

# Wireless Tools

Training materials for wireless trainers



*The Abdus Salam*  
**International Centre  
for Theoretical Physics**



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

This talk covers tools that will show you a great deal of information about wireless networks, including network discovery, data logging, security auditing, and spectrum analysis.

Version 1.4 by Rob, @2009-11-23

Version 1.5 by Rob, @2010-02-28

Version 1.6 by Rob, @2010-03-12

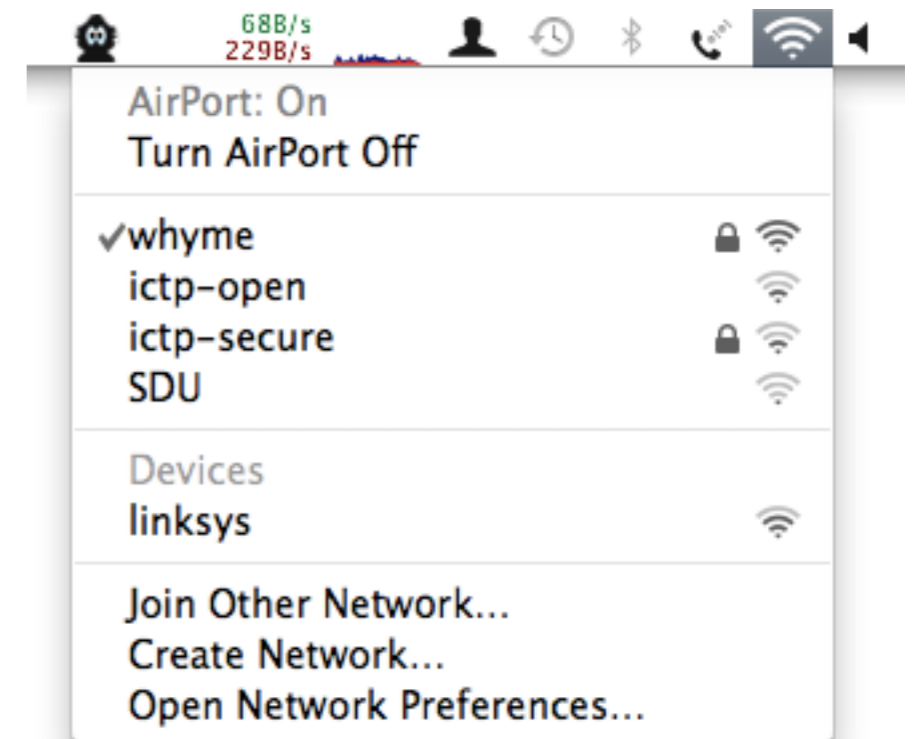
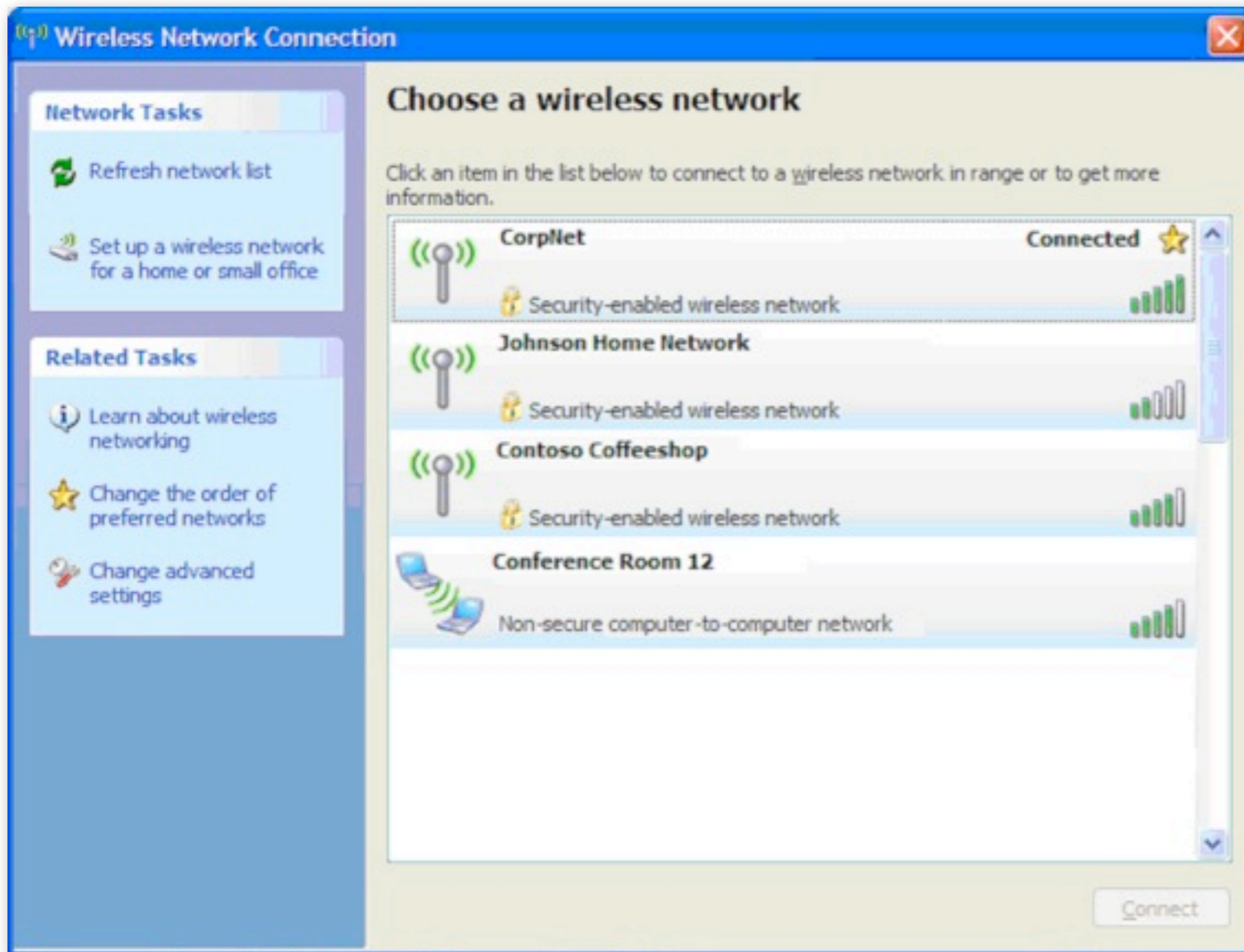
# Goals

- ▶ The goal of this talk is to provide an introduction to a few software tools that will help you to:
  - ▶ monitor your WiFi network to identify problems
  - ▶ perform security audits and prevent attacks
  - ▶ observe the ongoing performance of your network and plan for future needs
  - ▶ detect interference

# Types of wireless tools

- ▶ Network ESSID scanners
- ▶ Wireless protocol analyzers
- ▶ Encryption cracking tools
- ▶ Wireless device auditing and management
- ▶ “War driving” tools: network mapping
- ▶ Spectrum analysis

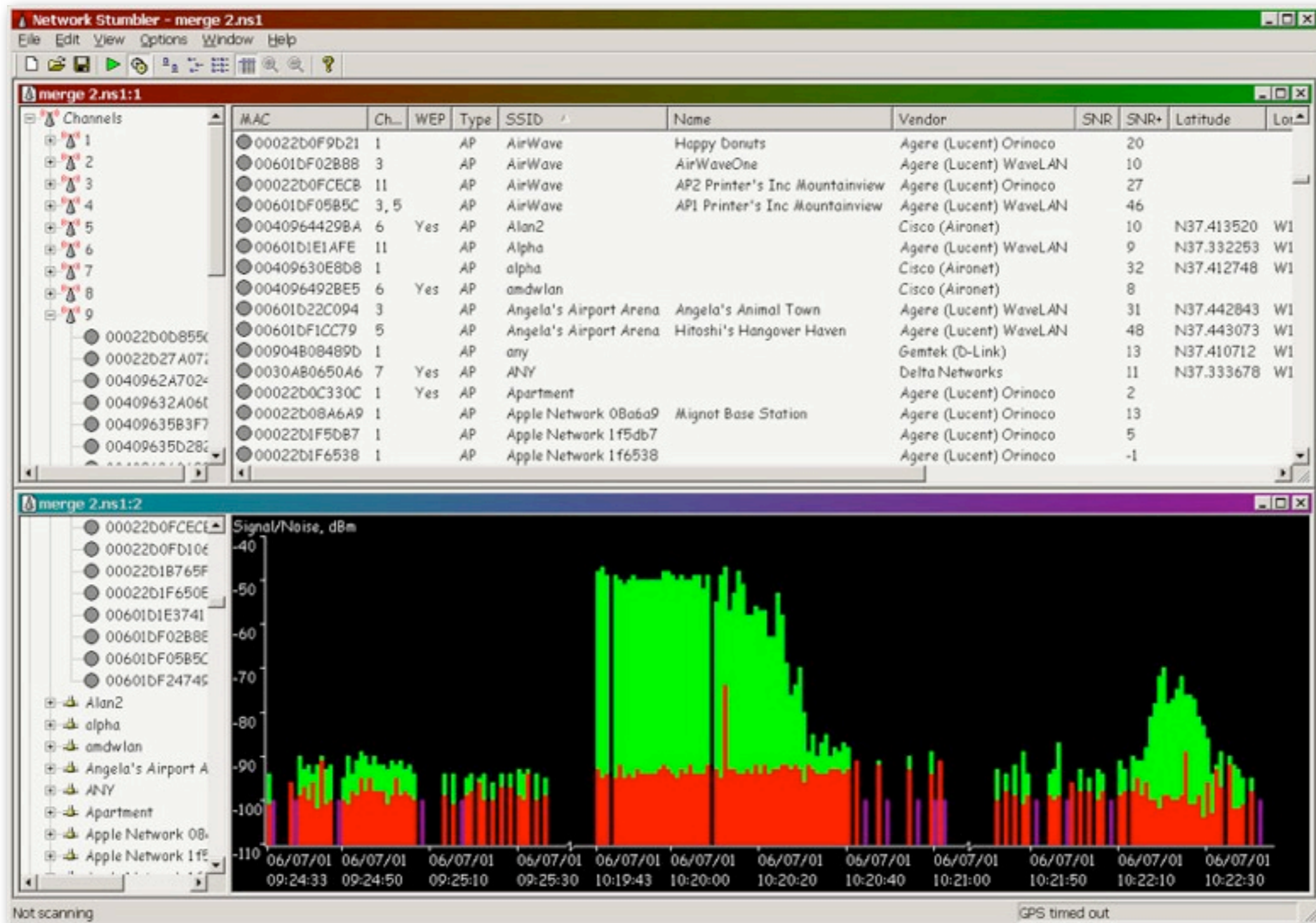
# Built-in wireless clients



If a computer has a wireless card, it has a basic network scanner.

# NetStumbler

<http://www.stumbler.net/>



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NetStumbler was one of the first and most widely used WiFi detection tools. It runs only in Windows XP or Windows 2000, and works with many (but not all) wireless cards. NetStumbler can be used for mapping the coverage of your WiFi network, War Driving, rogue AP detection, aligning antennas on a long distance link, and more. NetStumbler is not open source, and was last updated in 2004.



<http://www.vistumbler.net/>

The screenshot displays the Vistumbler v7 Beta software interface, which is designed for network detection and GPS integration. The main window shows a list of detected networks with columns for #, Active status, Mac Address, SSID, Signal strength, Manufacturer, and Label. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Options, Settings, Export, Extra) and a toolbar with buttons for 'Stop', 'Use GPS', and 'Active APs'. A sidebar on the left allows for filtering by Authentication, Channel, Encryption, Network Type, and SSID. The bottom of the window features a red bar chart representing signal strength over time. A smaller window in the foreground shows a detailed view of a detected network, including its SSID, signal strength, and authentication details. Another window displays a Google Earth map with a 'Current Position' marker and a 'GPS Details' panel showing location coordinates and speed. The software is running on a Windows Vista desktop environment.

#	Active	Mac Address	SSID	Signal	Manufacturer	Label
1	Active	00:1A:79:75:E7:88	did-wrt	86%	Linksys	My Wireless
510	Dead	00:18:39:7D:10:50	linksys	0%	Unknown	Unknown

#	Active	Mac Address	SSID	Signal	Channel	Authentication	Encryption	Network Type	Latitude	Longitude	Manufacturer	Label
47	Active	00:05:52:0C:FC:30	HolidayInnExpress	18%	6	Open	None	Infrastructure	N 42.114933	W 72.135260	Cyberis	Unknown
46	Active	00:18:F8:62:F3:1A	linksys	18%	6	Open	None	Infrastructure	N 42.114933	W 72.135260	Cisco-Linksys	Unknown
45	Active	00:12:9F:85:48:75	STYV881959	18%	6	Open	WEP	Infrastructure	N 42.114293	W 72.136061	AlfaCom	Unknown
44	Dead	00:12:8E:84:87:CA	Sturbridge Coffee H...	0%	6	Open	None	Infrastructure	N 42.114300	W 72.136433	AlfaCom	Unknown
43	Dead	00:00:06:49:4D:75	8584020578	0%	6	Open	None	Infrastructure	N 42.114637	W 72.137520	AlfaCom	Unknown
42	Dead	00:14:8F:75:35:69	linksys_303_8504	0%	6	WPA-Personal	TKIP	Infrastructure	N 42.114470	W 72.136787	Cisco-Linksys	Unknown

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Vistumbler is an updated open source network detection tool for Windows Vista and Windows 7. It supports many of the same features as NetStumbler, including network detection and GPS integration. It also works with Google Earth to allow realtime WiFi mapping on a live map. Vistumbler does not run in Windows XP.

# Kismet

<http://www.kismetwireless.net/>

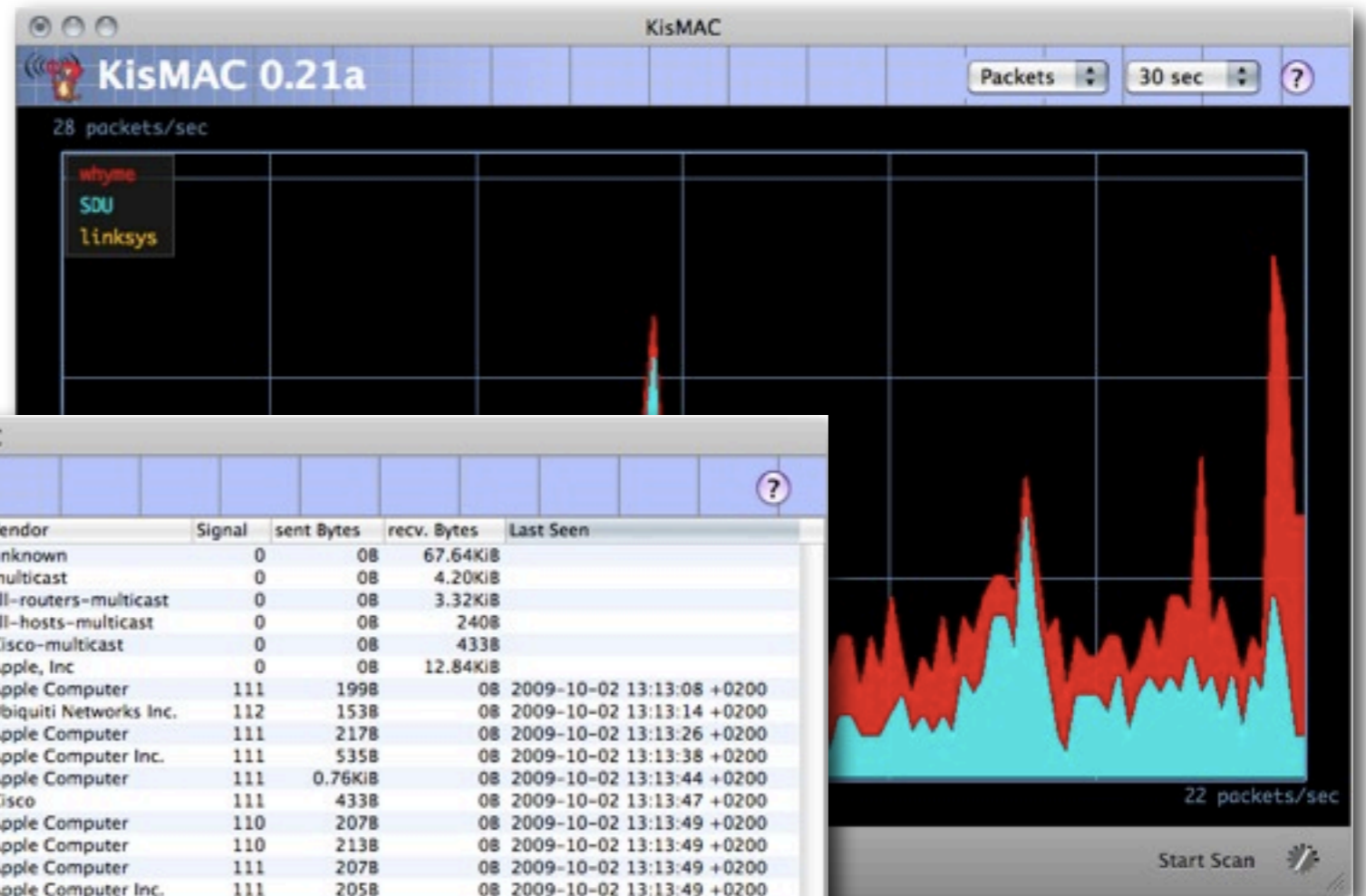


Kismet is the most widely used wireless network monitor and logging system. Kismet will work with any wireless card which supports raw monitoring mode, and can sniff 802.11b, 802.11a, and 802.11g traffic. Far from being a simple network detector, Kismet can log all 802.11 frames for later analysis. It supports multiple radio cards and a sophisticated network monitoring mode, which makes it possible to log and analyze all traffic on all channels in an arbitrarily large network simultaneously. It can identify the SSID of "closed" WiFi networks, identify associated clients (including relative traffic and hardware vendors), has GPS integration, and much more. Kismet is open source software.

While free and powerful, one downside to Kismet is its relative complexity. It works best on Linux or BSD, and also works on Windows when using the AirPcap packet capture hardware.

# KisMAC

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

A screenshot of the KisMAC 0.21a interface showing a detailed client list and settings. The interface includes a title bar, a search bar, and a 'Start Scan' button. The client list is as follows:

Client	Vendor	Signal	sent Bytes	recv. Bytes	Last Seen
FF:FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	unknown	0	0B	67.64KiB	
01:00:5E:00:00:FB	multicast	0	0B	4.20KiB	
01:00:5E:00:00:02	all-routers-multicast	0	0B	3.32KiB	
01:00:5E:00:00:01	all-hosts-multicast	0	0B	240B	
01:00:0C:CC:CC:CC	Cisco-multicast	0	0B	433B	
00:23:6C:8B:26:78	Apple, Inc	0	0B	12.84KiB	
00:11:24:09:68:E2	Apple Computer	111	199B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:08 +0200
00:15:6D:63:6C:3F	Ubiquiti Networks Inc.	112	153B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:14 +0200
00:11:24:09:6A:56	Apple Computer	111	217B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:26 +0200
00:14:51:0A:D5:84	Apple Computer Inc.	111	535B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:38 +0200
00:16:CB:A7:EA:3A	Apple Computer	111	0.76KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:44 +0200
00:12:01:61:EE:92	Cisco	111	433B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:47 +0200
00:16:CB:AA:13:20	Apple Computer	110	207B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:16:CB:A7:9D:F5	Apple Computer	110	213B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:16:CB:AA:12:D3	Apple Computer	111	207B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:14:51:0A:CC:A6	Apple Computer Inc.	111	205B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:16:CB:A8:6A:37	Apple Computer	111	218B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:16:CB:A8:69:8D	Apple Computer	110	213B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:16:CB:A7:EB:CF	Apple Computer	111	207B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:17:F2:00:82:64	Apple Computer	111	1.44KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:11:50:E7:67:DE	Belkin Corporation	111	0.72KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:49 +0200
00:1E:52:F1:F7:2C	Apple Inc	110	0.79KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:51 +0200
00:11:24:09:6A:57	Apple Computer	110	62.53KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:52 +0200
00:11:21:ED:86:C0	Cisco Systems	0	0B	270B	
00:0C:42:2F:AF:F4	Routerboard.com	111	153B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:17 +0200
00:01:02:97:C1:57	3COM CORPORATION	112	196B	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:25 +0200
00:00:0C:07:AC:00	CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.	111	1.56KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:50 +0200
00:0F:F8:20:EC:00	Cisco Systems	110	1.75KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:50 +0200
00:0F:F8:28:34:00	Cisco Systems	110	16.08KiB	0B	2009-10-02 13:13:52 +0200

KisMAC is an open source network detection and logging tool for Mac OS X. It has many of the same features as Kismet, but includes a much friendlier graphical interface. Like Kismet, it can log raw 802.11 frames when using radio cards capable of supporting monitor mode. KisMAC supports custom maps for GPS integration, and many advanced security features.



# Handheld wireless clients

MAC	SSID
00032F0119CF	FORD707
00026F03FE64	NoCat-Sebastopol
00022D1D293B	AthenaBC
00062560130F	linksys
00022D8D03F7	2WIRE403
00601DF2211F	ORA
00022D0C11F4	ORA
00022D0C5F07	ORA
00601DF22136	ORA
004005B1F5E3	victree

MiniStumbler 9:59a

- ✓ New document starts scan
- ✓ Reconfigure card automatically
- ✓ Get AP Names

Auto Save

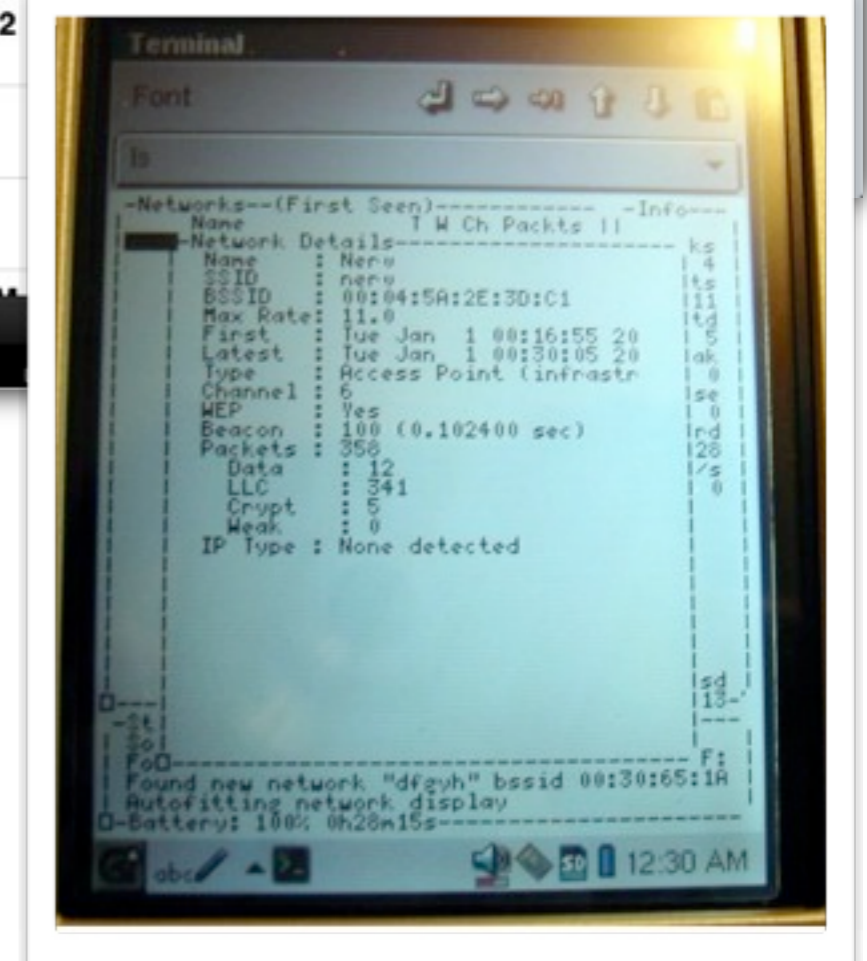
File View Opt Spd GPS

Security Type	Strength	Channel	Status
known-secure	20	1	Open
verified	20	2	Open
open	20	3	Open
undetermined	6	4	Open
redirected	38	5	Open
wep-secured	12	6	WEP
wpa-secured	14	7	WPA

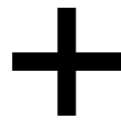
WifiTrak

Network Name	Channel	RSSI
NETGEAR - 0	11	-68
asus	1	-70
BLW-54PM	6	-70
BT Fusion-0032	12	-76
BTBusinessHub-032		
Sandyford		
GT-WIREFREE		

Networks



Many wifi scanning devices exist for handheld computers.



```
Network List (Channel)
Name           T W Ch Packts Flags IP Range
! SMN-BelmontEast  A N 03  1370  T   0.0.0.0
  tantan        A Y 05    74   U   0.0.0.0
! Wireless       A N 06  1312  U3  192.168.0.0
! SpeedStream    A N 11   850   T   0.0.0.0

Info
Nturks      4
Packets     3606
Cryptd      0
Weak        0
Noise       0
Discrd      0
Pkts/s      9
Elapsed     000945

Status
Sorting by channel
Sorting by SSID
Found IP 192.168.0.1 for Wireless::00:A0:C5:E4:60:3E via UDP
Found IP 66.163.173.202 for SMN-BelmontEast::00:40:63:C0:AA:4B via TCP
Battery: 102 0h15m0s
```

```
<capture> - Ethereal
File Edit Capture Display Tools Help

No. | Time | Source | Destination | Protocol | Info
---|---|---|---|---|---
1 | 0.000000 | 10.15.6.1 | 10.15.6.33 | HTTP | HTTP/1.1 200 OK
2 | 0.002895 | 10.15.6.1 | 10.15.6.33 | HTTP | Continuation
3 | 0.003344 | 10.15.6.33 | 10.15.6.1 | TCP | 52824 > http [ACK] Seq=966073767 Ack=107601726 Win=33304
5 | 0.007514 | 10.15.6.1 | 10.15.6.33 | HTTP | Continuation
10 | 0.061774 | 10.15.6.33 | 10.15.6.1 | HTTP | GET /style.css HTTP/1.1
11 | 0.067010 | 10.15.6.1 | 10.15.6.33 | TCP | http > 52824 [ACK] Seq=107601857 Ack=966074200 Win=7504
12 | 0.073638 | 10.15.6.1 | 10.15.6.33 | HTTP | HTTP/1.1 200 OK
13 | 0.073861 | 10.15.6.1 | 10.15.6.33 | HTTP | Continuation
14 | 0.097965 | 216.254.17.166 | 10.15.6.33 | SSH | Encrypted response packet len=1448
15 | 0.100457 | 216.254.17.166 | 10.15.6.33 | SSH | Encrypted response packet len=1448

Frame 10 (499 bytes on wire, 499 bytes captured)
Ethernet II, Src: 00:30:65:03:e7:8a, Dst: 00:40:63:c0:aa:4b
Internet Protocol, Src Addr: 10.15.6.33 (10.15.6.33), Dst Addr: 10.15.6.1 (10.15.6.1)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 52824 (52824), Dst Port: http (80), Seq: 966073767, Ack: 107601857, Len: 433
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
GET /style.css HTTP/1.1\r\n
Host: muzik.rob.svn\r\n
Connection: keep-alive\r\n
Referer: http://muzik.rob.svn/cgi/playing?channel=Muzik\r\n
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; U; PPC Mac OS X; en-us) AppleWebKit/74 (KHTML, like Gecko) Safari/74\r\n
Accept: */*\r\n
Accept-Language: en-us, jatq=0.21, de-detq=0.06, de;q=0.79, fr-fr;q=0.71, fr;q=0.64, nl-nl;q=0.57, nl;q=0.50, it-it;q=0.43\r\n

0000  00 40 63 c0 aa 4b 00 30 65 03 e7 8a 08 00 45 00  .8c..K.0 e.....E.
0010  01 a5 5e 54 40 00 40 06 ba 7f 0a 0f 06 21 0a 0f  ..TW.0. ....!..
0020  06 01 ce 58 00 50 39 95 1d a7 06 69 d9 c1 80 18  ...X.P9. ....
0030  82 18 5d cf 00 00 01 01 08 0a b1 15 f1 44 21 63  ..).....3lc
0040  Be ed 47 45 54 20 2f 73 74 79 6c 65 2e 63 73 73  ..GET /s tyle.css
0050  20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a  HTTP/1.1..Host:
0060  20 6d 75 7a 69 6b 2e 72 6f 62 2e 73 77 6e 0d 0a  muzik.r ob.svn..
0070  42 62 6a 6a 0c 62 7a 69 6f 6a 7a 70 5a 65 65 70  .....

Filter: ip.addr == 10.15.6.33
Reset Apply File: <capture> Drops: 0
```

Kismet will log 802.11 frames in standard pcap format. You can then open these files in Wireshark for further analysis.

**=**  
*extremely*  
**powerful**  
**wireless**  
**protocol**  
**analyzer**

DumpLog 03-06-21 14:50.dump - Ethereal

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
344	19.099107	00:02:6f:01:85:74	00:06:25:12:cf:c6	IEEE 802.11	Probe Response
345	19.100770	00:02:6f:01:85:74	00:06:25:12:cf:c6	IEEE 802.11	Probe Response
346	19.129647	00:02:6f:01:85:74	00:06:25:12:cf:c6	IEEE 802.11	Probe Response
347	19.130652	00:02:6f:01:85:74	00:06:25:12:cf:c6	IEEE 802.11	Probe Response
348	19.132844	00:02:6f:01:85:74	00:06:25:12:cf:c6	IEEE 802.11	Probe Response
351	19.149373	00:02:6f:01:85:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	IEEE 802.11	Beacon frame
352	19.252298	00:02:6f:01:85:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	IEEE 802.11	Beacon frame
357	20.174012	00:02:6f:01:85:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	IEEE 802.11	Beacon frame
358	20.276660	00:02:6f:01:85:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	IEEE 802.11	Beacon frame
428	21.198078	00:02:6f:01:85:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	IEEE 802.11	Beacon frame
429	21.300603	00:02:6f:01:85:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	IEEE 802.11	Beacon frame
430	21.402110	00:02:6f:01:85:74	ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff	IEEE 802.11	Beacon frame

IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN management frame

- Fixed parameters (12 bytes)
  - Timestamp: 0x00000012FB3A8219
  - Beacon Interval: 0.102400 [Seconds]
- Capability Information: 0x0001
- Tagged parameters (32 bytes)
  - Tag Number: 0 (SSID parameter set)
    - Tag length: 15
    - Tag interpretation: SMN-BelmontEast
  - Tag Number: 1 (Supported Rates)
    - Tag length: 4
    - Tag interpretation: Supported rates: 1.0(B) 2.0(B) 5.5 11.0 [Mbit/sec]
  - Tag Number: 3 (DS Parameter set)
    - Tag length: 1

```
0000 80 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff ff ff 00 02 6f 01 85 74  .....o..t
0010 00 02 6f 01 85 74 d0 66 19 82 3a fb 12 00 00 00  ..o..t.f ..:.....
0020 64 00 01 00 00 0f 53 57 4e 2d 42 65 6c 6d 6f 6e  d.....SM N-Belmon
0030 74 45 61 73 74 01 04 82 84 0b 16 03 01 03 05 04  tEast... ..
0040 00 01 00 04  ....
```

Filter: wlan.bssid == 00:02:6f:01:85:74 / Reset Apply File: DumpLog 03-06-21 14:50.dump

||

Using Kismet in conjunction with Wireshark allows you to inspect data all the way down to the level of individual 802.11 frames, making it possible to debug even the most difficult wireless problems.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe - aircrack.exe -x -0 checkpassword.ivs

aircrack 2.3

[00:00:02] Tested 2 keys (got 270169 IVs)

KB    depth  byte(vote)
0     0/ 1    63( 61) A2( 12) 08( 12) 39( 6) FB( 5) 74( 5)
1     0/ 1    68( 95) B2( 15) 3B( 13) 8A( 5) 44( 5) 0A( 5)
2     0/ 1    65( 43) F7( 8) 37( 8) 1D( 7) 6A( 5) 40( 3)
3     0/ 1    63( 98) B1( 15) 19( 12) CC( 5) BA( 5) 35( 5)
4     0/ 1    6B( 58) 6C( 12) FE( 12) 4F( 9) 02( 9) CB( 3)
5     0/ 1    70( 76) F8( 12) DE( 8) 8B( 6) 17( 5) 58( 5)
6     0/ 1    61( 75) C3( 15) 6E( 12) 9E( 10) 63( 10) 77( 8)
7     0/ 2    73( 34) 15( 26) 3D( 10) 72( 9) A7( 8) 9A( 6)
8     0/ 1    73( 87) E1( 15) B5( 12) B3( 10) DE( 10) E0( 10)
9     0/ 1    77( 99) 9B( 13) 36( 13) 0A( 12) 5D( 11) F6( 10)
10    0/ 4    6F( 22) 82( 13) F2( 13) 49( 13) DE( 10) 1A( 10)
11    0/ 1    72( 154) A9( 16) FB( 15) 73( 12) 5A( 11) C5( 10)
12    0/ 2    64( 30) BF( 25) DC( 10) 48( 10) 00( 10) 43( 10)

KEY FOUND! [ 63:68:65:63:6B:70:61:73:73:77:6F:72:64 ] (checkpassword)

Press Ctrl-C to exit.
```

Aircrack-ng is an 802.11 WEP and WPA-PSK keys cracking program that can recover keys once enough data packets have been captured.

## COWPATTY - ATTACKING WPA/WPA2-PSK EXCHANGES

<http://www.willhackforsushi.com/Cowpatty.html>

- ▶ Implementation of an offline dictionary attack against WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK networks



<http://www.renderlab.net/projects/WPA-tables/>

- ▶ WPA2-PSK Rainbow Tables: 1 million common passwords x 1,000 common SSIDs. 40 GB of lookup tables available on DVDs.

Cowpatty is a WPA/WPA2-PSK brute-force dictionary attack tool.

The Church of WiFi has released a set of pre-computed hash tables that match the 1,000 most commonly used ESSIDs (as determined by public War Driving maps) to 1 million commonly used passwords (harvested through Google and other sources). The result is a huge lookup table that can crack networks that use these poor defaults in a matter of seconds.

# Etherpeg

<http://www.etherpeg.org/>



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Etherpeg and Driftnet are packet capture tools that decode graphical data (such as GIF and JPEG files) and display them as a collage. Tools such as these are of limited use in troubleshooting problems, but are very valuable for demonstrating the insecurity of unencrypted protocols.

Etherpeg is an old Mac-only software, no longer supported.

# Driftnet

<http://www.ex-parrot.com/~chris/driftnet/>

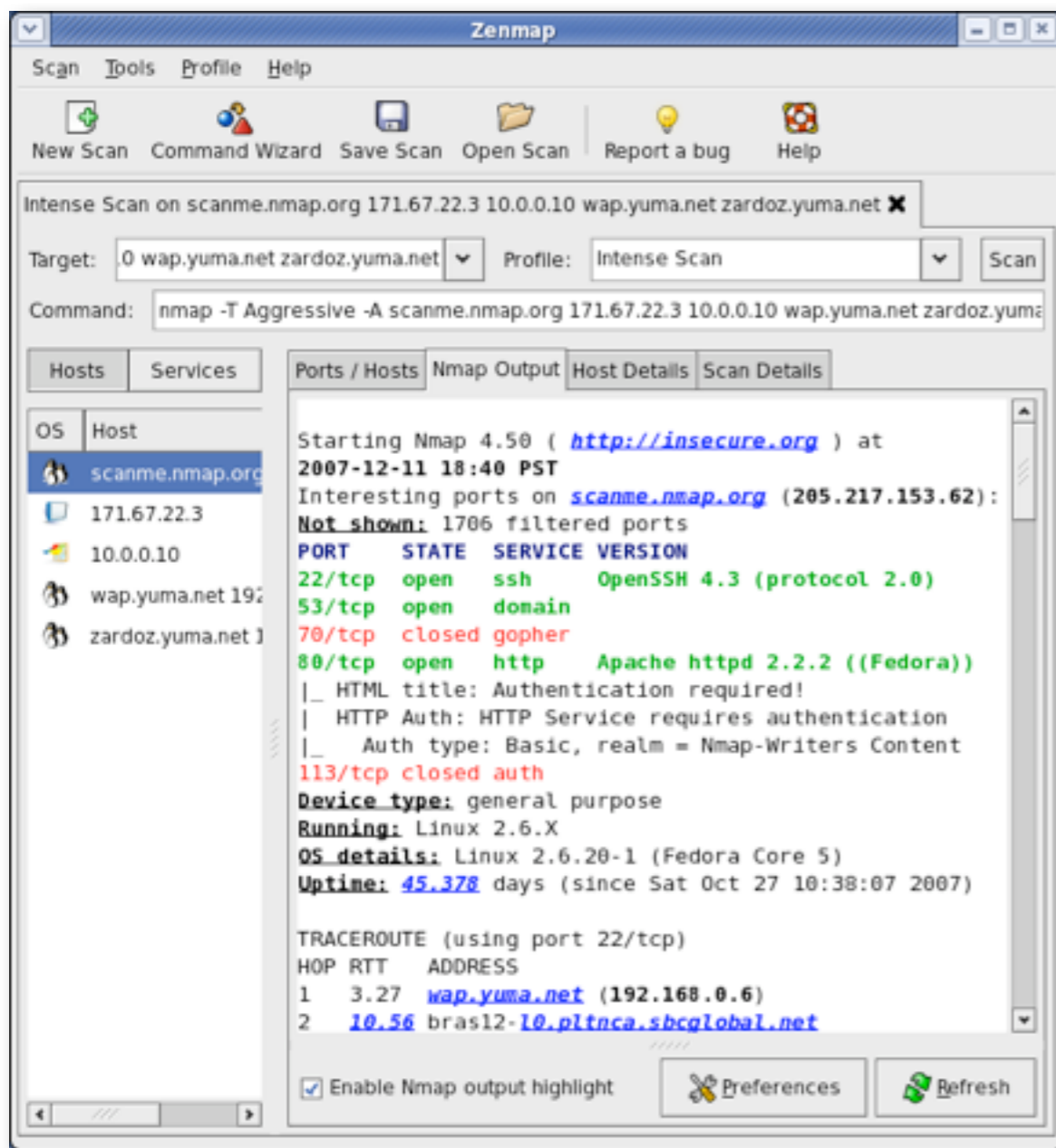


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In addition to logging and displaying graphical images, Driftnet can decode MPEG audio streams. Driftnet is free software for Linux.



<http://nmap.org/>



- ▶ Network and port scanner
- ▶ Rogue AP detection
- ▶ Scans any number of ports on any number of hosts
- ▶ Sophisticated stealth scanning
- ▶ Idle, undetectable service “scanning”
- ▶ Available for all platforms

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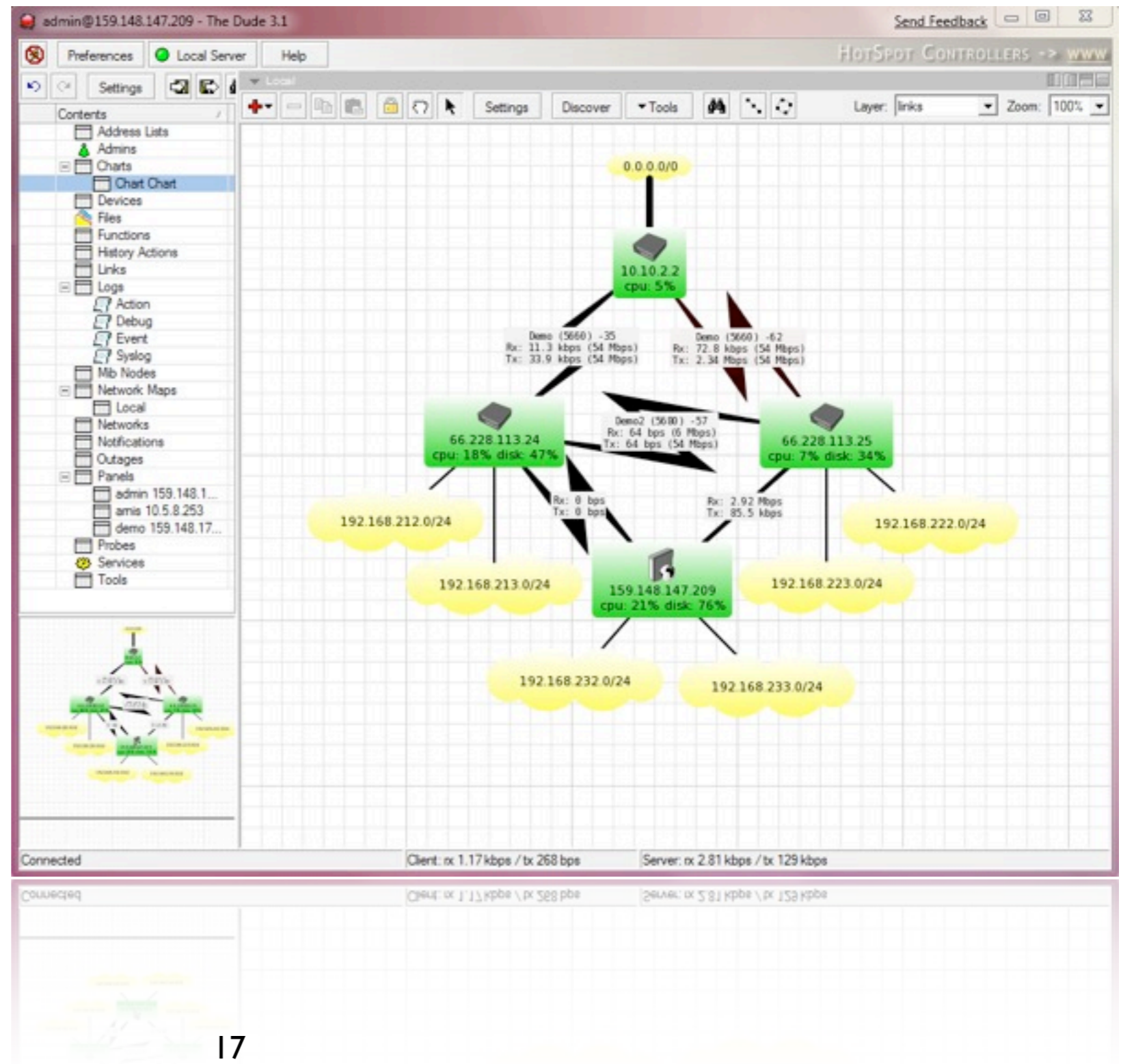
Nmap (short for "Network Mapper") is a free and open source utility for network exploration or security auditing. It can be used for tasks such as network inventory, managing service upgrade schedules, monitoring host or service uptime, and finding rogue access points or other unauthorized services on your network. Nmap runs on all major computer operating systems, and official binary packages are available for Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X.



# The Dude

<http://www.mikrotik.com/thedude.php>

- ▶ The Dude network monitor is a network auditing and monitoring tool by MikroTik.
- ▶ The Dude automatically scans devices within specified subnets, draws a map of the networks monitors services and sends alerts when there are problems.
- ▶ Only available for Windows.



# Wi-Spy spectrum analyzer

<http://www.metageek.net/>

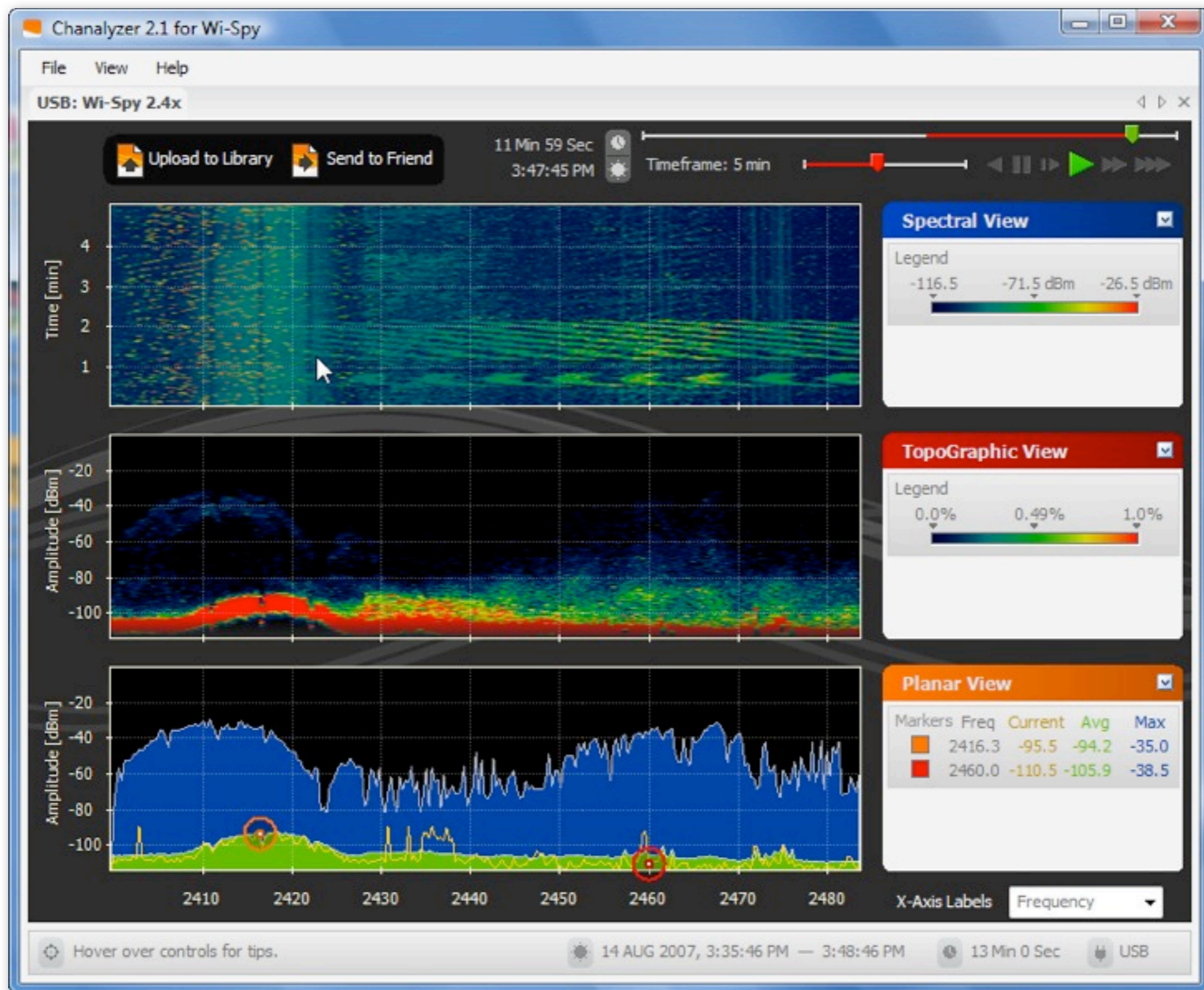


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One inexpensive spectrum analyzer is the Wi-Spy. It is a 2.4 GHz USB device that is designed to show you information about 2.4 GHz WiFi. It does this by tuning to a narrow channel in the 2.4 GHz band and listening for energy, then changing to another, and so on all throughout the band as quickly as it can. In this respect it acts a bit like a frequency hopping radio that never transmits. By plotting this information on a graph, you can get a very clear picture of how the 2.4 GHz spectrum is being used by devices in your area. Other versions of the Wi-Spy can also detect 900 MHz and 5 GHz signals.

There are a number of free software packages that work well with the WiSpy.

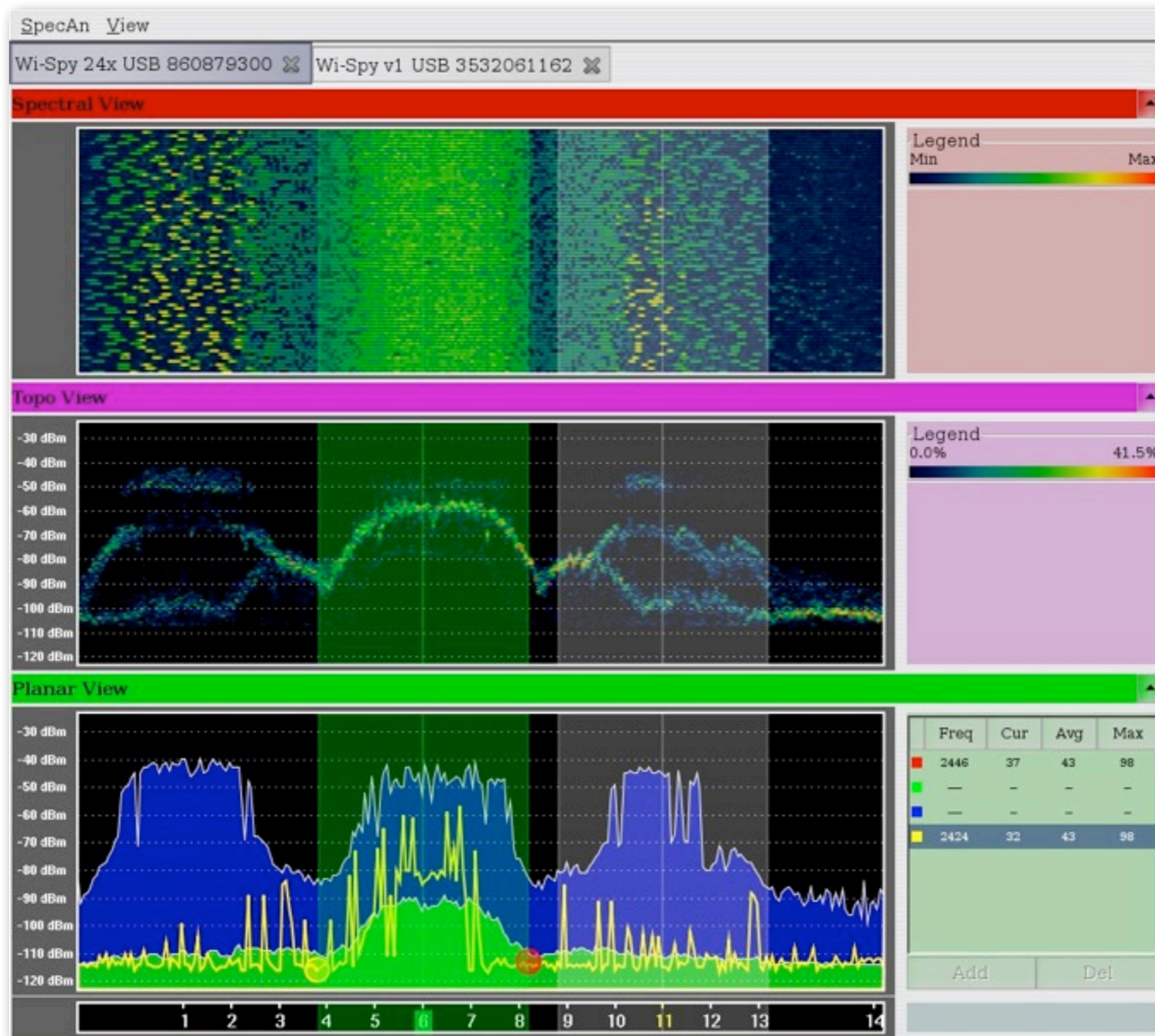
# Chanalyzer



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The manufacturer supplies very good software called Chanalyzer that works only in Microsoft Windows.

# Spectools

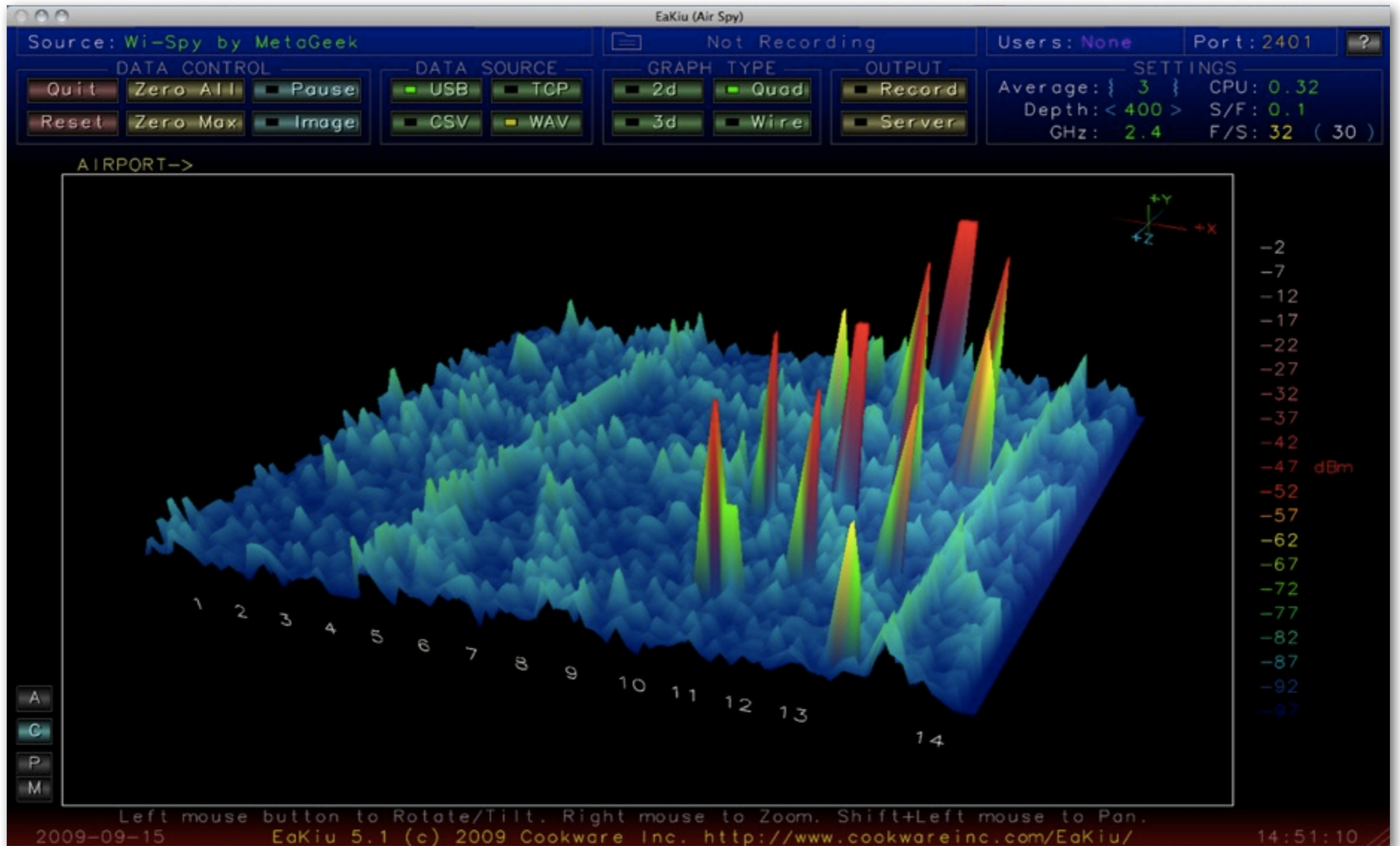


20

The Kismet wireless project provides a package called Spectools that works with Linux, OS X, and Windows.

# EaKiu

<http://www.metageek.net/>

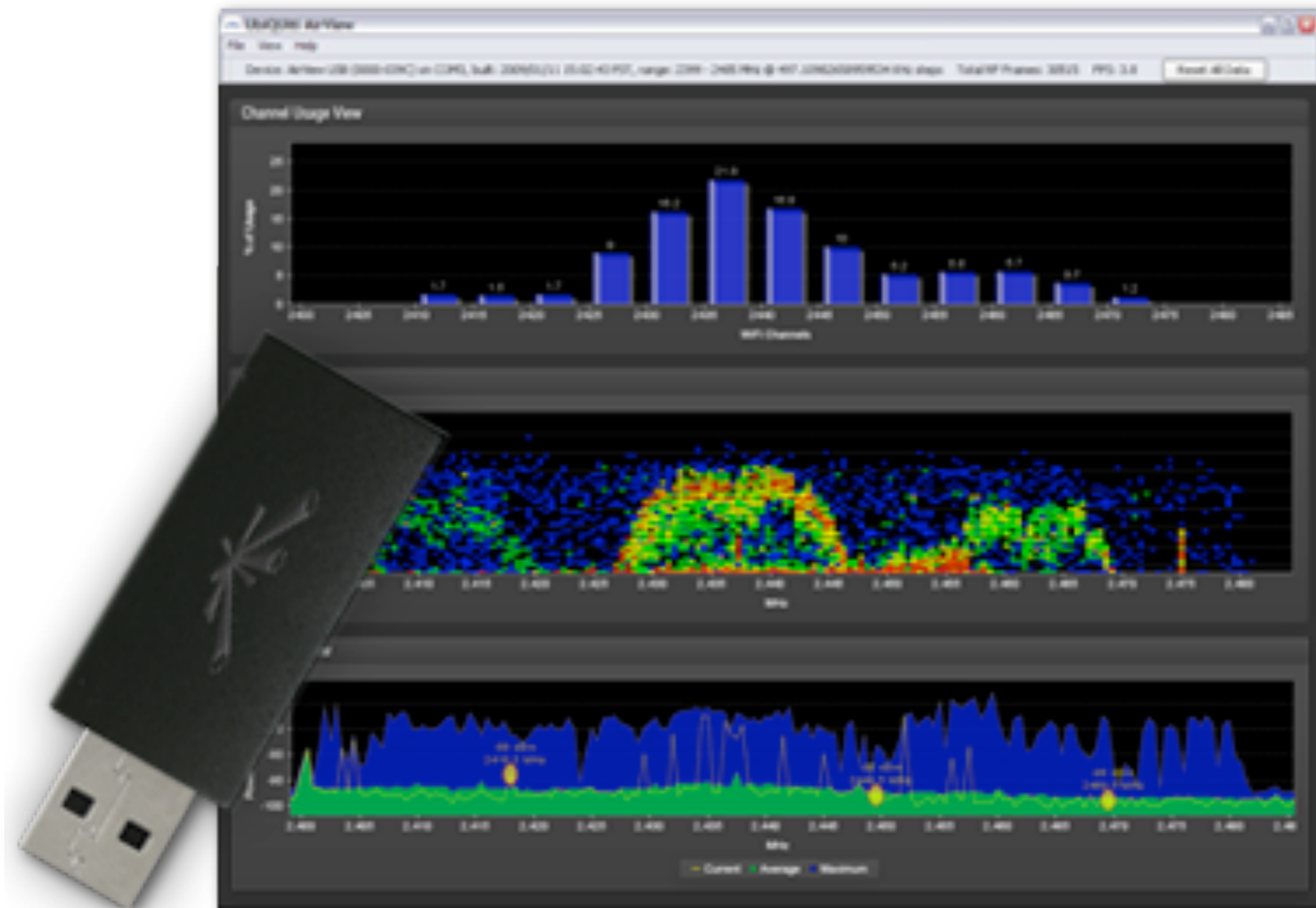


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There is a very good package for Mac OS X called EaKiu. In addition to the standard views provided by Chanalyzer and Spectools, EaKiu provides a realtime 3D graph of everything that is happening over time, over the given range of frequencies.

# Ubiquiti AirView

<http://www.ubnt.com/>



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Another new USB spectrum analyzer is the AirView by Ubiquiti. It has similar features to the Wi-Spy, and is considerably cheaper. The AirView software is Java-based and runs on Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. The AirView comes in 2.4 GHz and 900 MHz models.

# Conclusion

- ▶ **Network ESSID scanners** will find neighboring WiFi networks and provide basic information about them.
- ▶ **Wireless protocol analyzers** log captured data for later analysis.
- ▶ **Encryption cracking tools** can be used to test the security of your own networks.
- ▶ **Wireless device auditing and management tools** automate the process of managing access points on your network.
- ▶ **“War driving” tools** allow you to plot the physical range of your network on a map.
- ▶ **Spectrum analysis tools** can show you sources of radio interference not necessarily caused by WiFi.

# Thank you for your attention

For more details about the topics presented in this lecture, please see the book ***Wireless Networking in the Developing World***, available as free download in many languages at:

<http://wndw.net/>



See Chapter 6 of the book for more detailed information about the material covered in this talk.