LAB REPORT 3

ECE 455

ODU Honor pledge

"I pledge to support the Honor System of Old Dominion University.

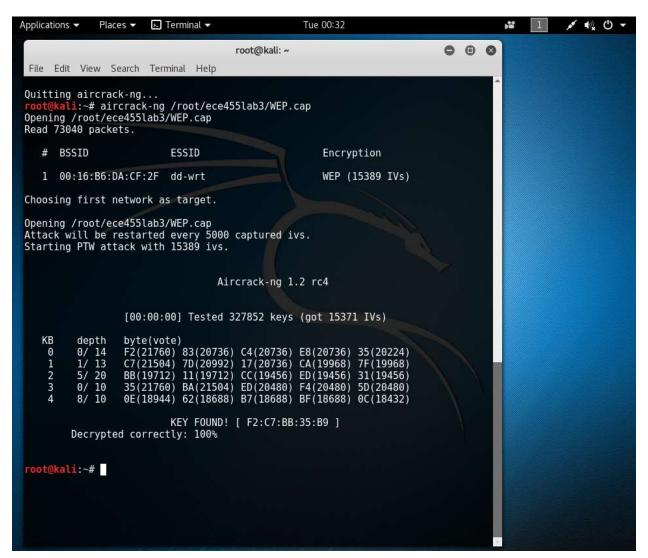
I will refrain from any form of academic dishonesty or deception, such as cheating or plagiarism. I am aware that as a member of the academic community it is my responsibility to turn in all suspected violation of the Honor Code. I will report to a hearing if summoned."

Your name: Bradley McKee

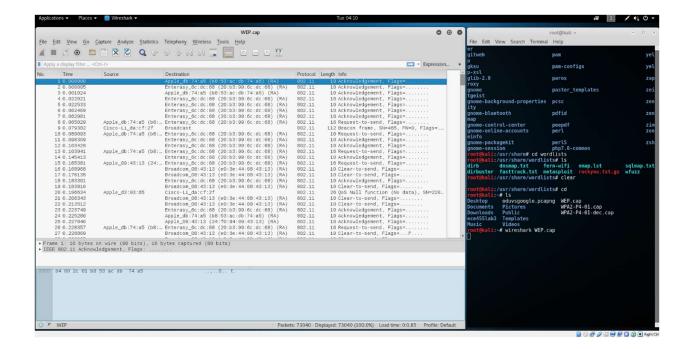
UIN: 00975338

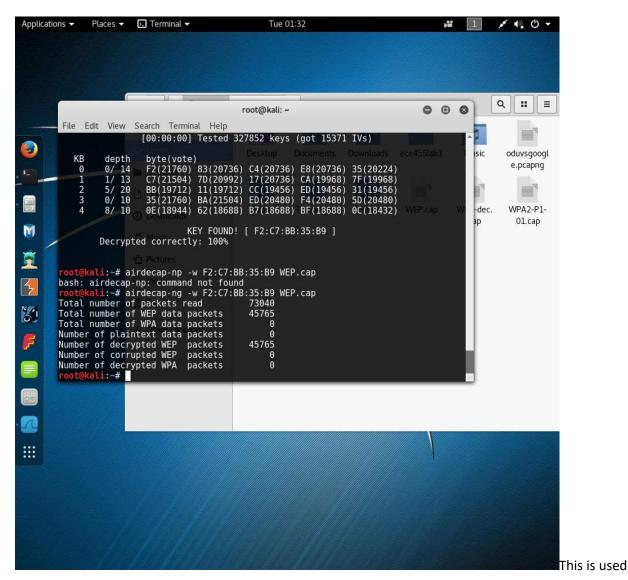
Sign here: BLM (initials represent signature)

In this lab we were instructed to do the networking lab with a program called aircrack-ng. After reading the lab I decided that it would make it a lot easier on myself if I had a computer than ran Kali Linux. I decided to make a partition on my laptop and install kali linux mainly because it comes with all the software we will be using this semester. Last semester I became familiar with using Wireshark in ECE 355. The main purpose of this lab is to crack a WEP and WPA2 using a captured file from wireshark. We also learn to use wireshark to analyze which packets and what type of protocols is being sent /received. Attached will be screenshots taken from my laptop as proof that I went through and completed the lab. I put my midas id into a generator and got the MD5 hash value: 447fdf3476f578edc97c3079b7cc002a, so I did problem 4 for the WPA crack.

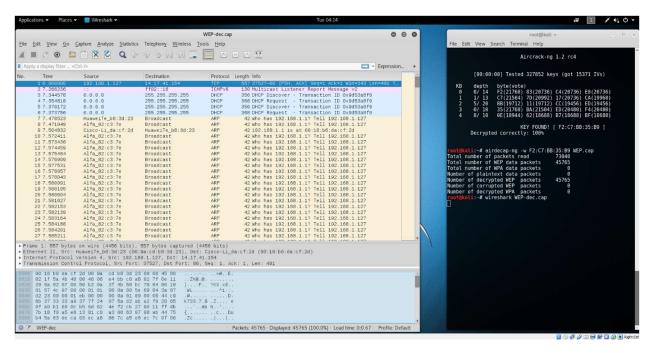


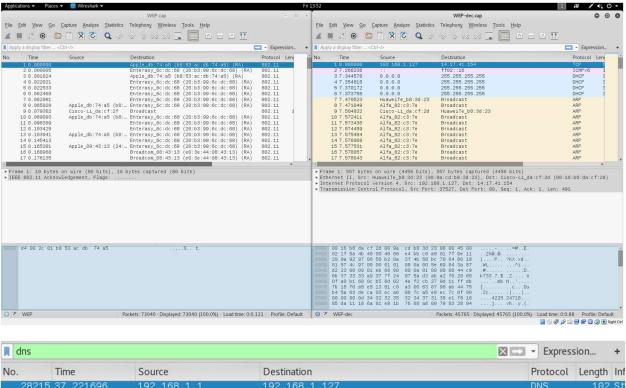
Above is how I found out what the ESSID was taken from the file and what the passcode is for the network.





as a test to see if the we lost any files when decapping the file that we are using. As you could see above There was no packets lost in translation.





This is a before and after of the WEP.cap / WEP-dec.cap files that were taken from the lab. As you could tell on the right you could see what is actually happening instead of requests of data being sent. I can then see what type of protocol is being used and packet sizes and all that good stuff at this point. Most of the requests in this file that I found after I cracked it was ARP requests of ip addresses. Was able to find the source and destination of the DNS ip request.

WPA2 Cracking:

```
Quitting aircrack-ng...

root@kali:~# aircrack-ng -w /usr/share/wordlists/sqlmap.txt WPA2-P4-01.cap
Opening WPA2-P4-01.cap
Read 4225 packets.

# BSSID ESSID Encryption

1 00:16:B6:DA:CF:2F CyberPHY WPA (1 handshake)

Choosing first network as target.

Opening WPA2-P4-01.cap
Reading packets, please wait...

Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc4
```

```
[00:04:40] 479824/746519 keys tested (1821.35 k/s)

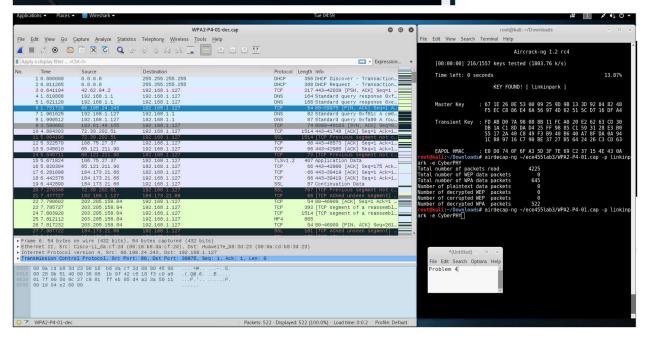
Time left: 2 minutes, 26 seconds 64.27%

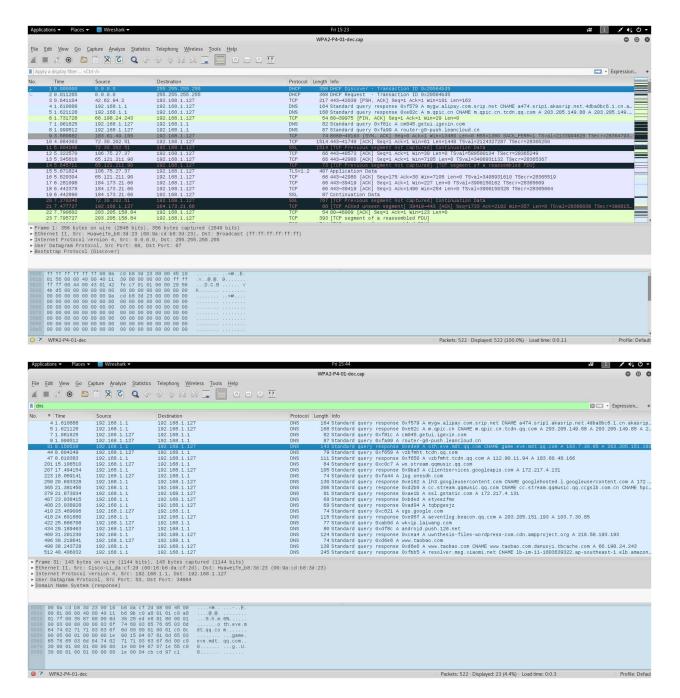
KEY FOUND! [linkinpark]

Master Key : 67 1E 26 8E 53 00 09 25 9D 9B 13 3D 92 84 82 48 F5 EC C8 86 E4 6A 56 97 4D 62 51 5C D7 16 DF A4

Transient Key : FD AB D0 7A 98 08 8B 11 FC A0 20 E2 62 63 CD 30 DB 1A C1 8D DA D4 25 FF 98 85 C1 59 31 28 E3 B0 55 17 2A 40 C8 49 F3 B9 40 B6 40 A7 8F DA 0A 94 1C 88 97 16 C7 90 BE 37 27 B5 64 24 26 C3 CD 63

EAPOL HMAC : E0 D0 74 0F 6F A3 5D 3F 7E 69 C2 37 15 4E 43 0A
```





The screen caps above shows the procedure I had to take after After decapping the WPA2 file that we captured I was then able to look at the decrypted file. After looking at the file it was evident that the most used protocol in the file is TCP. It's pretty cool to see that we could see the source ip and destination ip of what is going on in the DHCP protocol at the very beginning of the file. I could see the DNS requests that it is making to some leancloud.cn which is probably a server of some sort. Not all transmissions were able to be converted into a decrypted transmission that we could see. By filtering to DNS we are able to see what websites and message responses to these requests to certain websites. This person went to various

where they pay for someth	ning.		