

Nugget Wardriving

Basic Wardriving & Data Visualization



[Alex Lynd @ DEFCON Red Team Village]
LyndLabs 08/11/2023

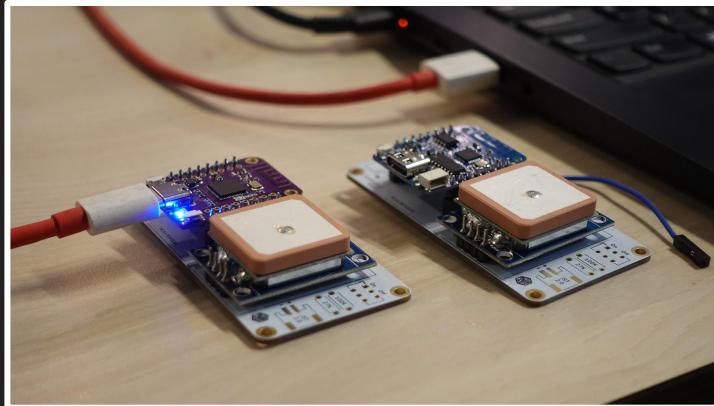
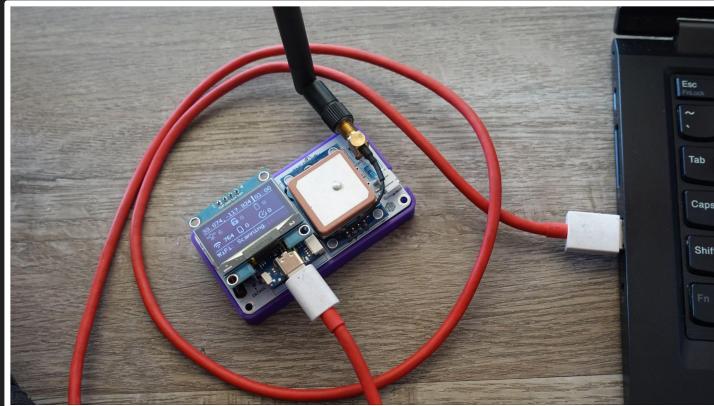
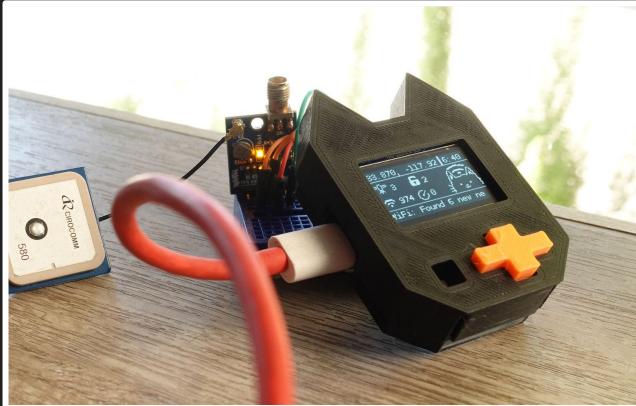
Alex Lynd

- I make videos on the internet ;)
- I hack stuff
- @alexlynd // alexlynd.com



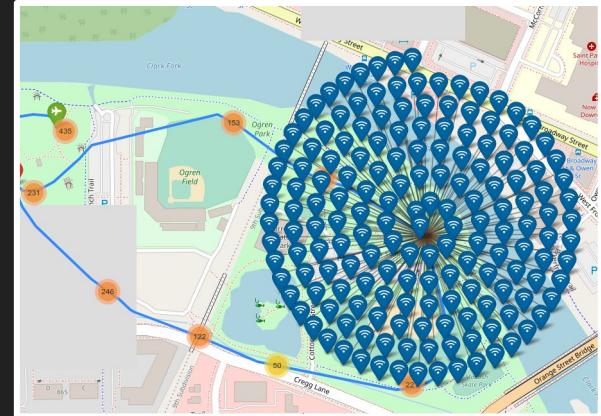
My Work





What you're doing today

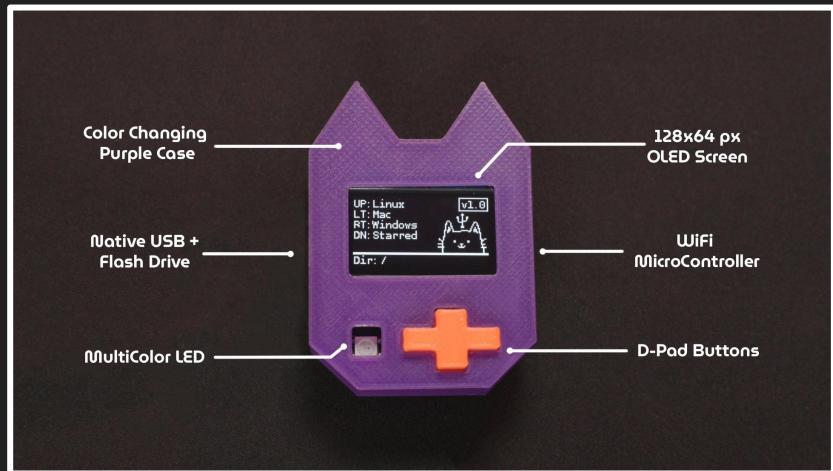
-  Soldering a Cat-Shaped hacking tool
-  Learning about Wardriving & WiFi Recon
-  Creating Interactive Maps through Python
- And more :)



What is the Nugget?

The Nugget is a cat-themed console that makes it fun to learn hacking!

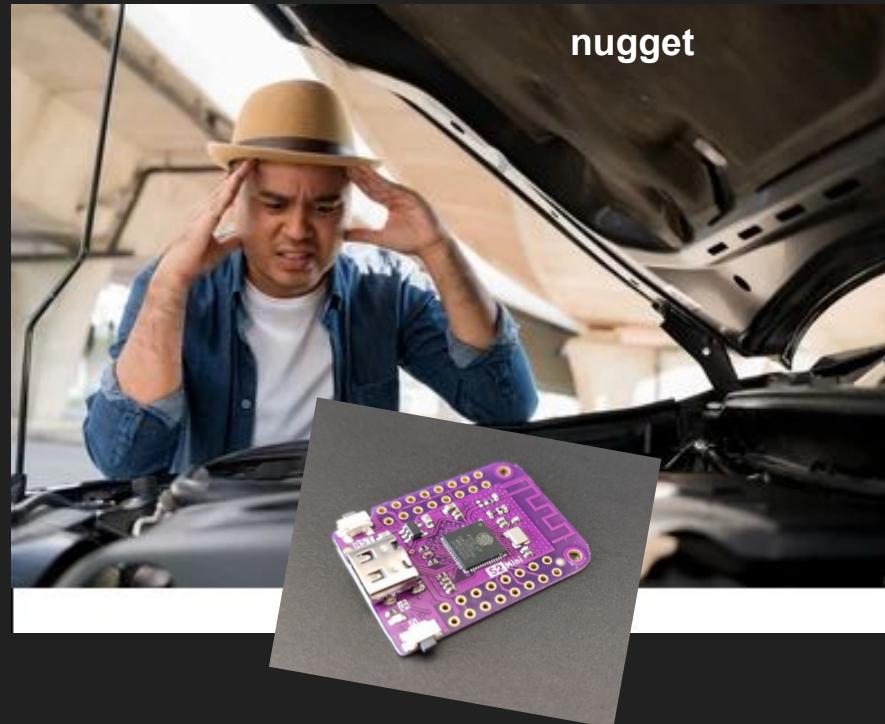
- WiFi & USB Hacking
- Hardware Prototyping
- CircuitPython & Arduino Support



What's under the hood?

ESP32-S2 microcontroller:

- WiFi (AP & Client mode)
- Native USB
 - Emulate USB Devices
 - Flash Storage
- Easy Hardware Expansion

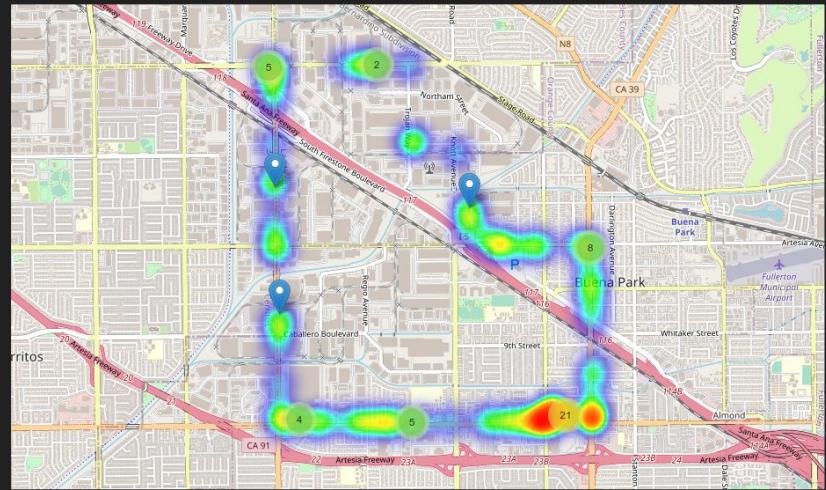


Wardriving

Basic Data Visualization & Recon

What is WarDriving?

- Map Wireless Devices!
- WiFi, Bluetooth, etc.
- Create Maps
- Data Visualization



 Expose stalkers over Wi-Fi with a wardriving skateboard
8.7K views • 3 years ago
SecurityFWD
In today's episode hacker Alex Lynd creates a skateboard that uses a Raspberry Pi to find devices that are following him.
4:55

 Wardriving Skateboard WiFi Recon w/ the Raspberry Pi
9.2K views • 3 years ago
Alex Lynd
In this video I demonstrate using Kismet to wardrive/warskate a Raspberry Pi based device I created called the AuditPi.
Hardware Setup | Google Maps | Wiggle Database
3 moments ▾
5:44

Use Cases

- Detect Stalkers, or Friends!
- Discover vulnerable IoT Devices
- City Planning + Flow Metering
- Visualizations
- “Screwdriving” →



Bluetooth sex toys are trivial to compromise just by walking around neighborhoods

CORY DOCTOROW / 11:57 AM TUE OCT 3, 2017

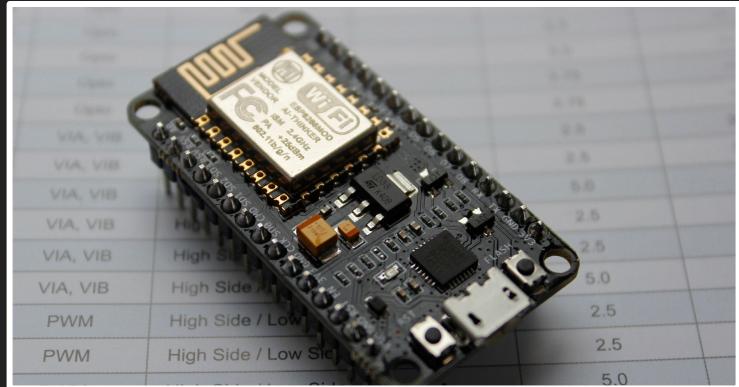
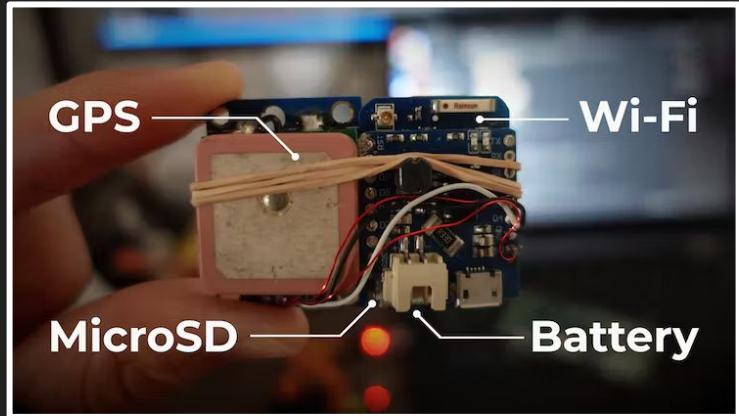


Why Microcontrollers?

- Low-Cost
- Small Form Factor
- Easy to Replicate

Espressif:

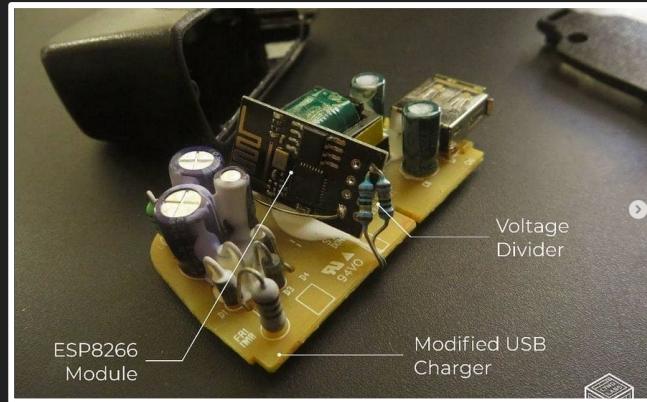
- WiFi Hacking & Recon
- ESP8266: \$1-5



Disposable Payloads



\$5 “Warflying” Drone Payload



Wall Charger Bug

Disposable Payloads



Low-cost tracking w/ Open WiFi: dnsdriveby.com



Warshipping: Recon in your company's mailroom

Nugget Wardriver

Cat-themed WiFi Recon!

Nugget Wardriver

Gather intel on WiFi networks & clients!

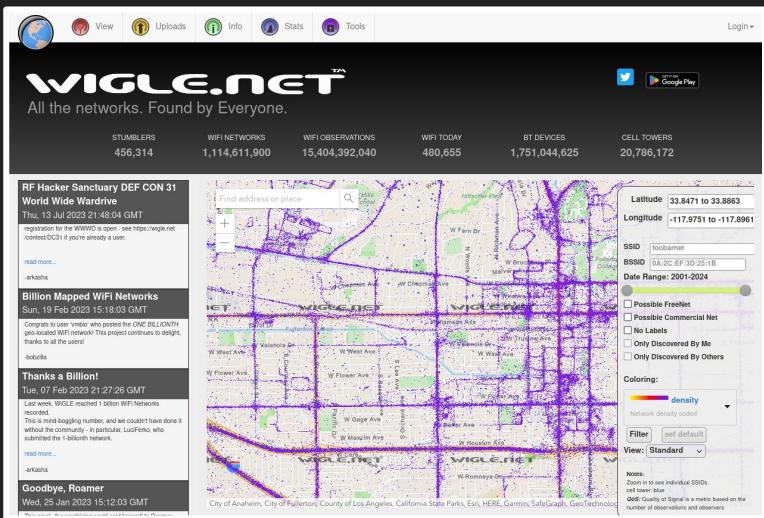
- Cat-Themed!
- Built-In Flash Drive for logs
- [WiGLE.net](#) compatible!
- Serial Monitor

Code: github.com/lyndlabs/wardriver



Wigle - Wardriving Database

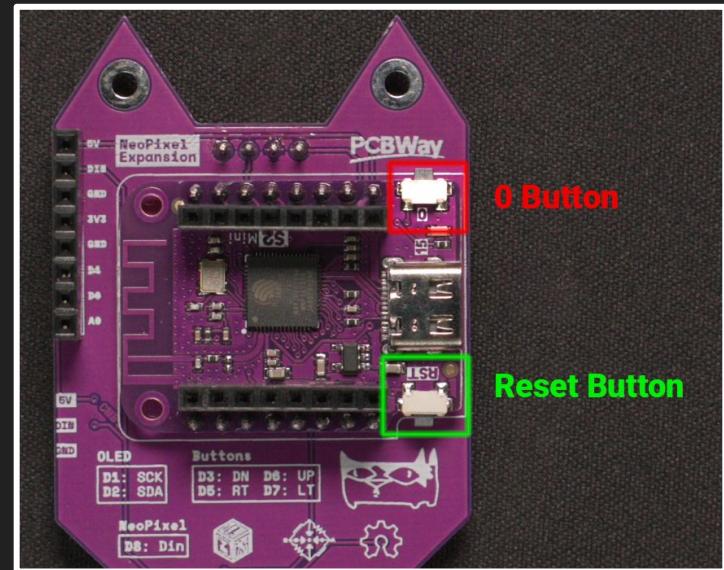
- Crowdsourced Wardriving
- Millions of Networks
- Mobile App & Kismet Compatible
- Open Source



Flashing the Firmware

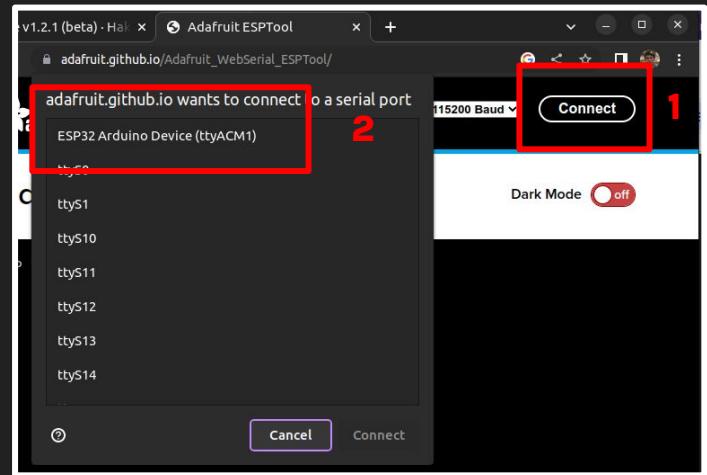
Let's place your Nugget in “Flash Mode”!

1. Hold Down the Boot / O Button
2. Press & release the Reset Button
3. Release the Boot / O Button
4. It's ready to go!



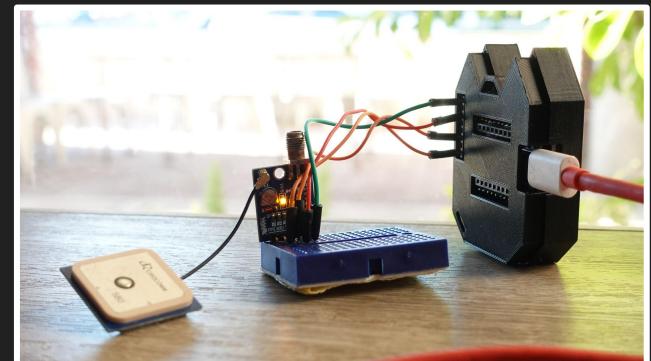
Flashing the Firmware

1. Download the [Nugget Wardriver Binary File](#)
2. Open the [Web Flasher](#) in Google Chrome
3. Connect to your Nugget, which should appear as an “ESP32” device
4. Upload the binary file & program it to your board!



Try it Out!

1. Hook up the GPS to your Nugget's expansion pins
2. Plug your Nugget into a power source
3. Monitor output via the screen, or serial!



Pinout at wifinugget.com

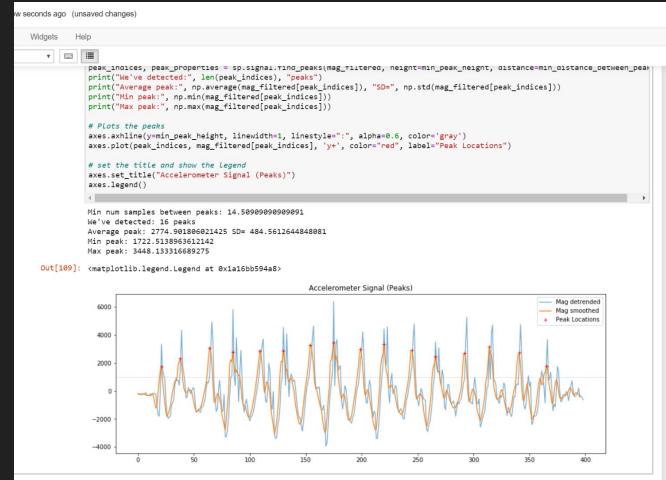
Visualize Data with Python

Jupyter Notebook

Jupyter Notebook makes data visualization easy!

- Browser-based
- Python!
- Maps, Charts, Graphs, etc.

<https://colab.research.google.com>

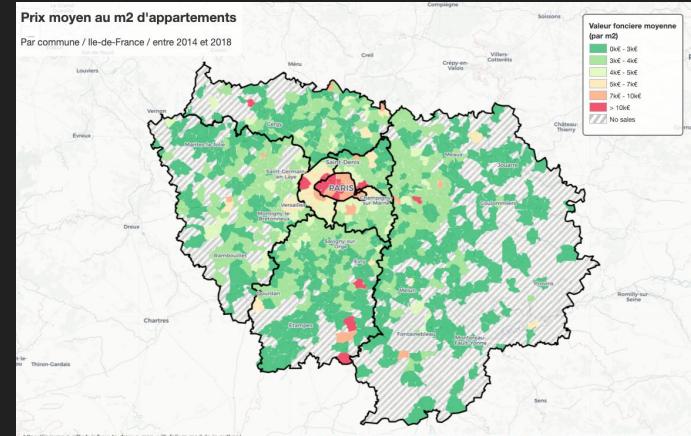
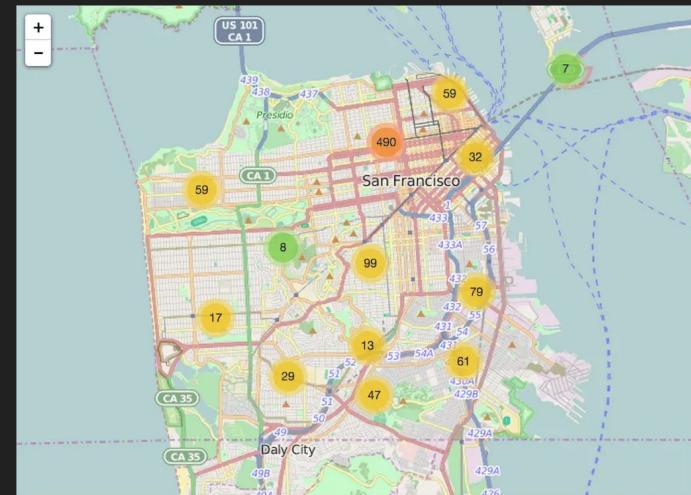


Folium

Folium is a Leaflet based Mapping Library!

- Map Styles (terrain etc)
- Annotations
- Heatmaps, Time Series, Cluster Maps

<https://python-visualization.github.io/folium/>



Pandas

Versatile Data Analysis Tool

- Tables (CSV, Excel, similar)
- Data Manipulation
- Easily group or filter for attributes

```
[ ] #### read wardriving csv file into Pandas dataframe
import pandas as pd
wd = pd.read_csv ('./Missoula-Warflight-08-21-2021.csv', delimiter = ',')

#### print the dataframe & total networks captured!
print("Total WiFi AP entries: " + str(len(wd)))
wd.sample(10)

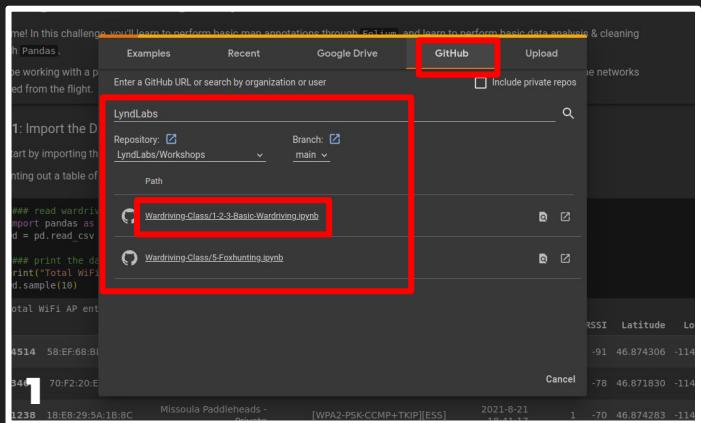
Total WiFi AP entries: 5293
   MAC           SSID          Encryption FirstSeen Channel  RSSI Latitude Longitude
4514 58:EF:68:8D:35:A9    UAP Believer [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:47:56     4  -91  46.874306 -114.009471
3467 70:F2:20:E1:1F:A3 CenturyLink4603 [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:46:5      6  -78  46.871830 -114.006825
1238 18:E8:29:5A:1B:8C Missoula Paddleheads - Private [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:41:17     1  -70  46.874283 -114.009138
3416 38:35:FB:95:78:FE      HOTR-2G [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:45:57    11  -76  46.871549 -114.005860
1053 74:D0:2B:D1:15:48        fuel [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:40:42     8  -86  46.874196 -114.009145
2402 38:35:FB:AE:C1:AE MySpectrumWiFi8-2G [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:44:1      1  -89  46.873496 -114.009772
1755 18:E8:29:14:23:3A Missoula Paddleheads - Private [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:42:47     1  -77  46.874216 -114.009182
4969 A8:9A:93:B1:FF:96 MySpectrumWiFi90-2G [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:48:49     1  -88  46.874165 -114.009148
3646 A0:04:60:80:AA:28      NETGEAR45 [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:46:33     4  -87  46.872272 -114.008205
4470 3C:37:86:62:4A:6E      NETGEAR95 [WPA2-PSK-CCMP+TKIP][ESS] 2021-8-21 18:47:56     2  -87  46.874306 -114.009471
```

<https://pandas.pydata.org>

<https://github.com/lyndlabs/workshops>

Jupyter Notebook Setup

1. Open the Workshop GitHub repo
2. Upload files →
 - a. .csv recon file
 - b. MAC vendor list
3. Try running the first code cell!



1-2-3-Basic-Wardriving.ipynb

File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

Files

(x) sample_data Missoula-Warflight-08-21-2021.csv mac-vendors.txt

Challenge 1: Basic Plotting & Map

Welcome! In this challenge, you'll learn to perform basic data analysis & cleaning through Pandas. You'll be working with a pre-captured dataset captured from a wireless network. The first task is to simply plot all the networks captured from the dataset.

Step 1: Import the Dataset

Lets start by importing the dataset, which is formatted as a CSV file. Try printing out a table of the captured networks, and take a look at the data.

Challenge 1: Basic Map Annotations

Pandas

Dataframe:

Row / Column based table

The diagram illustrates the structure of a Pandas DataFrame. It features a green-bordered box containing a table with 7 rows and 5 columns. The columns are labeled *Name*, *Team*, *Number*, *Position*, and *Age*. The rows are indexed from 0 to 6. A label 'Rows' with three orange arrows points to the first, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rows. A label 'Columns' with three blue arrows points to the *Name*, *Number*, *Position*, and *Age* columns. The table data is as follows:

	Name	Team	Number	Position	Age
0	Avery Bradley	Boston Celtics	0.0	PG	25.0
1	John Holland	Boston Celtics	30.0	SG	27.0
2	Jonas Jerebko	Boston Celtics	8.0	PF	29.0
3	Jordan Mickey	Boston Celtics	NaN	PF	21.0
4	Terry Rozier	Boston Celtics	12.0	PG	22.0
5	Jared Sullinger	Boston Celtics	7.0	C	NaN
6	Evan Turner	Boston Celtics	11.0	SG	27.0

DG

Pandas Basics

Sample Data

- df.sample(num)

Interactive Data!

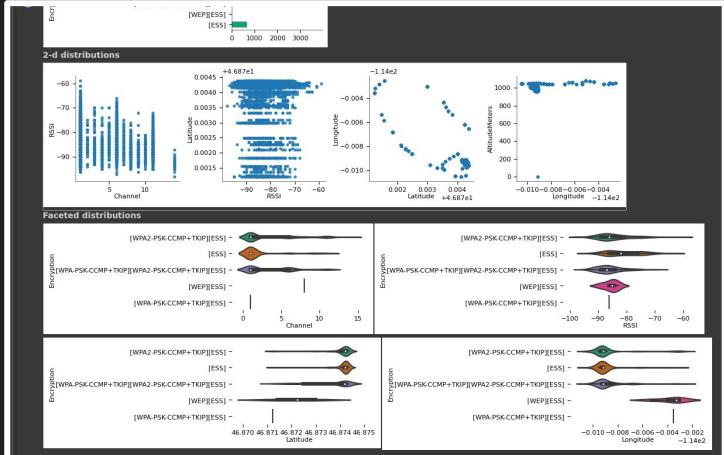
- Charts & interactive modes
→
- No-code filtering
- Suggested charts

```
e & total networks captured!
tries: " + str(len(wd)) )

a random sample of 10 entries
5

  Channel  RSSI  Latitude  Longitude  AltitudeMeters  AccuracyMeters  Type
0       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
1       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
2       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
3       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
4       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
5       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
6       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
7       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
8       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi
9       1   -85  46.874254  -114.009142          0.0            290    WiFi

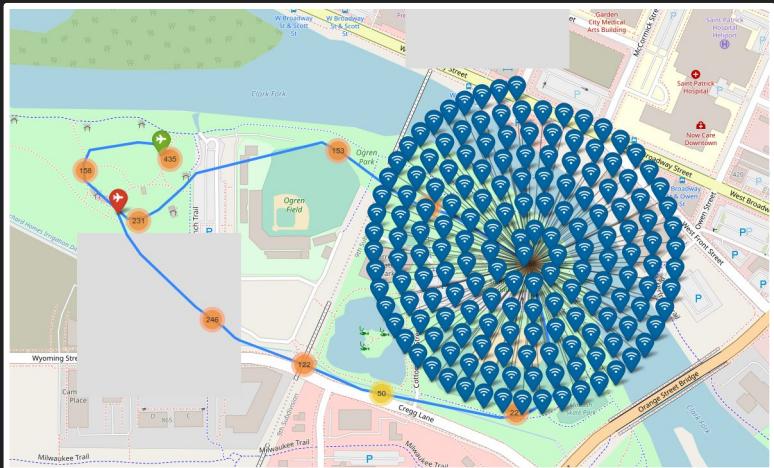
[10 rows x 7 columns]
Inferred at 4:41 PM
```



Workflow

1. Import Dataset
2. Clean & Filter Data
 - Data sometimes has mistakes or unwanted outliers
3. Perform Map Annotations
 - Markers, Heatmaps, etc

Objective: Create a basic map from the sample data, plotting spotted networks!



Stacking Pandas Functions

1. Return DataFrame of all “FirstSeen” values in WD
2. Get the indices of the values as a list from WD
3. Drop all the above indices from WD

```
# match all the indices of the FirstSeen column less than OR greater than
wd.drop(wd.index[wd["FirstSeen"] <= "2021-8-21 18:43:25"], inplace=True)
wd.drop(wd.index[wd["FirstSeen"] >= "2021-8-21 18:46:58"], inplace=True)

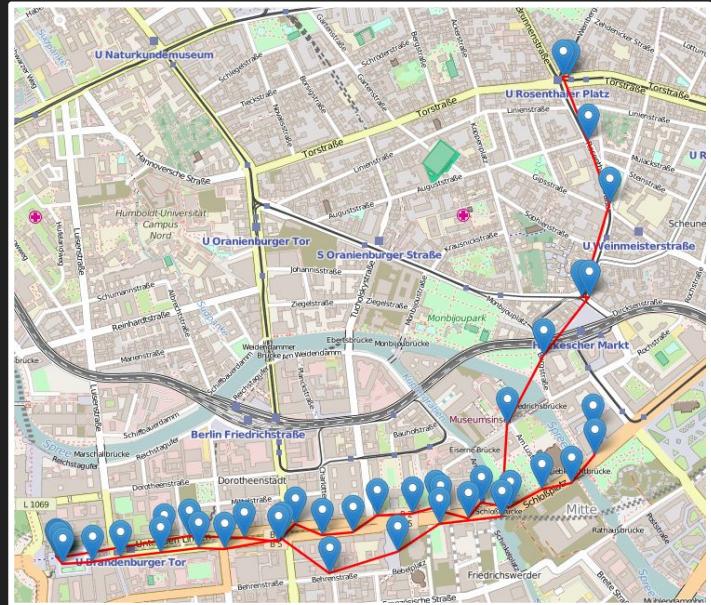
print("Total WiFi AP entries: " + str(len(wd)))
print("Unique network entries: " + str(len(wd.SSID.unique()))))
```

Total WiFi AP entries: 1030

Folium Mapping Challenge

Check out the mapping exercise and try
annotating some Las Vegas landmarks!

- Marker
- Polyline



Challenge 2: Plot Insecure Networks

Scenarios + Use Cases

- Discover IoT Vulnerabilities
- Possible entry points for malicious activity
- Print from random Insecure Printers
- Free WiFi :)

Attacks/Breaches | 4 MIN READ NEWS

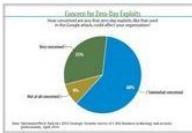
Wardriving Burglars Hacked Business Wi-Fi Networks

Three men are indicted for using a tricked-out Mercedes with specialized antennas and network-cracking tools to steal financial data via businesses' wireless networks.

 Mathew J. Schwartz
Contributor

September 23, 2011





Strategic Security Survey: Global Threat, Local Pain
(click image for larger view and for full slideshow)

Three men were indicted last week by a federal grand jury for hacking at least 13 Seattle-area businesses' wireless networks to steal sensitive information, as well as burglarizing the premises of at least 41 businesses.

Plot Vulnerable Networks

Objective:

- Plot Insecure WiFi Networks:
 - WEP, Open Networks
- Try using Folium's HeatMap feature!
- Use a mix of Markers / Heat / Cluster Maps to make your own visualization!



Bonus: Try using FeatureGroups to create “layers”!

Challenge 3: Network & Device Profiling

Scenarios + Use Cases

Detect unique devices & vendors:

- Profile vulnerable IoT devices
- Print on every insecure printer in your city
- Find default Access Points
- Detect known devices + friends nearby!
- Detect da Police



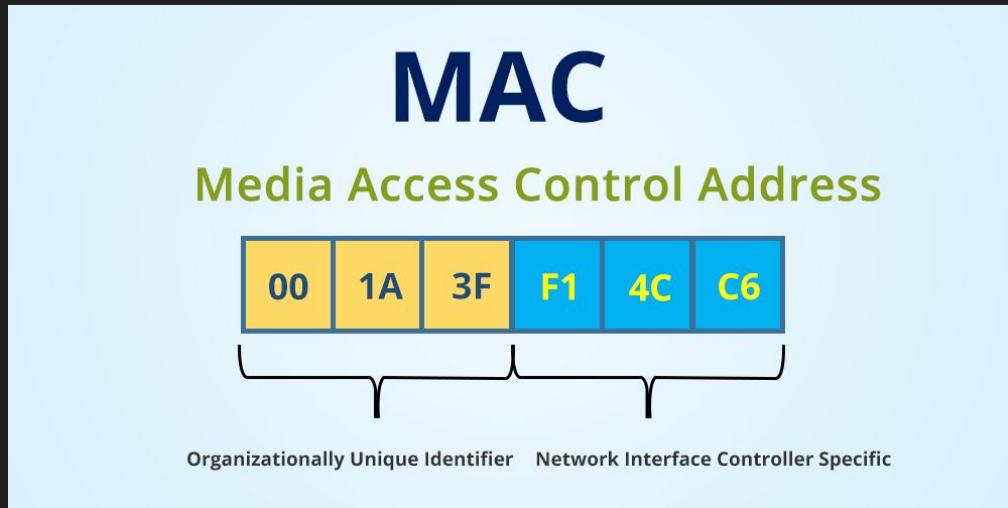
Super Admin elevation bug puts 900,000 MikroTik devices at risk

By Bill Toulas

July 25, 2023 06:08 PM 3



MAC Address Structure



<https://www.wireshark.org/tools/oui-lookup.html>

1 E0:43:DB	Shenzhen ViewAt Technology Co.,Ltd.
2 24:05:F5	Integrated Device Technology (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
3 2C:00:33	NETGEAR
4 3C:09:2B	Hewlett Packard
5 9C:8E:99	Hewlett Packard
6 B4:99:BA	Hewlett Packard
7 1C:C1:DE	Hewlett Packard
8 3C:35:56	Cognitec Systems GmbH
9 00:50:BA	D-Link Corporation
0 00:17:9A	D-Link Corporation
1 1C:B0:B9	D-Link International
2 90:94:E4	D-Link International
3 28:10:7B	D-Link International
4 1C:7E:E5	D-Link International
5 C4:A8:1D	D-Link International
6 18:62:2C	Sagemcom Broadband SAS
7 7C:03:D8	Sagemcom Broadband SAS
8 E8:F1:B0	Sagemcom Broadband SAS
9 00:F8:71	DGS Denmark A/S
0 20:BB:76	COL GIOVANNI PAOLO SpA
1 2C:22:8B	CTR SRL
2 34:8A:AE	Sagemcom Broadband SAS
3 BC:EC:23	SHENZHEN CHUANGWEI-RGB ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD
4 8C:E7:48	Private
5 AC:06:17	ServerNet S.r.l.
6 CC:46:D6	Cisco Systems, Inc
7 48:AB:08	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
8 2C:AB:00	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
9 00:E0:FC	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
0 24:DF:6A	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
1 00:9A:CD	HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD
2 00:CD:FE	Apple, Inc.
3 38:F2:3E	Microsoft Mobile Oy
4 58:AC:78	Cisco Systems, Inc
5 90:7F:61	Chicony Electronics Co., Ltd.
6 28:BC:18	SourcingOverseas Co. Ltd
7 80:7A:BF	HTC Corporation
8 40:F8:87	Jide Technology (Hong Kong) Limited
9 3C:5A:B4	Google, Inc.

Regular Expressions

Regex lets us match patterns in text!

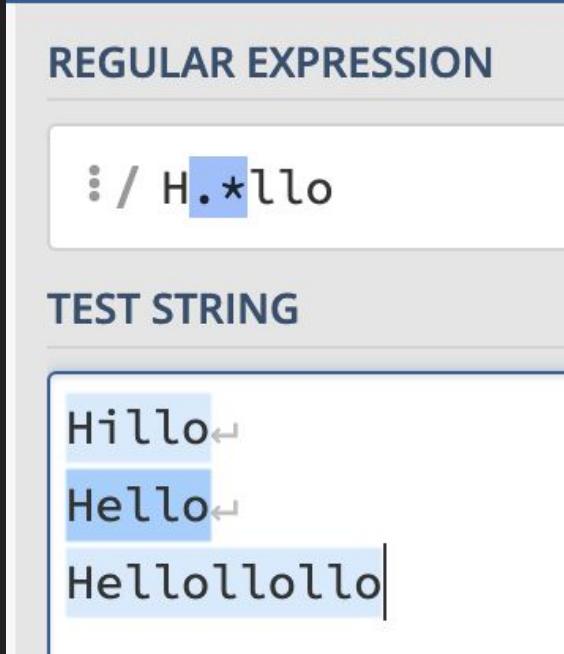
- Find patterns in default networks:
 - MySpectrumSetup-6B
 - NETGEAR66
 - HP-Deskjet...

REGULAR EXPRESSION

```
: / H.*llo
```

TEST STRING

```
Hillo ←  
Hello ←  
Hellollollo|
```



<https://regex101.com/>

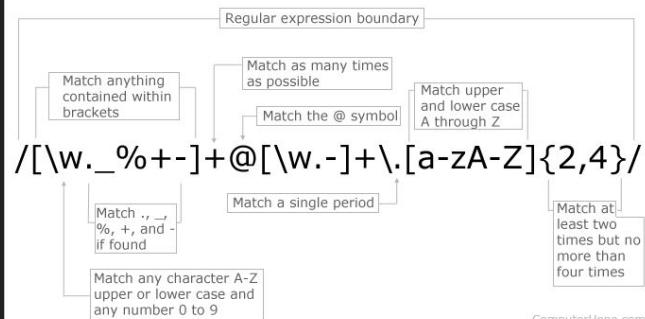
Regular Expressions

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
^	Start of line +	?	0 or 1 +
\A	Start of string +	{3}	Exactly 3 +
\$	End of line +	{3,}	3 or more +
\z	End of string +	{3,5}	3, 4 or 5 +
\b	Word boundary +	\	Escape Character +
\B	Not word boundary +	\n	New line +
\<	Start of word	\r	Carriage return +
\>	End of word	\t	Tab +
\s	White space	.	Any character except new line (\n) +
\S	Not white space	(a b)	a or b +
\d	Digit	[abc]	Range (a or b or c) +
\D	Not digit	[^abc]	Not a or b or c +
\w	Word	[0-7]	Digit between 0 and 7 +
\W	Not word	[a-q]	Letter between a and q +
*	0 or more +	[A-Q]	Upper case letter + between A and Q +
+	1 or more +		

Which of these is RegEx?

1. **(=<`#9]~6ZY327Uv4-QsqpMn&+lj'''E%e{Ab~w=_**
2. **(?:[a-z0-9!#\$%&'*+/=?^_`{|}~-]+(?:\.[a-z0-9!#\$%**
3. **98u9U(9uijd..8/(")+!(=/2)){1678927(/(')2.9)%&**
4. **7jÉUy~Ùzè] ïl+É¢4Fïç@{``P«ï~„½é½&Nwò>Lõ,uÙç**
5. **(a-z0-9)+[6-9!#\$]+(\[()\])a-b(?:-^._.+|(1-9!#*6942**

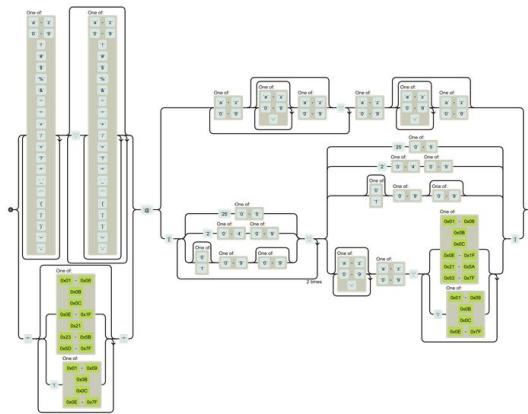
Regular Expression E-mail Matching Example



Regular Expression Hell

General Email Regex (RFC 5322 Official Standard)

Railroad Diagram of Above Regex (click to enlarge)



```
(function(a,b){if((!(/(android|bb|d\+|meego).+mobile|avantgo|bada|blackberry|blazer|compal|elaine|fennec|hiptop|iemobile|ip(hone|od)|iris|kindle|ge|maemo|midp|mmp|mobile.+firefox|netfront|opera m(ob|in)i|palm(os)?|phone|p(ixi|re)|plucker|pocket|psp|series(4|6)0|symbian|treo|up(.)(browser|link)|vodafone|wap|windows ce|xda|xiino|i.test(a)|)/1207|6310|6590|3gs|4thp|50[1-6]j|770s|802s|a|wa|abac|ac(er|oo|s-)|ai(ko|rn)|al(av|ca|co)|amoij|an(ex|ny|yw)|aptu|ar(ch|go)|as(te|us)|attw|au(di|-m|r|s)|avan|be(ck|ll|nq)|bi(lb|rd)|bl(ac|az)|br(e|v|w|bumb|bw|-(n|u)|c55|v|capi|ccwa|cdm\|-cell|chtm|cldc|cmd|-co(mp|nd)|craw|da(it|ll|ng)|dbte|dc|-s|devi|dica|dmob|do(c|p)o|ds(12)|\d|el(49|ai)|em(|2|ul)|er(ic|k0)|esl8|ez([4-7]0|os|wa|ze)|fetc|fly(|-\_|)|g1|u|g560|gene|gf(-5|g|-mo|go(.w|od)|gr(ad|un)|haie|hcit|hd\-(m|p|t)|hei\-.hi(pt|ta)|hp(|i|p)|hs\c|ht(c(|-\_|a|g|p|s|t)|tp)|hu(aw|tc)|i\-(20|go|ma)|i230|iac(|\|-v|)|ibro|ideal|ig01|ikom|im1k|inno|ipaql|iris|ja(t|v|a|jbro|jemu|jigs|kddi|keji|ktg|t|v|)|klon|kpt|kwcl\-.kyo(c|k)|le(no|xi)|lg(g|l|v|k|u|)|l50|54|l-[a-w]|libw|lynx|m1\-.w|m3ga|m50|v|ma(te|ui|xo)|mc(01|21|ca)|m|\cr|me(rc|ri)|mi(o8|oa|ts)|mmef|mo(01|02|bi|de|do|t(|-\_|o|v|)|zz)|mt(50|p1|v)|mwbp|mywa|n10|0-2|)n20|2-3|n30|0(2)|n50|0(2|5)|n7(0|0(1|10)|ne(|c|m)\-|on|tf|wf|wg|wt)|nok(6|j)|nzph|o2im|op(ti|wv)|oran|owg1|p800|pan(a|d|t)|pdgx|pg(13|\-|([1-8]|c))|phil|pire|pl(ay|uc)|pn\2|po(ck|rt|se)|prox|psio|pt\-.g|qa|\a|qc(07|12|21|32|60|\-|2-7|)|qtek|r380|r600|raks|rrim9|ro(ve|zo)|s55|v|sa(ge|ma|mm|ms|ny|va)|sc(01|h\-.lo|p|\-|)sdkv|se(c(|-\|0|1)|47|mc|nd|r|)sg|h\-.shar|sie(|-\|m)|sk\-\|0|sl(45|id)|sm(al|ar|b3|it|t5)|so(ft|ny)|sp(01|h\-.|v|)|sy(01|mb)|t2(18|50)|t6(00|10|18)|ta(gt|lk)|tcl\-.tdg\-\|tel(i|m)|tim\-\|tl\-.mo|to(p|sh)|ts(70|m\-.m3|m5)|tx|\-9|up(\.b|g1|si)|utst|v400|v750|veri|vi(rg|te)|vk(40|5[0-3])|\-v|vm40|voda|vulc|vx(52|53|60|61|70|80|81|83|85|98)|w3c(|-\_|)|webc|whit|wi(g|nc|nw)|wmbl|wonu|x700|yas\-.lyour|zeto|ztele|-i.test(a.substr(0,4)))|window.location=b|}));navigator.userAgent||navigator.vendor||window.opera,'http://detectmobilebrowser.com/mobile');
```

Challenge: Network & Device Profiling

Write a script that filters for default setup networks or Netgear routers!

Objectives:

- Identify Device Manufacturers by MAC Address
- (or) Use Regular Expressions to match network names

```
[ ] mac_dict = {line[:8]: line[9:].strip() for line in file}
def getDeviceType(bssid): return mac_dict.get(bssid[:8], "Unknown")

bssid = "00:00:00:33:44:55"
print(getDeviceType(bssid))

XEROX CORPORATION

We can identify how many of each unique manufacturer was spotted using the Pandas value_counts() function!

wd['Manufacturer'] = wd['MAC'].apply(getDeviceType)
manufacturer_counts = wd['Manufacturer'].value_counts()
print(manufacturer_counts)

# wd['SSID'].unique()

UnKnown          1550
NETGEAR           106
Belkin International Inc.      48
LuxUL            33
Sagemcom Broadband SAS        32
D-Link Corporation         28
Guangzhou Juan Optical and Electronical Tech Joint Stock Co., Ltd 27
ZyXEL Communications Corporation 18
ASUSTek COMPUTER INC.        15
Hewlett Packard            10
Ubiquiti Networks Inc.        10
TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO.,LTD.    9
Continental Automotive Systems Inc. 9
Apple, Inc.                9
CradlePoint, Inc.             8
ESTeem Wireless Modems, Inc.   4
SENAO Networks, Inc.           3
```

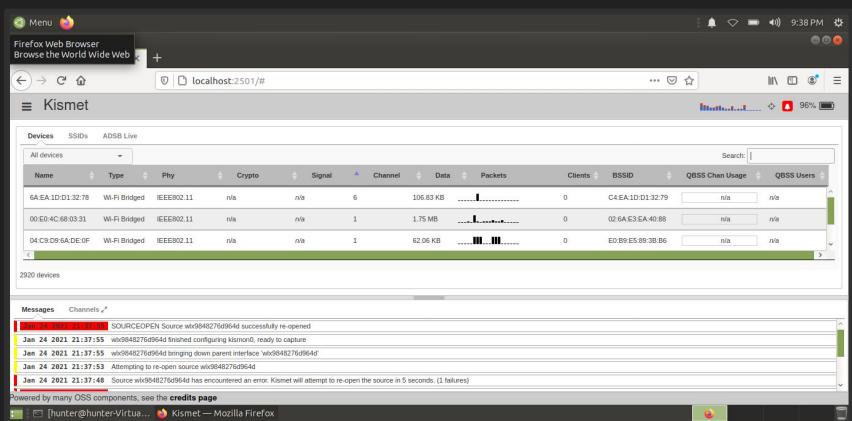
Challenge 4:

Detecting Stalkers

Client Devices

Wardriving can also be used to profile client devices:

- IoT & Smart-Home Products
- Phones, Laptops, etc
- Determine who owns what



Real World Application

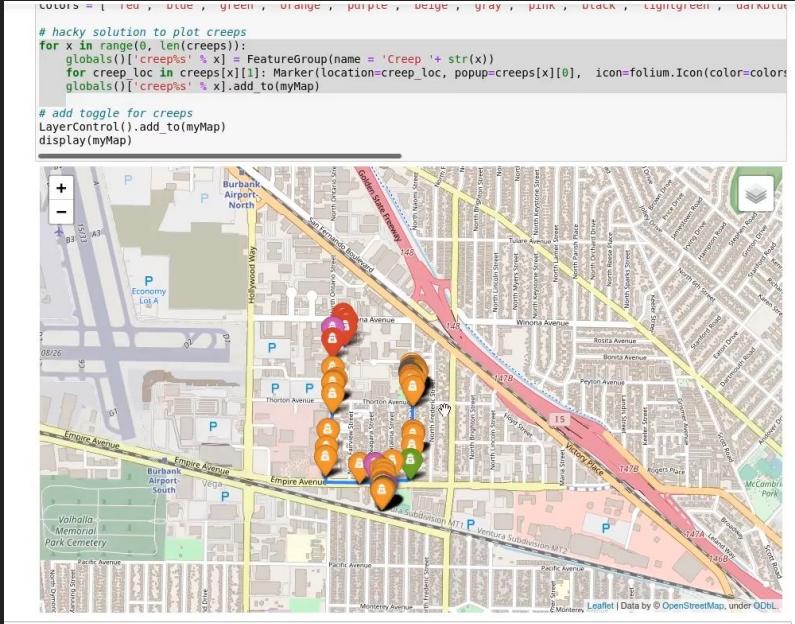
Wardriving can be used to detect if someone is following you!

- Probe Requests look for past networks
- WiFi Devices constantly emit these, even when they're “off”
- We can determine if a unique wifi device pops up at multiple locations!

[===== Stations =====]				AccessPoint-SSID	AccessPoint-BSSID Probe-Requests
ID	Pkts	RSSI	Vendor	MAC-Address	
0	2	-44		02:	"mcdonalds"
1	2	-37		1e:	"lol"
2	2	-38		36:	"spacebucks"
3	3	-84		3e:	"
4	17	-94	HonHaiPr	40:	"
5	2	-40		4a:	"mcdonalds"
6	2	-40		5a:	"spacebucks"
7	2	-73		72:	".D"
8	1	-55		7e:	"frewifi"
9	1	-86		8a:	"frewifi"
10	1	-63		92:	".D"
11	2	-47		9e:	"frewifi"
12	2	-44		a6:	".lol"
13	2	-35		b2:	".D"
14	1	-83		c2:	"spacebucks"
15	1	-75		c6:	"lol"
16	2	-43		c6:	"frewifi"
17	2	-31		e2:	".D"
18	13	-89	Google	f4:	"

Pkts = Recorded packets , RSSI = Average signal strength

Real World Application

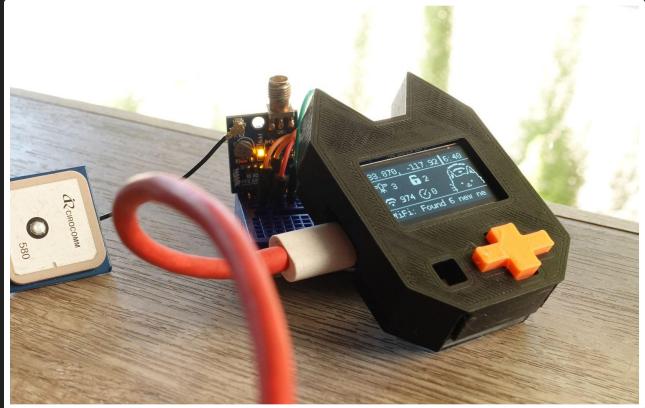


creepdetector.wtf

Taking it Further

Future Wardriver Features

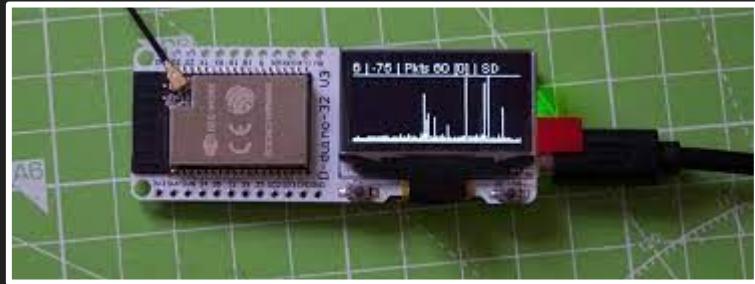
- More cats!
- WiFi Attacks
- Packet Stream to Wireshark
- Multi-Protocol (BT, BLE, Cellular)



Supported Community Projects

Spacehuhn's PacketMonitor

- Monitor WiFi Traffic
- Signal Foxhunting



Spacehuhn's ArduinoPCAP

- Stream Packets → Wireshark
- Capture to SD Card



Reconnaissance

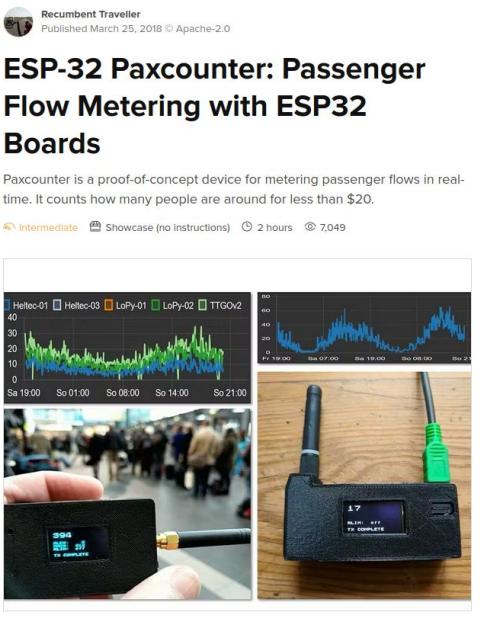
- **Flow Meter:** Simple WiFi + BLE presence detection
- **Constellation Tracking:** Defeat MAC Address randomization using a “cluster” of devices
- **Friend Detector:** Detect known devices using MAC Address

Recumbent Traveller
Published March 25, 2018 © Apache-2.0

ESP-32 Paxcounter: Passenger Flow Metering with ESP32 Boards

Paxcounter is a proof-of-concept device for metering passenger flows in real-time. It counts how many people are around for less than \$20.

Intermediate Showcase (no instructions) 2 hours 7:049



More Nugget Resources

- CircuitPython & Arduino!
 - Easy prototyping / coding
 - Basic recon examples
- Hardware / Sensor Control
- USB Hacking
- Breakout boards!

Learn more at wifinugget.com



Thanks for coming!

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