[StuCo 98008] GNU/Linux for Beginners

Session 11

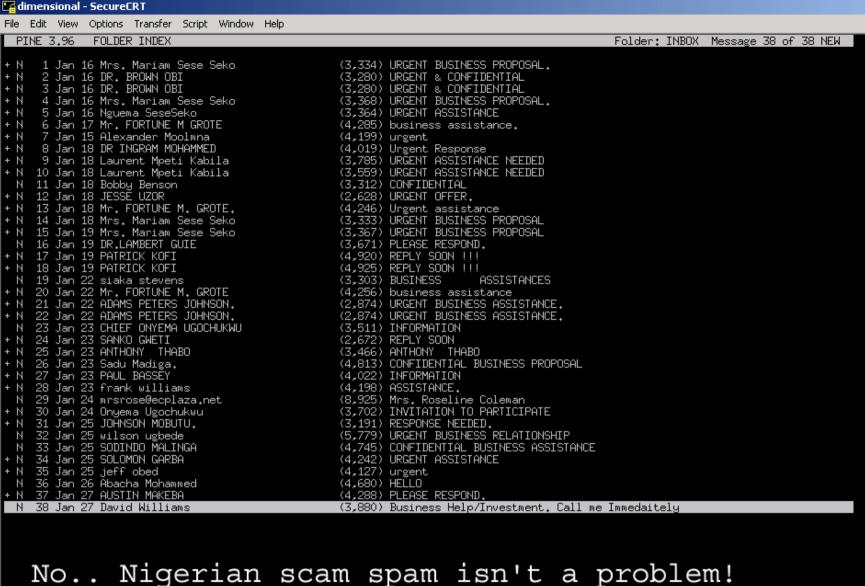
Privacy

By the end of this lecture you will know

- The ways by which commercial organizations and spammers collect your personal information
- How to defend your private information
- Settings/plugins of common GNU/Linux applications that help you strike a balance between usability and privacy

Privacy Violations

- Spam email
 - Spammers trying to sell you Viagra, "more confidence", dates with Britney Spears, etc.
 - M\$-assisted worms that bombard your mailbox and attempt to infect your computer
 - Scam email that costs lots of money (Nigerian spam)
- Targeted advertising
 - Implies that your online behavior is tracked
 - Consumer behavior patterns
 - "Minority Report"-like "Hi Alex, welcome back!"



P PrevMsg N NextMsg

M Main Menu V [ViewMsg]

OTHER CMDS

ssh1: Blowfish 57, 1 59 Rows, 132 Cols VT102 Ready

Delete Undelete

R Reply F Forward

PrevPage

Spc NextPage

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Why Do I Get Spam?

- You have posted to public mailing lists/newsgroups
 - Such lists/newsgroups are archived, and spammer bots (scripts) read through them to harvest legitimate email addresses.
- You have used online services that required an email
 - Service providers regularly sell the personal information of their subscribers
- You have received email from a friend with a free web mail address
 - Outgoing email addresses are harvested and sold to spammers

Defenses Against Spam

Proactive

- Don't give out your real information unless you must
- Use a "junk" account for online registrations
- Don't accept HTML email
- Use timestamped addresses (apapadop+rh7Jul02@cmu.edu)

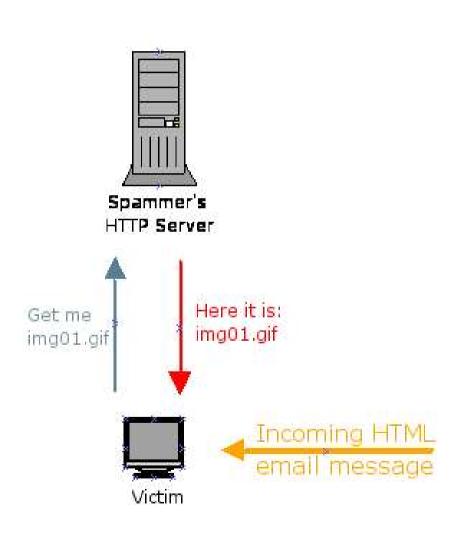
Reactive

- Use spam filtering software like SpamAssassin
- Never click on "click here to unregister" links

The Joys of HTML email

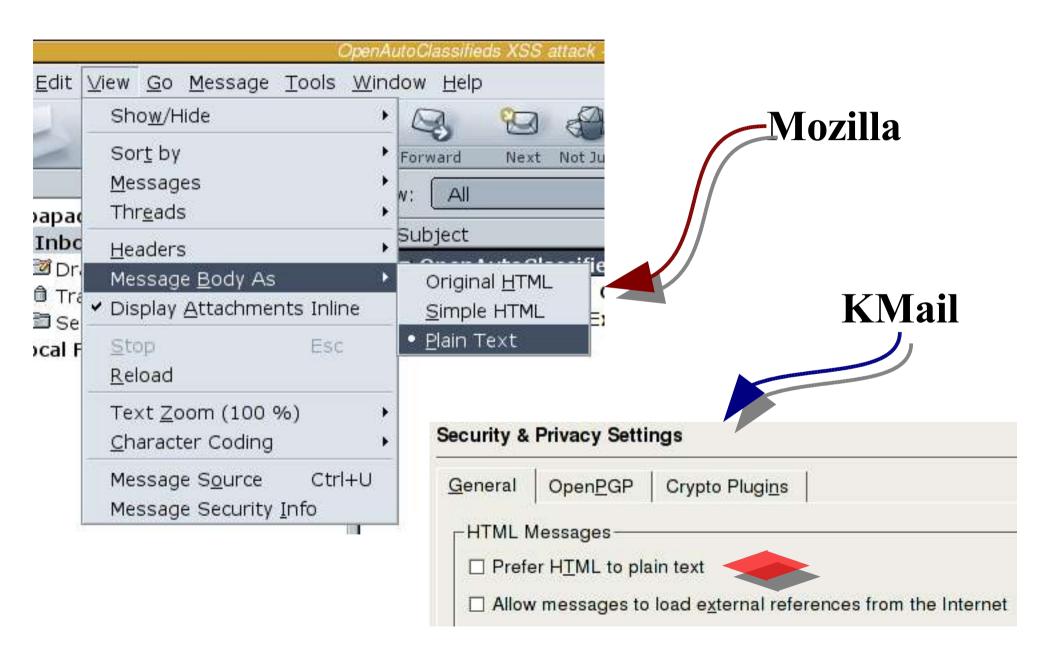
- Web browser is typically invoked
 - All web browser vulnerabilities applicable
- Web bugs (remote transparent 1x1 images)
 - You're in spammer's HTTP server logs
 - Good email address, keep for future spamming
 - All your IPs/timestamps are belong to us
- JavaScript and friends
 - No legitimate use
 - Malicious code execution (worms, trojans)

What Happens When You Get An HTML email?

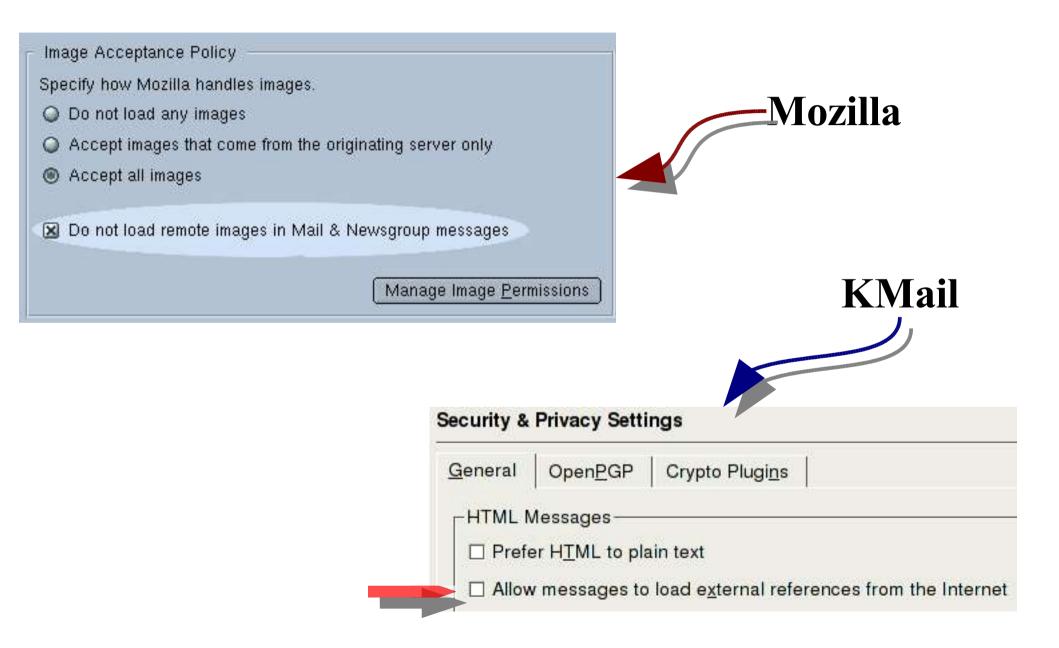


- 1. Client tries to render the HTML
- 2. Remote elements are loaded from the network
- **3.Busted** you're in spammer's logs

Turning Off HTML email



Getting Rid of Web Bugs



Tracking People on the Web

- The "referer" field
 - Where did this visitor come from?
- Cookies
 - Uniquely identifiable consumers
- Banner ads
 - Profiling

The Good Cookies

- Small text files stored on your local machine
- They usually keep useful information for a specific site e.g. lang=el for a multi-language site
- Necessary for web authentication, since HTTP is stateless
- Theoretically not accessed by anyone else but the site that put them there.

Misuse of Cookies

- Consumer profiling networks like DoubleClick
 - Cookies combined with banner ads
 - Why do banners always point to so long URLs?
- Accessing cookies of other domains
- Everyone gives you a cookies nowadays. Do you need them?
- Cookies are only necessary for authentication

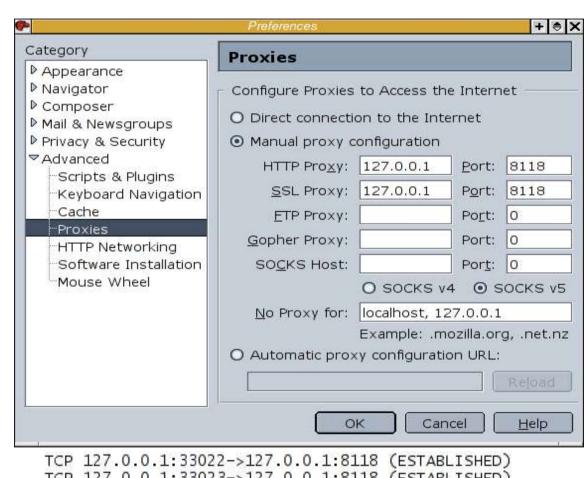
Defenses Against Cookie Misuse

- User decides to accept/reject cookies per domain
 - Actually works after a while
 - Always use the "remember my choice" feature
- Expire all cookies when I exit my browser
 - Hassle-free web browsing
 - Keeps all sites happy
 - Acceptable, as long as you quit your browser often

Privoxy – Anonymizing HTTP Proxy

- All HTTP requests
 + replies go through
 Privoxy
- It strips all cookies / banner ads / popups
- Breaks some sites





```
TCP 127.0.0.1:33022->127.0.0.1:8118 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:33023->127.0.0.1:8118 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:33024->127.0.0.1:8118 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:33021->127.0.0.1:8118 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:33022->127.0.0.1:8118 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:33023->127.0.0.1:8118 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:33024->127.0.0.1:8118 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:8118 (LISTEN)
TCP 127.0.0.1:8118->127.0.0.1:33021 (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 141.151.136.150:33025->195.134.99.76:www (ESTABLISHED)
TCP 127.0.0.1:8118->127.0.0.1:33022 (ESTABLISHED)
```

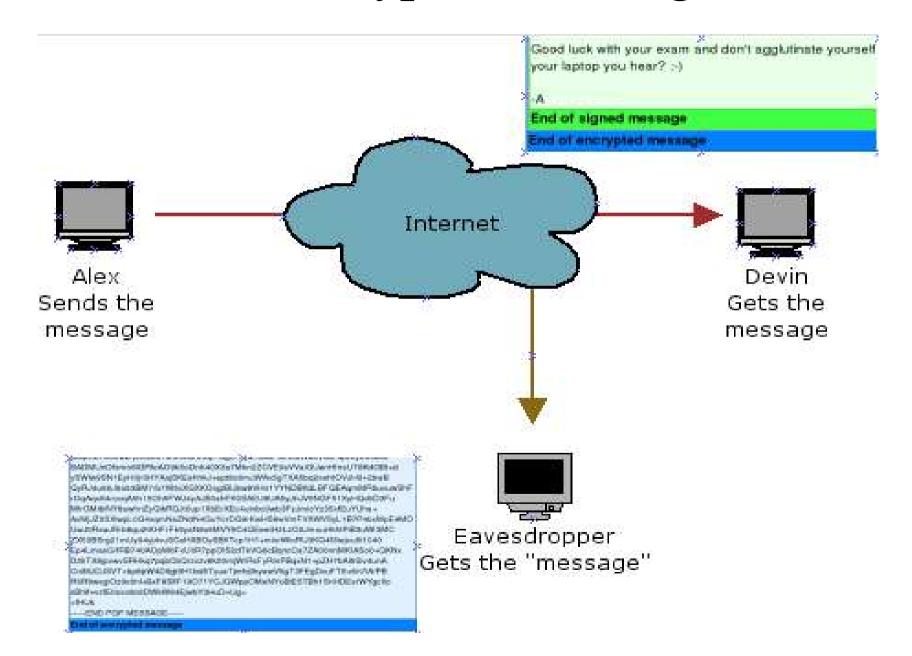
Email Encryption

- How?
 - Public Key Infrastructure
 - OpenPGP standard (RFC2440)
- Why?
 - Confidentiality (third parties cannot read your email)
 - Integrity (message is not altered while in transit)
 - Authentication (I know who sent the message)

Public Key Crypto

- Alice has a **private** and a **public** key. So does Bob.
- They both post their public keys on a key server.
- Alice gets Bob's public key from the server.
- Alice uses Bob's public key to encrypt a message to him.
- Alice **signs** the message with her private key.
- Bob gets the message. He uses his private key to **decrypt** the message, and reads it. No one else could have read it.
- Bob uses Alice's public key to **verify her signature**. No one else could have signed it, so the message is from Alice.

An Encrypted Message

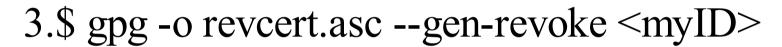


PKI Pitfalls

- Getting a corrupt public key
 - Always check the fingerprint, e.g.
 3DAD 8435 DB52 F17B 640F D78C 8260 0CC1 0B75 8265
 - By phone call, or face-to-face verification
- Not keeping your private key secure
 - Secure your machine
 - Use a strong passphrase (not just a password)
- Key mismanagement
 - Always issue revocation certificate
 - Set expiry date before the next Ice Age

Creating Your Own Keys - GnuPG

- 1.\$ gpg --gen-key
- 2.\$ gpg --list-keys



- 4.\$ gpg --send-keys --keyserver pgp.mit.edu
- 5.Go to http://pgp.mit.edu to verify your key
- 6.\$ gpg --fingerprint <myID>
- 7.\$ gpg --import revcert.asc
- 8.\$ gpg --send-keys --keyserver pgp.mit.edu
- 9.Go to http://pgp.mit.edu to check proper revocation

Crypto – Email Client Integration

- KMail: Native GnuPG support
- Mozilla: EnigMail plugin
- Other mail clients that support OpenPGP
 - Mutt
 - Pine
 - Sylpheed
 - Mozilla ThunderBird

Encrypting Local Files With GnuPG

- \$ gpg --encrypt --recipient <myID> <filename>
 - Encrypts and compresses the file
 - Creates <filename>.gpg
- \$ gpg --decrypt --output <filename> <filename>.gpg
 - Decrypts the contents of <filename>.gpg into the file <filename>