

ENCRYPTION IN LINUX



WHAT WILL WE USE?

- **UBUNTU**
- **A program called SeaHorse**
- We'll let's say that's it for now...



**Let's find
Seahorse,
We gotta
Encrypt
stuffs!**



Ubuntu Hardening...

Keep System Up-To-Date

▶ apt-get update && apt-get upgrade

Check for Accounts with Empty Passwords

▶ cat /etc/shadow | awk -F: '(\$2==""){print \$1}'

IpTables

▶ iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -m state --state NEW,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
▶ iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 -m state --state NEW,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
▶ iptables -A INPUT -l lo -j ACCEPT
▶ iptables -A INPUT -j DROP
▶ (Or use iptables -P INPUT DROP to automatically drop all packets without a rule)

Disable root Login !!!

▶ PermitRootLogin no

Check for Rootkits !!!

▶ apt-get install rkhunter
rkhunter -C

ENCRYPTION USING PGP KEYS

- ❖ OK for ENCRYPTION... but what are PGP KEYS?
 - Well PGP means Pretty Good Privacy...

- ❖ **NO KIDDING.**

They even have a Logo...



PRETTY GOOD PRIVACY

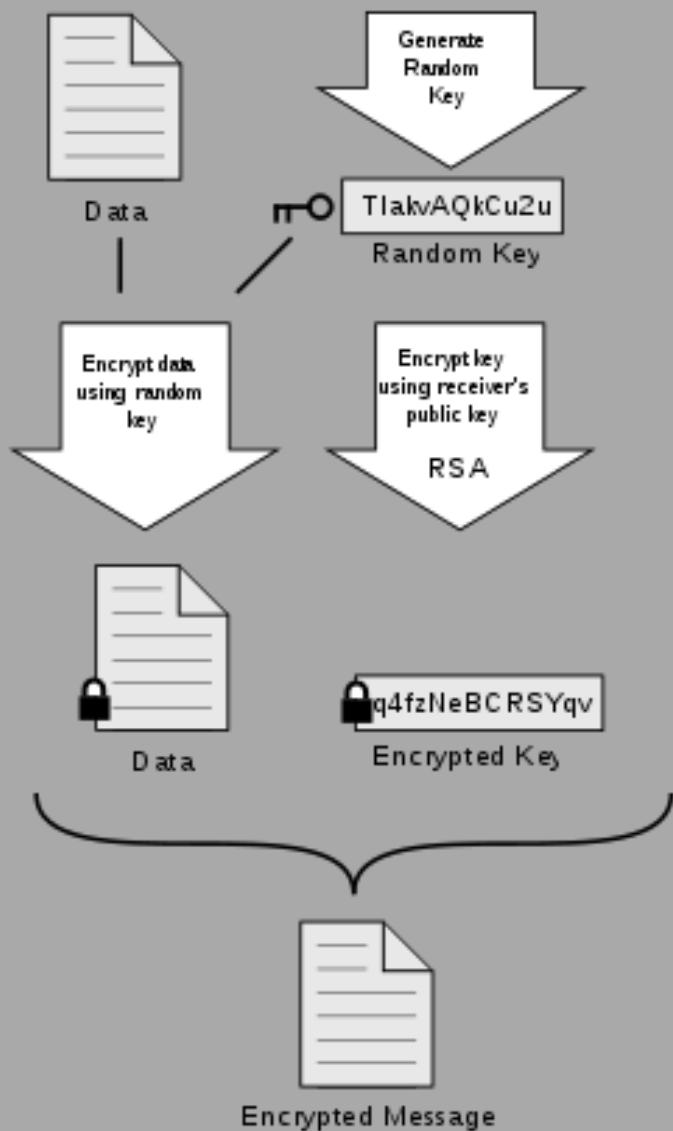
ORIGINAL AUTHOR(S): PHIL ZIMMERMANN
(PGP INC. NETWORK ASSOCIATES PGP CORP)
DEVELOPER(S): SYMANTEC
INITIAL RELEASE: 1991
TYPE: ENCRYPTION SOFTWARE
WEBSITE: WWW.PGP.COM

So PGP helps you to send messages securely.

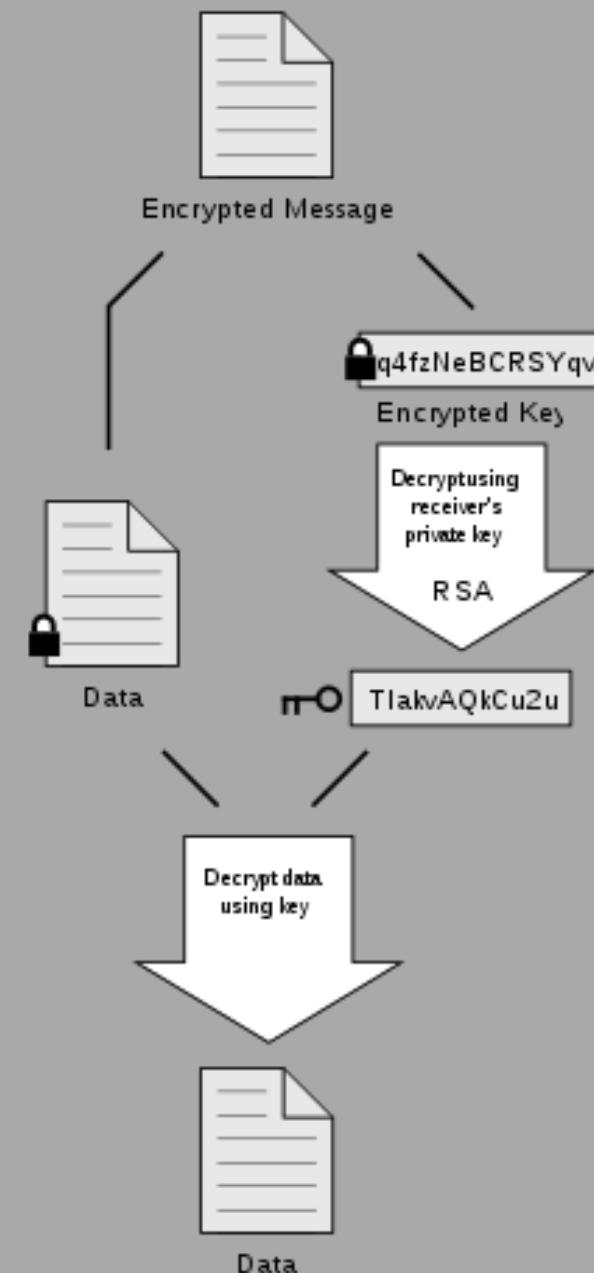
PGP create a pair of keys:
A public one to encrypt
A private one to decrypt

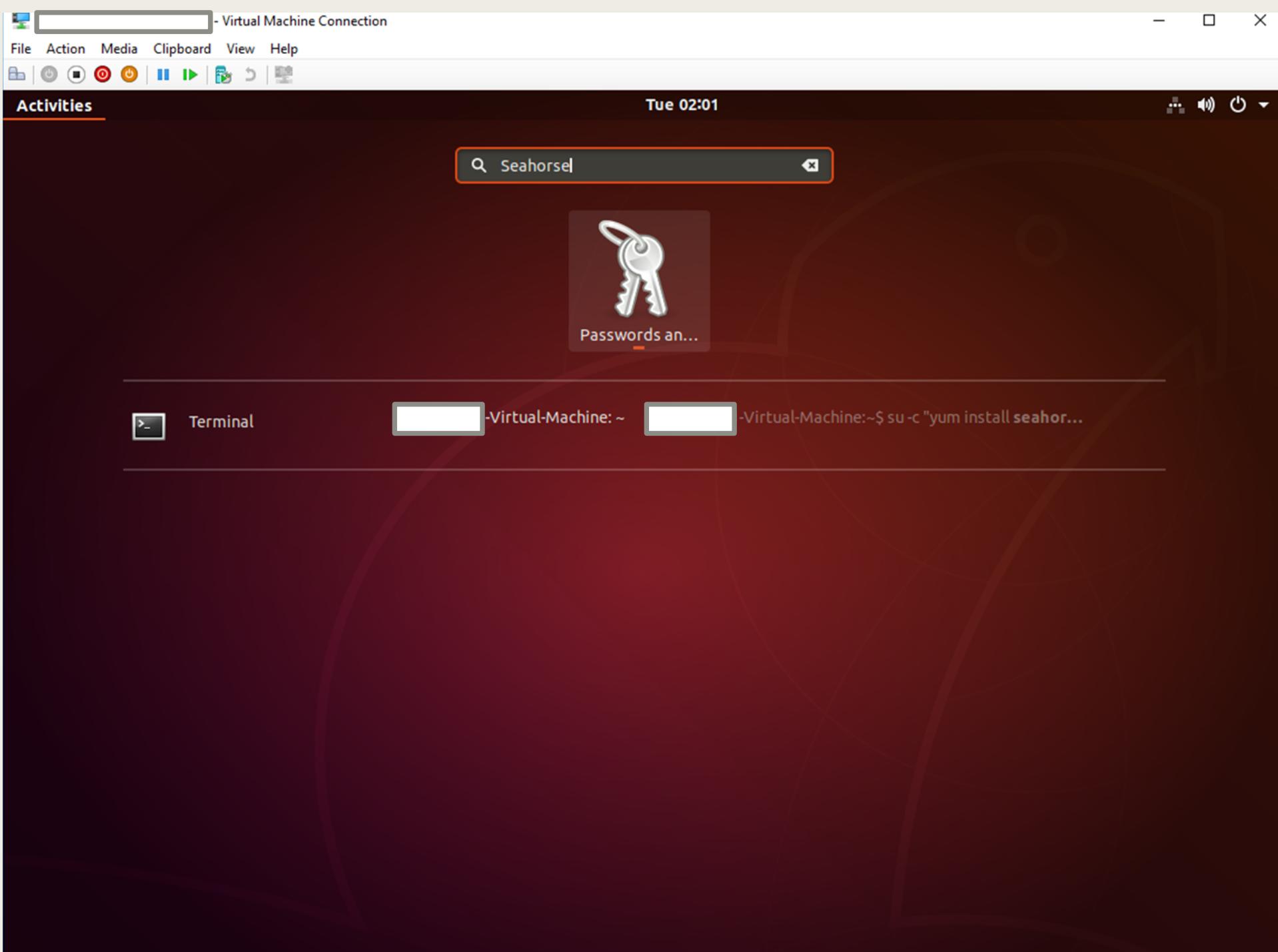
...SIMPLE RIGTH ?

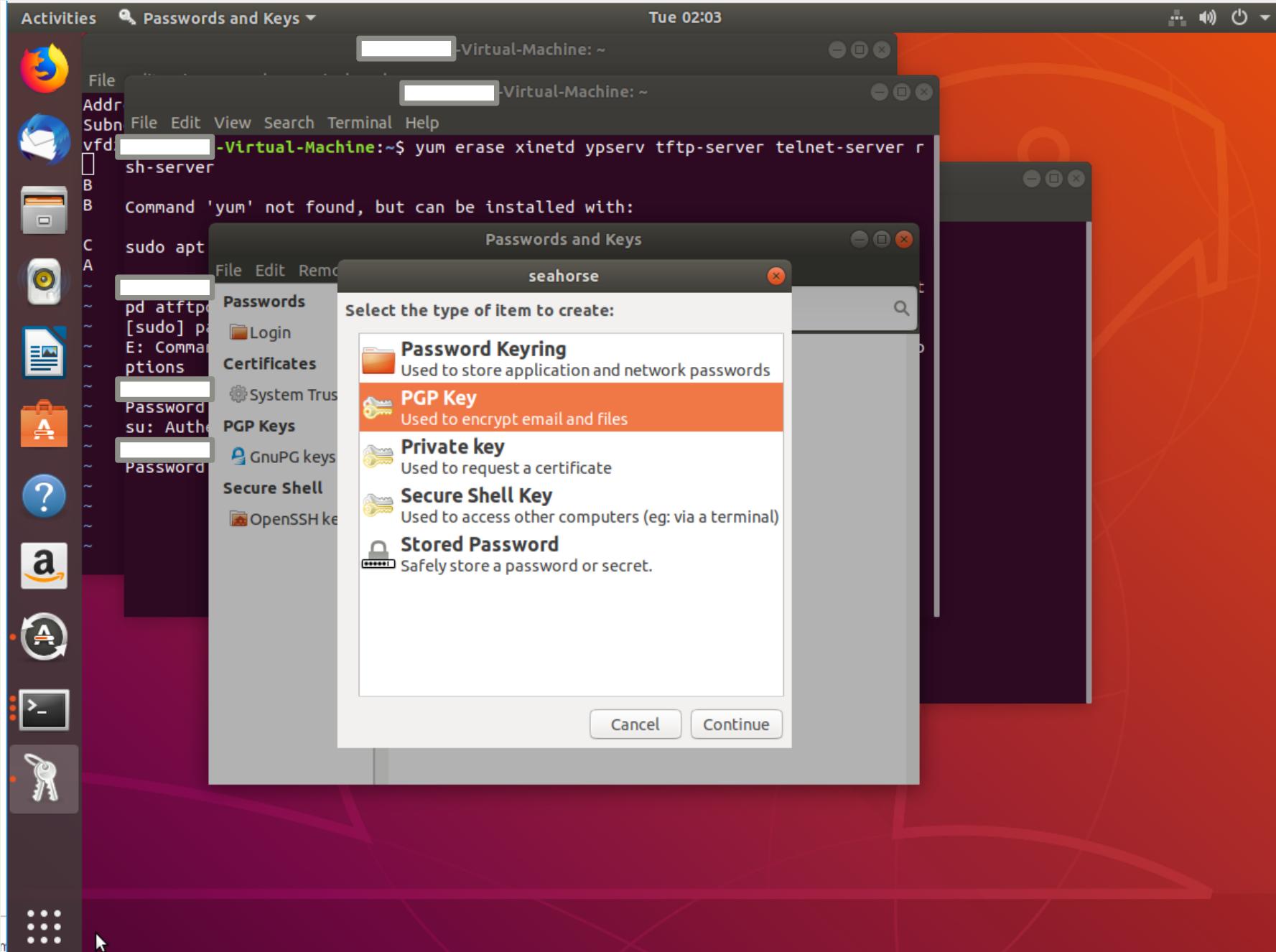
Encrypt

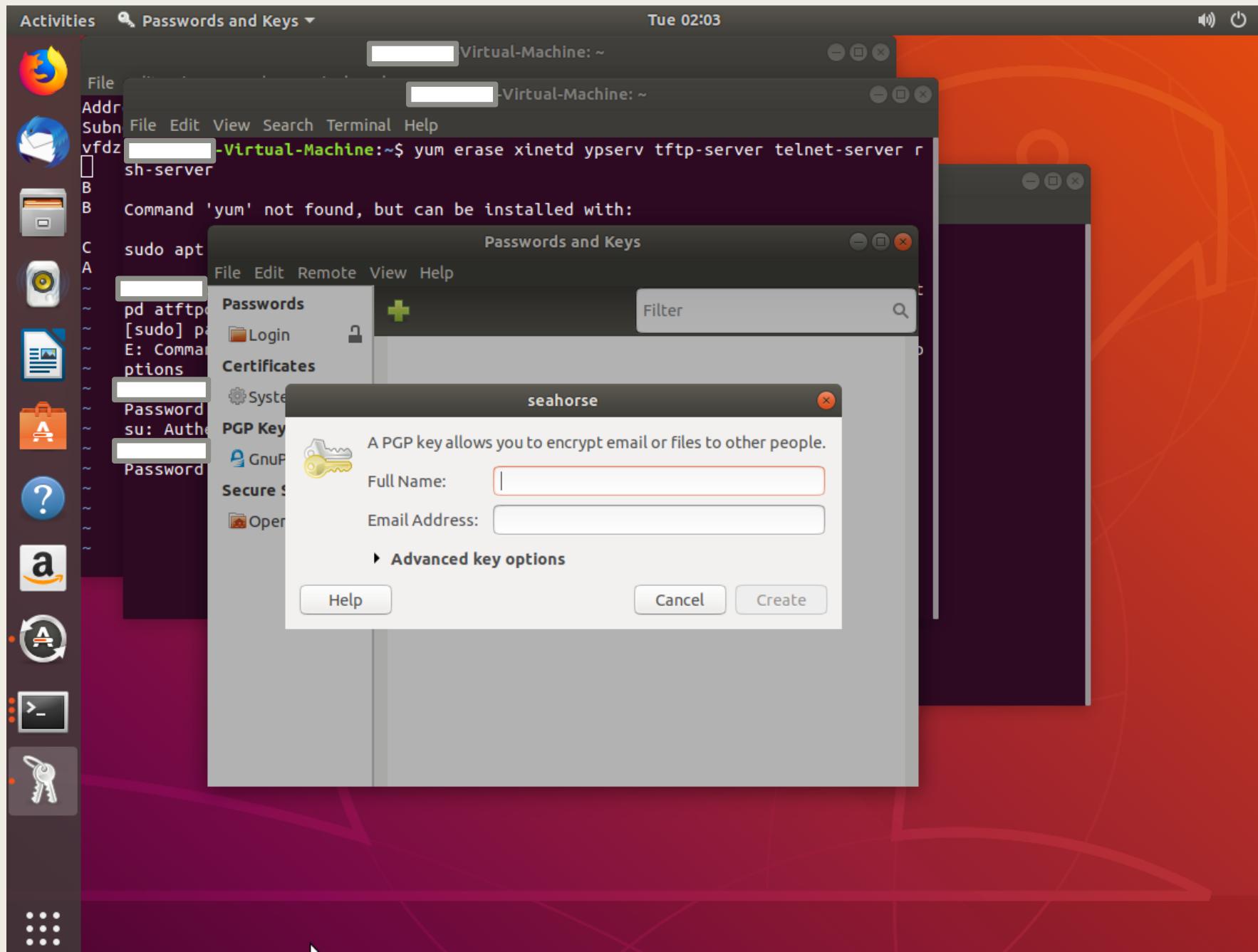


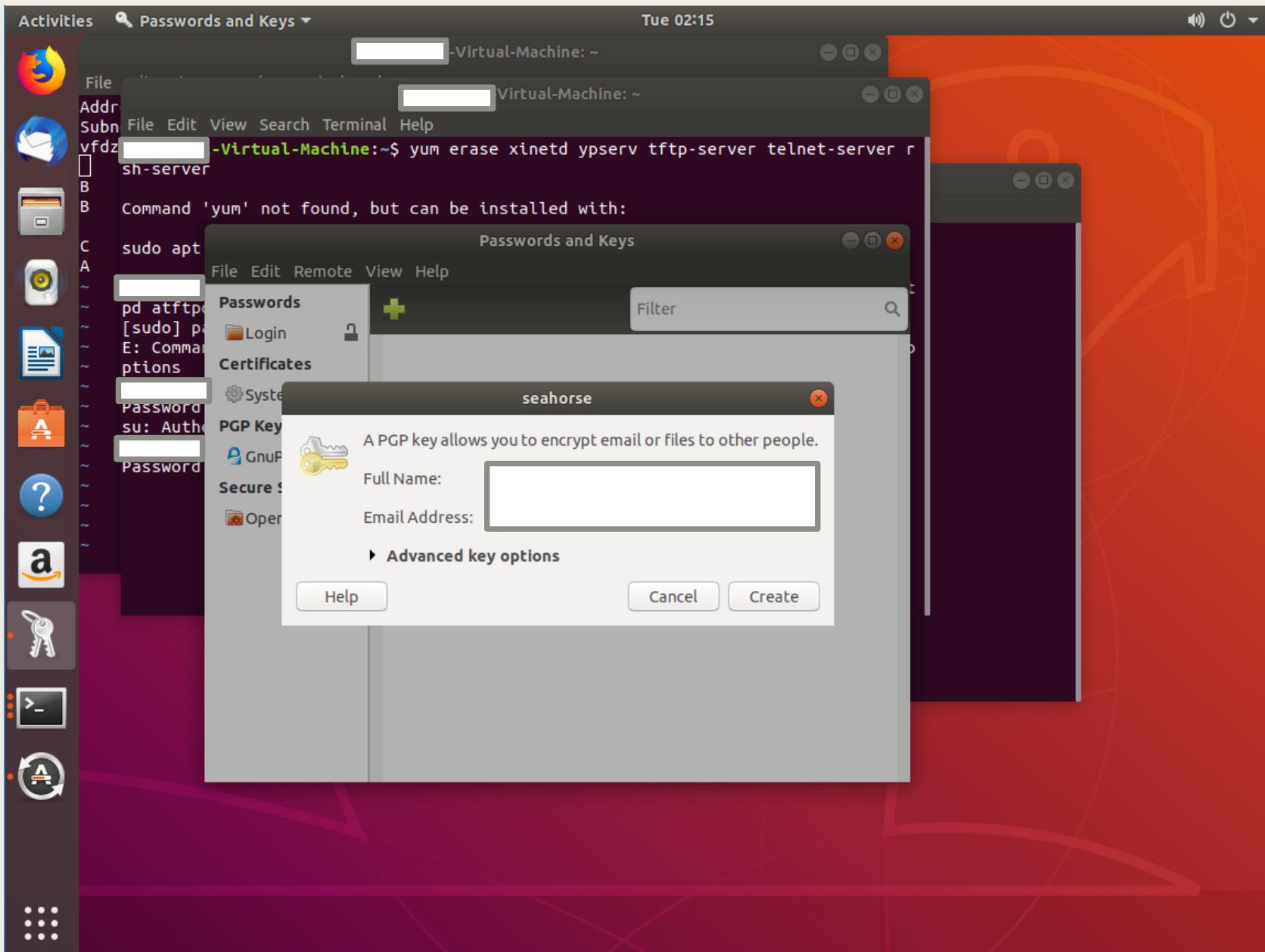
Decrypt

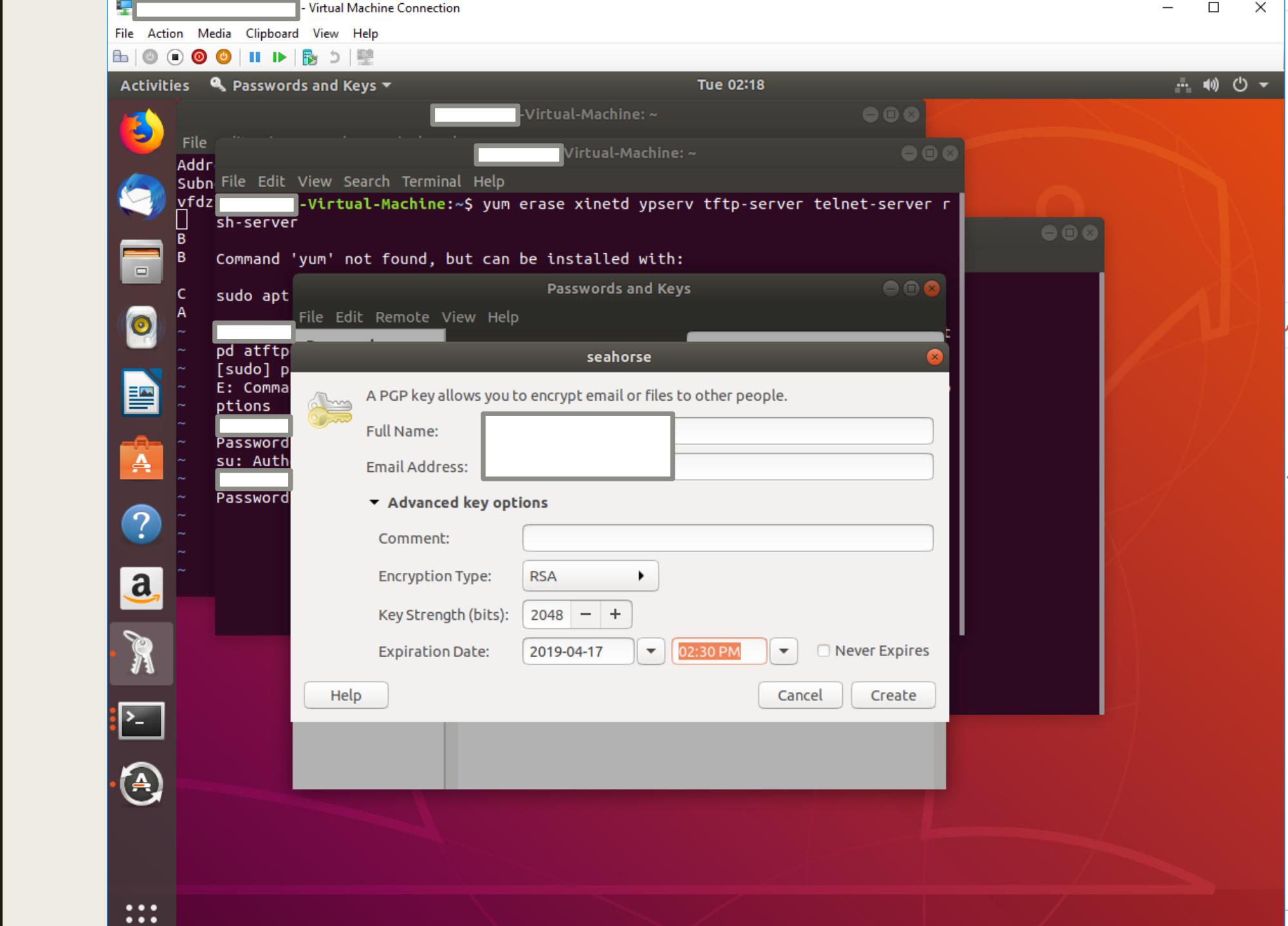


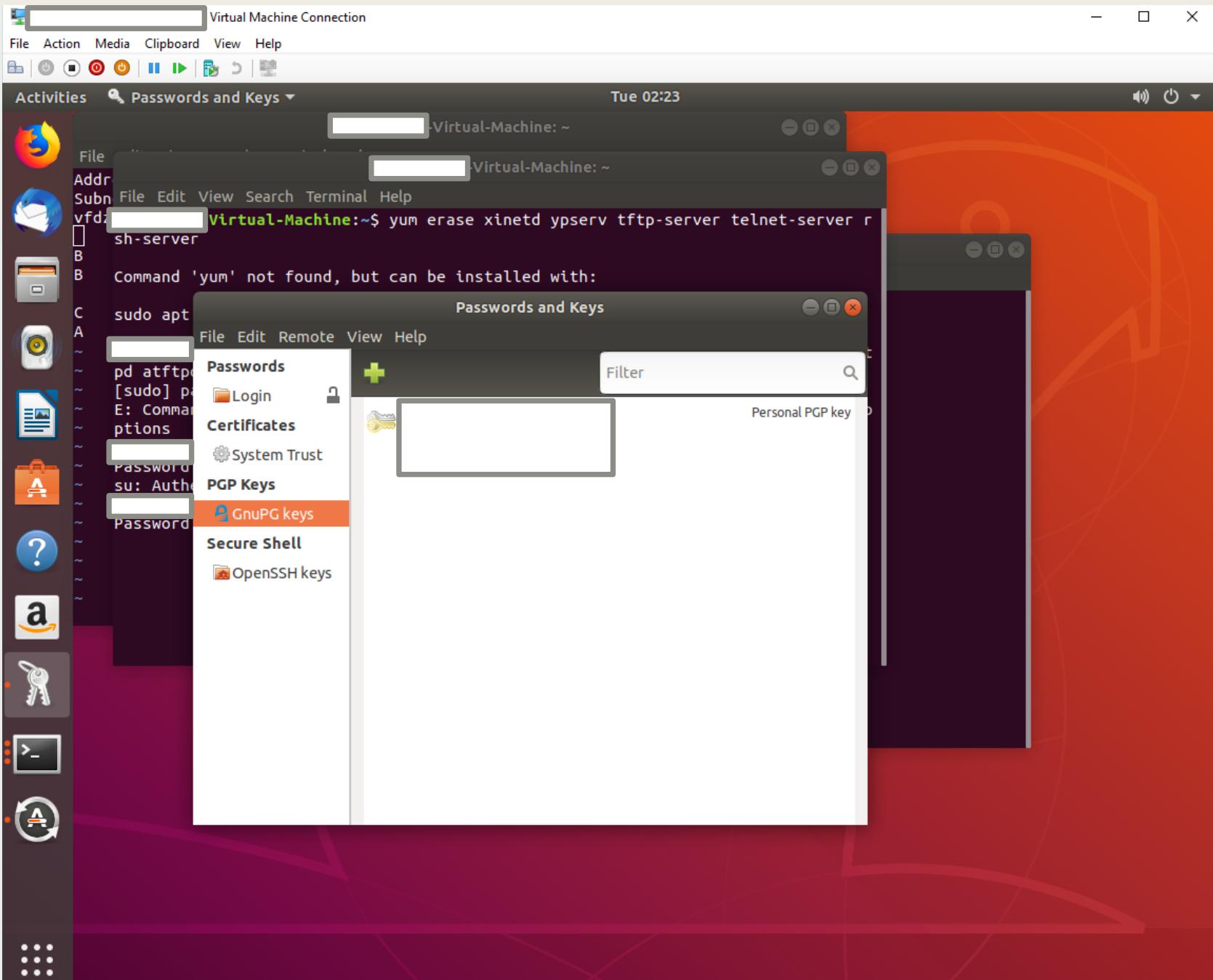


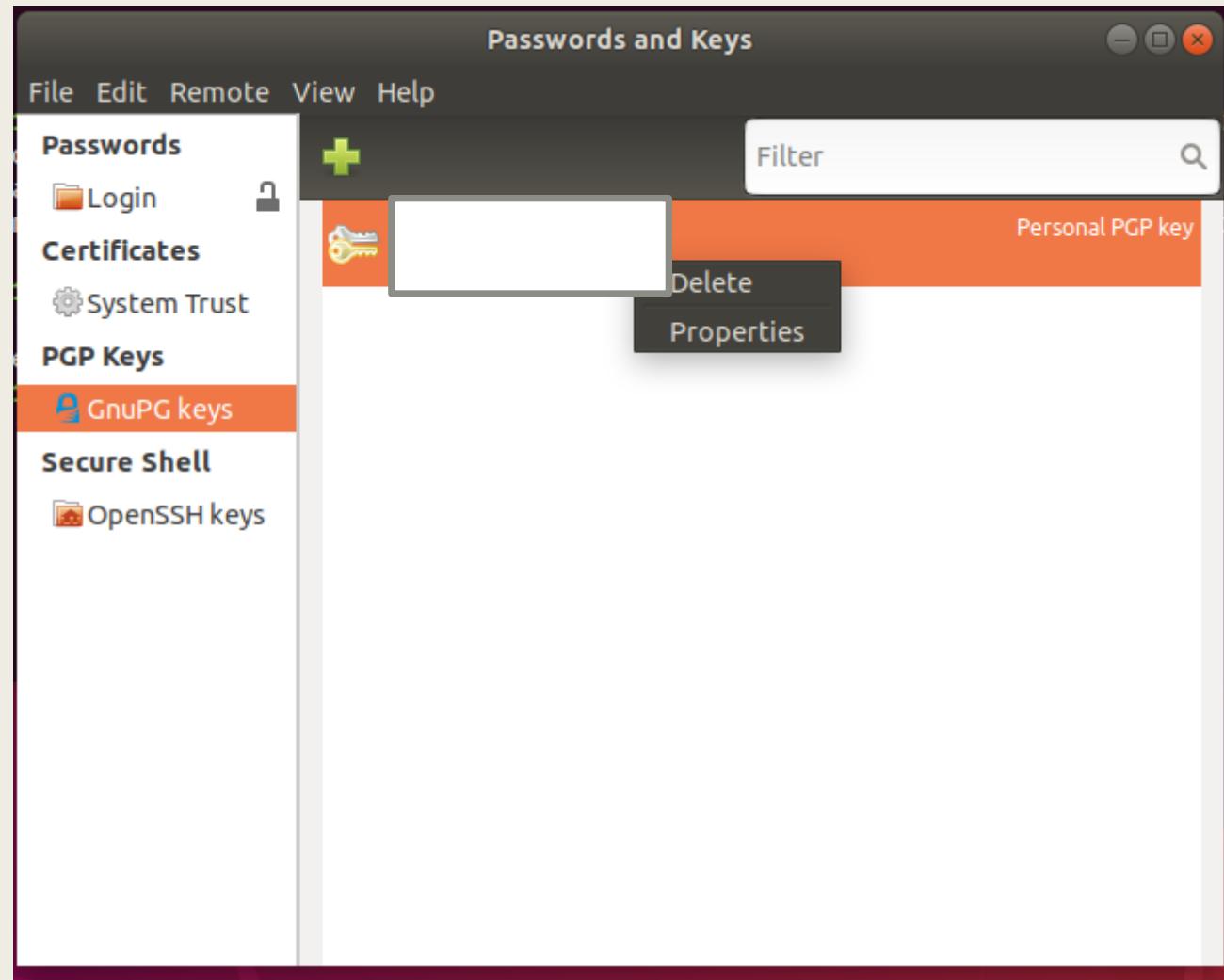


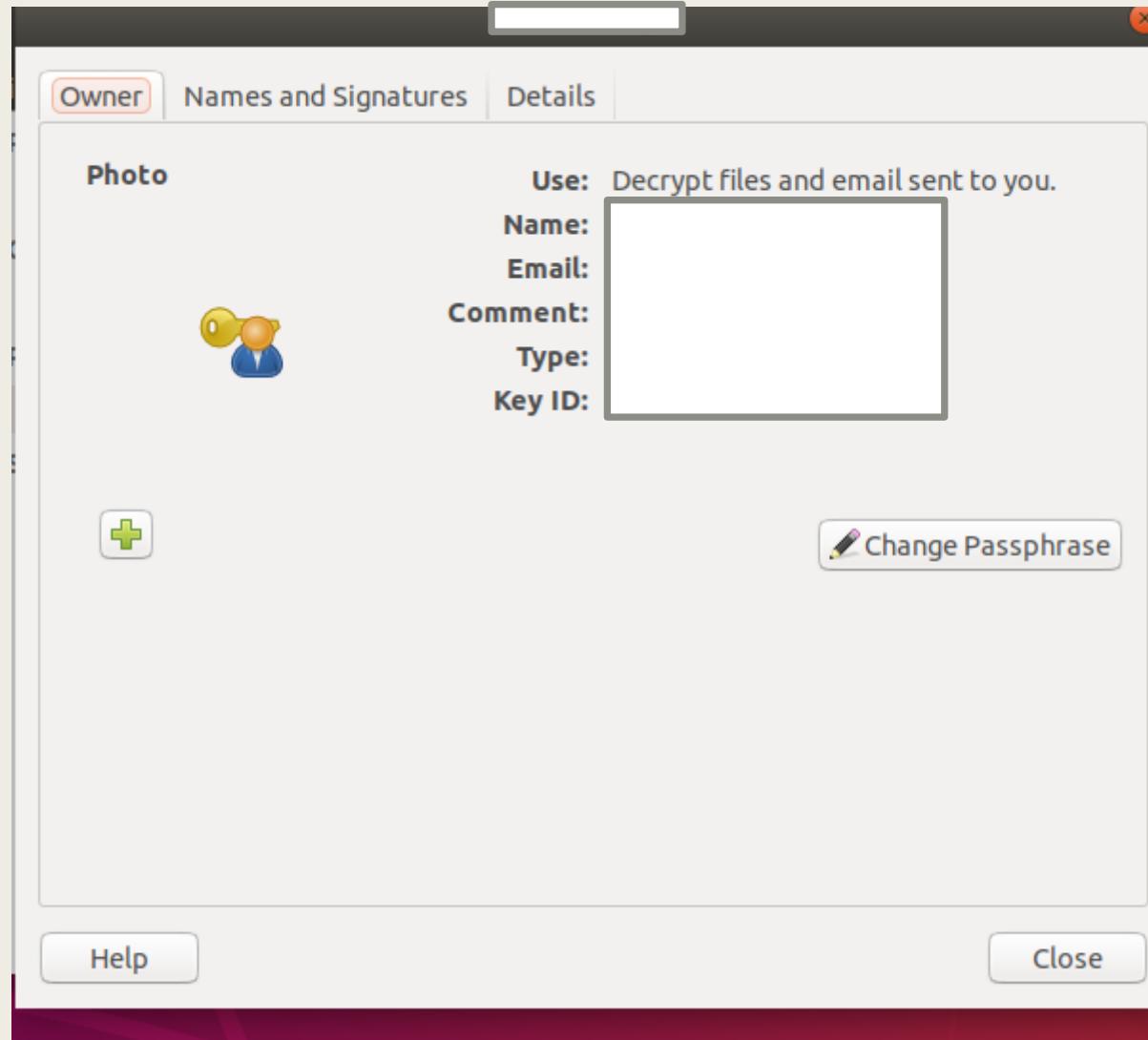












Activities

Passwords and Keys

Tue 02:55



File

Addr

Subn File Edit View Search Terminal Help

vfdz@[REDACTED]-Virtual-Machine:~\$ yum erase xinetd ypserv tftp-server telnet-server rsh-server

B

B Command 'yum' not found, but can be installed with:

C sudo apt

A

~ pd atftpd

[sudo] pa

E: Comma

ptions

[REDACTED]

Password

su: Autho

[REDACTED]

Password

[REDACTED]

S



-Virtual-Machine: ~

vfdz@[REDACTED]-Virtual-Machine:~\$ yum erase xinetd ypserv tftp-server telnet-server rsh-server

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E: Comma

ptions

[REDACTED]

Password

su: Autho

[REDACTED]

Password

[REDACTED]

S

Owner Names and Signatures Details

Technical Details

Key ID: [REDACTED]

Type: [REDACTED]

Strength: [REDACTED]

Dates

Created: 2019-04-16

Expires: 2019-04-17 [REDACTED]

Actions

Override Owner Trust: Ultimate

Export Secret Key: Export

Subkeys

ID	Type	Usage	Created	Expires
[REDACTED]				

+ Add

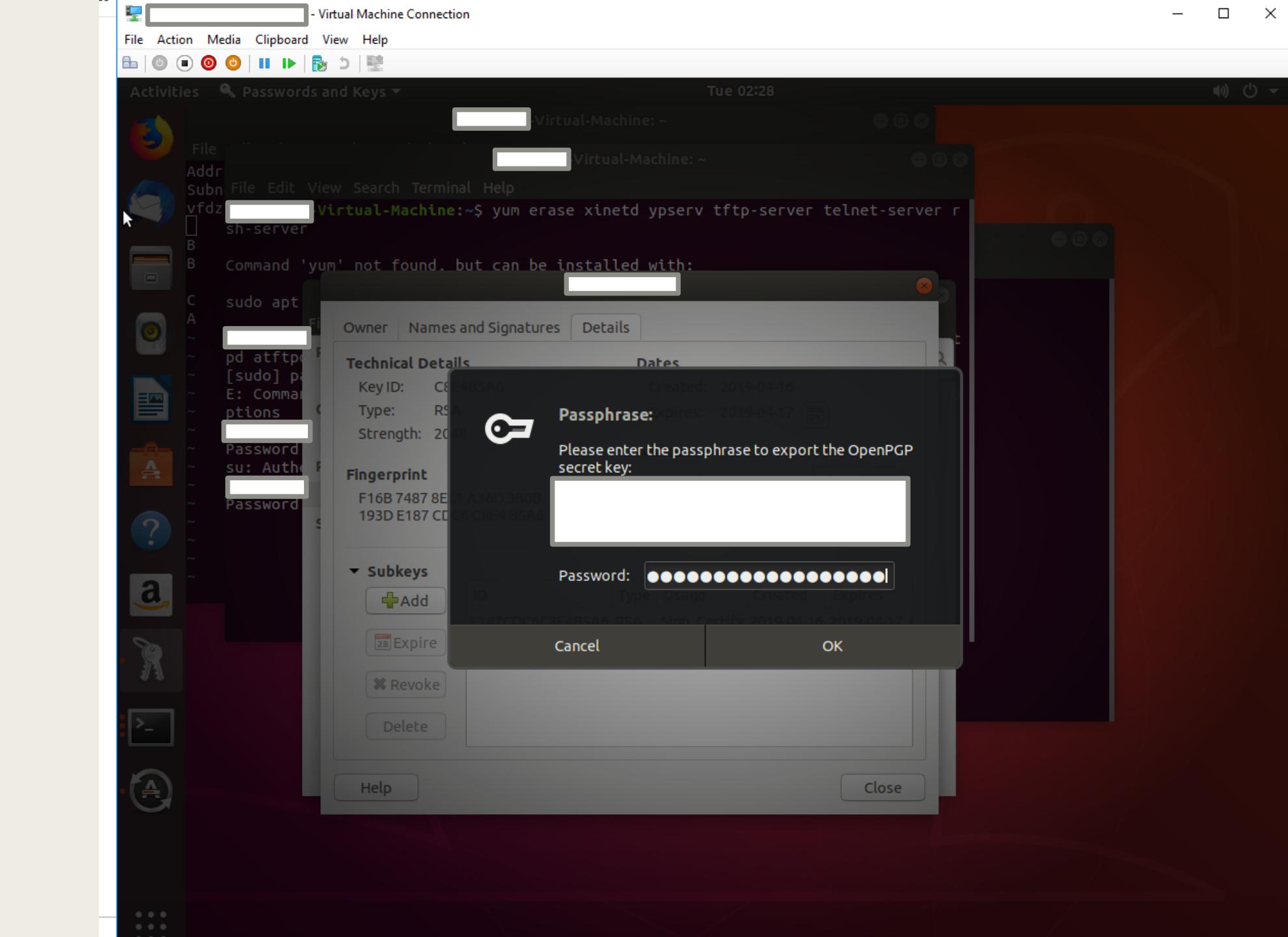
28 Expire

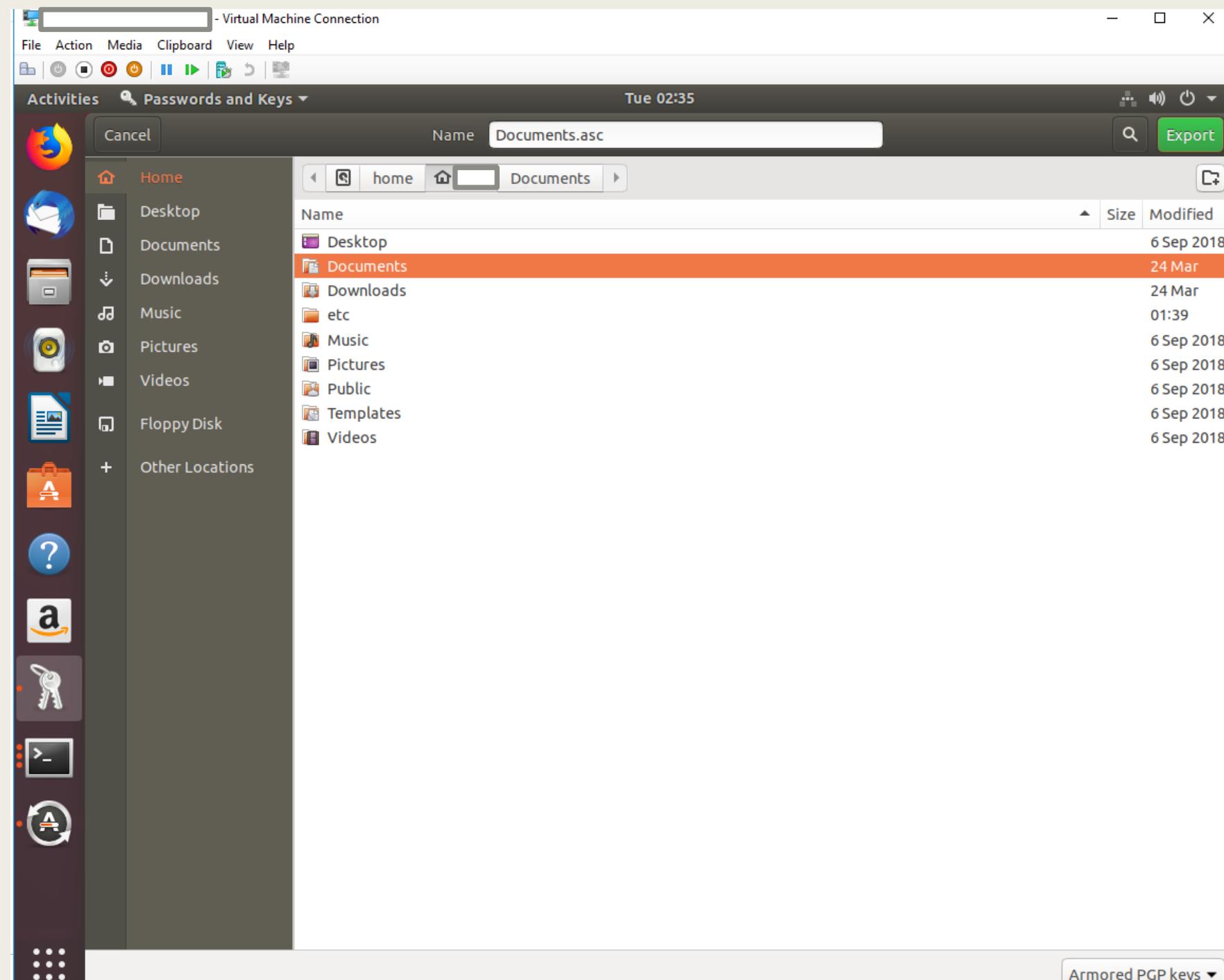
Revoke

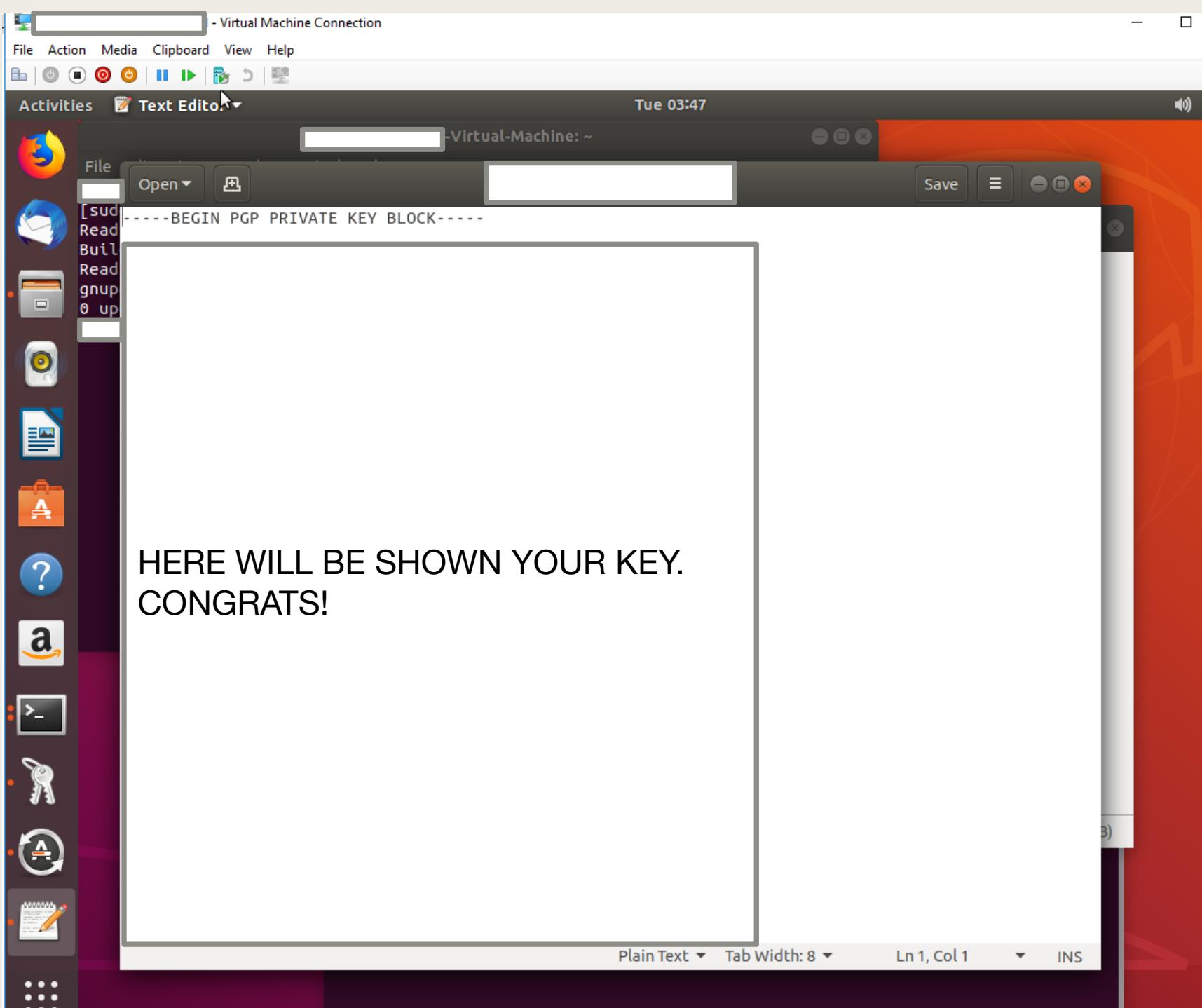
Delete

Help

Close







YOU HAVE AN ENCRYPTION KEY...GREAT! SO WHAT'S NEXT???

First, you can share it with those you trust (THE PUBLIC ONE ONLY)

```
gpg2 --export --armor [REDACTED]@example.com > [REDACTED]-pubkey.asc
```

Or You Can Keep It Safe!

<https://www.yubico.com/products/yubikey-5-overview/>
<https://blog.josefsson.org/2014/06/23/offline-gnupg-master-key-and-subkeys-on-yubikey-neo-smartcard/>



CONCLUSION

- **ENCRYPTION SEEMS HARD BUT ONCE YOU FIGURE IT OUT IT'S FUN!**
- **YES, LINUX IS AN OPEN-SOURCE SOFTWARE, BUT YOU STILL HAVE SOME OS HARDENING TO DO!**
- **THAT'S IT, HAVE FUN ENCRYPTING! (HOPEFULLY)**

RESOURCES

<https://www.nuharborsecurity.com/ubuntu-server-hardening-guide-2/>

<http://pgp.mit.edu/>

https://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Creating_GPG_Keys#Safeguarding