



TECHNISCHE
UNIVERSITÄT
DRESDEN



Professur Privacy and IT Security

Forschungslinie 2017

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A little Motivation: The analog World...



- Note, in the analog world of yesterday there's:
- No law to report TV consumption
 - No law to subscribe to journals and papers by name
 - No law to specify sender on/in a letter
 - No law to be identified upon cash payments



Web traffic is converging to sites of 6 corporations

- Success due to integration and strong personalization
- Data minimization and avoidance in conflict to business modell

Convergence of communication and expression

- Facebook evolves to integrated communication platform with 1.3 Bn users
- Google, g+: 500 Mio User
- Clear name: perfectly identifiable

Increasingly mobile utilization

- Perfect location, easy tracking
- Configuration more tedious

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]

Explicit

- created content (profile, posts)
- annotations/comments
- preferences/structural interaction (contacts, +1, etc)



Extracted

- Profiling
- preference models
- image recognition models

Incidental / „metadata“

- Observed:
 - **session artifacts** (time of actions), **interest** (retrieved profiles; membership in groups/ participation in discussions), **influence** (users)
 - **clickstreams**, ad preferences, exact sessions, **communication** (end points, type, intensity, frequency, extent), **location** (IP; shared; gps coordinates), **udid**
- Inferred
 - derived from observations
 - homophily

Externally correlated

- interest/preferences (external clickstreams)



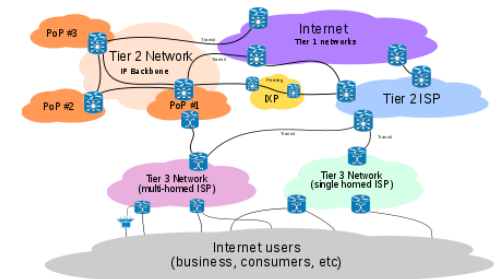
Cloud/CDN Provider

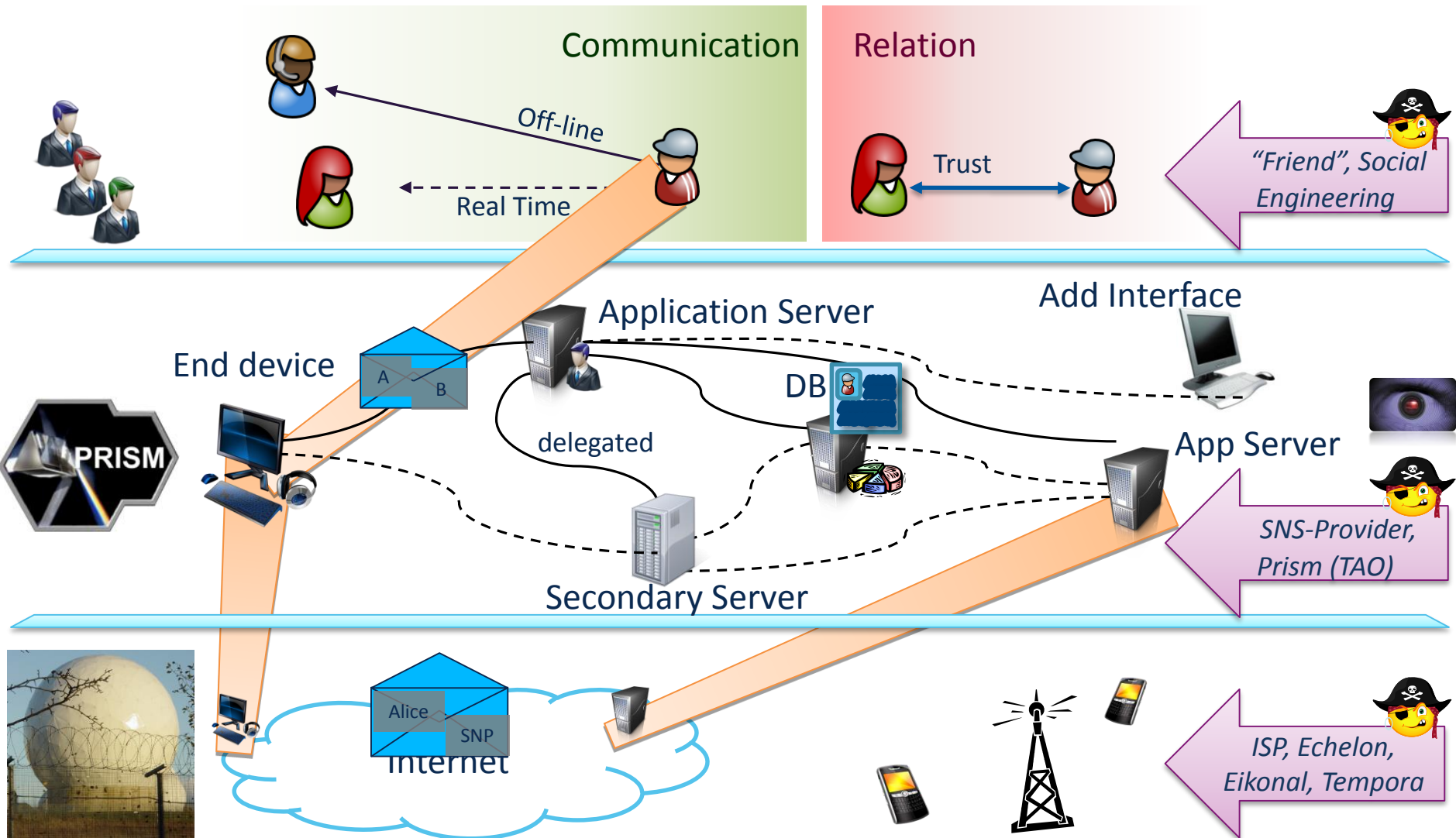


Institutions



Network Provider



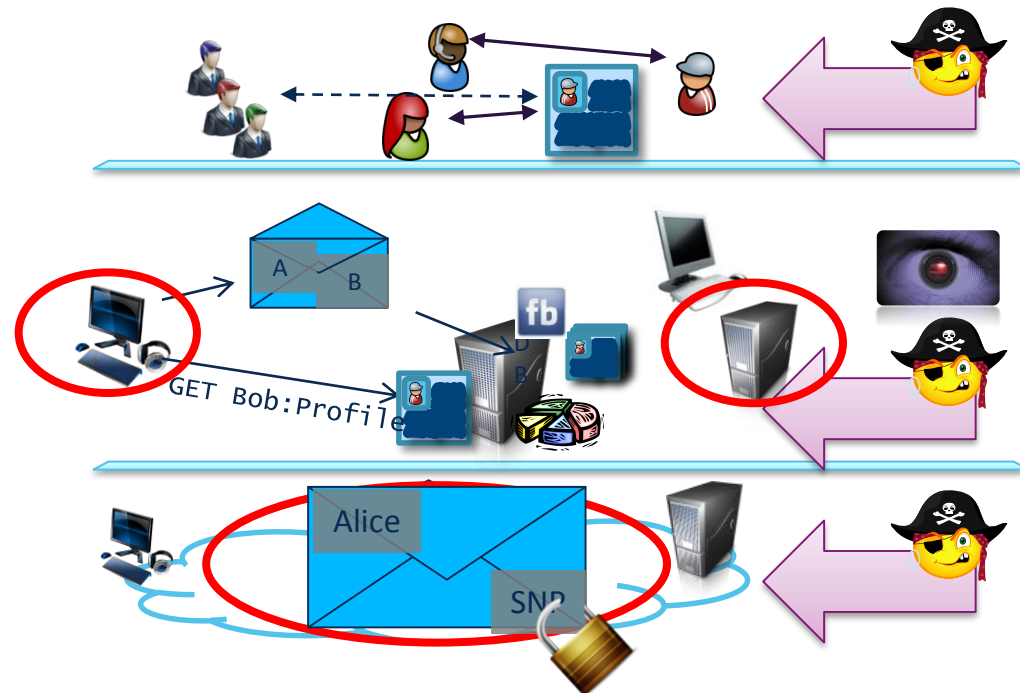


- **Network Security**

- Protecting the transmission
- Protecting the network

- **Surveillance Prevention**

- Network anonymization
- Anonymized services



Entire Distribution of Data and Control

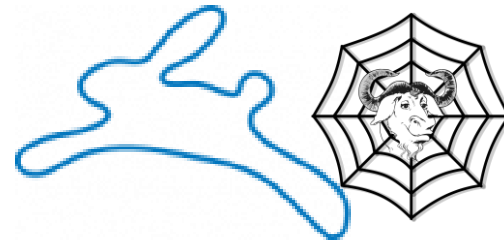
- *Decentralize completely*
- *Use explicitly trusted services only*

Common system classes

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



diaspora*
PeerS^oN



- **Network Security**

- Protecting the transmission
- Protecting the network

- **Surveillance Prevention**

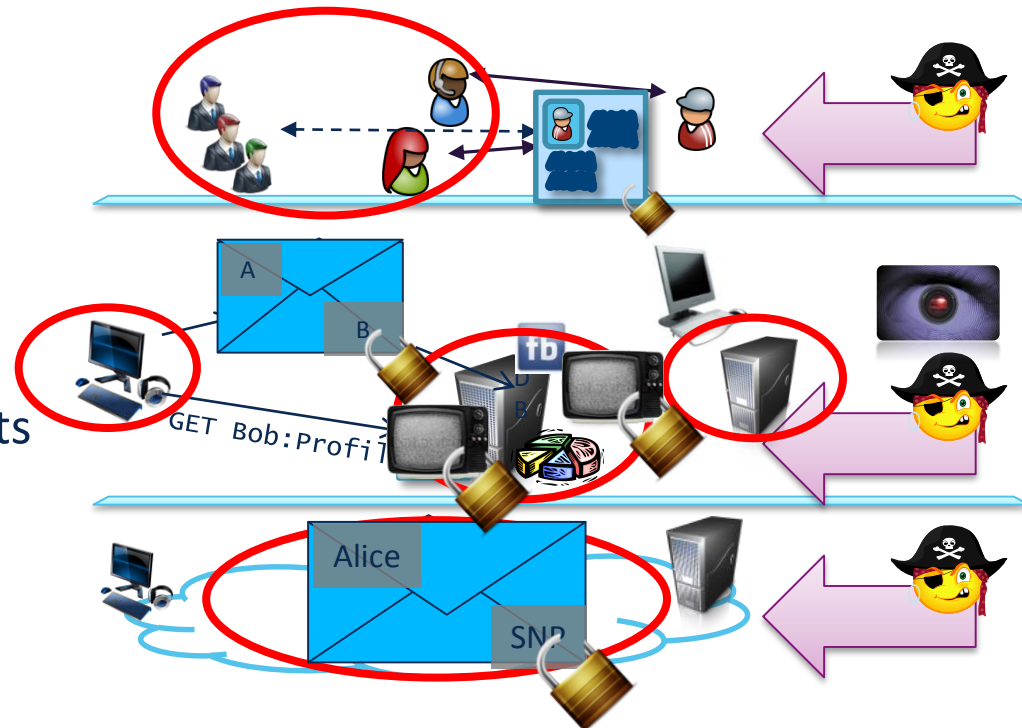
- Network anonymization
- Anonymized services

- **Secure Computations**

- Trusted Execution Environments (Intel SGX)
- Homomorphic crypto

- **User/System Understanding**

- Assessing privacy (inference)
- Intention recognition
- Support and useable security

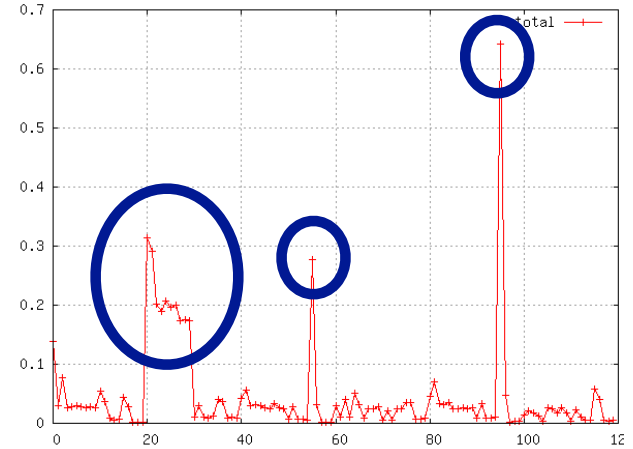


- Understanding the user
 - Intention recognition
 - Protection of privacy
 - Adaptation of privacy settings
- Social media analysis
 - Social-bot detection
 - Echo chambers and filter bubbles
- User support
 - Phishing prevention/trainings
 - Usable interfaces
- Anomaly detection in dynamic systems

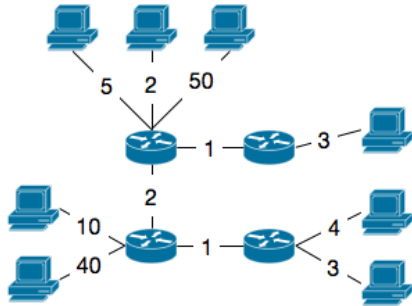
SYSTEMS



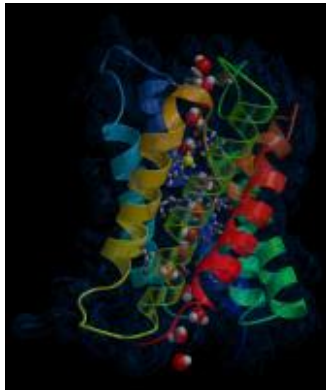
Understanding Users



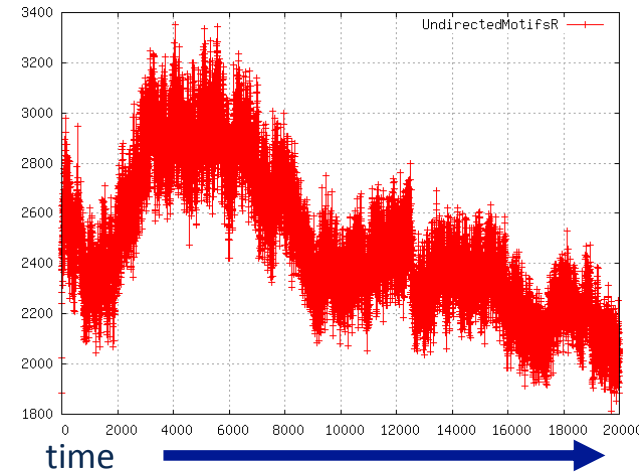
Anomaly Detection



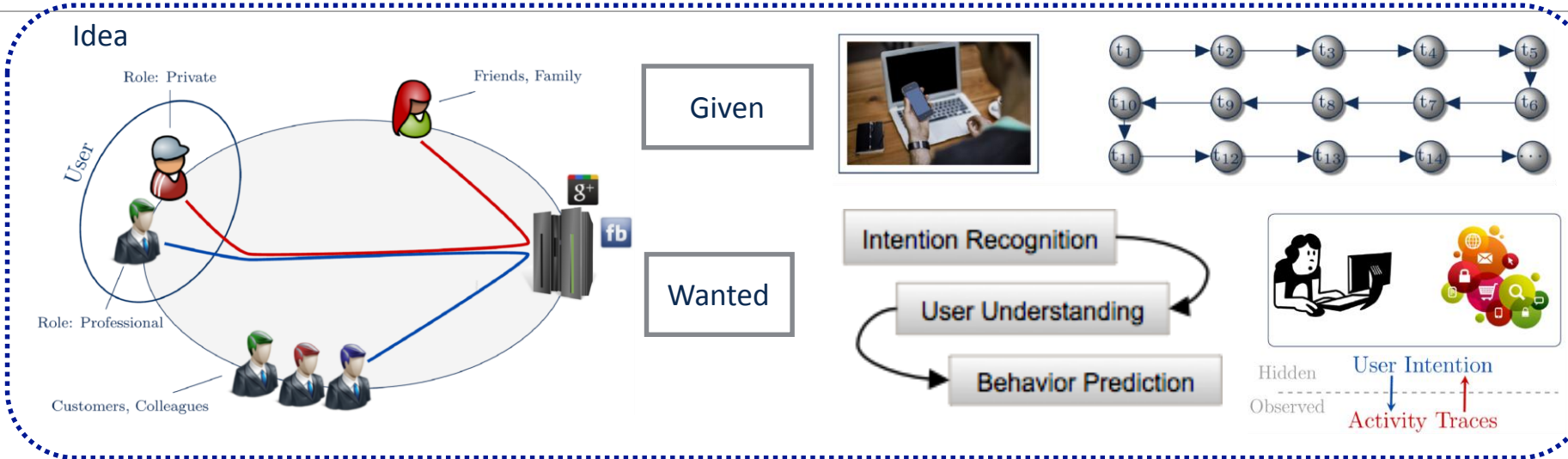
Intention Recognition



Privacy Protection

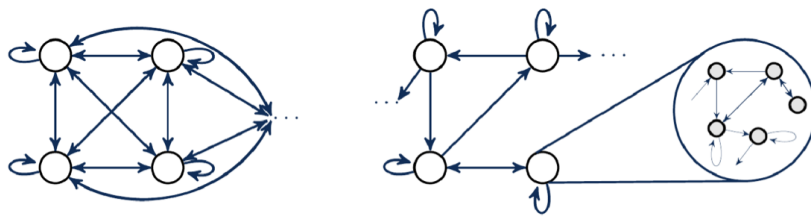


System Analysis

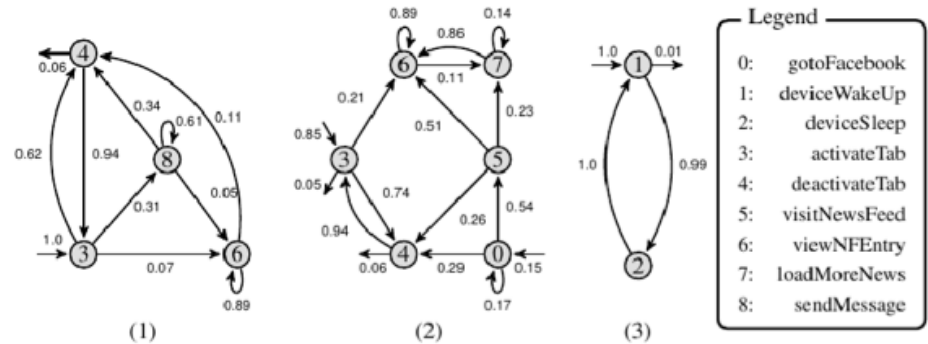
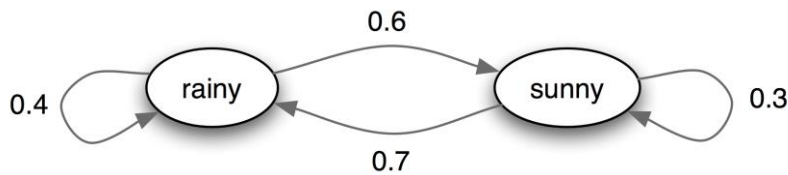


IMMC

Model | Results



Markov Chains



Networks are increasingly targets of attacks

- Internet of things
- Content distribution
- High Performance Computing

Security is essential

- Basis: protection against errors at physical layer (channel coding) – otherwise, security measures are useless ...
- Without ensuring confidentiality (C), integrity (I), and availability (A), information is useless
- Threats: eavesdropping (C), Denial of Service attacks (A), pollution attacks (I, A), ...

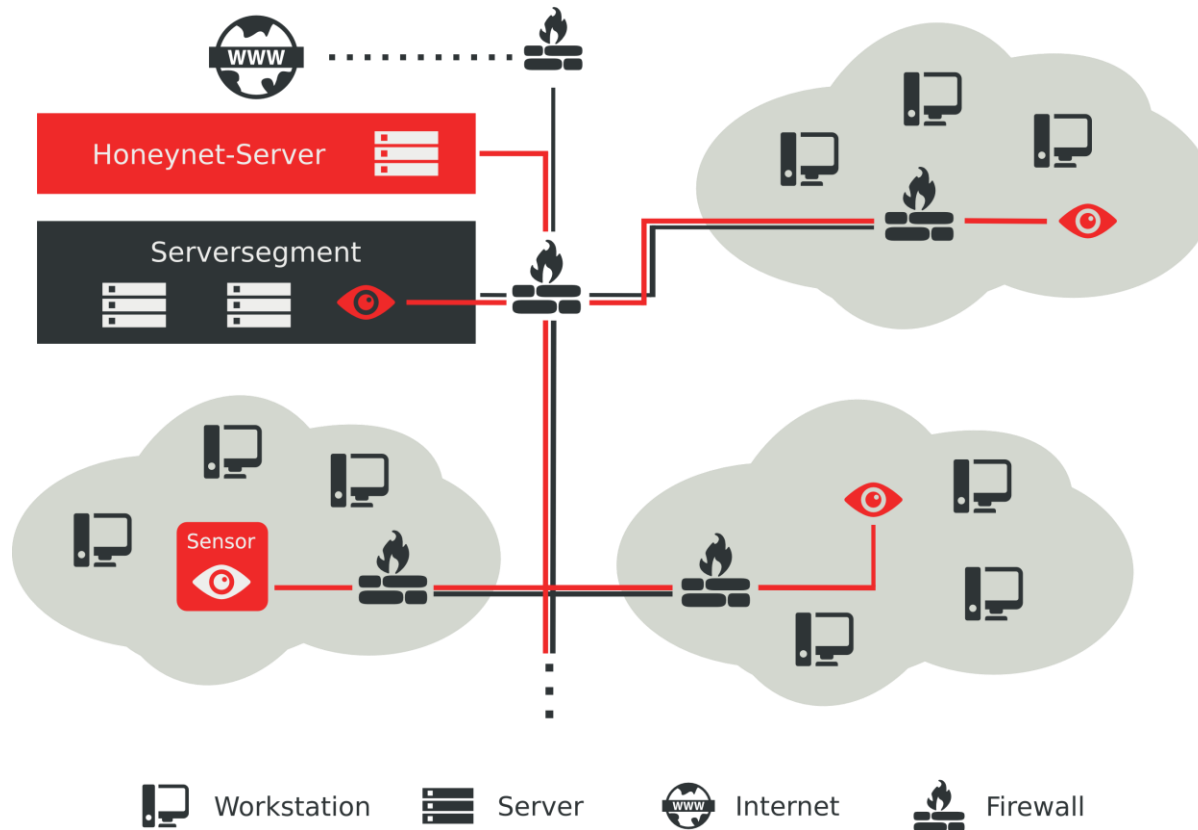
Security implies costs

- Computational overhead
- Communication overhead
- Increased delays

→ We need secure solutions that are also efficient!

Detection and Mitigation of network-based attacks

- Analysis of network attack vectors and development of defensive architectures, e.g. using honeypots



Goals

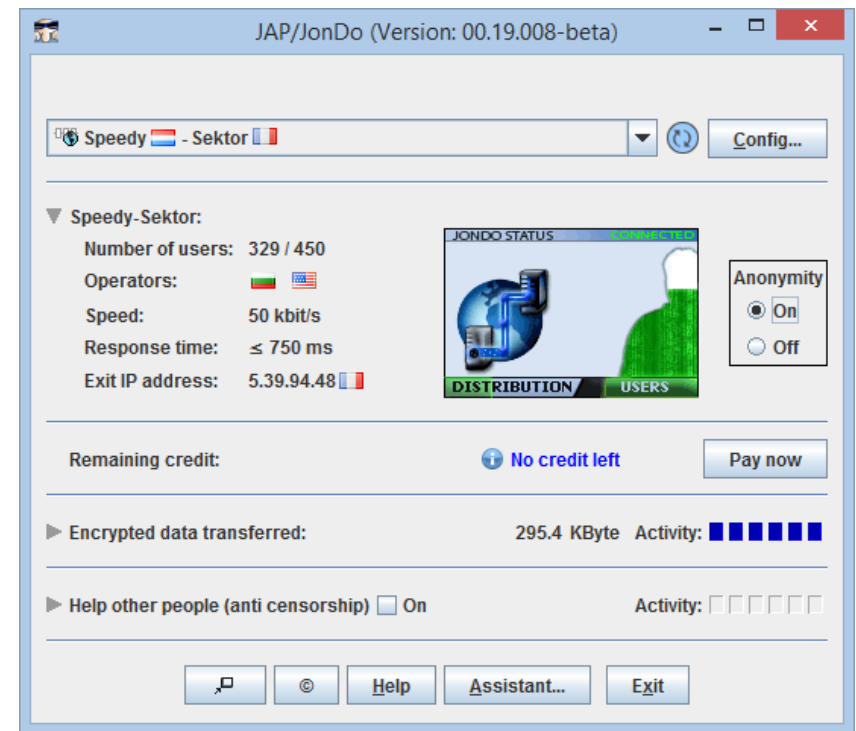
- Freedom of speech
- Censorship resistance
- Privacy despite 3-letter agencies

Approaches

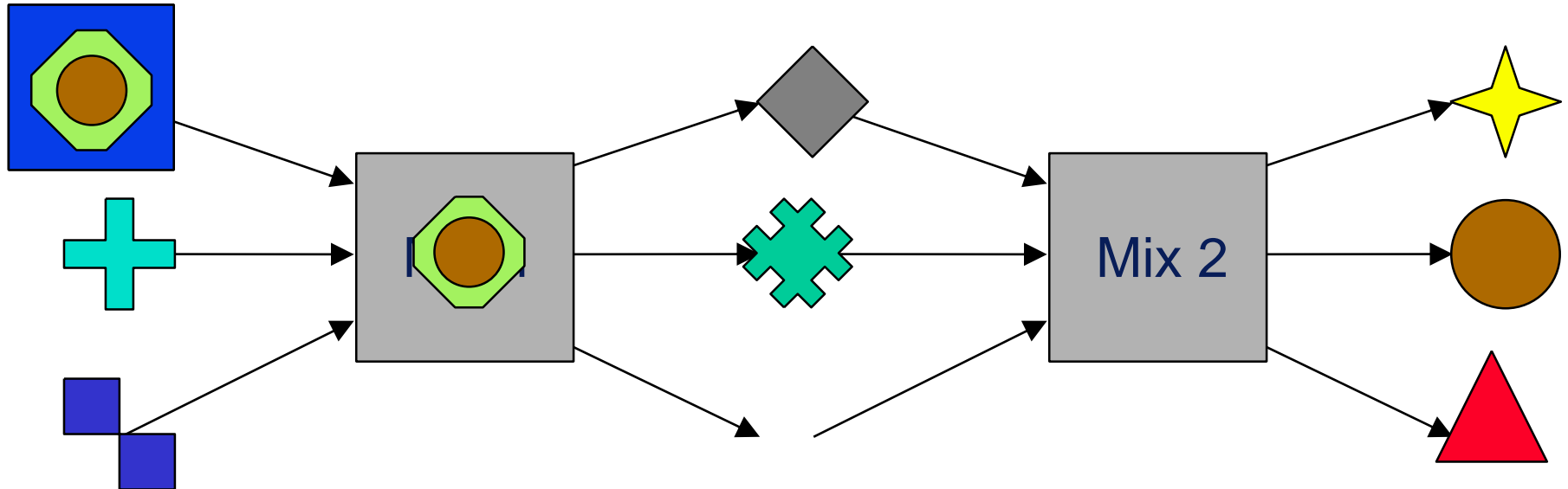
- Decentralized service provision
 - Distributed Social Networking
 - Darknets
- Network layer anonymization

Network Layer Anonymization:

- long track record in the area of “anonymous and unobservable communication”
- holistic view:
consideration of complex requirements (law enforcement, censorship resistance, etc.)
- since 2001 practical realisation within the project “AN.ON”
- implementation and operation of a anonymisation service based on Mixes



Main Idea: Provide Unlinkability between incoming and outgoing messages !

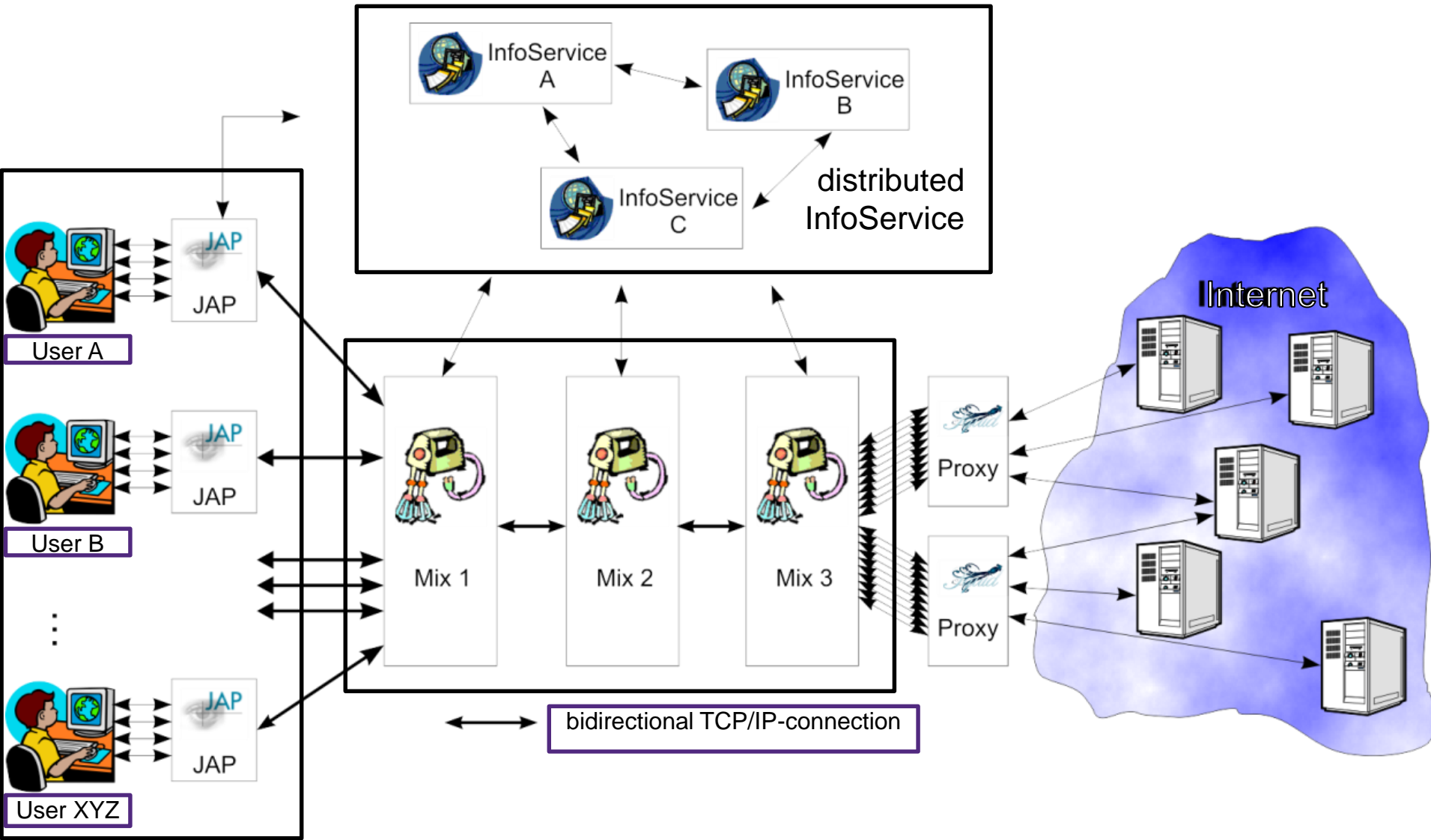


A Mix samples messages in a batch, changes their coding and forwards them in a different order.



Only if **all** Mixes work together they can deanonymise a communication relation

Overview of the AN.ON system



Entire Distribution of Data and Control

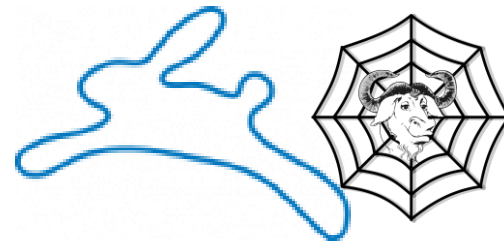
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Common system classes

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Prevent identification, censorship and retribution.

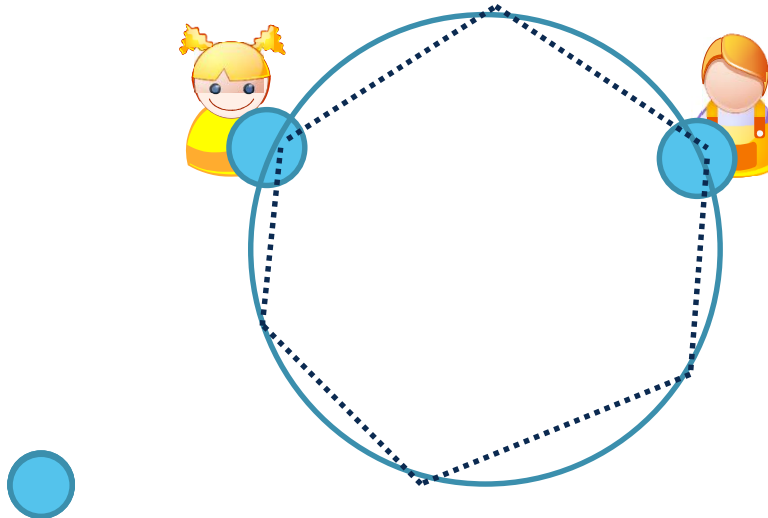
From DOSN to darknets: Tightening requirements

- Concealed participation
- Unobserveability
- Metadata privacy (sender-, receiver-, relationship anonymity)

So where's the problem?

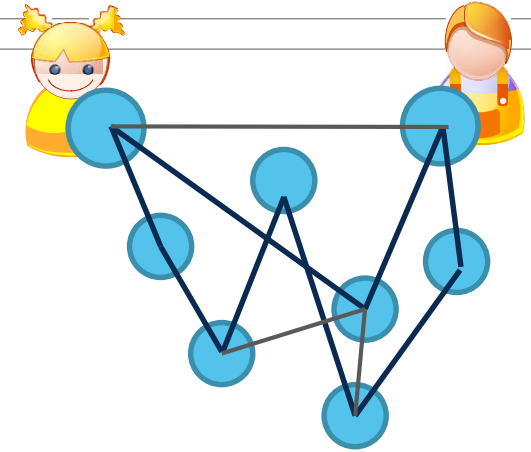
Classic overlays:

- Disclosure of IP address
- Eclipse, X-hole attacks

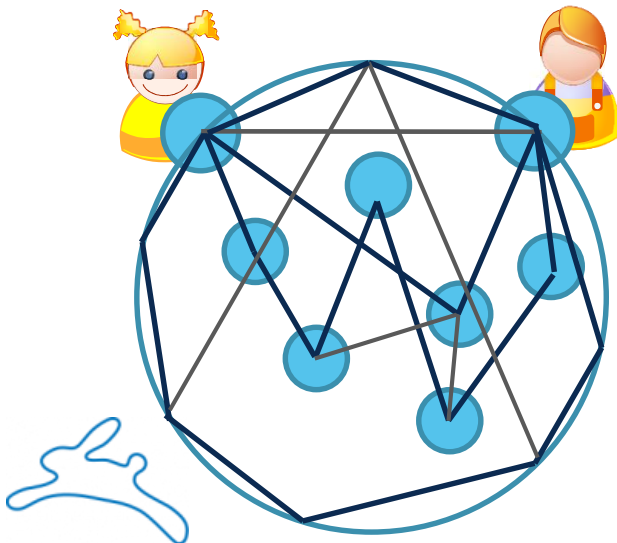


Concepts of social overlays:

- Constrain connectivity to social links
- Contain information
- Attempt to route messages

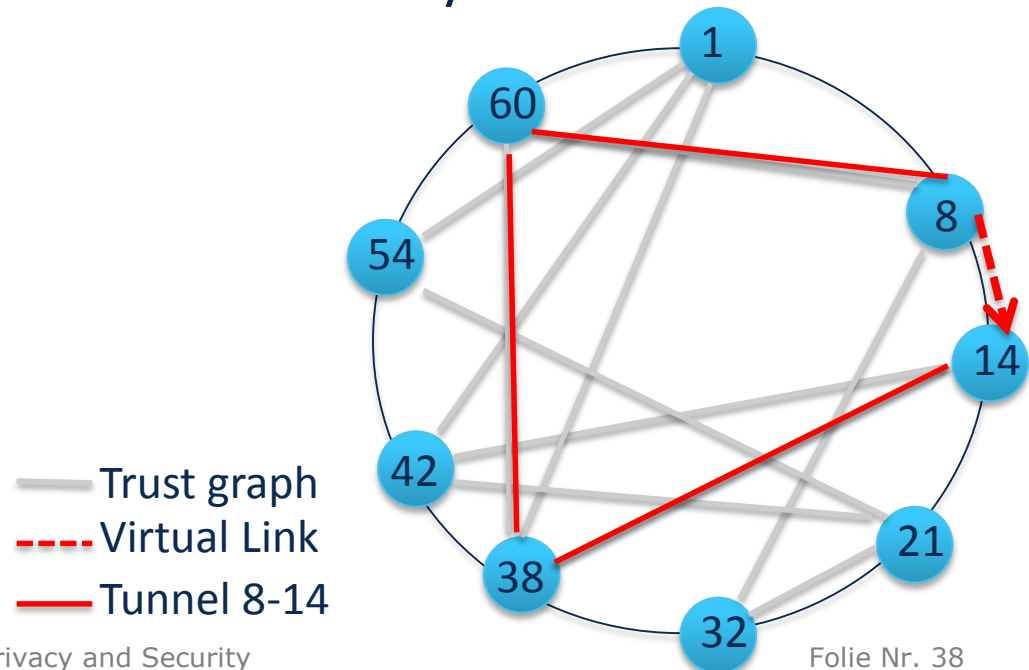


Embeddings



Thorsten Strufe

Virtual overlays

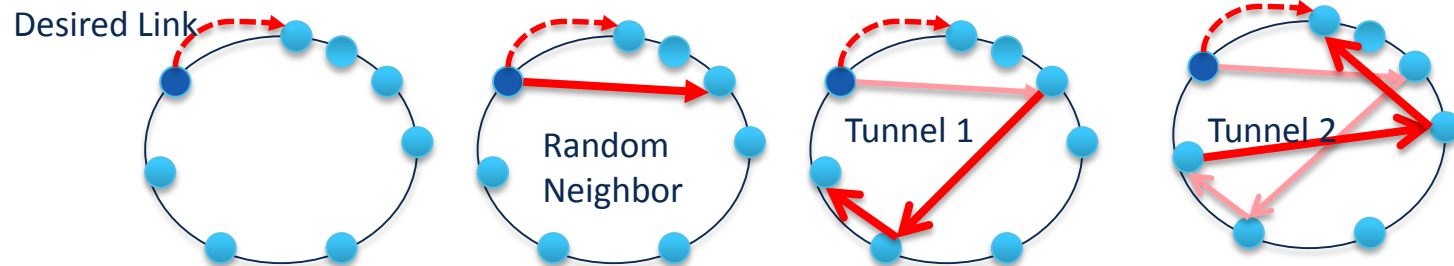


Privacy and Security

Folie Nr. 38

Establishment & Maintenance of tunnels („trails“)

- Flooding
 - Finds shortest paths, is *excessively* expensive
- Routing
 - Leverage overlay routing to trail endpoint
 - Concatenate existing tunnels



- e.g. WSN, X-Vine

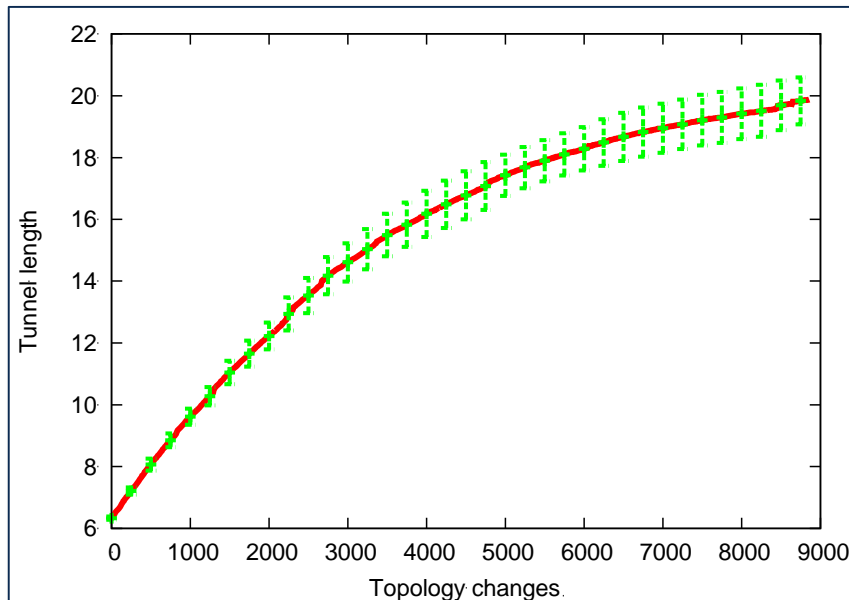
- Efficiency: *Can tunnels remain polylog over time – at polylog cost?*

Flooding: no-brainer

Concatenation of trails: Proof by contradiction

1. Model dynamic virtual overlays as a stochastic process
2. Assume polylog stabilization
3. Show tunnel length increases beyond polylog

→ *New trail is longer than removed trail with high probability*



Distortion extends paths

Aim: *greedy embedding*

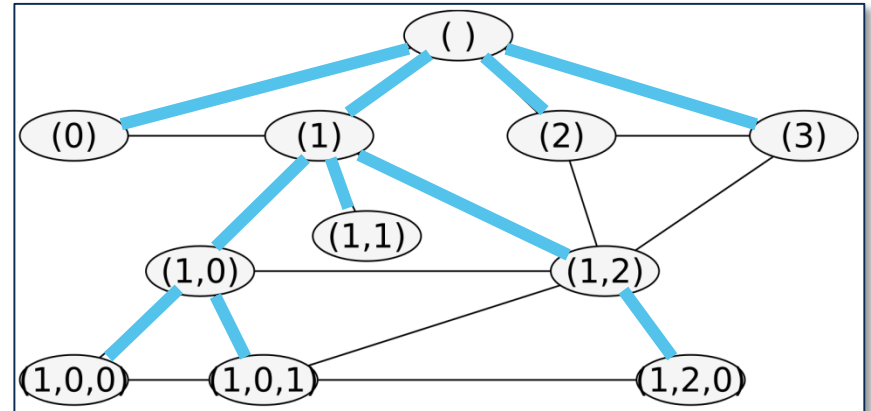
Trees can be embedded

PIE tree embedding

1. Find spanning tree
2. Enumerate children

Distance metric:

$$d(s,t) := |s| + |t| - 2cpl(s,t)$$



Challenges:

- Tree addresses
 - Leak neighborhood
 - Addresses leak receiver
- Attacks on tree construction

TE is a greedy embedding

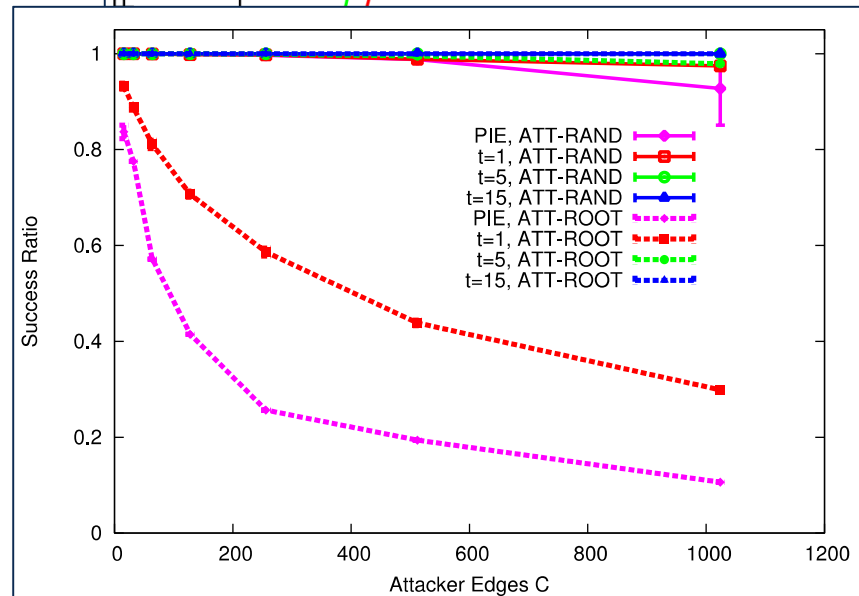
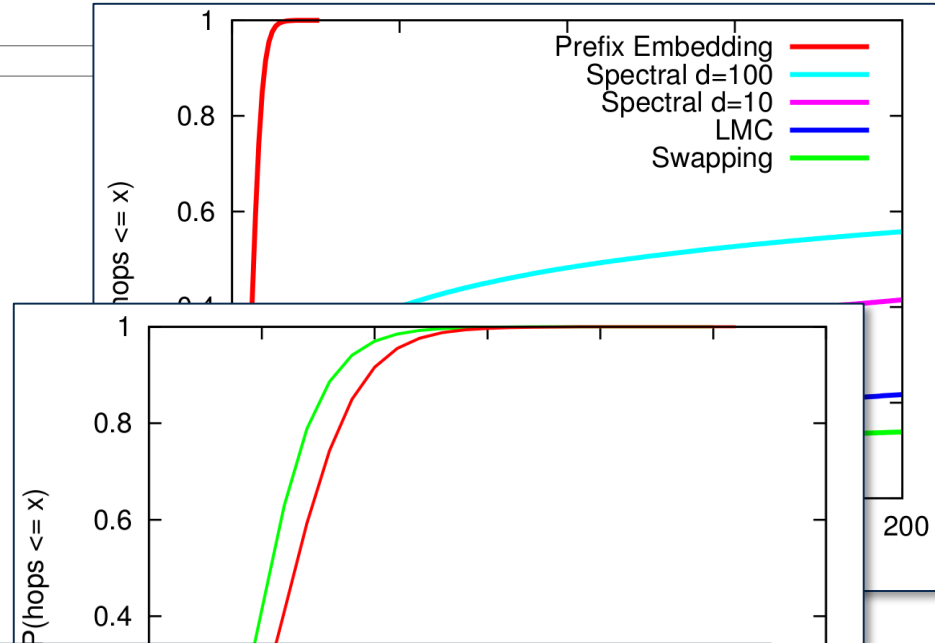
Simulation Experiment

- Topology: PGP Web of Trust
- Embeddings: Freenet/RW
- Routing: DDFS/Greedy

Is it robust?

Summary:

- *It's robust and fast!*



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

Thanks for your attention

We're looking forward to meeting you!