

Considerations and Resources for Practical Security

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what to expect

- a lot of this presentation is humorous
- real references at the end
- security is incremental
- perfect is the enemy of getting better

what this is not

- not about physical security
- not a tutorial
- not what to do if the FBI, CIA or FSB is after you

what we will cover some important security problems

- passwords

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- ssh keys
- file security

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- mobile/wifi

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- I designed the curriculum for the High School for NSF/NSA Cybercamp at John Jay

password problem

- different for each entity
- longer is better
- random is better

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- longer is better
- random is better
- humans need help

What we all think

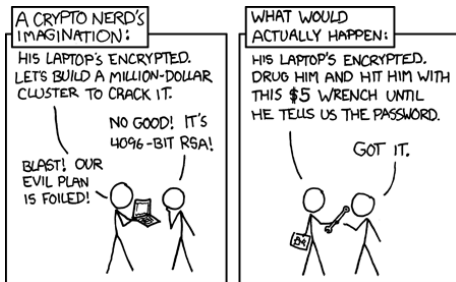


What about a really good password

What about a really good password



or with a nerd's imagination



terrible implications



One more problem

- I will show you the solution I use
- But there is one more problem

too short





HOW PASSWORD
LENGTH WINS
THE INTERNET

Passwords 102

A small slide-show from intel on passwords



TIME TO CRACK:
0.0001 SECONDS

Comp

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

A small slide-show from intel on passwords



TIME TO CRACK:
0.09 SECONDS

Compl

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

A small slide-show from intel on passwords



TIME TO CRACK:
14 SECONDS

Compl3

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
14 MINUTES

Compl3x

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
15 HOURS

Compl3xi

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
39 DAYS

Compl3xit

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
6 YEARS

Compl3xity

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
4000 YEARS

Compl3xity_

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
4,000,000 YEARS

Compl3xity_<

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

A small slide-show from intel on passwords



TIME TO CRACK:
465,000,000 YEARS

Compl3xity <

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

A small slide-show from intel on passwords



TIME TO CRACK:
44,000,000,000 YEARS

Compl3xity < L

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
4,000,000,000,000 YEARS

Compl3xity < Le

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:
412,000,000,000,000 YEARS

Compl3xity_ < _Len

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:

39,000,000,000,000 YEARS

Compl3xity_ < _Leng

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

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TIME TO CRACK:

3,000,000,000,000,000 YEARS

Compl3xity_ < _Lengt

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

A small slide-show from intel on passwords

:PROPERTIES: :BEAMER_{env}: frame :END:x



TIME TO CRACK:

364,000,000,000,000,000
YEARS

Compl3xity_<_Length

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

A small slide-show from intel on passwords



TIME TO CRACK:

35,000,000,000,000,000,000
YEARS

Compl3xity_ < _Length!

graded at howsecureismypassword.net



WHEN IT COMES
TO PASSWORDS:

Compl3xity_ < _Length!

graded at howsecureismypassword.net



WHEN IT COMES
TO PASSWORDS: **SIZE MATTERS**

Compl3xity_ < _Length!

graded at howsecureismypassword.net

A small slide-show from intel on passwords



NOW IT'S
YOUR TURN



A small slide-show from intel on passwords



#PASSWORDDAY

So the problem for IT



So how does everyone do it?



- OS X and Linux
 - Search: standard unix password manager
 - <https://www.passwordstore.org/>
- Windows
 - Search: keeper
 - <https://keepersecurity.com/personal.html>

How a password manager works

- one very strong password
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How a password manager works

- one very strong password
- it keeps all of your other usernames and passwords
- it generates long random passwords
- you login by copying and pasting from your manager to the website
- Don't lose your laptop

- ssh keys are a pair of two large numbers
 - call one: public
 - call the other: private
 - that multiply to a very large number
- That very large number is only divisible each of these
- It is equivalent to a 670 random character password

- OS X

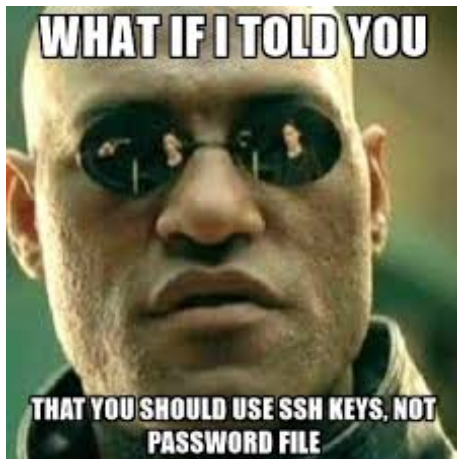
- Search: osx generate ssh keys
- <https://help.github.com/articles/generating-a-new-ssh-key-and-adding-it-to-the-ssh-agent/>

- Windows

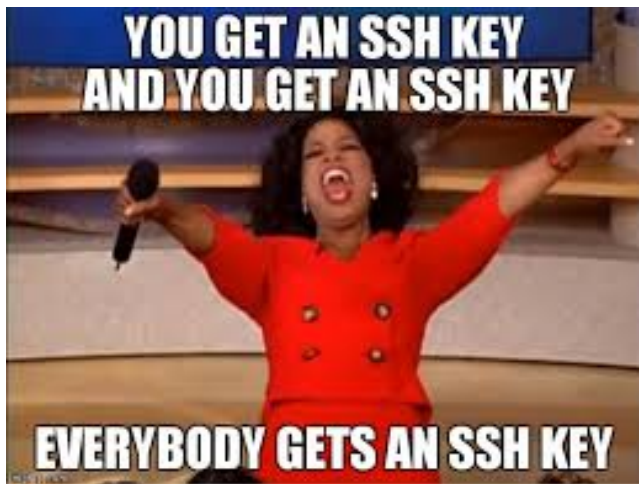
- Search: windows generate ssh keys
- <https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-use-ssh-keys-with-putty-on-digitalocean-droplets-wi>

- Linux

- Search: ubuntu generate ssh keys
 - <https://help.ubuntu.com/community/SSH/OpenSSH/Keys>



And now:



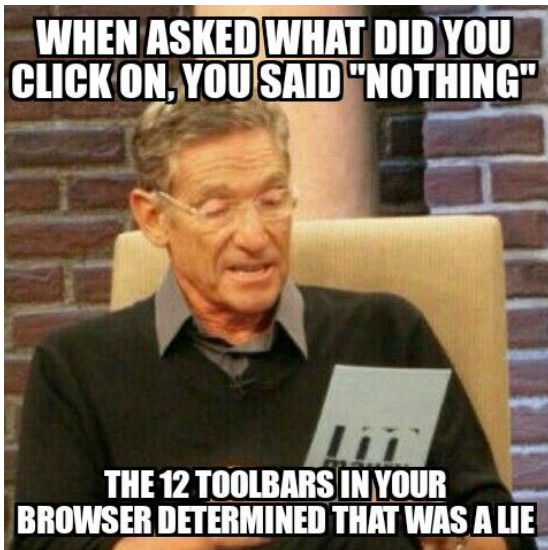
But of course:



- We can use our keys to encode a file even if the whole drive is not
 - The encoded file is called *Ciphertext*

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- search: gmail encrypted email
 - <https://support.google.com/mail/answer/6330403?hl=en>



Check before you click

- 1 Did this come from someone you know?
- 2 What is file extension?
 - don't click on anything that "pdf.exe", "docx.exe", "pptx.exe"
- 3 Videos (Adobe Flash) can execute arbitrary code on your computer

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- 1 Do not **ever** watch porn on a computer you need to keep secure

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- Anything you share in plaintext is vulnerable
- Don't let your phone automatically connect
 - hackers use strong signals to get a shot at your mobile data

Great resources on security

- Verne Paxson
 - <http://www.icir.org/vern/>
- Avinash Kak
 - <https://engineering.purdue.edu/kak/compsec/Lectures.html>