Kali Nethunter是一款用于安全研究的手机固件包,可以使Android设备增加"无线破解"、"HID攻击"、"伪造光驱"等的硬件功能以及metasploit等软件工具,目前官方只支持少量的Android手机,然而,通过重新编译Kali Nethunter源代码,可以将其编译到其他型号的手机上

本文将以Oneplus one为例讲解Kali Nethunter代码的移植方式,同时也在三星的i9100g手机上测试成功

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🖐 🗉 Terminal 終
                                   Terminal 终端 - root@Alkaid: ~
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Terminal 终端 - root@alkaid-VirtualBox: /home/alkaid/and
文件(F)
              编辑(E) 视图(V) 终端(T) 标签(A) 帮助(H)
                               external/sqlite/dist/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src/
 mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/strace_intermediates/import_
xport includes file: external/strace/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLE
import includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/su_intermediates/import_incl
Export includes file: system/extras/su/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABL
mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/taskstats_intermediates/impo
xport includes file: system/extras/taskstats/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EX
 otice file: system/extras/taskstats/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/NOTICE_FILES/sr
Export includes file: external/libpcap/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/STATIC_LIE
[mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/STATIC_LIBRARIES/libpcap_intermediates/in
[export includes file: external/tcpdump/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLE
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Export includes file: external/pigz/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/STATIC_LIBRAF
[mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/STATIC_LIBRARIES/libpigz_intermediates/in
[mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/STATIC_LIBRARIES/libzopfli_intermediates/includes file: external/pigz/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/product
               includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/unrar_intermediates/import_i
 xport includes file: external/unrar/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES
 otice file: external/unrar/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//system
 mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/vim_intermediates/import_inc
xport includes file: external/vim/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/v
import includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/zip_intermediates/import_inc
Export includes file: external/zip/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/EXECUTABLES/z
Notice file: external/zip/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/target/product/bacon/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//system/xi
export includes file: system/core/libzipfile/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/STATIC_l
export includes file: external/zlib/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/STATIC_LIBRARIES.
   HOSTLD scripts/kconfig/conf
cripts/kconfig/conf -s Config.in
export includes file: external/openssl/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/STATIC_LIBRAR
   using defaults found in .config
 mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/STATIC_LIBRARIES/libunz_intermediates/import
mport includes file: /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/STATIC_LIBRARIES/libcrypto_static_intermedia
xport includes file: system/core/adb/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/EXECUTABLES/adl
 otice file: system/core/adb/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//bin/adb.txt
Notice file: system/core/libzipfile/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//lib6-lotice file: system/core/libzipfile/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//lib/
lotice file: external/zlib/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//lib64/libunz.
Notice file: external/zlib/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//lib/libunz.a.
Notice file: external/openssl/NOTICE -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj/NOTICE_FILES/src//lib/libcry
export includes file: system/core/libbacktrace/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/SHAREC
export includes file: system/core/libbacktrace/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/SHAREC
export includes file: external/gtest/src/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/STATIC_LIBR/
export includes file: external/gtest/src/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/STATIC_LIBR/
xport includes file: system/core/liblog/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/SHARED_LIBR
xport includes file: external/libunwind/Android.mk -- /home/alkaid/android/system/out/host/linux-x86/obj32/SHARED_LIBR
```

## 0x00 Kali Nethunter架构分析

Kali Nethunter大体分为三个部分

- 1. 定制过的手机内核:由于需要使用OTG外接usb网卡、用手机模拟HID设备、用手机模拟CDROM光驱,必须对手机内核进行修改添加对应的驱动,以及patch相关的代码,如 果没有这一部分修改过的内核,Kali Nethunter将无法使用与硬件相关的所有功能
- 2. chroot环境的文件系统: 所有相关的软件程序以ARM架构的Kali为基础集成在一个文件系统内,通过linux的chroot功能可以在Android中跳转至Kali文件系统,然后把内核相关的东西mount进kali的文件系统,之后就可以在这个chroot后的Kali中执行对应的命令了
- 3. 用于提供界面的APK手机APP,仅仅是作为UI界面起展示作用,实际是通过调用chroot的Kali中的命令来实现所有功能的,当然这些APP也提供了一键挂载并启用Kali chroot的功能

其中修改内核要求手机内核代码必须开源,尽管内核代码根据GPL协议必须开源,国内某些手机仍然不公开其内核源代码,这也是Kali Nethunter仅支持Oneplus、三星和谷歌Nexus的原因

### 0x01 准备CM 12.1源码以及相关环境

首先,我们为了简化修改内核的过程,可以直接编译一份CyanogenMod 12.1的代码,其中就包括了对应机型(Oneplus one、三星i9100g)的内核代码。而且鉴于Kali Nethunter本身采用的就是CM 12.1的ROM,为了避免其他ROM中可能存在的兼容性问题,建议选择CyanogenMod支持的手机来进行移植

你可以参考CyanogenMod官方wiki上对应机型的编译说明,这里在Ubuntu上以Oneplus和i9100g为例演示编译过程

亲测编译时硬盘至少需要100G可用空间,虚拟机至少需要4GB内存,不要问我如果达不到要求会发生什么 ...... 全是眼泪啊

在开始配置环境之前,先提示大家后文会有简化的环境配置方式,不过建议大家还是按部就班地用"官方"方式配置,因为将来CM可能会有新的版本出现,而官方配置方式可以获取到最新的代码

比如对于Oneplus one的官方示范: http://wiki.cyanogenmod.org/w/Build\_for\_bacon sudo apt-get install bison build-essential curl flex git gnupg gperf libesd0-dev liblz4-tool libncurses5-dev libsd11.2-dev libwxgtk2.8-dev libxm12 libxm12 然后64位系统还需要: sudo apt-get install g++-multilib gcc-multilib lib32ncurses5-dev lib32readline-gplv2-dev lib32z1-dev 如果遇到软件包不存在,可以apt-cache search一下包名,看看是不是改名字了 之后同步Android代码(代码从google上拿,该怎么访问google是你自己要解决的问题,下同,不再提示) \$ mkdir -p ~/bin \$ mkdir -p ~/android/system \$ curl https://storage.googleapis.com/git-repo-downloads/repo > ~/bin/repo \$ chmod a+x ~/bin/repo 然后把~/bin加进PATH中: 添加到~/.profile中 # set PATH so it includes user's private bin if it exists if [ -d "\$HOME/bin" ] ; then PATH="\$HOME/bin:\$PATH" 然后配置repo \$ cd ~/android/system/ \$ repo init -u https://github.com/CyanogenMod/android.git -b cm-12.1 然后有两种方式可以获取特定设备(Oneplus One)的相关代码文件,一种是按照CyanogenMod Wiki上的做,另一种可以去百度(来自一加社区的《玩机组出品, CvanogenMod12编译教程》),请自行百度自己设备的代码获取方式  ${\it mkdir~^{\sim}/android/cm/.\,repo/local\_manifests}$ gedit ~/android/cm/.repo/local\_manifests/local\_manifests.xml 添加 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

《?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?》

(manifest)

(project name="CyanogenMod/android\_device\_oneplus\_bacon" path="device/oneplus/bacon" remote="github" />

(project name="CyanogenMod/android\_device\_qcom\_common" path="device/qcom/common" remote="github" />

(project name="CyanogenMod/android\_device\_oppo\_msm8974-common" path="device/oppo/msm8974-common" remote="github" />

(project name="CyanogenMod/android\_device\_oppo\_common" path="device/oppo/common" remote="github" revision="cm-12.0" />

(project name="CyanogenMod/android\_kernel\_oneplus\_msm8974" path="kernel/oneplus/msm8974" remote="github" />

(project name="TheMuppets/proprietary\_vendor\_oppo" path="vendor/oppo" remote="github" />

(project name="TheMuppets/proprietary\_vendor\_oneplus" path="vendor/oneplus" remote="github" />

(project name="CyanogenMod/android\_frameworks\_opt\_connectivity" path="frameworks/opt/connectivity" remote="github" revision="cm-11.0" />

(/manifest)

之后就可以开始同步Android代码了

\$ repo sync

注意,到这步之后不需要再get prebuilt了,因为我们用的是CM 12.1,老版本的CM才需要get prebuilt

之后就是编译了(先不要修改内核,确保能够编译成功),进入android/system文件夹

source build/envsetup.sh

使用CCACHE可以加快编译速度,但会吃掉硬盘空间,为了速度推荐设置为50G到100G之间,非必须

export USE\_CCACHE=1

prebuilts/misc/linux-x86/ccache/ccache -M 50G

之后就可以开始编译了, bacon是设备名

\$ croot

\$ brunch bacon

编译成功后将会生成cm-12.1-20151127-UNOFFICIAL-bacon.zip,这个就是ROM的刷机包了

### 0x02 简易的CM 12.1编译环境及代码

所有环境配置问题都可以用Woobuntu系统来解决,直接安装Woobuntu后内部已经集成了Android编译环境(包括adb)

代码我给大家打包好了,27个G,解压缩就好(已经把内核patch过了),在Woobuntu中编译命令如下:

tar -jxvf cm12\_bacon\_source.tar.bz2
cd android/system/
sudo su root
source build/envsetup.sh
export USE\_CCACHE=1
prebuilts/misc/linux-x86/ccache/ccache -M 20G

croot

brunch bacon

简单解释一下,由于压缩档的文件属主是我,而不是你,部分文件权限会有问题,所以建议直接root权限编译(其实更优雅的方式是chown -R,只不过27个G代码都来chown一遍实在受不了),sudo时会要求输入你的密码,而我CCACHE只用了20G是因为我的硬盘实在太小,我最后亲自从安装Woobuntu开始测试了一遍,确认可以编译成功。

简而言之,这个简化版本只需要你自己处理设备相关代码就好了,比如说i9100g就只需要重新按照wiki设置breakfast i9100g和extract-files(如果网上能搜到更简单的方式 更好),之后brunch i9100g即可

## 0x03 修改Android内核

在修改Android内核时,我们需要交叉编译ARM架构的代码

cd到对应机型的kernel文件夹下,例如演示的oneplus内核目录为 alkaid@alkaid-VirtualBox:~/android/system/kernel/oneplus/msm8974

export ARCH=arm

之后在arch/arm/configs文件夹里面找到cm所用的defconfig, 然后如下所示

make cyanogenmod\_bacon\_defconfig

之后就可以make menuconfig了

make menuconfig

然后就是根据Nethunter的github WIKI上的说明自由选择驱动程序了,不过我只需要ATH9K的芯片驱动,所以直接在Device drivers -> Network device supports -> Wireless lan 里面选中Atheros Wireless Cards ,如果你使用其他芯片的无线网卡,请自己去选中对应的驱动程序

然后在networking support -> Wireless 里面把Generic IEEE 802.11 Networking Stack (mac80211) 选中

由于Oneplus自己默认选中了OTG驱动,如果您为别的机型编译,请检查device driver里面usb的otg选项有没有选中

设置完毕后保存退出

make savedefconfig

cp defconfig arch/arm/configs/cyanogenmod\_bacon\_defconfig

make mrproper

您如果是第一次尝试,可以重新编译一遍CM看看有无错误,然后我们就可以开始patch内核了

wget http://patches.aircrack-ng.org/mac80211.compat08082009.wl\_frag+ack\_v1.patch patch -p1 < mac80211.compat08082009.wl\_frag+ack\_v1.patch

然后到https://github.com/pelya/android-keyboard-gadget里面寻找自己内核版本的patch,这里是3.4内核

wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pelya/android-keyboard-gadget/master/kernel-3.4.patch

patch -p1 < kernel-3.4.patch

如果不出意外的话,这个patch一定会报错,因为kernel代码是不断更新着的,不过别担心,我们可以手动去patch

报错:

alkaid@alkaid-VirtualBox:~/android/system/kernel/oneplus/msm8974\$ patch -p1 < kernel-3.4.patch

patching file drivers/usb/gadget/Makefile

patching file drivers/usb/gadget/android.c

Hunk #1 succeeded at 75 (offset 1 line).

Hunk #2 succeeded at 2192 with fuzz 2 (offset 101 lines).

Hunk #3 FAILED at 2156.

Hunk #4 FAILED at 2481.

2 out of 4 hunks FAILED — saving rejects to file drivers/usb/gadget/android.c.rej

patching file drivers/usb/gadget/f\_hid.c

Hunk #7 succeeded at 403 (offset -9 lines).

Hunk #8 succeeded at 422 (offset -9 lines).

Hunk #10 succeeded at 594 (offset -4 lines).

Hunk #11 succeeded at 614 (offset -6 lines).

Hunk #12 succeeded at 662 (offset -8 lines). Hunk #13 succeeded at 713 (offset -8 lines).

patching file drivers/usb/gadget/f\_hid.h

patching file drivers/usb/gadget/f\_hid\_android\_keyboard.c

patching file drivers/usb/gadget/f\_hid\_android\_mouse.c

alkaid@alkaid-VirtualBox:~/android/system/kernel/oneplus/msm8974\$

可以看到是android.c第3和第4处patch失败,我们去手动patch

```
--git a/drivers/usb/gadget/android.c b/drivers/usb/gadget/android.c
index 4c735f5..b9ccc20 100644
   a/drivers/usb/gadget/android.c
   b/drivers/usb/gadget/android.c
#include "f_ccid.c"
#include "f_tocid.c"
#include "f_mtp.c"
#include "f_accessory.c"
#include "f_hid.h"
#include "f_hid_android_keyboard.c"
#include "f_hid_android_mouse.c"
#define USB_ETH_RNDIS y
#include "f_rndis.c"
#include "rndis.c"
  -2088,6 +2091,41 @@ static struct android_usb_function uasp_function = {
        .bind_config
                       = uasp_function_bind_config,
};
static int hid_function_init(struct android_usb_function *f, struct usb_composite_dev *cdev)
١{
        return ghid_setup(cdev->gadget, 2);
+}
static void hid_function_cleanup(struct android_usb_function *f)
∙{
        ghid cleanup();
+}
static int hid_function_bind_config(struct android_usb_function *f, struct usb_configuration *c)
4
        printk(KERN_INFO "hid keyboard\n");
        ret = hidg_bind_config(c, &ghid_device_android_keyboard, 0);
        if (ret) {
                 pr_info("%s: hid_function_bind_config keyboard failed: %d\n", __func__, ret);
                 return ret;
        printk(KERN_INFO "hid mouse\n");
```

前两处都已经patch成功了, 所以跳过就好了

```
文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 终端(T) 标签(A) 帮助(H)
        .name
                            "hid",
                                                     Terminal 终端 - alkaid@alkaid-VirtualBox: ~/android/system/kernel/oneplus/msm8974/drivers/
                         = hid_function_init,
       .init
                         = hid_function_clean(文件(F) 编辑(E) 视图(V) 终端(T) 标签(A) 帮助(H)
        .cleanup
                                                          &mtp_function,
        .bind_config
                         = hid_function_bind_e
                                                          &ptp_function,
} :
                                                          &rndis_function,
                                                         &rndis_qc_function,
&ecm_function,
&ncm_function,
static struct android_usb_function *supporte
       &mbim_function,
       &ecm_qc_function,
                                                          &mass_storage_function,
  -2118,6 +2156,7 @@ static struct android_u
       &audio_source_function,
                                                          &accessory_function,
                                                 #ifdef CONFIG_SND_PCM
#endif
       &uasp_function,
                                                          &audio_source_function,
                                                 #endif
       &hid_function,
                                                          &uasp_function,
       NULL
                                                          &charger_function,
                                                          NULL
  -2443,8 +2483,10 @@ functions_store(struct);
                                  if (err)
                                           pr_erstatic void android_cleanup_functions(struct android_usb_function
                                                 {
                                                          struct android_usb_function *f;
                                                          struct device_attribute **attrs;
struct device_attribute *attr;
                 /* HID driver always enabled
                android enable function(dev,
                                                          while (*functions) {
                                                                                                                       2259
        /* Free uneeded configurations if exists */
```

解释一下: 左边是patch代码,右边是目前的android.c, patch的意思是要在&uasp\_function,下面加一个&hid\_function,,第四处也去找一下用大脑找到位置敲上代码即可然后就是重新编译CM,然后生成的刷机包就是Nethunter超强定制内核的CM 12.1了

i9100g编译时直接成功,而0neplus则会报个错,是跟usb驱动有关的,找到报错位置代码,然后发现是一个结构体还有一个函数在使用前没有定义,于是我无比潇洒地把这个调用函数的代码!删!掉!了!,经测试删掉该代码不影响手机正常功能,Nethunter功能也经过测试非常稳定

### 0x04 编译Kali Nethunter的rootfs

git clone https://github.com/offensive-security/gcc-arm-linux-gnueabihf-4.7 export PATH=\$ {PATH}:/root/arm-stuff/gcc-arm-linux-gnueabihf-4.7/bin git clone https://github.com/offensive-security/kali-nethunter cd ~/arm-stuff/kali-nethunter

- ./build-deps.sh
- ./androidmenu.sh

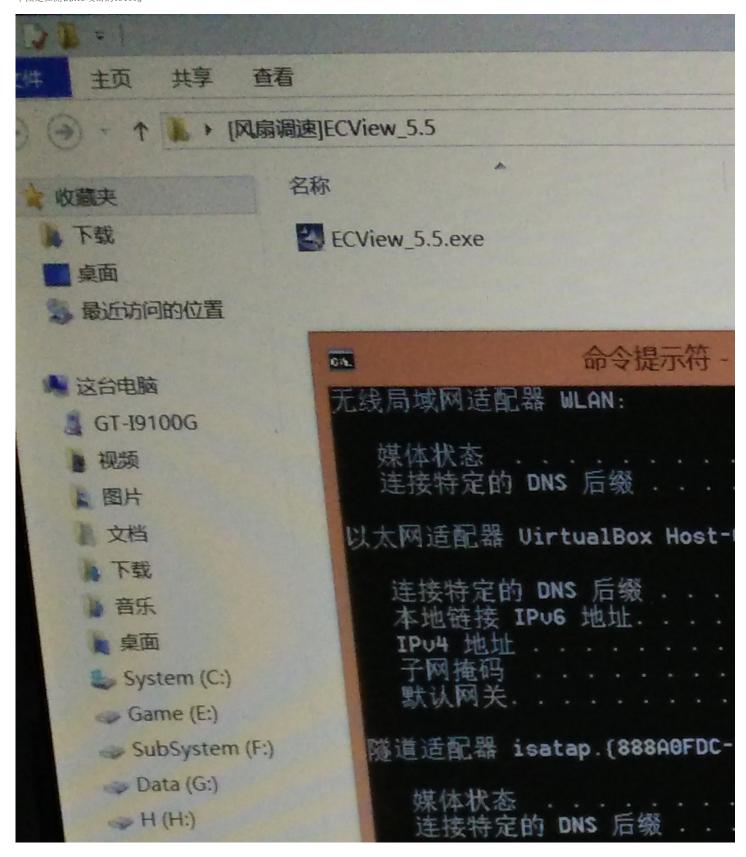
在编译时选择仅编译rootfs(因为我们要自己操心内核的事情了)

## 0x05 刷机测试

如果你不会刷机,请先百度一下如何正常刷机,比如unlock bootloader啦,TWRP啦,这些百度去吧

刷机顺序为: 先刷CyanogenMod, 再刷Kali Nethunter的rootfs

下图是在测试HID攻击的i9100g





隧道适配器 isatap.{80CE4B23

媒体状态 燥体状态 连接特定的 DNS 后缀。

C:\Users\OrgeDaLuLu>net use



🖃 🕟 HID Keyboard Attack

**PowerSploit** 

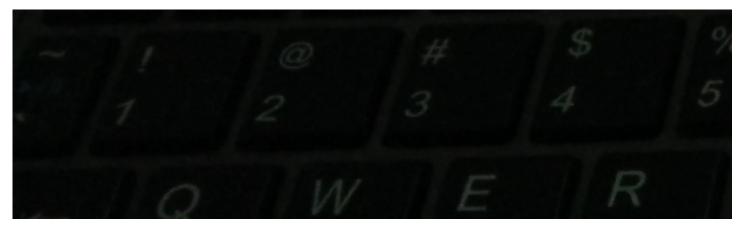
Windows CMD

rayout or OAC bypass options.

**Edit source** 

\*ipconfig net user offsec H1dKey80ard! /add net localgroup administrators offsec /add

**Update** 



#### 检查各项功能:

- 1. 检查DriveDroid能否模拟USB光驱
- 2. 检查UsbKeyboard能否伪造鼠标和键盘设备
- 3. 插上OTG和USB无线网卡,看看能不能使用Wifite破解无线密码

# 0x06 可能遇到的问题

在移植至三星i9100g手机时,由于手机内存储空间不够大(Kali Nethunter刷机方式要求至少有2GB的可用空间),因此一直刷机失败,当终于定位到问题所在后,最终决定采用其他的方式加载Kali Nethunter的rootfs。首先把kali nethunter的rootfs编译出来,然后做成一个img磁盘镜像文件,之后把这个img文件放在sd卡中,动态挂载到/data/local/kali-armhf中,这样就解决了内存储空间不够的问题

如果编译内核出错,您在debug的时候可以只编译内核,toolchains在prebuilt文件夹里面,自己设置cross\_compile变量吧(常见是把乱选的驱动清除掉,能解决绝大部分报错)

## 0x07 后话

以后我们就可以开始玩耍Nethunter了,比如把整个WooyunWifi都移植到手机上,再做上离线劫持钓鱼的功能······不过这些都是编译完Nethunter之后的事情了结尾图片:在手机上的WooyunWifi,开启了热点用于钓鱼

