Modern Key Management with GPG

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Outline

Where we are

- Modern algos
- The Quick commands
- Keyservers and such
- Hints on integrating gpg
- Wrapping Up

Versions

- ► GnuPG 2.2 released a few weeks ago.
- ▶ 2.1 has been around for nearly 3 years.
- New features
 - Easy key discovery for any mail address.
 - Full separation between private key and gpg
 - Curve25519 support
 - Better CLI support
 - . . .
- End of life for 2.0 in 3 months.
- We keep 1.4 for its PGP-2 support and portability to pre-POSIX systems.

What's next

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RFC-4880bis work in 2.3

- AEAD mode
- SHA-256 fingerprint
- New default algos
- "Moving up the stack":
 - Help integrating new features
 - Checking existing use
- Make Gnuk easier available
- Write more than reference manuals.

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Why ECC (1)

- ECC algorithms are very well researched.
- Instead of key sizes we speak of different curves
- ► For RSA et al. one implementation fits all sizes.
- ► For ECC each curve needs to be implemented separately.
 - A large class of curves can be implemented using a table of parameters.

Why ECC (2)

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- Certain curves have a bad repudiation.
- ► In particular the NIST curves as required for Suite B.
- European Brainpool curves might be better ...
 - ... still are too similar to the NIST curves.

So let's move on.

The new de-facto standard (RFC-7748) is:

- Curve25519
- Curve448-Goldilocks
- Variants for use with EdDSA

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Example rsa4096

commit 72339165aeedec035b821c89453236e2c6949bb6 tree 92c63895b041aa198518a25b87f8ebb727dc4743 parent 2b60d1fe650683ab4fa5690fa2f8c41605fb6e0e author Werner Koch <Wk@gnupg.org> 1505892912 +0200 committer Werner Koch <Wk@gnupg.org> 1505892912 +0200 gpgsig -----BEGIN PGP SIGMATURE-----

 $\label{eq:linear} i Q L Z B A B C A A d F L E Z S y 2 g 4 M X W 6 x Q + f z S S 0 c S ; F J W U F A l n C j A A C g k Q z S 0 c S ; f J W U F A l n C j A A C g k Q z S 0 c S ; f J W U F A l n C j A A C g k Q z S 0 c S ; f J W U F A l n C j A A C g k Q z S 0 c S ; f J W U F A l n C J X S S F A l n J X S N F I S B P u o h C l g U a I F O o y b S T O x X I T M b g W T D v b P M k O y Z H N A S f e H C l v + R 2 R Q b S U f Q w M t w 9 F p c v A h Z T L p + 5 j p L T U 6 t h 3 z p I D z 3 R 1 0 2 k K J A M x H B x j I n X n e v L / G P c 4 z F M O W h j J h S S D j p E U i d W g u a W J k L O O U O M 4 3 y k I F X d O K y O 0 M 0 a q J N T 4 9 j I M D 1 K F V B 3 / w v O F n g v B g c z Z L H C C J F S G H Z J A V M Q D Q J N T 4 9 j I M D 1 K F V B 3 / w v O F n g v B g c z Z L H C C J F S G H Z J L O G L H k E E C Y X F I h I e E c Y X F i v t s V k r / H t + X t y O A F z v X i 8 d e J a O E 6 L + k 5 E 4 C Y 3 W h D P V C G W d + o w r 5 2 n U Z I I Z G T g L v 7 Q o S 0 d 3 W C D G i y a C g I B L E E A W T K X / 2 q h g 4 p n 3 / R Q f a D 2 + 27 A C I G W G J A Q K I K u i + B u h e 0 2 S Y h U j J Y F 7 2 n O M 4 I m 7 n M + 4 4 C t c + j T w / I W D Y D R G h O M M Y L L O K J H Y I V L E + s F T V t F b T m u J F D W 2 T d S U P M M / M Y B K A W c v b d I 2 3 5 C Q J A H 4 Y j O ^ s u Q A U O 2 V I 8 2 d H w X C Q 3 T K 3 h k O K O O i J j 6 n K h w C R a F K B / X h n U J G N X P I r Y u O P W Z e Q h Q B v A = 0$

=Gvqf

----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Example ed25519

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commit 2b60d1fe650683ab4fa5690fa2f8c41605fb6e0e
tree 7494139e7560bf6f6a0b9e8ebe74dbb01b6bcb
parent 4es52a72377b4279ba81a3a1c2324a66cfd2c619
author Werner Koch <wk@gnupg.org> 1505892819 +0200
committer Werner Koch <wk@gnupg.org> 1505892819 +0200
gpsig ----BEGIN P6P SIGNATURE----

iHUEABYIABOWIQTB00tp1Z5K7sC6HCHj/f8hjkW3KwUCWcIZ1AAKCRDj/f8hjkW3 K6PzAPOT/keoxJGIWRGiXpiKQQbX2utH/enR+sM/Y07q4bL1LgEAktfdJ2Z1ZxJm 4K/rozUhx80rvIuw5YP0QcJAem83dgA= =XNb3

-----END PGP SIGNATURE-----

Performance

Zeitcontrol and Gnuk tokens:

(milliseconds measured inside gpg on an X220)

сри	algo	sign	(verify)
nxp	rsa2048	470	0.1
nxp	rsa4096	2800	0.9
stm32	ed25519	45	6.0

- RSA is 60 times slower than Ed25519 for signing.
- RSA is always fast as lightning for verification.

Our Ed25519 verification code is a bit slow.

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Gpg and its prompts

- Written as replacement for PGP-2.
- Direct the user into the right direction
- LibGPGME for common tasks
- Hard to automate (requires FSM)

Better API?

► Too many options and uncertainty which are really needed.

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Meanwhile we know the common use patterns

Let's welcome the -quick-foo commands.

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Key generation

\$ gpg --quick-generate-key USER_ID [ALGO [USAGE [EXPIRE]]]

Try "future-default" for ALGO. If you don't want a passphrase, do this

\$ gpg --passphrase '' --batch --quick-generate-key USER_ID

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Changing the expiration date

► The default is to create keys which expire in two years.

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• OpenPGP allows to prolong the expiration date.

To set the expiration to 2 years from now:

\$ gpg --quick-set-expire FINGERPRINT -

Adding a subkey

Subkeys are very useful for key management. Adding more subkeys is easy:

\$ gpg --quick-add-key FINGERPRINT [ALGO [USAGE [EXPIRE]]]

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Adding/Revoking a user id

Got a new mail address?

\$ gpg --quick-add-uid FINGERPRINT NEW_USER_ID
Lost that address?

\$ gpg --quick-revoke-uid FINGERPRINT USER_ID

Tell others which user id to see:

\$ gpg --quick-set-primary-uid FINGERPRINT USER_ID

Key signing

Key signing party:

\$ gpg --quick-sign-key FINGERPRINT [NAMES]

Mark a key locally as verified:

\$ gpg --quick-lsign-key FINGERPRINT [NAMES]

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Encryption w/o a keyring

Instead of importing a key and using its fingerprint, the -f option can be used:

\$ gpg -f FILE_WITH_KEY -e DATA

The new export filters can be used to create a key file.

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Key discovery

- Keyservers can't map an address to a key.
- Only the mail provider can do that.
- Mail addresses are not under the user's authority like their keys are.

- Mail provider provides the key (web key directory).
- ► Keyservers are decentralized; this is a Good Thing[™].
- Verifying keyservers harm the PGP ecosystem.
 - They need to be under a single authority.
 - The return of the X.500 dilemma.

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Key Validation

- The Web-of-Trust is a geek's instrument.
 - Hard to explain.
 - Global social graph.
 - It does not scale.
- ▶ The Trust On First Use (TOFU) paradigm is better.

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The two interfaces — human

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- This is plainly for human comsumption
- Translated.
- Uses the native charset
- Strings may change with each release

Never use it for scripting!

The two interfaces — machine

- This is mainly for scripting
- Fixed strings
- Always UTF-8
- Only compatible changes since 1.0

Enable this interface using

--batch --with-colons --status-fd=2

When using the interactor (--command-fd) leave out --batch. "awk -F:" is your friend. See doc/DETAILS for a full description.

Import and export filter

Remove funny signatures. My gpg.conf:

import-filter drop-sig= sig_created_d=2015-12-24
import-filter drop-sig=|| sig_created_d=2016-03-16

Show keys in a file

\$ gpg --import-options show-only --import FILE

Export only the userids with a given mail address

Ssh-agent

It is more than 10 years old:

\$ ssh-add

transfers existing keys into GnuPG's key store and makes them permanent.

- Works nicely with smartcards
- Use a subkey for ssh
- ssh-add still works

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You can't live without it.
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GnuPG 2.2

- Modern algos
- Better scriptability
- Auto key discovery when a mail address is given.
 - We need to talk to providers.
- ► Take care:
 - Debian has 2.1.18 plus some changes.
 - Ubuntu has a partly broken 2.1.11

Thanks for listening. Questions?

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https://gnupg.org/ftp/blurbs/kernel-recipes-2017-modern-key-management.pdf

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