

APAD: An EDR Grade Agent for Wi-Fi APs

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www.PentesterAcademy.com

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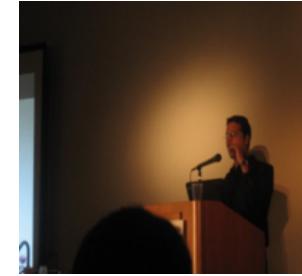
B.Tech, ECE
IIT Guwahati



802.1x, Cat65k
Cisco Systems



WEP Cloaking
Defcon 19



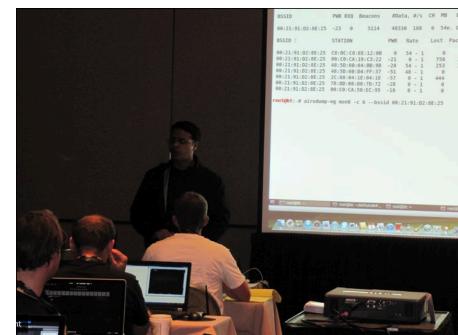
Caffe Latte Attack
Toorcon 9



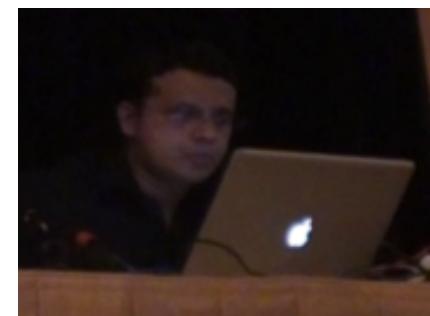
Media Coverage
CBS5, BBC



Microsoft
Security Shootout



Trainer, 2011



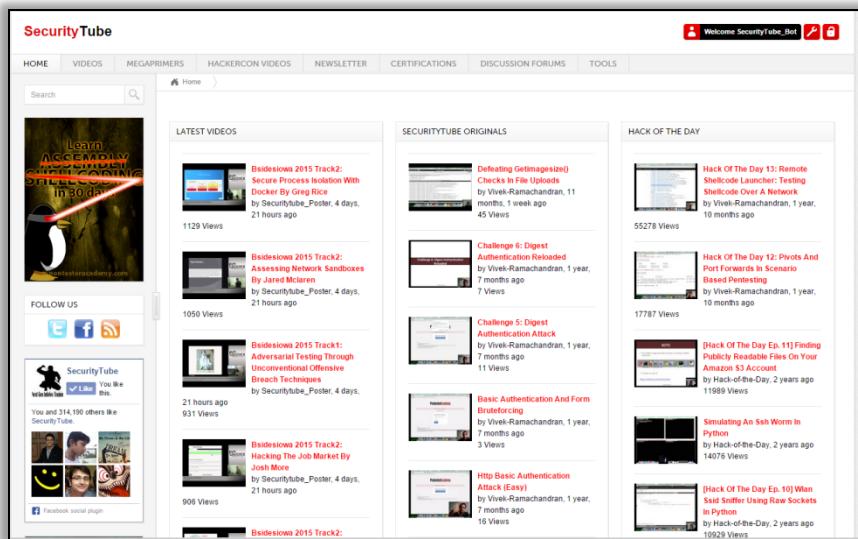
Researcher

Security Research/ Trainer at Hacker Cons



HACKTIVITY
Kelet-Közép-Európa legnagyobb hackerkonferenciája
2011. szeptember 17-18.

SecurityTube and Pentester Academy



A screenshot of the PentesterAcademy website homepage. The header includes the "PentesterAcademy" logo and a "a SecurityTube.net initiative" tagline, along with social media icons for Twitter and Facebook. A "MEMBER ACCESS" button is in the top right. The main content features a video player showing a "Pentester Academy Introduction" video, a "Start Learning Today!" button, and a "Revolutionizing Infosec Training" tagline. Below this, a "Latest Videos" section shows four thumbnail images with titles: "Hostapd: WPA/WPA2 PSK AP in Wi-Fi Security and Pentesting", "Hostapd: WEP in Wi-Fi Security and Pentesting", "Hardware Write Blocking Part 3: Host Enumeration in USB Forensics and Pentesting", and "Hardware Write Blocking Part 2: Threads and Helpers in USB Forensics and Pentesting".

AttackDefense Labs

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the AttackDefense website at <https://attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=1243>. The page title is "EDR Demo: MIPS OpenWRT". The URL bar includes a shield icon, a lock icon, and the URL. The browser's top bar shows a back arrow, forward arrow, refresh button, home icon, a search bar with placeholder "Search", a magnifying glass icon, a 80% zoom icon, three dots, a download icon, a star icon, and several other icons.

The left sidebar has a "Dashboard" icon, "Ongoing Labs" icon with a red notification badge containing the number "1", "Latest Additions" icon, and "Community Labs" icon. Below these are sections for "EARN CREDENTIALS" (Verifiable Badges) and "THE BASICS" (Network Recon, Real World Webapps, Traffic Analysis, Webapp CVEs, Metasploit, Offensive Python, Network Pivoting, Cracking, Infrastructure Attacks, Privilege Escalation, Deliberately Vulnerable, Forensics, Firmware Analysis, Reverse Engineering, Secure Coding, IoT).

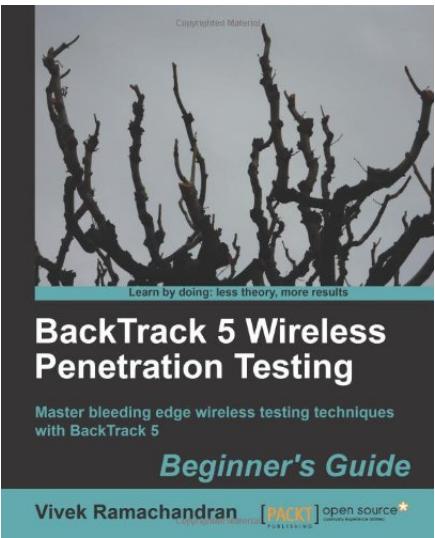
The main content area shows the "EDR Demo: MIPS OpenWRT" challenge details. It includes a thumbnail of a penguin icon, a "Lab Link" button, and a "Stop" button. To the right is a "Lab Scoreboard" table:

| Lab Scoreboard | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5 | 1 |
| # Played on AD | # Played by you |

Mark Complete

The challenge description section contains tabs for "Mission", "Prohibited Activities", and "Technical Support". The "Mission" tab is active. It states: "In this companion lab, we will be showing a live demo of how low-level kernel based EDR system can be used to detect and deter attacks. To understand and use this demo, please follow the course. This lab contains build-system for OpenWRT MIPS Malta and Qemu emulator for MIPSEL. The home directory of user john contains the following directories: openwrt-buildsystem: OpenWRT build system configured for MIPS Malta ready-to-run: Ready to run kernel and filesystem images for MIPS Malta rootkit-code: Source code for rootkits". The "objective" is "Compile kernel modules and test those on Qemu emulated MIPS malta machine. Note: Use of "make clean" in the openwrt-buildsystem will lead to more time consumption during compilation. Similarly, selecting new packages might not work as the lab is not connected to the internet."

Books

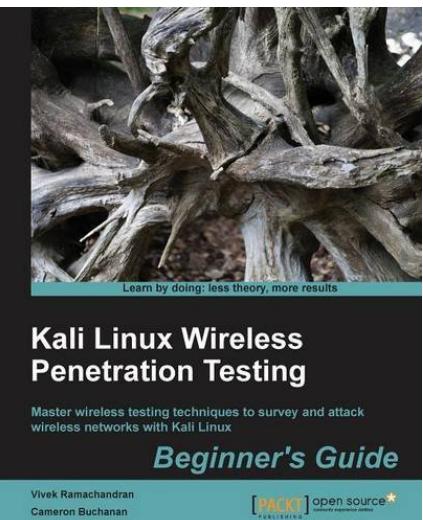


BackTrack 5 Wireless Penetration Testing Beginner's Guide

by Vivek Ramachandran (Author)

★★★★★ 51 customer reviews

- Sept. 9th 2011
- 13,000+ copies sold
- Polish and Korean translation



Kali Linux: Wireless Penetration Testing Beginner's Guide |

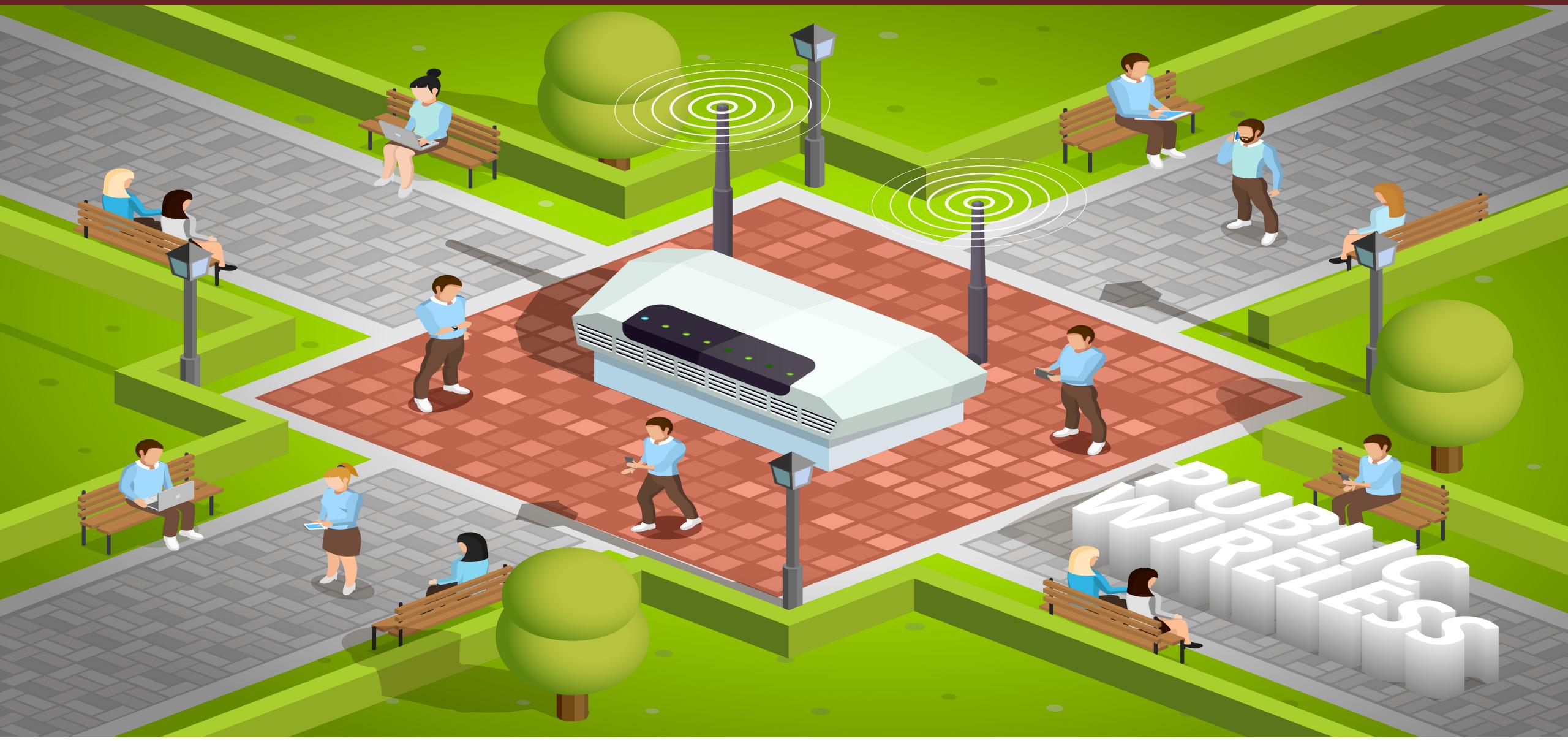
2015

by Vivek Ramachandran (Author), Cameron Buchanan ▾ (Author)

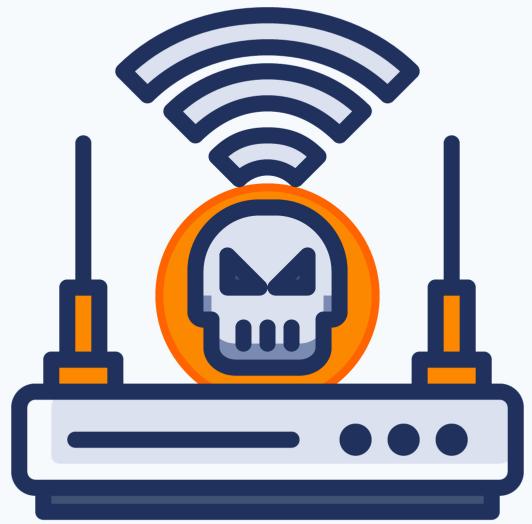
★★★★★ 35 customer reviews

- March 30th 2015
- Minor Edits for Kali Linux
- New chapter added by co-author

Wi-Fi APs: They are everywhere 😊



Wi-Fi AP: Hackers Live Here!



WIFI HACKING

- Stone age security
- Older kernels, outdated software
- No AV, IDS or any modern security
- No proper logging or alerting

How can good security be built on
insecure infrastructure?

What could go wrong?

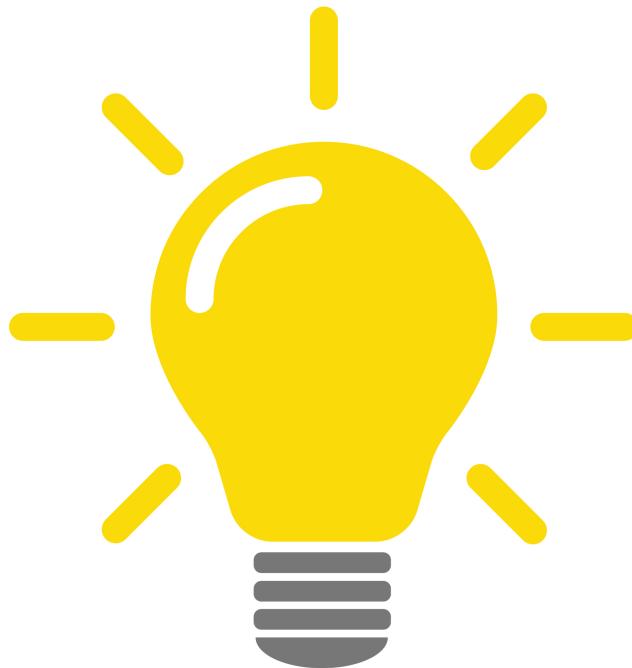


- DNS Hijacking
- Traffic redirection, monitoring and mangling
- Stealing credentials, accounts, money
- Pivot point to attack other networks
- Propagate spam
- You get arrested ... 😞

I have a dream ... of secure access points



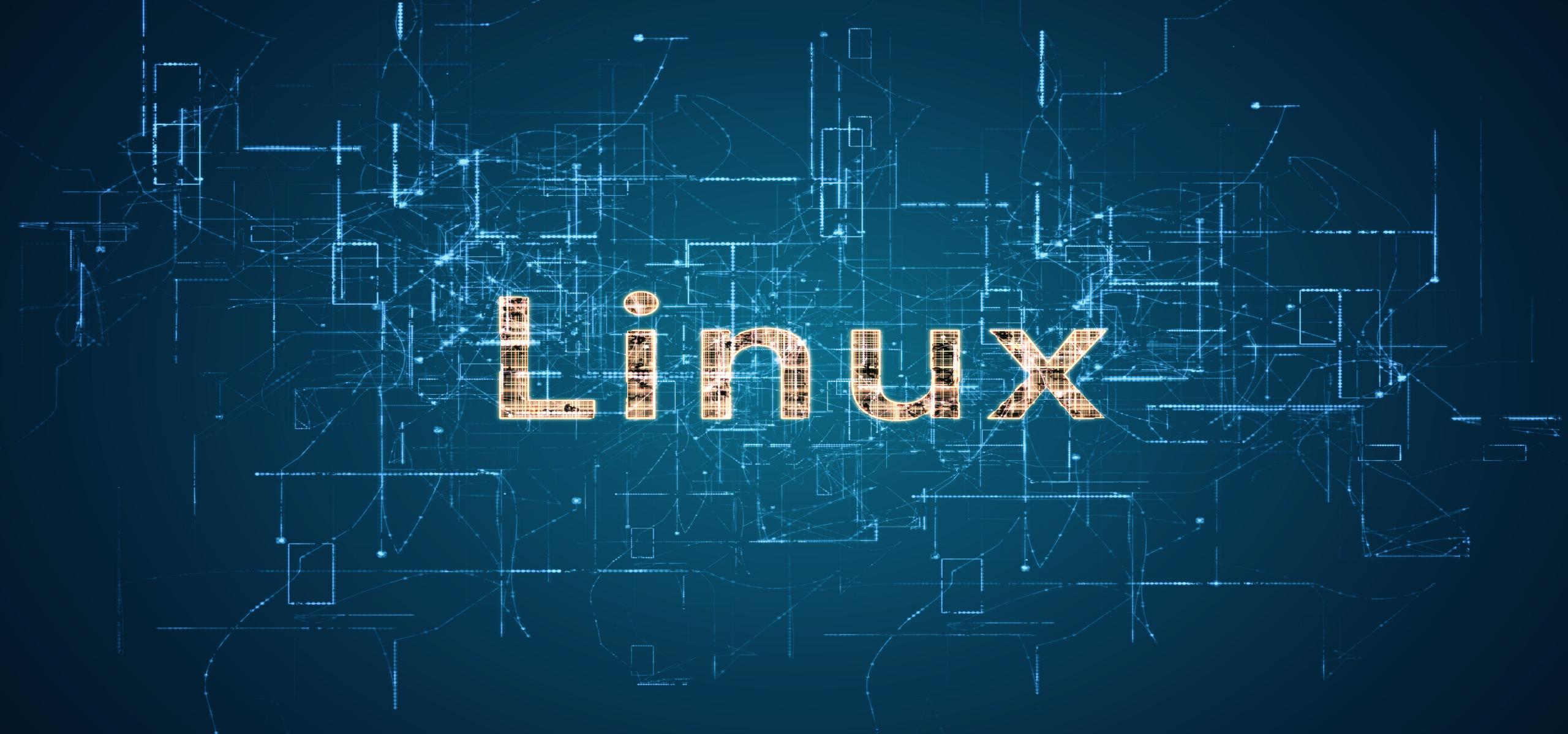
Can something be done?



Enterprise Grade EDR? Server side DR?



What runs your Wi-Fi AP?

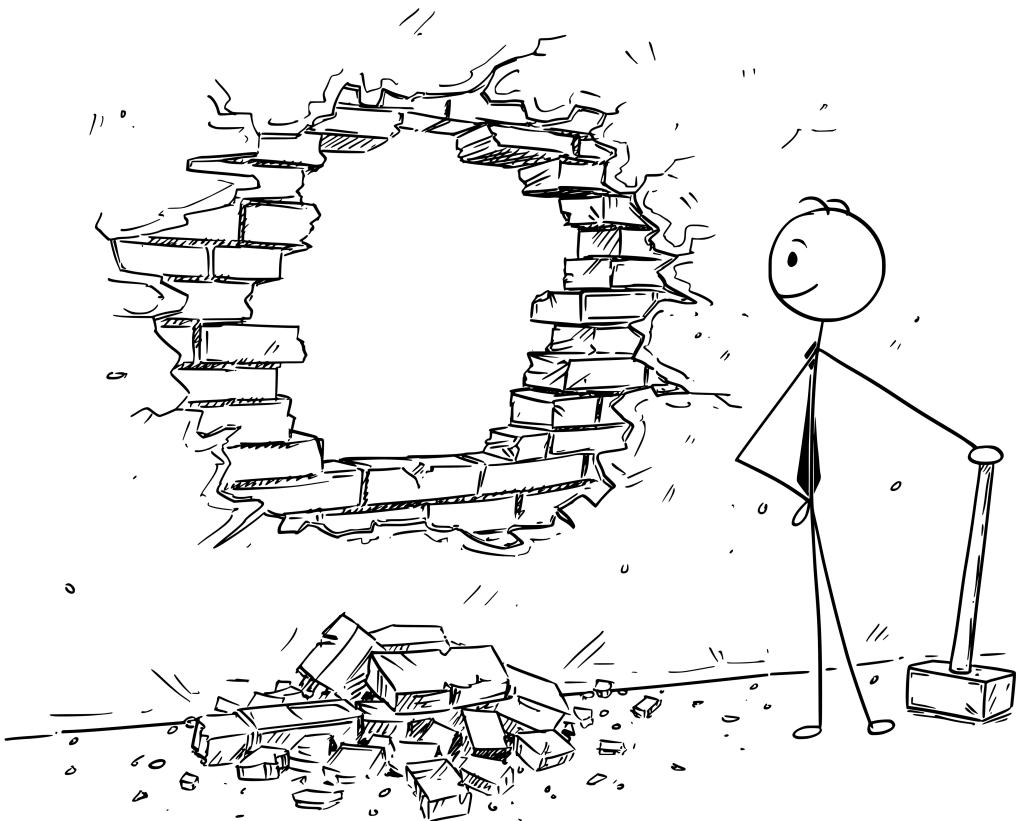


Linux

OpenWRT: Popular Distribution

The screenshot shows the official website for OpenWrt (openwrt.org). The page features a large "OpenWrt" logo with the tagline "Wireless Freedom". A navigation bar at the top includes links for "Register", "Log In", "Search", "Recent Changes", "Media Manager", and "Sitemap". A language selector shows "English (en)". On the left, a sidebar contains a navigation menu with sections like "Welcome to OpenWrt", "Supported Devices", "Packages", "Downloads", "Documentation", "Submitting patches", "Reporting bugs", "Wiki contribution guide", "OpenWrt Forum", "FAQ", "About OpenWrt/LEDE", "Rules", "Infrastructure", "Trademark Policy", "About this site", and "Contact Us". The main content area has a heading "Welcome to the OpenWrt Project". It describes OpenWrt as a Linux operating system for embedded devices, emphasizing its customizability through packages. It mentions the "Table of Hardware" for supported devices and the "About OpenWrt" pages. Below this, there's a section about "OpenWrt endorses Battlemesh v12", detailing the event's purpose, schedule, and sponsors. A link to the event's website (<https://www.battlemesh.org/BattleMeshV12>) is provided.

Principle of Least Privilege?



 [SOLVED] Security Question (all processes runs as root user)
Installing and Using OpenWrt

D [REDACTED]

This would be very hard to change.

LEDE is a full Linux system, so you can set it up as normal with different users (and some daemons, not just dnsmasq do this by default).

But you have to ask yourself exactly what threat you are defending yourself against.

The theory is that if someone breaks one daemon, they have a harder time affecting others if they are run as different users, but the things that run on a LEDE device tend to be fairly locked down (minimizing their vulnerabilities) and rather central to the operation of the system.

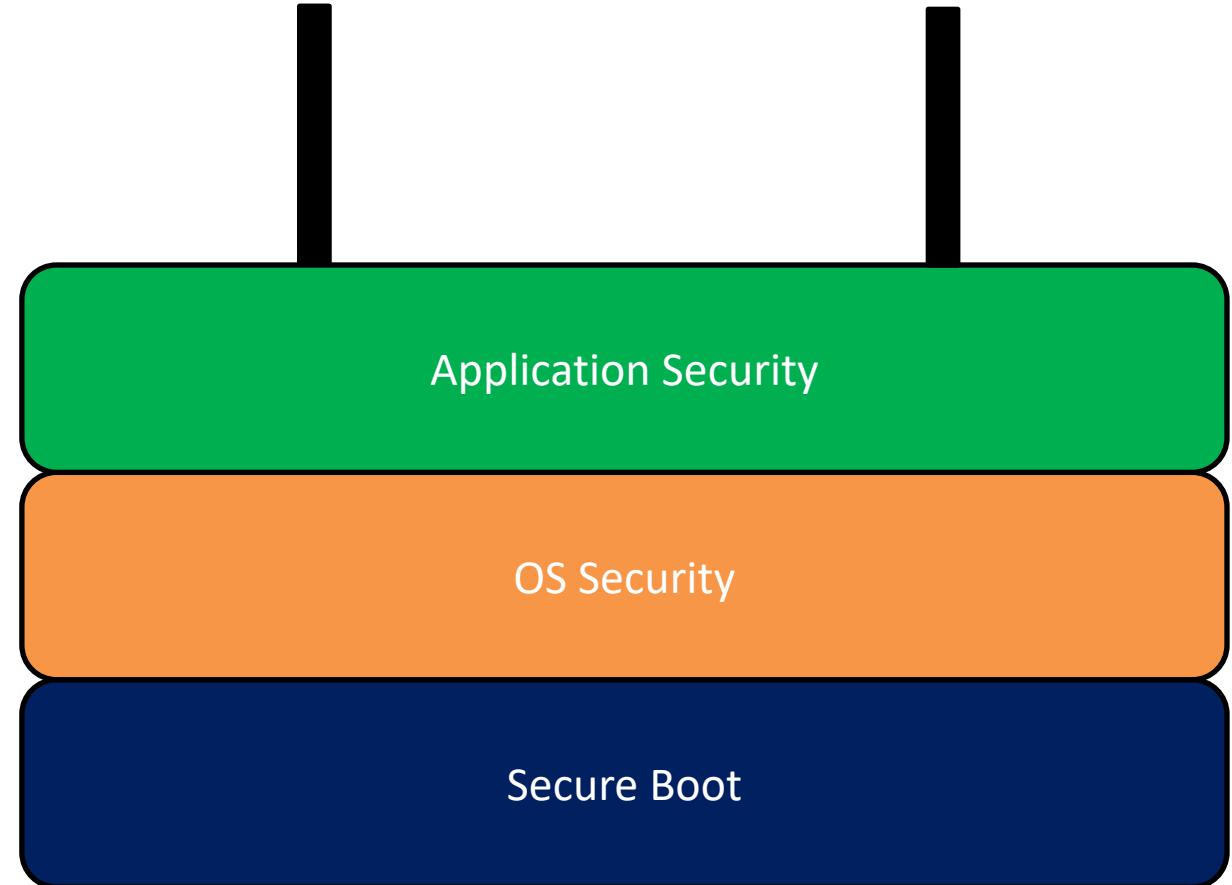
If someone takes over DNS/DHCP (i.e. dnsmask), they can do a lot of nasty things to you, does it really matter that they can't affect the routing tables?

It all depends on what you are running on the router, sometimes it's worth running some things as a different user so that if they get hacked it's harder to affect other things, sometimes it's not worth the effort.

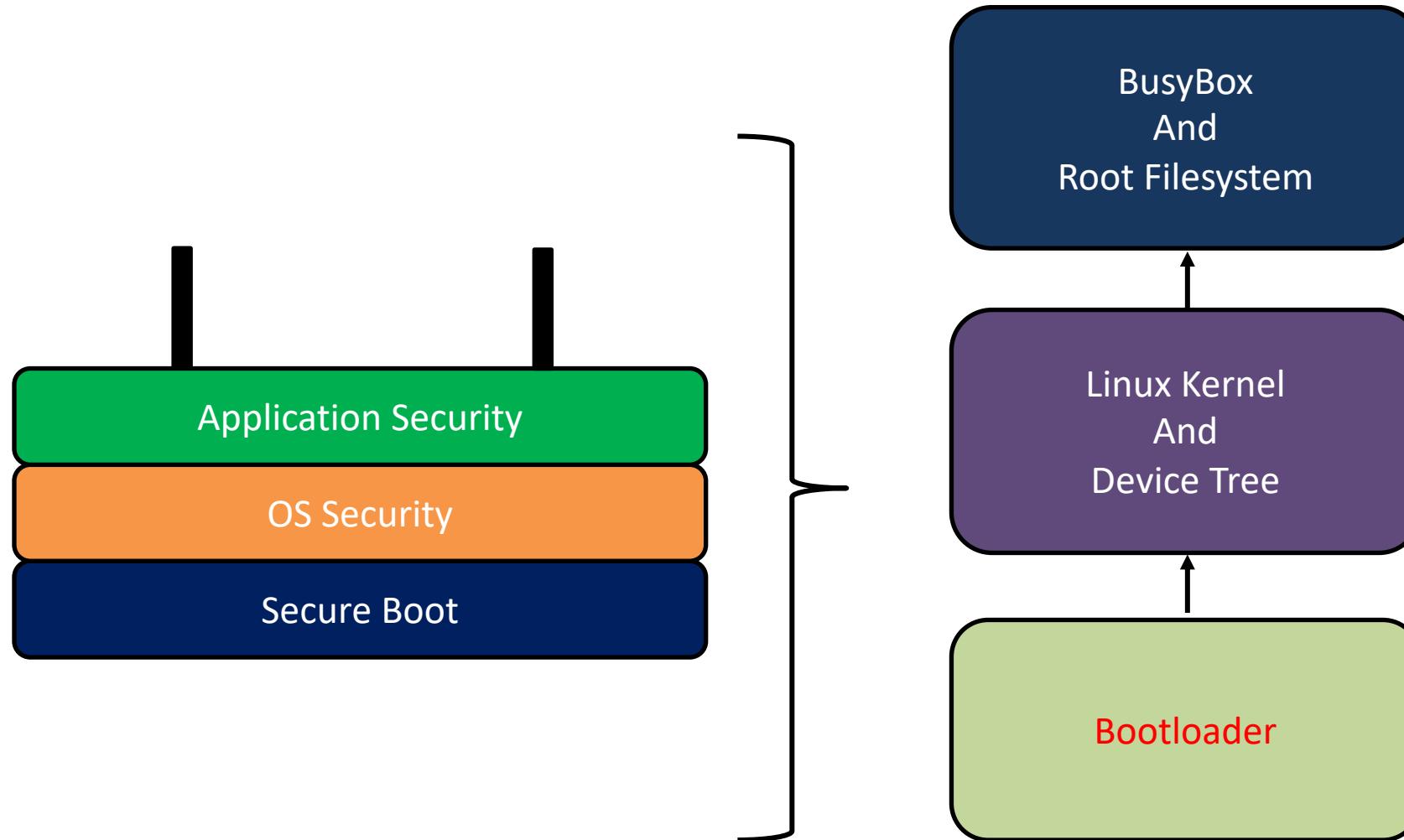
For the LEDE project, the user support complexities of explaining all the possible permission issues to people tip the balance to making the default system not use a lot of userids.

[REDACTED]

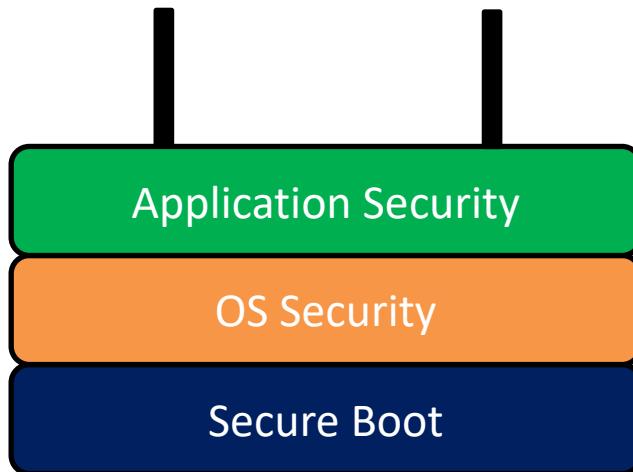
Securing Wi-Fi Routers



Embedded Device Booting

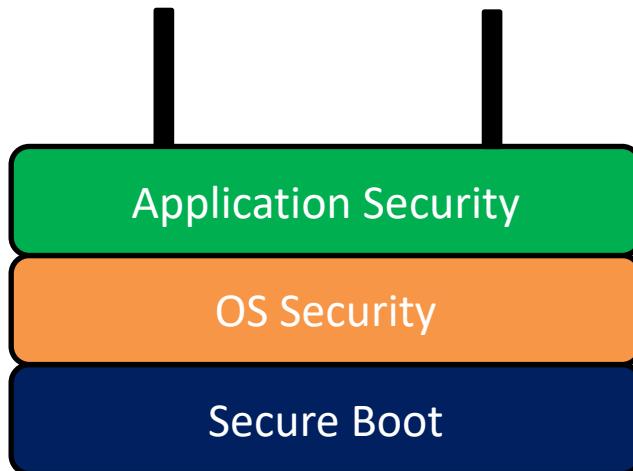


Secure Boot



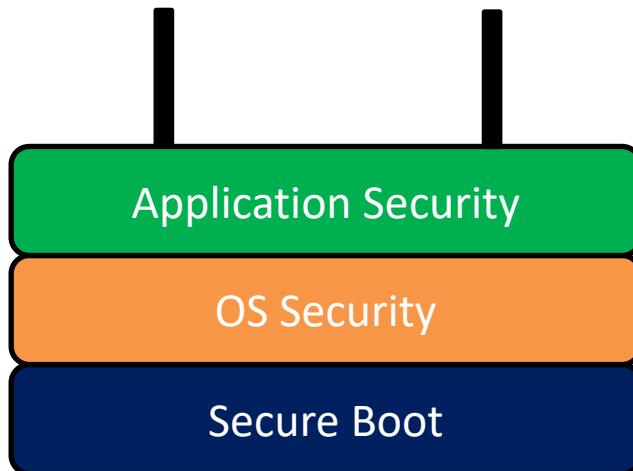
- Chain of Trust
- Trusted Bootloader
- Trusted Kernel
- Trusted FS and Apps

OS Security



- Latest, patched kernel
- Signed modules only
- Kernel mode Attack Detection
- Kernel mode Attack Defense

Application Security



- Multi-user system
- Principle of least privilege
- Use of namespaces, cgroups
- Application isolation

APAD: A Beginning

- Kernel mode component
- Detects attacks and defends when needed
- Writes to system logs
- Logs shipped for remote analysis
- Network wide detection: spatial and time

Demo

