



## 计算机科学与工程系

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

CS 315 Computer Security Course

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# Lab 6 Part 2: Wireless Exploitation & Defenses

## Introduction

In this lab students will explore ways to perform wireless attacks and understand potential defenses. The attacks that will be covered are inspecting & modifying wireless card parameters, changing the wireless transmission channel, flooding attacks, and cracking keys of WPA2 protected networks.

## Software Requirements

All required files are packed and configured in the provided virtual machine image.

- The VMWare Software  
<http://apps.eng.wayne.edu/MPStudents/Dreamspark.aspx>
- The Kali Linux, Penetration Testing Distribution  
<https://www.kali.org/downloads/>
- Wireshark: Network protocol analyzer  
<https://www.wireshark.org/#download>
- Aircrack- ng: a suite of tools to assess WiFi network security  
<http://aircrack-ng.en.softonic.com/>



## Setup an Access Point

In this lab, we use a TP-LINK Wireless N300 Home Router as an example, but the same concepts or ideas are applicable on other routers. Next, it explains the basic steps to setup the access point's Service Set Identifier (SSID) and security mechanism. If you have done this before, skip this section. Figure below shows a TP-LINK Wireless N300 Home Router that we are using in the classroom.



Step 1: Connect your laptop or desktop to a router.

This step depends on routers. Some routers require using Ethernet cable to physically connect the router. Some other routers may be able to connect via wireless using its Service Set Identifier (SSID). For the router that we are using in the classroom need to physically connect to one of the router's LAN ports. (Note: Think about the security implications for these two types of routers.)

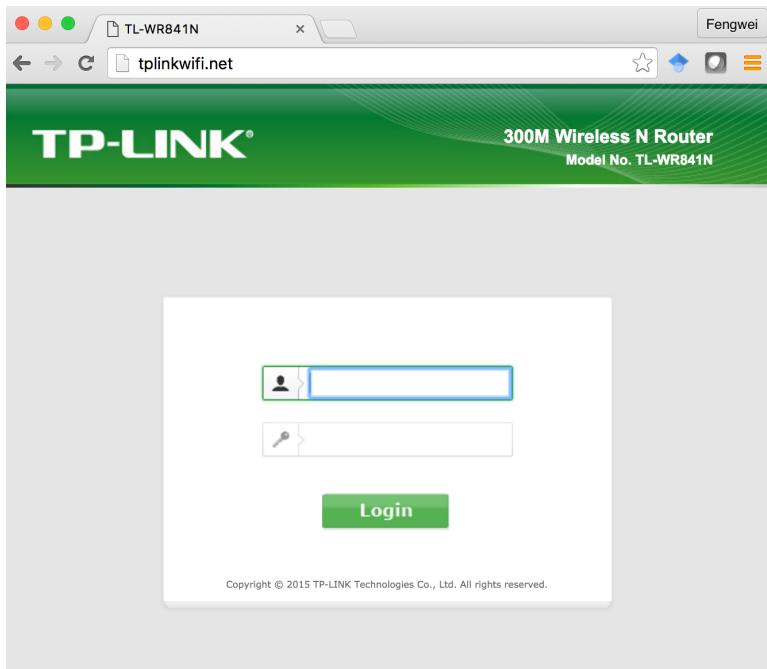
Step 2: Open the web-based setup page

Open a web browser, and type the login IP or hostname in the address field to log in the web-based management page. Normally, you can find the IP address or the hostname from the back of the router. The IP address for our router is 192.168.1.1, and hostname is <http://www.tplinkwifi.net>

Step 3: Enter the username and password to login

Enter the default username and password to login. For our router, its default username and password are admin and [Same-Password-As-Kali-Linux].

Figure below shows the login page of the router that we are using.



#### Step 4: Configure the SSID

In our router, go to Wireless -> Wireless settings. Here you can rename your wireless network (i.e., SSID). The SSID for our router is “Hack3r”



## Step 5: Configure the passphrase and wireless security.

In our router, go to Wireless -> Wireless Security. Then you can configure the security for the router. In the screenshot below, we configure the security protocol to WPA/WPA2, use AES as the encryption, and the passphrase is “password”. Other Security protocols are available such as WEP.

The screenshot shows the TP-LINK router's configuration interface. The left sidebar menu is visible, with 'Wireless' selected. The main content area is titled 'Wireless Security'. There are three radio button options: 'Disable Security' (unchecked), 'WPA/WPA2 - Personal(Recommended)' (checked), and 'WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise' (unchecked). Under 'WPA/WPA2 - Personal', the 'Version' dropdown is set to 'Automatic', and the 'Encryption' dropdown is set to 'AES'. The 'Wireless Password' field contains 'password'. A note indicates that ASCII characters between 8 and 63 or Hexadecimal can be entered. The 'Group Key Update Period' field is set to '0 Seconds'. A note says to keep it default if unsure, with a minimum of 30 seconds. Under 'WPA/WPA2 - Enterprise', the 'Version' dropdown is set to 'Automatic', and the 'Encryption' dropdown is set to 'Automatic'. The 'Radius Server IP' and 'Radius Port' fields are empty, with 'Radius Port' showing '1812 (1-65535, 0 stands for default port 1812)'. The 'Radius Password' field is empty. The 'Group Key Update Period' field is set to '0' with a note '(in second, minimum is 30, 0 means no update)'. Under 'WEP', the 'Type' dropdown is set to 'Automatic', and the 'WEP Key Format' dropdown is set to 'Hexadecimal'. There are four sections for 'Key Selected': 'Key 1' (radio button checked), 'Key 2' (radio button unchecked), 'Key 3' (radio button unchecked), and 'Key 4' (radio button unchecked). Each key has a 'WEP Key' field and a 'Key Type' dropdown set to 'Disabled'.



## Capturing Wireless Packets via Wireshark

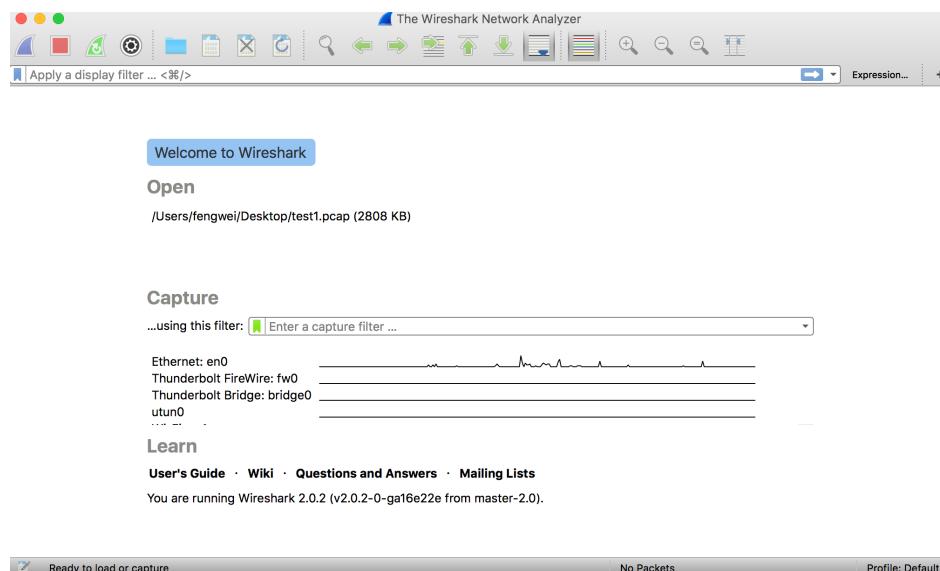
To capture wireless packets, you need to have a wireless network card installed on your machine. There are two kinds of wireless network interface: One is the internal NIC. Most of the laptops will have an internal NIC; the other one is the external NIC. The picture below shows an external network. This is a Wi-Fi USB Adapter from Alfa Network (1000mW High Power Wireless G 802.11g with 5dBi Antenna).



Once you have a wireless network card, you can run packet-sniffing tool to capture the packets as we did in Lab 1.

Step 1: Start the Wireshark program.

In order to sniff the packets, you may need to grant Wireshark root privilege by typing \$ sudo wireshark in a terminal. Below is the screenshot of the Wireshark interface on my iMac desktop.





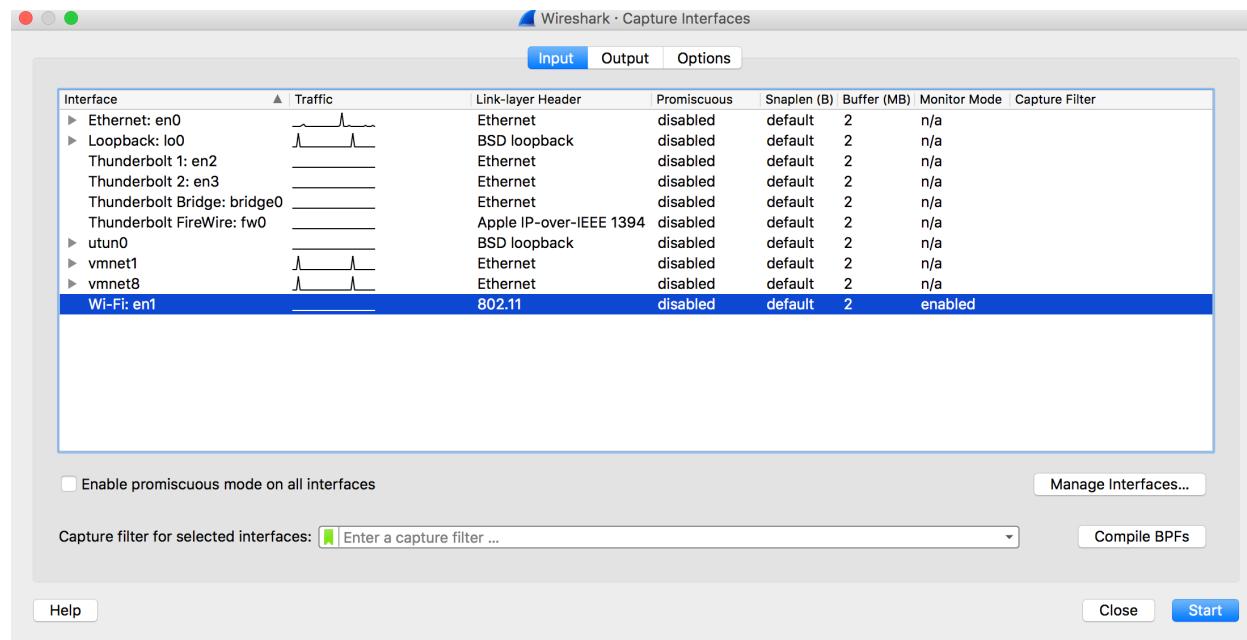
## Step 2: Select the WiFi Interface

Click the Capture -> Options in the Wireshark program. Look for the interface for WiFi. Normally, the interface name is wlan0, but it may be a different name that depends on your configuration. For instance, the name of the WiFi interface on my iMac is “Wi-Fi:en1”.

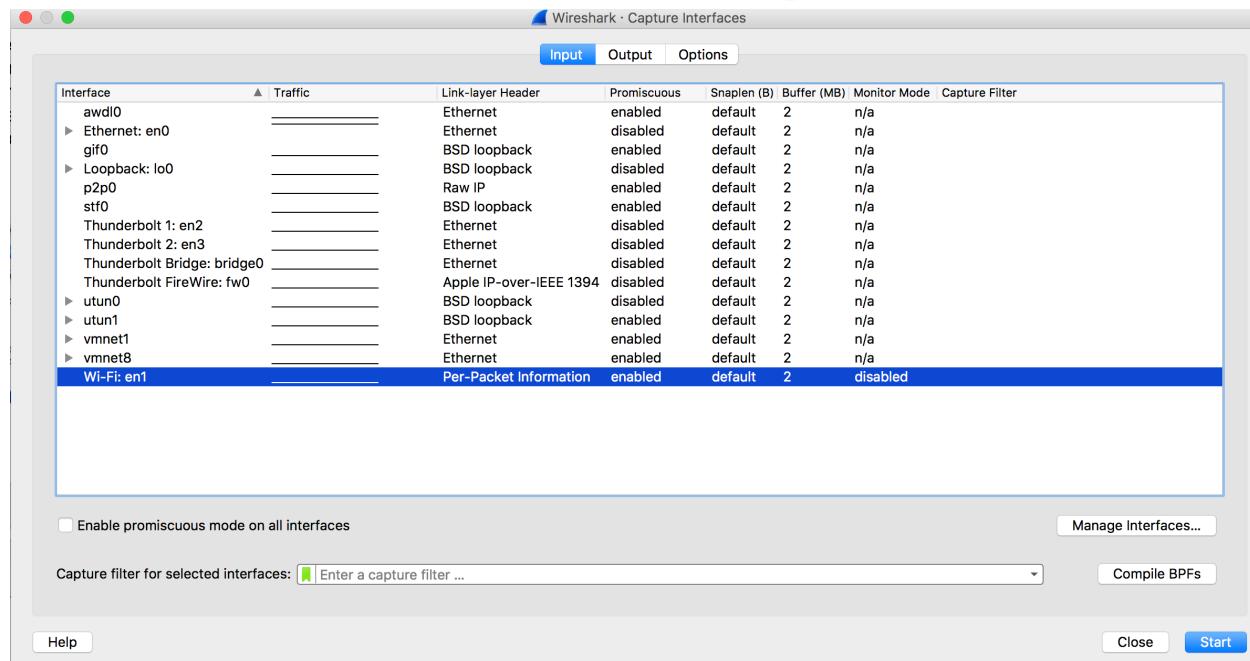
## Step 3: Enable the Monitor Mode or Promiscuous Mode

In Monitor Mode, it captures all packets from all SSID in its distance range. Please note that Monitor Mode is different from Promiscuous Mode. For the purpose of this lab, we need to capture all the traffic so that we need to enable the monitor mode or promiscuous mode.

The screenshot below shows the configuration of the capture interface in Wireshark program on my iMac with monitor mode. You need to enable monitor mode and configure the Link-layer Head as 802.11.

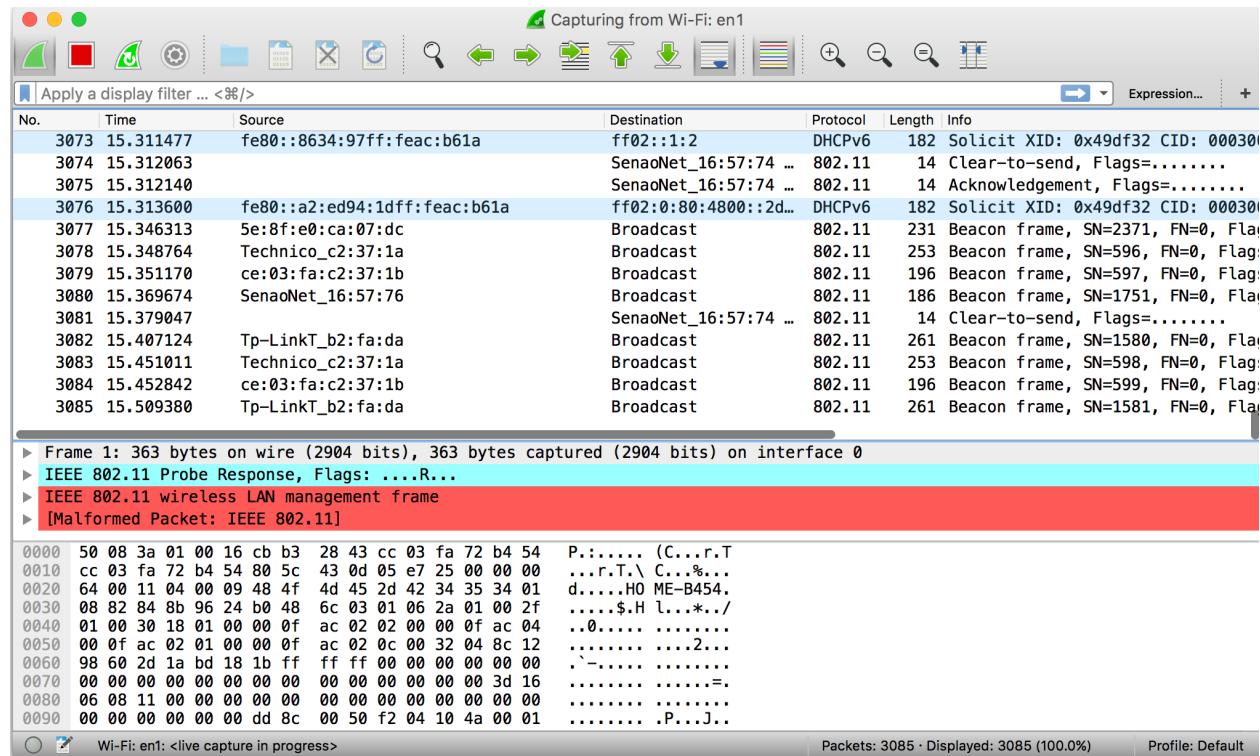


The screenshot below shows the configuration of the capture interface in Wireshark program on my iMac with promiscuous. You need to enable promiscuous mode and configure the Link-layer Head as Per-Packet Information.



#### Step 4: Start Capturing

Click on start in the capture interfaces window and start capture. The screenshot below shows the interface of Wireshark program while capturing in Monitor Mode.





## Capturing the Four-way Handshake

To crack the WPA/WPA2 passphrase, we first need to capture the four-way handshake that contains

Step 1: Start to capture all the traffic

This is what we just did in our previous step. Just the Wireshark program into Monitor Mode and run

Step 2: Connect to the access point using its passphrase

Use your cell phone or laptop connects to the access point. For the purpose of this lab, the SSID of the router in our classroom is “Hack3r”.

Step 3: Stop Wireshark program and identify the four-way handshake

Press the stop button to stop capturing in Wireshark; type keyword “EAPOL” in the filter to identify the four-way handshake. Screenshot below shows the example.

Wi-Fi: en1

eapol

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
4223	13.051622	Tp-LinkT_b2:fa:da	Apple_2d:7d:0c	EAPOL	137	Key (Message 1 of 4)
4224	13.053079	Tp-LinkT_b2:fa:da	Apple_2d:7d:0c	EAPOL	137	Key (Message 1 of 4)
4232	13.063941	Tp-LinkT_b2:fa:da	Apple_2d:7d:0c	EAPOL	217	Key (Message 3 of 4)
4238	13.072599	Apple_2d:7d:0c	Tp-LinkT_b2:fa:da	EAPOL	137	Key (Message 4 of 4)

Frame 4223: 137 bytes on wire (1096 bits), 137 bytes captured (1096 bits) on interface 0

IEEE 802.11 QoS Data, Flags: .....F.

Logical-Link Control

802.1X Authentication

0000 88 02 3a 01 04 db 56 2d 7d 0c f4 f2 6d b2 fa da ..:.V- }....m...  
0010 f4 f2 6d b2 fa da 00 00 06 00 aa aa 03 00 00 00 ..m.....  
0020 88 8e 02 03 00 5f 02 00 8a 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 ..  
0030 00 00 01 3b fd 43 af f3 42 ad 00 2e 77 d3 e7 e4 ..;.C.. B...W..  
0040 bc aa 8f 79 42 8a 3f c0 23 c6 1b c4 e8 f6 01 8c ...yB.? #...  
0050 d7 07 88 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..  
0060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..  
0070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..  
0080 00 00 00 00 00 4f 3c 95 63 ..0<. c

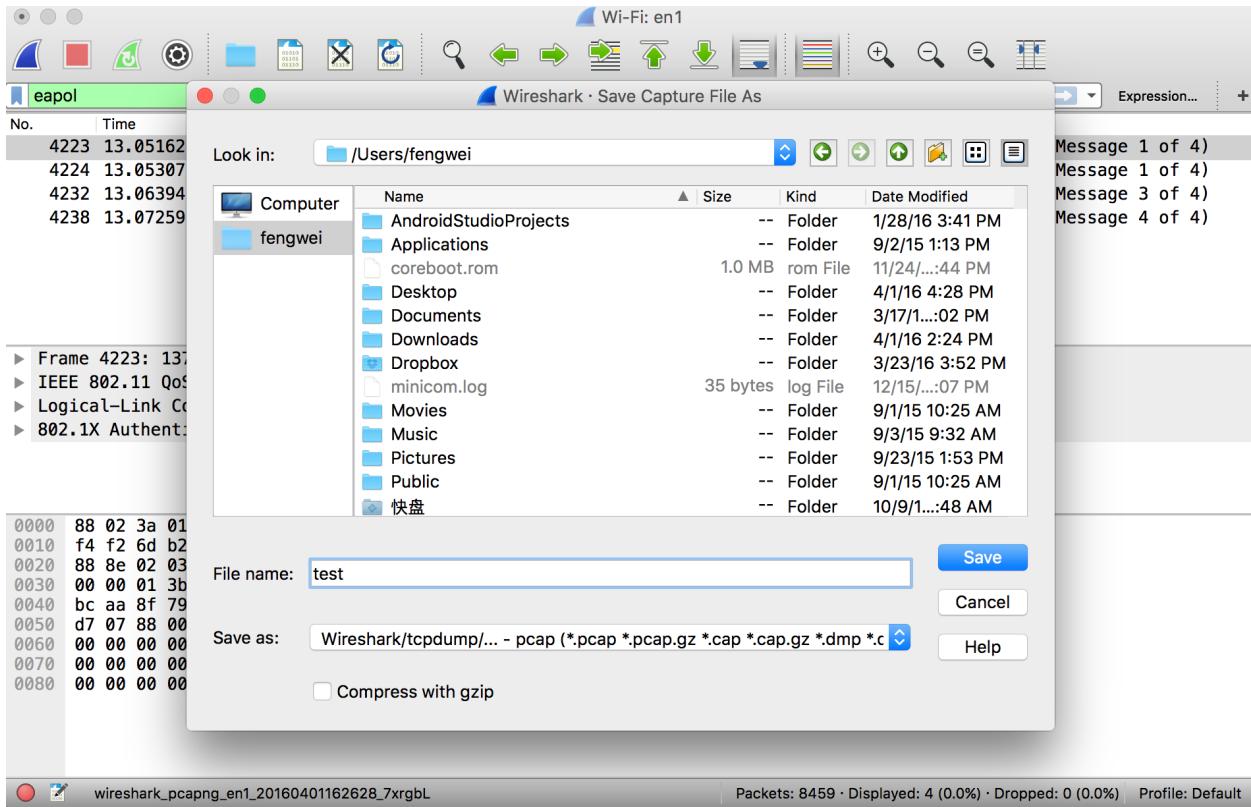
wireshark\_pcappng\_en1\_20160401162628\_7xrgbL

Packets: 8459 · Displayed: 4 (0.0%) · Dropped: 0 (0.0%) · Profile: Default



#### Step 4: Save the captured traffic

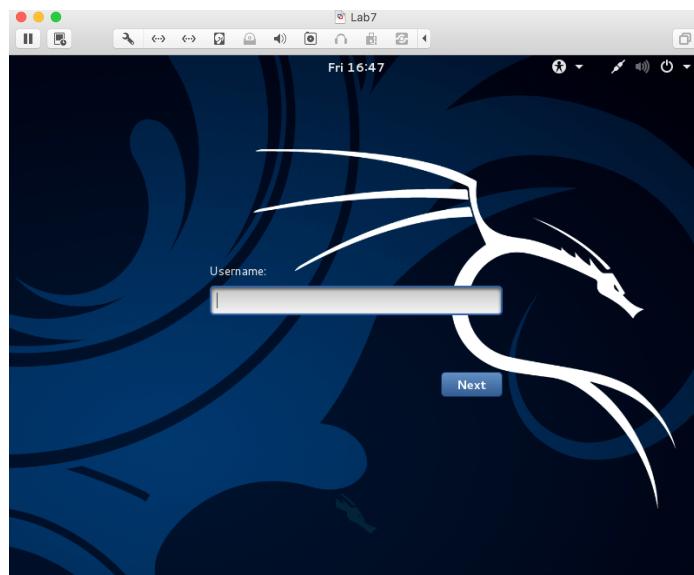
Click File -> Save as option to save the captured traffic to a pcap file. Screenshot below shows the example. The saved pcap file name is: test.pcap



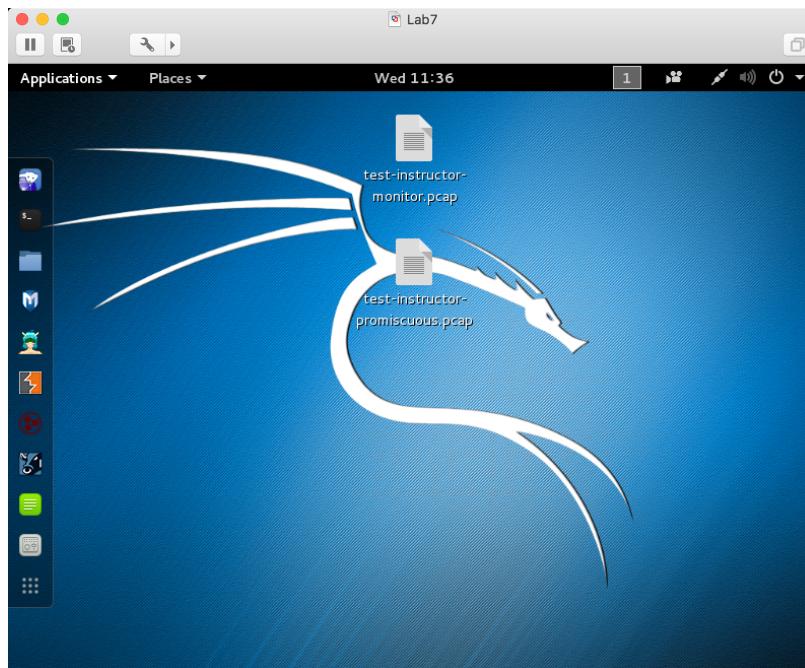


## Cracking WPA2 WiFi Passphrase Using Kali Linux

In this lab, we use a Kali Linux to crack the WPA2 WiFi passphrase. Select the VM image named “Lab7”.



Login the Kali image with username root, and password [TBA in the class]. Below is the screen snapshot after login.





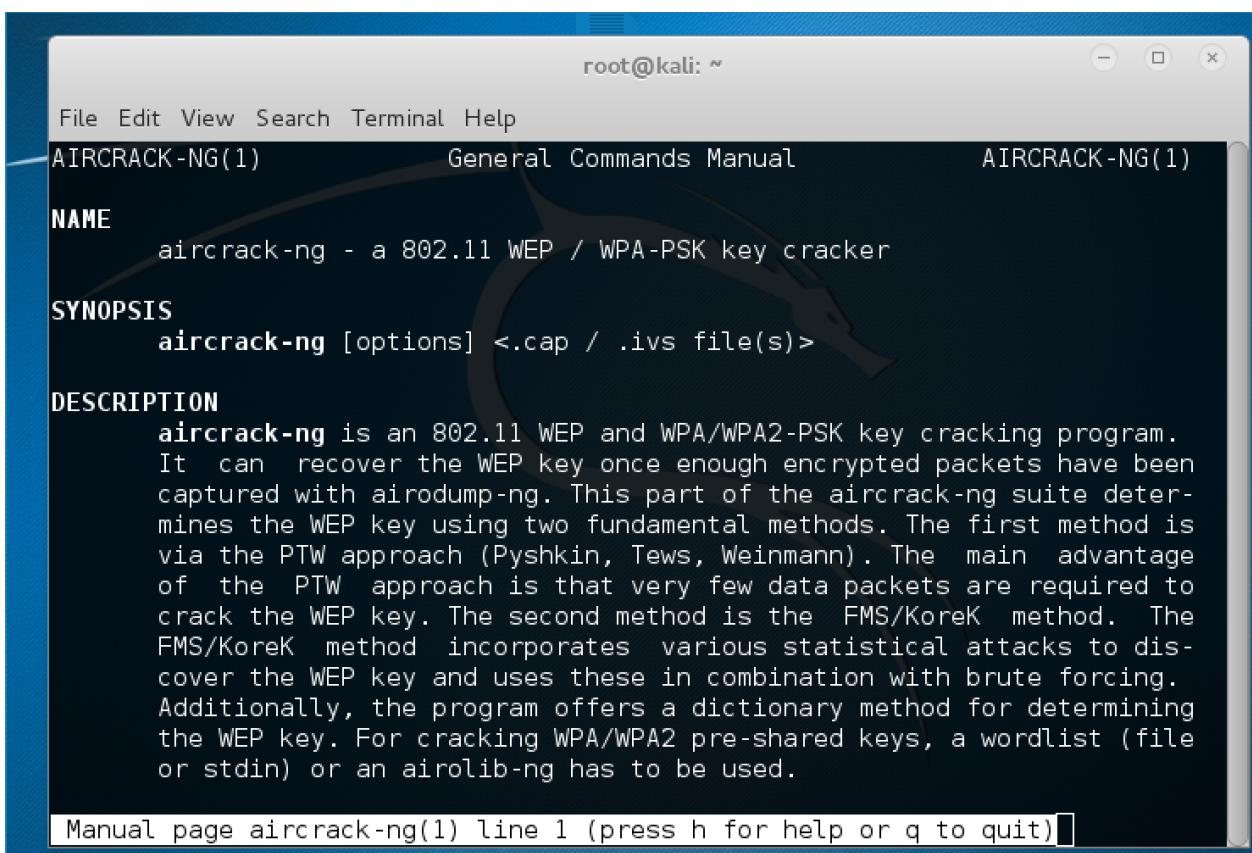
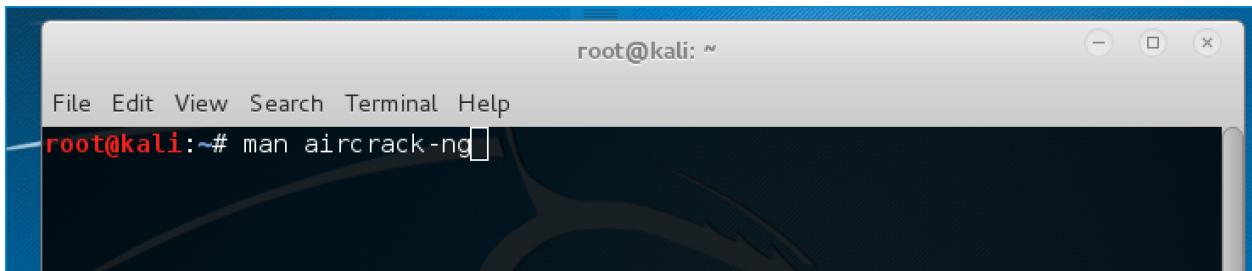
## Step 1: Copy the test.pcap file into the Kali Linux

In our Kali Linux image, there is a copy of the test-instructor-monitor.pcap and test-instructor-promiscuous files. If you do not have your copy of test.pcap, you can also use these files.

## Step 2: Use aircrack-ng to crack the passphrase

Aircrack-ng is a network software suite consisting of a detector, packet sniffer, WEP and WPA/WPA2-PSK cracker and analysis tool for 802.11 wireless LANs. Kali Linux has installed it as default.

You can type **\$ man aircrack-ng** to see the manual page of the tool



```
root@kali:~# man aircrack-ng
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~# man aircrack-ng
```

```
root@kali:~#
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
AIRCRACK-NG(1)          General Commands Manual          AIRCRACK-NG(1)

NAME
    aircrack-ng - a 802.11 WEP / WPA-PSK key cracker

SYNOPSIS
    aircrack-ng [options] <.cap / .ivs file(s)>

DESCRIPTION
    aircrack-ng is an 802.11 WEP and WPA/WPA2-PSK key cracking program.
    It can recover the WEP key once enough encrypted packets have been
    captured with airodump-ng. This part of the aircrack-ng suite deter-
    mines the WEP key using two fundamental methods. The first method is
    via the PTW approach (Pyshkin, Tews, Weinmann). The main advantage
    of the PTW approach is that very few data packets are required to
    crack the WEP key. The second method is the FMS/KoreK method. The
    FMS/KoreK method incorporates various statistical attacks to dis-
    cover the WEP key and uses these in combination with brute forcing.
    Additionally, the program offers a dictionary method for determining
    the WEP key. For cracking WPA/WPA2 pre-shared keys, a wordlist (file
    or stdin) or an airolib-ng has to be used.

Manual page aircrack-ng(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```



Run the following command to crack the passphrase

```
$ aircrack-ng -w /usr/share/wordlists/fern-wifi/common.txt ~/Desktop/test-instructor-monitor.pcap
```

-w: specify the path to the wordlist

Followed by the pcap file. The screenshot below shows the execution of the command.

#	BSSID	ESSID	Encryption
1	60:FE:20:6C:6D:5A	ATT896	No data - WEP or WPA
2	5E:8F:E0:CA:07:DC	C^	No data - WEP or WPA
3	10:86:8C:98:2E:04	NDI	No data - WEP or WPA
4	5E:8F:E0:90:E6:30		No data - WEP or WPA
5	F4:F2:6D:B2:FA:DA	Hack3r	WPA (1 handshake)
6	6E:8F:E0:CA:07:DC	xfinitywifi	None (0.0.0.0)
7	12:86:8C:95:85:DC	?	No data - WEP or WPA
8	6D:E2:06:E5:7E:9F	HOME-371A	No data - WEP or WPA
9	CE:03:FA:C2:37:1B	p	None (0.0.0.0)
10	1C:87:2C:E4:B8:18	Lighthouse	WPA (0 handshake)
11	54:BE:F7:F4:BD:D8	HOME-F224-2.4	No data - WEP or WPA
12	5C:8F:E0:CA:07:DC	DetroitLiving	No data - WEP or WPA
13	A0:63:91:83:DE:5F	Bill Wi the Science Fi	No data - WEP or WPA
14	A0:63:91:B7:71:D9	IIMD	No data - WEP or WPA
15	12:86:8C:98:2E:04	??	None (0.0.0.0)
16	5C:8F:E0:90:E6:30	AbrahamLinksy	No data - WEP or WPA

Then, we choose index for the WPA2 handshake. We can identify the index by using the SSID. From the screenshot we can see that the index for “Hack3r” is 5.

After enter 5, we can see that aircrack has successfully crack the passphrase as shown in the screenshot below.

```
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc2
[00:00:00] 72 keys tested (1013.53 k/s)

KEY FOUND! [ password ]

Master Key      : 41 B8 8E 6A 8A DD E7 D1 C0 AE BB 3E E9 A6 EC 06
                   EE F9 08 7A 69 DE EA 23 63 55 9D B6 09 69 7C 5A

Transient Key   : FA DB 76 3D 12 6E E6 A9 00 4D F5 FE CE 04 89 CD
                   CC 5D 5D DD 93 0A 5D F3 03 1B D7 0D 4C A8 14 53
                   8B 32 3E BE FC 0D 42 D0 8B D6 BA E5 11 2A A8 10
                   5D B5 F3 D0 3F 2E 63 61 4F 67 09 55 9D 93 2F 9C

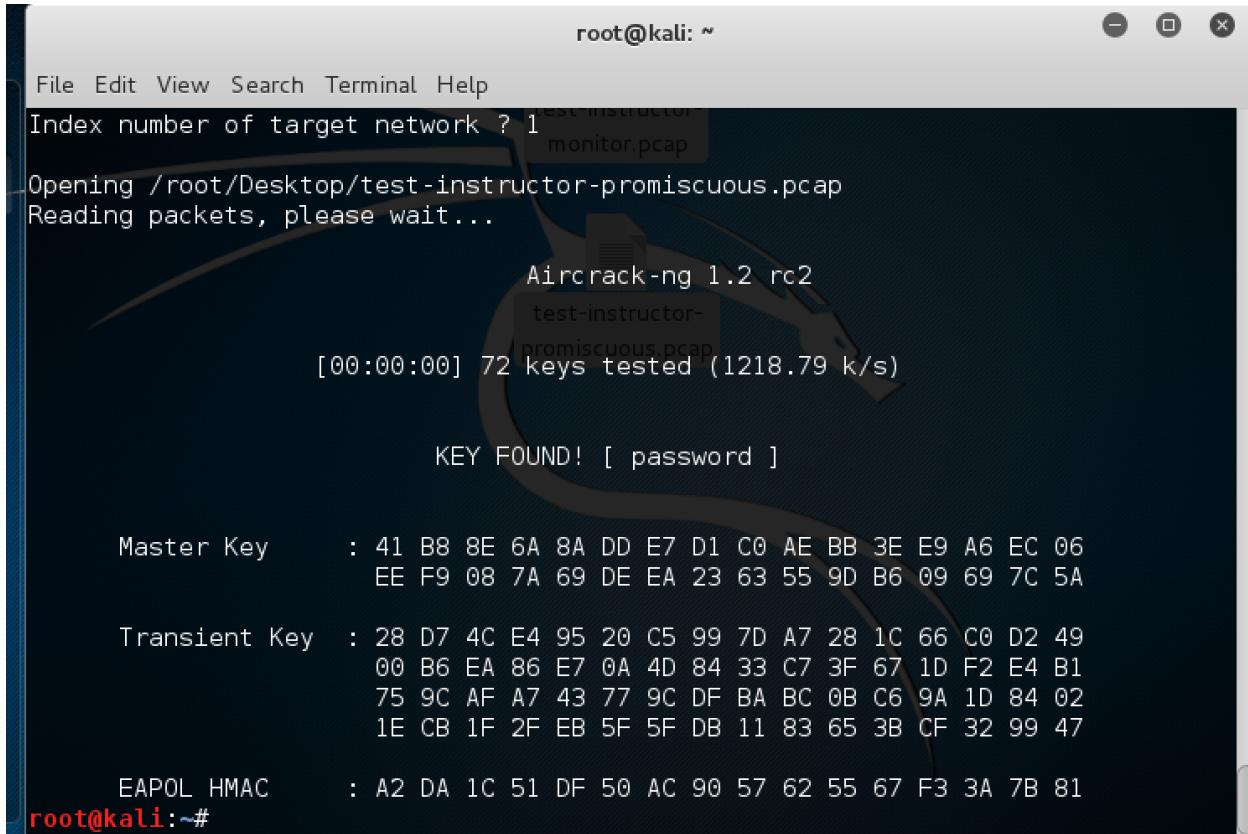
EAPOL HMAC     : CC C4 EA C6 63 DF D0 19 C6 B6 77 E1 78 19 BA 2F
root@kali:~#
```

Below are the screenshots for cracking the pcap file captured by monitor mode.

```
root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
monitor.pcap
root@kali:~# aircrack-ng -w /usr/share/wordlists/fern-wifi/common.txt ~/Desktop/test-instructor-promiscuous.pcap
Opening /root/Desktop/test-instructor-promiscuous.pcap
Read 1821 packets.

# BSSID          ESSID        test-instructor-promiscuous.pcap    Encryption
1  F4:F2:6D:B2:FA:DA Hack3r                    WPA (1 handshake)
2  4A:F8:B3:FD:B5:4B HGL-guest                 None (0.0.0.0)
3  48:F8:B3:FD:B5:4A HGL                     No data - WEP or WPA
4  C0:A0:BB:EB:0F:D9 shoen lame                WPA (0 handshake)
5  74:44:01:43:C5:D0 The house of unrecognized talent    WPA (0 handshake)
6  00:14:51:76:6C:B3 IJGFR-Network            No data - WEP or WPA
7  82:C1:DE:71:6D:0A                         WEP (1 IVs)
8  09:73:41:70:A3:E4                         Unknown
9  C0:A0:BB:8D:0C:D9 shoen lame                No data - WEP or WPA
10 AA:96:54:94:5F:F6                         None (0.0.0.0)
11 45:A3:BB:D0:55:37 HGL                     No data - WEP or WPA
12 A5:BD:1C:D1:5D:0A                         Unknown
13 6F:04:D2:B2:50:7F                         Unknown
14 C2:EF:E5:D0:C7:FF                         WEP (1 IVs)
15 4D:9D:A4:B4:A6:78                         Unknown
```

After selecting 1 as the target network interface, the screenshot below shows that the password has been cracked.



```

root@kali: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Index number of target network ? 1
Opening /root/Desktop/test-instructor-promiscuous.pcap
Reading packets, please wait...
Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc2
test-instructor-
promiscuous.pcap
[00:00:00] 72 keys tested (1218.79 k/s)

KEY FOUND! [ password ]

Master Key      : 41 B8 8E 6A 8A DD E7 D1 C0 AE BB 3E E9 A6 EC 06
                   EE F9 08 7A 69 DE EA 23 63 55 9D B6 09 69 7C 5A

Transient Key   : 28 D7 4C E4 95 20 C5 99 7D A7 28 1C 66 C0 D2 49
                   00 B6 EA 86 E7 0A 4D 84 33 C7 3F 67 1D F2 E4 B1
                   75 9C AF A7 43 77 9C DF BA BC 0B C6 9A 1D 84 02
                   1E CB 1F 2F EB 5F 5F DB 11 83 65 3B CF 32 99 47

EAPOL HMAC     : A2 DA 1C 51 DF 50 AC 90 57 62 55 67 F3 3A 7B 81
root@kali:~#

```

## Assignments for Lab 6 Part 2

1. Read the lab instructions above and finish all the tasks.
2. Answer the questions in the Introduction section, and justify your answers.  
Simple yes or no answer will not get any credits.
  - a. What is the difference between Monitor Mode and Promiscuous Mode
  - b. What lessons we learned from this lab about setting the WiFi password?
3. Change your router to a different passphrase, and use the Wireshark and Aircrack-ng to crack the passphrase. Show screenshots of the result.

**Extra Credit (3pt):** Send a broadcast de-authentication packet to force clients to reconnect. Then you can capture the four-way handshake.

**Happy Hacking!**