



COMP47860: Ethical Computer Hacking

Lecture 9: Wireless Hacking

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Agenda

- Ethics
- What is Wi-Fi
- Types of Wi-Fi Security
 - Open Networks
 - Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)
 - Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)
 - Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS)
 - WPA Enterprise (RADIUS)
- Attack Types
 - User
- Protect Yourself

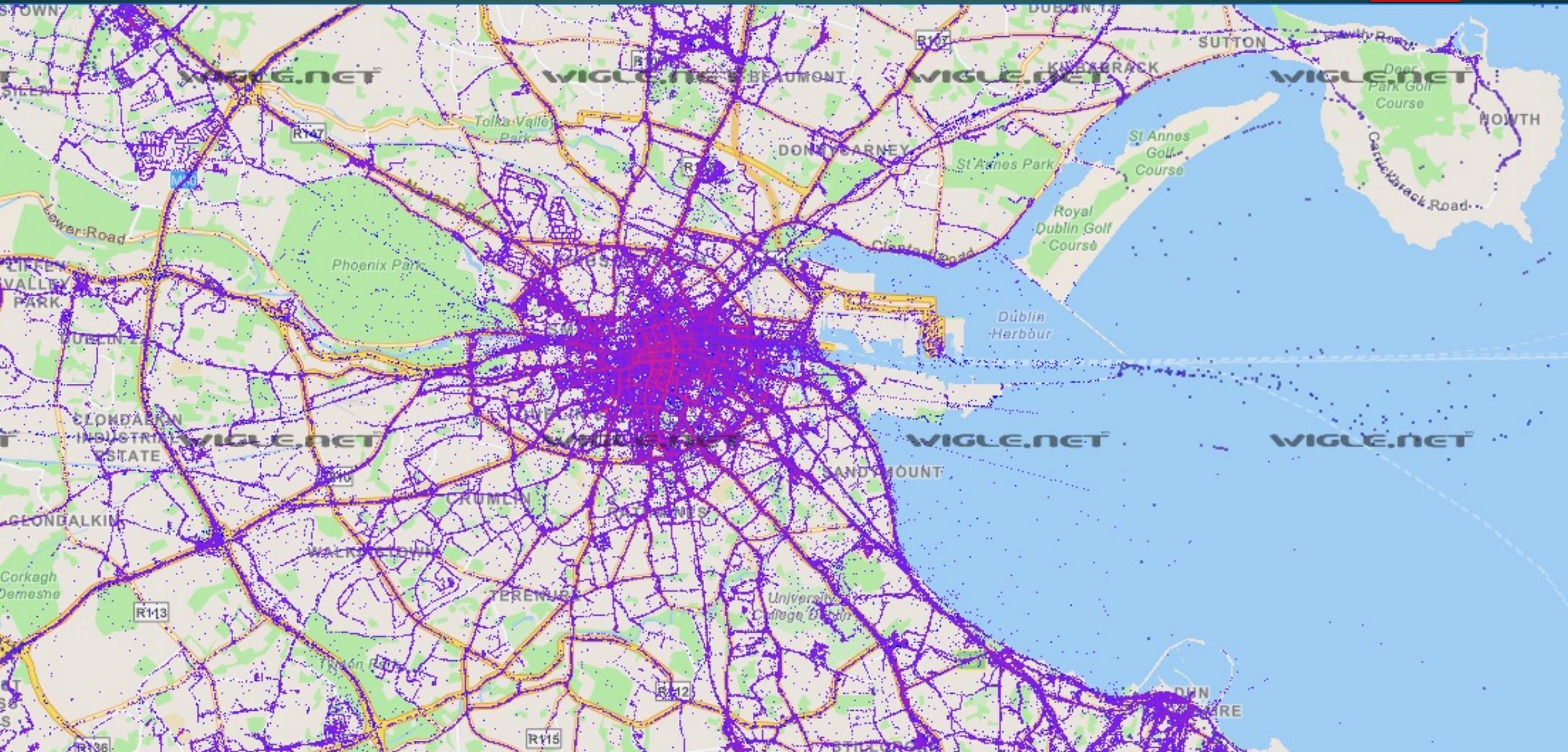
Disclaimer

- ▶ Everything you will be shown is for educational purposes only.
- ▶ DO NOT USE THESE SKILLS WITHOUT EXPLICIT WRITTEN PERMISSION
This is what separates Ethical Hackers from the Black Hats
- ▶ There are plenty of “safe playgrounds” to hone your skills
 - ▶ Security Shepherd
 - ▶ Damn Vulnerable Web App (DVWA)
 - ▶ Mutillidae
 - ▶ Web Goat

What is Wi-Fi?

- ▶ Wi-Fi or WLAN
- ▶ Industry used in early 1990's
- ▶ Consumer routers arrived in 2000
- ▶ Network
- ▶ Data is sent over the air
- ▶ Noisy
- ▶ Doesn't like solid objects
- ▶ Cheap! Convenient!
- ▶ a/b/g/n/ac/az
- ▶ Easily mapped - <https://wigle.net>

Easily Mapped



What is Wi-Fi

Wireless Router Network Diagram



What is Wi-Fi

- ▶ Wardriving
 - ▶ Mapping of wireless networks by a vehicle
 - ▶ Kismet and Netstumbler were the tools of choice
 - ▶ USB GPS device support
- ▶ 2012 – Google got in trouble for recording Wi-Fi hotspots with the Google Street View vehicles
 - ▶ <https://arstechnica.com/gadgets/2012/05/googles-street-view-engineer-knew-data-collection-was-questionable/>

Wi-Fi Security Types: Open

- ▶ Open
 - ▶ No password required to access the network
 - ▶ Common in the hospitality industry
 - ▶ Business resources not always segmented
 - ▶ Point of sale (POS)
 - ▶ Printer
 - ▶ No restriction on who can join the network



Wi-Fi Security Types: Open

- ▶ Captive Portal
 - ▶ “Please agree to the terms... etc”
 - ▶ “Free Wi-Fi is slow, but sign up for super fast connection”
- ▶ Any one in range can see your traffic
- ▶ Attacker does not need to be connected to the network to see:
 - ▶ Who is connected
 - ▶ What is being sent over the network
 - ▶ Kick devices off the network



Wi-Fi Security Types: Open

- ▶ Open source analysis tools available
- ▶ Airodump-ng
 - ▶ Part of the Aircrack-ng suite of tools to assess Wi-Fi network security.

```
root@kali:~# airodump-ng wlan0

CH 11 ][ Elapsed: 0 s ][ 2018-11-26 16:29

BSSID          PWR  Beacons    #Data, #/s   CH   MB   ENC   CIPHER AUTH   ESSID
90:CD:B6:83:43:B2 -34      3          0   0   5   65   WPA2   CCMP   PSK   Oppo
D8:C8:E9:C2:CB:18 -82      2          0   0   10  130  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   perfe
E4:6F:13:B6:DB:03 -67      3          0   0   10  270  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   Fligh
F0:D7:AA:E0:4F:E4 -61      6          0   0   3   65   OPN
7A:11:DC:6E:C0:78 -66      7          8   3   3   130  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   LIFCA
78:11:DC:5E:C0:78 -63      7          0   0   3   130  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   Xiaom
B8:C1:A2:3B:16:0C -59      2          4   0   11  130  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   (JTP-
10:DA:43:72:41:C2 -84      1          1   0   13  54   WPA2   CCMP   PSK   Nextr
58:D7:59:EC:1F:68 -80      3          0   0   7   130  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   tie d
0A:28:19:E1:9F:5B -46      3          0   0   7   130  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   LAPTO
C0:FF:D4:91:49:DF -48      1          31  15   7   130  WPA2   CCMP   PSK   NETGE
0C:D2:B5:49:D5:C4 -66      4          5   2   7   65   WPA   CCMP   PSK   Airtel
E0:C8:E5:AE:F6:33 -25      5          0   0   6   65   WPA2   CCMP   PSK   PS1A
```

Wi-Fi Security Types: Open

- ▶ Does not work with all wireless cards
 - ▶ Issue is driver support.
 - ▶ Proprietary drivers from some manufacturers
- ▶ Favoured Wi-Fi cards for Linux are one with Ralink and Atheros chipsets due to support
- ▶ Supported chipsets required for injection
- ▶ External USB adapters can be mounted in a Kali VM

Wi-Fi Security Types: WEP

- ▶ Wired Equivalent Protection (WEP)
- ▶ Released in 1997
- ▶ Original encryption standard for wireless
- ▶ Not the default any more (broken)
- ▶ 64bit
 - ▶ 10 hexadecimal characters
 - ▶ 5 ASCII characters
- ▶ 128 bit
 - ▶ 26 hexadecimal characters
 - ▶ 13 ASCII characters

Wi-Fi Security Types: WEP

- ▶ WEP can be broken with a bruteforce attack on the password
- ▶ 2001 – Cryptanalysis of RC4 used in WEP reveals weakness.
- ▶ Attack requires gathering of wireless packets
- ▶ Passive attack – just listen (stealth)
- ▶ Aggressive attack – stimulate packets (injection required)
 - ▶ Deauth – kick someone off the network
 - ▶ ARP replay – reinject ARP requests
- ▶ Same shared key to all users
- ▶ 2001 - 200k packets required
- ▶ 2007 – optimized attack – 40k-80k packets

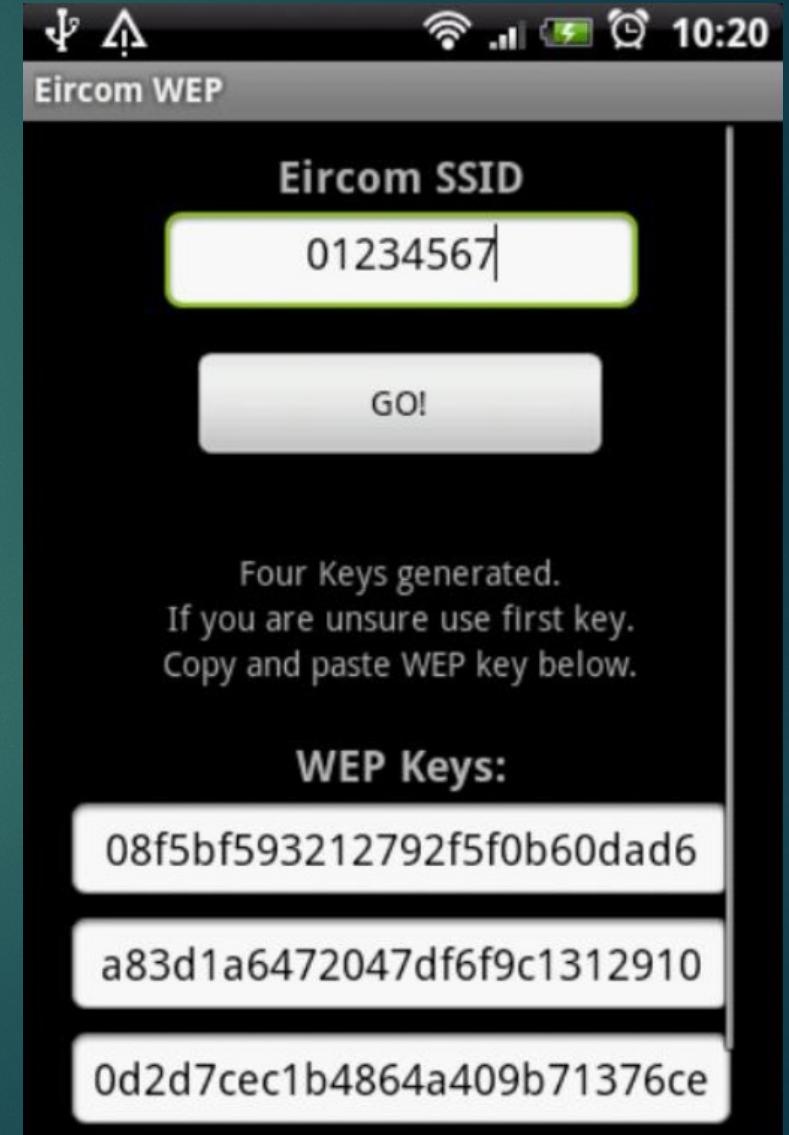
Wi-Fi Security Types: WEP

- ▶ Optimization of the attack brought cracking time from +1 hour attack taking a few minutes
- ▶ Opensource tools became available
- ▶ Aircrack-ng - suite of tools to assess Wi-Fi network security.
 - ▶ Airmon-ng – Sets wireless card in Monitor Mode
 - ▶ Airodump-ng – collect wireless traffic
 - ▶ Aircrack-ng – Recover password for network
 - ▶ Airdecap-ng – Remove wireless wrapper, and can be resulting pcap can be loaded in packet analyzer, e.g., Wireshark, or searched for plain text content, e.g., Commandline: strings, grep



Wi-Fi Security Types: WEP

- ▶ Eircom WEP routers (2010)
 - ▶ Setup tool shipped with every router on CD
 - ▶ Input required Serial number from router
 - ▶ Letterkenny hacker reverse engineered the application
 - ▶ Produced a script that took the SSID and returned the WEP key
 - ▶ Windows, Android and iOS applications were quick to follow



Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA

- ▶ Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)
- ▶ Available from 1999
- ▶ Consumer routers didn't really support until 2003 due to expensive hardware required.
- ▶ WPA-Personal
 - ▶ Also known as WPA-PSK (pre-shared key)
 - ▶ Passphrase of 8 to 63 ASCII characters
 - ▶ WPA passphrase and SSID - 256-bit pre-shared key
(more on this later)

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA

- ▶ Attacks against WPA-PSK are a bruteforce attack against a captured handshake
 - ▶ 4-way handshake
 - ▶ Initial conversation between client and router
 - ▶ 4-way handshake doesn't contain the passphrase itself but has values that can be used to verify the hash
 - ▶ More on the WPA algorithm [here](#)
- ▶ Attack is offline and handshake can be captured as long as you're in range of both AP and client.
- ▶ Passwords can be generated on the fly using an open source tool like John the Ripper or downloaded from the internet

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA

► Airodump-ng

```
root@kali:~# airodump-ng wlan0

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          BSSID      PWR  Beacons  #Data, #/s   CH   MB   ENC  CIPHER AUTH ESSID
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C0:FF:D4:91:49:DF  -48      1       31   15  7   130  WPA2 CCMP  PSK  NETGE
0C:D2:B5:49:D5:C4  -66      4        5    2  7   65   WPA  CCMP  PSK  Airte
50:C8:E5:AF:F6:33  -25      5        0    0  6   65  WPA2 CCMP  PSK  BS1A-
50:64:2B:CE:B4:F4  -79      0        3    1  1  -1   WPA
A8:F5:AC:65:82:7C  -71      1        2    0  1   130  WPA2 CCMP  PSK  Vashi

root@kali:~# █
```

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA

► Aircrack-ng

```
Aircrack-ng 1.6

[00:00:06] 17322/14344391 keys tested (2977.14 k/s)

Time left: 1 hour, 20 minutes, 12 seconds          0.12%

Current passphrase: tiffany

Master Key      : 6A E1 C8 81 6A B9 37 99 4A 75 39 84 7B 60 76 5C
                  78 43 70 64 52 82 9A 02 C5 74 98 71 77 23 C2 E2

Transient Key   : 06 0A AE 39 05 D8 DB 3A B9 92 91 C2 D4 86 22 94
                  4D 7C A5 81 A4 56 D3 DE A0 D0 69 81 AD 80 5A 19
                  19 19 6C DB 32 F8 39 59 22 0E 2F 9C 51 04 C5 5A
                  5F 6B 07 68 E7 87 B5 52 26 CC 39 93 B4 1B 83 62

EAPOL HMAC     : 51 40 18 1E 91 99 AD 09 22 DD E8 BF 2C A2 08 66
```

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA

- ▶ Verifying thousands of passwords against your handshake can be computationally expensive
- ▶ Each passphrase is hashed 4096 times with SHA-1 and 256 bits of the output is the resulting hash
- ▶ SSID and the SSID length is seeded into the passphrase hash
- ▶ It is possible to pre generate hash tables ahead of time
- ▶ One issue is the SSID of the WPA network must match that of the target AP
- ▶ This might be fine for "Linksys" or "default" or "Netgear"
- ▶ Not so for "CorpNet12" or "CompanyNamePrv"

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA

- ▶ A weak password or a known value will help with this
 - ▶ A Cafe, Bar or Hotel will usually have it written somewhere for guests
- ▶ Some manufacturers of routers have default passwords of 8 digits, or the password contains the company name, e.g., ISPNAME-12345
- ▶ Generating a password list with known information is trivial
- ▶ 8 digit password file containing 00000000 – 99999999 (14MB) can be checked in less than 30 minutes on modern machine
- ▶ TP-Link was known to have the WPA password as the last 8 characters of the MAC address



Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA

- ▶ WPA uses a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) individual to each client
- ▶ Renegotiation at a certain interval (usually 1 hour)
- ▶ If you want to decrypt the traffic you must catch the complete 4-way-handshake otherwise packets sniffed after this interval cannot be decrypted
- ▶ For example, If you have 6 hours of traffic recorded, and miss the renegotiation after an hour, and can only decrypt the first hour of traffic.

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPS

- ▶ Wireless Protected Setup(WPS)
- ▶ Allows the user to enter an 8 digit code to receive the password from the router
- ▶ Allows AP owner to set a nice, secure password on the router
- ▶ Most routers require you to press a button on the AP then WPS is available for a short period of time.
- ▶ Flaw was found in 2001 to reduce guessing the pin from 999999999 guesses to about 11,000.
 - ▶ A different error was returned if the first half of the 8 digit code was correct.
- ▶ Article about the WPS attack: <https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2011/12/researchers-publish-open-source-tool-for-hacking-Wi-Fi-protected-setup/>

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPS

- ▶ Some routers responded to WPS requests even when the button or feature was not active
- ▶ Most routers today will lock up for a few hours after 3 failed attempts
- ▶ Some brands don't lock up if you have a delay between attempts.
- ▶ Some brands have a default WPS code
- ▶ Wash – displays AP that supports WPS and locked status

```
Wash v1.4 WiFi Protected Setup Scan Tool
Copyright (c) 2011, Tactical Network Solutions, Craig Heffner <cheffner@tacnetsol.com>
```

BSSID	Channel	RSSI	WPS Version	WPS Locked	ESSID
20:AA:4B:██████	6	00	1.0	No	6C956
00:23:69:48:33:95	6	00	1.0	No	linksys

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPS

► Reaver

```
[+] Trying pin 12345670
[+] Sending EAPOL START request
[+] Received identity request
[+] Sending identity response
[+] Received M1 message
[+] Sending M2 message
[+] Received M3 message
[+] Sending M4 message
[+] Received WSC NACK
[+] Sending WSC NACK
[+] Trying pin 00005678
```

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA-Enterprise

- ▶ WPA-Enterprise
 - ▶ Designed for enterprise networks
 - ▶ A lot more complicated to set up and manage
 - ▶ Typically a username and password is required.
 - ▶ Credentials individual to each user and/or device
 - ▶ Digital certificates and RSA tokens can also be utilized to verify authentication
 - ▶ Requires a RADIUS server to verify credentials and certificates

Wi-Fi Security Types: WPA-Enterprise

- ▶ Attacks against WPA-Enterprise involve setting up a rogue access point, and waiting for a connection.
- ▶ Once we have the hashed credentials, it becomes an offline bruteforce attack
- ▶ Pinned certificates on the client can protect against this attack
- ▶ Cloud instances can be used to aid in password recovery – GPU cracking
- ▶ Article on hacking WPA-Enterprise with Kali:
<https://www.offensive-security.com/penetration-testing/hacking-wpa-enterprise-with-kali-linux/>

Other Attack Types: User

- ▶ Rogue access point
 - ▶ Open – Dublin Bus, Starbucks, Dublin Airport
 - ▶ WPA – Known passphrase - Café, Hotel
- ▶ Clients remember network name
 - ▶ Auto connect
 - ▶ Probe for networks in its saved list
- ▶ Wi-Fi Pineapple
- ▶ Mana – rogue access point toolkit (kali)



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/doctorow/35460674813>

Other Attack Types: User

- ▶ Deauth Attacks
 - ▶ Deauth the real AP to the rogue network is available to the client
- ▶ Man in the Middle attacks
 - ▶ SSL Strip – downgrade attack
 - ▶ SSL Split – rogue SSL
 - ▶ Some phone apps use HTTP
 - ▶ Modify the users packets
- ▶ When a client connects:
 - ▶ Installed apps will automatically sync

Protect Yourself

- ▶ Use a VPN
- ▶ Review your saved Wi-Fi networks on your laptop and mobile phone
- ▶ Use Mobile Data
- ▶ Avoid using public (untrusted) Wi-Fi

Summary

- ▶ Wireless is still a network
 - ▶ You are still open to network attacks
 - ▶ Is Tomcat listening publicly on your laptop?
- ▶ Open wireless should never be trusted
- ▶ WEP is dead, and shouldn't be used publicly any more
- ▶ WPA is great as long as it is secured properly with a password.
- ▶ WPA-Enterprise is safer but still susceptible to attack
- ▶ Protecting yourself is always the best option