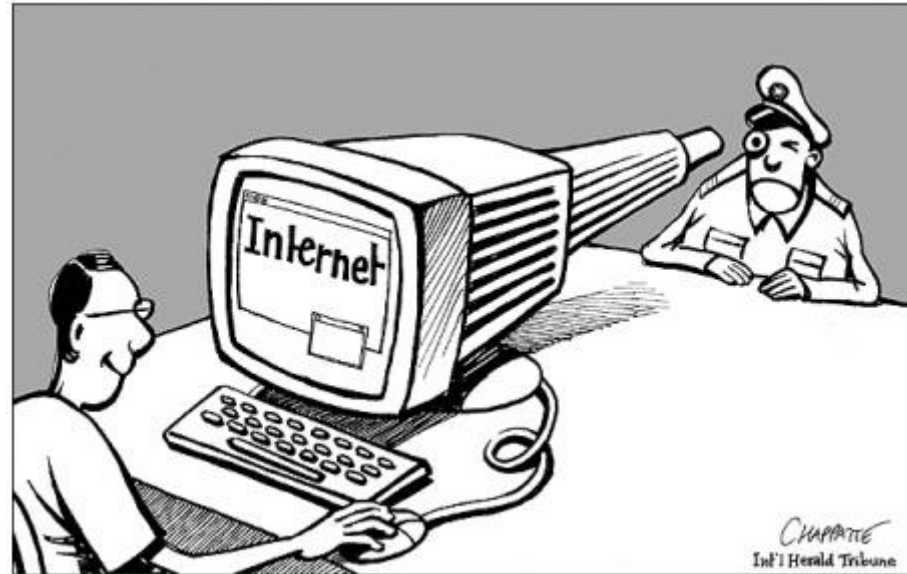


Preserving Privacy in a Connected World

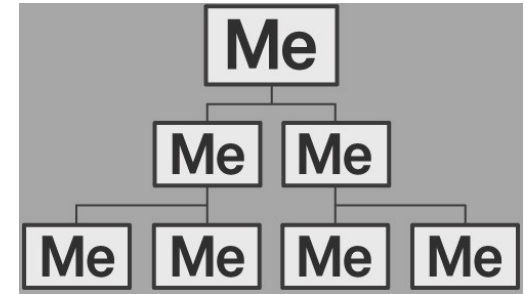


*Hugo Jonker
University of Luxembourg*

Background

- Former IPA student (TU/e)
- PhD thesis on Fair Sharing and Vote Privacy
- Interests:
 - vote privacy
 - healthcare privacy, e-health
 - auction verifiability & privacy
 - privacy
 - ...
 - practical security

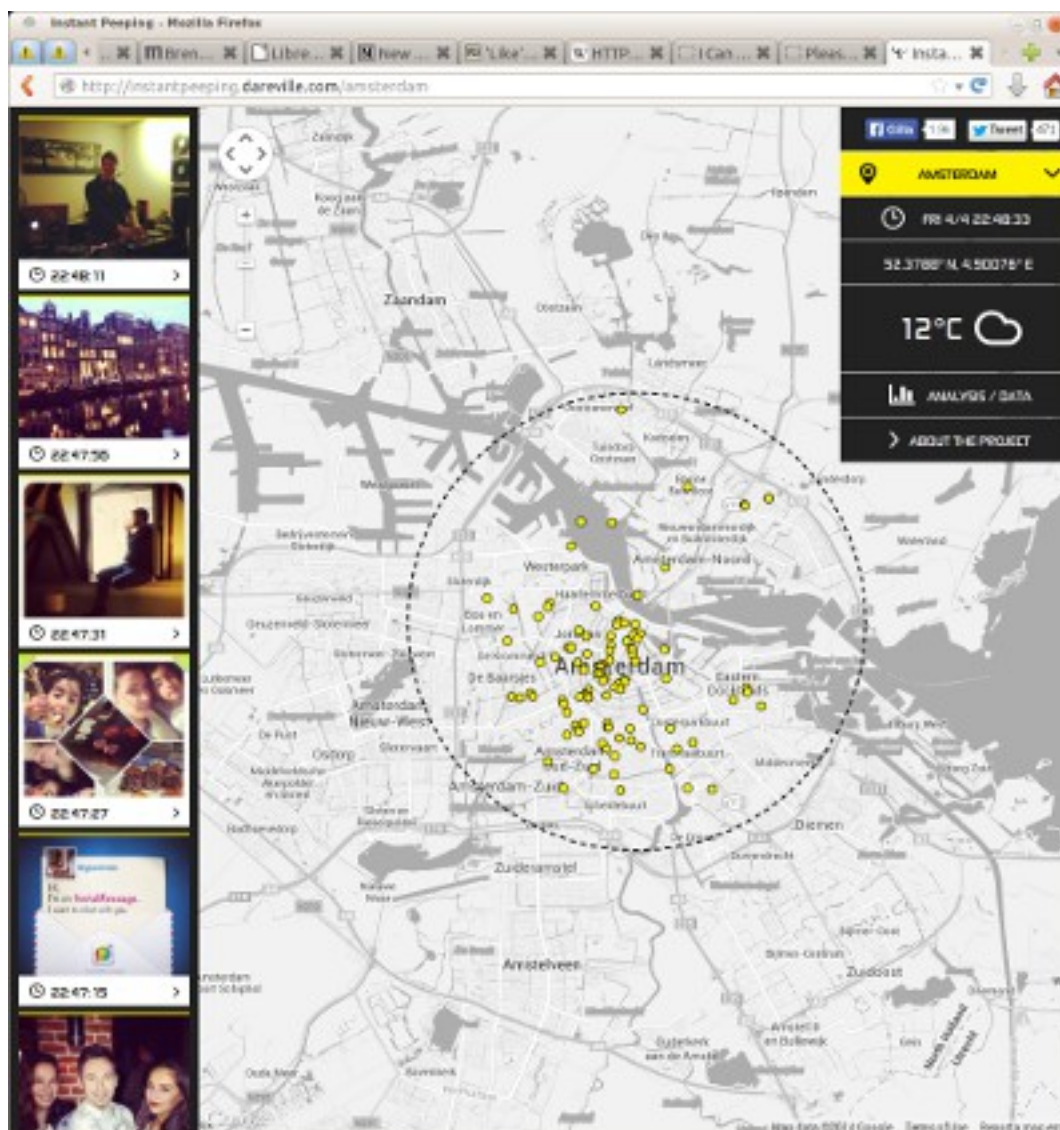
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We suck at privacy

We suck at privacy



We suck at privacy



PLEASE ROB ME

Raising awareness about over-sharing

Check out our [guest blog post](#) on the CDT website.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Instant Peeping' website. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://instantpeeping.dareville.com/amsterdam'. The website features a map of Amsterdam with several red location pins marked with a white 'X'. A sidebar on the right contains a search bar set to 'AMSTERDAM', the date and time 'FRI 4/4 22:42:33', the coordinates '52.3766° N, 4.90075° E', and the current temperature '12°C'. Below the sidebar, there are social media feeds for Facebook and Twitter. The main content area shows a map of Amsterdam with a dashed circle highlighting a specific area in the city center. The map is overlaid with a semi-transparent banner that reads 'PLEASE ROB ME' and 'Raising awareness about over-sharing'.

We suck at privacy

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I Can Stalk U
Raising awareness about inadvertent information sharing

Instant Peeping - Mozilla Firefox
http://instantpeeping.darevile.com/amsterdam

AMSTERDAM
FRI 4/4 22:42:33
52.3766° N, 4.89375° E
12°C
ANALYSIS / DATA
ABOUT THE PROJECT

We really suck at privacy

Retweeted by Debit Card

 **Jewelz** @DakidBrim232 · Jan 30

This bitch cant ever say I dont care or think about her ever bank card I have the pin is your brithday smh pic.twitter.com/LyJfKIGJMh



The image shows three debit cards. The top left is a blue Wells Fargo Visa debit card with a horse racing scene. The top right is a red Bank of America Temporary debit card with a white and red striped design. The bottom card is a dark grey netSpend debit card.

Expand Reply Retweet Favorite More

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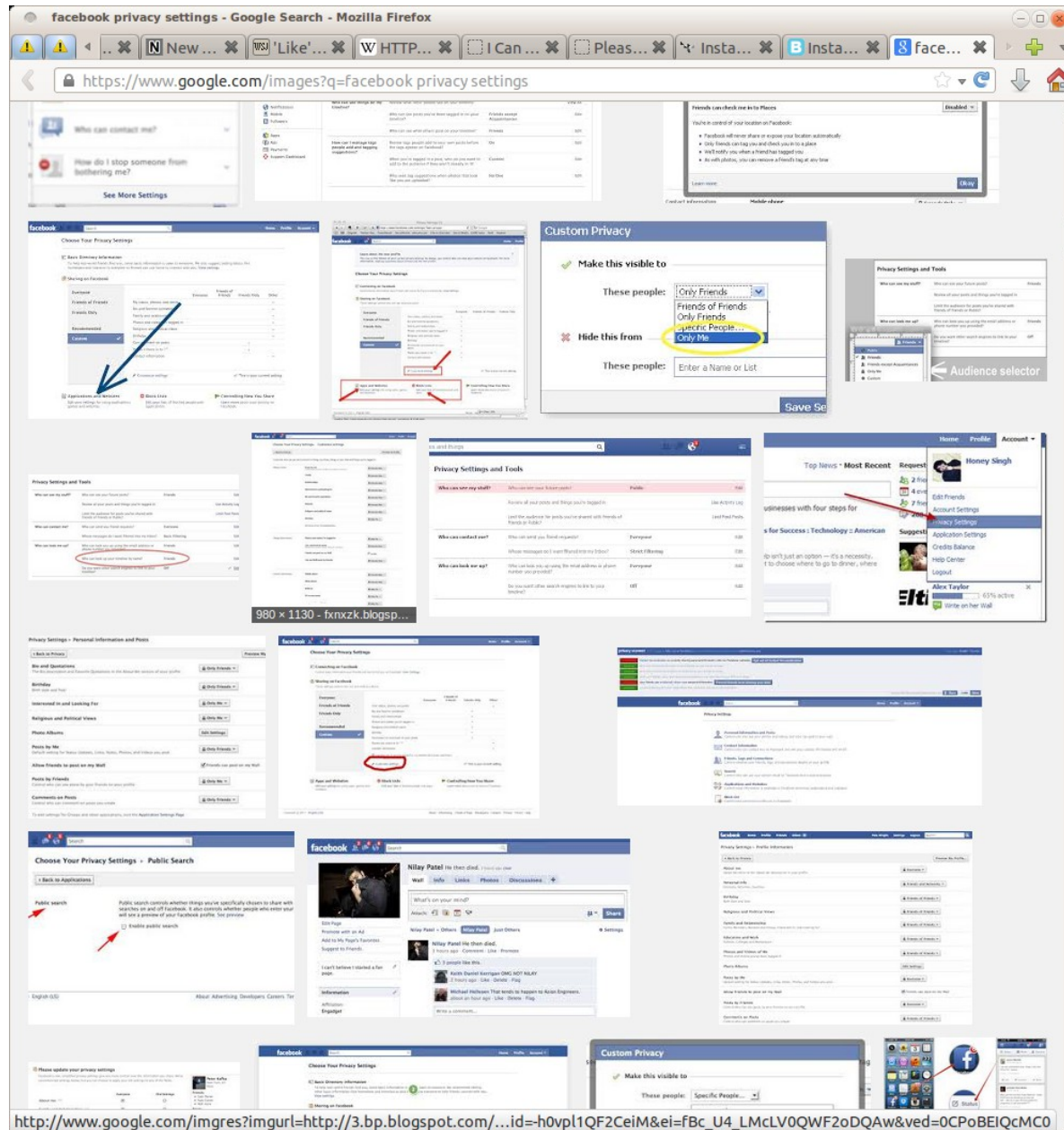
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Expand Reply Retweet Favorite More



Note: account number can suffice for withdrawal

Privacy is hard

Privacy is hard



Privacy is **really** hard

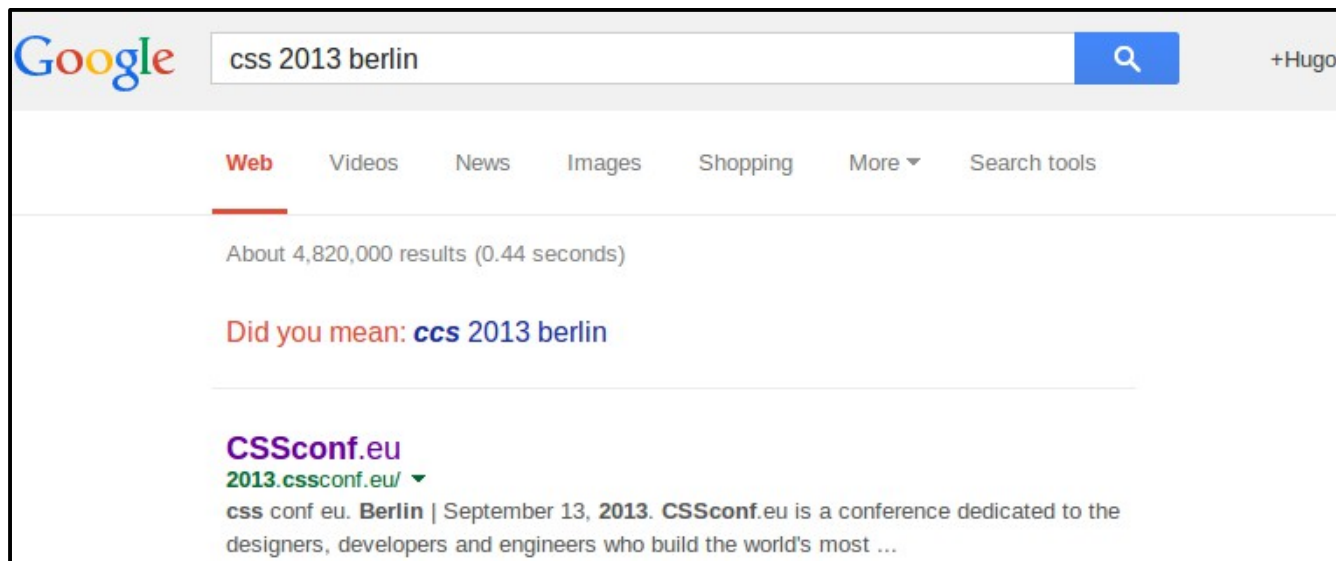
*“Another thing which is just an observation, when I was working on the **blocking of the social plugins**, I always used the  website to test my implementation. Today **Facebook suggested** me on my phone the **group of **.”*

– an anonymous UL Bachelor student

Privacy is really really hard

TECH | 2/16/2012 @ 11:02AM | 2,398,698 views

How Target Figured Out A Teen Girl Was Pregnant Before Her Father Did



Google search results for "css 2013 berlin". The search bar shows "css 2013 berlin" and a search button. Below the search bar, there are tabs for "Web", "Videos", "News", "Images", "Shopping", "More", and "Search tools". The search results show "About 4,820,000 results (0.44 seconds)". A suggestion says "Did you mean: **css** 2013 berlin". The first result is for "CSSconf.eu" with the URL "2013.cssconf.eu/". The description for the result is "css conf eu. Berlin | September 13, 2013. CSSconf.eu is a conference dedicated to the designers, developers and engineers who build the world's most ...".



Wait, what **is** privacy?

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Good question!

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- Privacy is wrt. **someone**



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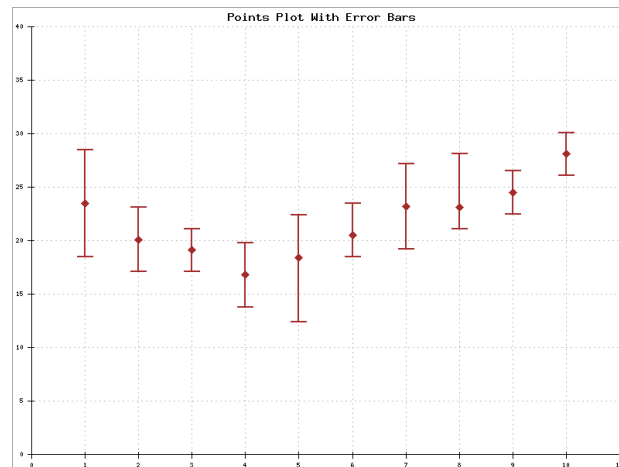
- Privacy is wrt. **someone**
- Two sides:
 - (in)distinguishability



Wait, what is privacy?

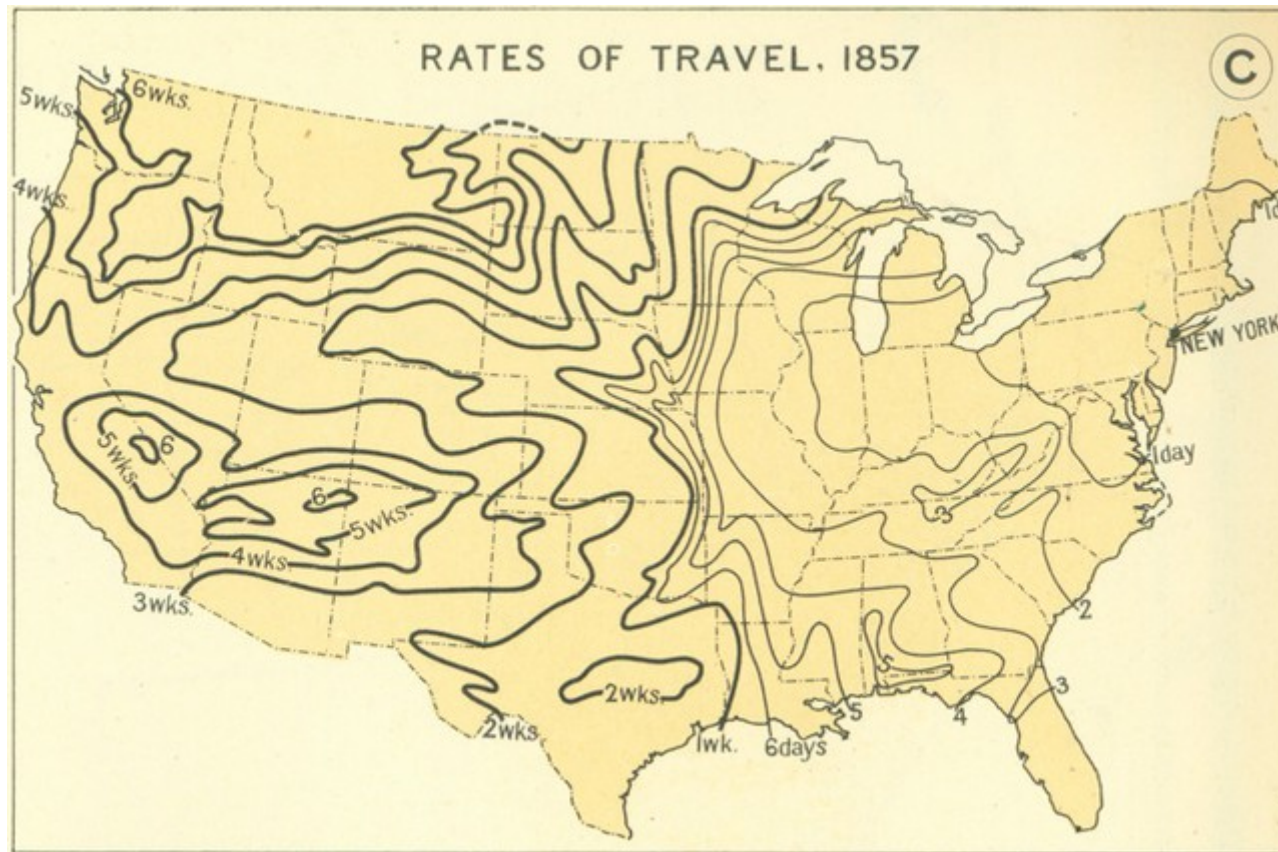
Good question!

- Privacy is wrt. **someone**
- Two sides:
 - (in)distinguishability
 - (un)certainty

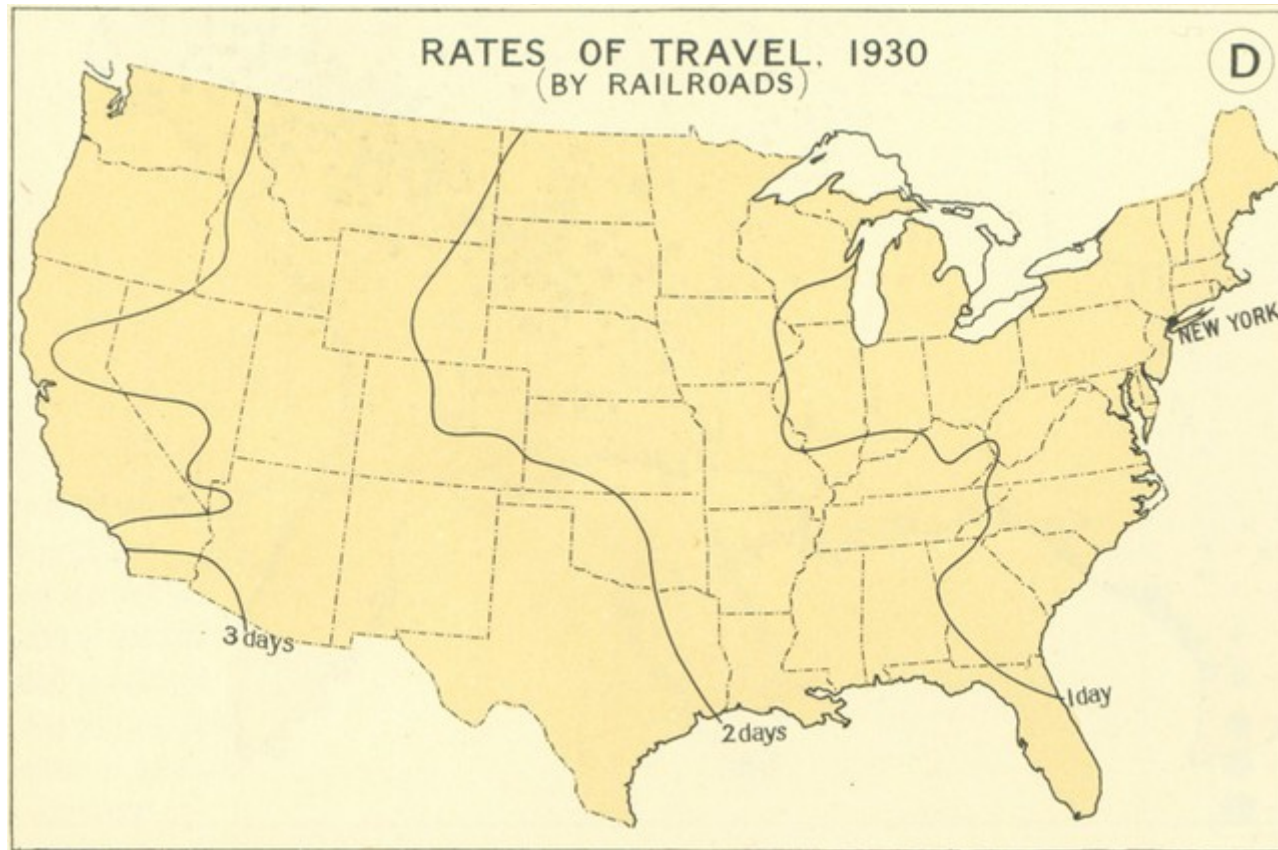


Did privacy become harder?

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Did privacy become harder?



Did privacy become harder?

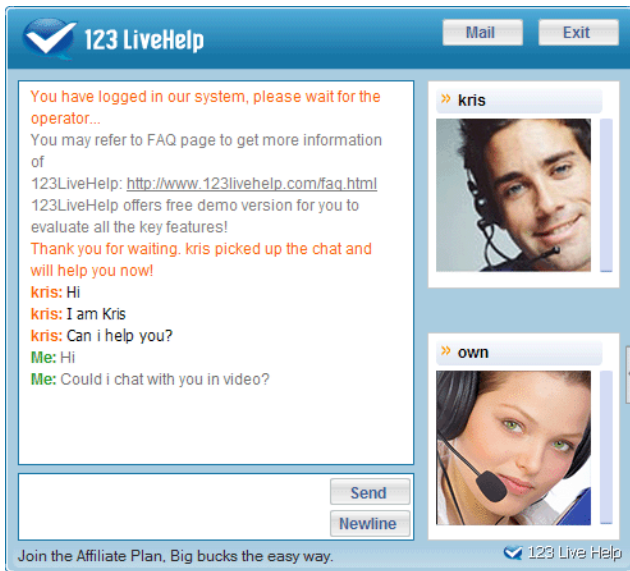


In a nutshell

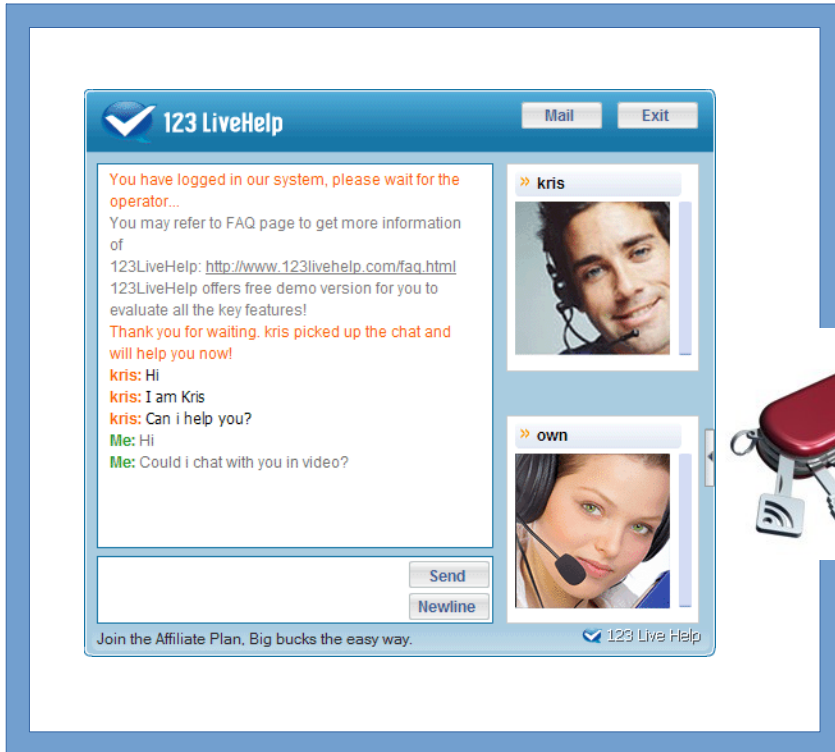
In a nutshell



In a nutshell



In a nutshell



Online privacy challenges

1. How to share with limits,
2. How to limit web tracking.

Sharing with limits

a case study of SnapChat

SnapChat



Failures of SnapChat (in 2012)

- Photos renamed, not fully removed
a version still accessible via USB
- Photos not encrypted
i.e. **always** accessible via USB
- ...

Beyond SnapChat

Beyond SnapChat

Obvious fixes:

Beyond SnapChat

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- really delete photos; encrypt photos

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Example applications:

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- selfies

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How to control access?

Beyond SnapChat

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Example applications:

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How to control access?

- context → privacy

Context implies privacy?

“In the office”

- Office wifi / AP
- Augmented location
 - Cell phone network
 - GPS

“work context”

- Shared: not accessible outside office
- Pic-taking device: only after passwd/unlock

Limit web tracking

Outline

- How the web works
- Tracking/fingerprinting outline
- Related work
- Thwarting ubiquitous tracking

How the web works (abstractly)

- Client-server communication:
Server needs to know client address
- Layered structure
 - TCP/IP stack (OSI 1-6)
 - HTTP (OSI 7)
 - Browser + plugins: HTML + CSS / Java / Flash / ...
 - JavaScript

HTTP

```
$ telnet facebook.com 80
HEAD /unsupportedbrowser HTTP/1.1
Host: www.facebook.com

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Cache-Control: private, no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate
Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8
Date: Fri, 04 Apr 2014 22:37:48 GMT
Expires: Sat, 01 Jan 2000 00:00:00 GMT
Location: https://www.facebook.com/unsupportedbrowser
P3P: CP="Facebook does not have a P3P policy. Learn why here: http://fb.me/p3p"
Pragma: no-cache
Set-Cookie: datr=PDQ_UxyV3GBjiWmyk27HthOf; expires=Sun, 03-Apr-2016 22:37:48 GMT; path=/; domain=.facebook.com; httponly
X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
X-Frame-Options: DENY
X-XSS-Protection: 0
X-FB-Debug: bJwsyEWZ2vw1A0hRFN0e9jSRe8+DrsC8ZMXbC6jwmpc=
Connection: keep-alive
Content-Length: 0
```

HTTP headers

Server

- Set-cookie
- E-tag



Client

- Cookie
- If-non-match
- Referer
- User-agent
- Accept, Accept-*
- DNT
- ...

Cookies

- **Hack to add state**
- Last received cookie sent back to server
- validity:
 - Time: set by server (session, 1 yr, ...)
 - Paths: set by server (path=/, path=~user/, ...)
- can be “secure” and/or “httponly”

Why tracking?

- Find site errors / problems
- Count visitors, not pageviews
- Detect suspicious logins
- Targeted advertising

- Goal: track **a user**

How to track

- Client-side
 - Cookies
 - Evercookies/zombiecookies/...
 - History exploit
 - Active fingerprinting
- Server-side only
 - Passive fingerprinting
 - Web bugs

Zombiecookies

- Standard HTTP cookies
- Storing cookies in and reading out web history
- Storing cookies in HTTP ETags
- Internet Explorer (<9) userData storage
- HTML5 Session Storage
- HTML5 Local Storage
- HTML5 Global Storage
- HTML5 Database Storage via SQLite
- Storing cookies in RGB values of auto-generated, force-cached PNGs using HTML5 Canvas tag to read pixels (cookies) back out
- Local Shared Objects (Flash cookies)
- Silverlight Isolated Storage
- Cookie syncing scripts that function as a cache cookie and respawn the MUID cookie
- Caching in HTTP authentication
- ...

Why fingerprinting?

- Cookies/zombiecookies/...: client-side **storage**.
- Fingerprinting:
 - Passive: infer info from server side.
 - Active: gather info from client side **on-the-fly**.
- Actually in use?
 - [S&P13, CCS13]: some, but not much... yet.

Related work

Privacy plugins



...



Share this buttons [Roos11]



Share this buttons [Roos11]

- Buttons everywhere

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- JS code loaded from social network
 - Request will send cookie
 - Response can set / [update](#) cookie

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- Facebook can track people not on FB
- Google is worse (AdSense, Analytics)

Panopticlick [PETS10]



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 - 90% of desktop browsers **unique**
 - No JS → better results
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- Defensive paradox

Panopticlick (2)

Test	Entropy (bits)
user-agent header	10.00
plugins	15.40
fontlist	13.90
screen resolution	4.83
supercookie test	2.12
http accept headers	6.09
timezone	3.04
cookies enabled?	0.35

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Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 5.1; en-US; rv:1.9.1.3) Gecko/20090824 Firefox/3.5.3 (.NET CLR 3.5.30729)

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Hooray for the speedwars!

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Clock skew can be **passively** detected, proxies don't help.

Fighting fingerprinting

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 - Our best bet so far...
 - ... but not perfect (eg. [CCS13])
- Again: defensive paradox.

Defensive paradox [S&P13]

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... check popular websites' JS

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The defense can be detected ... which makes you **more** unique.

Abstract view on tracking

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$$i_u = (\text{OSI}_1, \text{OSI}_2, \dots, \text{OSI}_7, \text{Java, flash, JS,} \dots)$$

Decomposition functions

- $\text{cookie}(i_u) = \text{get-cookie}(i_u.\text{OSI}_7)$
- $\text{username}(i_u) = \begin{cases} \text{user}(\text{session}(i_u)) & \text{if } \text{is_logged_in}(i_u) \\ \text{empty} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
- $\text{ipaddr}(i_u) = \text{get-remote-addr}(i_u.\text{OSI}_7)$
- etc.

Linking interactions

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Consider interactions i_{u1} , i_{u2}

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- Same for FaceBook iff $i_{u1} \approx_{fb} i_{u2}$
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- How is \approx_x defined, for any x ?

Linking interactions

Consider interactions i_{u1} , i_{u2}

- Same for FaceBook iff $i_{u1} \approx_{fb} i_{u2}$
- Same for Google iff $i_{u1} \approx_{goog} i_{u2}$
- How is \approx_x defined, for any x ?
- How can we ensure \neq_x ?

$$i_{u1} \approx_x i_{u2} ?$$

- $\text{username}_x(i_{u1}) = \text{username}_x(i_{u2})$ v
- $\text{cookie}_x(i_{u1}) = \text{cookie}_x(i_{u2})$ v
- ... v
- $\text{fingerprint}(i_{u1}) = \text{fingerprint}(i_{u2})$ v
- $\text{match}(\text{fingerprint}(i_{u1}), \text{fingerprint}(i_{u2})) > 85\%$ v
- $i_{u1} \in \text{clickhistory}(i_{u2})$ (e.g., logging in)

$$i_{u1} \not\approx_x i_{u2} ?$$

- $\text{username}_x(i_{u1}) \neq \text{username}_x(i_{u2}),$ \wedge
- $\text{cookie}_x(i_{u1}) \neq \text{cookie}_x(i_{u2})$ \wedge
- ... \wedge
- $\text{match}(\text{fingerprint}(i_{u1}), \text{fingerprint}(i_{u2})) < 12\%$

$$i_{u1} \not\approx_x i_{u2} ?$$

- $\text{username}_x(i_{u1}) \neq \text{username}_x(i_{u2}),$ \wedge
- $\text{cookie}_x(i_{u1}) \neq \text{cookie}_x(i_{u2})$ \wedge
- ... \wedge

- $\text{match}(\text{fingerprint}(i_{u1}), \text{fingerprint}(i_{u2})) < 12\%$

Preventing matching \neq ensuring non-matching!

Solution approach

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- Each website gets unique interaction

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Concept:

- Each website gets unique interaction
- Thwart identification for 3rd party sites

Take-home message

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- Online privacy is hard...

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- ...and therefore an interesting research area

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- IPA-days can be more than fun [FSEN07,FI08]
- Good targets for your security papers:
CCS, CSF, S&P, NDSS, ESORICS, Usenix Security.
- Security papers need a security analysis.

Thank you for your attention!



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