Digital Self-Defense

Levelling up your defense in a world that is levelling up its offense.

> Jonas Betzendahl, M.Sc. 2019 - 12 - 06









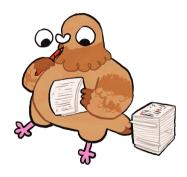
@lambdaTotoro (@chaos.social)

Who am I?

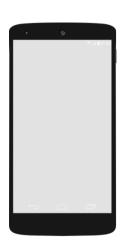
Jonas Betzendahl

lambdatotoro@posteo.de

- Bielefeld University
 Cognitive Informatics + Intelligent Systems
- Now @ FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg
 Knowledge Representation and Management
- Love for teaching and science communication
- Favourite topics: misconceptions about and risks of technology.

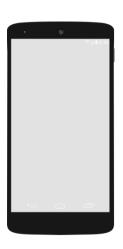


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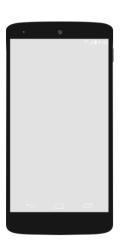
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- don't necessarily have a degree in computer science or a related field.
- do regularly interact with computers, probably both professionally and privately.

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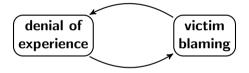
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Digital violence is all violence that uses digital tools (computers, phones, apps,...), digital media (video, email,...) or occurs within online spaces.

We believe that usually, digital violence does not happen in isolation from "analogue violence" but often forms an addition to or a continuation of preexisting violent contexts.

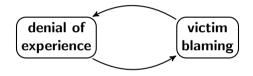
What is *not* the solution?

A common problem that is making things worse:



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A common problem that is making things worse:



- "That's not that bad!", "It's not harassment if you can just log off!", ...
- "Don't feed the troll!", "Don't take nudes!", "Don't be online!", ...

What *is* the solution?

Sometimes, sunlight is the best disinfectant.

Many attacks in the digital realm can only work if the victim doesn't know about them, isn't sensitised to them or reacts wrongly to them.

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This workshop is to give you an overview of some of the most important attacks and what to do about them.

What is this workshop?

I will be giving input, but this is *not* a lecture.

I'd rather have a conversation than finish all my slides.

Please ask questions immediately, do feel free to interrupt at any point.



Technical Attacks

Secure Passwords

Passwords are usually the first and most important barrier between our accounts and those that would take them.

Good passwords should resist both *dictionary* and *brute-force* and hence be...

- ... uncommon, ideally unique.
- ... not too short (≥ 12 characters).
- ... high-entropy (contain letters, numbers, specials).



Passwords (Quiz)

Which of these is the "worst" (cum kilo salis) way to do passwords?

- Using many different weak passwords.
- Using the same strong password on all sites.
- Using many different strong passwords, but write them down next to your computer.

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Common Passwords

Any of these ring a bell? The most common passwords...

...in Germany:

- 123456
- 12345
- 123456789
- ficken
- 12345678

- hallo123
- hallo
- 123
- passwort
- master

- 123456 123456789
- qwerty
- password
- 1111111

... worldwide

- 12345678
- abc123
- 1234567
- password1
- 12345

Password Reuse





SET UP A WEB SERVICE TO DO SOMETHING SIMPLE, LIKE IMAGE HOSTING OR TWEET SYNDICATION, SO A FEW MILLION PEOPLE SET UP FREE ACCOUNTS



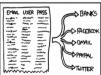
BAM, YOU'VE GOT A FEW MILLION EMAILS, DEFAULT USERNAMES, AND PASSWORDS.



TONS OF PEOPLE USE ONE PASSWORD, STRONG OR NOT, FOR MOST ACCOUNTS,



USE THE LIST AND SOME PROXIES TO TRY AUTOMATED LOGINS TO THE 20 OR 30 MOST POPULAR SITES, PLUS BANKS AND PAYPAL AND SUCH.



YOU'VE NOW GOT A PEW HUNDRED THOUSAND REAL IDENTITIES ON A FEW DOZEN SERVICES, AND NOBODY SUSPECTS ATHING.



Passwords from Stories

One way of generating passwords that are easy for humans to remember but hard for computers to guess: Generate a sentence you associate with the website an use all beginning letters plus numbers and punctuation.

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Example Amazon Password:

"I wish Jeff Bezos would do something useful with his 110 Billion Dollars!"

becomes

IwJBwdsuwh110B\$!

(crackable in 39555681645472620 years)

Password Managers

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There are many options (commercial and open source) for Windows, Mac, Linux, Android, iOS, ...that can also sync (manually or via cloud) across devices. Also consider analogue ones.

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- ... Simple: is precise, simple, consistent
- ...One of Many: has many possible answers

Examples of good security questions:

- What's the first name of the first person you kissed?
- What's the last name of the teacher that gave you your first failing grade?

Examples of bad security questions:

- In what year was your mother born?
- What's your favourite food?

Smartphone Security (Quiz)

Which of these is the safest way of locking your phone?

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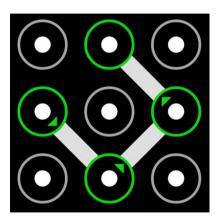
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Swipe Patterns

Swipe patterns are not as safe as a pin number of the same length.

Studies have shown they are easier to gleam "over the shoulder" and can sometimes also be reconstructed from smudge marks.



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Biometrics are better thought of as user names, not passwords!

Leaks & Data Breaches

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There is no real way to "defend" against this, but several good responses (such as changing all changeable information, depending). But first, you need to *know* about it.

Have I been pwned?

Take a few minutes and visit one of these leak detection services:

- https://haveibeenpwned.com/
- https://sec.hpi.de/ilc/

Enter your own email to see if any of your accounts have been compromised in big leaks in the past. If they have, consider changing your password(s) soon.

If you feel uncomfortable using your own email address, you can use one of mine:

jonas.betzendahl@gmail.com

Stalker- & Spouseware

A growing phenomenon in recent years, Stalkerware is monitoring software (often marketed as "catching cheating spouses" or "pet/kid surveillance") that is installed on the victims phone by an attacker the victim knows.

These kinds of malware can...

- ... forward and record all texts, messages, calls.
- ... make location data available.
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Kaspersky study:

2019 saw $\geq 35\%$ increase worldwide, and a $\geq 79\%$ increase in Germany.

There is *no* guaranteed way of confirming that you do not have Stalkerware on your phone. However, there are a few common warning signs:

High battery usage

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It's very difficult to get rid of this malware because it is designed to be resilient and avoid detection. The ultima ratio is a factory reset.

CryptoLockers



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Prevention is the best medicine. Keep your systems up-to-date and have recent external backups.

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Do not be dissuaded by the mere numerical "Most Android Anti-Malware apps offer no protection".

VPNs



A virtual private network (VPN) extends a private network across a public network, and enables users to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if their computing devices were directly connected to the private network.

Applications running on a computing device, e.g., a laptop, desktop, smartphone, across a VPN may therefore benefit from the functionality, security, and management of the private network.

You might have seen an increasing number of adverts for VPNs (e.g. in educational YouTube). Some of it is for real, some of it is snake oil. A quick rundown:

• "Everytime you connect to public Wi-Fi, you risk data theft!" Generally not true (anymore). Banned by UK regulators.

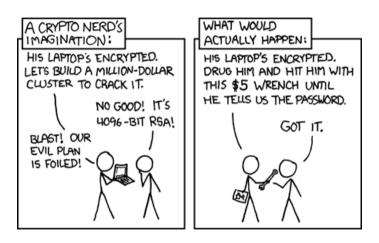
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- "The VPN doesn't keep logs of your activity!"
 Potentially true, but indistinguishable from a user perspective.

Social Attacks

No setup gives perfect security!



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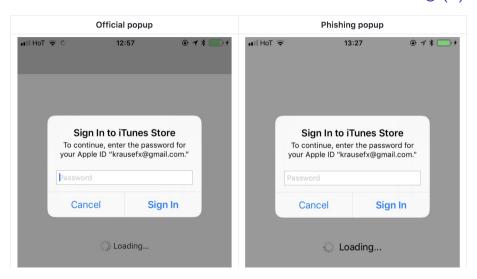
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- Email addresses are *incredibly* easy to fake.





Phishing (4)



Social Engineering

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Again, an important factor in defending against such attacks is knowledge and training. Practice saying "No" to unreasonable requests.

How it works...





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Scarcity

Perceived scarcity will generate demand ("Limited Time Only").

But also: Urgency, Curiosity, . . .



(video with Rachel Tobac)

Social Engineers

Coordinate with one or more partners from around the room, exchange names and — given that you have their consent — with the search engine of your choice, try and find out some personal information about them or yourself that could be used to either find more information or wrongly authenticate yourself as them in front of third parties.

If any of you feel uncomfortable with this exercise, that is absolutely okay. Nobody has to participate if they do not wish it. If your group has no volunteers, take me instead (my full name, again, is "Jonas Betzendahl").

Miscellaneous

Internet of Things



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The companies behind these products often have poor standards of operational security and data safety.

There is little to say besides "Don't get one.", but if you do, research the device beforehand and make sure that firmware is up-to-date and default credentials are changed.

Secure Messaging Apps (1)



Secure Messaging Apps (2)

More detailed overview: https://www.securemessagingapps.com/

SECURE MESSAGING APPS COMPARISON

BECAUSE PRIVACY MATTERS Comparison Allo iMessage Messenger Riot Signal Skype Telegram Threema Viber Whatsapp Wickr Wire TL:DR: Does the No Yes No No Yes app secure my messages and attachments? Company USA UK LISA USA USA/UK/ Switzerland Luxembourg USA Switzerland iurisdiction / Japan Infrastructure LISA LISA (Ireland LISA Sweden LISA the HK Switzerland LISA (unsure AZII LIK (and Germany / iurisdiction Belgium and (Ireland potentially all Netherlands. Singapore, (unsure of Ireland Denmark planned) USA and other Ireland the Brazil China Finland given it's a Netherlands Mossage decentralised Ireland Chile runs on AWS messaging Hong Kong platform) and Google and Japan Singapore Implicated in No No giving customers' data to intelligence agencies? Surveillance No No Voc No No No No capability built into the ann?

2FA

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is an authentication method in which a computer user is granted access only after successfully presenting two or more pieces of evidence (or factors) to an authentication mechanism:

- knowledge (something the user and only the user knows)
- possession (something the user and only the user has)
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This is already in place with ATMs, but can also used for many online platforms via smartphone. This has advantages and drawbacks but is generally considered positive.

Advanced 2FA



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This is especially true if your second factor is your phone number. Phone number / name combinations are often included in big data leaks and allow for *SIM swapping*.

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There are other possibilities for 2FA/MFA, even specialised devices such as a *Yubikey*.

Fake News

There are multiple outlets online that, for one reason or another (political gain, satire, "for teh lulz", ...) will deliberately spread false information, often with false evidence attached (e.g. doctored images).

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There are multiple outlets online that, for one reason or another (political gain, satire, "for teh lulz", ...) will deliberately spread false information, often with false evidence attached (e.g. doctored images).

Be aware that this is happening. A good habit to have is verifying / fact checking important information before acting on it. There are even dedicated fact checking journalism outlets that respond to popular content:

- English: https://www.snopes.com
- German: https://correctiv.org/faktencheck/

Fake News Quiz (1)



Fake News Quiz (1)



Fake News Quiz (2)



"If I were to run, I'd run as a Republican. They're the dumbest group of voters in the country. They believe anything on Fox News. I could lie and they'd still eat it up. I bet my numbers would be terrific."

Donald Trump

People Magazine, 1998



Fake News Quiz (2)



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People Magazine

Fake News Quiz (3)



Fake News Quiz (3)



Conclusion

In the long run...

Kipping sieht viele im Internet im "Blindflug"

22.11.2019, 11:57 Uhr

Linke fordern Schulfach "Digitale Selbstverteidigung"

Die digitale Welt fordert ein Umdenken, sagt Linken-Chefin Kipping: "Wir müssen nicht alle zum Hacker werden, aber wir müssen verstehen, was Hacker tun können."



Die Linken-Vorsitzende Katja Kipping. FOTO: CHRISTOPH SOEDERIDPA

Learn & Teach

The best things to keep in mind are the things that you can do soon:

• ...install/change lockscreen PIN.

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- ... review apps & permissions on your phone.
- ...install newest software updates.
- ...install anti-virus software.

- ...install/change lockscreen PIN.
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- ... check for identity leaks.
- ... get a secure (end-to-end) messenger.
- ... review apps & permissions on your phone.
- ...install newest software updates.
- ... install anti-virus software.
- ... enable 2FA where applicable.

Resources

- Surveillance Self-Defense @ EFF, https://ssd.eff.org
- Coalition against Stalkerware, https://stopstalkerware.org/
- Secure Messaging Apps, https://www.securemessagingapps.com/
- Identity Leak Checker @ HPI, https://sec.hpi.de/ilc/
- Initiative Aktiv gegen Digitale Gewalt, https://www.aktiv-gegen-digitale-gewalt.de
- Initiative Frauen gegen Gewalt, https://frauen-gegen-gewalt.de
- Comparison of password managers @ Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_password_managers

Sources

- Watch a CNN reporter get hacked!: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yIG4kTJTZuY
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