

Setup

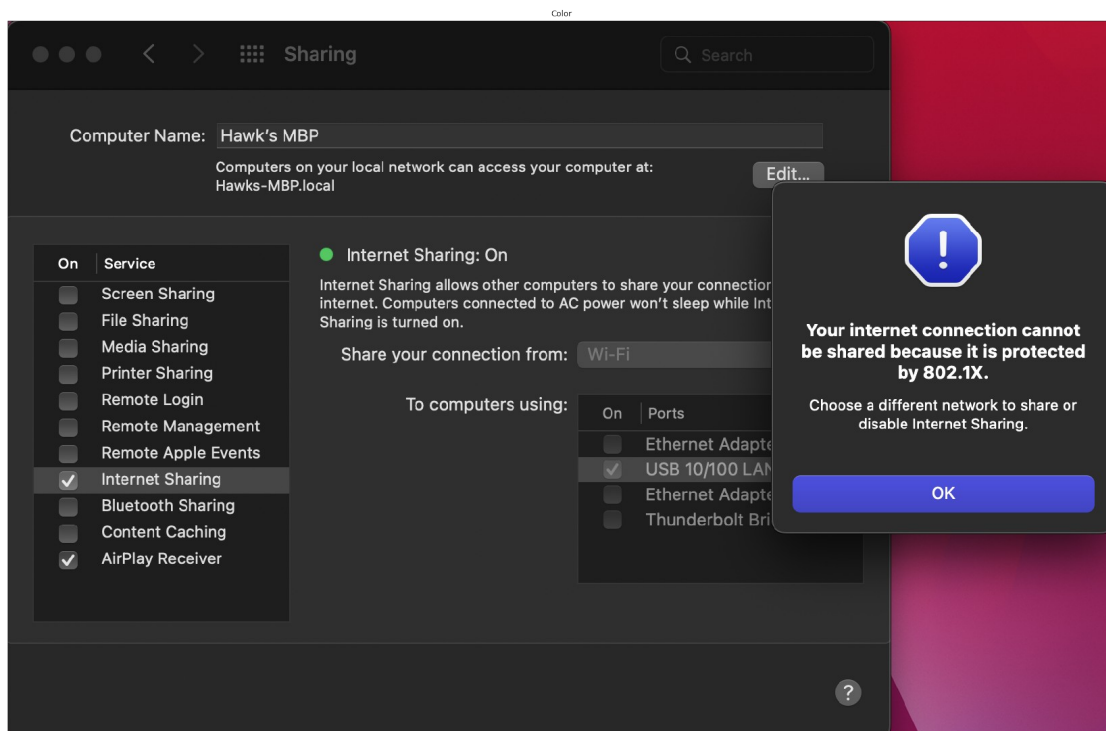
```
import cv2
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

# This is a bit of magic to make matplotlib figures appear inline in
# the notebook
# rather than in a new window.
%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (100.0, 80.0) # set default size of
plots
plt.rcParams['image.interpolation'] = 'nearest'
plt.rcParams['image.cmap'] = 'gray'

def show_img(img):
    img = cv2.imread(img, -1)
    plt.subplot(131), plt.imshow(img),
    plt.title('Color'), plt.xticks([]), plt.yticks([])
    plt.show()
```

Task 1: Setup an Access Point

```
show_img('part1/Task 1/ap_setup_fail.png')
```



Internet sharing fails on Mac, and configuring wifi sharing is impossible due to the protection of 802.1X SUTD network. A possible workaround to this would be to use a Windows computer and connectify.

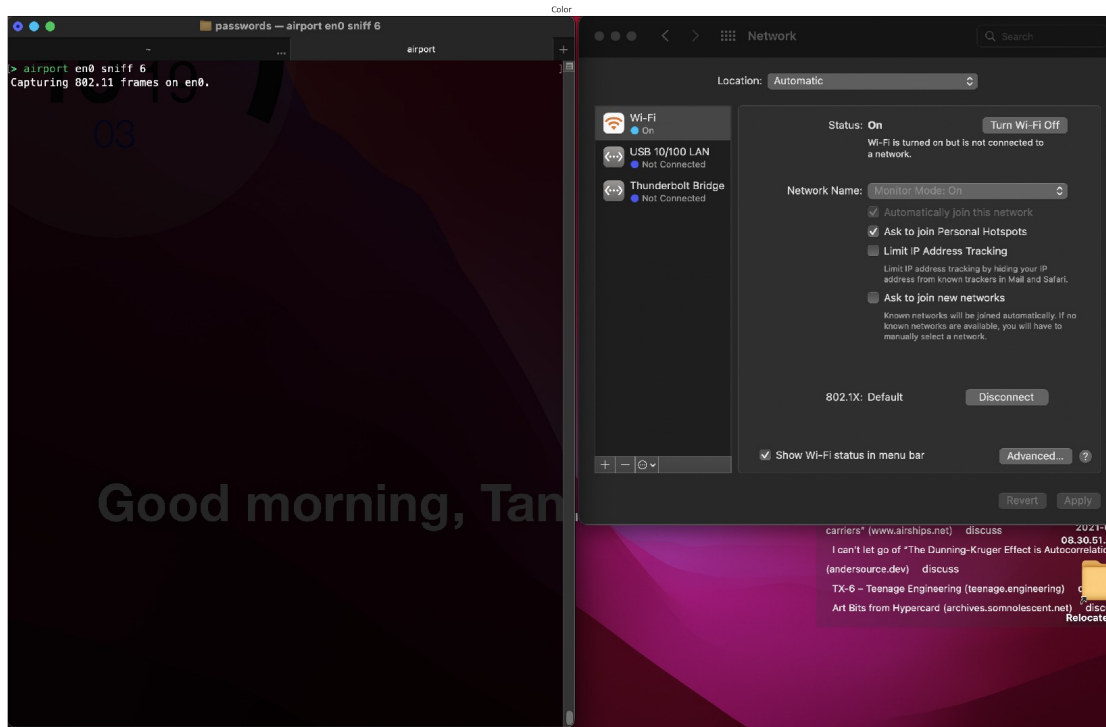
https://www.reddit.com/r/mac/comments/2jfdbb/bypass_8021x_to_enable_internet_sharing/

Task 2: Capturing Wireless Packets

```
show_img('part1/Task 2/ap_targets.png')
show_img('part1/Task 2/monitor_mode.png')
```

```
> airport -s
```

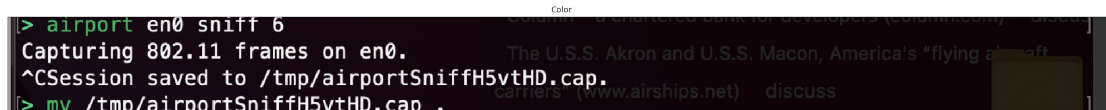
SSID	BSSID	RSSI	CHANNEL	HT	CC	SECURITY (auth/unicast/group)
HSB44		-94	52,+1	Y	--	NONE
SUTD_Wifi		-77	108,+1	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_LAB		-77	108	Y	--	NONE
eduroam		-77	108	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Guest		-77	108	Y	--	NONE
SUTD_Wifi		-77	52,+1	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Guest		-77	52	Y	--	NONE
eduroam		-77	52	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Guest		-76	6	Y	--	NONE
SUTD_Wifi		-59	1	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Wifi		-56	11	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Guest		-56	1	Y	--	NONE
eduroam		-56	1	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Guest		-47	11	Y	--	NONE
eduroam		-47	11	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Guest		-59	116	Y	--	NONE
SUTD_Wifi		-59	116,+1	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
eduroam		-59	116	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
user		-24	6	Y	--	RSN(PSK/AES/AES)
SUTD_Wifi		-50	36,+1	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
eduroam		-49	36	Y	--	RSN(802.1x/AES/AES)
SUTD_Guest		-49	36	Y	--	NONE

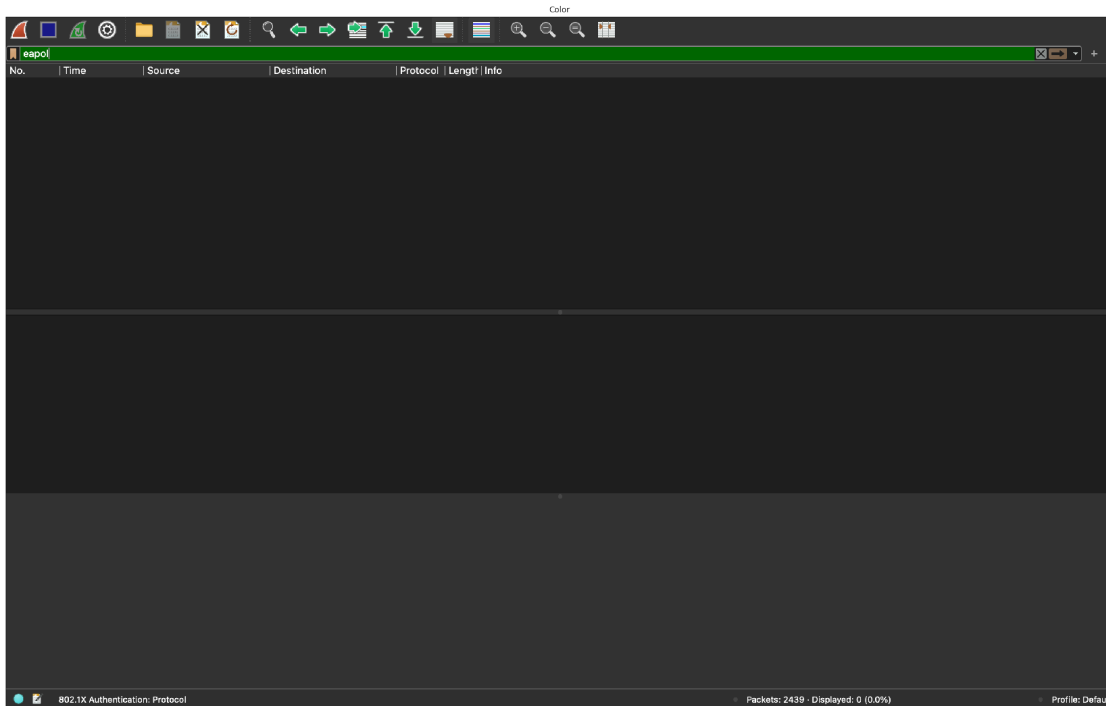
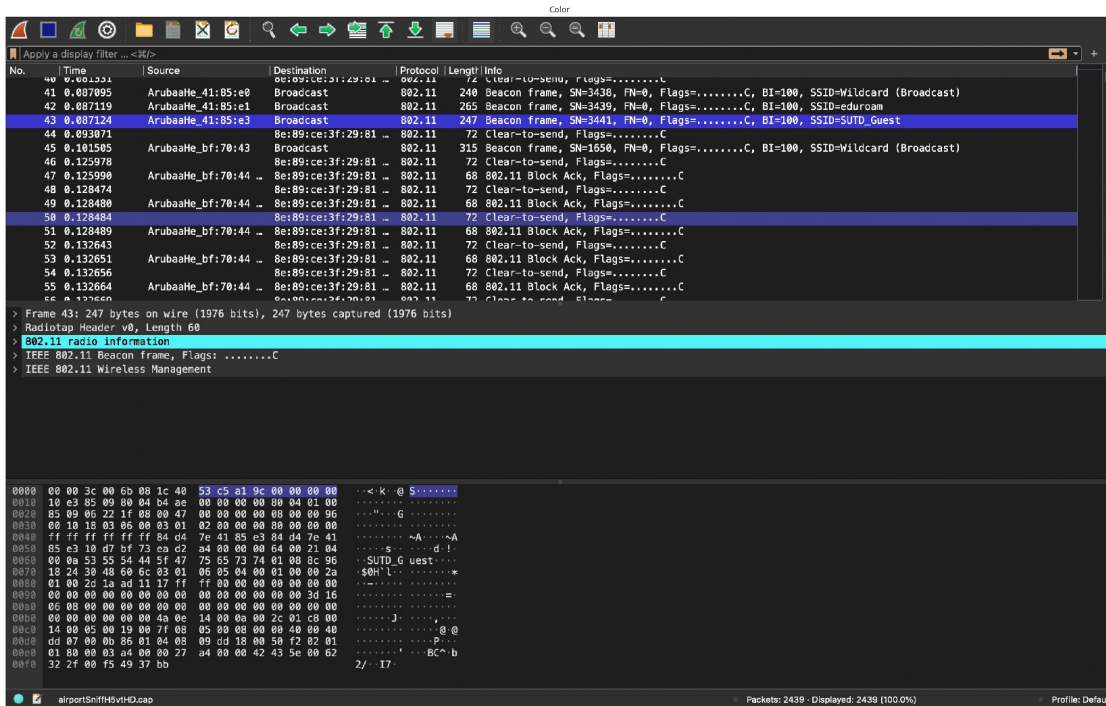


Since I will not be able to do the WPA2 wifi configuration, here is an attempt made at finding the Access Points, and the process of capturing the WiFi packets.

Task 3: Capturing the Four-way Handshake

```
show_img('part1/Task 3/sniff_cmd.png')
show_img('part1/Task 3/wpa.png')
show_img('part1/Task 3/eapol.png')
```





I was able to configure monitor mode on Mac M1 Macbook Pro, but was not successful in the capturing 4-way handshake packets.

It is expected to have no EAPOL data since the hotspot that I created on my Android phone uses WPA2-PSK which is not a WPA2 network.

Task 4: Cracking WPA2 WiFi Passphrase Using Aircrack-ng

show_img('part1/Task 4/crack_attempt.png')

```
> aircrack-ng ~/wpa.cap -w 000webhost.txt
Reading packets, please wait...
Opening /Users/yuanhawk/wpa.cap
Read 2439 packets.
```

#	BSSID	ESSID	Encryption
1	44:FE:3B:4F:94:A1	PUBLIC@MapleBearSIA	WPA (0 handshake)
2	54:B8:0A:3B:9D:40	SIA-Public	Unknown
3	54:B8:0A:3B:A8:50	SIA-Public	Unknown
4	80:8D:B7:5D:1F:00		Unknown
5	84:D4:7E:41:80:C0		Unknown
6	84:D4:7E:41:85:E0		Unknown
7	84:D4:7E:41:85:E1	eduroam	Unknown
8	84:D4:7E:41:85:E2	SUTD_Wifi	Unknown
9	84:D4:7E:41:85:E3	SUTD_Guest	Unknown
10	84:D4:7E:41:99:80		Unknown
11	84:D4:7E:41:99:81	eduroam	Unknown
12	84:D4:7E:41:99:82	SUTD_Wifi	Unknown
13	84:D4:7E:41:99:83	SUTD_Guest	Unknown
14	84:D4:7E:41:A6:00		Unknown
15	84:D4:7E:41:A6:01	eduroam	Unknown
16	84:D4:7E:41:A6:02	SUTD_Wifi	WPA (0 handshake)
17	84:D4:7E:41:A6:03	SUTD_Guest	Unknown
18	B8:3A:5A:BF:70:40	SUTD_Guest	Unknown
19	B8:3A:5A:BF:70:41	eduroam	Unknown
20	B8:3A:5A:BF:70:42	SUTD_LAB	Unknown
21	B8:3A:5A:BF:70:43		Unknown
22	B8:3A:5A:BF:70:44	SUTD_Wifi	Unknown
23	BE:A6:88:C1:B9:C7	user	Unknown

```
Index number of target network ? 23
Reading packets, please wait...
Opening /Users/yuanhawk/wpa.cap
Read 2439 packets.

1 potential targets

Packets contained no EAPOL data; unable to process this AP.

Quitting aircrack-ng...
```

If the network provided is WPA2, the aircrack-ng will provide the key which is also the simple password.

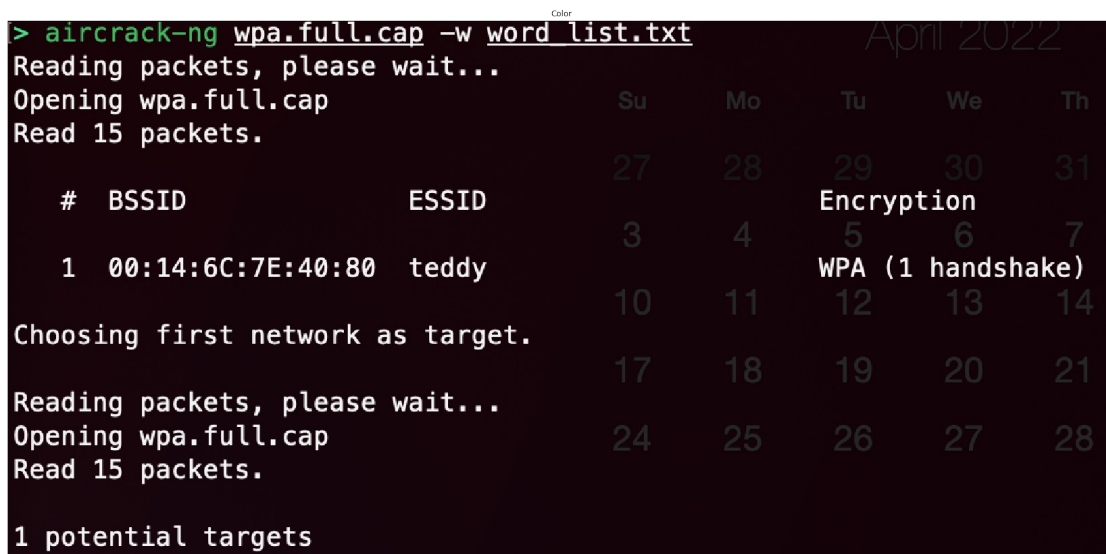
2a. Monitoring mode is used for capturing packets from all surrounding 802.11 devices, and outputs ethernet packets attached with 802.11 header.

Promiscuous mode is used for outputting standard ethernet frames belonging to one wireless network associated with the BSSID. The device will dump packets from AP to wireless devices.

2b. The attacker should capture the four-way handshake of the existing connection, after forcing the deassociation of the client from the AP. The attacker can then use aircrack-ng to launch a dictionary attack on the captured pcap file to retrieve the key.

Cracking WPA pcap files provided on eDimension

```
show_img('part1/Edim/crack_full_wpa.png')
show_img('part1/Edim/key_found.png')
```



```
> aircrack-ng wpa.full.cap -w word list.txt
Reading packets, please wait...
Opening wpa.full.cap
Read 15 packets.

# BSSID ESSID
1 00:14:6C:7E:40:80 teddy

Choosing first network as target.
Reading packets, please wait...
Opening wpa.full.cap
Read 15 packets.

1 potential targets
```



```
Aircrack-ng 1.6 out: .06 kb/sec IP: 10.12.10.136
[00:00:10] 61960/14344391 keys tested (6336.36 k/s)
Time left: 37 minutes, 34 seconds 0.43%
KEY FOUND! [ 44445555 ]

Master Key      : 17 4F E9 A8 9F 52 85 FF 0B 7F A3 05 03 DB 38 93
                  75 15 D2 0B CE 17 D8 E2 EE 36 90 F0 47 B4 C5 0E
Transient Key   : D7 68 08 92 FC 3C EF 36 04 BC 2C 2B D8 C3 B7 84
                  27 29 B7 6E 47 F8 E7 9A 0E 62 92 23 55 AA DB 38
                  E5 1F 08 A8 CE 66 B6 E9 EB A8 50 EA 32 D2 D1 85
                  32 B4 A7 26 A2 C3 E3 35 94 51 2E 9E 40 97 30 00

EAPOL HMAC      : AE 83 8A AD 75 5C 16 1D 08 87 CD 2C F3 8C AE 60
```

```
show_img('part1/Edim/crack_bad_wpa.png')
show_img('part1/Edim/key_not_found.png')
```

```
> aircrack-ng wpa.bad.passphrase.cap -w word_list.txt
Reading packets, please wait...
Opening wpa.bad.passphrase.cap
Read 16 packets.

# BSSID ESSID Encryption
1 00:14:6C:7E:40:80 teddy WPA (1 handshake)

Choosing first network as target.

Reading packets, please wait...
Opening wpa.bad.passphrase.cap
Read 16 packets.

1 potential targets
```

```
[00:49:30] 14345516/14344391 keys tested (4808.27 k/s)
Time left: --
KEY NOT FOUND
Master Key      : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Transient Key   : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
                  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
EAPOL HMAC     : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

Task 1: Cracking the WEP Password

1. Cracking broadcast WEP packet, e.g., SN=2000, for the lab.

`show_img('Task 1/aircrack_cmd.png')`

`show_img('Task 1/aircrack_out.png')`

(base) **anythink1208@seed-1004326VM:~/Lab/Wifi\$** aircrack-ng WEP.cap
Reading packets, please wait...
Opening WEP.cap
Read 65282 packets.

#	BSSID	ESSID	Encryption
1	00:12:BF:12:32:29	Appart	WEP (0 IVs)

Choosing first network as target.

Reading packets, please wait...
Opening WEP.cap
Read 65282 packets.

1 potential targets

Attack will be restarted every 5000 captured ivs.
Starting PTW attack with 30566 ivs.

Aircrack-ng 1.6

Aircrack-ng 1.6

[00:00:00] Tested 649 keys (got 30566 IVs)

Aircrack-ng 1.6

KB	d[00:00:00]	Tested 793 keys (got 30566 IVs)
0	6/ 9	C3(3712Aircrack-ng 1.6 36864) 73(36352)
KB	d[00:00:00]	Tested 793 keys (got 30566 IVs)
0	4/ 7	9D(37376) 00(37120) C3(37120) 36(36864)
KB	d[00:00:01]	Tested 1347841 keys (got 30566 IVs)
0	6/ 9	C3(37120) 36(36864) 3F(36864) 73(36352)
KB	depth	byte(vote)47(36864) 65(36864) A1(36608)
0	1/ 2	4E(38400) 14(37376) 5C(37376) 9D(37376)
1	2/ 3	06(37888) FF(37120) 47(36864) 65(36864)
2	0/ 1	09(46592) 6E(38400) 81(37376) 79(36864)
3	0/ 1	1F(40960) 72(38656) D8(38400) BB(37888)
4	1/ 2	7F(3814Aircrack-ng 1.6 36608) 13(36352)
5	5/ 6	EA(37120) 68(36864) 47(36608) 25(36352)
6	0/ 2	71(40960) 0B(39168) 8B(37888) F3(37888)
7	11[00:00:01]	Tested 1684801 keys (got 30566 IVs)
8	1/ 2	27(37120) DB(36352) 86(36096) B3(36096)
KB	depth	byte(vote)F8(37632) 2F(36864) 44(36608)
0	1/ 2	4E(38400) 14(37376) 5C(37376) 9D(37376)
1	2/ 3	06(37888) FF(37120) 47(36864) 65(36864)

```

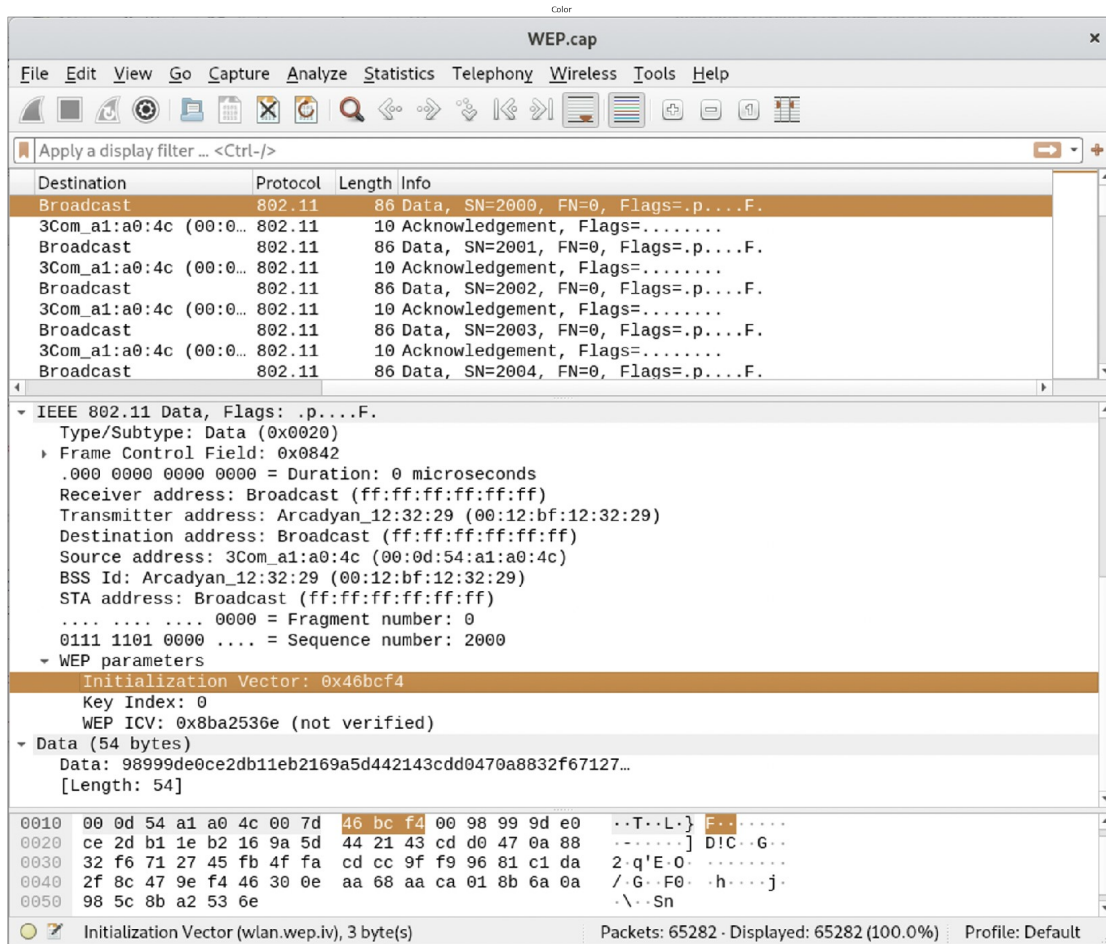
0      4/ 7  9D(37376) 00(37120) C3(37120) 36(36864)
KB    d[00:00:01] Tested 1347841 keys (got 30566 IVs)
0      6/ 9  C3(37120) 36(36864) 3F(36864) 73(36352)
KB    depth  byte(vote)47(36864) 65(36864) A1(36608)
0      1/ 2  4E(38400) 14(37376) 5C(37376) 9D(37376)
1      2/ 3  06(37888) FF(37120) 47(36864) 65(36864)
2      0/ 1  09(46592) 6E(38400) 81(37376) 79(36864)
3      0/ 1  1F(40960) 72(38656) D8(38400) BB(37888)
4      1/ 2  7F(3814Aircrack-ng 1.6 36608) 13(36352)
5      5/ 6  EA(37120) 68(36864) 47(36608) 25(36352)
6      0/ 2  71(40960) 0B(39168) 8B(37888) F3(37888)
7      11[00:00:01] Tested 1684801 keys (got 30566 IVs)
8      1/ 2  27(37120) DB(36352) 86(36096) B3(36096)
KB    depth  byte(vote)F8(37632) 2F(36864) 44(36608)
0      1/ 2  4E(38400) 14(37376) 5C(37376) 9D(37376)
1      2/ 3  06(37888) FF(37120) 47(36864) 65(36864)
2      0/ 1  09(46592) 6E(38400) 81(37376) 79(36864)
3      0/ 1  1F(40960) 72(38656) D8(38400) BB(37888)
4      1/ 2  7F(3814Aircrack-ng 1.6 36608) 13(36352)
5      3/ 6  FF(37376) 55(37120) E5(37120) 68(36864)
6      0/ 2  71(40960) 0B(39168) 8B(37888) F3(37888)
7      11[00:00:01] Tested 1811521 keys (got 30566 IVs)
8      1/ 2  31(37120) DB(36352) 86(36096) B3(36096)
KB    depth  byte(vote)F8(37632) 2F(36864) 44(36608)
0      1/ 2  4E(38400) 14(37376) 5C(37376) 9D(37376)
1      2/ 3  06(37888) FF(37120) 47(36864) 65(36864)
2      0/ 1  09(46592) 6E(38400) 81(37376) 79(36864)
3      0/ 1  1F(40960) 72(38656) D8(38400) BB(37888)
4      1/ 2  7F(3814Aircrack-ng 1.6 36608) 13(36352)
5      3/ 4  FF(37376) 55(37120) E5(37120) 68(36864)
6      0/ 1  5C(40960) 0B(39168) 8B(37888) F3(37888)
7      11[00:00:01] Tested 1514 keys (got 30566 IVs)
8      1/ 2  31(37120) DB(36352) 86(36096) B3(36096)
KB    depth  byte(vote)F8(37632) 2F(36864) 44(36608)
0      0/ 9  1F(39680) 4E(38400) 14(37376) 5C(37376)
1      7/ 9  64(36608) 3E(36352) 34(36096) 46(36096)
2      0/ 1  1F(46592) 6E(38400) 81(37376) 79(36864)
3      0/ 3  1F(40960) 15(38656) 7B(38400) BB(37888)
4      0/ 7  1F(39168) 23(38144) 97(37120) 59(36608)

```

KEY FOUND! [1F:1F:1F:1F:1F]
Decrypted correctly: 100%

Task 2: Cracking the WEP Packet

show_img('Task 2/wireshark_out.png')



After viewing the wireshark cap file, and sniffing SN=2000, 2000th packet, the IV is 0x46bcf4, WEP_ICV = 0x8ba2536e, Data = 98999de0ce2db11eb2169a5d442143cdd0470a8832f6712745fb4ffacdcc9ff99681c1da2f8c479ef446300eaa68aaca018b6a0a985c

Step 2: Implement the RC4 Algorithm

show_img('Task 2/ksa_prga.png')

```
def KSA(key):
    S = list(range(256))
    # Add KSA implementation Here
    j = 0
    for i in range(256):
        j = (j + S[i] + key[i % len(key)]) % 256
        S[i], S[j] = S[j], S[i]
    return S

def PRGA(S):
    K = 0
    i = 0
    j = 0
    # Add PRGA implementation here
    while True:
        i = (i + 1) % 256
        j = (j + S[i]) % 256
        S[i], S[j] = S[j], S[i]
        K = S[(S[i] + S[j]) % 256]
        yield K

def RC4(key):
    S = KSA(key)
    return PRGA(S)
```

Step 3: Verify Your Results

show_img('Task 2/verify.png')


```

#      Several test cases: (to test RC4 implementation only)
#      1. key = '1A2B3C', cipertext = '00112233' -> plaintext = '0F6D13BC'
#      2. key = '000000', cipertext = '00112233' -> plaintext = 'DE09AB72'
#      3. key = '012345', cipertext = '00112233' -> plaintext = '6F914F8F'

keys = ['1A2B3C', '000000', '012345']
cipertext = binascii.unhexlify('00112233')
plaintexts = ['0F6D13BC', 'DE09AB72', '6F914F8F']

for r in range(3):
    ## Use RC4 to generate keystream
    keystream = RC4(binascii.unhexlify(keys[r]))

    ## Cracking the cipertext
    plaintext = ""
    for i in cipertext:
        plaintext += ('{:02X}'.format(i ^ next(keystream)))
    assert plaintext == plaintexts[r], f'Case {i} failed'
    print(f'Case {r} passed: {keys[r]}, 00112233, {plaintexts[r]}')

```

The key for testing consists of IV||Key, cipertext consists of message||icv.

Step 1: convert hex keystream to byte keystream Step 2: convert hex cipertext to byte
cipertext Step 3: xor the cipertext with the keystream to get plaintext

`show_img('Task 2/rc4_cap.png')`

```

IV = '46bcf4'
key = binascii.unhexlify(IV+'1F1F1F1F')
WEP_ICV = '8ba2536e'
cipertext = binascii.unhexlify('98999de0ce2db11eb2169a5d442143cdd0470a8832f6712745
fb4ffacdcc9ff99681c1da2f8c479ef446300eaa68aaca018b6a0a985c'+WEP_ICV)

## Use RC4 to generate keystream
keystream = RC4(key)

## Cracking the cipertext
plaintext = ""
for i in cipertext:
    plaintext += ('{:02X}'.format(i ^ next(keystream)))
print(plaintext)
plaintext = plaintext[:-len(WEP_ICV)]

crcle = binascii.crc32(bytes.fromhex(plaintext)) & 0xffffffff
crc = struct.pack('<L', crcle).hex()
print(crc)

```

Follow the 3 steps after using the testing case.

Plaintext is removed from decrypted cipertext, leaving the remaining 8 characters to be the decrypted ICV. We then use the crc32 function to compute the unsigned 32-bit checksum of the plaintext. In python2, the output could return a signed integer, so the 0xffffffff mask would convert the output into unsigned integer. The mask does not change the output of an unsigned integer. The struct.pack converts the little endian crcle to the big endian crc.

`show_img('Task 2/rc4_out.png')`

```
(base) anythink1208@seed-1004326VM:~/Lab/Wifi$ python3 skeleton.py
Case 0 passed: 1A2B3C, 00112233, 0F6D13BC
Case 1 passed: 000000, 00112233, DE09AB72
Case 2 passed: 012345, 00112233, 6F914F8F
AAAA0300000008060001080006040001000EA66BFB69AC10000100000000000AC1000F000000000000000
0000000000000000000000006B8FE49D
6b8fe49d
```