



CRYPTO  
PARTY

hands-on!

People coming together and help each other installing software that helps you to be not that much spied any more by your own government (ICMS), foreign governments (NSA etc) and the service providers (BSNL, vodafone, etc) you are using.

# Here For You to Serve

sva@ccc.de – twitter@sva

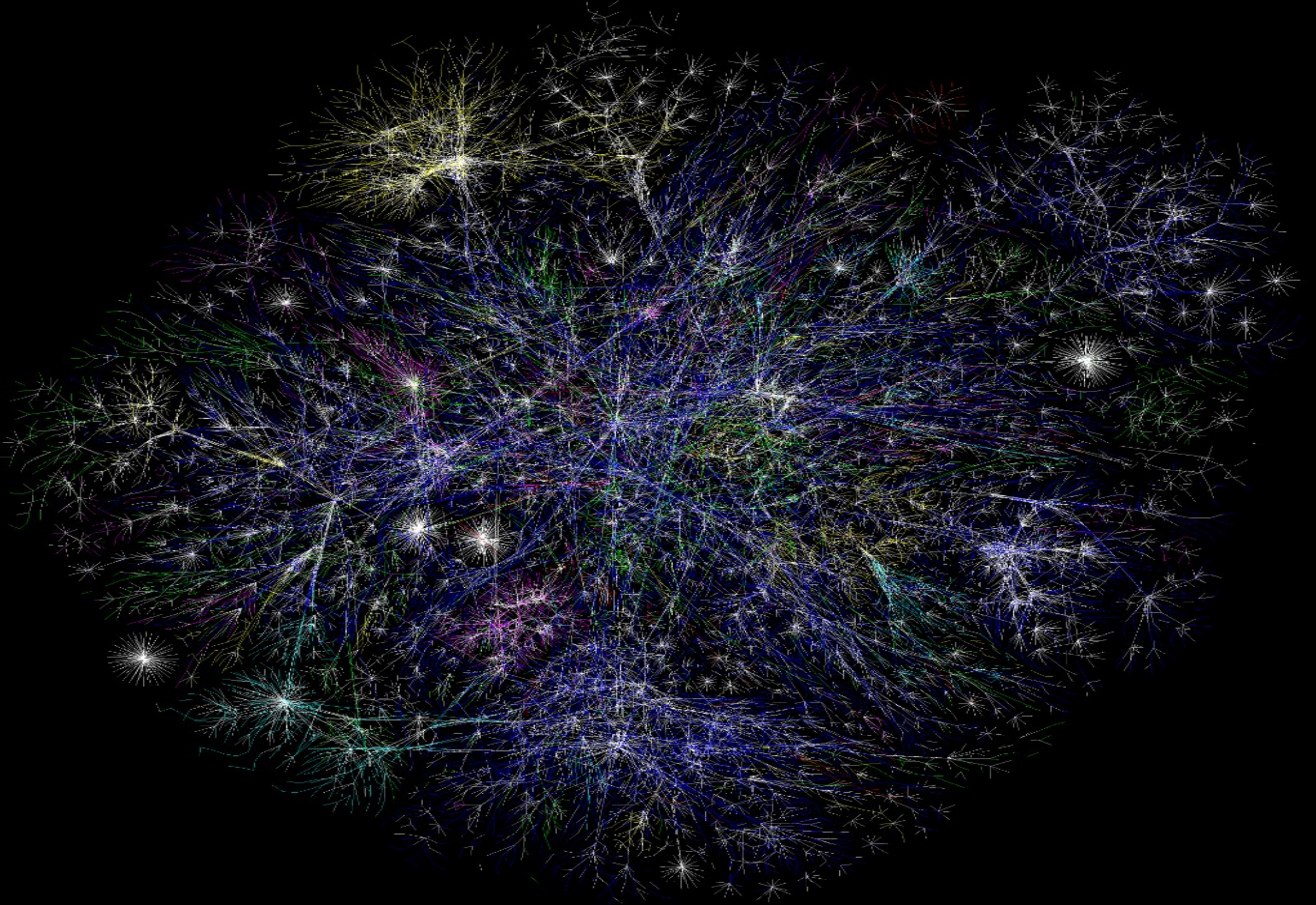
thupten104@gmail.com

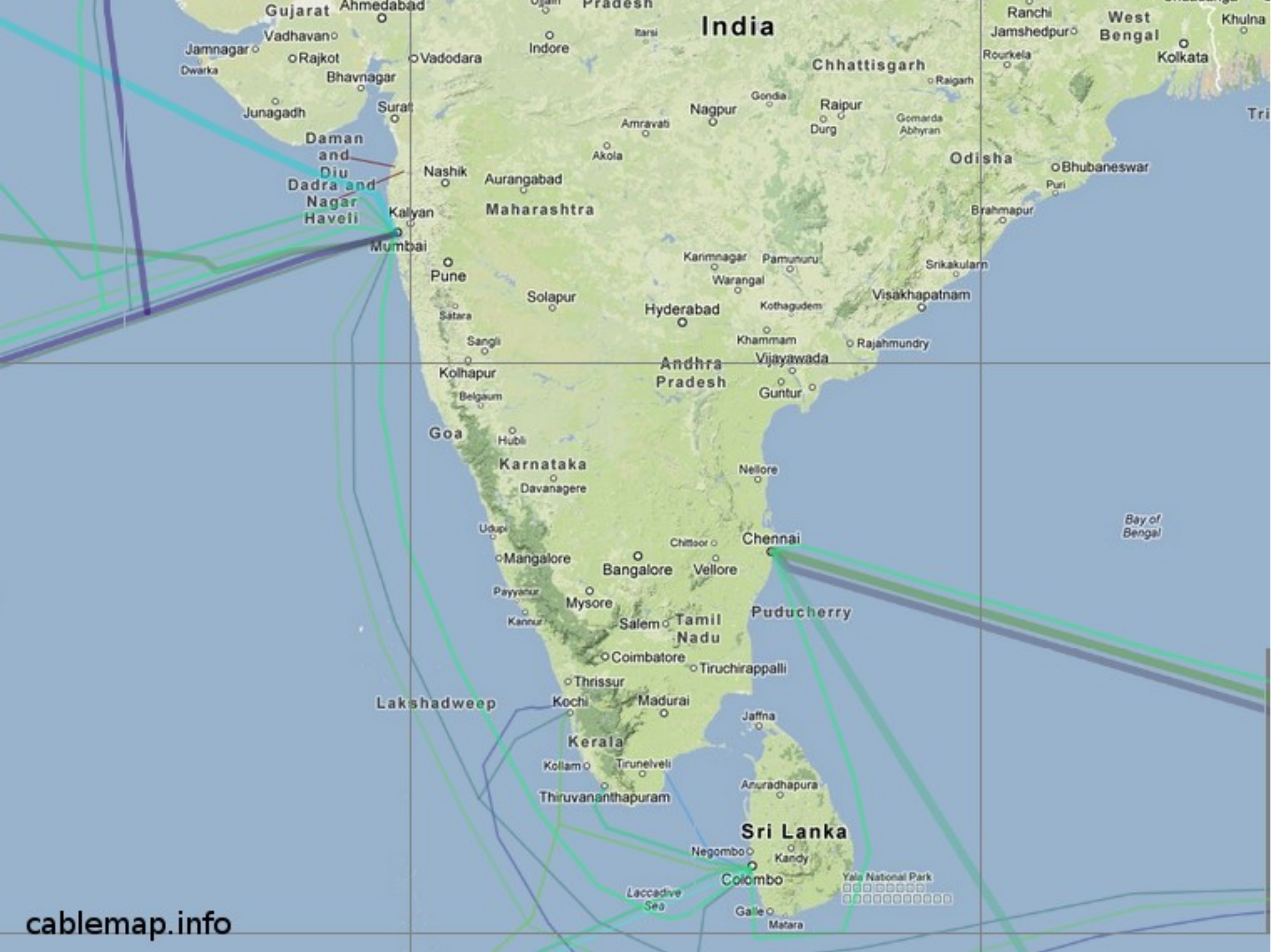
beli@cis-india.org

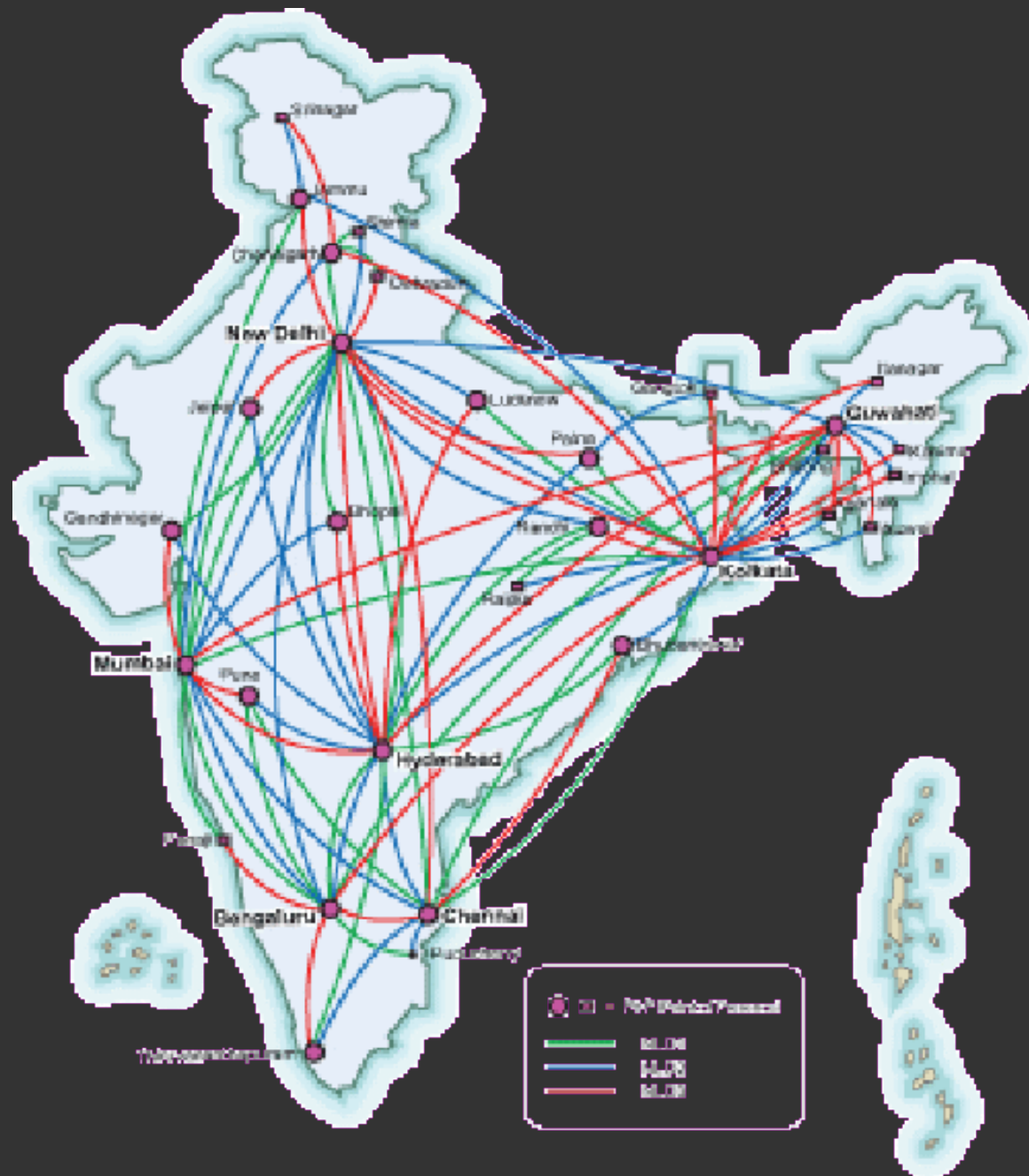
santosh@hackerearth.com –  
twitter@importerror

# Way To Go

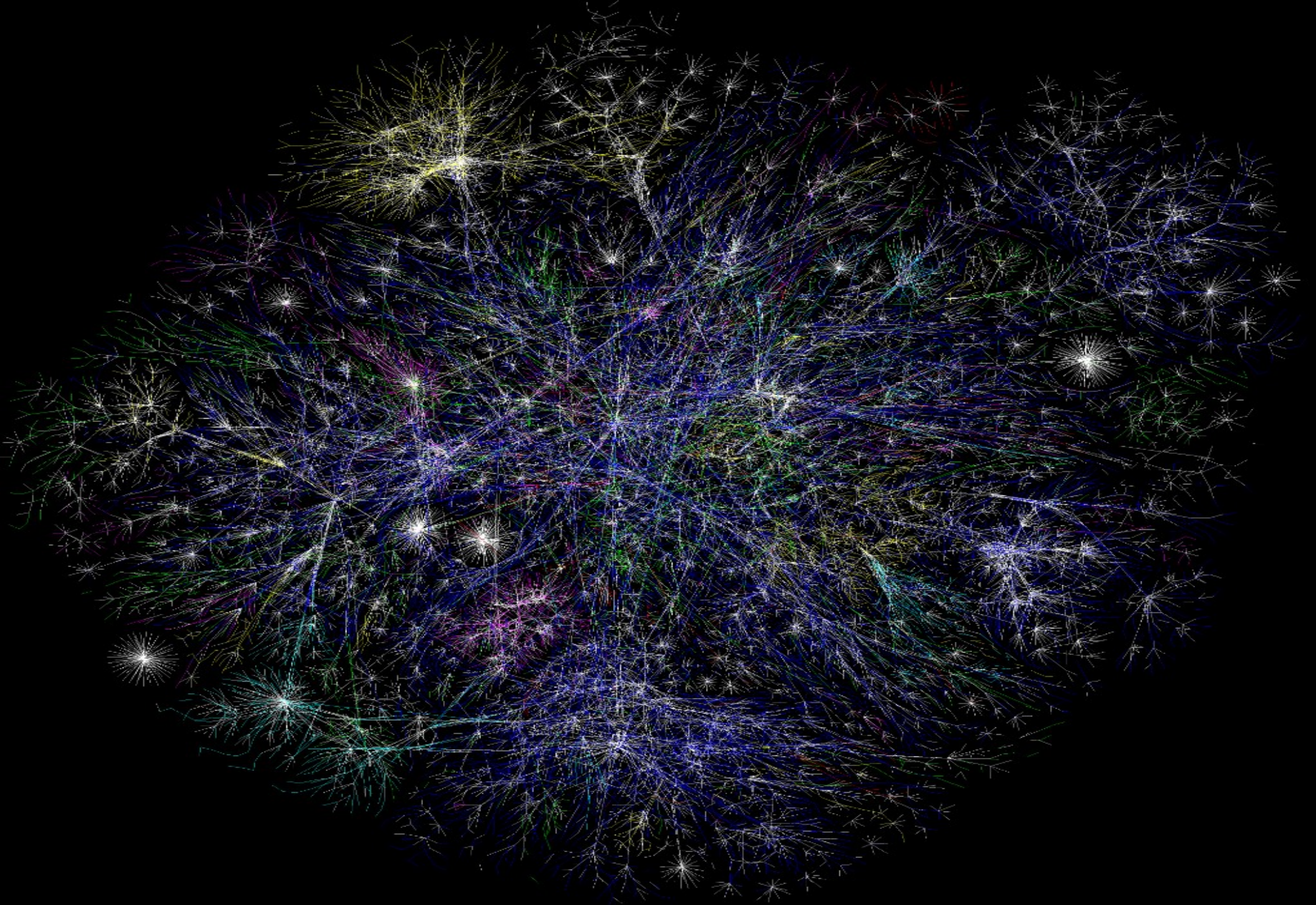
- \* The Internet
- \* What to we use there?
- \* How does that look like?
- \* Alternatives
- \* What is Cryptography?
- \* E-Mail / GPG
- \* Passwords/-phrases
- \* Software – how to choose
- \* Anonymity – Tor
- \* File encryption + deletion
- \* Web Browsing
- \* Text Messaging + Voice
- \* Android

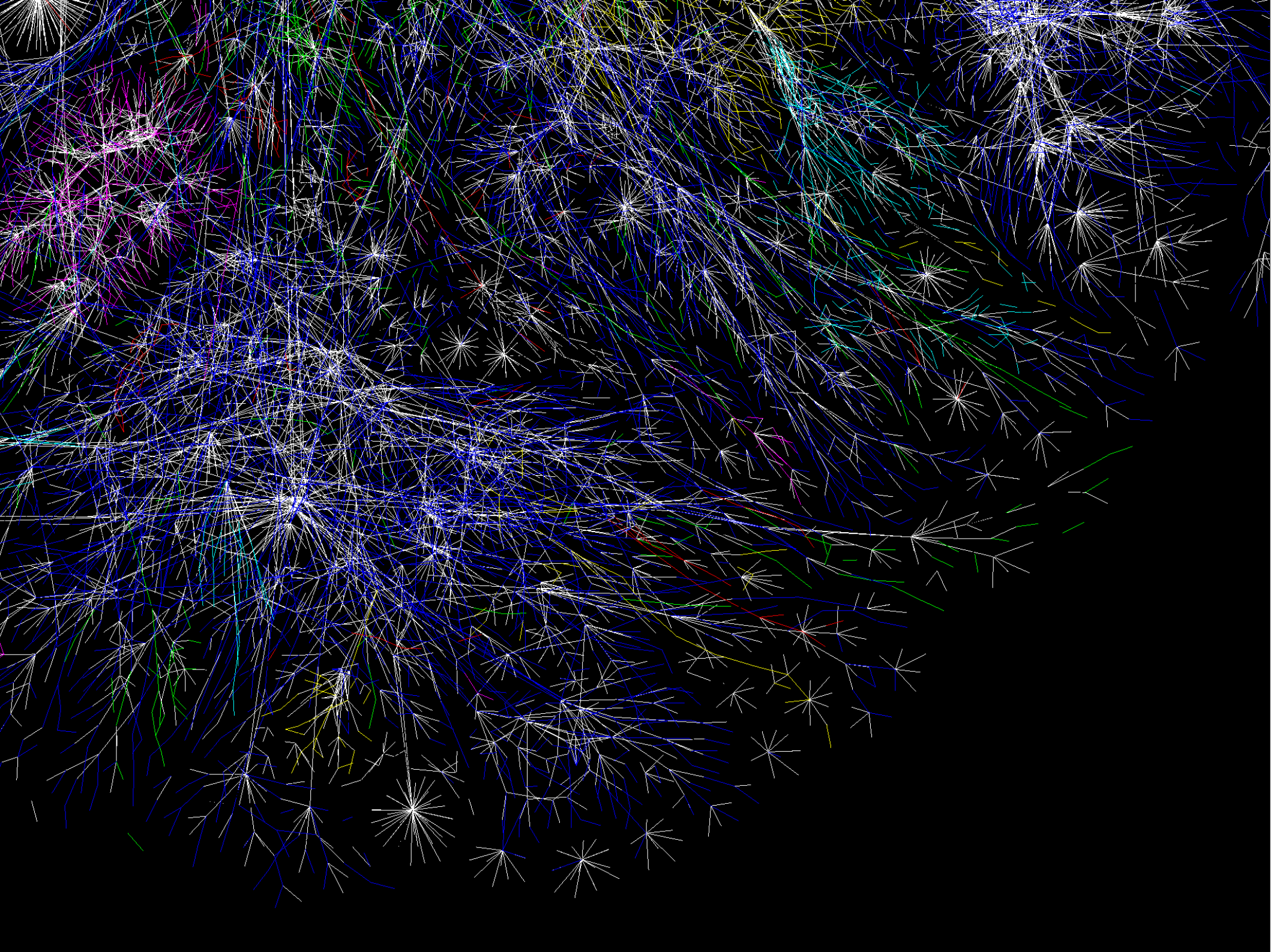




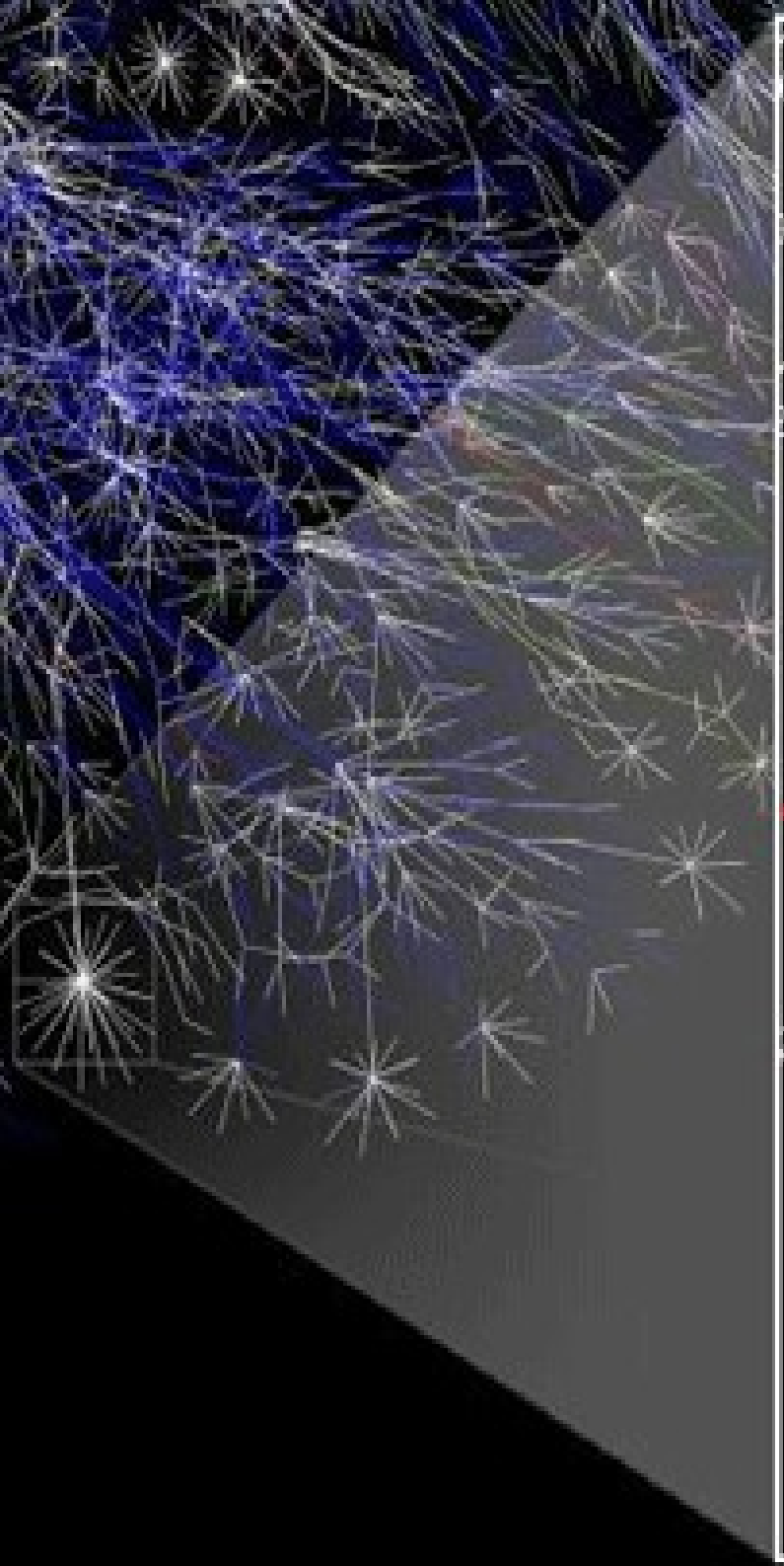


**Multiple 100 Connecting all the State Capitals**  
**Global Connectivity to all the 640 Districts**









# Problem:

**IF**

**you are connected to the Internet**

**THEN**

**the Internet is connected to you!**

**=> you are a part of this network-of-networks**



You are here

# What do we do there?

- read & write
- information
- places and maps
- emails
- speaking (instant msg or voice over internet)
- watching pictures
- connect to old friends
- regional, national and international news
- news of people, things and gadgets
- watch the news online
- entertaining
- listen to music
- listen to podcasts
- education
- buying things or services (e.g. travel)
- online banking
- how-tos and do-it-yourself information
- looking for a job or a place to live

**So What?**

**YES  
WE SCAN**



# So What?

We show a lot on ourselves:

Our way of living

Our way of thinking

What we are interested in

Things we plan to do

What we are thinking of

We leave our thoughts!

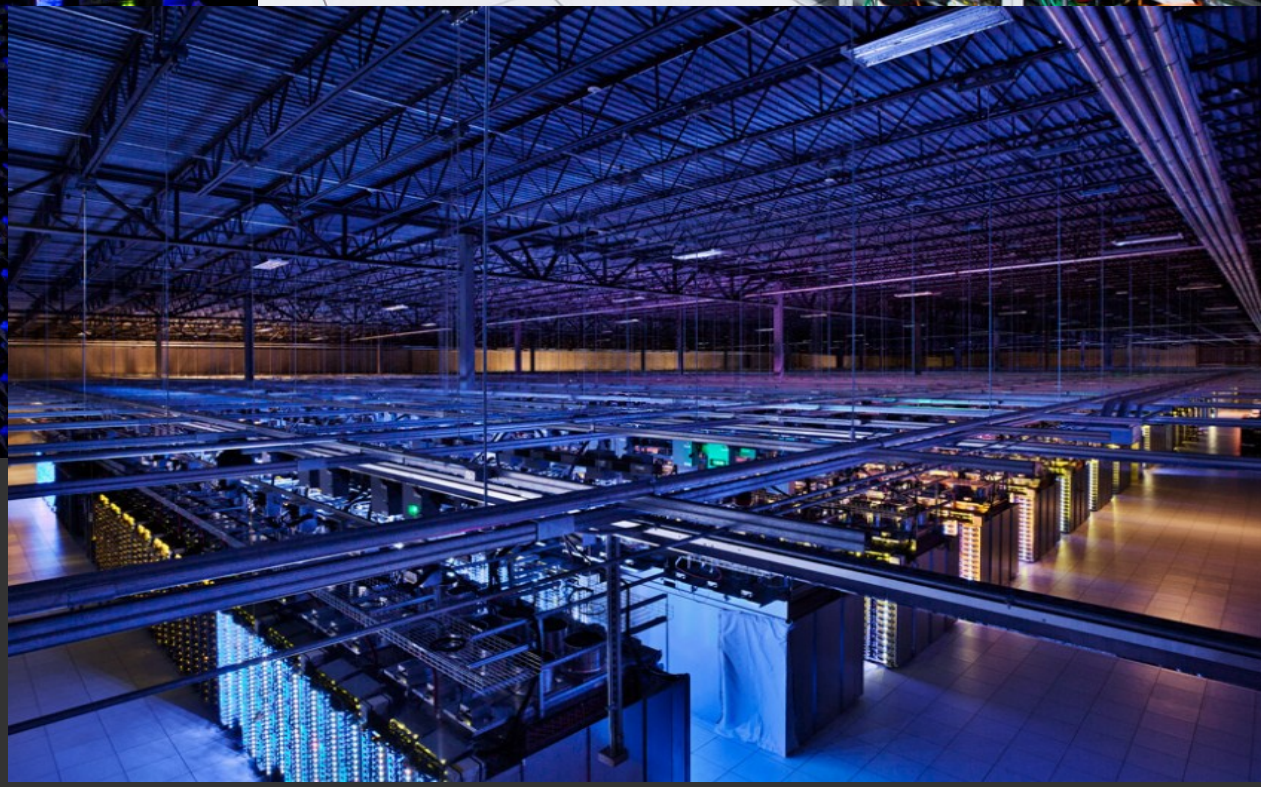
**What are we Using?**

**Services.**

**Mostly webbased**

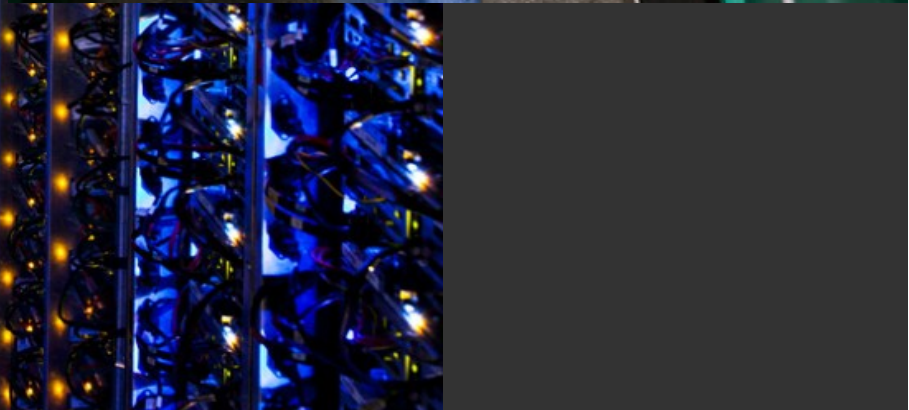
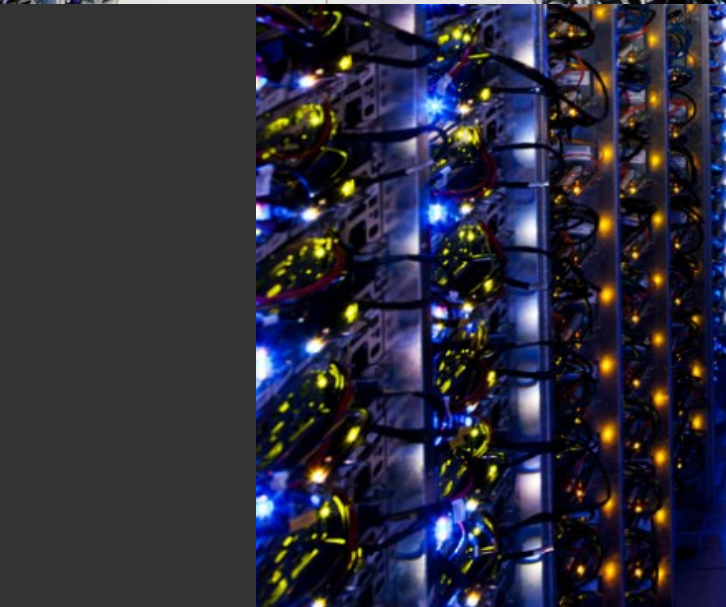
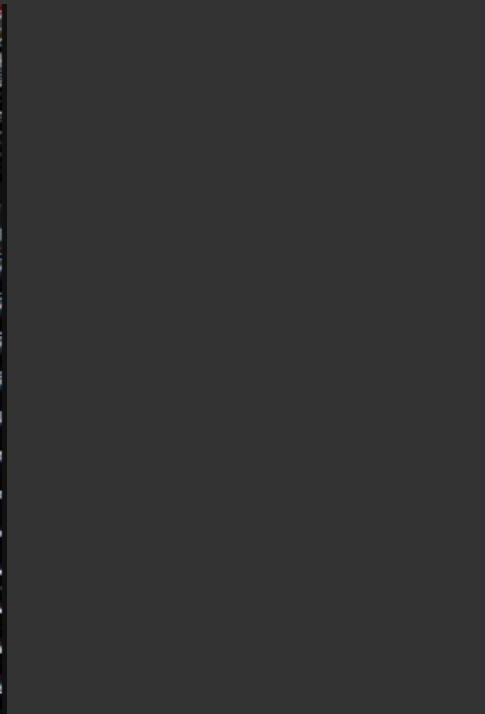
**We are using websites**











geek

ISN'T IT GREAT?  
WE HAVE TO  
PAY NOTHING  
FOR THE BARN

YEAH!  
AND EVEN  
THE FOOD  
IS FREE

# FACEBOOK AND YOU

If you're not paying for it, you're not the customer. You're the product being sold.

# What to do?

- [ixquick.com](http://ixquick.com)
- [startpage.com](http://startpage.com)
- [duckduckgo.com](http://duckduckgo.com)
- [metager.de/en](http://metager.de/en)

→ More Privacy  
(they promise)

- [ecisoa.org](http://ecisoa.org)
- [ecosearch.org](http://ecosearch.org)
- [goodsearch.com](http://goodsearch.com)

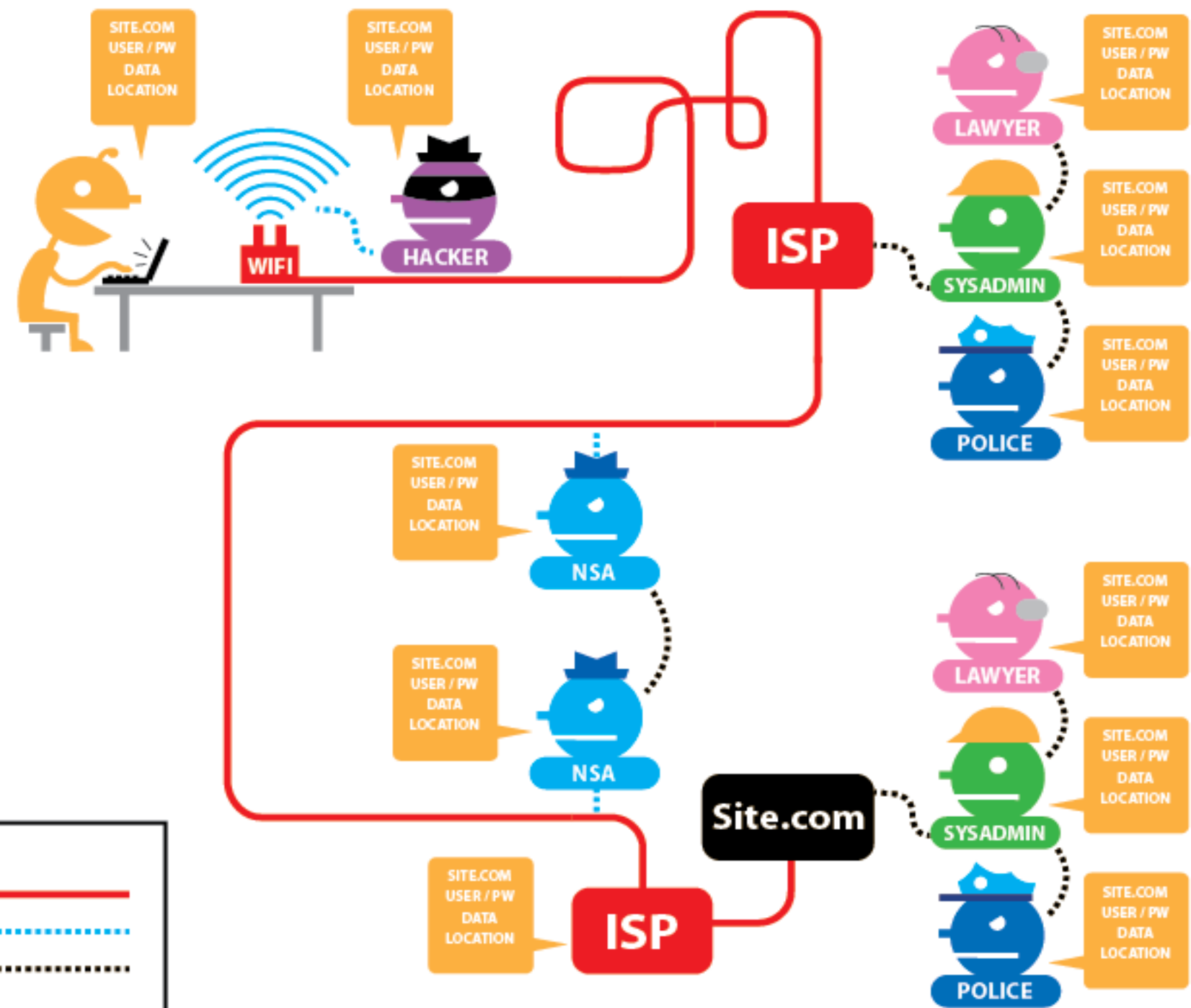
→ Spending your data  
Data = Money is  
spend for the “good”

# What to do?

Use `https://`  
Instead of `http://`

The communication between  
your computer and the server  
is encrypted.

Tor  
HTTPS

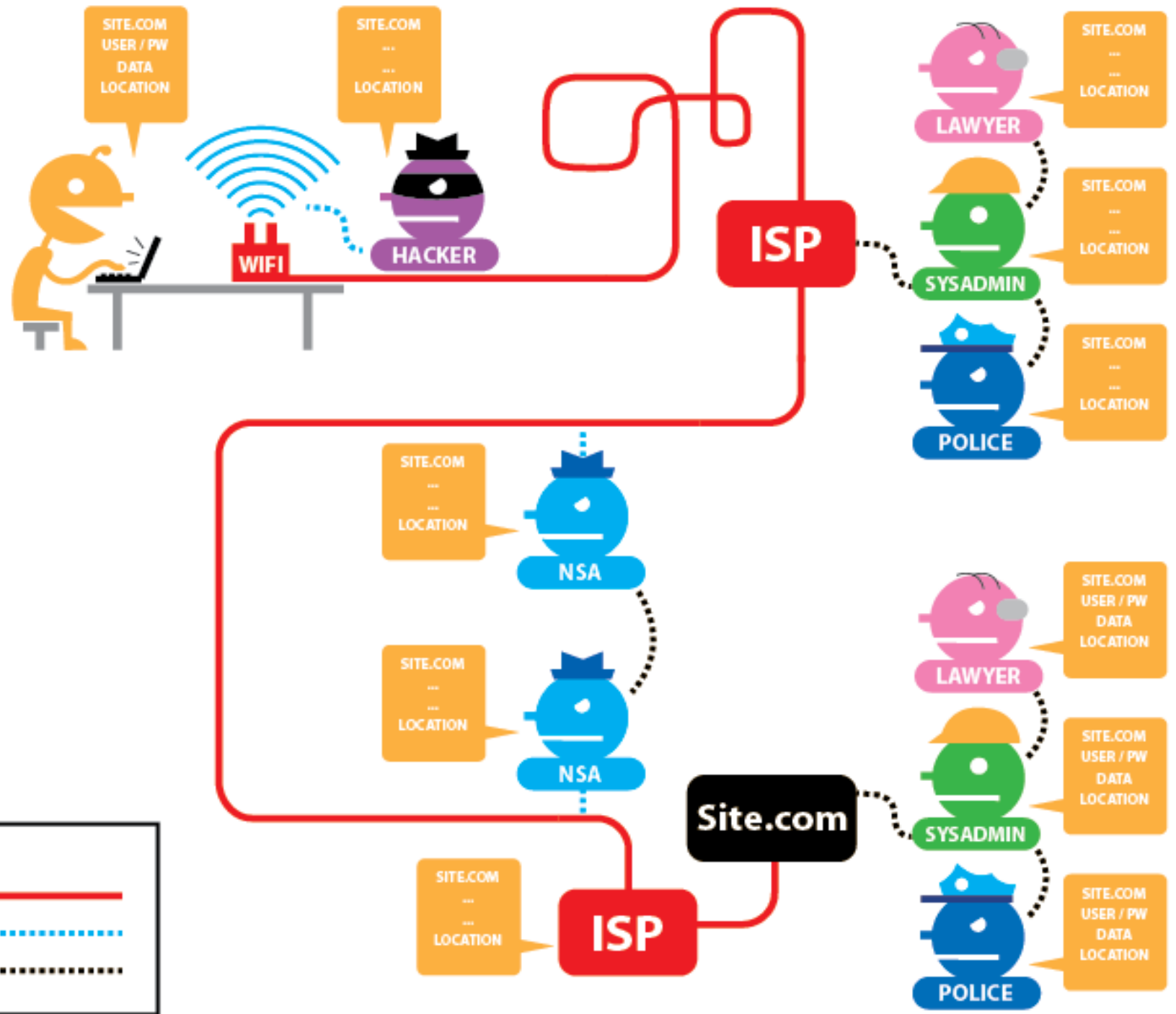


**KEY**

- Internet connection ————
- Eavesdropping - - - - -
- Data sharing ······



Tor  
HTTPS



**KEY**

- Internet connection ————
- Eavesdropping - - - - -
- Data sharing - - - - -

# What to do?

Use Cryptography

Lock your data away

# What is Crypto?

mathematical way to make  
the data only readable for:

the one sending it  
the one receiving it

=> end-to-end encryption

# Basic Principles

**Confidentiality**

(no one else can read it)

**Integrity**

(no one else can modify)

**Authentication**

(message is from the one person)

*“How much detail do I need to understand about the tools I want to use?”*

**Depends on your intentions.**

*I dont wanna be watched easily & complete.*

**=> Every little use of cryptography helps**

*I want to be completely protected.*

**=> You have to learn & understand lots details**

# Be Aware!

you are never “safe”  
technology can fail.

It can fail any time.  
Without you even noticing.

# Never Forget!

encrypt (or encode)

=> Code

or Key

# Simple encoding/key:

Hello

:

olleH



# Software Helps:

Hello

:

hQEMAy4io41ThT7gAQgAqF7Ijcgd

# Private Means...

...just you & me have the key  
noone else can listen

⋮

uSMWsh3zbWke8DUmY+Lf9Ssy2waJkE+gaJKhxp1D6CWfL96vgXn3N/bBVg2+SCmt  
UV/btwupjojluio1cLS0X85glj85sfeALHZGDzRTe7kuMXSqY9A+ZEpyYIGybGkLk  
8EjFZOqgDNRZRVe2mXpu7EOEwXEuI12cANk5iXaVanAHGSMubUEzwkZWxvfHdPSZ  
DWK9AYBRyIr62k8W7/rvpI8T8RtuinPbVW15sLe7/x0smFvVfYj0Cy+UakOLgN08  
4yghqyWWY7Hzc1Xq+UQrVib8CVnk5h/WQotu0shBmdLpAWMYkbNV3eJMxQ4xqx0u

# But...

...everyone knows that the two of us are talking to each other

:

metadata stays plain text, like  
time, place, IP, system, etc.

(everything besides the main body of your email/text)  
(sometimes you might wanna add anonymity)

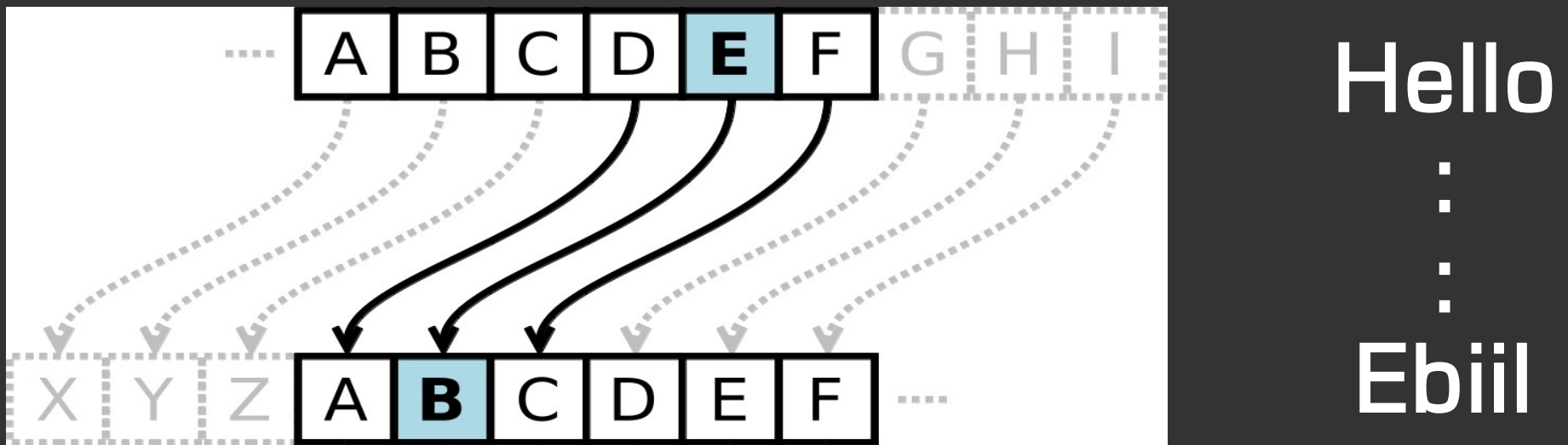
**E-Mail**

**GPG**

**Asymmetric Encryption**

# Symmetric Encryption

The way Julius Caesar did  
2000 years ago



key/code == "alphabet: left-shift-3"

Both sides have to know key/code=> symmetric

# Asymmetric Encryption: Keys

Often known as “public-key-encryption”

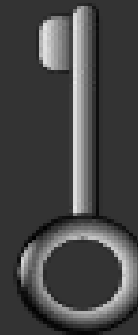
everyone has own key-pair:

public key



available  
for everyone

secret key



kept as  
a secret

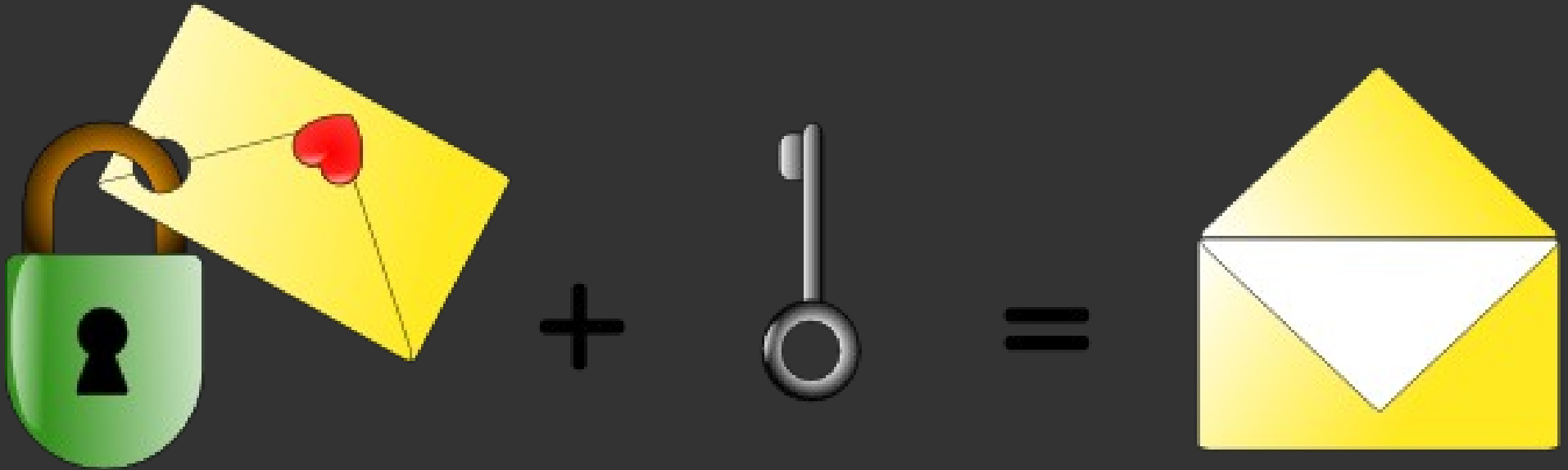
# Asymmetric Encryption: En-encrypt



Bob uses the open lock / public key  
from Alice to lock/encrypt the message.

Once closed, he is not able to open it any more.

# Asymmetric Encryption: De-encrypt



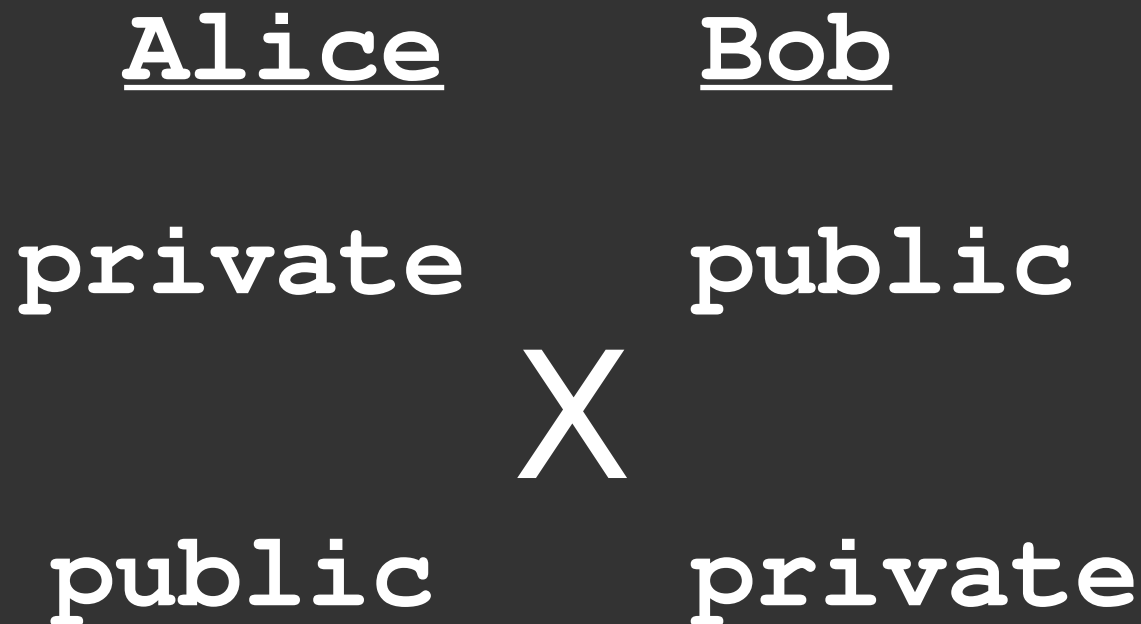
Alice uses her secret key to unlock/  
decrypt the message from Bob.

Alice is the only one able to open this message.



# Asymmetric Encryption: Sign

But, the analogy will not fit for the next layer of understanding. Usually an encrypted text is encrypted with the recipients public key and signed with your private key.



# Asymmetric Encryption: Sign

This works like a seal of wax on ancient letters

| <u>Alice</u> | <u>Bob</u> |
|--------------|------------|
| private      | public     |
|              | X          |
| public       | private    |

# E-Mail

transferred as plain text

content

metadata

whole route

**everything**

# Service Providers? => TRUST!

- Use a friends mail server
- Pay for the service
- Combine the above
- Use mail server from a non-profit organization (and donate if possible)
- Use a mail server from a profit organization that earns money with services
- Find list of those on [cryptoparty.in/brief](http://cryptoparty.in/brief) => email

# Content in an Envelope?

1. Install mail client + (add-on, if applicable)  
(e.g. [mozilla.org/thunderbird](http://mozilla.org/thunderbird) + enigmail)
2. Install GnuPG ([gnupg.org](http://gnupg.org))
3. Choose password/passphrase
4. Generate key-pair, publish public key

**Use!** (that we do tonight)

# choose a good passphrase

This is important for every service you are using.

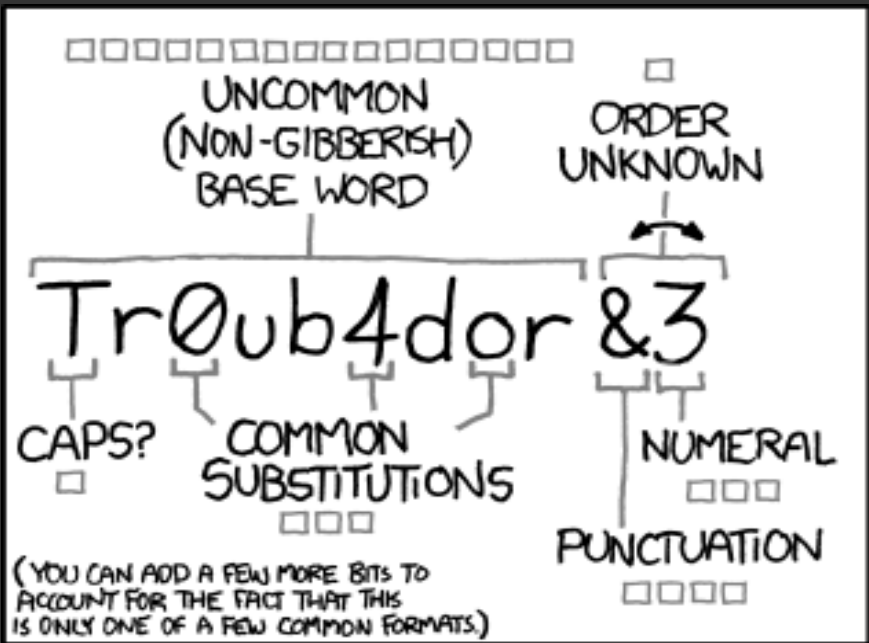
**Do not use the same password everywhere!**

**Add some special characters!**

**The longer the better!**

Choose any:

Sentence you like AND Song AND Saying AND  
any other language (transformed in latin letters)



~28 BITS OF ENTROPY

$2^{28} = 3 \text{ DAYS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

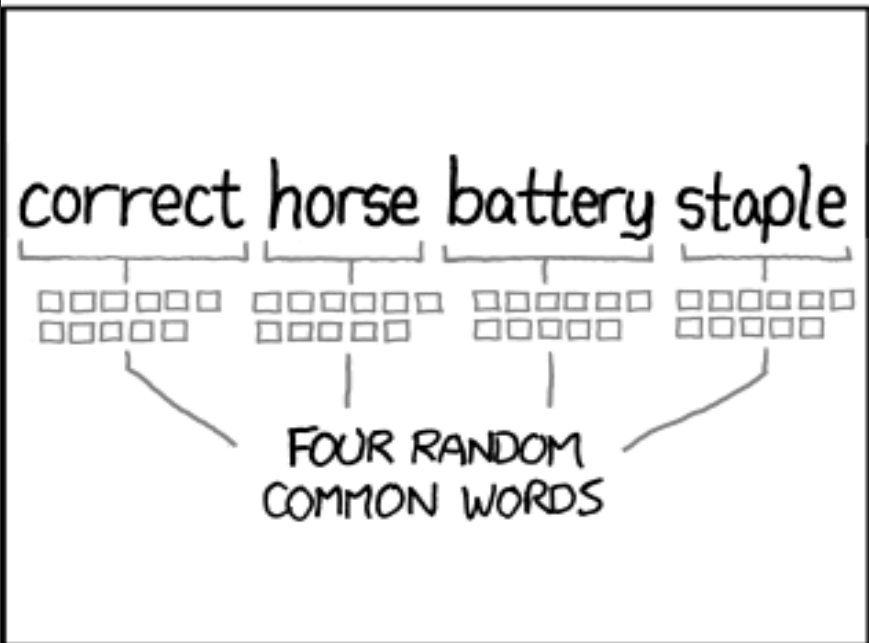
(PLAUSIBLE ATTACK ON A WEAK REMOTE WEB SERVICE. YES, CRACKING A STOLEN HASH IS FASTER, BUT IT'S NOT WHAT THE AVERAGE USER SHOULD WORRY ABOUT.)

DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: **EASY**

WAS IT TROMBONE? NO, TROUBADOR. AND ONE OF THE 0s WAS A ZERO?

AND THERE WAS SOME SYMBOL...

DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: **HARD**



~44 BITS OF ENTROPY

$2^{44} = 550 \text{ YEARS AT } 1000 \text{ GUESSES/SEC}$

DIFFICULTY TO GUESS: **HARD**

THAT'S A BATTERY STAPLE.

CORRECT!

DIFFICULTY TO REMEMBER: YOU'VE ALREADY MEMORIZED IT

THROUGH 20 YEARS OF EFFORT, WE'VE SUCCESSFULLY TRAINED EVERYONE TO USE PASSWORDS THAT ARE HARD FOR HUMANS TO REMEMBER, BUT EASY FOR COMPUTERS TO GUESS.

# Passphrase: Some Rules

Difficult for a computer to guess:

**Make it long** – the longer the more time it takes

**Make it complex** – use upper cases, numbers etc.

Difficult for others to figure out:

**Make it practical** – sentences just serve fine

**Don't make it personal** – don't include personal info

**Keep it secret** – don't share your password

Minimise damage if someone does learn it:

**Make it unique** – not the same password everywhere

**Keep it fresh** – change on regular basis

(from: [securityinabox.org](http://securityinabox.org))



# Passphrase: Software Helps

## Keepass

Free, open source, cross-platform, light-weight password management utility.

Encrypted database is protected by a single master password and/or key file.

Strictly local, not in the cloud.

# Software

We always need to know some background

How can I decide, if something is “secure”?

- The older a product, the more likely it is secure -
- Where does it come from, who is developing it -
- Check the news, if there is new developments -
  - If it is not open source, don't use it -

# Download?

Ok, but where to download it from?

Use Wikipedia as a source to get linked to the project website.

**DO NOT** use any random software-download-site!

# Open Source

Independent researchers can verify that the source code does not contain any security flaw or secret 'backdoor'.

You can never be totally sure...

**TRUST**

# PGP/GPG Why two names?

**PGP == Pretty Good Privacy**

Created by Phil Zimmermann in 1991

see RFC 1991 (came 1996)

Zimmermann had been a long-time anti-nuclear activist, he created PGP that people might securely use BBSs and securely store messages and files

**OpenPGP == standard/specification**

see RFC 2440 (1998) and 4880 (2007)

**GPG == Gnu Privacy Guard**

Created by Werner Koch 1999

from Free Software Foundation

(most common implementation of PGP)

# PGP/GPG Key Length

Enigmail provides RSA by default, with the option of 1024, 2048, 4096 bits.

Via Snowden we learned, that “strong crypto” is still unbreakable, even for NSA.

300 bits is breakable with a normal PC in few hours, 512 bits can be factored in few weeks.

# PGP/GPG Key Length/1024

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

Version: GnuPG v1.4.14 (GNU/Linux)

```
mI0EU1EpkAEEALyXzjKHGIMabj pz1LdXy3Hhpqor85kBi6l83R1lxx+XCbGBsirq
oeSFE98Nk+PLjuT0ImZ6jI8dFWTawXAf0MPrAeqktbGMkYGnQ9bER/+Yg+6B+sRZ
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a8bNaIQJ50TWOkvI6XoH4vsPRpG0YMHVJkEDB0PtAYMA4yp7fiF7Gfp5htqJJ+KA
Shz78ZJSH536V9eR+ZDcLU/2qdzefFgQ
=C6Zs
```

-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----



# PGP/GPG Key Length/2048

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

Version: GnuPG v1.4.14 (GNU/Linux)

```
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T734CkMi7/YhAekm
=vU0K
```

-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

-----BEGIN PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----  
Version: GnuPG v1.4.14 (GNU/Linux)

# PGP/GPG Key Length/ 4096

mQINBFNRK4EBEADLASHcvcZvtJ/LwKExgxONuHHIiTNIaIx0hTsRMq5xR2YV2UGi  
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zzsTVTfearPCDomISzB0VPFQrQVS+sM80zZHnIbgyUQmKXG+KbOs8pP+fQWajCw4  
TjFQMAvlu3PQ8svVWjGPnXRpQUjz4BjsZv+3kFTs2GQpSQhIYDspC330qfdADXI f  
/J+104nxCLnEkxld1dUkz4FNdaWCTAZ37NrQ5V6A6Md3enzATx4e7LiVkfTeyh2x  
3Iyfs9TVBVi7TKQzKKRpx1xrJKmZSctFCRmn1Ib1DpDEjk6ymg205cyKr0JOLEJ  
Ff41eW6G1G7uucWVfo0IEtOkejaU1XWqWZ9YJ7p0P2FaZh3er1vvGkF5hsm8CotH  
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UROFQ9q1gQZn4BTpVRae4FW2c1NZIaZrKpF9r12asyWwzWgWBIWLSAy8AjZjRH/4  
J2n5XCxLhcoWNGdNZpq4xAJqC+979s1rSjN8Fa2W14Hd9MigE4rzuN4Q9qnDYtgN  
iU6aMTb1tsp58QDg7n+pupA4k3jfta0yH42spf7L8FXf6nfn8gsBMFxmV1RLEx0A  
EQEAAykcJQOYAQIADwUCU1ErgQIbDAUJCWYBgAAKCRCPfWwRrKfVUwZpEACRMLbI  
Redzqu+6ps21oex0DqXcSyZ+3arh0EhnhvjR+sXhB9xtY6FRUb60KgyYbfwr4Dup  
WTP3qmtHgQvERABKqQ/ujcTJVYfWnPk03judWFZBGJvpMHpVSakvhW37p77xHz  
9B316XOpOFjopV/yuEGk6yqAaXGNFxxM6u990/tf969xfyiSMFeB5opiQ1YDCANK  
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26x6Thu4K+ZQM6+8NQOowmnBQkKXkvu99gxrV1II+c3EqIXKicpGjA91y6xnZ3WK  
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/TKDAde+xC5nJE8DdpEtFm1c5lmeTdvCN5uiYgX9AKAeBVaG/UP23qXz0PdeJLJ  
iuSx1GSn3wPn+hCxx5I5wAatbN5QMnWPLWb21D17Wm/vVGFLaFI7F9qqUfe4kCPR  
4xxONiUP86SZV5HM9sv8QwRv1rYL951WuxQp1w==  
=m/ON

-----END PGP PUBLIC KEY BLOCK-----

# PGP/GPG

- [x] pretty old, widely used ever since
- [x] free/libre open source software
- [x] private persons (with a cause)  
and foundations
- [x] nothing in the news, still unbroken

# Remember...

...everyone knows that the two of us are talking to each other

:

metadata stays plain text, like time, place, IP, system, etc.

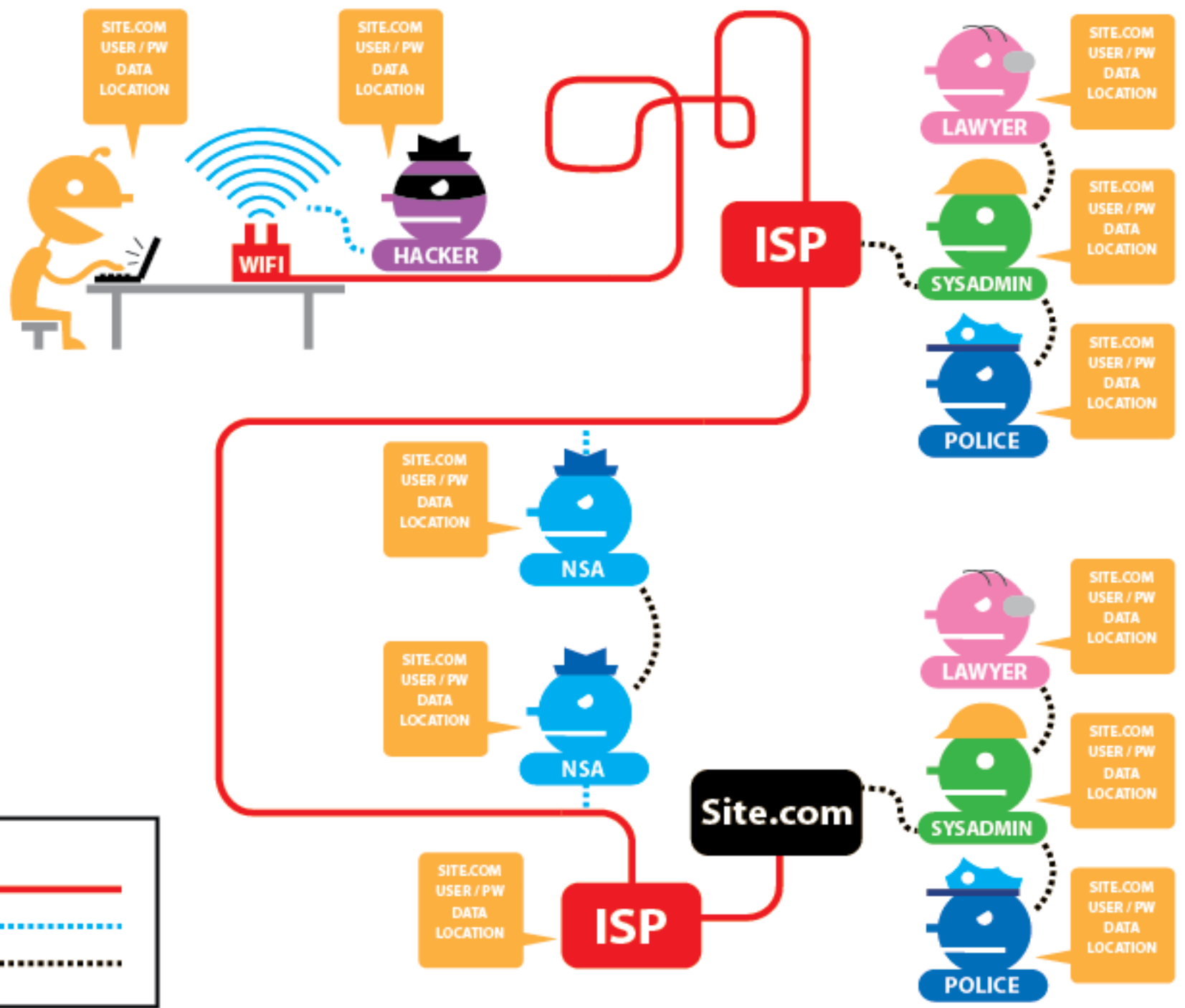
(everything besides the main body of your email/text)  
(sometimes you might wanna add anonymity)

# Anonymity

VPN – Virtual Private Network  
[“Tunnel”]

TOR – The Onion Router

Tor  
HTTPS

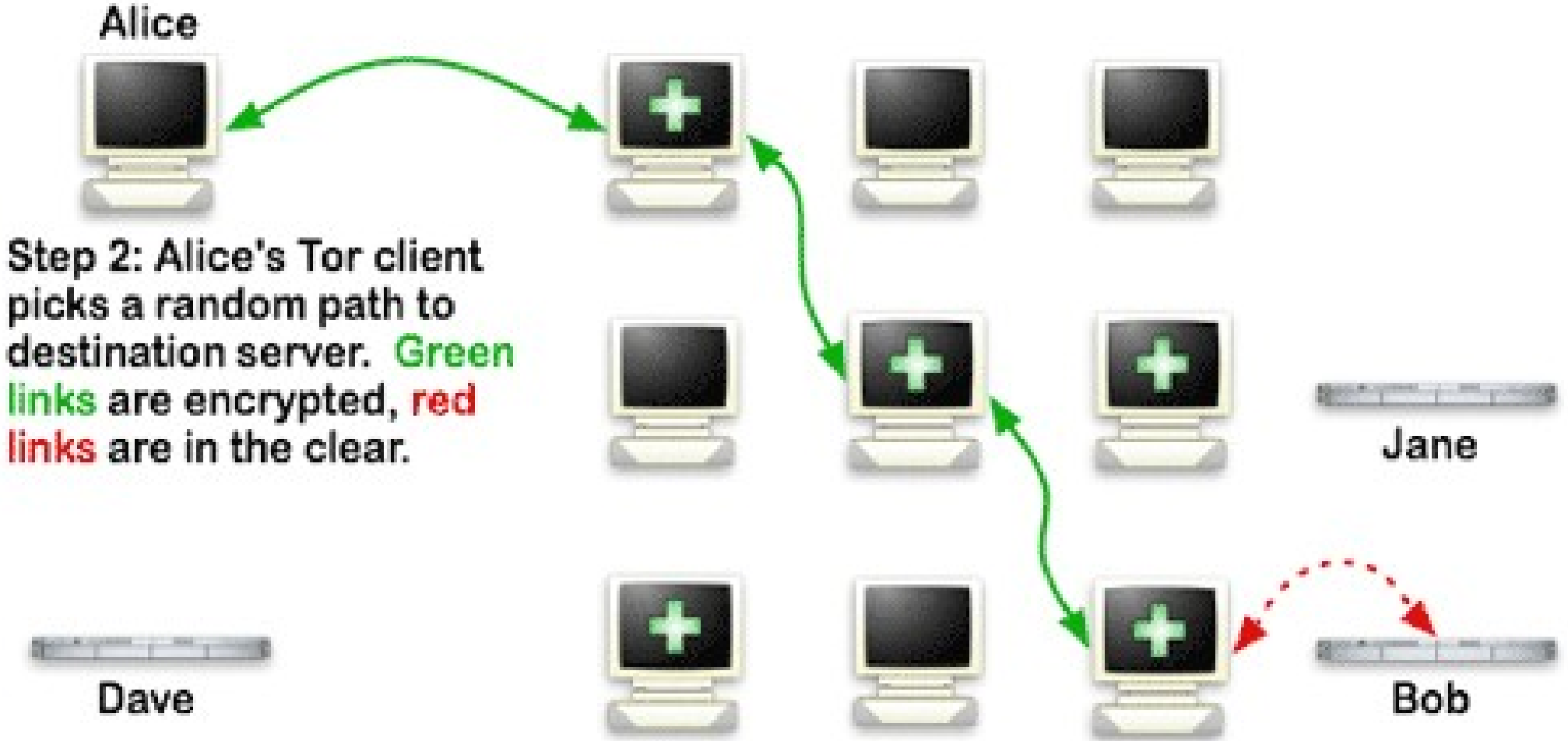


**KEY**

- Internet connection ————
- Eavesdropping - - - - -
- Data sharing ······

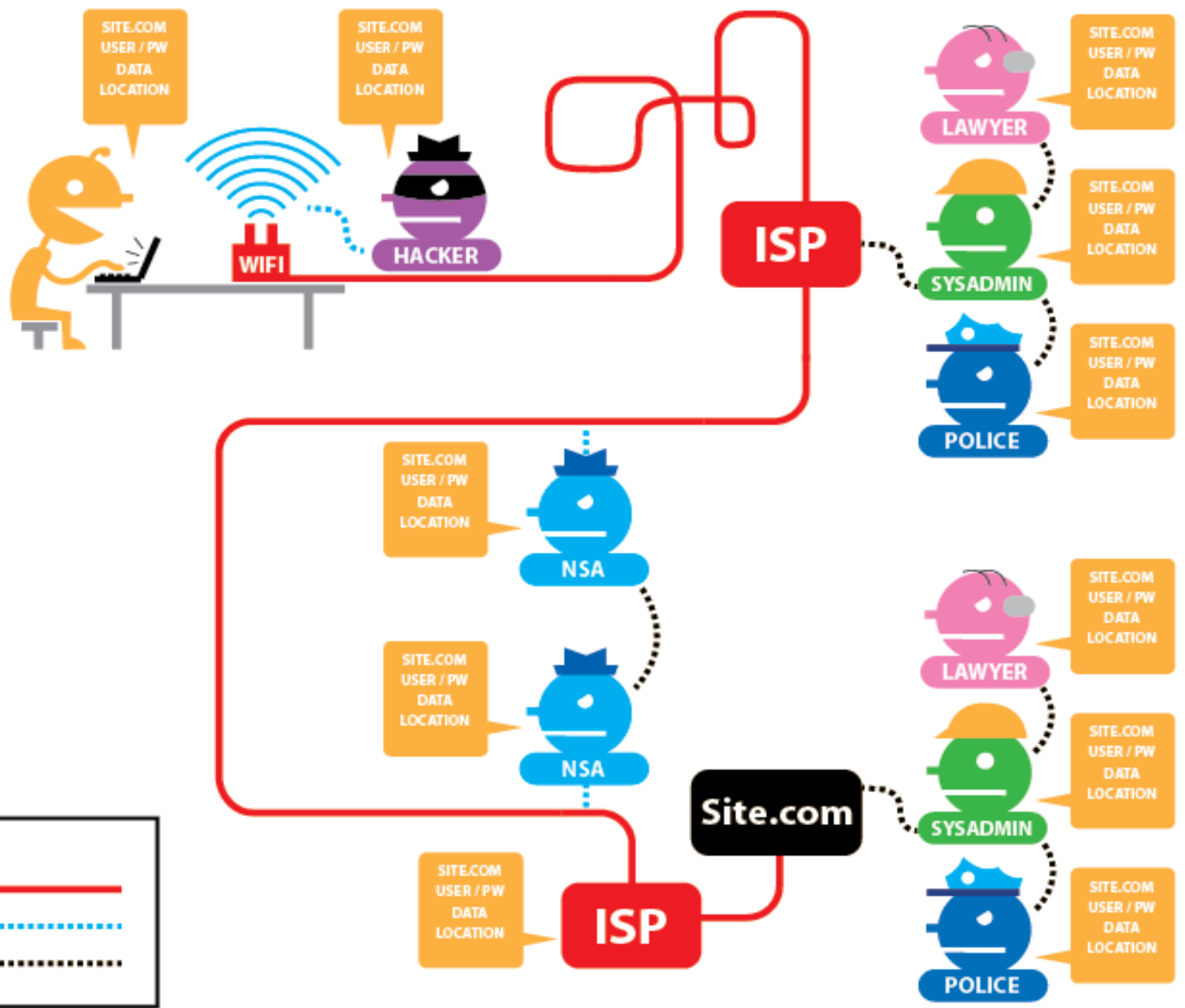
# How Tor Works: 2

-  Tor node
-  unencrypted link
-  encrypted link



Step 2: Alice's Tor client picks a random path to destination server. **Green links** are encrypted, **red links** are in the clear.

Tor  
HTTPS

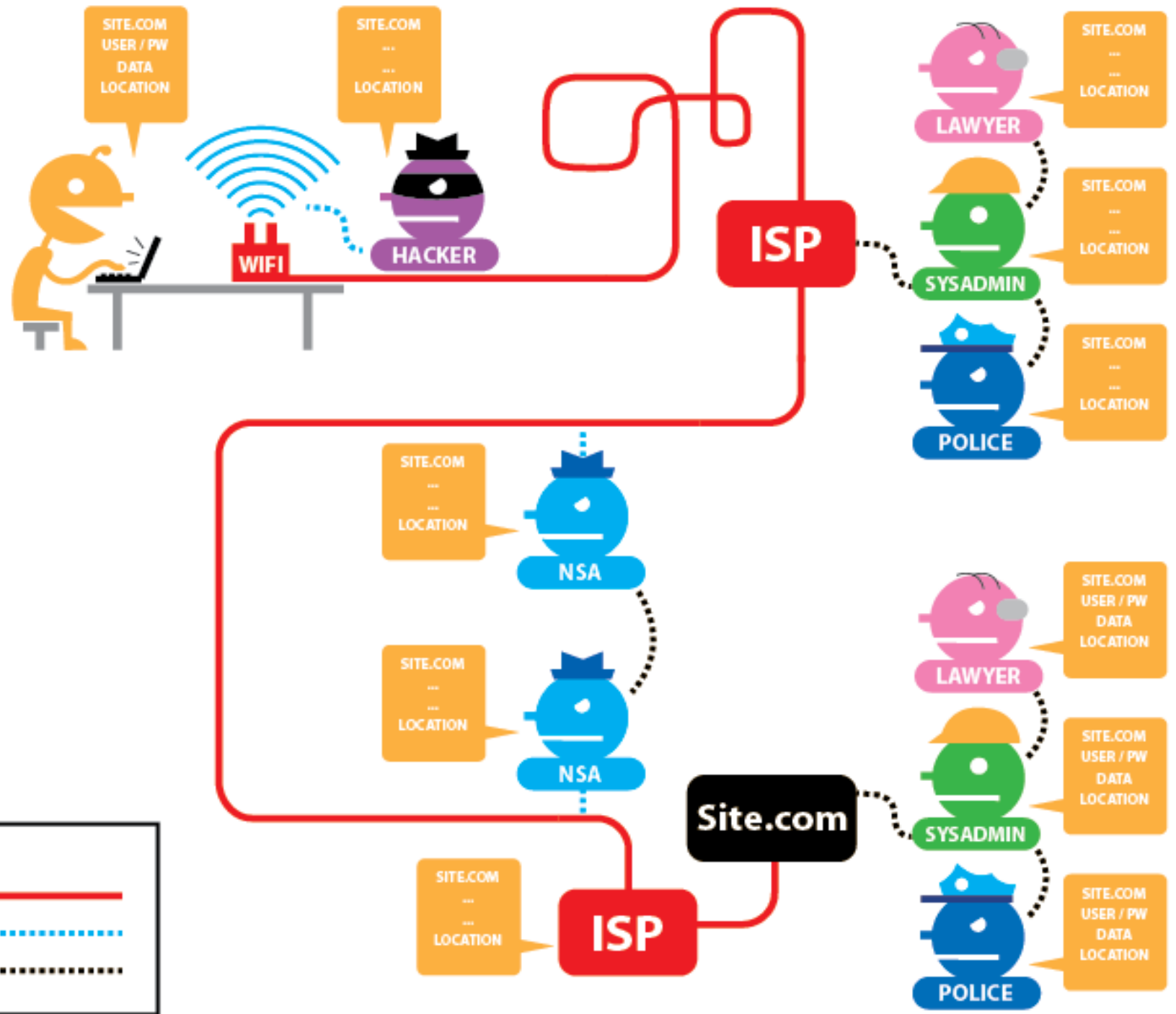


**KEY**

- Internet connection ————
- Eavesdropping ..... (blue)
- Data sharing ..... (black)



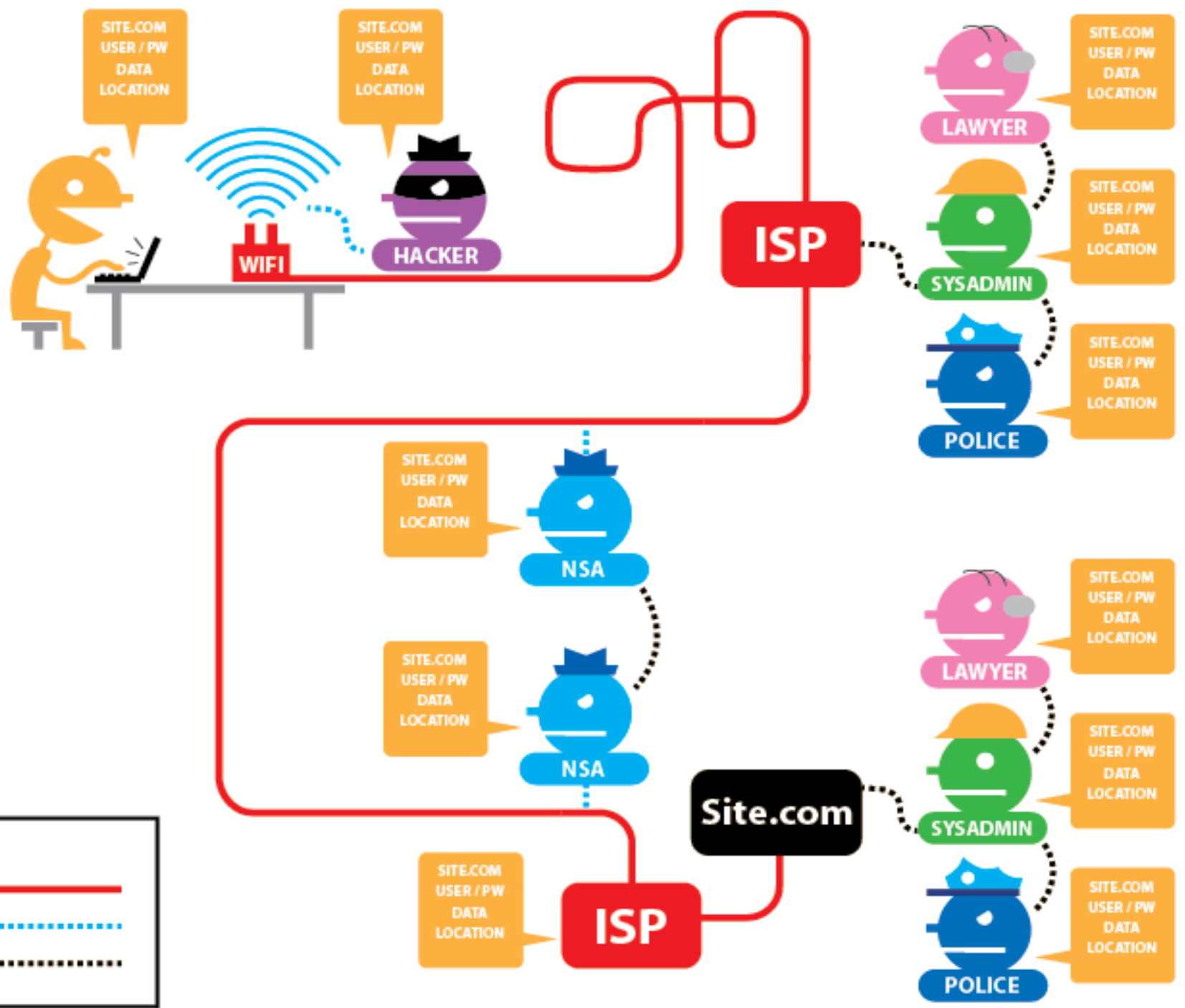
Tor  
HTTPS



**KEY**

- Internet connection —
- Eavesdropping ⋯
- Data sharing ⋯

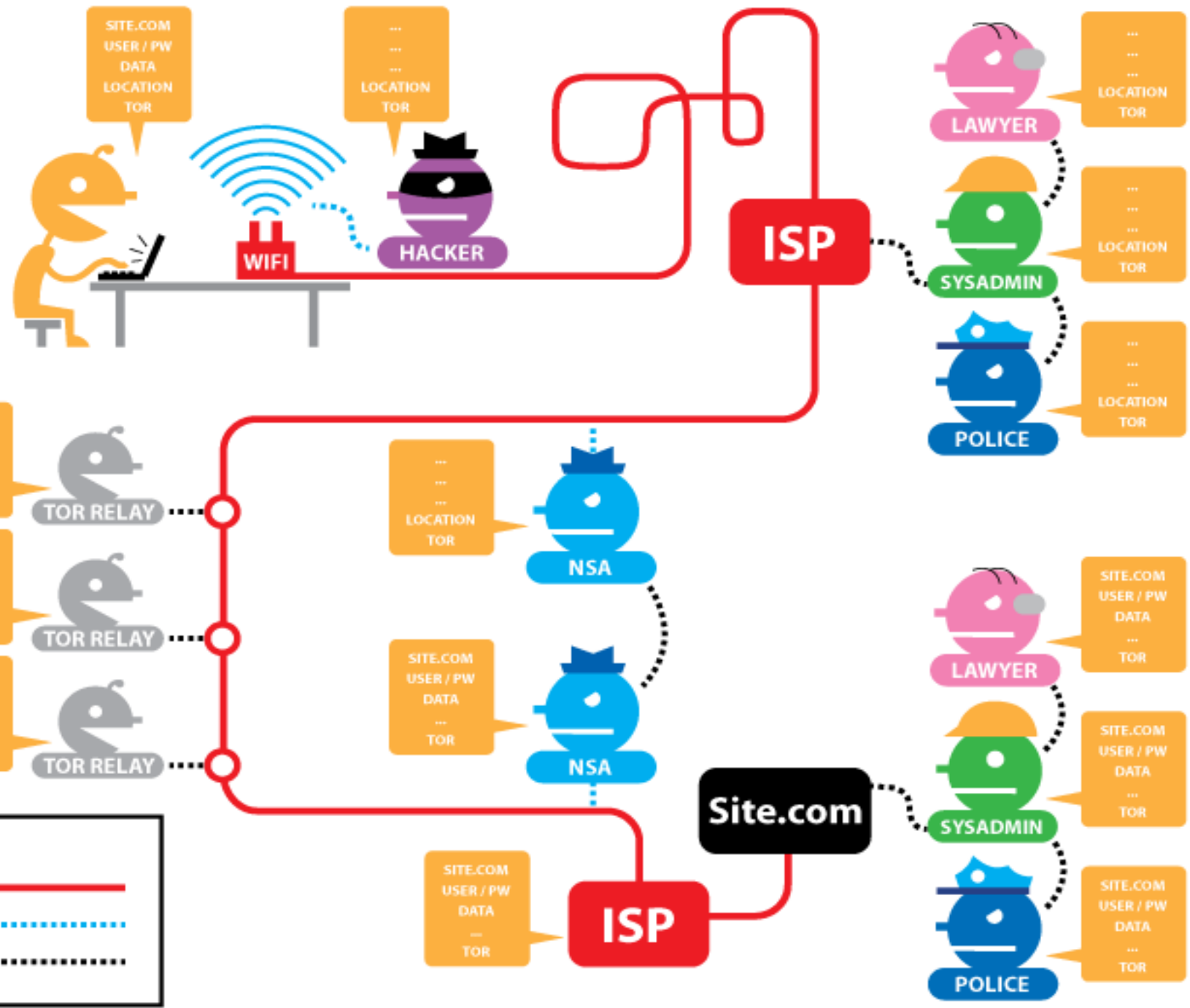
Tor  
HTTPS



**KEY**

- Internet connection ————
- Eavesdropping ..... (blue dotted)
- Data sharing ..... (black dotted)

**Tor**  
**HTTPS**

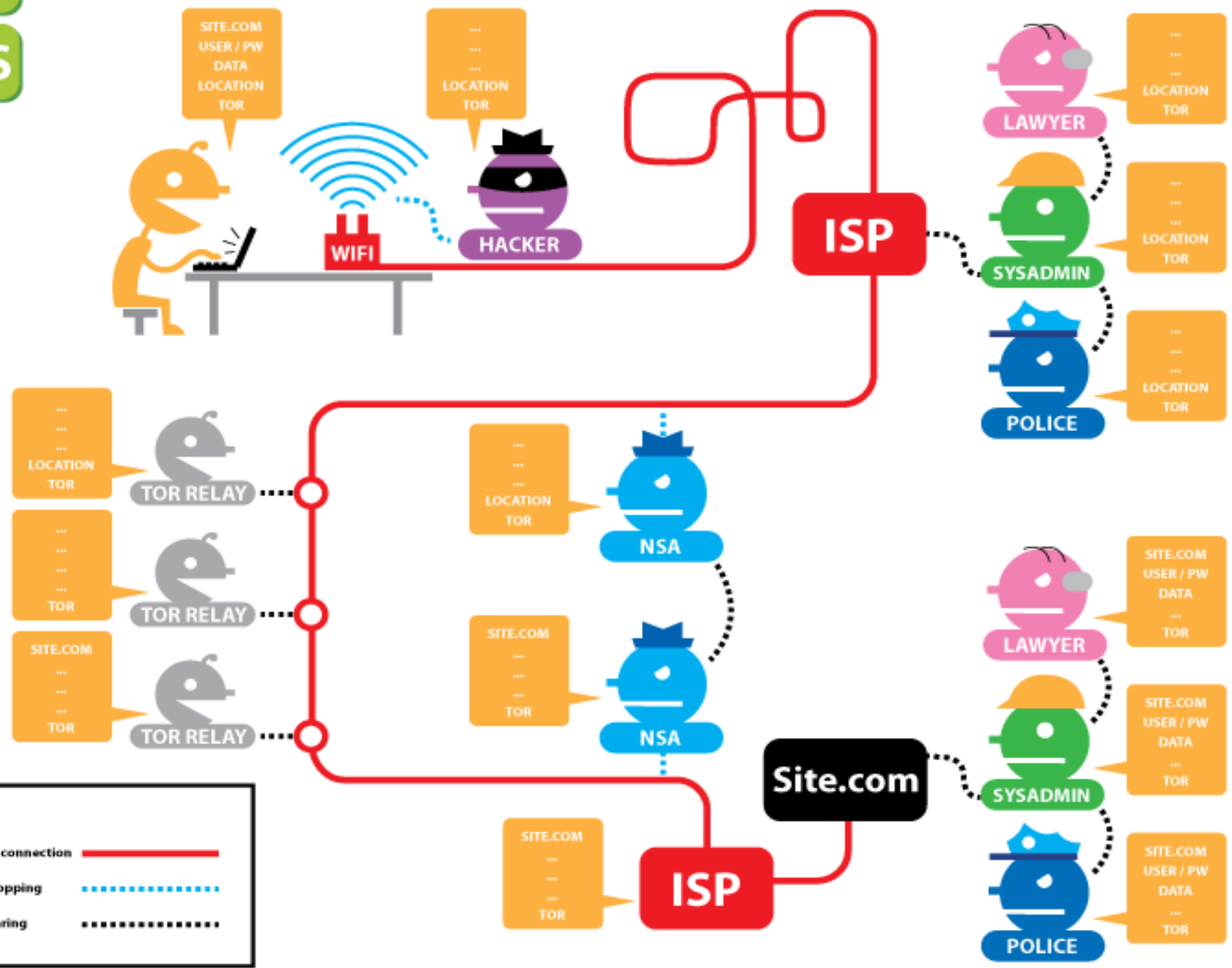


**KEY**

- Internet connection ————
- Eavesdropping - - - - -
- Data sharing ·········

# Tor

## HTTPS



**KEY**

- Internet connection ——— (Red solid line)
- Eavesdropping - - - - - (Blue dashed line)
- Data sharing ..... (Black dotted line)

# Use Tor!

1. Download from [torproject.org](https://torproject.org)
  2. Install
  3. Read the warning note
  4. Use!
- (instead of your normal browser)

**Operating Systems  
use open source.**

**check the project/people.**

**TRUST.**

**contribute and serve.**

# Operating Systems

use tails as a live system  
when there is something  
really serious for you...

[tails.boum.org](https://tails.boum.org)

# File Encryption

TrueCrypt

e.g. makes hidden-hidden volumes

FileVault (for apple)

LUKS

Linux system for encrypted disks

Full Disc encryption

(comes nowadays e.g. with Ubuntu normal installer by default)

GPG can also be used for files



# File Deletion

Overwrite, overwrite and overwrite.

Don't forget all those /tmp files.  
Plenty of software exists.

Destroying physically might also be  
a good idea, sometimes.

(letting a HDD fall while its running: good trick)



burn  
HDDs  
with

Thermite....

<http://frank.geekheim.de>



burn  
HDDs  
with

Thermite

<http://frank.geekheim.de>



<http://frank.geekheim.de>



<http://frank.geekheim.de>



<http://frank.geekheim.de>



<http://frank.geekheim.de>



<http://frank.geekheim.de>



# Web Browsing

# Already mentioned

<https://>

Tor

# Browser Plugins

See list on

[cryptoparty.in/brief#browser\\_plugins](https://cryptoparty.in/brief#browser_plugins)

e.g.

- \* HTTPS-everywhere
- \* Disconnect and Ghostery

# Direct Messaging

Example: Skype

Already proven that  
they read the messages!

(and India, US, UK read anyway)

# Use XMPP/Jabber

- **Install client / app (e.g. pidgin)**
  - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_instant\\_messaging\\_clients](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_instant_messaging_clients)
- **Choose a provider**
  - [jabber.org](http://jabber.org), [jabber.ccc.de](http://jabber.ccc.de), [riseup.net](http://riseup.net), [dukgo.com](http://dukgo.com)
  - See huge list on: [xmpp.net](http://xmpp.net)

# Add Encryption

Off The Record Messaging  
(OTR)

1. Install OTR-Plugin in your client/app
2. Use it!

(Works for every Instant Messaging protocol that is supported by the client, e.g. g-talk, fb-chat, IRC)

# Off the record?

Yes!

It is just a session-key

It will be thrown away afterwards

So you can always say „it wasn't me!”

(that is not possible with GPG though)

# Group Messaging

Jabber/xmpp can have chatrooms.

IRC (Internet Relay Chat) is 25yrs old and is still very alive. Very decentral, one can make an own network.

(Mailinglists can be encrypted, too)



# Voice

Jabber/xmpp, can also do voice and video, see e.g. <http://jit.si>

Mumble: designed for team speak,  
simple to admin,  
is encrypted.

Ekiga: SoftPhone, Video Conf,  
Instant Messenger

# Android

GPG: **K9** (email) + **APG** (gpg)

IM: **TextSecure** (OTRs msgs)

TOR: **Orbot** works with: Orweb, Firefox, Gibberbot, DuckDuckGo (search engine), Twitter

# Android

Play Store: **F-Droid**, only FLOSS apps

Voice: **RedPhone** encrypts voice (over IP)

SIP: **Csimple** encrypts SIP („OSTN-Project“)

**ObscuraCam**: blurres automatically faces etc

**OsmAnd**: editable map, very good in himalaya

# Android

Needs to be kept clean.

Don't trust google, but here you have to.

Check cyanogenmod for your device.

Think about physical security.

What happens in case of loss?

# Android

All software will be new on the market, so how can I decide here what software to use?

**Check the technology**

(e.g. OTR on IM sounds reasonable).

**Check the project/people.**

**TRUST.**

**CONTRIBUTE. SERVE.**

# CONTRIBUTE.

# SERVE.

sva@ccc.de – twitter@sva  
thupten104@gmail.com  
beli@cis-india.org  
santosh@hackerearth.com  
– twitter@importerror

# THX <3

DROP OUTS

# ALL THE protocols

„Simpler is safer and easier.”

e-mail wasn't invented to transport attachments.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) was invented at the same time nearly 50yrs back!

**Please use the whole Internet!**



# direct messaging

Example: Skype

Already proven that  
they read the messages!

(and India, US, UK read anyway)

# use xmpp/jabber

- **Install client / app (e.g. pidgin)**
  - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_instant\\_messaging\\_clients](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_instant_messaging_clients)
- **Choose a provider**
  - jabber.org, jabber.ccc.de, riseup.net, dukgo.com
  - See huge list on: xmpp.net

# Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol (XMPP)

communications protocol (1999) real-time instant messaging (IM), presence information, contact list maintenance.

Extensible, also used for publish-subscribe systems, signalling for VoIP, video, file transfer, gaming, Internet of Things, social networking services.

XMPP is an open standard and interoperates with other organizations' implementations.

# add encryption

## Off The Record Messaging (OTR)

1. Install OTR-Plugin in your client/app
2. Use it!

(Works for every Instant Messaging protocol that is supported by the client, e.g. g-talk, fb-chat, IRC)

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# voice

Jabber/xmpp, can also do voice and video, see e.g. <http://jit.si>

Mumble: designed for team speak,  
simple to admin,  
is encrypted.

Ostel for android

<https://guardianproject.info/wiki/Ostel>

Drop outs

Maybe still useful



Drop outs

Maybe still useful

# Video

- Maybe the video of diffie-hellmann?
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_detailpage&v=YEBfamv-\\_do#t=126s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_detailpage&v=YEBfamv-_do#t=126s)

# risk management

It is all about the assets, you want to protect.  
Knowledge is power.

Always think on the weakest link.

Simpler is safer and easier.

More expensive doesn't mean more secure.

What's secure today may not be secure tomorrow.

There is no perfect security,  
it's always a Trade-Off.

=> Security is a process!

(also: encrypt it or don't keep it!)

([ssd.eff.org](http://ssd.eff.org))

# resources:

[cryptoparty.in/brief](https://cryptoparty.in/brief)

Also: /documentation or /handbook

[securityinabox.org/](https://securityinabox.org/) focused on the "global south",  
Unfortunately screenshots etc are outdated.

[ssd.eff.org/](https://ssd.eff.org/) focused on US

[prism-break.org/](https://prism-break.org/) list of alternatives

(many more linked from there)

# who are you?

## 1. Who are you?

e.g. name, profession, main interests,...

## 2. Why are you here, what group do you see yourself?

e.g. (A) just wanna have more privacy / (B) for me it is serious...

## 4. What crypto do you already use? Can you show/teach?

e.g. email (pgp), web browsing (tor/https/plugins), chat (jabber, otr, cryptocat), connection (vpn), file-encryption (truecrypt, etc), full disc encryption, mobile (android: sms, voice), etc...

## 5. What do you wanna learn?

(see above)

## 6. Which operating system(s) do you run? (PC + smartphone)

e.g. Windows, OSX, Linux (Ubuntu), Android, iPhone, Blackberry,...

# install GNUPG

The one that is doing the encryption.

<http://www.gnupg.org>

windows:

<http://www.gpg4win.org/>

Mac:

<https://gpgtools.org/>



1984  
WAS  

---

NOT  

---

SUPPOSED  
TO BE AN  
INSTRUCTION  
MANUAL

# to encode

no secret key, but code  
provides only obfuscation  
by transformation

2-way-function (encode, decode)  
e.g.: base64, ASCII



# to encrypt

with secret key  
supports confidentiality  
transformation

2-way-function (encrypt, decrypt)  
e.g.: AES, DES, RC4

# to hash

calculates a fixed size value  
(like cross sum 5 from 23)

supports integrity  
shortening/abbreviation

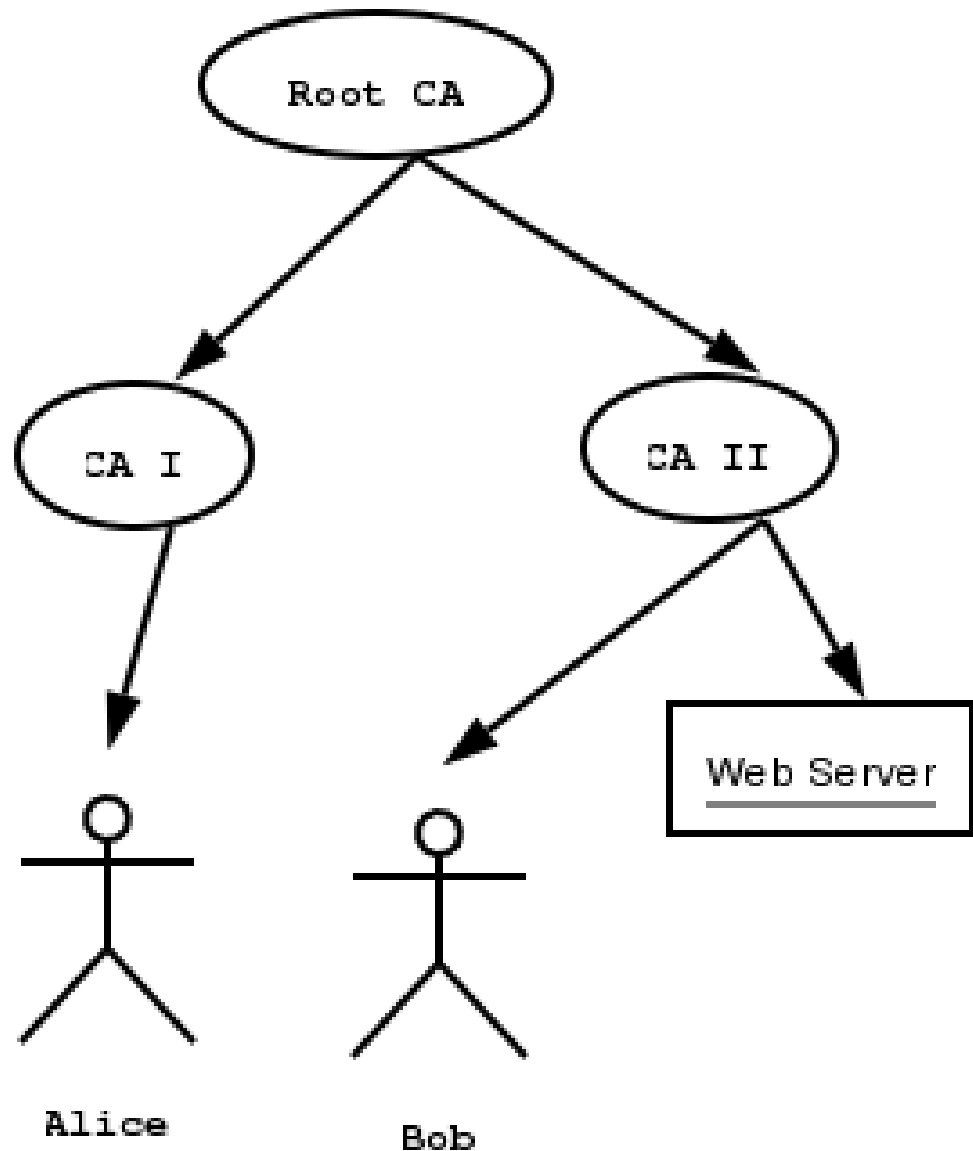
1-way-function  
e.g.: md5, sha512

# to sign

encrypting the hash  
(key, confidential/trust, 2-way)

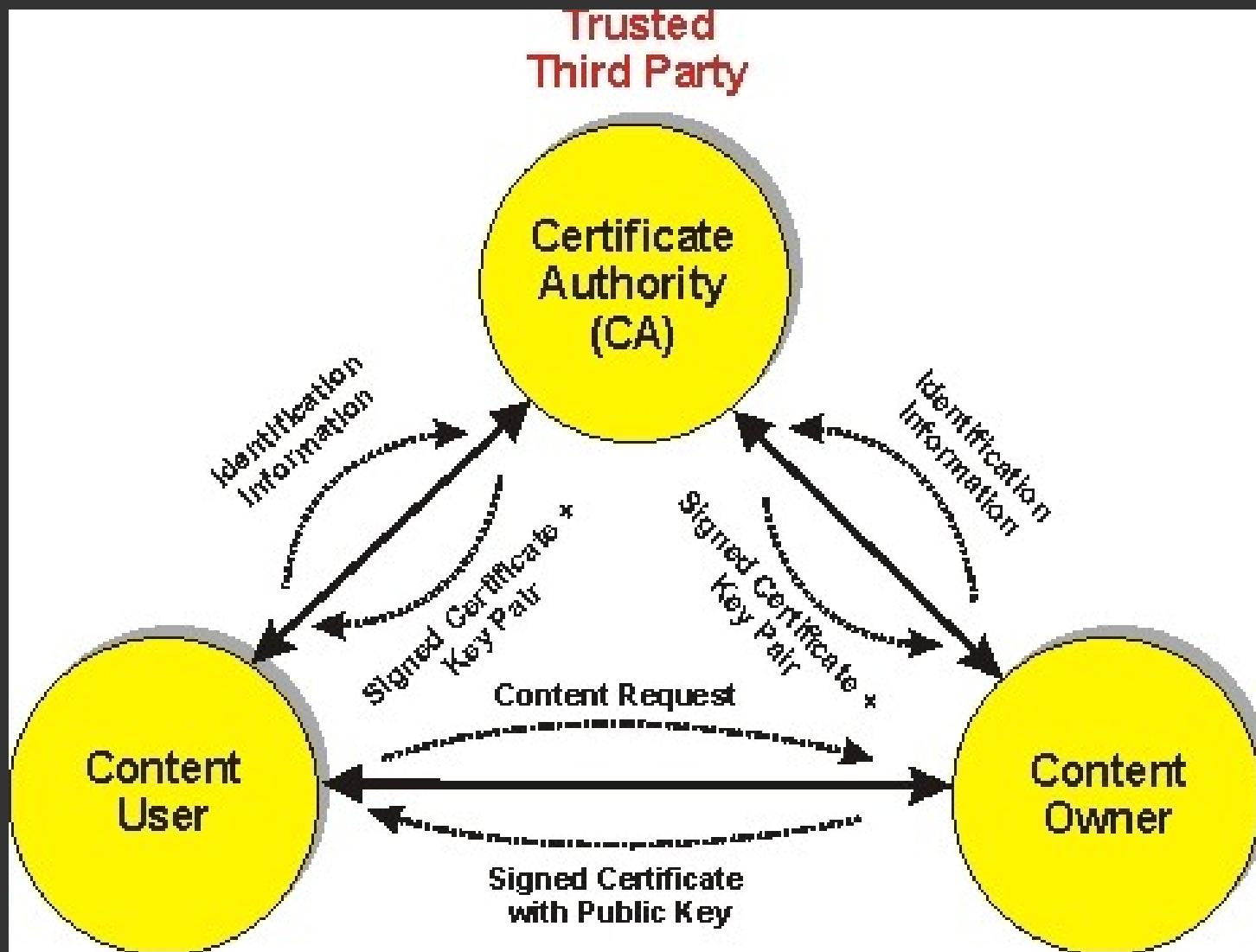
supports integrity+auth  
e.g.: HMAC, DSA

# CA

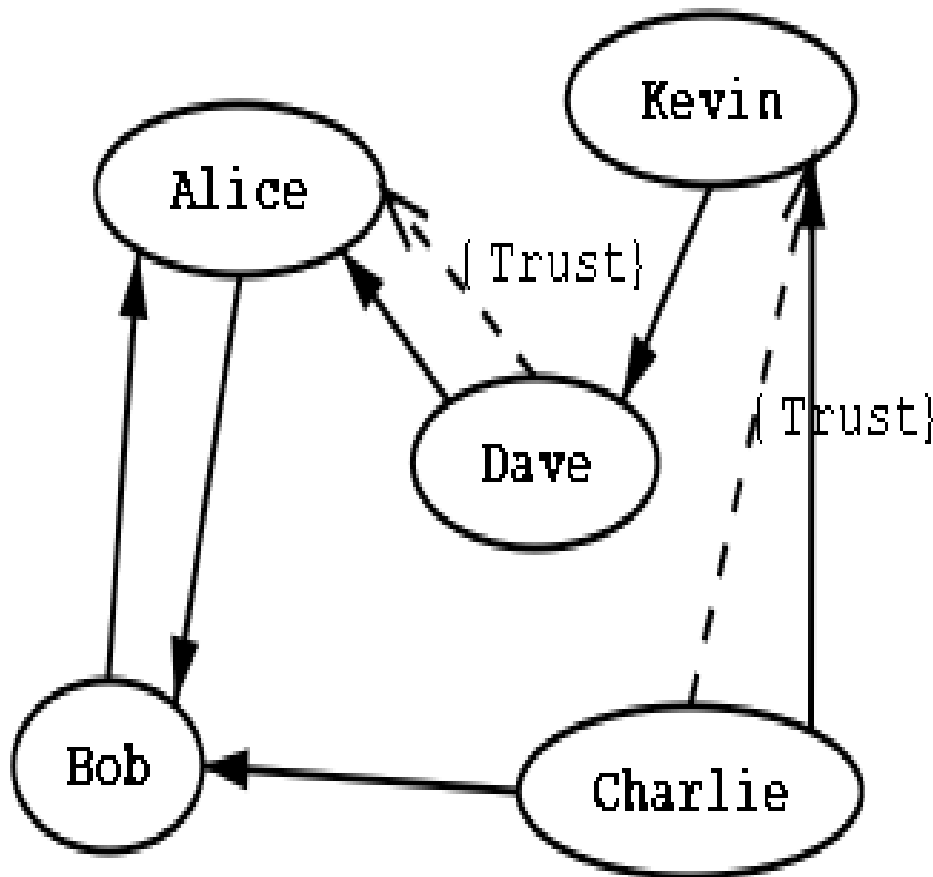


Two typical X.509 Certification paths

- Centralized
- Digital certificates required
- Issued by a third party (cost)
- Third party has trust of sender and addressee

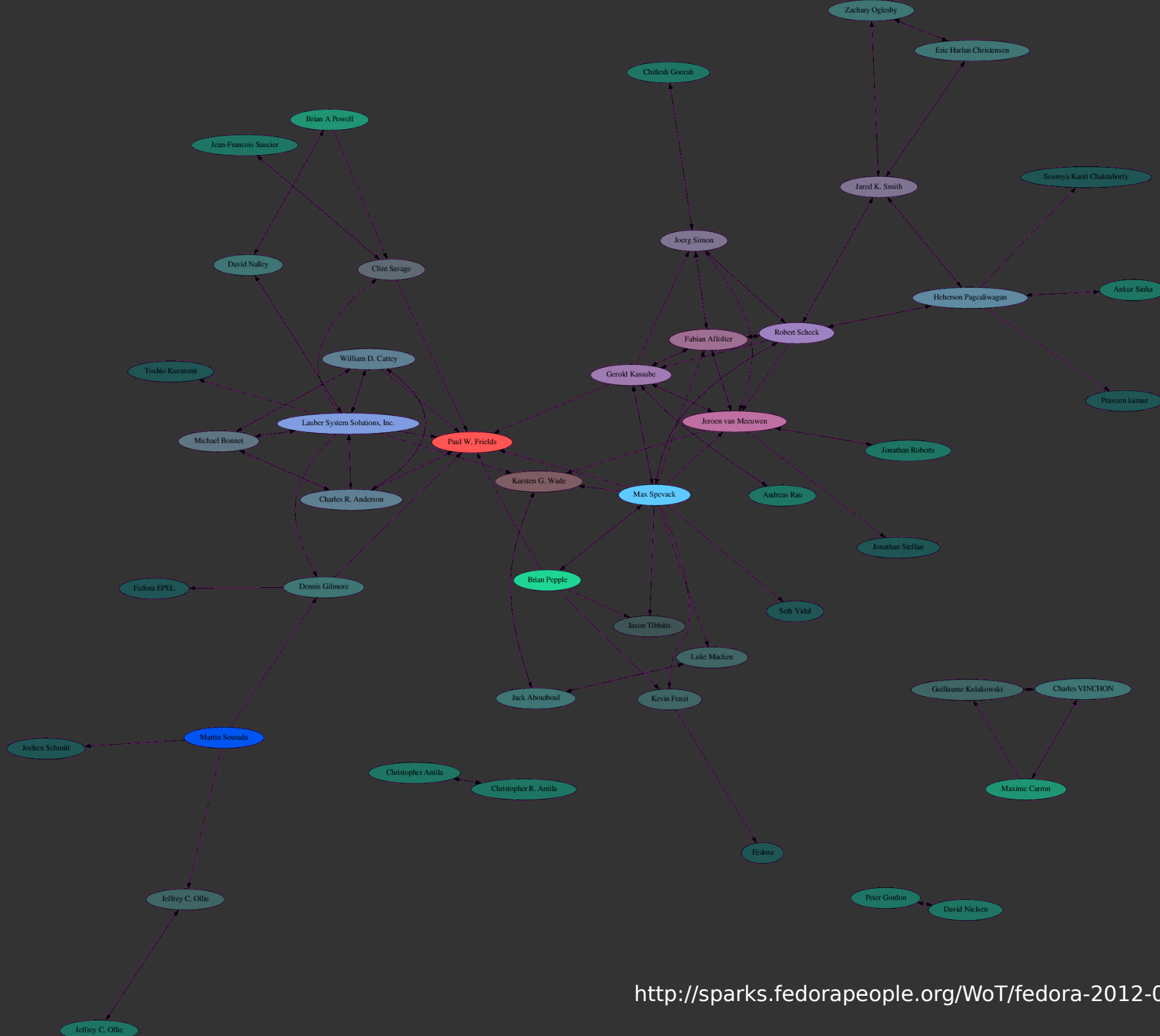


# web-of-trust



An example of the  
web of trust model

- Decentralized
- “fault-tolerant web of confidence”
- Helpful when people do not actually meet
- Shows social web, too



# trust models - why?

There are plenty of reasons for and against those trust models.

“subkeys without a properly trusted master key makes much sense”

PLEASE discuss!



# trust - implementation

You sign the key of an other person  
by checking / proving the fingerprint,  
with the help of your key.

Then you are now part  
of the web-of-trust.

# subkeys - what?

Subkey is like a “child-key” of a key.

You can have many such subkeys.

Main key is called masterkey.

Master key: Sign, Certify, Authorize

Sub key: Sign, Encrypt

(only master key can sign someone else's key)

# subkeys - why?

**Make it easy to manage multiple keys.**

**You cannot trust all your systems,  
subkeys provide a way to have different  
trust levels for different purposes (e.g.:  
Android phone).**

# subkeys - how?

By default, GPG master key is only for  
*sign, certify, authorize*

Implicitely created: related subkey for  
*encryption*

That means we see two keys  
in `gpg --list-keys <ID>` output  
(or in the “key properties” in thunderbird).

# subkeys - how?

Creating another subkey for *sign*:

Allows you to sign messages with the trust level of master key, can be used to sign messages only.

Creation of subkey requires *secret master key*.

Once we have create the subkeys (for *encryption* and for *sign*) we delete master secret key.

# trust models

Remember the basic principles:

- **Confidentiality**  
no one else can read it
- **Integrity**  
no one else can modify
- **Identity/authorization/authentication**  
message is from the one person

# trust models

Auth: How do you know that the sender is actually the one he claims to be?

Certificate Authority (CA)

=> depends on trusted third party

Web-Of-Trust

=> depends on mutual trust

# generate keys

Choose “OpenPGP” in the thunderbird menu

Choose “key management”

Choose “generate”

Choose “new key pair”

Choose “advanced” => 4096 RSA

(plenty of tutorials with screenshots etc. in the web)



# use!

**Publish your public key:**

Keymanagement => right click on your key  
=> "Upload public keys to keyserver"

**Send your public key to the one next to you:**

"Send public key by email"

**Import the key you got from the one next to you:**

Right click on attachment "Import key"

**Send an encrypted mail to the one next to you:**

Write email, choose encryption, choose key, send.