Key-Signing Party – Linuxwochen Wien 2014

Zimmermann-Sassaman Protocol

Stefan Huber

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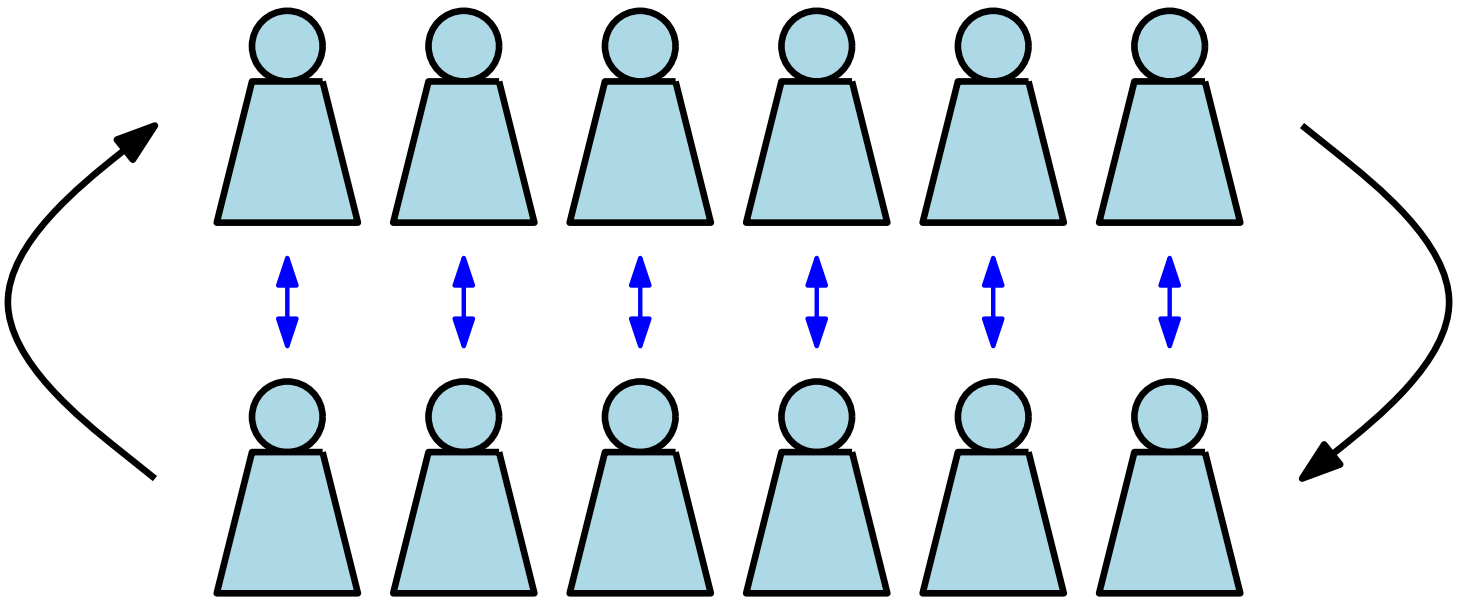
Checking fingerprints: the SHA256 checksum

```
6D18 F035  F611 BB5F  CAC8 3217  5F3D D134

D2B4 BAC0  B154 52A9  76B8 06BD  D99E 3D6F
```

- We know that we have the same file printed.
- Everyone testifies that his fingerprints on the list are OK!

Checking proof of identity



At home

- Import all keys to your local keyring.
- For each *checked* key on the list:
  - Compare the fingerprint of your copy with the fingerprint on the list.
  - Sign the key.
  - Mail the signed key to the owner.

Advanced hints:

- Install the package `signing-party`, which includes `caff`.
- `caff` automates fetching-signing-mailing keys.

> *Signing someone else's key is an endorsement that you have first-hand evidence of the keyholder's identity. If you sign it when you don't really mean it, the Web of Trust can no longer be trusted.*
>
> — *https://www.debian.org/events/keysigning*

Conventional key-signing

Person A:

- Gives person B a hardcopy of his fingerprint.
- Shows B a proof of identity.

Person B:

- Typically, puts a hand-written signature on each hardcopy.
- At home:
  - Fetch, verify, sign, and mail back the key.
  - See `https://wiki.debian.org/Keysigning` for the appropriate gpg commands.