Computer Science 1400: Part #7:

Where We Are:
Big Data and Online Privacy

THE EVOLUTION OF STORED DATA

PROTECTING YOURSELF ONLINE
The Computer Memory Cost Implosion

Historical Cost of Computer Memory and Storage

Memory Price ($/MB)

Year

- Flip-Flops
- Core
- ICs or boards
- SIMMs
- DIMMs
- Big Drives
- Floppy Drives
- Small Drives
- Flash Memory
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Evolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td>networked / distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use-specific</td>
<td>detailed / overall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term</td>
<td>(very) long-term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-accessible</td>
<td>anyone-accessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulky</td>
<td>(very) portable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One copy</td>
<td>(very) many copies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard to copy</td>
<td>(very) easy to copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority-verified</td>
<td>anyone-verified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Stored Data: Joys and Perils

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joys</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Perils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Store anything easily</td>
<td>Storage easy</td>
<td>Find false / misleading easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find anything easily</td>
<td>Storage easy</td>
<td>Integrate / reconstruct easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread anything easily</td>
<td>Store anything</td>
<td>Steal anything easily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everything remembered</td>
<td>Store anytime</td>
<td>Spread impossible to stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal customization</td>
<td>Store forever</td>
<td>Nothing forgotten</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Appropriate governance and laws are critical in mitigating the perils above; so is responsible behaviour by people.
Cryptography: A Privacy Survival Tool

- Protect personal data and identity using cryptography.
- A cryptographic system allows you to encrypt a message to someone else (creating a ciphertext) such that the person for whom this message is intended can decrypt the ciphertext to obtain the original message.
- If it is either impossible or very difficult for anyone but the intended recipients to successfully decrypt ciphertexts, the cryptosystem is secure.
- Two types of cryptosystems: symmetric (one key) and asymmetric (two key).
Cryptography: A Privacy Survival Tool (Cont’d)

- Symmetric (one key) cryptography:

Pros:
- Computationally quick
- Provably uncrackable in certain situations

Cons:
- Key can be stolen / deduced
- Available software may be compromised by national security agencies
Cryptography: A Privacy Survival Tool (Cont’d)

- Cryptosystem research controlled by national agencies.
- Research classified and system export prohibited, e.g., International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR: USA).

National Security Agency (NSA; est. 1952 (USA))
[“No Such Agency”]

Gov. Communications HQ (GCHQ; est. 1919 (UK))

Research published in open scientific literature.

First developed in 1969 by James Ellis (1924–1997) at GCHQ but was classified.
Cryptography: A Privacy Survival Tool (Cont’d)

- Asymmetric (two key) cryptography:

  Pros: • Provides secure messages and signatures
       • Not impossible but very hard to crack
       • Much software available

  Cons: • Computationally more expensive
       • Keys can be stolen / deduced
       • Available software may be illegal
Cryptography: A Privacy Survival Tool (Cont’d)

- Secure messages (encrypt message with B’s public key):

  - Encrypt message with B’s public key:
    - Message A
    - Encrypt (keyB (public))
    - Ciphertext
    - Decrypt (keyB (private))
    - Message A

- Secure signature (encrypt signature with A’s private key):

  - Encrypt signature with A’s private key:
    - Signature A
    - Encrypt (keyA (private))
    - Ciphertext
    - Decrypt (keyA (public))
    - Signature A
Cryptography: A Privacy Survival Tool (Cont’d)

- First practical implementation of asymmetric cryptography created by Ron Rivest (1947–), Adi Shamir (1952–), and Len Adelman (1945–) in 1977 (RSA Algorithm).

Shamir, Rivest, and Adelman (1977)
Cryptography: A Privacy Survival Tool (Cont’d)

- Asymmetric cryptography propagates worldwide via the Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) system created by Phil Zimmerman in 1991.

Phil Zimmerman (1954–)
• NSA attempted to prevent spread of asymmetric cryptography by invoking export regulations and proposing its own (NSA-crackable) cryptographic mechanisms, e.g., Digital Encryption Standard (DES), Clipper Chip. Under industry pressure, such legal and technical challenges ended in December 1999.

• Following the 9/11 attacks, the threat of terrorism has been invoked by governments to pressure companies to decrypt data on request and by security agencies to dramatically increase the extent and abilities of covert electronic surveillance, e.g., PRISM (NSA), TEMPORA (GCHQ).

...The Crypto-Wars are far from over...
Surviving and Thriving with Big Data

- Learn crap detection and online research skills (Rheingold)
- Limit degree of personal (esp. commercial) exposure online
  - Know privacy settings and use appropriately
- Limit types of personal exposure online
- Use encryption where possible (and legal)
- Update your computing devices with security fixes regularly
- Be aware of what’s going on privacy-wise both technologically and commercially

“Don’t Panic” – *The Hitchiker’s Guide to the Galaxy*
“Let’s be careful out there” – *Hill Street Blues*