Privacy: It's All in the Use Case

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Brandeis and Warren (1890).

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Olmstead v. United States (1928):

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• (NAACP v. Alabama (1958), Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)).

Brandeis and Warren (1890).

Olmstead v. United States (1928).

Alan Westin, Privacy and Freedom (1967).

Brandeis and Warren (1890).

Olmstead v. United States (1928).

Alan Westin, Privacy and Freedom (1967).

 HEW study, Records, Computers, and the Rights of Citizens (1973).

Brandeis and Warren (1890).

Olmstead v. United States (1928).

Alan Westin, Privacy and Freedom (1967).

 HEW study, Records, Computers, and the Rights of Citizens (1973); Fair Information Practices.

 Notice: what information is being collected, by whom, for what purpose, for which recipients, and whether the data is being provided voluntarily.

- Notice.
- Choice/Consent: the ability of the individual to control secondary uses of the data.

- Notice.
- Choice/Consent.
- Access/Participation: ability of the individual to access data about themselves and to correct errors.

- Notice.
- Choice/Consent.
- Access/Participation.
- Integrity/Security: that data collector ensures accurate collection, that the data is protected against unauthorized access, destruction, or disclosure.

- Notice.
- Choice/Consent.
- Access/Participation.
- Integrity/Security.
- Enforcement/Redress: that there is a mechanism in place to permit enforcement and redress if these principles are not followed.

In 2011 ...

facebook











Linkability.

Linkability: of entity across disparate sets.

- Linkability.
- Identifiability of a subject.

- Linkability.
- Identifiability.
- Non-repudiation.

- Linkability.
- Identifiability.
- Non-repudiation: allows the attacker to demonstrate something about the user.

- Linkability.
- Identifiability.
- Non-repudiation.
- Detectability: determining that an item exists.

- Linkability.
- Identifiability.
- Non-repudiation.
- Detectability.
- Information Disclosure: making information available to those who should not have access.

- Linkability.
- Identifiability.
- Non-repudiation.
- Detectability.
- Information Disclosure.
- Content Unawareness: content available without the user's knowledge.

- Linkability.
- Identifiability.
- Non-repudiation.
- Detectability.
- Information Disclosure.
- Content Unawareness.
- Non-compliance: site not complying with advertised policies.

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- Non-compliance.

"A Privacy Threat Analysis Framework: Supporting the Elicitation and Fulfillment of Privacy Requirements," Deng, Wuyts, Scandariato, Preneel, Joosen.

Federated Identity Management

Federated Identity Management

- Liberty Alliance (2001).
- Microsoft Passport (2001).
- Proliferation of standards: WS, SAML, ...
- Identity management for the "open" Internet (2005).
- NIST's Levels of Assurance.
- FICAM (Federal Identity, Credential, Access, and Management).

Federated Identity Management: Use Cases

Federated Identity Management: Liberty Alliance Use Case

Outsourcing

Federated Identity Management: Liberty Alliance Use Case

Outsourcing

Federated Identity Management: Liberty Alliance Use Case

Outsourcing: HR

travel

suppliers

Federated Identity Management: Liberty Alliance Privacy Threat

Linkability.

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Pseudonymity

Federated Identity Management: Use Case

Shibboleth: library access across different research institutions.

Federated Identity Management: Privacy Threat

- Shibboleth: library access across different research institutions.
- Threat: identifiability.

Federated Identity Management: Privacy Threat

- Shibboleth: library access across different research institutions.
- Threat: identifiability.
- Solution: give only "needed" identity.

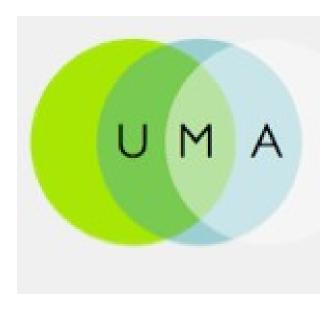
Privacy issue: link --- but don't identify.

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The "open" Internet.

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- Had been used for IFF, animal tracking, car key fobs, inventory management, toll collection.
- Now was being proposed for inventory management at the consumer level: individual goods.

RFID Tag Problems

Remarkably rich source of information:

data on tag

data in database

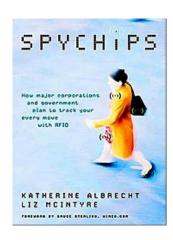
time of reading

location of reading

association between individuals.

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LINDDUN (linkability, identifiability, non-repudiation, detectability, information disclosure, content unawareness, noncompliance).

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Simplifies remote corporate espionage through tracking.

Libraries: track where the books are.

Libraries.

The right to read anonymously is extremely important.

 Need the data: on exit/entry to library, within library for tracking.

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but nowhere else.

RFID Tag Solutions: Libraries What's the Use Case?

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Track books (not users).

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- Audit regularly and often.

RFID Tag Solutions: Libraries (technical side)

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- RFID use is about book tag, not smart cards.
- Ensure that patron information databases are not linked with tag information databases or tag chips.
- Patron information should only be linked on checkout of media.
- Personal information should not be stored on the RFID tag's chip.

Guidelines for Using RFID Tags in Ontario Public Libraries

RFID Tags: What's the Technology?

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- Passive, active, read only, read-write.
- Encryption on tag.
- Secure communication protocols.
- Authentication of tags and readers.
- Randomized numbering of tags.

Features Specifications: Clothing RFID Hang Tag -01

DAILY RFID has recently released Clothing RFID Hang Tag -01 for tracking clothes in retail store. With a sophisticated electronic ID chip inside each RFID tag, it enables the garments to be traced accurately and efficiently. It is a good method to better control inventory and minimize the operation cost.

Clothing RFID Hang Tag -01 Details:

UHF Frequency:

- 1) Operating Frequency: 860 to 960MHz
- 2) Operating Mode: FHSS or fixed frequency
- 3) Support Protocol: ISO18000-6C or ISO18000-6B
- 4) Storage Capacity: 512 or 96 bit (2K bit)
- 5) Adapted Speed: <100 km/h
- 6) Operating Temperature:-40 degree to +150 degree
- 7) Data Maintenance :>10 years, EMS memory can be wiped and written more than 100K times
- 8) Read and Write Range: 10CM to 4m

There are 3 Operating Frequency for this kind of Costume tag: 915MHz, 13.56MHz and 125KHz. It also can be available for the 3 frequency designed toghter by customized.

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- Response: De-activate RFID on purchase (European Commission, 2009).

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- Tags contain unique identifier.
- Cloning easy, tracking easy.

- Partial LINDDUN (Linkability, Identifiability, Non-repudiation, Detectability).
- Who's the threat?
- What's the risk?
- Does it make things better than before?

RFID Tags: Privacy Depends on the Use Case

- Library: passive tags, no personal information on tags.
- Consumer: deactivation or removal at point of sale unless opt in (European Commission, 2009).
- Supply chain: currently problematic --- in theory.

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- Privacy tradeoffs are not just about cost.
- Policy role critical.
- In privacy, there are no spherical chickens.