

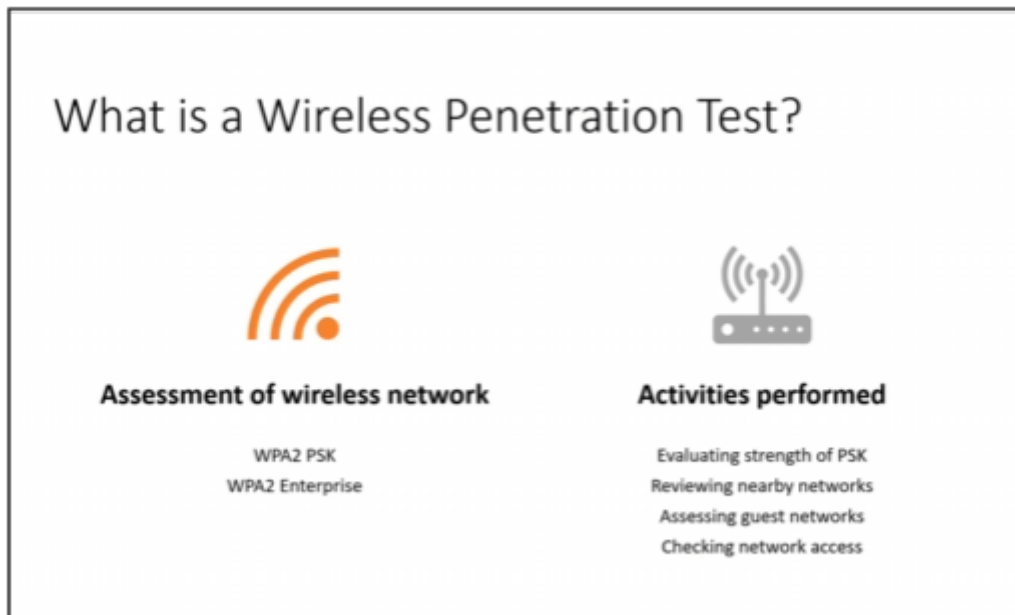
# 001 - Wireless Penetration Testing Overview

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What is it?

Essentially, it is the assessment of a wireless network.

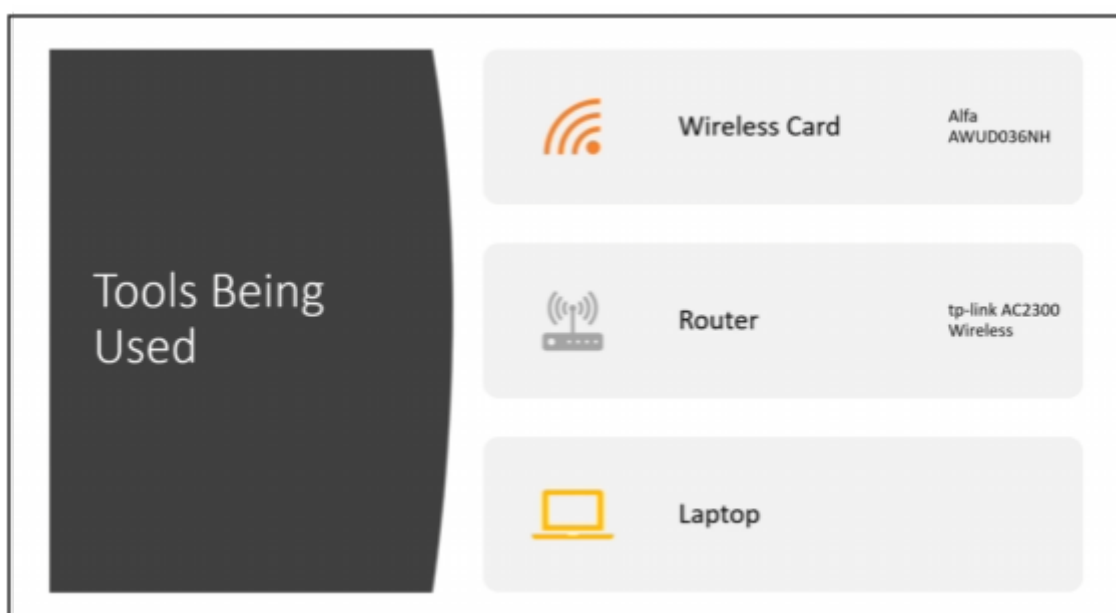
We have two types most viewed.



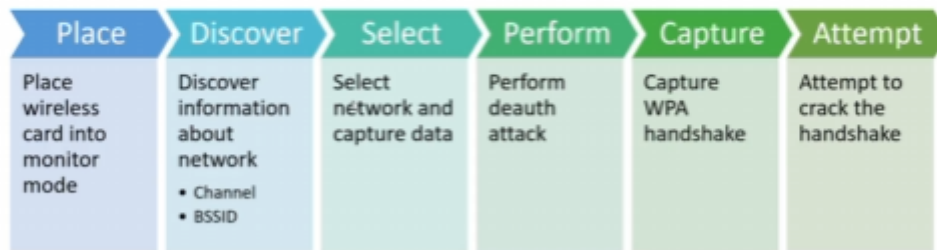
We are going to be focusing on the WPA2 PSK, which is more likely to be a home, small business, or maybe even a medium size business network.

To do pentesting in the WPA2 Enterprise, we would need to set one up, and that can get very cost.

War walking.



## The Hacking Process (WPA2 PSK)



We are going to need a Wireless Card. We can find out the latest Wireless Card in Kali Linux website.

This is basically a beefy card that is used to inject packets and listen to packets.

Wirelesshack.org

We need a card that does both 2.4 GHz and 5.0 GHz.

<https://www.ceos3c.com/security/best-wifi-adapter-for-kali-linux/>

This is another good source.

Some of the supported chipsets that qualify as WiFi adapter for Kali Linux are:

- Realtek RTL8812AU
- Realtek 8187L
- Ralink RT5370N
- Ralink RT3572
- Ralink RT5572
- Ralink RT3070
- Ralink RT307
- Atheros AR9271
- MT7610U
- MT7612U

Adapter Name	Chipset	Frequency	Protocol	Where to buy
ALFA AWUS036NEH	Ralink RT3070	2.4GHz	802.11N	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">WiFi-Stock</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
TP-LINK TL-WN722N 2.4GHz (V1)	Atheros AR9271	2.4GHz	802.11N	<a href="#">Amazon</a> (DYOR) <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWUS036NH	Ralink RT3070	2.4GHz	802.11N	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWUS036NHA	Atheros AR9271	2.4GHz	802.11N	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">Alfa Networks</a>
Panda PAU09	Ralink RT5572	2.4GHz	802.11N	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWUS036ACH	Realtek RTL8812AU	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11AC	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">Alfa Networks</a>
ALFA AWUS036H	Realtek 8187L	2.4GHz	802.11b/g	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWUS036ACHM	MT7610U	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11AC	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA <b>AWUS036ACM</b>	MT7612U	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11ac/a/b/g/n	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWUS1900	Realtek RTL8814AU	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11ac/a/b/g/n	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>

ALFA AWUS036AC	Realtek RTL8812AU	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11ac/a/b/g/n	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWUS036ACS	Realtek RTL8811AU	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11ac/a/b/g/n	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWUS036EAC	Realtek RTL8812AU	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11ac/a/b/g/n	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>
ALFA AWPCIE-1900U	Realtek RTL8814AU	2.4GHz / 5GHz	802.11ac/a/b/g/n	<a href="#">Amazon</a> <a href="#">eBay</a>

The ALFA AWUS1900 Wi-Fi adapter doesn't work "out of the box" on many Linux distributions, including Kali Linux, due to driver and firmware issues. Here's why:

## 1. Driver Support

- The AWUS1900 uses the Realtek RTL8814AU chipset, which is not included in the default Linux kernel.
- Most Linux distributions, including Kali Linux, do not ship Realtek drivers by default due to licensing issues.

## 2. Manual Driver Installation Required

- You need to manually install the **RTL8814AU** driver for it to function properly.
- The driver is available from the community via GitHub and needs to be compiled from source.

### 3. Lack of Native Monitor Mode and Packet Injection Support

- While the adapter supports **monitor mode** and **packet injection**, not all driver versions work well with tools like `airmon-ng` and `aireplay-ng` without additional patches.
- Some users report issues with dropped packets and inconsistent performance.

#### 4. Secure Boot Conflicts

- If you have **Secure Boot** enabled, it might prevent the driver from loading.
- You may need to disable Secure Boot in your BIOS settings.

## 5. Kernel Updates Can Break It

- Since the driver is not in the official kernel, a Linux kernel update may cause compatibility issues, requiring you to reinstall the driver.

## How to Fix It on Kali Linux

### Step 1: Install Required Packages

```
bash
```

```
sudo apt update
```

```
sudo apt install -y dkms build-essential libelf-dev linux-headers-${uname -r}
```

### Step 2: Clone and Install the Driver

```
bash
git clone https://github.com/morrownr/8814au.git
cd 8814au
sudo ./install-driver.sh
```

### Step 3: Reboot and Verify

```
bash
```

```
sudo reboot
```

After rebooting, check if your adapter is recognized:

```
bash
ip link show
iwconfig
```

This is definitely something we want to do and make it work, but not right now. I am learning a lot, and taking the time to set up the correct drivers is something I do not have the time for right now.

To install ALFA AWUS1900:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSLRDERuCkg>

After researching a little more, I found out this one should work "out of the box".

ALFA AWUS036ACM.



The ALFA AWUS036ACM Wi-Fi adapter **does** work "out of the box" on most Linux distributions, including Kali Linux, because it uses the **MediaTek MT7612U** chipset, which has built-in kernel support.

### ✓ Why It Works Out of the Box

1. Uses the MediaTek MT7612U chipset, which has native support in the Linux kernel (since version 4.19+).
2. No need for manual driver installation—just plug it in and use it.
3. Supports monitor mode and packet injection without additional patches.

### 🔍 How to Verify If It's Detected

After plugging in the adapter, check if it's recognized:

```
bash
ip link show
iwconfig
```

### 🔧 If It's Not Working Properly

- Update your system and install additional firmware (just in case):

```
bash
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
sudo apt install firmware-misc-nonfree -y
sudo reboot
```

- Check if the interface is listed using:

```
bash

lsusb
dmesg | grep usb
```

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## How to Check If It Works Out of the Box

To determine if it works without additional setup:

### 1. Plug it in and check if it's recognized

```
bash

ip link show
iwconfig
```

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### 2. Check the chipset it uses

```
bash

lsusb
```

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- Look for the chipset name (e.g., **Realtek RTL8812AU**, **MediaTek MT7612U**, **Atheros AR9271**).
- If it's a **MediaTek** or **Atheros** chipset, it likely works out of the box.
- If it's a **Realtek** chipset (especially RTL88XX series), manual driver installation is likely required.

For other penetration testing tools we can visit:

<https://shop.hak5.org/collections/implants>

<https://shop.hak5.org/collections/wifi-pentesting>