OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY

CYSE 301 Cybersecurity Techniques and Operations

Assignment #5 Wi-Fi Password Cracking (Part B)

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Task C: 20 points

Follow the steps in the lab manual, and practice cracking practice for WEP and WPA/WPA2 protected traffic.

1. Decrypt the lab5wep-demo. cap file (**5 points**) and perform a detailed traffic analysis (**5 points**)







To decrypt the file, I first copied the Lab Resources file onto my Internal Kali VM desktop. I then opened the "lab5wep-demo.cap" file in Wireshark and performed a Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis to look at what packets were viewable from the encrypted file. Using the cd and ls commands, I worked my way up to the correct directory to then use "aircrack-ng lab5wep-demo.cap" to better look at the traffic. After setting my index network to 1, I got the WEP key, and then entered the "airdecap-ng -w F2:C7:BB:35:B9 lab5wep-demo.cap" command to decrypt the file. I went back to Wireshark, opened the decrypted file, show the decrypted traffic, and performed another Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis. 86.2% of the packets were under Address Resolution Protocol, and the other 13.6% were using Transmission Control Protocol with Internet Protocol Version 4. Looking through the traffic there were a significant amount of ARP packets broadcasting for the IP address 192.168.20.10.

Decrypt the lab5wpa2-demo. cap file (5 points) and perform a detailed traffic analysis (5 points)





🕎 Kali - Internal Workstation on CY301-EPRES010 - Virtual Machine Connection

Kali - Internal Workstation on CY301-EPRES010 - Virtual Machine Connection



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To start, I switched to Wireshark and opened the "lab5wpa2-demo.cap" to see the encrypted traffic and performed a Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis to see that the traffic was under IEEE 802.11 Wireless LAN. Going back to my terminal, since I was still in the necessary directory, I used the ls command to see all file options, and then used "aircrack-ng lab5wpa2demo.cap" with the index number set to 4. I copied the default wordlist to the current directory with "cp /usr/share/wordlists/rockyou.txt.gz .", unzipped the wordlist with "gunzip rockyou.txt.gz", started cracking again with "aircrack-ng lab5wpa2-demo.cap -w rockyou.txt" and used ls to check my progress. I set the index number to 4 again and got the key as "password". Afterwards, I started the decryption process with the command "airdecap-ng -p password lab5wpa2-demo.cap" with an added "-e CCNI" for specification. I then used ls to check my files, used the command "wireshark lab5wpa2-demo-dec.cap" to switch to Wireshark with the decrypted file to look at its traffic, and performed another Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis. Looking at the analysis, there are significantly fewer packets than the WEP file at 2,228 compared to over 100,000. 98.2% percent of packets were TCP packets and 99.7% were under IPv4 Protocol. With the traffic, the most prominent IP addresses were 192.168.2.23 and 128.82.112.29.

Task D: 30 points

Each student will be assigned a new WPA2 traffic file for analysis. You need to refer to the table below and find the file assigned to you based on the LAST digit of the MD5 of your MIDAS ID. For example, the last digit of the hash for svatsa is **8**. Thus, I should pick up the file "WPA2-P3-01.cap."

MD5 of svatsa is fe2943715a4e07c670b242559f5974f8

echo -n svatsa | md5sum fe2943715a4e07c670b242559f5974f8

You can find an online MD5 hash generator or the following command to get the hash of a text string,

• The above files are zipped in a folder named "Lab Resources (2023 Spring)." You can locate the zipped folder in your VMshare in any Kali Linux VM. Then, extract the zipped file and find the assigned WPA file under the sub-folder "WPA traffic."

Last digit of your MD5	Filename
0~3	WPA2-P1-01.cap
4~5	WPA2-P2-01.cap
6~8	WPA2-P3-01.cap
9~B	WPA2-P4-01.cap
C~F	WPA2-P5-01.cap

• Please note that - it is recommended to copy the zip file to your local folder before extracting the whole file in the VMshare folder.



Figure 1 Location of Lab Resource (2023 Spring) in the VMshare folder.



Figure 2 I copied the zip file to the Desktop and then extracted it to access the WPA traffic folder.

Then complete the following steps:

1. Implement a dictionary attack and decrypt the traffic using the correct file based on your last character of md5 hash for your midas name. - 20 points





With my MD5 hash being 872dde14d2accc82f61b1fea799b5223 after epres010, I opened the "WPA2-P1-01.cap" file in Wireshark and looked at the main traffic with and without the "eapol" filter for seeing the 4-way handshakes and general traffic, and performed a Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis. I then used the cd and ls commands to move up to the right directory and used the "aircrack-ng WPA2-P1-01.cap" to get access to the key, but later added "-w rockyou.txt" to add the wordlist and for the command to function properly. Finally, I managed to crack the file and got the "PASSWORD" key.

3. Decrypt the encrypted traffic and write a detailed summary to describe what you have explored from this encrypted traffic file (using wireshark). -10 points



After learning about the file's key, I entered the command "airdecap-ng -p PASSWORD WPA2-P1-01.cap -e CyberPHY" due to CyberPHY being the only additional information to put into the command, decrypting most of the packets in the file. I then used the ls command to see all files, and then changed back to Wireshark with "wireshark WPA2-P1-01-dec.cap." I had access to the general traffic and performed a Protocol Hierarchy Statistical Analysis. From the analysis, the most significant factors are that 90.0% of packets are under IPv4, 64.3% are using TCP, 27.8% are under TLS, and 18.9% are using UDP. Another point is that TCP packets take up 80.8% of the percent bytes and TLS packets take up 60.9%. There are also 471 packets in total. Looking at the overall traffic, there were also a decent quantity of GQUIC packets, LLMNR packets, and ICMP packets. There were also TCK and TLSv1.2 packets that had segments not captured. GQUIC packets ping requesting and replying in between the IP addresses 192.168.1.118 and 8.8.8.8.