

# **Privacy, Identity, Computational Forensics**

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# other security-related courses

- **89-3552 Security Engineering**
  - protocols, rights, cryptography, security
- **89-4252 Security in Distributed Systems**
  - cryptography, protocols
- **89-4253 Security in Wireless Networks**
  - wireless security, protocols, authentication
- **(anything else?)**

# **this course**

- **information theory**
- **statistical tests**
- **machine learning**
- **pattern recognition**
- **risk estimates**
- **side channels**
- **physics and randomness**
- **psychology and economics**

# **this course**

- **what is possible?**
- **how does it work?**
- **how well does the technology work?**
- **how can it be used / mis-used?**
- **what are the challenges?**
- **what countermeasures are there?**

# **course mechanics**

- **2+0 course, once a week**
- **active participation required**
- **collect information and contribute**
- **some computer exercises (Python)**

**EXAMPLE:**

**FACE DETECTION & RECOGNITION**

# face detection & recognition

- **given an image...**

- find all the faces
- find the same face in multiple images
- assign names & identities to those faces

- **security & forensic applications**

- given an image of a suspect, search mugshot databases
- spot terrorists in public places

- **but...**

Name tags: All People

People: R. Album: All Albums



R. (1)

R. Me ha@cs du

[Edit contact](#)

[Correct name tag mistakes](#)



Use the checkboxes below to select faces of one person.

Select: All None

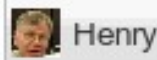


Enter name:

Don't want to name a face?

Mark selected faces as: [Ignore](#) [Not a Face](#)

Suggestions:





# web photo applications

- **consumer application & convenience**

- people upload their snapshots
- system identifies faces
- people label faces of friends with names + email

- **implications?**

- what can Google use this data for?
- who else can use this data?
- how well does it actually work?
- better than a police mugshot database?

# organization

- **course is organized by applications**
- **cross-cutting & recurring**
  - users, targets, measures, counter-measures
  - false alarms and false negatives
  - cost and economic factors
  - statistical analysis & risk analysis
  - pattern recognition & machine learning methods
  - image processing
  - human factors, psychology, perception
  - physics, sensors, randomness

# IMAGE-RELATED TOPICS

# steganography & watermarking

- **hide information in images, text, etc.**
- **applications**
  - covert communications
  - hiding illegal materials
  - tracking / copyright enforcement
  - espionage
  - information leak detection



# CAPTCHA, RTTs, Mech. Turks

- **limit access to services to humans**

- **issues**

- how does it work?
- who is using it?
- what is it used for?
- can it perform useful computation?
- what are the limitations?
- how can it be broken?
- what about accessibility?
- can we build better ones?
- visual authentication/passwords



# detecting photo manipulation

- **is it real or manipulated?**
- **issues**
  - kinds of manipulations?
  - legal applications?
  - mechanisms of detection?
  - circumvention of detection?
  - cryptographic alternatives?



# printer & camera identification

- **find model & identity of device from images**
- **issues**
  - devices: printers, cameras, scanners
  - identification from metadata
  - identification from physical characteristics
  - building forensic device databases
  - identification from social network sites
  - interaction with Flickr, Picasa, etc.
  - countermeasures to identification
  - impersonation & framing

# optical document security

- **traditional means for securing documents**
- **issues**
  - goals and threat models
  - physical randomness
  - special paper, fibers, chads, etc.
  - holograms, gratings, threads, etc.
  - special manufacturing processes
  - visual distinguishability
  - limitations of copiers and printers





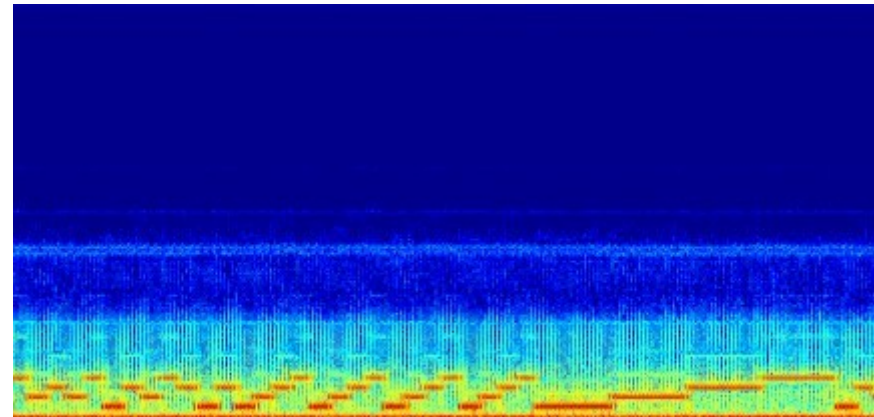
# biometric identification

- **identification from fingerprints, faces, ...**
- **issues**
  - different types of biometric identifiers
  - physical & biological randomness
  - access control
  - positive and negative errors
  - usability and user acceptance
  - countermeasures
  - sensors
  - cost



# information leaking

- **“secure” protocols leak information**
- **examples**
  - recovering passwords from encrypted ssh sessions
  - keystrokes from keyboard sounds
  - keystrokes from electrical noise
  - screen content from radio signals
  - distant sound capture with lasers
- **issues**
  - how do these work?
  - how well do they work?
  - countermeasures?



# handwriting identification

- **sample writing** → **writer identity**
- **issues**
  - “expert” methods & validation
  - automated approaches
  - forensic applications
  - positive and negative errors
  - validation
  - active countermeasures

Query: [Writer=398 Doc=2 Roi=1](#)

Nadat ze in New York,  
Quebec, Parijs, Zürich  
waren geweest, vloegen  
USA terug met een

Rank=0 [Writer=398 Doc= Roi=2 Dist=1.397152](#)

Ze kwamen aan in 4  
7 uur en in Amster  
9.40 uur 's avonds.

# phishing

- **tricking people into doing the wrong thing**
- **issues**
  - how are people tricked?
  - psychology and cognitive issues?
  - how does this relate to images?
  - countermeasures?



Dear valued customer of TrustedBank,

We have received notice that you have recently attempted to withdraw the following amount from your checking account while in another country: \$135.25.

If this information is not correct, someone unknown may have access to your account. As a safety measure, please visit our website via the link below to verify your personal information:

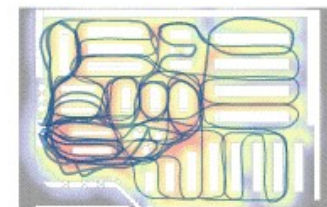
<http://www.trustedbank.com/general/custverifyinfo.asp>

Once you have done this, our fraud department will work to resolve this discrepancy. We are happy you have chosen us to do business with.

Thank you,  
TrustedBank

# multimedia mining

- **retrieve information from databases/streams**
- **issues**
  - identifying people, locations, activities
  - approaches & their performance
  - pornography detection
  - mining Flickr, YouTube, Facebook
  - real-time surveillance & terrorism de
  - multimedia forensic data analysis
  - database architectures
  - copyright infringement (YouTube)



# location & tracking

- **determining location of people & devices**
- **issues**
  - GPS technology
  - localization based on radio signals (WiFi, GSM, ...)
  - localization based on images, sound, etc.
  - building location bases
  - geolocated images
  - forensic image locations
  - device and RFID tracking
  - WiFi-based imaging

# **security inspection**

- **detect weapons & explosives**
- **issues**
  - detecting guns, liquids, explosives, detonators
  - 3D imaging
  - X-ray imaging
  - THz imaging
  - usability issues
  - privacy issues (“screener porn”)

# TEXT-RELATED TOPICS

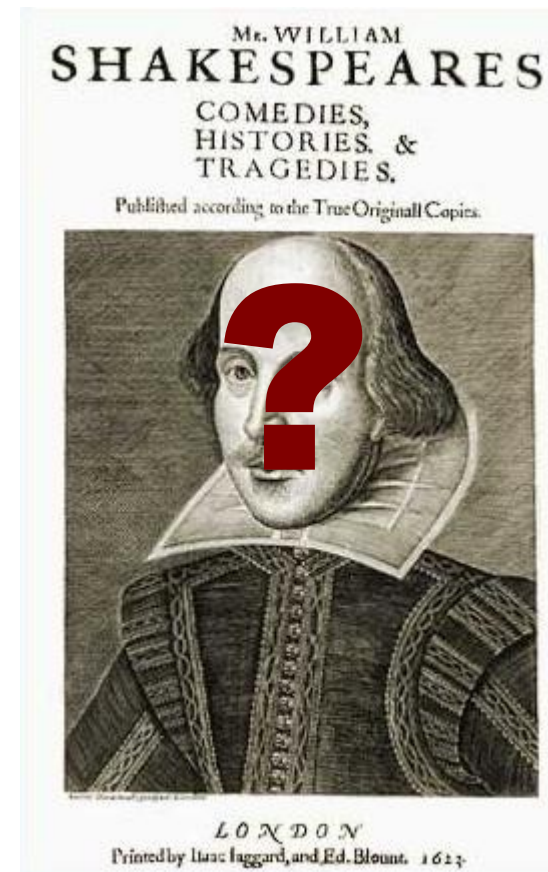


# text mining & filtering

- **categorize, detect, identify text content**
- **applications & issues**
  - what is being detected?
  - how is it being detected?
  - named entity detection
  - real-time spam detection & filtering
  - real-time automated censorship
  - CARNIVORE (US, NSA), Great Wall (China), ...
  - censorship circumvention
  - DOS attacks on censorship
  - organizations and political dimension

# authorship identification

- **given a text sample, identify its author**
- **issues**
  - historical authorship determination
  - de-anonymization of postings
  - entity-based de-anonymization
  - the AOL query log disaster
  - attribution of forensic evidence, texts
  - impersonation and forgeries
  - identify attributes of the author: skill, bilingualism, etc.



# **text mining & intelligence analysis**

- **support human analysts w/large corpora**
- **applications & issues**
  - philology — TextGrid
  - forensic & intelligence analysis
  - open source analysis
  - scientific text mining
  - text categorization
  - topic identification
  - named entity recognition
  - copy and plagiarism detection

# **social network & traffic analysis**

- **who links/talks to whom?**
- **issues**
  - visualization & support for analysts
  - statistical methods and machine learning
  - ex.: sexual orientation from social networks
  - privacy implications
  - countermeasures
  - balance between privacy and utility

# forensic data mining

- **identify individuals/attributes from database**
- **issues**
  - national security, “Rasterfahndung”, insurance applications
  - ad placement and recommender systems (Google)
  - epidemiological & sociological applications
  - statistical and data mining techniques
  - anonymization, reproducibility, validation of results
  - data sources and connecting different data sources
  - errors and their statistical consequences
  - risks, costs, and conflicting interests
  - minimum information necessary to identify a person

NOW?

# **prepare for next lecture**

- **try out face recognition in PicasaWeb**
- **estimate capabilities, error rates**
- **legitimate uses/services?**
- **legal issues/rights?**
- **potential forensic use?**
- **threat/risk scenarios?**