WiFi security and physical layer stuff

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To prepare for this lecture

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZ1R9RliM1w

Who cares about the local physical layer?

- -Example 1: Poor transport-layer security
- -Example 2: ARP cache poisoning

WiFi security

-WEP, WPA, WPA2, WPA3

Other applications of radio signals

- 3G, 4G, 5G, 900 Mhz, Bluetooth, ...

Who cares?

meituan.pcap

- -Check out frame 36878
- -Almost 700 million Annual Transacting Users

Who cares? (continued)

arpspoof.pcap

-Downloaded from

https://github.com/researcher111/ARP-pcap-files/blob/master/arpspoof.pcap

- -Real gateway is 08:00:27:5e:01:7c
- -Fake gateway is 08:00:27:2d:f8:5a
- -This is called ARP cache poisoning or ARP spoofing
 - -(Used to be a lot more complicated, these days switches and ARP caches mostly all act the same)



COMMUNITY SUPPORT

HOME / ALL / WIFI PINEAPPLE



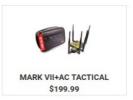
WIFI PINEAPPLE

\$119.99

The industry standard WiFi pentest platform has evolved. Equip your red team with the WiFi Pineapple® Mark VII. Newly refined. Enterprise ready.

Basic edition includes antennas and USB-C power/ethernet cable.





Accessories







WiFi Pineapple E-Book

MK7AC WiFi Adapter

Stubby Antenna 3 Pack

WiFi security

Basically three use cases

- -Open
- -Personal (e.g., a passphrase)
- -Enterprise

https://securityuncorked.com/2022/07/wifi-security-the-3-types-of-wifi-networks/

WiFi security in a nutshell

WEP is very, very bad
WPA was only a stop gap
WPA2 is maybe okay for now if you do it right?
WPA3 is better?

WEP: the dawn of wireless

Open just meant unencrypted
Personal meant pre-shared key
No such thing as Enterprise
Top song in 1997: "Candle in the Wind 1997"

WEP encryption

"Wired Equivalent Privacy"

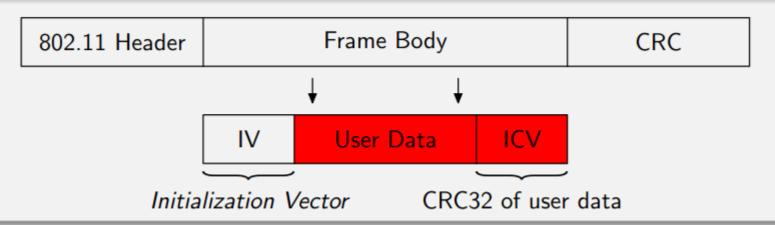
-Have to be physically in a building to plug in, have to know the passphrase to join WiFi (or do you?)

RC4, 40-bit key, 24-bit IV

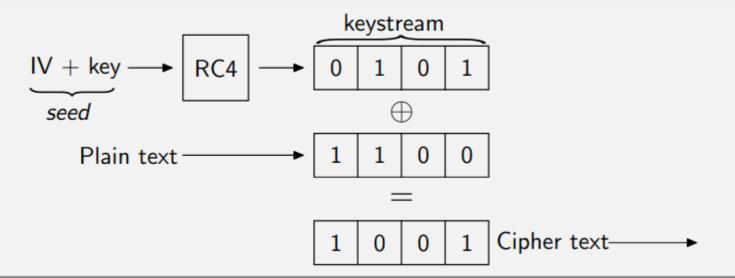
Following are from:

https://jedcrandall.github.io/courses/cse468fall2022/wep/198fbe890b692e5296fcf7ad1b015e653ec9.pdf

Data frame format



Encryption



If cipher-text & plain-text pair is known, their XOR is a keystream. Known plain-text (LLC/SNAP headers) in IP packets:

802.11 header	0×AA	0×AA	0×03	0×00	0×00	0×00	0×08	0×00	
\oplus									
802.11 header	Cipher-text								
	=								
		8 bytes of keystream							

Can recover 8 bytes of keystream by eavesdropping a packet.

Can encrypt (and transmit) 8 bytes of arbitrary data.

rc4-3.py

Possible to create statistical biases in the Key Scheduling Algorithm (KSA)

More info:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2o3Hs-JDWLs

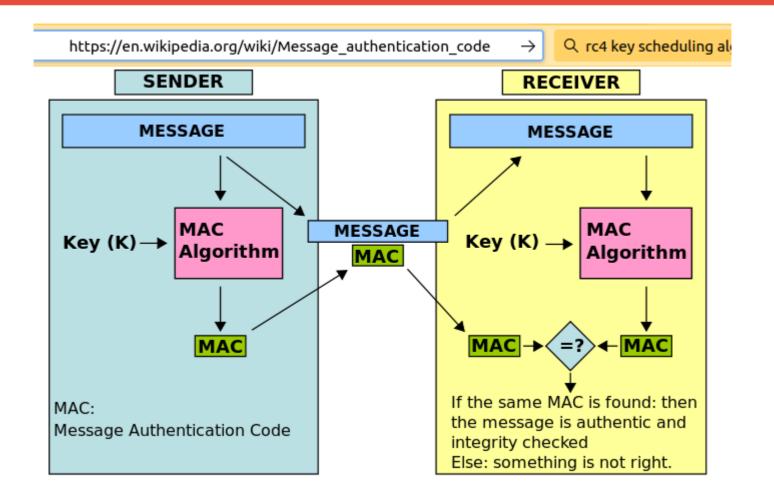
WPA

WiFi Protected Access

- -Stop gap because of WEP's failures
- -Encrypt like it's 1999

Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)

- -Key mixing with IV and counter instead of concatenation
- -Out of order packets rejected by access point
- -64-bit Message Integrity Check (MIC)
 - -Same thing as a Message Authentication Code (MAC)



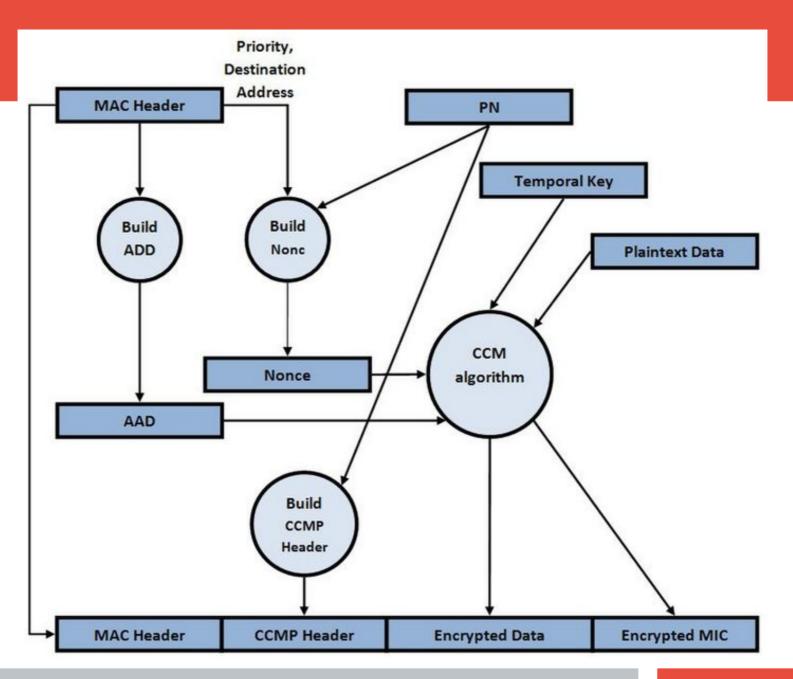
WPA2

Personal vs. Enterprise

Actual solution, not just new WPA version

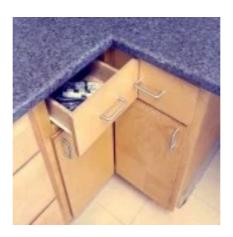
-Top 2004 pop song: Yeah! (feat. Lil Jon & Ludacris)Usher, Lil Jon, Ludacris

AES and CCMP (Counter Cipher Mode with Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol)



KRACK attacks

- -https://www.krackattacks.com/
- -https://blog.cryptographyengineering.com/2017/10/16/falling-through-the-kracks/



Crypto protocol and handshake

WPA2 Enterprise

RADIUS server, Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)

- -First step of 4-way handshake is, e.g., username and password instead of pre-shared password
- -Still vulnerable to KRACK

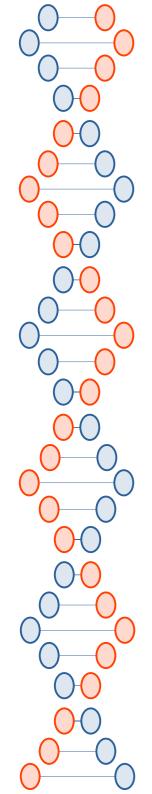
WPA3

Lots of improvements over WPA2

- -Top pop song in 2018: "God's Plan" by Drake
- -Bigger keys possible: 192-bit equivalent AES-256 GCM and SHA-384 HMAC
- -Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE), Diffie-Hellman and forward secrecy
- -Open network improvements a.k.a. Enhanced Open (https://securityuncorked.com/2022/08/wifi-security-wpa2-vs-wpa3/)

Dragonblood attacks (2019)

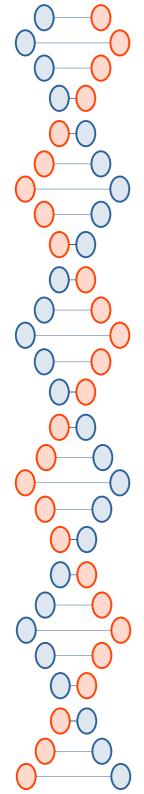
- -Side channels and downgrade attacks
- -https://wpa3.mathyvanhoef.com/



Dragonblood attacks on WPA3

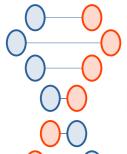
- Downgrade attacks (enterprise)
- Side channel (personal)
- Slides plagiarized from...

https://papers.mathyvanhoef.com/wac201 9-slides.pdf

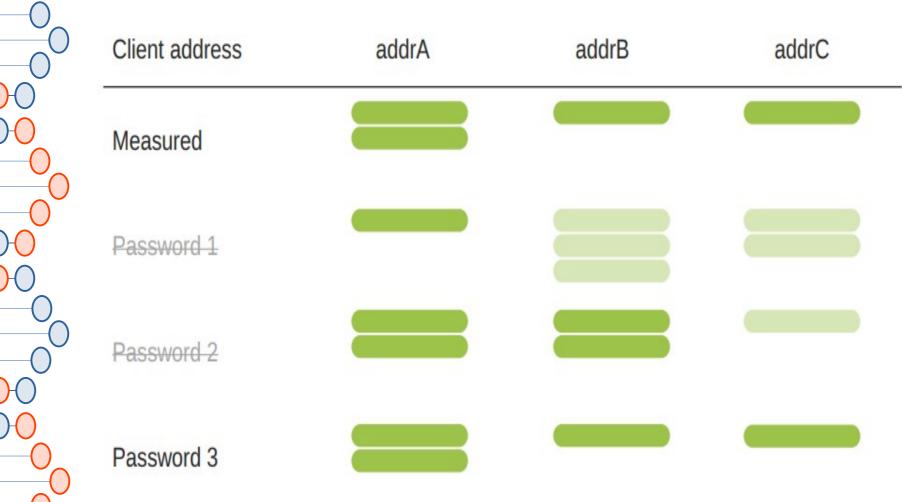


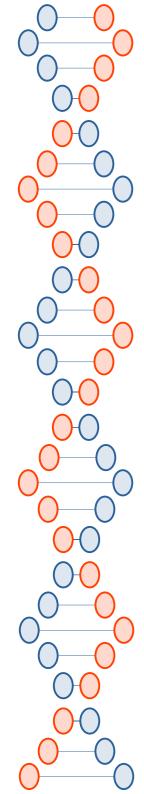
Convert password to MODP element

```
for (counter = 1; counter < 256; counter++)
  value = hash(pw, counter, addr1, addr2)
  if value >= p: continue
  P = value<sup>(p-1)/q</sup>
  return P
```



Leaked information: #iterations needed





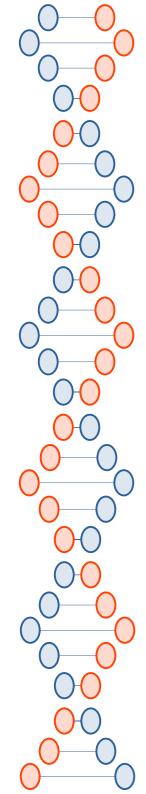
Pas

Leaked information: #iterations needed

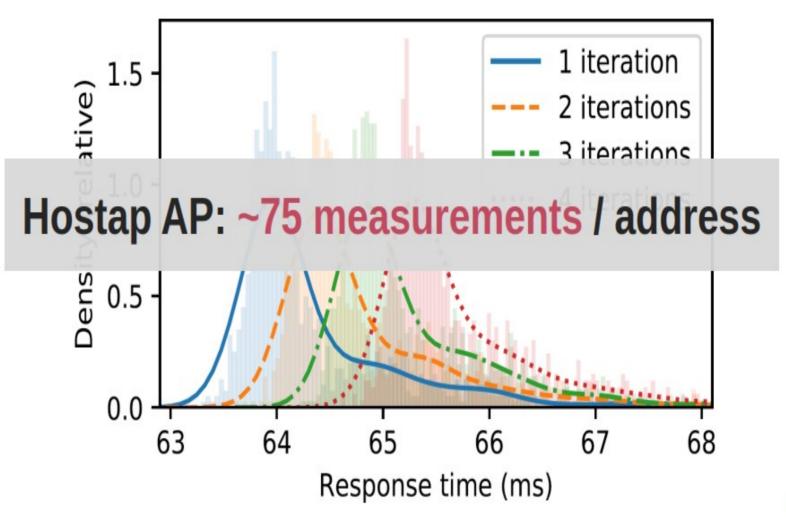


Forms a signature of the password

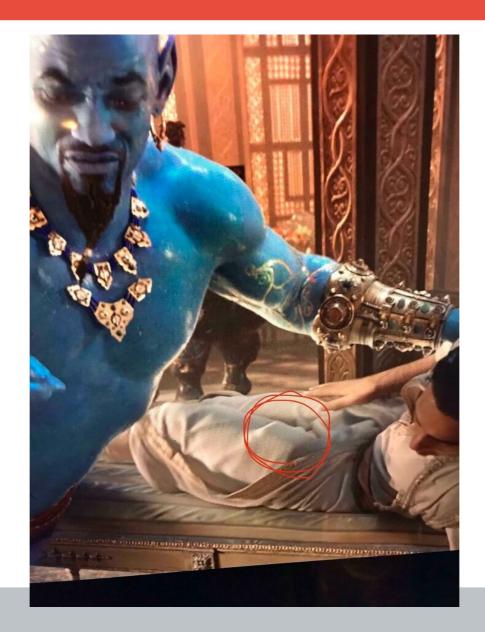
Need ~17 addresses to determine password in RockYou (~10⁷) dump



Raspberry Pi 1 B+: differences are measurable



Other applications of radio



3G (cracked?)

A Practical-Time Attack on the A5/3 Cryptosystem Used in Third Generation GSM Telephony

Orr Dunkelman, Nathan Keller, and Adi Shamir

Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
Weizmann Institute of Science
P.O. Box 26, Rehovot 76100, Israel
{orr.dunkelman,nathan.keller,adi.shamir}@weizmann.ac.il

4G LTE

Authentication in the clear

- -User's identity and location are vulnerable, IMSI catchers
- -Calls and messages, etc., after are not

Purely symmetric crypto

-No perfect forward secrecy

Not end-to-end

- -Only protects between user and base station
- -If you've ever visited a network, they have the key

5G

Curve25519 (asymmetric), end-to-end, and other improvements

-https://datatracker.ietf.org/meeting/113/materials/slides-113-hrpc-5g-security-privacy-and-surveillance-2022-update-00

No perfect forward secrecy

IMSI catchers still an issue because of downgrade attacks and implementation issues?

-https://i.blackhat.com/USA21/Wednesday-Handouts/us-21-5G-IMSI-Catchers-Mirage.pdf

UHF



Others

Bluetooth

Zigbee

-Physical frame injection

https://www.usenix.org/legacy/event/woot11/tech/final_files/Goodspeed.pdf

ANT+

-Garmin products

Zwave

- -Smart homes
- -Replay attacks, etc. (https://github.com/CNK2100/VFuzz-public)

https://wigle.net/

Wired networks

Ethernet

CAN bus

FPD-Link

SONET

ATM

PPP, tunnels, etc.