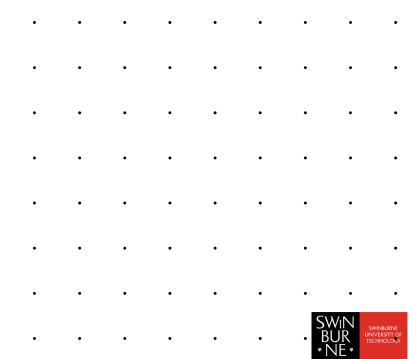


Secure Storage



Secure Storage

- Secure file formats:
- •MS office, Acrobat allow password protection by encryption.
- •MS Office creates an encryption key by hashing a password 50000 times
- -Makes brute force cracking impractical
- -Acrobat brute forcing can try 75million guesses per second.
- -Office brute forcing can only try 5000 guesses per second.



Windows EFS

- •Encrypted file system
- Uses public/private keys
- •Documents can store multiple copies of decryption key, encrypted by different public keys (allows many users to share a document).
- •Data recovery Applets (DRAs) allow admin to decrypt documents.



Windows EFS

- •But:
- •Encrypts file contents, not names, metadata
- •Only works with EFS file system
- Cached, temp files unencrypted
- •Uses Windows password as part of private key.



Truecrypt

- •3rd party solution
- •Encrypt complete hard drive or TC containers.
- •Mount as a drive in windows; device in Linux
- •Provision for plausible denial. Hide TC inside another TC.
- •Requires root rights to create an NTFS container, but anyone can mount a TC container and use it.
- •Shut down (not supported) since May 2014



Bit Locker

- •Windows technology
- •Creates a plain text partition for pre-booting, and an encrypted partition for Windows, data.
- •Uses TPM to manage keys.



Free Compusec

- Open source solution
- •Intercepts drive R/W commands and encrypts/decrypts the stream
- •Full drive encryption only
- •Modifies MBR to load Compusec drivers to mount drive.



Limitations

- •These disk encryption schemes keep a symmetric key loaded into memory during operation.
- •A RAM sniffing attack (e.g. cold boot attacks, *Inception, WinLockPwn* (Adam Bolieu)) can extract the key, making the entire drive visible to an attacker.
- •Such attacks require physical access.

