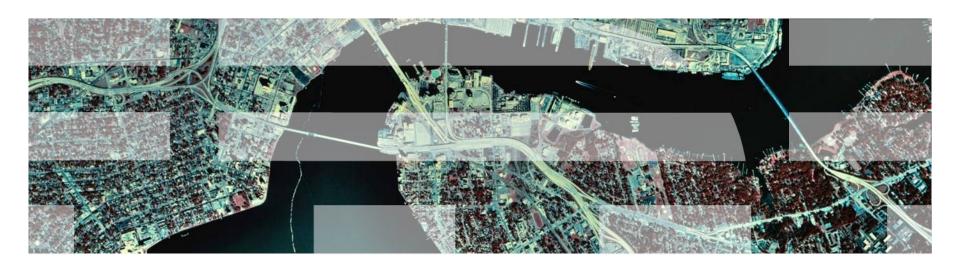


Information Privacy?!



Dr. Jan Camenisch Member, IBM Academy of Technology; IBM Research – Zurich











no more privacy in an electronic world!









just getting over it ?!?

it is HUGE security & privacy problem!

```
incidents all over the news...
```

- sony's loss of credit card #, ...
- job lost, blackmailing, suicide, ...
- burglary,
- ID theft (billions of \$\$\$ lost in the US in 2010)
- ...

also:

- social impact not even considered (elections,)
- last but not least: PII is the new currency....

What's the problem? Here's the solutions!



Mix Networks

Oblivious Transfer

Searchable Encryption

Onion Routing

Confirmer signatures

Anonymous Credentials

Group signatures

Pseudonym Systems

OT with Access Control

e-voting

Priced OT

Blind signatures

Private information retrieval

Secret Handshakes

Homomorphic Encryption

That's nice, but all this cryptography is not used!

Why?

- Too expensive?!
- Just not needed?!
- Too hard to understand?!
- Too complex too use (right)?!
- Keys too hard to manage?!

-

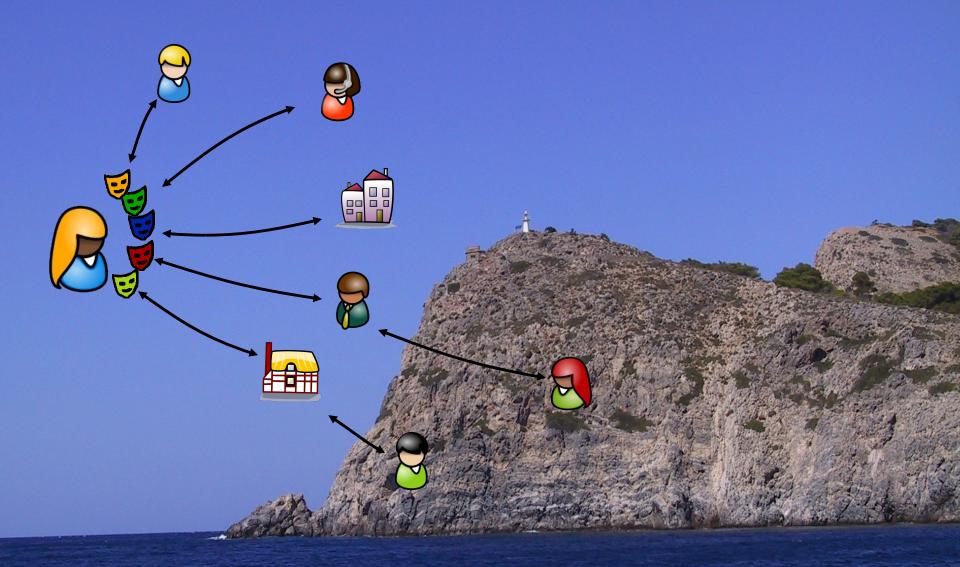
.... so, need to enable "privacy by design"!

of course there are limits...

- tracing is so easy
 - each piece of hardware is quite unique
 - log files everywhere
- but that's not the point!
 - it's not about NSA et al.
 - active vs passive "adversaries"

so still, privacy by design!

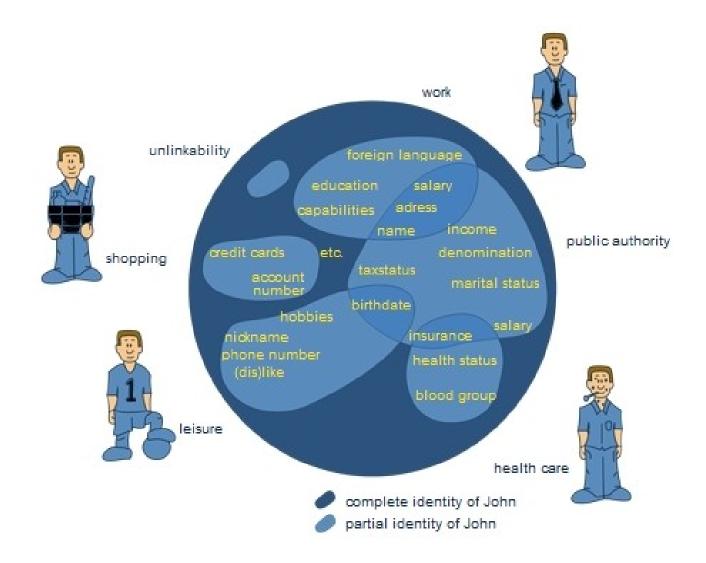
vision: a secure and privacy-protecting e-world



Privacy by design

- Communication layer
 - tor, JAP, etc
- Authentication layer
 - attribute based credentials
- Application layer
 - eVoting, ePolls,
 - any apps needs privacy by design







- ID: set of attributes shared w/ someone
 - attributes are not static: user & party can add
- ID Management: two things to make ID useful
 - authentication means
 - means to transport attributes between parties
- Control attributes with policies:
 - define requested data
 - define allowed usage (audience)
- Polices authored by user or requestor
 - e-commerce
 - social networks, delegation
- Policies enforced technically (as much as possible)
 - no side information are revealed
 - anonymous credentials, encryption, etc

First Four Concepts

- 1. ID is set of attributes shared w/ someone
- 2. ID comes with authentication means:
 Key binding & Public key / pseudonym
- 3. Means to transport attributes between parties: Credentials & presentation token
- 4. Define requested data:
 Presentation policy

Privacy ABCs: how they work

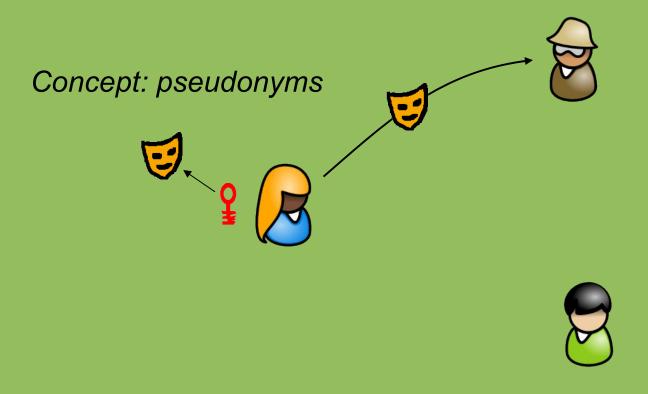




Concept: key binding



Privacy ABCs: how they work



Pseudonym

Two kinds of pseudonyms

- Regular
- Scope exclusive (also called domain pseudonym)

Specification of pseudonym very generic, still:

Scope: String

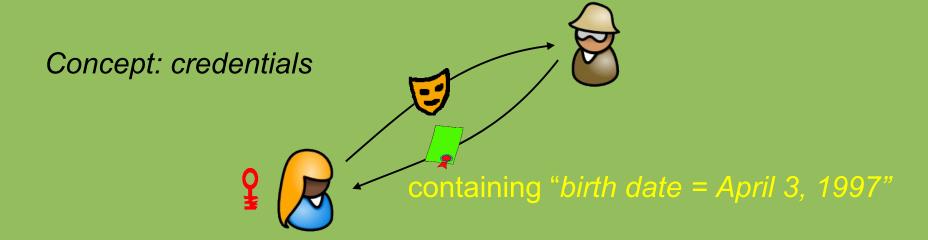
Exclusive: Boolean

PseudonymValue: AnyValue

For regular pseudonym, scope is non-binding description

```
<abc:Pseudonym Scope="xs:string"? Exclusive="xs:boolean"?>
    <abc:PseudonymValue>...</abc:PseudonymValue>
    </abc:Pseudonym>
```

Privacy ABCs: how they work





Credential

Credential Specification

Specification ID: URN

NumberOfAttributes: INT

List of Attributes, each consisting of:

– Type: URN first name

– DataType: URN string

– Encoding: URN sha256

KeyBinding true

Revocation false

Credentials is essentially the same extended with:

Each attribute consists additionally

– Value: DataType

Crypto Value: AnyValue (according to alg.; digital signature)

Privacy ABCs: how they work

Concept: presentation policy





- valid subscription
- age > 18

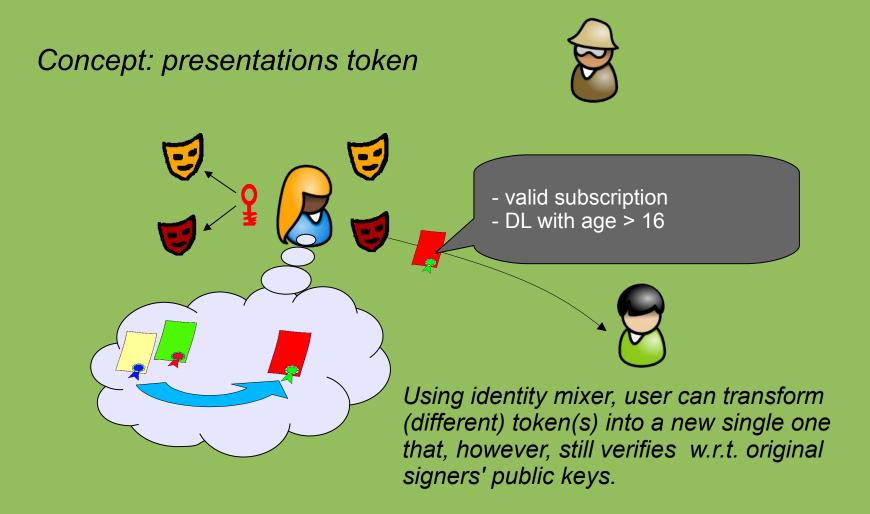


Presentation policy

Presentation policy: which attributes certified by whom a verifier requires to grant access

- - Possible Credentials: {Credential Spec}
 - Possible Issuers: {IssuerParameters}
 - -{Disclosed Attributes: AttributeType}
 - Possible Inspectors: {InspectorPublicKey}
 - Inspection Grounds
 - SameKeyBindingAs: String Credential Alias
- AttributePredicate
 - Function: definedFunctions DateGreaterThan
 - Attribute: Credential Alias, Attribute Type
 - ConstantValue: AnyValue 1987-03-05
- Message: String

Private Credentials: how they work



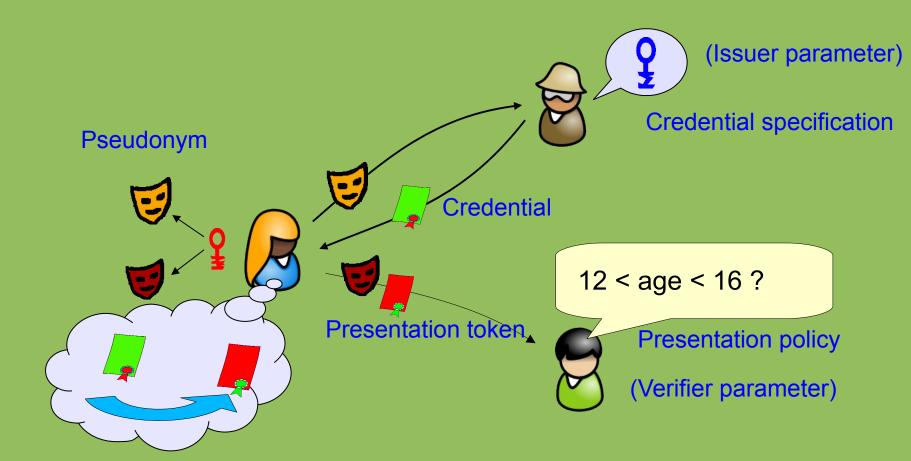


Presentation token

Presentation token: essentially presentation policy

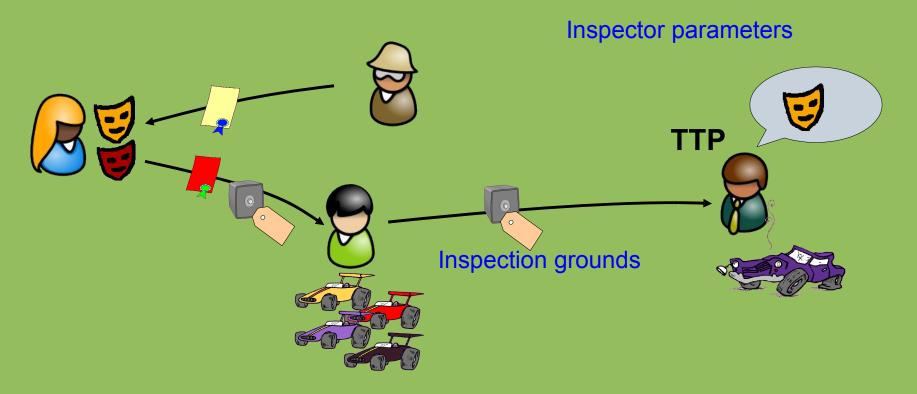
- Concrete values for attributes
- Cryptographic evidence (signature/transformed credential)

Recall Concepts



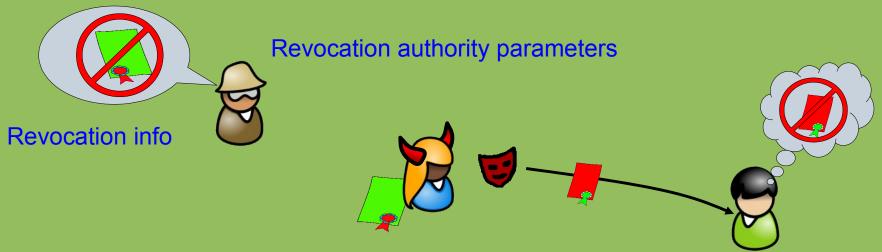


Concept: Inspection



- If car is broken: ID with insurance needs be retrieved
- Can verifiably encrypt any certified attribute (optional)
- TTP is off-line & can be distributed to lessen trust

Concept: Revocation



- If Alice was speeding, license needs to be revoked!
- There are many different use cases and many solutions
 - Variants of CRL work (using crypto to maintain anonymity)
 - Accumulators
 - Signing entries & Proof,
 - Limited validity certs need to be updated
 - ... For proving age, a revoked driver's license still works



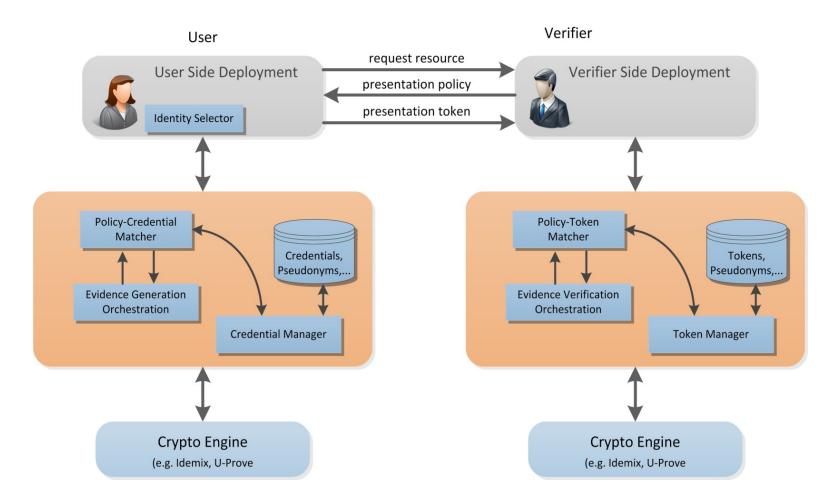
Recall Concepts of Privacy ABCs

- Credentials contain attributes, revocation handlers, and (user) secret keys
- Presentation token
 - Derived from credential(s), pseudonyms, contains subset of attributes of credentials
- Key-binding
 - Issue credential to the same key as another credential or a pseudonym
 - Key can be but does need to be stored on a device such as a smartcard
- Pseudonyms
 - Random
 - Scope-exclusive
- Revocation of credentials
 - Issuer-driven
 - Verifier-driven (blacklists)
- Inspection
 - Only encryption of attribute is contained in presentation token
 - Includes inspection grounds
 - Optional per transaction

Implementation of concepts



User – Verifier: architectural view [abc4trust.eu]



Available on github.com/p2abcengine

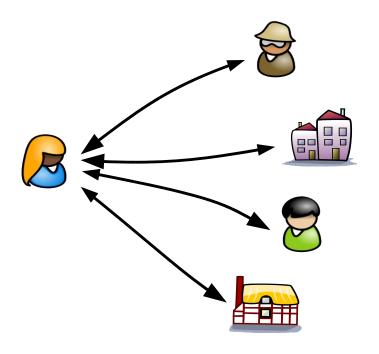




it's all about policies....

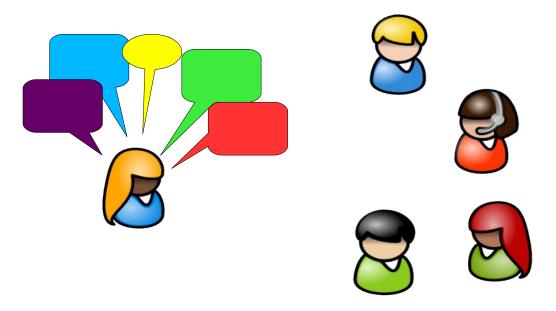
different kinds of interaction

- policy authored by businesses attribute based access control
 - policy sanitization
 - presentation policy
 - data handling policies
 - downstream usage control
 - user's preferences
- policy authored by users (blogs, wikis, etc)
 user determines who can access here data
 - we need simple languages
 - depending on setting





ac for posting on blogs, social networks, etc



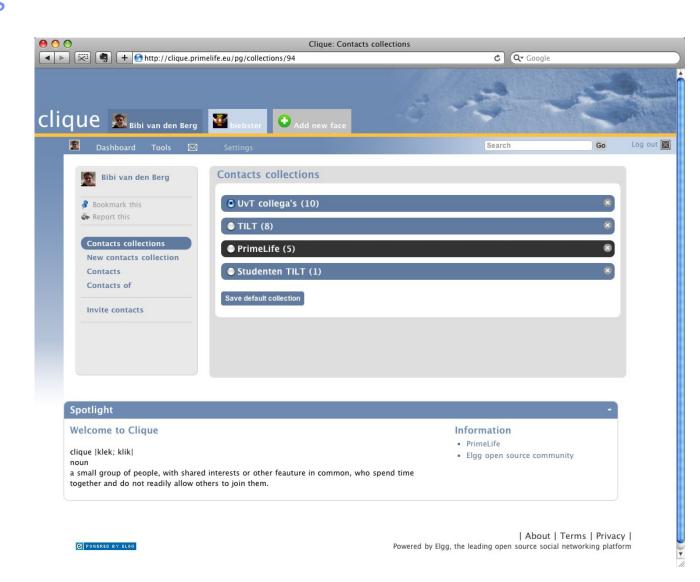
- user posts on blogs, social network etc & still wants privacy
- user needs to generate access control policy by herself
- needs to be really simple, fast, dynamic
 - best friends except John
 - all my professional colleagues on project x
- to test this, we build on social network: clique



group your friends

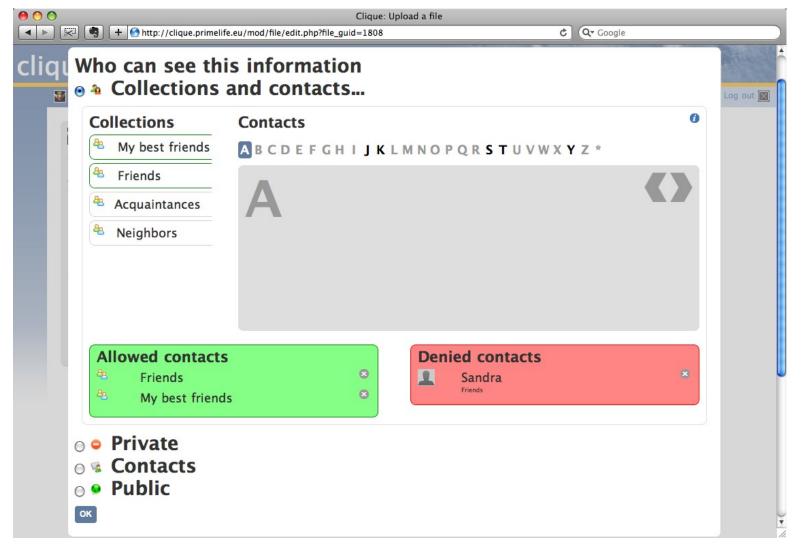
principles:

- collections
- faces
- defaults





adding access control policy



limitations

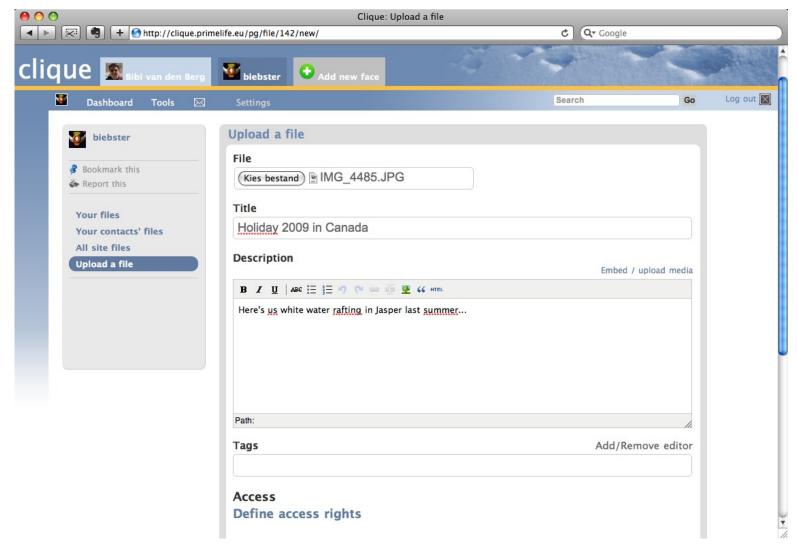
- allows only for relatively simple policies
 - who can/cannot read
 - no time, purpose, etc possible
- need to fully trust the server of SNS
 - keep data secret
 - implement access control correctly
- how can we overcome the latter?

btw: clique.primelife.eu





writing a text on social network





encrypt for only your audience to read

all my friends have pgp/gpg keys, so why not use them? :-)

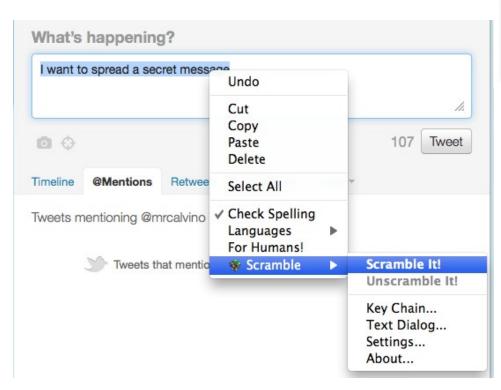
- what I do
 - encrypt postings under the keys of my friends
 - post encryption on social net
- when my friends read my post, they just need to decrypt...

SNS do not allow for encrypted text in input fields:-(

- post encryption on some other server
- post tiny url on social net



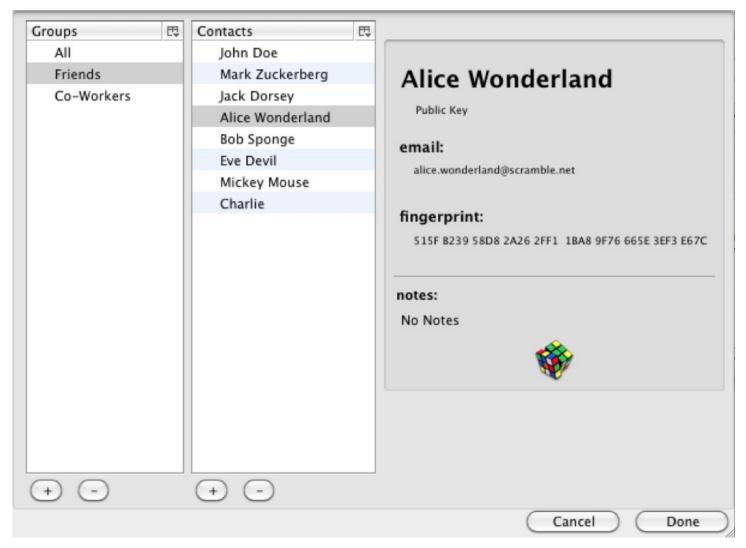
scramble - select text you want to control







scramble – select your audience for message



(and you can of course manage your groups here...)

scramble – and here you go: in facebook & twitter





leaprimelife



leaprimelife

THis is a sample for Scramble

1:59 AM May 5th via web

Windows bug seems to be fixed. well, at least the bug in the windows version of the Scramble! plugin. Windoze as a bug wil never be fixed. I'm afraid :-P

1:20 AM May 5th via web

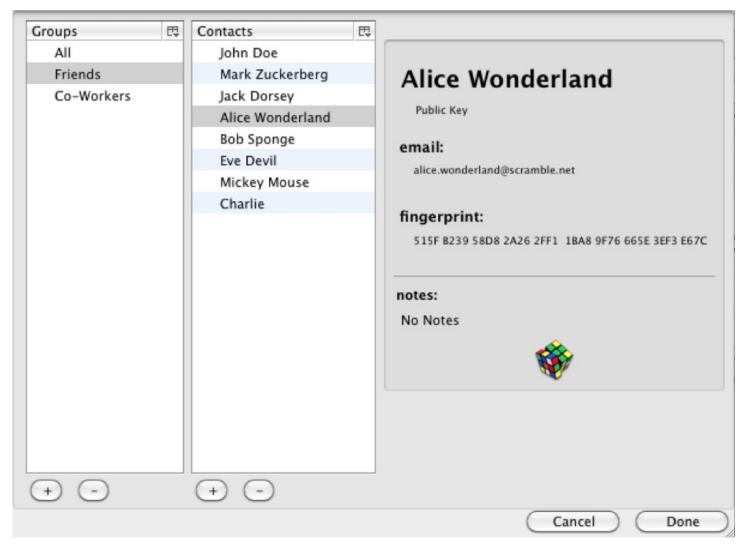
----BEGIN PrimeLife URL---http://tinyurl.com/39nld29 -----END PrimeLife URL----1:59 AM May 5th via web

----BEGIN PrimeLife URL---http://tinyurl.com/3xxh66g ---- END PrimeLife URL----1:20 AM May 5th via web

In Twitter



scramble – select your audience for message



(and you can of course manage your groups here...)



scramble – and here you go: in facebook & twitter





leaprimelife

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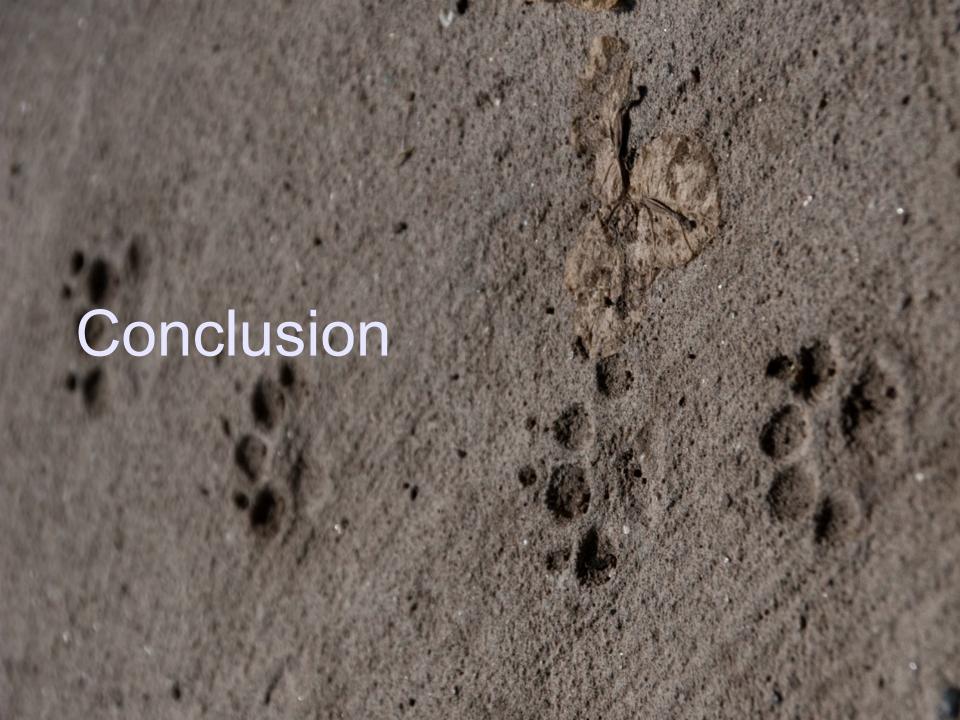
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leaprimelife

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In Twitter



Conclusion

Roadmap

- Spreading the word to engineers, policy maker, ...
- Public infrastructure for privacy
- Legal framework with more teeth

Challenges

- Internet lives on personal information
- Lift the burden from the users (for all their data)

Towards as safe digital society

- Society is shaped by technology increasingly faster
- Consequences hard to understand
- Our duty to explain (better) and dialog

Open Research Problems

- Usability User
 - Visualizing concepts & informed decisions by user
 - Smart cards / NFC
- Usability Developer, Designer, & Policy Maker
 - Simplify concepts, fool proof use
 - Bridge the gap between theory and practice
- Crypto research
 - Efficient building blocks (smart cards)
 - Different assumption (non random oracles, quantum)

Links

- ABC4Trust.eu
 - EU-funded project with 12 partners
 - universities and industry
 - architecture for anonymous credentials
 - definition of protocols and data formats
 - interoperability of U-Prove and Identity Mixer
 - pilots:
 - school in Sweden
 - university in Greece
 - in case this talk got you interested :-)
 - provides filmed tutorials (see under "events")
- github.com/p2abcengine

Thank you!

- Email me: jca@zurich.ibm.com
- Links:
 - www.abc4trust.eu
 - www.PrimeLife.eu
 - idemix.wordpress.com
 - www.zurich.ibm.com/idemix