

Hacking Wireless Networks For Fun And Profit.

or HWNFFAP

@juicebox

Agenda

- Good Lord why ?
- Dear God how ?
- OMG Hax !! (Can I stop these shenanigans ?)
- Q&A
- Cake



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This is all old stuff. It's been talked about plenty. But I like talking about stuff that's been talked about before.

Good Lord *why* ?

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Why would you want to do this ?

Do you want to learn more about the protocols / security involved ?

Or do you just want to jump on your neighbours wireless (and possibly get owned)



The boring stuff

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But first we need to go through some boring stuff.

“Wireless”

“is the transfer of information between two or more points that are not connected by an electrical conductor”

- Radio communication
- 802.11 Standard (IEEE)
- a / b / g / n
- WEP, WPA, RADIUS, TKIP, CCMP

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source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless>

What we're most interested in here is the WEP and WPA bits. The rest are just pieces of the puzzle and can be researched in your own time.

Stations

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clients...laptops, phones, tablets...anything that you use to connect to a wireless network

Access Points

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“servers” Usually act as routers (will likely have a wired connection to the LAN)...you connect to these from your stations.

No security == clear text

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clear text is bad. We (as attackers) like clear text as it means we don't have to do any man in the middle attacks which could out us to our victims.



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clear text can be sniffed. Passwords, session cookies etc....all of this can be pulled from the wire.

source: google image search...my bad

WEP && WPA

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Our two main targets....

WEP: Wired Equivalent Privacy (easy peasy, lemon squeezy)

WPA: Wifi Protected Access (a little more difficult)

Dear God **how** ?

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How would you do this ?

Old School: WEP

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Cracking WEP

Weak ass crypto

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source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wired_Equivalent_Privacy

RC4

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source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RC4>

64bit and 128bit keys

initialization vectors

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This is where our “problem” comes in with WEP.

24 bits !!!

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24 bit IV's ...this means your 64bit and 128bit keys aren't quite as tough as you thought. They've become a 40bit and 104bit key...



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weak



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ass :D



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crypto

Yes you can use 16
hexadecimal
characters
(0-9 and A-F)

Because RC4 is a stream cipher, the same traffic key must never be used twice. The purpose of an IV, which is transmitted as plain text, is to prevent any repetition, but a 24-bit IV is not long enough to ensure this on a busy network. The way the IV was used also opened WEP to a related key attack. For a 24-bit IV, there is a 50% probability the same IV will repeat after 5000 packets

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which is transmitted as plain text

You just need “data”

weapon of choice:
aircrack-ng suite

Attack

- Start the wireless interface in monitor mode on the specific AP channel
- Use aireplay-ng to do a fake authentication with the access point
- Start airodump-ng on AP channel with a bssid filter to collect the new IVs
- Start aireplay-ng in ARP request replay mode to inject packets
- Run aircrack-ng to crack key using the IVs collected
- ???
- Profit

Demonstration

New School: WPA(2)

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Cracking WPA

A little more complicated,

but not much.

Offline Attack

Handshakes,
they're important

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Discuss and show the 4 way handshake

Wordlists,
important as well

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This will take time, but it's the easiest way

weapon(s) of choice:
aircrack-ng suite
cowpatty
john the ripper

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Tools:

<http://www.aircrack-ng.org/>
<http://www.willhackforsushi.com/Cowpatty.html>
<http://www.openwall.com/john/>

Rainbow tables,
they're probably
also important

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This will save you time (maybe) but it will cost you

~~Rainbow tables,
they're probably
also important~~

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Sorry..I didn't have much time to go through this :(

Honourable Mention:

WPS

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Tool to highlight: Reaver

<https://code.google.com/p/reaver-wps/>

whitepaper:

[http://sviehb.files.wordpress.com/
2011/12/viehboeck_wps.pdf](http://sviehb.files.wordpress.com/2011/12/viehboeck_wps.pdf)

or

<http://bit.ly/tBMolm>

“computing standard that attempts to allow easy establishment of a secure wireless home network”

WPS

- 8 digit pin
- but the last digit is a checksum
- validation process splits 8 digits in two
- 4 digits = 10 000 possibilities
- 3 digits = 1000 possibilities

weapon of choice:

Reaver

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Tool highlight: Reaver

<https://code.google.com/p/reaver-wps/>

Disable WPS (if you can)

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Difficult as there are a lot of routers that say they will disable it, but don't.
Others don't even offer you the possibility to disable WPS :(
#fail



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This means you're going to have a bad day at some point.

OMG Hax !!

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Detect and prevent



Detection ?

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Detection ? Can you detect that bad things are happening ?



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Not really...it's difficult. Kind of like looking for a needle in a haystack.

Prevention

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Prevention ? Can you prevent bad stuff from happening ?

MAC Locking

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I've heard you can do MAC locking to prevent people from logging onto your AP ?

~~MAC Locking~~

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Nope. All I will do is do a little passive sniffing, grab a MAC address from a working / authenticated client and use that on my machine. I can then knock him off the network, and I'll be able to connect just fine.

There's a neat little tutorial here:

https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/MAC_Address_Spoofing

“Spoofing”

RADIUS authentication

Encrypt EVERYTHING

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Encrypt all your traffic. Tunnel stuff over ssh, fire up a VPN (OpenVPN is a good one)..just don't let your traffic go unprotected.

In summary

- WEP is useless, don't use it
- WPA(2) is also pretty useless
- Drunk 4 year olds could perform these attacks
- Encrypt all the things
- ???
- Profit

README.txt

- Hacking Exposed: Wireless <http://amzn.to/159BnFh>
- Basquillions of whitepapers

Q&A

Cake



the cake is a lie!



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boobies :D

source: internet somewhere...