



Defending Yourself Against The Wily Wireless Hacker

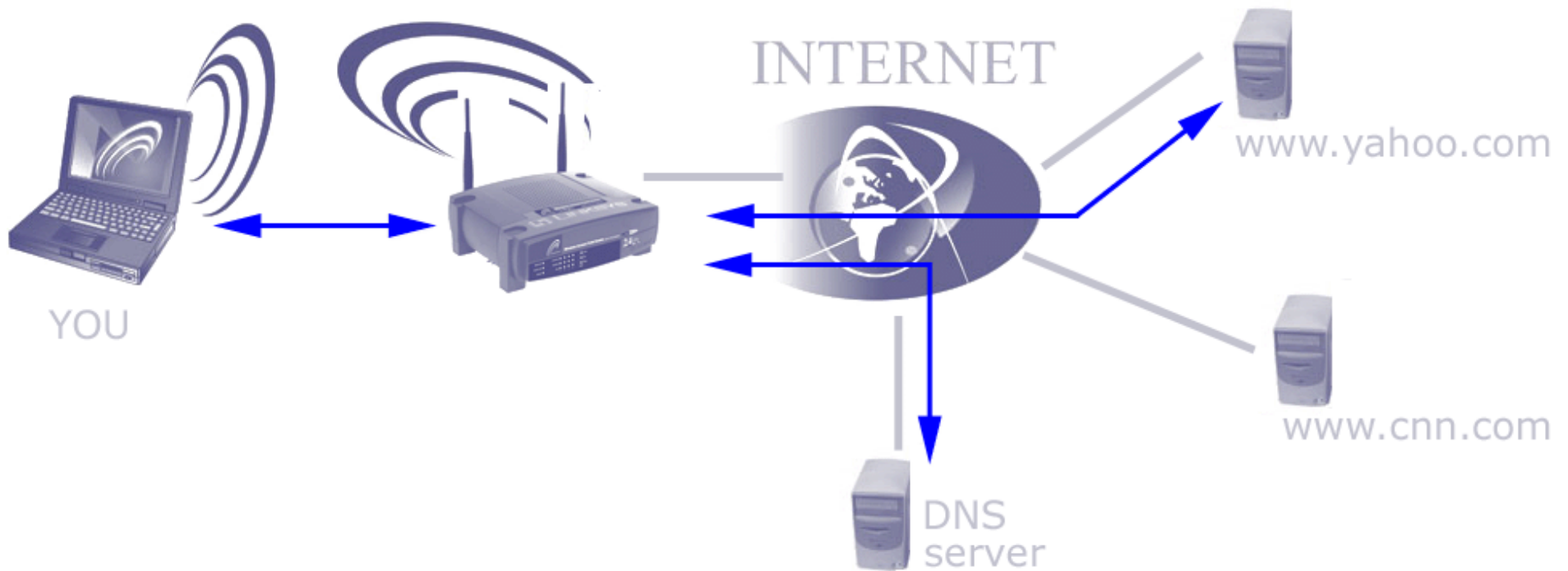
Brian S. Walden

NYCWireless Presentation

October 27, 2004

<http://wifidefense.cuzuco.com/>

What You Expect

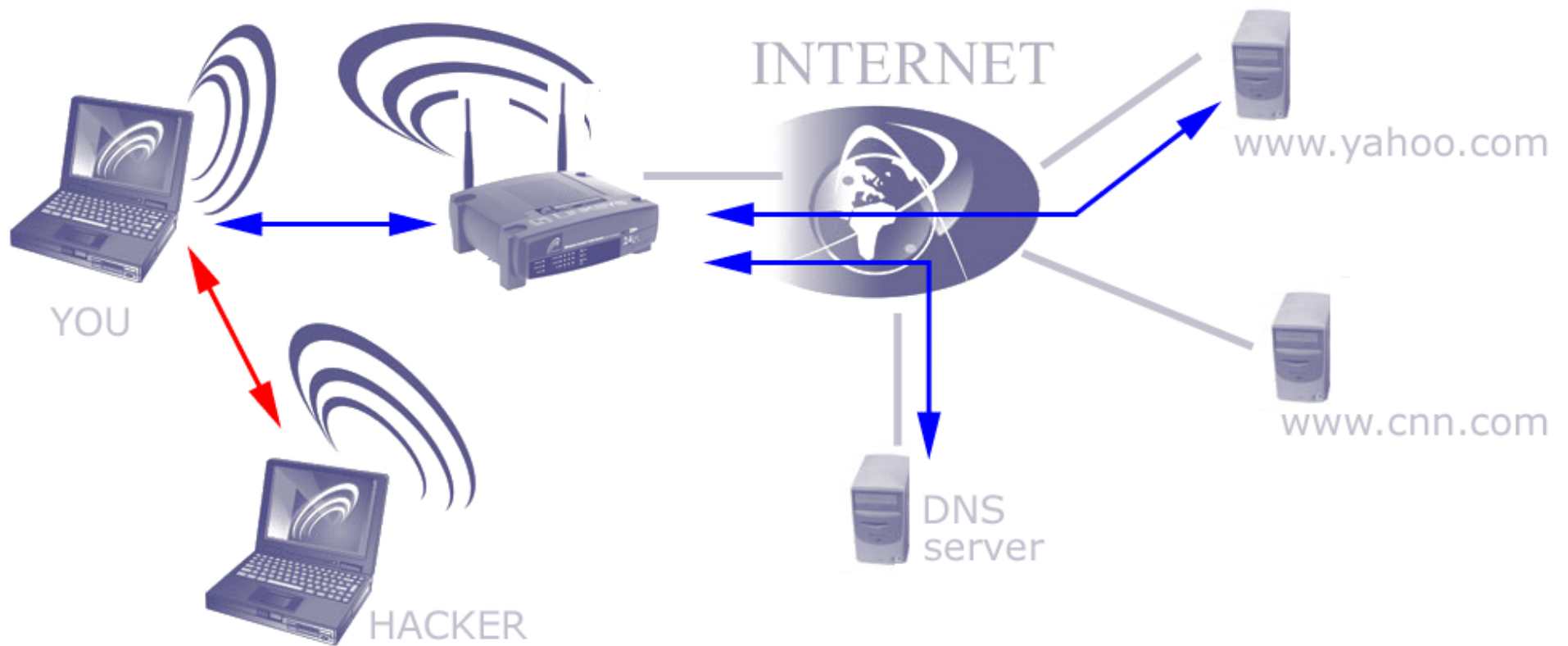




Common Hacker Techniques

- Direct Break-In
- Man-In-The-Middle
 - DNS Spoofing
 - Rogue Access Points
 - Connection Hijacking

Direct Break-In

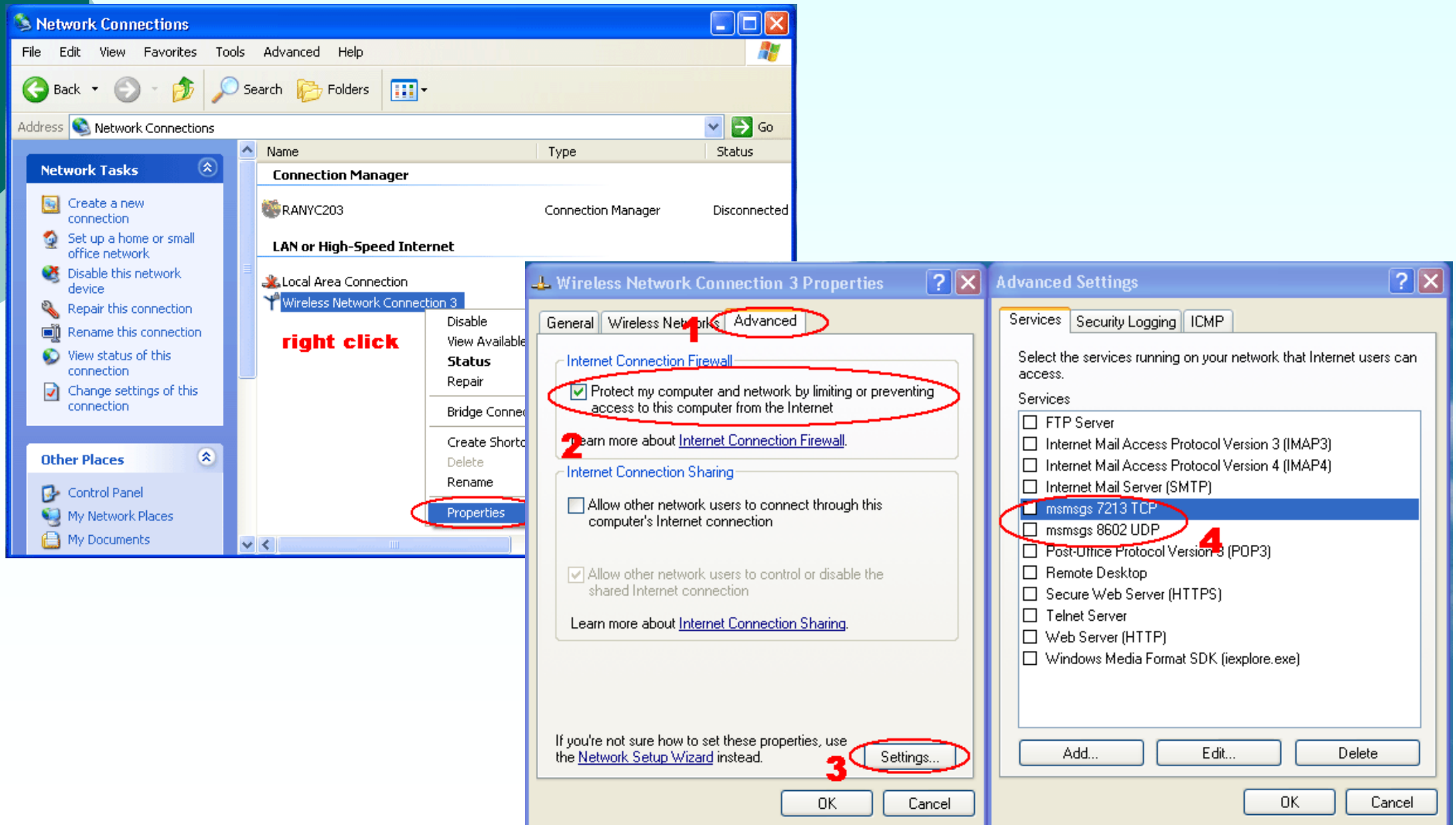




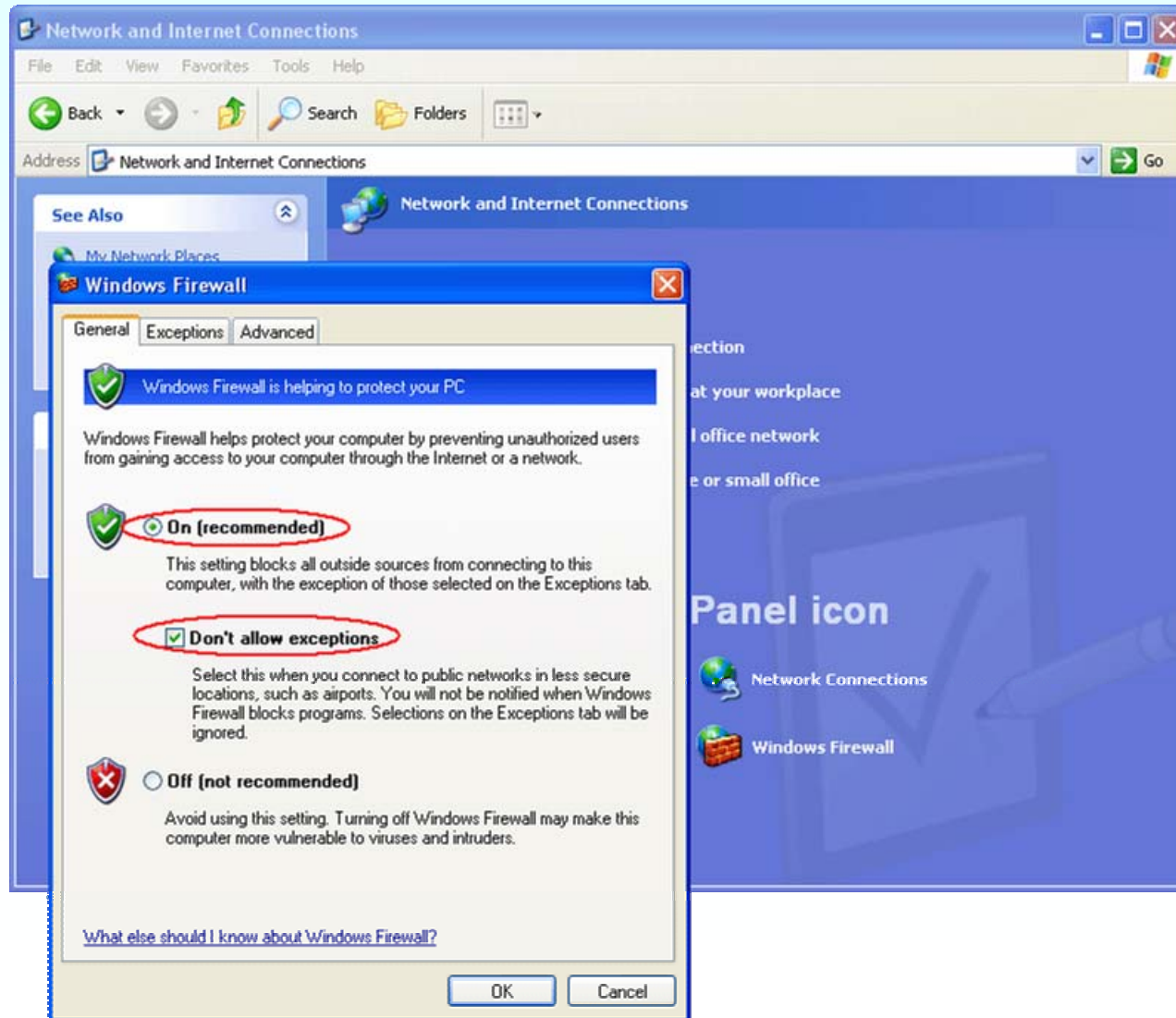
Direct Break-In Defense

- Windows
 - Built In Firewall in XP
 - Third Party Software Firewall
 - Kerio Personal Firewall
 - ZoneAlarm
 - Sygate Personal Firewall
- Linux/UNIX
 - Turn off unused services
 - TCP wrappers
 - IPfilter (Solaris, BSDs)
 - IPtables (Linux)

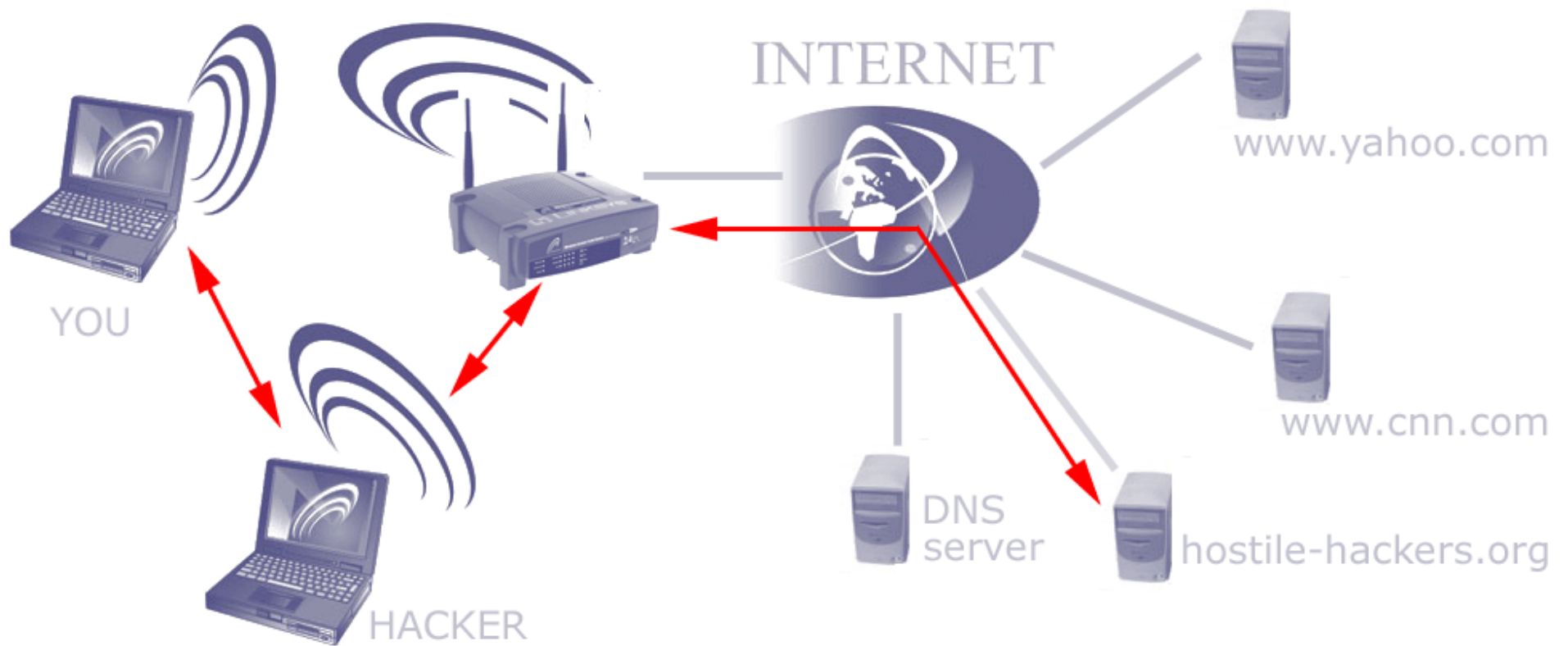
XP Firewall (pre SP2)



XP SP2 Firewall



Man-In-The-Middle





Man-In-The-Middle Defense

Everything in SSL (check that certificate)

- www.megaproxy.com

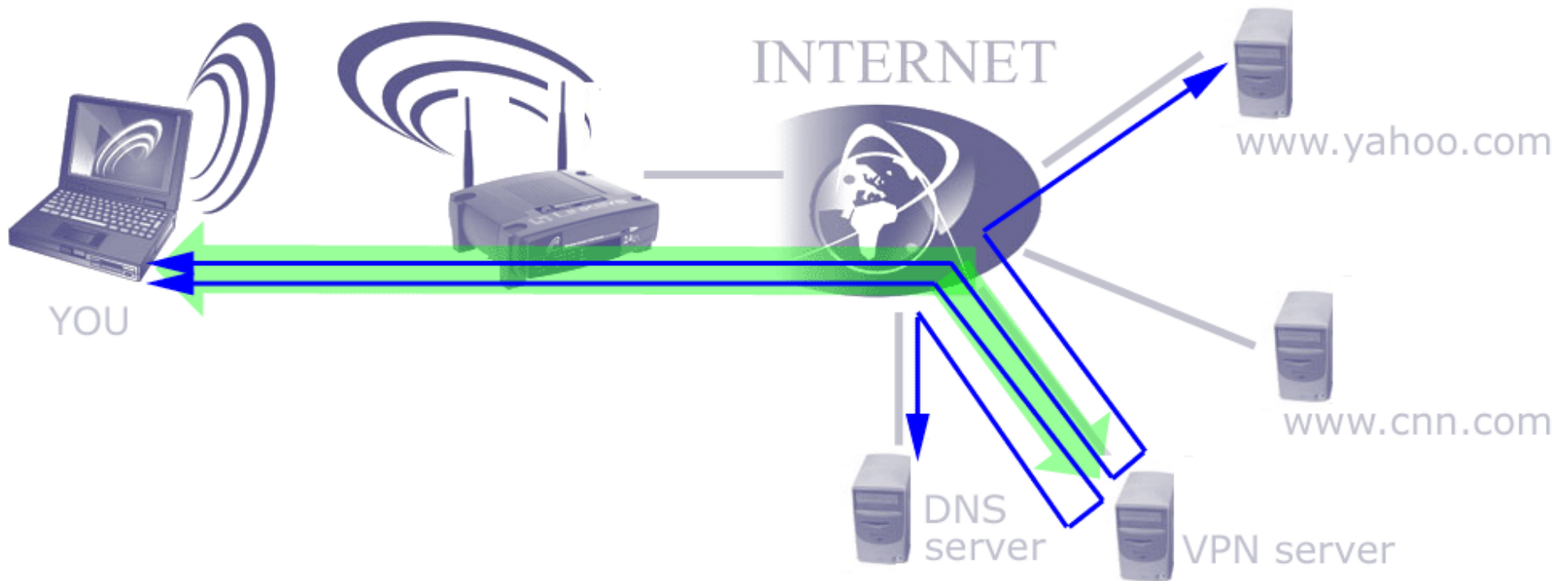
Use some sort of Virtual Private Networking (VPN)

- Creates an encrypted tunnel between you and some other server
 - Encryption hides what sites you are accessing
 - Encryption is tamper resistant
- Most often used for remote access

SSL: the Certificate Check Should Alert You to Tampering



How VPN changes access





How do I get a VPN?

- Have an employer that supplies a remote access solution
- Roll Your Own – Do It Yourself
It's not difficult



An Employer Supplied VPN

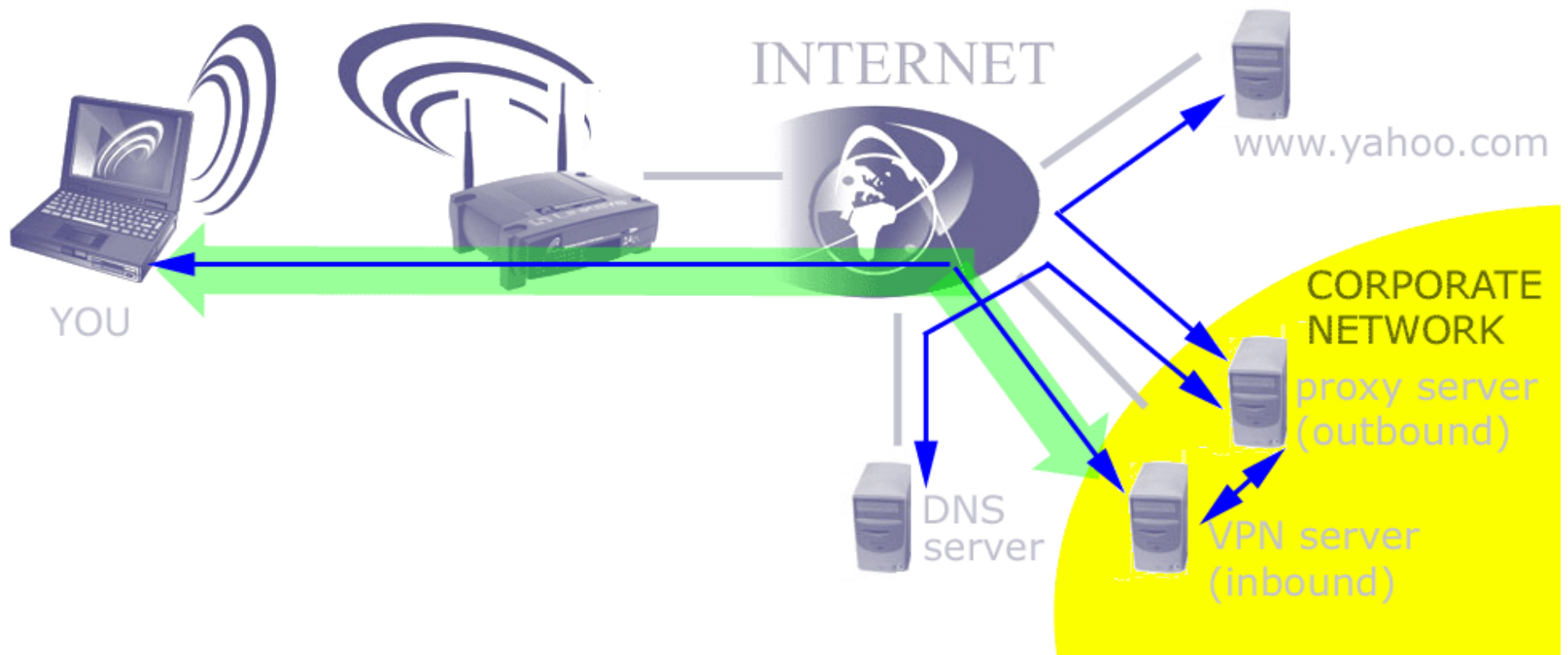
○ Pros

- They did most of the work and/or paid for the solution
- You might get support
- May protect you from questionable websites

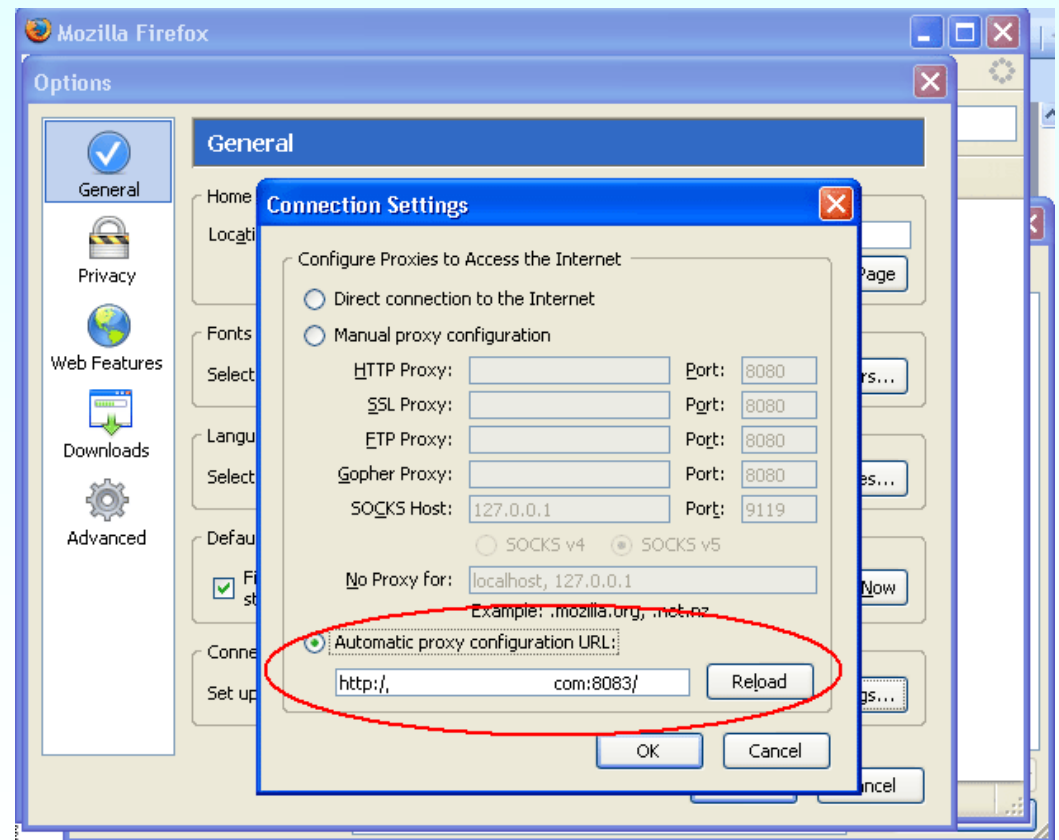
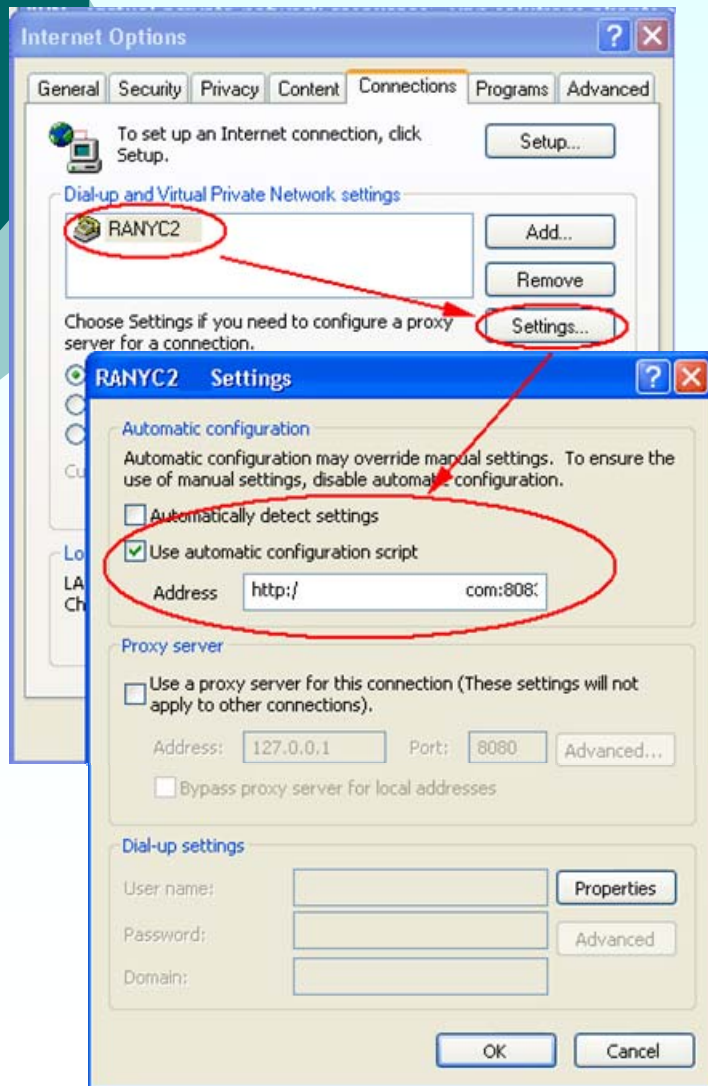
○ Cons

- May only be available for Windows hosts
- You're not really on the internet anymore
- May restricted you from any number of websites
- Privacy: employer might record all sites you access
- Policy: employer might disallow this type of use

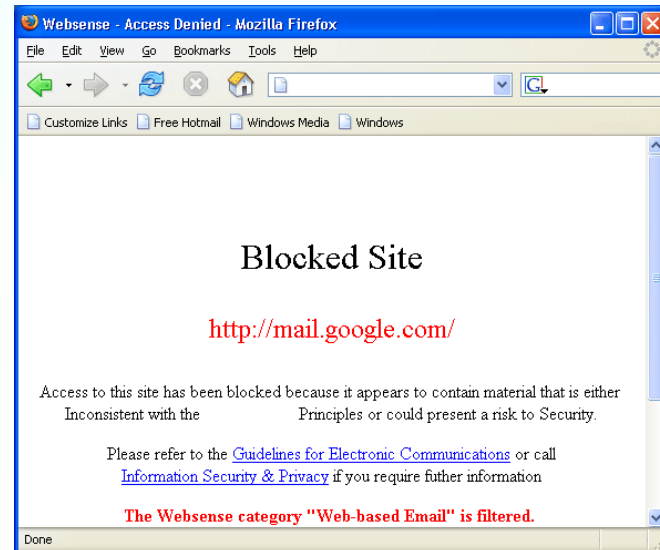
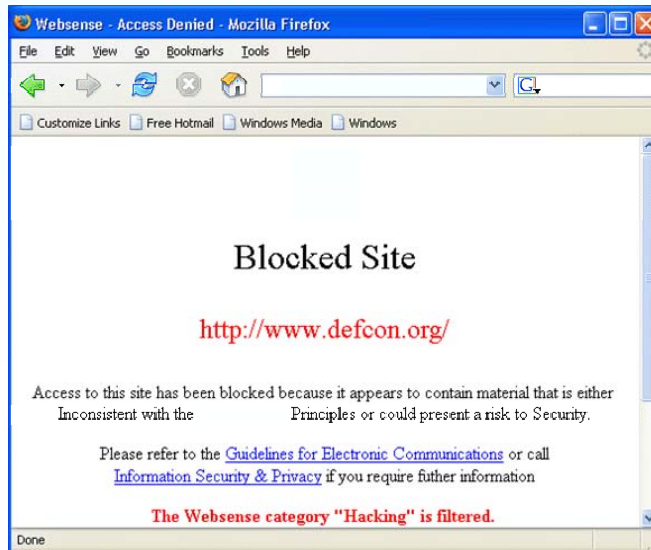
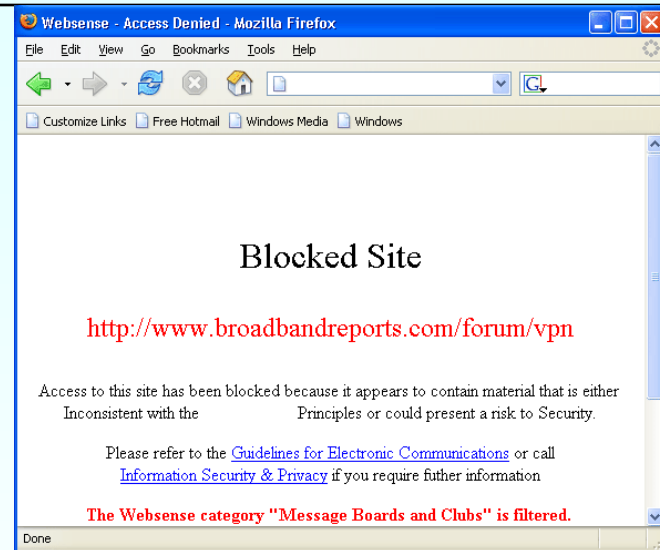
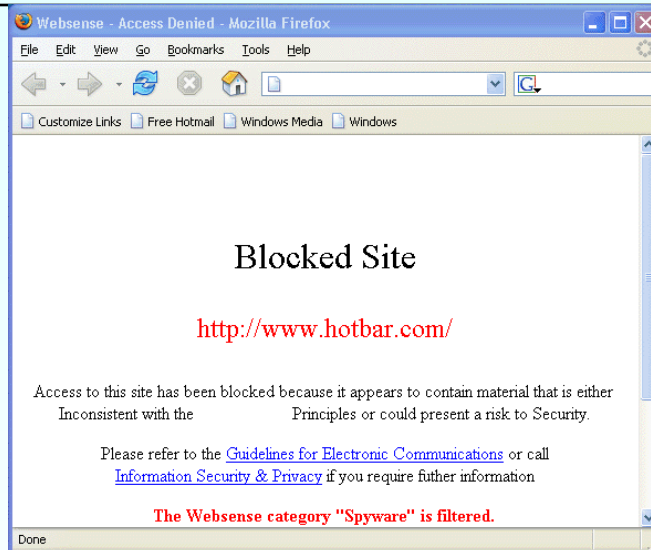
Corporate VPN & PROXY



Need to use employers proxies



Employer Filtering





Roll Your Own – Do It Yourself

Easier Than You Think

- Microsoft VPN
- Use SSH tunnels
 - Works under Windows
 - Works under UNIX/Linux
 - Works under Macs
- Requires another computer you trust somewhere else on the Internet
 - At your home
 - Collocated at a hosting facility or ISP
 - Purchase a shell account



Microsoft VPN

- Windows has a built in VPN, Microsoft's PPTP
- It seems to have some security flaws
 - <http://www.schneier.com/pptp-faq.html>
 - <http://www.schneier.com/paper-pptpv2.html>
- UNIX/Linux client: PPTP Client
- UNIX/Linux server: Poptop
- Cisco routers and firewalls can talk it too
- Uses a modified GRE/IP (not TCP/IP)
- If you only want to secure web browsing there's an easier way that's more secure



VPN with SSH

- SSH is Secure SHell
 - Available on just about every platform
 - Commonly considered “encrypted telnet”
 - But has much more
 - Has port tunneling capability built in
 - Has a SOCKS server built in
 - There’s two versions: 1 and 2
 - Use version 2
 - Use a newer server, there were some flaws in older implementations
 - Easy to use
 - Only uses a single TCP/IP port (default is 22)
 - No problems with Network Address Translation (NAT)



SSH Software

- Client
 - SSH
 - Comes standard on UNIX/Linux/Mac OSX
 - Free Windows clients: PuTTY
 - Easy download, no install (no admin rights needed)
- Server
 - SSHD on a remote host
 - Comes standard on UNIX/Linux
 - Free Windows server: opensshd
 - Easy download and install



Remote is UNIX/Linux

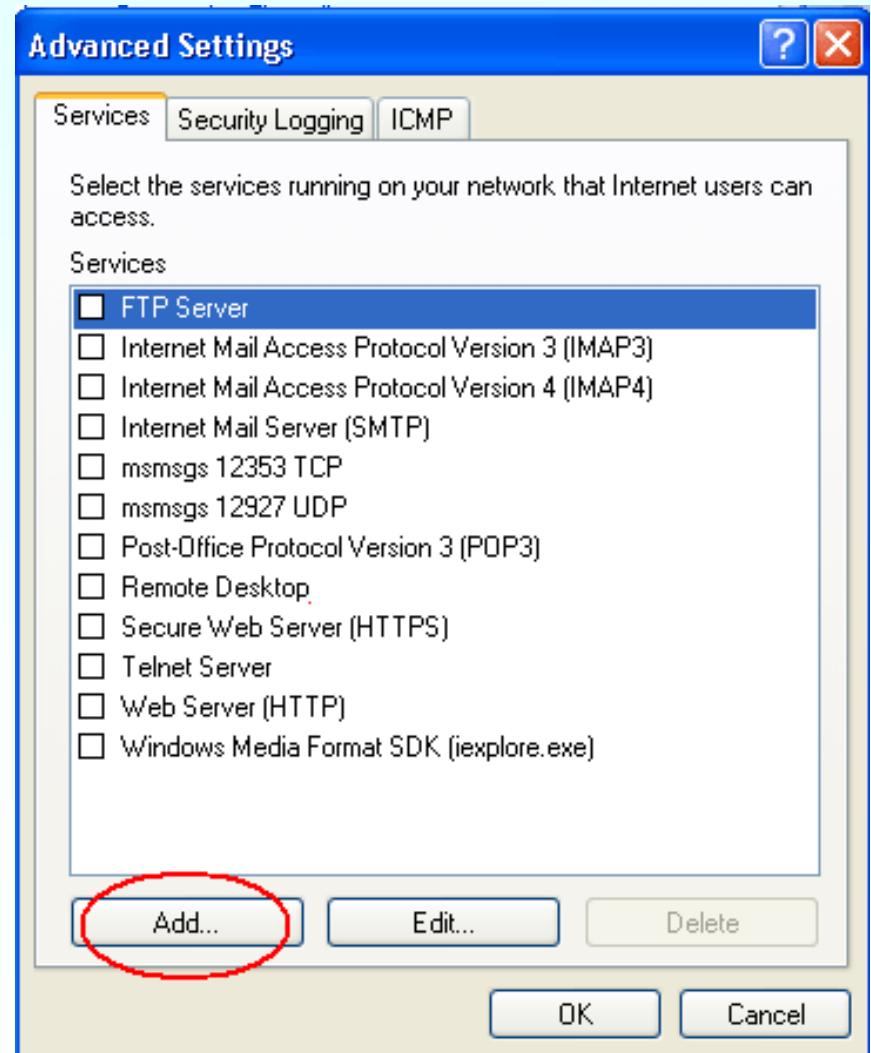
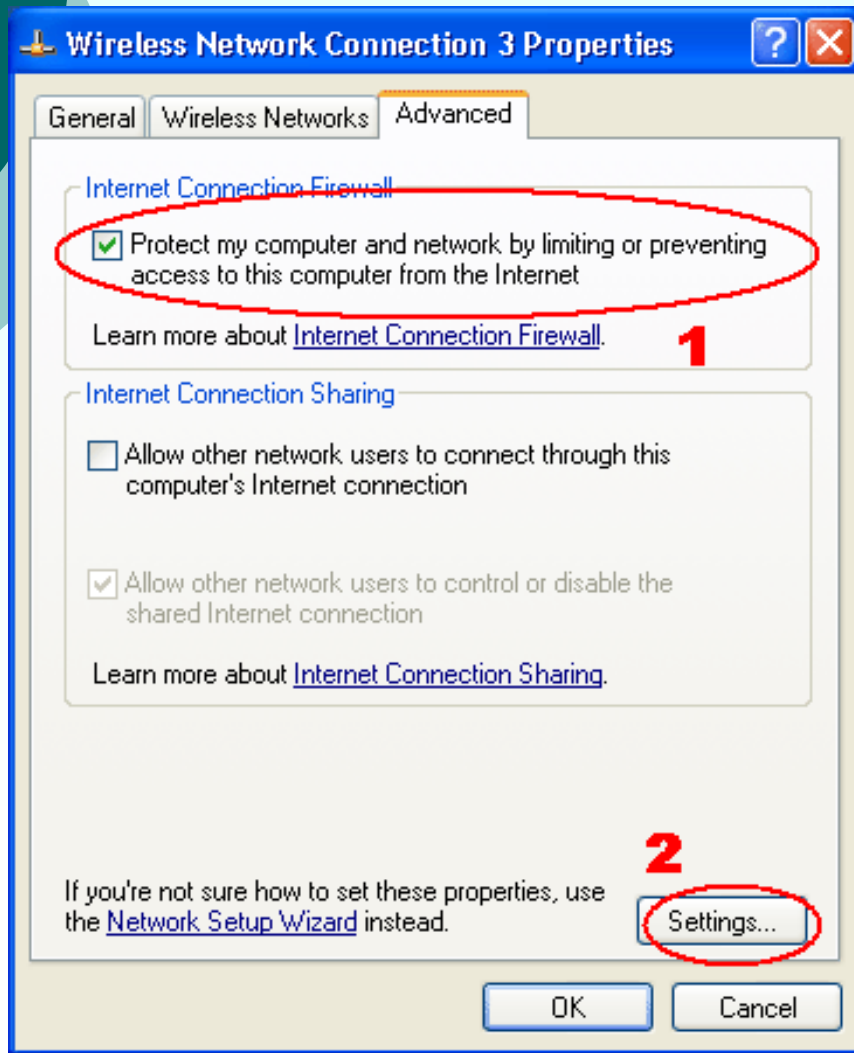
- SSHD is all ready there, just use it
- Use an any account you can log into (root account not recommended)
- Buy a shell account that allows you to ssh into (e.g. panix offers one at \$10/month or \$100/year)

Remote is Windows

- Download the OpenSSH for <http://sshwindows.sourceforge.net/>
- Install and start it
 - net start openssd
- Or if you currently use cygwin (ignore if you don't know what this is)
 - Download these packages -
 - **openssh**
 - **cygrunsrv**
 - **perl (not need for ssh, but we'll use it later)**
 - Configure it with ssh-host-config in a cygwin shell
 - **Answer privilege separation "no"**
 - **Answer CYGWIN= "ntsec tty"**
 - Start service with cygrunsrv -S sshd
- Windows user account MUST have a password

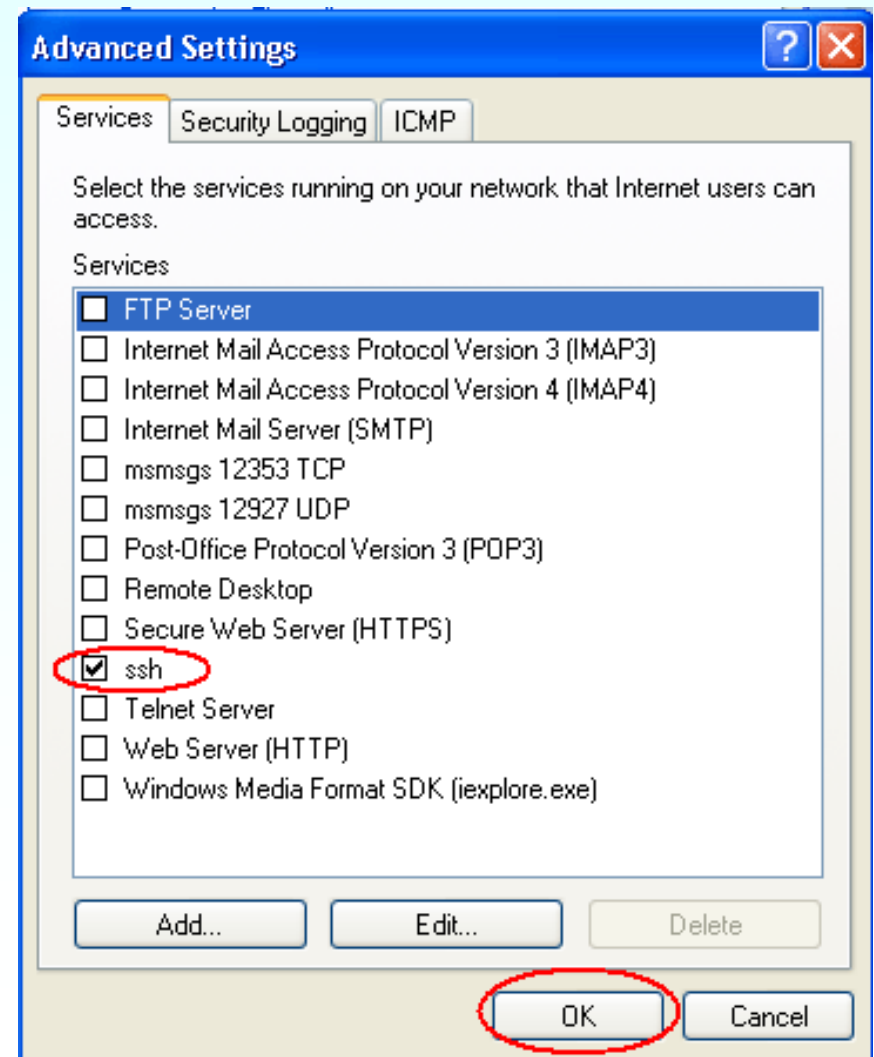
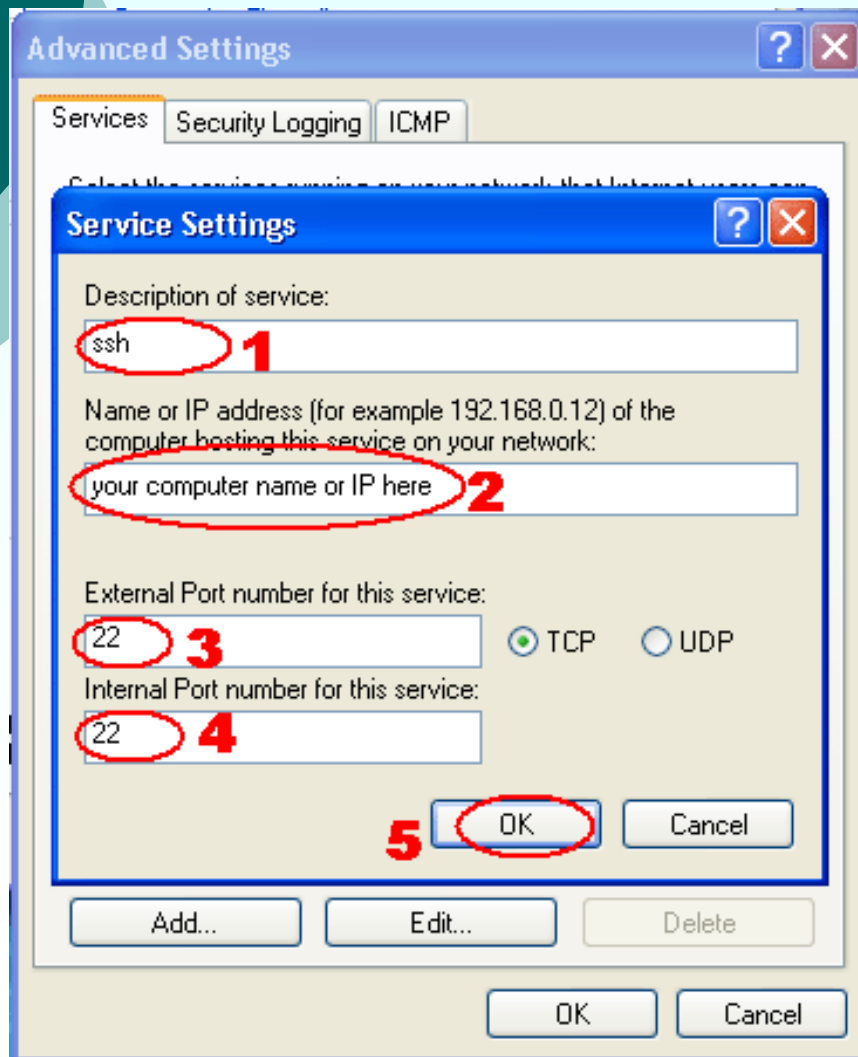
Remote is Windows XP (pre SP2)

Accept connections on port 22 (part 1)



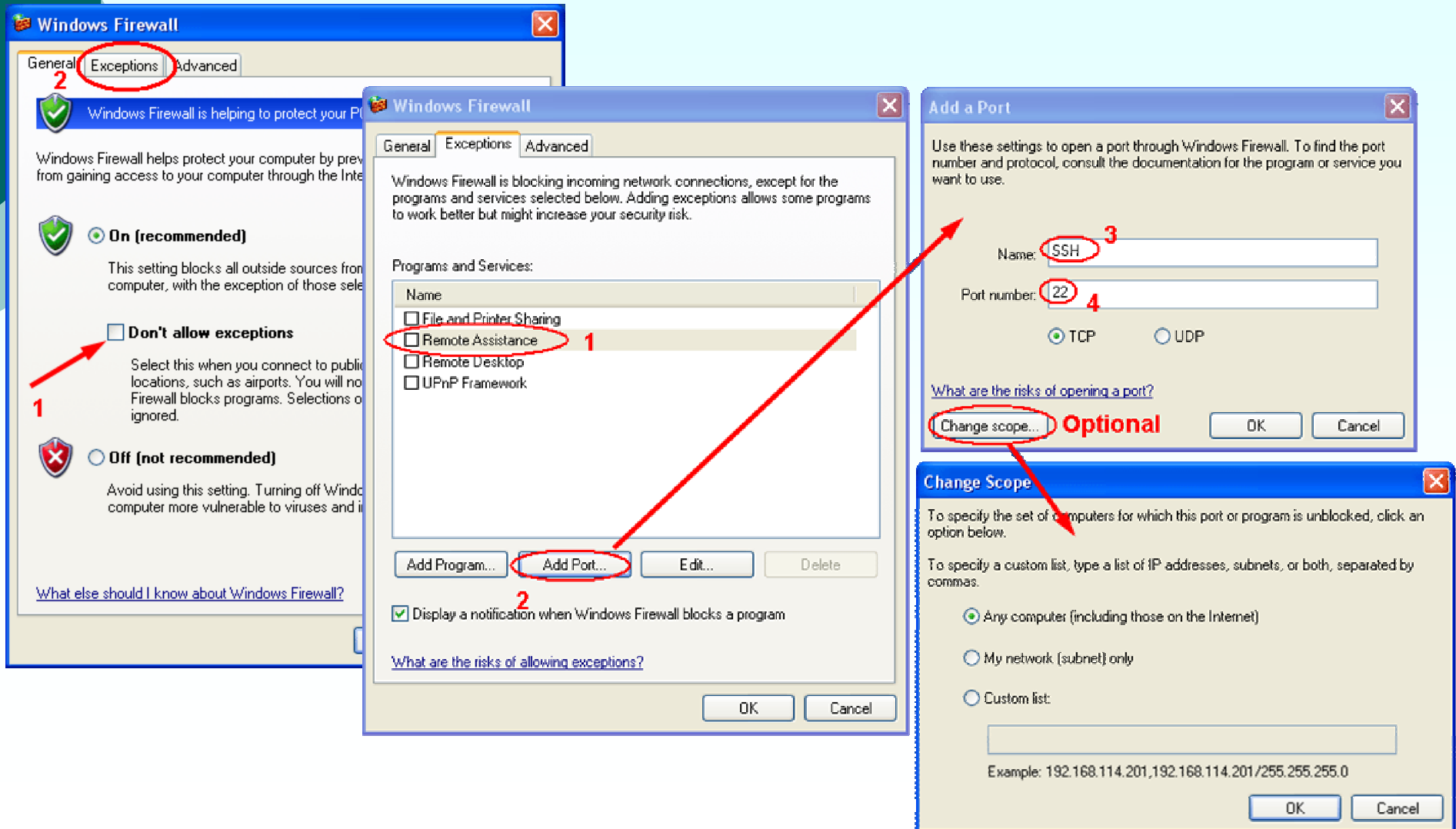
Remote is Windows XP (pre SP2)

Accept connections on port 22 (part 2)



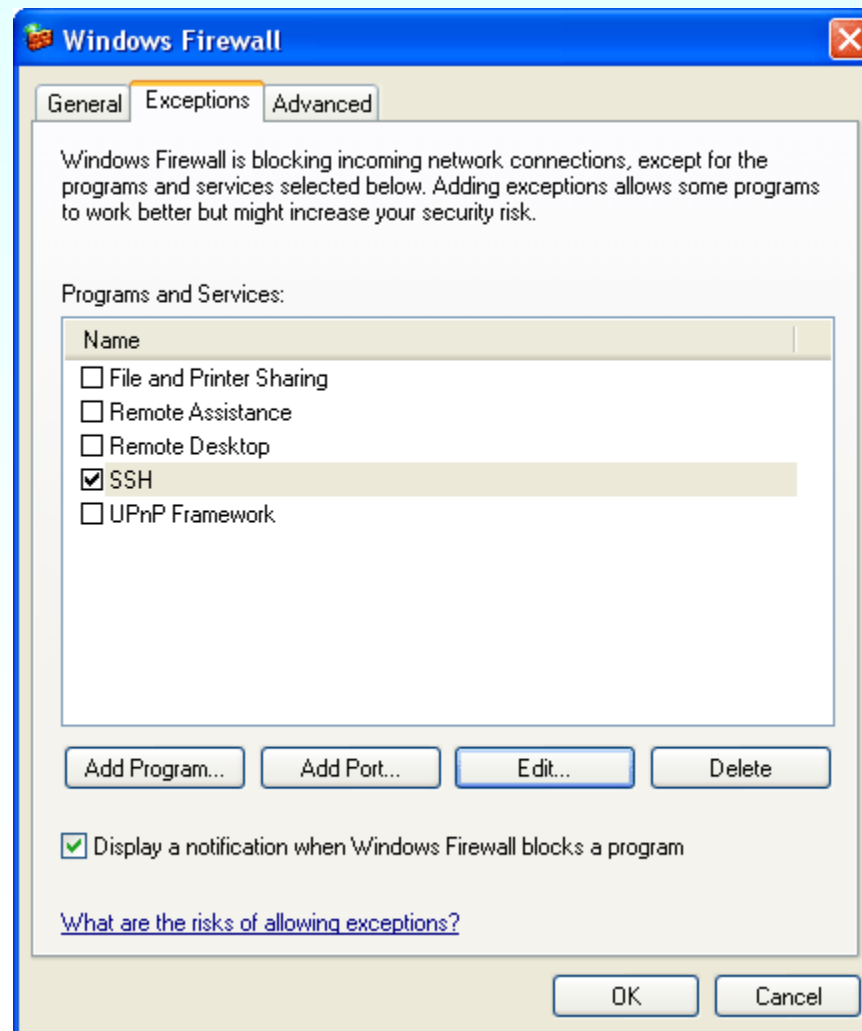
Remote is Windows XP SP2

Accept connections on port 22



Remote is Windows XP SP2

Accept connections on port 22



Open Inbound Port 22 on External Firewalls

Home users: remember to open up and map port 22 on your router/firewall to your internal server

Forward - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

http://192.168.1.1/Forward.asp

Customize Links Free Hotmail Windows Media Windows

LINKSYS
A Division of Cisco Systems, Inc.

Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster

Applications & Gaming Setup Wireless Security Access Restrictions Applications & Gaming Administration

Port Range Forward | DMZ

Port Range Forward

Port Range					
Application	Start	End	Protocol	IP Address	Enable
ssh	22	to 22	TCP	192.168.1.102	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	0	to 0	Both	192.168.1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>

Port Range Forward

Certain applications require you to open specific ports for it to function properly. Examples of these include servers for online games, web servers, and so on. For a certain port to be open to the Internet, the data to the

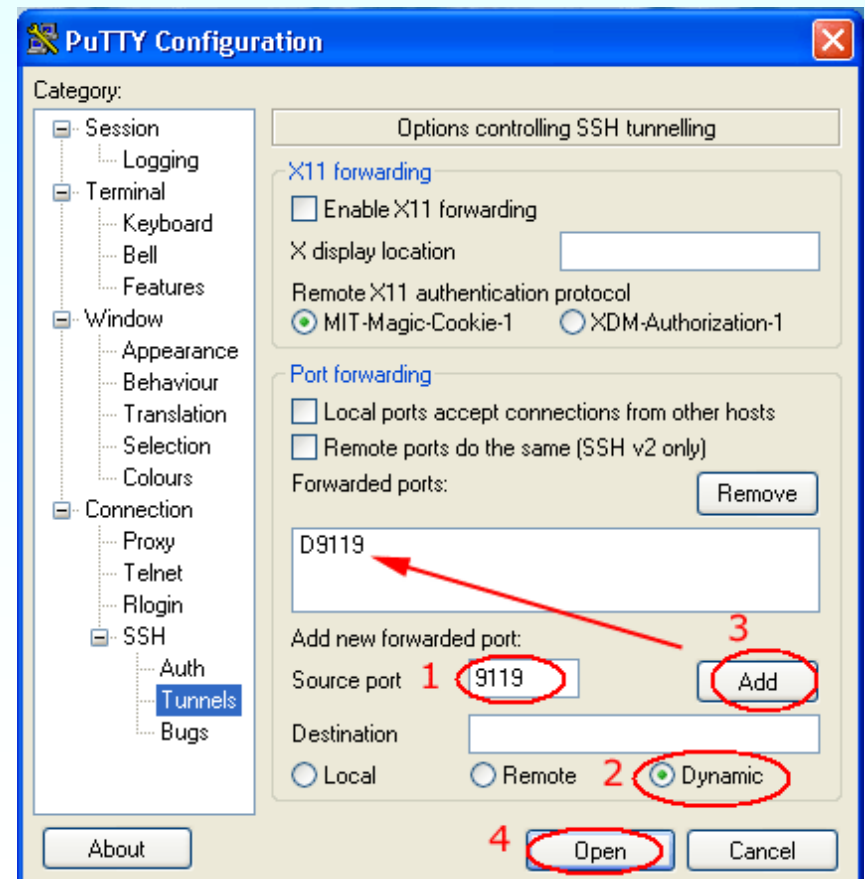
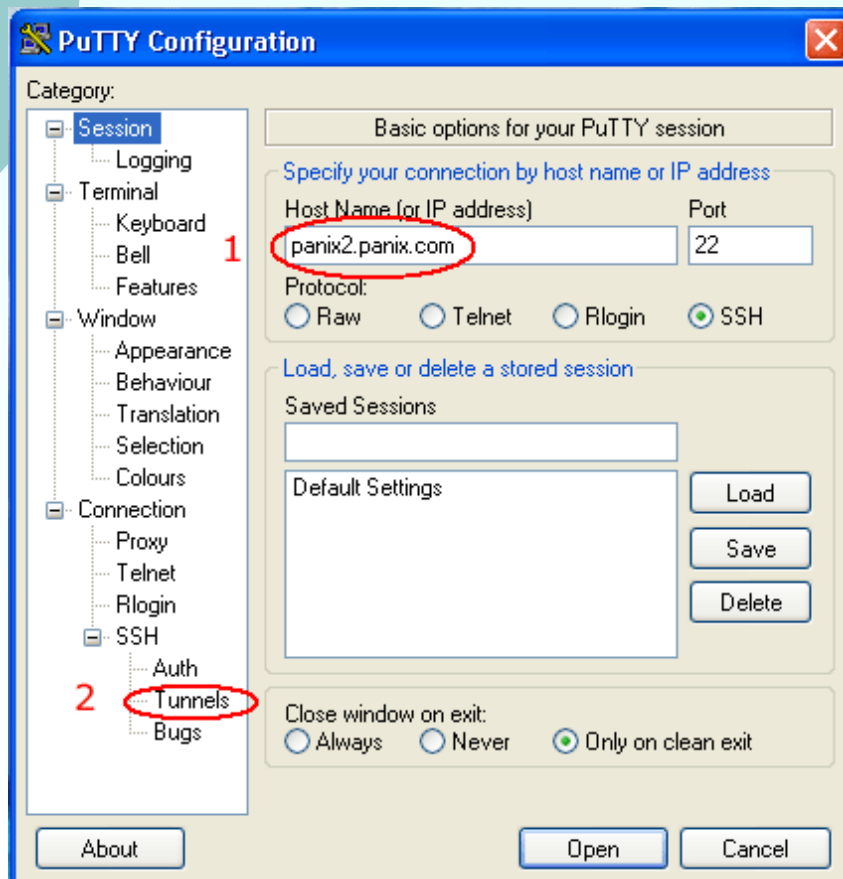
Done

Client: Start SSH with SOCKS

- UNIX/Linux:

`$ ssh -D9119 user@remote-host.com`

- Windows: PuTTY



Have the SSH key before hand

- First time use will prime key on client side
- UNIX/Linux/Cygwin –
\$ ssh cuzuco.com
The authenticity of host 'cuzuco.com (196.12.190.248)' can't be established.
DSA key fingerprint is 71:87:41:2c:f7:c8:82:96:95:12:74:c7:79:ab:a1:7d.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?
- Windows (PuTTY) –



Server key is different (probable attack)

○ UNIX/Linux/Cygwin –

```
$ ssh cuzuco.com
```

```
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
```

```
@    WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED!    @
```

```
@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
```

```
IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!
```

```
Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-  
middle attack)!
```

```
It is also possible that the DSA host key has just been  
changed.
```

```
The fingerprint for the DSA key sent by the remote host is  
2b:84:cb:4a:d0:ea:05:f3:50:3a:96:f3:47:61:01:3d.
```

```
Please contact your system administrator.
```

```
Add correct host key in /net/u/16/b/bsw/.ssh/known_hosts to  
get rid of this message.
```

```
Offending key in /net/u/16/b/bsw/.ssh/known_hosts:90
```

```
DSA host key for cuzuco.com has changed and you have requested  
strict checking.
```

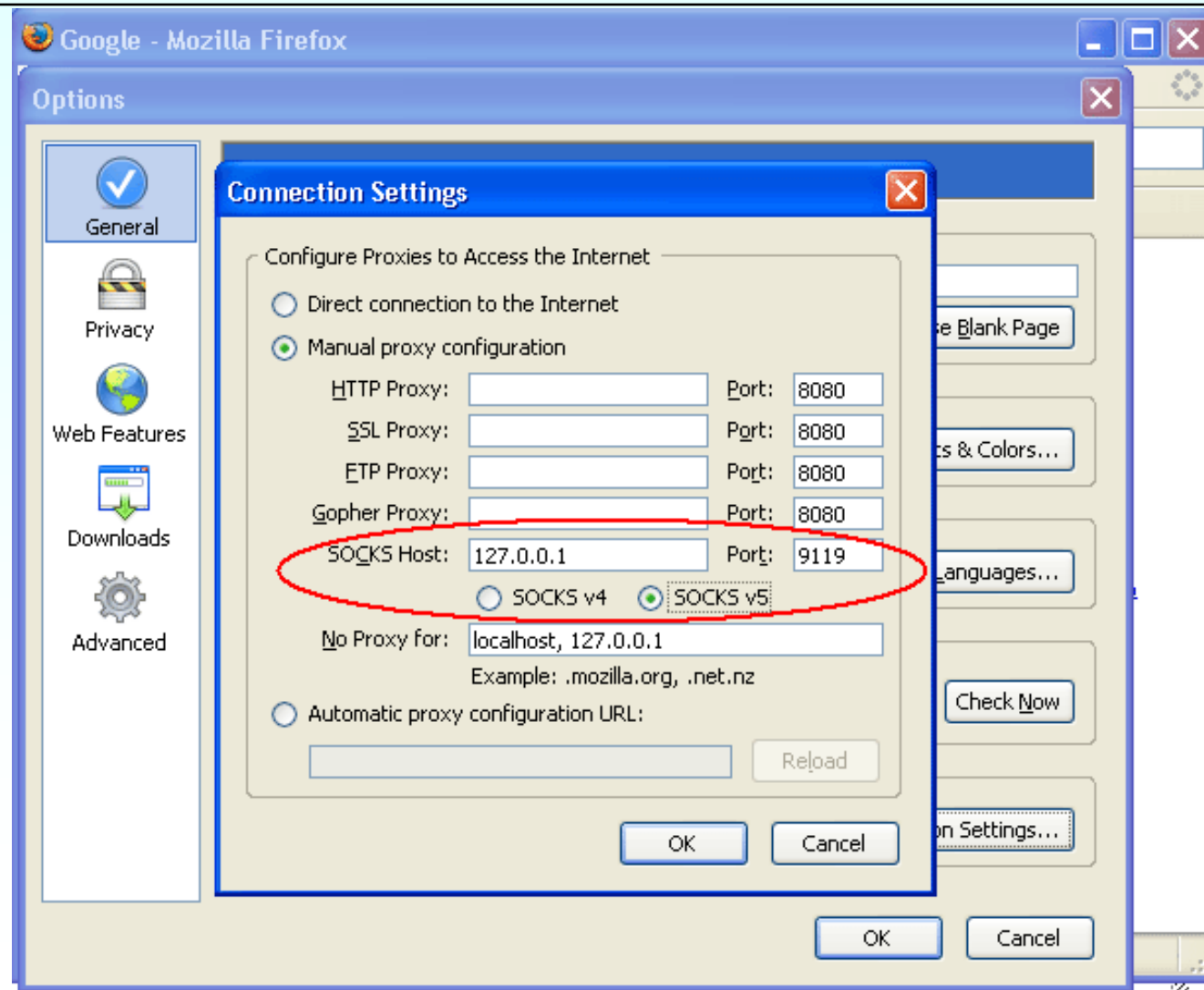
```
Host key verification failed.
```

Server key is different (probable attack)

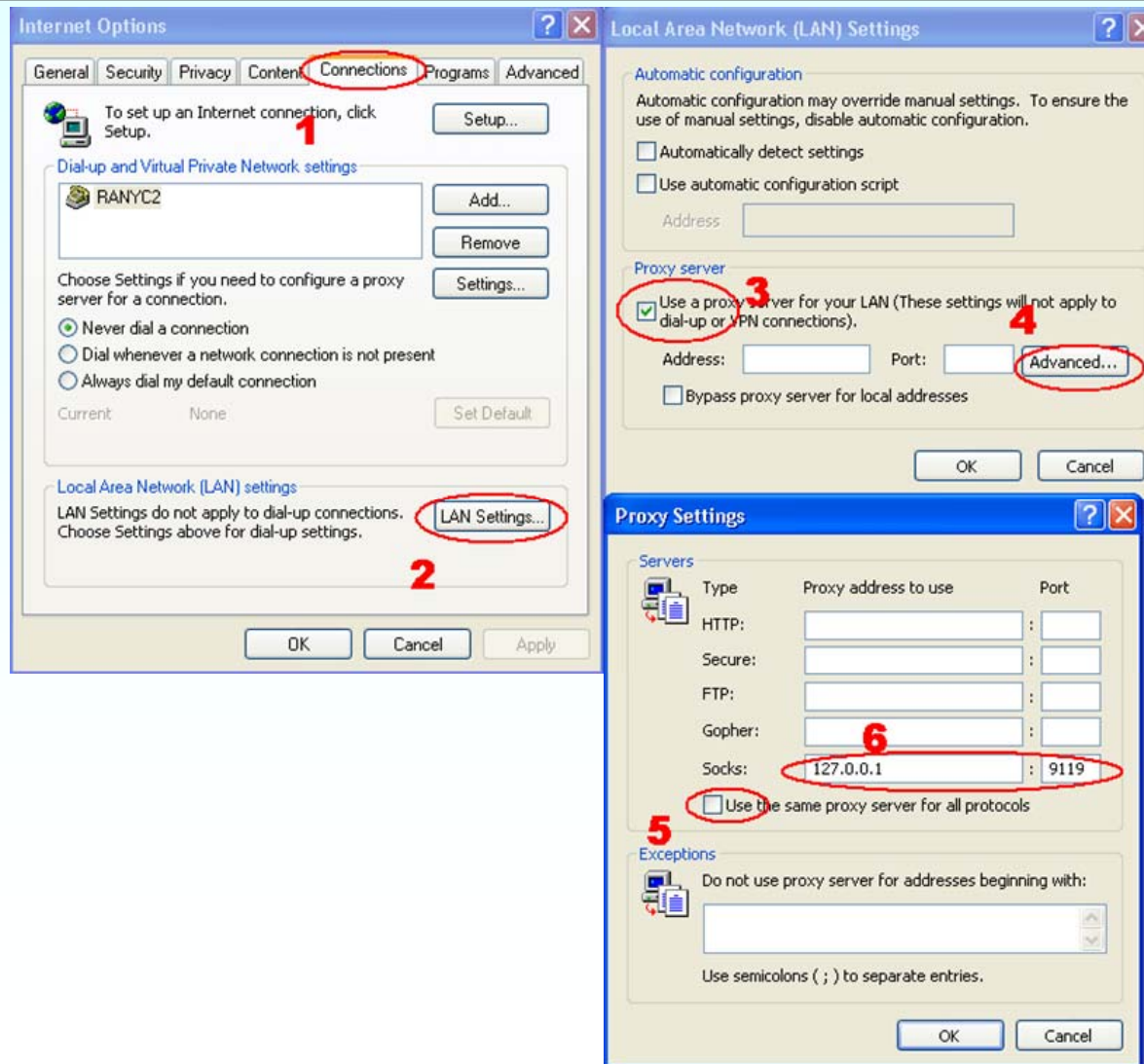
- Windows (PuTTY) –



Firefox to use SOCKS

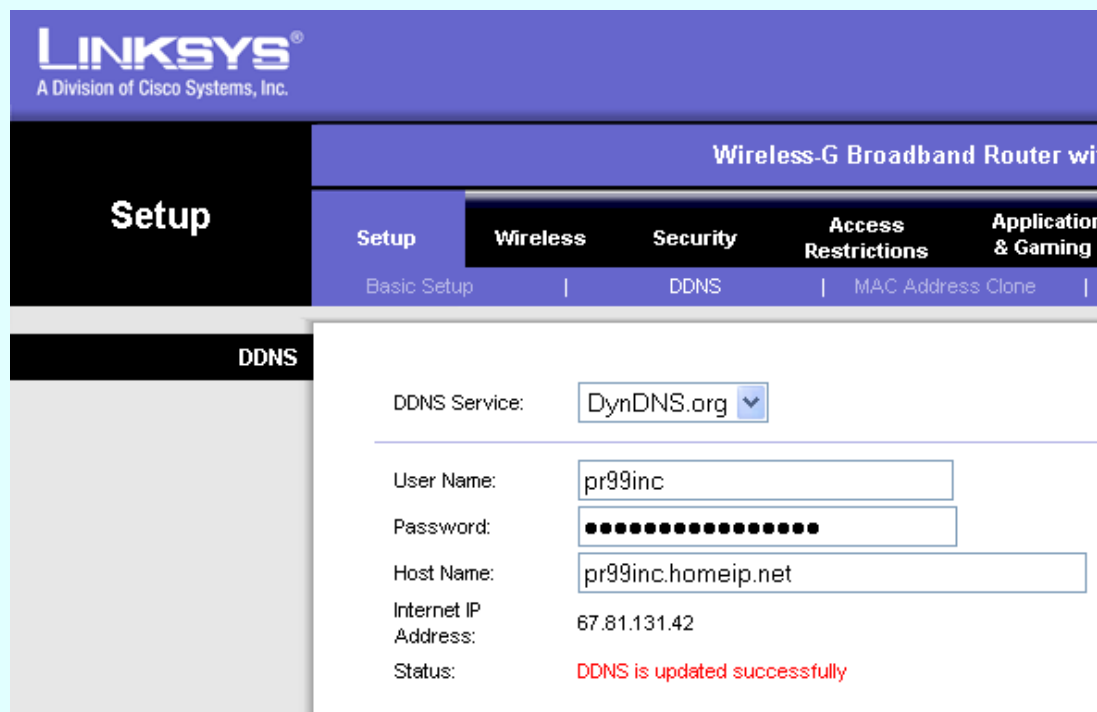


IE to use SOCKS



My home IP address changes all the time

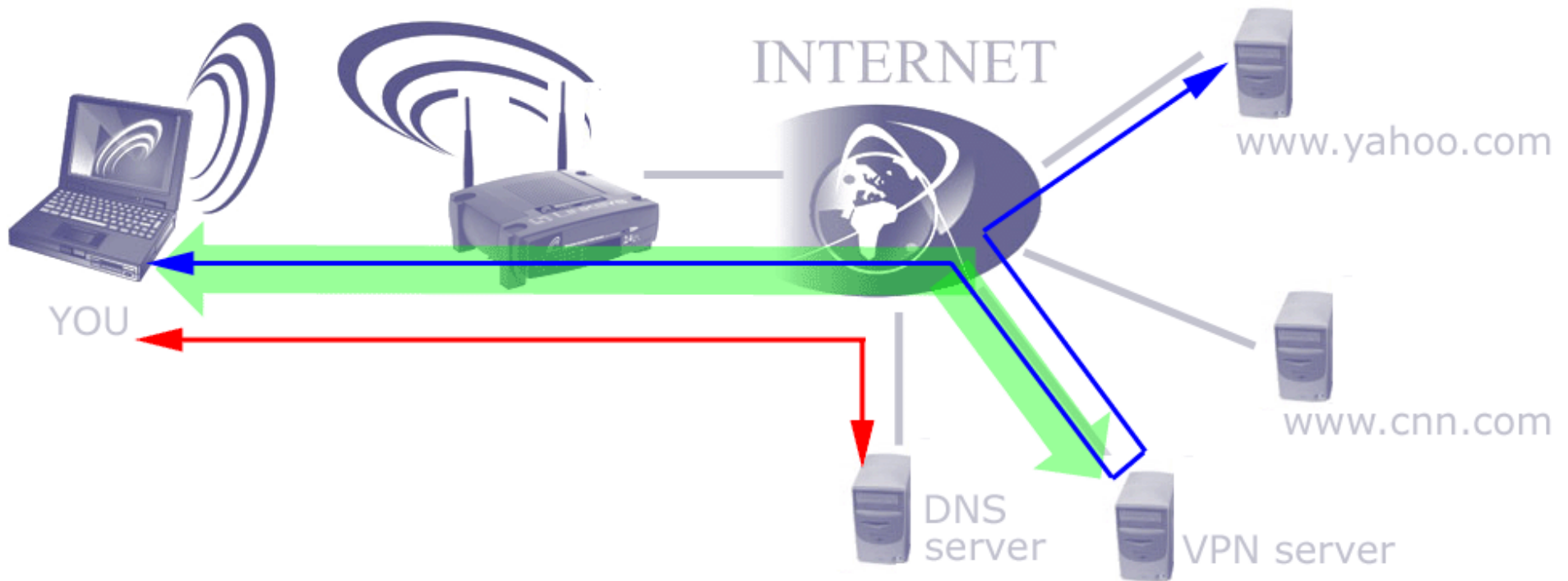
- Use a free dynamic DNS service such as
 - **dyndns.org**
 - **zoneedit.com**
- Use an agent on your machine to automatically update the IP to a static name or it maybe built into your router.



The screenshot shows the Linksys web interface for a Wireless-G Broadband Router. The 'Setup' tab is selected, and the 'DDNS' sub-tab is active. The configuration fields are as follows:

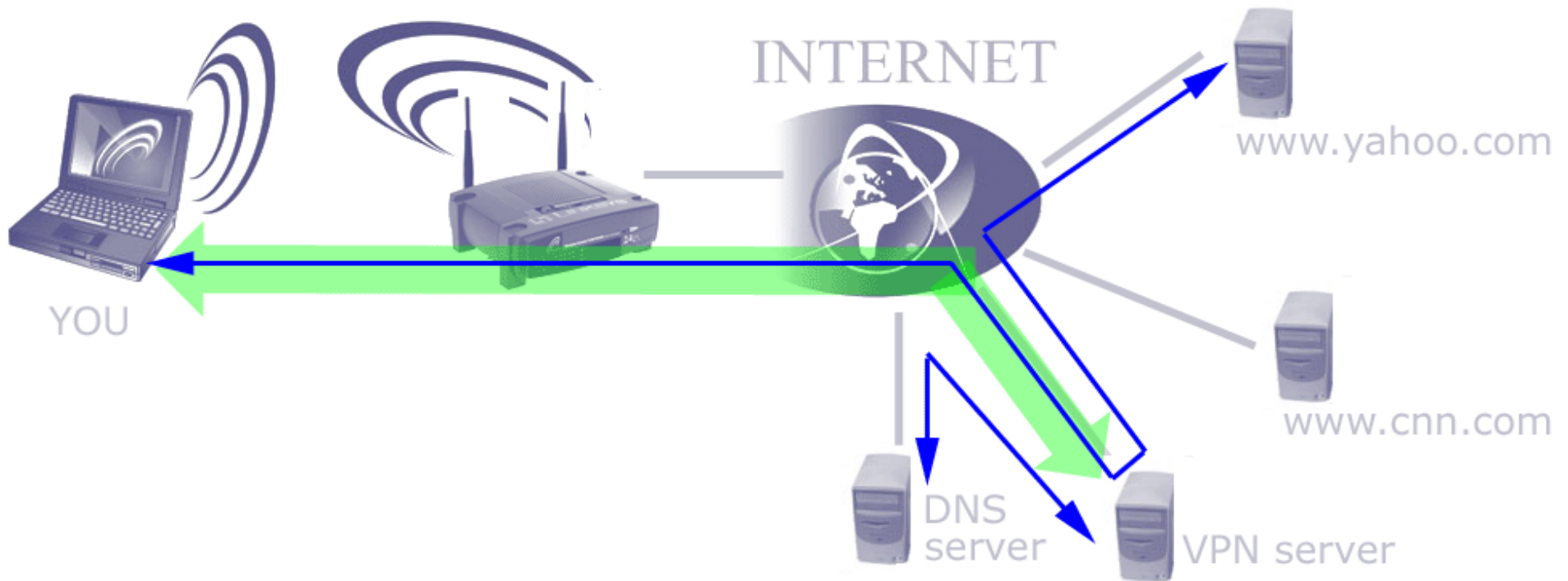
Field	Value
DDNS Service:	DynDNS.org
User Name:	pr99inc
Password:
Host Name:	pr99inc.homeip.net
Internet IP Address:	67.81.131.42
Status:	DDNS is updated successfully

The Problem with SOCKS



Client does a DNS lookup and then sends that IP to the SOCKS server. DNS spoof attack may still succeed.

Use A Proxy Server as well





PROXY Software

- Client
 - Nothing need: It's built into the browser
- Server
 - UNIX/Linux
 - Simple perl program
 - or-
 - Squid
 - Windows
 - Simple perl program (requires Cygwin or ActiveState perl installed)
 - or-
 - FreeProxy
 - There's no shortage of proxy server software written in C, perl, or java



Get the perl proxy

Can be found at

<http://www.cis.upenn.edu/sdt/proxy.pl>

-or-

<http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~dabo/proxy/proxy.pl>

Make a small edit

change

```
require "sys/socket.ph";
```

to

```
use Socket;
```



Perl for windows

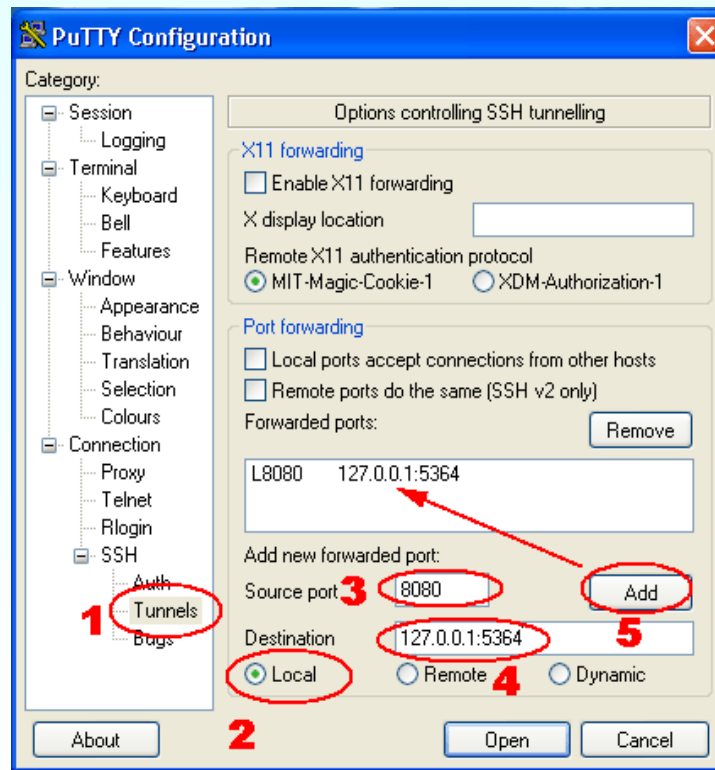
- If you are running Cygwin you probably all ready have perl
- Otherwise you can download a free copy from ActiveState
<http://www.activestate.com/Products/Download/Download.plex?id=ActivePerl>
- Alternatively if you have to download something, you can just get FreeProxy instead of perl binaries and the perl proxy program

Client: Start SSH with tunnel

- UNIX/Linux/Cygwin:

\$ ssh -L8080:127.0.0.1:5364 user@remote-host.com

- Windows: PuTTY



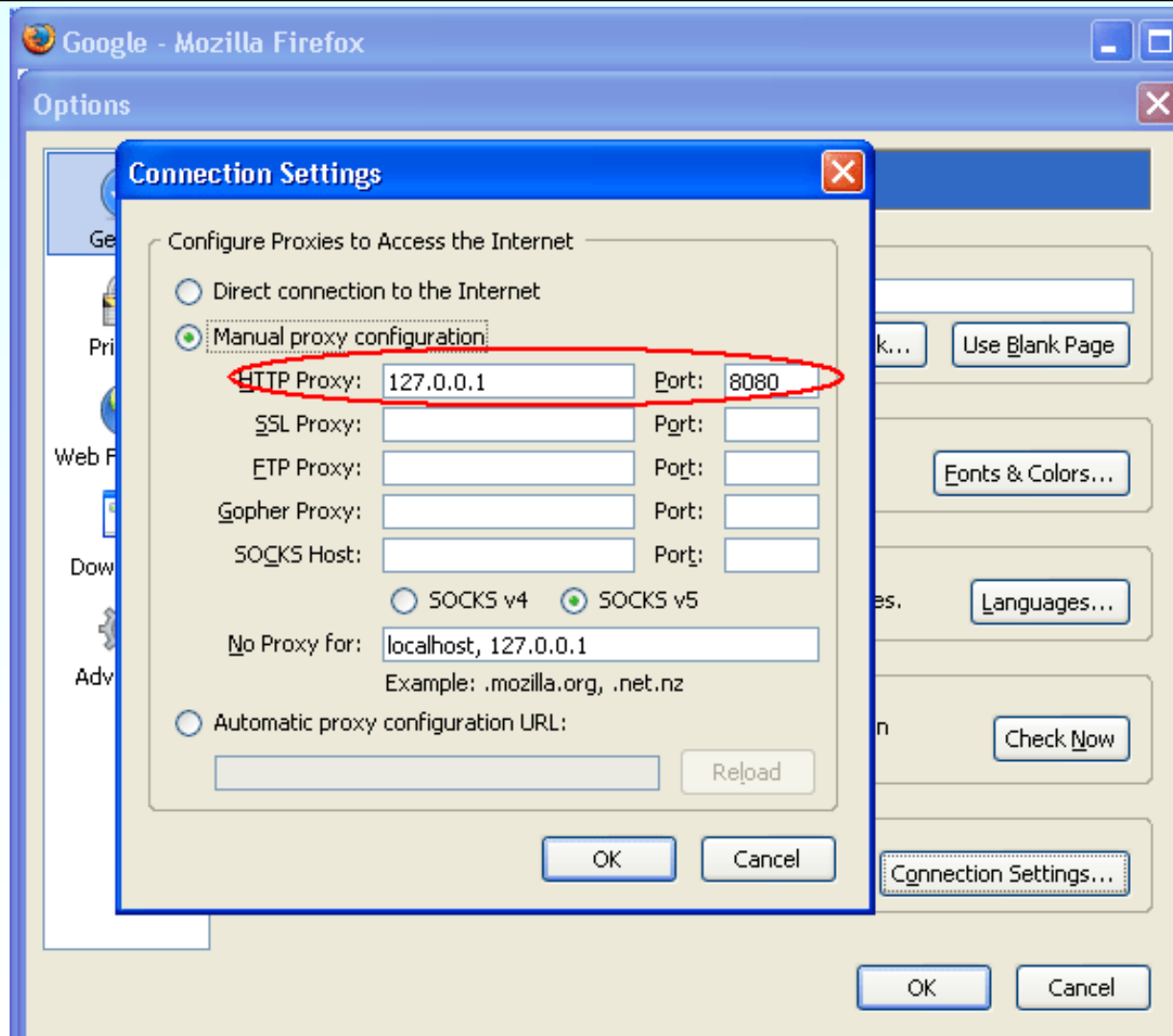
- If using FreeProxy change the number 5364 to 8080



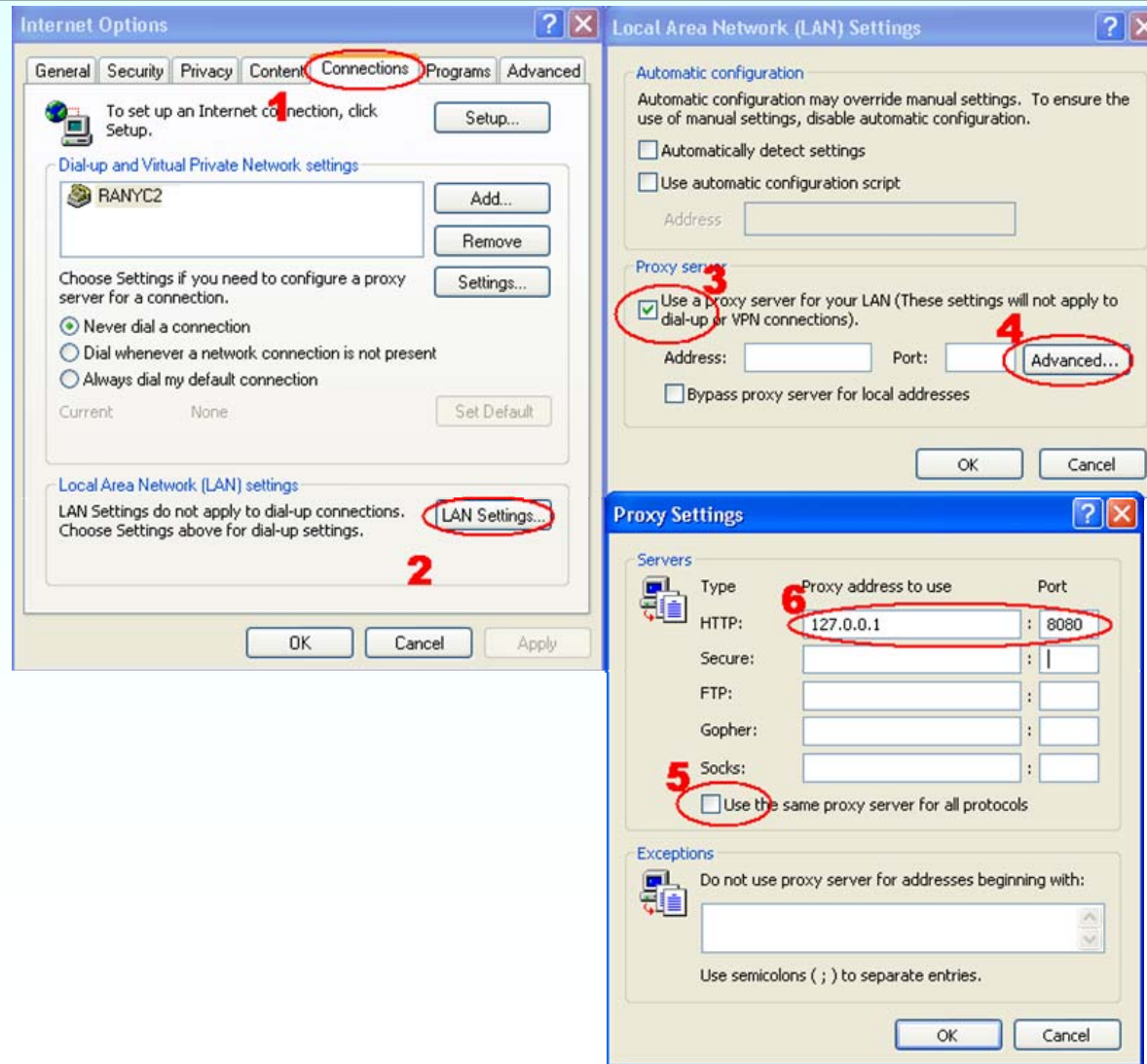
Running The Proxy

- SSH into the remote machine
- Windows run -
 - If using FreeProxy, must start it before
 - If using perl
 - `\perl\bin\perl proxy.pl`
- UNIX/Linux/Cygwin run -
 - `$ perl proxy.pl`

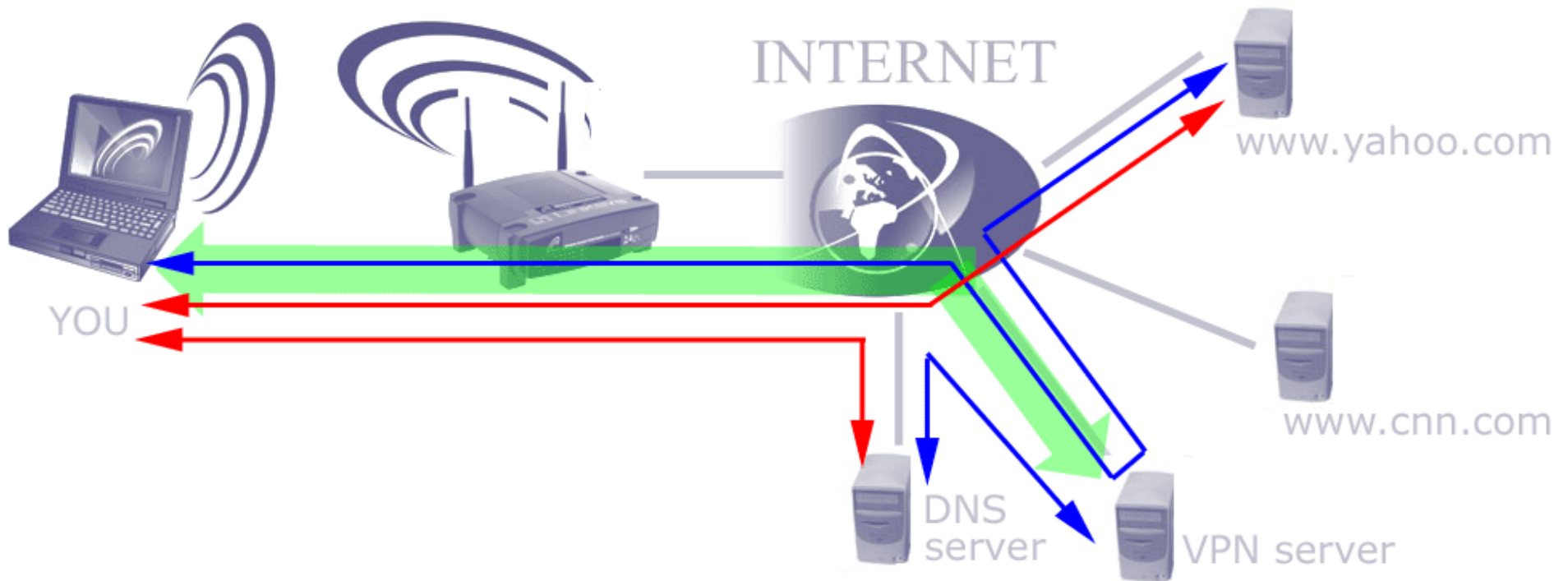
Firefox to use perl proxy



IE to use perl proxy



Perl Proxy does not support SSL Pass-through



Standard access (non-SSL) goes through proxy

SSL access goes direct



No SSL support is not that bad

- Since SSL is one of the ways you can secure yourself, only DNS spoofing can happen
- Just watch for sites that have certificate problems (as noted previously)
- Or use a proxy server that supports SSL pass through (FreeProxy, squid)



Performance Considerations

○ CPU

- Encryption uses CPU cycles on both the client and server
- Usually only an issue if you have many clients on a single slow server

○ Bandwidth

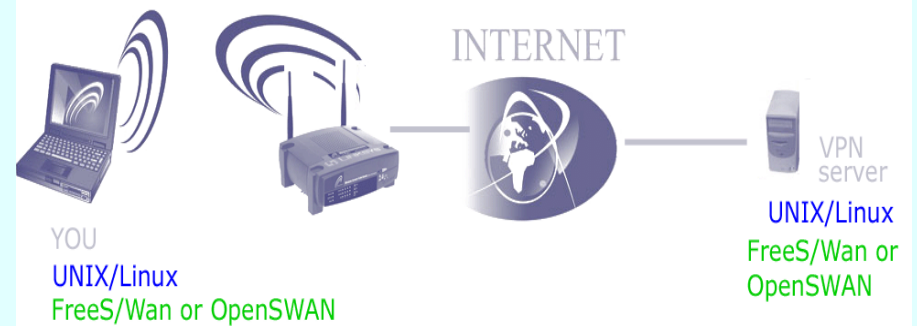
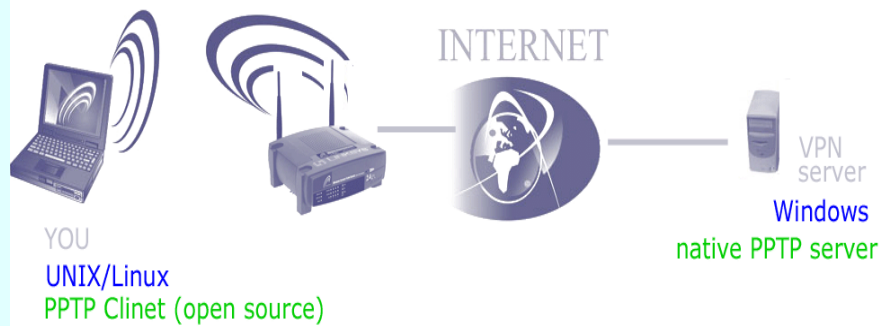
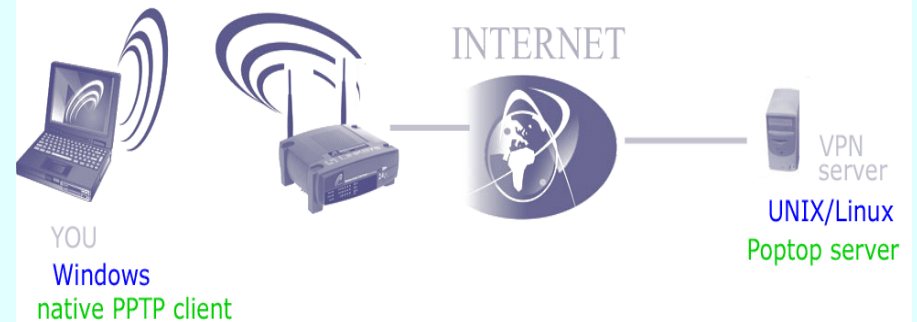
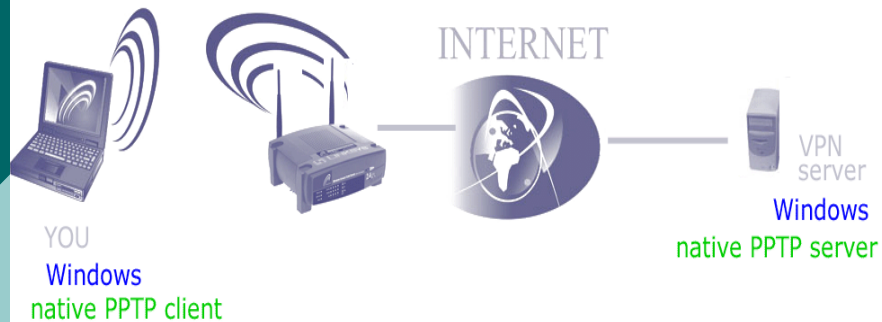
- The server must relay all traffic (doubles the data)
- The server's upload speed becomes the maximum download speed (think home DSL line with slow upload)



Other Considerations

- VPN tunnels require continuous communication
 - If you roam from one AP to another, your session will disconnect and you have to reconnect it
 - If you loose association to the AP for any reason (weak signal, noisy radio environment, AP reboots) your session will disconnect and you have to reconnect it
- If you need more than just web browsing you may need a full VPN
 - PPTP
 - IPSec

Full VPN Combinations





Other Good Ideas

- Use Anti-Virus software
 - AntiVir
 - AVG Anti-Virus
- Use Anti-Spyware
 - Spybot Search & Destroy
 - Ad-Aware
- Use Anti-Browser Spoofing and Hijacking
 - Spoofstick
 - Ad-Aware
- Don't Use IE
 - Firefox
 - Maxthon (was MyIE2)
- Don't Use Outlook
 - Thunderbird

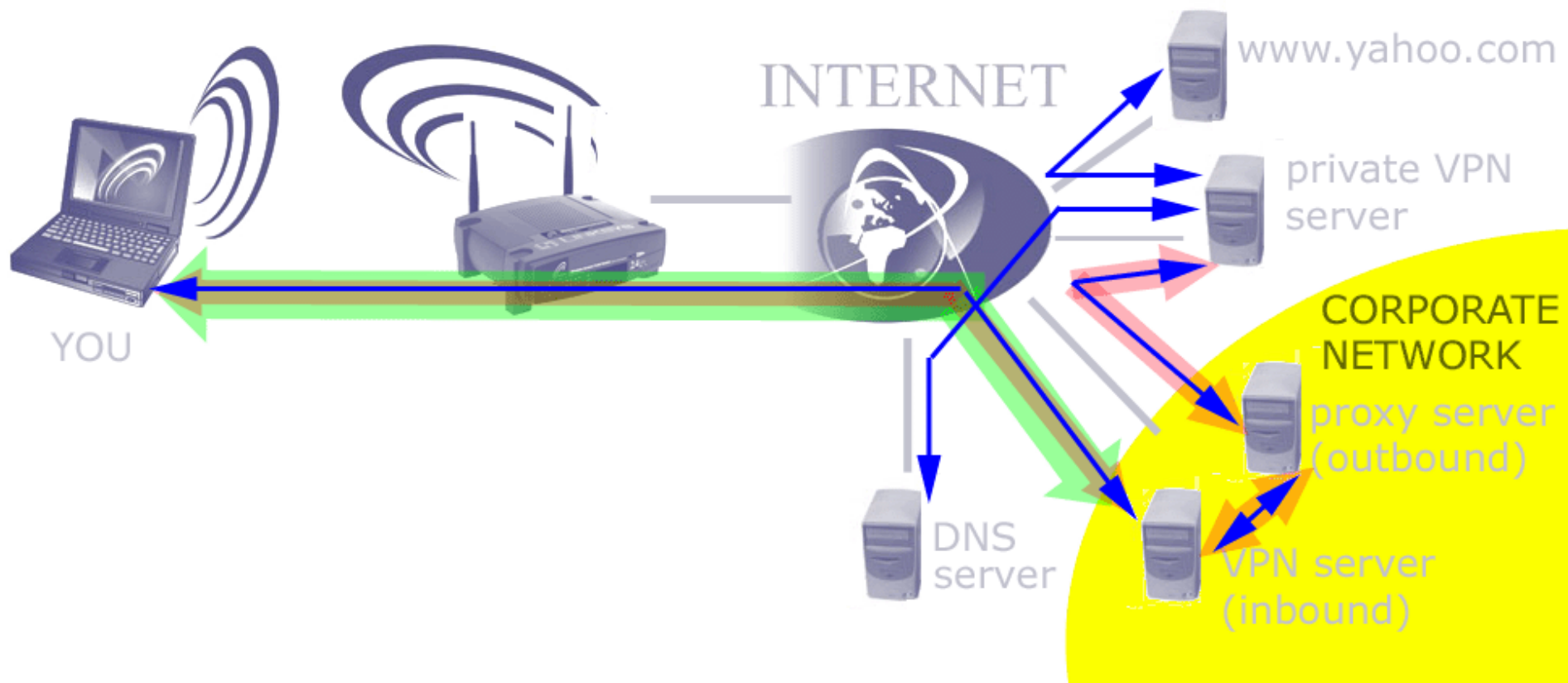


Not limited to just Wi-Fi

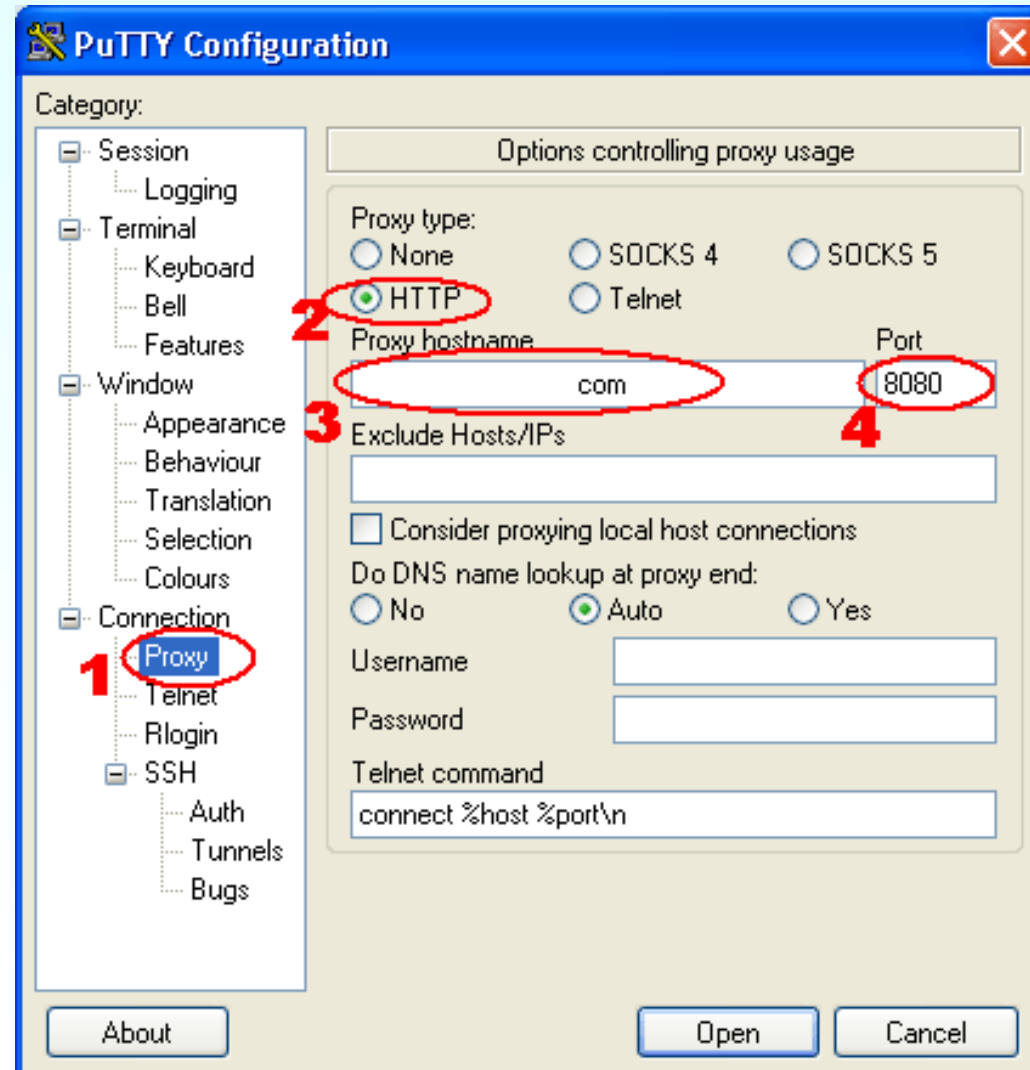
- These techniques can be used on any network not trusted, wired or not.
- Can also be used to tunnel out from restricted networks.
- You don't have to use port 22 for sshd, you can use any unused port. You can put it on 443 if you are not running an SSL web server. This port is always allowed out through proxies. You can run it on a random high port to "hide" it.

Stuck on the Corporate LAN/VPN?

SSH tunnel out



PuTTY can Tunnel Through Proxy





We're Done

- All software noted in this document is available at no cost
- The links for all of the software, references and services can be found at <http://wifidefense.cuzuco.com/>
- The home router/firewall/access point screens are from a Linksys WRT54GS