Introduction To Digital Identity

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Alex Melville

5F11 78CD D43A 49E9 10D6 D27C 773A E36E 3704 569C

Intro

Current Digital Identities

PGP

Cryptography Basics

Blockchain Identity

Let's Make Some Keys

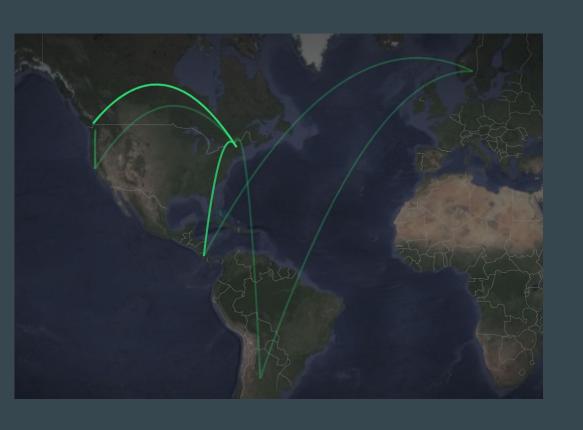


Alex Melville

Software Engineer

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Alex Melville

Digital Nomad

Audience Poll!

What is identity?

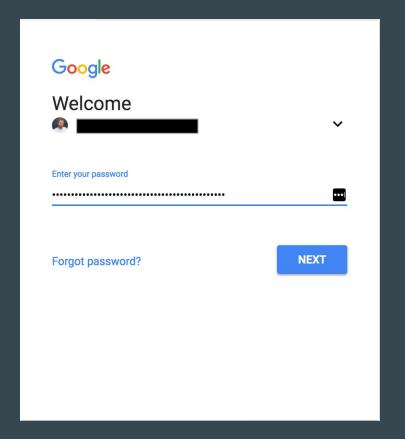
Audience Poll!

What is identity?

Something you know, something you have, something you are

Web Accounts

- 200+ accounts
- Lightweight
- Non-transferable



Web Accounts

- 200+ accounts
- Lightweight
- Non-transferable
- Need a Password Manager



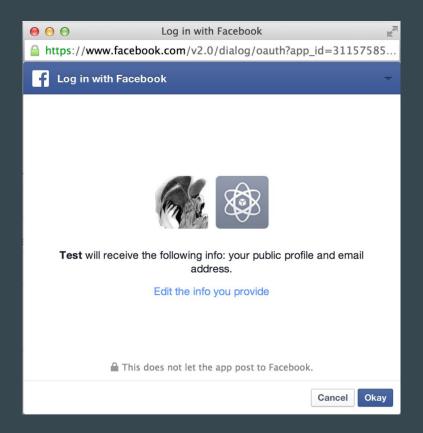






OAuth

- Facebook
- Twitter
- Google
- Username + Password (+ 2FA)



Social Insurance Numbers :(

 Identification AND Authentication



"PGP is used for signing, encrypting, and decrypting texts, e-mails, files, directories, and whole disk partitions and to increase the security of e-mail communications."

-Wikipedia

Created by Phil Zimmermann in 1991

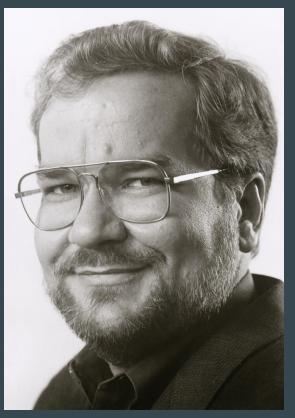


By PRZ_closeup.jpg: User Matt Crypto on en.wikipediaderivative work: Beao - PRZ_closeup.jpg, CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9009023

Created by Phil Zimmermann in 1991

PGP (Pretty Good Privacy)





1. Decentralized Web of Trust

2. Public/Private Key Cryptography



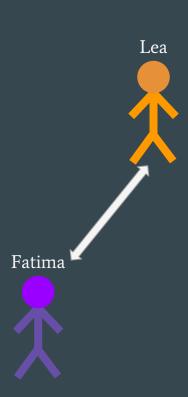
PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) Bob Bob

PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) Bob Bob

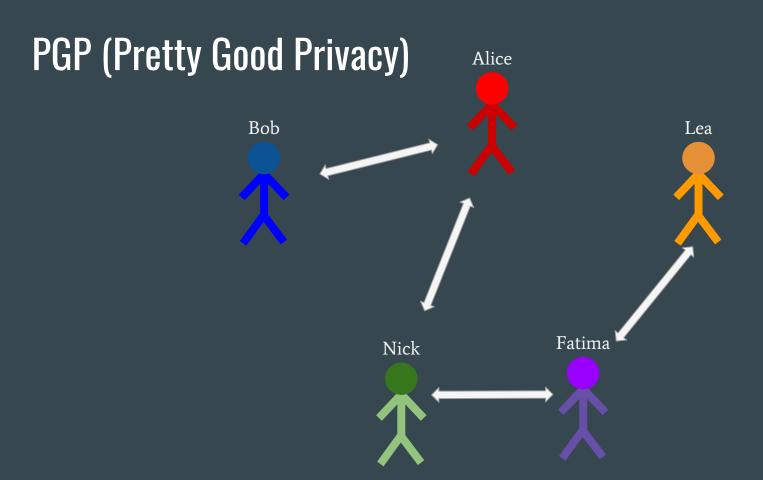


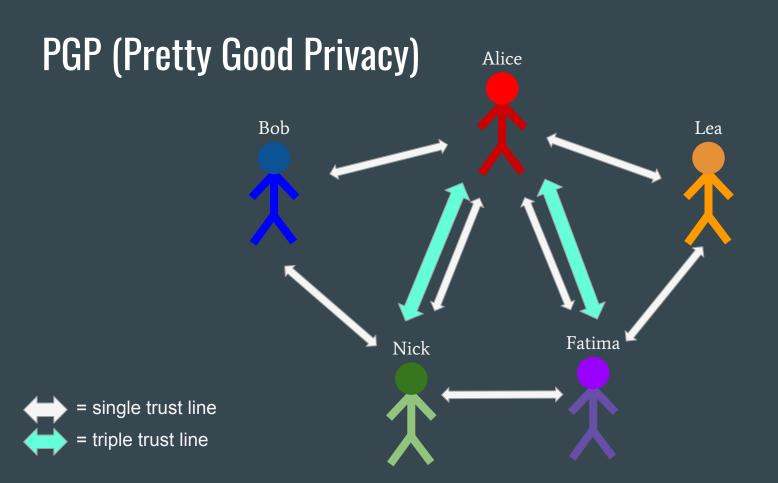


Alice

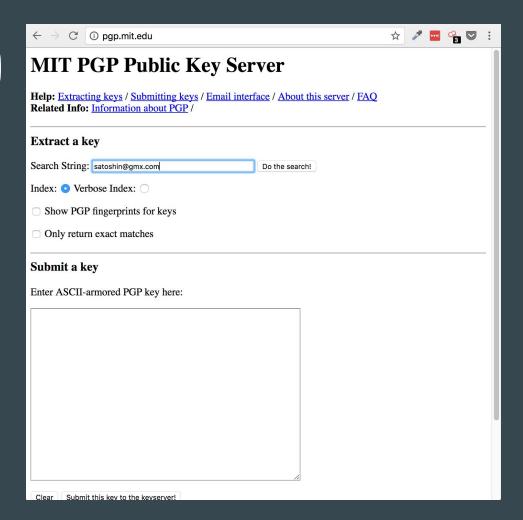


PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) Alice Bob Lea Fatima Nick





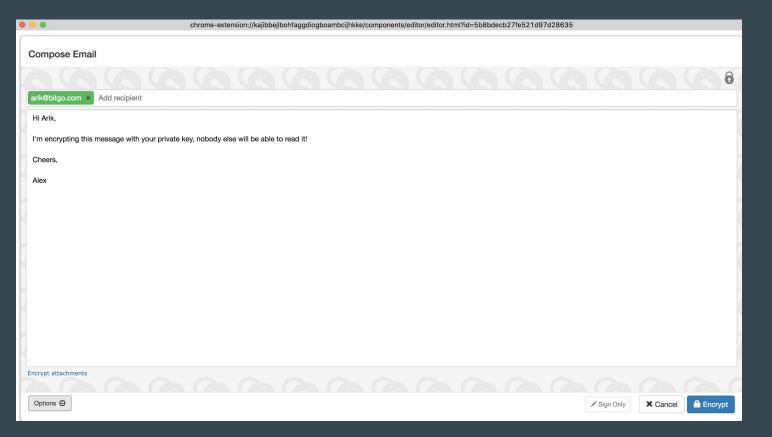
Public Keyservers



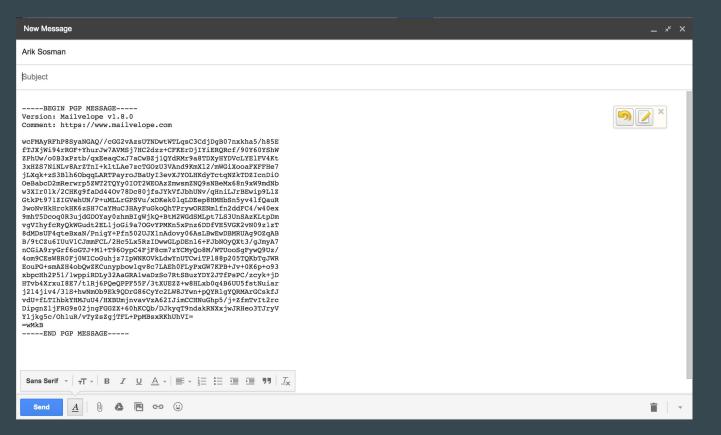
Key Signing Parties



Encrypting with Mailvelope



Encrypting with Mailvelope



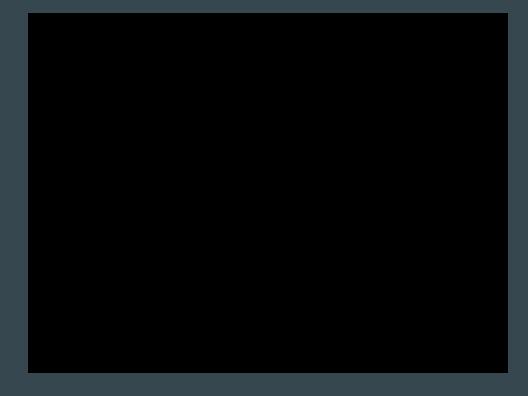
Command Line PGP with GNU Privacy Guard (gpg)

```
1. root@ip-172-31-41-241; /home/ubuntu/dev/dctrl-fobtap (gpg)
tachys:~ alex$> apg --expert --full-generate-key
apa (GnuPG) 2.2.1; Copyright (C) 2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
Please select what kind of key you want:
   (1) RSA and RSA (default)
   (2) DSA and Elgamal
   (3) DSA (sign only)
   (4) RSA (sign only)
   (7) DSA (set your own capabilities)
   (8) RSA (set your own capabilities)
   (9) ECC and ECC
  (10) ECC (sign only)
  (11) ECC (set your own capabilities)
  (13) Existing key
Your selection?
```

Key Creation

```
Change (N)ame, (C)omment, (E)mail or (O)kay/(Q)uit? O
We need to generate a lot of random bytes. It is a good idea to perform
some other action (type on the keyboard, move the mouse, utilize the
disks) during the prime generation; this gives the random number
generator a better chance to gain enough entropy.
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some other action (type on the keyboard, move the mouse, utilize the
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generator a better chance to gain enough entropy.
2293i090f9b0ad0909ir10apa: key 8A626EBBA8707FB7 marked as ultimately trusted
93gpg: revocation certificate stored as '/Users/alex/.gnupg/openpgp-revocs.d/24E76D
EF5B61C047173487768A626EBBA8707FB7.rev'
public and secret key created and signed.
pub rsa4096 2017-10-05 [SC] [expires: 2019-10-05]
      24E76DEF5B61C047173487768A626EBBA8707FB7
                        Alex Melville (Primary PGP Key) <myemail@gmail.com>
uid
     rso4096 2017-10-05 [E] [expires: 2019-10-05]
tachys: alexs>
```

PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) Signing



Why Use it?

Encryption

Secure Messaging (Whatsapp)

Digital Signatures

Used for authenticating (git signing)

Two Main Types

Symmetric

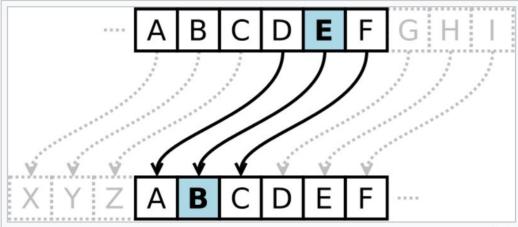
- Only 1 key
- AES is most common
- Fast

Asymmetric (public/private)

- 2 keys
- DSA is most common
- Slow

Symmetric: Caesar Shift Cipher

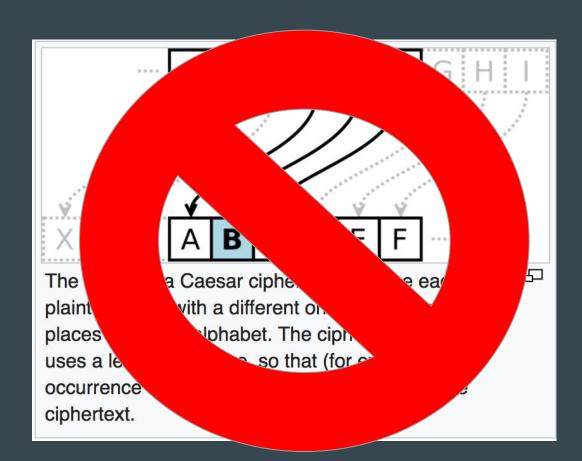
 $abcd \rightarrow bcde$ $wxyz \rightarrow xyza$



The action of a Caesar cipher is to replace each plaintext letter with a different one a fixed number of places down the alphabet. The cipher illustrated here uses a left shift of three, so that (for example) each occurrence of E in the plaintext becomes B in the ciphertext.

Toy Example!

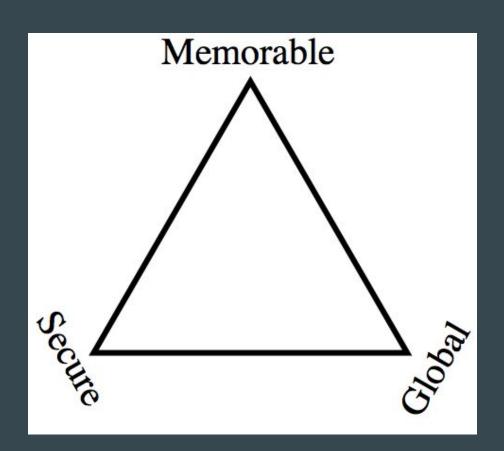
Do Not Use At Home



Public/Private Key Cryptography

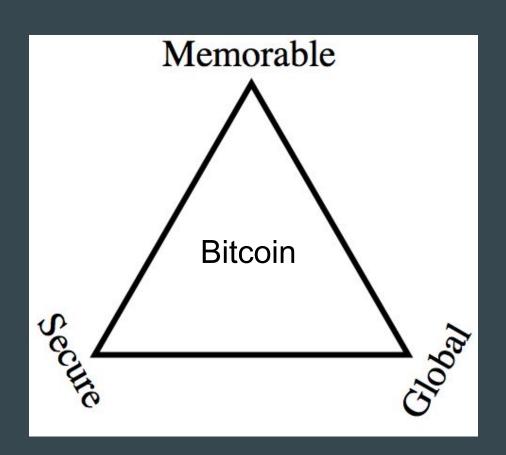
Identity on the Blockchain

Zooko's Triangle



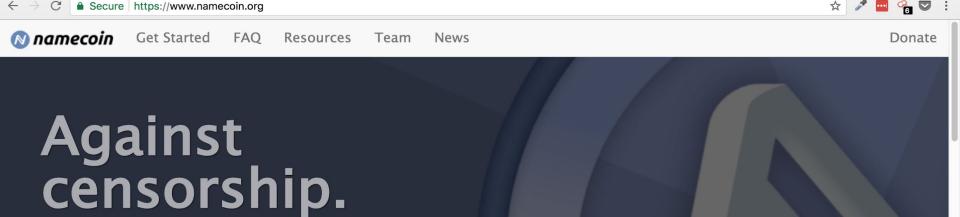
Identity on the Blockchain

Zooko's Triangle



Identity on the Blockchain

Embed identity information in blockchain (bitcoin) transactions



Namecoin

Namecoin is an experimental open-source technology which improves decentralization, security, censorship resistance, privacy, and speed of certain components of the Internet infrastructure such as DNS and identities.

(For the technically minded, Namecoin is a key/value pair registration and transfer system based on the Bitcoin technology.)

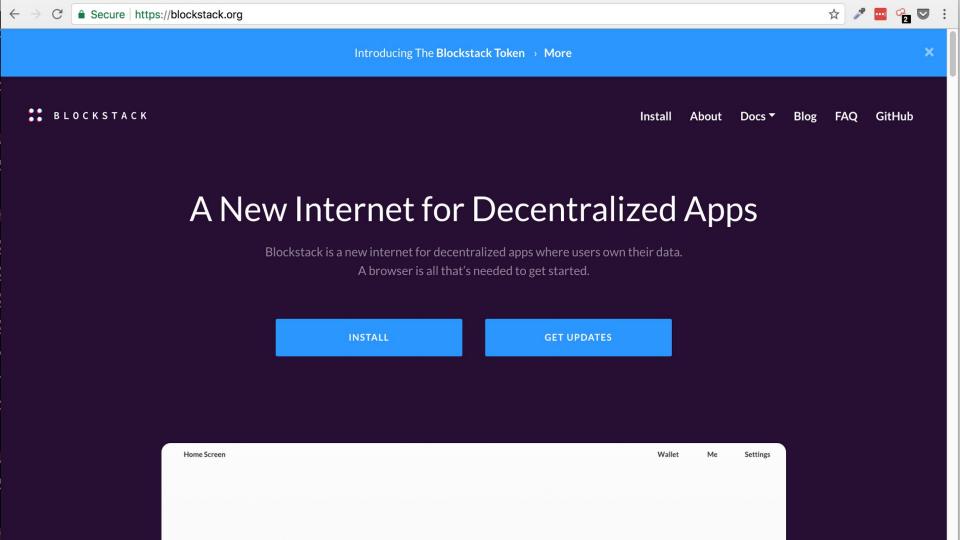
Bitcoin frees money - Namecoin frees DNS, identities, and other technologies.

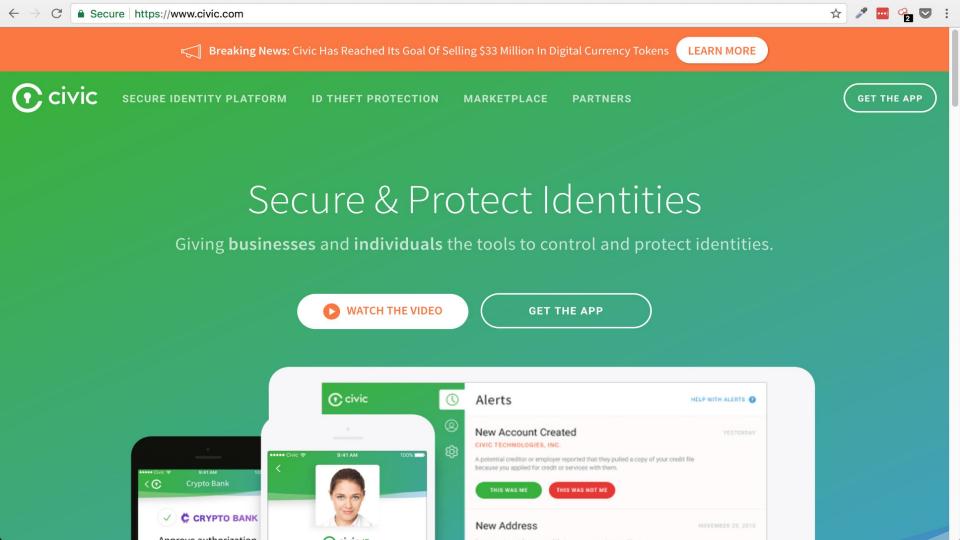
What can Namecoin be used for?

 Protect free-speech rights online by making the web more resistant to censorship.

What does Namecoin do under the hood?

- Securely record and transfer arbitrary names (keys).
- Attach a value (data) to the names (up to 520 bytes).





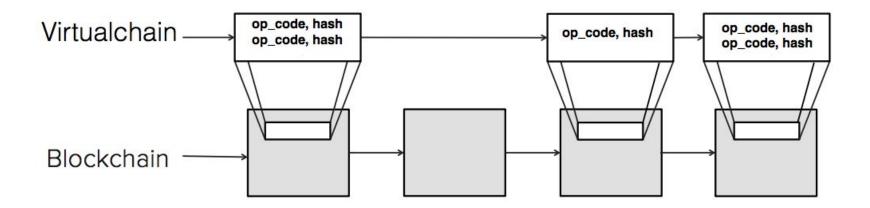


Figure 4: Virtualchain operations on top of an underlying blockchain.

Public PGP Keyserver ←→ Blockchain

Recap

Current Digital Identities

PGP

Cryptography Basics

Blockchain Identity

Create Your Own Identity Walkthrough (if there's time!)



More PGP Resources

- https://github.com/Melvillian/gpg_tutorials
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pretty_Good_Privacy
- https://www.gnupg.org/documentation/manuals/gnupg/Operational-GPG-Commands.html
- https://spin.atomicobject.com/2013/11/24/secure-gpg-keys-guide/
- https://malcolmsparks.com/posts/yubikey-gpg.html
- https://steemit.com/security/@the-tech-guy/how-to-configure-your-yubikey-for-us e-with-gnupg
- https://getpocket.com/a/read/1914461520
- https://developers.yubico.com/PGP/Card_edit.html