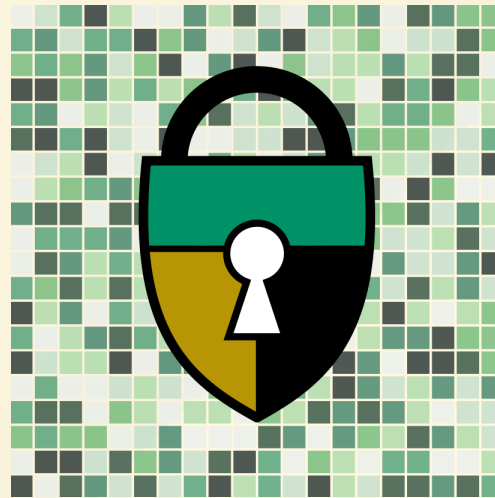


# Teaching Privacy & Security

via **Free Software**



Presented by Sean O'Brien, Yale Law School

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<https://frama.link/lp2019>



chicken, chicken, chicken





# Who Is This Guy?

- Free Software advocate, sometime contributor
- Founder and head of [Yale Privacy Lab](#)
- Lecturer in Law at Yale Law School
- Director of Business Development at [Purism](#)
- The dude who won't shut up about ultrasonic spying via microphones.



# Cybersecurity Class

Law 20310 | First Cohort: Fall 2018

Prof. Scott Shapiro, Laurin Weissinger, Me

Our class is an introduction to cybersecurity, privacy, anonymity, and cryptography via hands-on activities.

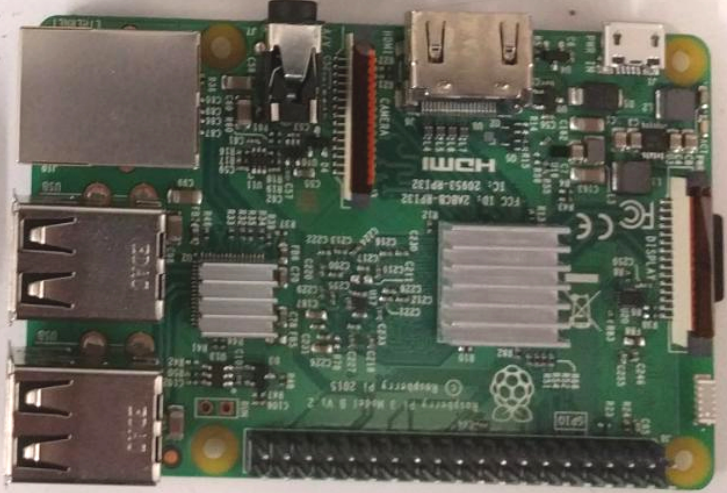
Students learn cybersecurity concepts so that they may better engage issues at the policy and regulatory level.

<https://github.com/seandiggity/yls-cybersec>

# Pedagogical Approach

- Hands-on, practical learning
- Simple exercises to introduce complex concepts
- Cover a broad range of cybersecurity topics
- Break down conceptual barriers ("what is an operating system?")
- Free Software, Open Hardware
- There are **no magic bullets!** Security takes time.









# Weeks 1-3

## Getting to Know Your Mini-Computer

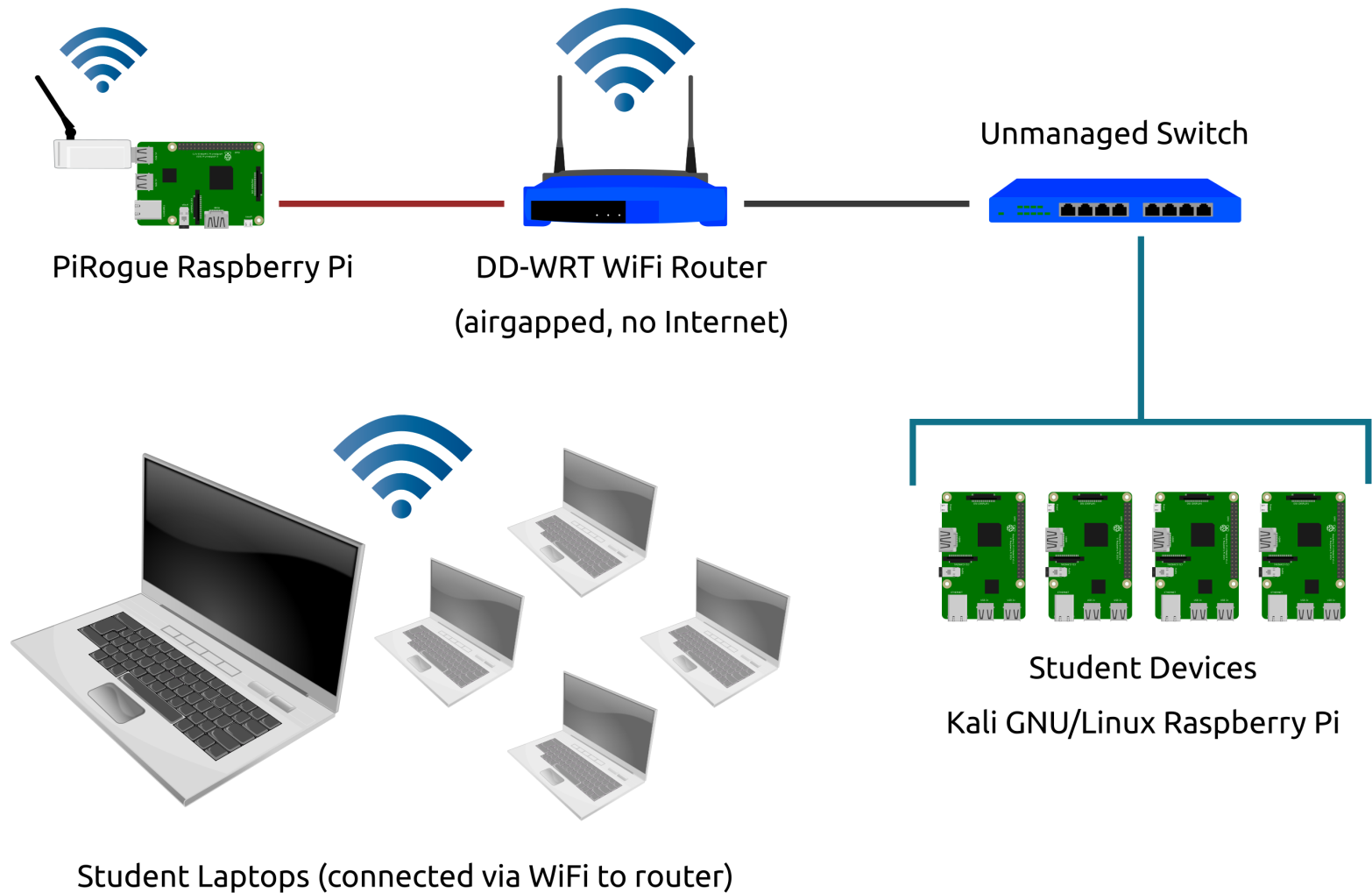
- Raspberry Pi assembly
- Command Line Interface (CLI) basics (e.g. ls, cd, pwd, mv, cp, chmod, ifconfig, useradd, sudo)
- Controlling Your Raspberry Pi via SSH

## Operating Systems

- The Kernel, Userspace, Rootkits
- Admin / Root Access



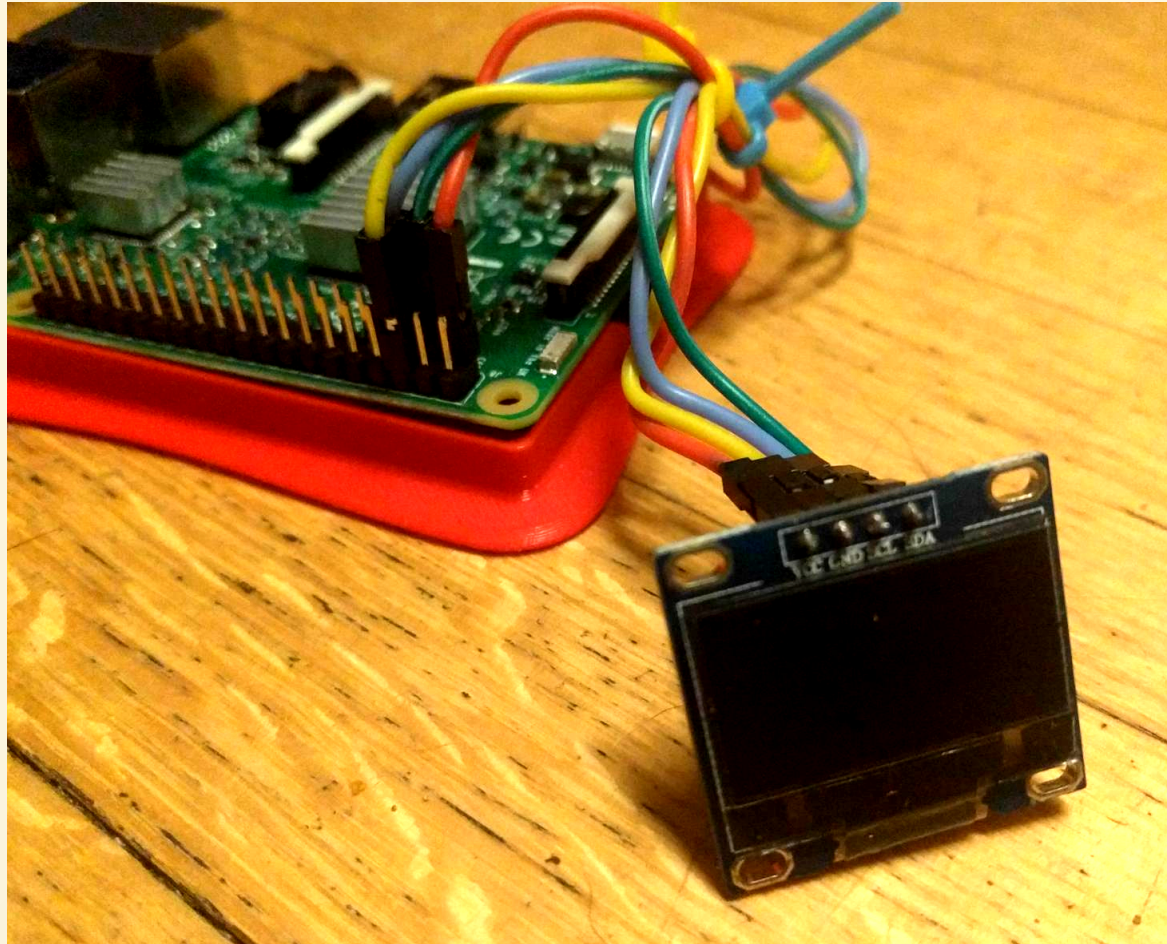
# Our Classroom Network



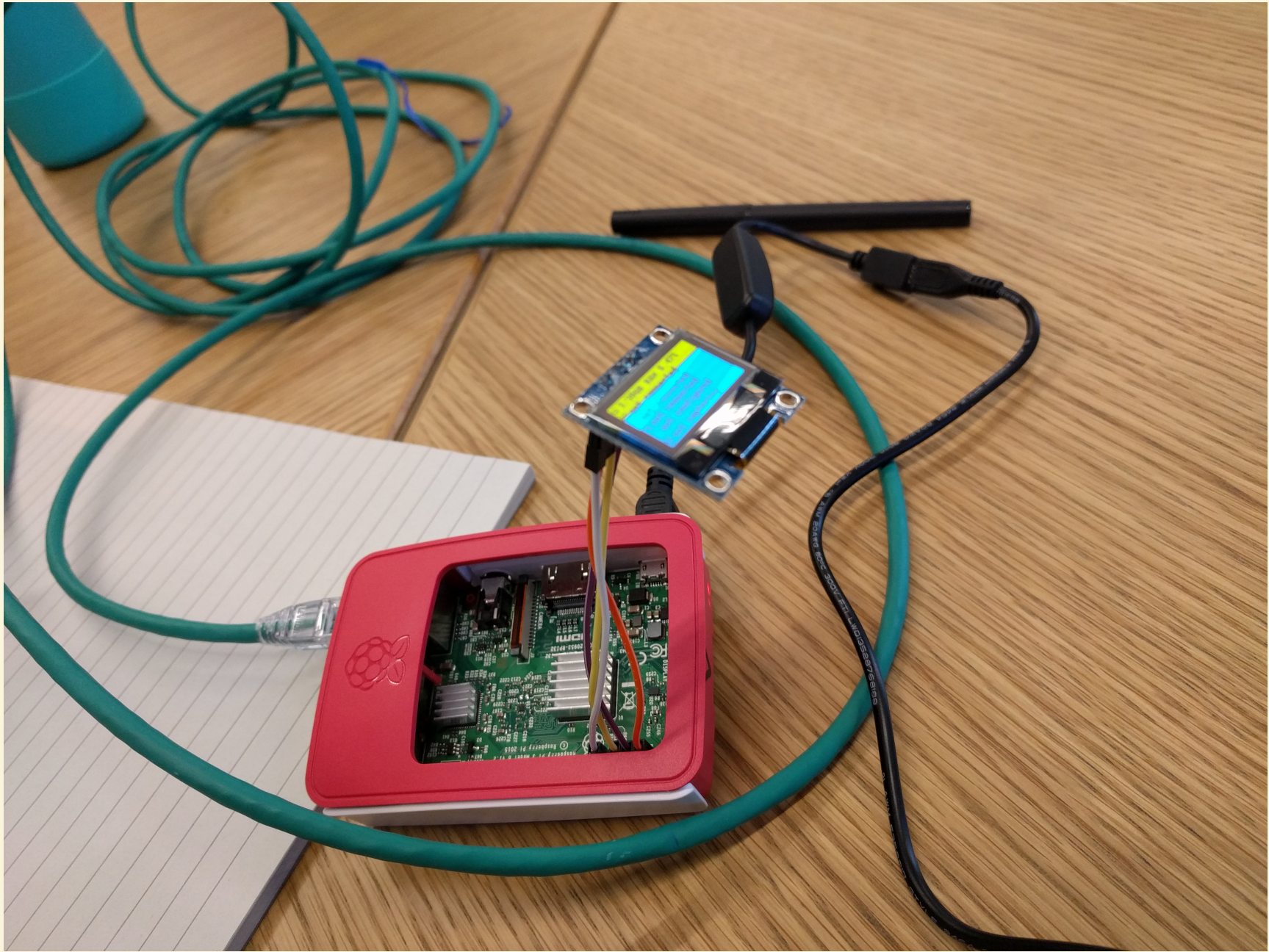
Classroom consists of 4 identical, airgapped LANs with this topology



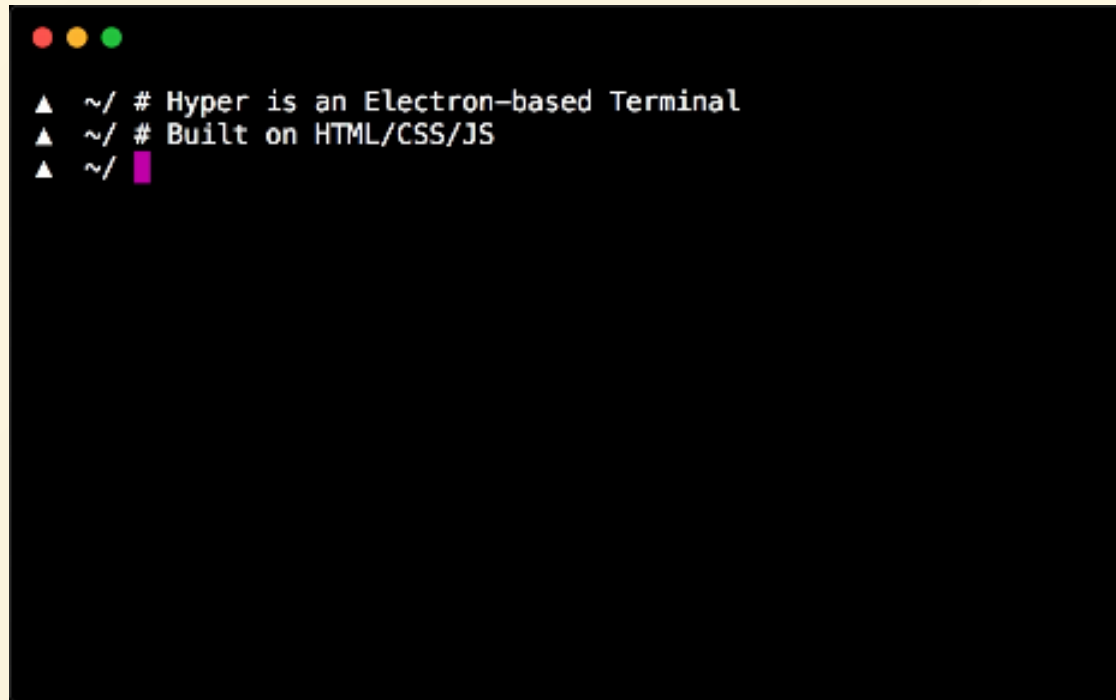








# CLI for the Class: [hyper.is](https://hyper.is)



```
▲ ~/ # Hyper is an Electron-based Terminal
▲ ~/ # Built on HTML/CSS/JS
▲ ~/ █
```

We chose Hyper for simplicity and compatibility across operating systems.



# Example Activity: SSH

- Open the **Hyper** CLI. Run: `ssh user@172.27.1.1`
- Type in the password `ThatWasEasy`
- Type `y` or `yes` to say you trust the connection
- Now, run the command `ls -lah`
- What do you see?

```
Welcome to Kali GNU/Linux Rolling (GNU/Linux 4.15.0-29-generic x86_64)
* Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
* Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
* Support:        https://ubuntu.com/advantage
Linux gnu-linux-thinkpad 4.15.0-29-generic #31-Ubuntu SMP Tue Jul 17 15:39:52 UTC 2018 x86_64

0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
user@gnu-linux-thinkpad:~$
```

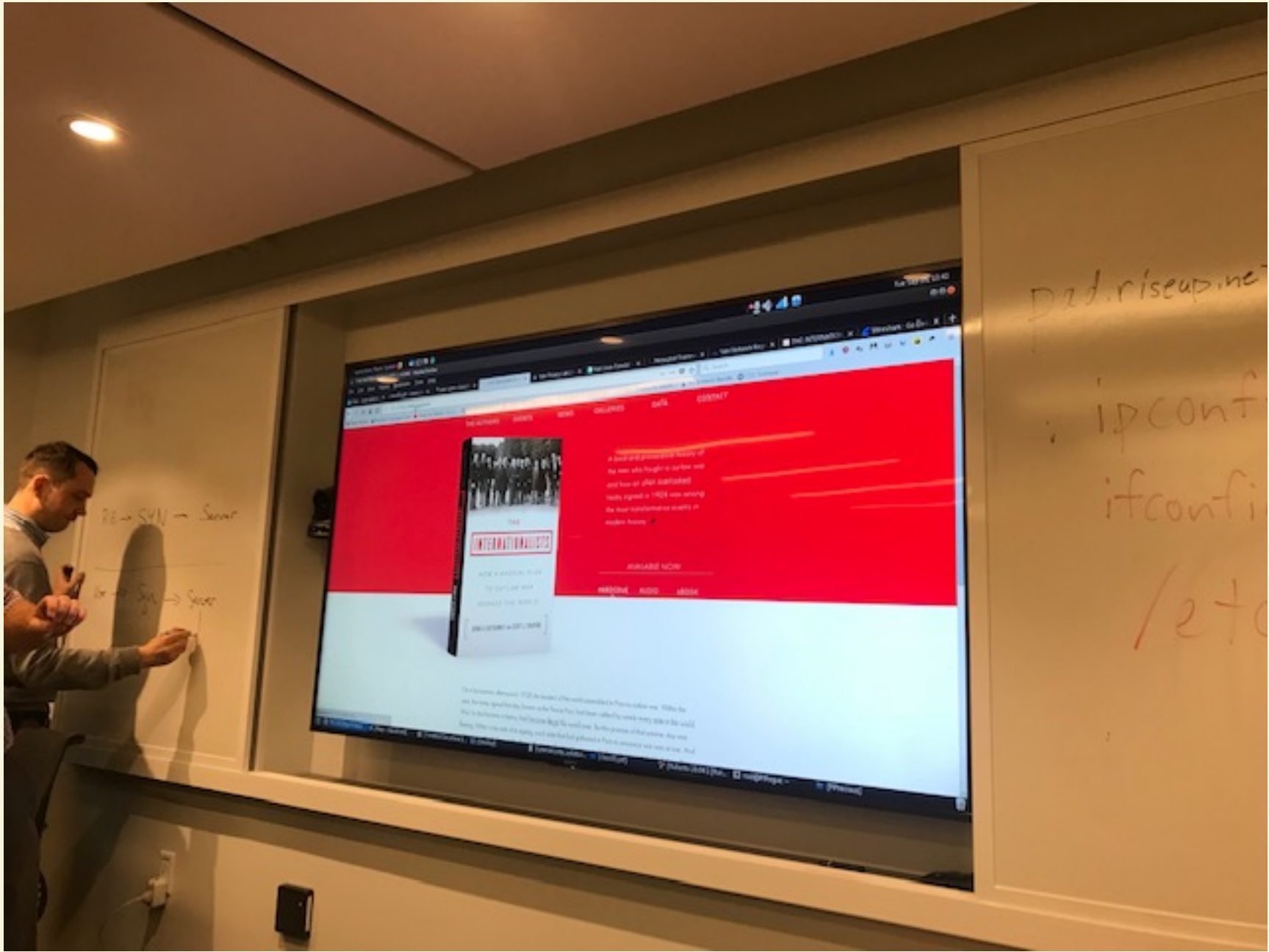
# Weeks 4-6

## Ownership & Permissions

- Permissions as a Structural Design for Security
- Privilege Escalation Attacks

## Normative Structure of a Network

- Networking Models, Addresses, Protocols (e.g. ethernet, TCP/IP, HTTP)
- Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS), Man-in-the-Middle (MITM)



PE -> SMI -> Server

IP -> SMI -> Server

pd.riseup.net

ipconf

ifconfi

/etc

THE INTERACTIVE VOICES

BUYABLE NOW

MASSIVE AUDIO LIBRARY

538 payloads - 41 encoders - 10 nops  
Free Metasploit Pro trial: <http://r-7.co/trymsp>

```
msf > use auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > show options
```

Module options (auxiliary/dos/tcp/synflood):

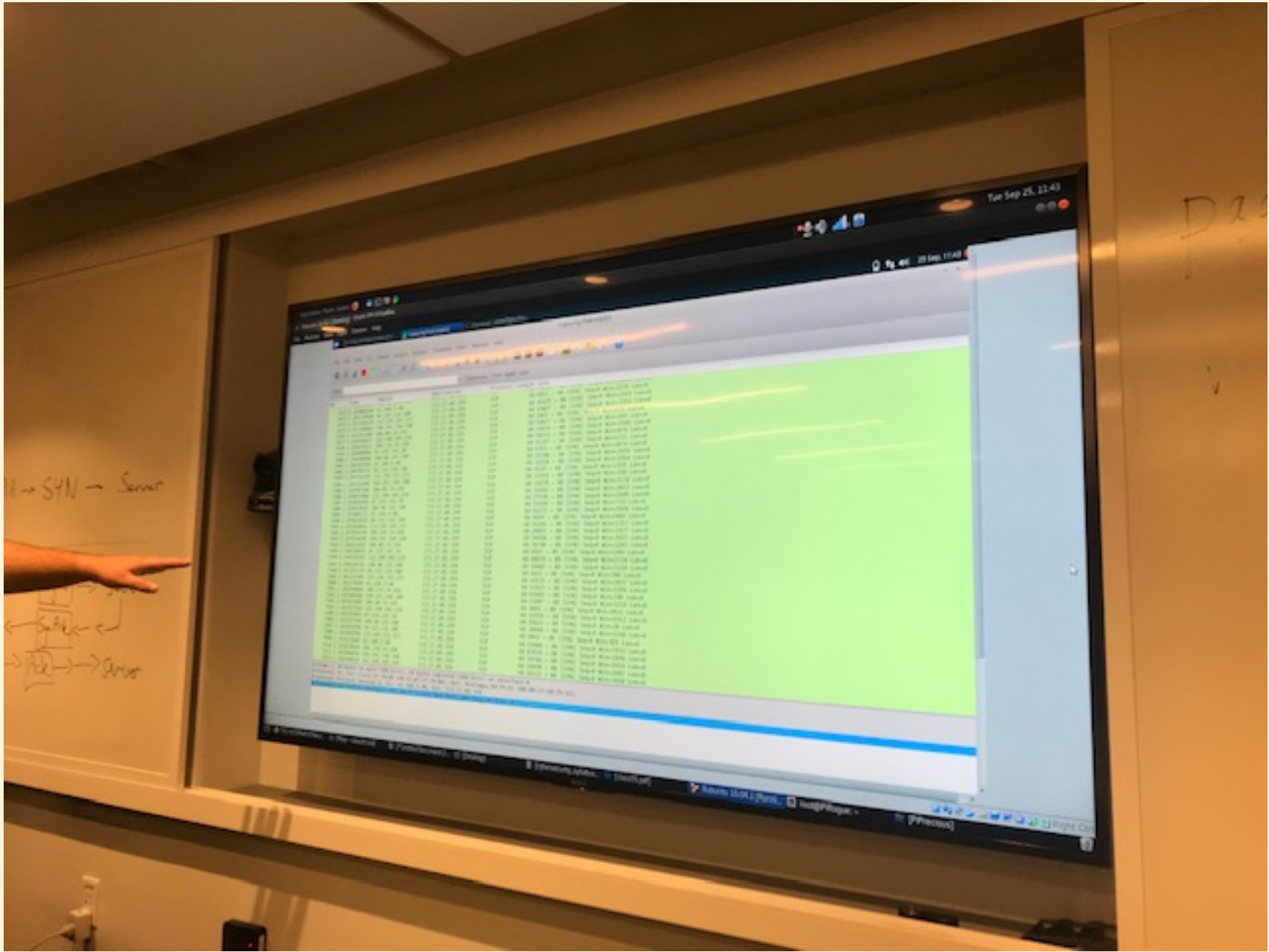
Name	Current Setting	Required	Description
-----			
INTERFACE			
RURI		no	The name of the interface
RHOST		no	Number of SYNs to send (else unlimited)
RPORT	80	yes	The target address
SHOST		yes	The target port
SNAME	65535	no	The spoofable source address (else randomizes)
SOURCE		yes	The number of bytes to capture
TIMEOUT	500	no	The source port (else randomizes)
		yes	The number of seconds to wait for new data

```
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > set RHOST 172.27.85.159
RHOST => 172.27.85.159
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > set RPORT 80
RPORT => 80
```

```
msf auxiliary(dos/tcp/synflood) > exploit
[*] SYN flooding 172.27.85.159:80...
[*] Auxiliary interrupted by the console user
```

YN -> Server  
SYN -> Server  
SNAME -> Server  
SOURCE -> Server

P



1 -> SYN -> Server



← Subnet ←  
→ File → → Server

D2



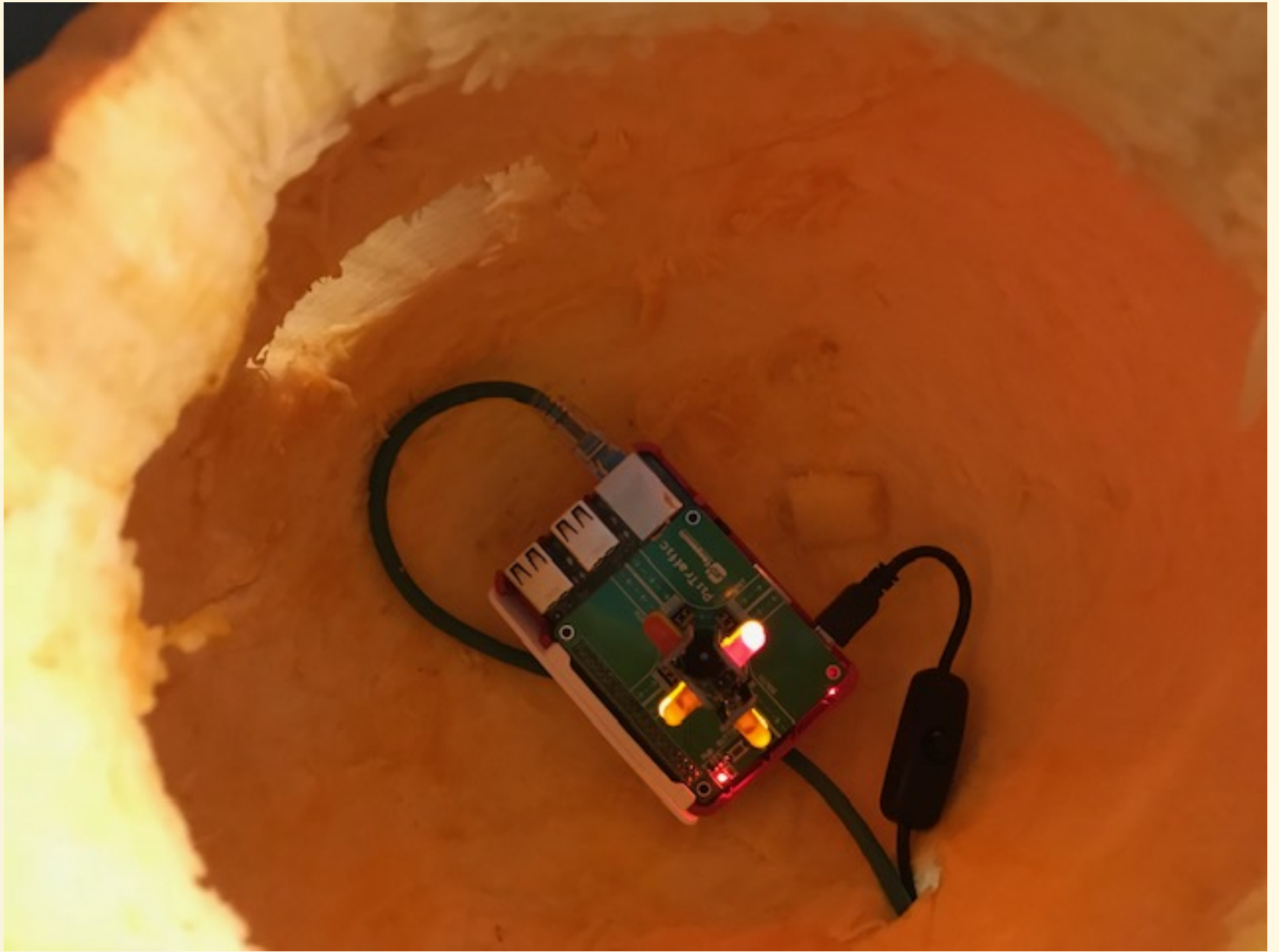
# Let us do a seasonal hack: Pwn this Pumpkin!

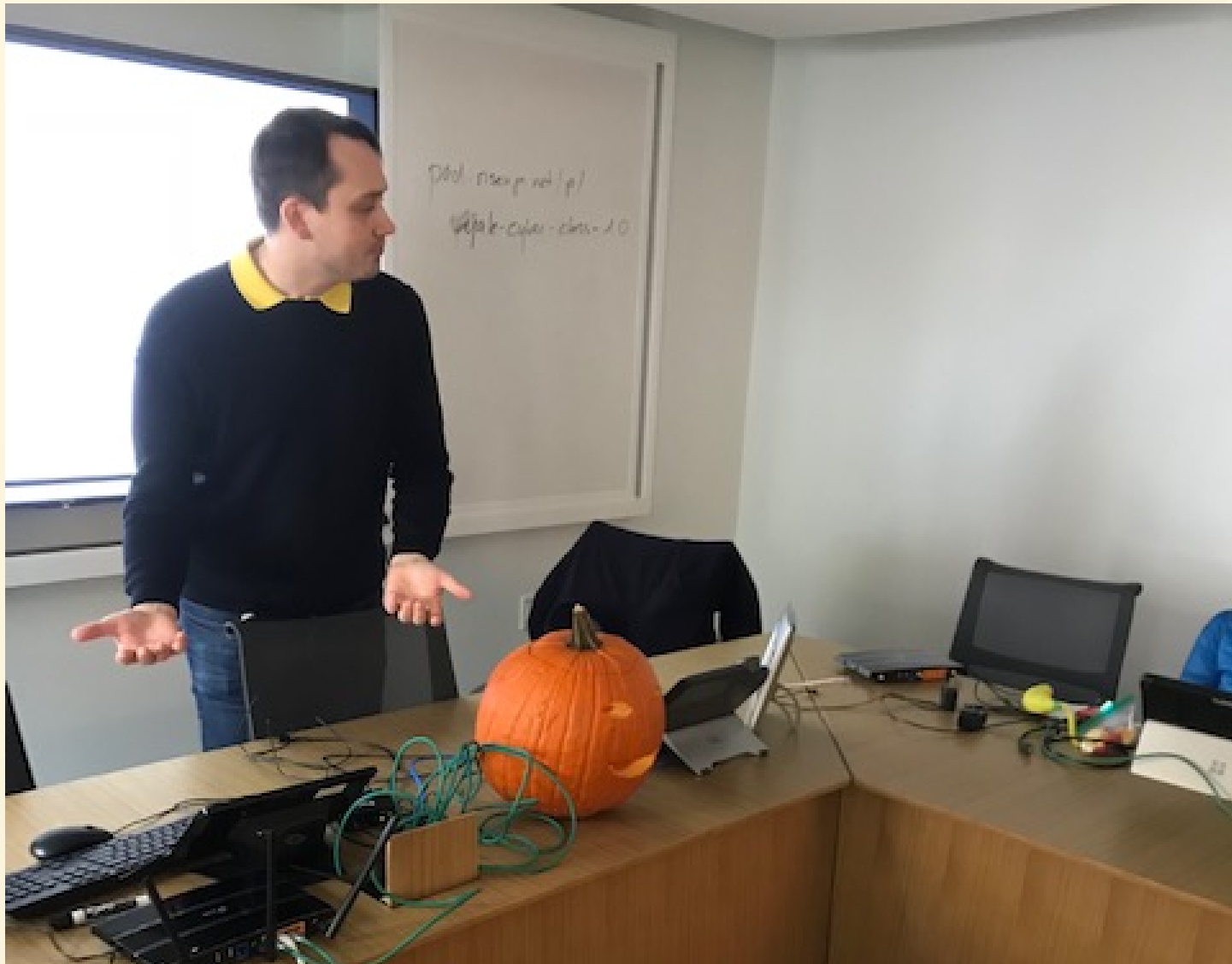
First step, what are we hacking here?

Use command:

```
nmap 192.168.1.122 -v -O
```

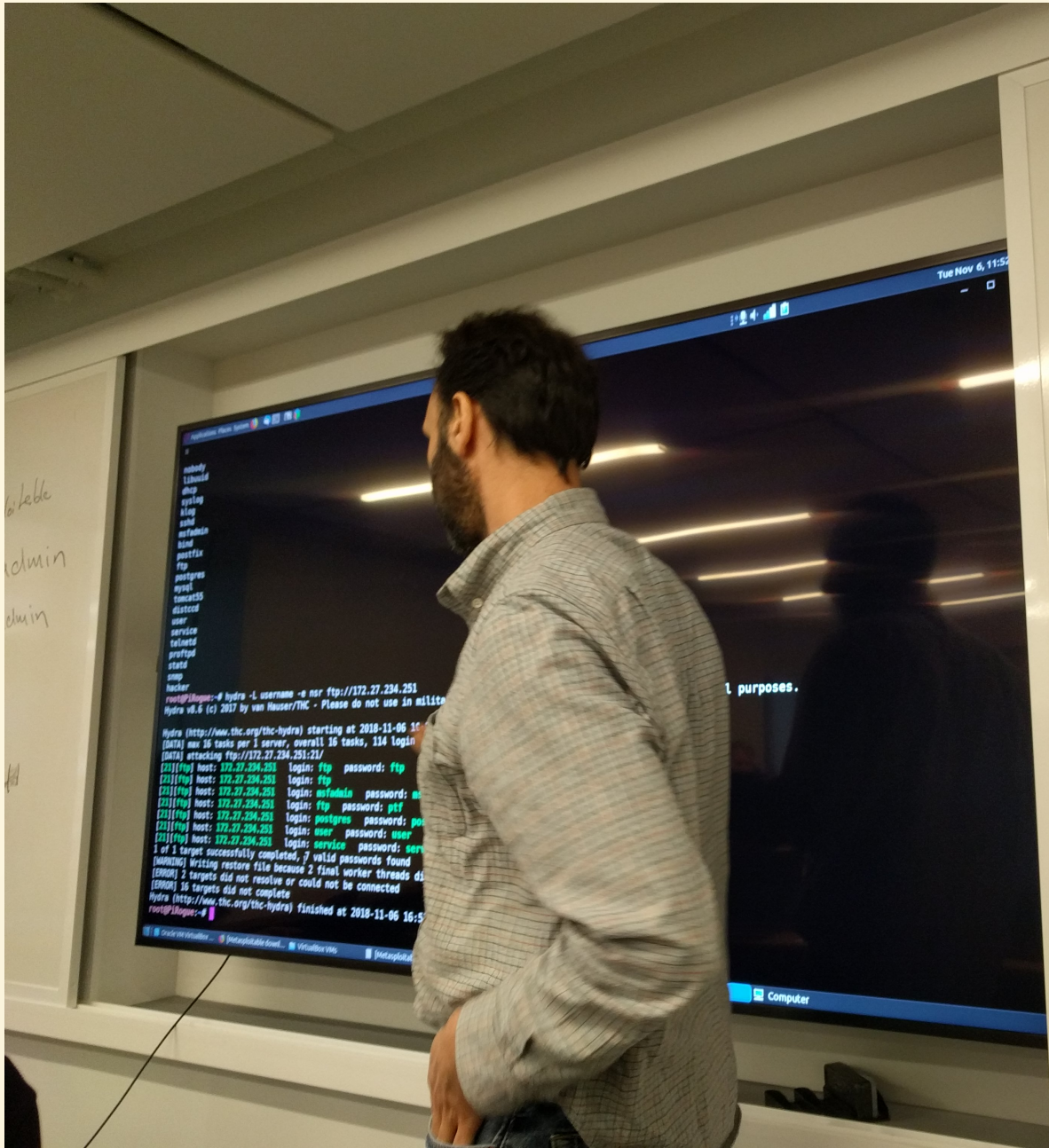
-v stands for verbose (not needed here but interesting)  
-O stands for detect OS





<https://github.com/seandiggity/yls-cybersec/blob/master/PumpkinPi.md>





skale  
admin  
admin

cut -s | -d  
use

Hyper  
Pi

msfconsole

right click -  
apt-get in

11



# Weeks 7-8

## Secrecy & Encryption

- Obfuscation & Hashes
- Encryption keys
- Asymmetric, symmetric, and hybrid
- Encryption algorithms
- Detailed description of RSA algorithm

# Weeks 9-10

## Anonymity & The Dark Web

- Onion Routing (Tor)
- Sharing Files Anonymously
- Guest: Shari Steele, Tor Project leader

## Cybercrime

- Ransomware, Fraud, and Phishing
- Tor hidden services and data exfiltration
- Data Breaches

# Where Free Software fits in:

It's not a guarantee of privacy and security, but it is a prerequisite for it.



# "Thanks Captain Obvious!"

- Concepts that may be familiar to "us" (hackers, Free Software folks) need to be explained and emphasized for a new generation.
- The following examples are from our "Chain of Trust" class and illustrate this approach.

# Verifiability

Source code must be available in a [preferred form](#) to be read and audited by researchers and the public, for much the same reason scientific results should be available (and intelligible) for scrutiny.

Ideally, the results of compilation should be reproducible. **Reproducible builds** are an exciting step toward true verifiability.

# Free & Open-Source Software (FOSS)

"Open Source" is often a business term for [Free Software](#). The "free" means "freedom" (*libre*) but, usually, it also costs nothing (*gratis*).

*Synonyms:* Software libre, FLOSS.

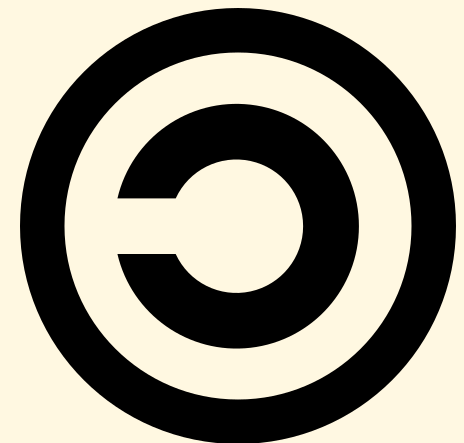




# Copyleft

A "hack" of copyright designed to replenish the [digital or creative commons](#). Copyleft licenses like the GNU GPL or CC BY-SA require that the same rights to use, modify, remix, and share apply to all software recipients.

*Synonyms: Share-Alike*



# Why Does Software Licensing Matter for Privacy and Security?

- If you can read the source, or an expert can audit it, then you can verify the software has the security features it promises.
- If you can read the source, or an expert can audit it, it's very hard to hide malicious features in it.
- Bugs are also easier to hunt down and fix because "[given enough eyeballs all bugs are shallow](#)".
- [Patches](#) are quickly applied because there is minimal legal friction.

# Weeks 11-12

## Chains of Trust

- Certificates, SSL/TLS
- Software Repositories, Hardware Supply Chain

## Penetration Testing

- Metasploit Framework
- Privilege escalation attack FTP server
- Exploited Ingreslock back door in IRC protocol
- Install keylogger on remote machine using meterpreter

```
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 11:28
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 11:28
Initiating SYN Stealth Scan at 11:28
Scanning 192.168.1.122 [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 192.168.1.122
Completed SYN Stealth Scan at 11:28, 3.44s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating OS detection (try #1) against 192.168.1.122
Retrying OS detection (try #2) against 192.168.1.122
Retrying OS detection (try #3) against 192.168.1.122
Retrying OS detection (try #4) against 192.168.1.122
Retrying OS detection (try #5) against 192.168.1.122
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.122
Host is up (0.0012s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open  ssh
53/tcp filtered domain
```

No exact OS matches for host (If you know what OS is running on it, see <https://nmap.org/submit/>)

```
TCP/IP fingerprint:
OS:SCAN(V=7.70%E=4ND=16/30%OT=22%CT=1%CU=43761%PV=Y%DS=2%DC=I%G=Y%TM=5BD878
OS:ABNP=x86_64-pc-linux-gnu)SEQ(SP=11%GCD=FA80%ISR=9C%TI=I%CI=RD%TS=U)SEQ(S
OS:P=12%GCD=FA80%ISR=9C%TI=I%TS=U)OPS(O1=M5B4%O2=M5B4%O3=M5B4%O4=M5B4%O5=M5
OS:B4%O6=M5B4)WIN(W1=FFFF%W2=FFFF%W3=FFFF%W4=FFFF%W5=FFFF%W6=FFFF)ECN(R=Y%D
OS:F=NT=41%W=FFFF%O=M5B4%CC=N%Q=)T1(R=Y%DF=N%T=41%S=O%A=S+%F=AS%RD=8%Q=)T2
OS:(R=Y%DF=N%T=100%W=0%S=Z%A=S%F=AR%O=RD=8%Q=)T3(R=Y%DF=N%T=100%W=0%S=Z%A=
OS:S%F=AR%O=RD=8%Q=)T4(R=Y%DF=N%T=100%W=0%S=A%A=Z%F=R%O=RD=8%Q=)T5(R=Y%D
OS:F=NT=100%W=0%S=Z%A=S%F=AR%O=RD=8%Q=)T5(R=N)T6(R=Y%DF=N%T=100%W=0%S=A%
OS:A=Z%F=R%O=RD=8%Q=)T7(R=Y%DF=N%T=100%W=0%S=Z%A=S%F=AR%O=RD=8%Q=)U1(R=Y%
OS:DF=NT=34%IPL=164%UN=0%RIPL=G%RID=G%RIPCK=G%RUCK=G%RUD=G)IE(R=N)
```

```
Network Distance: 2 hops
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=17 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: Incremental
```

```
Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/nmap
OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 25.26 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1107 (53.926KB) | Rcvd: 1094 (46.494KB)
```

```
root@kali:~#
```



# Week 13

## Threat Modeling

- Risks and Vulnerabilities
- Operational Security (OPSEC)

# Final Projects

We asked students to hack a device or demonstrate an exploit.

# Final Project Examples:

- Activating microphone remotely and eavesdropping on conversations.
- Cracking weak WiFi access point passwords using dictionary attack.
- Website defacing, SQL injection, cross-site scripting.
- DDoS, MITM, other network-based attacks.
- Spoofing digital signatures with weak algorithms (MD5)

<https://privacylab.yale.edu/digital-id.html>



Capture two types of data using tcp dump:

1. Wifi information (beacon)
2. Encryption information (handshakes)

A single connection is sufficient to generate enough information to crack the password

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Yale Cyber Leadership Forum

Adam Pan

Scott Shapiro

Sean O'Brien

Laura Weisinger



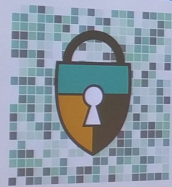


# Digital Signatures

Adam Pan

Please browse to:

<https://privacylab.yale.edu/digital-id.html>



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Yale Cyber  
Leadership Forum

Steve Shapiro  
Sean O'Brien  
Laura Weitzel

# Yale Privacy Lab

- Ad-hoc Digital Self-Defense workshops
- Static and network analysis of mobile apps for privacy auditing
- Creates a feedback loop with the cybersecurity curriculum. "Got a privacy question? Come to next week's Privacy Lab workshop..."
- We can prove how important privacy is by demonstrating exploits and how encryption, anonymity, etc. protect users.







# Thank You

- Scott Shapiro, Laurin Weissinger, Oona Hathaway
- Rebecca Crootof and Jack Balkin, Yale ISP
- Esther Onfroy, Exodus Privacy, PiRogue
- Jonathan Oronzo, Matt Adair, City Frequencies
- Eben Moglen & Danny Haidar, Freedombox Fndn
- Yale CEID and MakeHaven
- My colleagues at Purism for feedback & support

Keep In Touch: <https://frama.link/lp2019>