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# WAR PI

*GIAC (GCIH) Gold Certification*

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## Abstract

Somewhere between the portability of a smartphone and configurability of a laptop lies the Raspberry Pi with its capabilities as a powerful and portable Wi-Fi scanning device. This device runs contemporary wireless analysis tools and supports most industry used accessories including external Wi-Fi adaptors and GPS receivers. When compared to dedicated wireless analysis devices, like those from Fluke Networks and Metageek's Wi-Spy, the Raspberry Pi solution is affordable and customizable to most environments.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Why the Pi

Wardriving requires a computer system with the proper tools installed and a Wi-Fi receiver. Locating Wi-Fi access points has evolved from lugging large computers around in cars, to wardriving apps on smartphones such as *WiGLE Wi-Fi Service* for Android devices (*WiGLE*, 2013). However, power and configurability are sometimes lost with the increase of portability and smaller size. With the configurability of a laptop, and the portability of smartphone, the Raspberry Pi platform is a powerful wireless sniffing device in a small package (Upton, Halfacree, 2012).

The Raspberry Pi can be configured to run Linux and most applications, yet is small enough to fit in a pocket. This device runs most USB devices (it has 2 USB ports) and draws power from a micro USB charger or a battery. Also, the Raspberry Pi is an affordable platform costing around \$35.00 ([Raspeberrypi.org](http://Raspeberrypi.org), 2013).

With the right devices and some setup, the Raspberry Pi is an excellent wireless analysis tool. The system can also be configured to begin scanning for wireless at boot without user action, enabling use as an appliance. The hardware will maintain relevance as long the Raspberry Pi Foundation keep building the devices, but the techniques will carry on as long as Wi-Fi is still the standard for wireless networking. With tools and functionally equivalent to a laptop, this device is easily carried in a small bag, mounted on a bicycle, or even strapped on a dog for a walk. This is no longer wardriving - this is war-walking, biking, dogging, etc.

## 1.2. Why the Pi

Wardriving with the Raspberry Pi is not just about security, but also threat management. Three important reasons to utilize the Raspberry Pi for wireless analysis are:

- Regulatory compliance requiring wireless scans (e.g. PCI)
- Identifying unaffiliated APs to prevent access to unauthorized networks
- Monitoring wireless access point connections to verify clients

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First, there is a need to scan within a corporate environment for unauthorized or misconfigured access points. If a network is supposed to be secured, a rogue access point (malicious or not) creates an entry point for unauthorized devices and users.

Misconfigured access points can also open the network or prevent access for users in a particular area. The PCI Data Security Standard 2.0 specifically calls out this risk in section 11.1:

*Test for the presence of wireless access points and detect unauthorized wireless access points on a quarterly basis.*

And again in subsection 11.1.b:

*Verify that the methodology is adequate to detect and identify any unauthorized wireless access points, including at least the following: (PCI Security Standards Council, 2010).*

- *WLAN cards inserted into system components*
- *Portable wireless devices connected to system components (for example, by USB, etc.)*
- *Wireless devices attached to a network port or network device*

Scanning the physical corporate area with a Raspberry Pi is an effective method to locate rogue and misconfigured access points. These access points can later be removed or properly configured.

Reports generated during wireless assessments can be provided to PCI auditors as evidence and artifacts of meeting PCI section 11.1. However, it is still up to the PCI-QSA to determine if the performed assessment was appropriately completed and acceptable.

Another scenario for using such a device is to scan the area for neighboring unaffiliated access points. This is good to see what other Wi-Fi exists in the area, identify crowded channels, and observe possible risks. One such risk is if an office is located near a Starbucks, McDonalds, or other provider of “Free Wi-Fi”. If an employee has connected to a network like this before, their device may remember the network and try to reconnect. Also, employees may find these networks and try to connect in an attempt to take online activities off the company network. If other networks are found, measures

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can be taken via policy or other network controls to limit the effect of Wi-Fi networks outside of work premises.

One last scenario of many, for using a Wi-Fi analysis tool is to monitor local wireless traffic. Using this tool you will be able to see not only what access points exist, but what is connecting to them. Tools on the Raspberry Pi solution will detect connections to an access point, identify the manufacturer of the wireless adapter, and maybe even read some of the network traffic from the device. This will help to find tablets, Xboxes, personal laptops, or other unauthorized parasitic devices that misuse the corporate network.

The reasons to use such a device are limited only by the imagination its users, whatever their motives. This only lends itself to the Raspberry Pi's strength - its configurability. The system can be built and rebuilt to meet the specific needs of the security tester.

## **2. Configuring and Running a Raspberry Pi for Wireless Analysis**

### **2.1. Parts and Equipment**

Unlike dedicated hardware or smart phones, the hardware is configurable to need and availability. While there is little that should be modified on the Raspberry Pi itself, the other elements like the Wi-Fi adapter and GPS receiver can be any compatible device. Compatible parts are interchangeable with no further configuration. A different Wi-Fi adapter, GPS receiver, and even a different Raspberry Pi all work off the same OS install. For a list of compatible devices, read [http://elinux.org/RPi\\_VerifiedPeripherals](http://elinux.org/RPi_VerifiedPeripherals) (eLinux.org, 2013).

Below is a list of suggested parts and equipment required for this setup. A few known and easily obtainable working parts are listed, but pieces can change depending on availability and need. Switch out pieces with what will work (check for drivers), what is available, and what meets the needs of the project.

- Raspberry Pi Model B 512MB RAM

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- Raspberry Pi enclosure
- SD memory card 4GB or bigger
- USB wireless network adapter capable of packet injection (Alfa Network AWUS051NH)
- USB GPS receiver (GlobalSat BU-353S4 USB GPS Navigation Receiver)
- USB power adapter and micro USB cable
- Battery pack with USB ports (ZAGGsparq 6000)
- Network cable (CAT5)
- Access to a physical network switch/router
- Computer (preferably Linux) with a SD card reader/writer



**Figure 2.1-1: Parts used in example build**

## 2.2. Install OS (Raspbian) and Connect

There are several operating systems for the Raspberry Pi (*Raspberry Pi*, 2013). Some come with Kismet and related tools pre-installed. For the purpose of this exercise and build, start with the base Raspbian image. The current version of Raspbian at the time of his writing is *2013-09-25-wheezy-raspbian.zip*. Make sure to download the latest Raspbian image, adjust the following instructions accordingly, and test the commands in the event applications or methods change.

Download the Raspbian image from <http://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads> and extract the compressed file to your local hard drive. The .img file is a bit-by-bit copy of a disk image. Copying the .img file to the SD card will not work. Use the Linux **dd** command to transfer the disk image onto the SD card. For example, if the Raspbian image is “2013-09-25-wheezy-raspbian.zip” and the SD card is mounted at “/dev/sdb” use the command:

```
sudo dd if=2013-09-25-wheezy-raspbian.img of=/dev/sdb
bs=4M
```

If using Windows, unzip the downloaded file and use Win32DiskImager to write the image to the SD card. The **Win32Diskimager** software is found at <http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager/>.

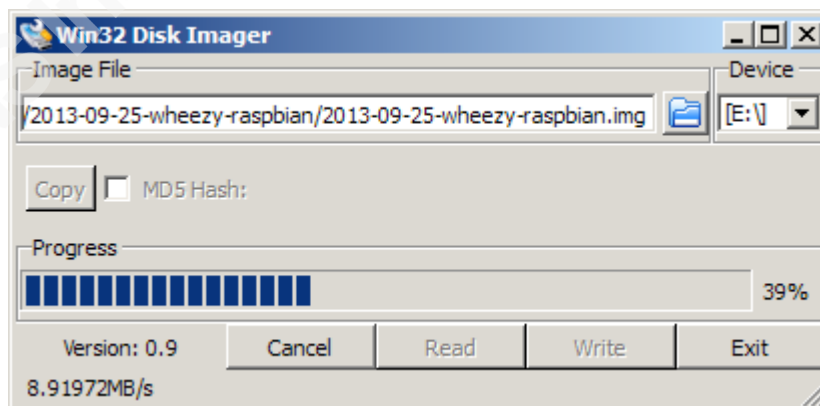


Figure 2.2-1: Win32 Disk Imager writing to SD card

Once the image is transferred to the SD card, insert the SD card into the Raspberry Pi, connect the network cable to your local network, and attach the power

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supply. After a few minutes, you should be able to remotely connect to the Raspberry Pi by SSH.

Consult the local router or switch device to find the IP address of the Raspberry Pi on the local network. From a Windows system connect using an SSH connection software like Putty. From Linux, connect to the Raspberry Pi with the command:

```
ssh root@x.x.x.x
```

(use the IP address or URL of the device in place of the x's)

Log into the system with the default username of “pi” and the password “raspberrypi”.

(Golden, 2013)

### 2.3. Initial Configuration of System

Bring up the Raspi-config tool with the command:

```
sudo raspi-config
```

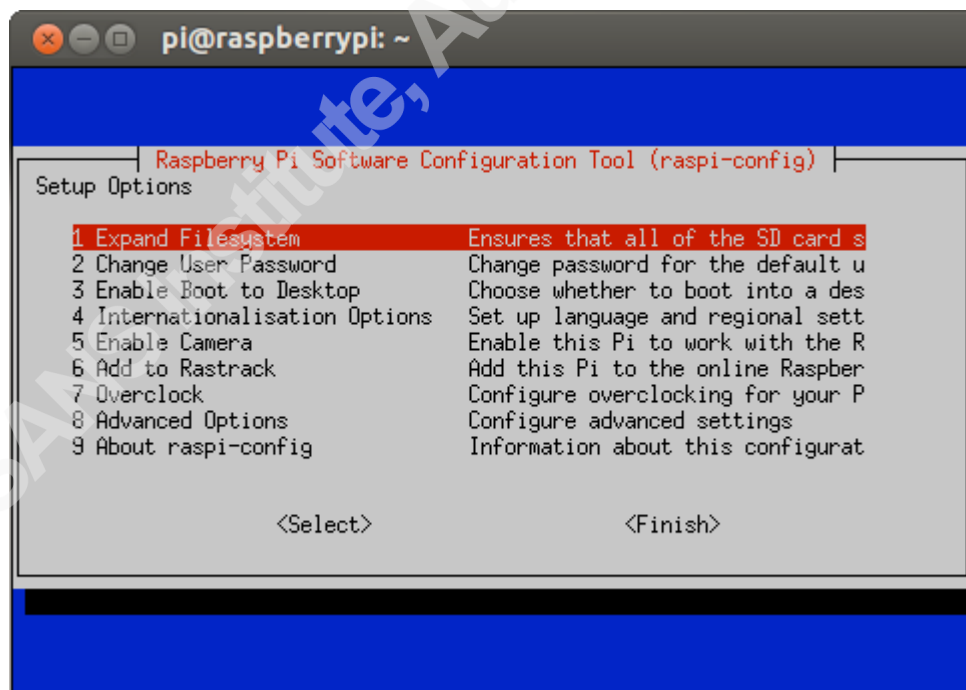


Figure 2.3-1: Raspi-config main menu

Use this tool to immediately expand the file system to use the entire memory card since copying the OS image file to the disk will set up partitions on a small portion of the SD card. To utilize the space on 8 GB, 16 GB, or larger cards the file system will need

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expansion. This can also be done with partition editor software like Gparted. However, it is easier to use the built in Raspi-config tool.

Change the user password. This is very important. Every version of this operating system comes with a default username and password. If an unauthorized user comes across the install, they will try the default username and password. Change the password and change it often.

Adjust internationalization options to your locale, spelled “internationalization”. This will help with keyboard layout, time zone, and language options. The default localization options are set to en-GB. Unless operating in England, or have a compatible keyboard, some of the key strokes may be off.

Finally, change the hostname (under “Advanced Options”). Name the device to be unique and not immediately identifiable if trying to be covert. The device can later be renamed to blend into the network or masquerade as another system. Once all the changes are in, exit Raspi-config and reboot the Raspberry Pi.

When you log back into the system via SSH run the following commands to update the OS and software to the latest versions:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get upgrade
```

Configure the SSH server to generate new keys with the command:

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure openssh-server
```

Then setup SSH to start at boot:

```
update-rc.d ssh enable
```

After the update and upgrade the Raspberry Pi is fresh to use as a base for next batch of software tools to be installed. This might be a good time for another system reboot and attach the Wi-Fi adapter and the GPS device. Reboot with the command:

```
sudo shutdown "now" -r
```

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## 2.4. Install and Configure GPSD

This step is optional. Current versions of Kismet will pull data from compatible GPS receivers natively or pull data from the GPSD application. Installing GPSD is still recommended to test the GPS receiver or just in case Kismet does not support the available GPS Receiver. Either way, the purpose of utilizing the GPS receiver is to add longitude and latitude data to the wireless scan for location purposes.

Run the following command on the Raspberry Pi: (Norris, 2013).

```
sudo apt-get install gpsd gpsd-clients
```

Make sure the Wi-Fi adapter and GPS device are connected, then enter the following command:

```
lsusb
```

This will list the USB devices attached to the system. make sure the GPS device is listed. Next, run the following command to discover where the GPS device is attached

```
dmesg | grep tty
```

Somewhere in the returned information “ttyUSB0” or similar should be printed. This is the location of the GPS device and should be noted for future use.

Run the following command to configure the GPSD software:

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure gpsd
```

Navigate through the questions and answer as follows changing the “/dev/ttyUSB0” answer to the location of the GPS device as discovered previous.

“Start gpsd automatically”

*Yes*

“Should gpsd handle attached USB GPS receivers automatically?”

*Yes*

“Device the GPS receiver is attached to:”

*/dev/ttyUSB0*

## “Options to GPSD”

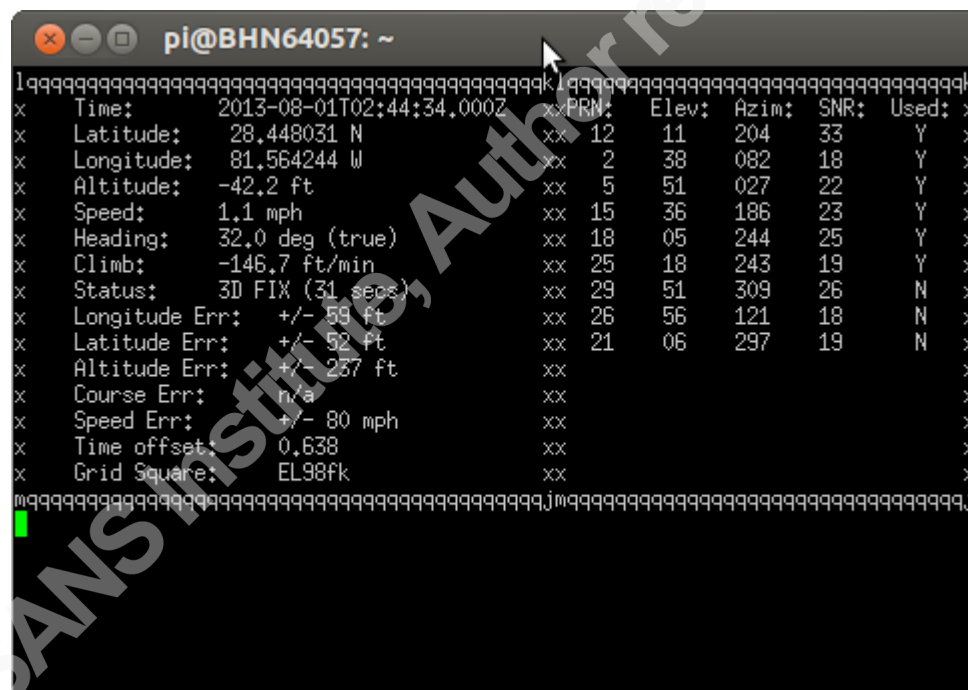
```
/dev/ttyUSB0
```

“gpsd control socket path:”

-leave default-

After the configuration changes are completed, reboot the Raspberry Pi and GPSD will now automatically start as a service when the system starts up. To verify, make sure the GPS device is attached with the GPS device located near a window to receive a signal and run the command:

cgps -s



**Figure 2.4-1: CGPS output**

If the program times out, wait a few minutes for the GPS device to find a few satellites and try again. If all is well, GPS locational data will be presented on the screen. Press Ctrl+c to quit the CGPS application.

## 2.5. Install and Configure Kismet

Kismet is available for easy download and install in Raspbian repositories; however the version in the repositories is an older version. At the time of this writing the

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latest version available is 2013-03-R1b. Find the latest version at <http://www.kismetwireless.net/code/> (Kismet, 2013). Please note, the following packages, commands, and methods are valid as of November 2013. Please verify and update commands and packages as needed. To get the latest version on the Raspberry Pi, download the source code with the command:

```
wget http://www.kismetwireless.net/code/kismet-2013-03-R1b.tar.gz
```

Before the code is compiled and installed, there are a few dependencies required. Download and install these dependencies with the following command: (Linux.die.net, 2013).

```
sudo apt-get install screen ncurses-dev libpcap-dev  
tcpdump libnl-dev wireshark
```

Now extract the source code from the .tar.gz file with the command:

```
tar xfvz kismet-2013-03-R1b.tar.gz
```

Navigate to the newly extracted directory with:

```
cd kismet-2013-03-R1b
```

To prepare the code to compile and installation run:

```
./configure
```

Then make and install Kismet with:

```
make
```

Then

```
sudo make suidinstall
```

The make process will take a while. Expect to wait an hour or so for the make and install to complete. After the installation is complete, the configuration file still needs editing to work properly.

If it is not already attached, plugin the USB Wi-Fi device (the Raspberry Pi may reboot because of the power change) and run the command:

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## `ifconfig`

Note the network device identifier. It will probably be “wlan0”. This will be important in configuring Kismet.

To edit the Kismet configuration file enter the following: (Weiss, 2006)

```
sudo nano /usr/local/etc/kismet.conf
```

Navigate down the document and file the line:

```
#ncsource=wlan0
```

Uncomment this line (remove the #), and change “wlan0” to the device identifier discovered using the ***ifconfig*** command if necessary.

Navigate further down to the GPS section. These controls will allow for GPS data to tie to wireless scan data. Find the first GPS option and edit the appropriate lines to match the following:

```
# Do we have a GPS?
```

```
gps=true
```

If GPSD is installed find the following lines and uncomment the appropriate lines to match the following:

```
# Do we use a locally serial attached GPS, or use a gpsd server, or
```

```
# use a fixed virtual gps?
```

```
# (Pick only one)
```

```
gpstype=gpsd
```

```
# Host:port that GPSD is running on. This can be localhost OR remote!
```

```
gpshost=localhost:2947
```

If using Kismet to communicate directly to the GPS device without GPSD, first comment out the following lines to read:

```
#gpstype=gpsd
```

```
# Host:port that GPSD is running on. This can be localhost OR remote!
```

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```
#gpshost=localhost:2947
```

Then uncomment and change the following options. Enter the correct location for the GPS device as found in previous steps.

```
gpstype=serial
```

```
# What serial device do we look for the GPS on?
```

```
gpsdevice=/dev/ttyUSB0
```

Press Ctrl+x to end editing the file and press Y to accept and save the modified buffer. Press Enter again to confirm the name of the file.

## 2.6. Running Kismet

### 2.6.1. Manually Starting up Kismet

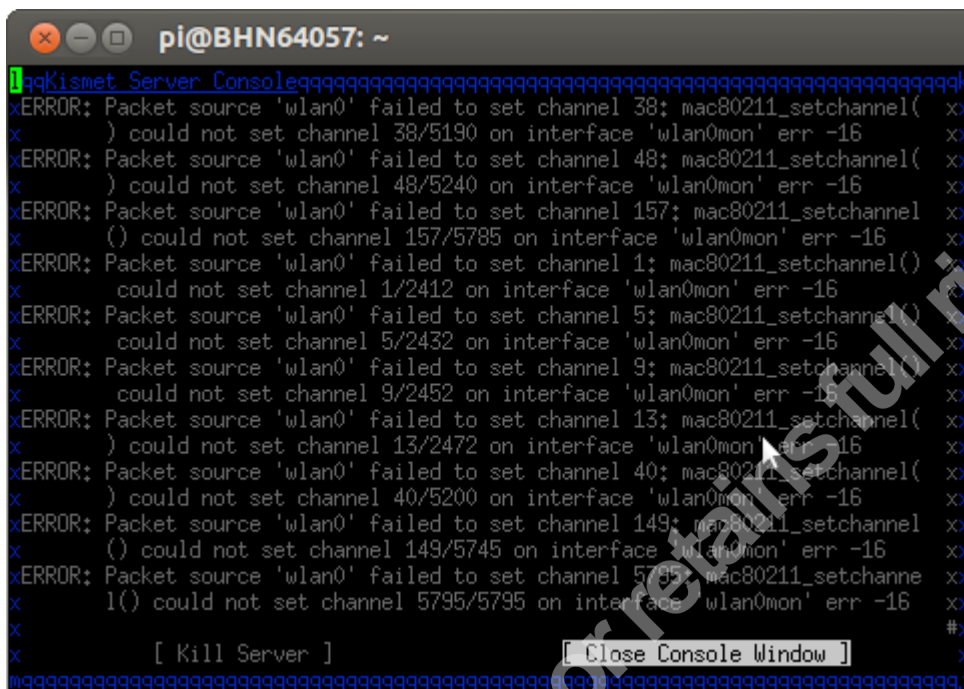
Verify the USB Wi-Fi and GPS devices are attached and startup Kismet with:

```
sudo kismet
```

Sudo permissions are required to start Kismet as it will need system level controls over the devices. This will pop up a warning about Kismet running as root. Select “OK” to continue startup.

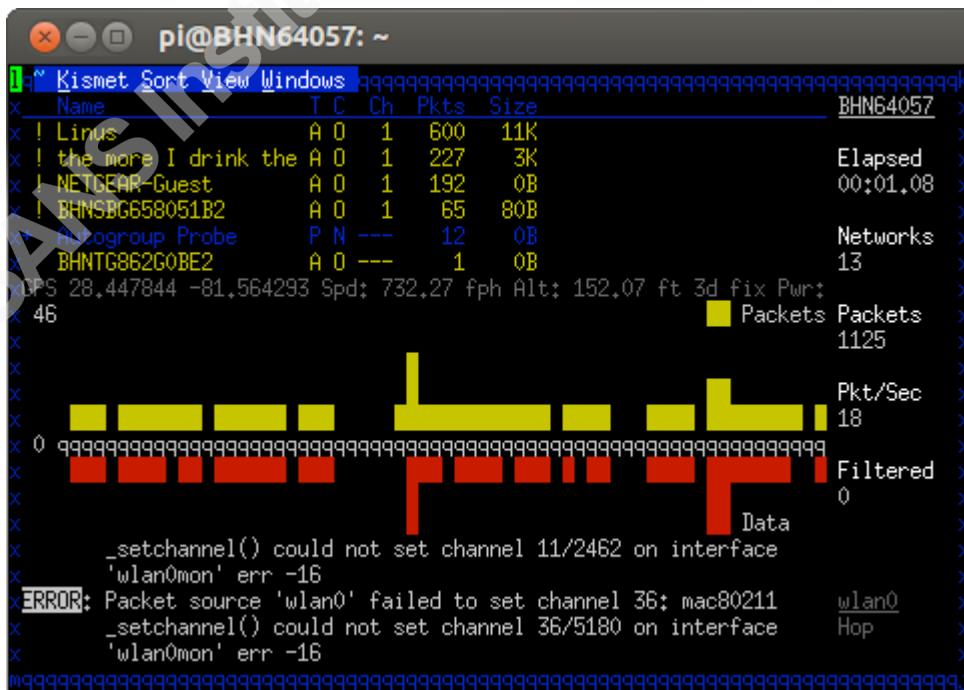
The next set of windows ask about the server side of Kismet. At the popup asking, “Automatically start Kismet server?” select “Yes.” Next prompt asks about startup options. Keep the default settings and select “Start.”

When the server starts, the Kismet Server Console will display a rapidly moving list of “INFO” and “ERROR” lines. This information is useful, but not in this format. Select the “Close Console Window” option at the bottom of the screen to see the Kismet client screen.



**Figure 2.6-1: Kismet console window**

The Kismet client main screen will display information including found networks, GPS data, packet counts, and lots more. Navigate through the menu so sort networks or take a deeper look into specific networks to see the connected clients.



**Figure 2.6-2: Kismet client main screen**

To quit Kismet, navigate to the Kismet menu and select “Quit”. A “Stop Kismet Server” prompt will ask to kill the server shutting it down completely or run it in the background. By running the Kismet server in the background, the SSH connection can disconnect and the server will still collect data. This is a good way to take the device out and about sniffing for access points.

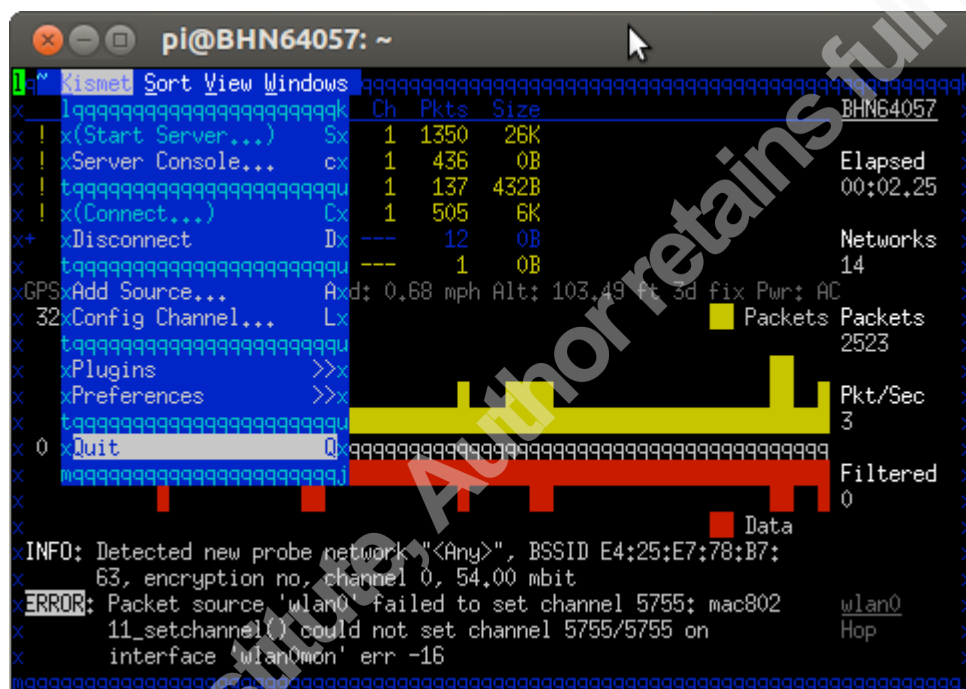


Figure 2.6-3: Quit Kismet

To start Kismet as a headless process not requiring the client interface run the command:

```
sudo kismet_server --daemonize
```

With Kismet server daemonized, SSH sessions can disconnect and let the application keep running without navigating the Kismet menus. The Kismet client can later reconnect to the server to view the information and properly stop the server.

### 2.6.2. Automatically Starting up Kismet as a Service

In the field, there may be no way to connect the Raspberry Pi to a network in order to open an SSH session and start Kismet. Starting Kismet as a service at boot will allow wireless data collection to begin when the Raspberry Pi is turned on. This will



effectively turn the Raspberry Pi build into a wireless analysis appliance. It is recommended to attempt to start Kismet manually first to verify the system and setup, and then make changes to automate the Kismet startup.

First designate a folder to collect the output files Kismet creates. By default, Kismet writes these files to the root folder of the user starting up the application. If it is the system starting up the application, Kismet will write the files to the root folder of the operating system. This is not desirable as the kismet files will clutter the system root folder.

Navigate to the system root folder with the command:

```
cd /
```

Create a new folder named “kismet” with the command:

```
sudo mkdir kismet
```

Once the folder is created, change the Kismet configuration file to write the output to new folder. Edit the configuration file with the command:

```
sudo nano /usr/local/etc/kismet.conf
```

Navigate down to the lines:

```
# Prefix of where we log (as used in the logtemplate later)
```

```
# logprefix=/some/path/to/logs
```

Uncomment and change the “logprefix” line or add the following line underneath to read

```
logprefix=/kismet
```

Press Ctrl+x to end editing the file and press Y to accept and save the modified buffer. Press Enter again to confirm the name of the file. Now all the kismet files going forward will write to the new kismet folder. Since this new folder is at the root of the system, sudo permissions are required when working with these files.

To tell the OS to run the application at boot, edit the rc.local file in the /etc folder with the command:

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```
sudo nano /etc/rc.local
```

Add the following lines at the end of the file, but just before the “exit 0” line:

```
#start Kismet
```

```
/usr/local/bin/kismet_server --daemonize
```

Press Ctrl+x to end editing the file and press Y to accept and save the modified buffer. Press Enter again to confirm the name of the file.

At next system reboot, Kismet Server will start if no errors are encountered and begin writing files to the /kismet folder. Test this by rebooting the system with:

```
sudo shutdown "now" -r
```

Log back into the system and view running processes with the command:

```
top
```

“Kismet\_server” should be listed probably towards the top of the list. Press Ctrl+c to quit Top.

Another way to verify is to connect to the running Kismet Server with the command:

```
sudo kismet
```

Also, verify files are writing to the designated folder with the command:

```
ls /kismet
```

## 2.7. Backing Up the System

Back up the system. This is not only to protect the data, but for rapid redeployment. SD cards will fail, especially when the device is powered on and off like an appliance. The system can last for a long time without disk corruption, but it will eventually happen. When it does, having a backup will save time and frustration.

Also, should the need arise to deploy a fleet of these devices, time is saved from cloning the image as opposed to building each device from scratch. Each unit deployed might need a minor personalization tweak to identify which system recorded the logs.

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However, the image can be written to another disk, using different (but the same type) of hardware, and still run without modification.

On a Linux system insert the SD card and open a command prompt. Enter the following to use the **dd** command to make an image of the SD card:

```
sudo dd if=/dev/sdb of=imagename.img bs=4M
```

(Be sure to change `/dev/sdb` to match appropriate mount location)

This process takes a while and will take longer with larger SD cards. Be patient as this process is still shorter than rebuilding from scratch. Redeploy the image onto the same or different (but the same size) SD card in the same way the original OS was written to the SD card.

## 2.8. Driving, Walking, Biking, Dogging, Etc.

One of the several excellent features of the Raspberry Pi is the low power consumption required to run the device. The Raspberry Pi is powered off the 5V coming from the Micro USB port. The other side of the USB cable can plug into a cell phone power adapter, a desktop/laptop USB port, or a battery (Sjohelid, 2013).

### Travel Batteries

Travel batteries with USB charging ports, can make a great portable power supply for the Raspberry Pi. Battery usability will vary depending on capacity, output, CPU utilization of the Raspberry Pi, and extra devices attached to the Pi. Sometimes there is a little trial and error selecting the correct battery for the project especially if a particular form factor is required. Usually the battery will run out before the application crashes or storage space fills up. However, early tests running wireless scans with a Raspberry Pi configuration described earlier ran for over six hours. For a list of compatible battery packs and power supplies, read [http://elinux.org/RPi\\_VerifiedPeripherals](http://elinux.org/RPi_VerifiedPeripherals) (eLinux.org, 2013).

When the system is running and recording data---move. Ride, walk, or run around the target area. A planned path will save time and energy. For example, think about the target area and what needs to be accomplished. Is the concern about what can be seen from within the office or if the network office can be seen from the outside? Does the

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entire property need to be assessed or just areas where customers visit? Once there is a physical area scope, design a path accommodating the mode of transportation (streets, sidewalks, pet friendly, etc.) and will keep the Raspberry Pi device within range of any access points. Range will vary by antenna, but a 50 ft radius for access points is a good rule of thumb. For more information about the act of war driving, read [https://wagle.net/wiki/index.cgi?Cardinal\\_Rules\\_Of\\_Wardriving\\_FAQ](https://wagle.net/wiki/index.cgi?Cardinal_Rules_Of_Wardriving_FAQ) (WiGLE Wiki, 2013).

While in motion, slower physical speeds will allow for more data capture as the device passes by wireless access points. The longer the device sits in one location, the more packets it can collect, and tell more about the network. However, the required data captured will have to weigh against the time allowed to perform the scan. If the target area is large, the allotted time for the scan short, or the battery capacity small, then speed is required to cover the desired area. Riding in a car will pick up a lot of information, but walking the same path will pick up much more. A balance must be struck between the desired level of information gathered and time allotted to gather the data. This is more of an art than design in finding the sweet spot of efficient data collection.

If GPS data for mapping is required, keep in mind the GPS device will probably not perform properly indoors. The GPS receiver should have a clear view of the sky to determine its location. Carrying the device inside a backpack or thin plastic container will not cause an issue. Tall buildings, lots of foliage, and generally being indoors will cause interference and throw off GPS data points. If the desired scanning path leads indoors, step outside every so often to allow the GPS receiver to get a lock and create an accurate data point. For more information about GPS tips and methodologies for war driving, read [https://wagle.net/wiki/index.cgi?Cardinal\\_Rules\\_Of\\_Wardriving\\_FAQ](https://wagle.net/wiki/index.cgi?Cardinal_Rules_Of_Wardriving_FAQ) (WiGLE Wiki, 2013).

If the Wi-Fi adapter in use allows for choice of antenna, consider the goal of the wireless scan before heading out to scan. If the desired outcome is to find all the Wi-Fi hotspots in the area, use an omnidirectional antenna. If trying to focus on one smaller area, consider a directional or yagi antenna. Also, the size of the antenna should weigh in against the portability and concealability concerns. Short antennas can fit in a bag, while

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yagi antennas are a little more difficult to hide. Find more information about Wi-Fi antennas at <http://www.wardriving.com/antenna.php> (WarDriving.com, 2013).

As for lugging the system around, the Raspberry Pi size is a great advantage over traditional laptops. As mentioned earlier, the small size of the Raspberry Pi lends itself to fit many different enclosures. The parts can be held together with a rubber band and thrown into a backpack, or placed in a custom designed enclosure. However assembled and carried, be mindful of your target location. Sometimes a bunch of wires hanging out of a backpack connected to a ziptied device can raise eyebrows with security officers.

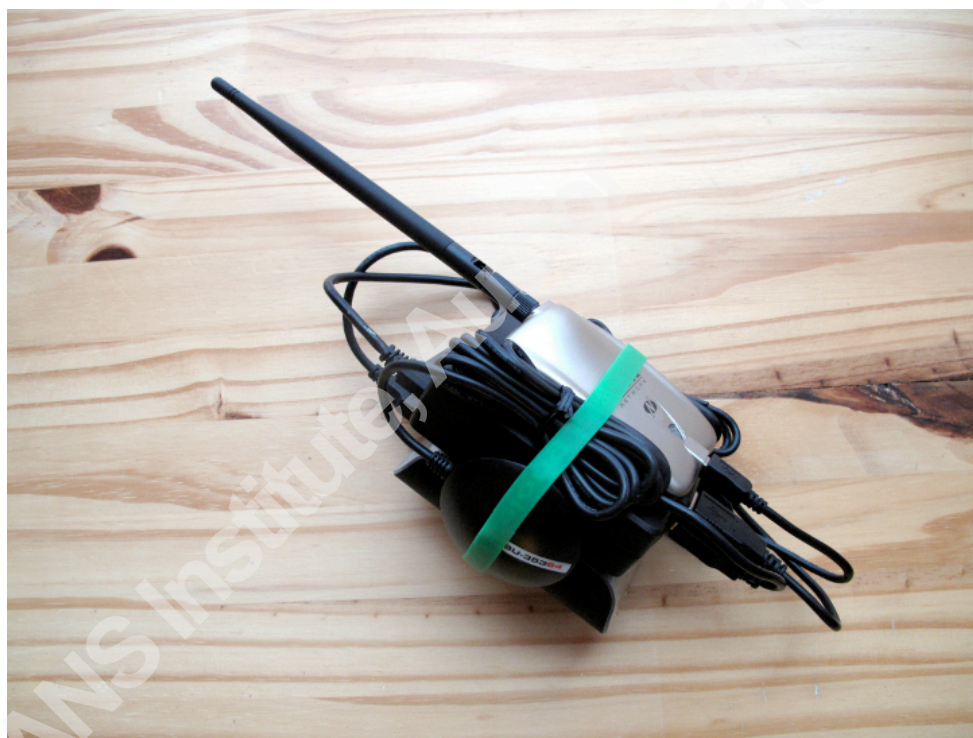


Figure 2.8-1: Assembled example device

## 3. Review the Data

### 3.1. Read the Text Files

Kismet will create multiple files for the scanning session. These will include .alert, .gpsxml, .nettxt, .netxml, and .pcapdump files by default. The output folder and file types are configurable in the kismet.conf file. View the .nettxt, or any other of the files, with the “less” command (Haines, Schearer, Thornton, 2008).

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```

pi@BHN64057 ~ $ ls
Desktop                                Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.pcapdump
kismet-2013-03-R1b                    netxml2kml.py
kismet-2013-03-R1b.tar.gz             ocr_pi.png
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.alert      python_games
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.gpsxml     vnc-kill.sh
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.nettxt     vnc-mini.sh
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.netxml
pi@BHN64057 ~ $

```

**Figure 3.1-1: List of files written by Kismet**

The following command will use “less” to open the .nettxt created during the example session for viewing:

```
less Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.netxml
```

This text file contains loads of information Kismet discovered in a nice human-readable format. This information found will include found SSIDs, manufacturer of the access point, longitude and latitude where discovered, and even clients attached to the network.

```

pi@BHN64057: ~
Kismet (http://www.kismetwireless.net)
Sat Aug 3 19:09:59 2013 - Kismet 2013.03.R0
-----
Network 1: BSSID 00:0D:67:2D:2B:13
  Manuf      : BelairNe
  First      : Sat Aug 3 19:15:59 2013
  Last       : Sat Aug 3 19:22:04 2013
  Type       : infrastructure
  BSSID      : 00:0D:67:2D:2B:13
  SSID 1
    Type      : Beacon
    SSID      : "Bright House Networks"
    First     : Sat Aug 3 19:15:59 2013
    Last      : Sat Aug 3 19:22:04 2013
    Max Rate  : 54.0
    Beacon    : 10
    Packets   : 887
    Encryption : None
  Channel    : 1
  Frequency  : 2412 - 895 packets, 100.00%
  Max Seen   : 24000
  Carrier    : IEEE 802.11b+

```

Figure 3.1-2: Using Less to read .nettxt file

Key things to look for, if not just looking to see what is out there, are anomalies. If scoping out the known environment, look for things that stand out. Things like misspelled SSIDs, unknown SSIDs, APs set to incorrect channels, or APs without the proper security enabled. All these could be signs of vulnerabilities on the network and should be further investigated.

## 3.2. Mapping the Data

To improve the visualization of the collected information, the netxml document can be converted to a .kml file format readable by Google Maps, Google Earth, or Marble. There are several conversion methods available online (or roll thine own).

One such method is the python script netxml2kml (Salecker, P., 2013). Download the script file with the command:

```
wget
http://files.salecker.org/netxml2kml/netxml2kml.py.txt
```

Depending on which folder the file is downloaded to, the **sudo** command might be needed before the **wget** command. After the download completes change the file extension from a .txt to a .py with the command:

Author Name, email@address

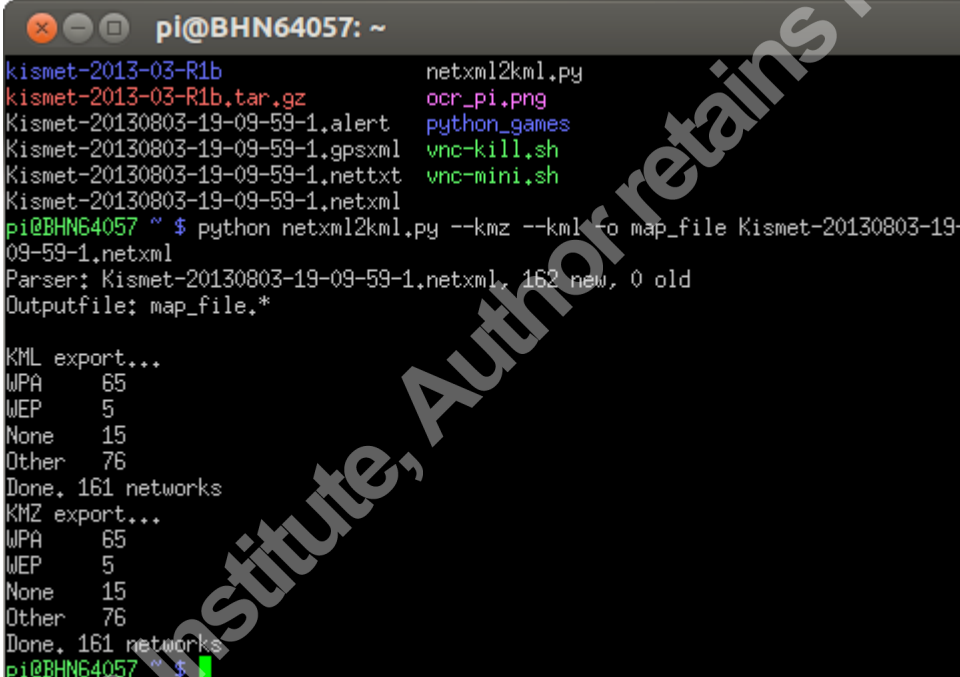
```
mv netxml2kml.py.txt netxml2kml.py
```

Again, *sudo* might be necessary.

Run the script with the command:

```
sudo python netxml2kml.py --kmz --kml -o NEW-FILENAME
KISMET_FILE.netxml
```

(change “NEW-FILENAME and KISMET\_FILE to the relevant file names)



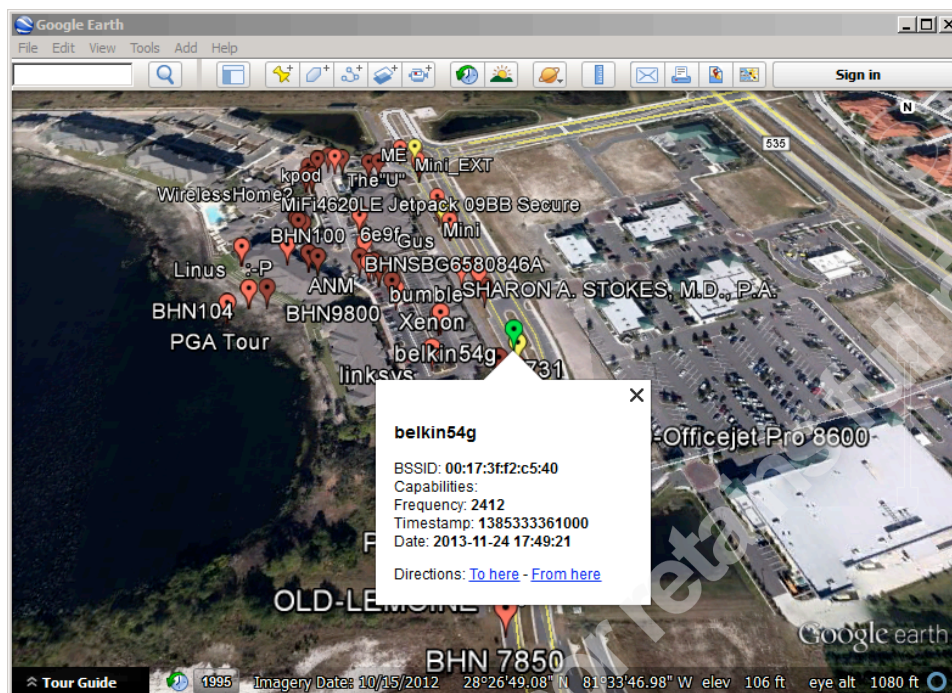
```
pi@BHN64057: ~
kismet-2013-03-R1b          netxml2kml.py
kismet-2013-03-R1b.tar.gz  ocr_pi.png
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.alert  python_games
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.gpsxml vnc-kill.sh
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.nettxt vnc-mini.sh
Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.netxml
pi@BHN64057 ~ $ python netxml2kml.py --kmz --kml -o map_file Kismet-20130803-19-
09-59-1.netxml
Parser: Kismet-20130803-19-09-59-1.netxml, 162 new, 0 old
Outputfile: map_file.*

KML export...
WPA      65
WEP       5
None     15
Other    76
Done. 161 networks
KMZ export...
WPA      65
WEP       5
None     15
Other    76
Done. 161 networks
pi@BHN64057 ~ $
```

Figure 3.2-1: Converting file from .netxml to .kml and .kmz

The script will display the networks converted to the new file format and return to the regular prompt when finished. Load the newly created .kml into Google Maps, Google Earth or Marble for a map visualization of the found networks.





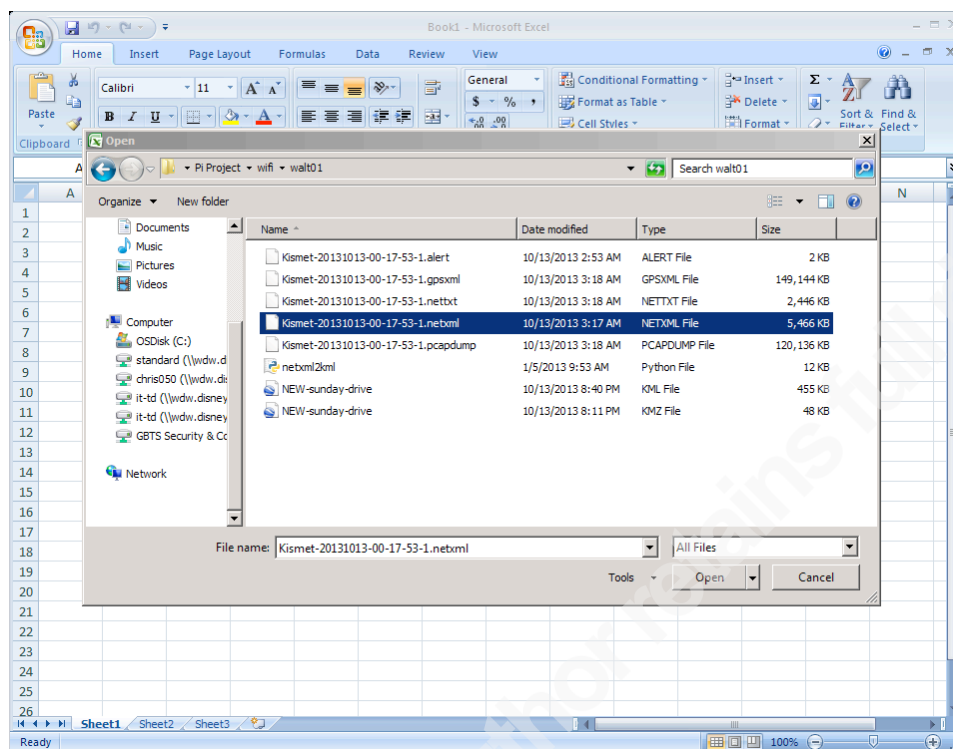
**Figure 3.2-2: Viewing .kml file with Google Earth application**

Key things to look for on the map are similar to those previously mentioned, but now it is easier to see location of where the device was detected. On a map it is easy to find a potentially misplaced device, or see if signals are detectable where they should not be. The map can visualize if an office network is detectable from the parking lot, or what other signals are detectable at a given location (Spiderlabs.com, 2013).

### 3.3. Parsing the Information in Excel

Kismet generates a wealth of information; almost an embarrassment of riches. Even the human readable .nettxt file can be overwhelming. To get the desired information in a comfortable format, use an application like Kismet Log Viewer found at <http://klv.professionallyevil.com/index.php> (Professionallyevil.com, 2013) or Excel to parse and structure the data into a meaningful format. While using Excel on a Windows machine strays from the topic of the Raspberry Pi, it does demonstrate the use of the system and relevance to enterprise environments.

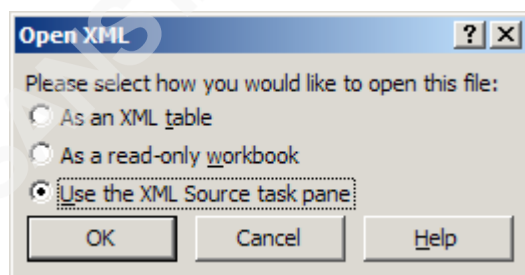
Begin by starting Excel and open a collected .netxml file. When navigating to the file make sure Excel is looking for “All Files” and not “All Excel Files”.



**Figure 3.3-1: Opening .netxml in Excel**

A warning will pop-up citing the file is in a different format than specified by the extension. Click “Yes” to continue opening the file.

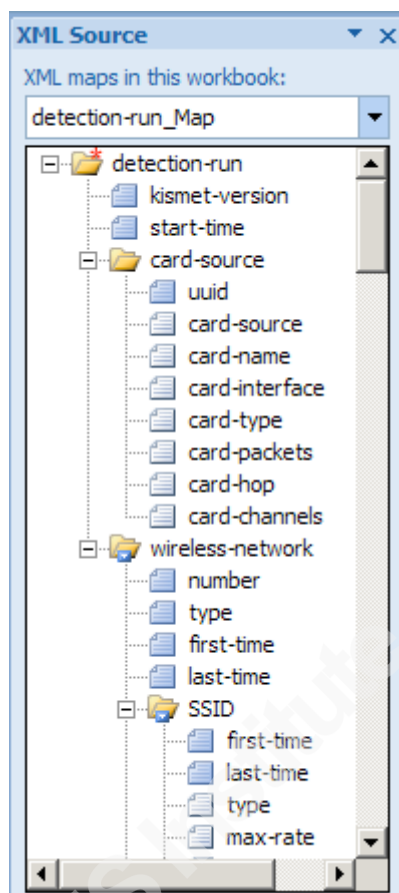
The following popup asks how to open the .xml file. Select to “Use the XML Source task pane” and click “OK” to continue.



**Figure 3.3-2: Select "Use the XML Source task pane"**

There may be one more pop-up explaining, “The specified XML source does not refer to a schema,” and, “Excel will create a schema based on the XML source data.” Click “OK” to continue.

Excel will open a seemingly blank workbook with a side panel labeled “XML Source.” The side panel is an outline of the XML hierarchy of the opened netxml file. Scrolling down this window shows just how much information Kismet collects, and emphasizes the importance of filtering out the desired information for the assessment.



**Figure 3.3-3: XML Source side panel**

Select the desired data points from the XML Source window and drag them into separate cells in row 1 of the spreadsheet. Some data points include GPS data, radio frequency, packets collected, and more. Choose information that is relevant and useful, else the content becomes meaningless and unreadable with too much data. Commonly useful data points are:

- detection-run > wireless-network > number
- detection-run > wireless-network > SSID > essid > <value>
- detection-run > wireless-network > SSID > essid > cloaked

- detection-run > wireless-network > SSID > encryption
- detection-run > wireless-network > SSID > type
- detection-run > wireless-network > SSID > info
- detection-run > wireless-network > BSSID
- detection-run > wireless-network > type

Once the selected data points are in place in the spreadsheet, click on the “Refresh” icon in the Design tab’s External Table Data section. This will populate the table with data from the .netxml file in the content relevant to the assessment.

number	ssid	cloaked	encryption	type	info	type2
1	myLGNet	FALSE	WEP	Beacon		infrastructure
2		TRUE	WEP	Beacon		infrastructure
3						probe
4	unicorp	FALSE	WPA+TKIP	Beacon		infrastructure
5	unicorp	FALSE	WPA+PSK	Beacon		infrastructure
6	unicorp	FALSE	WPA+TKIP	Beacon		infrastructure
7	unicorp	FALSE	WPA+PSK	Beacon		infrastructure
8	WLAN-TWDC	FALSE	WPA+TKIP	Beacon		infrastructure
9	WLAN-TWDC	FALSE	WPA+AES-CCM	Beacon		infrastructure
10	INTERNET	FALSE	None	Beacon		infrastructure
11	REWIFI3	FALSE	WPA+TKIP	Beacon		infrastructure
12	REWIFI3	FALSE	WPA+AES-CCM	Beacon		infrastructure
13	Bright House Networks	FALSE	None	Beacon		infrastructure
14	CableWiFi	FALSE	None	Beacon		infrastructure
15		TRUE	WPA+PSK	Beacon		infrastructure
16		TRUE	WPA+AES-CCM	Beacon		infrastructure
17	Bright House Networks	FALSE	None	Probe Response		infrastructure
18	CableWiFi	FALSE	None	Beacon		infrastructure
19		TRUE	WPA+PSK	Beacon		infrastructure
20		TRUE	WPA+AES-CCM	Beacon		infrastructure
21	Bright House Networks	FALSE	None	Beacon		infrastructure
22	CableWiFi	FALSE	None	Beacon		infrastructure
23		TRUE	WPA+PSK	Beacon		infrastructure
24		TRUE	WPA+AES-CCM	Beacon		infrastructure
25	Bright House Networks	FALSE	None	Beacon		infrastructure
26						

**Figure 3.3-4: Data imported into Excel**

What to look for in the spreadsheet depends on the purpose of the assessment. Open networks are easier to find by sorting by “encryption” status. Sorting by “channel” can find the less crowded or over crowded channels. “Hidden” or non broadcasting SSIDs are easily identified by sorting by “cloaked.” Other data points will reveal more information about the detected network, but stay focused to the purpose of the assessment or the desired content will be lost in a sea of data.

## 4. Conclusion

The desire and use of wireless networking is expanding. This is seen every day with new offerings of “Free Wi-Fi” at business like restaurants, hotels, theme parks, and bus stations. This increase in wireless also grows in the home and office environments with the expanding user base of portable electronics like laptops, tablets, and smart phones. As wireless networks become more common, so will networking problems and security issues.

Private users and companies have to worry about who else can listen in on the wireless communications and what can they hear. Wireless network assessments are vital in securing the wireless infrastructure. Assuming the access point is configured correctly is not enough diligence to protect private and corporate information. Even with a properly configured and hardened network, a rogue or unauthorized access point to a different network can be a threat to the end user. Since there are no wires, the potential threat is invisible.

This is why a method is needed to see what cannot be seen, or at least a tool to visualize potential threats. Several technical solutions exist for the task of wireless analysis and penetration testing, but few offer the configurability and form factor of the Raspberry Pi computer. Installing a fully functional Linux operating system interfacing with commonly found hardware add-ons creates a powerful wardriving device.

As a wireless analysis solution, the Raspberry Pi can meet the needs of private and corporate security initiatives. The configurability of hardware and software can meet the technical requirements for most assessments. The price of the system can range depending on the selected add-ons, but still fall in a very acceptable range for most businesses and personal users. The tool is affordable, the techniques are laid out, and the methodology is established. All the assessor needs to do now is turn it on and go for a walk, ride, drive, etc.

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