

# Null Dubai

## Who am I ?

### Agenda

### Why Infernal Wireless

### Q/A

# Pentester / Coder by Necessity



3ntr0py1337

- What is wireless security in PT
- A bit of wireless Coding practices
- How IW can help and accelerate ?
- Future of the tool
- Suite of various attacks combined
- Accelerates assessment

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## Penetration Testing Methodology and Reporting

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- Wireless Penetration Testing Methodology
  - Risk Rating of issues
  - Reporting the issue
  - Proof of Concept
  - Codes
  - Output results
-

# Wireless Penetration Testing methodology

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- There is no defined proper methodology for wireless security assessment like ones defined for others.
- For example: Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual (OSSTMM)
- Basic and most common phases of assessment are:
  - **Reconnaissance** – Intelligence gathering which doesn't touch the target network by any means
  - **Attack** – actual exploitation, Evil AP and cracking against network
  - **Post Attack** – Involves traffic interception, pivoting into internal network and more

# Wireless Penetration Testing – Reconnaissance

- Gather SSID list
- Encryption types
- Channel IDs
- MAC addresses of Access Points in scope of work
- Hosts connected to Access Points
- Probe requests broadcaster by stations

CH 11 ][ Elapsed: 0 s ][ 2017-04-04 17:30										
Report files										
BSSID	PWR	Beacons	#Data, #/s	CH	MB	ENC	CIPHER	AUTH	ESSID	Strength
90:8D:78:61:89:EC	-73	2	0 0	1	54e	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	[REDACTED]	-100
1C:5F:2B:0E:3E:F8	-67	8	237 115	2	54e	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	[REDACTED]	-100
FA:8F:CA:65:69:9F	-69	5	0 0	10	54e	OPN			[REDACTED]	-100
00:19:77:00:85:71	-41	10	0 0	11	54e	WEP	WEP		3ntr0py_network	-100
F8:E9:03:C4:4D:D4	-61	6	51 8	10	54e	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	h_ssid	-100
BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Probe										
(not associated)	F4:F5:D8:83:5C:40	-97	0 - 1	56		45			h_ssid	
1C:5F:2B:0E:3E:F8	[REDACTED]	-55	1e- 1e	129		240			[REDACTED]	
F8:E9:03:C4:4D:D4	[REDACTED]	-47	0 - 1	0		6			[REDACTED]	
F8:E9:03:C4:4D:D4	[REDACTED]	10	1e- 0e	0		51			[REDACTED]	

## Wireless Penetration Testing methodology - Attacks

- Perform attacks against the network to assess its security:
- WEP
- WPA2
- WPA2 Enterprise
- Open Access Points MiTM
- Evil Twin attacks
- WPS Attack
- Deauthentication against STA and clients.
- MiTM

## Wireless Penetration Testing methodology – Post Attack

- Perform post attacks against the network to assess its security:
- Evil Access Point MiTM
- Authentication attacks against administrative and other protocols (SMB, FTP, HTTP, SSH)
- Pivot the attack against internal network

# Wireless Penetration Testing methodology – Risk Rating

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- We can use commonly used risk rating developed by OWASP:
- [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_Risk\\_Rating\\_Methodology](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Risk_Rating_Methodology)
- It is critical to provide honest and valid risk ratings taking into account the following:
  - Factors of Likelihood
    - Threat Agent
    - Vulnerability Factor
  - Factors of Impact
    - Loss of CIAA (confidentiality, integrity and availability, accountability) triangle

Likelihood and Impact Levels	
0 to <3	LOW
3 to <6	MEDIUM
6 to 9	HIGH

## Wireless Penetration Testing methodology – Reporting

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### Report

- It is as important as assessment itself
- Good report composition will convey the issues to customers with great impression
- Should contain the issue's description and its impact if exploited
- Should contain recommendation and solution to prevent the attack
- **Should contain:**
  - .Destinations that are affected
- **Proof of Concept**
  - .Source code, if applicable
  - .Output from attack
  - .Video demo and screenshots

# Wireless coding Sample using Python and Scapy

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```
def packet_sniffer(self, pkt):
    if pkt.haslayer(Dot11Beacon):
        ##### WIFI SNIFFER WITH ENCRYPTION
#####
        temp = pkt
        while temp:
            ssid_details = []
            global ssid_dictionary
            global ssid_channel_dictionary
            temp = temp.getlayer(Dot11Elt)
            cap = pkt.sprintf("{Dot11Beacon:%Dot11Beacon.cap%}"
"->{Dot11ProbeResp:%Dot11ProbeResp.cap%}").split('+')

            if temp and temp.ID == 0 and (pkt.addr3 not in ssids):
                global essid
                global bssid
                global ssid_dictionary
                global ssid_channel_dictionary
                global channel
                global beacon
                global rssi
                #~ print repr(essid)
                if pkt.info:
                    essid = pkt.info
                    ssid_dictionary[bssid] = repr(essid)

                bssid = pkt.addr3
                ssid_dictionary[bssid] = repr(essid)
                ssids.add(bssid)
```

## How Infernal Wireless Can Help ?

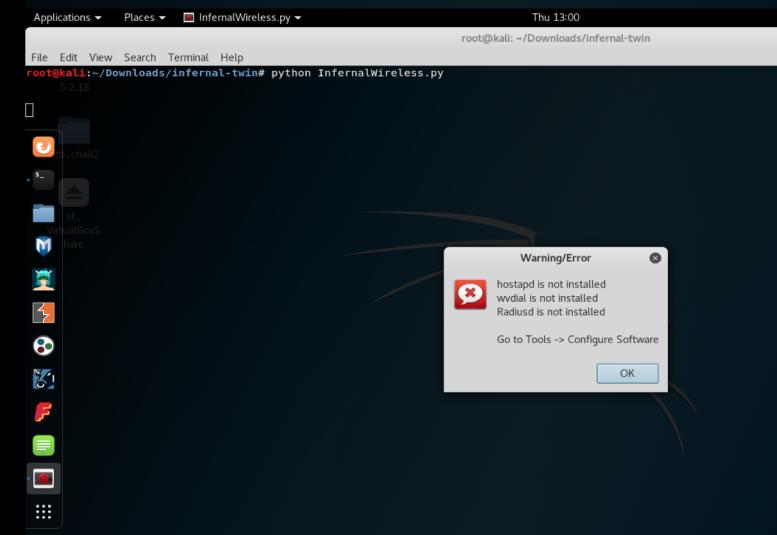
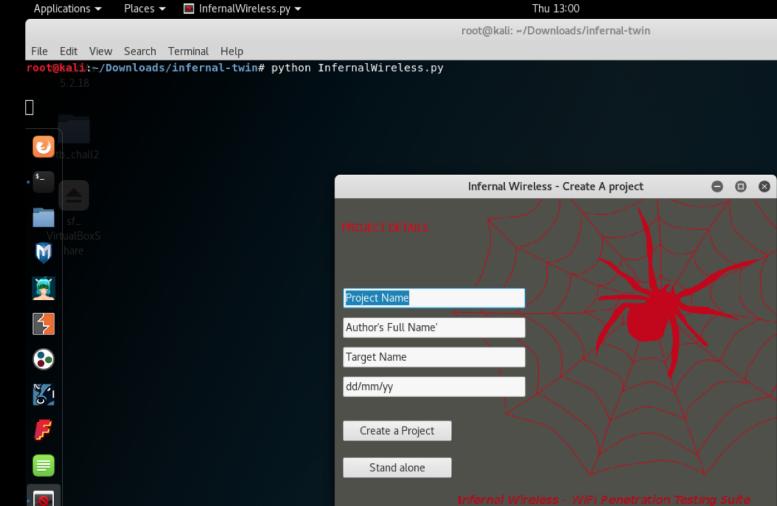
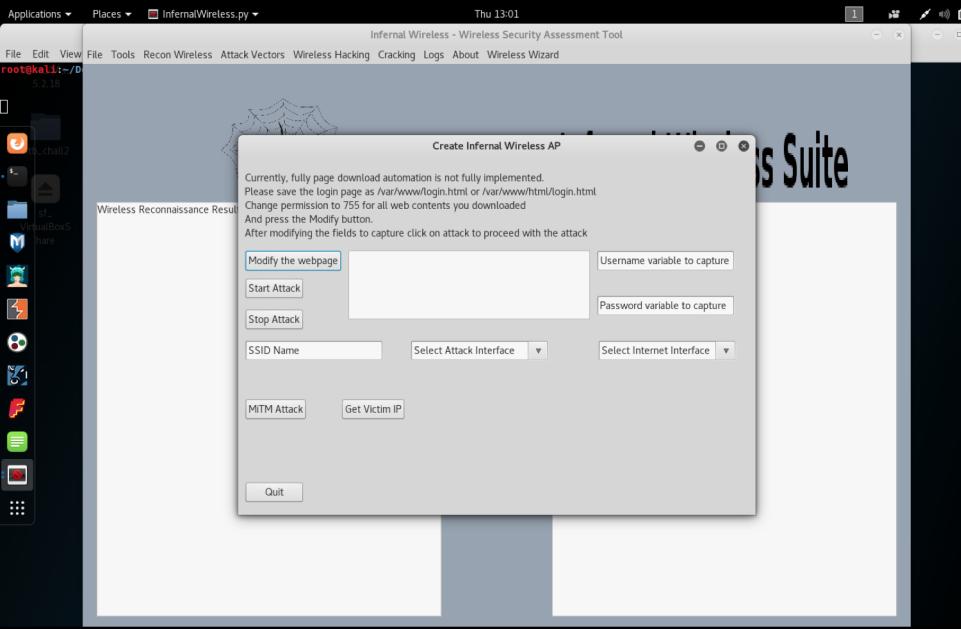
Being developed since 2014 but very slow

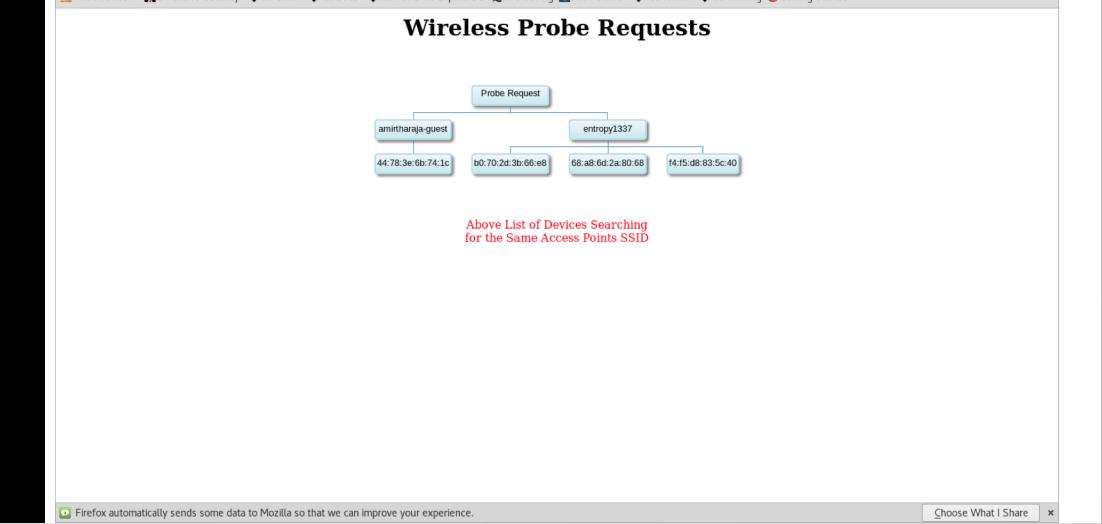
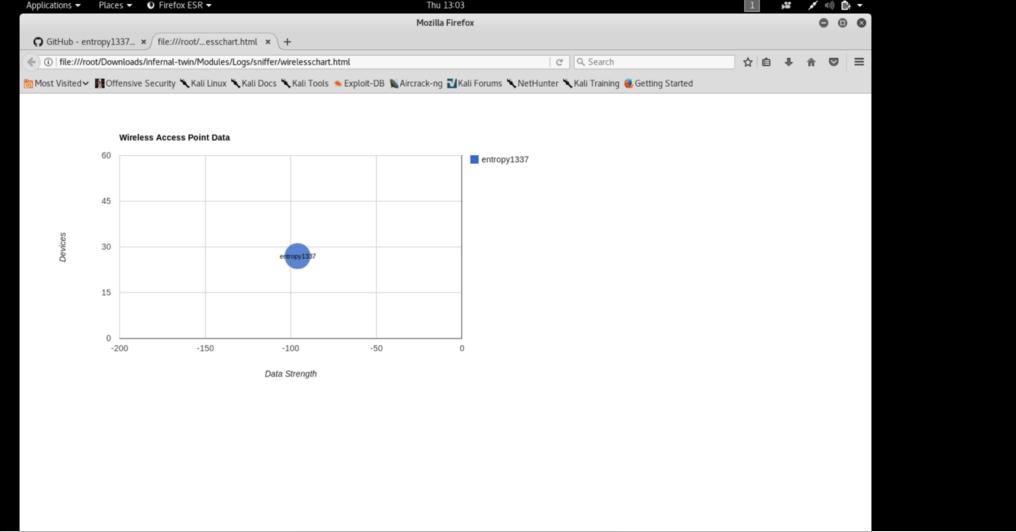
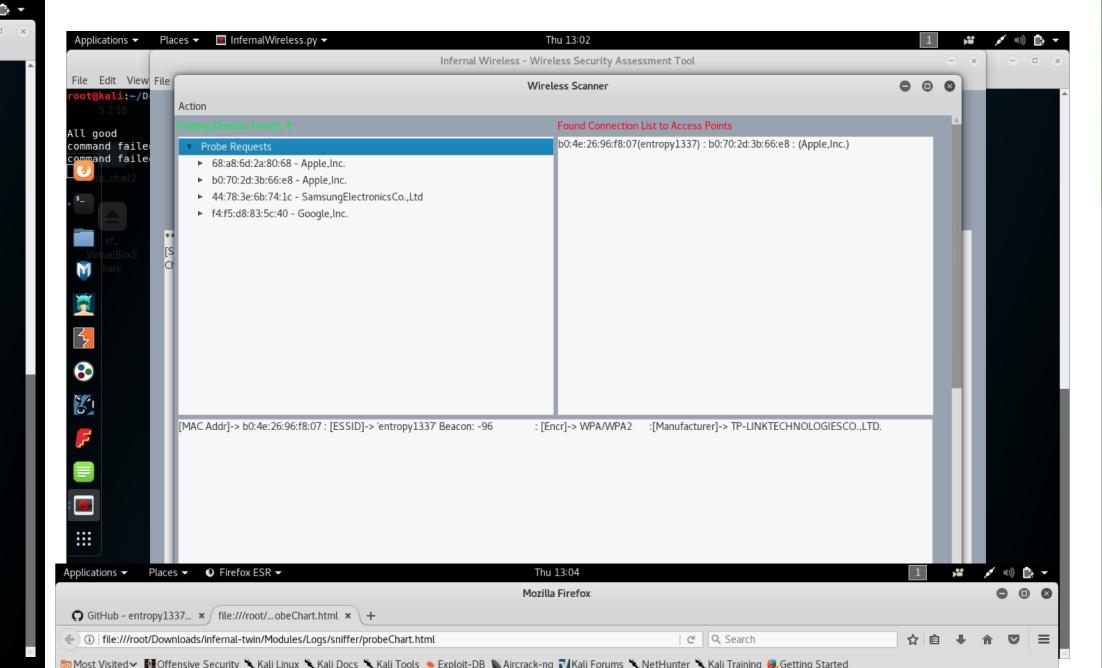
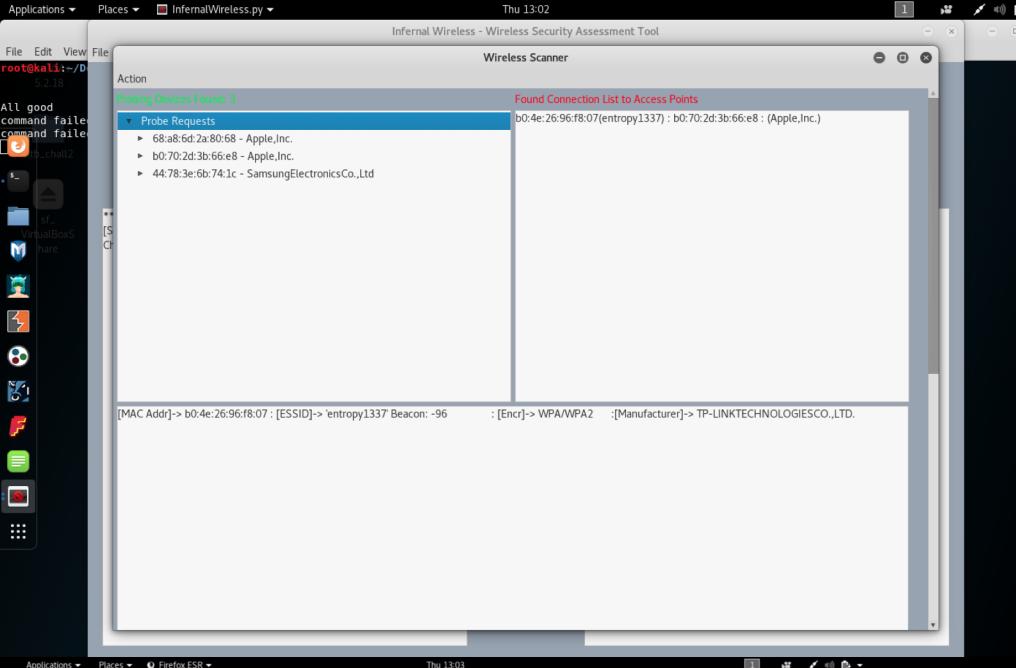
Paused from 2016 till 2018 Sep :(

- WPA2 hacking
- WEP Hacking
- WPA2 Enterprise hacking
- Wireless Social Engineering
- SSL Strip
- Report generation
- PDF Report
- HTML Report
- Note taking function
- Data is saved into Database
- Network mapping
- MiTM
- Probe Request
- Added Visual Representation of Wireless Scan
- Added Visual Representation of Probe Requests and Map per SSID requested by Devices
- Project Creation

## How Infernal Wireless Looks

<https://github.com/entropy1337/infernal-twin>

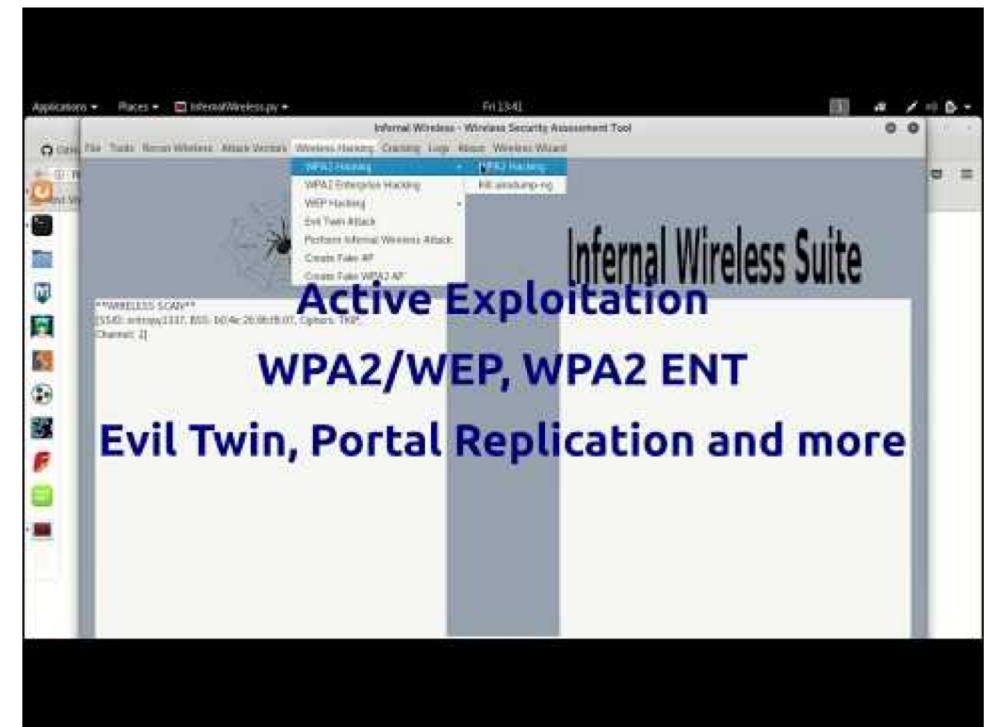




```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
/home/bullseye/tools/infernal-twts/freeradius-server-2.1.13/libtool --finish /usr/local/lib
PATH=/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/bin:/sbin:/lib:/usr/lib
Libraries have been installed in:
/usr/local/lib

If you ever happen to want to link against installed libraries
in a given directory, LIBDIR, you must either use libtool, and
specify the full pathname of the library, or use the '-LLIBDIR'
flag during linking and do at least one of the following:
- add LIBDIR to the 'LD_LIBRARY_PATH' environment variable
  during execution
- add LIBDIR to the 'LD_RUN_PATH' environment variable
  during linking
- use the '-Wl,-rpath -WLLIBDIR' linker flag
- have your system administrator add LIBDIR to '/etc/ld.so.conf'

See any operating system documentation about shared libraries for
more information, such as the ld(1) and ld.so(8) manual pages.
[1]+ 0 0x0000000000000000 Stopped                  ./radiusd
root@radiusd: ~
```



# How IW Can Help ?

- Faster Recon performance
- Faster attack selection on the results
- wizard feel like attack creation
- more creativity
- single suite for all attacks
- Social Engineering Aspects
- Cracking PSK / Hashes
- MiTM integration

# Future of the Tool

- Wizard Based Scanning and exploitation
- Result / Feedback based Attack launch
- Better Reporting layout
- Better GUI
- Adding External Exploitation Modules
- Recreate all code from scratch
- Automatic PoC creation