Pendeteksian spoofed access point dengan kismet wireless intrusion detection system pada jaringan WLAN = Detection of spoofed access point using kismet wireless intrusion detection system on WLAN network

Dina Apriasari, author

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari kepadatan traffic wireless terhadap performa Kismet WIDS dalam mendeteksi spoofed Access Point (AP) dengan parameter kepadatan traffic di channel yang sama dan berbeda yang dihasilkan dari jumlah spoofed AP dan serangan beacon flood serta performa Kismet WIDS dengan GPS untuk mendeteksi posisi spoofed AP dengan metode warwalking. Berdasarkan hasil pengujian dan analisis, kepadatan traffic wireless di channel wifi yang sama mempengaruhi performa Kismet WIDS dalam mendeteksi spoofed AP. Sedangkan kepadatan traffic wireless di channel wifi yang berbeda tidak mempengaruhi performa Kismet WIDS dalam mendeteksi spoofed AP. Kismet dan GPS tidak dapat mendeteksi letak spoofed AP. Kismet hanya mendeteksi posisi dari sinyal pertama yang terdeteksi dan menggunakan SSID pertama yang terlihat untuk mac address tersebut. Perubahan data pada kepadatan traffic di channel yang sama dari jumlah spoofed AP dan beacon flood, jumlah alert -30,17% dan -36,72%, persentase false negative -7,93% dan -7,46%, response time 42,17% dan 53,09%. Perubahan data pada kepadatan traffic di channel yang berbeda dari jumlah spoofed AP dan beacon flood, jumlah alert - 1,38% dan -7,14%, persentase false negative 12,42% dan 9,62%, response time - 41,56% dan 40,14%.
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ABSTRACT
This thesis aims to determine the effect of wireless traffic density on the performance of Kismet WIDS to detect spoofed Access Point (AP) with traffic density parameters on the same and different channel produced from the number spoofed AP and the beacon flood attack as well as the performance of Kismet WIDS with GPS to detect spoofed AP position with warwalking method. Based on the results of testing and analysis, wireless traffic density on the same wifi channel affects the performance of Kismet WIDS to detect spoofed AP. While the density of wireless traffic on different wifi channels does not affect the performance of Kismet WIDS to detect spoofed AP. Kismet and a GPS can not detect the location of the spoofed AP. Kismet only detect the position of the detected first signal and using the first SSID visible for that the mac address. Data changes on traffic density in the same channel from the number of spoofed AP and beacon flood attack, the number of alerts -30.17% and -36.72%, the percentage of false negative -7.93% and -7.46%, response time 42.17% and 53.09%. Data changes on traffic density in different channel from the number of spoofed AP and beacon flood attack, the number of alerts -1.38% and -7.14%, the percentage of false negative 12.42% and 9.62%, response time -41.56% and 40.14%., This thesis aims to determine the effect of wireless traffic density on the performance of Kismet WIDS to detect spoofed Access Point (AP) with traffic density parameters on the same and different channel produced from the number spoofed AP and the beacon flood attack as well as the performance of Kismet WIDS with GPS to detect spoofed AP

position with warwalking method. Based on the results of testing and analysis, wireless traffic density on the same wifi channel affects the performance of Kismet WIDS to detect spoofed AP. While the density of wireless traffic on different wifi channels does not affect the performance of Kismet WIDS to detect spoofed AP. Kismet and a GPS can not detect the location of the spoofed AP. Kismet only detect the position of the detected first signal and using the first SSID visible for that the mac address. Data changes on traffic density in the same channel from the number of spoofed AP and beacon flood attack, the number of alerts -30.17% and -36.72%, the percentage of false negative -7.93% and -7.46%, response time 42.17% and 53.09%. Data changes on traffic density in different channel from the number of spoofed AP and beacon flood attack, the number of alerts -1.38% and -7.14%, the percentage of false negative 12.42% and 9.62%, response time -41.56% and 40.14%.]