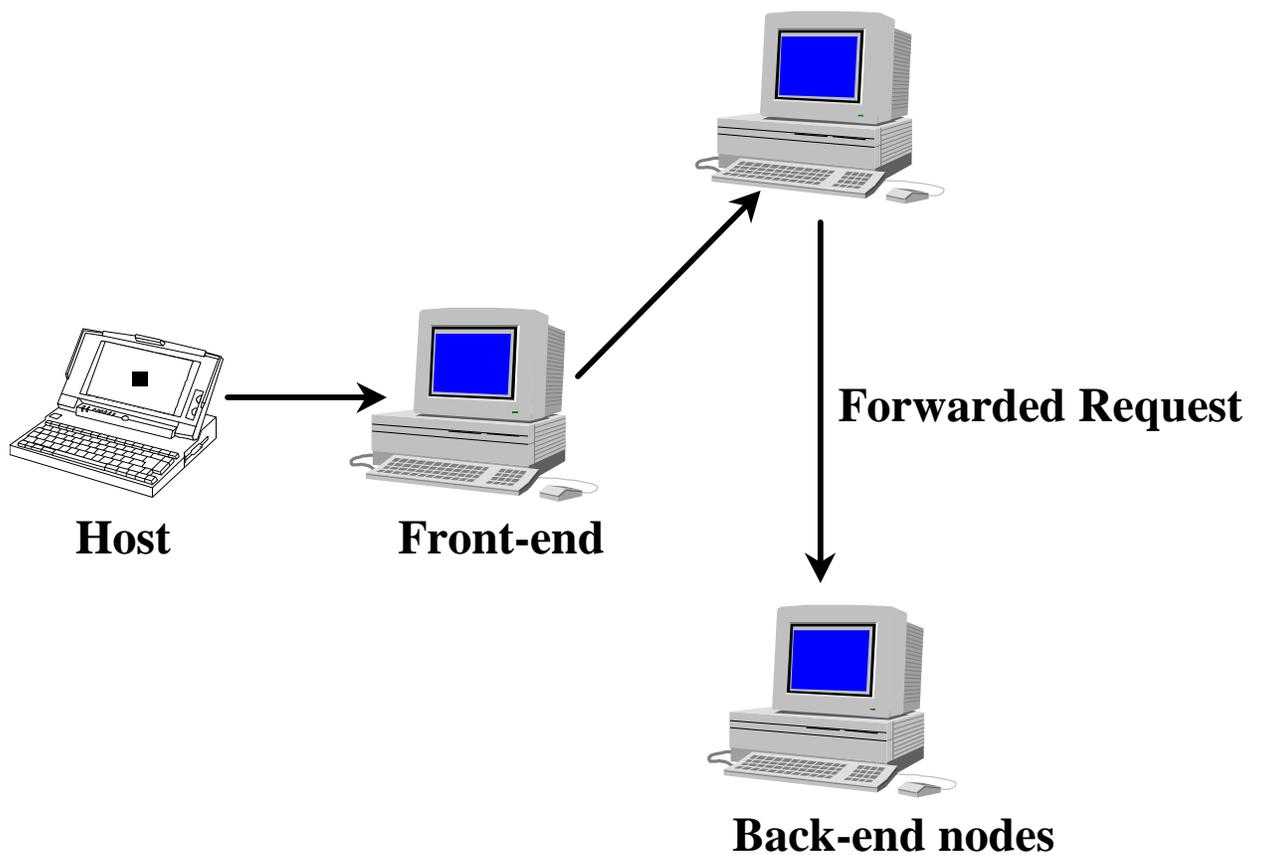
Cluster for scalability



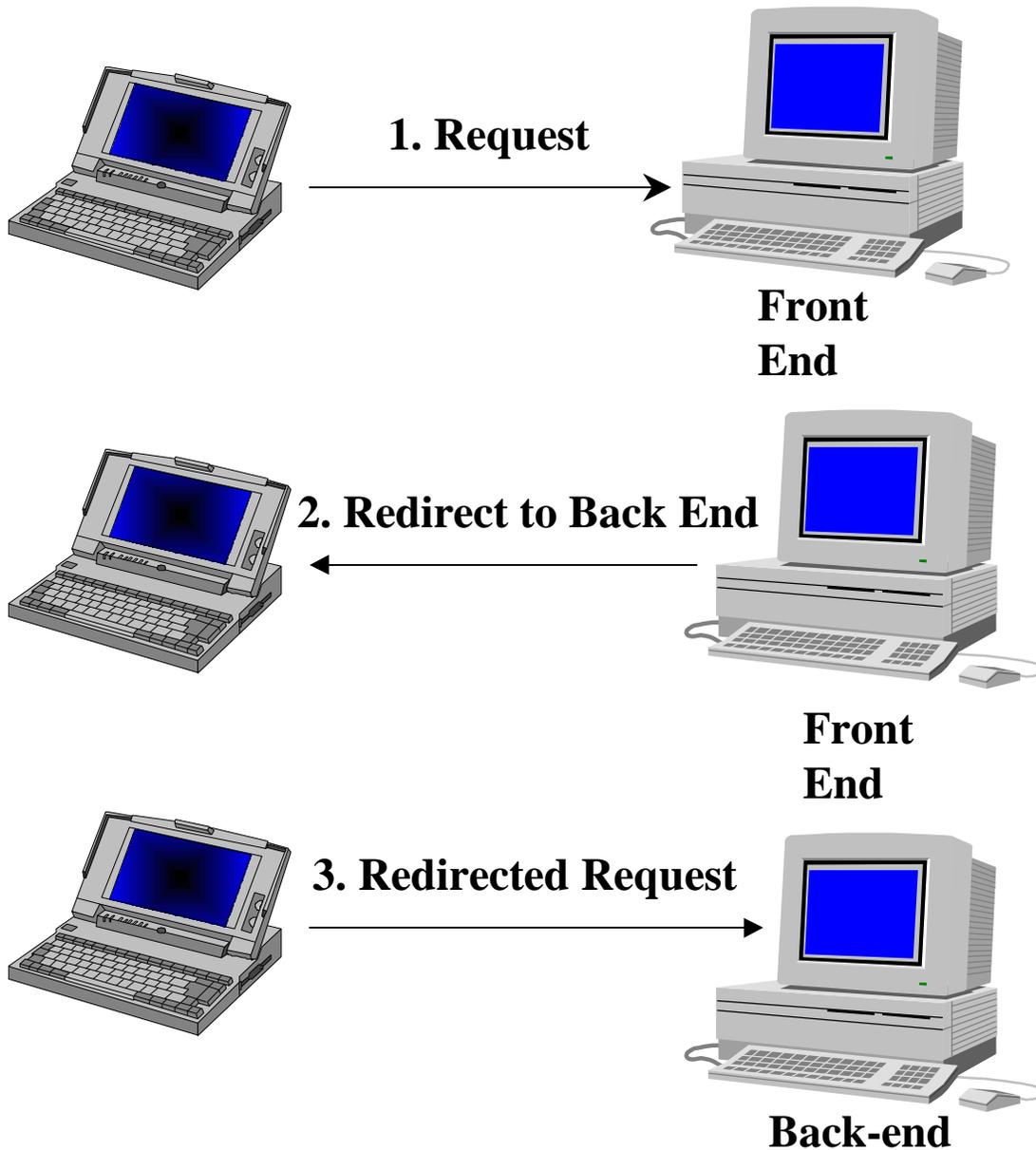
Locality-Aware Request Distribution



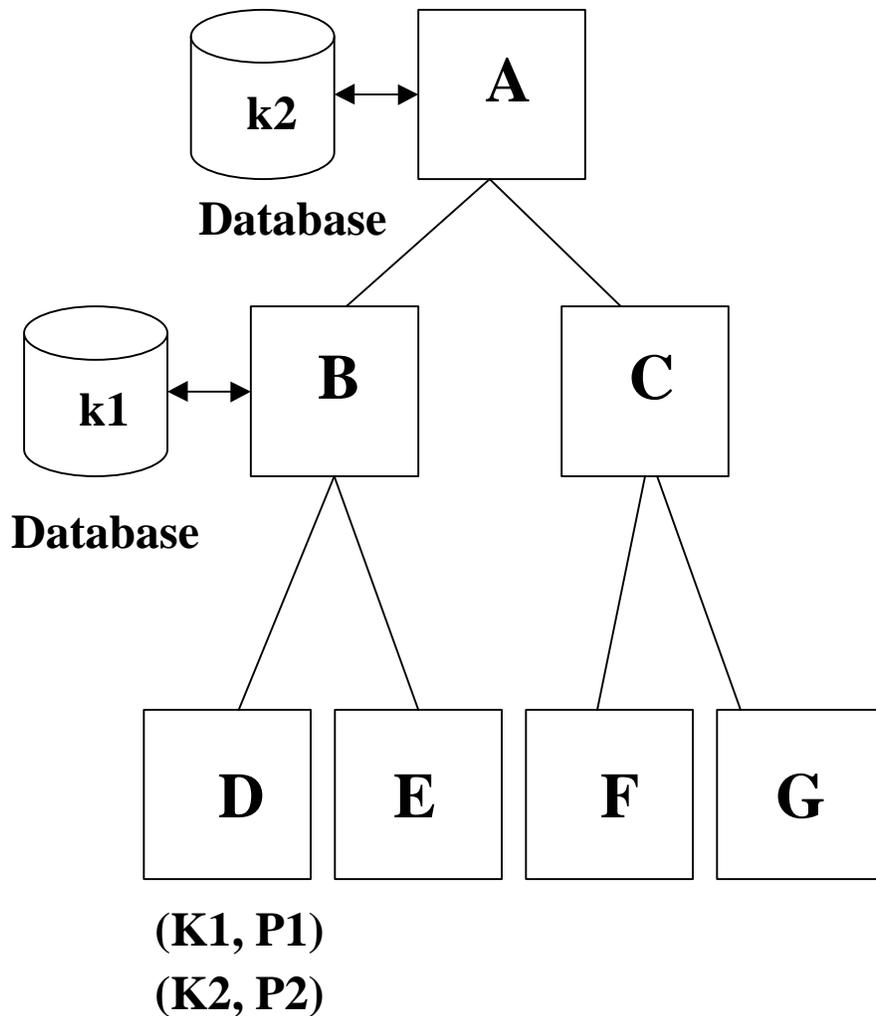
Back-end Forwarding

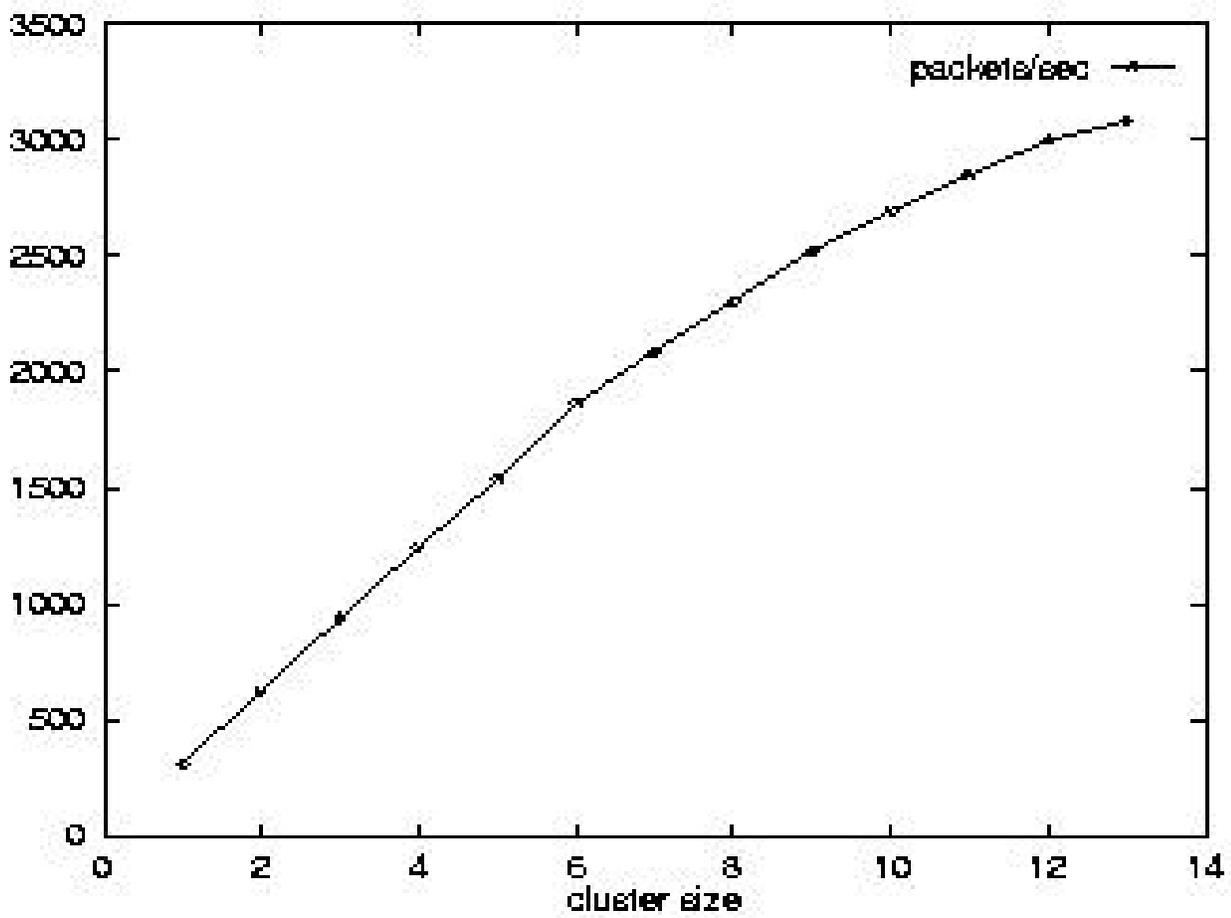


Request Redirection



Hierarchical Authentication Scheme





Cluster Throughput (RR distribution)

Hierarchical Authentication Scheme

- Multiple Home Agents in a LAN are organized in a hierarchy
- A Mobile Host shares a key with each of the Agents above it in the tree (Multiple Keys)
- At any time, highest priority key is used for sending packets or obtaining any other service

Hierarchical Authentication Scheme

Key Priority is computed
as cumulative sum of weighted
priorities of factor like

- Communication Delays
- Processing Speed of the Agents
- Key Usage
- Life Time of the Key