PEAP-TLS: Microsoft Supplicant configuration (Windows 7) and Aruba ClearPass

This document describes how to configure ClearPass and Windows 7 for PEAP-TLS (Microsoft PEAP with Client Certificate authentication). ClearPass Policy manager version 6.2.4 was used to test and create the procedure below, however earlier versions of ClearPass should work similar.

PEAP-TLS uses EAP PEAP as the outer-tunnel (authentication session protection), and EAP-TLS as the inner tunnel (authentication). The use of PEAP as the outer-tunnel allows the use of Microsoft NAP for posture assessment. First, EAP-PEAP will be configured, later in this document that will be extended with basic Microsoft NAP posture.

Certificates were enrolled from a Windows 2008R2 domain controller running the Microsoft Enterprise PKI (Certificate Services).

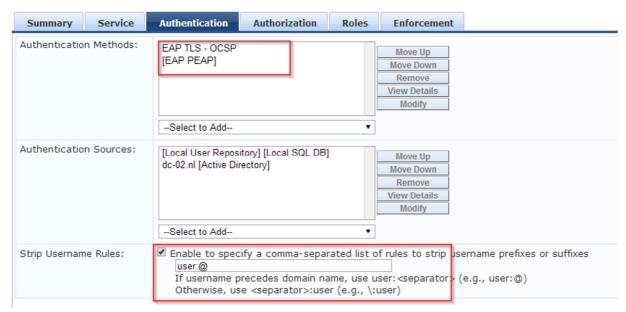
Document version is 1.0-20140114. Please send updates for this document to hrobers at arubanetworks.com.

ClearPass Configuration

In the Service Authentication tab, select both TLS and PEAP authentication methods, select your AD as authentication source, and configure 'Strip usernames' because the certificate contains the username as user@domain.tld, and AD recognizes only the user part.

Configuration » Services » Edit - WLAN-WPA2

Services - WLAN-WPA2



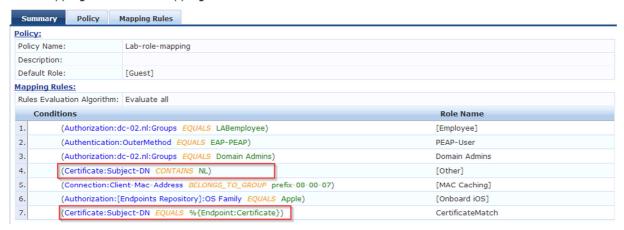
The EAP-TLS – OCSP is a Authentication method with OCSP configured:



OCSP is optional and during testing you may want not to do OCSP and Authorization.

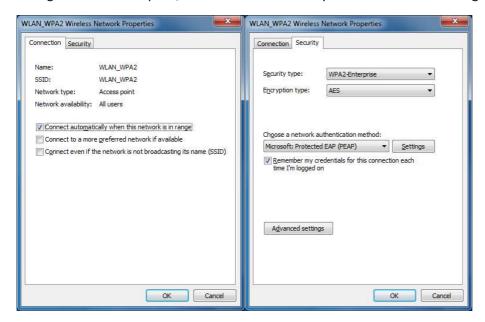
Also optional, in the role-mapping you may use information from the certificate (like Subject-DN in the screenshot below); or from AD (like Authorization:dc-02.nl:Groups in the screenshot below):

Role Mappings - Lab-role-mapping

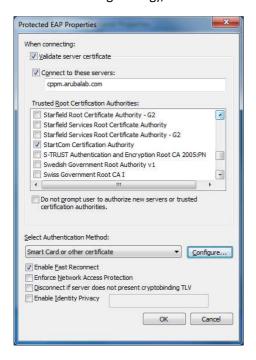


Microsoft Supplicant configuration (Windows 7)

Configure WPA2-Enterprise, and PEAP on the security tab of the network configuration:

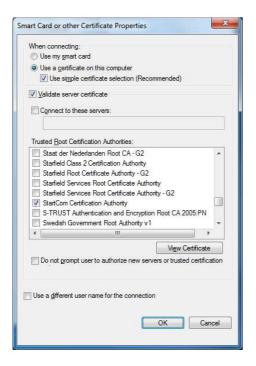


Go to the PEAP Settings. In the PEAP Settings configure server certificate validation (you may leave this turned off during testing), and select the **Authentication method: Smartcard or Certificate**:

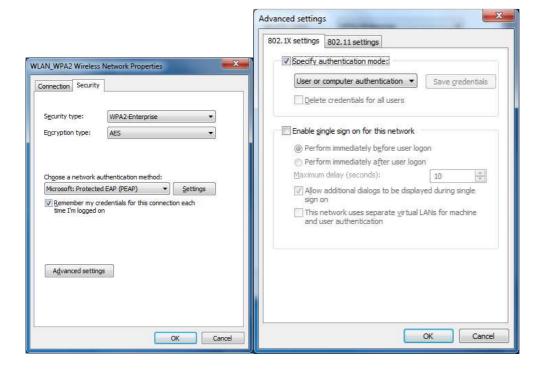


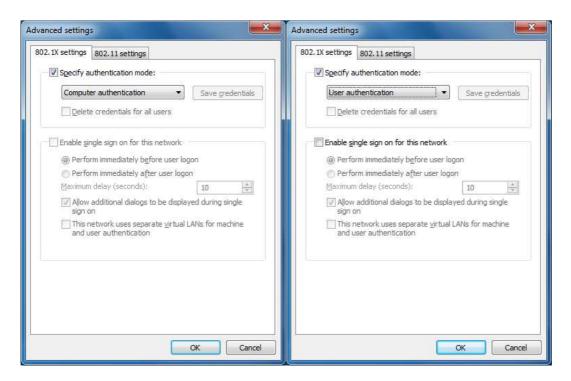
Note that Enforce Network Access Protection is an option here; it is not with EAP-TLS!

In Configure configure the server certificate validation again, now for the inner TLS tunnel. The previous configuration was for the Outer PEAP tunnel. For client certificates enrolled from the AD Microsoft Enterprise CA to you computer, select 'Use a certificate on this computer'.



Return to the Security tab top-level, and press Advanced settings. Here you can select if a user certificate should be used (User authentication), the computer certificate (Computer authentication) or your system should switch from a Computer certificate when no user is logged in to a User certificate if a user is logged in:





Note that when switching from Computer to User authentication, a short interruption of the network connectivity will occur. If you also switch VLANs (different VLAN for computer authentication than for user authentication), use the 'Enable single sign on for this network' option. Safe value in most cases is to user only computer authentication, as that is always available; but that will not allow you to create user-based policies.

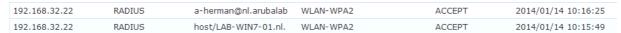
First time connect

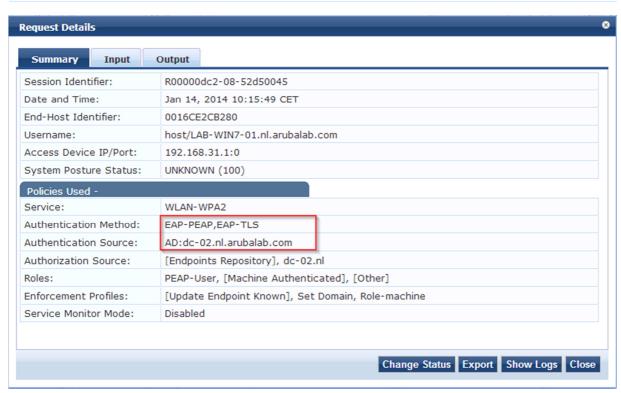
On the first time connect: you are requested for more information, select your certificate. Only if you have more than one client certificate.

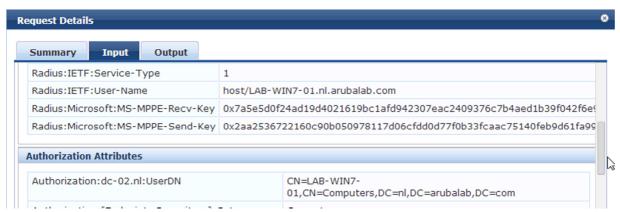


Validating the authentication in the ClearPass Access-Tracker

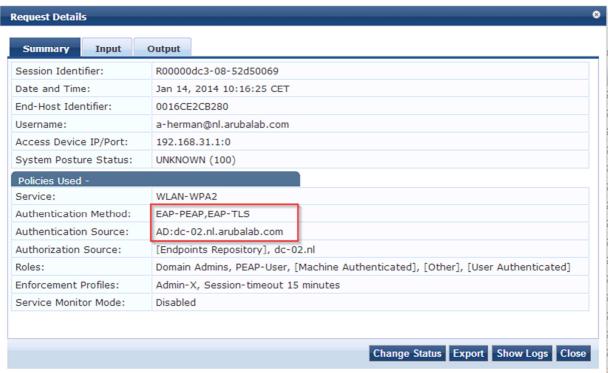
The Access Tracker shows successful authentications if everything is configured correctly:











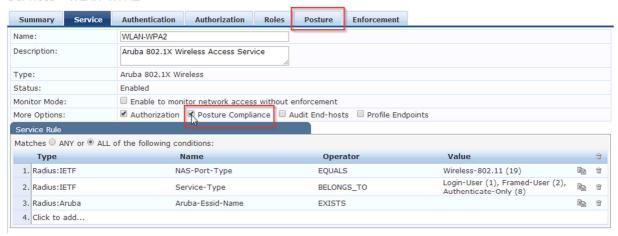
Adding Microsoft NAP to the Service

One of the reasons to use PEAP-TLS is for Microsoft NAP. NAP requires PEAP as the outer-tunnel. This section shows how to create and validate a basic NAP policy. Note that Posture processing is part of ClearPass Onguard, and Onguard licensing applies. Each ClearPass appliance comes with a 25 device Enterprise license which makes OnGuard available for 25 devices without additional licensing.

ClearPass Service configuration

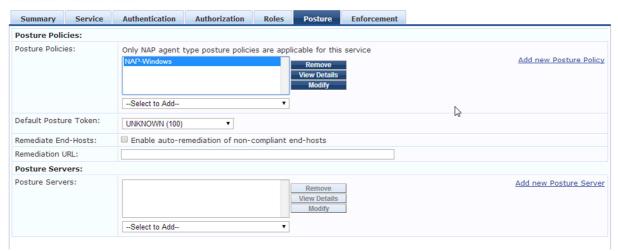
In the ClearPass service, enable Posture under the Service tab. The Posture tab should now appear:

Services - WLAN-WPA2



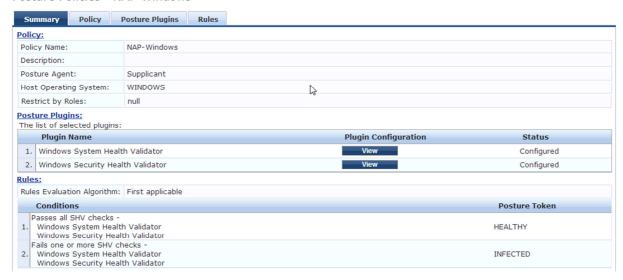
On the posture tab create a NAP service. Leave Posture Servers empty, as ClearPass has a Posture server built-in:

Services - WLAN-WPA2



Configuration » Posture » Posture Policies » Edit - NAP-Windows

Posture Policies - NAP-Windows





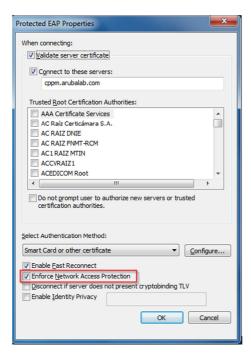
Windows 7 client configuration

Enabling NAP on Windows 7 takes several steps:

- 1. NAP Agent is disabled by default. Turn it on in Network Services, then Network Access Protection Agent, switch it on and make is start Automatic.
- 2. Wired Zero Config (802.1x) is disabled by default, turn on (+ automatic start): Wired AutoConfig service; if you want to do NAP on wired (not WLAN)
- 3. WLAN Zero Config (802.1x) is enabled by default; leave it that way if you want NAP over WLAN.
- 4. Enable the NAP Client components
- Run napclcfg.msc
- Go to "Enforcement Clients"
- Enable "EAP Quarantine Enforcement Client"

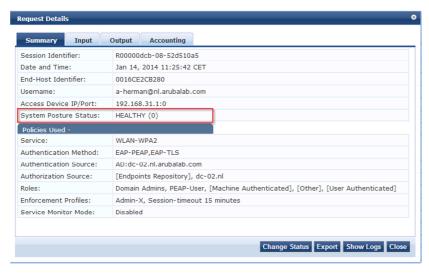
NAP only works on PEAP secured connections.

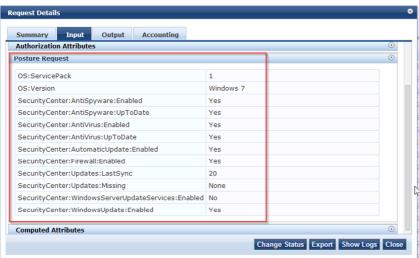
Enable NAP in the Supplicant on the client under PEAP Settings:



Validation in the access-tracker

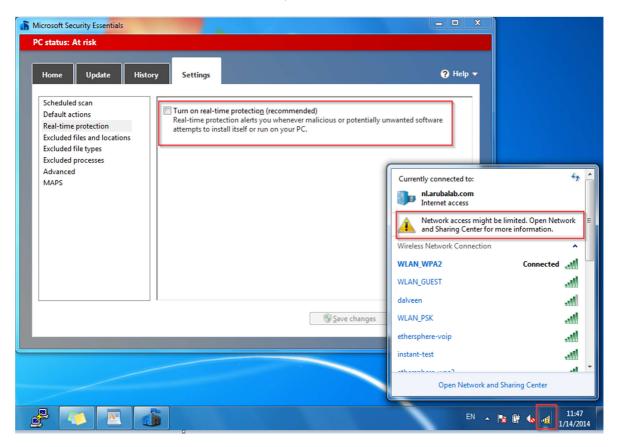
The access-tracker should now show the posture status of the device:





Disable anti-virus on the client

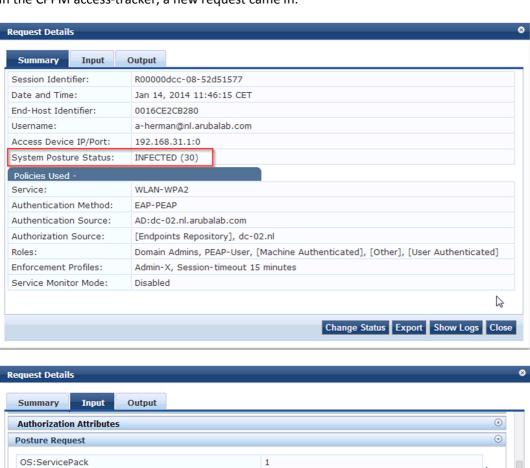
Now disable the antivirus to become non-compliant:

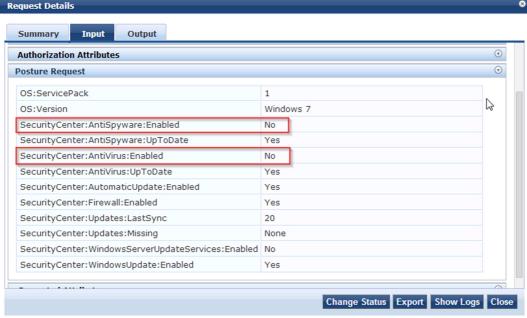


Note the yellow exclamation sign in your network icon in the taskbar: as indication that something is wrong.

Infected in Access Tracker

In the CPPM access-tracker, a new request came in:





Using posture status in you policy

You can now use the Tips:Posture in your enforcement policy:

