

Yet another Wireshark Presentation

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Keith Walsh

Overview

- Check out talks #62 and #63
- Non wireshark bits:
 - Use airmmon-ng to present an interface in monitor mode which wireshark can use
 - Use airodump-ng to deauth a client
- Wireshark bits:
 - Capture the packets
 - Use some of wireshark's 802.11 features to process the data

Hardware selection

- Not all wireless chipsets support monitor mode
 - Tonight we are using an Atheros AR9271

Enabling monitor mode

- Verify the interface is present:
 - iwconfig
- Enable monitor mode on desired interface:
 - airmon-ng start wlan1

Next launch wireshark and read from the new interface, wlan1mon

Wireshark GUI Customisations

- Additional Columns

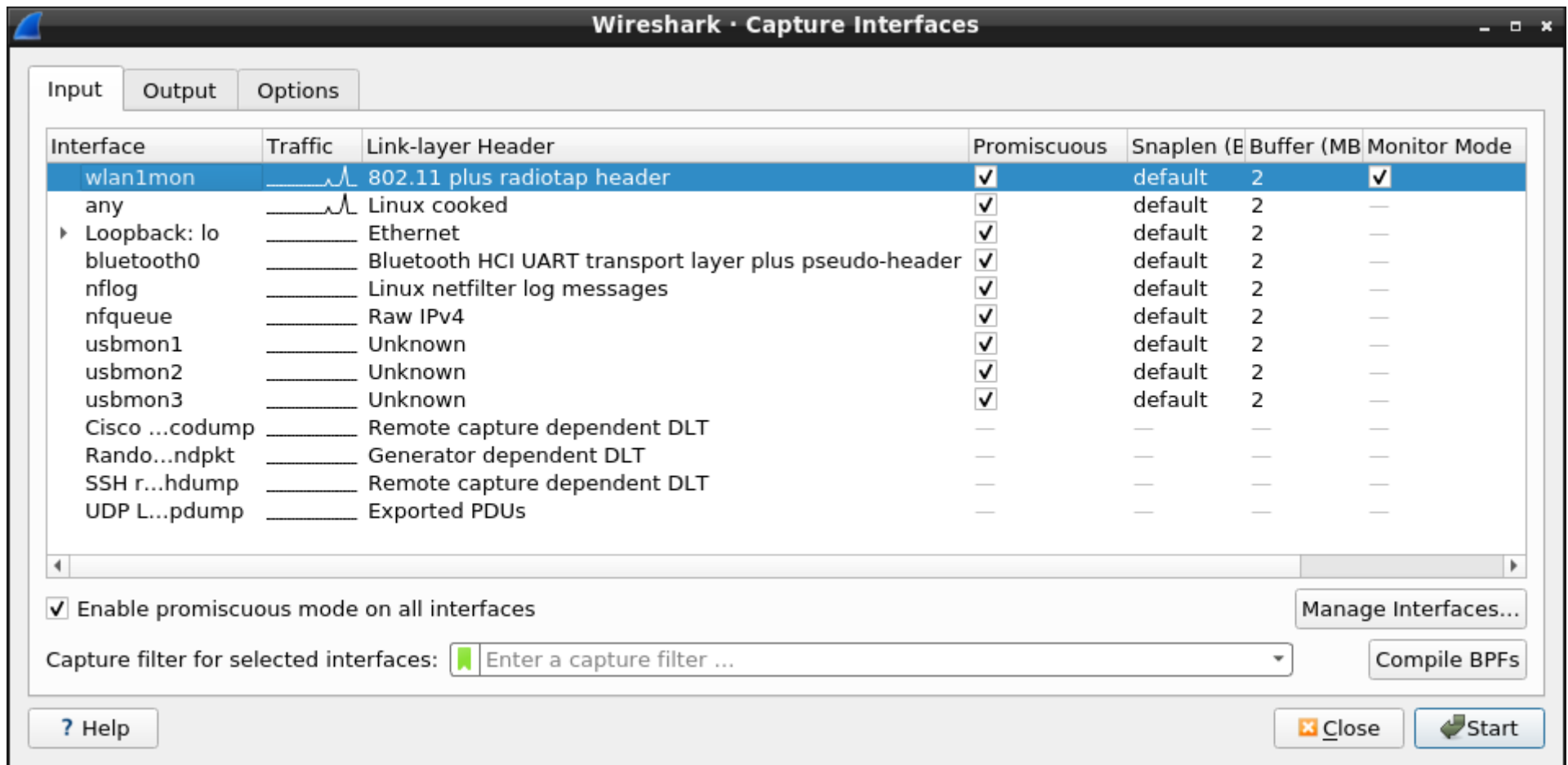
tx rate	wifi ch	rssi	T
1.0	11	-12 dBm	8
1.0	11	-14 dBm	8
1.0	11	-15 dBm	8
1.0	11	-14 dBm	8
1.0	11	-14 dBm	8
1.0	11	-15 dBm	8

- Colouring Packets

Name	Filter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deauth	wlan.fc.type_subtype == 0x00c

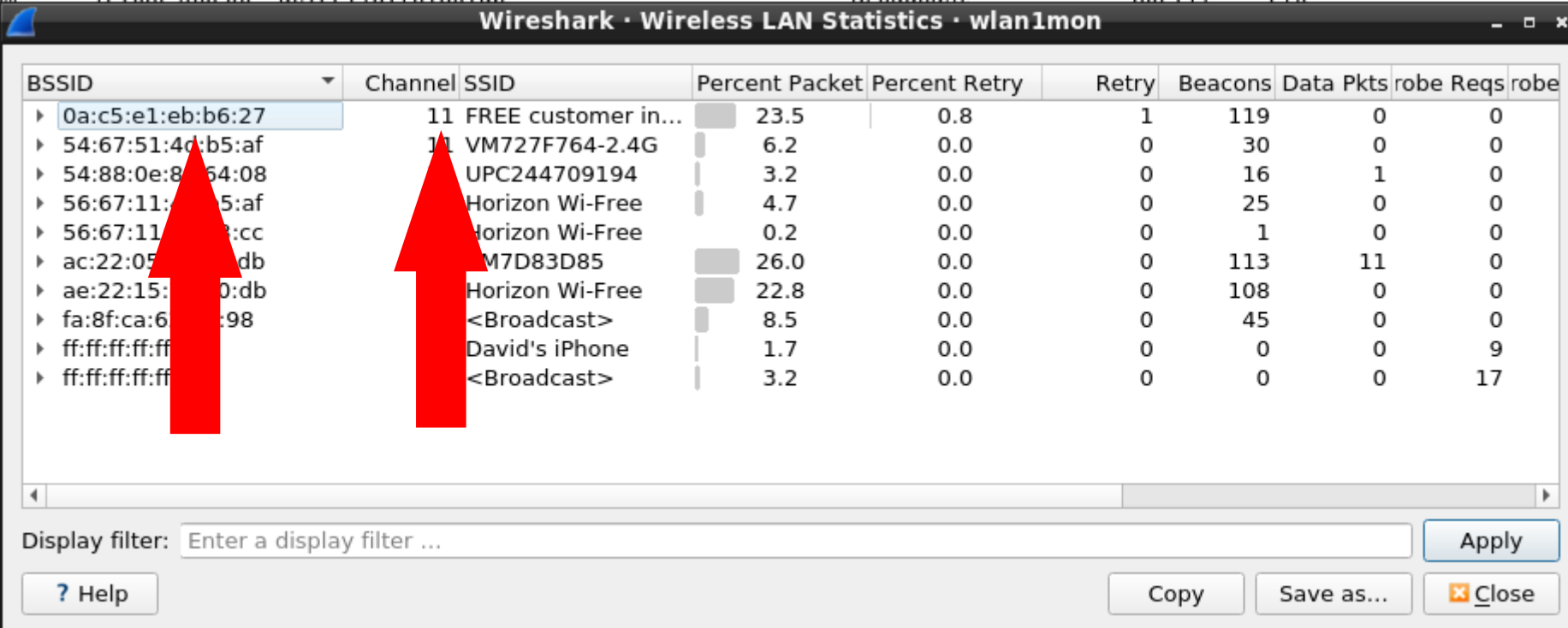
Start the capture

- Note Promiscuous vs Monitor Mode



Wireless LAN Statistics

- Click Wireless -> WLAN Traffic
 - From here select the target network
 - Make note of the mac address and channel
 - We will store these as shell variables for later use



Wireshark · Wireless LAN Statistics · wlan1mon

BSSID	Channel	SSID	Percent Packet	Percent Retry	Retry	Beacons	Data Pkts	Probe Reqs	Probe Rsp
0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	11	FREE customer in...	23.5	0.8	1	119	0	0	
54:67:51:4c:b5:af	11	VM727F764-2.4G	6.2	0.0	0	30	0	0	
54:88:0e:81:64:08		UPC244709194	3.2	0.0	0	16	1	0	
56:67:11:15:af		Horizon Wi-Free	4.7	0.0	0	25	0	0	
56:67:11:15:cc		Horizon Wi-Free	0.2	0.0	0	1	0	0	
ac:22:05:10:db		VM7D83D85	26.0	0.0	0	113	11	0	
ae:22:15:10:db		Horizon Wi-Free	22.8	0.0	0	108	0	0	
fa:8f:ca:61:98		<Broadcast>	8.5	0.0	0	45	0	0	
ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff		David's iPhone	1.7	0.0	0	0	0	9	
ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff		<Broadcast>	3.2	0.0	0	0	0	17	

Display filter: Enter a display filter ...

Buttons: ? Help, Copy, Save as..., Close

Capture Specific Channel Only

- Currently the hardware is scanning accross all channels, we now know what channel to focus on.
 - Capturing a single channel will reduce chances of missed packets being captured

Stop capture:

```
airmon-ng stop wlan1mon
```

Start monitoring channel 11 only:

```
airmon-ng start wlan1 $CH
```

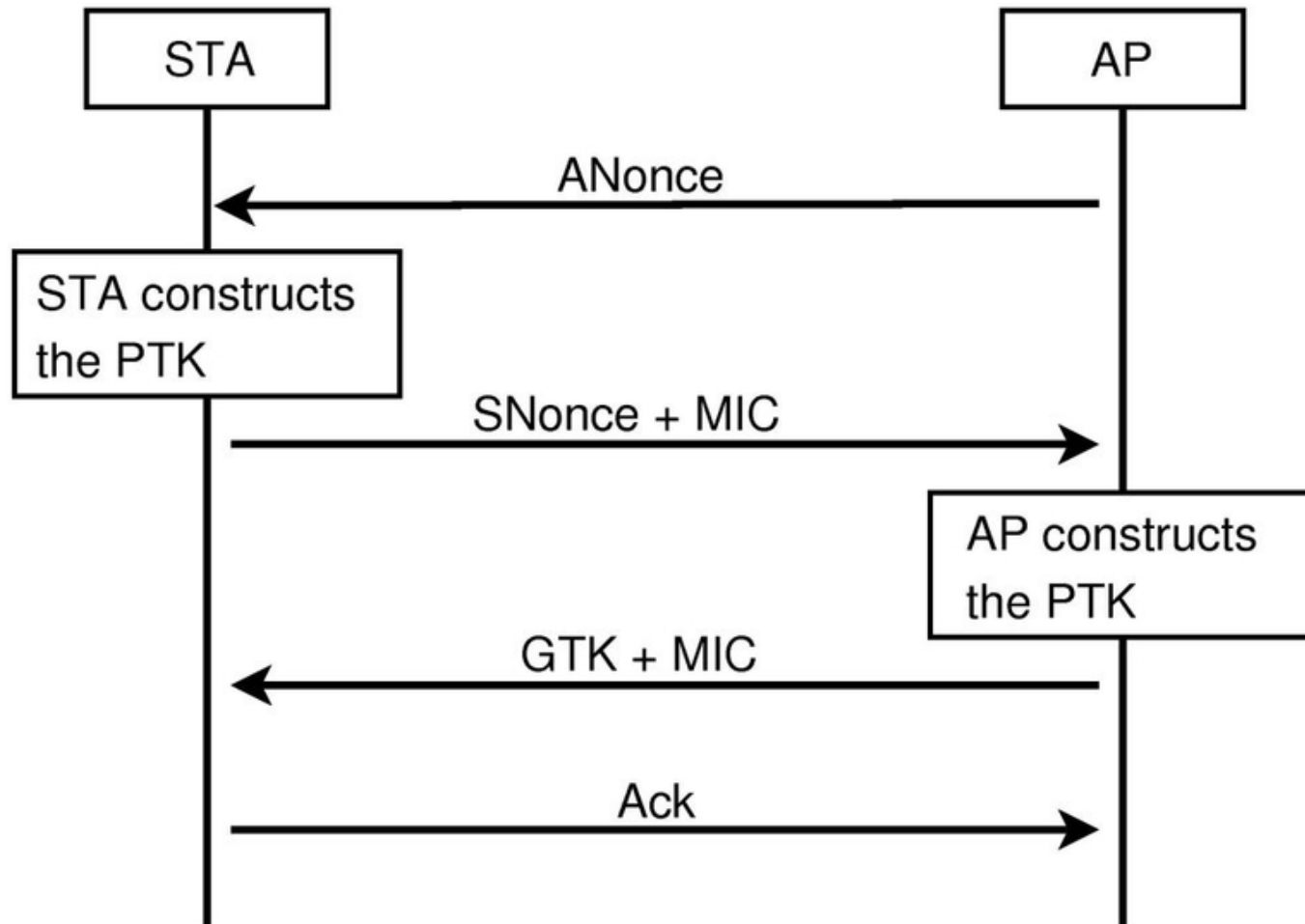

WPA2 Decryption

- As this is a pre shared key, assume we know it
- We also know the SSID
 - Use the tool wpa_passphrase to generate the key
 - Javascript version also available on wireshark website
 - <https://www.wireshark.org/tools/wpa-psk.html>
 - Add this key to wireshark
- Assuming the 4 way handshake was captured, wireshark will use the psk to decrypt the packets

EAPOL 4 way handshake

- As mentioned earlier, the 'wifi password' and SSID are used to generate a shared Pairwise Master Key (PMK)
- This is used to generate a key is Pairwise Transient Key (PTK) and is not itself used to encrypt any of the packets.
- The process of constructing the PTK is the Extensible Authentication Protocol over LAN (EAPOL) process

EAPOL 4 way handshake



- See CorkSec talk #53 for details

Image: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11i-2004

EAPOL Capture

- The handshake only happens when a client connects, which most likely already happened before capturing started
- To force a new handshake, we can deauthenticate the client and hope it will reconnect automatically.
- By capturing the plain text values exchanged and knowing the PMK, Wireshark can decrypt the packets

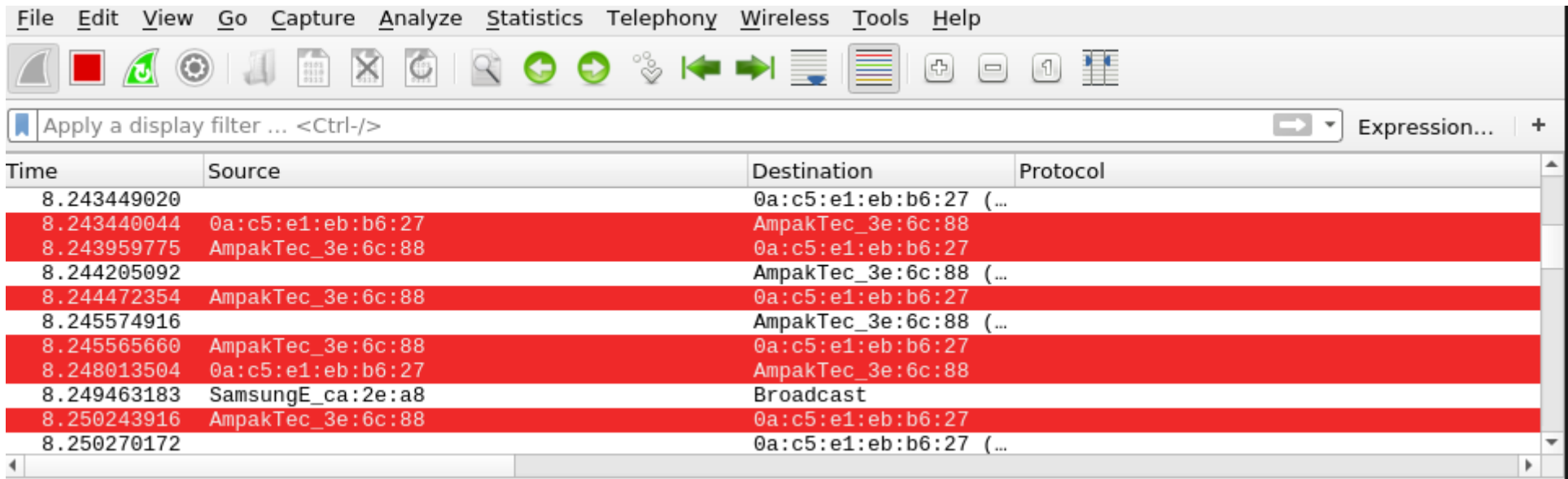
Client Deauthentication

- This is done using the tool aireplay-ng to inject disassociate packets into the air and hopefully these are received by the client
 - `aireplay-ng -0 5 -a $APMAC -c $CLIENTMAC wlan1mon`

```
root@kali-dell:~# APMAC=0A:C5:E1:EB:B6:27
root@kali-dell:~# CLIENTMAC=6c:fa:a7:3e:6c:88
root@kali-dell:~# aireplay-ng -0 5 -a $APMAC -c $CLIENTMAC wlan1mon
00:41:14  Waiting for beacon frame (BSSID: 0A:C5:E1:EB:B6:27) on channel 11
00:41:15  Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [6C:FA:A7:3E:6C:88] [ 0|50 ACKs]
00:41:15  Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [6C:FA:A7:3E:6C:88] [ 0|54 ACKs]
00:41:16  Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [6C:FA:A7:3E:6C:88] [ 0|71 ACKs]
00:41:17  Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [6C:FA:A7:3E:6C:88] [ 0|67 ACKs]
00:41:17  Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [6C:FA:A7:3E:6C:88] [ 0|51 ACKs]
root@kali-dell:~# █
```

Deauth Capture

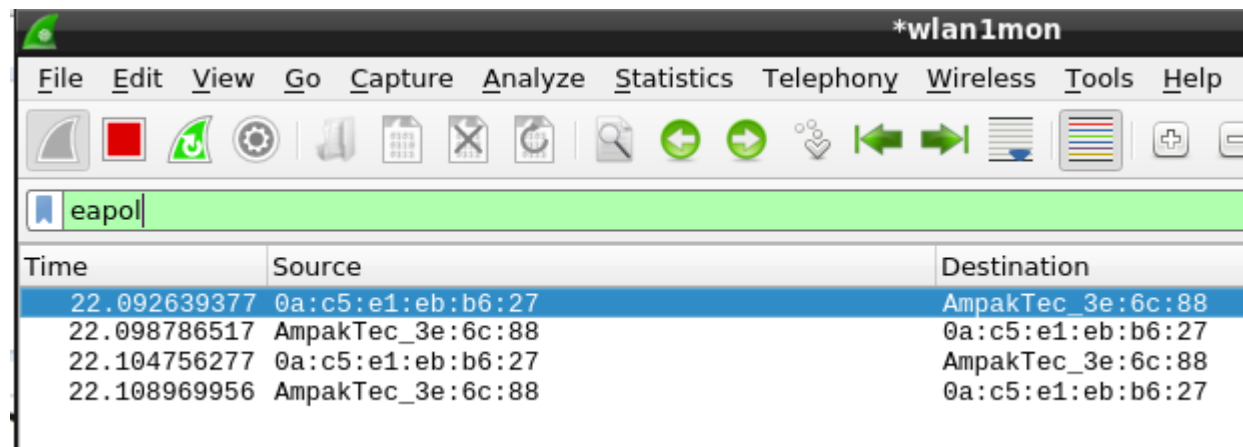
- Oh look, colours



Time	Source	Destination	Protocol
8.243449020		0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27 (...)	
8.243440044	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	
8.243959775	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	
8.244205092		AmpakTec_3e:6c:88 (...)	
8.244472354	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	
8.245574916		AmpakTec_3e:6c:88 (...)	
8.245565660	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	
8.248013504	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	
8.249463183	SamsungE_ca:2e:a8	Broadcast	
8.250243916	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	
8.250270172		0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27 (...)	

Handshake Capture

- Use filter: eapol

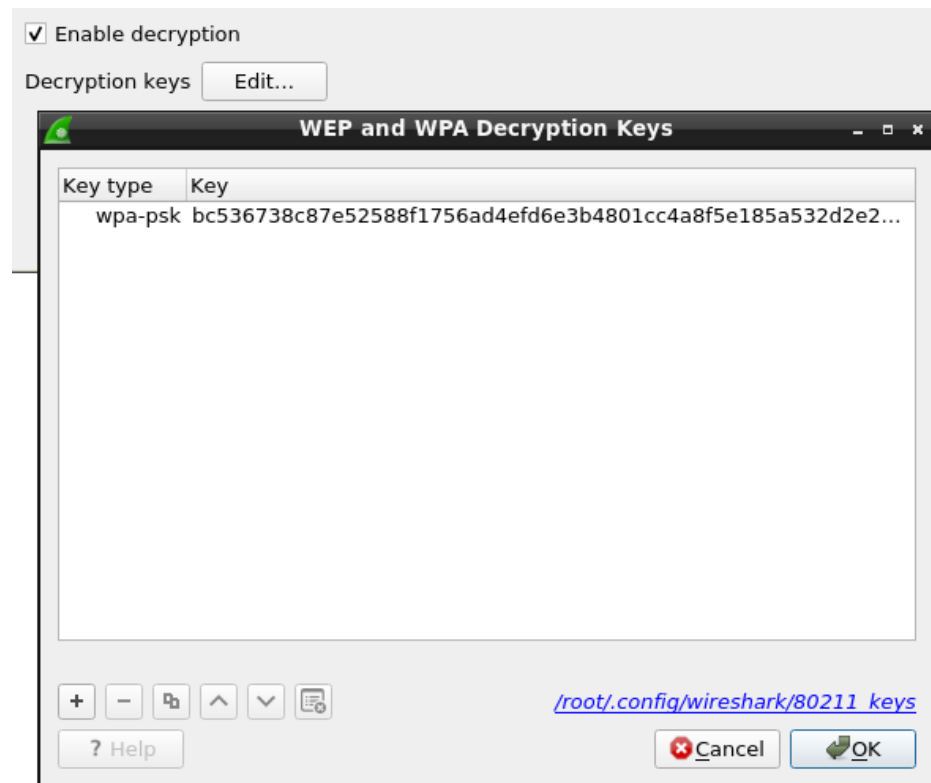


The image shows a Wireshark network traffic capture window titled '*wlan1mon'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Wireless, Tools, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, capture control, and navigation. A filter bar below the toolbar shows 'eapol' entered in a green field. The packet list pane displays four captured packets, all of which are EAPOL frames. The first packet is selected, highlighting its details in blue. The table below summarizes the captured packets.

Time	Source	Destination
22.092639377	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88
22.098786517	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27
22.104756277	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88
22.108969956	AmpakTec_3e:6c:88	0a:c5:e1:eb:b6:27

Wireshark wpa key entry

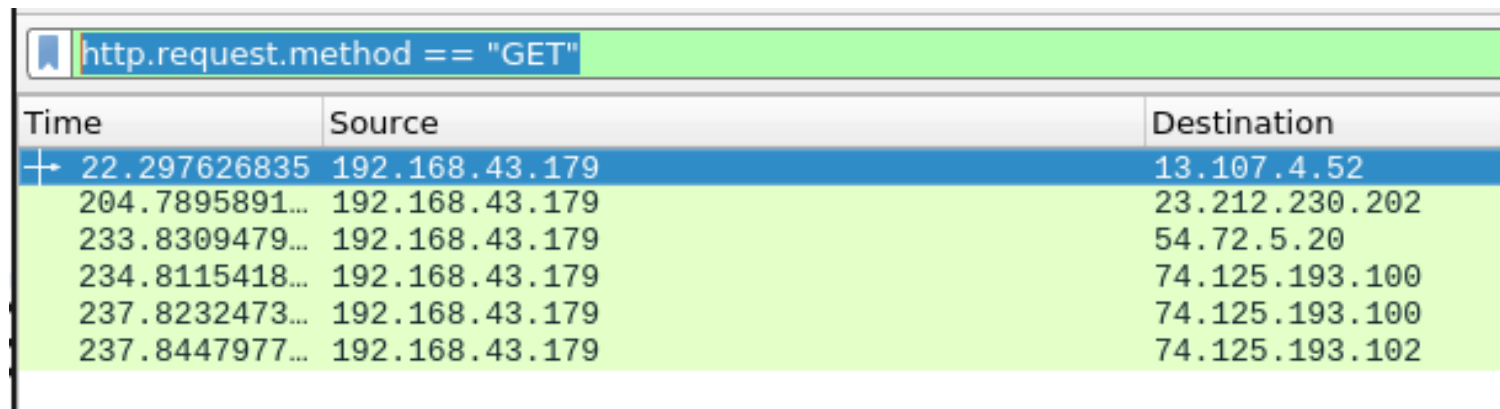
- Edit -> Preferences
 - Then:Protocols -> IEE 801.11
- Tick 'Enable Decrpytion' and enter the wpa-psk



http.request.method == "GET"		
Time	Source	Destination
+ 22.297626835	192.168.43.179	13.107.4.52
204.7895891...	192.168.43.179	23.212.230.202
233.8309479...	192.168.43.179	54.72.5.20
234.8115418...	192.168.43.179	74.125.193.100
237.8232473...	192.168.43.179	74.125.193.100
237.8447977...	192.168.43.179	74.125.193.102

Inspect the packets

- If the key has worked, the packets will automatically be decrypted
- Generate some traffic
 - On victim navigate to cit.ie and search for a course
- Use filter: `http.request.method == "GET"`

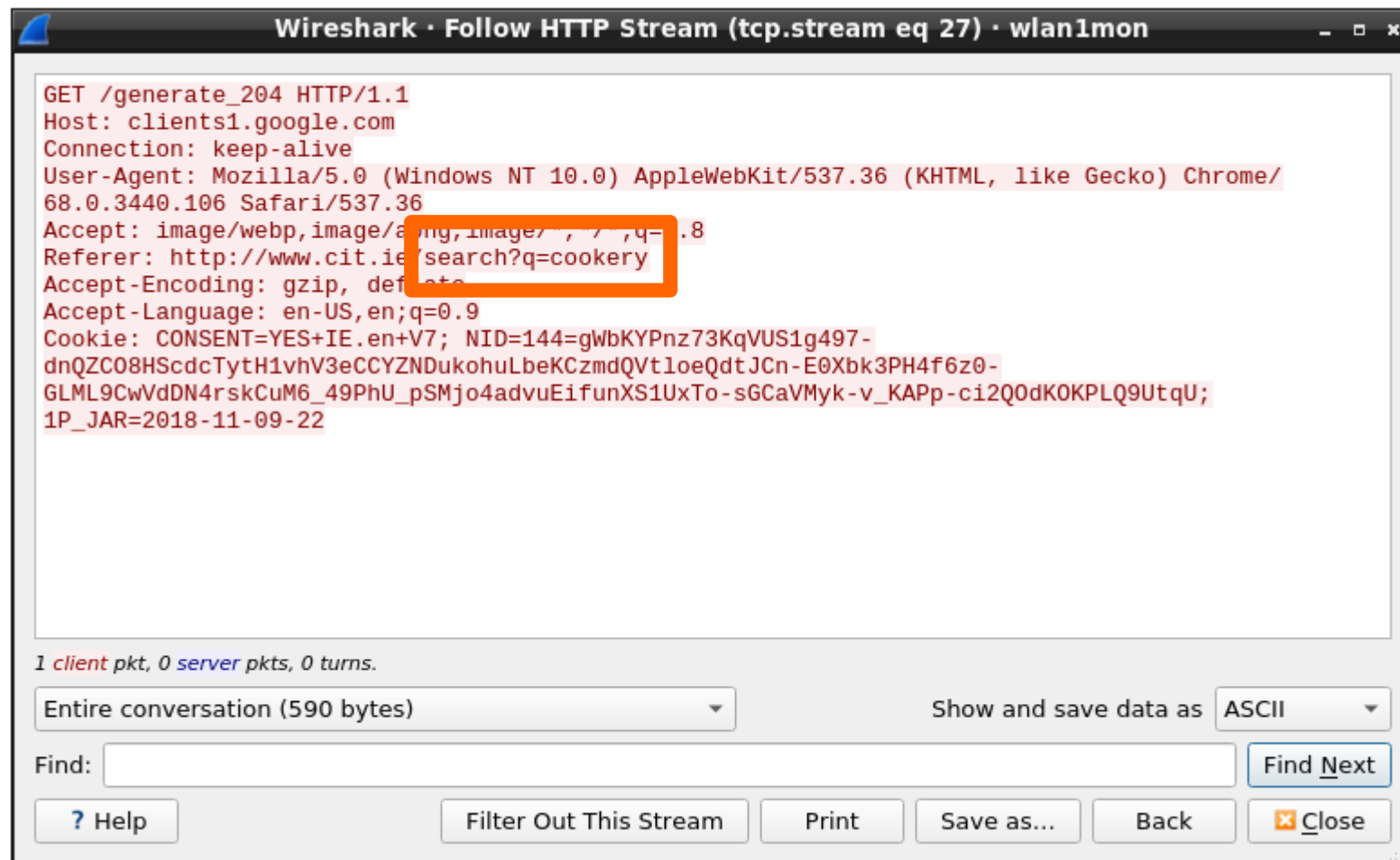


The image shows a screenshot of a network traffic analysis tool, likely Wireshark. At the top, a filter bar contains the text `http.request.method == "GET"`. Below this, a table displays a list of captured packets. The first packet is highlighted in blue, while the others are in light green. The table has three columns: Time, Source, and Destination.

Time	Source	Destination
22.297626835	192.168.43.179	13.107.4.52
204.7895891...	192.168.43.179	23.212.230.202
233.8309479...	192.168.43.179	54.72.5.20
234.8115418...	192.168.43.179	74.125.193.100
237.8232473...	192.168.43.179	74.125.193.100
237.8447977...	192.168.43.179	74.125.193.102

Inspect the packets

- Right click & follow Stream



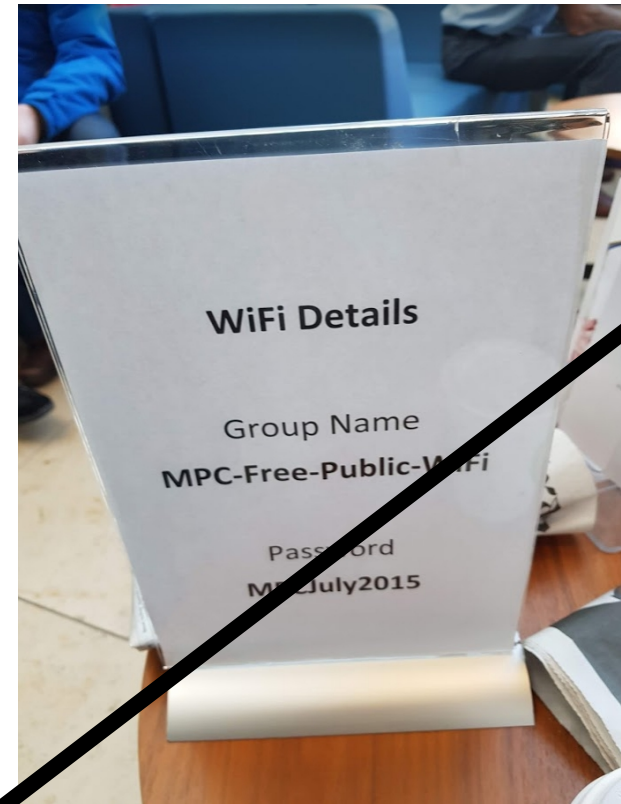
Demo

- Here we go, lets try what we just read using:
 - Phone as hotspot called “FREE customer wifi”
 - Victim will be a tablet
 - This machine for capturing

OffsecVM-2016.2-1686 - VMware Workstation 14 Player (Non-commercial use only)
File Virtual Machine Help
Applications Places Terminal
Tue 16:05
root@kali:~#
root@alpha:/var/www/html# export SHELL=bash
root@alpha:/var/www/html# export TERM=xterm256-color
root@alpha:/var/www/html# stty rows 17 columns 55
root@alpha:/var/www/html# wh
whatis which whiptail whoami
whereis while who
root@alpha:/var/www/html# wh
whatis which whiptail whoami
whereis while who
root@alpha:/var/www/html# whi
No command 'whi' found, did you mean:
Command 'who' from package 'coreutils' (main)
whi: command not found
root@alpha:/var/www/html# which nc
/bin/nc
root@alpha:/var/www/html#

Conclusion

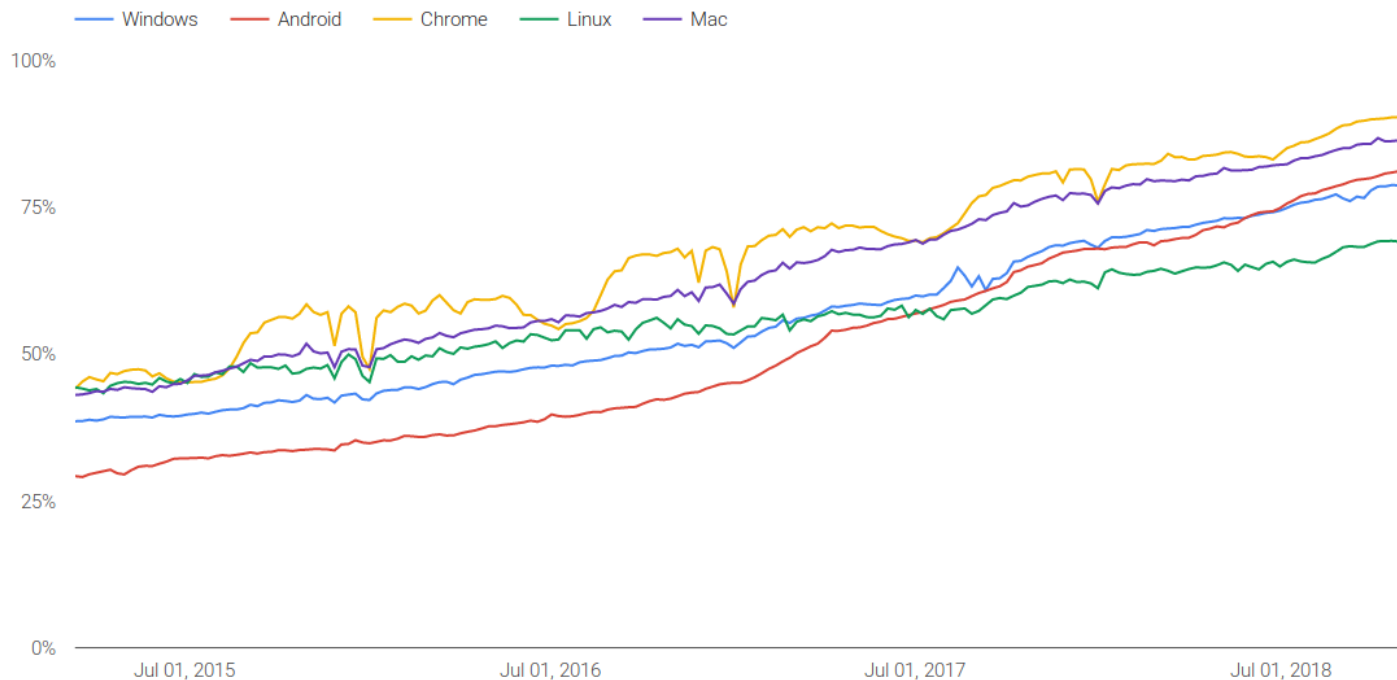
- Maybe avoid free wifi?
 - But is this scenario likley on the 208 bus?
- WPA3 **should** fix this
 - Encrypted managment frames
 - Encryption even on open wifi



Conclusion

- Use all the usual common sense things like applicaion level encryption
- Increase in HTTP traffic in recent years

Percentage of pages loaded over HTTPS in Chrome by platform



Source: <https://transparencyreport.google.com/https/overview>

The End

- Questions, no?