

Trolling the Web of Trust

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```
micah@spock:~$ gpg --fingerprint 99999697
pub 4096R/99999697 2011-06-24
    Key fingerprint = 5C17 6163 61BD 9F92 422A C08B B4D2 5A1E 9999 9697
uid      Micah Lee <micahflee@riseup.net>
uid      Micah Lee <micah@eff.org>
uid      Micah Lee <micahflee@gmail.com>
uid      Micah Lee <micah@pressfreedomfoundation.org>
sub 4096R/E8839F99 2011-06-24
```

Twitter: @micahflee

Terminology

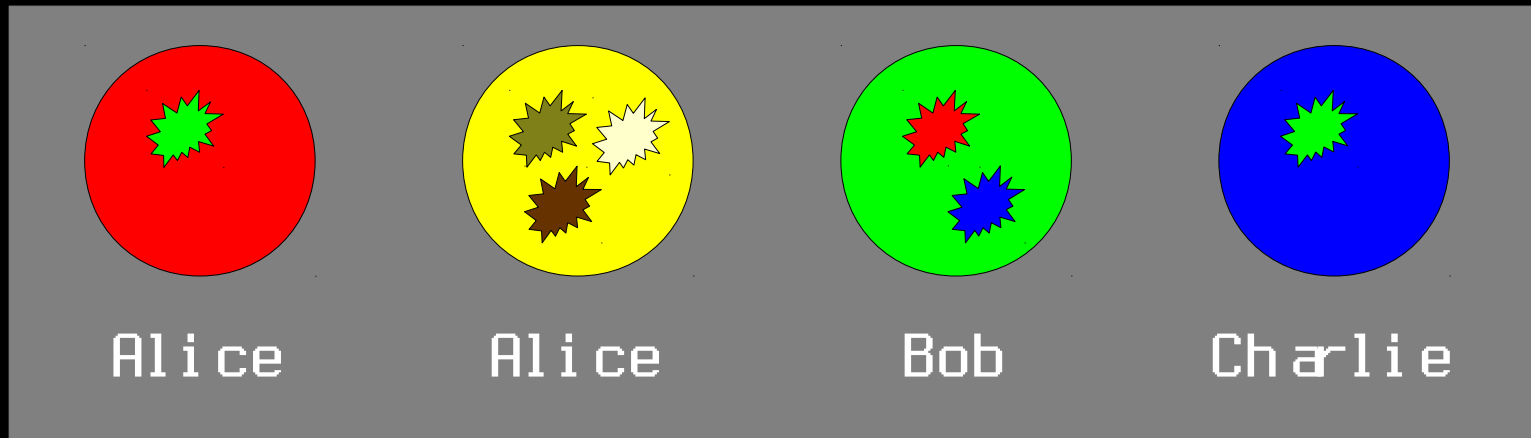
- OpenPGP: open standard for email encryption that various pieces of software implement
- PGP: proprietary software that implements the OpenPGP standard
- GnuPG (GPG): free software (and much more popular) that implements the OpenPGP standard
- OpenPGP key, PGP key, GPG key: used interchangeably to describe an OpenPGP keypair, or just a public key

A brief introduction to OpenPGP

- Each OpenPGP user needs their own key pair, split into public and secret keys
- Use someone's public key to:
 - Encrypt a message to them
 - Verify a signature that their secret key generated
- Use your secret key to:
 - Decrypt messages that were encrypted with your public key
 - Digitally sign messages and keys

A brief introduction to key servers and the Web of Trust

KEY SERVER



Alice and Bob have signed keys
Bob and Charlie have signed keys

Charlie needs to talk to Alice, but two keys are
called 'Alice'! Which key is correct?

The Web of Trust is Crawling With Lies

Here, let me show you...

The Web of Trust is Crawling With Lies

Some of the things that you can't trust:

- Name and email address part of the key
(e.g.: Micah Lee <micahflee@riseup.net>)
- Signatures on a key (if you haven't manually confirmed the signer's fingerprint)
 - If one email address has two keys, and one key is signed by 50 people, the other by 5, which is more trustworthy?
- Timestamps

What can you trust?

If:

- You have manually verified someone's fingerprint
 - In person, over the phone if you recognize their voice, or through a very trusted 3rd party that you are verified with
- And you're pretty sure you did it right

Then:

- That public key belongs to the person you think it belongs to
- Other keys they have signed probably were actually signed by them

What can you trust?

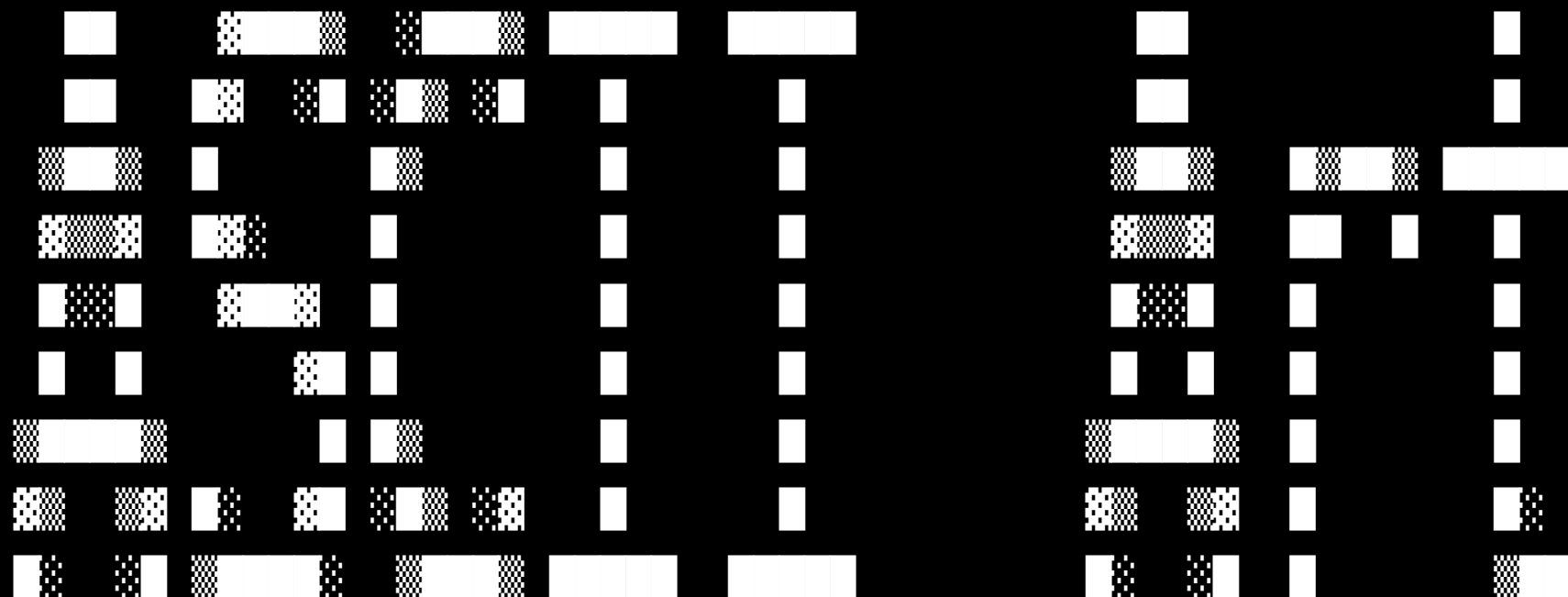
However:

- You can't be certain their key hasn't been compromised
- You can't trust other signatures on *their* key

Some Code to Play With

[https://github.com/
micahflee/trollwot](https://github.com/micahflee/trollwot)

Bringing Art to Key Servers (please paint responsibly)



Introducing `ascii_sign`

<https://github.com/micahflee/trollwot/>

Usage:

```
./ascii_sign [ASCII_ART_FILENAME]  
[KEYID]
```

ASCII Signing

Inspired by ASCII Goatse

I thought better of including it in these slides. But if you'd really like to see it, I made a convenient short URL:

<http://bit.ly/ascii-goatse>

Search results for '0x5c17616361bd9f92422ac08bb4d25a1e99999697'

Type	bits/keyID	cr. time	exp time	key expir
pub	4096R/99999697	2011-06-24		
uid	Micah Lee <micahflee@riseup.net>			
sig	sig3 99999697	2012-02-01		[selfsig]
sig	sig 135EA668	2012-03-20		Richard Stallman (Chief GNUisance) <rms@gnu.org>
sig	sig 9C7DD150	2012-03-30		Seth David Schoen <schoen@loyalty.org>
sig	sig3 5C5C7343	2012-03-30		David Grant <starchy@eff.org>
sig	sig3 1FC237AF	2012-04-26		Cory Doctorow (Canonical key as of Thu, April 17 2008) <doctorow@craphound.com>
sig	sig F4CEFOA5	2012-05-18		mark burdett <mark@indymedia.org>
sig	sig3 A12DB343	2012-06-12		cooperq <cooperq@gmail.com>
sig	sig3 FOAFE2CA	2012-06-12		Cooper Quintin <cooperq@garlic.is>
sig	sig3 D3366755	2012-06-13		William Budington <bill@inputoutput.io>
sig	sig3 8ED38319	2012-06-20		Jillian C. York (Jillian @ EFF) <jillian@eff.org>
sig	sig 5F2E4935	2012-07-14		Jamie McClelland <jamie@mayfirst.org>
sig	sig CB2D0500	2012-07-16		Nat Meysenburg <nat@openflows.com>
sig	sig3 2F37ACED	2012-07-20		Maira Sutton <maira@eff.org>
sig	sig3 9CA55A17	2012-07-23		Adi Kamdar <adi@eff.org>
sig	sig 21DBEFD4	2012-09-25		Rejo Zenger <rejo@zenger.nl>
sig	sig 6B6B5983	2012-11-11		William Gillis <rechelon@riseup.net>
sig	sig3 4FC5A760	2012-11-27		Trevor Ellermann <trevor@ellermann.net>
sig	sig D67C4D21	2012-11-28		Peter Eckersley <pde@eff.org>
sig	sig A3FDE45E	2012-11-28		Danny O'Brien <danny@eff.org>
sig	sig3 2CDB8B35	2012-11-28		Isis! <isis@patternsinthevoid.net>
sig	sig3 F2D52E48	2012-11-28		Sacha van Geffen <sacha@greenhost.nl>
sig	sig3 D8CF8028	2012-11-28		Bahaa Nasr <bahaan@iwpr.net>
sig	sig 64E9FFD3	2012-12-21		Michael Schade <michael@stripe.com>
sig	sig3 80AF07D3	2013-02-02		Flamsmark <flamsmark@gmail.com>
sig	sig2 C59578AD	2013-02-03	2017-02-03	Patrick Ball <pbball@hrdag.org>
sig	sig C11F6276	2013-04-13		David Fifield <david@bamsoftware.com>
sig	sig 63FEE659	2013-05-27		Erinn Clark <erinn@debian.org>
sig	sig3 BF306743	2013-06-14	2017-06-14	Richard Esquerre <richard@eff.org>
sig	sig C9A30854	2013-07-21		
sig	sig F7F253D8	2013-07-21		
sig	sig 5FFDBF8A	2013-07-21		
sig	sig 17A750F2	2013-07-21		
sig	sig 524FB9A7	2013-07-21		
sig	sig 0C5A841A	2013-07-21		
uid	Micah Lee <micah@eff.org>			
sig	sig3 99999697	2011-06-24		[selfsig]
sig	sig2 4CCD75E3	2011-07-09		Garrett Robinson <garrett.f.robinson@gmail.com>
sig	sig3 8BF8DD0B	2011-07-29		Leez Wright <Leez@eff.org>



sub 1024R/2FE0387B 2013-07-21

Search results for '0xbc0fa9c0'

Type bits/keyID cr. time exp time key expir

pub 4096R/BC0FA9C0 2013-07-21

uid Trolling the Web of Trust <troll1@localhost>

sig	sig3	BC0FA9C0	2013-07-21			[selfsig]
sig	sig	E5FBD04D	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	D3C5A658	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	15476588	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	0E86E3E2	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	4219C297	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	766EA58C	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	0C2C2C35	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	16BA6347	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	100EFF19	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	84EA6F19	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	F18C302D	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	48D9B756	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	52BB3A2D	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	D468549A	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	39899DEF	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	20F58BF1	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	6BDF797	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	0F7E86CD	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	79A4D700	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	C4712038	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	B7B777A9	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	407C5748	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	C0333F76	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	096B9327	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	22E51D8B	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	11FA5447	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	08A24A18	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	02C69309	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	E90E489A	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	352978A9	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	CF0DE27F	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	48128D3A	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	3EA39C56	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	67E9685B	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	269B774B	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	9AFBA737	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	87FA153F	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	69304FD5	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	DBB83C37	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	D6019B7D	2013-07-21			.....
sig	sig	1A50C12E	2013-07-21			.....

Fake Signatures

- As you already saw, "Barack Obama" signed my key...
- I could make the entire Obama administration sign "Barack Obama"'s key
- Would "Osama bin Laden" sign NSA Director "Keith Alexander"'s key?
- And would "Keith Alexander" sign "bin Laden"'s key back?
- Nothing is stopping you from signing the goatse key
- Nothing is stopping "Barack Obama" from signing the goatse key

NOTHING STOPS ANYONE FROM
MAKING ANY KEY AND USING
IT TO SIGN ANY OTHER KEY,
AND UPLOADING EVERYTHING
TO THE WEB OF TRUST

Introducing fake_sign

<https://github.com/micahflee/trollwot/>

Usage:

```
./fake_sign [NAME] [EMAIL] [KEYID]
```

What else can go inside of keys?

Any arbitrary text, so...

- Wikileaks cables and other leaked documents
- Credit card numbers, passwords, other personal information (but don't do this, it's mean)
- DRM secret keys
- ANY OTHER INFORMATION THAT WANTS TO BE FREE

If any of this ends up on a key server,
it gets synced to all the other key servers.

Timestamps Can't be Trusted

You can set back your computer's time
before generating a key or signature

Or you can...

added optional unix timestamp creation date question

[Browse code](#) master micahflee authored a day ago1 parent [583df93](#) commit [cb8f9a32f6fab5732c81c9c6c5570128def4be01](#) Showing 1 changed file with 10 additions and 1 deletion.[Show Diff Stats](#)11  g10/keygen.c[View file @ cb8f9a3](#)

...	...	@@ -3109,7 +3109,16 @@ static int gen_card_key_with_backup (int algo, int keyno, int is_primary,
3109	3109	start_tree(&pub_root);
3110	3110	start_tree(&sec_root);
3111	3111	
3112		- timestamp = get_parameter_u32 (para, pKEYCREATIONDATE);
	3112	+ // trollwot: add optional unix timestamp question
	3113	+ if(!opt.batch) {
	3114	+ char* str_timestamp;
	3115	+ str_timestamp = cpr_get_no_help("", "Creation Timestamp (blank for now): ");
	3116	+ if(strcmp(str_timestamp, "") == 0) {
	3117	+ timestamp = get_parameter_u32 (para, pKEYCREATIONDATE);
	3118	+ } else {
	3119	+ timestamp = atoi(str_timestamp);
	3120	+ }
	3121	+ }
3113	3122	
3114	3123	/* Note that, depending on the backend (i.e. the used sddaemon
3115	3124	version or the internal code), the card key generation may

Edward Snowden's public key

Our Top-Secret Message to NSA Whistleblower Edward Snowden

BY KEVIN POULSEN 06.14.13 3:58 PM

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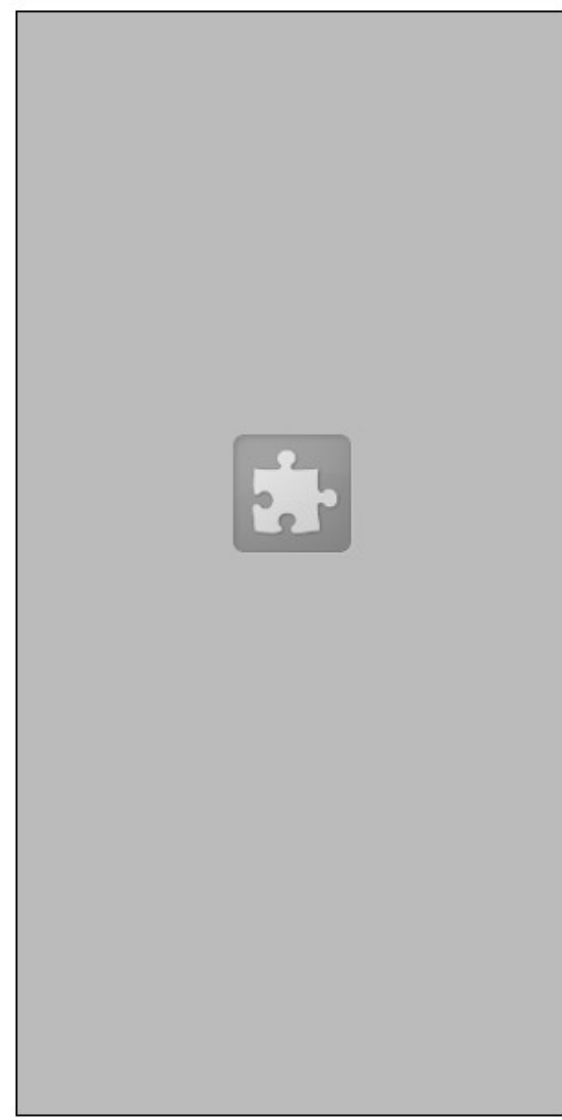
Share 128



Don't read this if you aren't him.

-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE-----
Version: GnuPG/MacGPG2 v2.0.19 (Darwin)
Comment: GPGTools - http://gpgtools.org

hQIMA1tQL At53r41ARAAsCwY0VverVliY5i29NafjAEhFpmwDDAHVdz0YtnGbOHL
Hilt1hgRPe5NBD+AnDENmUbJf4hNxH88Uh4qTqy8ja4qAwYRSJXENijZs2Pjhv+8
ovJhDSDK3N8bGDcM7XS7o1FGRLJtpV2CqP4DP4rSr4fcQz1ZnRWrnBP9XI6FAbEp
XXRtW6mbtPWTlfgvn91Ka3aJGegXl6rFYeqmXgmZiPYrnmNSAgFGSKg+Er2Kz+jE
sL4tS/hqP9vhAAWCOvT7U5LMuDGjawsBXjHTPA9FokP07euxRPxMrz5FmrtZYb
erFhkMLW5IV5zG1BE05TetyM66hAZid/QwdFzLDW3wHQoYJdJWcZEYY0tGwbL3+h



MOST RECENT WIRED POSTS

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CRYPTOME

[Donate for the Cryptome archive of files from June 1996 to the present](#)

7 July 2013

Edward Snowden, Laura Poitras, Jacob Appelbaum

About the time Laura Poitras and Jacob Appelbaum [claim in Der Spiegel](#) to have communicated by encrypted emails with Edward Snowden in "mid-May" the following PGP keys were generated ("Verax" is allegedly a Snowden pseudonym):

Search results for 'verax informed front democracy'

Type	bits/keyID	Date	User ID
------	------------	------	---------

pub	4096R/ 2BE0BC29	2013-05-20	Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
Fingerprint=5091 7466 B18F 35B3 F644 F700 1D0D 97F2 2BE0 BC29			

From [PGPdump Interface](#):

Public key creation time - Mon May 20 17:41:14 UTC 2013

pub	4096R/ C920FAA6	2013-05-20	Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
Fingerprint=AC5E 06C5 17D0 A8C1 75D3 17F5 53B9 0192 C920 FAA6			

From [PGPdump Interface](#):

Public key creation time - Mon May 20 21:41:34 UTC 2013

pub	4096R/ E87C2665	2013-05-20	Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
Fingerprint=7F99 43F6 5CC9 BAD1 92A9 8DF8 96E6 0F93 E87C 2665			

From [PGPdump Interface](#):

Public key creation time - Mon May 20 21:41:46 UTC 2013

Verax (Informed Democracy Front)

```
micah@spock:~/projects/trollwot/trollwot$ gpg --homedir homedir_verax --list-keys  
--fingerprint
```

```
homedir_verax/pubring.gpg
```

```
-----
```

```
pub 4096R/71A3AA96 2013-05-20
```

```
Key fingerprint = 2B5D D0BF F454 8592 1FAF 22FB 4569 3580 71A3 AA96
```

```
uid Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
```

```
sub 4096R/9E06D59D 2013-05-20
```

```
pub 4096R/0E8CD2B6 2013-05-20
```

```
Key fingerprint = F606 1774 A693 72A1 8AD0 1CD7 0C4D AF57 0E8C D2B6
```

```
uid Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
```

```
sub 4096R/DCF43355 2013-05-20
```

```
pub 4096R/79B82638 2013-05-20
```

```
Key fingerprint = 4ECC 0702 A2E9 5FA6 2074 C7BE 574F C888 79B8 2638
```

```
uid Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
```

```
sub 4096R/B124BA64 2013-05-20
```

```
pub 4096R/E87C2665 2013-05-20 [expires: 2013-08-18]
```

```
Key fingerprint = 7F99 43F6 5CC9 BAD1 92A9 8DF8 96E6 0F93 E87C 2665
```

```
uid Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
```

```
sub 4096R/E02DE9EB 2013-05-20 [expires: 2013-08-18]
```

Verax (Informed Democracy Front)

```
pub 4096R/C920FAA6 2013-05-20
    Key fingerprint = AC5E 06C5 17D0 A8C1 75D3 17F5 53B9 0192 C920 FAA6
uid                               Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
sub 4096R/F48E7DE5 2013-05-20

pub 4096R/2BE0BC29 2013-05-20
    Key fingerprint = 5091 7466 B18F 35B3 F644 F700 1D0D 97F2 2BE0 BC29
uid                               Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
sub 4096R/79DEBE35 2013-05-20

pub 4096R/9DCA85F7 2013-05-19
    Key fingerprint = BDE4 AA86 8507 1371 7793 11A8 105D A7AB 9DCA 85F7
uid                               Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
sub 4096R/4FEB7EDC 2013-05-19

pub 4096R/BE452B27 2013-05-13
    Key fingerprint = 134D 970C 5872 5AA6 8F2A BD75 D18D FE89 BE45 2B27
uid                               Verax (Informed Democracy Front)
sub 4096R/A22F0C5D 2013-05-13
```

Here's the Verax (Informed Democracy Front) key that's from one week before all the others

TI MESTAMPS CAN'T BE TRUSTED

-----BEGIN PGP PRIVATE KEY BLOCK-----
Version: GnuPG v1.4.13 (GNU/Linux)

lQcYBfGRXlUEBAdJqo7F0vibWc8WbHyeH3K0q8wDhmPq1dIb4Bp8+uUox9LaeURe
im54igz5qjR1zYIy14623LdyZ5bXf1kC8qJM1W6Cq9v854NTjP1gauDdFPQa2H9x1
G2FeHGejdp7Bt728xcyQvL18Qukn8sBfT6L5FKNyHCKvSW8Ch+7tFRqxukbYK1tY
Mb2D0uJ7zVJM+WBd+SUUEPsnDUrbaUnYhbK6/vYJmsK51+guAW14KU1nYjE03Pvv
c10gwdd7nuv5QReVtrHsstzQNTyLpXsTazy1m9J1JH0b4v2Zz1sC051es27pGdY
o7oWamMPUxPk1dJ4MEJG77B6JK9TC+vUX67sqwqmkF51Nr/EcPaPzae/bZ1oWXsx
pnM0dyGfa2u2UPanyvn1VKLabCdgzKxGCzLxHfM75a6yUWvhXo3ySPUwgdCdzigTj
18vC8AD7wuJFmueX80zuXSv2w+CyA9/qkDsT27RxIh+0j6yo0f5m5+A6znjJuakx
pty19o//3FRd9H46/3D/6dRvsD/T4HYwPi1inXJZ/mbgB4i73uwYgoVZb16VQh7V
fhy51rAD0ny0DzY/ESU2xc1uJV93Yo5ek1XKXT0p83bQjXmvt79XdEiZU23D0GvtL
wJ7zW85qbY5Mdmu7awCh7RYbf1EkoFBiLa16jasavXHgDm3hJCIEsZ54MwARRAQAB
AA//SdLU9xgXCA8NFcFbEstj+z2Uromo1BM1KHEYtT4Vg8s+TFVYMN+uNxQaQ5gp
IiK8Ebcnba29vfSr5HENNqYJwc1GKjFcw3oAlLuC1y0u1nsT101u+v0t/hyZ1942
mcKgg5VJH8t119eKsKQNxhZKC7K8bs1eTkAsm3gZJ9L89ahwPJukKUUJdFMTxPHR
ufnkTCJjb2gT7yA5kf66G0xC4ou9F6D+vbeK+CRvpXhBLKJmbvqiq3KQ2ef78PYp
XhIRdL3vfj2v1cxXQKuwVV1BWAk11VokttvkVzkFsdflvd32qG1zruAoxAHoB3kb
JCKzjwnjiUI/Hj52rCY6C7WH09eQoSqtH2bU9e/6KNQ3r8pERt2dqMK2kcs4a2f0
XthenYRPxLnH5blzupTdeu1BehXqgn2cf8TQ261a7q8WbmEpnTcR4NCcUPUtm6kQ
gzaa625+2AVbn19d5fV0Uu0e/gZQ8BabNr1CtP50tN2JcZv3aEhc6uPxfq4cJfY
mHivbaIBjCbP0WYw/Gfon9pbBX6G08UDU0Q01bgbR8uVG/gPY1nqrTheh9ev1RaF
mNn3wrSRM6oS0EGLQpMD47UL1d0kVDBUgpg3UfuerVYxj1fuNMZ+mYfYfPURbLYK
iip1SckoqQIBjVCYS3FXj8UFeUxeybhr6iVESI6vq6Zrh1kIAN1c0R6qbZET73jHf
bQ9RWFf/cQ0EM1cyTW4U5BSMPnFLVQAAAAAXmV7w36F26YnGA1xi1VxVcDF/iBgA
USGCIa0bPtUzkvKJ/Wht08jcrBbwJHsGdfrTny2R5JYupMrQRvBbW1hAaISL8Xj
Q6haDVWYwTQDMKcrEnm9Em/LH44hQhW9TVfv8VzabsZyWbKUY16JcPIg6oHTsU7
Hd5G0B5OdURmPqXdE8fQ/iCq1x1D1BUPE0/p6HLLWaJJt0IKaB014xn84VkZRVs6
Q97G6z0YzagV/DnNHJha+3SzjhZ4HT3vLscf3zUb6SNN0P4jM1/HCKiUpjY0mxyS
U6Hcx00IA02EHwlrj1J1U2tnQZC1HsmScKz1xsvT8b51izj/C7mRC+v1uf2Gm5Dvx
9vEZ6iW7L4DxZEt6oycxP4c3R/SE0HFamTIugy1HAFgy6hPmTlWoJuSpUUrLs03mB
z75p4zu1JDZPBFHJ2C12CcAyfQAAAAAEALVQPNRbVZwc//kZxsXMU4KQU0QEYzyua
+CUA/c9nL2MnZbs3W/Q/v77Mb4H0Hoz0ZAd17sLW+Cags9mIZ8z1H91jm0uezLS0N
eR45UfIYaWrddCp1qvhM0ECDciMBY30X1zRGU09CXYR3hSFN5jgXguhrUg/3tx5N
Y+8chxXAYUQNjQZUou1j+MYzdiSuyX8IAISxpQ+WuU4rz1eufmZP4uYXuz/3Fg3r
WK7H9aKrUjBFsuK4NRhvtJ45TN7n6eJrIKYYPUPPJWbmpPU7SHMmpNemdBcroZ+
UMT0sqbXp+1LVbkX3v6KggCcxAGTvbhI4Yxf8C4pJmTBE1kds2M13LfxH4Q1ECvvt5
hhy/zUmmkS0o7rxjL2Z17qfp7i165psKM10DcL4Z2SeSCTs3HUp4qh4FX7386Wx
6F7t2uww+DJ4+Z4Tz4tzhRiChDQMw+/DZmU0+YJdehQDD3jS5hCd+vix9kTaKmad
N98zC0uJHqpD0g7h7yaSU210rbRv/fPfK14oNB71Tjr0UsVtsra9icVmJbQgVmVy
YXggKE1uZm9yblWvkIER1bW9jcmfjeSBGcm9udCmJAjgEEwECACIFA1GRX1UCGwMG
CwkIBwMCBhUIAgkKCwQWAgMBAh4BAheAAAOJENGn/om+RSsnepMP/3pevPjmQ1i+
LAj7n1tq6te0xjOP56WvGawEe0a1oDLwDDPy8U35rJJmniausKf7fw1GpzeE21oKH
SYTSaHwf1psek7SCMnN0F6jyQMdcWFe1plu1JrIdgnx4Ch7Ag79XJTsoE3JeJB1
XnxRPtsaAdiSW1JCCtV1RggD+8J1y+gar35Y1ezbYNNzqsB71wVDCSISwLYb1Lv+
DDK32Mb7fzxRV4DeTU/TXxAPh4sKQENTk0U1ZMx1cSvjSHfz6KA1KK8a8aggtadvN1
B8thu05vPITe52i1ko0t19Umot7tseB02/R0aXMTcFHZMM5y1Nb5S89xph2vjt5d
vpfyLHX1eCTXGgQ4nhtzH3ma/bWZ2MheX46WK1uSSPDs06HaRqG90HLE9Cuj3/RO
dekTN6BF3wxPBjX8pt4xhq1W1LjBd+qRMJkHud1dm1qS8QYaX+zbdt56Jr3KeOR
87Xk6Wk8Q9gCyFYS0EY7oduwjIm36Z4cjCinjtQNYRZE9c4FNv0BdBrdYnQLZTdy
kLSBKfFgU7zYxbj0PTogSakgwv2toU2dAlz3g+5DRooTMOVruvNF2pgE7z83b7RP

r/9u871dag1AZSE9bsI/Ftk0J1Bp6X7Mly6ypnkr1+AFg2i60GjozgWNPfVb0PtX
q2m01RN44c/rCwU0700ifHWQPIhLVfHjNQCvYBfGRXlUEBAdUKdY2R2K+jeTM/m9i
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+bpnEu1yq9ccm2abFB1zP8o31h4goa+7QarDR961k/yKgF92qsoZJKuzY6SSk j6g
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qXhcvQtI7X561BKMD1C05SX7sX9Jhf4M0s6Y+BZdtEa00CjZtWpWJUUnNqJnSgv22
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a/70v3HZKQ9hFwZ5zbKAMW166wARAQA8BA/+JUwJhVbriuX1n/fmmsNGB0UDygrk
44M5Epo/mBjM7ka3oazGeX7pqDxdW2yV+cX/Srf3e9y6kjoJQf1vWj7VN11Pqxo
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LY1Zc6g8maUmJhm+SnaftBxsF2ck5vDtMUYlpx1xrA9+6Q1/PNH8aE+1qnFN25dN
d0yx4nArWuxW4GejU0vm23Vkc91qu4QN/ZQ1RE0DN9yq6QcveAy1ng0kXQwAAAA
AMABSDH4Q1oXPMYMcxr8m1NA0ut0m31KKFzsazs1A0+p6A1bW3fX6S1qAt0L1ERT
Ja5o7MyvTUfDsithIB8jjLZQsPLHngAAAAAU9TCCCQXD65J0pW0vvvSBHqEXps
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zokXaBpyqS/fS1Hh+nc1Djdp1okChwQYQA1ACQUZUFvEqIbDRAKCRDRjF6JvkUr
J0svD/92D32R77PC1bNSTxbHAV3zKrhh7kXC78M7LZRN0kgNR8f9i4ctJgZolTmo
GFVNTnPPVfnutJiPFfQk8BR1Tk+/USXz4H11Jp+683Z0DL8suBgN/mwQ13swF02k
07Bn7MHAjQ934ZV+0653ZvKXR20tMmATV+J8BxFuZ+2yG0tQUMYJn1S0QrG7COP
mw9YG0q9PpPN81HLmB6HkbsGmJADZFNrIUH47UBNjX3kpKqd65SBBIPmBj10q105
XHof3AwTJke4zpE68VQUvyKox/v3f2jg+wQrj7/cb044563edUVv8t0tq8c5v/qS
Y0RUrI//agJwZenj5KDBIuV5YK67pv1089WgZKRvKkLWcsG1gwIvaBf3VLWtTppY
LpJL1Rp9Zzeme3Z0NqaZLB6g85YyupvFrs29/F0E91U368q+1SqFeL8jHdnShhS
z3a0+mrsP3ySxswPNDRn241KT1TFRABqSQ7hJbQ+ttDwzRdxV/FdHTemfH7V+RKQ
wpVGUJQHlT0SaJU1+mJ1I1v4gVtxSDiEoc/D5//j1/y/p1287K8nDmoj2JRJ+cuDY
1NRT+azu0300vYMc6tjndkonJqoh5y0/10f5n+eBniG56jmlEG28q5a3F41zkTnc
LyY8BtB9aSe8Ea6n14SX3gHU2J9nR47frPs/SD0edprZEHVyFQ==
=i+iY
-----END PGP PRIVATE KEY BLOCK-----

Mere days after making first contact with the Vulcans, Zefram Cochrane generated a new PGP key



Search results for '0x027' x

zimmerman.mayfirst.org/pks/lookup?op=vindex&se

Search results for '0x027aa55a'

Type	bits/keyID	cr. time	exp time	key expir
pub	4096R/027AA55A	2063-04-12		
Fingerprint=4B82 D3B6 5289 A2E2 5B34 0014 AD7C 75E6 027A A55A				
uid	Zefram Cochrane (I invented warp drive!) <zcochrane@ufop.org>			
sig	sig3	027AA55A	2063-04-12	[selfsig]
sub	4096R/C3BD0CF5	2063-04-12		
sig	sbind	027AA55A	2063-04-12	[]

Faking Key IDs

My fingerprint is:

0x5C17616361BD9F92422AC08BB4D25A1E99999697
(20 bytes)

My key ID:

0x99999697 (4 bytes)

People often use short key IDs to uniquely identify keys. This is a bad idea.

Key IDs Can't Be Trusted

- My public key has these user IDs and this key ID:
Micah Lee <micahflee@riseup.net>
Micah Lee <micah@eff.org>
Micah Lee <micahflee@gmail.com>
Micah Lee <micah@pressfreedomfoundation.org>
0x99999697, 2011-06-24
- User IDs and timestamps can be faked
- If someone can fake my key ID as well, they can make an imposter key that has all the above information
- Let me show you how fake key IDs

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This section

Jotted-down notes at the intersection of my mind and permanence

Recycling the past

Comments

Comments are welcome.
[Email me.](#)

Mon, 26 Dec 2011

Short key IDs are bad news (with OpenPGP and GNU Privacy Guard)

Summary: It is important that we (the Debian community that relies on OpenPGP through GNU Privacy Guard) stop using short key IDs. There is no vulnerability in OpenPGP and GPG. However, using short key IDs (like 0x70096AD1) is fundamentally insecure; it is easy to generate collisions for short key IDs. We should *always use 64-bit* (or longer) key IDs, like: 0x37E1C17570096AD1 or 0xEC4B033C70096AD1.

TL;DR: This now gives two results: `gpg --recv-key 70096AD1`

Some background, and my two keys

Years ago, I read [dkg's instructions](#) on migrating the Debian OpenPGP infrastructure. It told me that the time and effort I had spent getting my key into the strong set wasn't as useful as I thought it had been.

I felt deflated. I had put in quite a bit of effort over the years to strongly-connect my key to a variety of signatures, and I had helped people get their own keys into the strong set this way. If I migrated off my old key and revoked it, I'd be abandoning some people for whom I was their only link into the strong set. And what fun it was to first become part of the strong set! And all the eyebrows I raised when I told people I was going meet up with people I met on a website called [Biglumber](#)... I even made it my [Facebook.com user ID](#). So if I had to generate a new key, I decided I had better really love the short key ID.

But at that point, I already felt pretty attached to the number 0x70096AD1. And I couldn't come up with anything better. So that settled it: no key upgrade until I had a new key whose ID is the same as my old key.

That dream has become a reality. Search for my old key ID, and you get two keys!

```
$ gpg --keyserver pgp.mit.edu --recv-key 0x70096AD1
gpg: requesting key 70096AD1 from hkp server pgp.mit.edu
gpg: key 70096AD1: public key "Asheesh Laroia <asheesh@asheesh.org>" imported
gpg: key 70096AD1: public key "Asheesh Laroia <asheesh@asheesh.org>" imported
gpg: no ultimately trusted keys found
gpg: Total number processed: 2
gpg:          imported: 2 (RSA: 1)
```

I also saw it as an opportunity: I know that cryptography tools are tragically easy to mis-use. The use of 32-bit key IDs is fundamentally incorrect -- too little entropy. Maybe shocking people by creating two "identical" keys will help speed the transition away from this mis-use.

A neat stunt abusing --refresh-keys

What is an OpenPGP fingerprint?

```
fingerprint = hash(public_key)
```

Hash functions takes data and returns output that is indistinguishable from random.

PGP fingerprints are 20 bytes long of (indistinguishable from random) data.

What are the chances two keys share the same last 4 bytes?

Birthday attack

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **birthday attack** is a type of [cryptographic attack](#) that exploits the [mathematics](#) behind the [birthday problem](#) in [probability theory](#). This attack can be used to abuse communication between two or more parties. The attack depends on the higher likelihood of [collisions](#) found between random attack attempts and a fixed degree of permutations ([pigeonholes](#)), as described in the birthday problem/paradox.

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

- 1 Understanding the problem
- 2 Mathematics
 - 2.1 Simple approximation
- 3 Digital signature susceptibility
- 4 See also
- 5 Notes
- 6 References
- 7 External links

Understanding the problem [\[edit\]](#)

Main article: [Birthday problem](#)

As an example, consider the scenario in which a teacher with a class of 30 students asks for everybody's birthday, to determine whether any two students have the same birthday (corresponding to a [hash collision](#) as described below; for simplicity, ignore February 29).

Intuitively, this chance may seem small. If the teacher picked a specific day (say September 16), then the chance that at least one student was born on that specific day is $1 - (364/365)^{30}$, about 7.9%. However, the probability that at least one student has the same birthday as *any* other student is around 70% (using the formula $1 - 365!/((365 - n)! \cdot 365^n)$ for $n = 30$ ^{[\[1\]](#)}).

Collisions are unintuitively common.
If there are 30 people in a room, there's 70% chance
of a birthday collision.

Birthday Attack

- Key IDs are 4 bytes == 32 bits, so the keyspace is 2^{32} .
- What happens if we generate 3 billion keys?

```
Python 2.7.3 (default, Jan 2 2013, 13:56:14)
[GCC 4.7.2] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> keyspace = 2**32 * 1.0
>>> num_keys = 3000000000
>>> 1 - ((keyspace-1)/keyspace)**num_keys
0.5026652463584134
>>> █
```

If you have 3 billion random fingerprints
there's a 50% chance of finding a *specific*
key ID collision

So how can we generate keys
really really quickly?

18  cipher/random.c[View file @ b010e5f](#)

```
... @@ -323,12 +323,26 @@ static int (*
323 323     }
324 324
325 325     buf = secure && secure_alloc ? xmalloc_secure( nbytes ) : xmalloc( nbytes );
326 - for( p = buf; nbytes > 0; ) {
326 +
327 + /* trollwot addition: instead of randomly generating bits, use the insecure rand() */
328 + struct timeval tv;
329 + gettimeofday(&tv, NULL);
330 + unsigned long time_in_micros = 1000000 * tv.tv_sec + tv.tv_usec;
331 + srand(time_in_micros);
332 +
333 + int i, rnd;
334 + size_t nrand = nbytes / sizeof(rnd);
335 + for(i = 0; i < nrand; i++) {
336 +     rnd = rand();
337 +     strncpy(buf+(sizeof(rnd)*i), (char*)&rnd, sizeof(rnd));
338 + }
339 +
340 + /*for( p = buf; nbytes > 0; ) {
327 341     size_t n = nbytes > P00LSIZE? P00LSIZE : nbytes;
328 342     read_pool( p, n, level );
329 343     nbytes -= n;
330 344     p += n;
331 - }
345 + }*/
332 346     return buf;
333 347 }
334 348
```

Oh, and by the way:

Both `ascii_sign` and `fake_sign` use this
horrible, maimed, insecure version of
GnuPG to generate keys

Is there a quicker way?

```
micah@spock:~$ gpg --fingerprint micahflee
```

```
pub 4096R/99999697 2011-06-24
```

```
Key fingerprint = 5C17 6163 61BD 9F92 422A C08B B4D2 5A1E 9999 9697
```

```
public_key = timestamp +  
             public_vars
```

```
fingerprint = hash(public_key)
```

```
fingerprint = hash(timestamp +  
                    public_vars)
```

Introducing bruteforce_keyid

<https://github.com/micahflee/trollwot/>

Usage:

```
./brute_force_keyid [KEYID] [USERID]
```

(Only this implementation is really
slow. Patches welcome!)

Client-Side Exploits?

Terminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[micah@alexia] (master) ~/code/trolluot/trolluot$ gpg --homedir homedir_xss --list-keys --fingerprint homedir_xss/pubring.gpg
```

```
-----
pub 2048R/BF74A1A6 2012-07-11 [revoked: 2012-07-11]
    Key fingerprint = D1C0 0710 A98C 6068 25AF 16C8 6E5D 912B BF74 A1A6
uid                               <script>alert('hello!');</script> <bill@inputoutput.io>

pub 4096R/C65A27EC 2012-02-27
    Key fingerprint = 6F81 A4C1 3444 3CF7 E017 C292 BDE9 9D48 C65A 27EC
uid                               '"<>?!$' <script>alert('foo')</script> ('"<>?!$' <script></script>) <john.waters@nosebridge.com>
sub 4096R/A1EA5190 2012-02-27

pub 768D/A7B3C04D 2006-06-08
    Key fingerprint = 9820 0A68 87AF 72CD 6C59 3559 06AB 7A6A A7B3 C04D
uid                               DanBTesting (<script>alert('Alert!');</script>) <dan-test@f-box.org>
sub 768g/B25DEBB9 2006-06-08

pub 1024D/306E2139 2006-02-07
    Key fingerprint = 13BA 2118 E9C8 5051 8191 E05F C18B D7FB 306E 2139
uid                               <script> alert('foo'); </script>
sub 2048g/E1957A8B 2006-02-07
```

```
[micah@alexia] (master) ~/code/trolluot/trolluot$
```

Downloading the Web of Trust

- I tried recursively downloading keys, starting with my own (see `download_strong_set`)
- Turns out this is really slow
- But some key servers provide weekly static dumps of all the keys:
 - `ftp://ftp.prato.linux.it/pub/keyring/`
 - `http://keys.niif.hu/keydump/`
 - `http://keyserver.borgnet.us/dump/`

But what can you do with a copy of the web of trust?

Mirror World Web of Trust



Mirror World Web of Trust

With all of the public keys you can:

- Generate your own mirror copy of all these keys, with the same user IDs
- They can even have the same 4-byte key IDs
- Make them randomly sign each other
- Make them randomly sign real keys too!

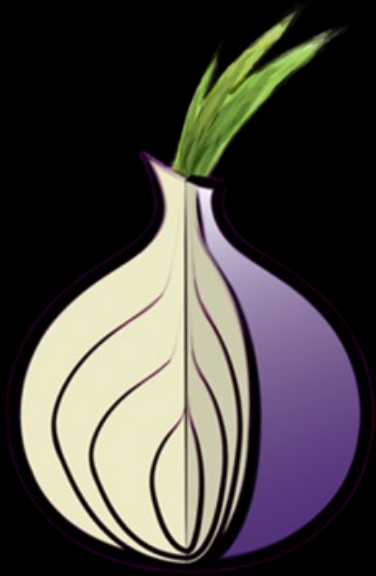
Design as many intricate mirror trust universes as you wish, and make them collide with normal spacetime in the key servers

Denial of Service

- What happens if you append 8GB of signatures to a public key?
 - How will key servers handle it?
 - Will Enigmail crash?
- What happens if you create a key and add terabytes of user IDs?
 - Will it cause the key servers to run out of disk space?
 - Will all key servers run out of disk space when they try syncing this key?

Botnet Command & Control

- Bots can be hard-coded with a public key (botnet_key)
- Bots can refresh botnet_key from key servers to receive new commands
- Commands are sigs on botnet_key. As long as the key that generated the sig is signed by botnet_key, it trusts the command
- There can be a command to switch botnet_key to a different public key



+



=



hkp://2eghz1v2wwcq7u7y.onion

Hacking on OpenPGP

`python-gnupg`

- A python module that lets you easily script stuff with GnuPG
- Useful for key generation, signing, verify, encrypting, decrypting, etc.
- Official:
<https://code.google.com/p/python-gnupg/>
- Isis's version:
<https://github.com/isislovecruft/python-gnupg>

Hacking on OpenPGP

`python-pgpdump`

- Takes any sort of OpenPGP data as input (public keys, secret keys, signatures, encryption blocks of data)
- Separates it into packets to inspect, grab data from
- <https://github.com/toofishes/python-pgpdump>

Hacking on OpenPGP

gnupg

- Hacking on GnuPG itself is not as daunting as it sounds
- You don't need to be a cryptographer, just bit of a C programmer
- Grep is your friend
- <http://git.gnupg.org/>

Fear not, OpenPGP isn't broken

- KEY SERVERS AND THE WEB OF TRUST ARE NOT NECESSARY FOR OPENPGP TO BE USEFUL
- Encryption, decryption, signing, verifying all work great
- Key servers provide convenience in exchanging keys, *but we cannot trust what's in them without knowing exactly what we're doing*
- Many of OpenPGP users refuse to use the web of trust anyway

Be Excellent to Each Other

- Don't be a jerk! No one likes jerks.
- People rely on OpenPGP for life and death situations
- Some of whom may not realize that the web of trust is about as informative as YouTube comments
- Most users won't become OpenPGP experts, nor should they

The Cypherpunk Future

- It's not going to be using OpenPGP
- It's going to be easy to use
- It's going to be turned on by default
- Key management won't be quite as ridiculously cumbersome (I hope)
- Associations will be private
- It will probably be in a web browser
- It probably doesn't exist yet

Code for Trolling the Web of Trust

<https://github.com/micahflee/trollwot>

Pull requests welcome :)

Thanks!
Feel free to sign my key

Micah Lee
Staff Technologist
Electronic Frontier Foundation

```
micah@spock:~$ gpg --fingerprint 99999697
pub 4096R/99999697 2011-06-24
    Key fingerprint = 5C17 6163 61BD 9F92 422A C08B B4D2 5A1E 9999 9697
uid      Micah Lee <micahflee@riseup.net>
uid      Micah Lee <micah@eff.org>
uid      Micah Lee <micahflee@gmail.com>
uid      Micah Lee <micah@pressfreedomfoundation.org>
sub 4096R/E8839F99 2011-06-24
```

Twitter: @micahflee