Computer Security 101



A CRASH COURSE

a hackbloc initiative

Who is Hackbloc?

Our mission is to research, create and disseminate information, tools, and tactics that empower people to use technology in a way that is liberating. We support and strengthen our local communities through education and action. We strive to learn from each other and focus our skills toward creative goals, to explore and research positive hacktivism, and to defend a free internet and free society!



staff{at}hackbloc.org

exploit code not people

Setting Up A Security Process

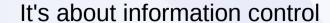
Identify risks + adversaries

Possible Risks:

- **Lawsuits**
- >Smear campaigns
- >Jail time
- >Job/financial loss
- Court orders/censorship
- **Excommunication**
- →Physical harm
- **Death**

Possible Adversaries:

- >A company
- Your boss
- The cops
- >The public
- >A group of other people
- >A hell-bent crazy person
- >The media



Security Theory

- Security = (Time + Effort)/(A's Time
- + A's Effort)
- Security is insured by technology and trust



Rules of Thumb

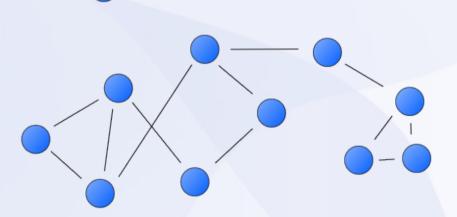
- The house only has to win once
- Security always fails
- Security through obscurity isn't
- Defense in-depth
- As good as those who implement it
- · Be realistic
- Security favors minimalism
- Use common sense



think for yourself

Security Culture

- Is a set of social standards for protecting a social network from adversaries
- Controls information
- Is a lie
- · Is a tool



Individual

only a fool believes their friend is secure

Security Culture Cont

- Do not share people's info without permission (phone # example)
- · CC vs BCC on email
- Make a network map!
- Don't leave contact lists laying around, applies to mailing lists too



only a fool believes their friend is secure

Implementing Security Process

- Call out others, yourself
- Lead through example
- Mistakes shouldn't be embarrassing
- Be honest when you make a mistake
- Run audits



Personal Security

- Make personal security policy
- The higher your risks, the lower your profile should be
- Don't be intimidated by surveillance
- Act as if raid is always coming
- Don't bottle up psychological effects of surveillance

Choosing Who to Work With

- Do you need to be careful about who you ask?
- Gradually increase risk
- Consider their risk profile
- How to they handle stress? Are they reliable? Do they have an addiction?
- •Why do they want to be involved? Will that reason change?

Secure Communications

- Be careful what you say over all mediums, especially electronic ones
- Check who is listening
- Don't use codewords
- Chatter & Network Analysis
- If they're not involved, they shouldn't be party to your conversation

Rumor Control

- Verify stories and statements
- Don't spread information you don't know to be true
- Fight snitch jacketing



Publishing Anonymously

- Noise signatures, EXIF data
- Compromising formats (PDF, etc)
- Yellow dots
- Where are you publishing from?
- · Who are you publishing to?



Dealing with Media

- Plan out what they're going to ask
- Classic infiltration strategy, be wary of requests to meet "direct activists" or be "embedded"
- Research the interviewer, demand credentials
- No reason to use real name or be 100% truthful

Bugs and Eavesdropping

- Audio, laser, electronic, directional mics
- Design of bug tells you intent, ownership
- Bugs need a power source and way to transmit information



Things to look out for

- Keep log of suspicious activity
- Delayed/opened mail
- Sudden influx of new members
- Quickly changing attitude/personality/behaviour
- Show-off/bragging behaviour
- Not all parts of state are working against you in synchronized fashion

Preventing Infiltration

- Get to know members personally
- Make cover stories expensive
- Infiltrators vs paid informants
- Not only militant groups targeted
- Inexperience doesn't = snitch
- Don't generate paranoia culture



Do you have an infiltrator?

- Campaign problems, moves anticipated
- Opponent's history/resources
- Inconsistent stories
- Attempts to get information
- Internal disruption



Gathering evidence

- Talk to a lawyer
- Do damage control
- Keep notes
- Probe suspect + check references
- Consider surveillance + searches
- Setup opportunities for selfincrimination



Final Steps

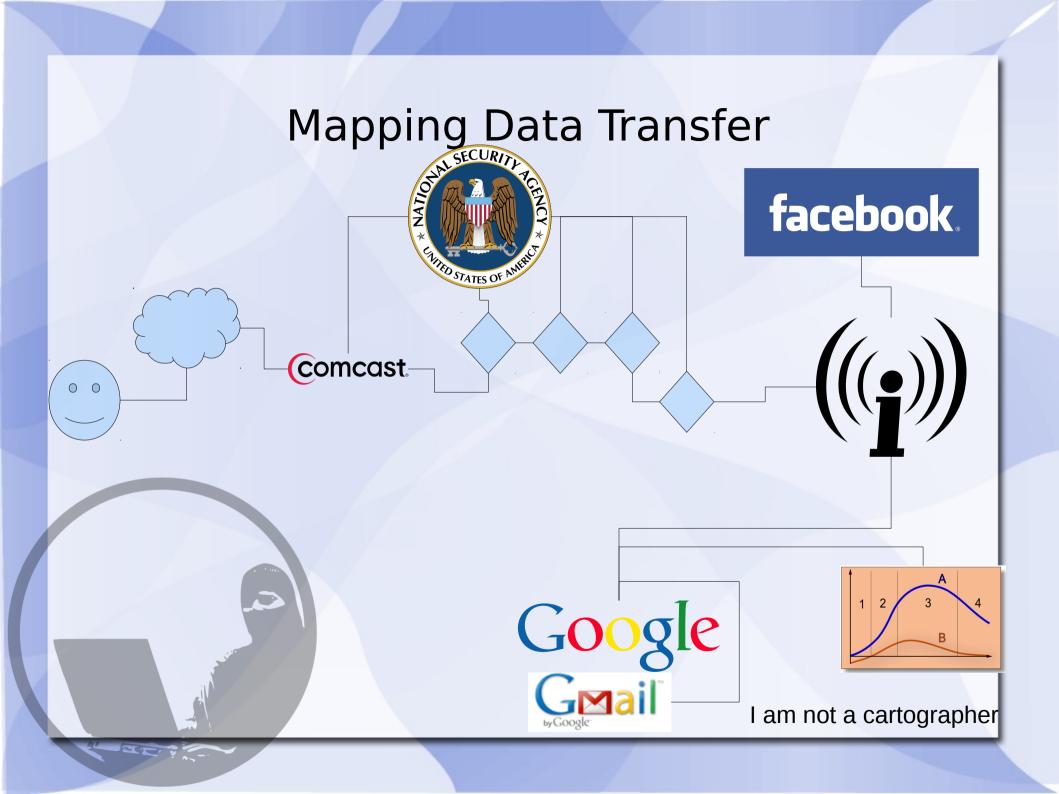
- Pics or it didn't happen
- Present the accusation w/ evidence
- Keep end goal in mind
- · Who needs to know?
- Discuss incident w/ group
- · Stress people not become paranoid
- Revise security policies



Post-Action Analysis

- Look for separation/special treatment
- Look for police citing specific evidence
- Make arrest policy clear
- Support arrestees as security culture







Long Haul 2008

The Long Haul Infoshop, a community center/library in Berkeley was raided by the FBI and local police. Over a dozen computers were seized in addition to check-out logs because a threatening email was supposedly sent from there.

Wikileaks 2008

Had domain name shut down by a federal judge for leaking documents detailing tax evasion in the Cayman Islands by major US political celebrities. Injunction lifted after much protest

New York Times Aug 8, 2008

"WASHINGTON – The Federal Bureau of Investigation said Friday that it has improperly obtained the phone records of reporters for the New York Times and Washington Post in the Newspapers' Indonesia Bureaus in 2004."

An initial report by the inspector general found that the FBI had violated its own policies in tens of thousands of cases

Josh Wolf 2006

Wolf served 226 days in prison at the Dublin FCI (California) for refusing to divulge source material. This made him the longest-imprisoned journalists for refusing to do so in US history.

FBI Raids Indymedia

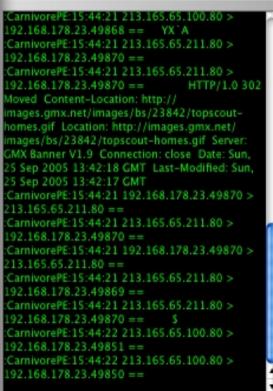
On October 7, 2004 the FBI seized the servers used by a number of IMCs and hosted by US-based Rackspace Managed Hosting. Indymedia was not notified prior to the raid and over 50 websites were taken offline as a result.

Echelon, Carnivore









Nothing to see here



- What you are known as
- Complex
- Often un-authenticated

Anonymity v pseudonymity



we all have one

Keeping an Eye on Your Data

- Who wants access to your information? Why?
- Who do you want to have access?Why?
- Think about cops, private investigators, marketers, creeps, and others



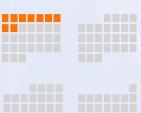


Nothing to see here

Firefox

- Free software
- Cool plugins
- Cross-platform

Firefox













Internet Explorer









284 days of risk





Anti-Malware Software

- How it works
- Who needs it?
- AVG Free Edition
- Malwarebytes Anti-Malware
- Not worth paying for



Secure File Deletion

- Delete vs Wipe
- Eraser, srm/wipe, OS X ctrl-click
- Will not clear swap, logs, filesystem data, temp files, etc
- DBAN for entire drive
- Recovering after wiping?
- Avoid wiping by encrypting first!



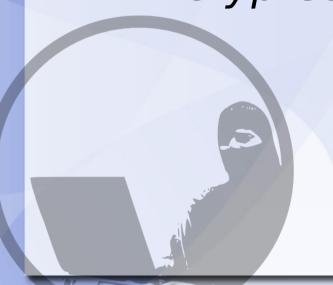
General Warning on Phones

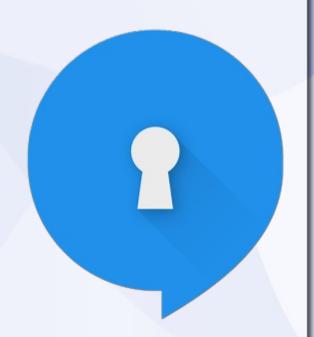
- Security Patches
- · Backdoors and closed-source
- Monitoring by telcos, location info
- Some security > none



What is Signal?

- Developed by Whisper Systems
- Encrypts texts in transit
- Supports media texts
- · Saves you if on limited text plan
- Android + iOS
- Encrypted phone calls

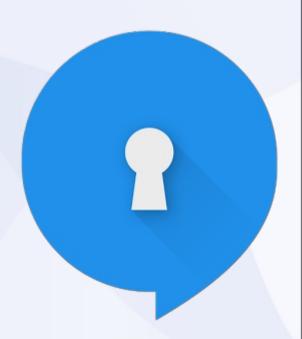




What does it not protect against?

- Somebody knowing who you're talking to
- People without signal
- Phone seizure





What is Tor?

- Originally developed by the Navy
- High degree of anonymity
- For web and other traffic
- Allows hosting of hidden services





Tor's Protections

- Protects you from people knowing who you communicate with or what you say to them
- Provides online anonymity
- Protects you from filtering





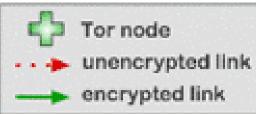
Tor's Weaknesses

- Physical seizure
- Misplaced trust in hardware/software
- Global adversary/node timing
- Insecure physical surroundings
- User error/writing analysis
- External files





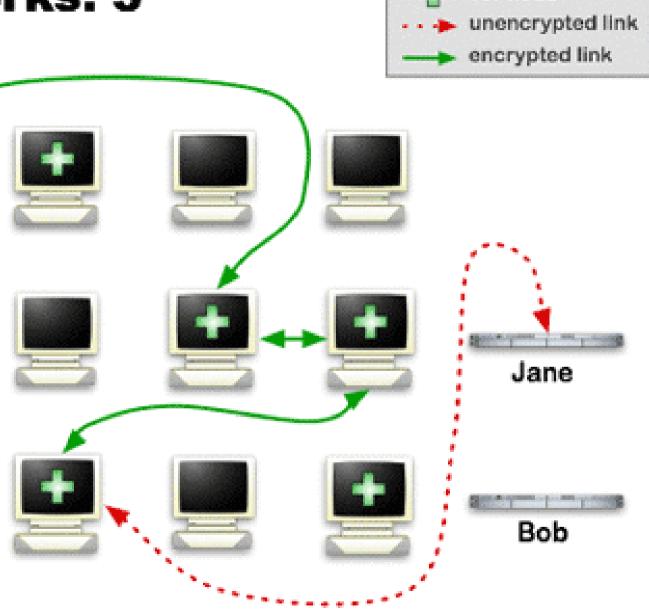


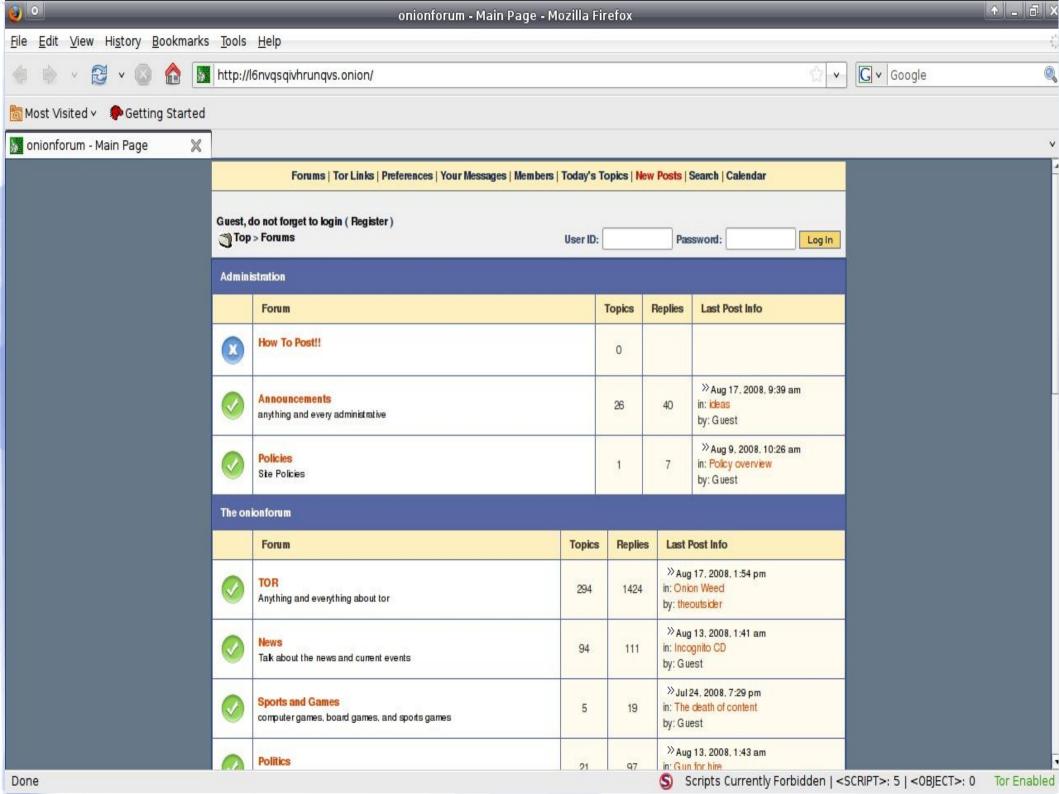


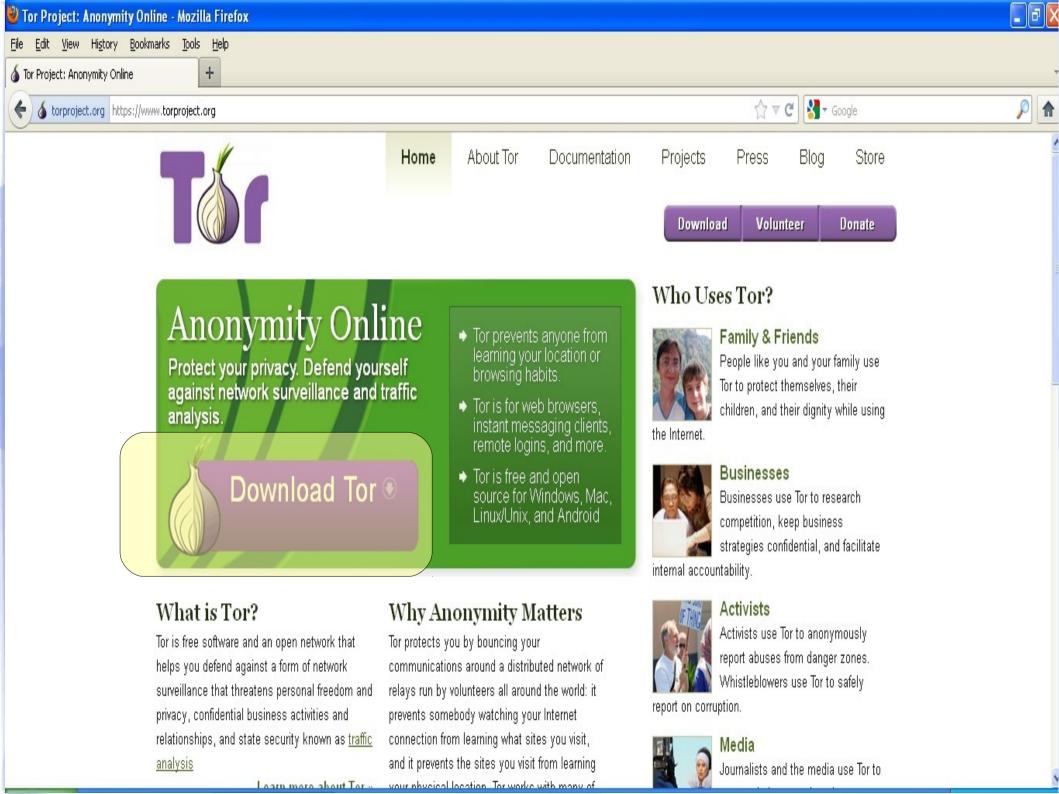


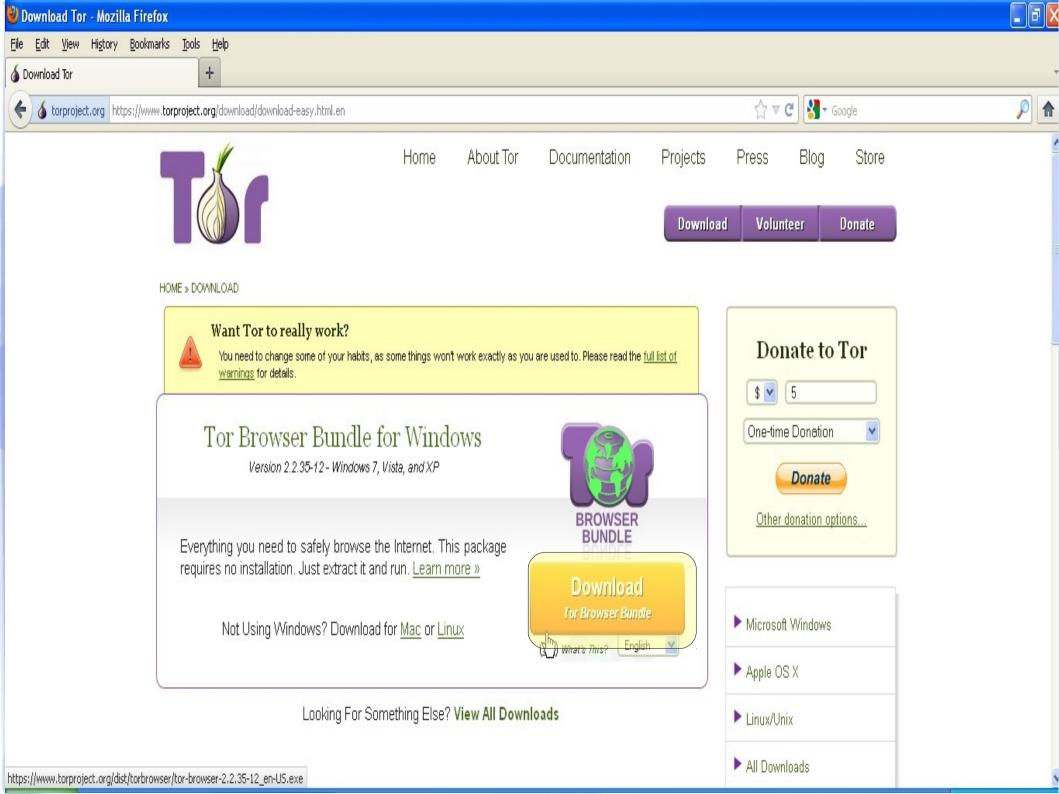
Step 3: If at a later time, the user visits another site, Alice's tor client selects a second random path. Again, green links are encrypted, red links are in the clear.

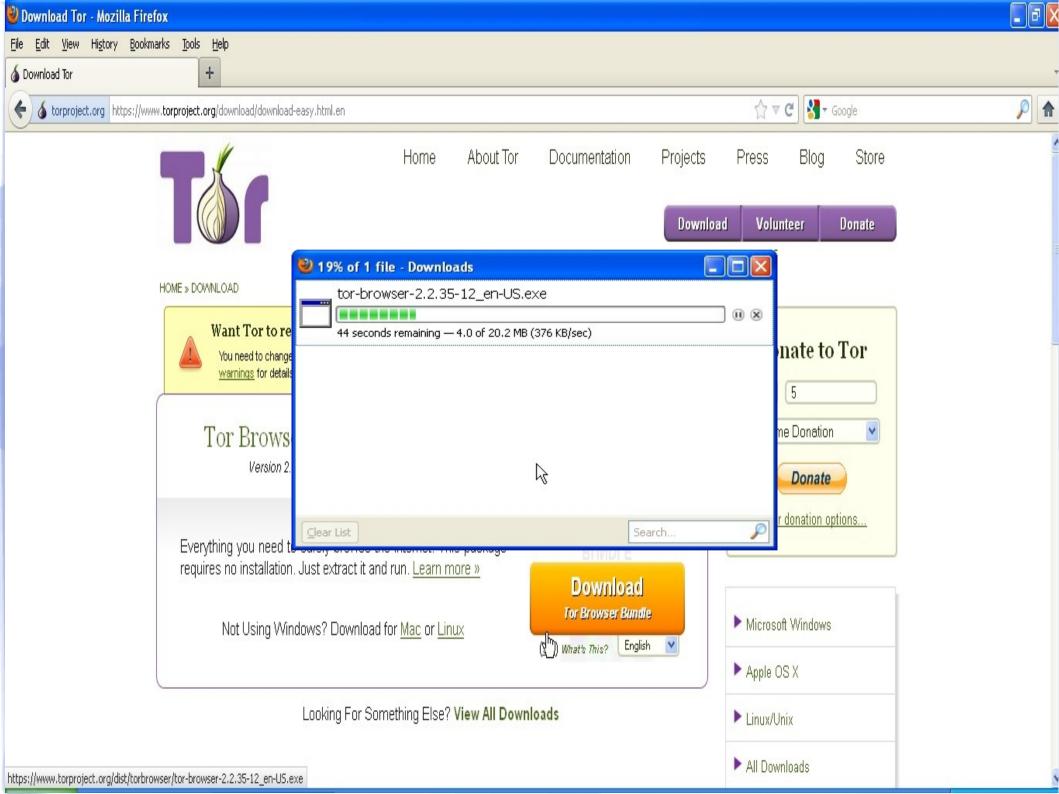
A COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF Dave

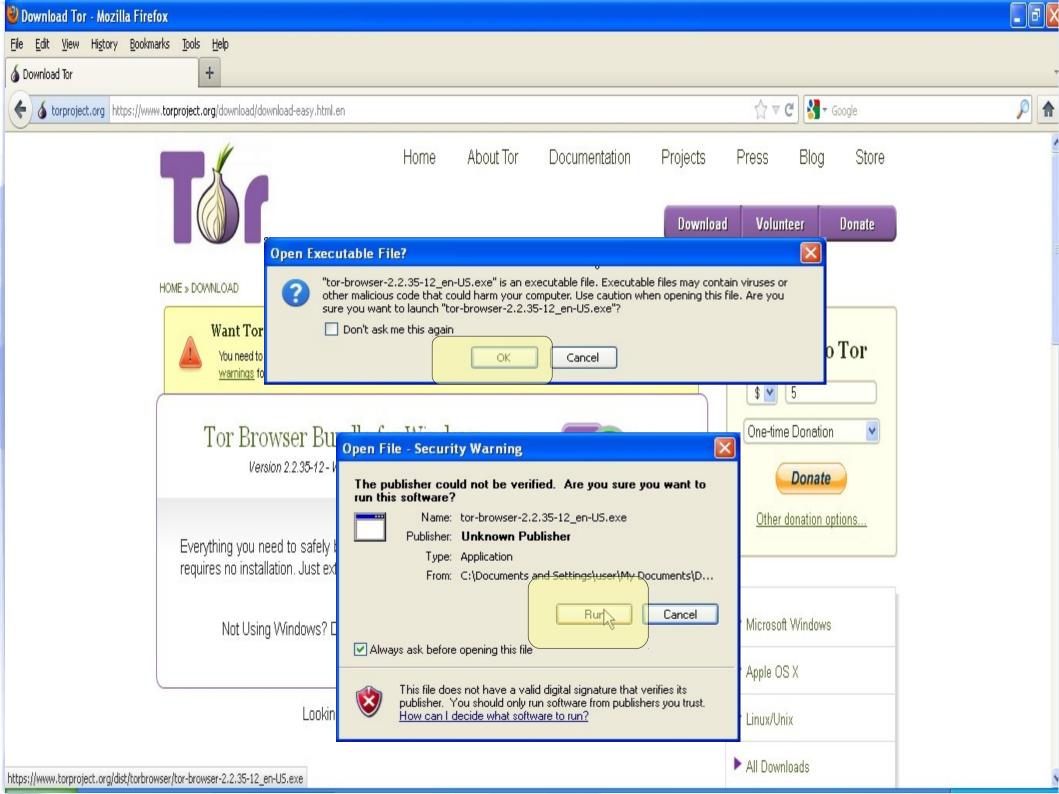


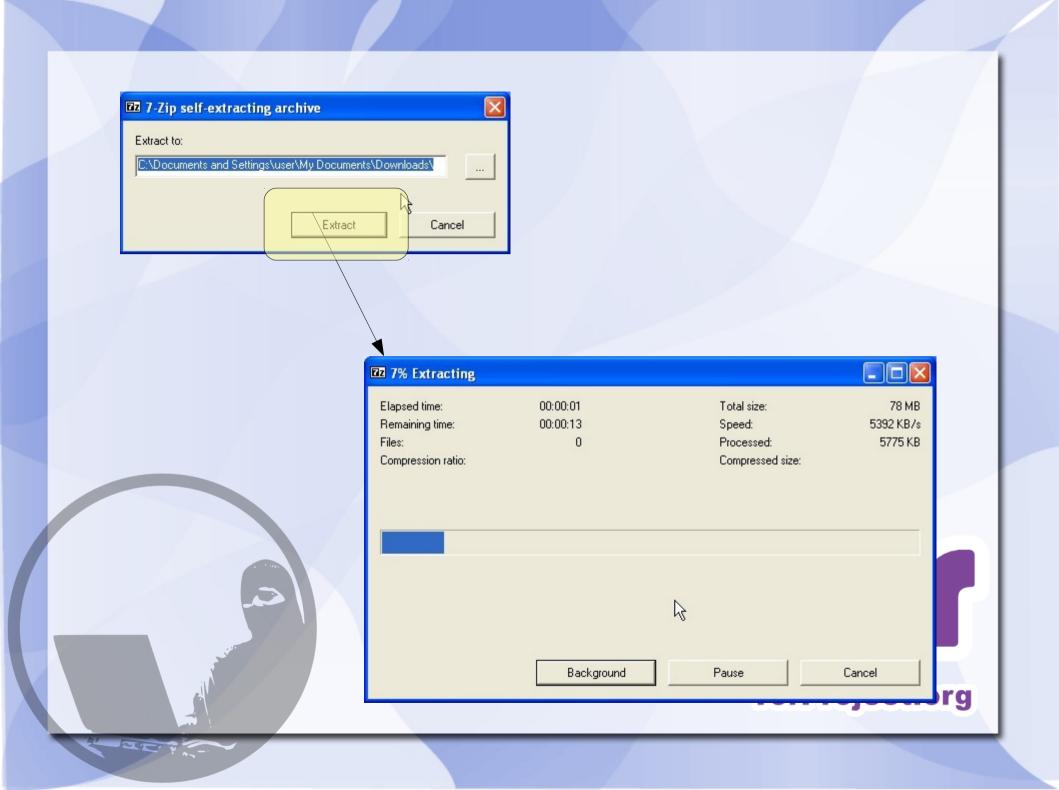


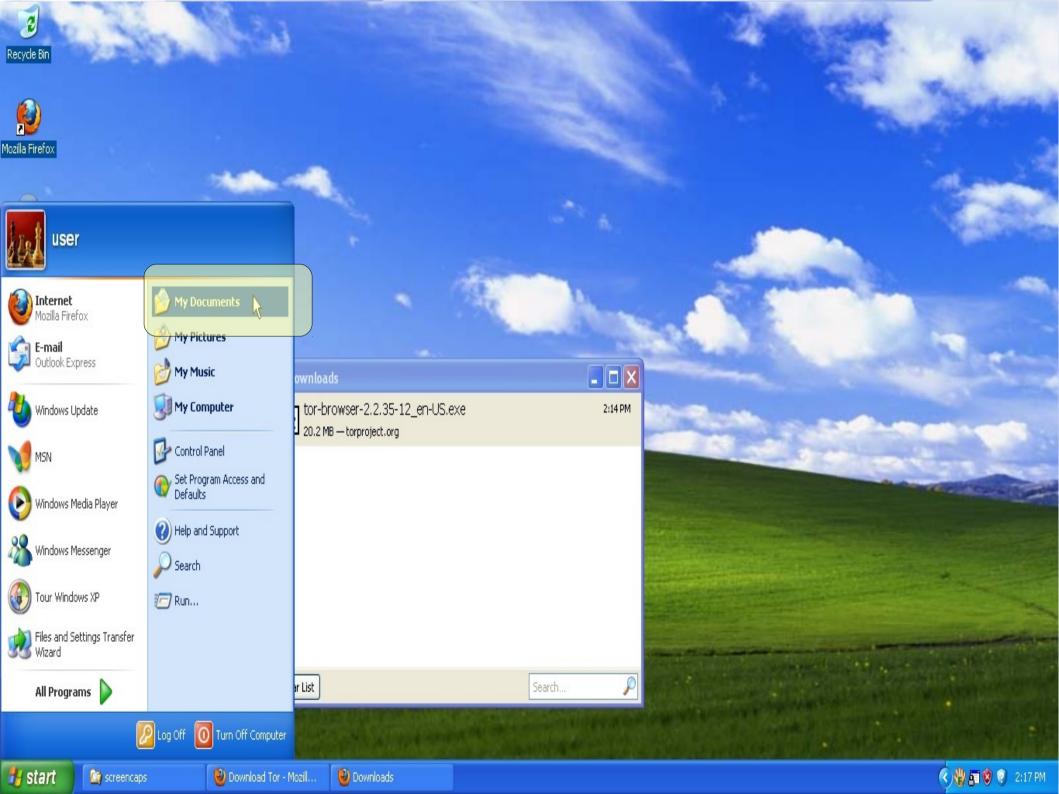


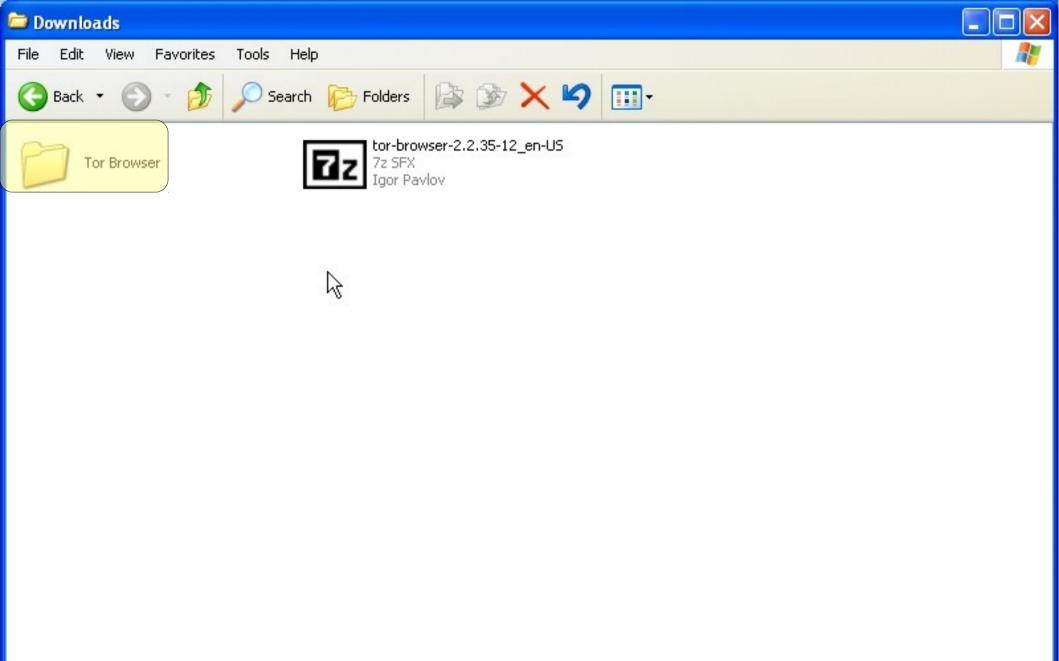


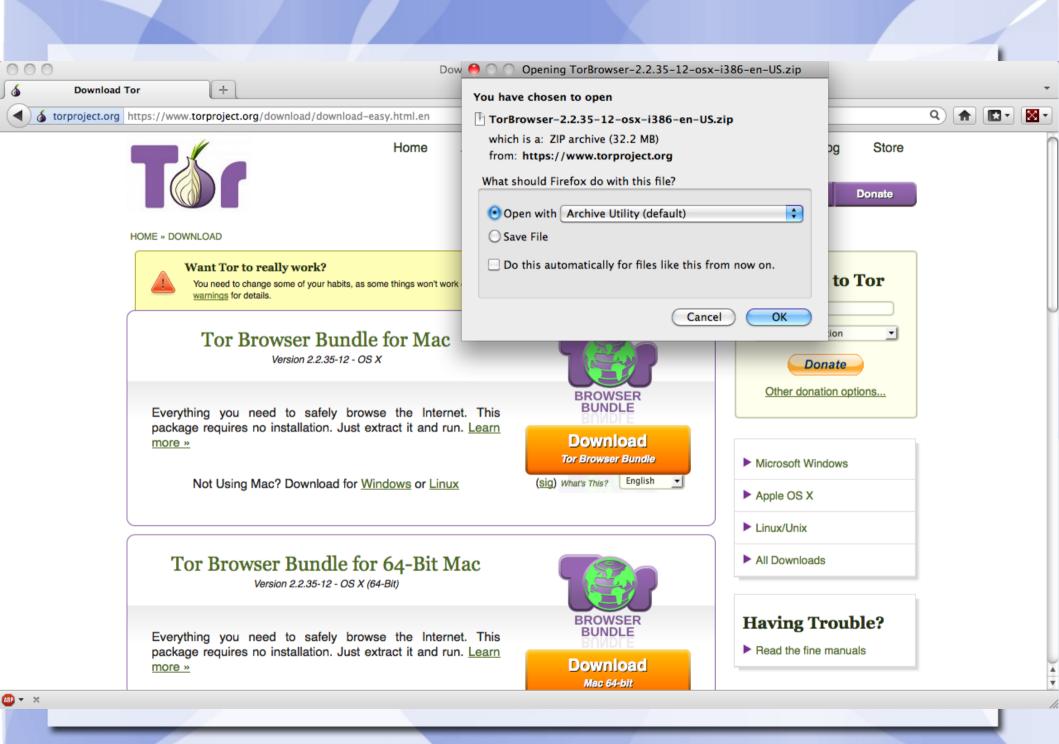


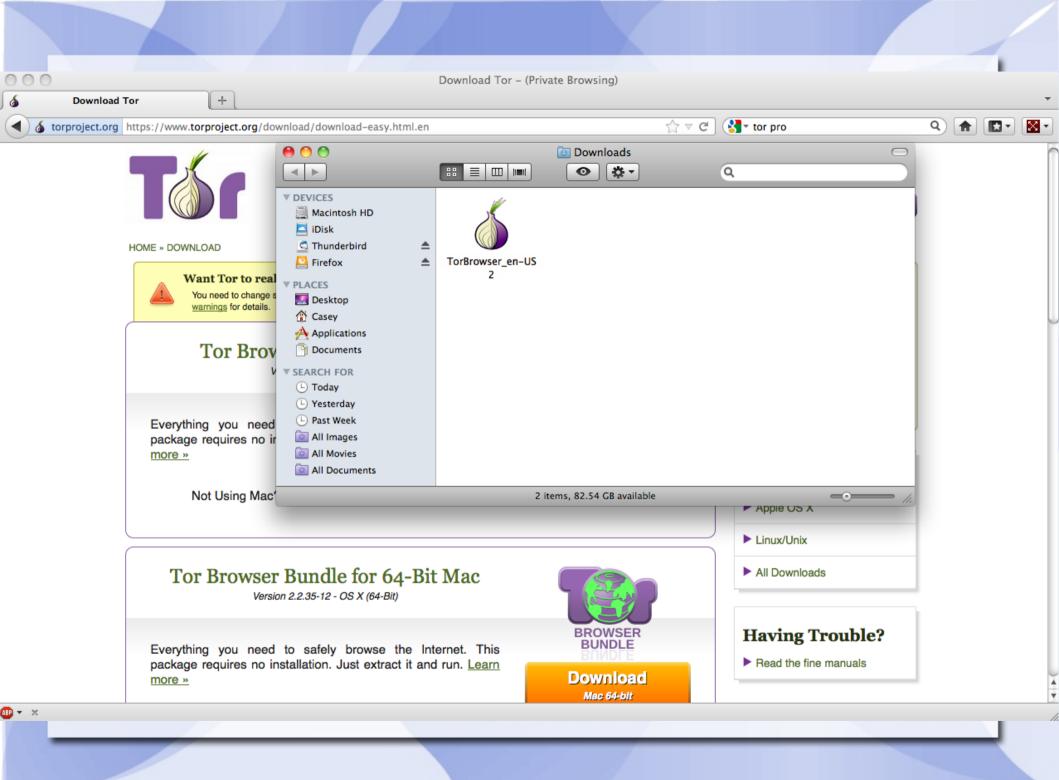


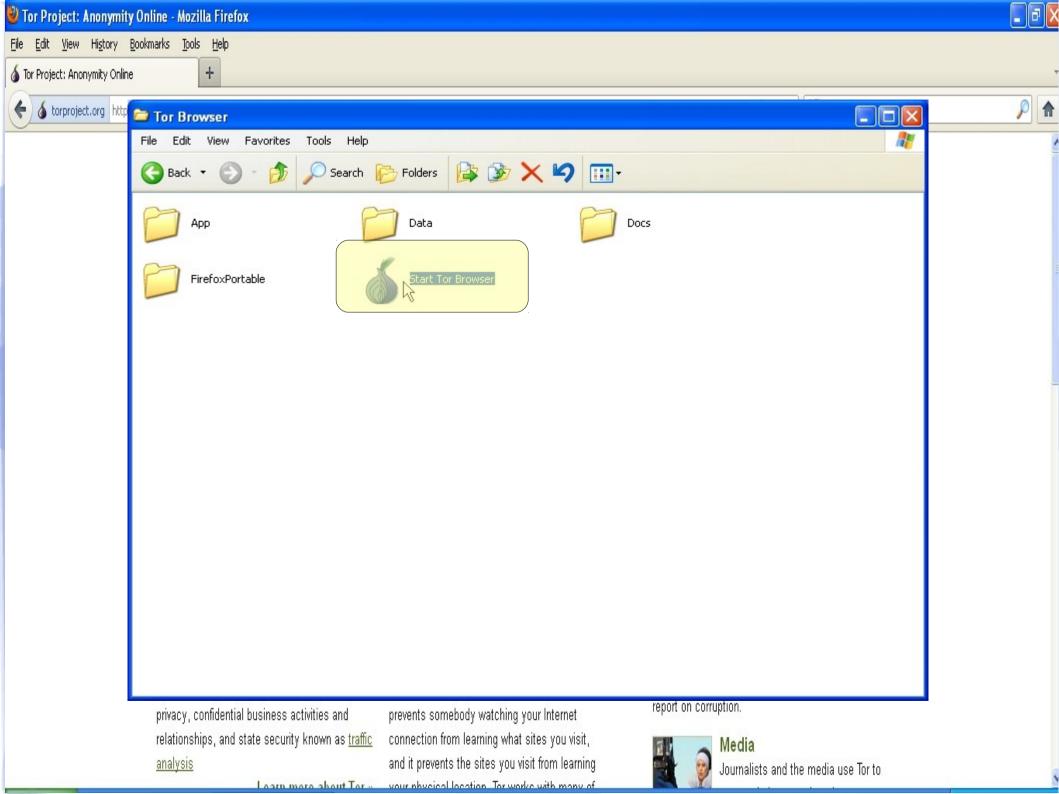


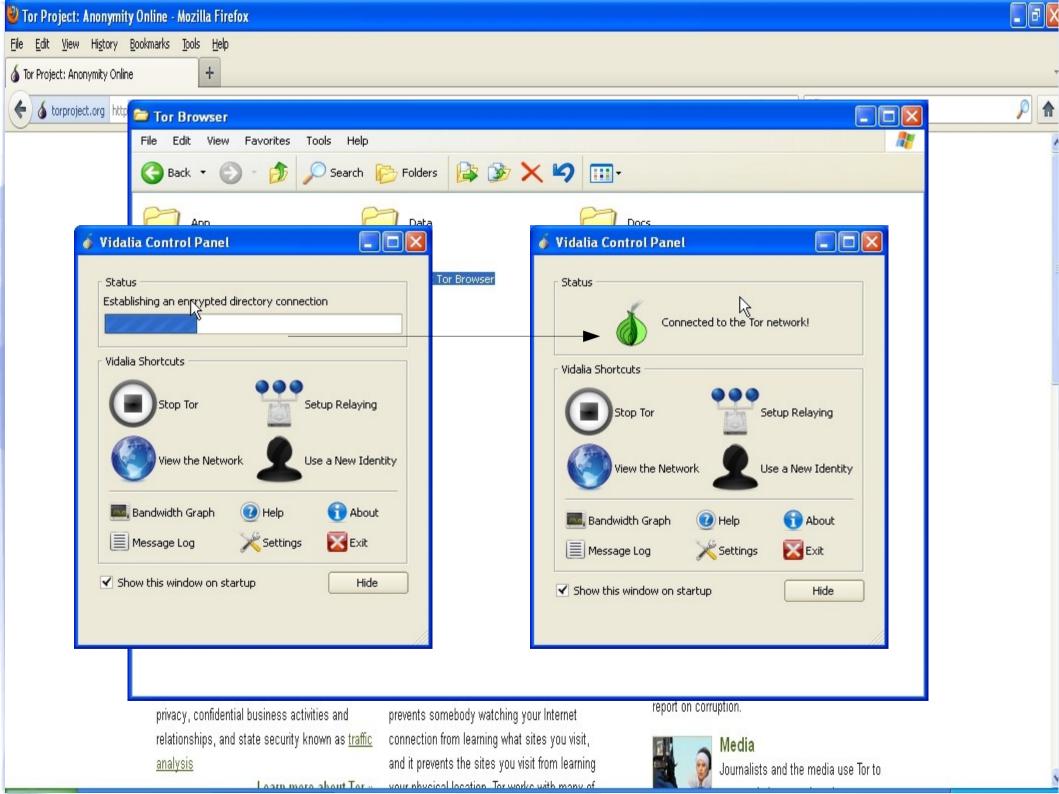


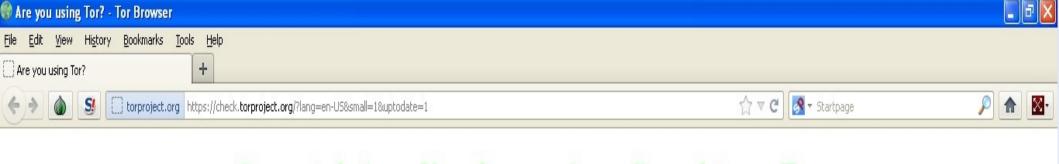












Congratulations. Your browser is configured to use Tor.



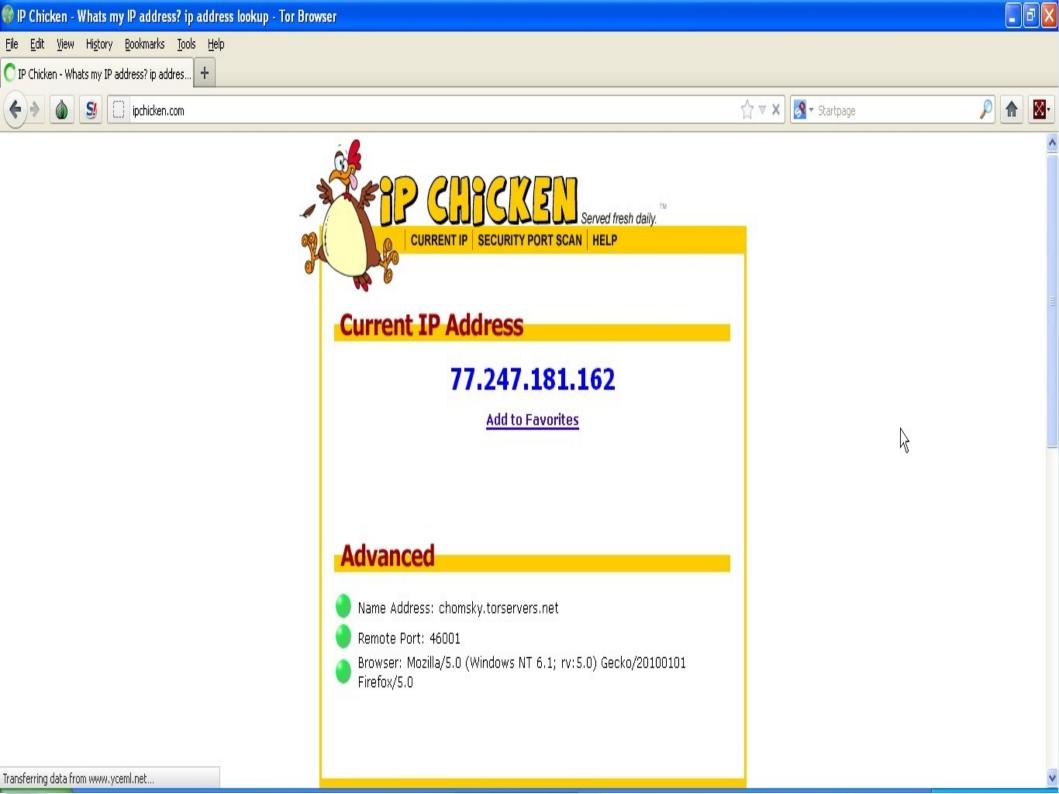
Please refer to the Tor website for further information about using Tor safely. You are now free to browse the Internet anonymously.

Your IP address appears to be: 77.247.181.162

This page is also available in the following languages:

المرية (Arabiya) Burmese česky dansk Deutsch Ελληνικά (Ellinika) English español Estonian (Färsi) suomi français Italiano 日本語(Nhongo) norsk (bokmål) Mederlands polski Português do Brasil română

Русский (Russkij) Thai Türkçe українська (ukrajins'ka) Vietnamese 中文(新)



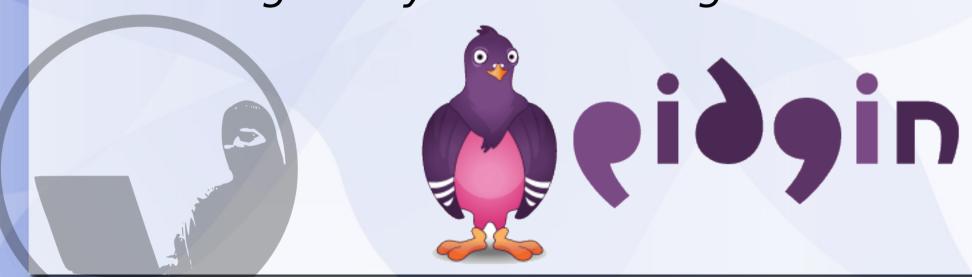
Encrypting Online Chat

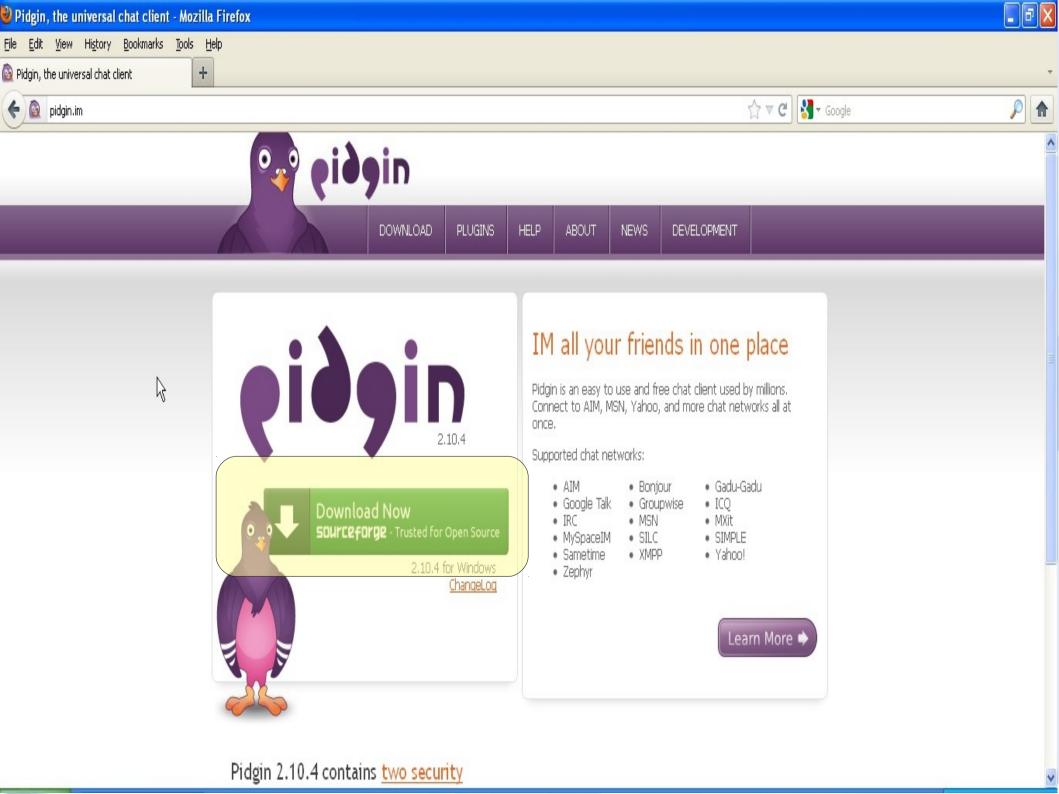
- We will use Pidgin + Off-The-Record
- Similar weaknesses to Tor
- Private key compromise only compromises most recent conversation
- Only works for 1-on-1
 conversations

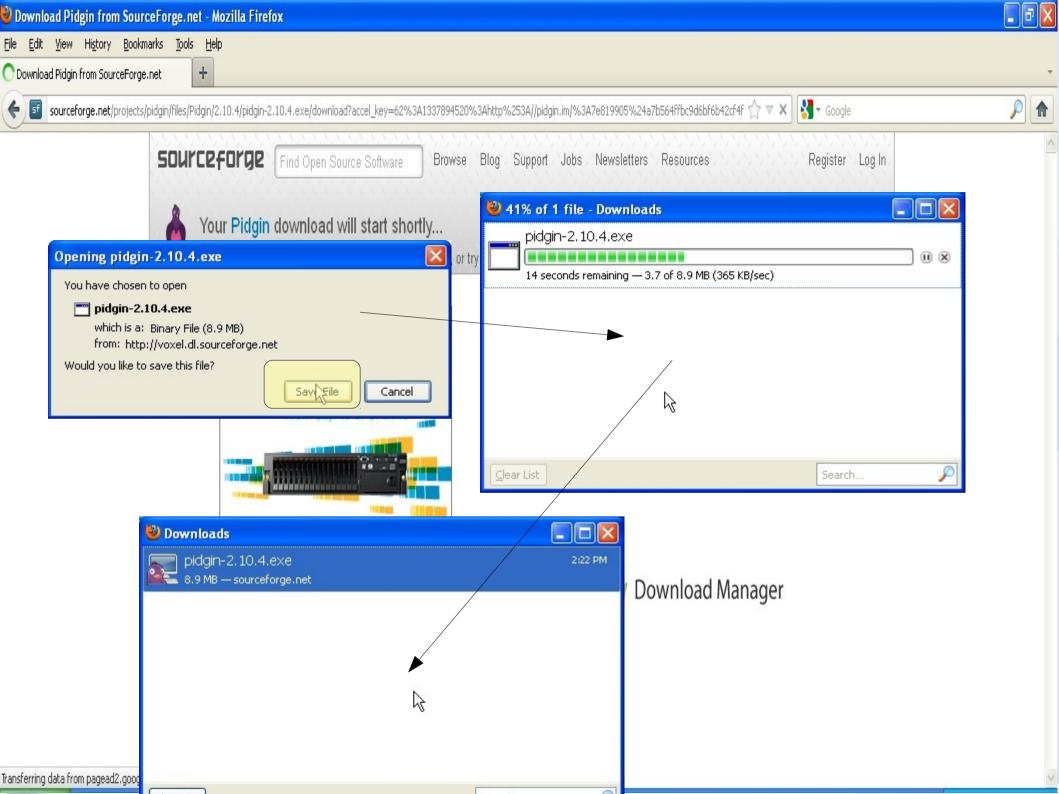


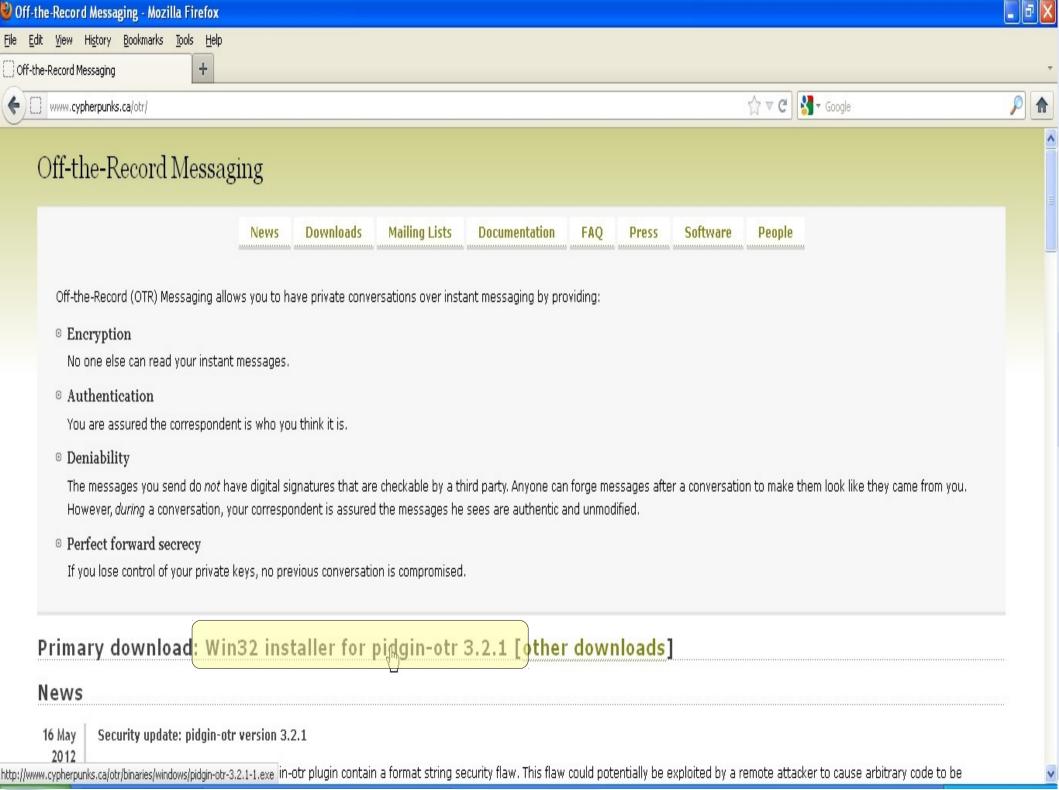
Pidgin+OTR Protections

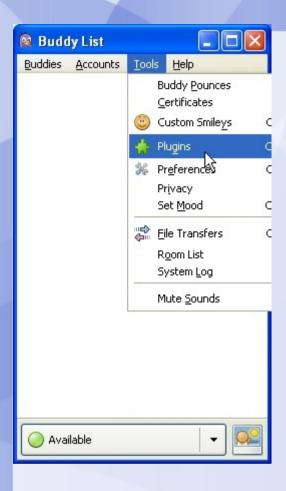
- Protects you from people knowing what you're saying
- Protects you by authenticating who you're talking to
- Does not protect you from people knowing who you are talking to

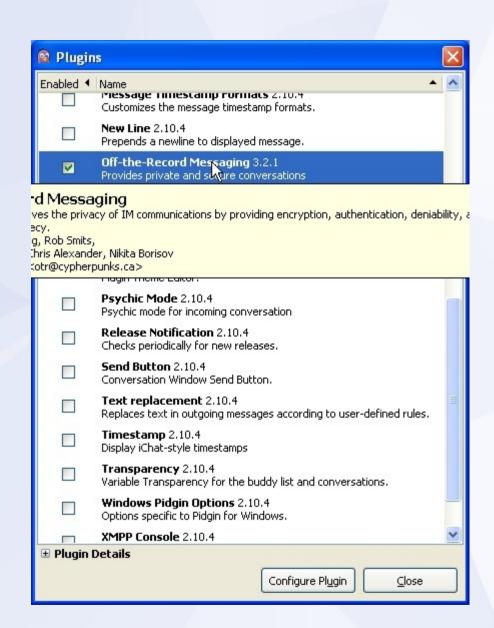


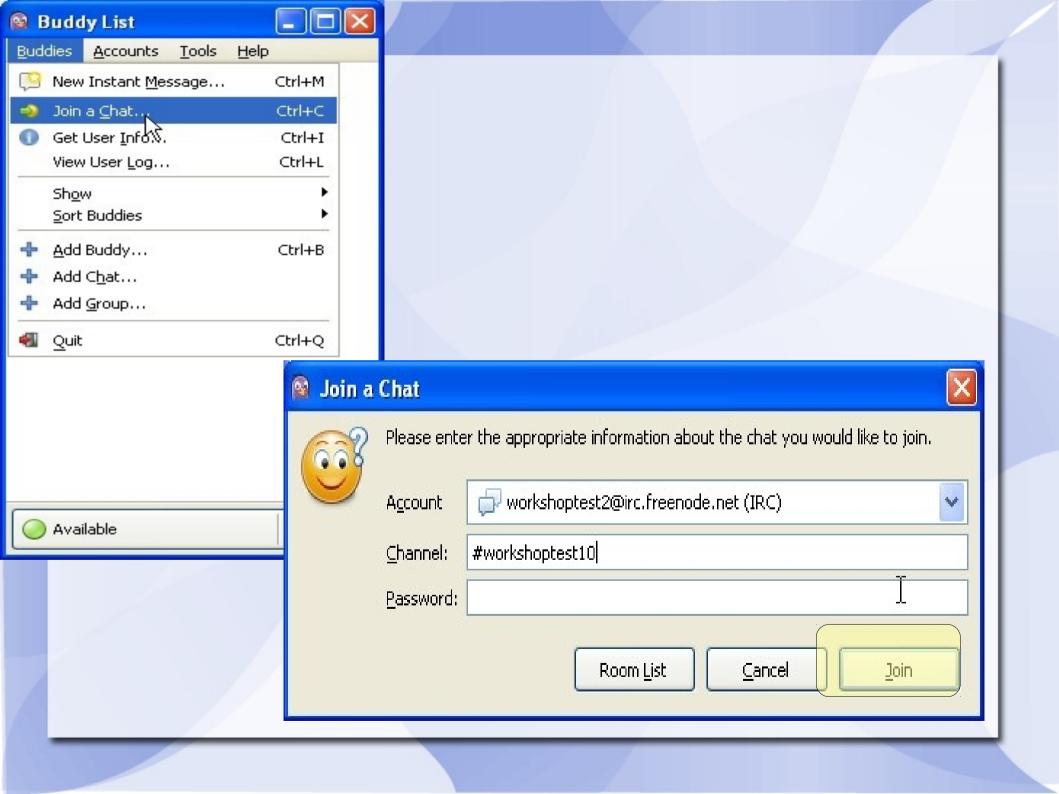


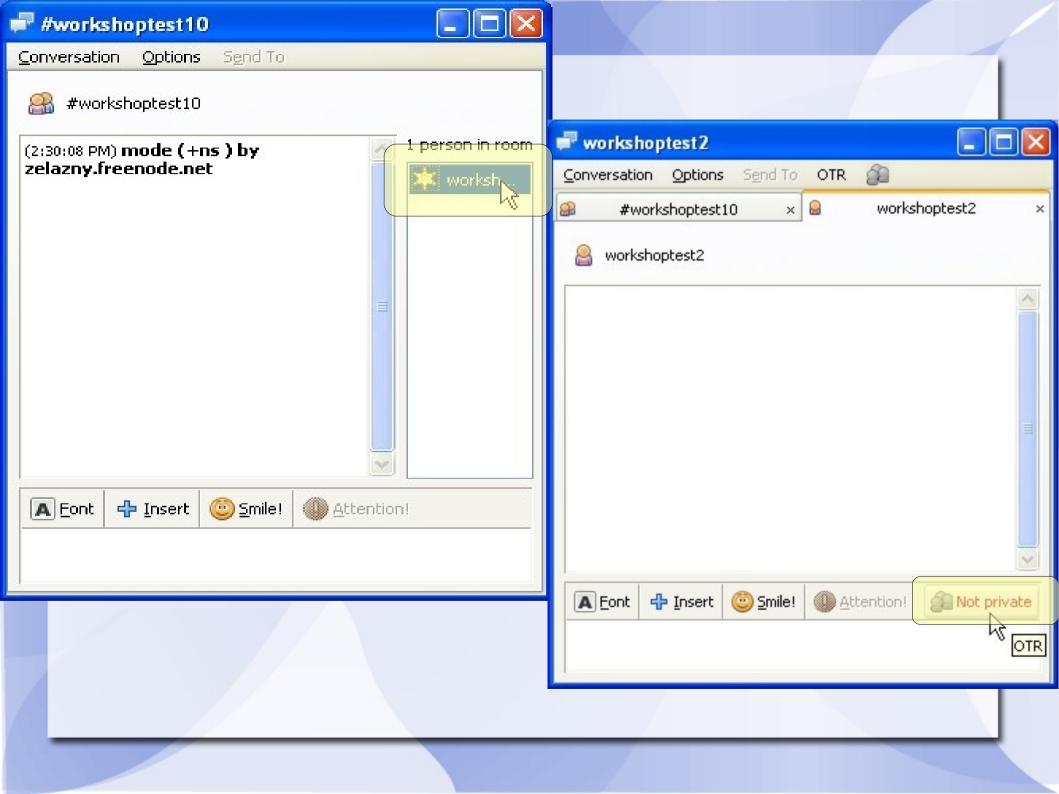




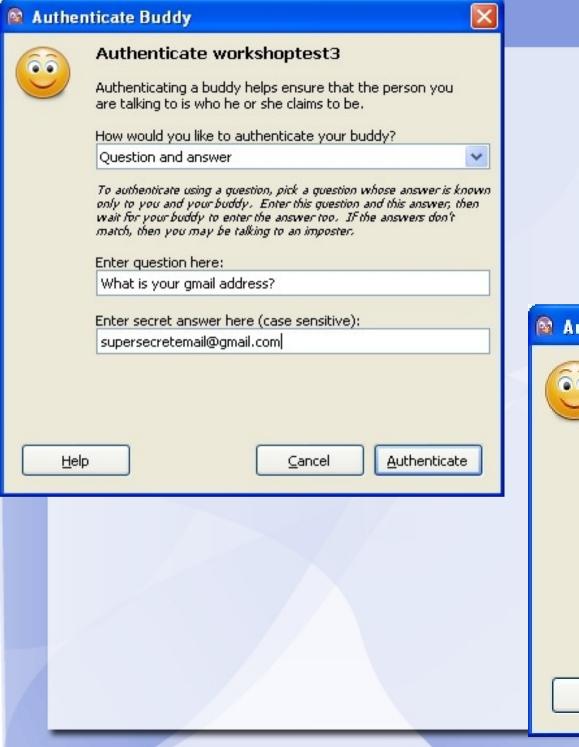




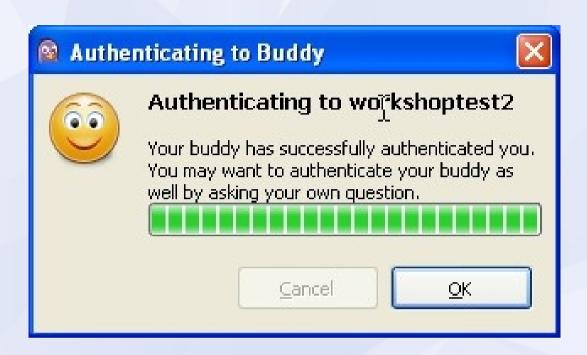




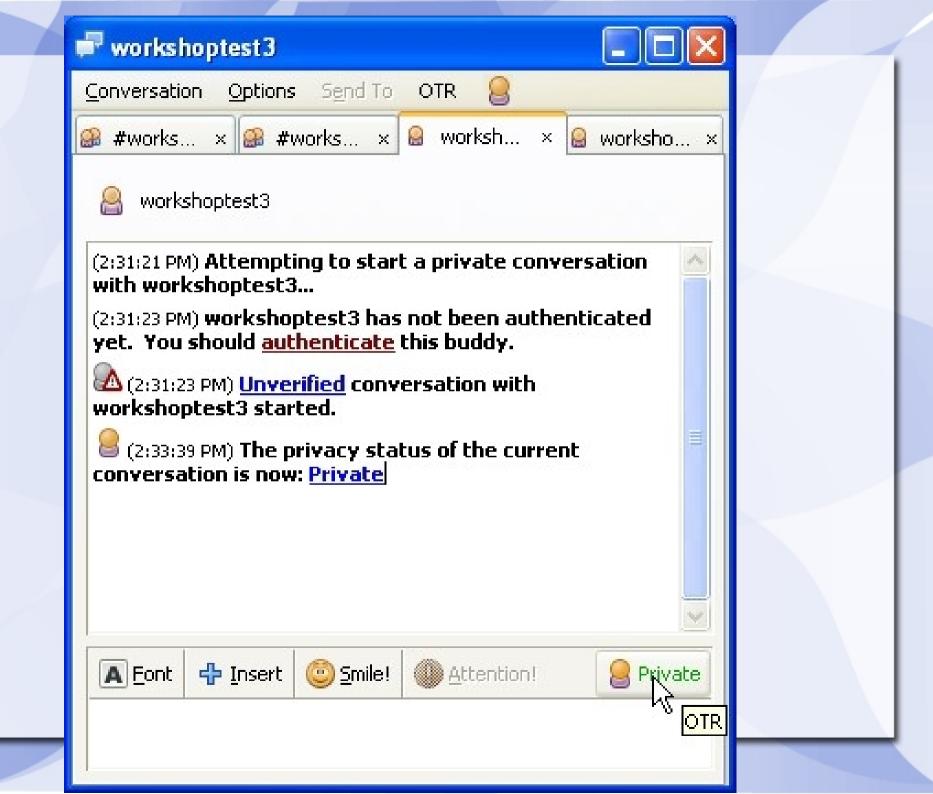


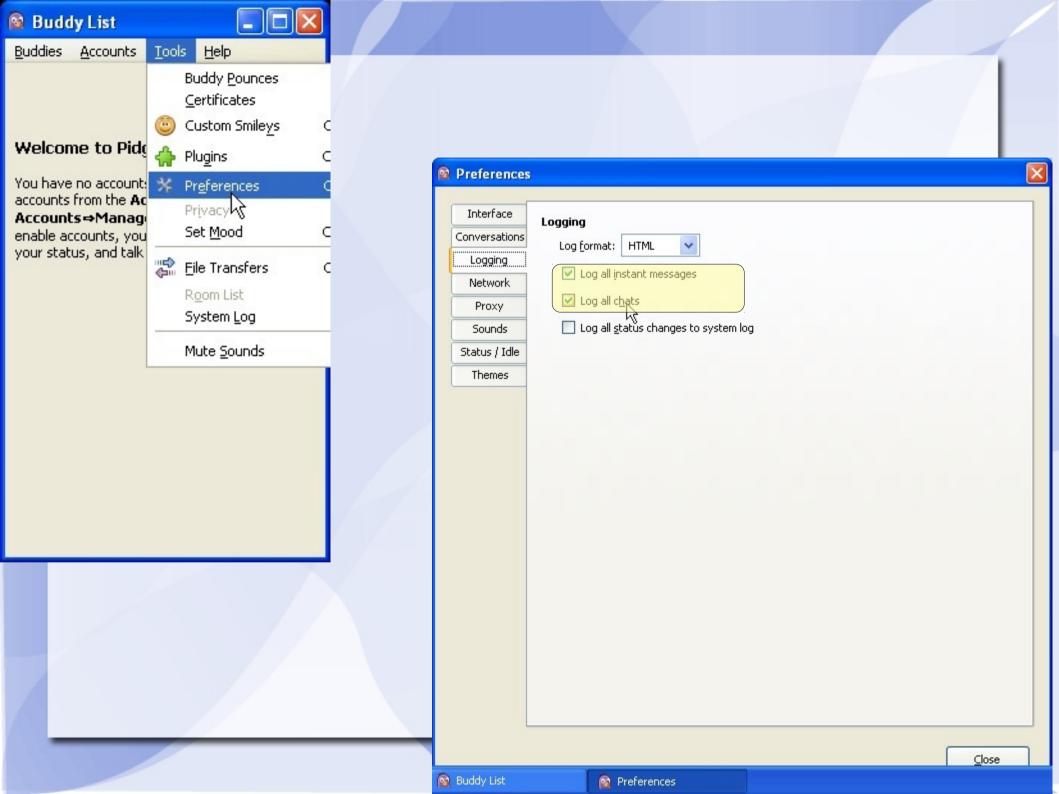








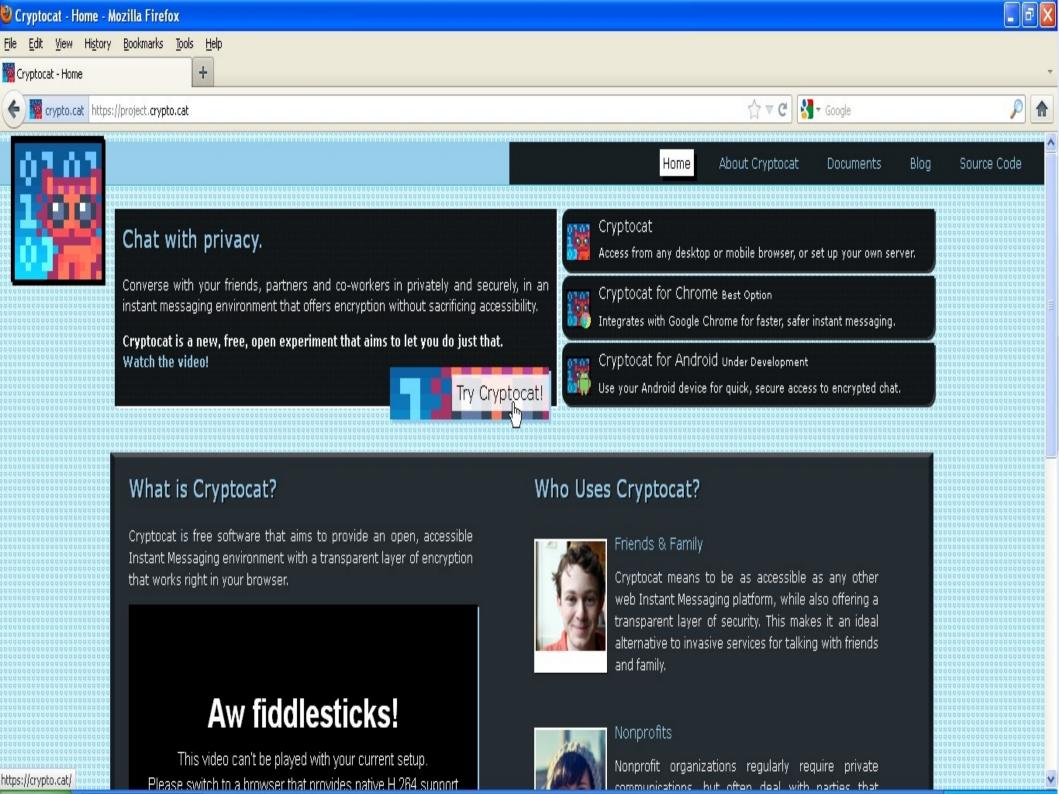


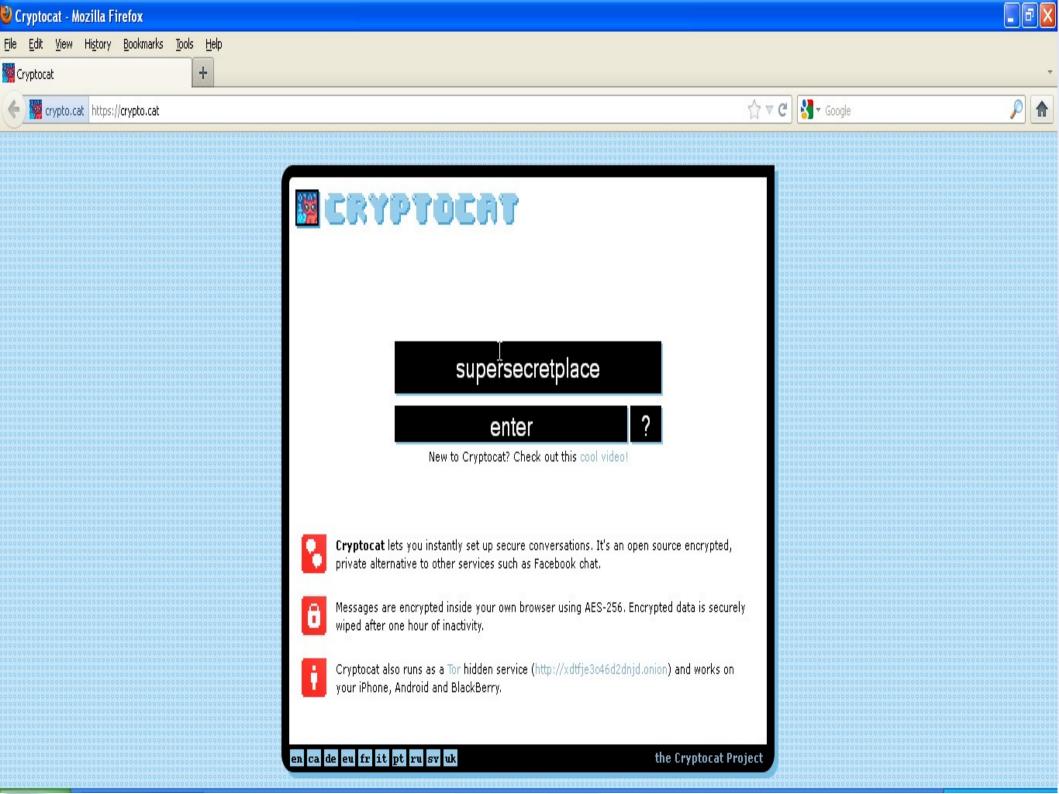


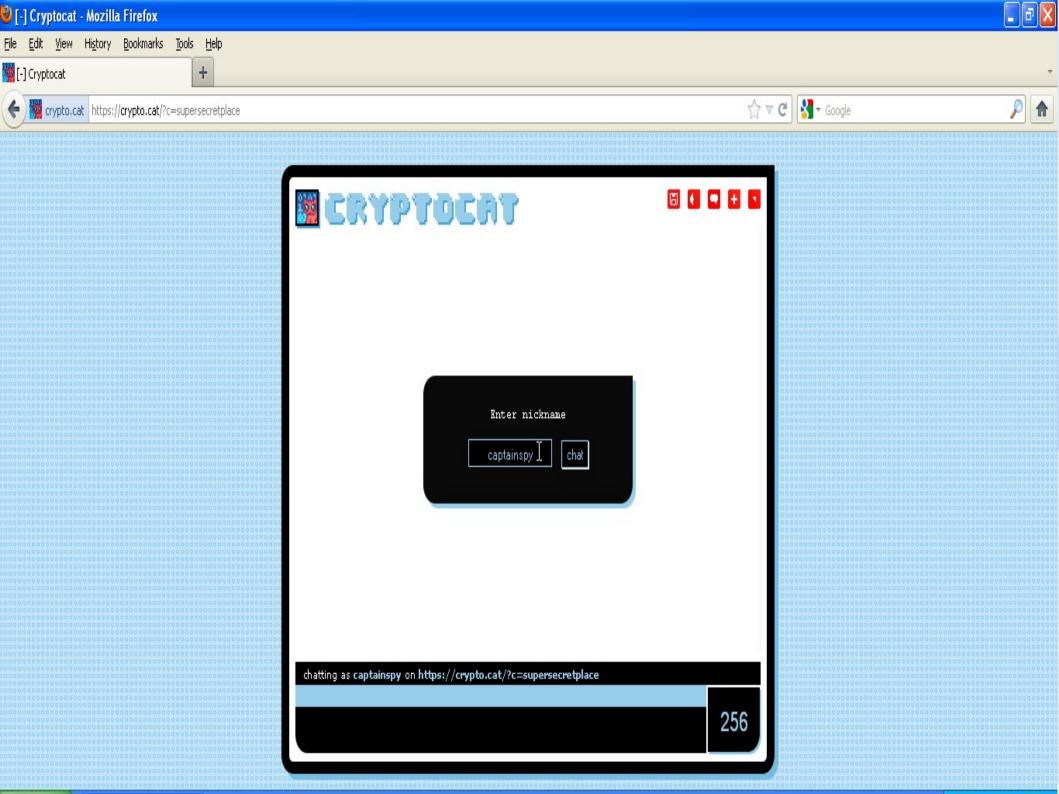
Introducing...Cryptocat

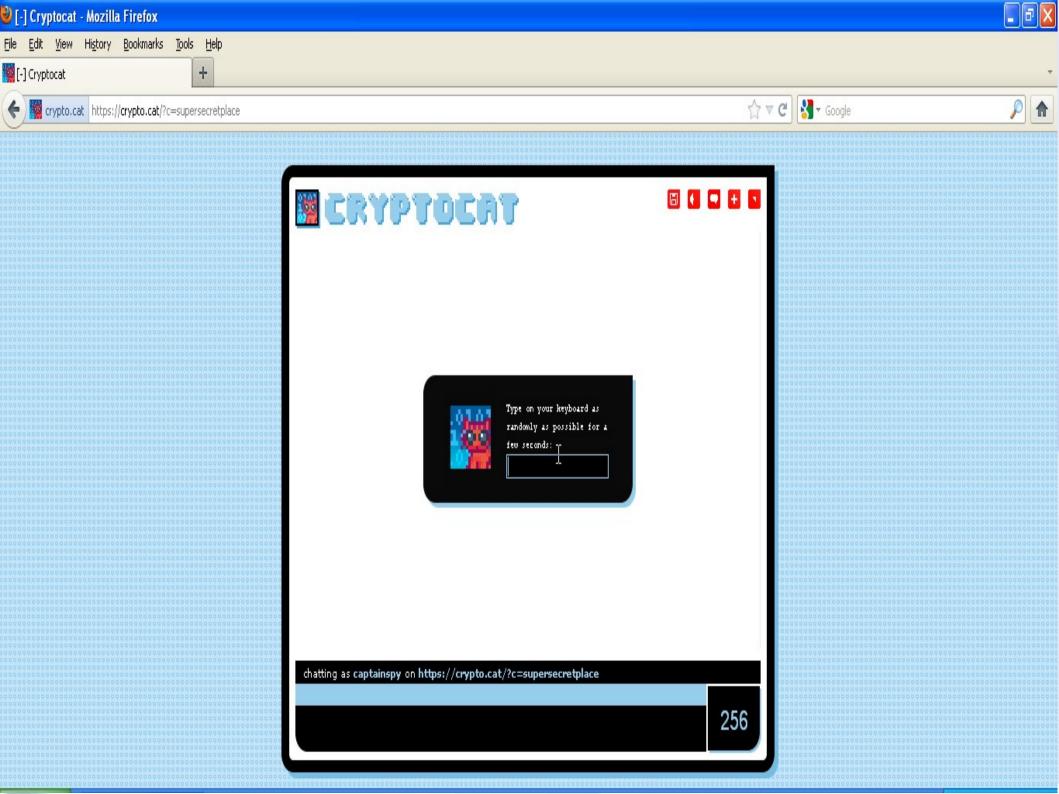
- Protects you from people knowing what you're saying or who you're talking to (but not who you are)
- Cross-platform
- No installation/configuration required
- Available as a Tor hidden service
- Malicious server weakness

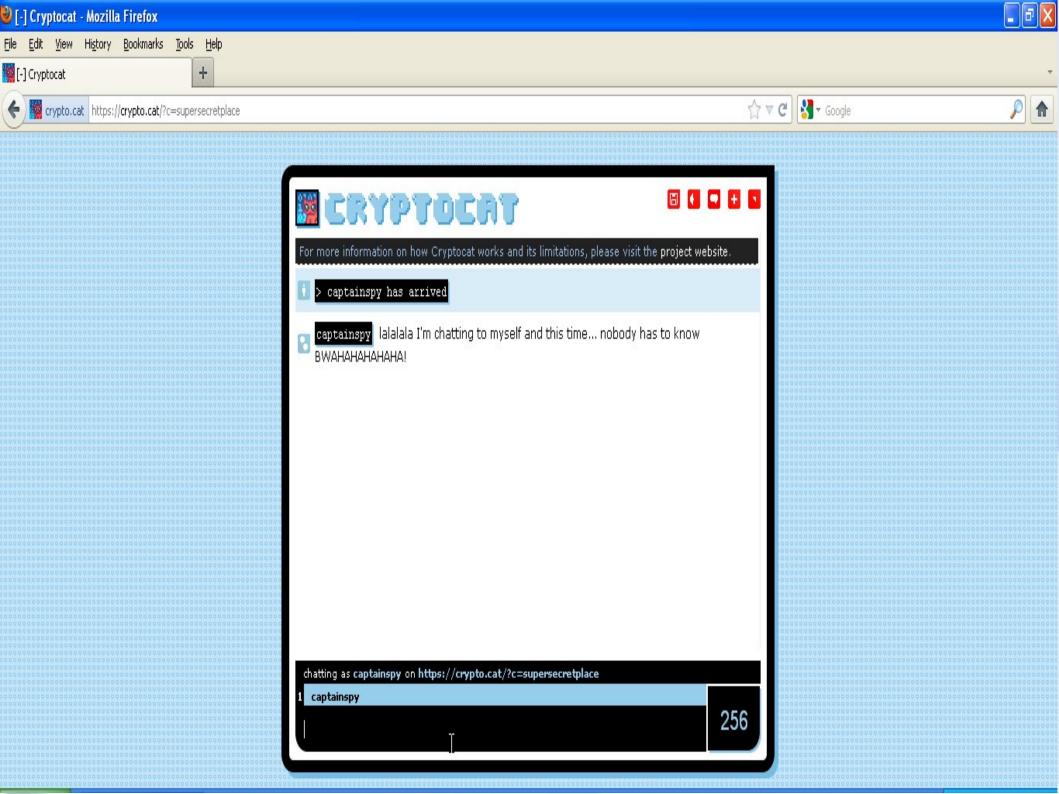


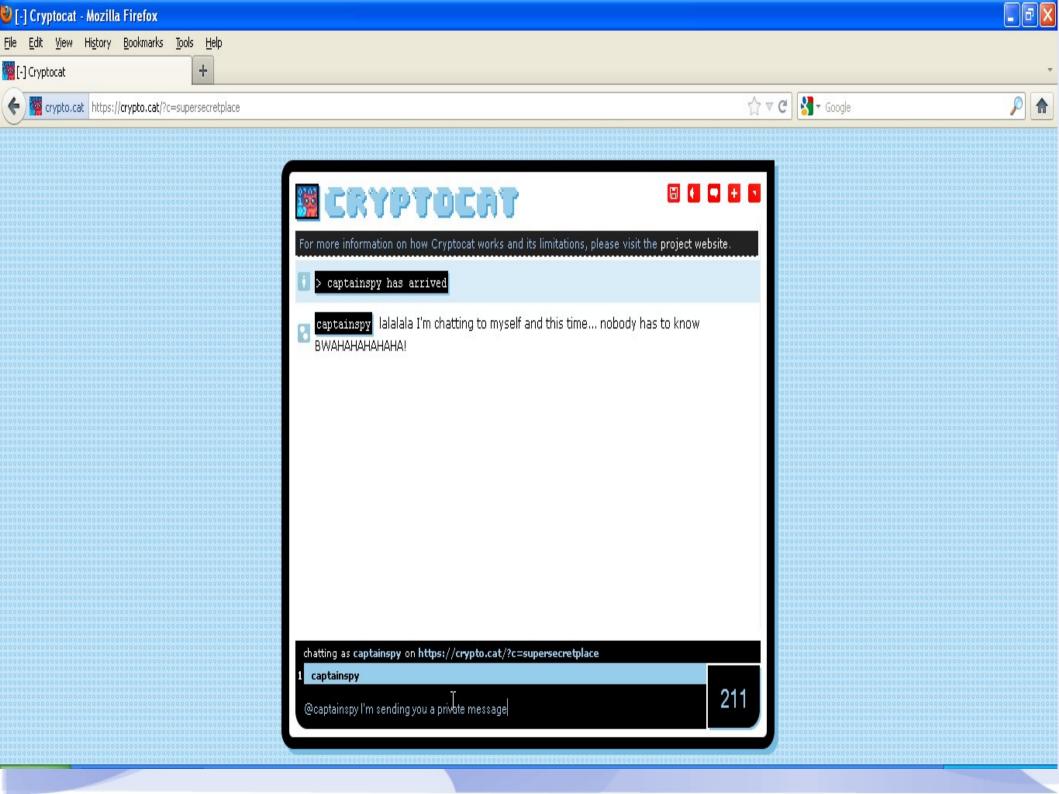


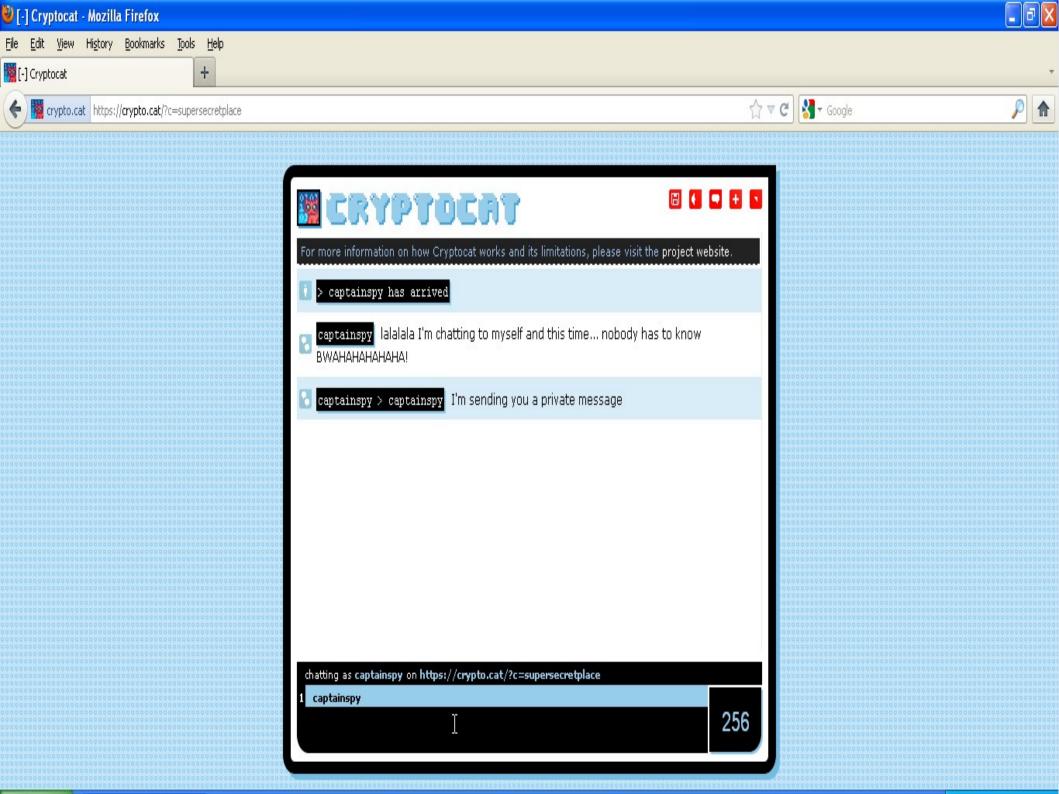












What is Encryption Anyways?

- A way of encoding information
- Makes eavesdropping much more difficult
- Generally prevents your adversary from knowing what you're saying but not who you're saying it to.





Examples of Encryption

- Code Words
- Caesar Cipher (Shared key)
- WWII Enigma Machines
- HTTPS/SSL (Public Key)
- PGP (Public Key)





Caesar Cipher





Example: Shift up to encrypt

Shift down to decrypt Shared secret system

Nothing to see here

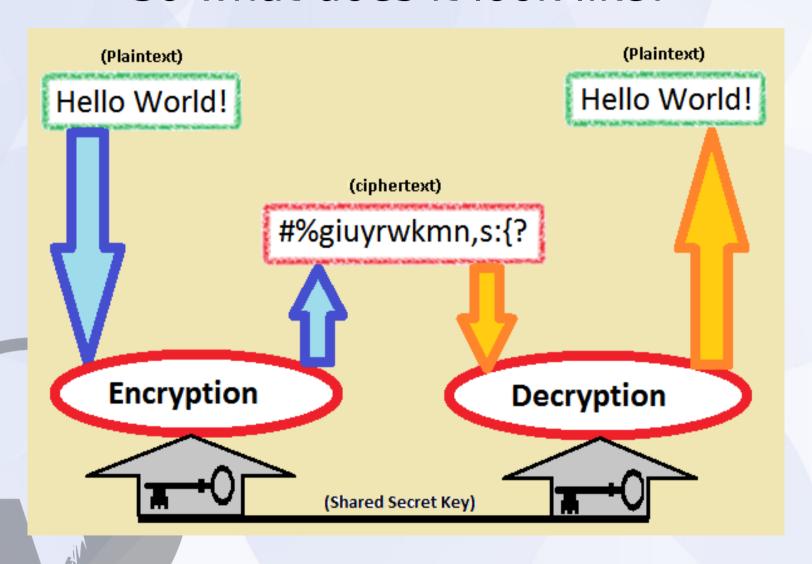
What Does it Protect Me From?

- Seizure of information
- Interception of communications
- Un-authenticated communications
- Is not foolproof and is always better to not store the information in the first place!





So what does it look like?



TrueCrypt & VeraCrypt

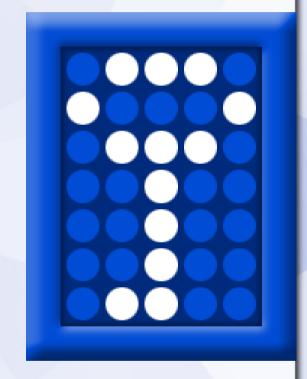
- Makes encrypted "volumes" from files and drives.
- Transparent & plausibly deniable
- Open source & crossplatform
- Offers full disk encryption (Windows), "hidden volumes"



way better than FalseCrypt

Does Not Protect Against

- Misplaced trust
- Evil maid attacks
- User error
- Swap/cold boot attacks
- Rubber-hose attack

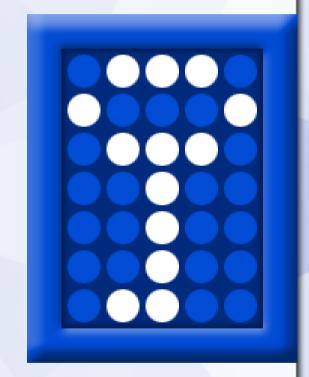


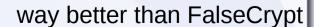


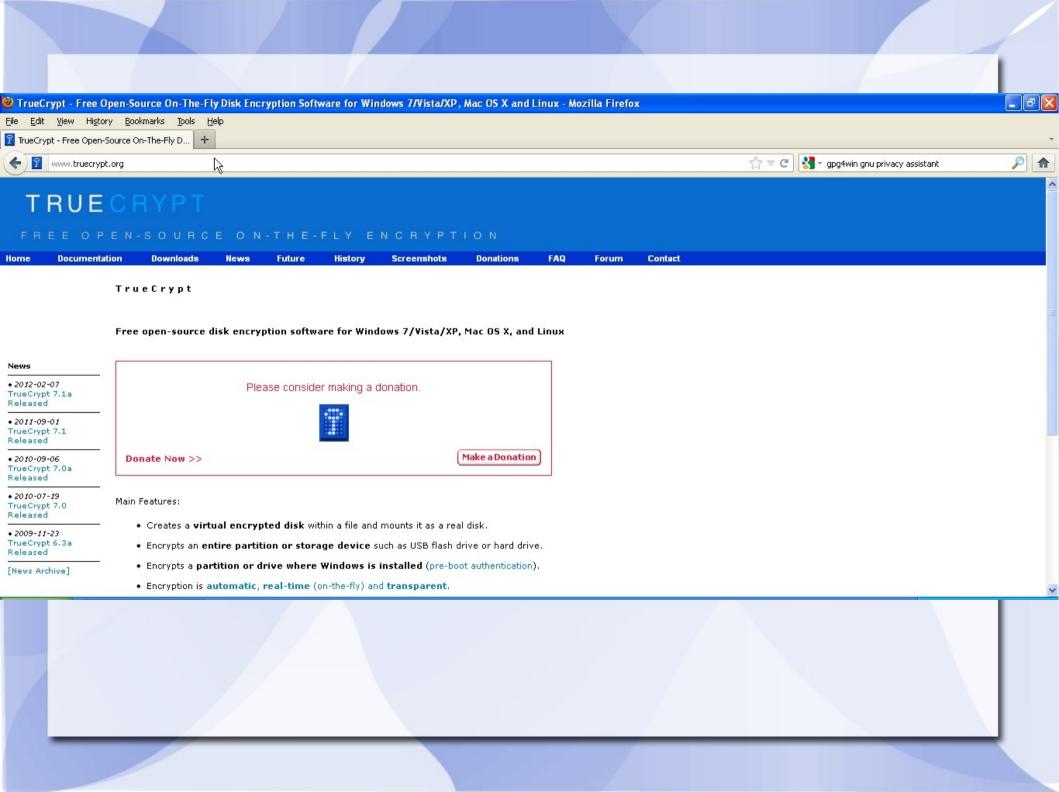
way better than FalseCrypt

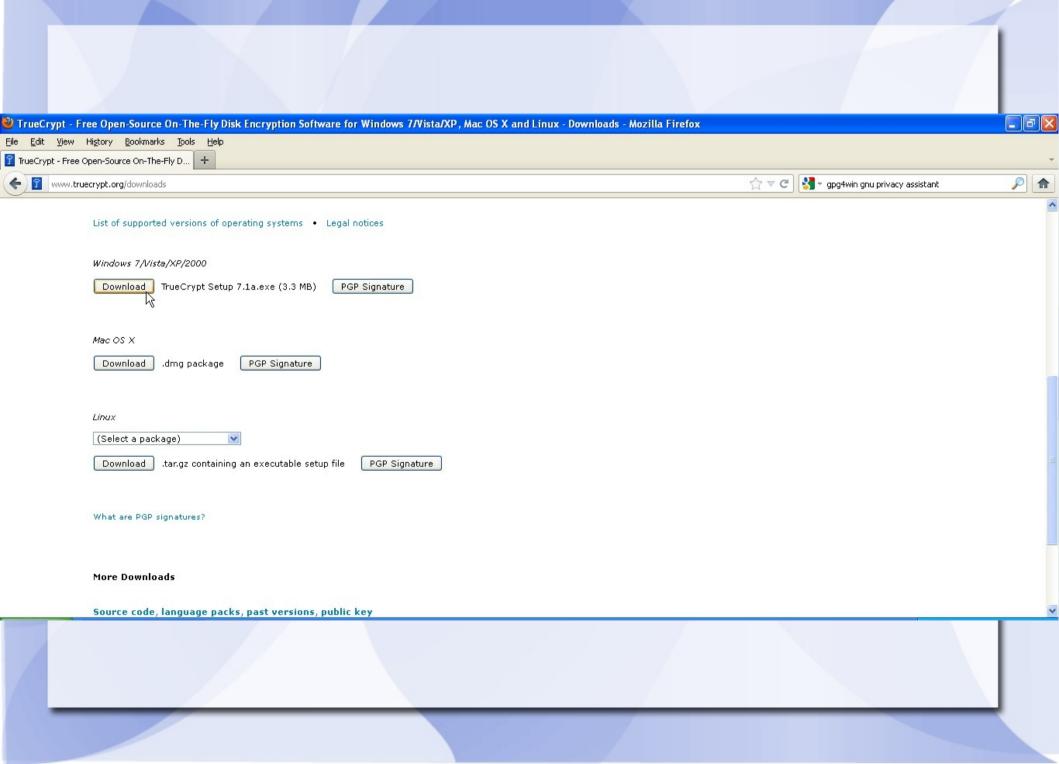
"Full-disk Encryption"

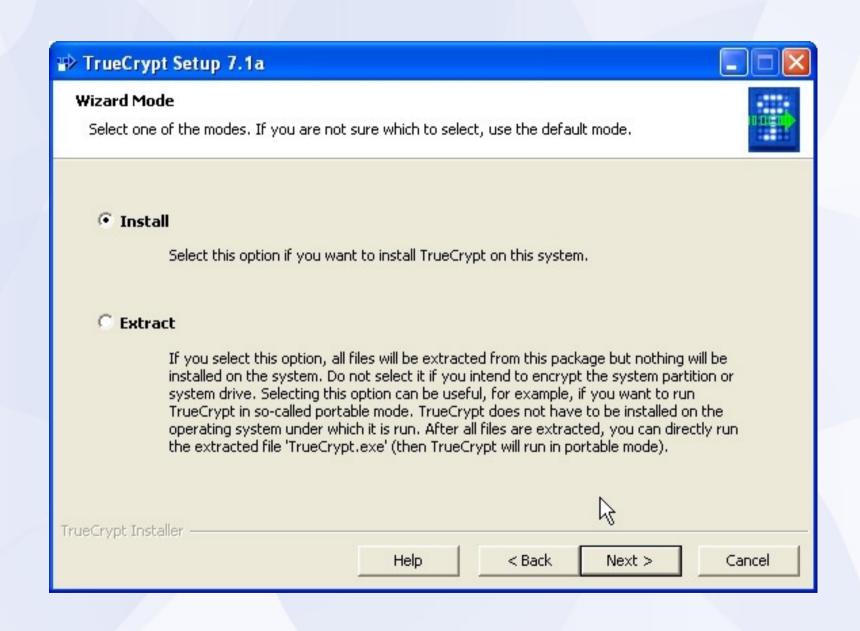
- Immune to swap/recovery attacks
- Overall much more secure
- Slightly slower than folder encryption

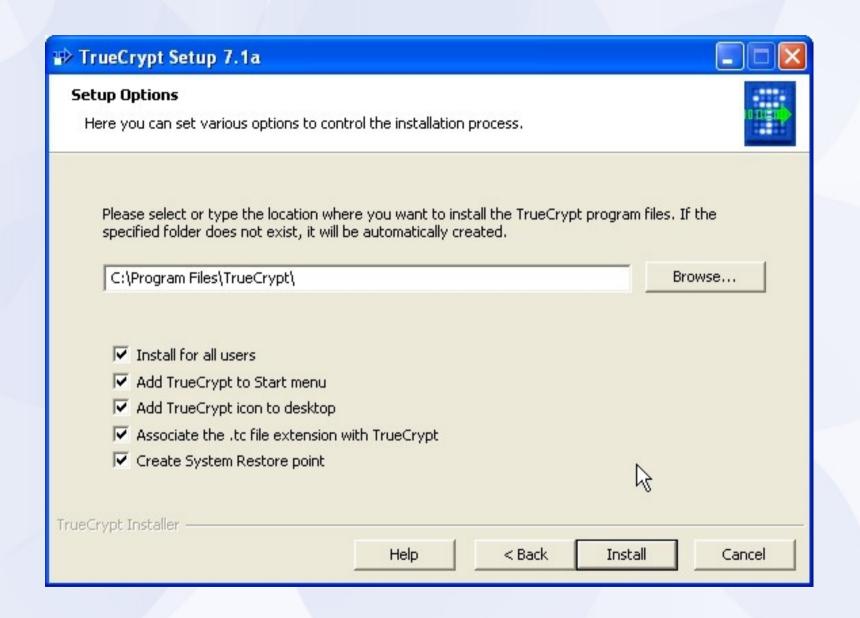


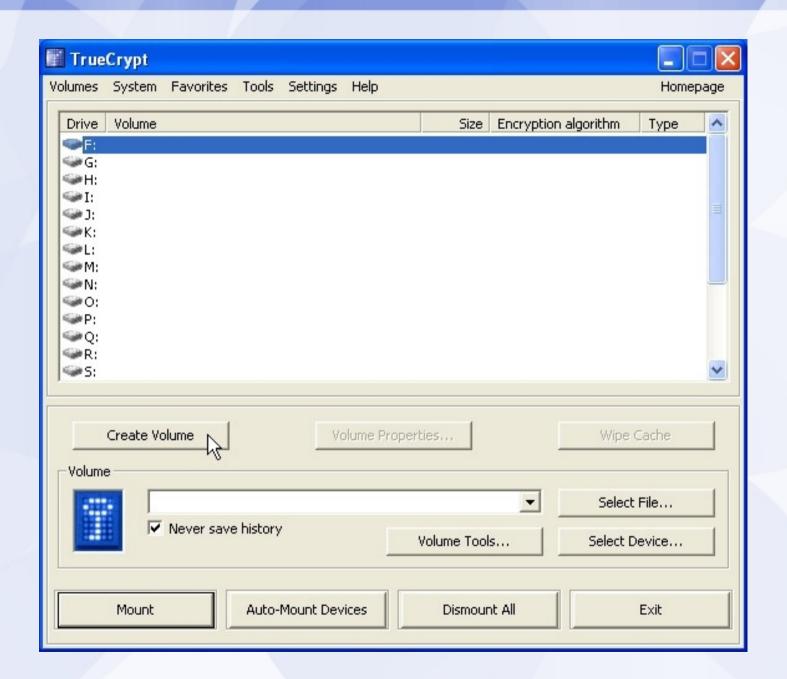
















TrueCrypt Volume Creation Wizard

Create an encrypted file container

Creates a virtual encrypted disk within a file. Recommended for inexperienced users.

More information

Encrypt a non-system partition/drive

Encrypts a non-system partition on any internal or external drive (e.g. a flash drive). Optionally, creates a hidden volume.

Encrypt the system partition or entire system drive

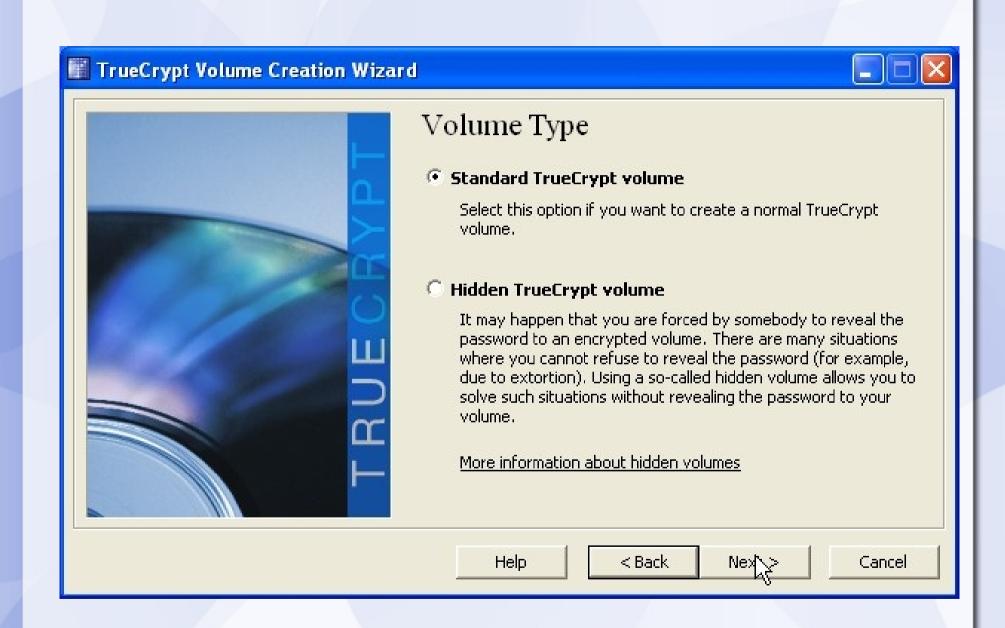
Encrypts the partition/drive where Windows is installed. Anyone who wants to gain access and use the system, read and write files, etc., will need to enter the correct password each time before Windows boots. Optionally, creates a hidden system.

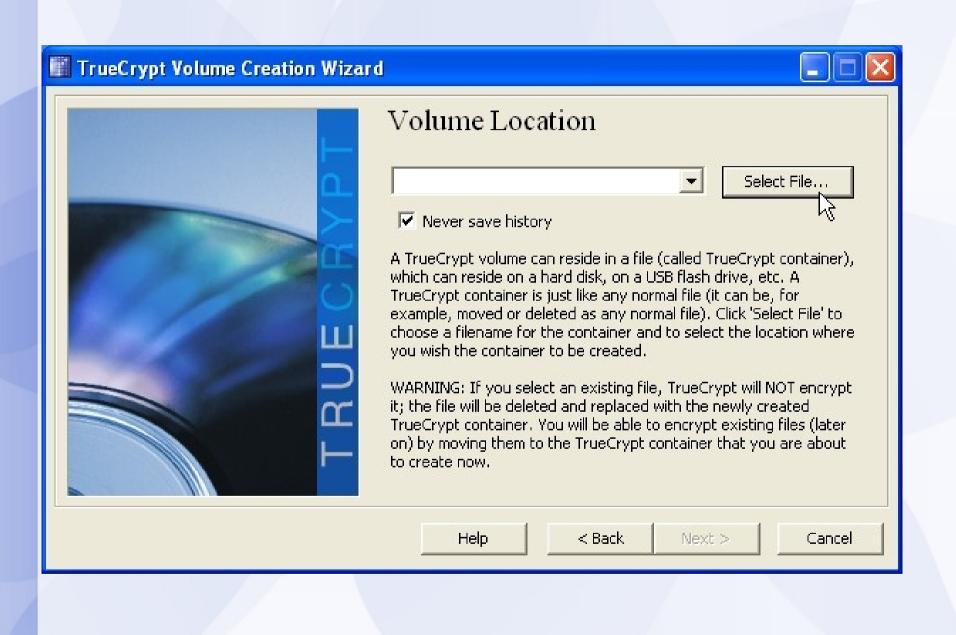
More information about system encryption

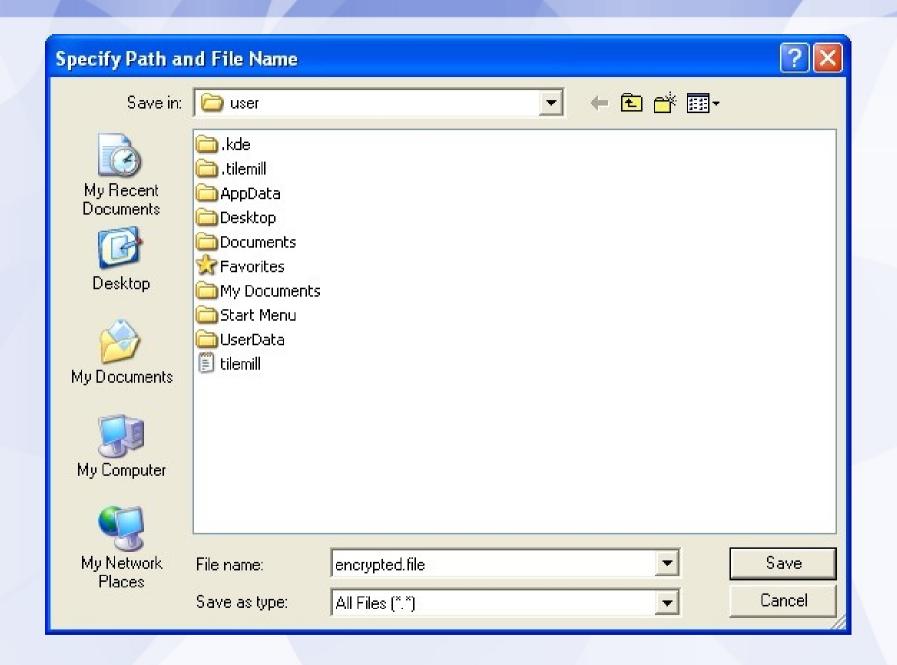
Help

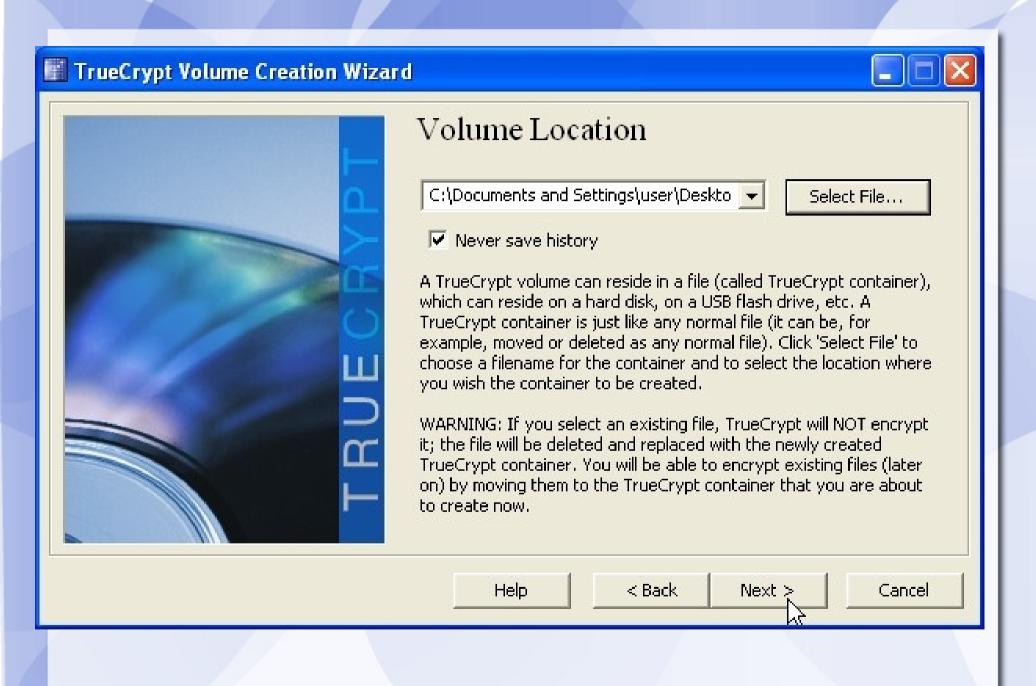
< Back

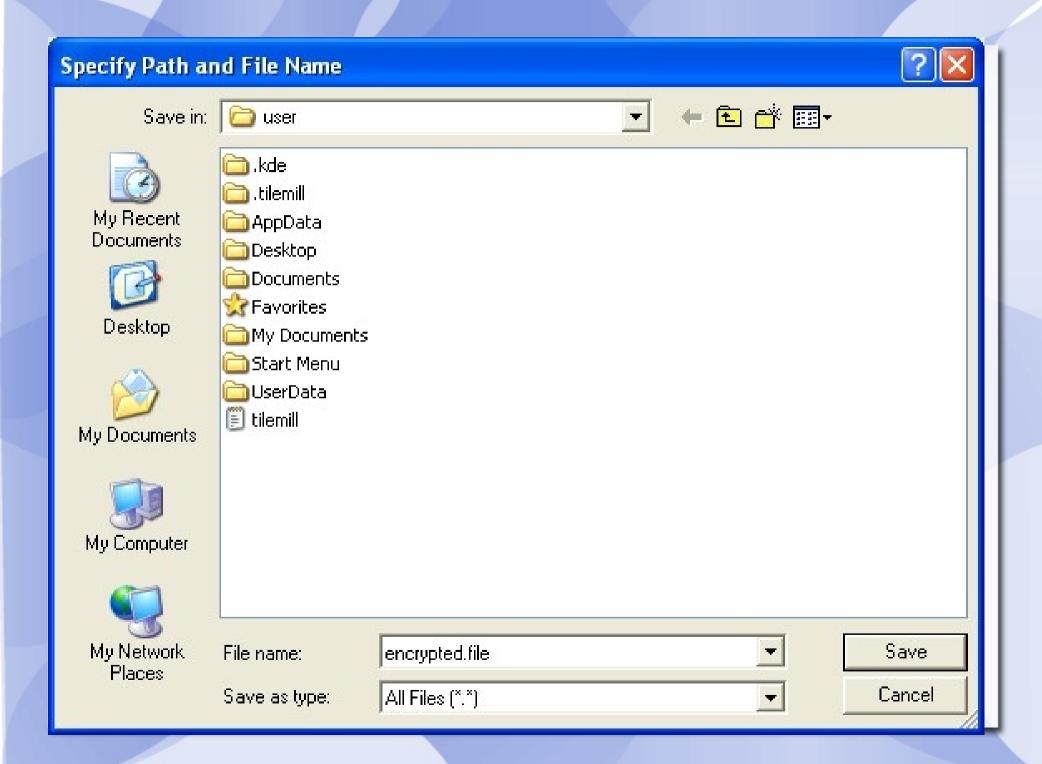
Next >



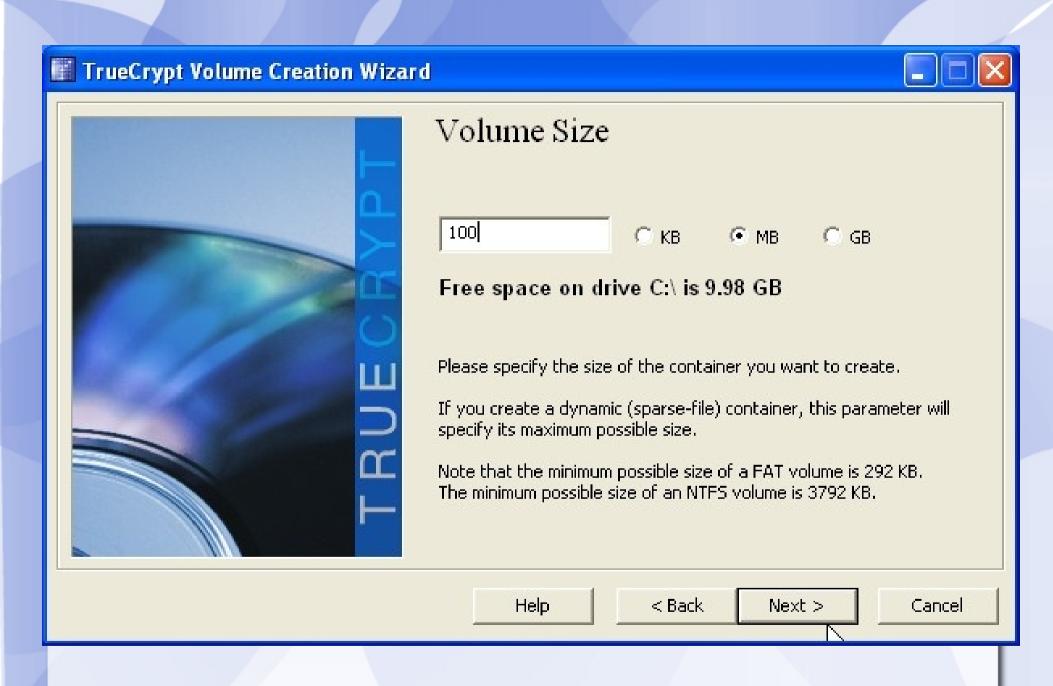


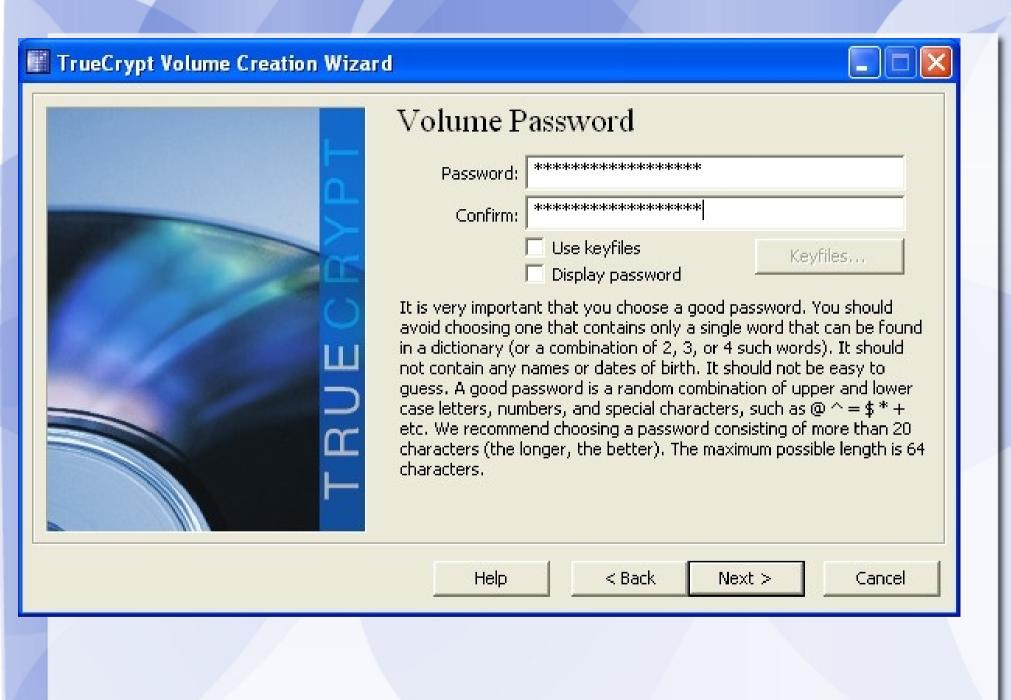


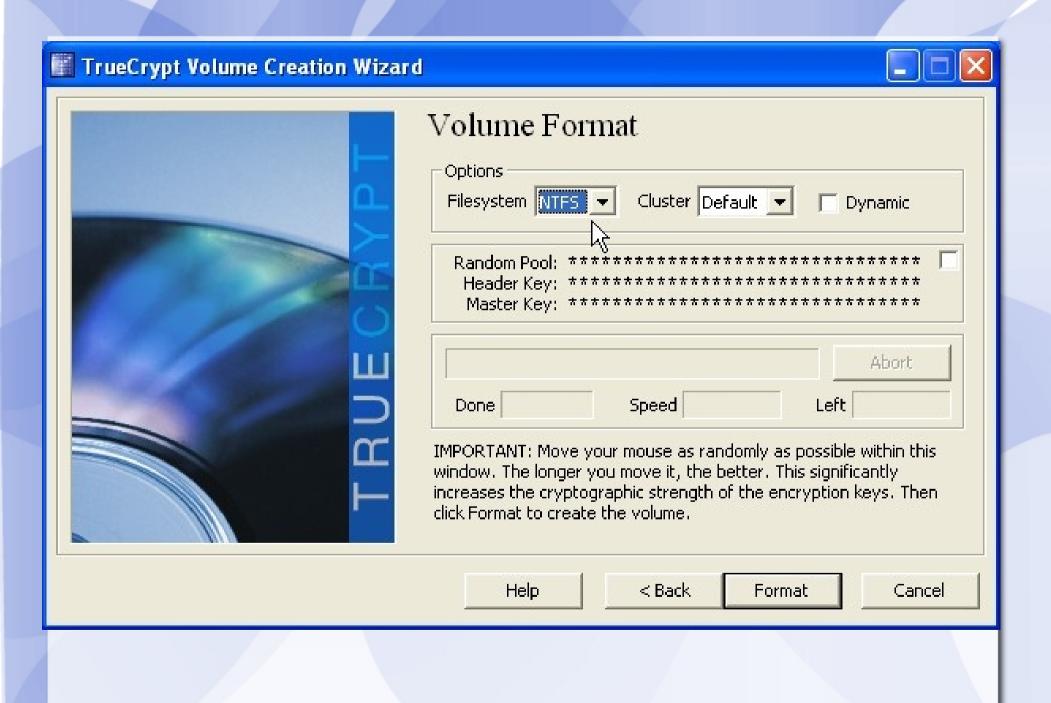


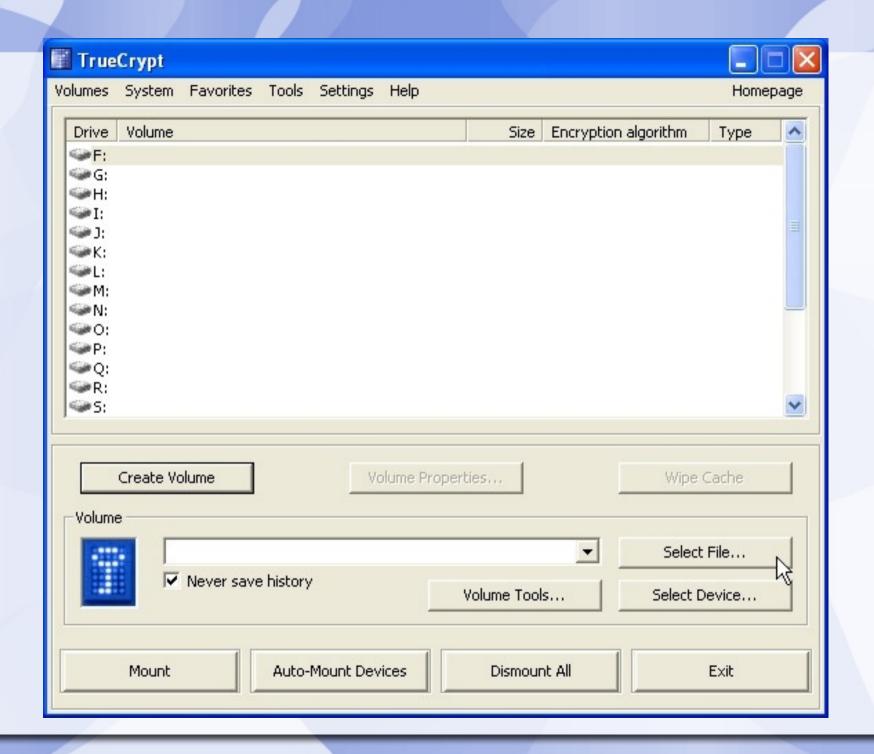


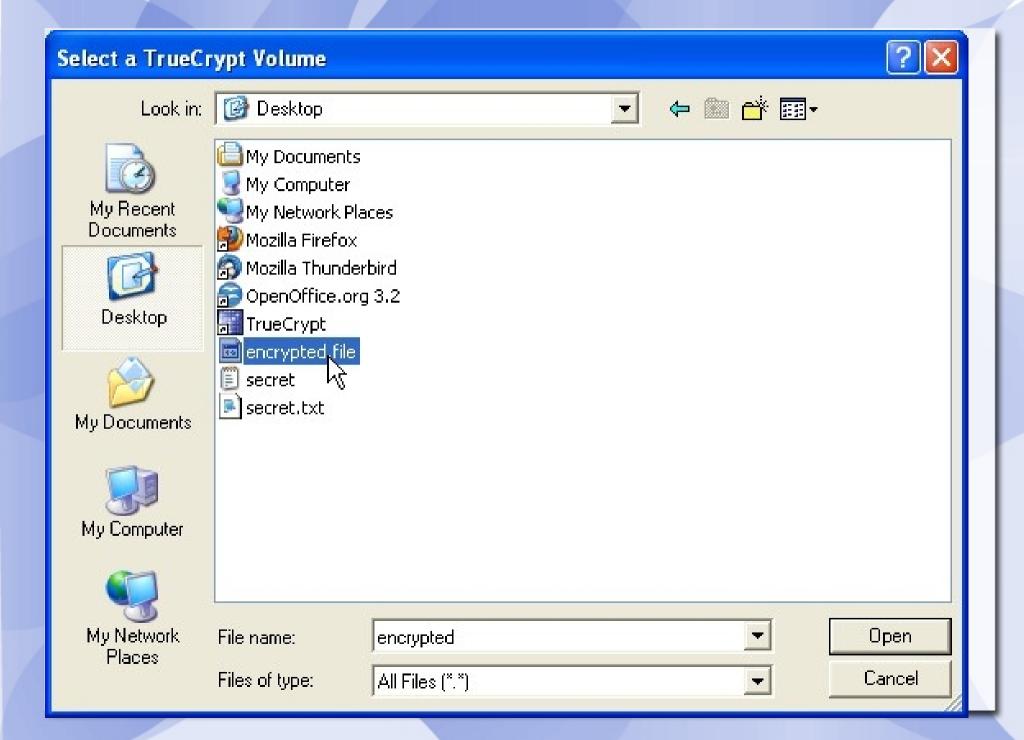


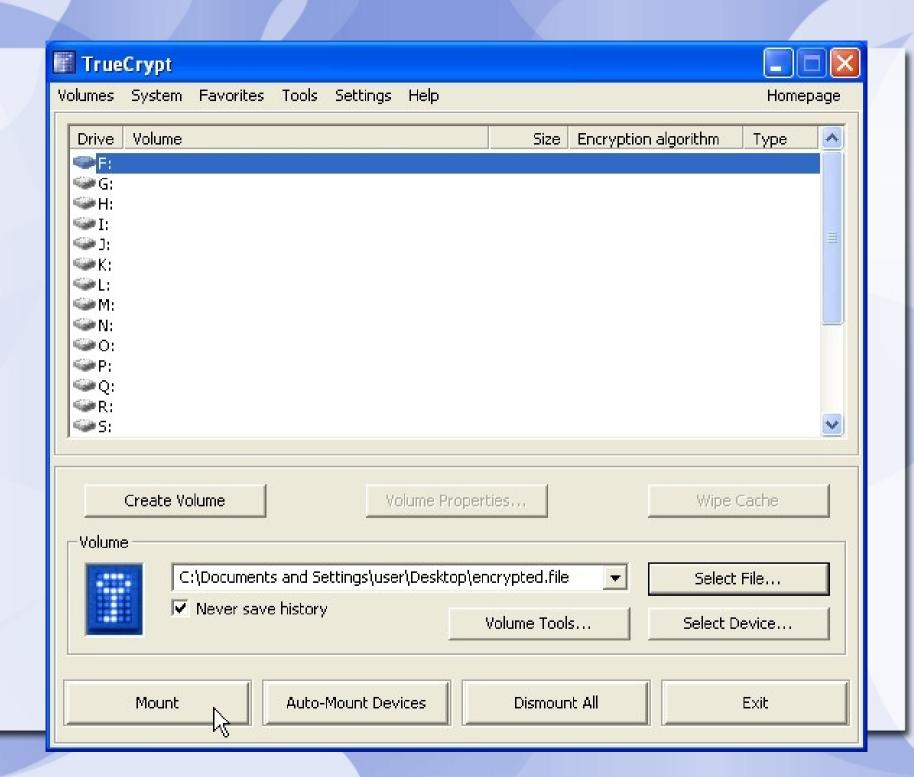




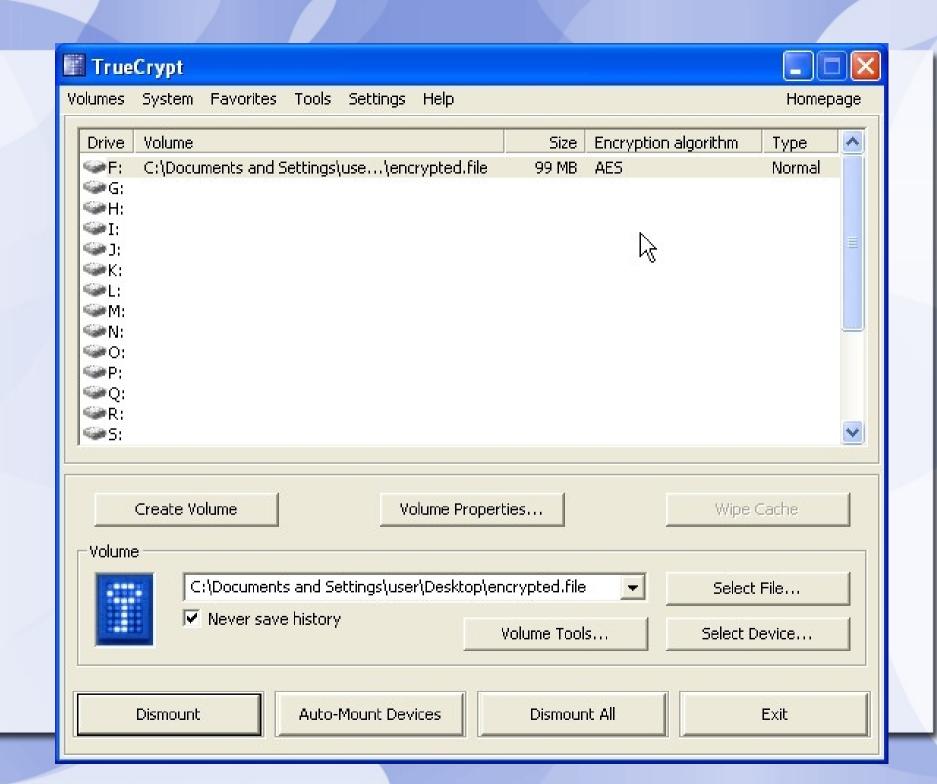


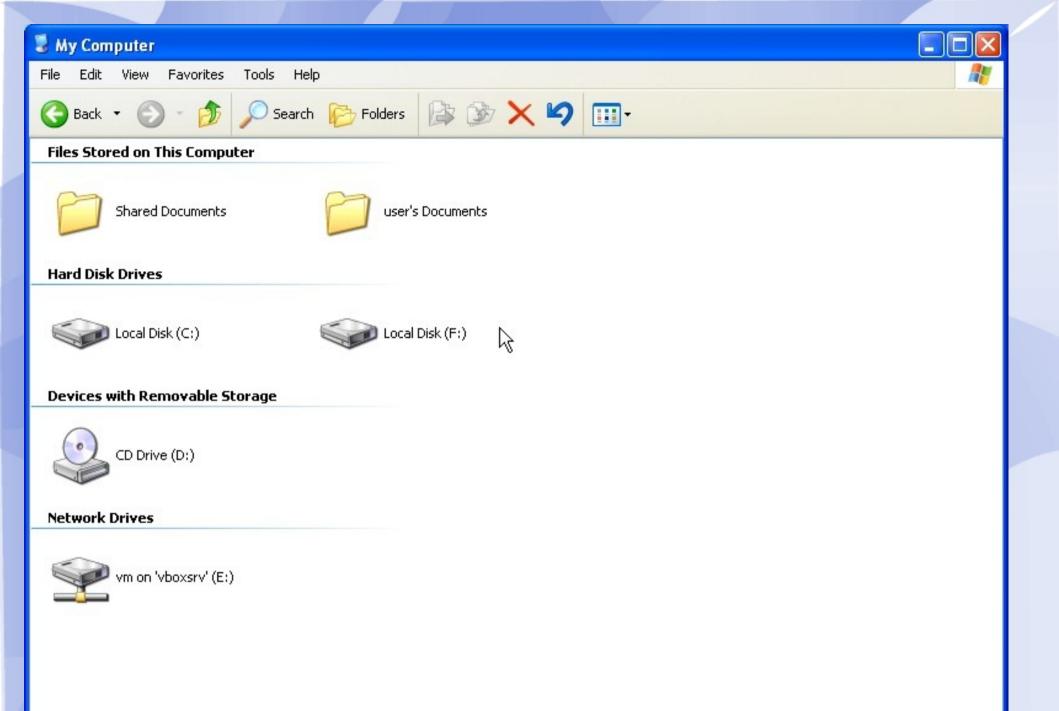






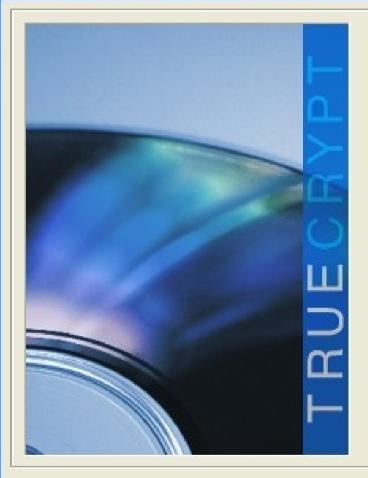
Password: ************** Cache passwords and keyfiles in memory Display password Use keyfiles Keyfiles... Mount Options...











Create an encrypted file container

Creates a virtual encrypted disk within a file. Recommended for inexperienced users.

More information

Encrypt a non-system partition/drive

Encrypts a non-system partition on any internal or external drive (e.g., a flash drive). Optionally, creates a hidden volume.

Encrypt the system partition or entire system drive

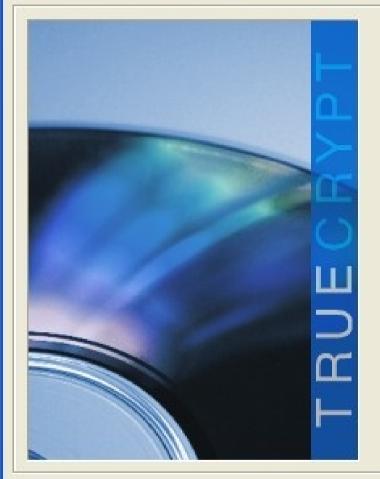
Encrypts the partition/drivetwhere Windows is installed. Anyone who wants to gain access and use the system, read and write files, etc., will need to enter the correct password each time before Windows boots. Optionally, creates a hidden system.

More information about system encryption

< Back Cancel Help Next >







Type of System Encryption

Normal

Select this option if you merely want to encrypt the system partition or the entire system drive.

Hidden

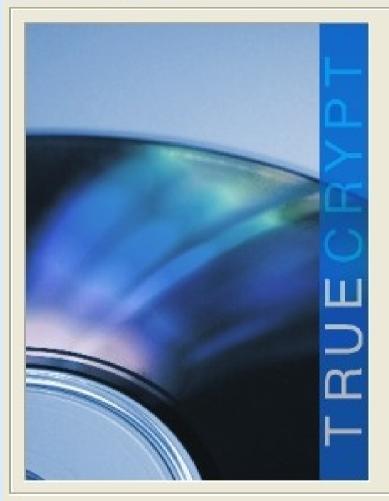
It may happen that you are forced by somebody to decrypt the operating system. There are many situations where you cannot refuse to do so (for example, due to extortion). If you select this option, you will create a hidden operating system whose existence should be impossible to prove (provided that certain guidelines are followed). Thus, you will not have to decrypt or reveal the password to the hidden operating system. For a detailed explanation, please click the link below.

More information

< Back Cancel Help







Area to Encrypt

Encrypt the Windows system partition

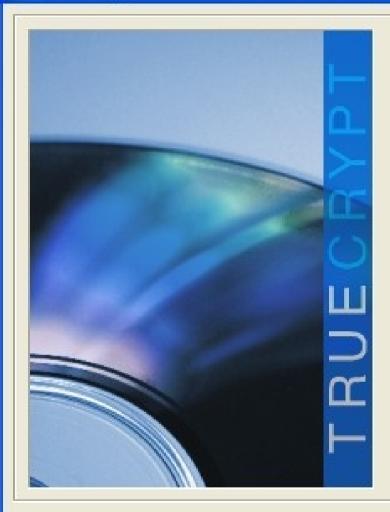
Select this option to encrypt the partition where the currently running Windows operating system is installed.

Encrypt the whole drive

Select this option if you want to encrypt the entire drive on which the currently running Windows system is installed. The whole drive, including all its partitions, will be encrypted except the first track where the TrueCrypt Boot Loader will reside. Anyone who wants to access a system installed on the drive, or files stored on the drive, will need to enter the correct password each time before the system starts. This option cannot be used to encrypt a secondary or external drive if Windows is not installed on it and does not boot from it.

< Back Cancel Help Next >





Encryption of Host Protected Area

C Yes

No

At the end of many drives, there is an area that is normally hidden. from the operating system (such areas are usually referred to as Host Protected Areas). However, some programs can read and write data from/to such areas.

WARNING: Some computer manufacturers may use such areas to store tools and data for RAID, system recovery, system setup, diagnostic, or other purposes. If such tools or data must be accessible before booting, the hidden area should NOT be encrypted (choose 'No' above).

Do you want TrueCrypt to detect and encrypt such a hidden area (if any) at the end of the system drive?

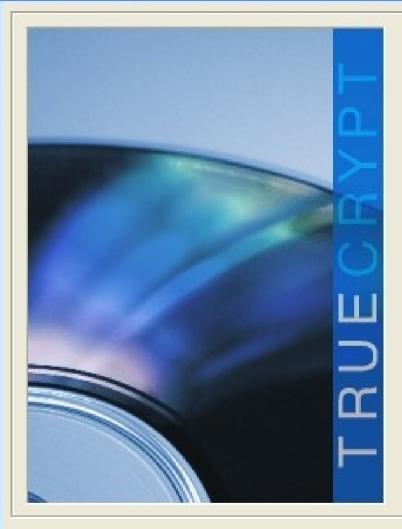
Help

< Back

Next >







Number of Operating Systems

Single-boot

Select this option if there is only one operating system installed on this computer (even if it has multiple users).

Multi-boot



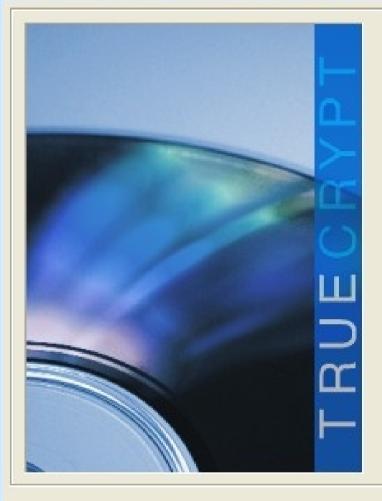
Select this option if there are two or more operating systems installed on this computer.

For example:

- Windows XP and Windows XP
- Windows XP and Windows Vista
- Windows and Mac OS X
- Windows and Linux
- Windows, Linux and Mac OS X

Help < Back Next > Cancel





Rescue Disk

Before you can encrypt the partition/drive, you must create a TrueCrypt Rescue Disk (TRD), which serves the following purposes:

- If the TrueCrypt Boot Loader, master key, or other critical data gets damaged, the TRD allows you to restore it (note, however, that you will still have to enter the correct password then).
- If Windows gets damaged and cannot start, the TRD allows you to permanently decrypt the partition/drive before Windows starts.
- The TRD will contain a backup of the present content of the first drive track (which typically contains a system loader or boot manager) and will allow you to restore it if necessary.

The TrueCrypt Rescue Disk ISO image will be created in the location specified below.

C:\Documents and Settings\user\Desktop\rescue

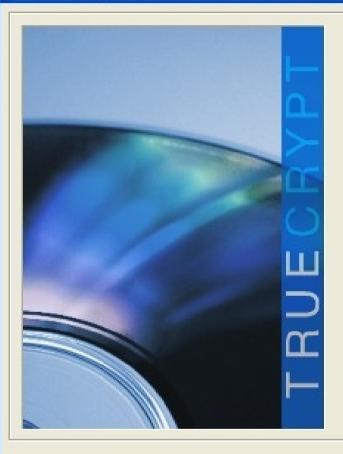
Browse...

Help

< Back

Ne /





Rescue Disk Recording

The Rescue Disk image has been created and stored in this file:

C:\Documents and Settings\user\Desktop\rescuedisk

Now you need to burn it to a CD or DVD.

IMPORTANT: Note that the file must be written to the CD/DVD as an ISO disk image (not as an individual file). For information on how to do so, please refer to the documentation of your CD/DVD recording software. If you do not have any CD/DVD recording software that can write the ISO disk image to a CD/DVD, click the link below to download such free software.

After you burn the Rescue Disk, click Next to verify that it has been correctly burned.

Download CD/DVD recording software

Help

< Back



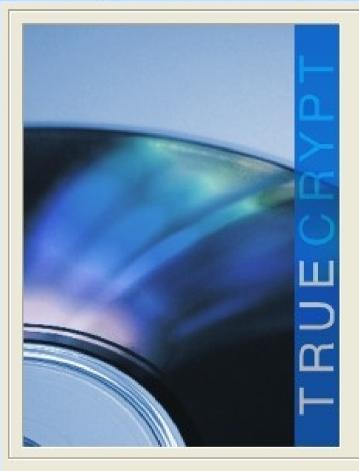


TrueCrypt Volume Creation Wizard









Wipe Mode

Wipe mode: None (fastest)

On some types of storage media, when data is overwritten with other data, it may be possible to recover the overwritten data using techniques such as magnetic force microscopy. This also applies to data that are overwritten with their encrypted form (which happens when TrueCrypt initially encrypts an unencrypted partition or drive). According to some studies and governmental publications, recovery of overwritten data can be prevented (or made very difficult) by overwritting the data with pseudorandom and certain non-random. data a certain number of times. Therefore, if you believe that an adversary might be able to use such techniques to recover the data you intend encrypt, you may want to select one of the wipe modes (existing data will NOT be lost). Note that wiping will NOT be performed after the partition/drive is encrypted. When the partition/drive is fully encrypted, no unencrypted data is written to it. Any data being written to it is first encrypted on the fly in memory and

Help

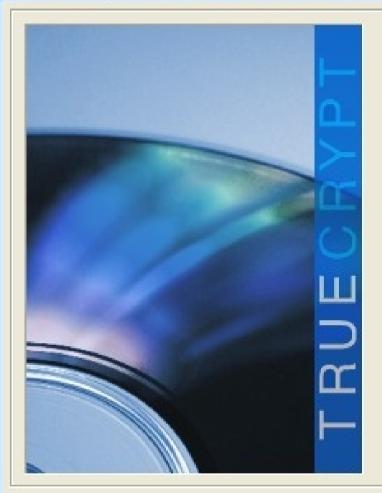
< Back

only then is the (encrypted) data written to the disk.

Next >

TrueCrypt Volume Creation Wizard





System Encryption Pretest

Before encrypting your system partition or drive, TrueCrypt needs to verify that everything works correctly.

After you click Test, all the necessary components (for example, the pre-boot authentication component, i.e. the TrueCrypt Boot Loader) will be installed and your computer will be restarted. Then you will have to enter your password in the TrueCrypt Boot Loader screen that will appear before Windows starts. After Windows starts, you will be automatically informed about the result of this pretest.

The following device will be modified: Drive #0

If you click Cancel now, nothing will be installed and the pretest will not be performed.



Help

< Back

Test

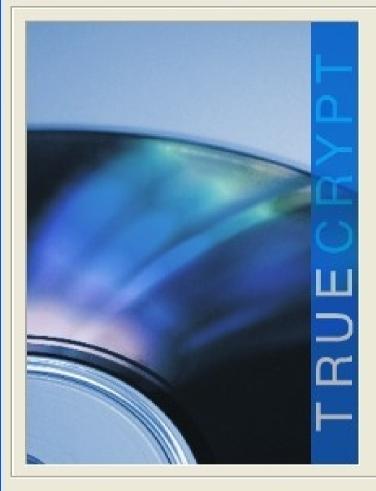


TrueCrypt Volume Creation Wizard









Pretest Completed

The pretest has been successfully completed.

WARNING: Please note that if power supply is suddenly interrupted while encrypting existing data in place, or when the operating system crashes due to a software error or hardware malfunction while TrueCrypt is encrypting existing data in place, portions of the data will be corrupted or lost. Therefore, before you stant encrypting, please make sure that you have backup copies of the files you want to encrypt. If you do not, please back up the files now (you can click Defer, back up the files, then run TrueCrypt again anytime, and select 'System' > 'Resume Interrupted Process' to start encrypting).

When ready, click Encrypt to start encrypting.

Help

< Back

Encrypt

Defer



PGP Email Encryption

- Cross-platform
- Works best with email clients
- Lots of moving parts
- Long-standing, open-source solution
- Can encrypt emails and files





Protects Against

- Unauthenticated conversations
- Adversary knowing what you are saying (body & attachment)
- Seizure from your computer or on the wire



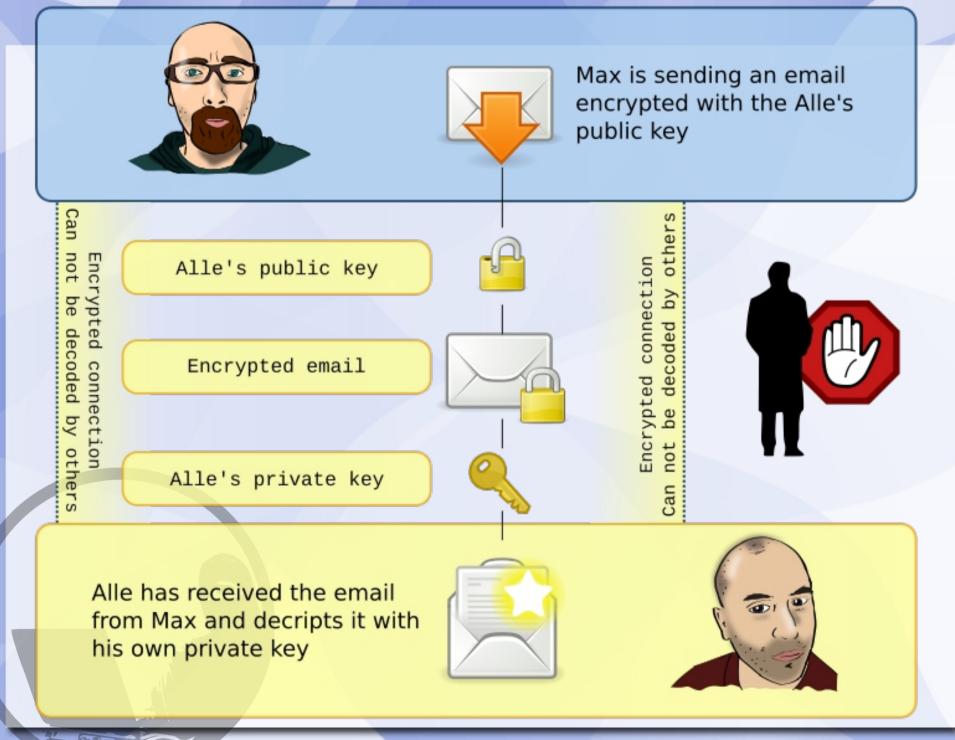


Does Not Protect Against

- Adversary knowing who you are/are talking to
- Misplaced trust
- User error
- Swap/cold boot attacks
- Rubber-hose attack







Choosing a Secure Passphrase

- Unique
- Letters, numbers, special characters
- · It's a phrase, not a word
- Th1s 1s n0t s3cur3







Software made to make email easier.

Thunderbird is a free email application that's easy to set up and customize - and it's loaded with great features!



Release Notes - Other Systems & Languages



Features | Add-Ons | Support | Community | Organizations | About

Privacy Policy | Legal Notices

Copyright @ 2005-2012 Mozilla, All rights reserved.









Welcome to the Mozilla Thunderbird Setup Wizard

This wizard will guide you through the installation of Mozilla. Thunderhird.

It is recommended that you close all other applications before starting Setup. This will make it possible to update relevant system files without having to reboot your computer.

Click Next to continue.





Setup Type

Choose setup options



Choose the type of setup you prefer, then click Next.

- Standard
 - Thunderbird will be installed with the most common options.
- O Custom

You may choose individual options to be installed. Recommended for experienced users.



Use Thunderbird as my default mail application

< Back

Next >

Mozilla Thunderbird Setup



Summary

Ready to start installing Thunderbird



Thunderbird will be installed to the following location:

C:\Program Files\Mozilla Thunderbird

Thunderbird will be set as your default mail application.

Click Install to continue.

< Back

Install





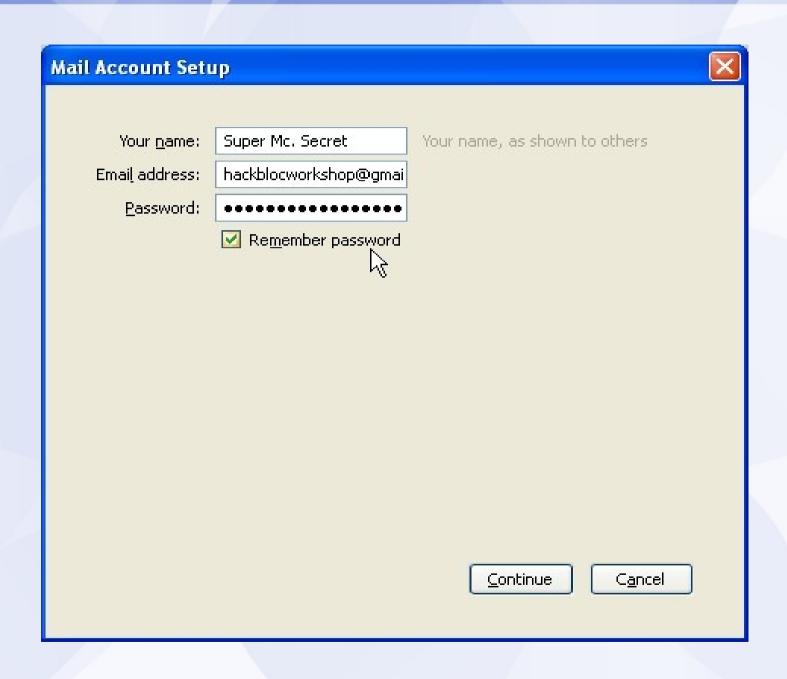


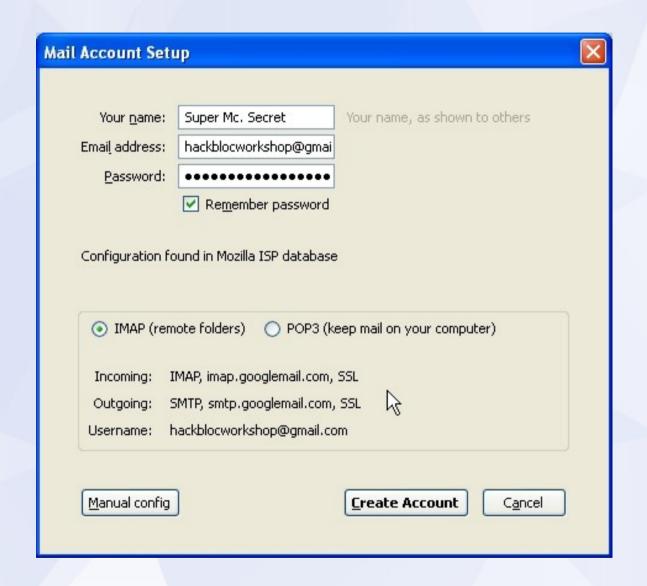
Completing the Mozilla Thunderbird Setup Wizard

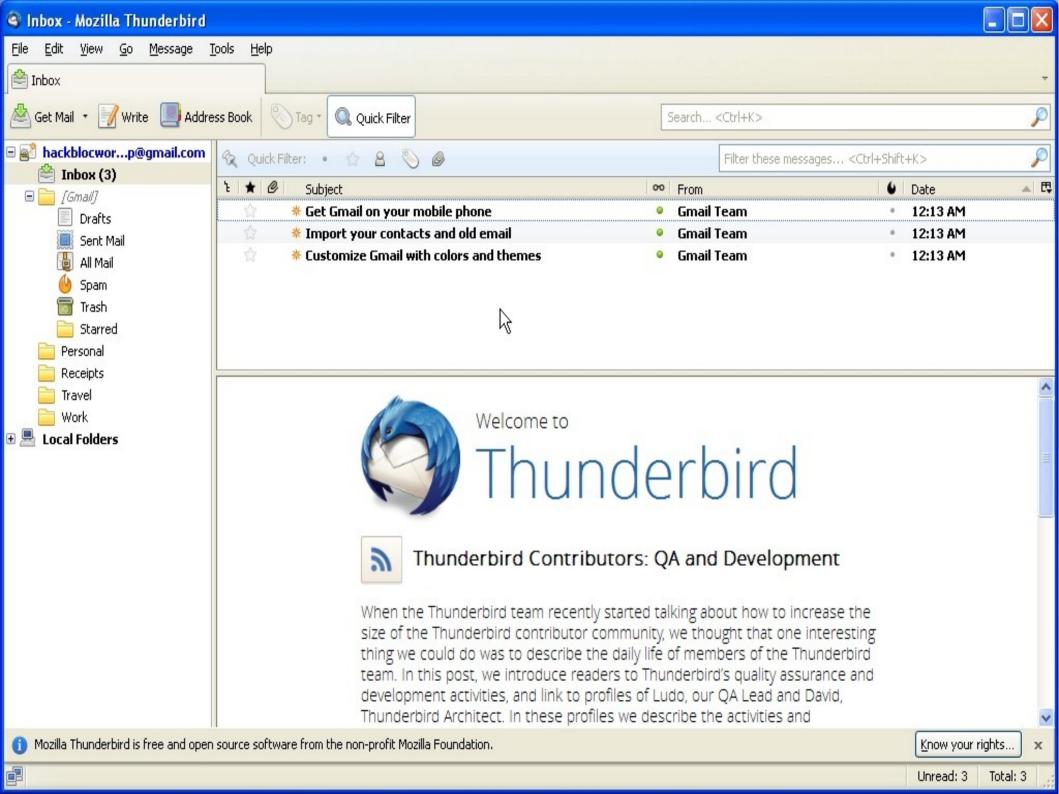
Mozilla Thunderbird has been installed on your computer.

Click Finish to close this wizard.

Launch Mozilla Thunderbird now









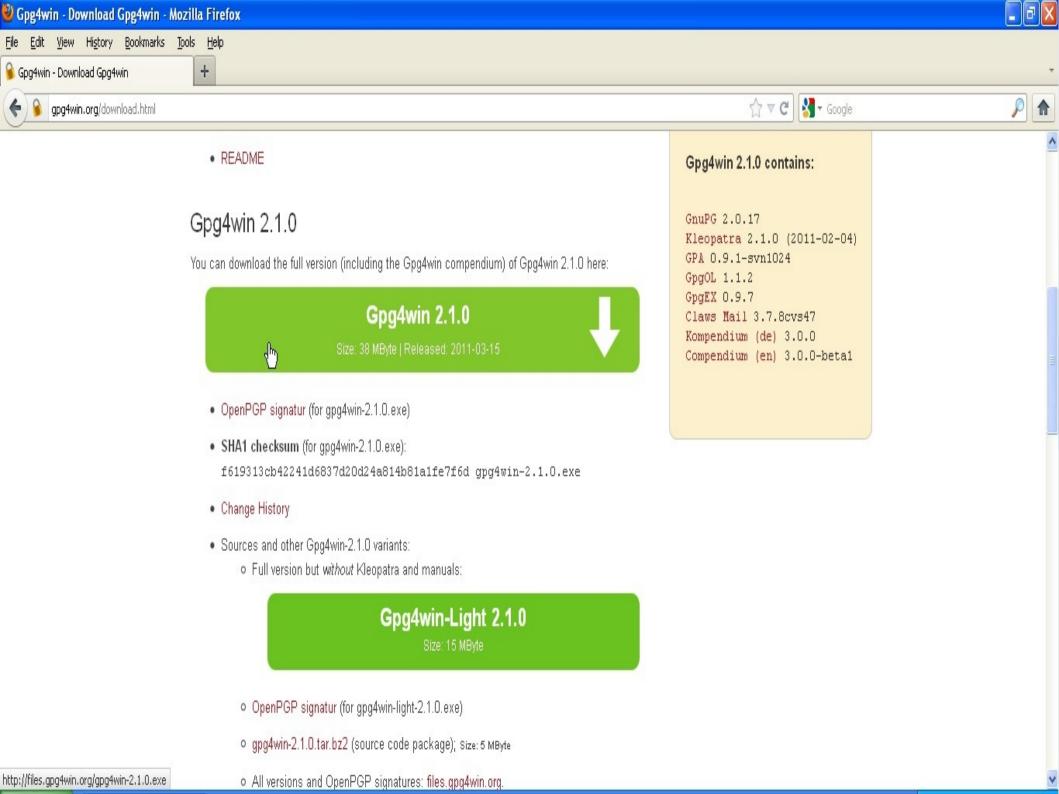
Gpg4win - a secure solution...

... for file and email encryption. Gpg4win (GNU Privacy Guard for Windows) is Free Software and can be installed with just a few mouse clicks.

Discover Gpa4win

Getting started

Join the community







Choose Components

Choose which features of Gpg4win you want to install.

Check the components you want to install and uncheck the components you don't want to install. Click Next to continue.

Select components to install:

✓ GnuPG
✓ Kleopatra
✓ GPA
✓ GpgOL
✓ GpgEX
✓ Claws-Mail
✓ Gpg4win Compendium

Description
GNU Privacy Assistant

Space required: 104.7MB

Nullsoft Install System v2.46-2

< Back

Next >









Define trustable root certificates

S/MIME configuration

Gpg4win needs a list of root certificates which you trust.

To avoid that each user must search and install the required root. certificates, and also check and authenticate the trustworthiness of the same, it is useful to install a system-wide default of the most important root certificates:

Store the root certificates.

Copy root certificate file to:

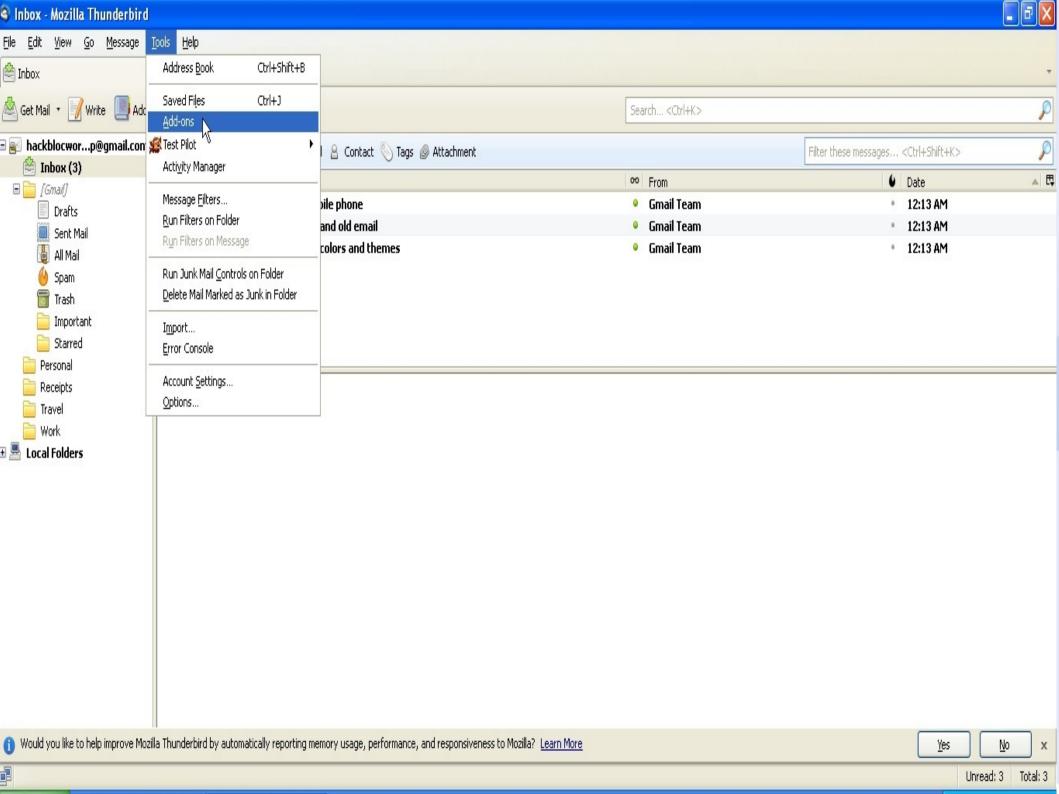
Therewith you can use S/MIME, the configuration is stringently required. Skip this configuration only if you don't want to use S/MIME.

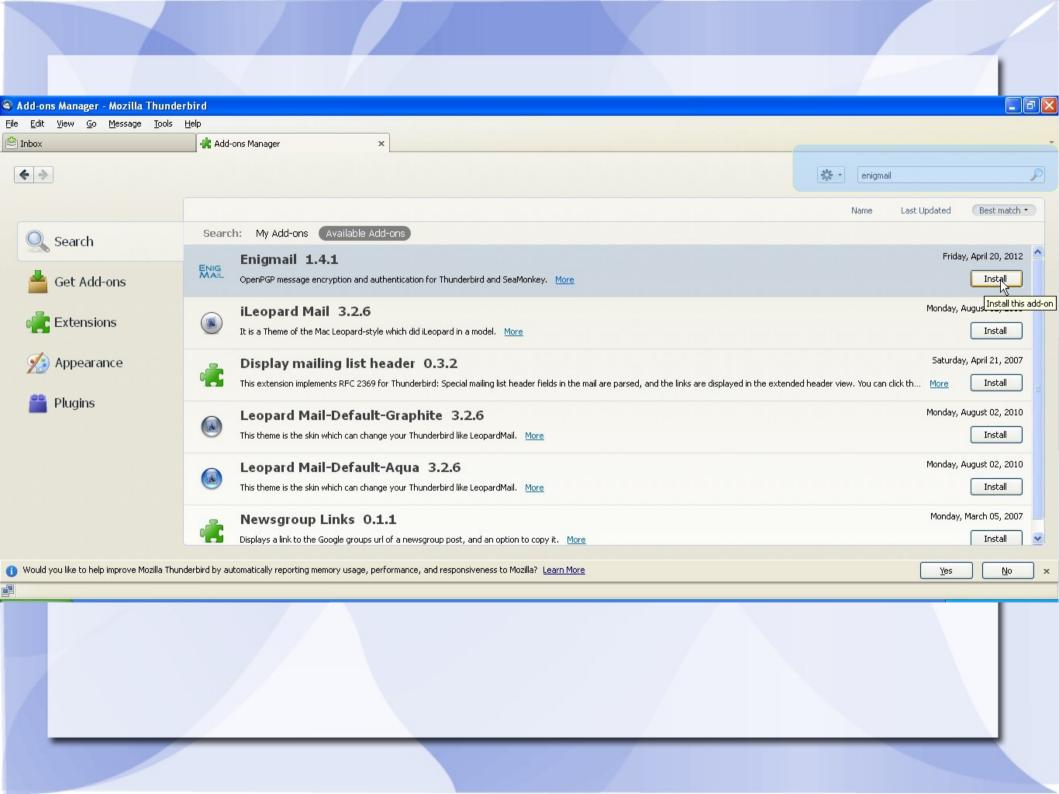
Root certificate defined or skip configuration

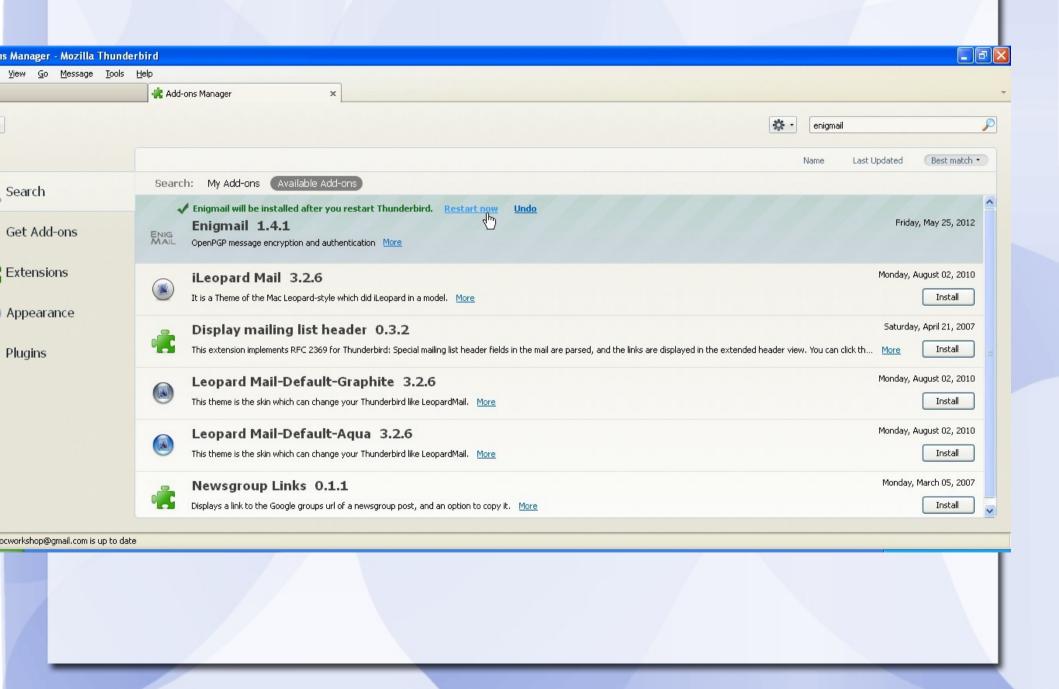
Nullsoft Install System v2,46-2

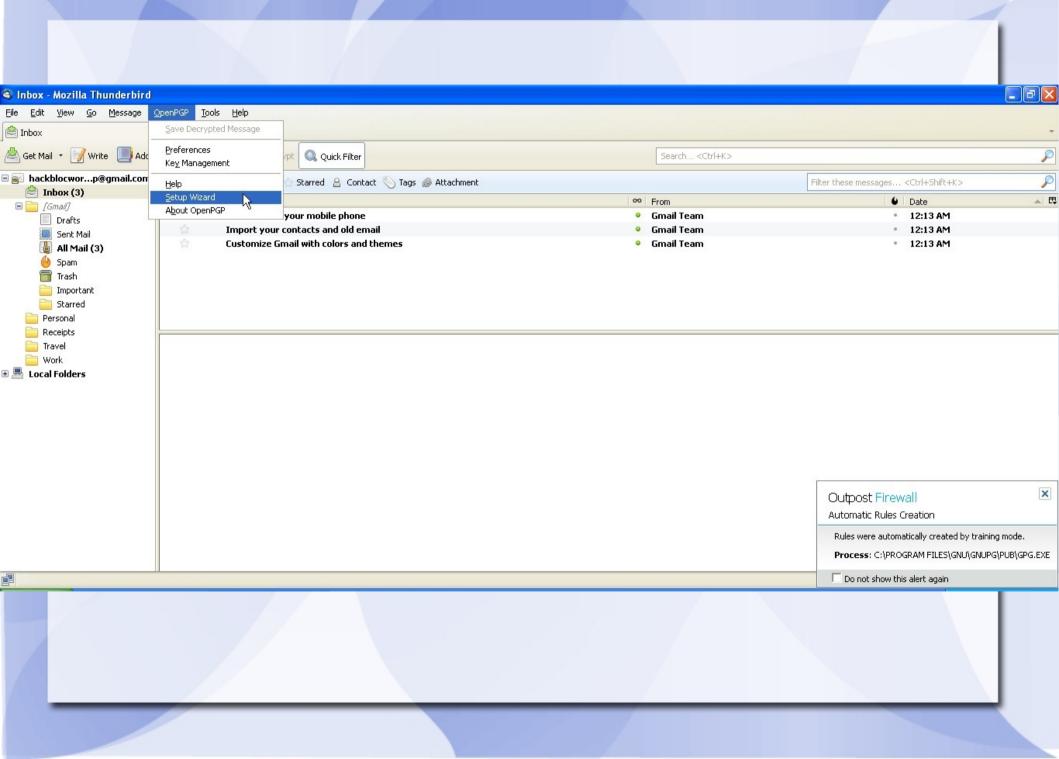
< Back

Next >









Welcome to the OpenPGP Setup Wizard

This wizard helps you to start using OpenPGP right away. Over the next few screens we'll ask you some questions to get everything setup.

To keep everything simple, we make some assumptions about configuration. These assumptions try to provide a high level of security for the average user without creating confusion. Of course, you can change all of these settings after you finish the wizard. You can find out more about the OpenPGP features in the Help menu or on the Enigmail website.

If you have any trouble using this wizard, please let us know by emailing us.

This wizard is automatically invoked when you first install Enigmail. You can also launch it manually from the OpenPGP menu.

Thank you for choosing Enigmail OpenPGP!

Would you like to use the wizard now?

- Yes, I would like the wizard to get me started
- O No, thanks. I prefer to configure things manually

OpenPGP Setup Wizard



Encryption

Encrypt Your Outgoing Emails

OpenPGP allows you to encrypt your email messages and any attachments. Encryption is like putting a letter in an envelope. It makes things private. It's not just for "secret" messages, but for everything that you would not send on a postcard.

On a technical level, encryption works like a padlock that only the recipient has the key for. Unlike signing, to use encryption all the recipients of an email need to use OpenPGP. People need to give you their public key before you can send them encrypted email (the public key is the pad lock we were talking about).

Unless most of your communication partners have public keys, you should not enable encryption by default.

Shall your outgoing email be encrypted by default?

- Yes, I have public keys for most of my contacts
- No, I will create per-recipient rules for those that sent me their public key

< <u>B</u>ack

Next >

OpenPGP Setup Wizard Preferences Details ... Yes





Change Your Email Settings To Make OpenPGP Work More Reliably

This wizard can change your email settings to make sure there are no problems with signing and encrypting email on your machine. These setting changes are mostly technical stuff you will not notice, though one important thing is that email will be composed in plain text by default.

Do you want to change a few default settings to make OpenPGP work better on your machine?

No, thanks



< Back

Next >

OpenPGP Setup Wizard No OpenPGP Key Found We could not find any OpenPGP Key We could not find any OpenPGP key. Please select below if you want to create a new key pair or if you want to import an existing key. I want to create a new key pair for signing and encrypting my email I have existing public and private keys that I would like to import

OpenPGP Setup Wizard





Summary

Confirm that the wizard shall now commit these changes

You are almost complete! If you click on the 'Next' button, the wizard will perform the following actions:

- Create a new 2048-bit OpenPGP key, valid for 5 years
- Activate OpenPGP for your email account
- Do not sign emails by default
- Do not encrypt emails by default
- Adjust all recommended application settings



< Back



OpenPGP Setup Wizard



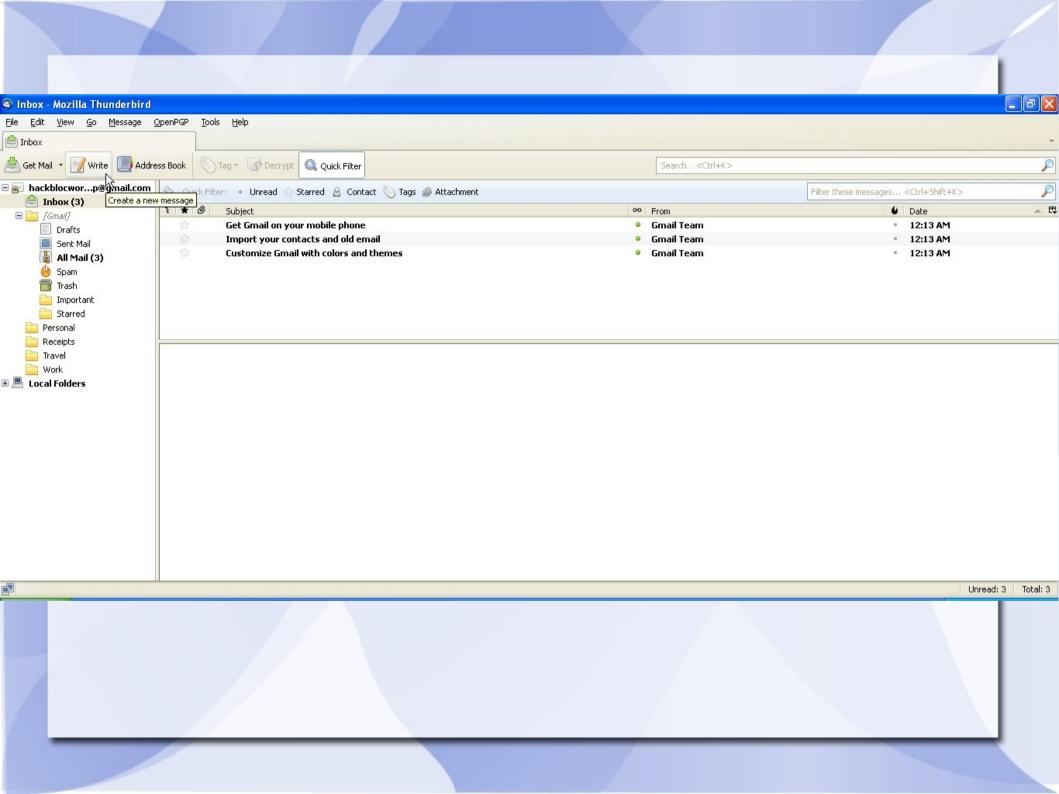
Summary

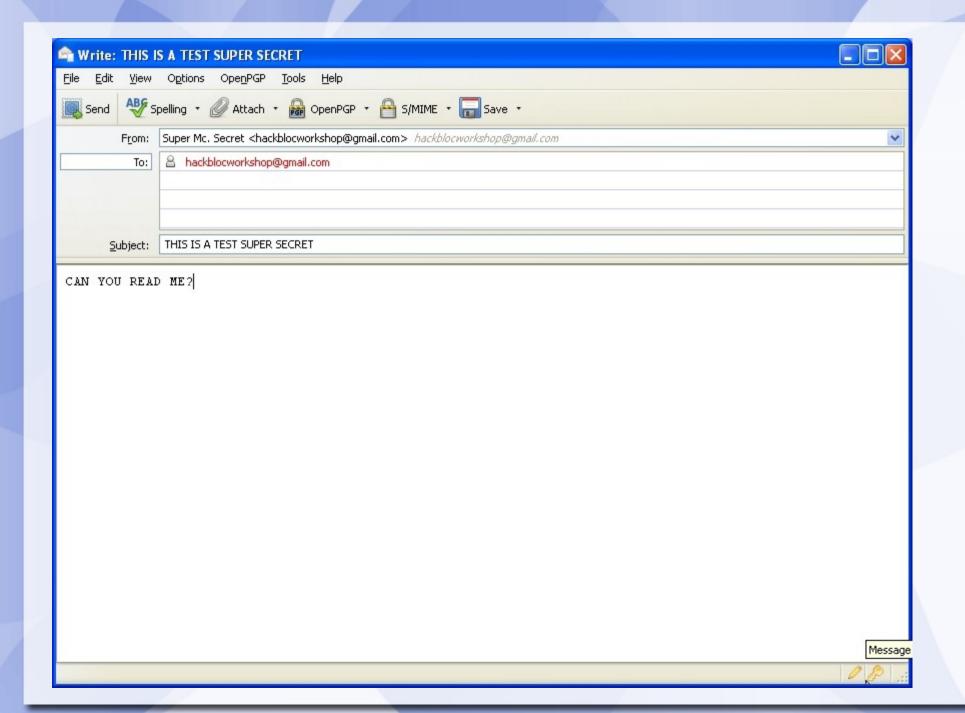
Confirm that the wizard shall now commit these changes

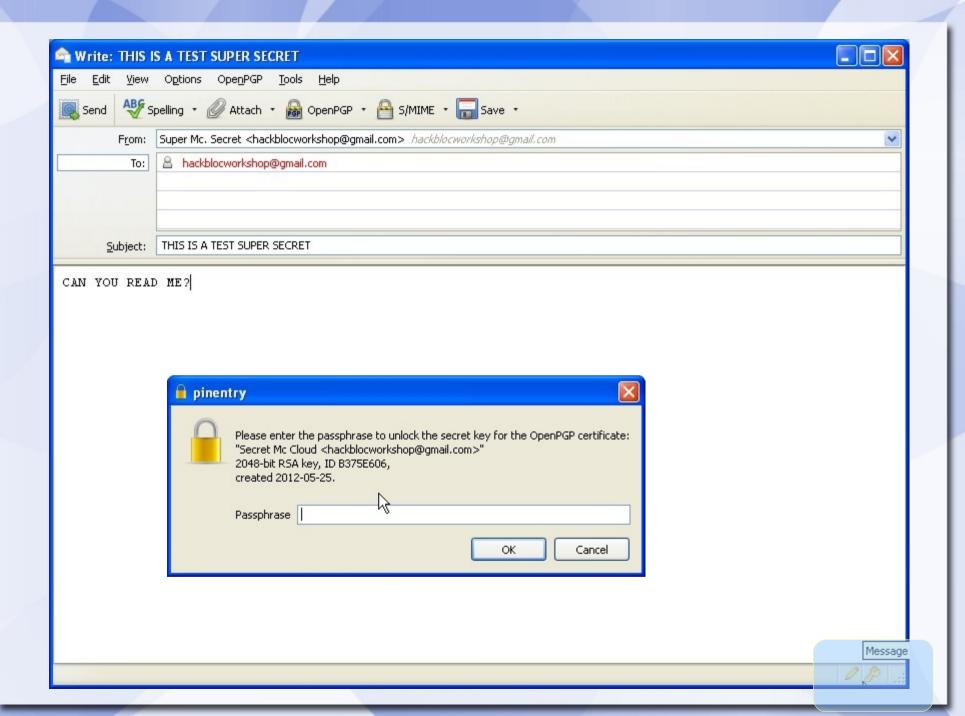
You are almost complete! If you click on the 'Next' button, the wizard will perform the following actions:

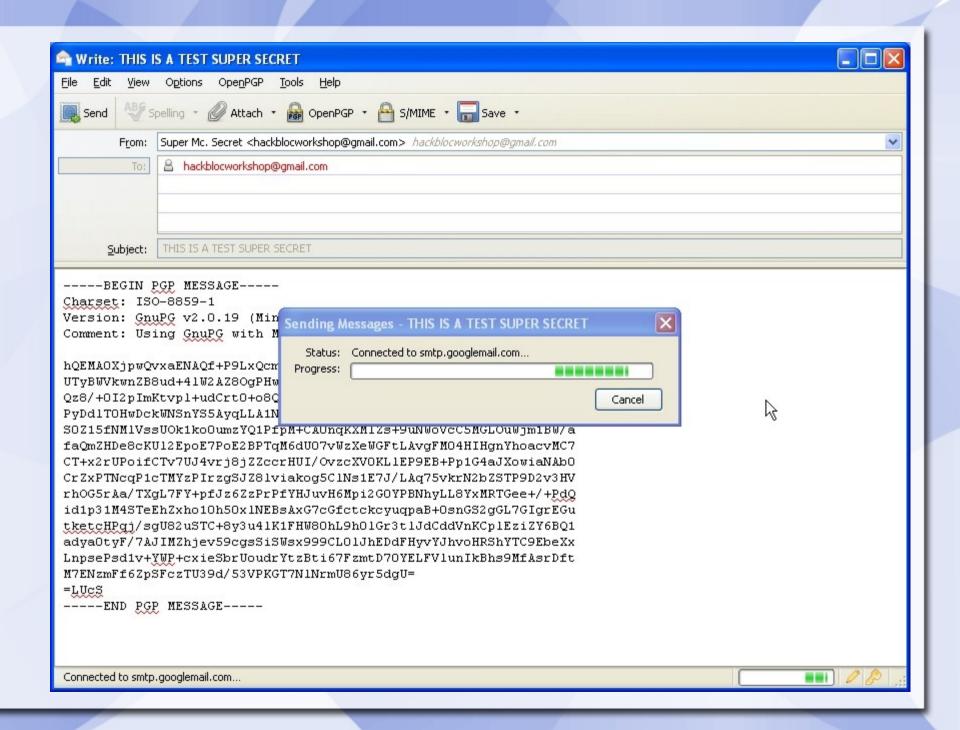
- Use the existing OpenPGP key ID 0E8FED00B375E606 for signing
- Activate OpenPGP for your email account
- Do not sign emails by default
- Do not encrypt emails by default
- Adjust all recommended application settings

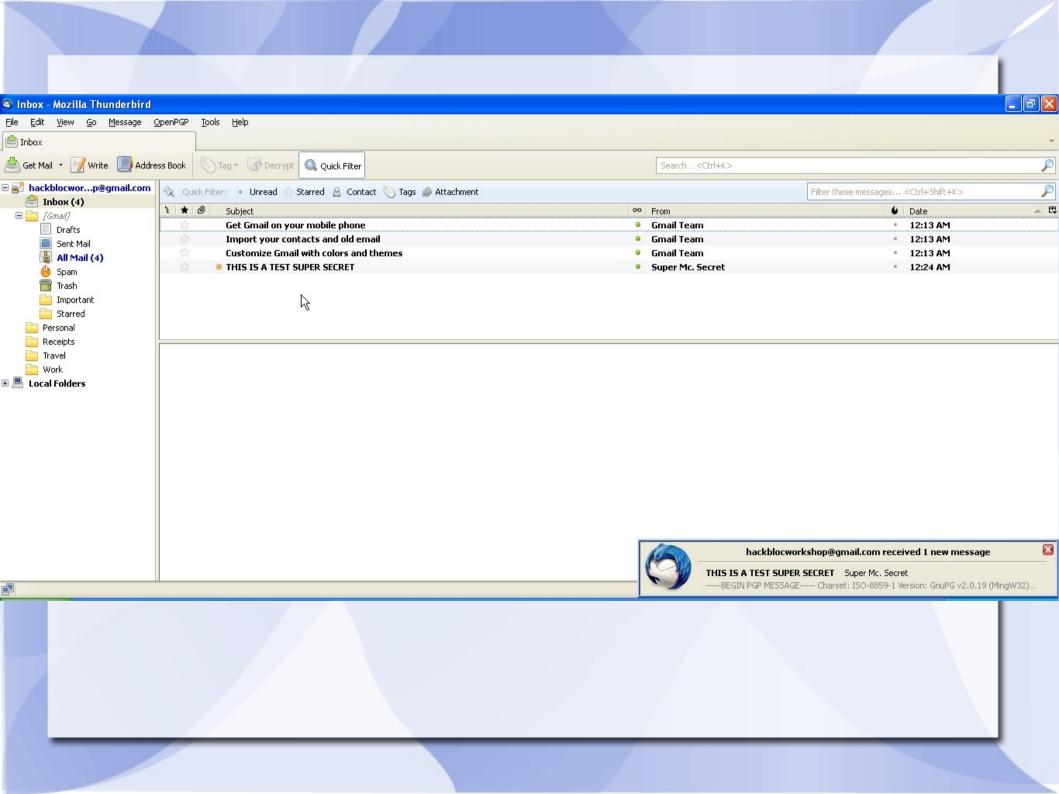


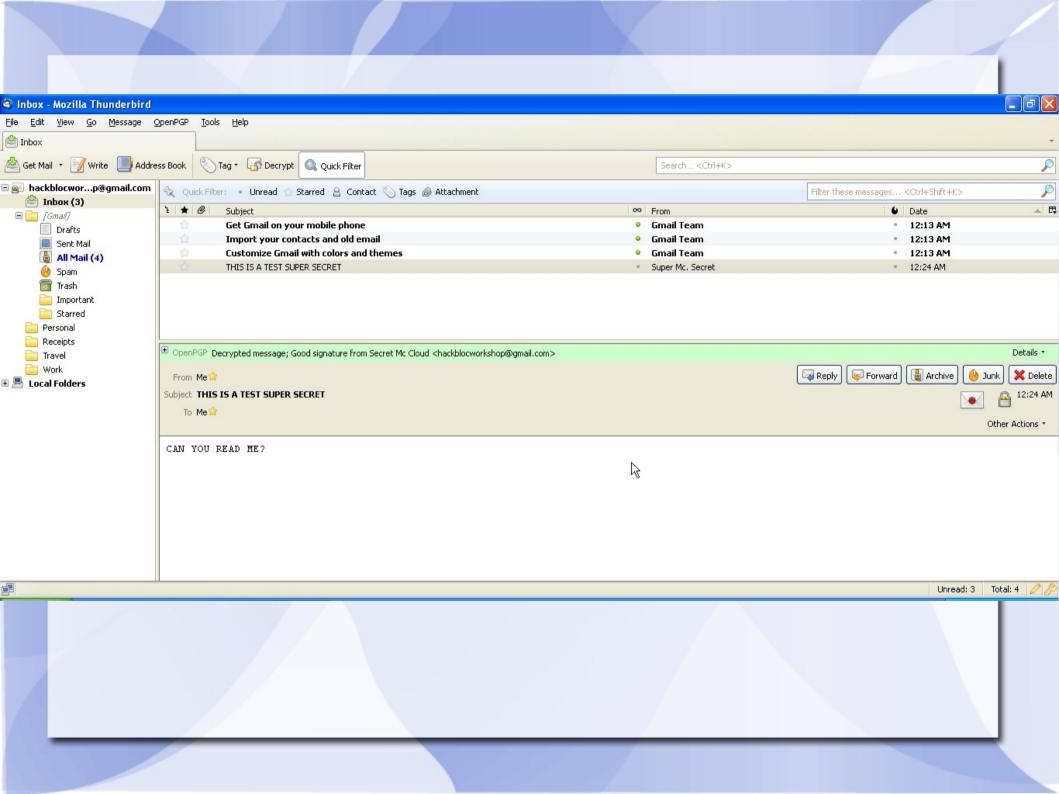


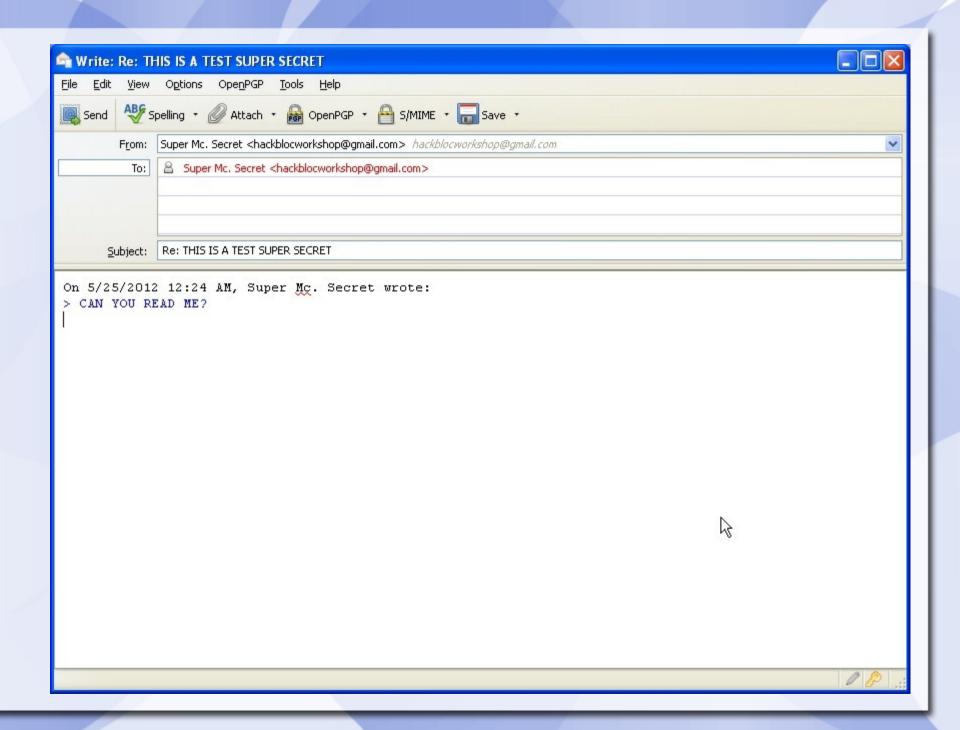


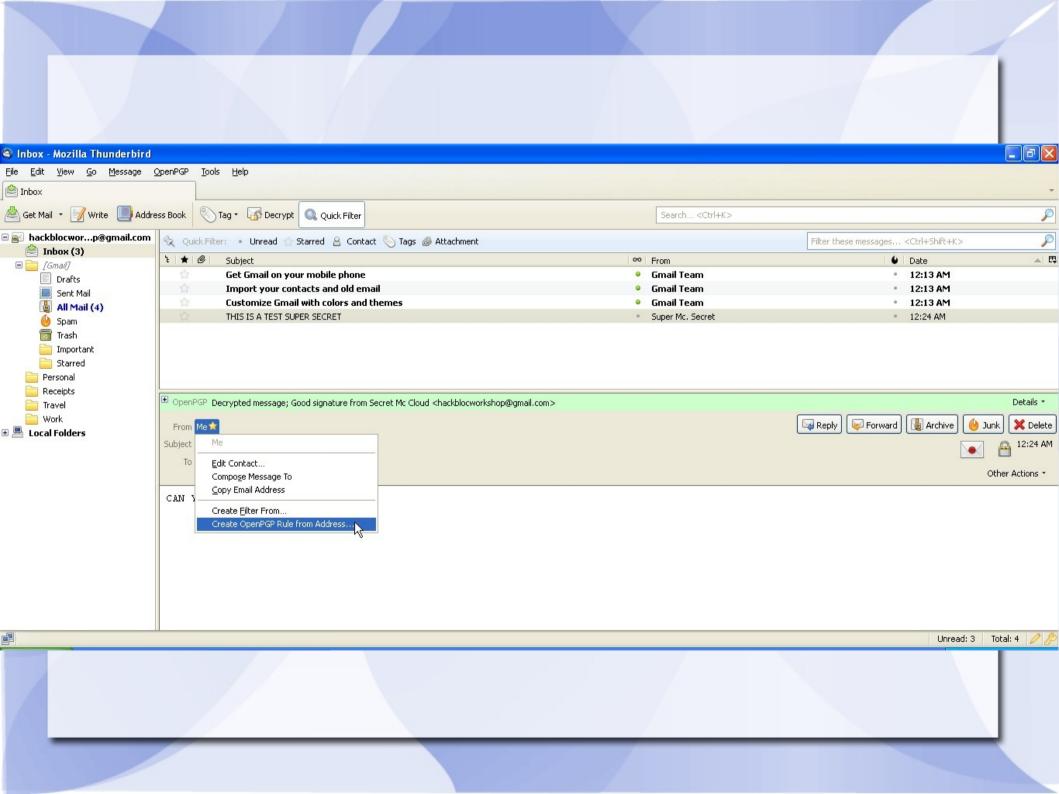


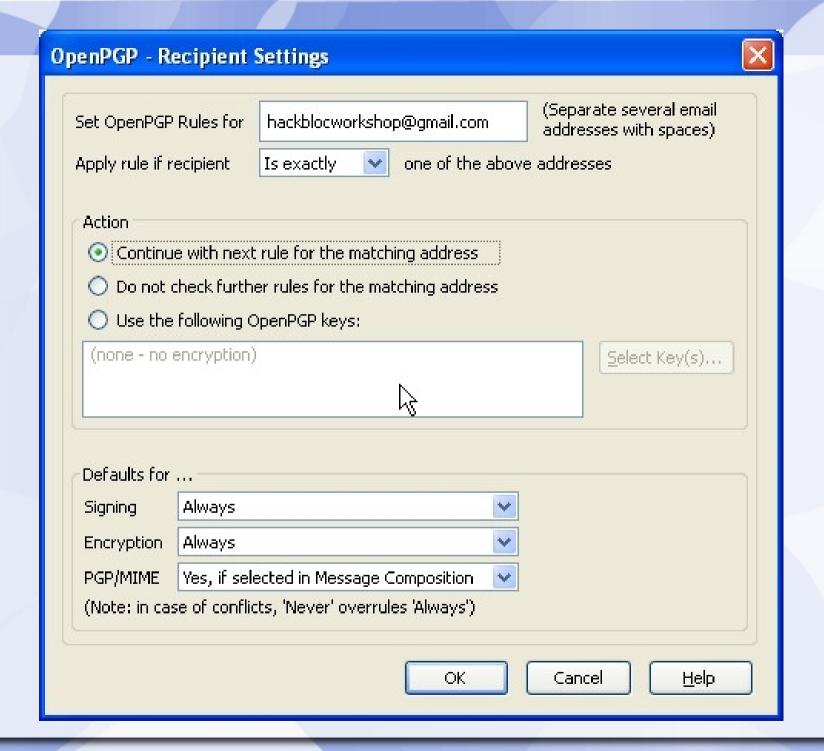


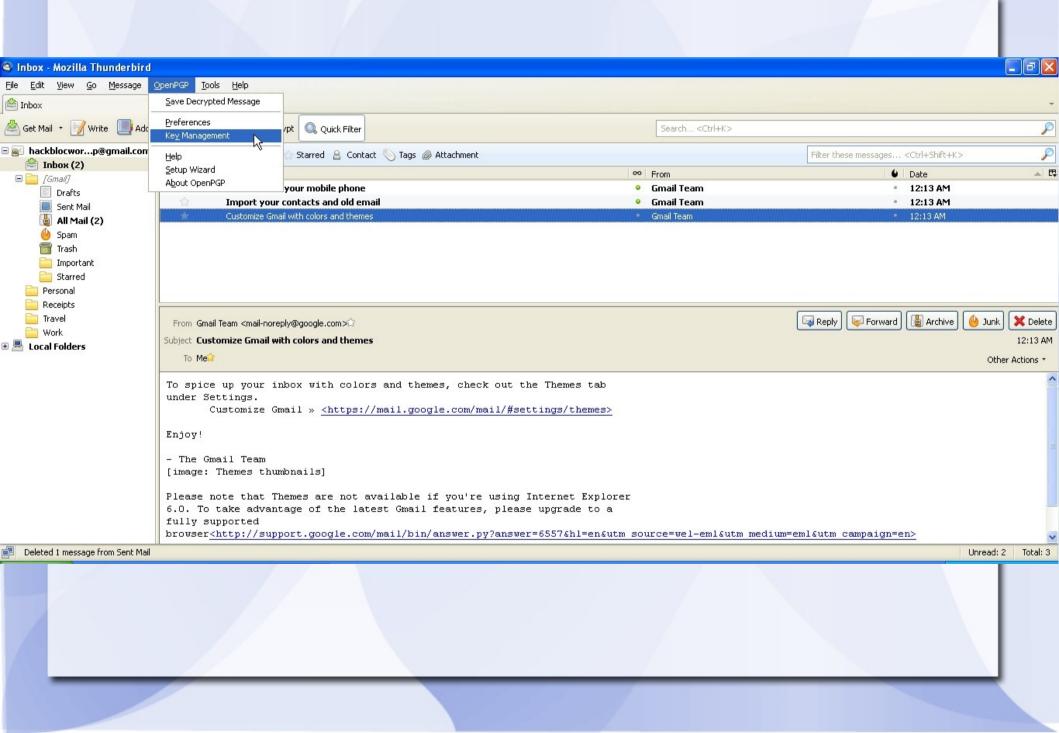


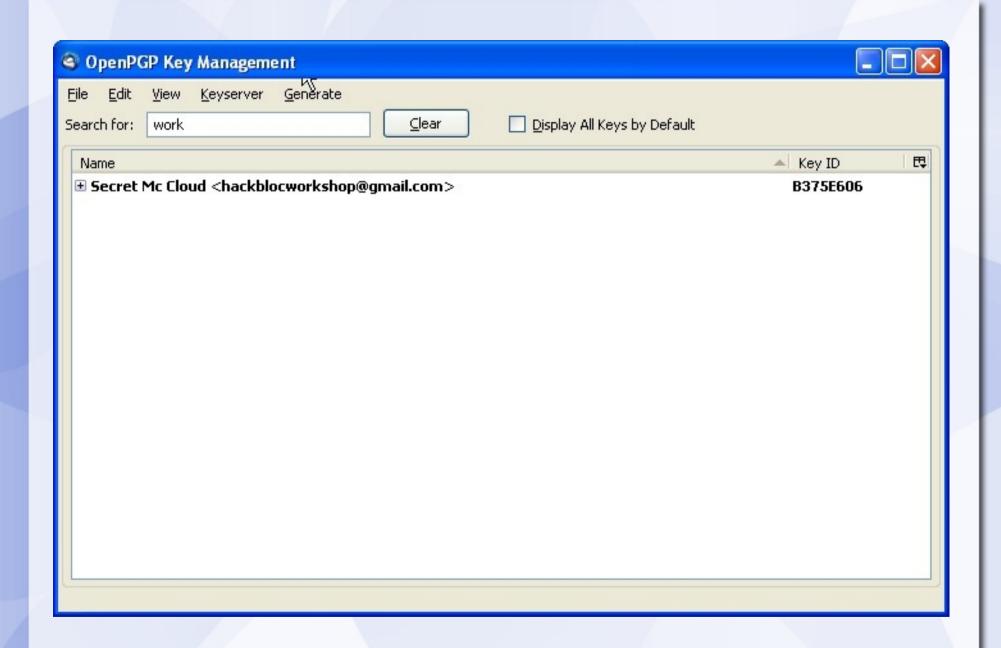












Additional Tools of Interest

- Etherpad
- SpiderOak, BTSync
- Privnote
- HackThisZine
- Linux + LUKS Encryption
- Mega.co.nz
- VPN and Proxy services

