How to Implement Key Signing Party

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January 2016

Abstract

The purpose of this event is to verify and sign keys at any time and help to extend the WOT. A key signing parties significantly is a gathering of PGP users with a purpose to meet other PGP user and sign each other key. There are lots of benefits we can get from Key Signing Party. First, we can build tightly linked web of trust which will make it difficult to defeat. For developers and users, this will be a special significance to the Free Software Community. The community rely on PGP to cryptograph in purposed to protect their software and security. Second, key signing parties will make peoples get integrated to the security culture. It also encourage them to gain more understanding of PGP and other cryptography worldLast, it will build communities which purposed to get to know each other, network, and discuss important issues like the regulation, etc.

Before The Party

1. Generate your PGP keypair / gnupg keys $ gpg --gen-key

```
Please select what kind of key you want:
   (1) RSA and RSA (default)
   (2) DSA and Elgamal
   (3) DSA (sign only)
```

2. Select your key size. (at least 2048)

```
DSA keypair will have 2048 bits.
About to generate a new ELG-E keypair.
minimum keysize is 768 bits
default keysize is 1024 bits
highest suggested keysize is 2048 bits
What keysize do you want? (1024) 2048<return>
Do you really need such a large keysize? yes<return>
```

3. Set the lifetime of the key. ex: 1 year

```
Key is valid for? (0) 1y<return>
Key expires at Sun Jan 1 00:00:15 2015 EDT
Is this correct (y/n)? y<return>
```

4. Fill your name and email address. Put your comment too. Then choose a password/pass phrase.

```
Real name: Keyne Kassapa
Email address: keyne.kassapa@ui.ac.id
Comment:
You selected this USER-ID:
"Keyne Kassapa <keyne.kassapa@ui.ac.id>"
```

5. You can modify your key. You can add multiple email to your key.

```
$ gpg —list-secret-keys
```

6. Send your public key with the PGP key server

```
$ gpg —keyserver <keyserver> —send-keys <your key ID>
```

7. Go to an RSVP page
   for example : https://linux.ucla.edu/keysigning/
   Check your key fingerprint

```
$ gpg —fingerprint <your name>
```

8. The preparation is to finalize the keylist and checksum.

```
$ wget <keyserver>
```

9. Verify the checksum

```
$ sha1sum —check keylist.txt.sha1
```

The Party

1. Bring the following information (key ID, key type, key size, key fingerprint) and your identification
2. Receive the keylist (or you may printout your own keylist)
3. Make statement that your fingerprint is correct
4. Other participant will meet you and check your identification (picture and names usually). It also works vice versa with you checking other participant.

After the party

1. Check your noted keylist.
   Import the key of person you believe the true owner of a website.

   ```
   $ gpg —recv-keys <key ID 1> <key ID > … <key ID N>
   ```

2. Sign the keys

   ```
   $ gpg —sign-key <key ID 1> <key ID > … <key ID N>
   ```

3. Send all the new key signatures to the keyserver

   ```
   $ gpg —send-keys <key ID 1> <key ID > … <key ID N>
   ```

EXAMPLES

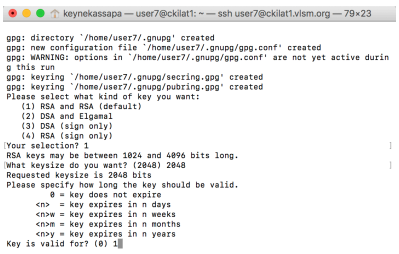
User7 < name: Keyne1, key ID: 84CA3E57,
key fingerprint: FCB7 4E58 FC39 4FC5 750E F2F4 4FFC 9AFC 84CA 3E57>

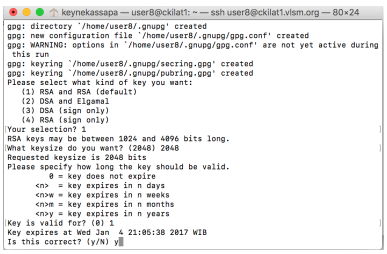
User8 < name: Keyne2, key ID: 6C04E7D5 ,
key fingerprint: 5409 04A8 3E68 5CFC 9A88 4BAF 3B4D 1635 6C04 E7D5>

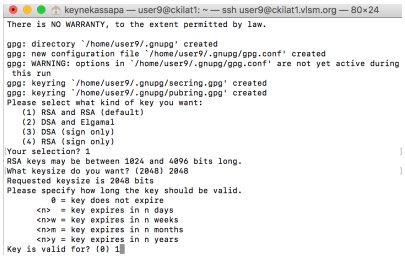
User9 < name: Keyne3, key ID: E4B10DDE ,
key fingerprint: 9086 296C EBEF 89ED 6EA6 B057 174F 3432 E4B1 0DDE>

server = ckilat1.vlsm.org
keyserver = keys.gnupg.key

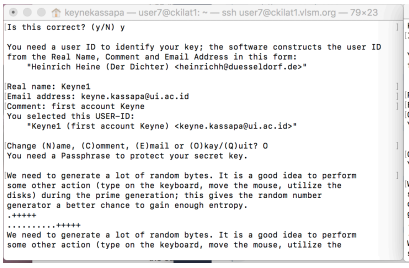
1. Generate your PGP keypair / gnupg keys
2. Select your key size. (at least 2048
3. Set the lifetime of the key. ex: 1 year

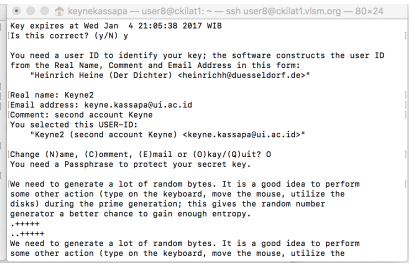


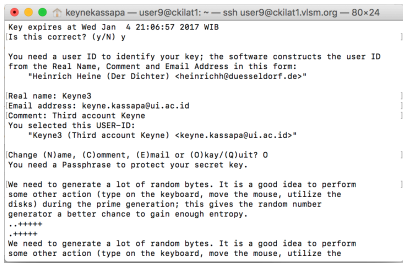




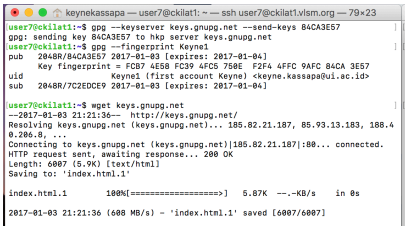
4. Fill your name and email address. Put your comment too. Then choose a password/pass phrase.

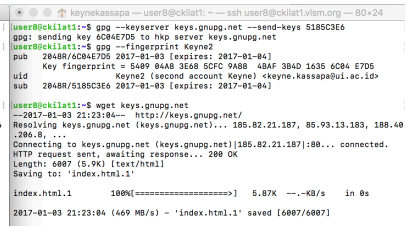


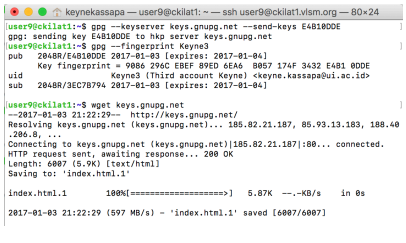




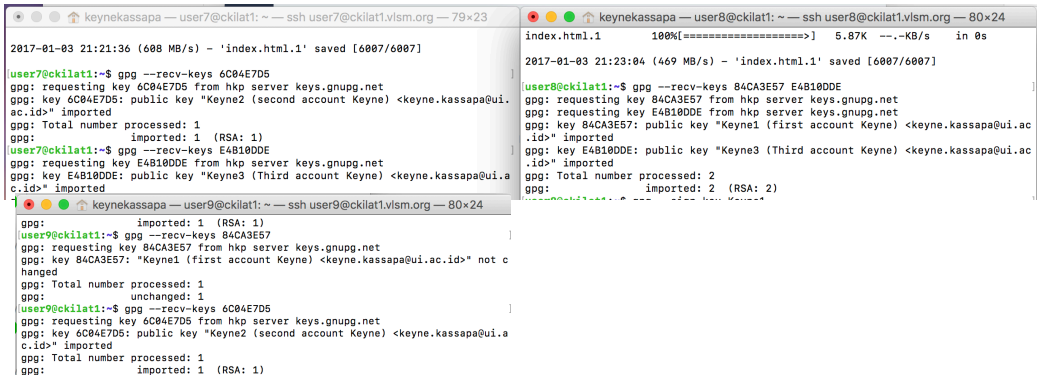
5. You can modify your key. You can add multiple email to your key.
6. Sync your public key with the PGP key server
7. Check your fingerprint



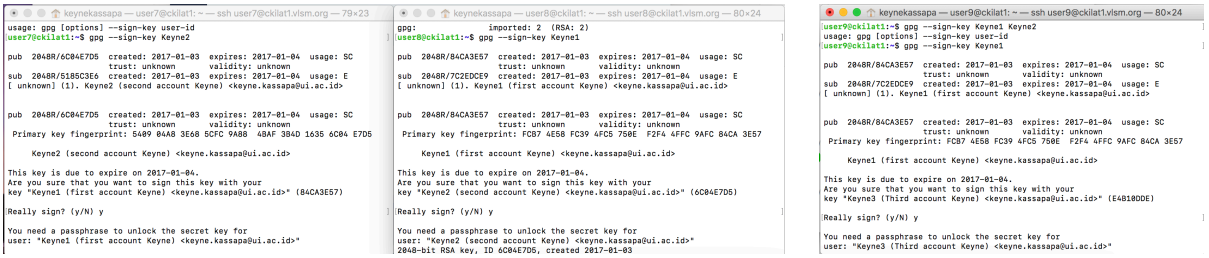




8. Import the key of person you believe the true owner of a website.



9. Sign the keys



10. Send all the new keys to the keyserver