



Rich's lesson module checklist

- Slides and lab posted
- WB converted from PowerPoint
- Print out agenda slide and annotate page numbers

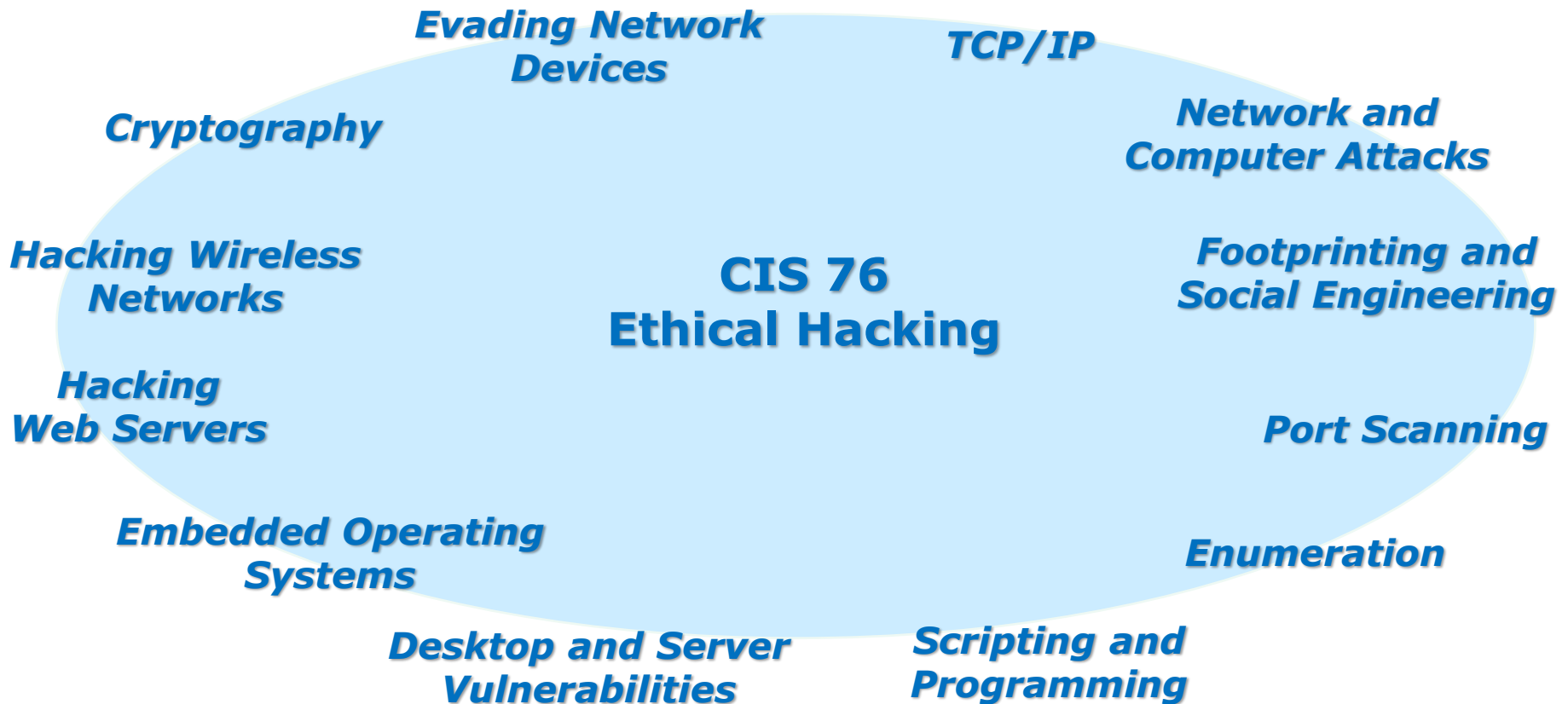
- Flash cards
- Properties
- Page numbers
- 1st minute quiz
- Web Calendar summary
- Web book pages
- Commands

- Project published

- Backup slides, whiteboard slides, CCC info, handouts on flash drive
- Spare 9v battery for mic
- Key card for classroom door

- Update CCC Confer and 3C Media portals

Last updated 11/21/2017



Student Learner Outcomes

1. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.
2. Defend a computer and a LAN against a variety of different types of security attacks using a number of hands-on techniques.

Introductions and Credits



Rich Simms

- HP Alumnus.
- Started teaching in 2008 when Jim Griffin went on sabbatical.
- Rich's site: <http://simms-teach.com>

And thanks to:

- Steven Bolt at for his WASTC EH training.
- Kevin Vaccaro for his CSSIA EH training and Netlab+ pods.
- EC-Council for their online self-paced CEH v9 course.
- Sam Bowne for his WASTC seminars, textbook recommendation and fantastic EH website (<https://samsclass.info/>).
- Lisa Bock for her great lynda.com EH course.
- John Govsky for many teaching best practices: e.g. the First Minute quizzes, the online forum, and the point grading system (<http://teacherjohn.com/>).
- Google for everything else!



Student checklist for attending class

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL simms-teach.com/cis90calendar.php. The page title is "Rich's Cabrillo College CIS Classes CIS 90 Calendar". On the left sidebar, there are several course links, with "CIS 76" highlighted in a red box. The main content area shows a table for "CIS 90 (Fall 2014) Calendar" with columns for "Lesson", "Date", "Topics", and "Link". The "Calendar" link is highlighted in a red box. The table content includes:

Lesson	Date	Topics	Link
		<p>Class and Linux Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how the course will work High-level overview of computers, operating systems and virtual machines Overview of LINUX/Linux market and architecture Using SSH for remote network exits Using terminals and the command line 	
	9/2	<p>Methods</p> <p>Presentation slides (download)</p>	
		<p>Supplemental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Howto #148: Logging into Opus (command) 	
		<p>Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student Survey Lab 1 	
		<p>CCS Center</p> <p>Enter virtual classroom</p>	
		<p>Quiz 1</p>	
		<p>Commands</p>	

1. Browse to:
<http://simms-teach.com>
2. Click the **CIS 76** link.
3. Click the **Calendar** link.
4. Locate today's lesson.
5. Find the **Presentation slides** for the lesson and **download** for easier viewing.
6. Click the **Enter virtual classroom** link to join CCC Confer.
7. Log into Opus-II with Putty or ssh command.

Note: Blackboard Collaborate Launcher only needs to be installed once. It has already been downloaded and installed on the classroom PC's.



Student checklist for suggested screen layout

Google

CCC Confer

Downloaded PDF of Lesson Slides

The screenshot displays a virtual classroom interface. On the left is a Blackboard course page for 'Rich's Cabrillo College CIS 90 Classes'. In the center is a CCC Confer window showing a video feed of 'Rich Simms' and a chat window with messages about textbooks. A Google Maps window is open in the foreground, showing a map of the San Francisco Bay Area. On the right is a PDF viewer showing 'The CIS 90 System Playground' slides. A terminal window at the bottom right shows a login prompt for 'Opus' with a password field and a timestamp.

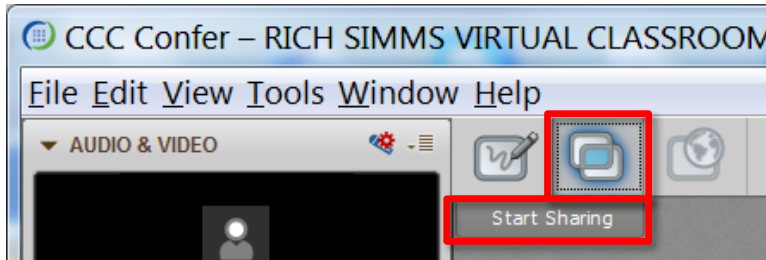
CIS 76 website Calendar page

One or more login sessions to Opus-II

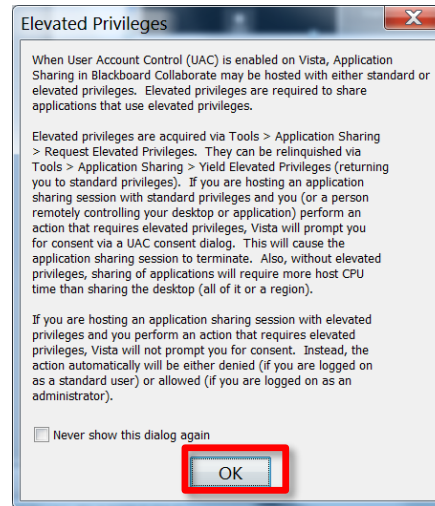


Student checklist for sharing desktop with classmates

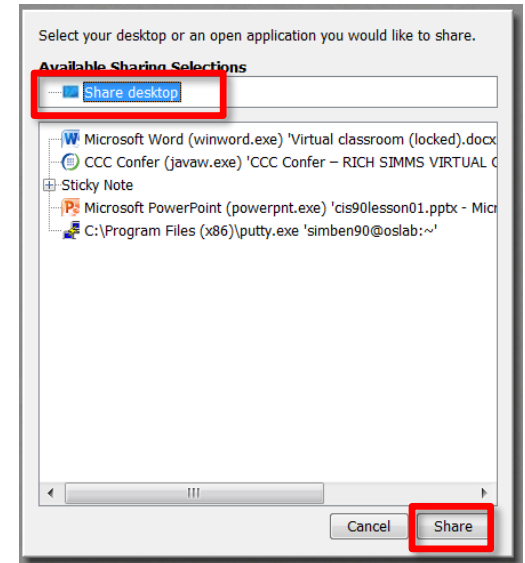
1) Instructor gives you sharing privileges.



2) Click overlapping rectangles icon. If white "Start Sharing" text is present then click it as well.



3) Click OK button.



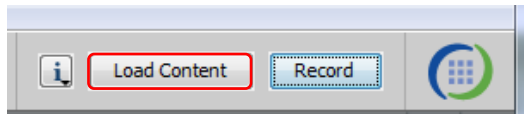
4) Select "Share desktop" and click Share button.



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - setup

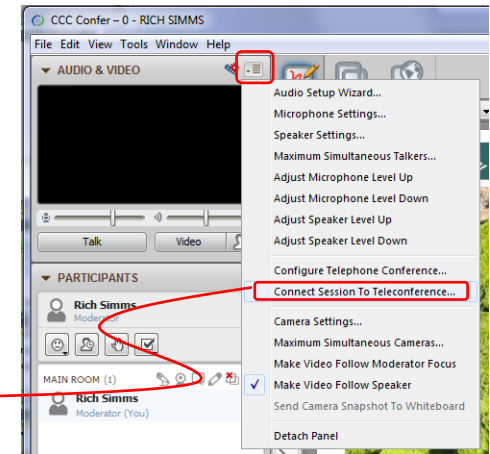
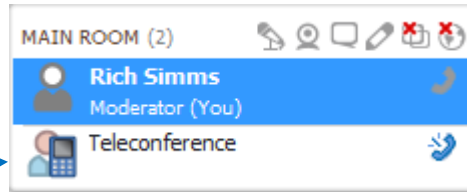


[] Preload White Board

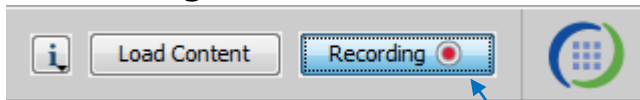


[] Connect session to Teleconference

Session now connected to teleconference



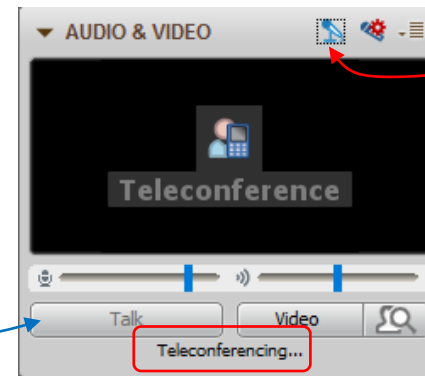
[] Is recording on?



Red dot means recording

[] Use teleconferencing, not mic

Should be grayed out



Should change from phone handset icon to little Microphone icon and the Teleconferencing ... message displayed



Rich's CCC Confer checklist - screen layout



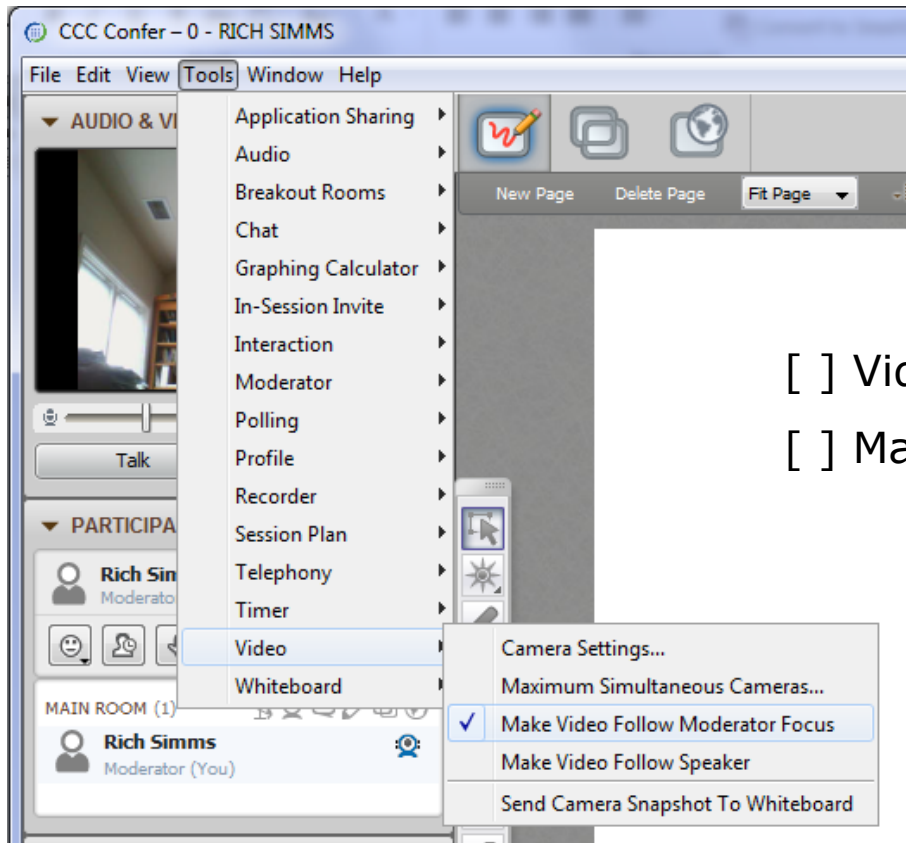
The screenshot displays a Windows desktop with several applications open. On the left is the 'CCC Confer' window, showing a video feed of Rich Simms and a list of participants. In the center is a 'Foxit Reader' window displaying a PDF document with a file system tree. To the right is a 'Chrome' browser window showing a quiz page with questions about Linux commands. In the foreground is a 'Putty' terminal window showing a login attempt for 'simben90@oslab'. In the bottom right is the 'vSphere Client' window showing a virtual machine inventory. Red callout boxes with white text label these applications: 'foxit for slides', 'chrome', 'putty', and 'vSphere Client'. The desktop taskbar at the bottom shows icons for Internet Explorer, File Explorer, Chrome, and other standard Windows applications. The system tray in the bottom right corner shows the time as 6:52 AM on 10/10/2012.

[] layout and share apps





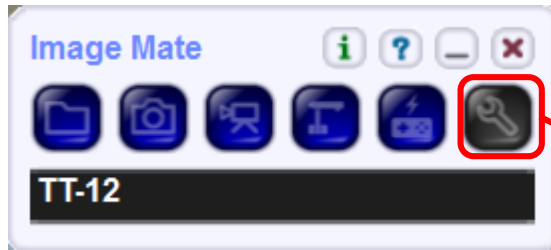
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - webcam setup



- [] Video (webcam)
- [] Make Video Follow Moderator Focus



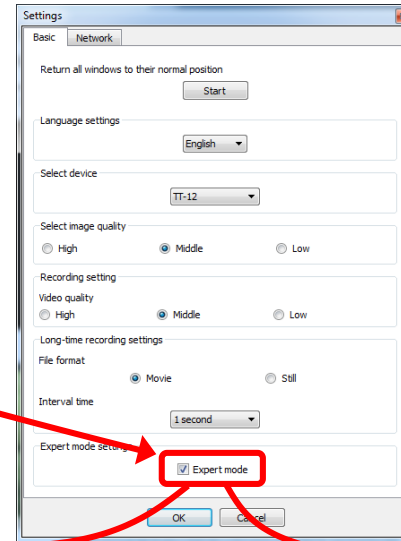
Rich's CCC Confer checklist - Elmo



Elmo rotated down to view side table



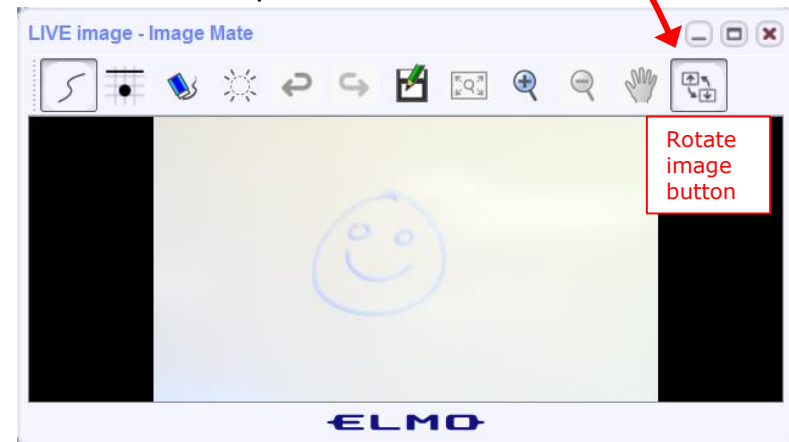
Run and share the Image Mate program just as you would any other app with CCC Confer



The "rotate image" button is necessary if you use both the side table and the white board.

Quite interesting that they consider you to be an "expert" in order to use this button!

Elmo rotated up to view white board





Rich's CCC Confer checklist - universal fixes

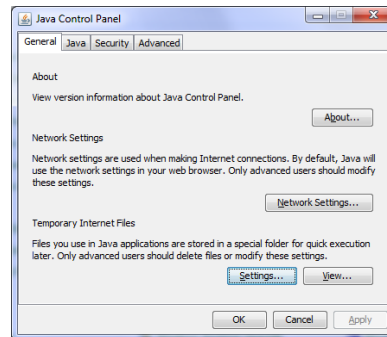
Universal Fix for CCC Confer:

- 1) Shrink (500 MB) and delete Java cache
- 2) Uninstall and reinstall latest Java runtime
- 3) <http://www.cccconfer.org/support/technicalSupport.aspx>

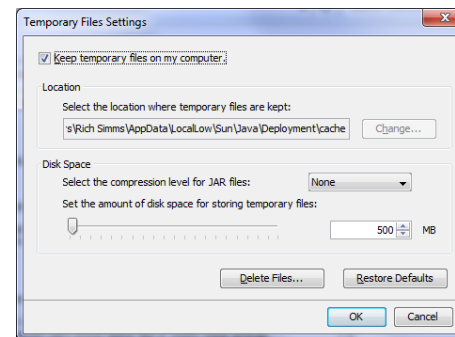
Control Panel (small icons)



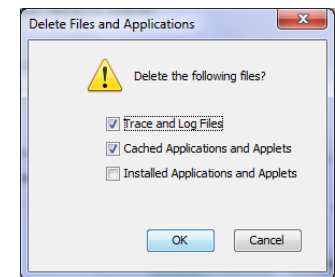
General Tab > Settings...



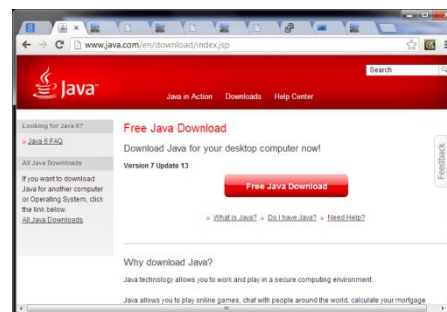
500MB cache size



Delete these



Google Java download





Start

Sound Check

*Students that dial-in should mute their line using *6 to prevent unintended noises distracting the web conference.*

*Instructor can use *96 to mute all student lines.*

Volume

**4 - increase conference volume.*

**7 - decrease conference volume.*

**5 - increase your voice volume.*

**8 - decrease your voice volume.*



Instructor: **Rich Simms**

Dial-in: **888-886-3951**

Passcode: **136690**



Bruce



Philip



Sam B.



Sam R.



Miguel



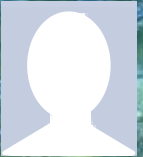
Bobby



Garrett



May



Chris



Tanner



Helen



Xu



Mariano



Cameron



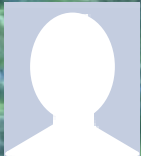
Tre



Aga



Ryan M.



Karl-Heinz



Remy



Ryan A.

First Minute Quiz

Please answer these questions **in the order** shown:

Shown on CCC Confer

For credit email answers to:

risimms@cabrillo.edu

within the **first few minutes of the live class**



Hacking Wireless Networks

Objectives

- Explain wireless technology
- Describe wireless networking standards
- Describe wireless authentication
- Use some wireless hacking tools

Agenda

- Quiz #10
- Questions
- In the news
- Best practices
- Final project
- Housekeeping
- Wireless adapters and utilities
- Hacking WEP
- Hacking WPA/WPA2
- Assignment
- Wrap up



Admonition



Unauthorized hacking is a crime.

The hacking methods and activities learned in this course can result in prison terms, large fines and lawsuits if used in an unethical manner. They may only be used in a lawful manner on equipment you own or where you have explicit permission from the owner.

Students that engage in any unethical, unauthorized or illegal hacking may be dropped from the course and will receive no legal protection or help from the instructor or the college.



Questions



Questions

How this course works?

Past lesson material?

Previous labs?

Chinese
Proverb

他問一個問題，五分鐘是個傻子，他不問一個問題仍然是一個傻瓜永遠。

He who asks a question is a fool for five minutes; he who does not ask a question remains a fool forever.

Ryan Placeholder

"However, at the beginning of this next weeks class I would gladly share any knowledge/answer any questions people have about web app vulns ...

... finding and exploiting XSS (DOM, Stored, and Reflected), filter/WAF evasion, and injection obfuscation"



In the news

Older news

Fake google.com domain

<http://thenextweb.com/google/2016/11/21/google-isnt-google/>

<http://mashable.com/2016/11/21/fake-google-domain>

google.com

≠

Google.com

- Unicode Character 'LATIN LETTER SMALL CAPITAL G' (U+0262)
- google.com redirects to xn--oogle-wmc.com which redirects to:

```
http://
money.get.away.get.a.good.job.with.more.pay.and.you.are.okay.money.it.is.
a.gas.grab.that.cash.with.both.hands.and.make.a.stash.new.car.caviar.four.s
tar.daydream.think.i.ll.buy.me.a.football.team.money.get.back.i.am.alright.jac
k.ilovevitaly.com/
#.keep.off.my.stack.money.it.is.a.hit.do.not.give.me.that.do.goody.good.bulls
hit.i.am.in.the.hi.fidelity.first.class.travelling.set.and.i.think.i.need.a.lear.jet.m
oney.it.is.a.secret.%C9%A2oogle.com/
#.share.it.fairly.but.dont.take.a.slice.of.my.pie.money.so.they.say.is.the.root.
of.all.evil.today.but.if.you.ask.for.a.rise.it's.no.surprise.that.they.are.giving.no
ne.and.secret.%C9%A2oogle.com
```

Recent news

PoisonTap USB stick that installs backdoors on locked PCs and Macs

https://www.wired.com/2016/11/wickedly-clever-usb-stick-installs-backdoor-locked-pcs/?mbid=social_twitter

<http://arstechnica.com/security/2016/11/meet-poison-tap-the-5-tool-that-ransacks-password-protected-computers/>

<http://www.macrumors.com/2016/11/21/usb-device-hijacks-data-from-locked-macs/>



- \$5 Raspberry PI computer.
- Can be plugged into a locked or unlocked PC.
- Impersonates an Ethernet connection.
- Waits for a browser request then sends malicious code to the victim's browser cache.
- Created by Samy Kamkar who has released the schematics and code.

Older news

<https://samy.pl/poisonzap/>

APPLIED HACKING
Subscribe for updates on [Samy Kamkar's](#) latest research, access to unpublished videos, and learn how to keep yourself safer, online and off.

PoisonTap - siphons cookies, exposes internal router & installs web backdoor on locked computers

Created by [@SamyKamkar](#) | <https://samy.pl>

When **PoisonTap** ([Raspberry Pi Zero](#) & Node.js) is plugged into a **locked/password protected** computer, it:

- emulates an Ethernet device over USB (or Thunderbolt)
- hijacks **all internet traffic** from the machine (despite being a low priority/unknown network interface)
- siphons and stores HTTP cookies and sessions from the web browser for the Alexa top 1,000,000 websites
- exposes the **internal router** to the attacker, making it accessible **remotely** via outbound WebSocket and DNS rebinding (thanks [Matt Austin](#) for rebinding idea!)
- installs a persistent web-based backdoor in HTTP cache for hundreds of thousands of domains and common Javascript CDN URLs, all with access to the user's cookies via cache poisoning
- allows attacker to **remotely** force the user to make HTTP requests and proxy back responses (GET & POSTs) with the **user's cookies** on any backdoored domain
- does **not** require the machine to be unlocked
- backdoors and remote access persist **even after device is removed** and attacker sashays away

Live demonstration and more details available in the video:

<https://github.com/samyk/poisonzap>

Personal Open source Business Explore Pricing Blog Support This repository Search Sign in Sign up

samyk / **poisonzap** Watch 202 Star 3,038 Fork 519

Code Issues 24 Pull requests 5 Projects 0 Pulse Graphs

Exploits locked/password protected computers over USB, drops persistent WebSocket-based backdoor, exposes internal router, and siphons cookies using Raspberry Pi Zero & Node.js. <https://samy.pl/poisonzap/>

22 commits 1 branch 0 releases 5 contributors

Branch: master New pull request Find file Clone or download

File	Commit Message	Time Ago
js	First release	6 days ago
README.md	Added networking settings	4 days ago
alexa1m.sh	First release	6 days ago
backdoor.html	Don't point to your site.	5 days ago
backend_server.js	First release	6 days ago
dhcpd.conf	Update dhcpd.conf	23 hours ago
pi_poisonzap.js	add blinking ACT led when injection succeed	4 days ago
pi_startup.sh	First release	6 days ago
target_backdoor.js	Updated comment	5 days ago
target_injected_xhtml.js.html	Made animation, IP and DNS server adjustable	2 days ago

README.md

PoisonTap - siphons cookies, exposes internal router &

PoisonTap documentation and code

Recent news

Security Breach and Spilled Secrets Have Shaken the N.S.A. to Its Core

By SCOTT SHANE, NICOLE PERLROTH and DAVID E. SANGER NOV. 12, 2017

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/12/us/nsa-shadow-brokers.html>

The New York Times

"Fifteen months into a wide-ranging investigation by the agency's counterintelligence arm, known as Q Group, and the F.B.I., officials still do not know whether the N.S.A. is the victim of a brilliantly executed hack, with Russia as the most likely perpetrator, an insider's leak, or both."

 theshadowbrokers (60) in shadowbrokers • 4 months ago

TheShadowBrokers Monthly Dump Service - July 2017

Another global cyber attack is fitting end for first month of theshadowbrokers dump service. There is much...

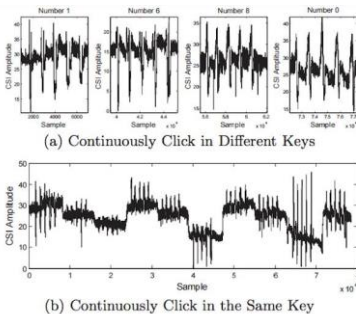
 \$882.13  439  123

"Compounding the pain for the N.S.A. is the attackers' regular online public taunts, written in ersatz broken English. Their posts are a peculiar mash-up of immaturity and sophistication, laced with profane jokes but also savvy cultural and political references. They suggest that their author — if not an American — knows the United States well."

Older news

Your body reveals your password by interfering with Wi-Fi

http://www.theregister.co.uk/2016/11/13/researchers_point_finger_at_handy_smartphone_exploit/



- Analyzing the radio signal can reveal private information using a malicious Wi-Fi hotspot.
- They claim 81.7% snooping success once the system has enough training samples.
- Relies on beam-forming technology that does not work with only one antenna.
- They worked out how user hand movements affect the signal.
- They do not need to compromise the target.
- Published in the ACM as "When CFI meets public WiFi".

Recent news

Multi-stage malware sneaks into Google Play

BY LUKAS STEFANKO POSTED 15 NOV 2017

<https://www.welivesecurity.com/2017/11/15/multi-stage-malware-sneaks-google-play>

welivesecurity

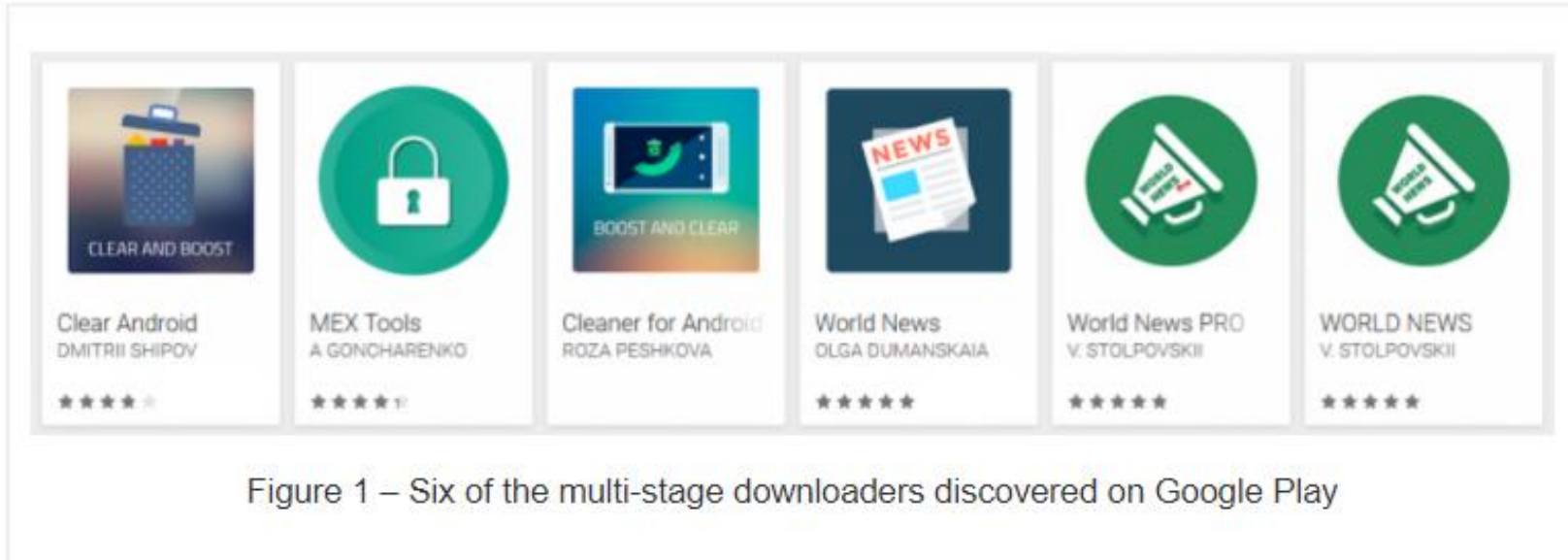


Figure 1 – Six of the multi-stage downloaders discovered on Google Play

"Another set of malicious apps has made it into the official Android app store. Detected by ESET security systems as Android/TrojanDropper.Agent.BKY, these apps form a new family of multi-stage Android malware, legitimate-looking and with delayed onset of malicious activity."

Recent news

Hackers Poison Google Search Results to Deliver Zeus Panda

BY Kelly Sheridan 11/3/2017

<https://www.darkreading.com/vulnerabilities---threats/hackers-poison-google-search-results-to-deliver-zeus-panda/d/d-id/1330322>

DARKReading

"Most people use Google to search for answers but don't know the results aren't always safe. Attackers have begun to exploit this reliance on Google by using Search Engine Optimization (SEO) to populate search results with malicious links and distribute the Zeus Panda Banking Trojan through a compromised Word document."

"This malware first queries the system's keyboard mapping to determine its language, and terminates if it detects Russian, Belarusian, Kazak, or Ukrainian. Earlier analysis of Zeus Panda also revealed it wouldn't run on systems in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, or Kazakhstan."

Recent news

ProPublica Newsletter

BY Julia Angwin August 2017

<http://go.propublica.org/webmail/125411/154792457/ecdf767a701bd0622a1a989e0c25fb1491a030779e2eecd862fef7b6fb29017>



"You write a provocative tweet and an army of Twitter bots heaps abuse on you. You write a Facebook post commenting on a news item and it is reported as hateful and deleted by Facebook."

"After publishing a story about the tech providers that enable hate websites last weekend, my inbox was flooded with notifications that I had been signed up for email newsletters and user accounts on random websites:"

Zitmaxx Wonen	Newsletter subscription success	Tue 8/22/17, 10:30 AM
Boermans Juwelier	Newsletter subscription success	Tue 8/22/17, 10:30 AM
WordPress	[Hucker Report] Your username and password info	Tue 8/22/17, 10:30 AM
ТУРИСТИЧКА ОРГАНИЗАЦИЈА ТРСТ...	Детаљи налога за mbxaqqod1987 на ТУРИСТИЧКА О...	Tue 8/22/17, 10:30 AM
VBP Chicago (sent by VBP Chicago)	VBP Chicago Newsletter: Please Confirm Subscription	Tue 8/22/17, 10:38 AM
Extension Engine info	Confirm your Post	Tue 8/22/17, 10:30 AM
Unwin (sent by Unwin)	UK & Export Customers: Please Confirm Subscription	Tue 8/22/17, 10:32 AM
Ubiquity (sent by Ubiquity)	Ubiquity-DEM-EN: Please Confirm Subscription	Tue 8/22/17, 10:32 AM
Freedom Foundry (sent by Freedom Fo...	Freedom Foundry Subscribers: Please Confirm Subscri...	Tue 8/22/17, 10:32 AM

Recent news

Hackers Shut Down ProPublica's Email For a Day. Here's How to Stop Attacks Like That.

BY Julia Angwin November 13, 2017

<https://www.propublica.org/article/hackers-shut-down-propublicas-email-for-a-day-heres-how-to-stop-attacks-like-that>



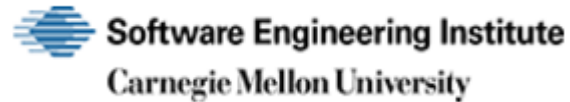
"In August, my email was attacked. Hate groups overwhelmed my inbox and the inboxes of two of my colleagues, and shut down ProPublica's email much of the day. (I wrote about this incident in a previous newsletter.)

1. The Messaging Malware Mobile Anti-Abuse Working Group (M3AAWG) has asked bulk email senders to identify subscription confirmation emails with a special technical header.
2. Do you run a website or a newsletter or some sort of listserv? Is CAPTCHA turned on? Turn it on.
3. Do you sign up for newsletters or listservs? Do the newsletters or listservs you sign up for have CAPTCHAs? If not, that could be a problem. Reach out to them and encourage them to implement CAPTCHAs, or the technical header, or both.
4. If you have a WordPress site, you can turn off user registrations — if unneeded. You can also install a CAPTCHA on your sign-up form.



Best Practices

Distributed Denial of Service Attacks: Four Best Practices for Prevention and Response



SEI Blog



The Latest Research in Software Engineering and Cybersecurity

- Locate servers in different data centers.
- Ensure that data centers are located on different networks.
- Ensure that data centers have diverse paths.
- Ensure that the data centers, or the networks that the data centers are connected to, have no notable bottlenecks or single points of failure.

https://insights.sei.cmu.edu/sei_blog/2016/11/distributed-denial-of-service-attacks-four-best-practices-for-prevention-and-response.html

Simple Banking Security Tip: Verbal Passwords



<https://krebsonsecurity.com/2017/11/simple-banking-security-tip-verbal-passwords/>

"Most financial institutions will let customers add verbal passwords or personal identification numbers (PINs) that are separate from any other PIN or online banking password you might use, although few will advertise this."

"Ultimately, I ended up moving our investments to an institution that consistently adhered to my requirements. Namely, that failing to provide the pass phrase required an in-person visit to a bank branch to continue the transaction, at which time ID would be requested. "



Final Project

CIS 76 Project

Cabrillo College

CIS 76 Ethical Hacking Exercise

Final Project
Fall 2017

Final Project

You will create your own educational step-by-step lab using your VLab pod that demonstrates a complete hacking attack scenario. This lab will be published in a Google Docs folder available to all your classmates. In addition to creating a new lab document you will also test one or more of your classmates projects.

Warning and Permission

**Unauthorized hacking can result in
prison terms, large fines, lawsuits and
being dropped from this course!**

For this project, you have authorization to hack any of the VMs in your VLab pod.

Deliverables

1. A new lab document that you create:
 - a. Lab document specifications here: [link](#)
 - b. Upload your lab document with Appendix A to the shared project folder: [link](#)
2. One or more test reports:
 - a. Project testing template: [link](#)
 - b. Project testing signup spreadsheet: [link](#)

Recommended Timeline

1. [3-4 week before due date] Start researching potential hacking project ideas 3-4 weeks in advance. Cybersecurity news articles and blogs are excellent starting points for your scenario. Use Google to research vulnerabilities, exploits and preventative measures to implement in your VLab pod. If you need additional VMs let the instructor know.

The final project is available.

Due in two weeks.

Calendar Page

Assignment

- **Project**
- [Test matrix](#)
- [Student projects](#)

<https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>

<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76final-project.pdf>



13	11/21	<p>Quiz 10</p> <p>Hacking Wireless Networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wireless technology Hacking WEP Hacking WPA/WPA2 <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation slides (download) <p>Assignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Project testing signup sheet Student project folder <p>Extra Credit Lab</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lab X4 (Wireless) <p>CCC Confer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Archives Confer or 3CMedia 	11	Lab 10
14	11/28	<p>Cryptography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symmetric and Asymmetric encryption Hashing How SSL/TLS works Heartbleed <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation slides (download) <p>Assignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Project testing signup sheet Student project folder <p>CCC Confer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Archives Confer or 3CMedia 	12	
15	12/5	<p>Network Protection Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network devices Firewalls IDS and IPS <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation slides (download) <p>Assignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice Test for Final (canvas) <p>CCC Confer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Archives Confer or 3CMedia 	13	Project

CIS 76 Project

Links to Project document, Test matrix, and online directory for students to share their projects from.

And again ...

Due 12/5

CIS 76 Project

Grading Rubric (60 points)

- 5 points - Professional quality document (readability, formatting, spelling, accuracy)
- 5 points - Scenario and diagram (provides necessary context to understand the lab)
- 5 points - Vulnerabilities & exploits (accurate summaries and citations)
- 20 points - Step-by-step instructions (20 steps minimum, 1 point per step)
- 5 points - Requirements, admonition, prevention (are included).
- 5 points - Complete appendixes.
- 10 points - Testing another student's lab and providing them with helpful written feedback.
- 5 points - [Optional] Presentation and demo to class.

Extra credit (up 30 points)

5 points each for testing additional student labs. You must use the testing spreadsheet above so that all projects get tested equally.

Remember late work is not accepted. If you run out of time submit what you have completed for partial credit.

CIS 76 Project

Use this directory to share your project with other classmates

Calendar Page

Assignment

- [Project](#)
- [Project testing signup sheet](#)
- [Student project folder](#)

<https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>

The screenshot shows the Google Drive interface. The breadcrumb path is: My Drive > CIS 76 Ethical Hacking > CIS 76 Fall 2017 Project Folder. The main content area displays a table of files:

Name	Owner	Last modified
README	me	Oct 29, 2017
Simms-EternalHotdog-v1.1	me	Oct 29, 2017

<https://cabrillo.instructure.com/courses/7125/pages/cis-76-project-folder>

CIS 76 Project

Calendar Page

Use this spreadsheet to sign up to test a classmate's project

Assignment

- Project
- **Project testing signup sheet**
- Student project folder

<https://simms-teach.com/cis76calendar.php>

The screenshot shows a Google Docs spreadsheet with the following content:

CIS 76 Fall 2017 Project Testing

File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Add-ons Help Last edit was on October 29

100% \$ % .0 .00 123 - Arial 14 B I S A More

fx CIS 76 Fall 2017 Project Testing

	A	B	C	D	E
15	b)	Be sure to use the project testing template when doing the testing (links to documents here)			
16	e)	Testing (status) should be "planned", "underway", "completed"			
17	d)	You can offer your testing services in advance to a blank tbd line, use status="planned"			
18					
19	AUTHORS		TESTERS		
20	Lab Author Name	Name/Version of lab to be tested	Tester name I (status)	Tester name II (status)	Tester name III (status)
21	Benji	Simms-EternalHotdog-v0.5	Homer (completed)	Duke (completed)	
22	Benji	Simms-EternalHotdog-v1.1	Homer (underway)	Duke (planned)	
23	tbd	tbd	Sky (planned)		
24	tbd	tbd			
25	tbd	tbd			
26	tbd	tbd			
27					
28					

<https://cabrillo.instructure.com/courses/7125/pages/cis-76-project-testing-signup-sheet>

CIS 76 Project

CIS 76 Project Testing Template

Tester: <your name here>
Lab name: <Name/version of lab document in project folder>
Date: <date tested>

1) Review your classmates lab for completeness:

- 1. Lab title and version, name, date, and course number.
- 2. Contact info.
- 3. Admonition.
- 4. Scenario and diagram.
- 5. Requirements.
- 6. Vulnerability(ies).
- 7. Exploit(s).
- 8. Step-by-step instructions.
- 9. Prevention.
- 10. Appendix A references.

Note any typos, missing sections, formatting problems here:

2) Verify by doing the Step-by-Step instructions. Note any missing steps or things that did not work here:

3) Note any helpful improvement suggestions or constructive feedback here:

Send completed test reports to authors using their preferred contact method. Include them as well in Appendix C of your own project.

Use this template to test another student's project

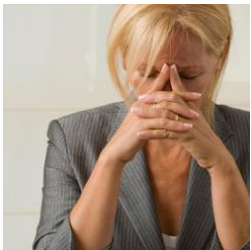
CIS 76 Project



What takes longer?

Creating the hacking project lab?

Or deciding what to project to do?



CIS 76 Project

Some Hacking Project Ideas

github projects

<https://github.com/Hack-with-Github/Awesome-Hacking>

EH-OWASP-XX VM

Chuck full of project ideas

Google searches

hacking tutorials

hacking projects

metasploit tutorials

kali hacking tutorials

ethical hacking tips

...

CVE Details

Find vulnerabilities with Metasploit modules

<https://www.cvedetails.com/>

News

Articles on security, cybersecurity and hacking

Pick a project you can build in your CIS 76 EH pod

CIS 76 Project

And don't forget:

Unauthorized hacking is a crime.

The hacking methods and activities learned in this course can result in prison terms, large fines and lawsuits if used in an unethical manner. They may only be used in a lawful manner on equipment you own or where you have explicit permission from the owner.

Students that engage in any unethical, unauthorized or illegal hacking may be dropped from the course and will receive no legal protection or help from the instructor or the college.

Housekeeping



Housekeeping

1. Lab 10 due 11:59PM tonight.
2. There are eight extra credit labs available now, six points each, due the day of the final exam.

<p>Tue</p>	<p>12/12</p>	<p>Test #3 (the final exam)</p> <p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuesday 4:00PM - 6:50PM in Room 828 <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test (canvas) <p>CCC Confer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter virtual classroom • Archives Confer or 3CMedia 		<p>5 posts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lab X1 Lab X2 Lab X3 Lab X4 Lab X5 Lab X6 Lab X7 Lab X8
-------------------	--------------	--	--	---

3. The final project is available now and due in **two** weeks.

Next Week Guest Speakers

1. Denise Moss - Federal Apprenticeship/On-the-job-training grant and Cabrillo College participation
2. Jesse Warren - Leveraging Twitter To Manipulate Social Views



2017 Phishing Contest!

- Send me the **best phish you can create...**
kerndp@co.monterey.ca.us
- From **your County email address...**
 - So we can find you if you win 😊
 - Write "2017 Phishing Contest" at the bottom of the email
- Deadline is **end of 2017**
- County employees only
- The **Security Team** will judge them.
- **Top FIVE** submissions will win **\$50 Amazon Gift Cards!!!**

2:00 / 2:09

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=357GquKbofk>

Rich: Looks like fun. I just watched the video and Dan indicated it was only open to County employees. Would our students have his authorization to participate? They all took the "Hacking without permission is a crime" oath at the start of class :)

Tess: Oh yes! I checked with Dan before I sent you the email. He is looking forward to all attempts. :)

Heads up on Final Exam

Test #3 (final exam) is **TUESDAY Dec 12 4-6:50PM**

Tue	12/12	Test #3 (the final exam)	5 posts Lab X1 Lab X2 Lab X3 Lab X4 Lab X5 Lab X6 Lab X7 Lab X8
		Time <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuesday 4:00PM - 6:50PM in Room 828 Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test (canvas) CCC Confer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter virtual classroom Archives Confer or 3CMedia 	

*Extra credit
labs and
final posts
due by
11:59PM*

- All students will take the test at the same time. The test must be completed by **6:50PM**.
- Working and long distance students can take the test online via CCC Confer and Canvas.
- Working students will need to plan ahead to arrange time off from work for the test.
- Test #3 is mandatory (even if you have all the points you want)

FALL 2017 FINAL EXAMINATIONS SCHEDULE DECEMBER 11 TO DECEMBER 16

DAYTIME FINAL SCHEDULE

Daytime Classes: All times in bold refer to the beginning times of classes. **MW/Daily** means Monday alone, Wednesday alone, Monday and Wednesday **or any 3** or more days in any combination. **TTH** means Tuesday alone, Thursday alone, or Tuesday and Thursday. **Classes meeting other combinations of days and/or hours not listed must have a final schedule approved by the Division Dean.**

STARTING CLASS TIME / DAY(S)	EXAM HOUR	EXAM DATE
<i>Classes starting between:</i>		
6:30 am and 8:55 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	Monday, December 11
9:00 am and 10:15 am, MW/Daily	7:00 am-9:50 am	Wednesday, December 13
10:20 am and 11:35 am, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Monday, December 11
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, MW/Daily	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Wednesday, December 13
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Monday, December 11
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, MW/Daily	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Wednesday, December 13
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, MW/Daily	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	Monday, December 11
<hr/>		
6:30 am and 8:55 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	Tuesday, December 12
9:00 am and 10:15 am, TTh	7:00 am-9:50 am	Thursday, December 14
10:20 am and 11:35 am, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
11:40 am and 12:55 pm, TTh	10:00 am-12:50 pm	Thursday, December 14
1:00 pm and 2:15 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
2:20 pm and 3:35 pm, TTh	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Thursday, December 14
3:40 pm and 5:30 pm, TTh	4:00 pm-6:50 pm	Tuesday, December 12
<hr/>		
Friday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Friday, December 15
Friday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Friday, December 15
<hr/>		
Saturday am	9:00 am-11:50 am	Saturday, December 16
Saturday pm	1:00 pm-3:50 pm	Saturday, December 16

CIS 76 Introduction to Cybersecurity: Ethical Hacking

Introduces the various methodologies for attacking a network. Covers network attack methodologies with the emphasis on student use of network attack techniques and tools, and appropriate defenses and countermeasures. Prerequisite: CIS 75.
Transfer Credit: Transfers to CSU

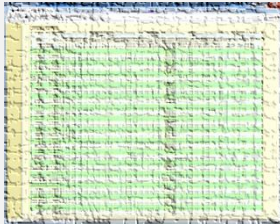
Section	Days	Times	Units	Instructor	Room
98163	T	5:30PM-8:35P	3.00	R.Simms	OL
Section 98163 is an ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester online by remote technology with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online .					
98164	T & Arr.	5:30PM-8:35PM Arr.	3.00	R.Simms	828 OL
Section 98164 is a Hybrid ONLINE course. Meets weekly throughout the semester at the scheduled times with an additional 50 min online lab per week. For details, see instructor's web page at go.cabrillo.edu/online .					

Where to find your grades

Send me your survey to get your LOR code name.

The CIS 76 website Grades page

<http://simms-teach.com/cis76grades.php>



Or check on Opus-II

`checkgrades` *codename*
(where *codename* is your LOR codename)



Written by Jesse Warren a past CIS 90 Alumnus

To run `checkgrades` update your path in `.bash_profile` with:
`PATH=$PATH:/home/cis76/bin`

Percentage	Total Points	Letter Grade	Pass/No Pass
90% or higher	504 or higher	A	Pass
80% to 89.9%	448 to 503	B	Pass
70% to 79.9%	392 to 447	C	Pass
60% to 69.9%	336 to 391	D	No pass
0% to 59.9%	0 to 335	F	No pass

Points that could have been earned:

9 quizzes: 27 points
 9 labs: 270 points
 2 tests: 60 points
 3 forum quarters: 60 points
Total: 417 points

At the end of the term I'll add up all your points and assign you a grade using this table



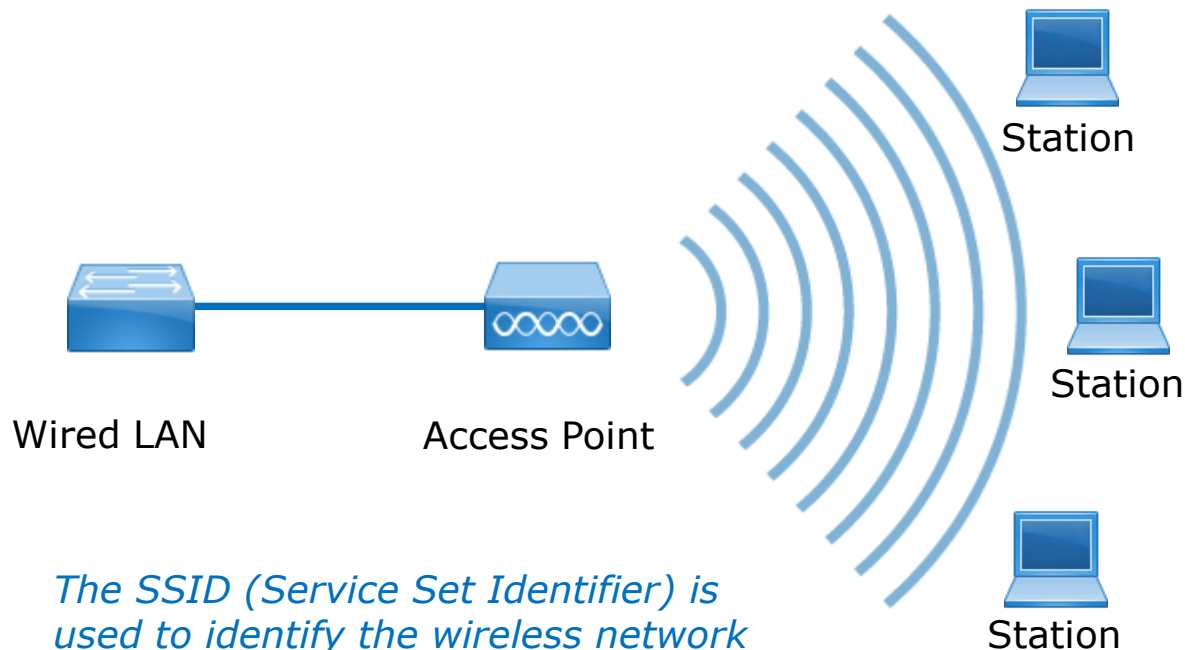
Wireless Overview

The World of Wireless Technology

- Cell phones
- Cordless phones
- Smart phones
- Pagers
- Smart watches
- GPS
- Remote controls
- Garage door openers
- Car door openers
- Two-way radios
- Wireless laptops
- Tablets
- WiFi cams
- Fitbits
- And many more ...

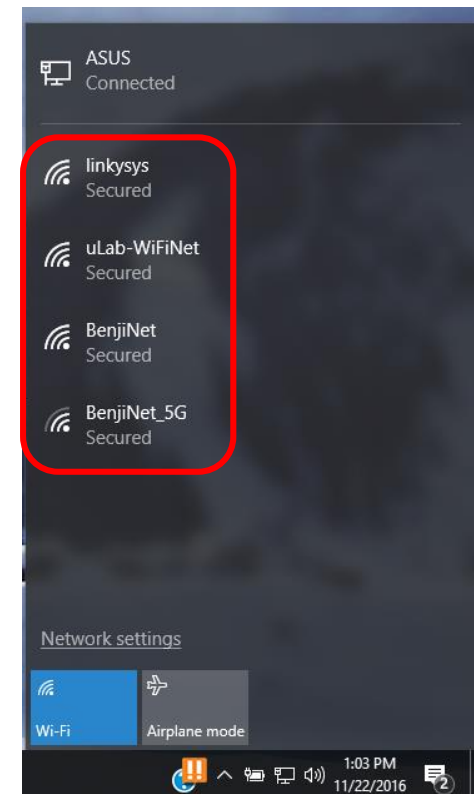
Access Points

- Usually connected to a wired network



The SSID (Service Set Identifier) is used to identify the wireless network and configured on the access point.

Devices with wireless network adapters configured to the SSID of the access point.



802.11 Wireless Standards

IEEE Standard	802.11a	802.11b	802.11g	802.11n	802.11ac
Year Adopted	1999	1999	2003	2009	2014
Frequency	5 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4/5 GHz	5 GHz
Max. Data Rate	54 Mbps	11 Mbps	54 Mbps	600 Mbps	1 Gbps
Typical Range Indoors*	100 ft.	100 ft.	125 ft.	225 ft.	90 ft.
Typical Range Outdoors*	400 ft.	450 ft.	450 ft.	825 ft.	1,000 ft.

*Range estimates are typical and require line of sight. Basically that means you will need a clear unobstructed view of the antenna from the remote point in the link. Keep in mind that walls and obstacles will limit your operating range and could even prevent you from establishing a link. Signals generally will not penetrate metal or concrete walls. Trees and leaves are obstructions to 802.11 frequencies so they will partially or entirely block the signal.

Other factors that will reduce range and affect coverage area include metal studs in walls, concrete fiberboard walls, aluminum siding, foil-backed insulation in the walls or under the siding, pipes and electrical wiring, furniture and sources of interference. The primary source of interference in the home will be the microwave oven. Other sources include other wireless equipment, cordless phones, radio transmitters and other electrical equipment.

CEH Website Assessment Question

Which wireless standard has bandwidth up to 54 Mbps and signals in a regulated frequency spectrum around 5 GHz?

1. 802.11a
2. 802.11b
3. 802.11g
4. 802.11i

<https://www.eccouncil.org/programs/certified-ethical-hacker-ceh/ceh-assessment/>

Put your answer in the chat window

Which wireless standard has bandwidth up to 44 Mbps and supports 802.11g/legacy operation around 2.4GHz?

- 802.11a
- 802.11b
- 802.11g
- 802.11i

Wireless Security using WEP, WPA and WPA2

Professor Messer



Wireless encryption

- All wireless computers are radio transmitters and receivers
 - Anyone can listen in

0:07 / 5:18
<http://www.ProfessorMesser.com> © 2012 Messer Studios, LLC

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DspgyuedICM>

Great overview of the three methods of securing wireless

WIGLE.NET

Access Points on Google Maps

WIGLE Wireless Network

View Uploads Info Stats Tools

WIGLE.NET
All the networks. Found by Everyone.

Follow Facebook Google Play

STUMBLERS	WIFI NETWORKS	OBSERVATIONS	CELL TOWERS
190,218	298,027,388	4,109,818,457	7,070,115

Pardon the small interruptions
Tue, 25 Oct 2016 02:08:23 GMT
Over the course of the last three days, we've cut WIGLE over to a new backing API - the same API we hope someday to expose for user consumption! Please pardon the many small interruptions and errors that accompanied our testing, and please tell us in the forums if you spot anything broken!
-arkasha

Four Billion Wifi Observations
Fri, 14 Oct 2016 16:26:01 GMT
Congrats to super user Androidian for pushing the big ol' observations counter up over 4 billion! That... is one big pile of data points. We draw even closer to 300 million geolocated wifi networks! As always, thanks to you, the insane and amazing users of this project.
-bobzila

Geocoding update
Sat, 01 Oct 2016 17:19:14 GMT
We've spun up a Nominatim server, which relies upon the awesome OpenStreetMap project. This means that we can finally retire our hand-rolled US-census system, and we can now geocode addresses anywhere in the world. You can try it out by logging in and using the "search" tool!
-arkasha

Map Satellite 1

Latitude: 36.9303 to 37.0701
Longitude: -122.1051 to -121.8078

SSID: foobarnet
BSSID: 0A:2C:EF:3D:25:1B

Date Range: 2001 - 2017

- Possible FreeNet
- Possible Commercial Net
- No Labels
- Wifi Net
- GSM Cellular Net
- CDMA Cellular Net
- Only Discovered By Me
- Only Discovered By Others

Filter

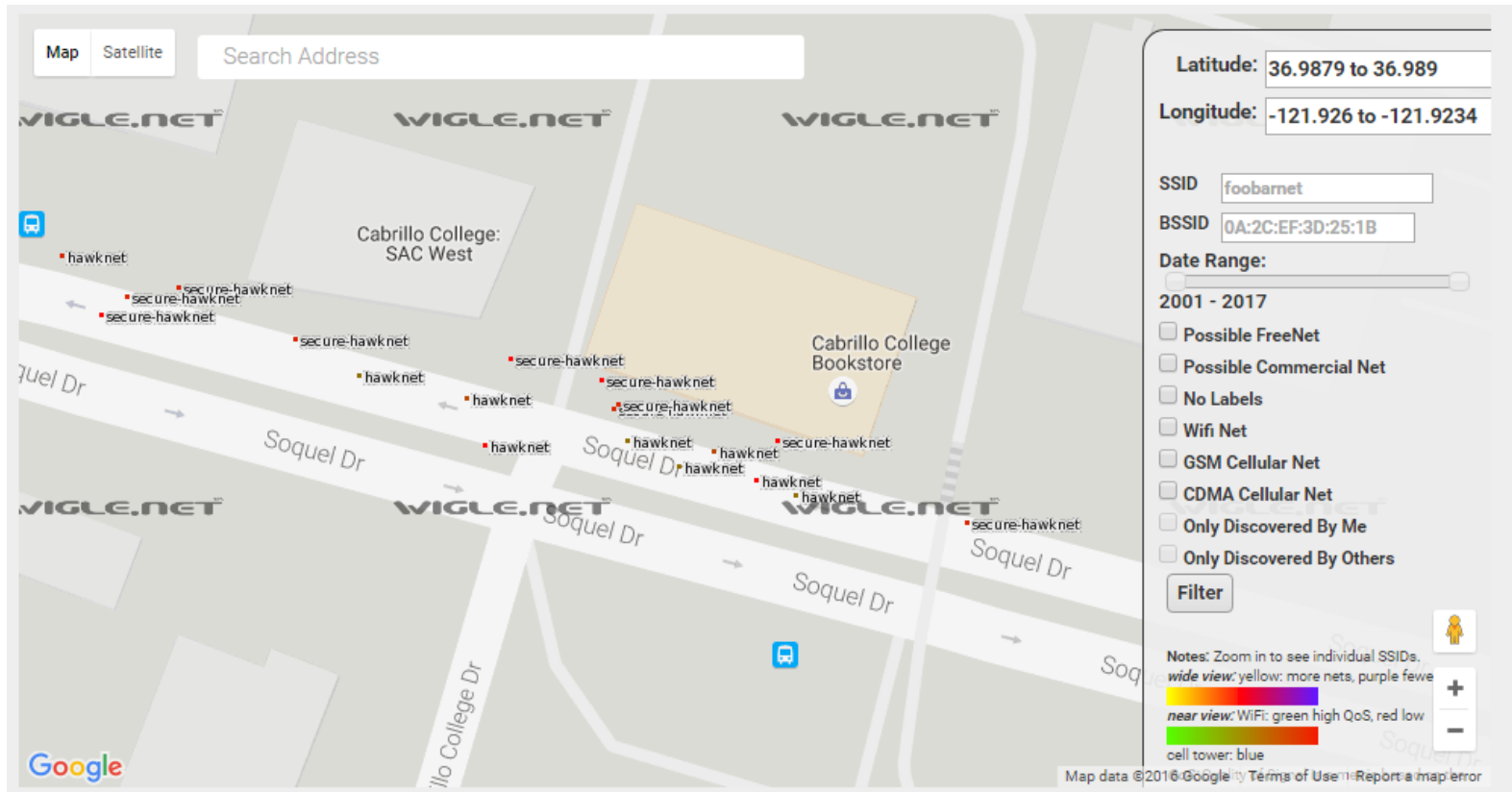
Notes: Zoom in to see individual SSIDs.
wide view: yellow: more nets, purple: fewer
near view: WiFi: green: high QoS, red: low
cell tower: blue

Map data ©2016 Google

<https://wigle.net/>

WIGLE.NET

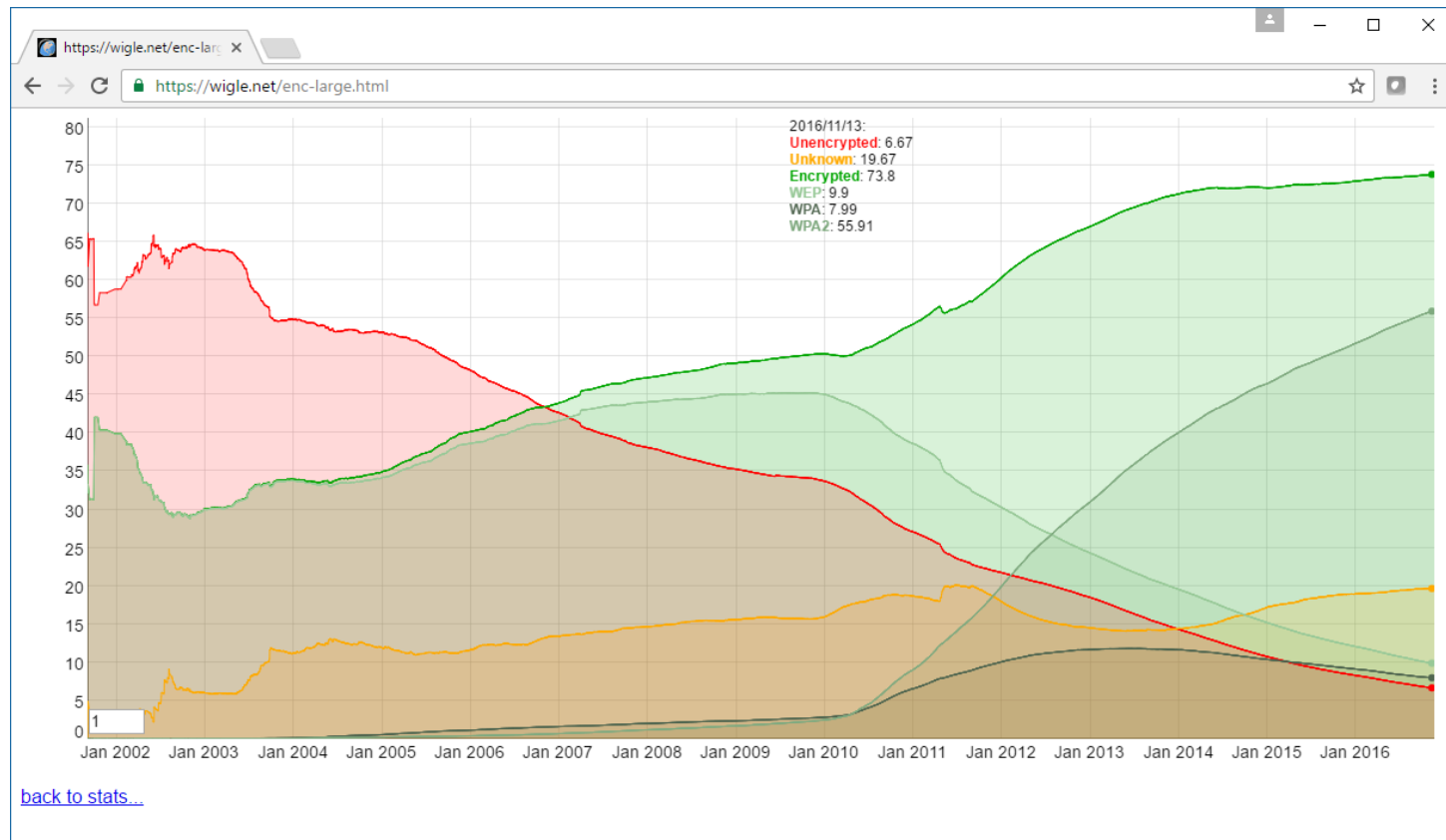
Zooming in to see specific SSID's



<https://wigle.net/>

WIGLE.NET

Full screen view of Wi-Fi Encryption Over Time



<https://wigle.net/>

CEH Website Assessment Question

Which of the following WiFi discovery methods refers to drawing symbols in public places to advertise open WiFi networks?

1. WarWalking
2. WarFlying
3. WarChalking
4. WarDriving

<https://www.eccouncil.org/programs/certified-ethical-hacker-ceh/ceh-assessment/>

Put your answer in the chat window

Which of the following Wi-Fi labeling methods refers to drawing symbols in public places to advertise open Wi-Fi networks?

- WPA/WPA2
- WPA/WPA3
- WPA/WPA4
- WPA/WPA5



Special Adapters and Utilities for Pen Testing

For this lesson I used:

- A MacBook Pro with MacPorts and Aircrack-NG.



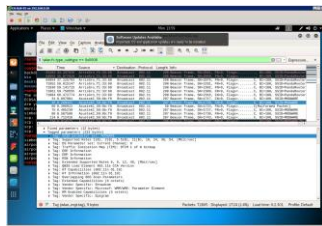
<https://www.macports.org/>

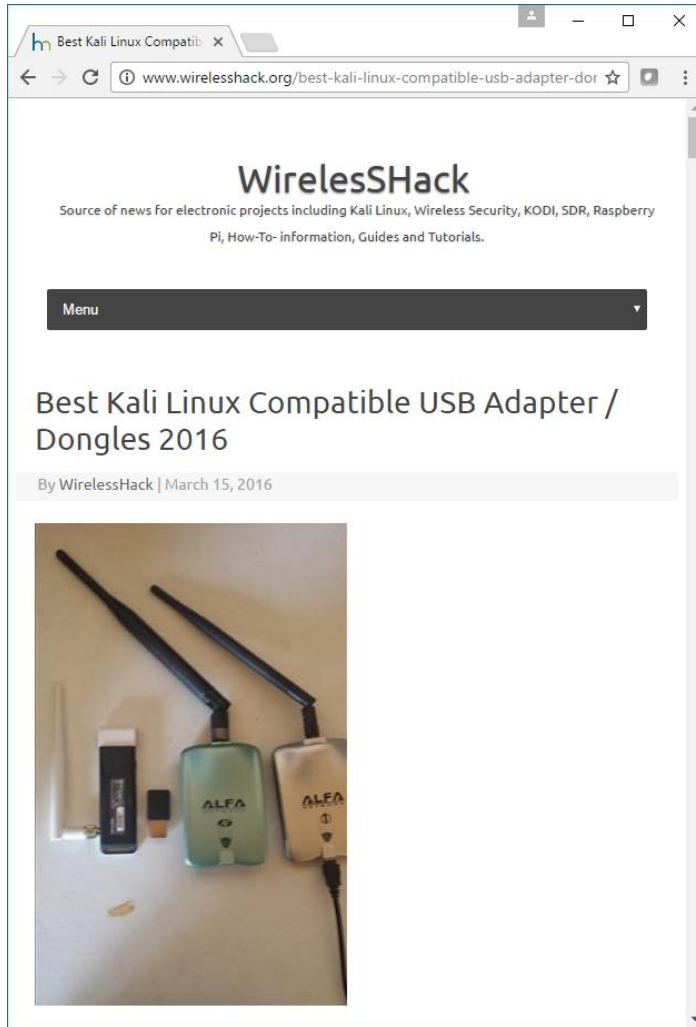
*Enables easy installation
of open source software
on Macs*

<http://www.aircrack-ng.org/>

WiFi pen-testing tools

- The EH-Kali-xx VM in the EH Pod (Aircrack-NG already installed).





<http://www.wirelesshack.org/best-kali-linux-compatible-usb-adapter-dongles-2016.html>

What Makes a Kali Linux USB Adapter Compatible?

To do wireless Penetration Testing a card must be able to go into **monitor mode** and do **packet injections** most cards can't do this.

There are known chipsets that will work with Kali and Pen testing.

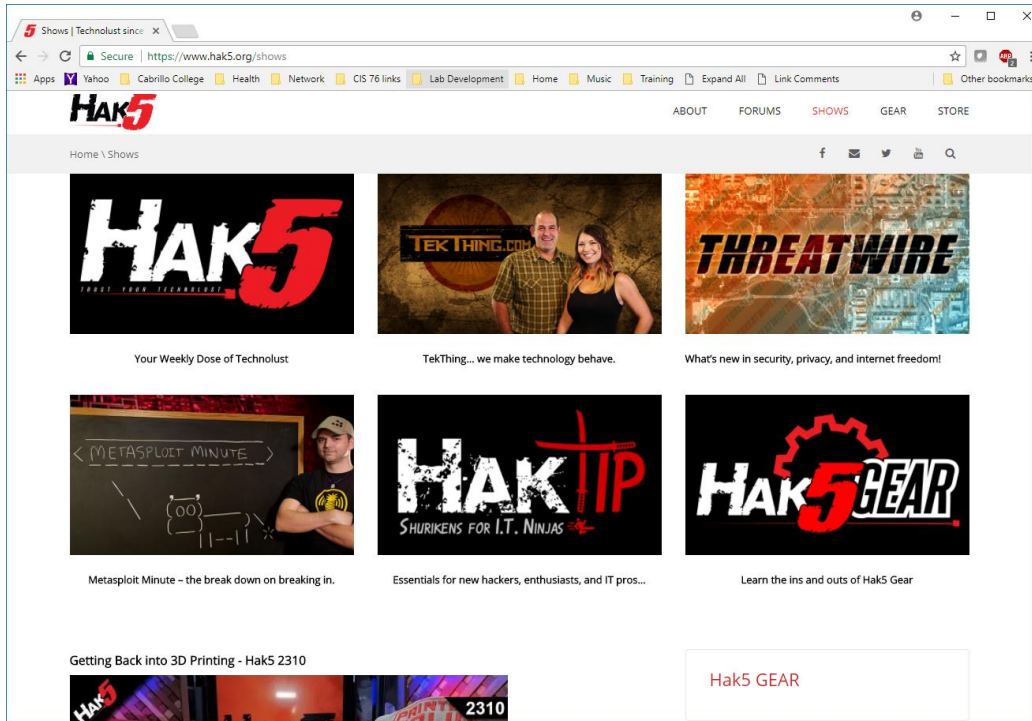
Most Popular Kali Linux Chipsets.

Atheros AR9271

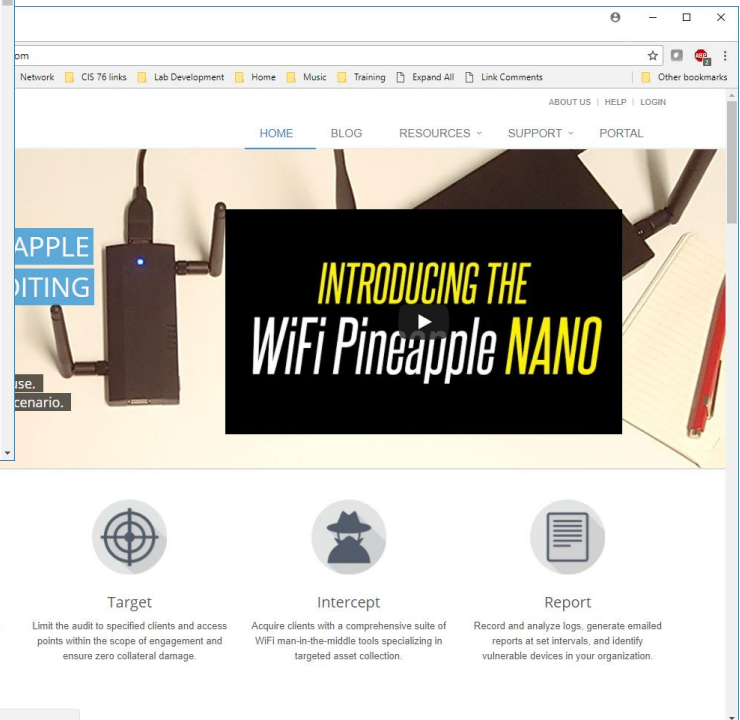
Ralink RT3070

Ralink RT3572

Hak5 Gear and Tutorials



<https://www.hak5.org/shows>

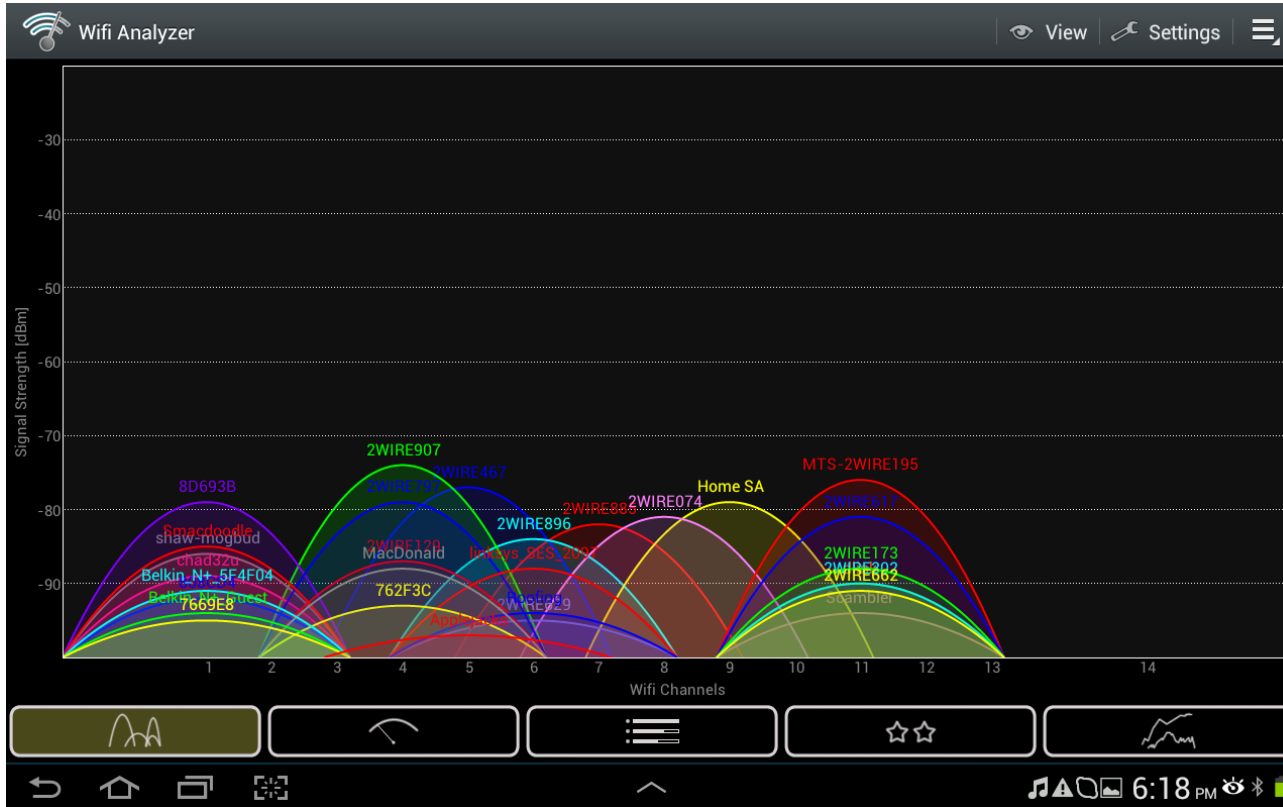


<https://www.wifipineapple.com/>



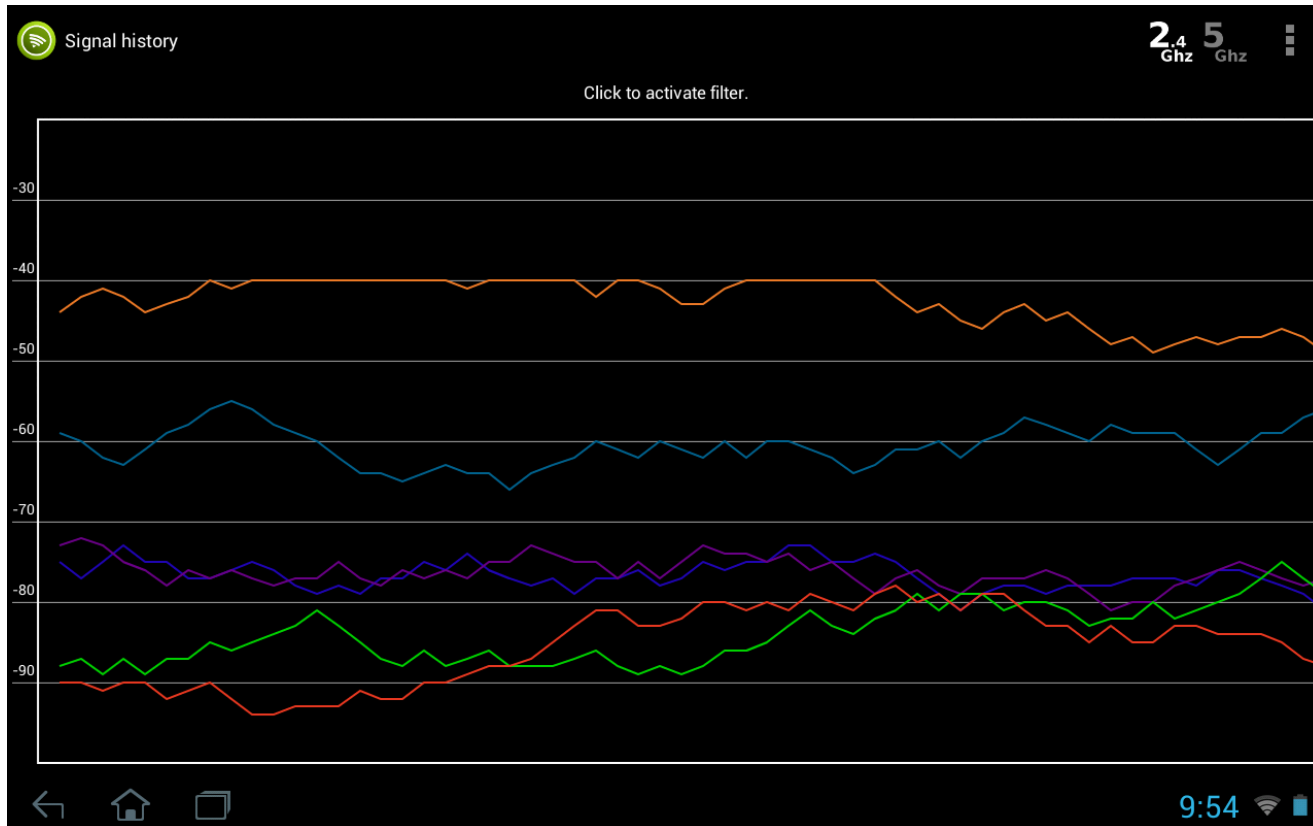
Android WiFi Analyzer

Android WiFi Analyzer



Shows frequency spectrum of local WiFi networks

Android WiFi Analyzer



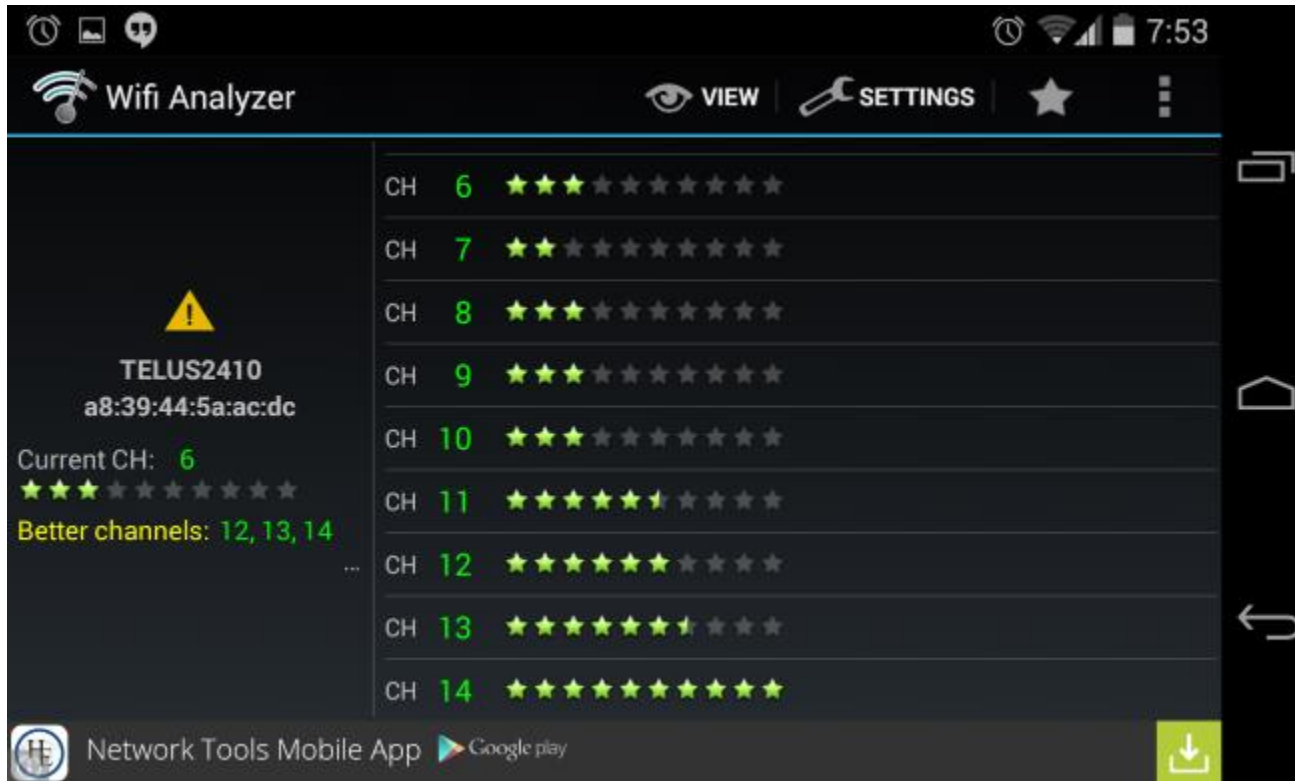
Shows strength over time of local WiFi networks

Android WiFi Analyzer



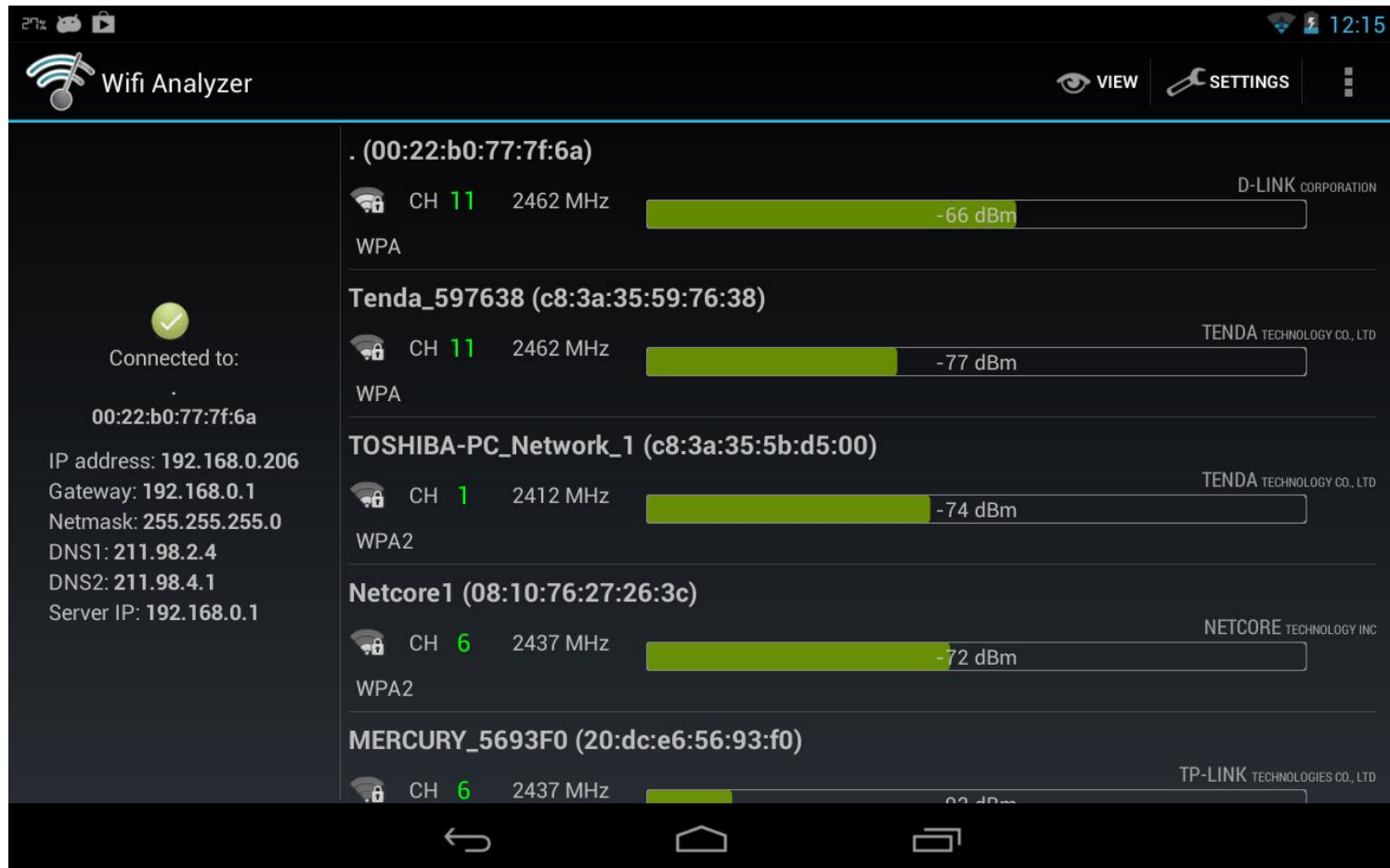
Shows signal strength of a local WiFi network

Android WiFi Analyzer



Shows local WiFi network channels

Android WiFi Analyzer



Shows local access points



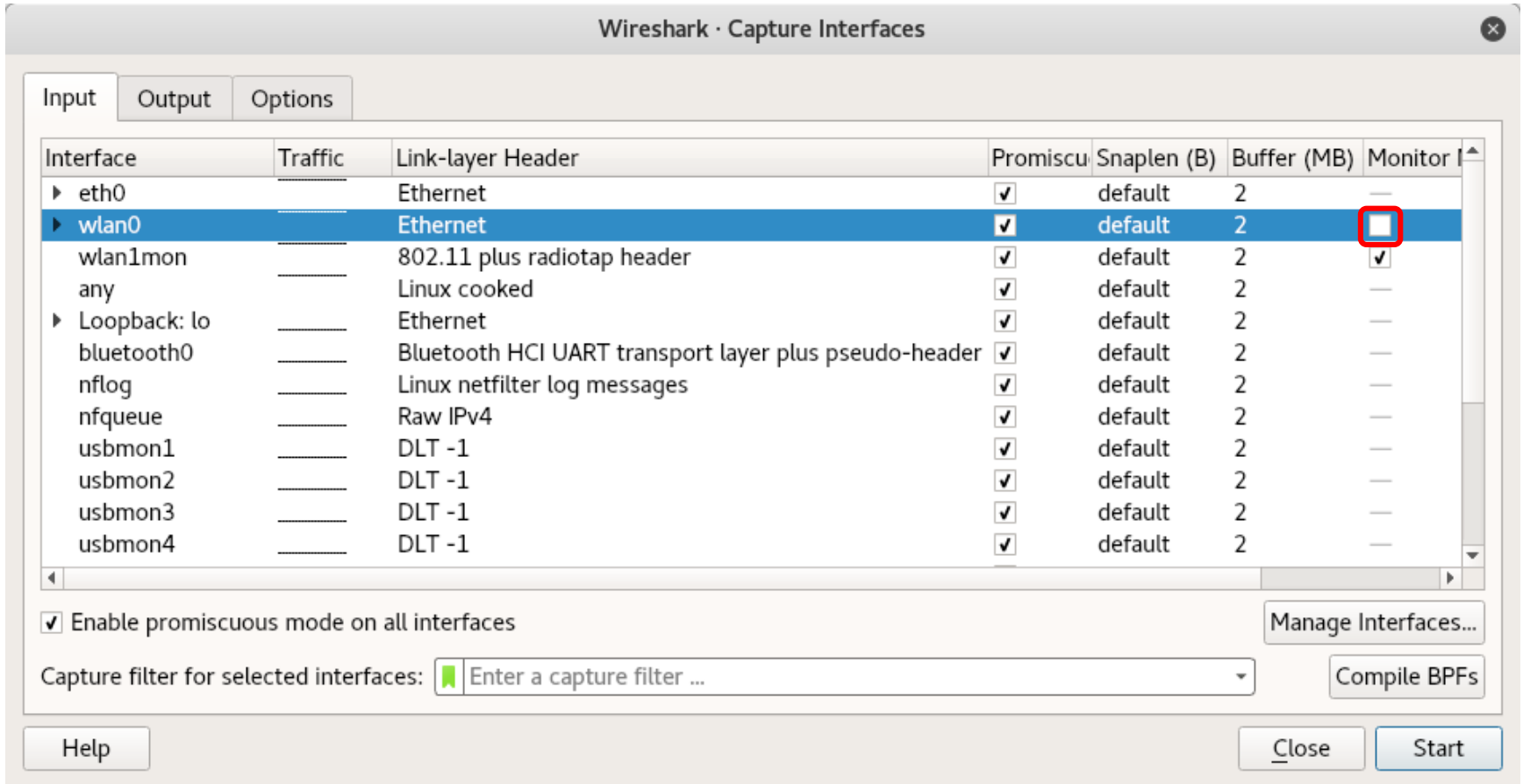
Wireless Notes

Monitoring Network Traffic

Wired - use Promiscuous Mode - When a wired adapter is in promiscuous mode it will listen to all packets on the wire. Normally a wired adapter discards any unicast frames destined to a MAC address other than its own.

Wireless - use Monitor Mode - a capability in some wireless adapters to monitor 802.11 radio traffic frames for all networks. This is completely passive because there is no need to associate (connect) to a wireless network.

Wireshark on Kali PC (not VM)



wlan0 is the built-in wireless adapter (Intel Corporation PRO/Wireless 3945ABG [Golan]) on the Kali PC

Wireshark on Kali PC (not VM)

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface capturing traffic on the wlan0 interface. The packet list pane displays several packets, including a Discovery Beacon, M-SEARCH requests, a NOTIFY message, and ICMPv6 Neighbor Solicitation and Router Advertisement messages. The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 51) shows the Ethernet II header, Internet Protocol Version 6 header, and Internet Control Message Protocol v6 header.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
45	22.118962449	192.168.1.239	192.168.1.255	TiVoCo...	200	Discovery Beacon Romeo II (8480031F01E9982)
46	22.426309298	192.168.1.133	239.255.255.2...	SSDP	216	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
47	22.734884110	192.168.1.146	239.255.255.2...	SSDP	318	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
48	23.349295297	192.168.1.133	239.255.255.2...	SSDP	216	M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
49	23.960905397	AsustekC_85:3e:e8	Spanning-tree...	STP	52	Conf. Root = 32768/0/2c:56:dc:85:3e:e8 Cost = 0 Port = 0x8002
50	24.884738645	192.168.1.237	239.255.255.2...	SSDP	318	NOTIFY * HTTP/1.1
51	24.885898163	2601:647:cb01:755c:...	ff02::1:ff70:...	ICMPv6	86	Neighbor Solicitation for 2601:647:cb01:755c:58f5:fbdb:3570:7190 ...
52	24.887559356	fe80::2e56:dcff:fe8...	ff02::1	ICMPv6	142	Router Advertisement from 2c:56:dc:85:3e:e8
53	25.805296718	2601:647:cb01:755c:...	ff02::1:ff70:...	ICMPv6	86	Neighbor Solicitation for 2601:647:cb01:755c:58f5:fbdb:3570:7190 ...

Frame 1: 142 bytes on wire (1136 bits), 142 bytes captured (1136 bits) on interface 0
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: AsustekC_85:3e:e8 (2c:56:dc:85:3e:e8), Dst: IPv6mcast_01 (33:33:00:00:00:01)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: fe80::2e56:dcff:fe85:3ee8, Dst: ff02::1
 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol v6

```

0000  33 33 00 00 00 01 2c 56  dc 85 3e e8 86 dd 60 00  33...V ..>...
0010  00 00 00 58 3a ff fe 80  00 00 00 00 00 00 2e 56  ...X:... ..V
0020  dc ff fe 85 3e e8 ff 02  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ...>...
0030  00 00 00 00 00 01 86 00  5f cc 40 40 02 58 00 00  ..._@@.X..
0040  00 00 00 00 00 00 03 04  40 c0 00 00 02 58 00 00  ... @...X..
0050  02 58 00 00 00 00 26 01  06 47 cb 01 75 5c 00 00  .X...& .G.u\..
0060  00 00 00 00 00 00 05 01  00 00 00 00 05 dc 01 01  .....
0070  2c 56 dc 85 3e e8 19 03  00 00 00 00 02 58 26 01  .V.>... ..X&.
0080  06 47 cb 01 75 5c 00 00  00 00 00 00 00 01  .G.u\.. .....
```

wlan0: <live capture in progress> Packets: 65 · Displayed: 65 (100.0%) Profile: Default

Wireshark shows traffic on the connected WiFi network destined for the Kali PC

Wireshark on Kali PC (not VM)

airmon-ng
airmon-ng start wlan1
airmon-ng

```

root@EH-Kali-100: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@EH-Kali-100:~# airmon-ng

PHY      Interface  Driver      Chipset
phy0     wlan0      iwl3945     Intel Corporation PR0/Wireless 3945ABG [Golan] (rev 02)
phy1     wlan1      rt2800usb   Ralink Technology, Corp. RT3572

root@EH-Kali-100:~# airmon-ng start wlan1

Found 4 processes that could cause trouble.
If airodump-ng, aireplay-ng or airtun-ng stops working after
a short period of time, you may want to run 'airmon-ng check kill'

  PID Name
  521 NetworkManager
  601 wpa_supplicant
  704 dhclient
  833 dhclient

PHY      Interface  Driver      Chipset
phy0     wlan0      iwl3945     Intel Corporation PR0/Wireless 3945ABG [Golan] (rev 02)
phy1     wlan1      rt2800usb   Ralink Technology, Corp. RT3572

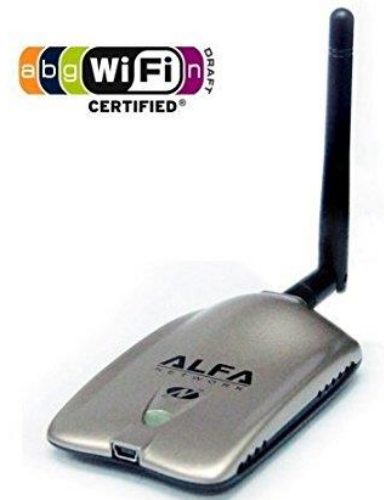
(mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy1]wlan1 on [phy1]wlan1mon)
(mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy1]wlan1)

root@EH-Kali-100:~# airmon-ng

PHY      Interface  Driver      Chipset
phy0     wlan0      iwl3945     Intel Corporation PR0/Wireless 3945ABG [Golan] (rev 02)
phy1     wlan1mon   rt2800usb   Ralink Technology, Corp. RT3572

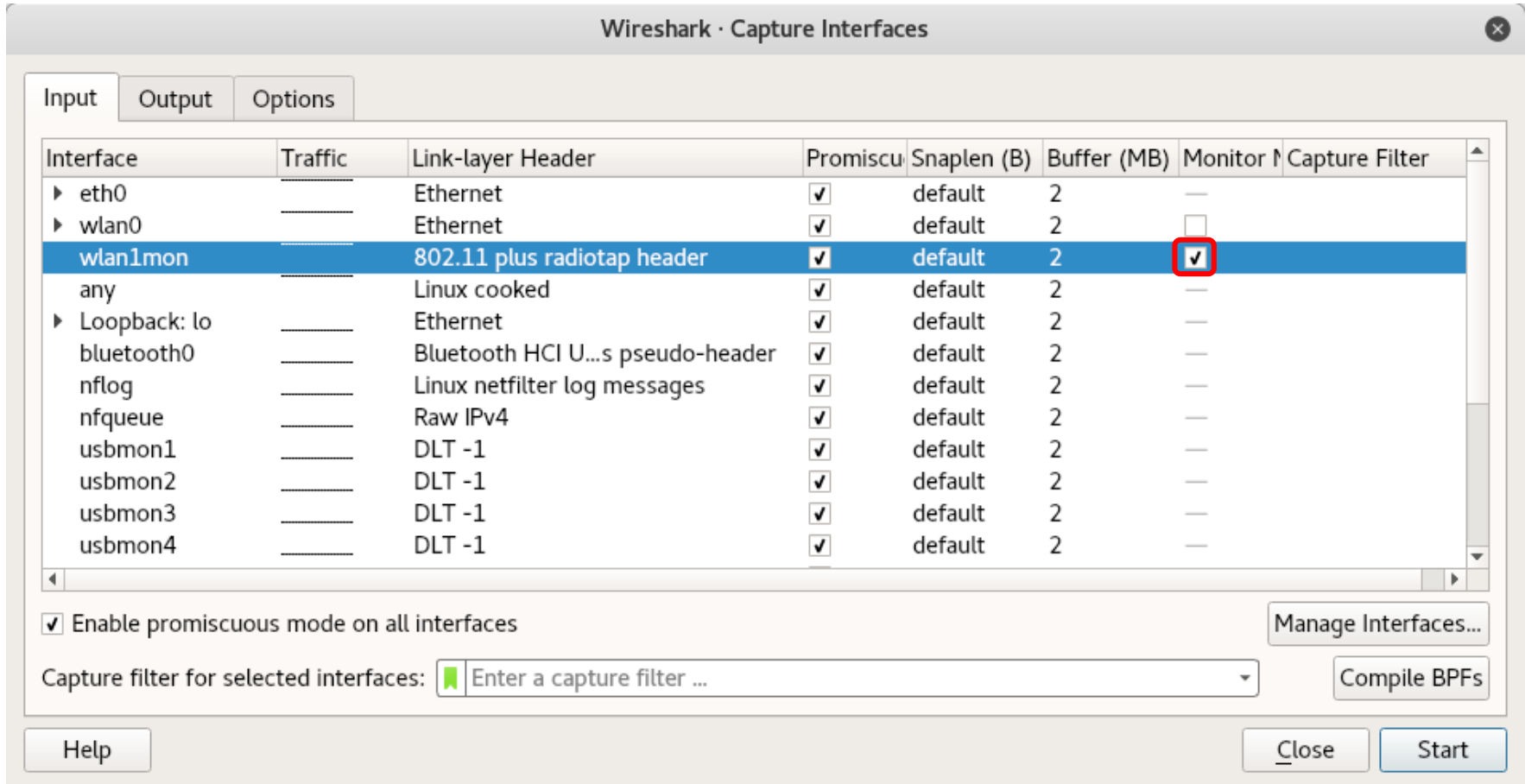
root@EH-Kali-100:~# █

```



Puts wlan1 (Alfa AWUS051NH) into monitor mode

Wireshark on Kali PC (not VM)



wlan1 is the USB connected Alfa AWUS051NH adapter on the Kali PC

Wireshark on Kali PC (not VM)

The screenshot displays the Wireshark interface with the following details:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	Routerbo_ca:25:c0	Broadcast	802.11	292	Beacon frame, SN=2074, FN=0, Flags=....., BI=100, SSID=uLab
2	0.102395821	Routerbo_ca:25:c0	Broadcast	802.11	292	Beacon frame, SN=2075, FN=0, Flags=....., BI=100, SSID=uLab
3	2.047947353	Routerbo_ca:25:c0	Broadcast	802.11	292	Beacon frame, SN=2095, FN=0, Flags=....., BI=100, SSID=uLab
4	3.481553167	Routerbo_ca:25:c0	Broadcast	802.11	292	Beacon frame, SN=2109, FN=0, Flags=....., BI=100, SSID=uLab
5	4.570312846	Sonos_76:3e:44	Broadcast	802.11	71	Probe Request, SN=947, FN=0, Flags=....., SSID=Broadcast
6	4.573798907	Sonos_76:3e:44	Broadcast	802.11	78	Probe Request, SN=952, FN=0, Flags=....., SSID=MODWARE
7	4.591911078	Netgear_3b:95...	Broadcast	802.11	28	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....
8	4.690655173	Sonos_5f:94:ac	Broadcast	802.11	71	Probe Request, SN=2152, FN=0, Flags=....., SSID=Broadcast
9	4.691422031	Sonos_5f:94:ac	Broadcast	802.11	78	Probe Request, SN=2153, FN=0, Flags=....., SSID=MODWARE

Packet details for Frame 1:

- Frame 1: 292 bytes on wire (2336 bits), 292 bytes captured (2336 bits) on interface 0
- Radiotap Header v0, Length 18
- 802.11 radio information
- IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags:
- IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN

Packet bytes (hex and ASCII):

```

0000 00 00 12 00 2e 48 00 00 00 02 99 09 a0 00 c9 01  ....H..
0010 00 00 80 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff ff ff 4c 5e 0c ca  ....L^..
0020 25 c0 4c 5e 0c ca 25 c0 a0 81 80 c1 57 29 30 02  %.L^.%...w)0.
0030 00 00 64 00 31 04 00 04 75 4c 61 62 01 08 82 84  ..d.1...uLab...
0040 8b 96 0c 12 18 24 03 01 01 05 04 00 01 00 00 2a  ....$.
0050 01 00 2d 1a 6e 10 03 ff 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ...n...
0060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 30 14  ....0.
0070 01 00 00 0f ac 04 01 00 00 0f ac 04 01 00 00 0f  ....
0080 ac 02 00 00 32 04 30 48 60 6c 3d 16 01 05 00 00  ...2.0H `l=...
0090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ....
00a0 00 00 dd 2a 00 0c 42 00 00 00 01 1e 00 10 00 00  ...*.B.
    
```

Wireshark shows all 802.11 traffic for all WiFi networks

Handy wireless commands

	Mac	Windows	Kali
Show interfaces	ifconfig	ipconfig	ifconfig ip addr
Show WiFi	airport -I		iwconfig
Show WiFi networks	airport -s		airodump-ng wlan0
Show WiFi adapters			airmon-ng



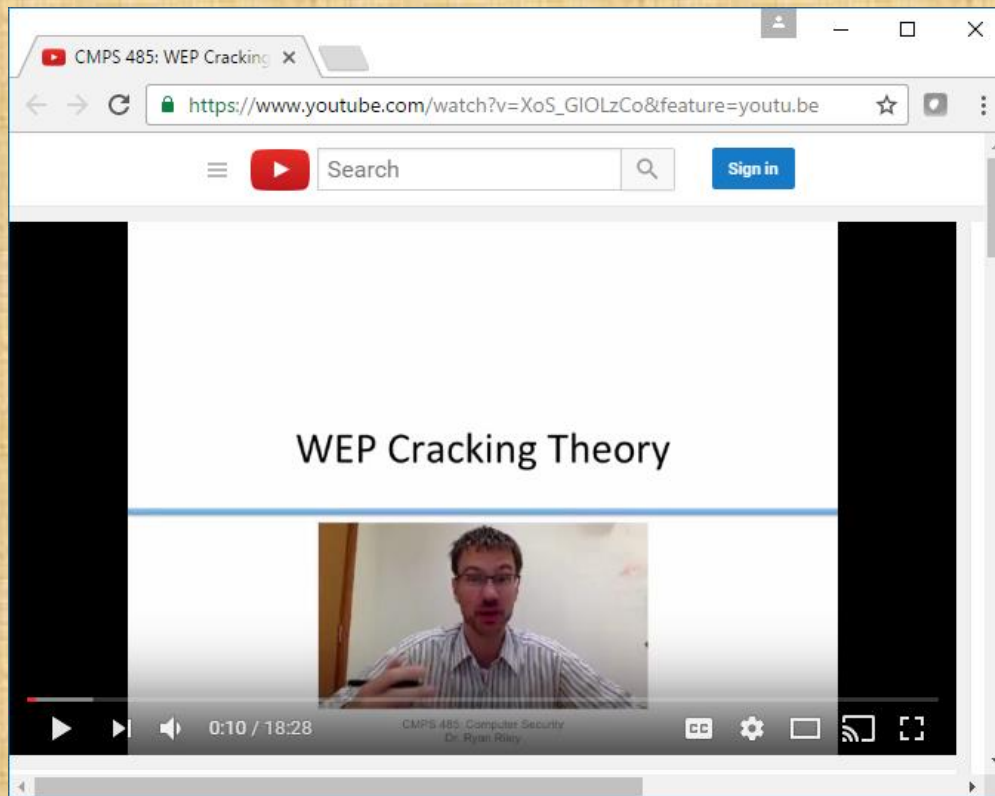
Hacking WEP

Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)

- Defined in the 802.11b standard.
- Encrypts data on a wireless network.
- Uses the insecure RC4 stream cipher.
- WEP can be cracked in minutes.

WEP Cracking Theory

Ryan Riley



Ryan Riley had created an excellent video on how WEP and WEP cracking works.

If you get a chance watch the whole video. We will just look at a portion tonight.

He has lots of other excellent security videos as well.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XoS_GIOLzCo

Start at 02:41... stop at 10:30

WEP Cracking Setup

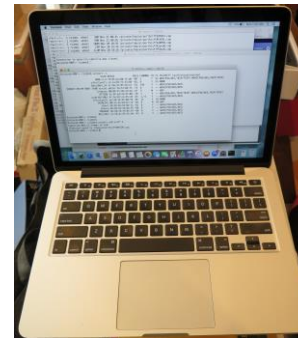
BSSID
= Basic Service Set Identifier
= AP Mac Address
= 00:06:25:4b:21:b4



*Linksys
WAP54G*



SSID
= Service Set Identifier
= Name of the network
= linksys



STA
= Station
= MacBook Pro

Attacker



STA
= Station
= Win 10 PC

Victim

Linksys WAP54G Configuration



The Access Point supports 4 different types of security settings. WPA Pre-Shared Key, WPA RADIUS, RADIUS, and WEP. Please see the help tab for more details on the different types of security settings.

Security Mode:

WEP

Default Transmit Key:

WPA Pre-Shared Key

WPA RADIUS

WEP Encryption:

RADIUS

WEP

For this example we will use WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)

Linksys WAP54G Configuration



LINKSYS®
A Division of Cisco Systems, Inc. Firmware Version: 2.06

Wireless-G Access Point WAP54G

Setup | Setup | Status | Advanced | Help
Basic Setup | Password | AP Mode | Log

Firmware Version: v2.06, Dec 16, 2003
AP Name: Linksys WAP54G

LAN | MAC Address: 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
Configuration Type: Automatic Configuration - DHCP

Wireless | MAC Address: 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
Mode: Mixed
SSID: linksys | SSID Broadcast: Enable
Channel: 5 (Regulatory Domain: USA)
Wireless Security: Enable Disable [Edit Security Settings](#)

[Save Settings](#) [Cancel Changes](#) [Help](#)

CISCO SYSTEMS

Using Mixed Mode (B and G), Channel 5, and Wireless Security (WEP)

Linksys WAP54G Configuration



Security Settings - Google Chrome
192.168.88.105/WEP.asp

WEP

The Access Point supports 4 different types of security settings. WPA Pre-Shared Key, WPA RADIUS, RADIUS, and WEP. Please see the help tab for more details on the different types of security settings.

Security Mode:

Default Transmit Key: 1 2 3 4

WEP Encryption:

Passphrase:

Key 1:

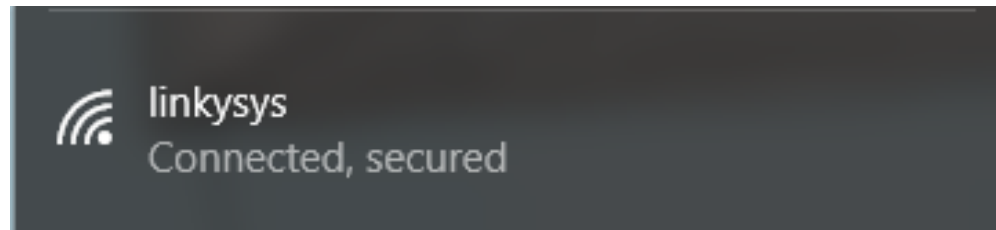
Key 2:

Key 3:

Key 4:

Generate a key from a pass phrase and use Key 1 on each station

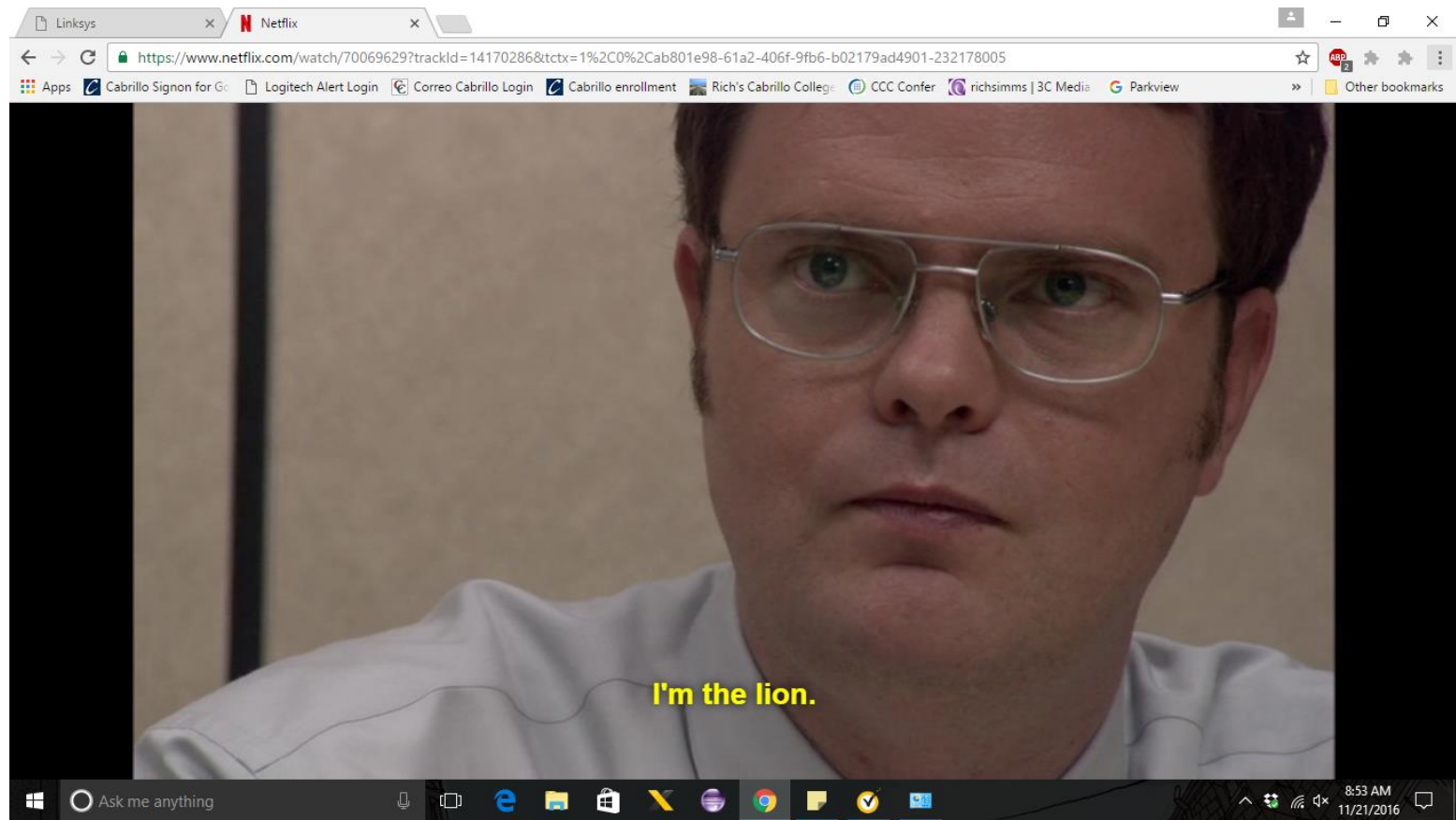
Windows 10 PC View



SSID: linksys
Protocol: 802.11g
Security type: Open
Network band: 2.4 GHz
Network channel: 5
IPv4 address: 192.168.88.112
Manufacturer: Intel Corporation
Description: Intel(R) Centrino(R) Wireless-N 1030
Driver version: 15.11.0.7
Physical address (MAC): 4C-EB-42-85-71-B8

Connected to the linksys SSID network

Windows 10 PC View



Watching an Office episode on Netflix so we have some encrypted packets to sniff.

Monitoring WiFi networks with MacBook Pro



airport -s

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport -s
                SSID BSSID                RSSI CHANNEL HT CC SECURITY
(auth/unicast/group)
                BenjiNet_5G 2c:56:dc:85:3e:ec -52  149      Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                Linksys 90:72:40:0d:50:1e -87   6        Y  US WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
DIRECT-F0-HP ENVY 7640 series a0:8c:fd:72:68:f1 -74   6        Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                ATT288 3c:36:e4:22:95:80 -68   1        Y  --
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
                uLab-WiFiNet 4c:5e:0c:ca:25:c0 -51  1,+1     Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                linkysys 00:06:25:4b:21:b4 -47   5        N  -- WEP
                BenjiNet 2c:56:dc:85:3e:e8 -47   8        Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

The linkysys SSID on channel 5 is using WEP (not secure)

On a MacBook Pro, the built in airport command with an -s option will scan all available WiFi networks.



Capturing Packets using MacBook Pro

```
airport en0 sniff 5
```

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport en0 sniff 5
Capturing 802.11 frames on en0.
^CSession saved to /tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap.
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

Let's start sniffing the channel 5 used by the access point for the SSID linksys. Use control-C to stop the capture.

```
ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap
```

```
Richards-MacBook-Pro:~ rsimms$ ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   39M Nov 21 08:41 /private/tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   69M Nov 21 08:26 /private/tmp/airportSniff8FkDVL.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  108M Nov 20 20:36 /private/tmp/airportSniffk44M58.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   23M Nov 20 19:39 /private/tmp/airportSniffKzpvq8.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   4.4M Nov 20 19:16 /private/tmp/airportSniffFVOuaV.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  497K Nov 20 16:22 /private/tmp/airportSniffh69ghh.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  990K Nov 20 16:14 /private/tmp/airportSniffdLJDh2.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   2.4M Nov 20 16:05 /private/tmp/airportSniffIhmSPR.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   1.5M Nov 20 14:28 /private/tmp/airportSniffA8hduu.cap
Richards-MacBook-Pro:~ rsimms$
```

The packets are captured and dumped into a new file in the /private/tmp directory with any previous captures.

WEP Cracking using MacBook Pro



```
aircrack-ng -b 00:06:25:4b:21:b4 /private/tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap
```

```
Richards-MacBook-Pro:~ rsimms$ aircrack-ng -b 00:06:25:4b:21:b4 /private/tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap
Opening /private/tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap
Attack will be restarted every 5000 captured ivs.
Starting PTW attack with 34953 ivs.
```

Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc3

[00:00:01] Tested 553015 keys (got 145 IVs)

KB	depth	byte (vote)
0	32/120	12 (256) B1 (256) B2 (256) B3 (256) 03 (256) B5 (256) 63 (256) 64 (256) B8 (256) 39 (256)
1	26/ 1	C1 (512) 40 (256) 02 (256) 03 (256) 05 (256) 07 (256) 09 (256) 0B (256) 0E (256) 0F (256)
2	5/ 6	AC (768) 5C (512) C8 (512) 40 (512) 31 (512) 2F (512) BE (512) FD (512) BD (512) E1 (512)
3	28/ 3	A6 (512) 23 (256) 6A (256) 6B (256) BE (256) BF (256) 3C (256) 6E (256) 6F (256) 24 (256)
4	5/ 31	C0 (768) 24 (512) E8 (512) 2A (512) 1B (512) BA (512) A3 (512) A0 (512) F0 (512) 81 (512)

Decrypted **Not yet we will do this in our pod instead**

```
Richards-MacBook-Pro:~ rsimms$
```

You could just crack the WEP password on the MAC. Instead we will transfer the packet capture file to the EH-Pod and crack on the EH-Kali VM

Capture file transferred to Kali

WEP Cracking

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
```

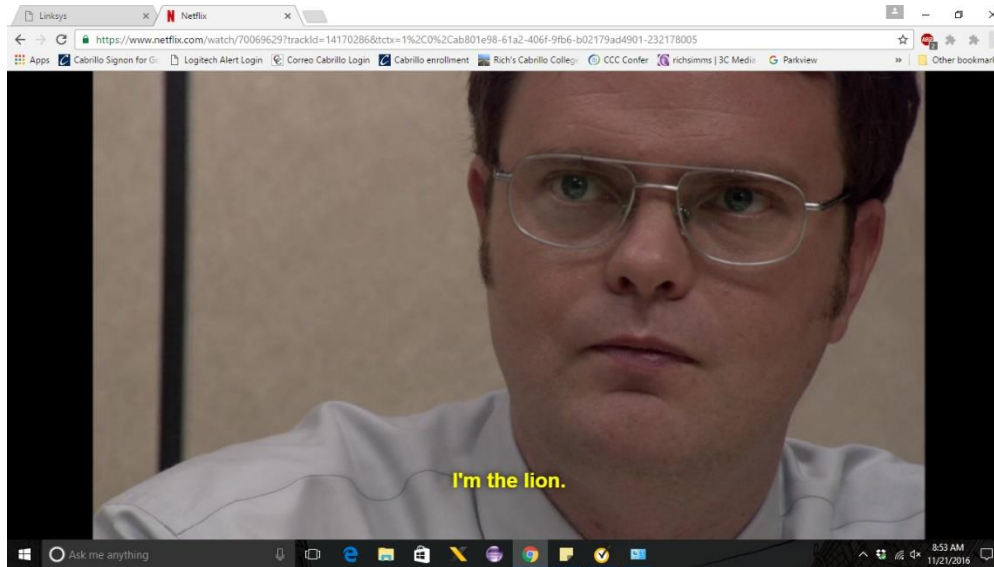
```
root@eh-kali-05:~# scp simben76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
simben76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu's password:
airportSniffdZH641.cap          100%   39MB   38.5MB/s   00:01
airportSniffENFGOR.cap        100% 6548KB   6.4MB/s   00:00
airportSniffyG7m8J.cap        100% 3023KB   3.0MB/s   00:00
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Copying the packet capture files to the EH-Kali-XX VM

Capture dZH641

Crack WEP password

airportSniffdZH641.cap



This capture was done while watching a portion of an Office episode on Netflix

WEP Cracking

```
ls -l airportSniffdZH641.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 40401050 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffdZH641.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

```
file airportSniffdZH641.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# file airportSniffdZH641.cap
airportSniffdZH641.cap: tcpdump capture file (little-endian) - version 2.4 (802.11
with radiotap header, capture length 2147483647)
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

airportSniffdZH641.cap contains the channel 5 packets captured on the Macbook Pro.

WEP Cracking

[EH-Kali-xx] Wireshark

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a network packet. The packet list pane shows several beacon frames. The selected packet (No. 141) is a beacon frame from source 'de:ca:b5:f1:33:60' to destination 'Broadcast'. The packet details pane shows the structure of the beacon frame, including the SSID parameter set 'linksysys' which is highlighted with a red box.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
137	0.822974	AsustekC_85:3e:e8	Broadcast	802.11	288	Beacon frame, SN=3222, FN=0, Fl...
138	0.826562	2wireInc_dd:8c:c9	Broadcast	802.11	110	Beacon frame, SN=4052, FN=0, Fl...
139	0.841106	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	Broadcast	802.11	113	Beacon frame, SN=948, FN=0, Fla...
140	0.901547	ce:ca:b5:f1:33:60	Broadcast	802.11	213	Beacon frame, SN=2248, FN=0, Fl...
141	0.927420	de:ca:b5:f1:33:60	Broadcast	802.11	256	Beacon frame, SN=2539, FN=0, Fl...
142	0.943465	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	Broadcast	802.11	113	Beacon frame, SN=949, FN=0, Fla...
143	0.990394	Routerbo_79:9b:64	IntelCor_85:71:b8	802.11	204	Data, SN=950, FN=0, Flags=.p.....
144	0.990537		LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (...)	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
145	0.990642	Routerbo_79:9b:64	IntelCor_85:71:b8	802.11	204	Data, SN=951, FN=0, Flags=.p.....

Frame 139: 113 bytes on wire (904 bits), 113 bytes captured (904 bits)

- Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
- 802.11 radio information
- IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags:C
- IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
 - Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
 - Tagged parameters (48 bytes)
 - Tag: SSID parameter set: linksysys
 - Tag: Supported Rates 1(B), 2(B), 5.5(B), 11(B), 18, 24, 36, 54, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 5
 - Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 1 of 0 bitmap
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: Extended Supported Rates 6, 9, 12, 48, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: Vendor Specific: Broadcom

airportSniffdZH641 Packets: 72805 · Displayed: 72805 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:1.69 · Profile: Default

We can see one of the beacon frames from the Linksys WAP54G (SSID=linksysys)

WEP Cracking

[EH-Kali-xx] Wireshark

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet list on the left, a packet details pane in the middle, and a packet bytes pane on the right. A context menu is open over a selected beacon frame (No. 287, Time 0.200421). The menu options are: Expand Subtrees (Shift+Right), Expand All (Ctrl+Right), Collapse All (Ctrl+Left), Apply as Column, Apply as Filter (4), Prepare a Filter, Conversation Filter, Colorize with Filter, Follow, Copy, Show Packet Bytes..., Export Packet Bytes... (Ctrl+H), Wiki Protocol Page, Filter Field Reference, Protocol Preferences, Decode As..., Go to Linked Packet, and Show Linked Packet in New Window. The 'Apply as Filter' option is highlighted with a red box and a callout '4'. A sub-menu is open for 'Apply as Filter', with 'Selected' highlighted by a red box and callout '5'. Other sub-menu options include 'Not Selected', '...and Selected', '...or Selected', '...and not Selected', and '...or not Selected'. In the packet list, the selected frame is highlighted in blue, and its details are shown in the packet details pane. The details pane shows 'IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame' expanded, with 'Type/Subtype: Beacon frame' highlighted by a red box and callout '3'. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the selected frame. A callout '1' points to the selected frame in the packet list. A callout '2' points to the 'IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame' layer in the packet details pane. A callout '3' points to the 'Type/Subtype: Beacon frame' field in the packet details pane. A callout '4' points to the 'Apply as Filter' option in the context menu. A callout '5' points to the 'Selected' option in the sub-menu.

- To see only Beacon frames:
1. Select any Beacon frame
 2. Expand the IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame layer
 3. Right-click on "Type/Subtype: Beacon frame"
 4. Select "Apply as filter"
 5. Select "Selected"

Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .**
- 2) Run wireshark and examine at the airportSniffdZH641.cap file.
- 3) Apply a filter to show only beacon frames.
- 4) What other SSID's can you discover in this capture?

Write your SSID's in the chat window

aircrack-ng airportSniffdZH641.cap

```

root@eh-kali-05: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@eh-kali-05:~# wireshark airportSniffENFGOR.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~# aircrack-ng airportSniffdZH641.cap
Opening airportSniffdZH641.cap
Read 72805 packets.


# BSSID          ESSID          Encryption
1  D8:50:E6:59:0B:FA  Guest          WPA (0 handshake)
2  2C:56:DC:85:3E:E8  BenjiNet      WPA (0 handshake)
3  D8:50:E6:59:0B:F8  MODWARE      WPA (0 handshake)
4  D8:50:E6:59:0B:F9  Shauna        No data - WEP or WPA
5  9A:5D:3F:9C:8A:DE  Unknown
6  DE:3B:8C:E3:C1:33  Unknown
7  FA:8F:CA:35:CE:33  Unknown
8  00:22:A4:DD:8C:C9  2WIRE341     No data - WEP or WPA
9  AB:32:24:DD:F5:FC  Unknown
10 5A:3D:3F:9B:43:B9  Unknown
11 C5:F3:F7:07:47:88  Unknown
12 4C:5E:0C:CA:25:C0  uLab-WiFiNet No data - WEP or WPA
13 E6:5C:9D:9B:F6:B0  Unknown
14 09:D4:06:33:C1:33  Unknown
15 AE:CB:BB:8B:DD:19  Unknown
16 FA:8F:CA:05:89:25  Unknown
17 44:8F:D5:AA:CD:3D  Unknown
18 D8:90:E7:59:0B:F8  WPA (0 handshake)
19 2A:80:CA:35:CE:33  Unknown
20 9D:15:1B:6E:4C:6B  Unknown
21 9A:D2:7B:F0:CA:4F  WPA (0 handshake)
22 00:06:25:4B:21:B4  linkysys     WEP (34953 IVs)
23 CE:CA:B5:F1:33:60  xfinitywifi  None (0.0.0.0)

```

Using aircrack-ng to crack the WEP password

Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

1. If you haven't already:
scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
2. **aircrack-ng airportSniffdZH641.cap**
3. Enter the # number of the "Linksys" SSID

*The one with the "y"
(not Linksys)*
4. "KEY FOUND!" shows is the cracked WEP password

What is the WEP password? Write your answer in the chat window

```

root@eh-kali-05: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
993 09:2C:93:33:45:C7 WPA (0 handshake)
994 CB:D0:6D:7D:33:D0 Unknown
995 80:F0:D3:6C:40:AC WEP (1 IVs)
996 DB:18:08:8D:E9:8A Unknown
997 44:B9:C4:DC:17:09 Unknown

Index number of target network ? 22

Opening airportSniffdZH641.cap
Attack will be restarted every 5000 captured ivs.
Starting PTW attack with 34953 ivs.

Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc4

[00:00:02] Tested 552943 keys (got 145 IVs)

KB depth byte(vote)
0 119/120 FE( 256) 00( 0) 01( 0) 02( 0) 04( 0)
1 26/ 1 FB( 512) 02( 256) 03( 256) 05( 256) 07( 256)
2 0/ 6 8A(1280) 2E( 768) 86( 768) AC( 768) B4( 768)
3 28/ 3 FA( 512) 0E( 256) 11( 256) 13( 256) 14( 256)
4 5/ 31 C0( 768) 00( 512) 17( 512) 1B( 512) 20( 512)

KEY FOUND! [ BE:EF:BE:EF:22 ]
Decrypted correctly: 100%

root@eh-kali-05:~# ls

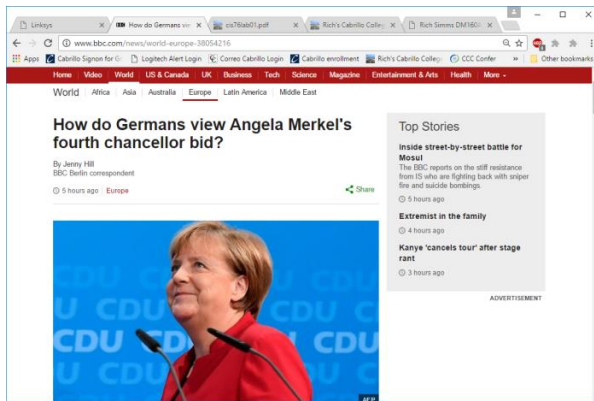
```

We have the password now so next we will attempt to extract files from the traffic

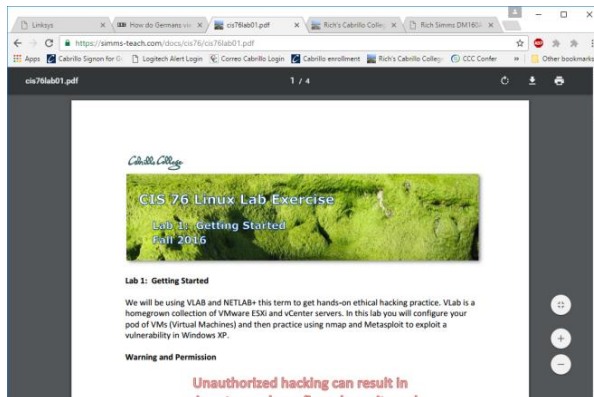
Capture ENFGOR

Exfiltrating Files

airportSniffENFGOR.cap



<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-38054216>



<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76lab01.pdf>

Getting files from packet captures

```
ls -l airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffENFGOR.cap  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6704919 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
file airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# file airportSniffENFGOR.cap  
airportSniffENFGOR.cap: tcpdump capture file (little-endian) - version 2.4 (802.11 with  
radiotap header, capture length 2147483647)  
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Another file of encrypted WEP packets captured on the Macbook Pro and transferred to the EH-Kali VM

Getting files from packet captures

wireshark airportSniffENFGOR.cap

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface for the capture file 'airportSniffENFGOR.cap'. The main packet list pane shows several 802.11 frames. Packet 17492 is selected, and its details are visible in the packet details pane. The details pane shows the following structure:

- Frame 17492: 1569 bytes on wire (12552 bits), 1569 bytes captured (12552 bits)
- Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
- 802.11 radio information
- IEEE 802.11 Data, Flags: .p....F.C
- Data (1508 bytes)

The hex and ASCII views of the data are shown at the bottom. The ASCII view displays garbled characters, indicating that the data is encrypted.

We can see the 802.11 frames but all data is encrypted

Getting files from packet captures

```
airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
Total number of packets read          17842
Total number of WEP data packets      7223
Total number of WPA data packets      57
Number of plaintext data packets      1
Number of decrypted WEP packets       7156
Number of corrupted WEP packets       0
Number of decrypted WPA packets       0
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Decrypting the packet capture file with the cracked password

```
ls -l airportSniffENFGOR*
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffENFGOR*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6704919 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4648498 Nov 21 11:10 airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Encrypted

Decrypted

Comparing the encrypted and decrypted packet capture files

Getting files from packet captures

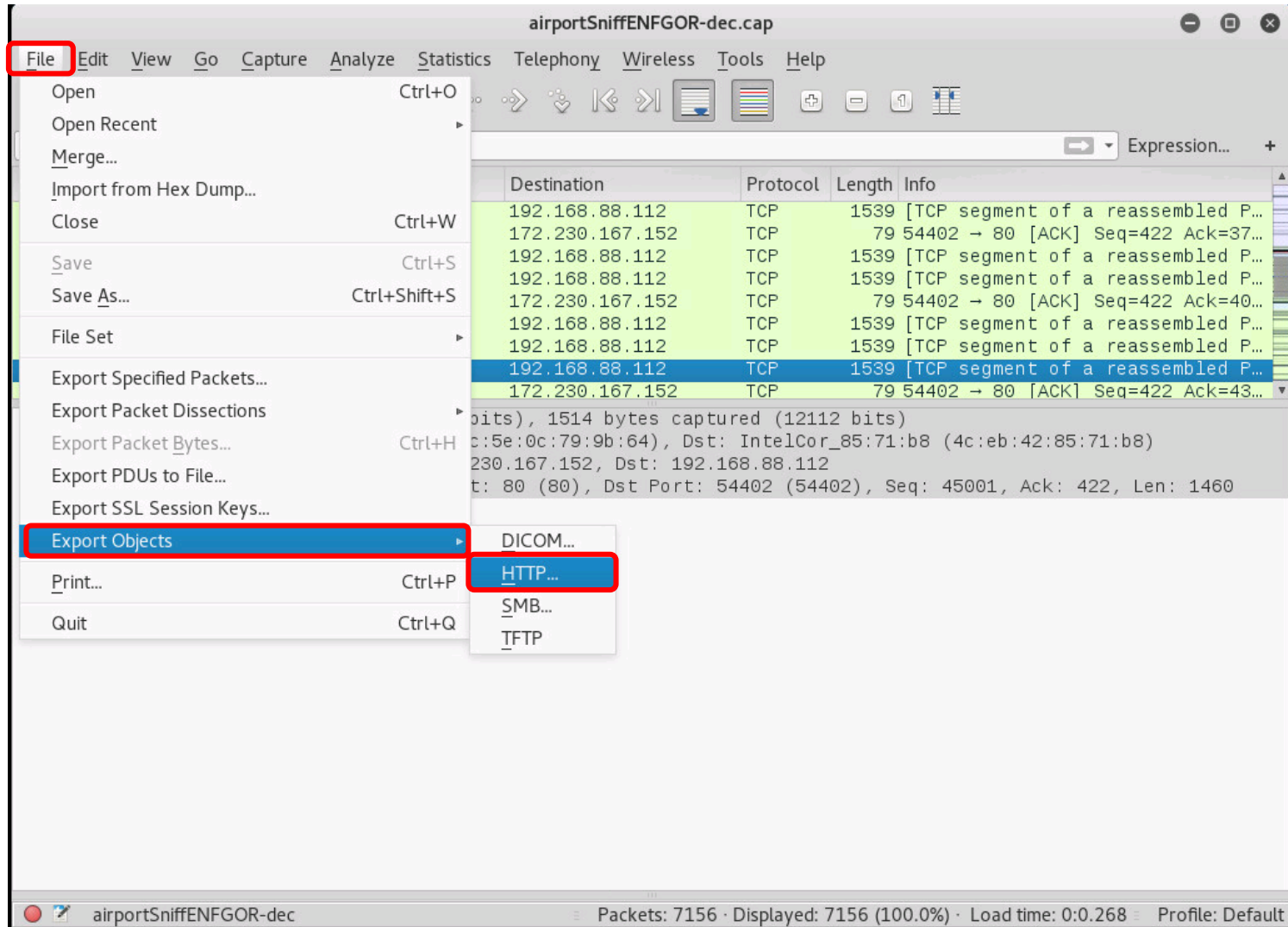
wireshark airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Routerbo_ca:25:be	Spanning-tree-(for-...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
2	0.357877	192.168.88.112	151.101.40.81	HTTP	80	Continuation
3	0.378808	151.101.40.81	192.168.88.112	TCP	91	80 → 54417 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Wi...
4	0.592293	192.168.88.112	172.230.167.152	HTTP	80	Continuation
5	0.612183	172.230.167.152	192.168.88.112	TCP	91	80 → 54426 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Wi...
6	1.029793	192.168.88.112	172.217.5.66	TCP	80	[TCP segment of a reassembled P...
7	1.049964	172.217.5.66	192.168.88.112	TCP	91	443 → 54431 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 W...
8	1.561052	192.168.88.112	151.101.40.175	HTTP	80	Continuation
9	1.574332	151.101.40.175	192.168.88.112	TCP	91	80 → 54405 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Wi...

▶ Frame 1: 77 bytes on wire (616 bits), 52 bytes captured (416 bits)
 ▶ **IEEE 802.3 Ethernet**
 ▶ Logical-Link Control
 ▶ 3Com XNS Encapsulation
 ▶ Data (32 bytes)
 [Packet size limited during capture: Ethernet truncated]

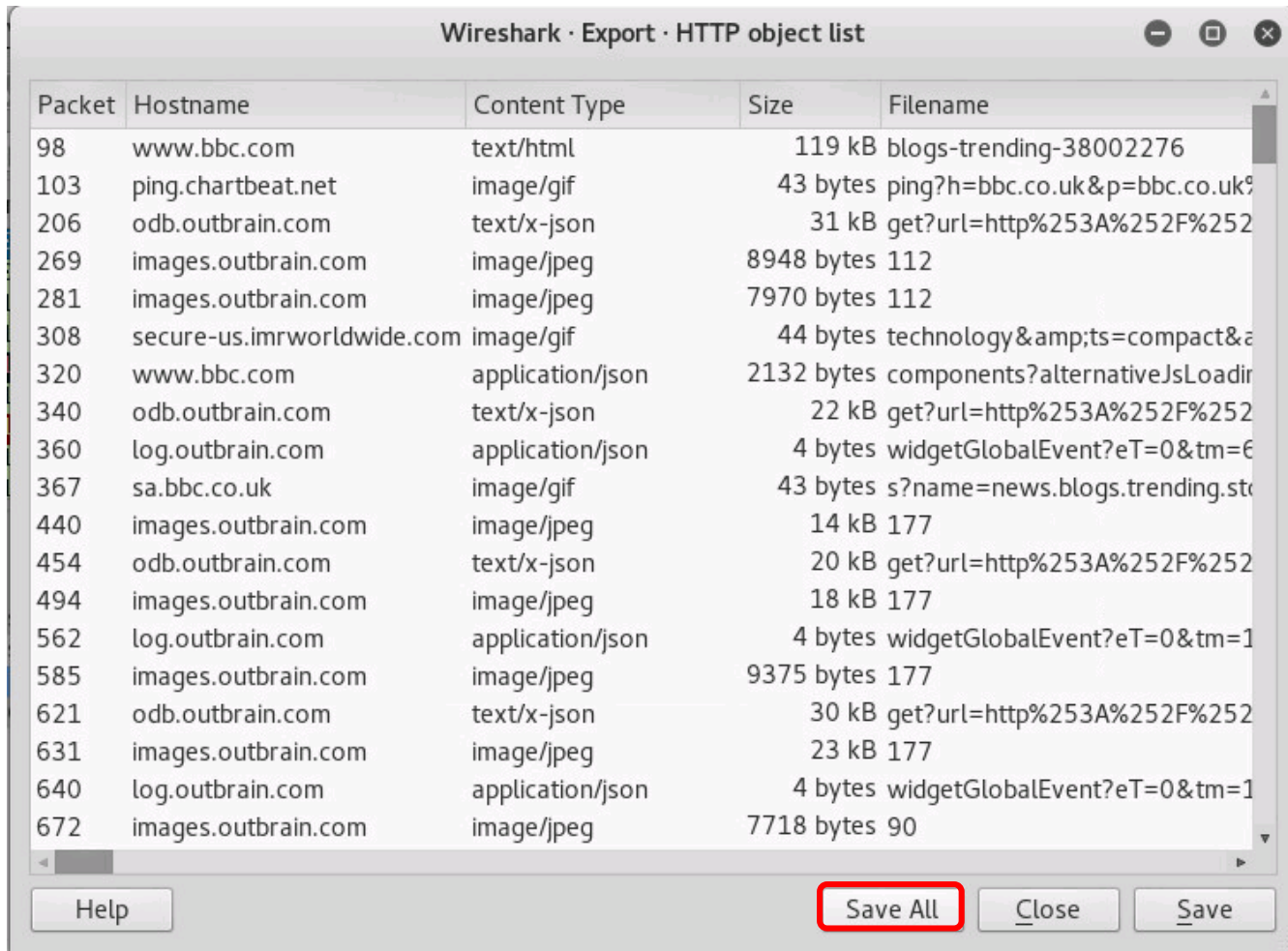
airportSniffENFGOR-dec Packets: 7156 · Displayed: 7156 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.274 Profile: Default

We see traditional traffic now in the decrypted capture



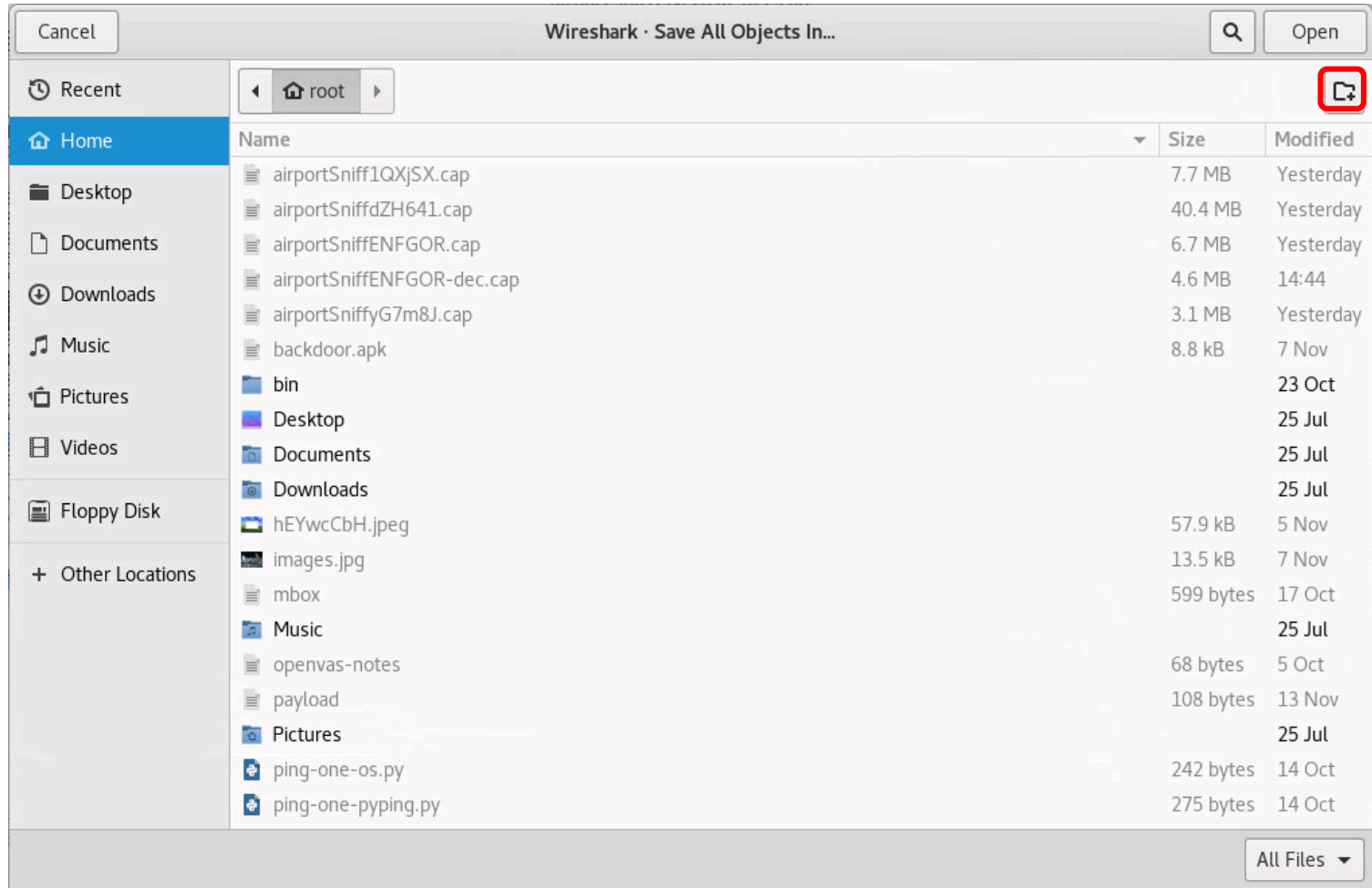
File > Export Objects > HTTP

Getting files from packet captures



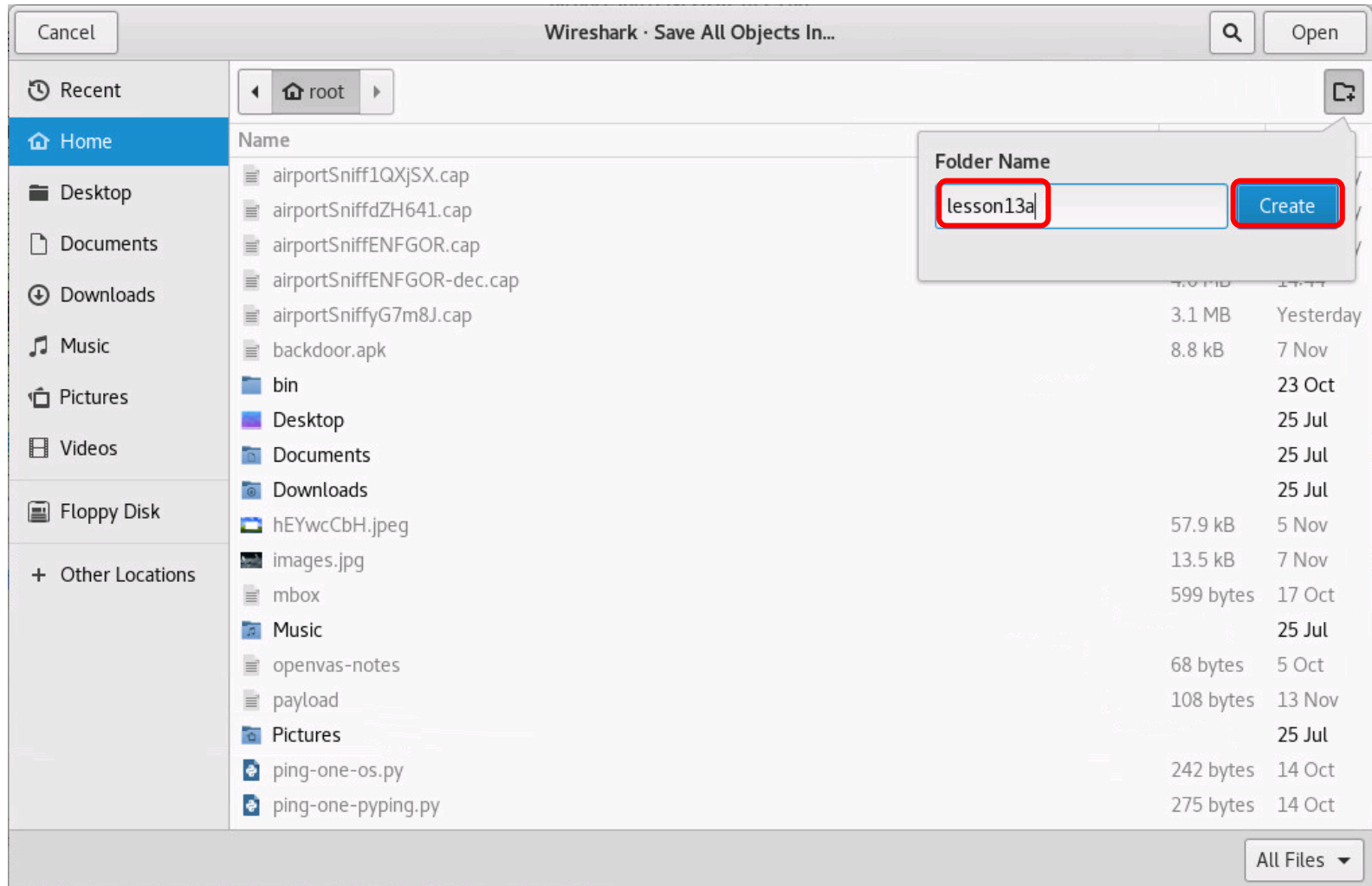
A list of HTTP objects. Click the Save All button.

Getting files from packet captures



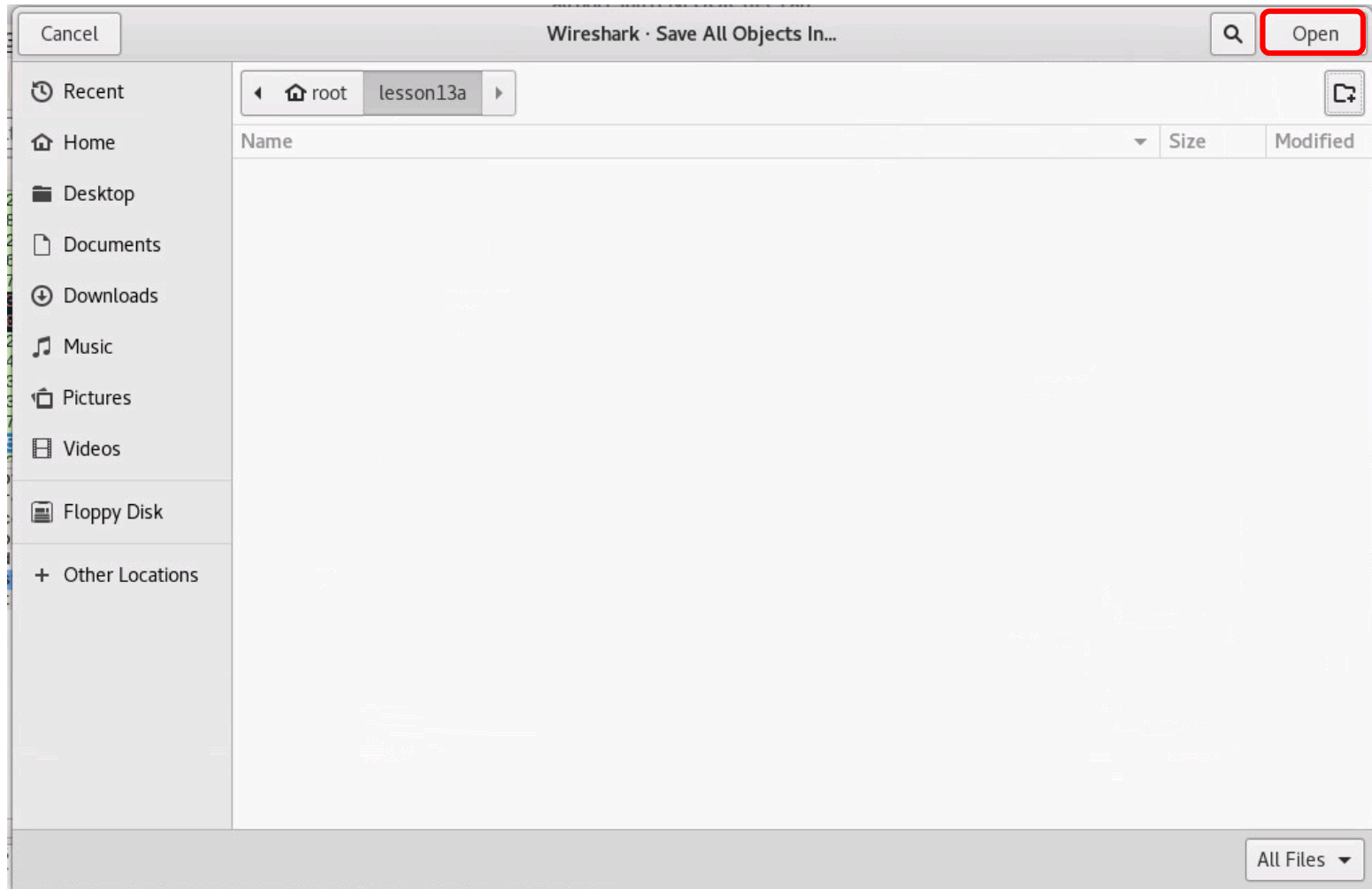
Click the "Create Folder" icon at the upper right

Getting files from packet captures



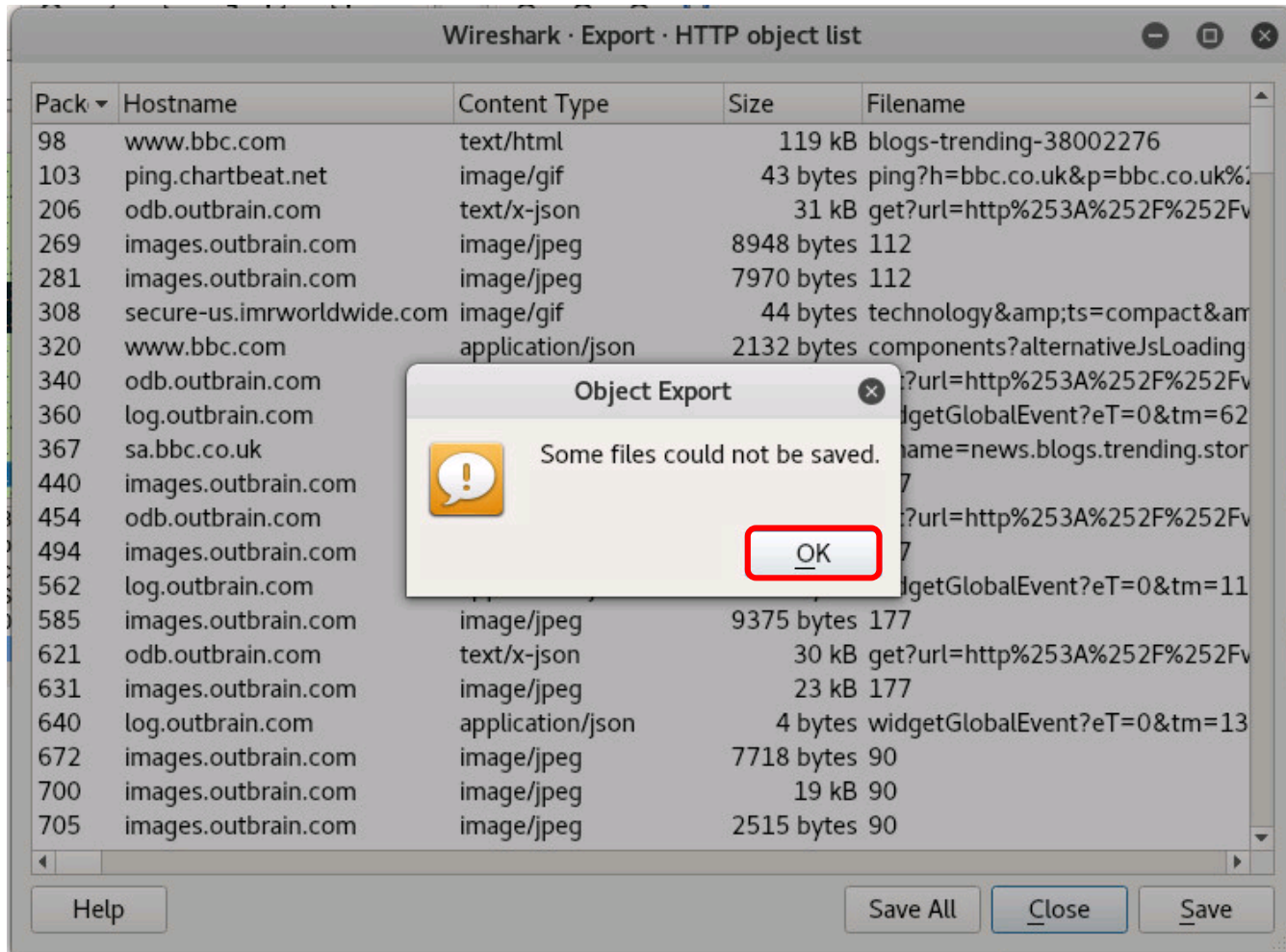
Name the new directory and click Create button

Getting files from packet captures



Click the Open button to save the HTTP objects in the new lesson13a directory

Getting files from packet captures



Click OK to acknowledge some files could not be saved

Wireshark · Export · HTTP object list

Pack	Hostname	Content Type	Size	Filename
98	www.bbc.com	text/html	119 kB	blogs-trending-38002276
103	ping.chartbeat.net	image/gif	43 bytes	ping?h=bbc.co.uk&p=bbc.co.uk%
206	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	31 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252Fv
269	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	8948 bytes	112
281	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	7970 bytes	112
308	secure-us.imrworldwide.com	image/gif	44 bytes	technology&ts=compact&ar
320	www.bbc.com	application/json	2132 bytes	components?alternativeJsLoading
340	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	22 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252Fv
360	log.outbrain.com	application/json	4 bytes	widgetGlobalEvent?eT=0&tm=62
367	sa.bbc.co.uk	image/gif	43 bytes	s?name=news.blogs.trending.stor
440	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	14 kB	177
454	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	20 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252Fv
494	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	18 kB	177
562	log.outbrain.com	application/json	4 bytes	widgetGlobalEvent?eT=0&tm=11
585	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	9375 bytes	177
621	odb.outbrain.com	text/x-json	30 kB	get?url=http%253A%252F%252Fv
631	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	23 kB	177
640	log.outbrain.com	application/json	4 bytes	widgetGlobalEvent?eT=0&tm=13
672	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	7718 bytes	90
700	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	19 kB	90
705	images.outbrain.com	image/jpeg	2515 bytes	90

Help Save All **Close** Save

Click Close to finish

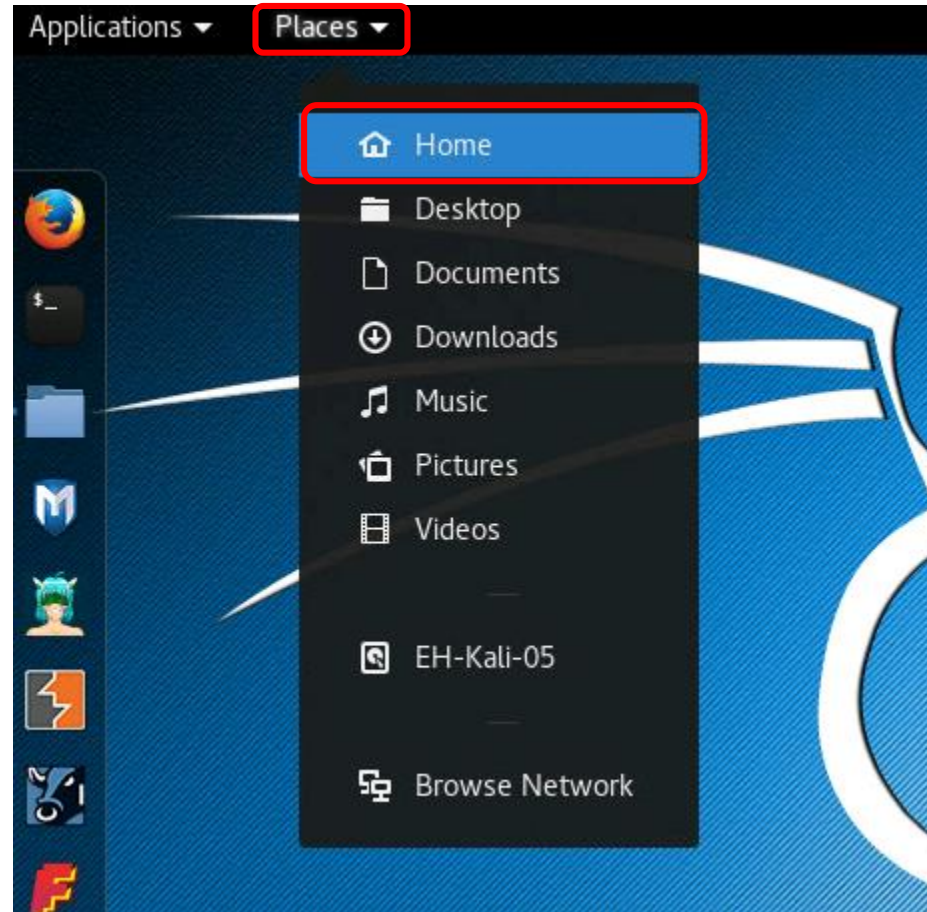
Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .**
- 2) **airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffENFGOR.cap**
- 3) Run Wireshark on the decrypted airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap file.
- 4) File > Export Objects > HTTP
- 5) Create a new *lesson13a* directory.
- 6) Save all the objects in the new directory.

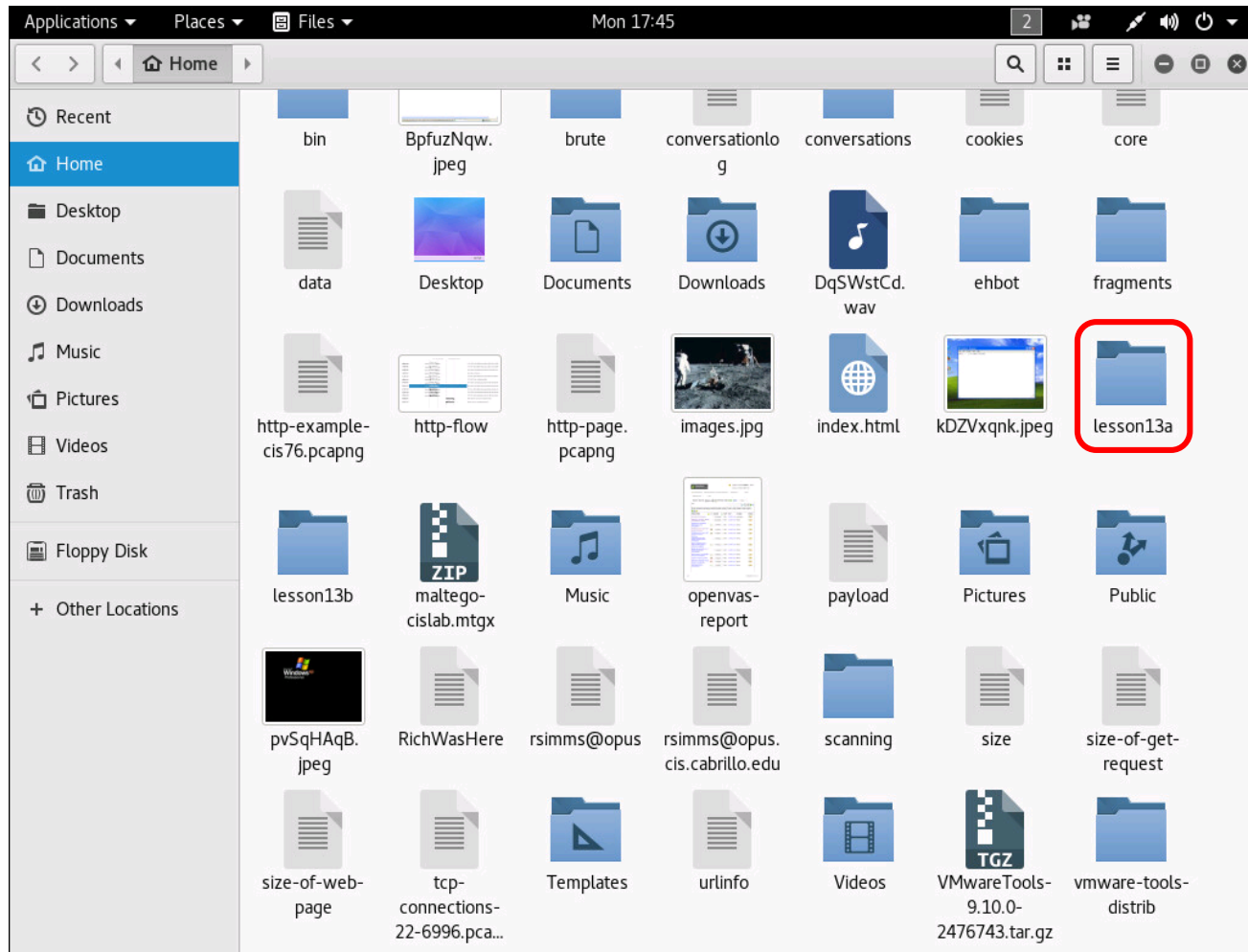
When finished note it in the chat window.

Getting files from packet captures



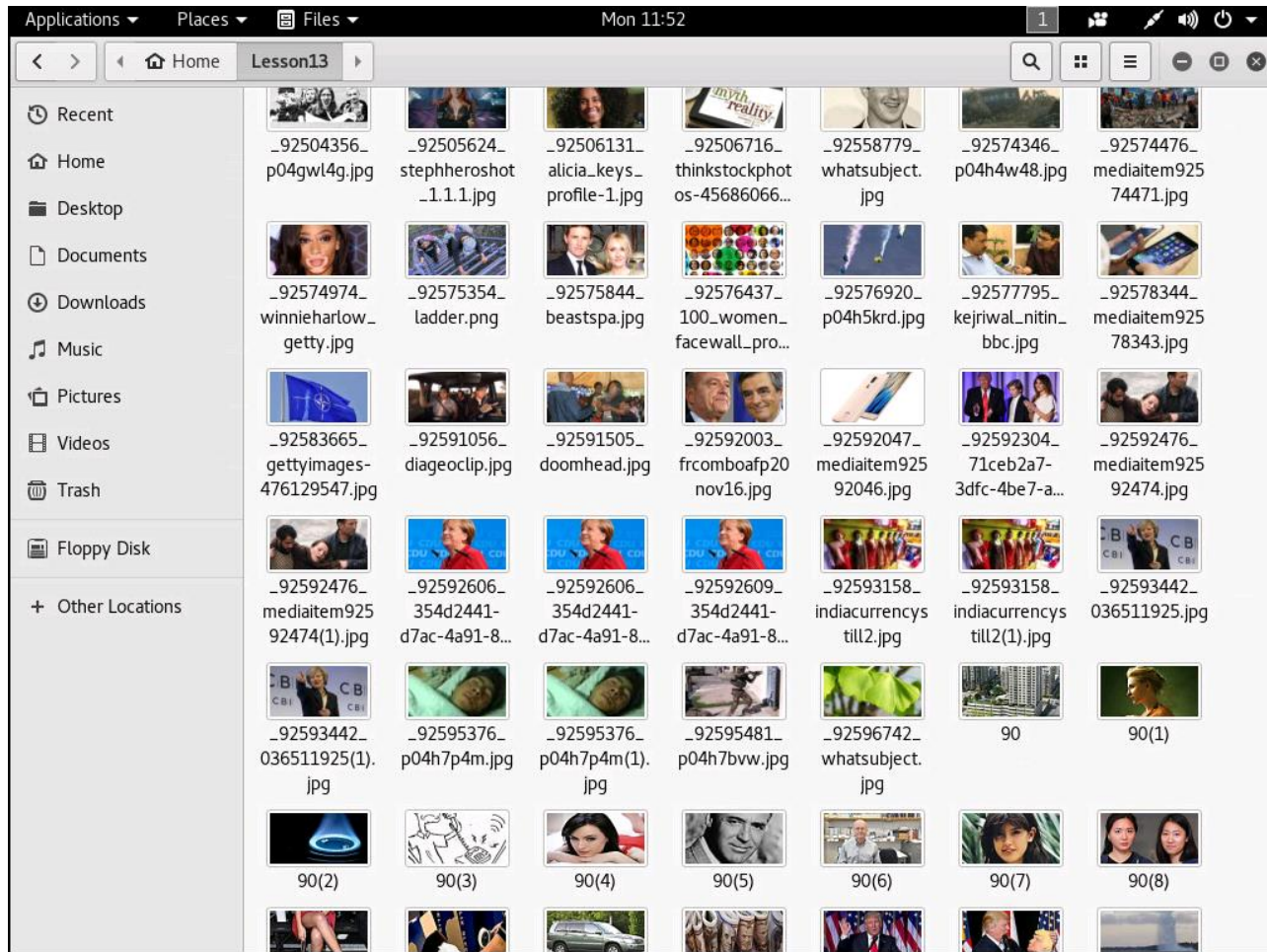
From the Kali desktop select Places > Home

Getting files from packet captures



Open the new directory where the objects were saved

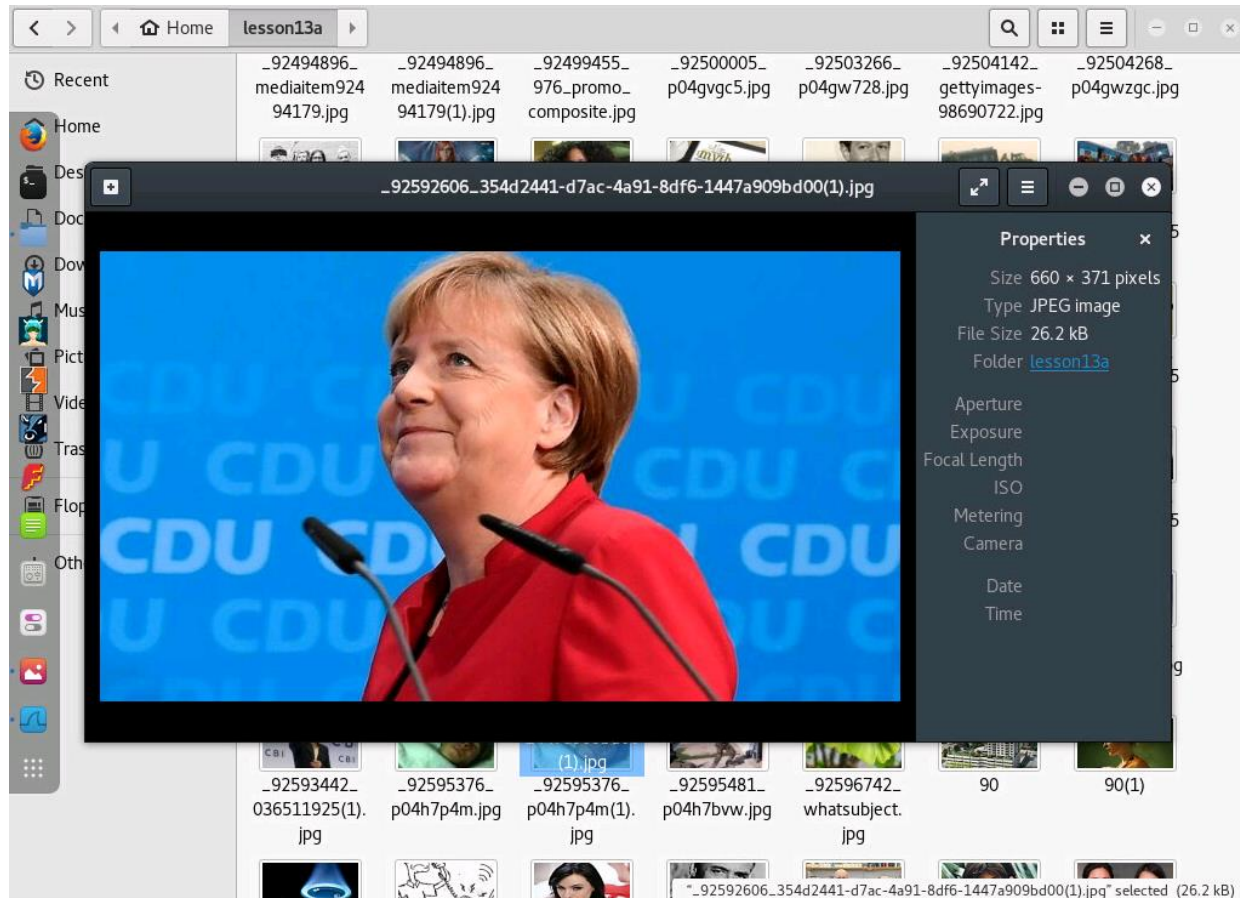
Getting files from packet captures



View the objects found in the decrypted packet capture

Getting files from packet captures

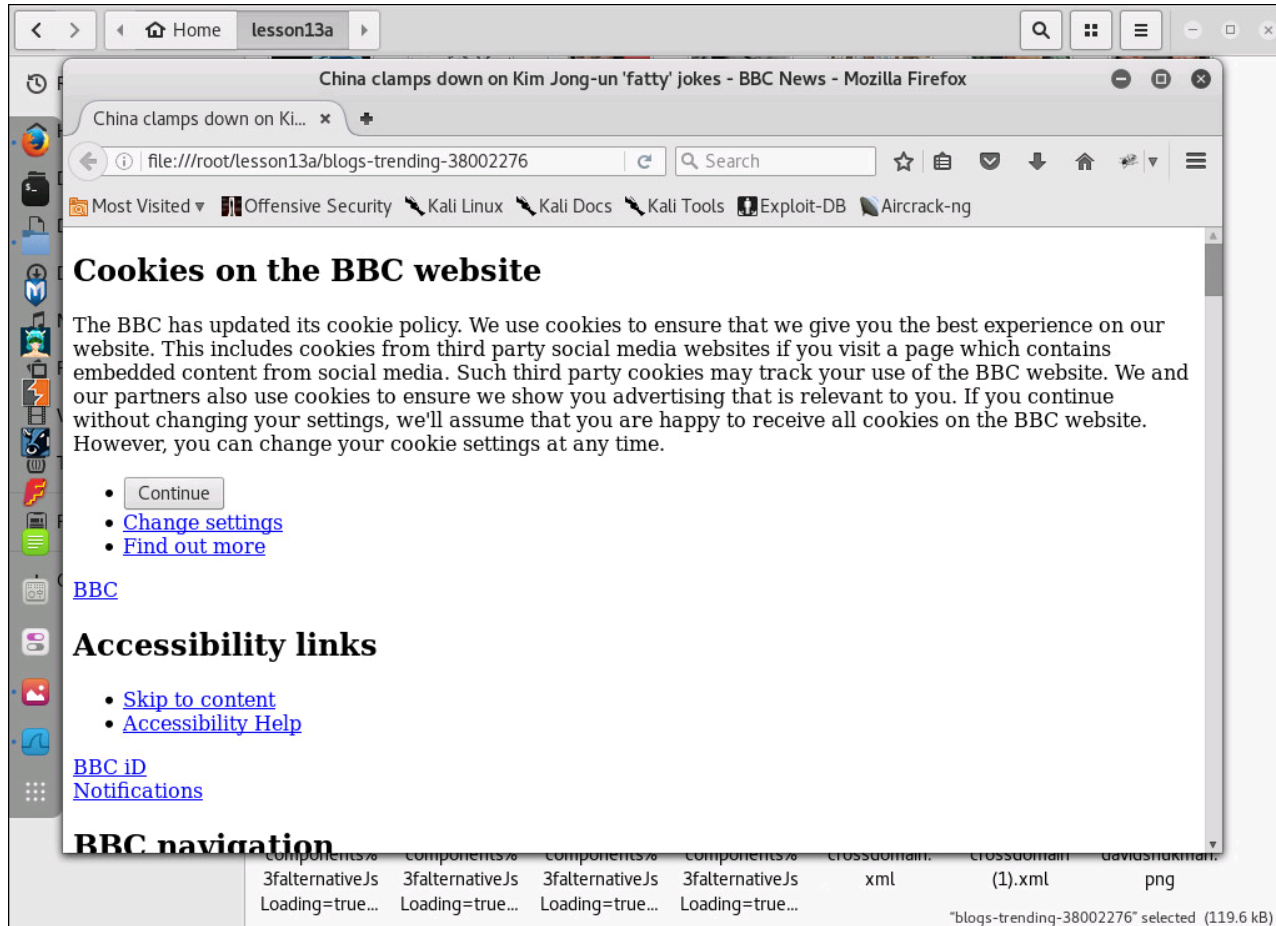
`/root/lesson13a/_92592606_354d2441-d7ac-4a91-8df6-1447a909bd00(1).jpg`



Find and open a .jpg file used one the BBC website

Getting files from packet captures

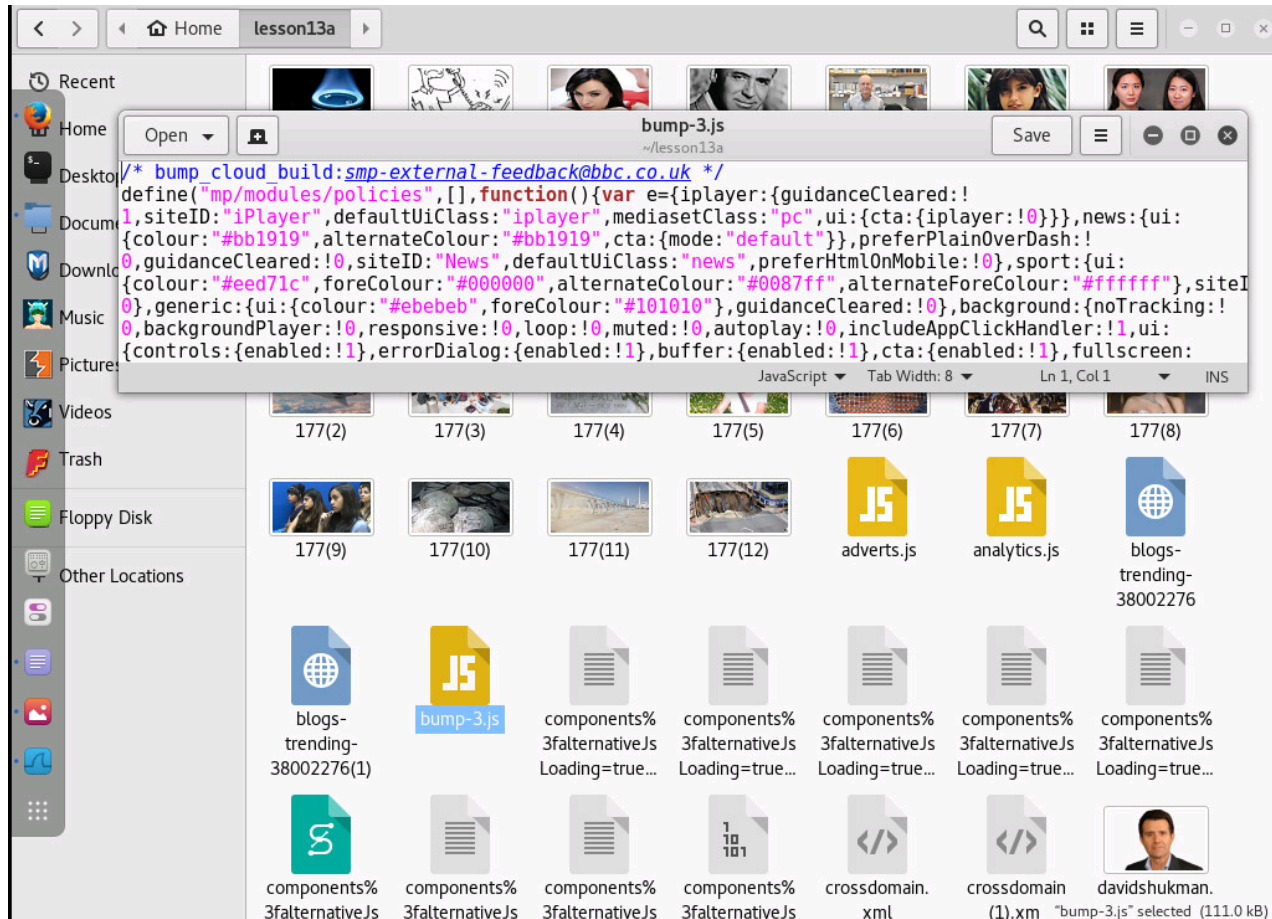
file:///root/lesson13a/blogs-trending-38002276



Find and open a .html file on BBC website

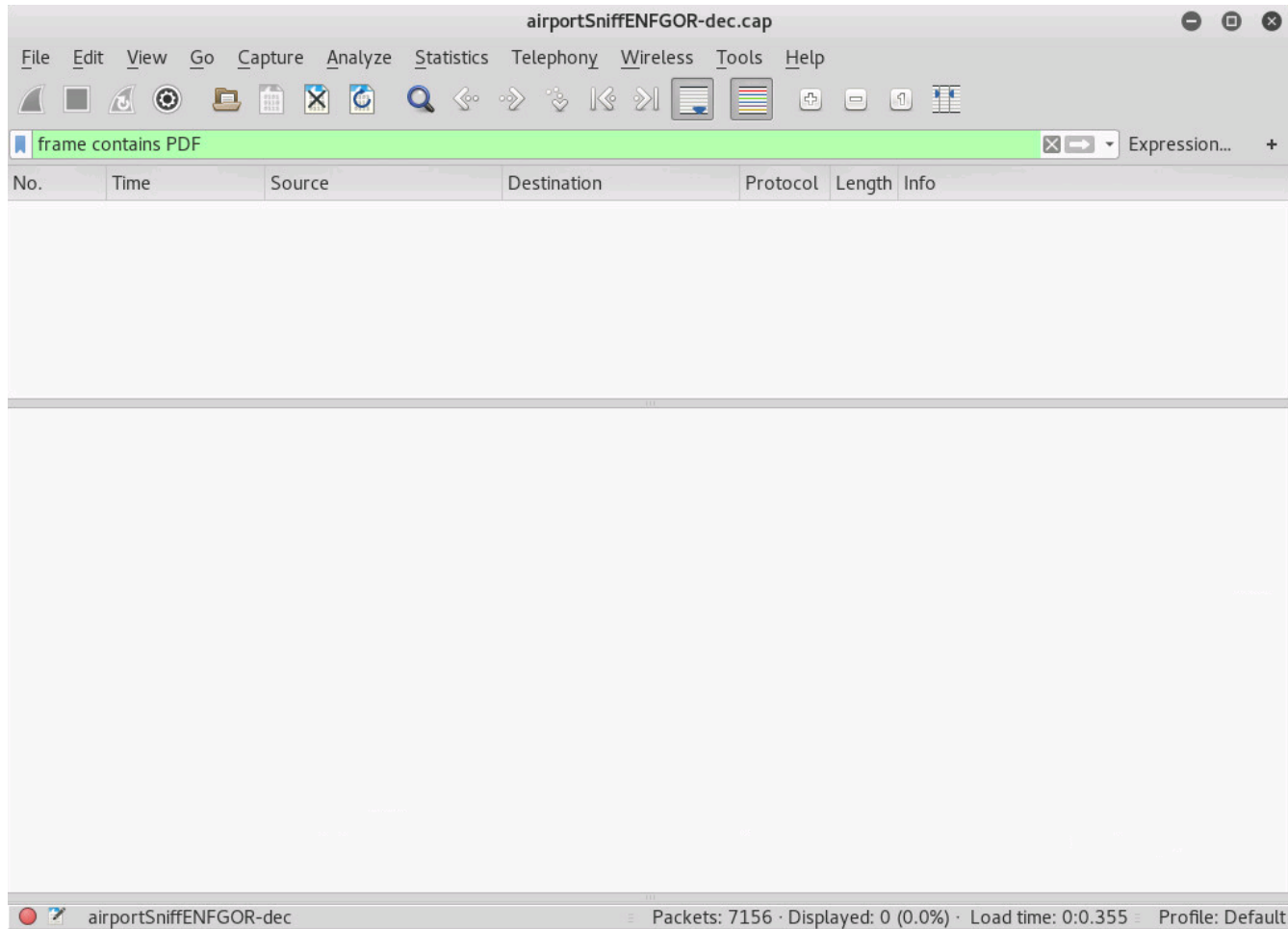
Getting files from packet captures

/root/lesson13a/bump-3.js



Find and open a JavaScript file on the BBC website

Filtering for PDF documents



But the PDF from my website was not found!

Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) Explore the new *lesson13a* directory.
- 2) Find a jpg file.
- 3) Find a html file.
- 4) Find a javascript file.

Put the names of any interesting files you find in the chat window

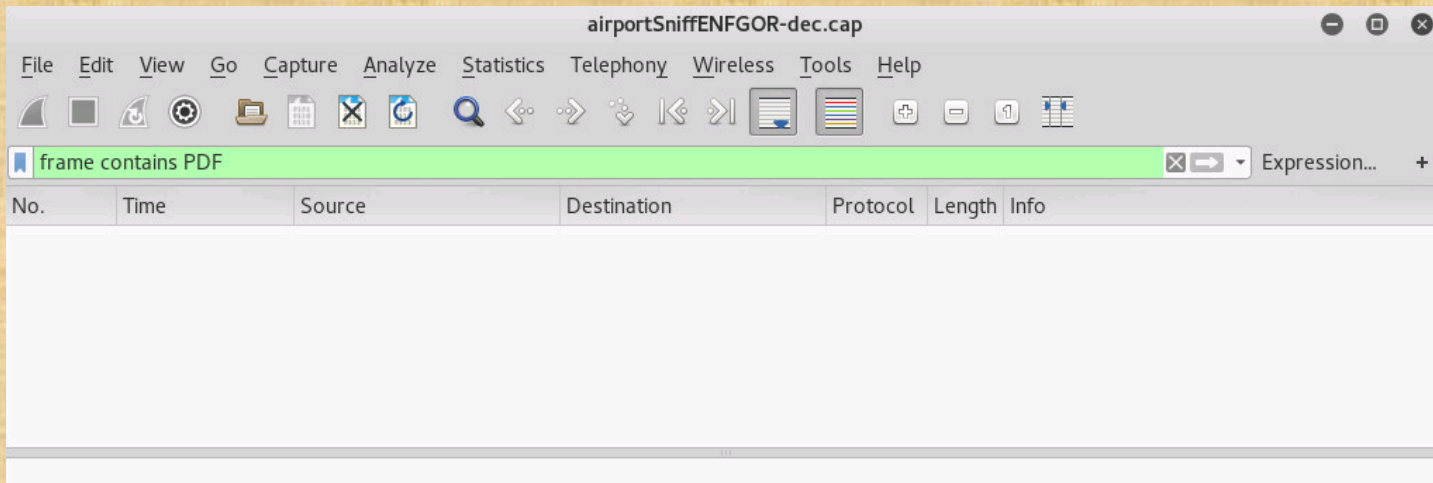
Activity

<https://simms-teach.com/docs/cis76/cis76lab01.pdf>



Why are there no PDF frames in the capture?

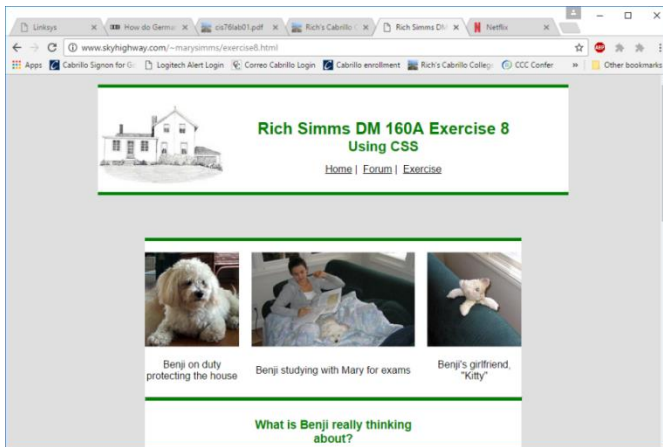
Write your answer in the chat window.



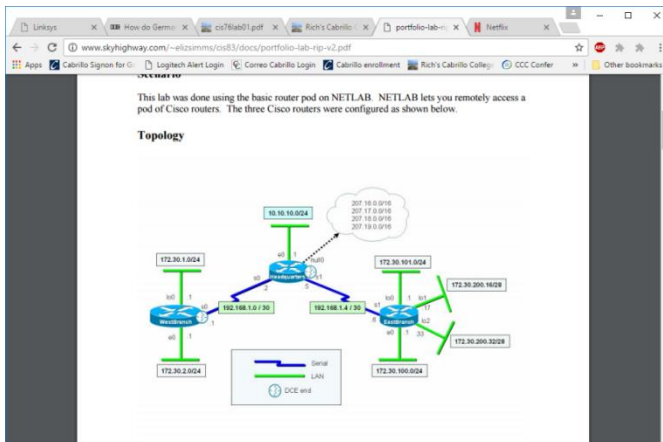
Capture
yG7m8J

More Practice

airportSniffyG7m8J.cap



<http://www.skyhighway.com/~marysimms/exercise8.html>



<http://www.skyhighway.com/~elizsimms/cis83/docs/portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf>

ls -l airportSniffyG7m8J.cap

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3095355 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

file airportSniffyG7m8J.cap

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# file airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
airportSniffyG7m8J.cap: tcpdump capture file (little-endian) - version 2.4 (802.11 with
radiotap header, capture length 2147483647)
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

This file contains encrypted packets captured on a wireless network using a Mac and transferred to the EH-Kali VM

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a packet capture file named 'airportSniffyG7m8J.cap'. The packet list pane displays several 802.11 frames, with packet 538 selected. The packet details pane for packet 538 shows the following structure:

- Frame 538: 113 bytes on wire (904 bits), 113 bytes captured (904 bits)
- Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
- 802.11 radio information
- IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags:C
- IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
 - Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
 - Tagged parameters (48 bytes)
 - Tag: SSID parameter set: linkysys
 - Tag: Supported Rates 1(B), 2(B), 5.5(B), 11(B), 18, 24, 36, 54, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 5
 - Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 1 of 0 bitmap
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: Extended Supported Rates 6, 9, 12, 48, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: Vendor Specific: Broadcom

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Packets: 8203 · Displayed: 8203 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.210 · Profile: Default

Beacon frame in encrypted packet capture file

```
airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
Total number of packets read          8203
Total number of WEP data packets      2375
Total number of WPA data packets      181
Number of plaintext data packets      0
Number of decrypted WEP packets      2255
Number of corrupted WEP packets       0
Number of decrypted WPA packets       0
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Decrypting the packet capture file using the cracked password

```
ls -l airportSniffy*
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -l airportSniffy*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3095355 Nov 21 12:31 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap Encrypted
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1354295 Nov 21 13:12 airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap Decrypted
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Comparing the encrypted and decrypted versions of the file

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a capture file named 'airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap'. The main display area shows a list of captured packets with the following data:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	Routerbo_ca:25:be	Spanning-tree-(for-...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
2	0.440589	192.168.77.1	192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
3	0.440770	192.168.77.1	192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
4	0.685502	192.168.88.112	65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
5	0.764761	65.52.108.220	192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data
6	0.813524	192.168.88.112	65.52.108.220	TCP	79	54013 → 443 [ACK] Seq=118 Ack=1...
7	2.150305	Routerbo_ca:25:be	Spanning-tree-(for-...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
8	3.187160	192.168.88.112	65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
9	3.270056	65.52.108.220	192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data

The packet details pane for the selected packet (No. 1) shows the following structure:

- ▶ Frame 1: 77 bytes on wire (616 bits), 52 bytes captured (416 bits)
- ▶ IEEE 802.3 Ethernet
- ▶ Logical-Link Control
- ▶ 3Com XNS Encapsulation
- ▶ Data (32 bytes)
- [Packet size limited during capture: Ethernet truncated]

The status bar at the bottom indicates: Packets: 2255 · Displayed: 2255 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.61 · Profile: Default

Decrypted packet capture showing normal traffic

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the 'File' menu open. The 'Export Objects' option is selected, and a sub-menu is visible with options: DICOM..., HTTP..., SMB..., and TFTP. The background packet list table is as follows:

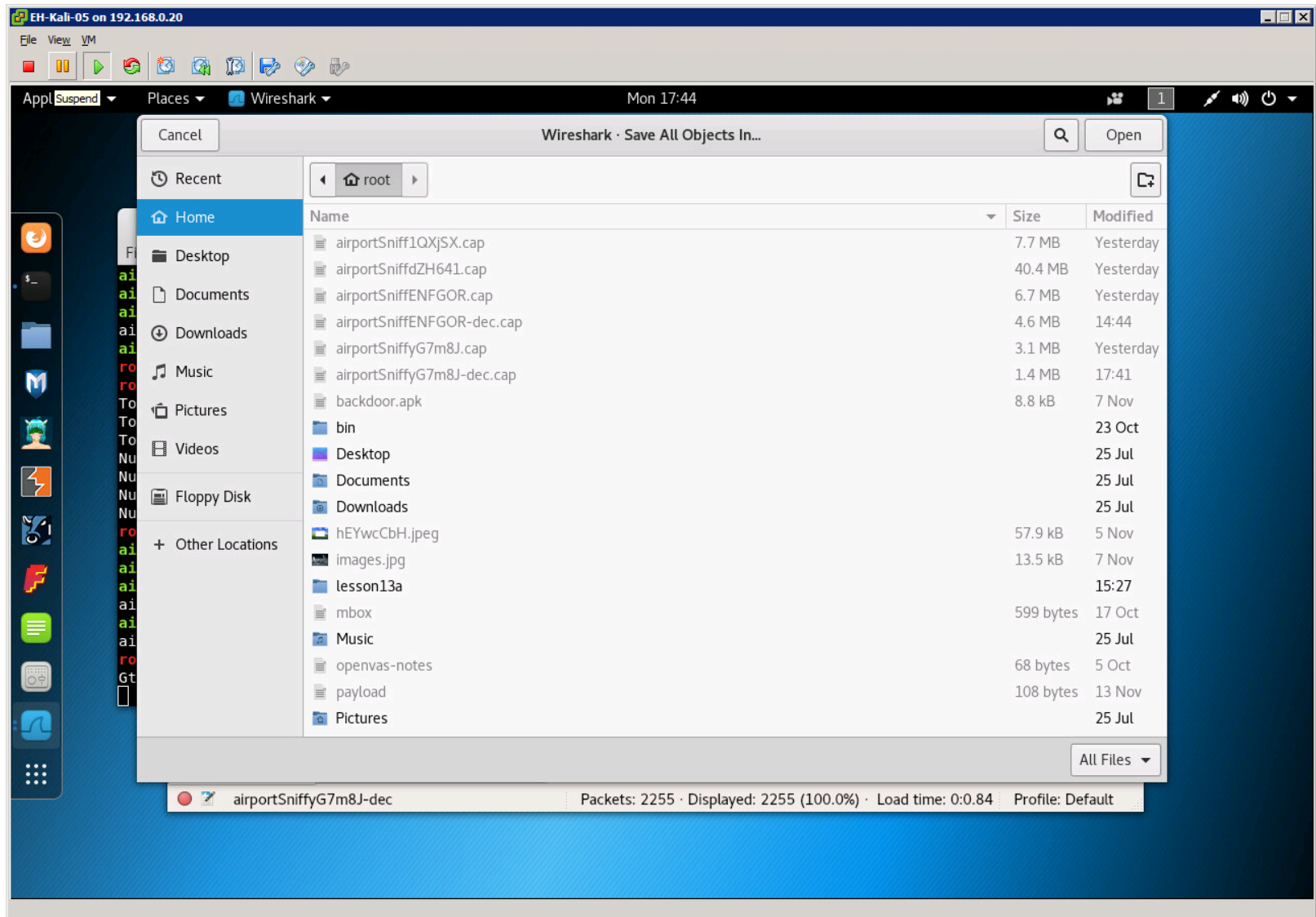
Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
Spanning-tree-(for-...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
192.168.88.112	ICMP	174	Destination unreachable (Host u...
65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data
65.52.108.220	TCP	79	54013 → 443 [ACK] Seq=118 Ack=1...
Spanning-tree-(for-...	3Com X...	77	[Packet size limited during cap...
65.52.108.220	TLSv1.2	196	Application Data
192.168.88.112	TLSv1.2	228	Application Data

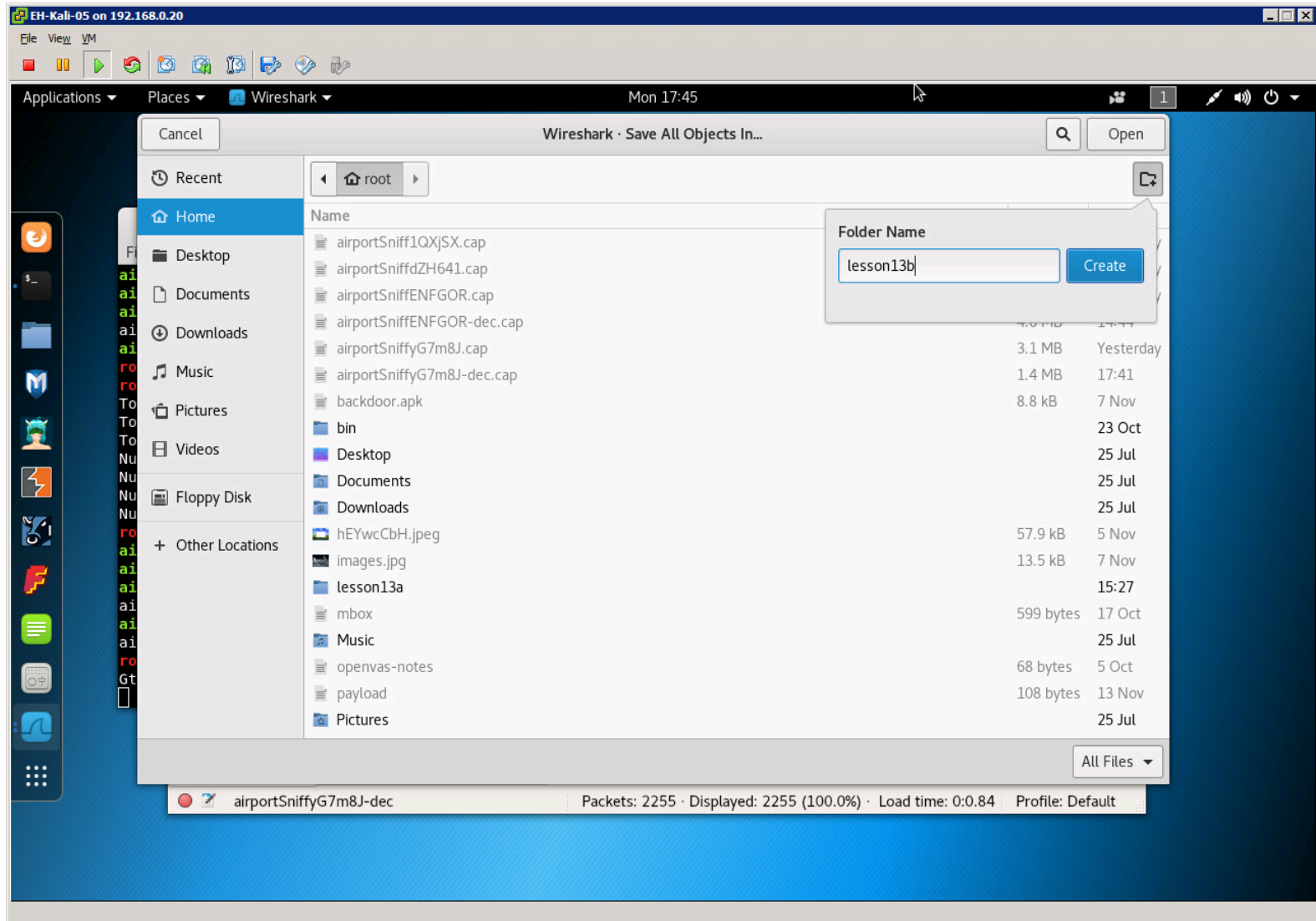
At the bottom of the window, the status bar indicates: Packets: 2255 · Displayed: 2255 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.61 · Profile: Default

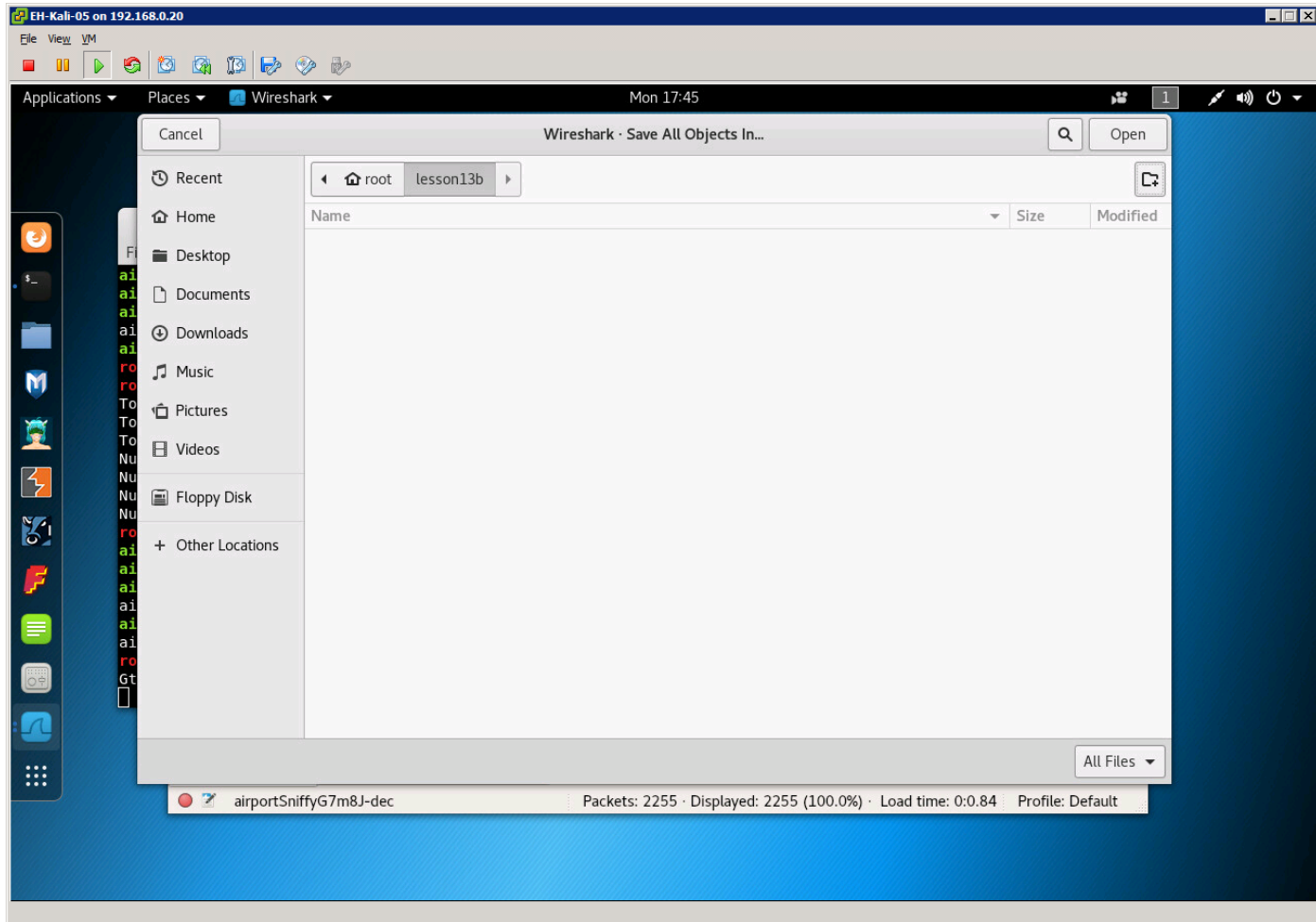
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux virtual machine with the following details:

- Host: EH-Kali-05 on 192.168.0.20
- Time: Mon 17:43
- Wireshark interface: airportSniffyG7m8J-dec
- Exported HTTP object list:

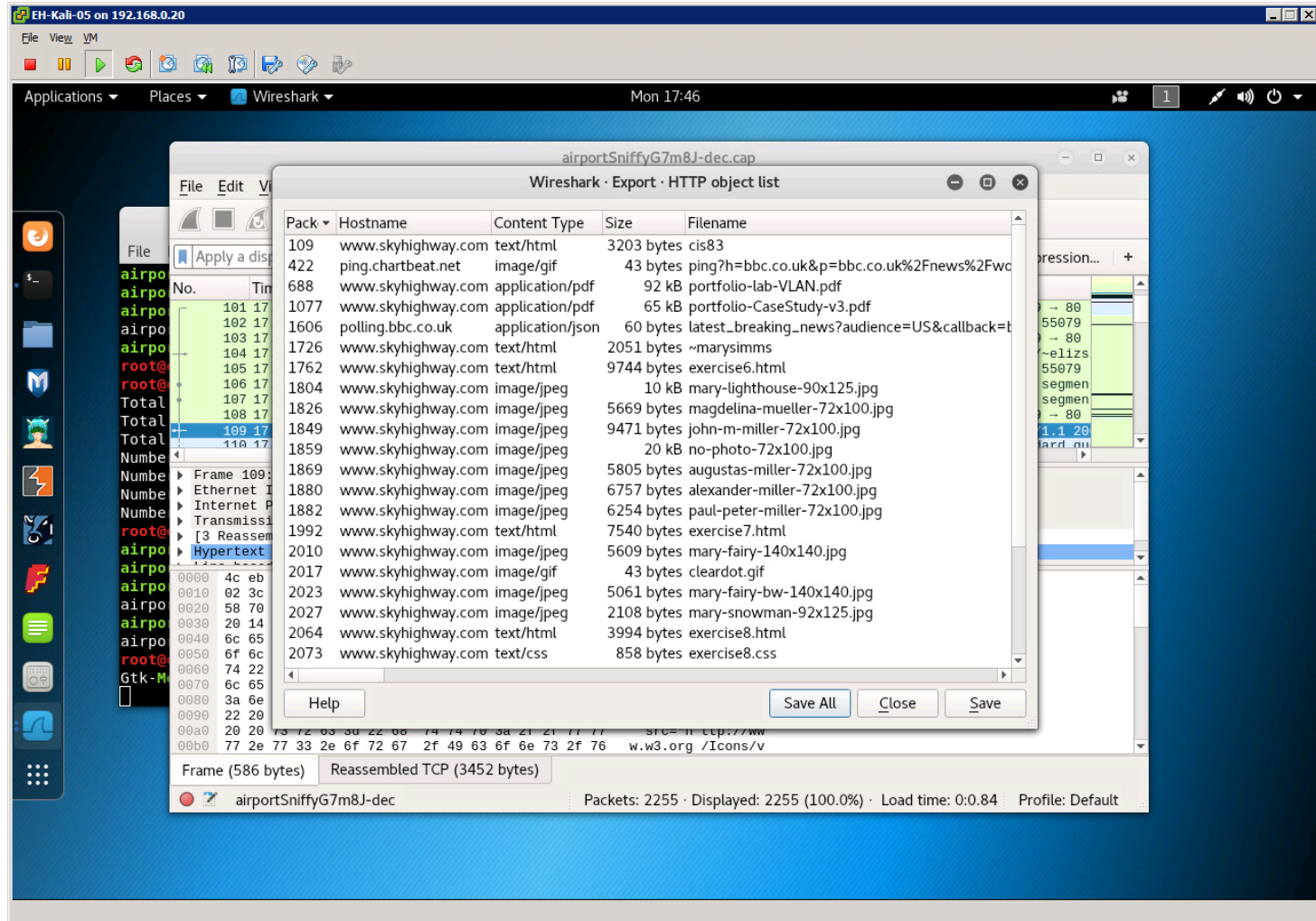
Pack #	Hostname	Content Type	Size	Filename
109	www.skyhighway.com	text/html	3203 bytes	cis83
422	ping.chartbeat.net	image/gif	43 bytes	ping?h=bbc.co.uk&p=bbc.co.uk%2Fnews%2Fwc
688	www.skyhighway.com	application/pdf	92 kB	portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf
1077	www.skyhighway.com	application/pdf	65 kB	portfolio-CaseStudy-v3.pdf
1606	polling.bbc.co.uk	application/json	60 bytes	latest_breaking_news?audience=US&callback=t
1726	www.skyhighway.com	text/html	2051 bytes	~marysimms
1762	www.skyhighway.com	text/html	9744 bytes	exercise6.html
1804	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	10 kB	mary-lighthouse-90x125.jpg
1826	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	5669 bytes	magdalena-mueller-72x100.jpg
1849	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	9471 bytes	john-m-miller-72x100.jpg
1859	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	20 kB	no-photo-72x100.jpg
1869	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	5805 bytes	augustas-miller-72x100.jpg
1880	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	6757 bytes	alexander-miller-72x100.jpg
1882	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	6254 bytes	paul-peter-miller-72x100.jpg
1992	www.skyhighway.com	text/html	7540 bytes	exercise7.html
2010	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	5609 bytes	mary-fairy-140x140.jpg
2017	www.skyhighway.com	image/gif	43 bytes	cleardot.gif
2023	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	5061 bytes	mary-fairy-bw-140x140.jpg
2027	www.skyhighway.com	image/jpeg	2108 bytes	mary-snowman-92x125.jpg
2064	www.skyhighway.com	text/html	3994 bytes	exercise8.html
2073	www.skyhighway.com	text/css	858 bytes	exercise8.css

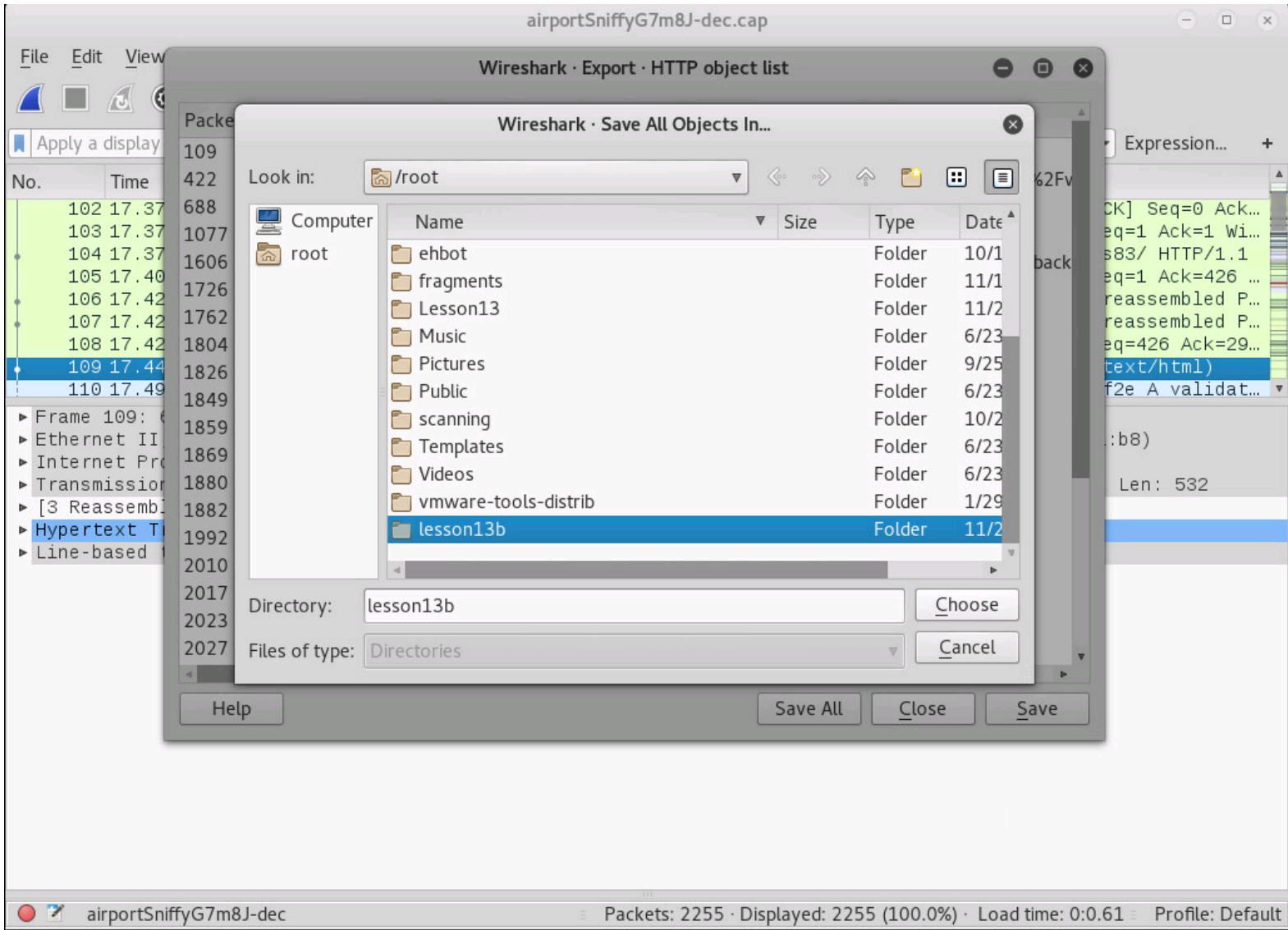






Make a new directory





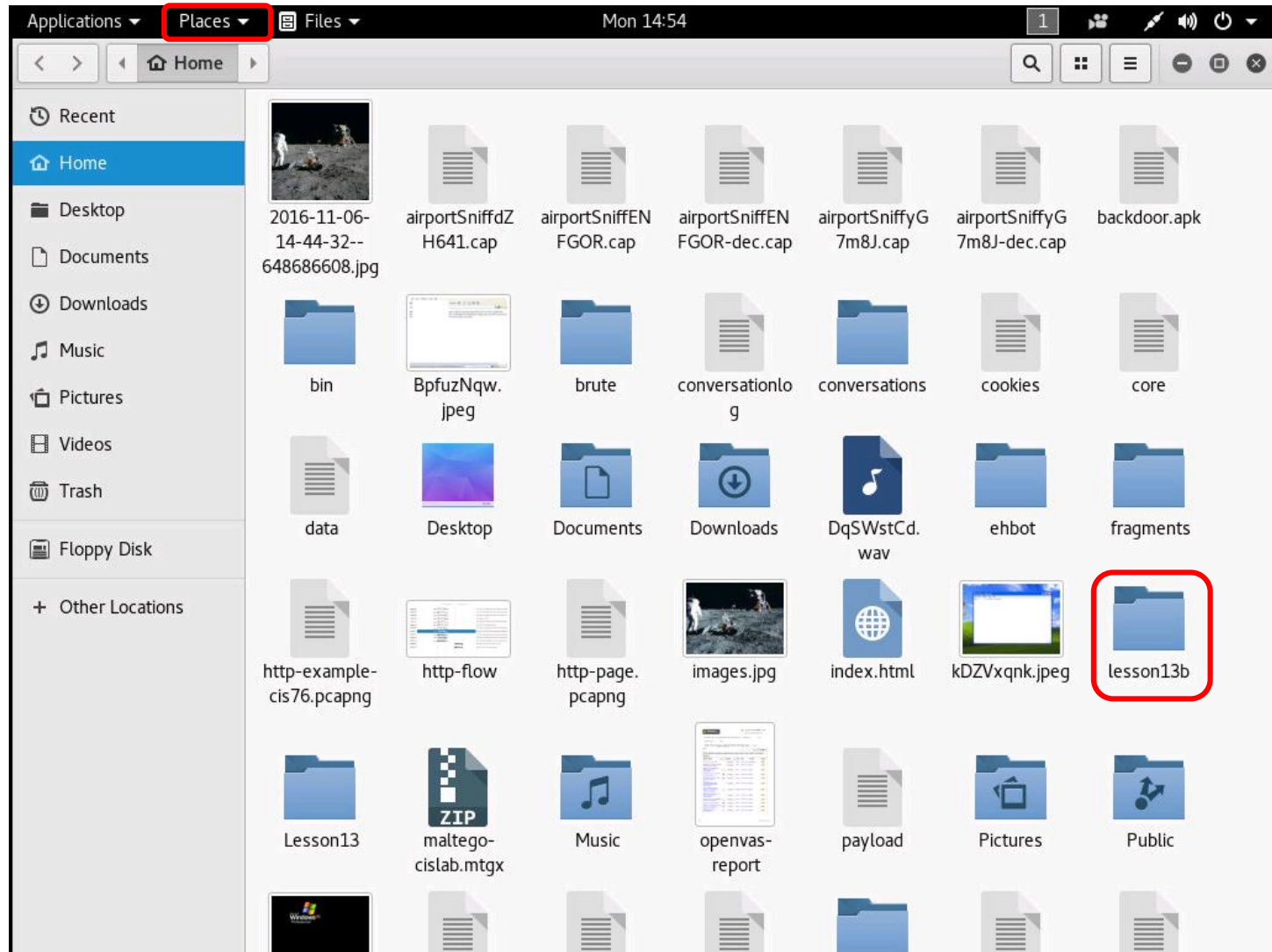
Save all to the new directory

Activity

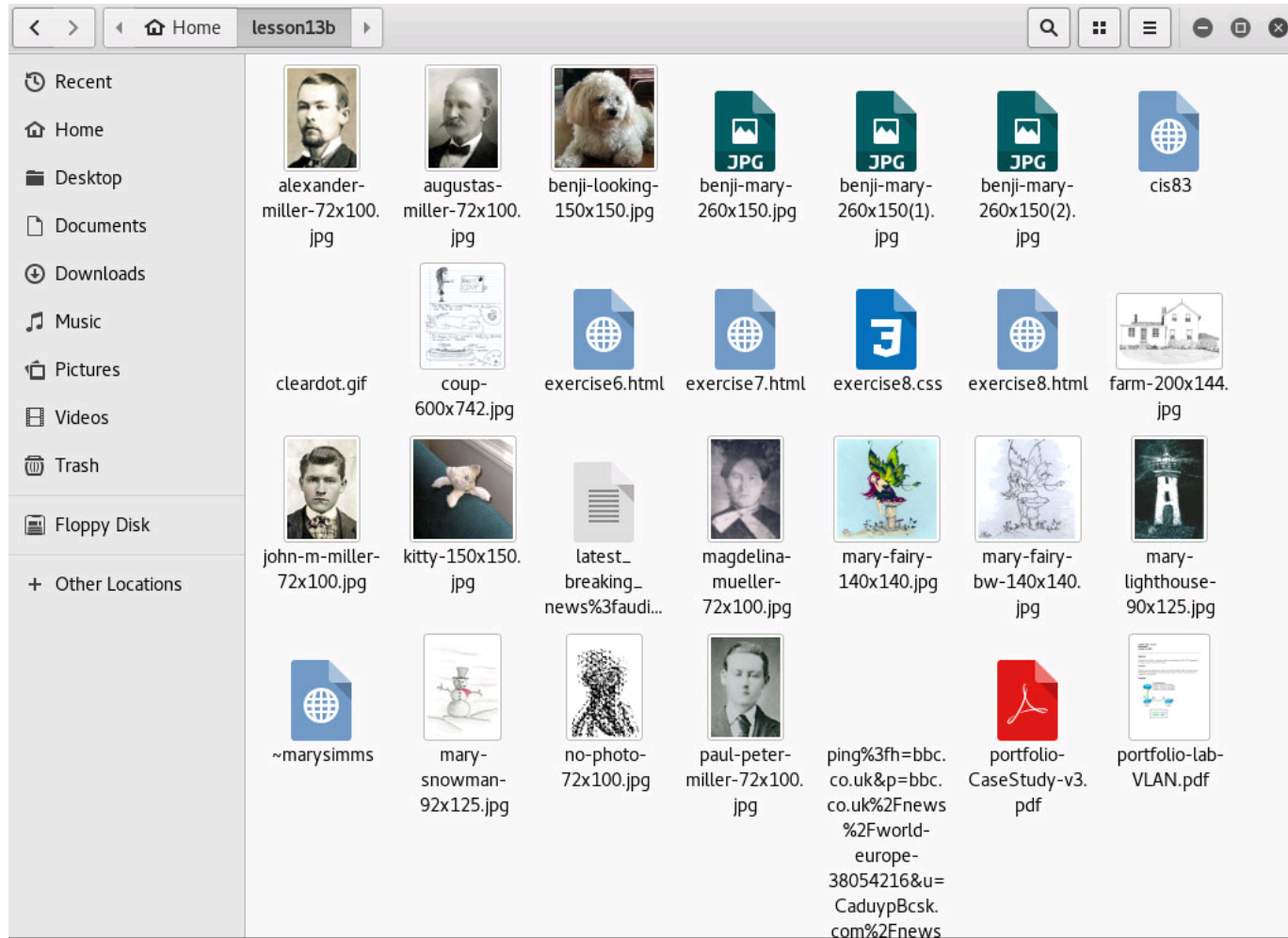
As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .**
- 2) **airdecap-ng -w BEEFBEEF22 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap**
- 3) Run Wireshark on the decrypted airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap file.
- 4) Exfiltrate all HTTP objects from the capture file and place them in a directory named *lesson13b* in your home directory.

When finished note it in the chat window.



Places > home, then open the new folder



Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) Explore the exfiltrated objects in the *lesson13b* directory.
- 2) Locate the *portfolio-lab-VLAN.pdf* file and look at the network diagram on the first page.
- 3) What is the IP address on the Cisco router for VLAN 20?

Write your answer in the chat window.

Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) Explore the exfiltrated objects in the *lesson13b* directory.
- 2) Find the extracted `coup-600x742.jpg` file
- 3) Of the two options, what do you think Benji decided to do?

Write your answer in the chat window.



Wireless WPA/WPA2 Hacking

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)

WPA

- Developed in 2003 to replace WEP.
- Still uses WEP's insecure RC4 stream cipher
- Uses Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) to provide extra security.
- More secure than WEP.

WPA2

- Developed in 2004 to replace WEP and WPA.
- Uses AES instead of RC4.
- Replaces TKIP with Counter Mode Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol (CCMP).
- More secure than WPA.

As of March 2006, all devices using the Wi-Fi trademark must be WPA2 certified

WPA and WPA2

Marcus Burton

A man in a black shirt is standing in front of a whiteboard, writing. The whiteboard contains a table with two columns: 'Encryption' and 'Authentication'. The table lists four types of WPA/WPA2: Personal and Enterprise for both. The video player interface at the bottom shows a progress bar at 7:06 / 7:54 and the CWNP logo.

	Encryption	Authentication
WPA - Personal	TKIP	PSK
- WPA2 - Personal	DES-CCMP	PSK
WPA - Enterprise	TKIP	802.1X/EA
- WPA2 - Enterprise	DES-CCMP	802.1X/EAP

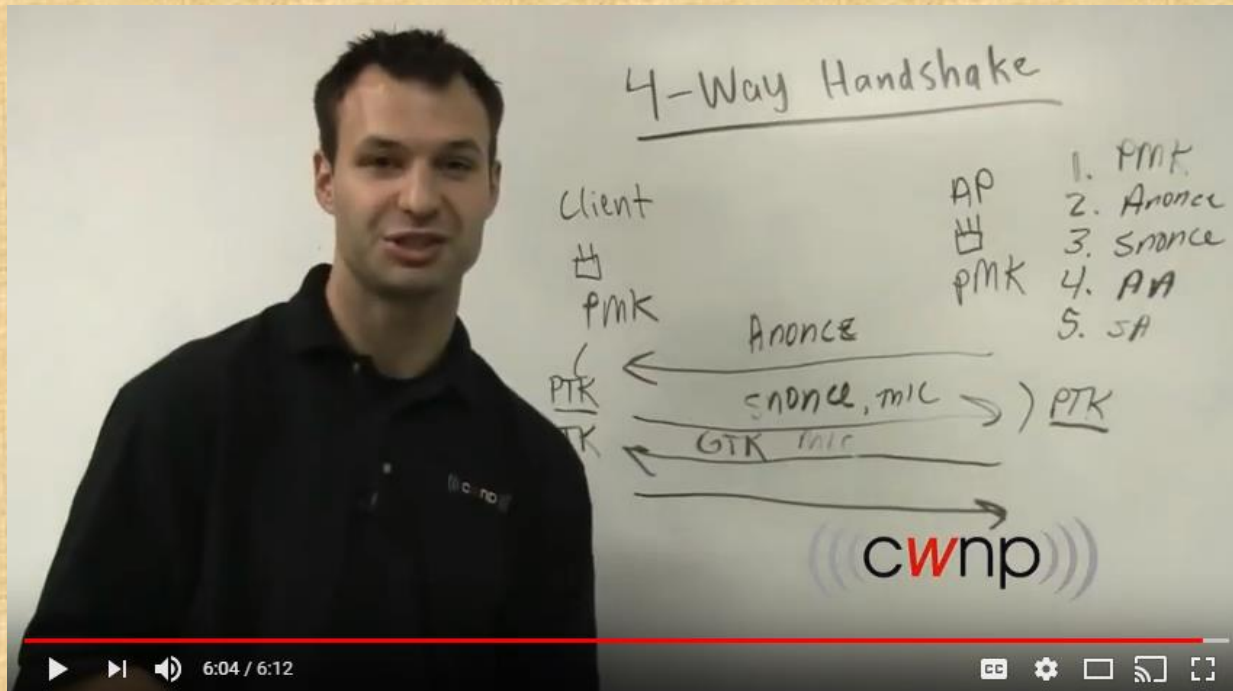
cwnp

7:06 / 7:54

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLQ5rYNUwNg>

6:46 - 7:15: Notes a PSK (pre-shared key) is vulnerable to dictionary attacks

The 4-Way Handshake Marcus Burton



A "nonce" is introduced in this video (1:50 - 2:05)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9M8kVYFhMDw>

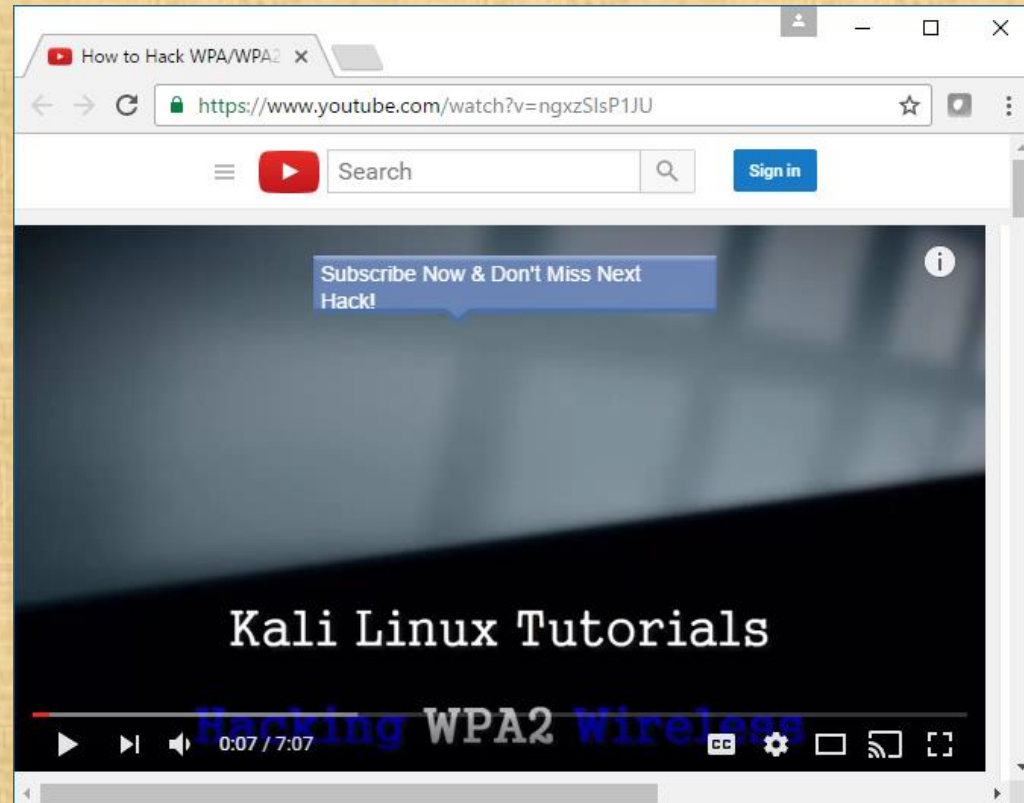
This video discussed the WPA 4-way authentication handshake. Note we will use aircrack-ng later to crack a PSK (pre-shared key) making use of this handshake.

How to Hack WPA/WPA2 Wi-Fi With Kali Linux Aircrack-ng



Ink That! Offensive Security

*This video does a full
walkthrough of cracking
a WPA2 password*



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ngxzSlsP1JU>

WPA/WPA2 Cracking with a Linksys WAP54G Access Point

BSSID

- = Basic Service Set Identifier
- = AP Mac Address
- = 00:06:25:4b:21:b4

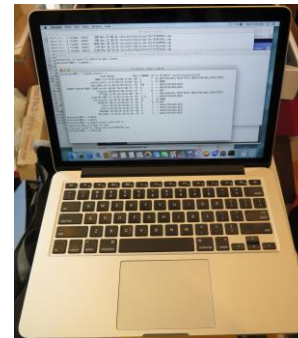


*Linksys
WAP54G*



SSID

- = Service Set Identifier
- = Name of the network
- = linksys



- STA
- = Station
- = MacBook Pro

Attacker



- STA
- = Station
- = Win 10 PC

Victim

Linksys WAP54G



The Access Point supports 4 different types of security settings. WPA Pre-Shared Key, WPA RADIUS, RADIUS, and WEP. Please see the help tab for more details on the different types of security settings.

Security Mode:

WPA Pre-Shared Key ▼
WPA Pre-Shared Key
WPA RADIUS
RADIUS
WEP

WPA Algorithm:

WPA Shared Key:

For this example we will use WPA (WiFi Protected Access)

Linksys WAP54G



The screenshot shows the Linksys WAP54G web interface in a browser window. The browser's address bar shows the IP address 192.168.88.105. The page title is "LINKSYS® A Division of Cisco Systems, Inc. Wireless-G Access Point WAP54G". The firmware version is 2.06. The "Setup" menu is active, and the "Wireless" section is selected. The configuration settings are as follows:

- Firmware Version:** v2.06, Dec 16, 2003
- AP Name:** Linksys WAP54G
- LAN:** MAC Address: 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
- Configuration Type:** Automatic Configuration - DHCP
- Wireless:** MAC Address: 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
- Mode:** Mixed
- SSID:** linksys
- SSID Broadcast:** Enable
- Channel:** 5 (Regulatory Domain: USA)
- Wireless Security:** Enable (selected)

At the bottom of the page, there are buttons for "Save Settings", "Cancel Changes", and "Help". The Cisco Systems logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

Using Mixed Mode (B and G), SSID=linksys, Channel 5

Linksys WAP54G



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Security Settings - Google Chrome" with the address bar displaying "192.168.88.105/WPA_Preshared.asp". The main content area has a dark sidebar on the left with "WPA Pre-Shared Key" selected. The main panel has a blue header with the text: "The Access Point supports 4 different types of security settings. WPA Pre-Shared Key, WPA RADIUS, RADIUS, and WEP. Please see the help tab for more details on the different types of security settings." Below this, the settings are as follows:

- Security Mode: WPA Pre-Shared Key (dropdown)
- WPA Algorithm: AES (dropdown)
- WPA Shared Key: [Redacted text box]
- Group Key Renewal: 300 seconds

At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Save Settings", "Cancel Changes", and "Help".

Select a WPA shared key

Sniffing using MacBook Pro



airport -s

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport -s
                SSID BSSID                RSSI CHANNEL HT CC SECURITY
(auth/unicast/group)
                xfinitywifi 22:86:8c:6c:82:4a -85 6      Y  US NONE
                xfinitywifi 96:0d:cb:ff:f4:d0 -89 11     Y  US NONE
                2WIRE341 00:22:a4:dd:8c:c9 -85 9      N  US WEP
                HOME-F4D2 90:0d:cb:ff:f4:d0 -89 11     Y  US
WPA (PSK/TKIP, AES/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/TKIP, AES/TKIP)
                xfinitywifi 74:85:2a:80:f5:e1 -91 157    Y  US NONE
                HOME-5 74:85:2a:80:f5:e0 -91 157    Y  US
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
                BenjiNet_5G 2c:56:dc:85:3e:ec -57 157    Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
DIRECT-F0-HP ENVY 7640 series a0:8c:fd:72:68:f1 -77 6      Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                linkysys 00:06:25:4b:21:b4 -46 5      N  -- WPA (PSK/AES/AES)
                HOME-2.4 74:85:2a:80:f5:d8 -86 1      Y  US
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
                ATT288 3c:36:e4:22:95:80 -70 1      Y  --
WPA (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP) WPA2 (PSK/AES, TKIP/TKIP)
                uLab-WiFiNet 4c:5e:0c:ca:25:c0 -37 1,+1   Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                HP-Print-7B-Officejet 6600 6c:3b:e5:00:53:7b -87 9      N  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                Guest d8:50:e6:59:0b:fa -86 8      Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                Shauna d8:50:e6:59:0b:f9 -87 8      Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                MODWARE d8:50:e6:59:0b:f8 -86 8      Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
                BenjiNet 2c:56:dc:85:3e:e8 -44 8      Y  -- WPA2 (PSK/AES/AES)
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

On a Mac, using the built in airport command with an -s option will scan all available WiFi networks. The linkysys network on channel 5 is using WPA.

Activity

Look at the **airport -s** output on the previous slide

- 1) Is the Guest SSID network security NONE, WEP, WPA or WPA2?
- 2) Do you see any wireless networks that are open with no encryption?

Write your answer in the chat window.

Sniffing using MacBook Pro

[on MacBook Pro] `airport en0 sniff 5`

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ airport en0 sniff 5
Capturing 802.11 frames on en0.
^CSession saved to /tmp/airportSniff1QXjSX.cap.
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

Let's start sniffing the channel used by the access point for the SSID linksys. Use control-C to stop the capture.

[on MacBook Pro] `ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap`

```
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$ ls -lth /private/tmp/airportSniff*.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   7.3M Nov 21 18:45 /private/tmp/airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   3.0M Nov 21 11:40 /private/tmp/airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   6.4M Nov 21 10:14 /private/tmp/airportSniffENFGOR.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel    39M Nov 21 08:41 /private/tmp/airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel    69M Nov 21 08:26 /private/tmp/airportSniff8FkDVL.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  108M Nov 20 20:36 /private/tmp/airportSniffk44M58.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel    23M Nov 20 19:39 /private/tmp/airportSniffKzpvq8.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   4.4M Nov 20 19:16 /private/tmp/airportSniffFVOuaV.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  497K Nov 20 16:22 /private/tmp/airportSniffh69ghh.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel  990K Nov 20 16:14 /private/tmp/airportSniffdLJDh2.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   2.4M Nov 20 16:05 /private/tmp/airportSniffIhmSPR.cap
-rw-r--r--  1 rsimms  wheel   1.5M Nov 20 14:28 /private/tmp/airportSniffA8hduu.cap
Richards-MBP:~ rsimms$
```

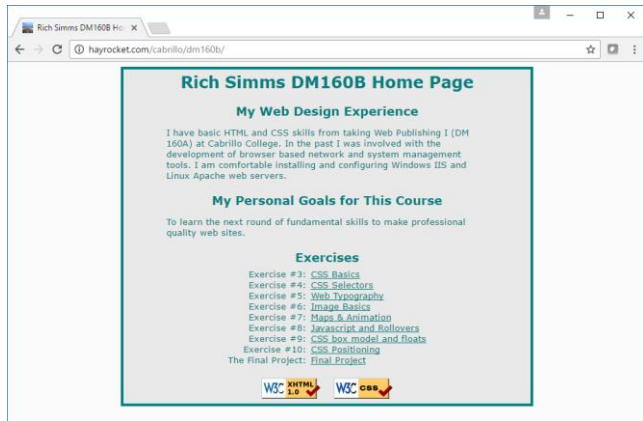
The packets are captured and dumped into a new file in the /private/tmp directory



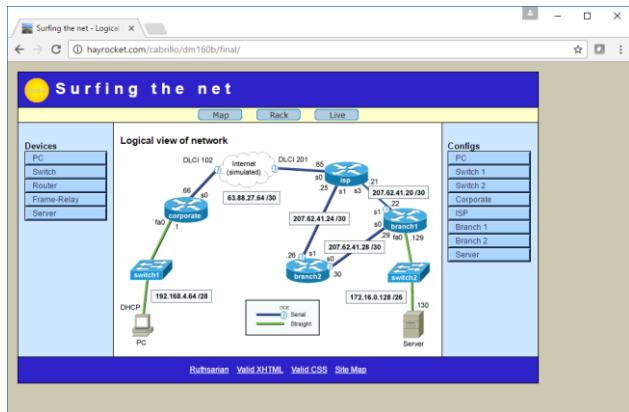
Capture

1QXjSX

airportSniff1QXjSX.cap



<http://hayrocket.com/cabrillo/dm160b/>



<http://hayrocket.com/cabrillo/dm160b/final/>

```
scp -p xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# scp -p simben76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .
simben76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu's password:
airportSniff1QXjSX.cap                100% 7510KB   7.3MB/s   00:00
airportSniffdZH641.cap                100%   39MB   38.5MB/s  00:01
airportSniffENFGOR.cap                100% 6548KB   6.4MB/s   00:00
airportSniffyG7m8J.cap                100% 3023KB   3.0MB/s   00:00
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Obtain the packet capture files

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/randomwords .
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# scp simben76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/randomwords .
simben76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu's password:
randomwords                            100% 4838KB
4.7MB/s   00:00
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Obtain the word list of potential passwords

ls -lah air*

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -lah air*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7.4M Nov 21 18:45 airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 39M Nov 21 10:21 airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6.4M Nov 21 10:14 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.5M Nov 21 11:10 airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.0M Nov 21 11:40 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.3M Nov 21 13:12 airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

This is a capture of wireless traffic on channel 5 that includes WPA encrypted linksys traffic

Wireshark View of Captured Channel 5 802.11 Packets

wireshark airportSniff1QXjSX.cap

The screenshot displays the Wireshark interface for the file 'airportSniff1QXjSX.cap'. The packet list pane shows several 802.11 packets, with packet 46 selected. The details pane for packet 46 shows the following information:

- Transmitter address: LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (00:06:25:4b:21:b4)
- Source address: LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (00:06:25:4b:21:b4)
- BSS Id: LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (00:06:25:4b:21:b4)** (labeled as BSSID)
- Fragment number: 0
- Sequence number: 3563
- Frame check sequence: 0xc9276b9d [correct]
- [FCS Status: Good]
- IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
 - Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
 - Timestamp: 0x0000000023956744
 - Beacon Interval: 0.102400 [Seconds]
 - Capabilities Information: 0x0411
 - Tagged parameters (72 bytes) (labeled as SSID)
 - Tag: **SSID parameter set: linksysys**
 - Tag: Supported Rates 1(B), 2(B), 5.5(B), 11(B), 18, 24, 36, 54, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 5
 - Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 0 of 0 bitmap
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: Extended Supported Rates 6, 9, 12, 48, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: Vendor Specific: Broadcast

A linksysys network beacon frame from our access point

aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap

```

root@eh-kali-05:~# aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
Opening airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
Read 29202 packets.

# BSSID          ESSID          Encryption
1  44:A2:78:BA:59:02      Unknown
2  D8:50:E6:59:0B:F8      MODWARE        No data - WEP or WPA
3  D8:50:E6:59:0B:FA      Guest          WPA (0 handshake)
4  2C:56:DC:85:3E:E8      BenjiNet       WPA (0 handshake)
5  00:22:A4:DD:8C:C9      2WIRE341      No data - WEP or WPA
6  D8:50:E6:59:0B:F9      Shauna        No data - WEP or WPA
7  82:35:A4:DD:8C:C9      WEP (1 IVs)
8  8B:F3:16:85:58:A9      WEP (1 IVs)
9  15:D4:65:A0:E0:7E      WEP (1 IVs)
10 00:06:25:4B:21:B4      linkysys       WPA (1 handshake)
11 BC:CA:B5:F1:33:60      PandaRouter    No data - WEP or WPA
12 66:6A:AA:B7:5D:21      Unknown
13 4C:5E:0C:CA:25:C0      uLab-WiFiNet  WPA (0 handshake)
14 F6:37:6A:50:91:D8      WPA (0 handshake)
15 AE:18:C3:90:50:D2      WPA (0 handshake)
16 67:33:E4:FC:9B:1C      Unknown
17 BE:CA:B5:F1:33:60      {??U??+??0??? No data - WEP or WPA
18 22:86:8C:6C:82:4A      xfinitywifi   None (0.0.0.0)
19 27:78:F7:DE:2F:CC      WPA (0 handshake)
20 10:86:8C:6C:82:4A      Weiser        No data - WEP or WPA

```

Capturing a handshake is necessary to cracking the pre-shared key (password)

Snipped and use Ctrl-C when it hangs :(

The BSSID for linkysys is 00:06:25:4B:21:B4 and we have one authentication handshake

*Captured channel
5 WiFi packets*

*List of potential
passwords*

*BSSID of
linksysys network*

```
aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap -w randomwords -b 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
```

```
Opening airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
Reading packets, please wait...
```

```

Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc4

[00:00:30] 13624/338328 keys tested (472.28 k/s)
Time left: 11 minutes, 27 seconds          4.03%

Current passphrase: tocherless

Master Key      : B4 67 CE 0C 5E 4F CE A5 AA 2A 24 F3 96 65 E8 73
                  49 D9 BC D3 CE AE CA 05 14 87 18 71 64 55 EF EE

Transient Key   : 4E 1B 01 7C C9 EA E8 6C 94 EF D0 90 05 B4 D2 7F
                  2F 6F 11 DD 0A 71 CB 30 93 9B C4 A4 70 A3 F5 71
                  80 EF FA FB D4 9A B9 D7 03 56 73 D7 30 9A 63 1E
                  08 A3 BB 86 9D FC D3 C3 96 27 2F F7 5B 47 63 38

EAPOL HMAC     : 0A A2 97 BD 62 1A 61 80 3A F1 1C F5 34 2D 7E D3
    
```

"WPA/WPA2 supports many types of authentication beyond pre-shared keys. aircrack-ng can ONLY crack pre-shared keys."

https://www.aircrack-ng.org/doku.php?id=cracking_wpa

Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

```
scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .  
scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/randomwords .
```

```
aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap -w randomwords -b 00:06:25:4B:21:B4
```

What is the WPA shared key? Write your answer in the chat window

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# time aircrack-ng airportSniff1QXjSX.cap -w randomwords -b
00:06:25:4B:21:B4
Opening airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
Reading packets, please wait...
```

Aircrack-ng 1.2 rc4

[00:08:36] 338052/338328 keys tested (658.54 k/s)

Time left: 0 seconds

99.92%

KEY FOUND! [Hornblower]

```
Master Key      : 95 5B CA 0F 59 BE 99 2E 64 F7 88 71 6A 66 71 57
                  CA B8 8D CC 54 1A 4E 09 6C 1A AC E3 F3 4B 22 C6
```

```
Transient Key   : B4 E3 8A 3B DF E9 60 A9 49 04 B8 FF D7 1F 4F 75
                  85 2D C3 E2 8B 51 EE E7 C1 CA 36 17 21 D8 22 9F
                  24 6D C4 90 DF 13 F0 30 F3 BE C1 CF BF 15 C8 82
                  26 EA 2D F2 23 5D 01 11 42 C5 3B 4F EF 03 46 40
```

```
EAPOL HMAC     : 94 AC F7 08 0D 7F 1F 02 BA 65 7C 9A 7A EE F3 B1
```

```
real    8m36.989s
user    8m30.784s
sys     0m2.488s
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Wireshark View of Captured Channel 5 802.11 Packets

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a capture file named 'airportSniff1QXjSX.cap'. The packet list pane shows several 802.11 packets. Packet 46 is selected and highlighted in blue. The packet details pane for packet 46 shows the following structure:

- Frame 46: 137 bytes on wire (1096 bits), 137 bytes captured (1096 bits)
- Radiotap Header v0, Length 25
- 802.11 radio information
- IEEE 802.11 Beacon frame, Flags:C
- IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame
 - Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
 - Tagged parameters (72 bytes)
 - Tag: **SSID parameter set: linksys**
 - Tag: Supported Rates 1(B), 2(B), 5.5(B), 11(B), 18, 24, 36, 54, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: DS Parameter set: Current Channel: 5
 - Tag: Traffic Indication Map (TIM): DTIM 0 of 0 bitmap
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: ERP Information
 - Tag: Extended Supported Rates 6, 9, 12, 48, [Mbit/sec]
 - Tag: Vendor Specific: Broadcom
 - Tag: Vendor Specific: Microsof: WPA Information Element

The packet list pane shows the following data for packet 46:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
41	0.905379	IntelCor_85:71:b8	Routerbo_79:9b:64	802.11	234	Data, SN=1791, FN=0, Flags=.p....
42	0.905485		IntelCor_85:71:b8 (...)	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
43	0.958578	ArrisGro_f1:33:60	Broadcast	802.11	298	Beacon frame, SN=532, FN=0, Fla...
44	0.984931	Routerbo_79:9b:64	IntelCor_85:71:b8	802.11	266	Data, SN=3562, FN=0, Flags=.p....
45	0.985037		LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (...)	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
46	1.003738	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	Broadcast	802.11	137	Beacon frame, SN=3563, FN=0, Fl...
47	1.029833	IntelCor_85:71:b8	Routerbo_79:9b:64	802.11	117	Data, SN=1792, FN=0, Flags=.p....
48	1.029939		IntelCor_85:71:b8 (...)	802.11	39	Acknowledgement, Flags=.....C
49	1.102359	6f:99:0e:3e:84:24	f8:99:d6:62:2a:d4	802.11	1043	Association Response, SN=571, F...

The status bar at the bottom indicates: airportSniff1QXjSX, Packets: 29202, Displayed: 29202 (100.0%), Load time: 0:0.910, Profile: Default.

A linksys network beacon frame from our access point

airdecap-ng -p Hornblower -e linksys airportSniff1QXjSX.cap

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# airdecap-ng -p Hornblower -e linksys airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
Total number of packets read          29202
Total number of WEP data packets      157
Total number of WPA data packets      7447
Number of plaintext data packets      0
Number of decrypted WEP packets      0
Number of corrupted WEP packets      0
Number of decrypted WPA packets      2301
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

```
root@eh-kali-05:~# ls -lth air*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 861K Nov 21 22:52 airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 7.4M Nov 21 18:45 airportSniff1QXjSX.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1.3M Nov 21 13:12 airportSniffyG7m8J-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3.0M Nov 21 11:40 airportSniffyG7m8J.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4.5M Nov 21 11:10 airportSniffENFGOR-dec.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 39M Nov 21 10:21 airportSniffdZH641.cap
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6.4M Nov 21 10:14 airportSniffENFGOR.cap
root@eh-kali-05:~#
```

Decrypt the packet capture file

Wireshark View of Decrypted Captured Packets

wireshark airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the file 'airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap' open. The packet list pane shows several packets, with packet 1 selected. The packet details pane shows the structure of the selected packet:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	SamsungE_eb:69:c1	LinksysG_4b:21:b4	EAPOL	138	Key (Group Message 2 of 2)
2	0.139094	::	ff02::1:ffeb:69c1	ICMPv6	103	Neighbor Solicitation for fe80:...
3	0.144166	::	ff02::16	ICMPv6	115	Multicast Listener Report Messa...
4	0.303411	0.0.0.0	224.0.0.22	IGMPv3	79	Membership Report / Leave group...
5	0.603378	fe80::e299:71ff:fee...	ff02::2	ICMPv6	95	Router Solicitation from e0:99:...
6	0.631011	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	375	DHCP Discover - Transaction ID ...
7	1.142378	fe80::e299:71ff:fee...	ff02::2	ICMPv6	95	Router Solicitation from e0:99:...
8	1.154215	192.168.88.1	192.168.88.108	DHCP	367	DHCP Offer - Transaction ID ...
9	1.155530	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	DHCP	387	DHCP Request - Transaction ID ...

Packet 1 details:

- Frame 1: 138 bytes on wire (1104 bits), 113 bytes captured (904 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: SamsungE_eb:69:c1 (e0:99:71:eb:69:c1), Dst: LinksysG_4b:21:b4 (00:06:25:4b:21:b4)
- 802.1X Authentication
 - Version: 802.1X-2001 (1)
 - Type: Key (3)
 - Length: 95
 - Key Descriptor Type: EAPOL WPA Key (254)
 - Key Information: 0x0322
 - Key Length: 16
 - Replay Counter: 2
 - WPA Key Nonce: 00...
 - Key IV: 00
 - WPA Key RSC: 0000000000000000
 - WPA Key ID: 0000000000000000
 - WPA Key MIC: e939e6113a835bd3a79689455bce384f
 - WPA Key Data Length: 0

Bottom status bar: airportSniff1QXjSX-dec | Packets: 2301 · Displayed: 2301 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.84 · Profile: Default

The screenshot displays the Wireshark interface with an 'Export - HTTP object list' dialog box open. The dialog box contains a table of HTTP objects. The background shows the main Wireshark window with a packet list on the left and a packet details pane on the right. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Packets: 2301 · Displayed: 2301 (100.0%) · Load time: 0:0.84 · Profile: Default'.

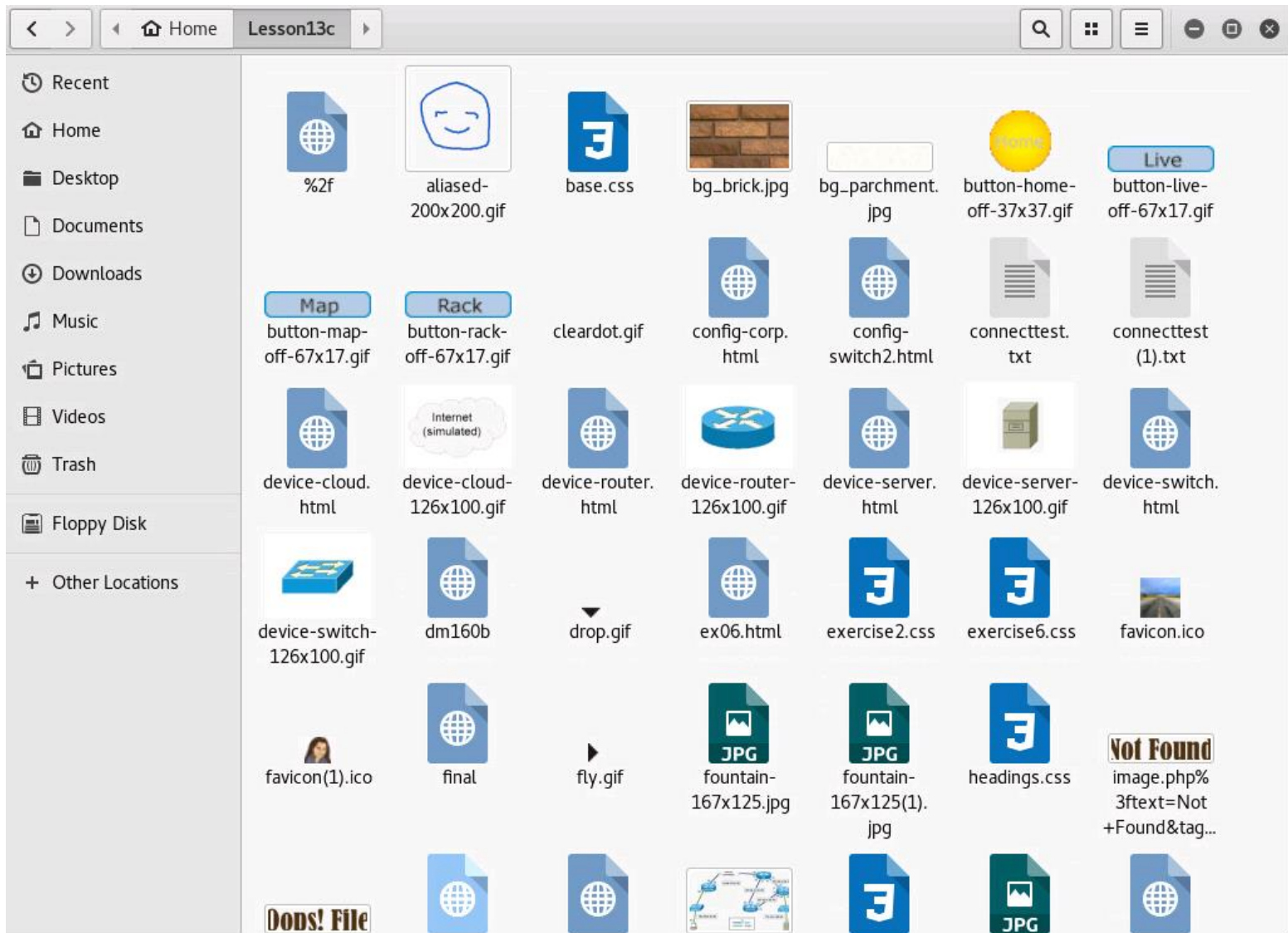
Packet	Hostname	Content Type	Size	Filename
1911	hayrocket.com	image/gif	281 bytes	button-map-off-67x17.gif
1913	hayrocket.com	image/gif	297 bytes	button-rack-off-67x17.gif
1914	hayrocket.com	image/gif	268 bytes	button-live-off-67x17.gif
1918	hayrocket.com	text/css	1415 bytes	print.css
1941	hayrocket.com	image/gif	16 kB	logical-network-474x300.gif
1994	hayrocket.com	text/html	6886 bytes	config-corp.html
2008	hayrocket.com	text/html	5743 bytes	config-switch2.html
2020	hayrocket.com	text/html	6640 bytes	device-switch.html
2025	hayrocket.com	image/gif	770 bytes	device-switch-126x100.gif
2036	hayrocket.com	text/html	6128 bytes	device-router.html
2040	hayrocket.com	image/gif	886 bytes	device-router-126x100.gif
2047	hayrocket.com	text/html	5625 bytes	device-cloud.html
2052	hayrocket.com	image/gif	1187 bytes	device-cloud-126x100.gif
2056	hayrocket.com	text/html	5877 bytes	device-server.html
2063	hayrocket.com	image/gif	780 bytes	device-server-126x100.gif
2070	hayrocket.com	text/html	5905 bytes	physical.html
2119	hayrocket.com	image/jpeg	44 kB	physical-network-471x300.jpg
2130	hayrocket.com	text/html	4714 bytes	live.html
2275	hayrocket.com	text/html	4728 bytes	index.html

Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) **scp xxxxxx76@opus-ii.cis.cabrillo.edu:../depot/lesson13/* .**
- 2) **airdecap-ng -p Hornblower -e linkysys airportSniff1QXjSX.cap**
- 3) Run Wireshark on the decrypted airportSniff1QXjSX-dec.cap file.
- 4) File > Export Objects > HTTP
- 5) Create a new lesson13c directory.
- 6) Save all the objects in the new directory.

When finished note it in the chat window.



Recent

Home

Desktop

Documents

Downloads

Music

Pictures

Videos

Trash

Floppy Disk

Other Locations

button-map-off-67x17.gif

button-rack-off-67x17.gif

cleardot.gif

config-corp.html

config-switch2.html

connecttest.txt

connecttest (1).txt

device-switch.html

physical-network-471x300.jpg

Server

PC

print.css

reset-min.css

rtistatus3.dat

safari.css

styles.css

styles_print.css

21+File&tag...

474x300.gif

physical-network-471x300.jpg

Properties

Size 471 x 300 pixels

Type JPEG image

File Size 45.0 kB

Folder Lesson13c

Aperture

Exposure

Focal Length

ISO

Metering

Camera

Date

Time

Not Found

image.php%3ftext=Not+Found&tag...

physical.html

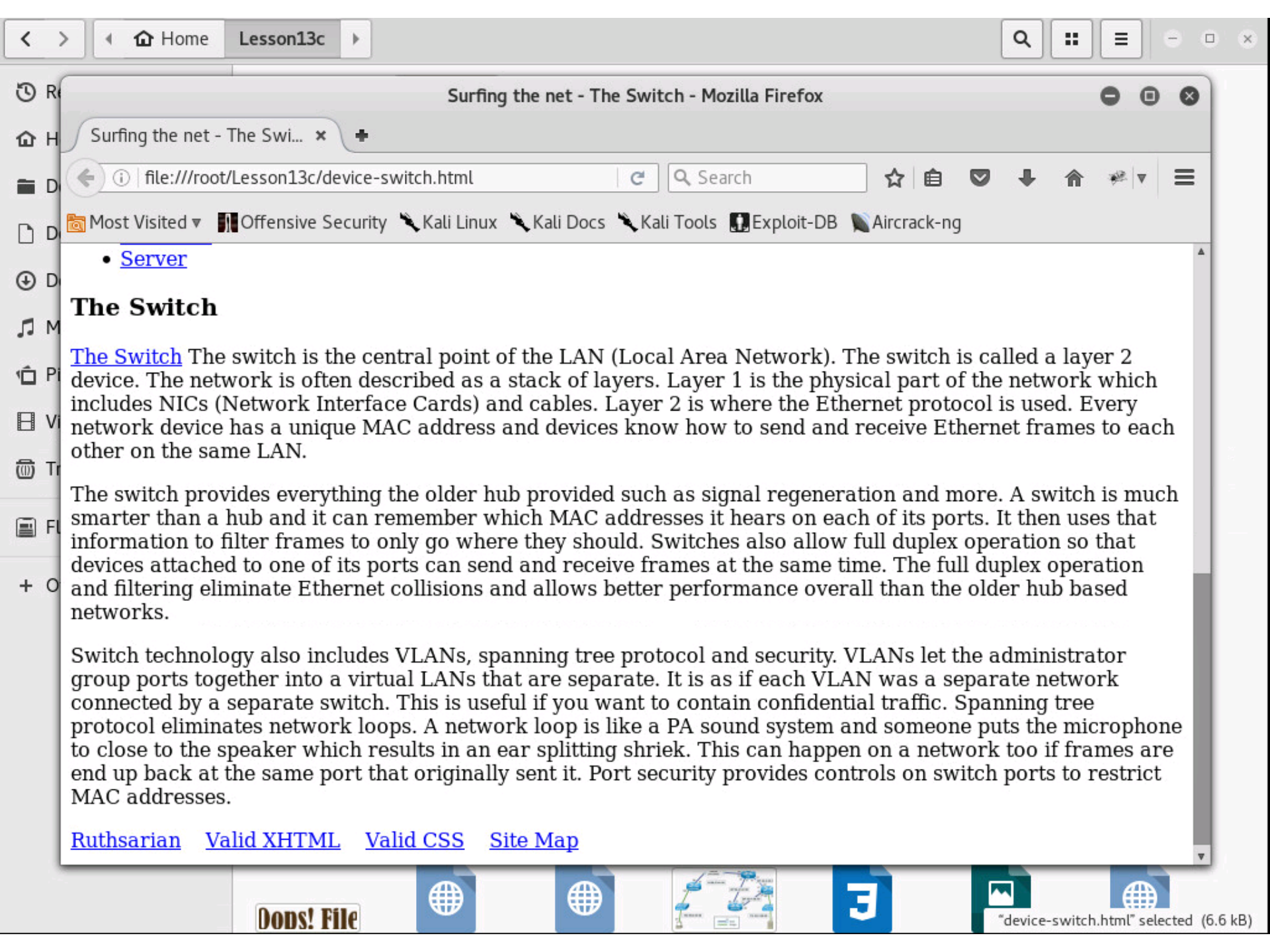
*physical-network-471x300.jpg" selected (45.0 kB)

The screenshot shows a file manager window titled "Lesson13c" with a sidebar on the left containing navigation options like "Recent", "Home", "Desktop", "Documents", "Downloads", "Music", "Pictures", "Videos", "Trash", "Floppy Disk", and "Other Locations". The main pane displays a grid of files including "device-switch-126x100.gif", "dm160b", "drop.gif", "ex06.html", "exercise2.css", "exercise6.css", "favicon.ico", "favicon(1).ico", "final", "fly.gif", "fountain-167x125.jpg", "fountain-167x125(1).jpg", "headings.css", "image.php%3ftext=Not+Found&tag...", "index.html", "live.html", "logical-network-474x300.gif", "menu_dropdown.css", "not-optimized-400x300.jpg", and "physical.html".

An open text editor window titled "exercise6.css" is overlaid on the file manager, showing the following CSS code:

```
/* Rich Simms DM 160B Exercise 5 */  
* {  
    color: teal;  
    margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;  
    text-align: center;  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

The text editor window also shows a status bar at the bottom with "CSS", "Tab Width: 8", "Ln 1, Col 1", and "INS".



- [Server](#)

The Switch

[The Switch](#) The switch is the central point of the LAN (Local Area Network). The switch is called a layer 2 device. The network is often described as a stack of layers. Layer 1 is the physical part of the network which includes NICs (Network Interface Cards) and cables. Layer 2 is where the Ethernet protocol is used. Every network device has a unique MAC address and devices know how to send and receive Ethernet frames to each other on the same LAN.

The switch provides everything the older hub provided such as signal regeneration and more. A switch is much smarter than a hub and it can remember which MAC addresses it hears on each of its ports. It then uses that information to filter frames to only go where they should. Switches also allow full duplex operation so that devices attached to one of its ports can send and receive frames at the same time. The full duplex operation and filtering eliminate Ethernet collisions and allows better performance overall than the older hub based networks.

Switch technology also includes VLANs, spanning tree protocol and security. VLANs let the administrator group ports together into a virtual LANs that are separate. It is as if each VLAN was a separate network connected by a separate switch. This is useful if you want to contain confidential traffic. Spanning tree protocol eliminates network loops. A network loop is like a PA sound system and someone puts the microphone to close to the speaker which results in an ear splitting shriek. This can happen on a network too if frames are end up back at the same port that originally sent it. Port security provides controls on switch ports to restrict MAC addresses.

Activity

As root, on your EH-Kali-XX VM:

- 1) Find the extracted config-switch2.html file.
- 2) What is the password used on this Cisco switch?

Write your answer in the chat window.



Deauth Rogue AP Attacks Placeholder

<https://simms-teach.com/howtos/students/WiFi-Penetration-Schell.pdf>

Ryan's WiFi penetration testing presentation



Krack

Serious flaw in WPA2 protocol lets attackers intercept passwords and much more

DAN GOODIN - 10/15/2017, 9:37 PM

<https://arstechnica.com/information-technology/2017/10/severe-flaw-in-wpa2-protocol-leaves-wi-fi-traffic-open-to-eavesdropping/>



KRACK attack is especially bad news for Android and Linux users.

"Researchers have disclosed a serious weakness in the WPA2 protocol that allows attackers within range of vulnerable device or access point to intercept passwords, e-mails, and other data presumed to be encrypted, and in some cases, to inject ransomware or other malicious content into a website a client is visiting."

Krack Attacks (WiFi WPA2 Vulnerability)

Dr Mike Pound & Dr Steve Bagley



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mYtvjijATa4>

Assignment



Final Project

Cabrillo College

CIS 76 Linux Lab Exercise

Final Project
Fall 2016

Final Project

You will create an educational step-by-step lab for VLab that demonstrates a complete hacking attack scenario. You may exploit one or more vulnerabilities using Metasploit, a bot, custom code, social engineering and/or other hacking tools. You will document the preventative measures an organization could take to prevent your attack and help one or more classmates test their project.

Warning and Permission

**Unauthorized hacking can result in
prison terms, large fines, lawsuits and
being dropped from this course!**

For this project, you have authorization to hack any of the VMs in your VLab pod. Contact the instructor if you need additional VMs.

Steps

1. Research and identify one or more interesting vulnerabilities and related exploits.
2. Using VLAB, create a secure test bed, identifying attacker and victim systems, to run the lab in.
3. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to set up the test bed.
4. Develop step-by-step instructions on how to carry out the attack.
5. Develop a list of preventative measures the victim could block future attacks.
6. Have another student test your lab and verify the results can be duplicated.
7. Do a presentation and demo to the class.

Due in two weeks



Wrap up

Next Class

Assignment: Check the Calendar Page on the web site to see what is due next week.

*Final project due
in two weeks*

Quiz questions for next class:

- No more quizzes!



Backup