



FORTIFY CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION SERIES

June 04, 2024

ABOUT CYBERHAWAII

CyberHawaii is an information sharing and analysis non-profit organization committed to developing and enhancing Hawaii's cybersecurity capabilities

- CyberHawaii is committed to a whole community approach that will help to:
 - Mitigate cyber risks for all community members
 - Develop educational and workforce pathways for students
 - Augment cyber services being delivered by government agencies, commercial entities, research organizations and Community Based Organizations
 - Inform local decision makers about cyber security risks and solutions
- Founded 2016
- Part of CyberUSA network
- Supported by corporate memberships and grants



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Encryption

ADMINISTRATIVE

- Enter questions into chat box
- The presenter has agreed that you can contact him after the presentation if you have questions or would like more information
- Please remain on mute during the presentation until designated Q&A sessions

PRESENTER



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CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

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(Los Angeles, California)



ENCRYPTION

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June 04, 2024

Who is CISA?

From CISA's Website: [About CISA | CISA](#)

- CISA is the operational lead for federal cybersecurity and the national coordinator for critical infrastructure security and resilience.
 - One of the entities that falls under the Department of Homeland Security.
 - We are designed for collaboration and partnership. Learn about our layered mission to reduce risk to the nation's cyber and physical infrastructure.
 - Work with partners to defend against today's threats



What is Encryption?

Definition of Encryption:

- A method where information is converted into secret code that hides information's true meaning.



Why is it important?

- Securing various types of IT assets and more importantly, personally identifiable information (PII).
- Works with four essential functions:
 - Confidentiality
 - Authentication
 - Integrity
 - Nonrepudiation

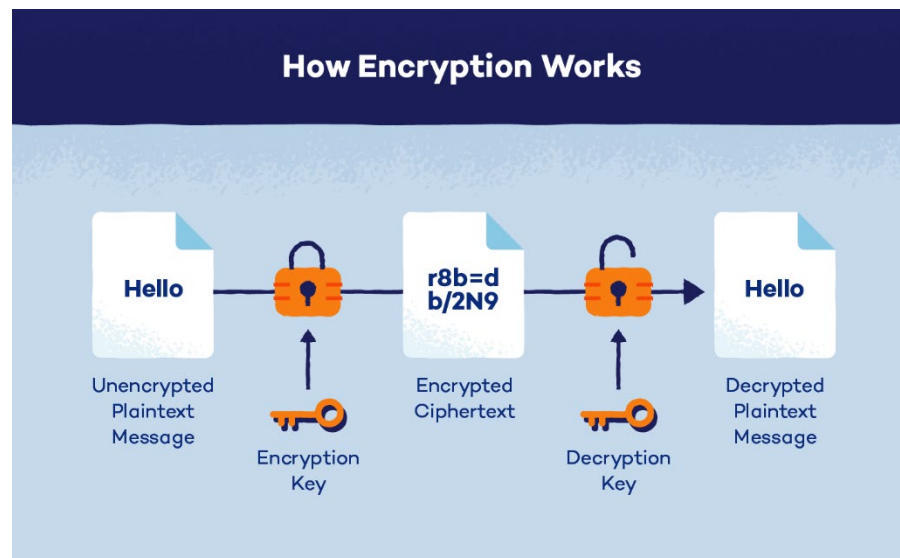
Sources: [What is Encryption and How Does it Work? | Definition from TechTarget](#), [What is encryption? How it works + types of encryption – Norton](#)



How Does Encryption Work?

How does encryption work?:

- It is a mathematical equation; involves cryptography keys.
- Other factors include;
 - Encryption Algorithms
 - Ciphertext
 - Plaintext



When to Use Encryption:

When do you use encryption?:



Source: [What is encryption? How it works + types of encryption – Norton](#)

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Symmetric Key Cryptography:

- **Symmetric:**

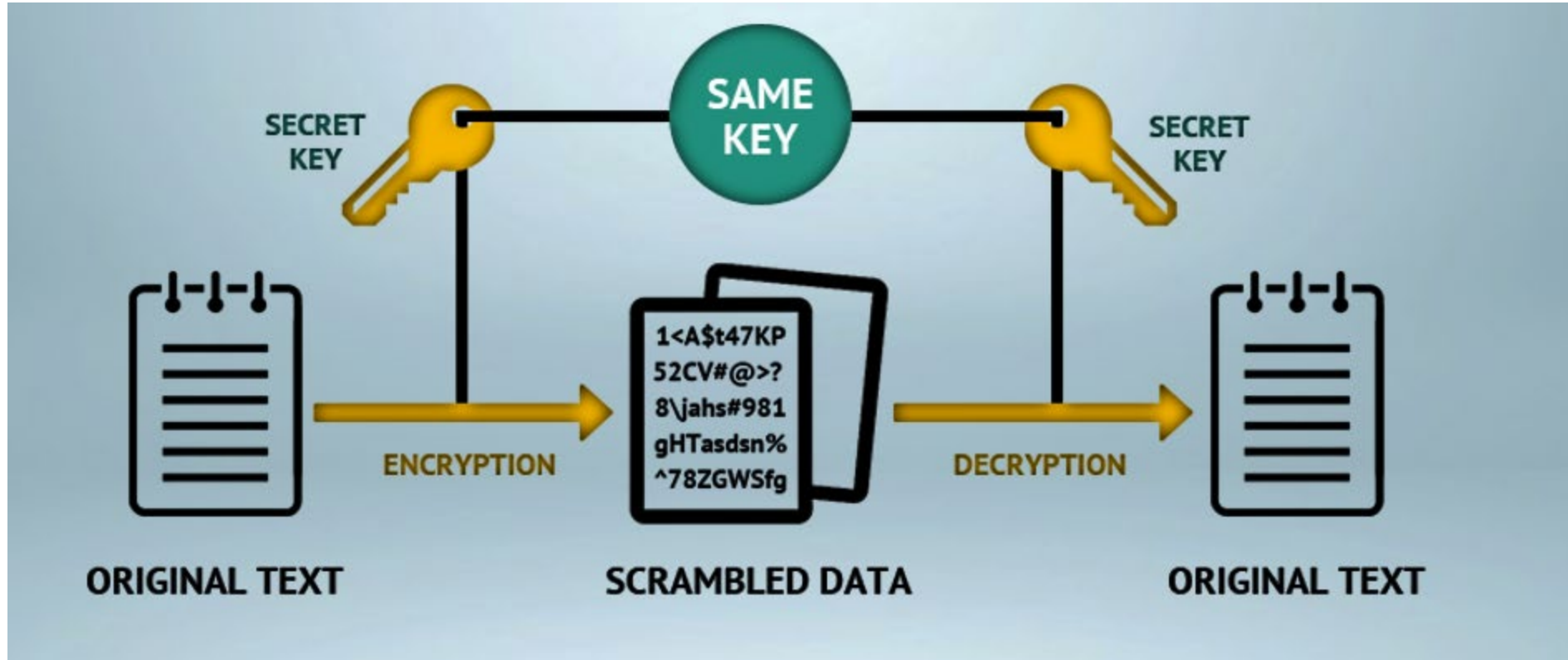
- Private key cryptography, secret key cryptography, or single-key encryption.
- Utilizes one key for both the encryption process and decryption process.
- Each user must have access to the same private key
 - These private keys are shared from an established secure comms channel
 - Secure key exchange method: Diffie-Hellman key agreement.
- Two types of Symmetric Key Algorithms:
 1. **Block Cipher:** Works on a fixed-size block of data.
 - Block size is 8; 8 bytes of plaintext are encrypted at a time.
 2. **Stream Cipher:** Convert one bit (or byte) of data at a time.
 - Generates a keystream based on the provided key. Keystream is XORed with the plaintext data.
 - What is XOR? Another way of saying “Exclusive OR operation.” If the input has at least a 1 value, then it has a 1 XOR output. But if both inputs has the same value, then it has a 0 output value.

- Truth Table:

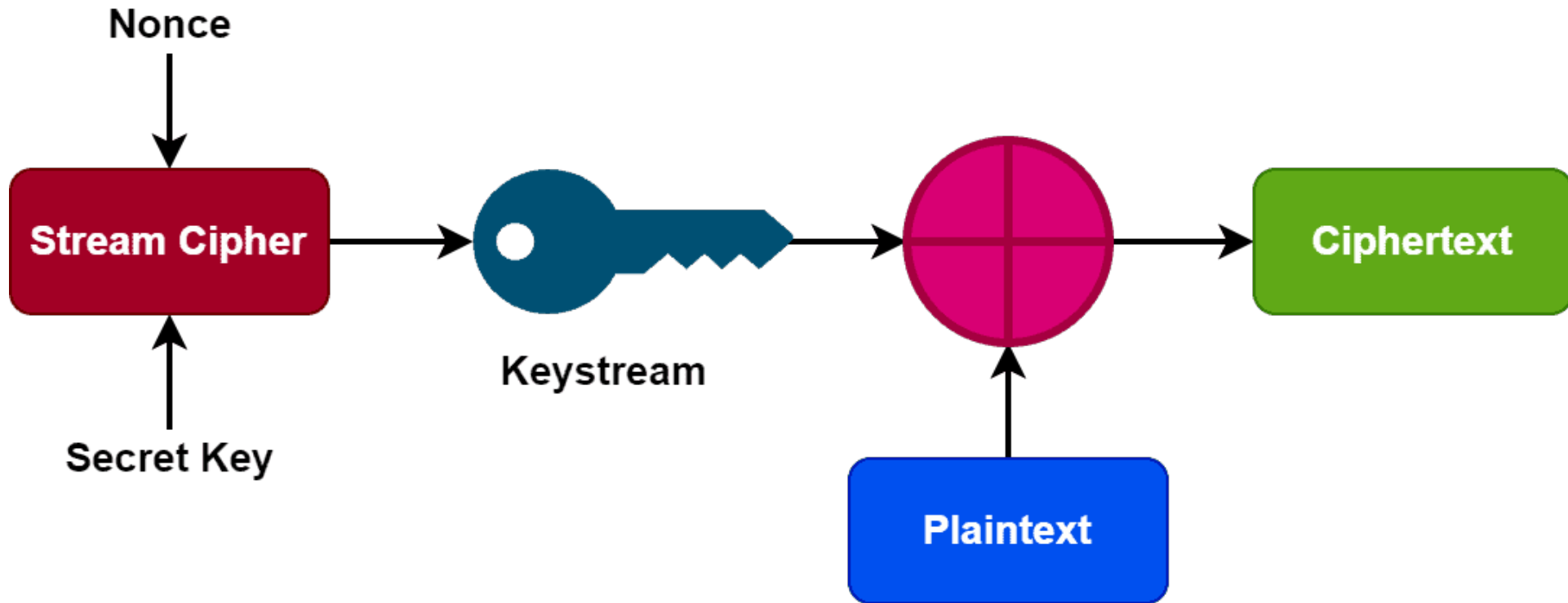
A	B	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



Symmetric Key Process:



Stream Cipher Process:



Symmetric Key Advantages:

Key Advantages:

- **Security:** Secure and normally requires users to keep track of one key.
 - Highly secure when it uses a secure algorithm.
- **Speed:** Symmetric encryption only requires one key, which makes it simple and less resource-intensive.
- **Smaller size:** Symmetric key ciphers smaller in size; quick when encrypting and decrypting data.
- **Efficient in handling large volumes of data.**



Asymmetric Key Cryptography:

- **Asymmetric:**
 - Public-Key cryptography, utilizes a pair of keys to encrypt and decrypt data.
 - Two keys:
 1. Public key: shared with anyone
 2. Private key: kept secret by the owner
 - Asymmetric process:
 - Sender uses recipient's public key to encrypt the data, then the recipient uses their private key to decrypt the data.

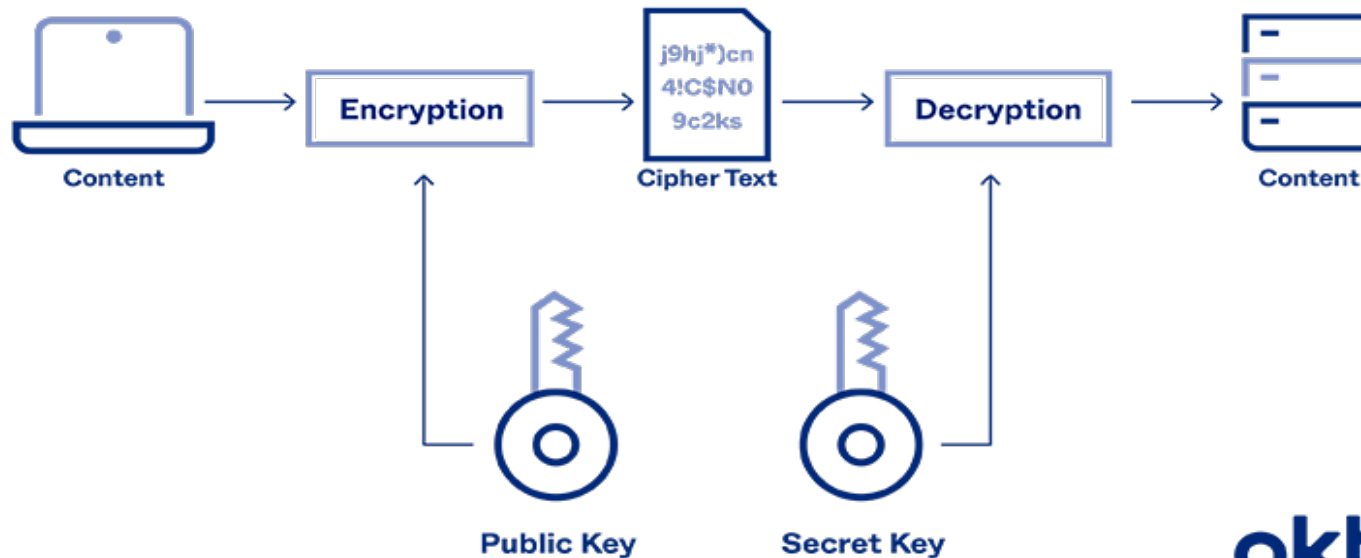


Source: [What is Asymmetric Encryption? - GeeksforGeeks](#)

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Asymmetric Key Process:

ASYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION



okta



Source: [Asymmetric Encryption: Definition, Architecture, Usage \(okta.com\)](https://www.okta.com/learn/identity/identity-security/identity-security-101/asymmetric-encryption/)

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Asymmetric Key Advantages:

Enhanced Security:

- Provides a higher level of security compared to symmetric encryption. Utilizes two keys, one for encryption and another for decryption. Harder for attackers to decrypt data.

Authentication:

- Receiver can verify sender's identity by using the sender's public key to decrypt their message.

Non-Repudiation:

- Sender cannot deny sending a message or altering contents due to the message being encrypted by the sender's private key and only their public can decrypt it. No tampering.

Key Distribution:

- Eliminates the need for secure key distribution system that is required in symmetric encryption.

Versatility:

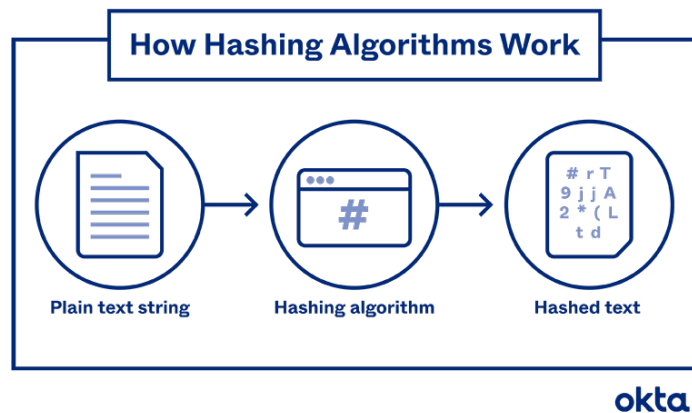
- Used for wide range of applications such as secure email communication, online banking transactions and e-commerce for secure SSL/TSL connections, used for secure internet traffic.



Hashing Algorithms:

What is the Hashing Algorithm?

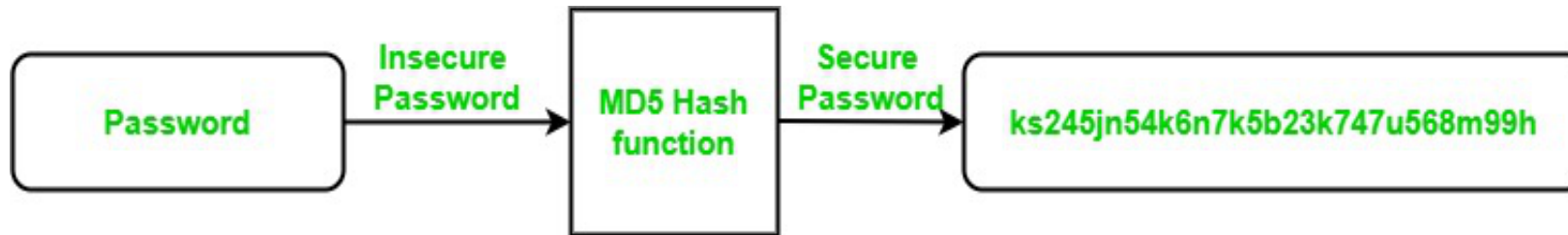
- A hashing algorithm is a mathematical function that garbles data and makes it unreadable.
 - One-way programs, so the text can't be unscrambled and decoded by anyone else.
 - Hashing protects data at rest.



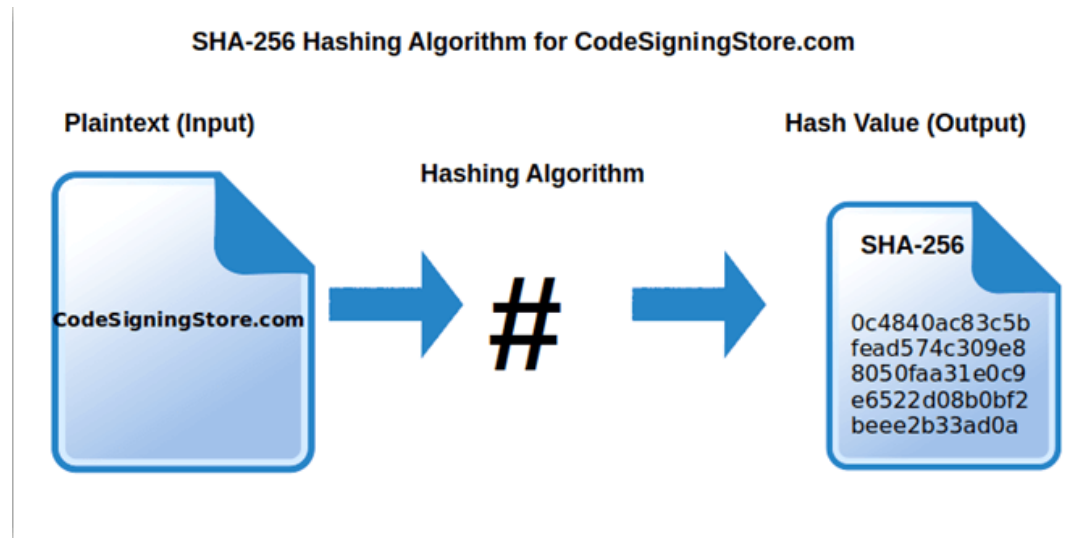
Hashing Algorithms:

Common Hashing Algorithms:

- MD-5 Hash:
 - Example: 72b003ba1a806c3f94026568ad5c5933



- SHA-256: f6bf870a2a5bb6d26ddbeda8e903f3867f729785a36f89bfae896776777d50a

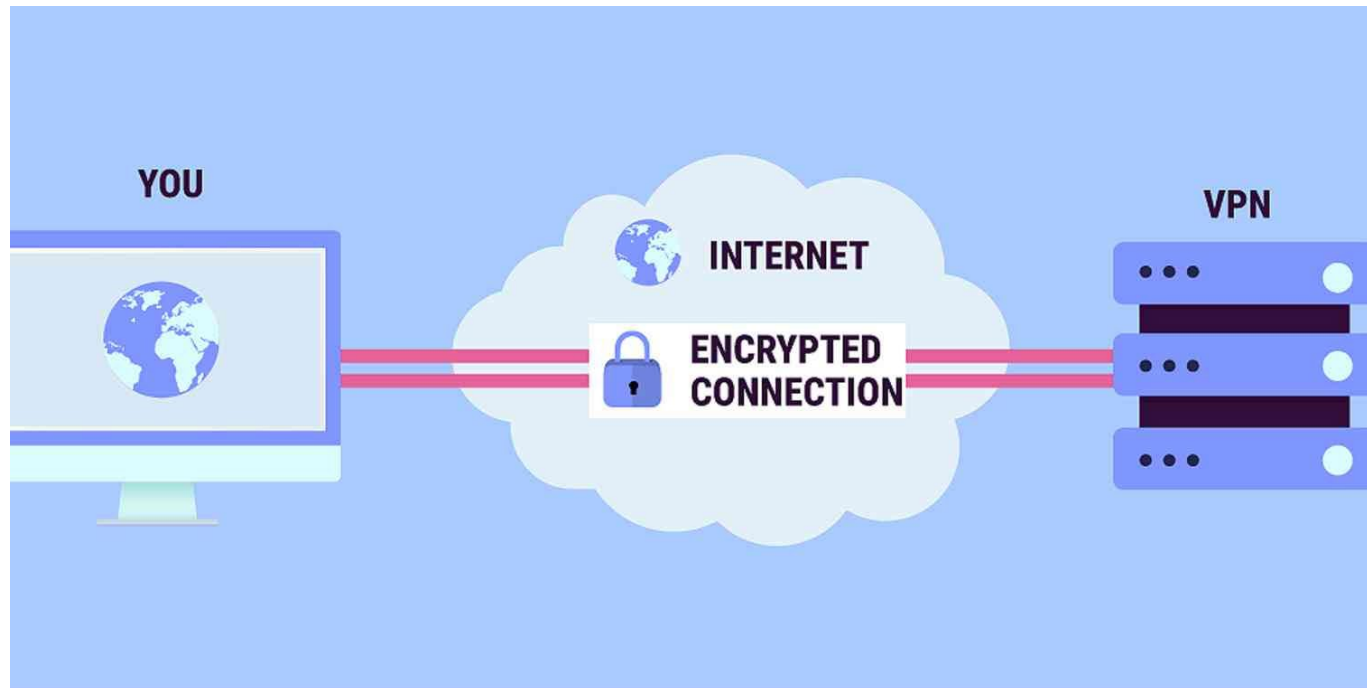


VPN Services:

What is a Virtual Private Network?

- Encrypted connection over the Internet from a device to a network

How does it work?



VPN Advantages:

Why do Businesses use VPN Services?

- Provide remote employees access to internal network.
- Prevent web traffic from being exposed on the open Internet.
- Provide end-to-end encryption for every device in the company's network.
- Secure remote access to a remote network over the internet



DNS Encryption:

What is DNS? DNS is the abbreviation for the “Domain Name System” and is essentially the phonebook system of the internet.

- **DNS over TLS (DoT)**
- **Secure DNS (or DNS over HTTPS):**
 - Encrypts DNS traffic that flows between a browser and websites visited.
 - Stops attackers from intercepting or altering the data.
 - Performs DNS resolutions via HTTPS
 - Deployed through an app or as a proxy on a nameserver
- Unencrypted DNS Risks.
- DNS Encryption Advantages.



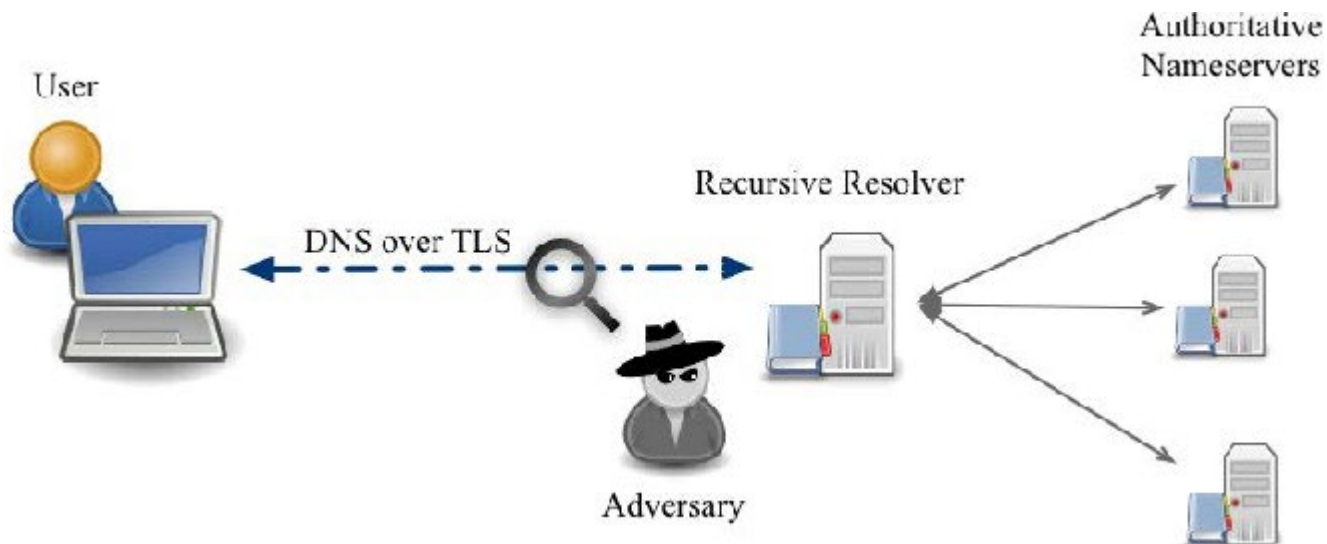
DNS Encryption:

- DNS over HTTPS:

DNS over HTTPS



- DNS over TLS:

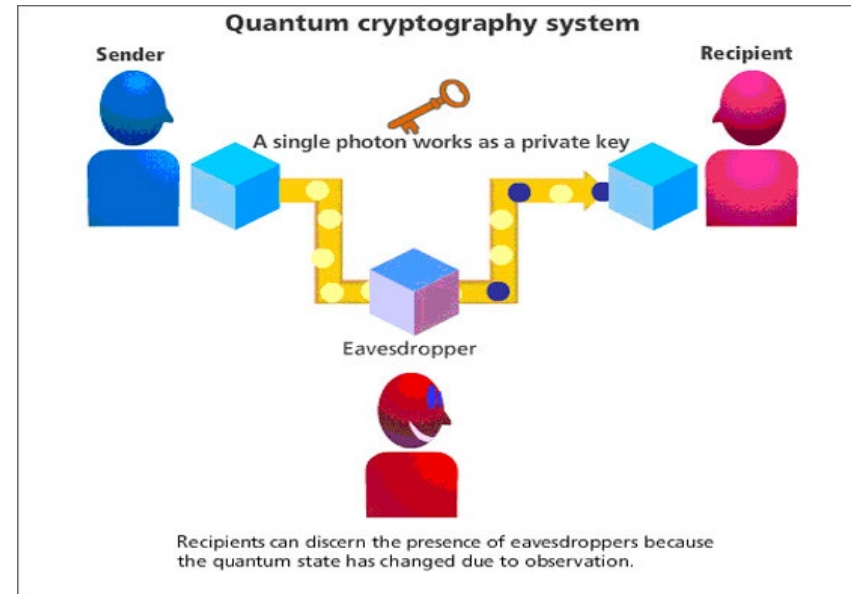


Quantum Cryptography:

Concept: Utilizes the laws of quantum physics to transmit private information.

Quantum Key Distribution (QKD); most widely studied quantum cryptography.

- Uses a series of photons to transmit a secret, random sequence, known as the key.



Quantum Key Distribution by IBM: Example

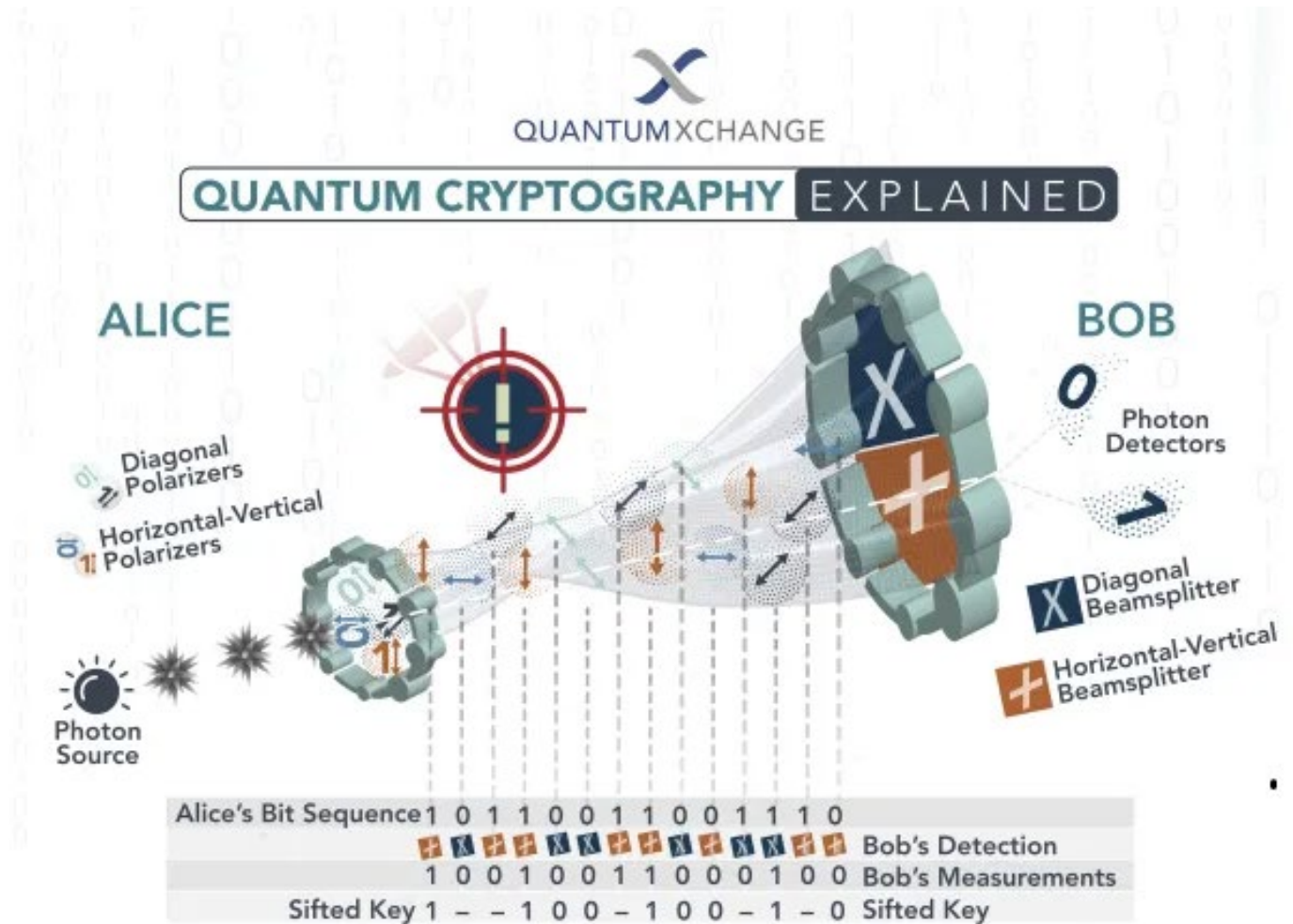


Source: [What Is Quantum Cryptography? | IBM](#)

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Quantum Cryptography:

Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) Process:



Quantum Computing for Businesses:

Key advantages for Quantum Computing for businesses:



Source: [What Are The Benefits Of Using Quantum Cryptography? - Capa Learning](#)

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Questions?



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NEXT STEPS

Contact information

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Next in the Fortify Cybersecurity Series

- Mobile Device Management & Remote Access; or Secure by Design
 - Tuesday July 09, 2024
 - Registration will be on CyberHawaii.org website
- More Information
 - Al Ogata, al.ogata@cyberhawaii.org



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Mahalo

