MOCSA

En cybersécurité aussi, le savoir n'a de valeur que si il est partagé.

In Cybersecurity too, knowledge only increases in value once shared.



Disclaimer

The following demonstration is for educational purposes only.

We do not promote or encourage illegal activities.

Knowing your enemy is a half-won battle

La connaissance n'est réellement profitable que lorsqu'elle est partagée



Agenda

- 1. What is the Wi-Fi WPA/WPA2?
- 2. How works a WPA/WPA2 password cracking?
- 3. Why would attackers' attacks WPA/WPA2 Wi-Fi?
- 4. How to protect yourself from WPA/WPA2 password cracking attacks?

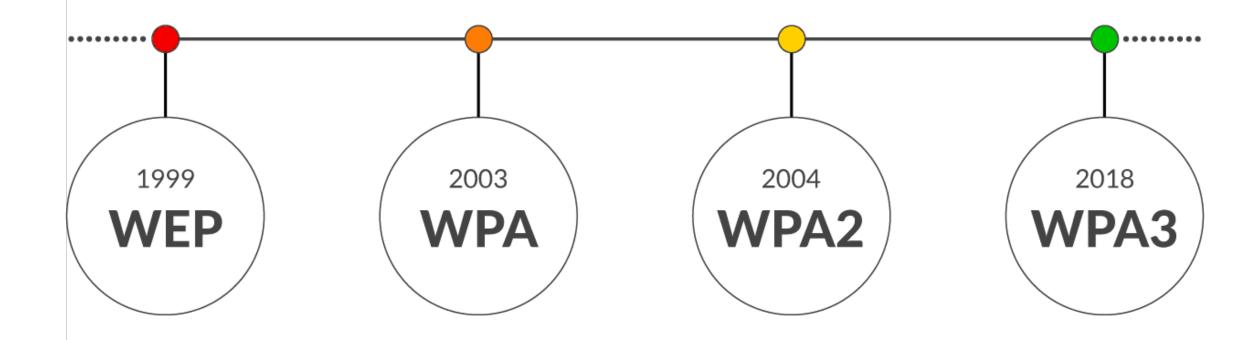






What is the Wi-Fi WPA/WPA2?

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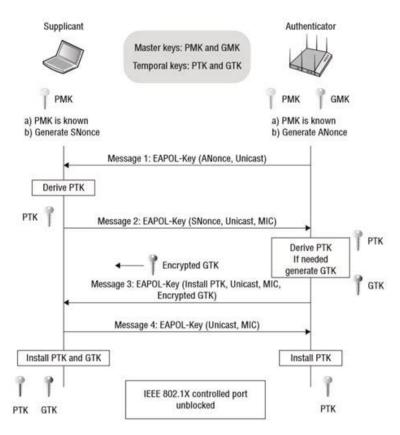


What is the Wi-Fi WPA/WPA2?

The 4-way handshake involves:

- The AP sending a random number (ANonce) to the client.
- The client responding with its random number (SNonce).
- The AP calculating the PTK from these numbers and sending an encrypted message to the client.
- The client decrypting this message with the PTK, confirming successful authentication.

Post-handshake, the established PTK is used for encrypting unicast traffic, and the Group Temporal Key (GTK) is used for broadcast traffic.



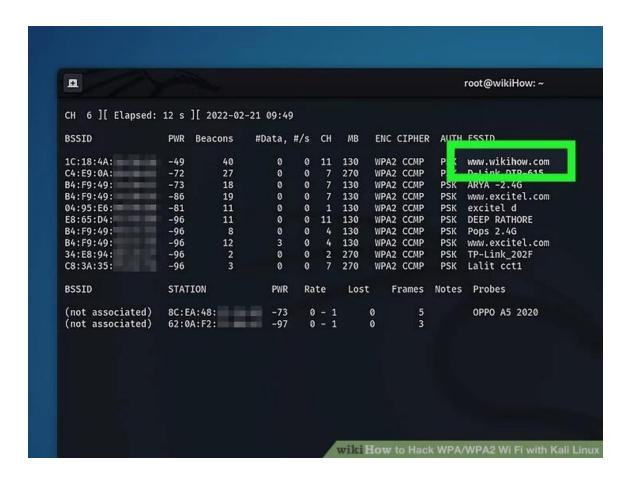




How works a WPA/WPA2 password cracking?

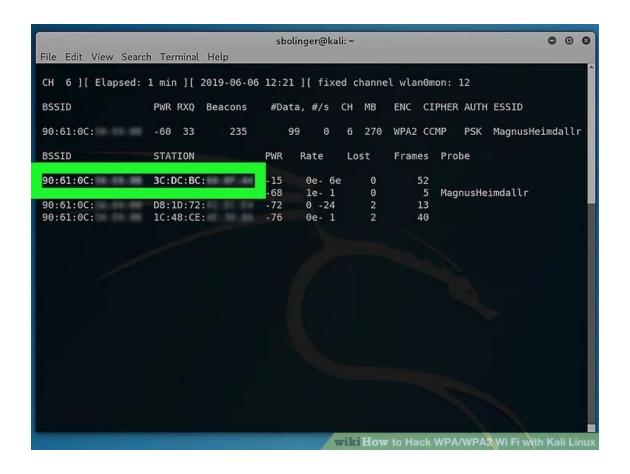
How works a WPA/WPA2 password cracking?

- 1. Find a target
- 2. Find the BSSID and channel number of the router





How works a WPA/WPA2 password cracking?



- 3. Monitor the network for a handshake
- 4. Deauth a client (optional)
- 5. Capture a full handshake



How works a WPA/WPA2 password cracking?

6. Crack the password

aircrack-ng HANDSHAKE.cap -w /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt





Why would attackers' attacks WPA/WPA2 Wi-Fi?

Why would attackers' attacks WPA/WPA2 Wi-Fi?

- Access to Private Data: Breaking into a WPA/WPA2-protected network can allow attackers to intercept data transmitted over the network, such as passwords, emails, and other sensitive information.
- Man-in-the-Middle Attacks: Once inside the network, attackers can perform man-in-the-middle attacks, where they intercept and potentially alter communication between devices on the network.
- **Network Control**: Gaining access to the network allows attackers to use it for malicious purposes, such as launching distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, spreading malware, or using it for illegal activities.





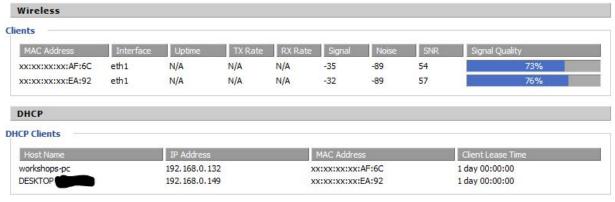
How to protect yourself from WPA/WPA2 password cracking attacks?

How to protect yourself from WPA/WPA2 password cracking attacks?

1. Detect

To identify intrusions on your network, simply go to your router's web page and check the connected devices.



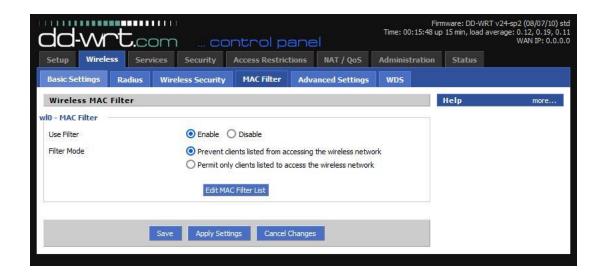


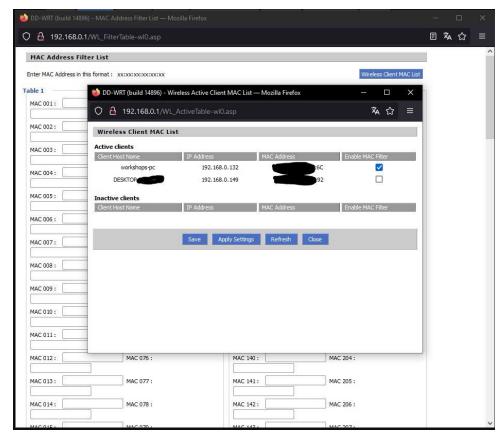


How to protect yourself from WPA/WPA2 password cracking attacks?

2. Evict

Once you have detected an imposter, you can block its MAC address.



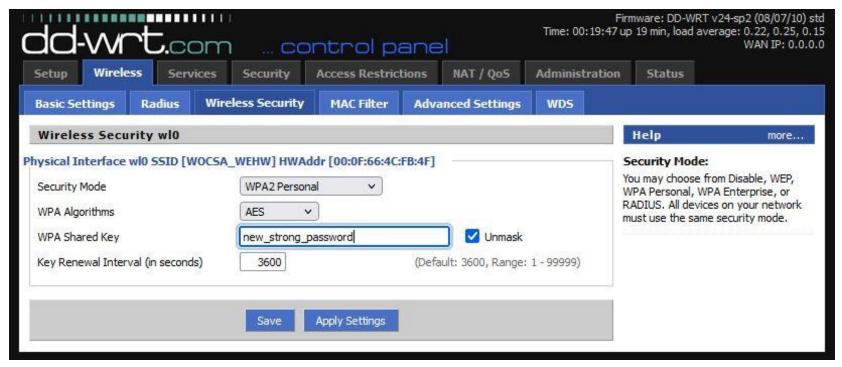




How to protect yourself from WPA/WPA2 password cracking attacks?

3. Harden

Now, strengthen your password and reconnect all your devices.





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