

Betriebssysteme und ***Sicherheit***

Thorsten Strufe

Modul 1: Einleitung

*Disclaimer: Inhalte übernommen aus Materialien von **Winfried Kühnhauser**, Günter Schäfer, Mitarbeitern des Lehrstuhls*

Dresden, WS 16/17

Wer sind wir und wofür interessieren wir uns
Überblick des Sicherheitsteils von BuS
Einige Grundlagen zur IT-Sicherheit

Professur „Datenschutz und Datensicherheit“

Für diese Vorlesung:

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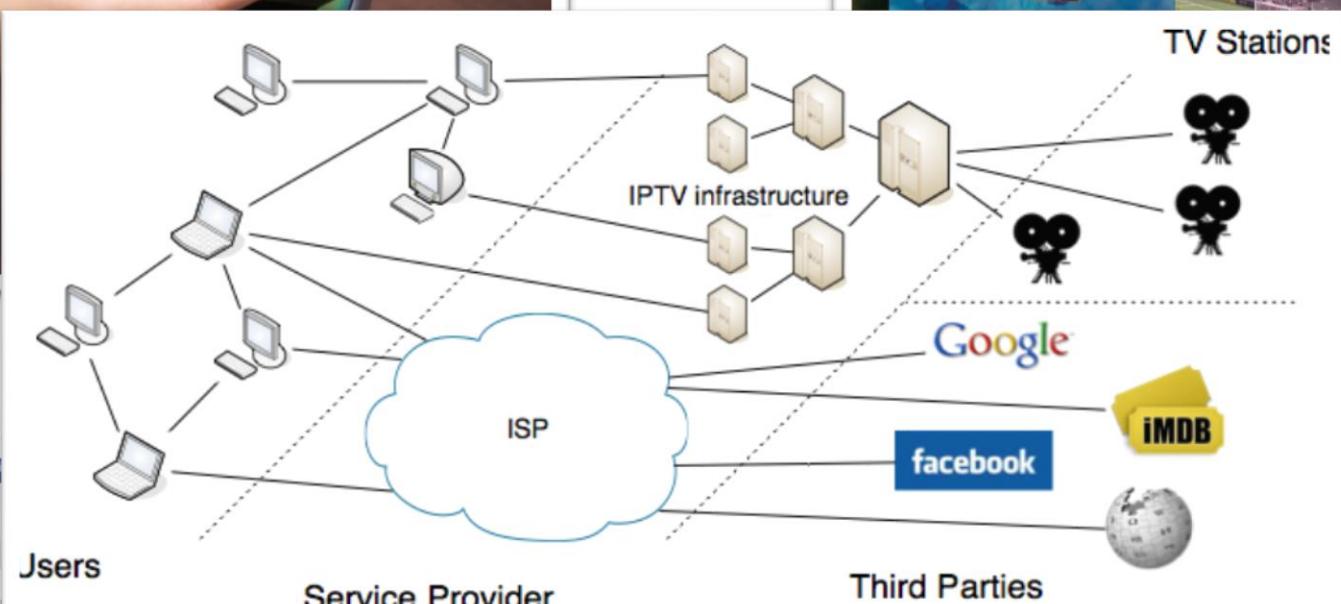
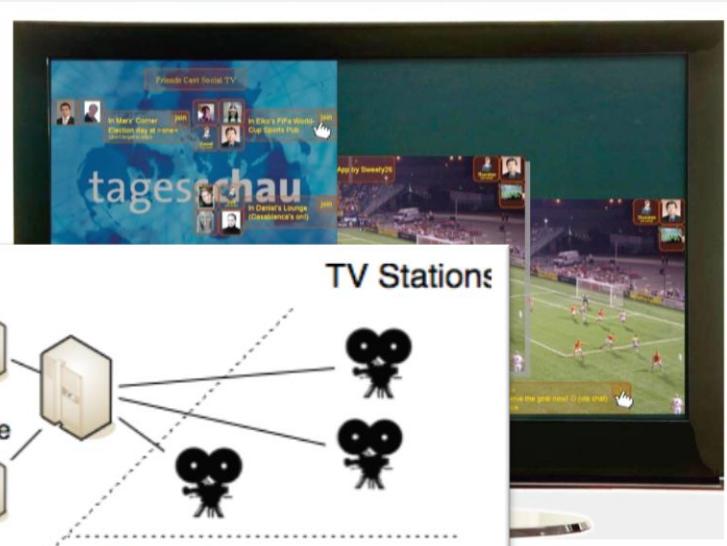
<https://dud.inf.tu-dresden.de>

- Können wir Überwachung verhindern und Datenschutz sichern?
- Wie können Kommunikationsinfrastrukturen gesichert werden?
- (Wie) kann vertraulich kommuniziert werden?
- Kann es konkurrenzfähige Online-Dienste ohne Datenschutz-Probleme geben?
 - *Social Networking?*
 - *Recommendation Systems?*
 - *Data Mining auf privaten Daten (medizinisch!)?*
- Wie können wir solche Systeme entwickeln – und überhaupt deren Kontext verstehen?
- Always on: wie können wir das nächste große Data-Loss-Desaster vermeiden?
[\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#)

Aber wo ist das Problem?



...goes online.



facebook Home Profile Friends

Send Mark a Message

Information

Networks: Facebook Harvard Alum

RECENT ACTIVITY

- Mark commented on Andrew 'Boz' Bosworth's link.
- Mark likes David Reiss's status.
- Mark and Dave Kling are now friends.

and

Stared Groupon

Sent Mail [Fotodiox]

Drafts (1) Uglu

All Mail The GuideTo Network

Spam (491) FreeCellPhone

Trash Grouponicus

Contacts WesternUnion

Labels [Fotodiox]

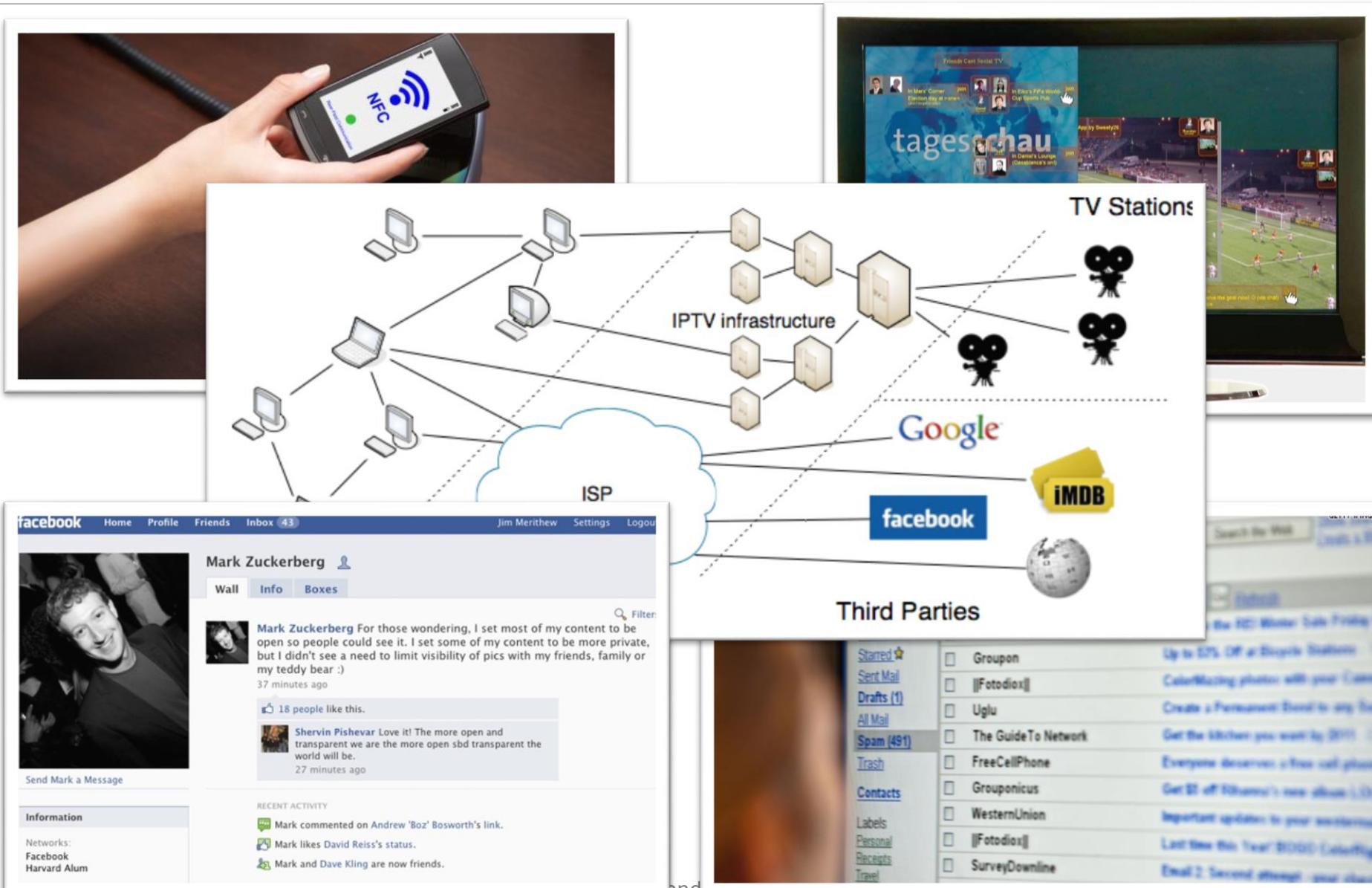
Personal SurveyDownline

Receipts

Travel

Up to 50% OFF at Shady's Station...
ColorMazing photos with your Cameo...
Create a Permanent Board to say 'Be...
Get the kitchen you want by 2011...
Everyone deserves a free cell phone...
Get \$2 off Rokomo's new phone (1/30)...
Important update to your account...
Last Year This Year! 2010! (Contest...
Email 2. Second attempt your chanc...

...goes online.



Internet-Nutzung konzentriert auf 6 Unternehmen

- Personalisierung führt zur Attraktivität
- Datensparsamkeitsgebot steht Geschäftsmodell entgegen

Konvergenz der Kommunikation und Meinungsäußerung

- Facebook integrierte Kommunikationsplattform mit 1.6Mrd. Benutzern
- Google, g+: 350 Mio Benutzer
- Eindeutige Identifikation

Zunahme mobiler Benutzung

- Identifiziert, jederzeit zu lokalisieren
- Konfiguration schwieriger

TOP 10 WEB BRANDS BY UNIQUE AUDIENCE (U.S. TOTAL)

| Rank | Brand | Unique Audience | Time Per |
|------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | Google | 170,629,000 | 2:05:30 |
| 2 | Facebook | 145,297,000 | 6:41:44 |
| 3 | Yahoo! | 135,100,000 | 2:32:52 |
| 4 | YouTube | 124,073,000 | 1:57:28 |
| 5 | MSN/WindowsLive/Bing | 123,133,000 | 1:15:40 |
| 6 | Microsoft | 86,986,000 | 0:47:26 |
| 7 | Amazon | 84,735,000 | 0:38:14 |
| 8 | AOL Media Network | 83,826,000 | 2:09:36 |
| 9 | Wikipedia | 76,310,000 | 0:24:25 |
| 10 | Ask Network | 69,447,000 | 0:12:30 |

[Nielsen]

...with calculated side effects...

The CBC

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BC Calgary

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CBC News

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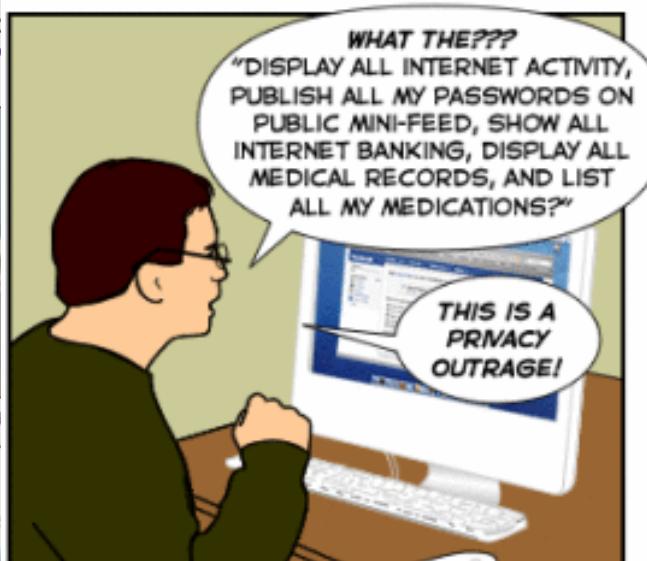
picture
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Done

The Joy of Tech™



by Nitrozac & Snaggy



© 2008 Geek Culture

3/26/facebook-
robbery/

11/

robbery

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y's American

Explizit

- Created content
- Comments
- Structural interaction (contacts, likes)



„Metadaten“

- **Session artifacts** (time of actions)
- **interest** (retrieved profiles; membership in groups/participation in discussions)
- **influence**
Clickstreams, ad preferences
- **communication** (end points, type, intensity, frequency, extent)
- **location** (IP; shared; gps coordinates)

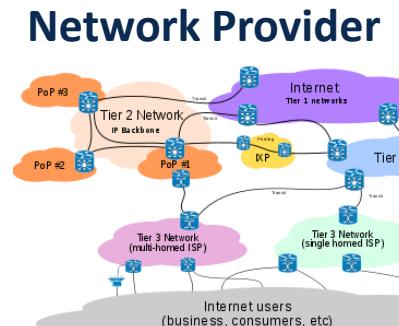
Abgeleitet

- Preference– and
- Image recognition models

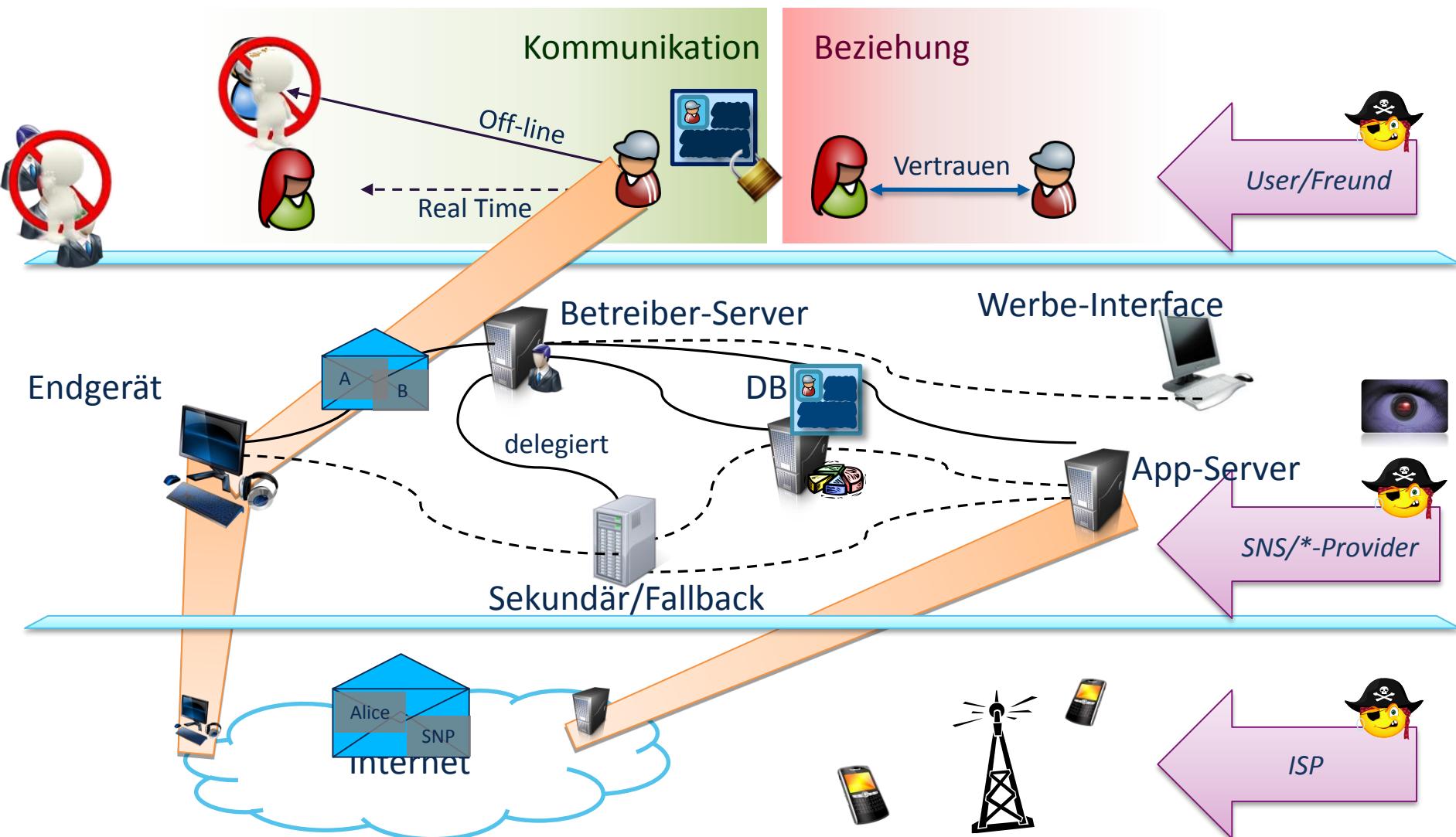
Extern verkettet

- Observation in ad networks

Akteure bei Social Networking Services

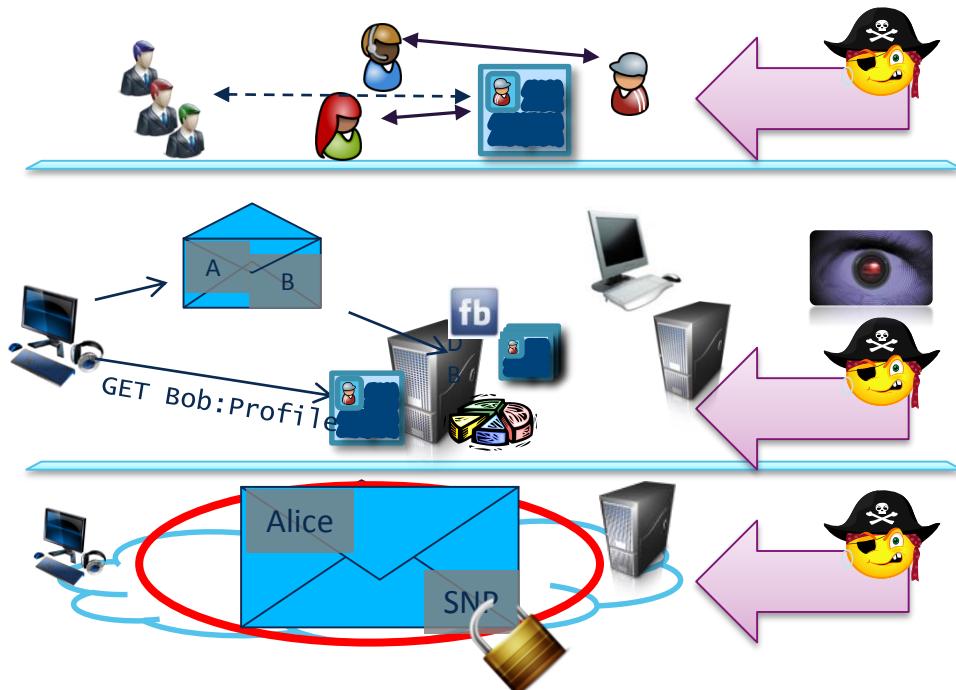


Schichtenmodell und Angreifer



- **Netzwerk-Sicherheit**

- Schutz der übertragenen Daten
- Schutz des Netzwerkes

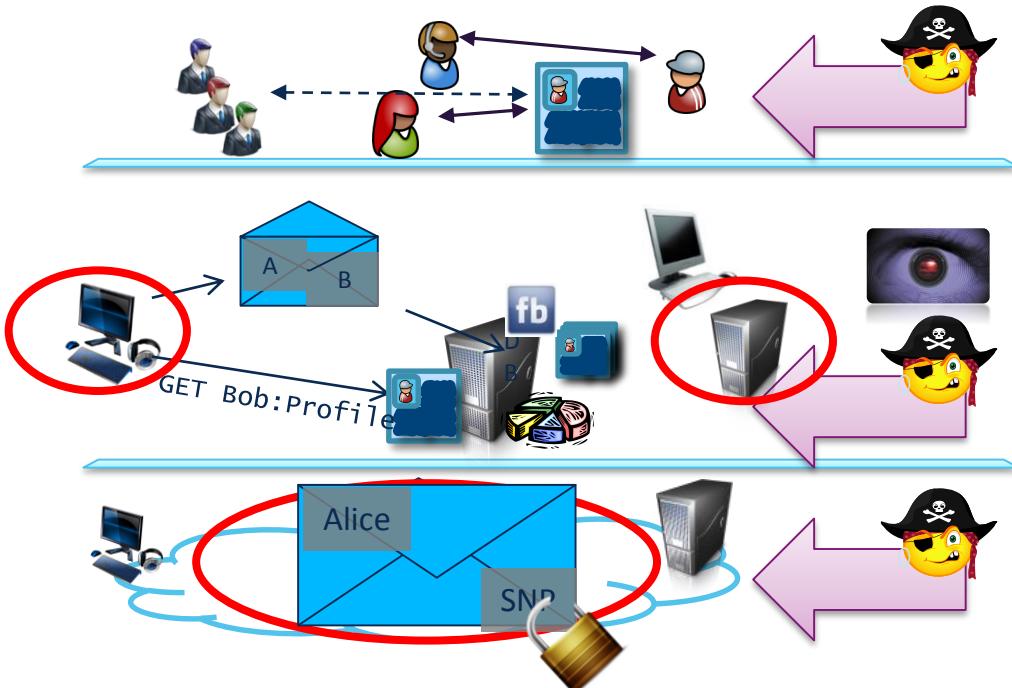


- **Netzwerk-Sicherheit**

- Schutz der übertragenen Daten
- Schutz des Netzwerkes

- **Privacy-enhancing Techs**

- Netzwerk-Anonymisierung
- Anonymisierte Dienste

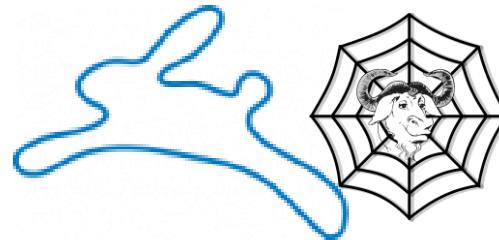


Vollständige Verteilung

- *Dezentralisiere Dienste*
- *Nur explizites Vertrauen*

System-Klassen

- Federated SNS
- P2P / D-OSN
- Social Overlays and Darknets



- **Netzwerk-Sicherheit**

- Protecting the transmission
- Protecting the network

- **User/System Understanding**

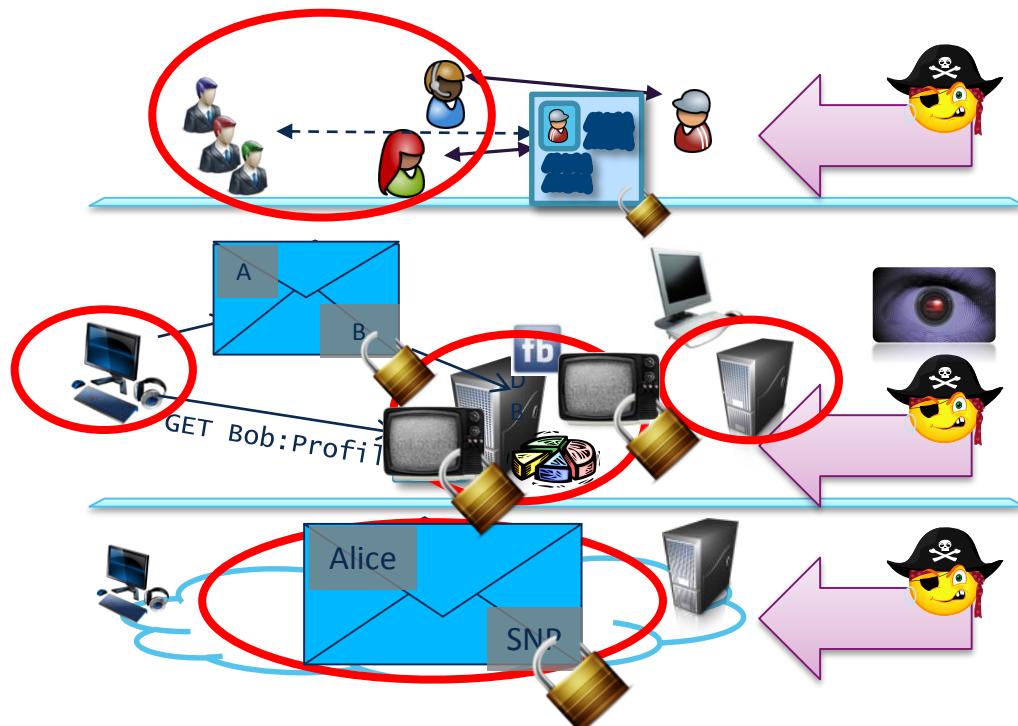
- Bewertung der Privatheit
- Intention recognition
- Unterstützunug & Bedienbarkeit

- **Privacy-enhancing Techs**

- Netzwerk-Anonymisierung
- Anonymisierte Dienste

- **Schutz der Inhalte**

- Secure Computation



| FS | Wintersemester | FS | Sommersemester |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | | 2 | Informations- und Kodierungstheorie |
| 3 | Betriebssysteme & Sicherheit | 4 | <i>Forschungslinie</i> |
| 5 | BAS-4 <i>SaC-1 / Kanalkodierung</i> | 6 | BAS-4 <i>SaC-2/Crypto</i> |
| 7 | | 8 | Vert-4, ANW/AFT, Beleg <i>SaC-2/Crypto/Resilient Networking</i> |
| 9 | Vert-4, ANW/AFT <i>FB-Mining/Kanalkodierung</i> | 10 | Diplom/Masterarbeit |

B-510/B-520:

- **Security & Crypto 1**
- **S&C 2 (PETs)**
- Kanalkodierung
- Seminare/Praktika

BAS-4:

- **Security & Crypto 1**
- **S&C 2 (PETs)**
- **Crypto**
- **Kanalkodierung**

Vert-4:

- **S&C 1&2**
- **Crypto**
- **Resilient Networking**
- **Mining Facebook**
- **Kanalkodierung**

| FS | Wintersemester | FS | Sommersemester |
|----|--|----|-------------------------------------|
| B1 | | B2 | Informations- und Kodierungstheorie |
| B3 | | B4 | |
| B5 | B-510 Betriebssysteme & Sicherheit | B6 | B-520 Bachelor-Thesis |
| M1 | BAS-4 | M2 | BAS-4, VERT-4, ANW |
| M3 | Vert-4, FPA | M4 | Master-Thesis |

Aber nun zu Betriebssysteme und Sicherheit!

Informationssysteme



- Sicherheit
- Korrektheit
- Verfügbarkeit
- Echtzeitfähigkeit
- Skalierbarkeit
- Offenheit

Kommunikationssysteme



- Sicherheit
- Korrektheit
- Verfügbarkeit
- Echtzeitfähigkeit
- Skalierbarkeit
- Offenheit

Energiemanagement



- Sicherheit
- Korrektheit
- Verfügbarkeit
- Echtzeitfähigkeit
- Skalierbarkeit
- Offenheit

Verkehrsmanagement



- Sicherheit
- Korrektheit
- Verfügbarkeit
- Echtzeitfähigkeit
- Skalierbarkeit
- Offenheit

Sichere IT-Systeme

SmartCards



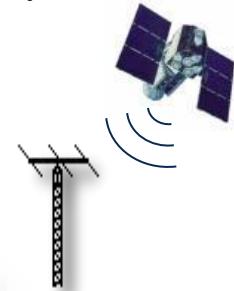
Informationssysteme



Infrastrukturmanagement



Kommunikationssysteme



(Funktions-)Sicherheit (*safety*)

Ziel: Schutz vor Schäden durch Fehlfunktionen von IT-Systemen

technisches Versagen; Alterung, Stromausfall, Schmutz

menschliches Versagen; Dummheit, mangelnde Ausbildung, Fahrlässigkeit

höhere Gewalt; Feuer, Blitzschlag, Erdbeben

→ Schutz vor einem IT-System, bedroht durch Fehler, Ausfälle

(IT-)Sicherheit (*security*)

Ziel: Schutz vor Schäden durch zielgerichtete Angriffe auf IT-Systeme

Wirtschaftsspionage, Betrug, Erpressung, Kundendaten aus Lichtenstein ...

Terrorismus, Vandalismus

→ Schutz des IT-Systems, bedroht durch strategische Angreifer

Sicherheit schützt Daten (und Services/Systeme)

Privacy ist der Schutz von Individuen ***vor*** Daten

- Kontrolle über Benutzung der Daten durch andere (Institutionen)
- Geben und entziehen von Einwilligung zur Nutzung
- Setzt voraus:
 - Transparenz von Datensammlung und -verarbeitung
 - ... mögliche Auswirkungen (***informierte*** Einwilligung)
 - Datenminimierung (*hilft auch für die Sicherheit!*)

Wealth of Data: „Datenreichtum“

Exclusive: Yahoo secretly scanned customer emails for U.S. intelligence - sources | Reuters - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Exclusive: Yah... x +

www.reuters.com/article/us-yahoo-nsa-exclusive- | yahoo emails N: | f in

EDITION: UNITED STATES | REUTERS

Business Markets World Politics Tech

TECHNOLOGY NEWS | Tue Oct 4, 2016 | 9:27pm EDT

Exclusive: Yahoo secretly scanned customer emails for U.S. intelligence - sources



Yahoo secretly scanned emails for U.S. intelligence - sources

By Joseph Menn | SAN FRANCISCO

Yahoo Inc last year secretly built a custom software program to scan customers' incoming emails for specific information provided by U.S. intelligence officials, according to people familiar with the matter.

The company complied with a classified U.S. government demand to scan millions of Yahoo Mail accounts at the behest of the National Security Agency, said three former employees and a fourth person apprised of the request.

Waiting for s0.wp.com...

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Yahoo Confir... x +

fortune.com/2016/09/22/yahoo-hack/ | Search

FORTUNE

Yahoo Confirms At Least 500 Million Accounts Were Hacked

Yahoo said on Thursday that information for at least 500 million user accounts was stolen from its network in 2014 by what it believed was a state-sponsored actor, a theft that appeared to be the biggest cyber breach ever.

Yahoo said data stolen may have included names, email addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and encrypted passwords but that unprotected passwords, payment card data, and bank account information did not appear to have been compromised, the company said.

"This is the biggest data breach ever," said well-known cryptologist Bruce Schneier.

He said it was too early to say what impact the breach might have on Yahoo and its users because many questions remain, including the identity of the state-sponsored hackers behind it.

Three U.S. intelligence officials, who declined to be identified by name, said they believed the attack was

11

„Anyways, nobody cares, we'll be rich!“

• Advocate to pay \$5.5 million over data breach: record HIPAA settlement - Chicago Tribune - Mozilla Firefox

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Advocate to p... x +

www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-advocate

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY SEP 27, 2016

SECTION SEARCH

BREAKING SPORTS TRENDING OPINION SUBURBS ENTERTAINMENT

f t m

Advocate to pay \$5.5 million over data breach: record HIPAA settlement



Advocate Condell Medical Center in Libertyville. (Rick Kambic / Pioneer Press)

By Lisa Schencker · Contact Reporter
Chicago Tribune

AUGUST 5, 2016, 7:20 AM

Report: Verizon wants \$1 billion discount after Yahoo privacy concerns | TechCrunch - Mozilla Firefox

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Report: Verizon... x +

https://techcrunch.com/2016/10/06/report-verizon-wants-

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Report: Verizon wants \$1 billion discount after Yahoo privacy concerns

Posted Oct 6, 2016 by Katie Roof (@Katie_Roof), Kate Conger (@kateconger)

f t in g+ ym

Popular Posts



It's bad news for Yahoo. The company is in the midst of finalizing its [sale to Verizon](#), but recent revelations about hacking and spying may be costing them a pretty penny.

A story from the [New York Post](#) alleges that Verizon is now asking Yahoo for a hefty \$1 billion discount to finalize what was supposed to be a \$4.8 billion deal. (Full disclosure: TechCrunch is owned by Verizon, although we do not have any inside knowledge about this).

CrunchBase

Verizon Communications

FOUNDED 1983

OVERVIEW Verizon Communications is a broadband and telecommunications company operating a 4G LTE network, 3G network, and information and entertainment services. It is a Dow 30 company that employs a diverse workforce of more than 180,000 dedicated employees around the world. It serves mass market, business, government, and wholesale customers by delivering broadband and other wireline and wireless communication ...

LOCATION New York, NY

CATEGORIES Mobile, Information Technology, Communications Infrastructure

WEBSITE <http://www.verizon.com/>

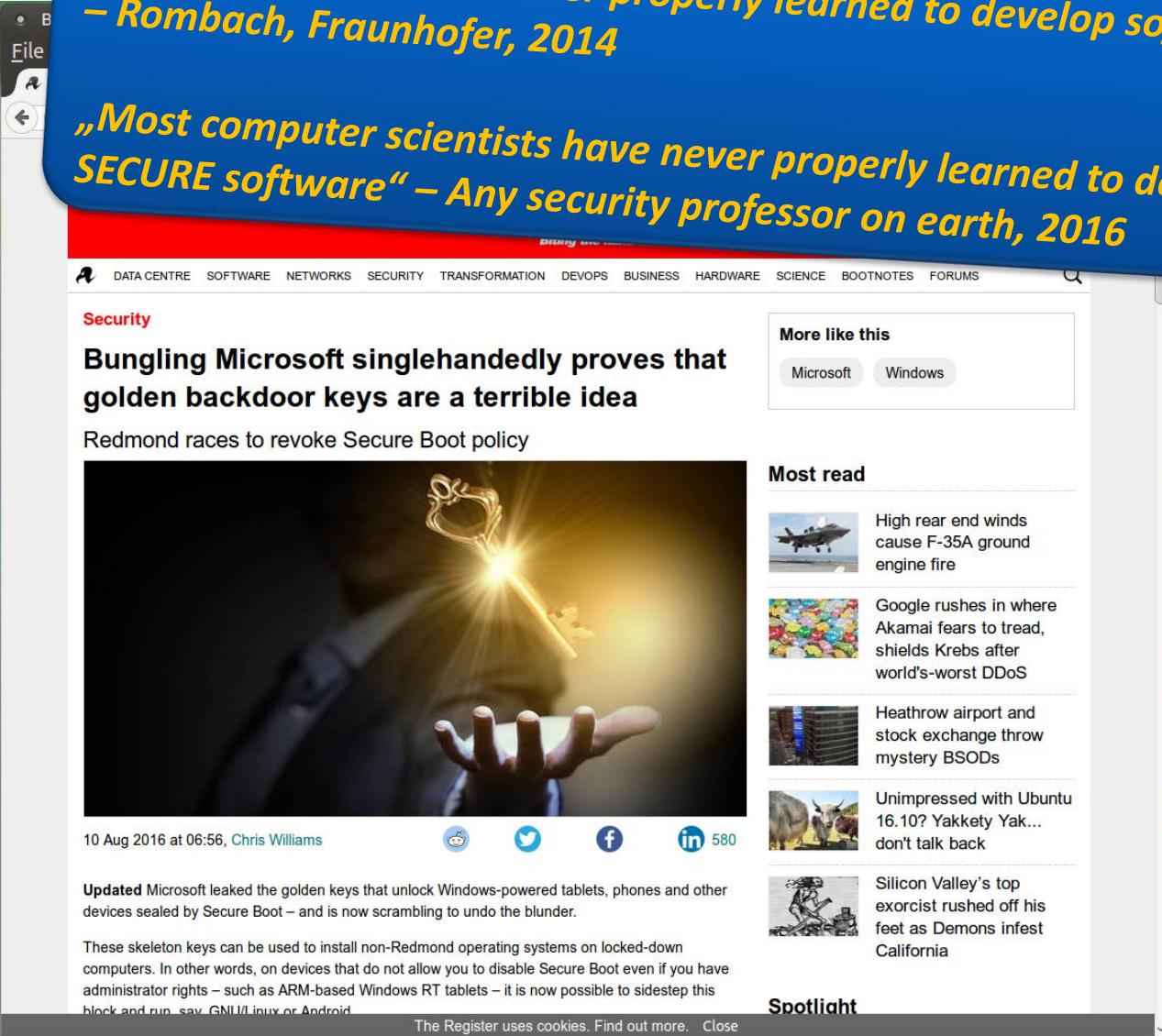
Full profile for Verizon Communications

Yahoo!

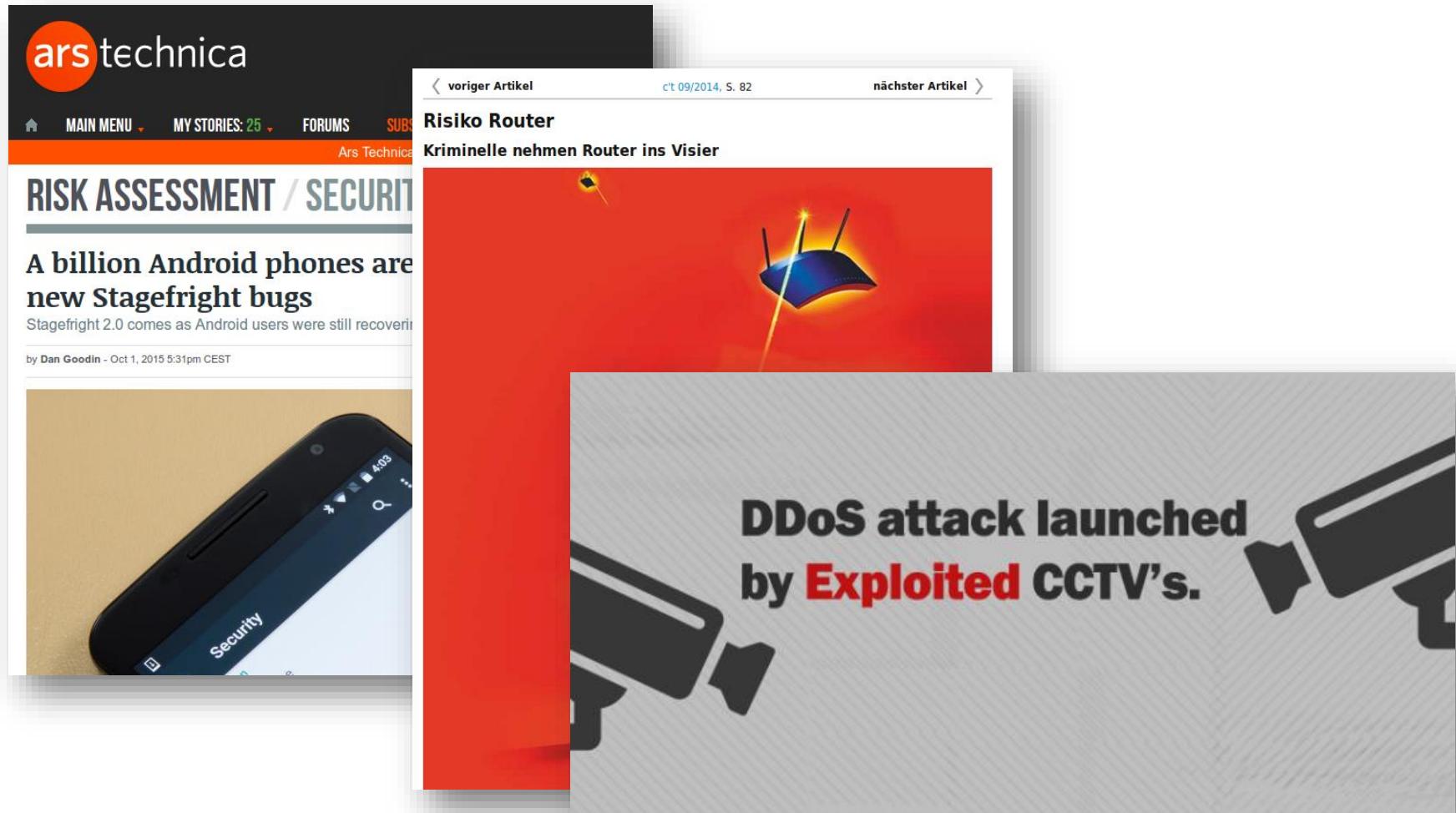
„We're different, we'll manage,
don't worry“

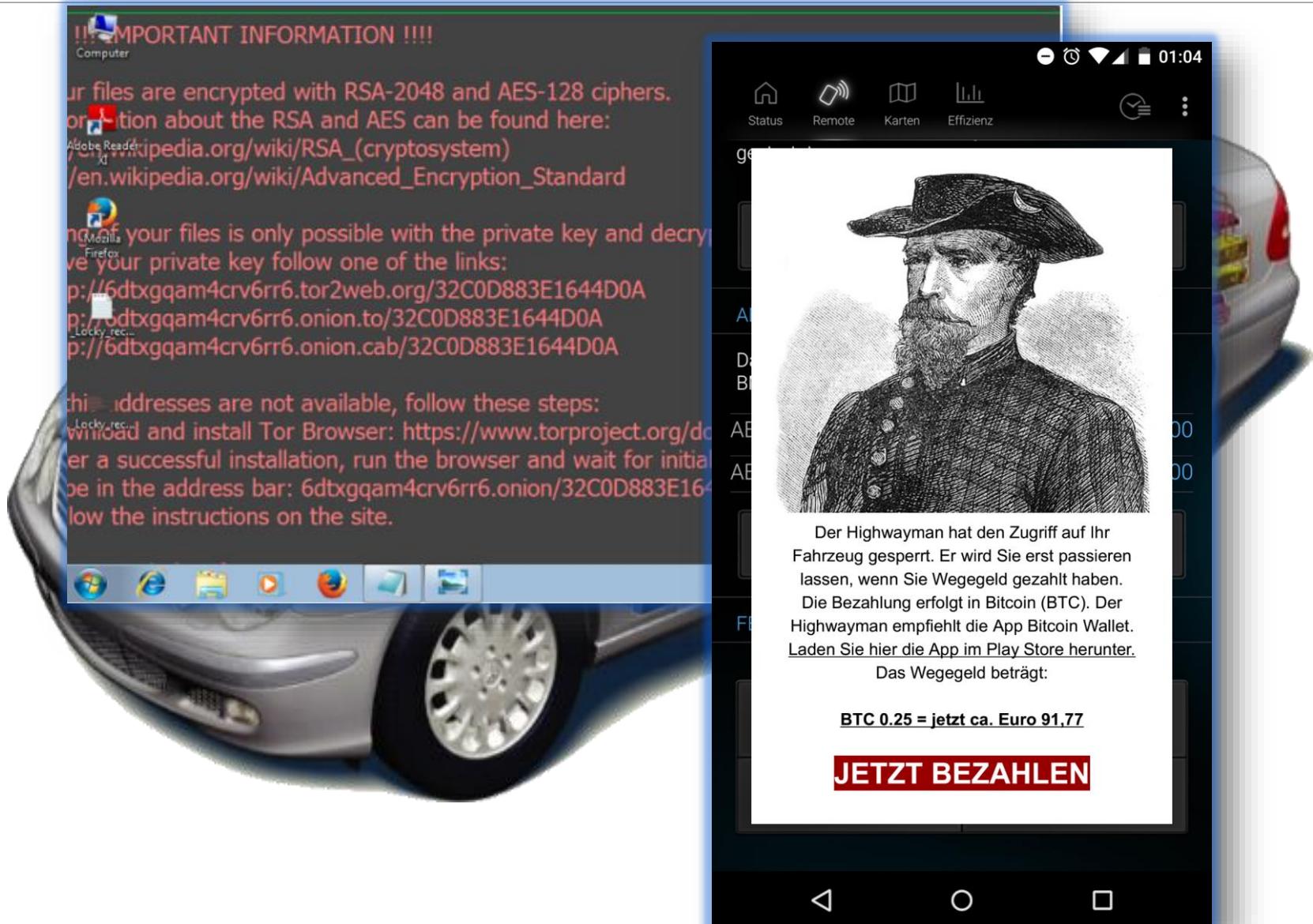
„*Most engineers have never properly learned to develop software*“
– Rombach, Fraunhofer, 2014

„*Most computer scientists have never properly learned to develop
SECURE software*“ – Any security professor on earth, 2016



The screenshot shows a news article from The Register. The headline is "Bungling Microsoft singlehandedly proves that golden backdoor keys are a terrible idea". The sub-headline is "Redmond races to revoke Secure Boot policy". The main image is a hand holding a large, glowing golden key. Below the image is the text: "Updated Microsoft leaked the golden keys that unlock Windows-powered tablets, phones and other devices sealed by Secure Boot – and is now scrambling to undo the blunder." and "These skeleton keys can be used to install non-Redmond operating systems on locked-down computers. In other words, on devices that do not allow you to disable Secure Boot even if you have administrator rights – such as ARM-based Windows RT tablets – it is now possible to sidestep this block and run, say, GNU/Linux or Android." The article is dated 10 Aug 2016 at 06:56 by Chris Williams. The sidebar includes a "More like this" section with "Microsoft" and "Windows" tags, and a "Most read" section with several news items. The footer of the website includes a "Privacy and Security" link and a note about cookie usage.

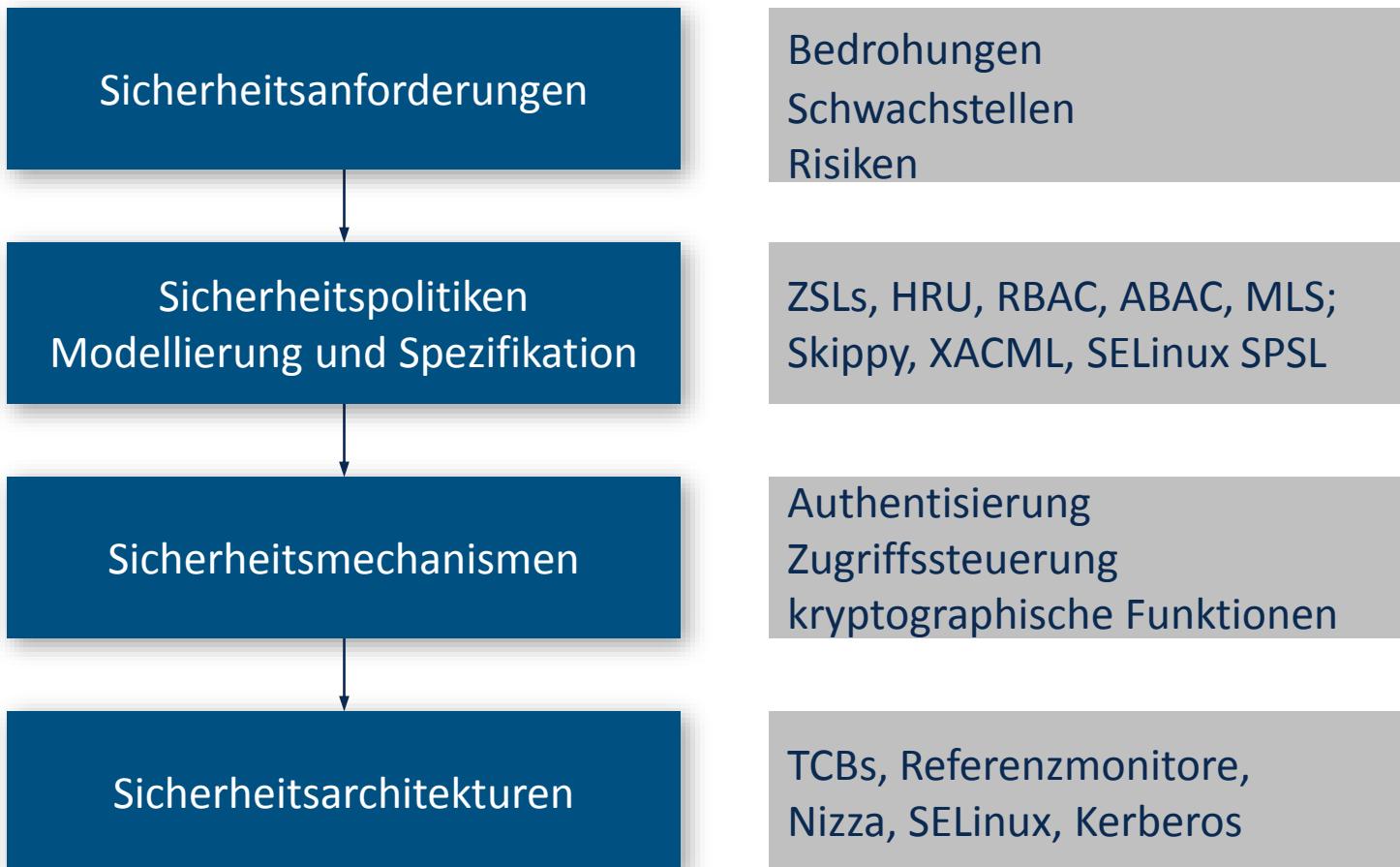




Etwas allgemeiner, die Aufgaben der IT-Sicherheit:

Reduktion operationeller Risiken von IT-Systemen

- Modellierung von System und Umwelt
- Erhebung und Spezifikation von Sicherheitsanforderungen
- Bedrohungsanalysen
- Risiko-Einschätzungen
- Design, Konstruktion und Umsetzung von Schutzmechanismen



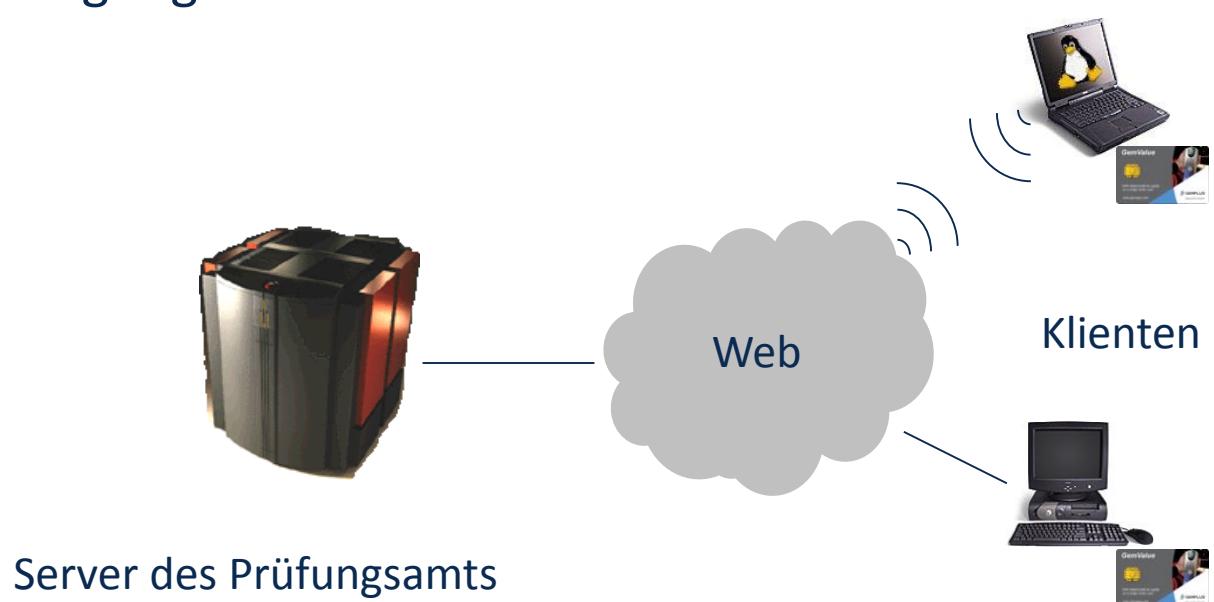
Beispielszenario: webbasiertes Prüfungsmanagementsystem

Dienste

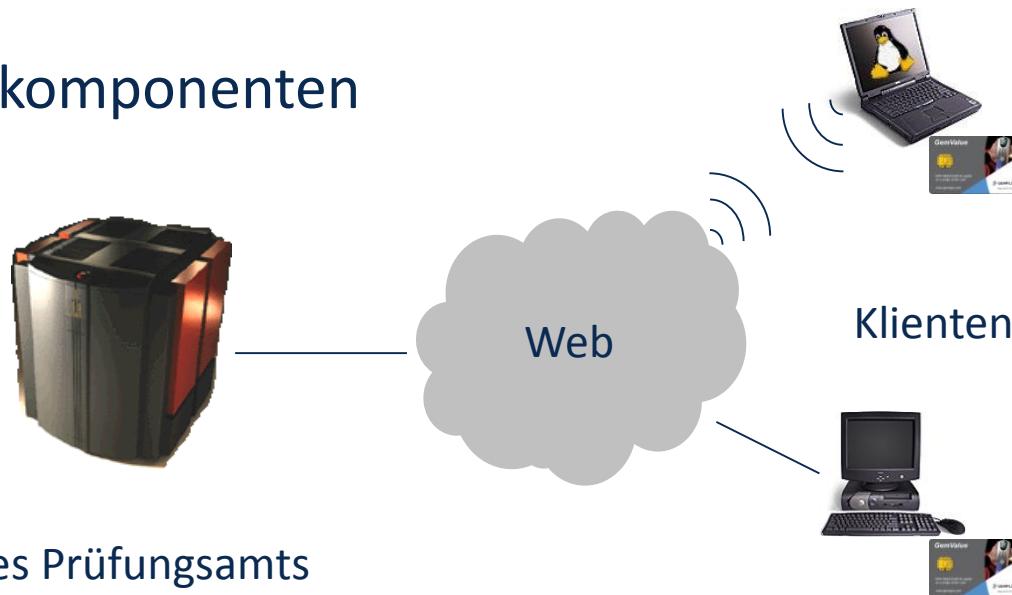
- Prüfungsan- und -abmeldung
- Noteneingabe und -abfrage
- Auskünfte, Bescheinigungen

für

- Studierende
- Lehrende
- Prüfungsamt



SW-Architekturkomponenten



Server

- jExam/SLM: Datenbank mit Studierenden, Noten, Prüfungsordnung
- Webserver-Frontend
- Authentisierungsserver
- Betriebssystem
- Sicherheitspolitik

Klienten

- Webbrowser mit Authentisierungs-Plugin (Chipkartenleser), Mobile Apps
- Betriebssystem

Integrität:

- Noten
- Prüfungsanmeldungen

Vertraulichkeit

- Persönliche Daten
- Noten

(Rechts-)Verbindlichkeit

- Noten
- Bescheinigungen (Zeugnisse)

Verfügbarkeit

- Prüfungsabmeldungen
- Anmeldungen zu Sportkursen

identitätsbasierte Regeln

- der Professor als Prüfer darf ...

rollenbasierte Regeln

- alle Prüfer dürfen ...
- alle PA-Mitarbeiter dürfen ...
- alle Studierenden dürfen ...

zeitbasierte Regeln

- bis zu 4 Tage vor einer Prüfung kann ...
- innerhalb 6 Wochen nach einer Prüfung muss ...

attributbasierte Regeln

- als vertraulich klassifizierte Dokumente müssen ...

→ definiert durch Regelsysteme (Sicherheitspolitiken)

Datenschutz

- alle Vorkehrungen zur Verhinderung unerwünschter (Folgen der) Datenverarbeitung für die Betroffenen (*Persönlichkeitsrecht*), rechtliche und technische Aspekte
- Beschränkung auf juristische Vorkehrungen →
 - Technisch-organisatorischer Datenschutz: technische und organisatorische Ziele und Maßnahmen, die zur Durchsetzung der juristischen Ziele notwendig sind

Datensicherung

- Maßnahmen, Vorkehrungen und Einrichtungen zum Schutz von „Daten“

Datensicherheit (IT-Sicherheit)

- **Ziel:** Sicherung der Funktion und Eigenschaften eines IT-Systems trotz unerwünschter Ereignisse (verbleibende Risiken tragbar)

Risiken für den Datenschutz durch IKT

- Schnelle Erfassung und Auswertung von Daten möglich
- Möglichkeit der unbemerkten Datenerhebung
- Kontrolle schwierig

→ Notwendigkeit des Datenschutzes

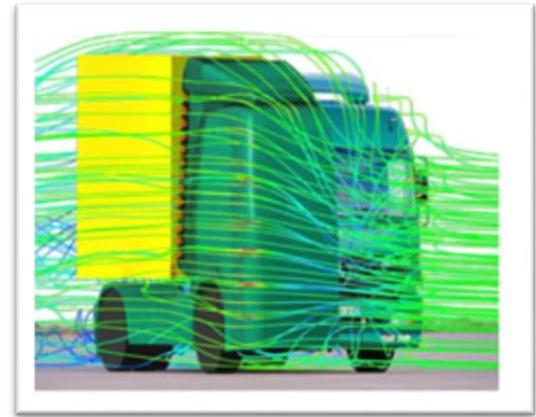
Datenschutz

= Schutz der Privatsphäre

= Schutz vor Daten + Schutz **der** Daten (vor „Verlust“)

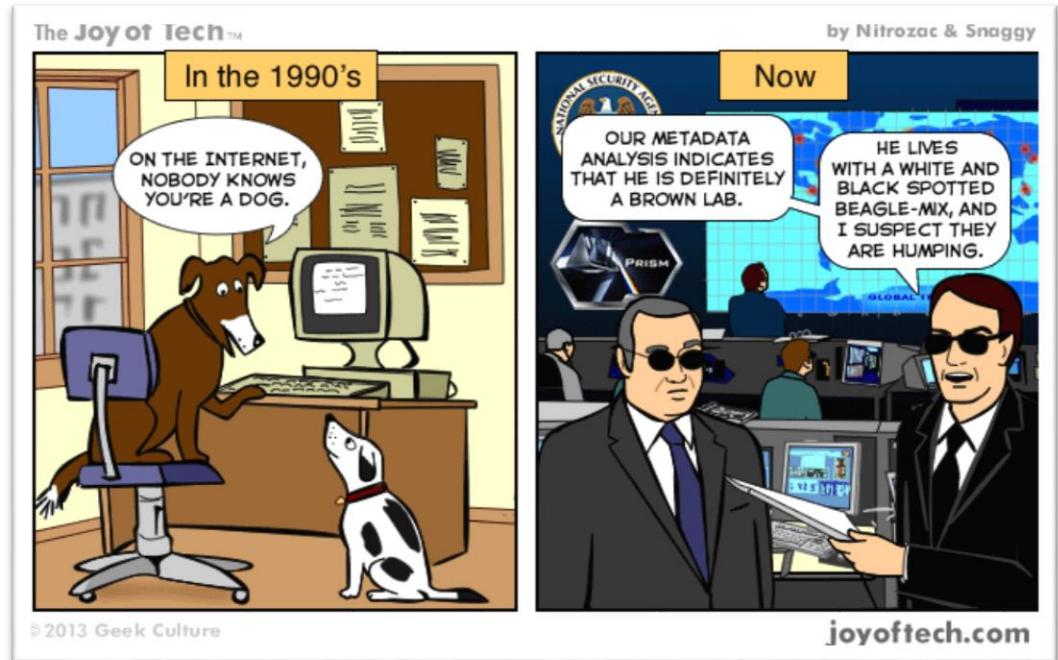
Daten ohne *Personenbezug*

- Simulationsdaten
- Messungen in Experimenten



Daten *mit Personenbezug*

- Arten
 - Inhalte
 - Verkehrsdaten
- Veröffentlichung
 - Bewusst
 - Unbewusst



Verkehrsdaten-Brisanz

Teilnehmer kontrollierter Studie

- *Riefen Familie,...*
 - *... Gentlemen Establishments,*
 - *... Waffenladen,*
 - *... Headshop und Baumarkt,*
 - *...Medizinische Spezialisten,*
 - *...Familienplanung, Eltern, Frauengarzt*

[1] <https://cyberlaw.stanford.edu/blog/2013/11/what%27s-in-your-metadata>

Inference

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Politische Meinung

PNAS

Private traits and attributes are predictable from digital records of human behavior

Michał Kosinski¹, David Stillwell², and Thore Graepel³

¹Free School Lane, The Psychometrics Centre, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3RQ United Kingdom; and ²Microsoft Research, Cambridge CB1 2FB, United Kingdom

Edited by Kenneth Wachter, University of California, Berkeley, CA, and approved February 12, 2013 (received for review October 29, 2012)

We show that easily accessible digital records of behavior, Facebook Likes, can be used to automatically and accurately predict a range of highly sensitive personal attributes including: sexual orientation, ethnicity, religious and political views, personality traits, age, gender, and gender. The prediction is presented on a dataset of over 58,000 volunteers who provided their Facebook Likes, detailed demographic profiles, and the results of several psychometric tests. The proposed model uses dimensionality reduction for pre-processing the Likes data, which are then entered into logistic regression to predict individual psychometric profiles. Likes are more accurately discriminated between homosexual and heterosexual men in 86% of cases, African Americans and Caucasians in 95% of cases, and between Democrat and Republican in 85% of cases. The personality trait "Openness," prediction accuracy is close to the test-retest accuracy of a standard personality test. We give examples of associations between attributes and Likes and discuss implications for online personalization and privacy.

social networks | computational social science | machine learning | big data | data mining | psychological assessment

A growing proportion of human activities, such as social interactions, entertainment, shopping, and gathering in formation, are now mediated by digital devices and services. Such digitally mediated behavior can easily be recorded and analyzed, fueling the emergence of computational social science (1) and new services such as personalized search engines, recommender systems (2), and targeted online marketing (3). However, the widespread availability of extensive records of individual behavior, together with the desire to learn more about customers and citizens, presents serious challenges related to privacy and data ownership (4, 5). We distinguish between data that are actually recorded and information that can be statistically predicted from digital records. People might not want to reveal certain pieces of information about their lives, such as their sexual orientation or age, and yet this information might be predicted in a statistical sense from other aspects of their lives that they do reveal. For example, a major US retail network used customer shopping records to predict preferences of its female customers and send them well-timed and well-targeted offers. (6). In some contexts, an unexpected flood of vouchers for prenatal vitamins and maternity clothing may be welcome, but it could also lead to tragic outcome, e.g., by revealing (incorrectly suggesting) a pregnancy of an unmarried woman or her family in a culture where this is unacceptable (7). As this example shows, predicting personal information to improve products, services, and targeting can also lead to dangerous invasions of privacy.

Predicting individual traits and attributes based on various cues, such as samples of written text (8), answers to a psychometric test (9), or the appearance of spaces people inhabit (10), has a long history. Human migration to digital environment renders it possible to base such predictions on digital records of human behavior. It has been shown that age, gender, occupation, education level,

Author contributions: M.K. and T.G. designed research; M.K. and D.S. performed research; M.K. and T.G. analyzed data and M.K., D.S., and T.G. wrote the paper.

Conflict of interest statement: D.S. received revenue as owner of the myPersonality Facebook application.

This article is a PNAS Direct Submission.

Freely available online through the PNAS open access option.

Data deposition: The data reported in this paper have been deposited in the myPersonality project database (<http://www.mypersonality.org/>).

Correspondence should be addressed to: E-mail: mks80@cam.ac.uk.

This article contains supporting information online at www.pnas.org/lookup/doi/10.1073/pnas.1221031110.

Politische Meinung

Tweeting Under Pressure: Evolving Word

Le Chen
College of Computer and
Information Science
Northeastern University
Boston, MA USA
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ABSTRACT

In recent years, social media has risen to prominence in C. sites like Sina Weibo and Renren each boasting hundreds of millions of users. Social media in China plays a profound role for breaking news and political commentary available in the state-sanctioned news media. However, websites in China. Chinese social media is subject to censorship. To date no studies have examined the censorship of Chinese blogs, to date no studies have examined the censorship of Chinese social media in society as a whole.

In this study, we examine how censorship impacts Weibo, and how users adapt to avoid censorship. We analyze 260K tweets and comments from 260K politically active users over 44 weeks and find that the magnitude of censorship varies dramatically, with 82% of tweets in some topics being censored. We find that censorship of a topic is correlated with engagement, suggesting that censorship does not always lead to a decrease in engagement. Furthermore, we find that use of words (known as morphs) to avoid keyword-based censorship can be effective. We analyze emergent morphs to learn how they spread by the Weibo user community.

Categories and Subject Descriptors
J.4 [Computer Applications]: Social and Informational Issues; K.5.2 [Governmental Issues]: Censorship

Keywords

Online social networks; Sina Weibo; Treadie

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, social media has risen to prominence in China. Sina Weibo, the Chinese equivalent of Twitter, abbreviated as Weibo, boasts 500 million users (45, and Renren (the Chinese equivalent of Facebook) boasts 172 million users (23).

The harms of surveillance, expression and association

Jillian York
Electronic Frontier Foundation
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Freedom is the freedom to say that two make four. If that is granted, all else is irrelevant.

GEORGE ORWELL

On 5 June 2013, the *Washington Post* and *Guardian* simultaneously published documents that would rock the world. The documents, leaked by ex-National Security Agency (NSA) contractor Edward Snowden, were not the first disclosure of the United States' vast surveillance capabilities. However, they arguably had the most impact.

Before last year, awareness of digital surveillance in the US – and indeed, in much of the world – was minimal. Disclosures made by Snowden can be credited for an uptick in surveillance – particularly in the Middle East and North Africa – but did little to inspire research on the subject.

The knowledge, or even the perception, that we are being surveilled can have a chilling effect. An industry study conducted by the Web Forum found that in high internet penetration countries, a majority of respondents believe that "the government monitors what they do on the Internet." At the same time, only 50% believe that the Internet is a safe place for expressing their opinions, while 60.7% agreed that "people's privacy is violated when they use the Internet."

United Nations
General Assembly

Human Rights Council
Twenty-third session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, including the right to development

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

Summary

The present report, submitted to the Human Rights Council on 16/4, analyses the implications of the human rights to privacy for the impact of significant technological developments on the right to privacy. The report highlights the urgent need to further regulate these practices in order to protect the right to privacy.

CHI 2011 • Session: Inter-cultural Interaction

Online Contribution: Engage in Internet

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ABSTRACT

In this article we describe people's online contributions in contexts in which the government blocks access to or censors the Internet. We people experience blocking as confusing, as a threat for self-censorship online, as a cause of improved perception. Challenging ideas of blocking as an abstract policy, we discuss five strategies for Internet users: navigate, blocking, self-cultivating technical savvy, reliance on social media, and use of already blocked site production as a form of protection and transparency. We also discuss strategies that avoid blocking. We conclude by advocating research that acknowledges the complexity in which all Internet users contribute to the online environment.

Author Keywords
Internet censorship, blocking, motivation, government, Internet non-use, Internet users, communities, social media, ethnography

ACM Classification Keywords
K.4 [Computing Milieux]: Computers and Information Systems and Presentation

General Terms
Human Factors

INTRODUCTION
The Internet's very existence depends on contributions of words, images, and video, social media—blogs, discussion forums, and other representations of human thought and expression.

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR EXTERNAL POLICIES
POLICY DEPARTMENT

STUDY
Surveillance and censorship: The impact of technologies on human rights

ABSTRACT

As human lives transition online, so do human rights. The main challenge for the European Union and other actors is to transition all human rights to the digital sphere. This report argues that the human rights-based approach can be helpful in focusing discussions about security on individuals rather than states. It provides an overview of countries and companies that pose risks to human rights in the digital sphere. It lists the most relevant international laws and standards, technical standards, business guidelines, Internet principles and policy initiatives that have been crucial in transitioning the human rights regime to the digital sphere. It also analyses the impact of recent EU actions related to Internet and human rights issues. It concludes that different elements of EU strategic policy on human rights and digital policy need to be better integrated and coordinated to ensure that technologies have a positive impact on human rights. The report concludes that EU should promote digital rights in national legislation of the third countries, but also in its own digital strategies.



Samuel Warren, **Louis Brandeis**: “The Right to Privacy”, Harvard Law Review, Vol. IV, No. 5, 15th December **1890**

Grund: “snapshot photography” (technische Neuerung)

- Ermöglichte Zeitungen Bilder von Personen ohne deren Einwilligung zu veröffentlichen
- Privatpersonen wurden in ihrer Individualität verletzt
- Befürchtung, dass “moralische Standards” in Gefahr seien

Überlegung:

- Grundprinzip des Gewohnheitsrechts: Schutz von Person und Besitz des Individuums
- *“it has been found necessary from time to time to define anew the exact nature and extent of such protection”*
- *“Political, social, and economic changes entail the recognition of new rights”*

Schlussfolgerung:

- “right to be let alone”
- Konsequenz: Opt-out

Europäisches Grundverständnis (Volkszählungsurteil 1983, BRD)

Vorletzter Zensus in Deutschland (1981 geplant, stark verzögert)

Starke öffentliche Opposition

- Angst vor der Überwachungsgesellschaft
 - Diskussion des „gläsernen Menschen“
 - Öffentliche Aufforderungen zum zivilen Ungehorsam
 - Durchgeführt 1987
 - Resultat war Anfangsfehler von 25%
- ...für die Preisgabe minimaler Informationen, dem **Staat** gegenüber*

Grundidee der Kontrolle des Individuums über die es betreffenden Daten

Konsequenz: Opt-in und anschließende Kontrolle

„Jede Person hat das Recht auf Achtung ihres Privat- und Familienlebens, ihrer Wohnung und ihrer Korrespondenz.“ (Art 8, Eur. Menschenrechtskonvention)

Recht auf informationelle Selbstbestimmung im BDSG:

„Recht des Einzelnen, grundsätzlich selbst über die Preisgabe und Verwendung seiner personenbezogenen Daten zu bestimmen.“

Für die Erhebung, Verarbeitung und Nutzung personenbezogener Daten gilt:

Verbot mit Erlaubnisvorbehalt

Erforderlich: rechtliche Grundlage durch

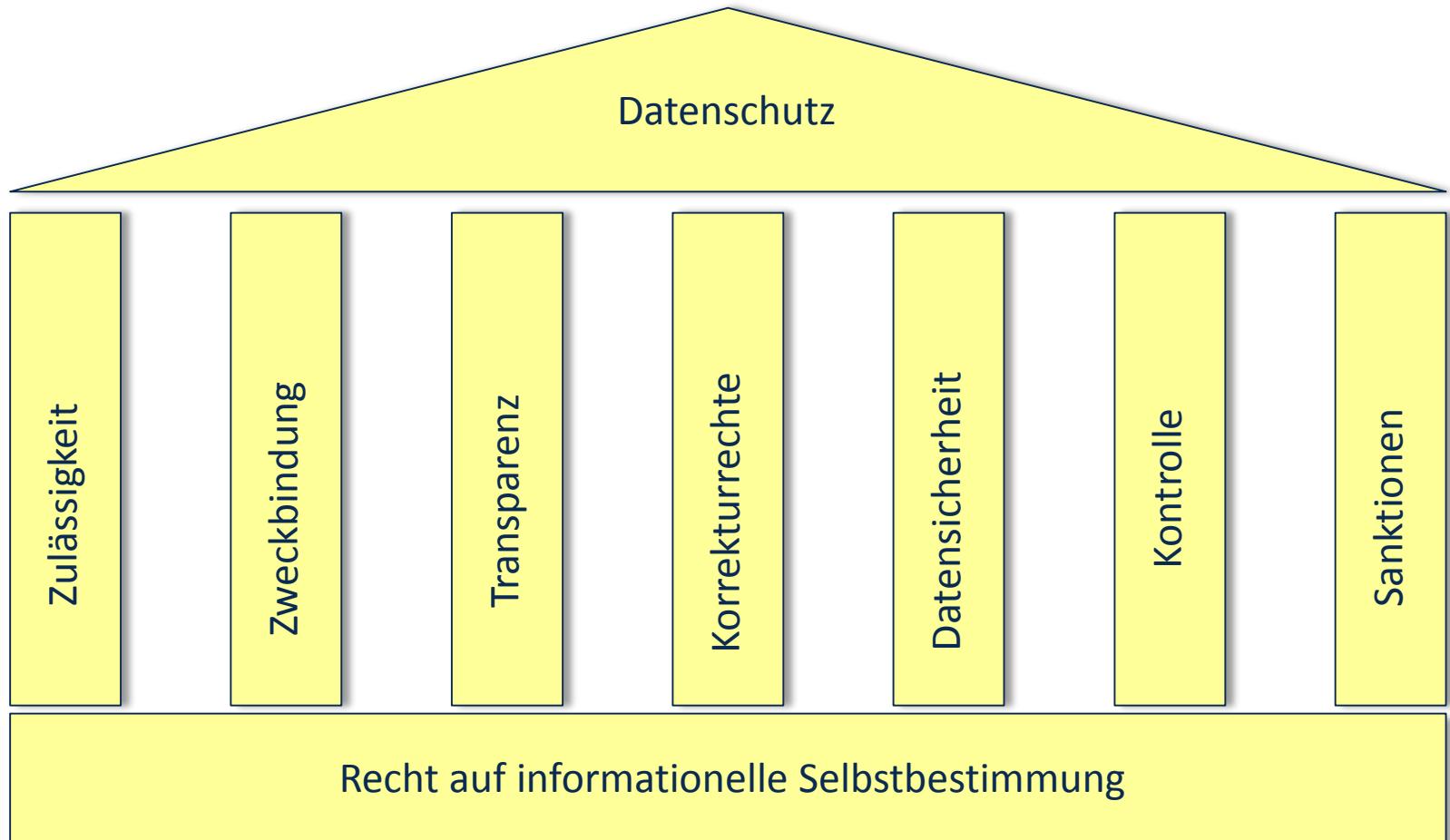
- Gesetzliche Grundlage (BDSG) oder
- andere Rechtsvorschrift (z.B. Betriebsvereinbarung)
- Einwilligung des Betroffenen
 - Ausreichende Information
 - Freiwilligkeit
 - Widerruflichkeit

Legal: **Personally Identifiable Information / PII**

- **US:** *Name, address (Phone, Email), national identifiers (tax, passports), IP address, driving (vehicle registration, drivers licence), biometrics (face, fingerprints), credit card numbers, date/place of birth (age, login name(s), gender, "race", grades, salary, criminal records)*
- **EU:** *'personal data' shall mean any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ('data subject') which permits the identification of that natural person directly or indirectly, either by reference to an identification number or to one or more factors specific to his physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity [EU directive 95/46/EC]*



7 Säulen des Datenschutzes



Verwendungszweck muss bei Erhebung festgelegt sein

Information der Betroffenen notwendig

Zweckänderung erfordert gesonderte Legitimation

Datensparsamkeit:

- Begrenzung auf die für den jeweiligen Zweck **notwendigen** Daten
- Möglichkeiten der Anonymisierung bzw. Pseudonymisierung
- Löschen nicht mehr benötigter Daten (bzw. Sperren)

Informationspflicht: verantwortliche Stelle muss aktiv werden

Auskunftsanspruch: von Betroffen geltend zu machen

Erhebung erfolgt grundsätzlich beim Betroffenen

→ Unterrichtung des Betroffenen durch verantwortliche Stelle über

- Identität der verantwortlichen Stelle
- Zweck der Erhebung, Verarbeitung und Nutzung
- Kategorien von Empfängern

Auskunftsanspruch: zusätzlich Art und Umfang gespeicherter Daten, Herkunft und Empfänger

Auskunft (grundsätzlich) unentgeltlich

Korrekturrechte

- Berichtigung
- Löschen bzw. Sperren
- Widerspruch

Kontrolle

- Intern: betrieblicher Datenschutzbeauftragter
- Extern: Aufsichtsbehörde

Sanktionen

- Bußgeld, Strafe, Schadensersatz

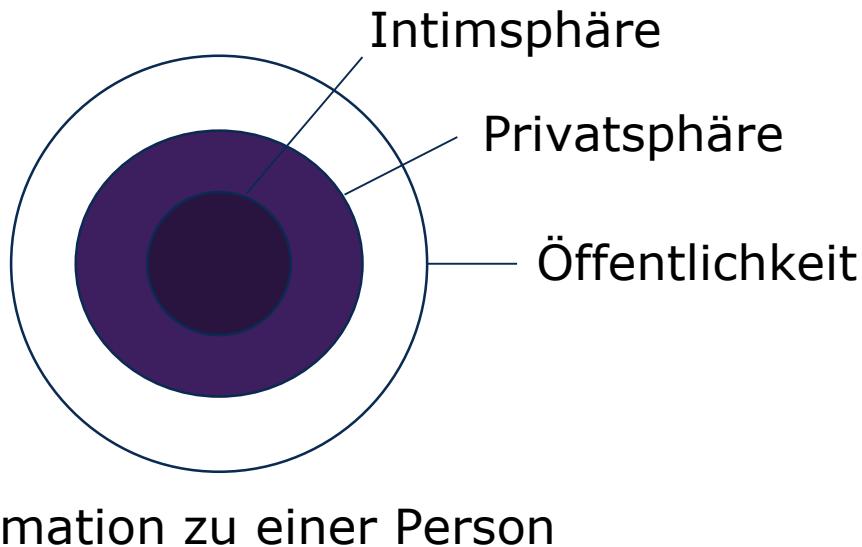
Datenschutz ist sinnvoll, denn man sollte wissen, wer welche personenbezogenen Daten zu welchem Zweck speichert und nutzt.

Man muß sich darüber klar sein, welche Daten man preisgeben will.

Man sollte nur das für den jeweiligen Zweck erforderliche Minimum an personenbezogenen Daten preisgeben.

*Wie sicher sind Ihre Daten, haben Sie darüber Kontrolle?
Google play? App Store anybody?*

Bereiche unterschiedlicher Schutzwürdigkeit durch konzentrische Kreise (z.B. 3) dargestellt, nach außen hin abnehmende Schutzwürdigkeit

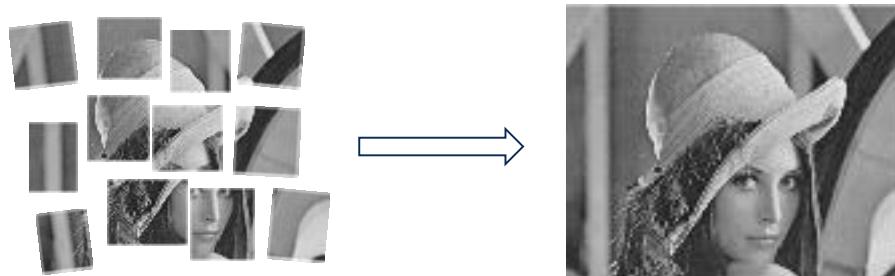


Zuordnung der Daten zu den Sphären individuell
Zuordnung auch abhängig von Situation

Idee:

Informationen über Menschen lassen sich in Teile zerlegen

Zusammenfügen von Einzelteilen ergibt präzises Gesamtbild



- Mosaikmodell berücksichtigt auch Schutz von Daten, die laut *Sphärenmodell* nicht zum absolut schützenswerten Bereich gehören
- Zugriff auf einzelnen Teile nicht dargestellt
- Überprüfung, welche Verknüpfungen kritisch sind, ist schwierig
- Nicht nur Datenerfassung, auch Datenverarbeitung berücksichtigen!

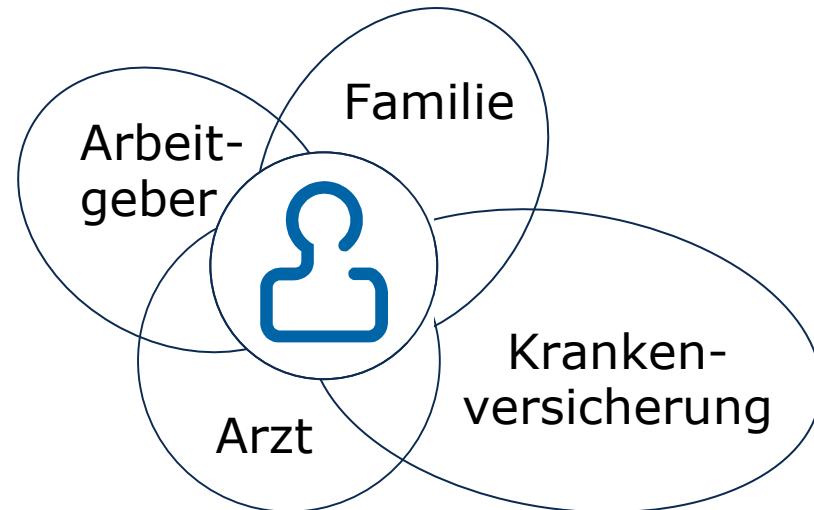
Idee:

Menschen agieren in Rollen

Darlegung aller Informationen nicht notwendig zu deren Erfüllung

Statt Trennung der Daten
in Bereiche verschiedener
Sensibilität:

Erzeugung von Einzelbildern



Beibehaltung der Trennung der Einzelbilder

Selbstbestimmung der Datenweitergabe nur bedingt
(problematisch z.B. gegenüber öffentlichen Behörden)

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