Cybersecurity Privacy and Open Source Intelligent (OSINT)

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Threats to Privacy

Legal

- Company/employer access to data and 'personal' communications
- Local (and remote) logging of communication
- Personal info sent to online service providers,
- merchants or other users
- Cookies
- Web intelligence gathering

Illegal

- Eavesdropping/Interception
- Man-in-the-middle
- Keylogging



Online Privacy Problematic

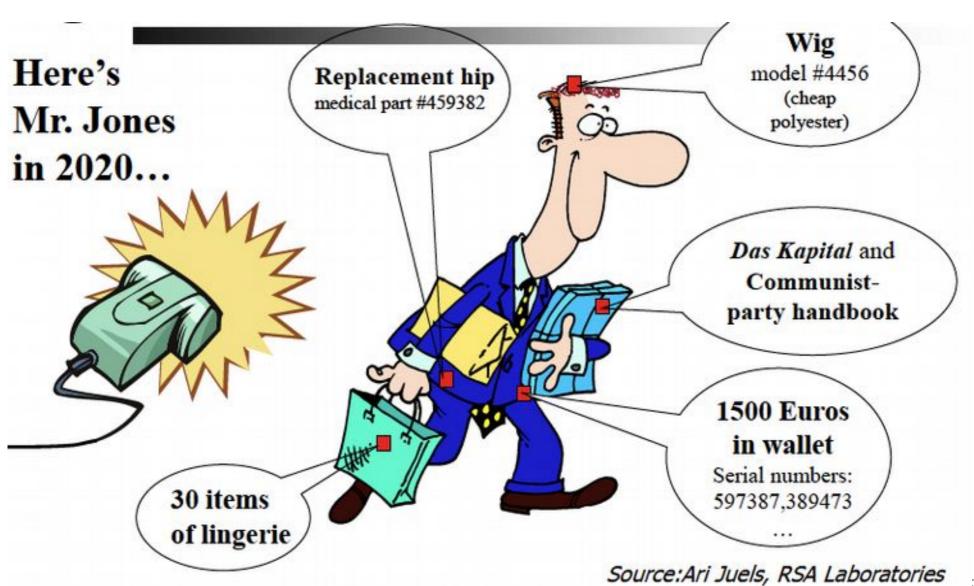
- Current services (FB, GMail, GCal, Flickr, Pinterest)
 are "free" users pay with their data, advertisement based business model ("If you're not paying, you're
 the product")
- Centralized data collection, privacy leaks
 - accidental
 - deliberate
- Information flow to third parties (companies, governments, the web-browsing public, hackers)
- Tracking
- Data Mining



- Once leaked, the data cannot be revoked
- Potential audience exceeds expectations, copying easy
- Not known who has what information
- Pieces of information that are harmless, taken together can be identifying or damaging



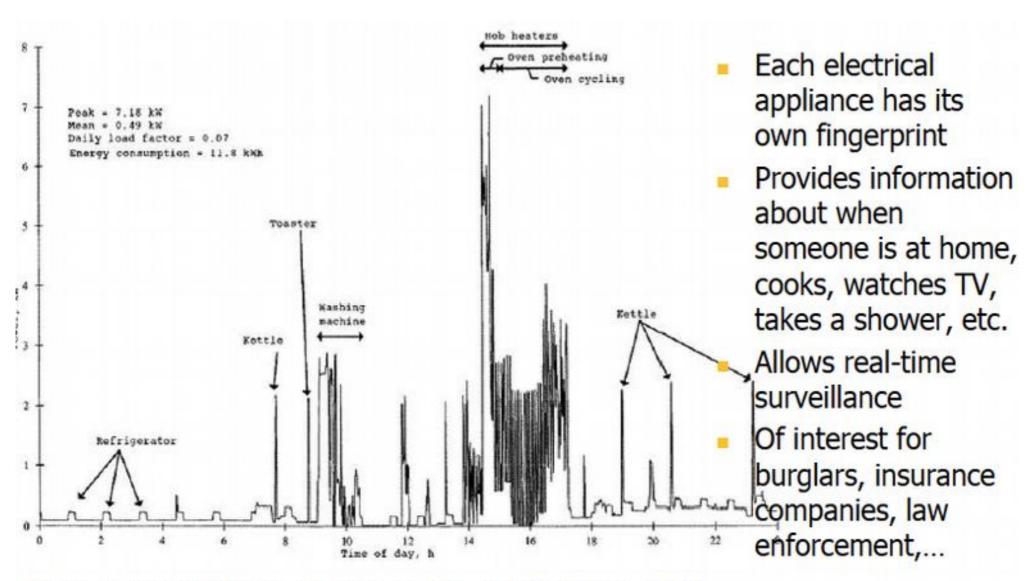
The RFID Consumer Privacy Problem





- Mr. Jones pays with a credit card; his RFID tags now linked to his identity
- Mr. Jones attends a political rally; law enforcement scans his RFID tags
- Mr. Jones wins Turing Award; physically tracked by paparazzi via RFID

Smart Metering – Privacy Risk



Source: Smart Metering & Privacy, Elias Leake Quinn, 2009

Privacy Risk by Social Networks

- Intimate personal details about social contacts, personal life, etc.
- The Internet never forgets completely....
- Not only accessible by "friends"

Social Network Analysis/Profiling by:

- Employers
- Schools/Universities
- Tax authorities
- Law Enforcement
- Insurances
- Hackers

Facebook Statistics

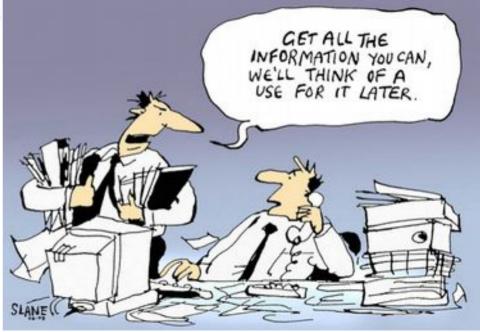
(https://napoleoncat.com/stats/)



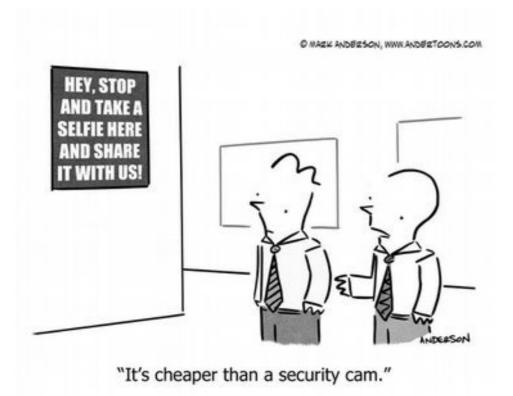
Facebook users in Sri Lanka June 2019 There were 5 454 000 Facebook users in Sri Lanka in June 2019, which accounted for 25.9% of its entire population. The majority of them were men - 67.8%. People aged 25 to 34 were the largest user group (1 980 000). The highest difference between men and women occurs within people aged 25 to 34, where men lead by 620 000.



Mube Keepe THE DENVER POST 5.26.10



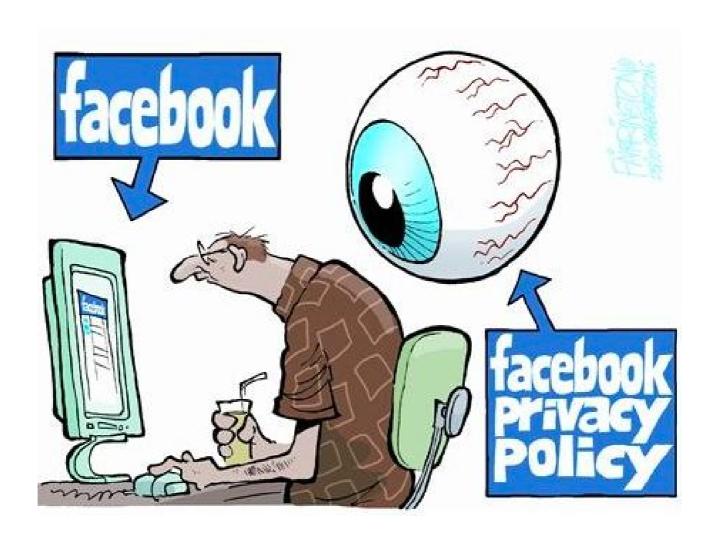
Sharing a Selfie



facebook

facebook

Privacy





Location based Systems



- Provide service based on current position
- Typically use GPS
- Store location data
- Not always trusted

People deliberately give their location:

- •cinemas / shows
- •friend's places
- •work
- •travels

Still people want (and have the right to) choose when to give away private information

(Possible) Sensitive places:

- Political parties
- Hospital
- Strip clubs

Location based Systems



PET



Privacy Enhancement Tool (PET) is a generic term for computer tools, applications and mechanisms which allow online users to protect the privacy of their personally identifiable information.

PETs are often integrated with, or used in conjunction with, online services or applications

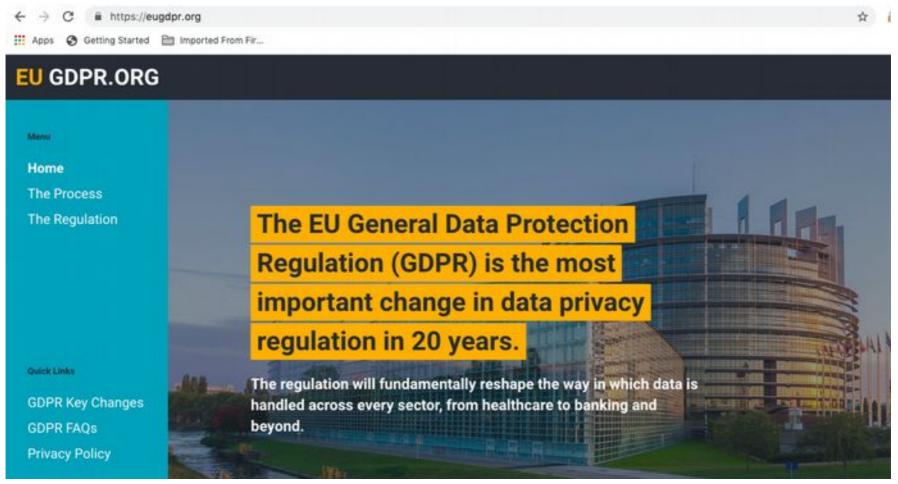
∘ e.g. email, Web,...

PETs Overview

The main objectives of PETs are one or more of the following:

- increase control over the personal data sent to, and used by, online service providers, merchants or other online users
- minimize the personal data collected and used by service providers and merchants choose the degree of anonymity
 - e.g. by using pseudonyms

General Data Protection Regulation



Example PET Applications

- Encryption on local storage
- Encryption on transmitted data
- Anonymous browsing
 - cookies
- Anonymous email
- Onion routing (Tor)

Prevent unauthorized access to local data

- Complete disk encryption
 - e.g. TrueCrypt,VeraCrypt,Bitlocker,LUKS

Encryption data for transmission

secure email

S/MIME, PGP

VPN tunnels

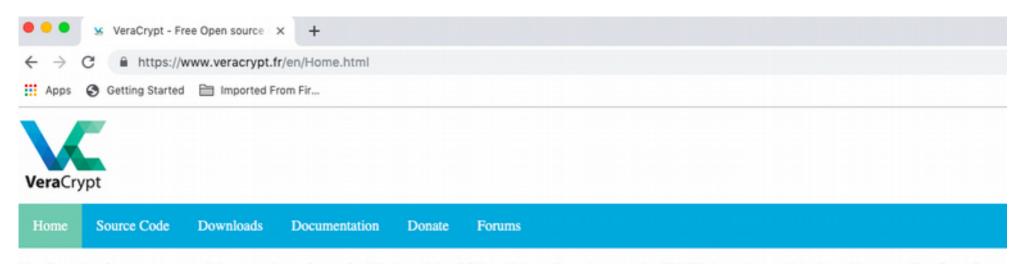
IPSec, SSL/TLS

Secure Web connectionsHTTPS (TLS)

TrueCrypt 7.1a

- Free open-source disk encryption software
- Creates a virtual encrypted disk within a file and mounts it as a real disk.
- Encrypts an entire partition or storage device such as USB flash drive or hard drive.
- Encryption is automatic, real-time (on-the-fly) and transparent.
- Parallelization and pipelining allow data to be read and written as fast as if the drive was not encrypted.
- Encryption can be hardware-accelerated on modern processors.

VeraCrypt



VeraCrypt is a free open source disk encryption software for Windows, Mac OSX and Linux. Brought to you by IDRIX (https://www.idrix.fr) and based on TrueCrypt 7.1a.

VeraCrypt main features:

- Creates a virtual encrypted disk within a file and mounts it as a real disk.
- Encrypts an entire partition or storage device such as USB flash drive or hard drive.
- Encrypts a partition or drive where Windows is installed (pre-boot authentication).
- Encryption is automatic, real-time(on-the-fly) and transparent.
- Parallelization and pipelining allow data to be read and written as fast as if the drive was not encrypted.
- · Encryption can be hardware-accelerated on modern processors.
- · Provides plausible deniability, in case an adversary forces you to reveal the password: Hidden volume (steganography) and hidden operating system.
- More information about the features of VeraCrypt may be found in the documentation













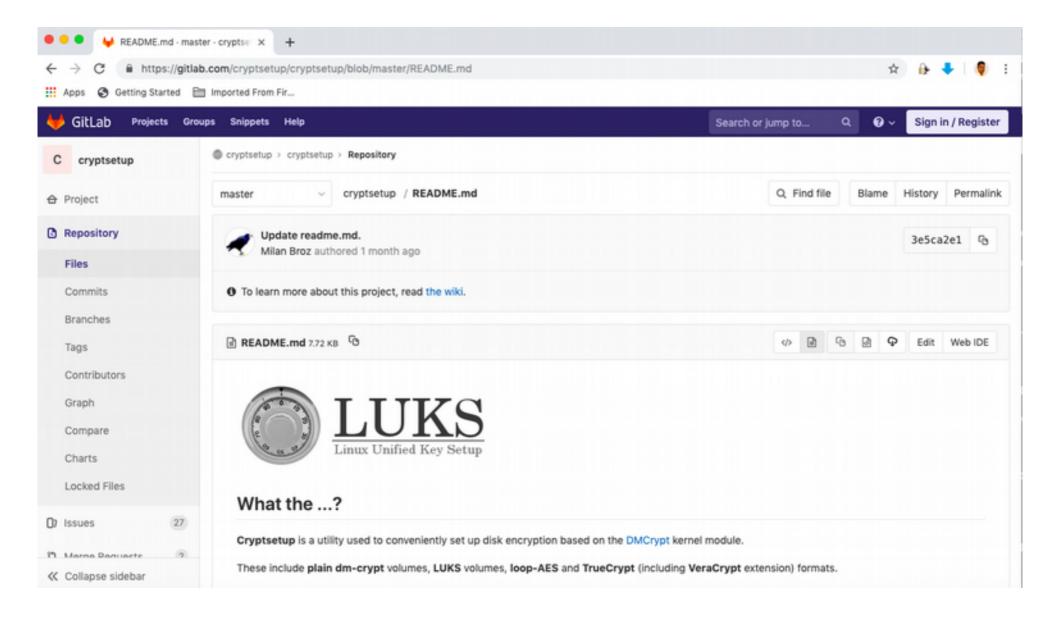




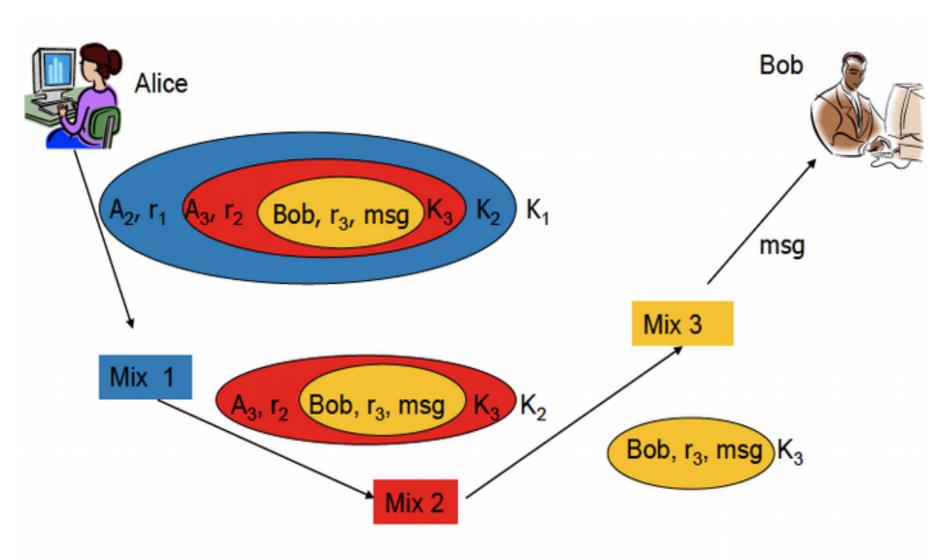




LUKS



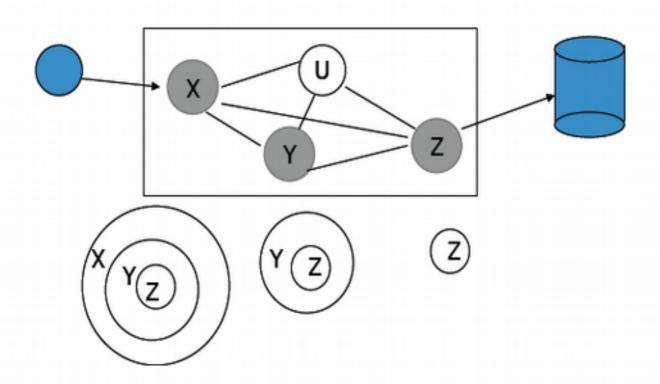
Mix-nets (Chaum, 1981)



Ki: public key of Mixi, ri: random number, Ai: address of Mixi

Onion Routing

- Onion = Object with layers of public key encryption to produce anonymous bi-directional virtual circuit between communication partners and to distribute symmetric keys
- Initiator's proxy constructs "forward onion" which encapsulates a route to the responder
- (Faster) symmetric encryption for data communication via the circuit



Tor: www.torproject.org

Anonymity Online Protect your privacy. Defend yourself against network surveillance and traffic analysis. Download Tor

- Tor prevents anyone from learning your location or browsing habits.
- Tor is for web browsers, instant messaging clients, remote logins, and more.
- Tor is free and open source for Windows, Mac, Linux/Unix, and Android

What is Tor?

Tor is free software and an open network that helps you defend against a form of network surveillance that threatens personal freedom and privacy, confidential business activities and relationships, and state security known as <u>traffic</u> analysis

Learn more about Tor »

Why Anonymity Matters

Tor protects you by bouncing your communications around a distributed network of relays run by volunteers all around the world, it prevents somebody watching your Internet connection from learning what sites you visit, and it prevents the sites you visit from learning your physical location. Tor works with many of your existing applications, including web browsers, instant messaging clients, remote login, and other applications based on the TCP protocol.

Get involved with Tor »

Who Uses Tor?



Family & Friends

People like you and your family use Tor to protect themselves, their children, and their dignity while using

the Internet



Businesses

Businesses use Tor to research competition, keep business strategies confidential, and facilitate

internal accountability.



Activists

Activists use Tor to anonymously report abuses from danger zones. Whistleblowers use Tor to safely

report on corruption.



Media

Journalists and the media use Tor to protect their research and sources online

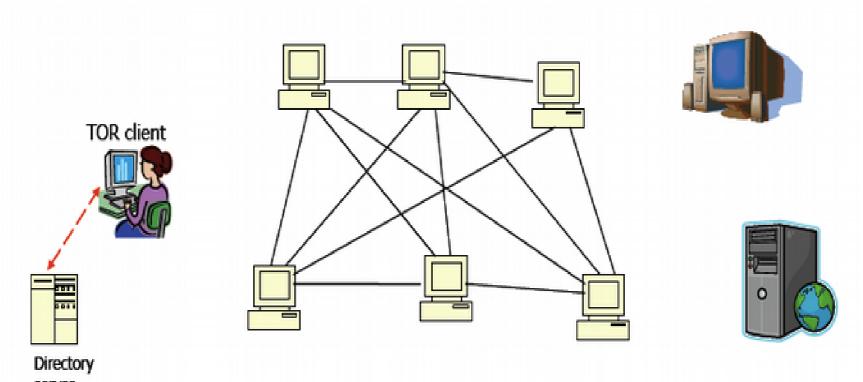


Military & Law Enforcement Militaries and law enforcement use

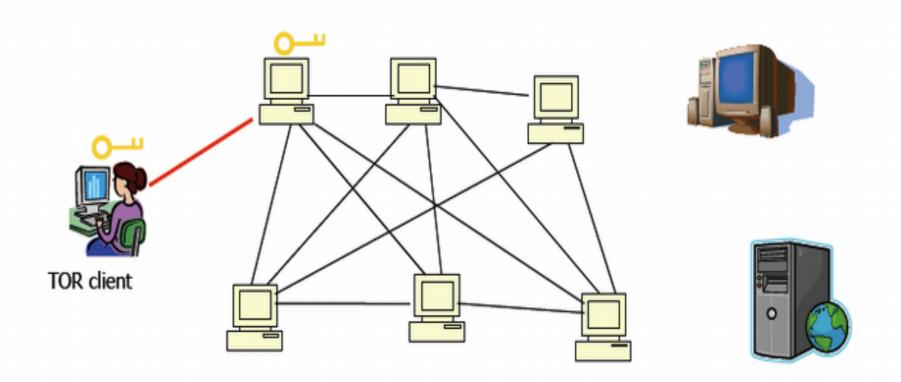
Tor to protect their communications,

First Step

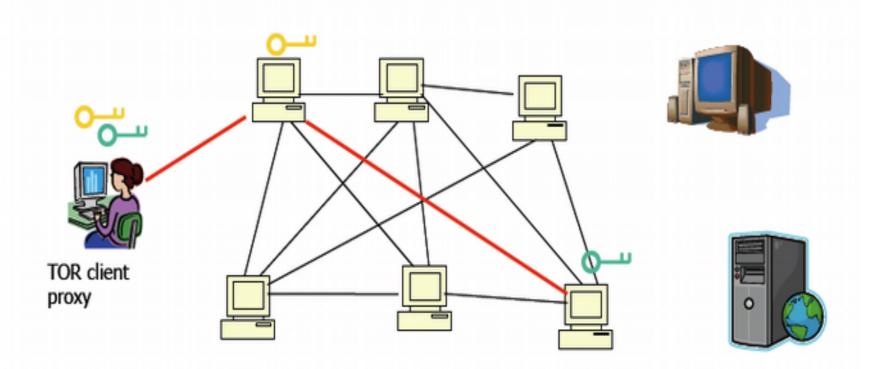
- TOR client obtains a list of TOR nodes from a directory server
- Directory servers maintain list of which onion routers are up, their locations, current keys, exit policies, etc.



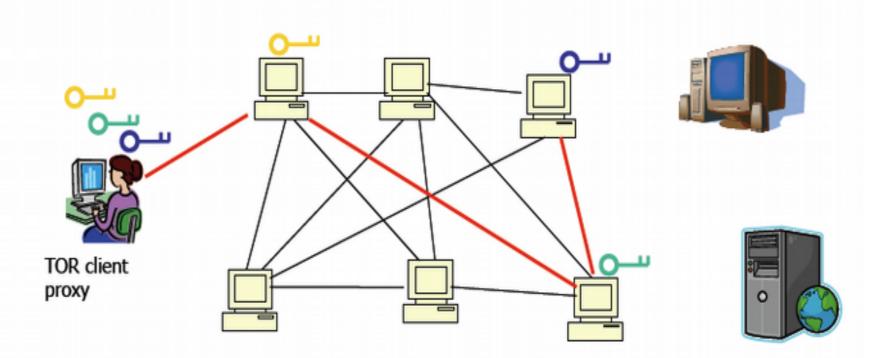
Client proxy establishes key + circuit with Onion Router 1



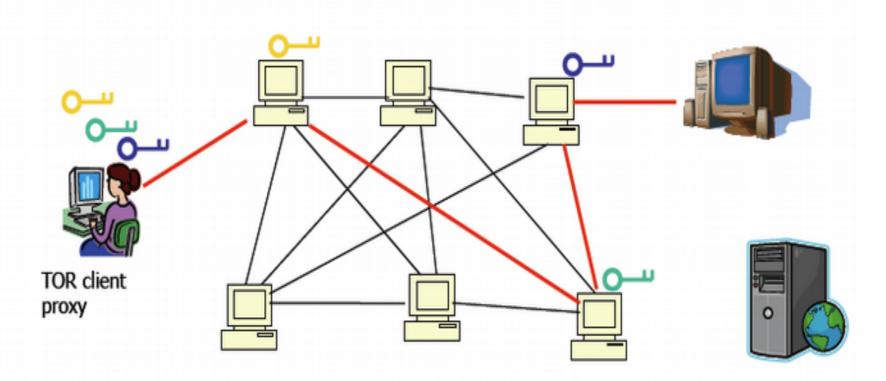
- Client proxy establishes key + circuit with Onion Router 1
- Proxy tunnels through that circuit to extend to Onion Router 2



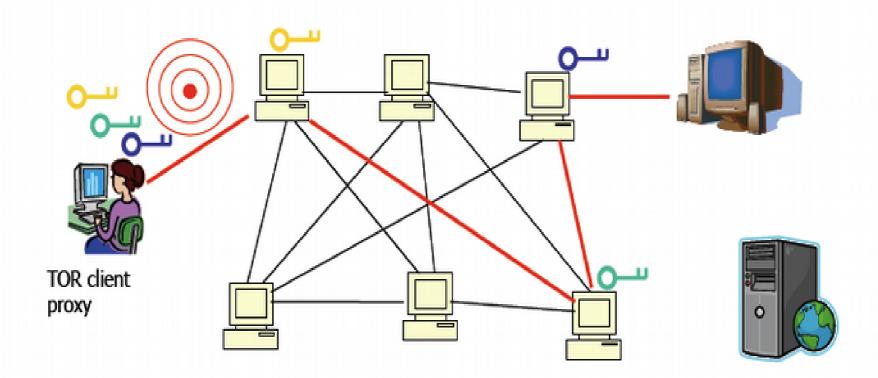
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- Etc.



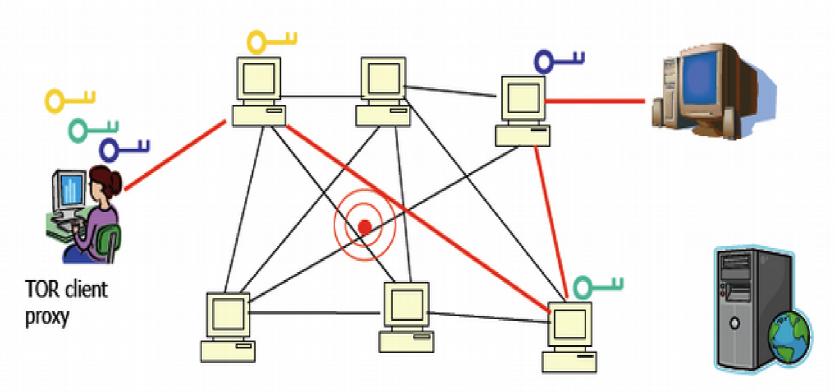
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- Etc.
- Client applications connect and communicate over TOR circuit



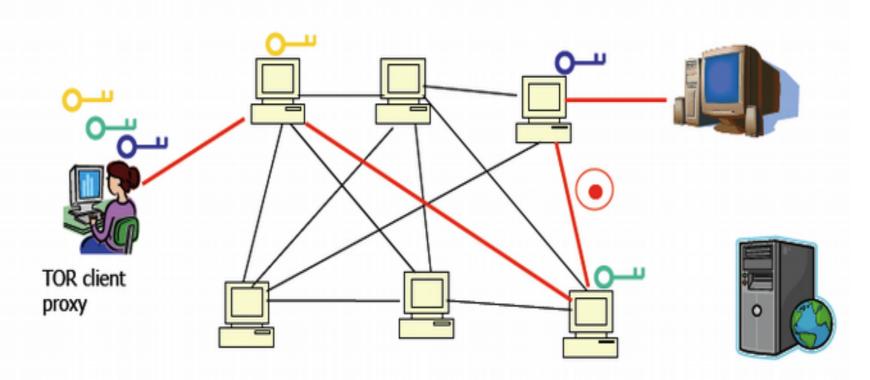
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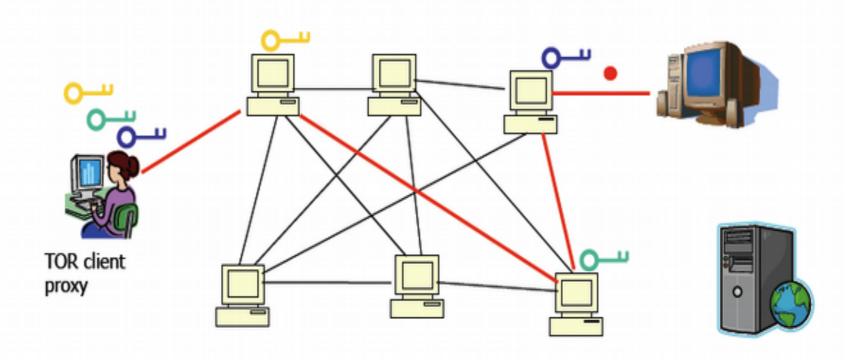
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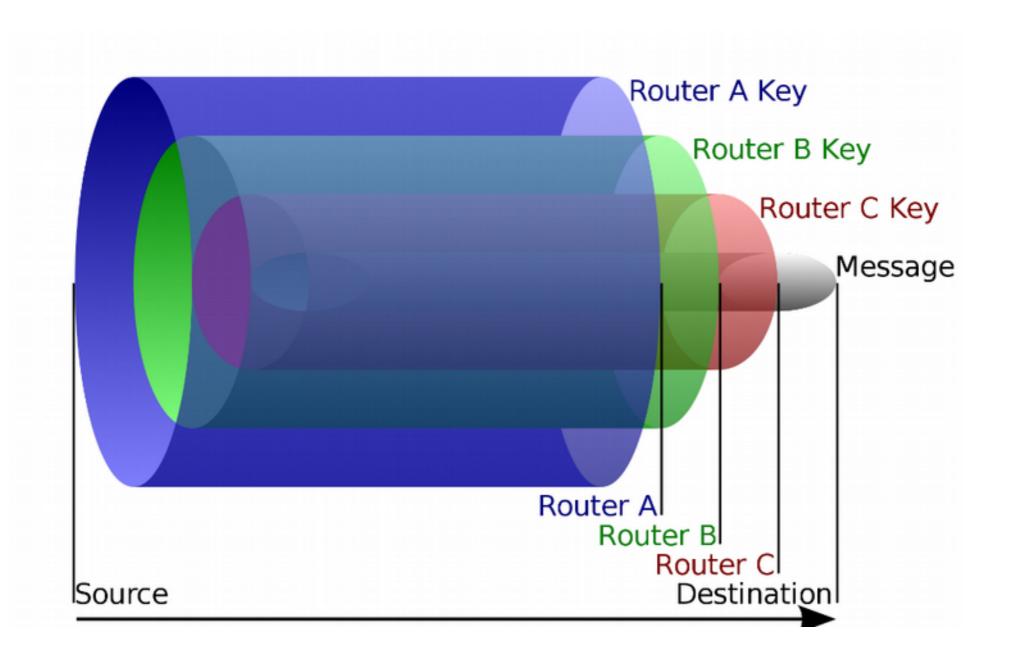


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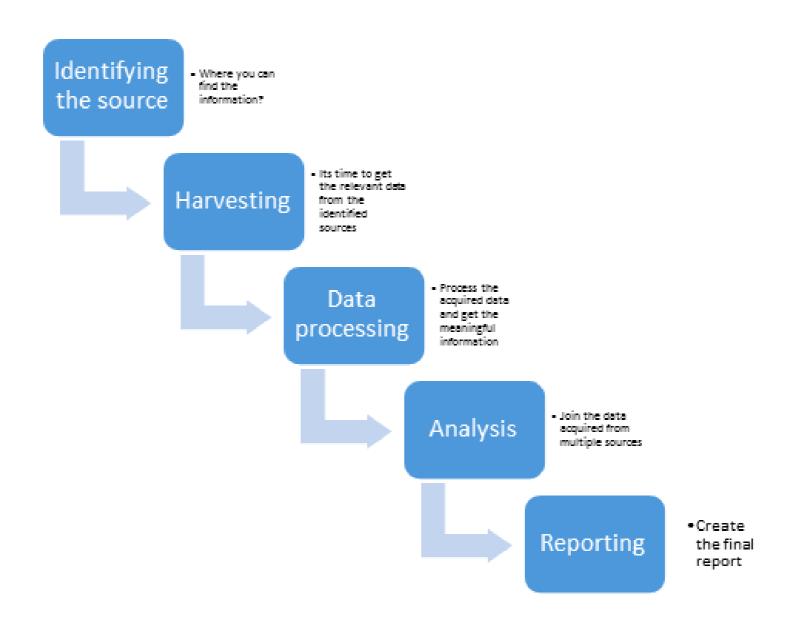


Open source intelligence (OSINT)

Open source intelligence (OSINT) is a form of intelligence collection management that involves finding, selecting, and acquiring information from publicly available sources and analyzing it to produce actionable intelligence.



OSINT Process



The Web of Documents

- Surface Web
- The web as we know it
- Deep Web
 - The web we all have access to
- Dark Web
 - The web where the darkness rule

Surface Web

- All indexed by search engines
- Is it bad? No
- Is it secure? Hardly, Yes
- Is this the majority? No

Deep Web

- Everything that sits behind password
- protected walls ...
- Is it bad? Yes and No
- Is it secure? Relatively speaking, Yes
- Is this the majority? Yes (~94%)

Dark Web

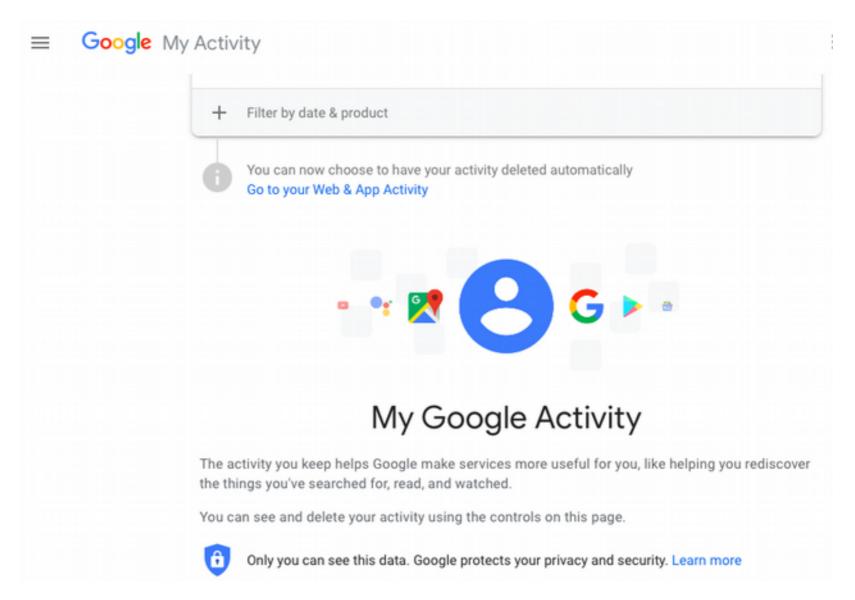
- Everything that you hear in movies ...
- Is it bad? Yes
- Is it secure? Yes
- Is this the majority? We don't know

Search Engines

Google, Bing, Yahoo – all the major search engines track your search history and build profiles on you, serving different results based on your search history.

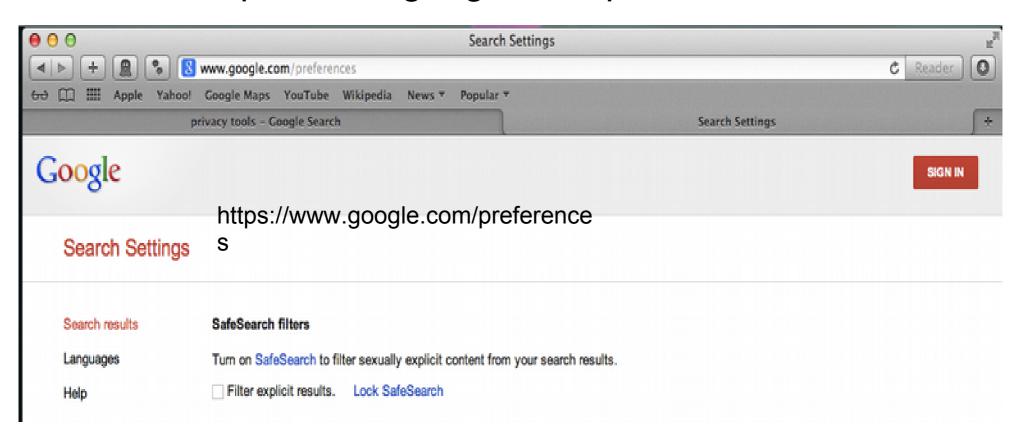


myactivity.google.com



Search Setting

https://www.google.com/preferences





Google Dorks -Google Hacking

Google Dorks can help a user to target the search or index the results in a better and more efficient way.

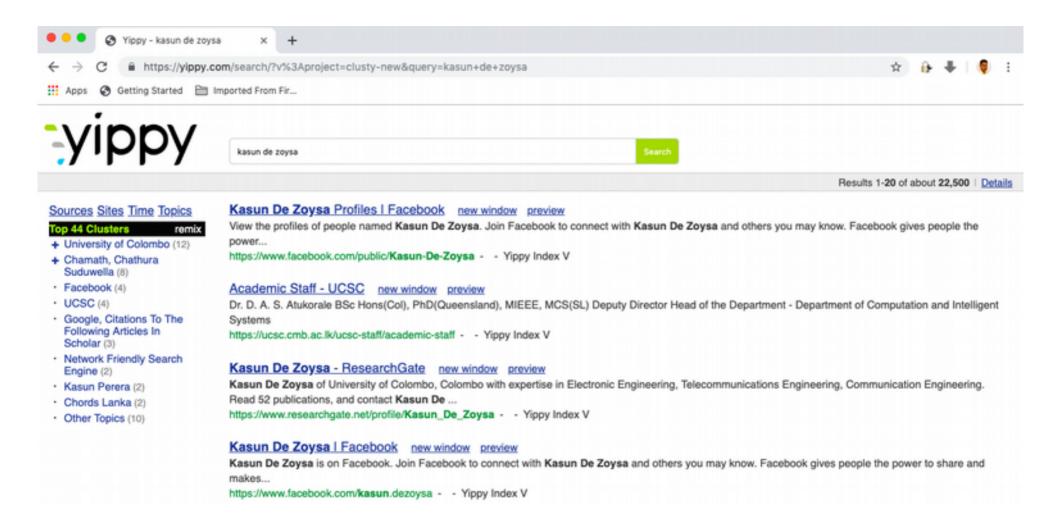
Let us say that the user wants to search for the word usernames but only requires the results with PDF files and not websites.

Usernames Filetype:pdf

Advance search operator – Google

Operator	Description	Web	Images	Groups	News
Intitle	Search page title	yes	yes	yes	Yes
Allintitle	Search page title	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Inurl	Search URL	yes	yes	no	Not really
Allinurl	Search URL	Yes	yes	Yes	Not really
Site	Search specific site	Yes	Yes	No	Not really
Allintext	Search text of page only	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Filetype	Search file	Yes	Yes	Not	Not really
insubject	Group subject search	Like intitle	Like intitle	Yes	Like intitle

Yippy Clustering Search Engine



TheHarvester

TheHarvester is a tool, written by Christian Martorella, that can be used to gather e-mail accounts and subdomain names from different public sources (search engines, pgp key servers).

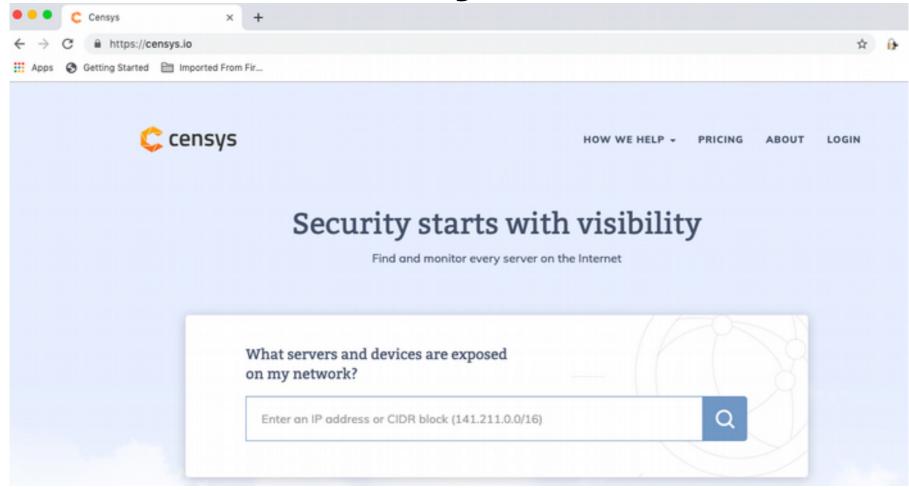
DEMO:

theHarvester -d cmb.ac.lk -1 500 -b google

www.shodanhq.com



censys.io



location.country_code: LK and protocols:
 ("23/telnet" or "21/ftp")

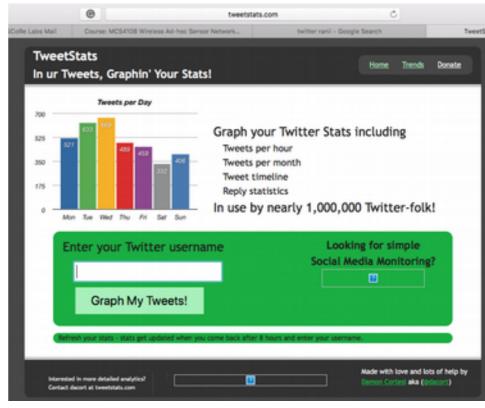
http://www.tweetstats.com/

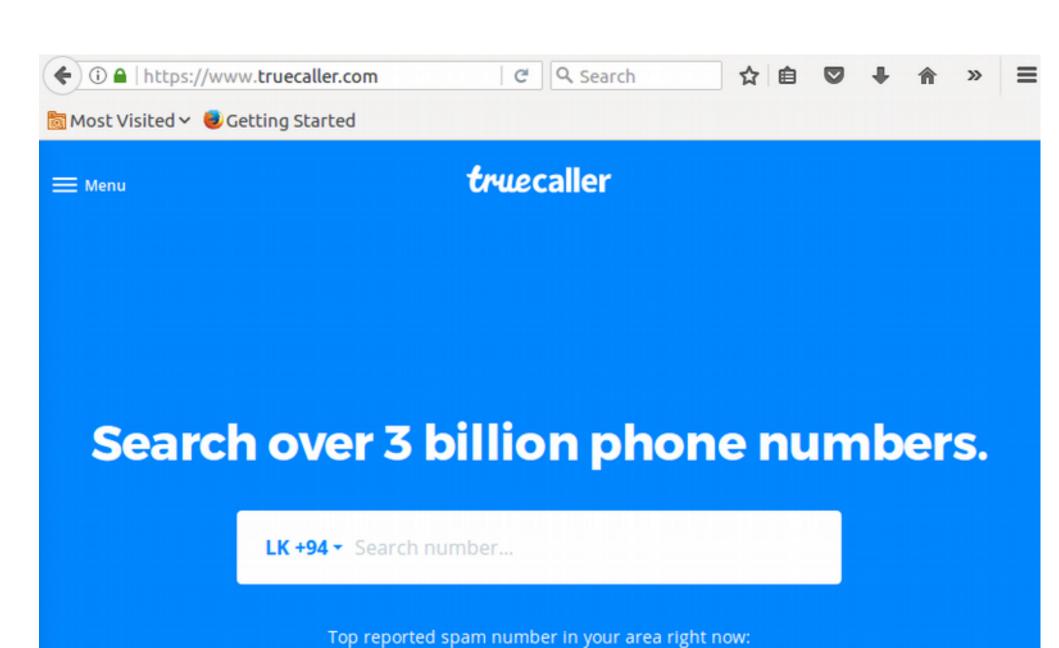
http://www.mytwitterbirthday.com



https://sociograph.io/

https://likealyzer.com/





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