

WEP cracking

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Selected choice from computer science
October 26, 2009

- 1 What WEP is and how it works
 - WEP – general information
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 - 64-bit WEP
 - 128-bit WEP
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 - Needed software
 - Few screenshots
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WEP

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- Vulnerable to crypto analytic attacks

Encryption details

- Stream cipher RC4 for confidentiality

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- Stream cipher RC4 for confidentiality
- CRC-32 checksum for integrity
- 64-bit and 128-bit variants

64-bit WEP

- Also known as WEP-40

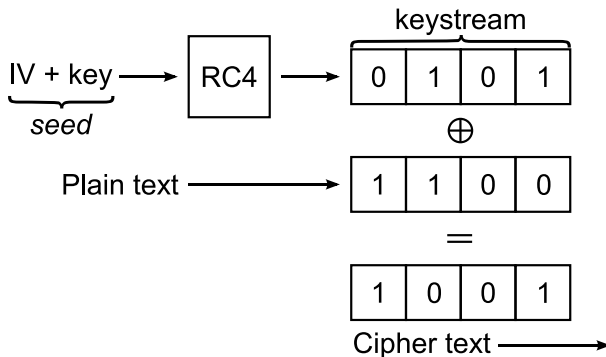
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64-bit WEP

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- 10 hexadecimal digits as a key, e.g. AB:CD:E1:23:45
- Concatenated with a 24-bit initialization vector (IV) to form RC4 key.

64-bit WEP



128-bit WEP

- Also known as WEP-104

128-bit WEP

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- 26 hexadecimal digits as a key, e.g.
AB:CD:E1:23:45:1F:12:34:AB:30:6C:36:55

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 - at least 500 000 IVs – 128-bit key

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- 2007 – Erik Tews, Andrei Pychkine and Ralf-Philipp Weinmann (PTW attack)
 - 40 000 IVs – 128-bit key – 50%
 - 85 000 IVs – 128-bit key – 95%

ARP replay

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- Remote machine should respond with ARP reply
- Effect – **20 000 IVs per minute**, which is enough to crack 128-bit key in 5 minutes

Essential hardware

- PC

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- Wireless Network Interface Card

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Atheros is highly recommended
- External antenna to enhance the range

NIC – D-LINK DWL-G520



NIC – PCMCIA NIC



Pringles antenna



Needed software

- GNU/Linux

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- aircrack-ng

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- aircrack-ng
- Kismet

Kismet

```
Network List (Autofit)
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Name           | T | H | Ch | Packts | Flags | IP Range |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| . PWR-WiFi     | A | N | 006 | 61      | T4     | 172.16.19.153 |
| . PWR-WiFi     | A | N | 001 | 181     |        | 0.0.0.0        |
| . PWR-WiFi     | A | N | 001 | 15      |        | 0.0.0.0        |
| + xxx         | G | N | --- | 1       |        | 0.0.0.0        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

Info
Ntwrks      4
Pkets      4124
Cryptd       0
Weak         0
Noise        0
Discrd       0
Pkts/s      218
Elapsd      00:00:37

Status
Associated probe network "00:19:7E:18:9A:98" with "00:19:AA:77:27:20" via
probe response.
Found IP 72.14.221.103 for PWR-WiFi::00:18:74:76:B8:40 via TCP
Found IP 83.142.87.12 for PWR-WiFi::00:18:74:76:B8:40 via UDP
Battery: AC 8%
```

aircrack-ng

```
Terminal - chomzee@laptopka:~/kismet/dump
Aircrack-ng 0.9.3

[00:00:19] Tested 19008/140000 keys (got 28450 IVs)

KB    depth  byte(vote)
0     0/ 2    AB( 159) 83( 144) BC( 143) 45( 138) 03( 137) 2A( 136)
1    20/ 24    4D( 127) 3F( 126) 51( 126) 78( 126) 8D( 126) F2( 126)
2     0/ 11    E1( 141) 2F( 139) 78( 137) 1C( 133) 69( 133) 9C( 131)
3     0/ 6     23( 149) AE( 149) BD( 142) C0( 137) 15( 136) 14( 135)
4     0/ 6     45( 149) C0( 146) 13( 143) 54( 142) D7( 142) B7( 138)

                                KEY FOUND! [ AB:CD:E1:23:45 ]
Decrypted correctly: 100%

(~/kismet/dump) >> █
```

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- Use WPA2 instead
- ... or more sophisticated remedies like OpenVPN

Questions?

Bibliography

- „Weaknesses in the Key Scheduling Algorithm of RC4” – Scott Fluhrer, Itsik Mantin, Adi Shamir
http://www.drizzle.com/~aboba/IEEE/rc4_ksaproc.pdf
- <http://www.aircrack-ng.org/>
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- <http://images.google.com/>

Thank you for your attention.