



Wechselwirkungen von Datenschutz, Systemsicherheit und künstlicher Intelligenz

Prof. Dr. Hannes Federrath

Sicherheit in verteilten Systemen (SVS)

<http://svs.informatik.uni-hamburg.de>



Big Data
Data Analytics
Künstliche Intelligenz

Zuverlässigkeit
Verstehbarkeit

Algorithmic Decision Making
Predictive Policing
Profiling



Datenschutz

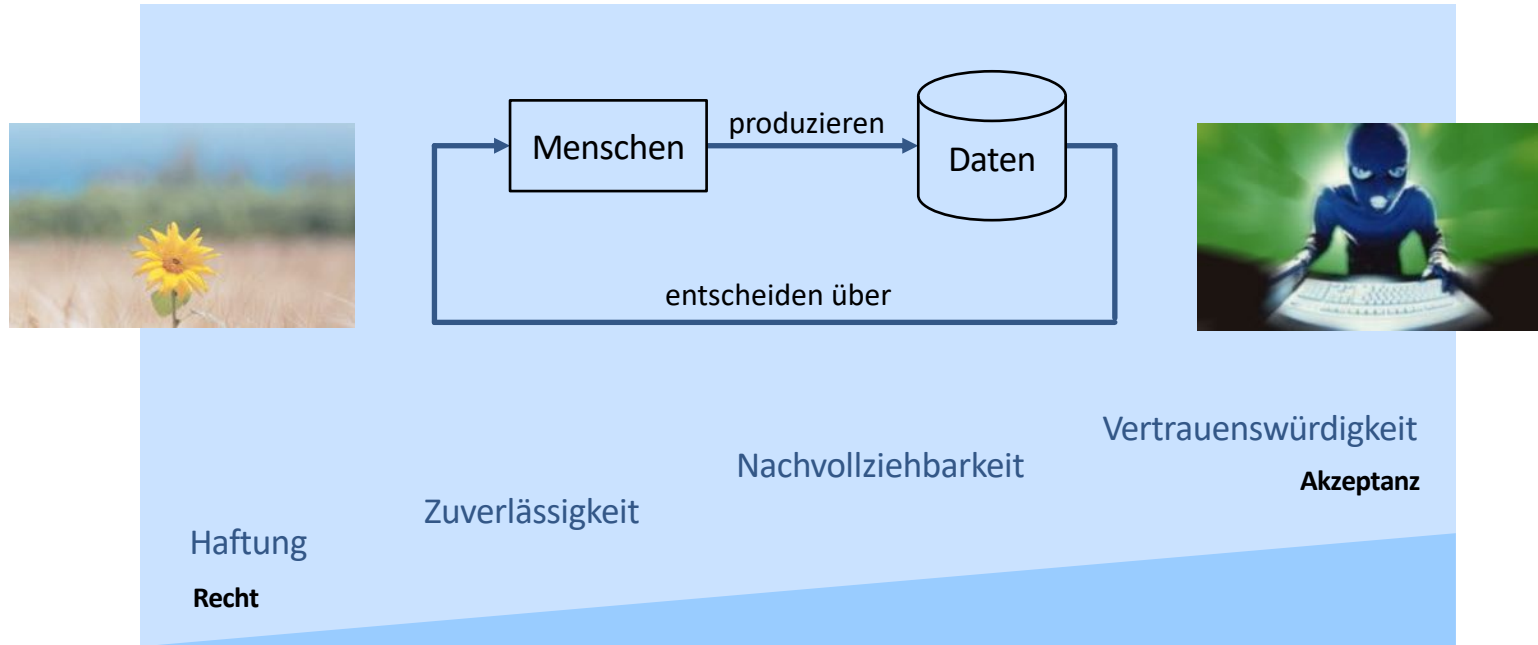


IT-Sicherheit

Privacy by Design
Security by Design

Künstliche Intelligenz als Blackbox

- Risikoawareness: Spannungsfeld zwischen Haftung und Vertrauenswürdigkeit



Autonome Fahrzeuge

■ Haftungsregeln bei Technikversagen

- juristische Fragen
 - technische Fragen
 - ethische Fragen
-
- ohne Helm: höhere Chance, beim Aufprall zu sterben
 - mit Helm: höhere Chance zu überleben



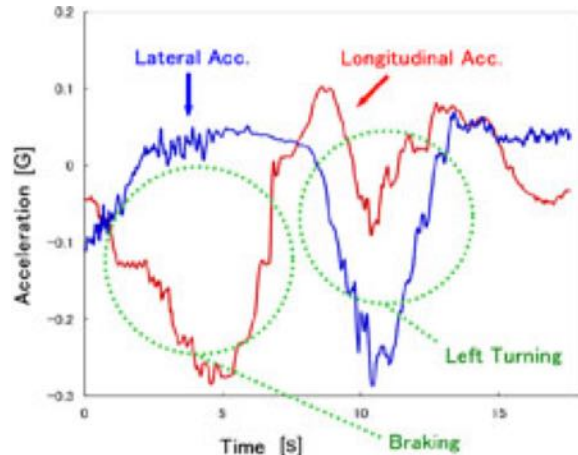
<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/green-living-blog/2010/apr/07/david-cameron-cycles-without-helmet>

Kontinuierliches Sammeln und Übermitteln von Daten und (ggf. anonymisierte) zentrale Auswertung zur Systemverbesserung, Beweissicherung etc.

Kontinuierliches Sammeln und Übermitteln von Daten

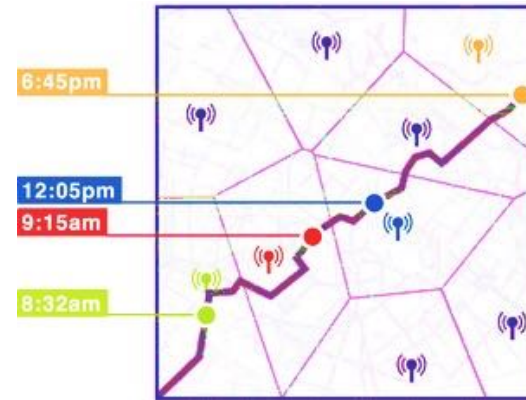
<http://www.nature.com/srep/2013/130325/srep01376/full/srep01376.html>

<http://www.npa.go.jp/nrips/en/traffic/section3.html>



Klärung der Haftung bei Unfällen:

- Rekonstruktion des Fahrverhaltens anhand aufgezeichneter Daten
- Vorteile für den Hersteller, der festlegt, welche Daten gespeichert werden



Gefahr für die Privatsphäre:

- Identifizierung des Fahrers auch anhand anonymisierter Bewegungsdaten möglich; u.U. reichen bereits 4 Ortsangaben aus
- Verräterische Daten wecken Begehrlichkeiten

Soziale Netze und Datenschutz – Der Fall »Strava Heatmap«

- Fitness-Tracker Website veröffentlicht beliebte Laufstrecken
- Soldaten des US-Militärs offiziell ausgestattet mit Fitness-Tracker
- Öffentliche »Heatmap« enthüllt ungewollt geheime US-Bases im Ausland



Sources:

<https://twitter.com/Nrg8000/status/957318498102865920>

<https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2018/jan/29/pentagon-strava-fitness-security-us-military>



Anonymisierte Daten...

...können Geheimes verraten.



David Andrew Finan: What Insights Do Taxi Rides Offer into Federal Reserve Leakage? Working Paper, Booth School of Business, University of Chicago, March 2018. <https://research.chicagobooth.edu/-/media/research/stigler/pdfs/workingpapers/18whatinsightsdotaxiridesofferintofederalreserveleakage.pdf>



URL: <https://www.politico.com/story/2018/03/05/what-taxi-data-shows-about-the-feds-contact-with-bankers-383751>

What taxi data shows about the Fed's contact with bankers

By VICTORIA GUIDA | 03/05/2018 12:59 PM EST

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Contact between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and six of the largest U.S. banks seems to increase around the Fed's key interest-rate-setting meetings, according to a new academic study that raises questions about whether this could give top Wall Street institutions an unfair competitive edge.

The study, from the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business, examines granular data on cab rides released by New York's taxi regulator. It singles out lunchtime trips between the New York Fed and the major offices of six banks: Goldman Sachs, Citigroup, JPMorgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Bank of New York Mellon and Bank of America.

It also includes potential off-site meetups by factoring in "coincidental drop-offs," where someone from the New York Fed and someone from a bank each appeared to be dropped off at the same location around the same time.

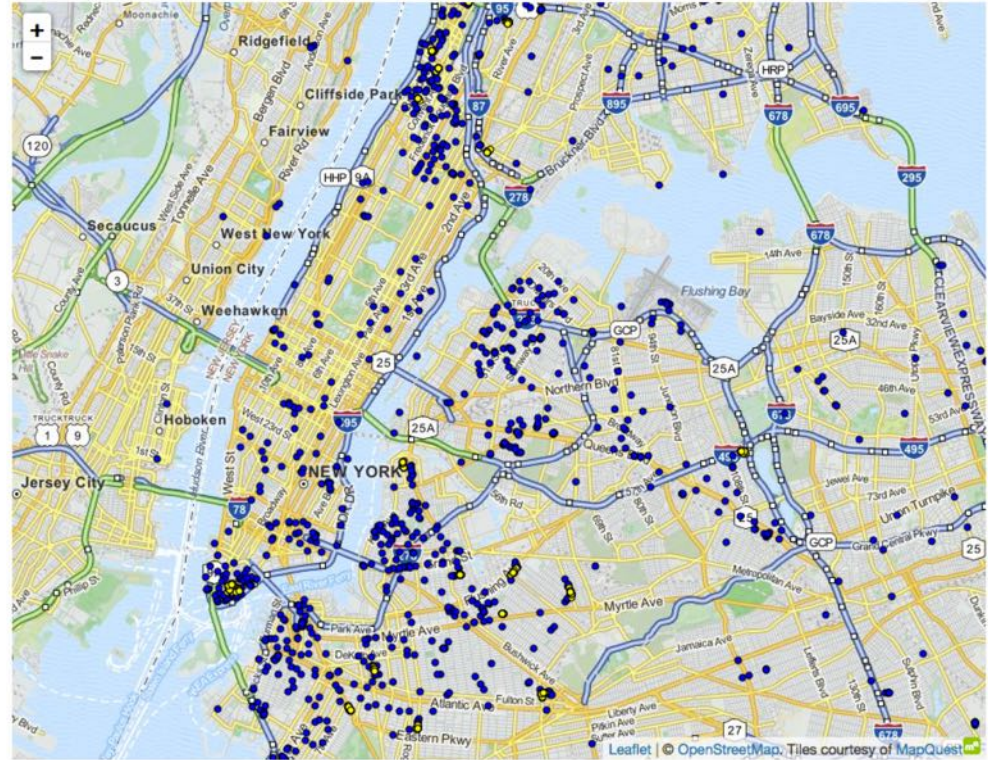
Lunchtime coincidental drop-offs happened about 50 percent more often between when an important meeting of the policy-making Federal Open Market Committee started through the following week, according to the study written by David Andrew Finan. That's an average of about 1.2 more taxi rides per meeting.

"I cannot conclusively demonstrate a link between rides and face-to-face meetings, but evidence that individuals are in very close proximity to each other more often around FOMC meetings would complement more indirect evidence of regular informal communication," the study says. It examines taxi data between 2009, when data was first made available, and 2014, before ride shares like Uber and Lyft became popular.

Pseudonymisierte Daten...

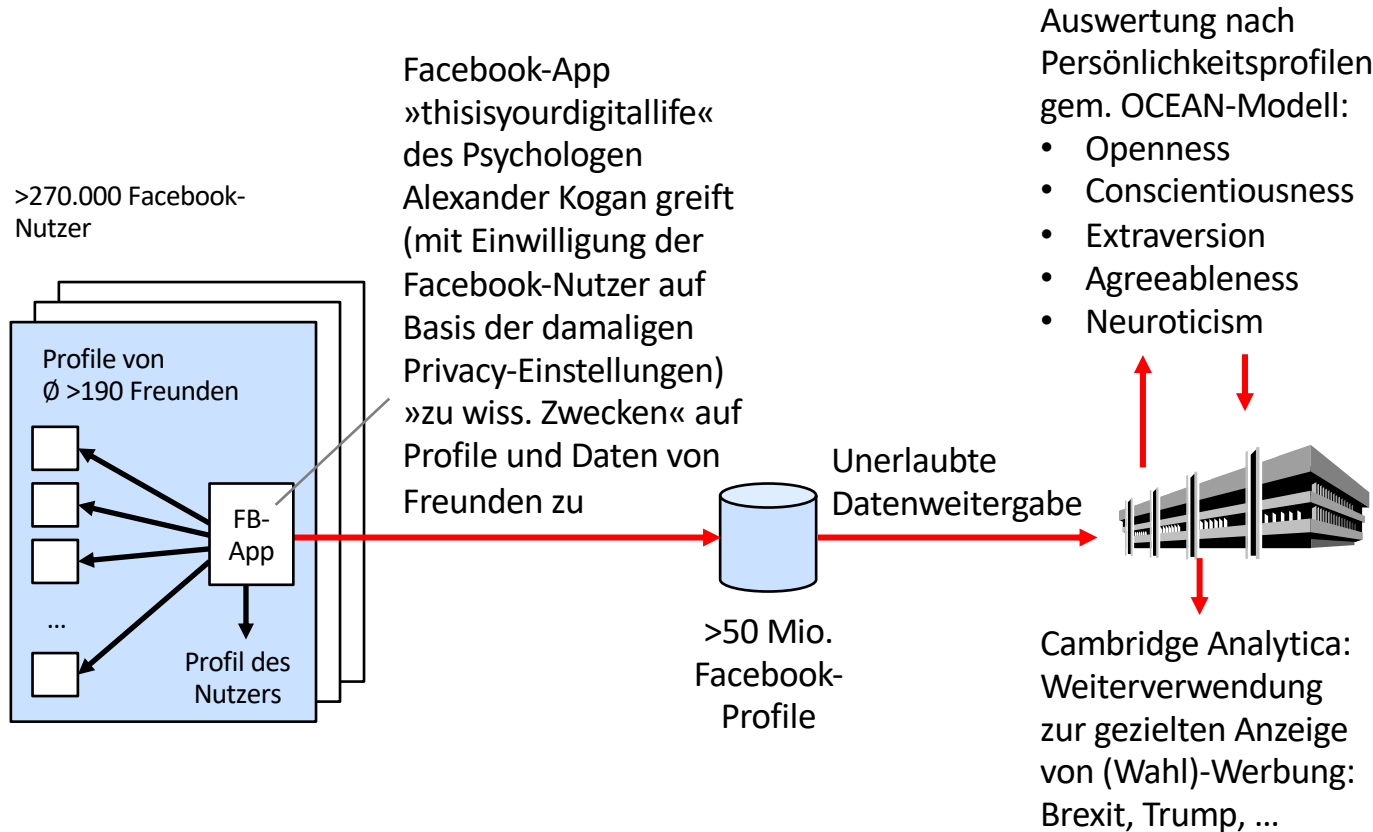
...können Persönlichkeitsrechte verletzen.

20 GByte of pseudonymisierter Daten von
170 Mio. Taxifahrten der New Yorker Taxi-
gesellschaft



Drop-off locations for trips starting at Larry Flynt's Hustler Club between
midnight and 6 am during 2013.

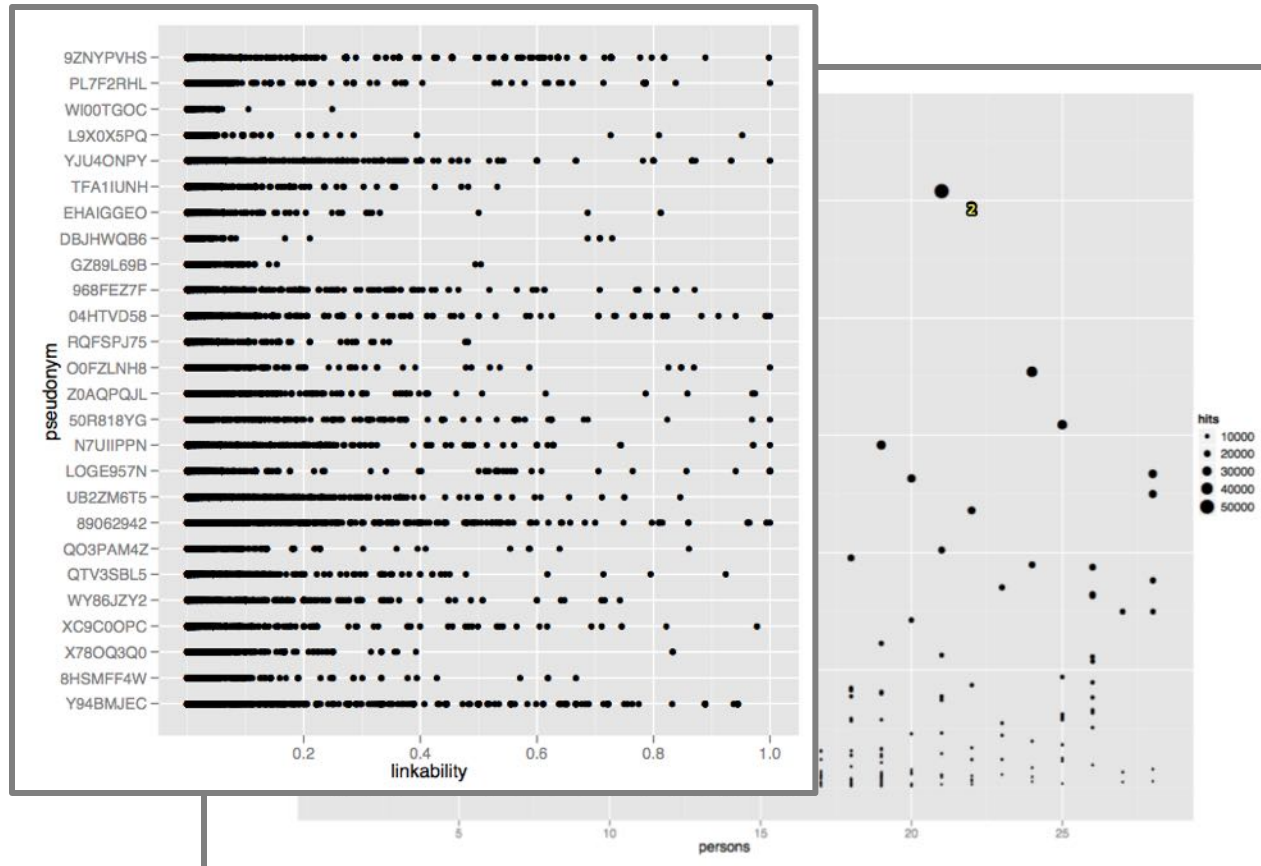
Source: <http://content.research.neustar.biz/blog/differential-privacy/stripeRaw.html>



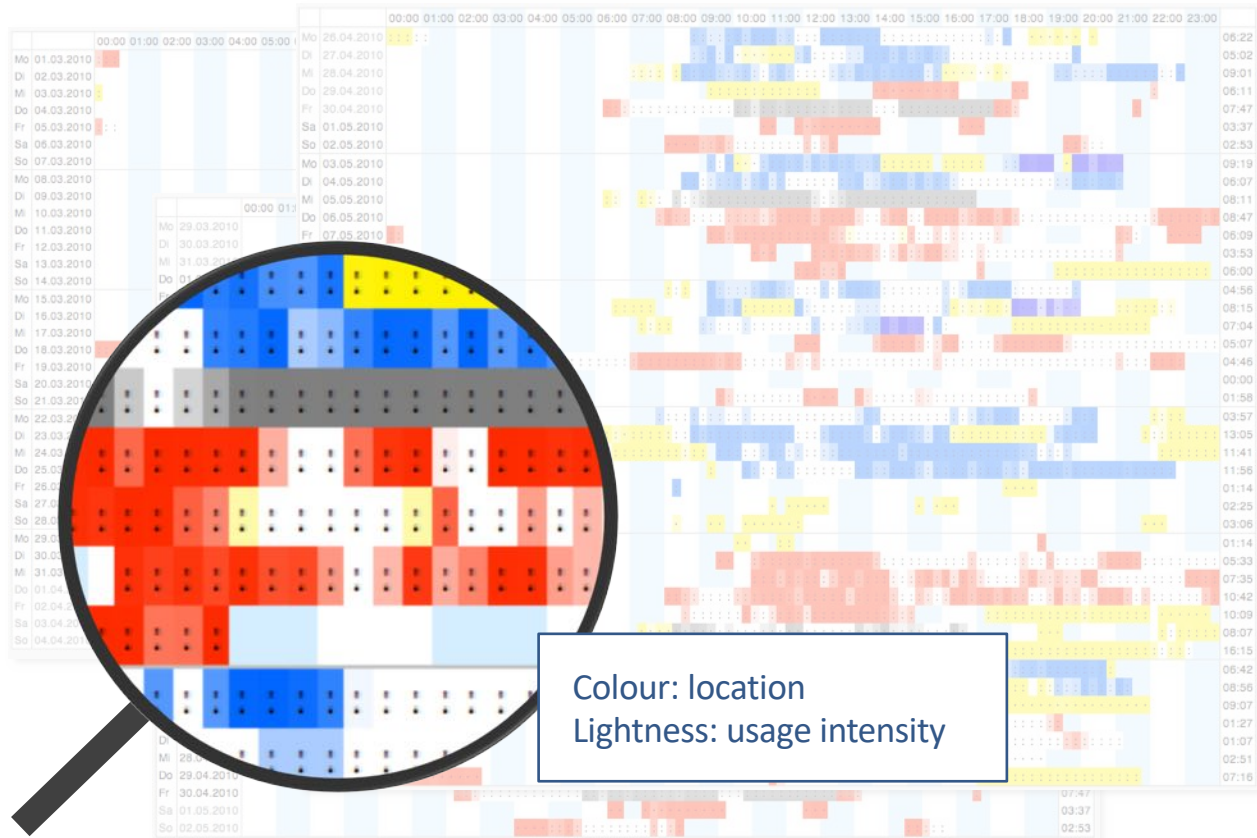
Automatisierte Entscheidungen im Einzelfall einschl. Profiling

■ DSGVO Art. 22 (1) Automatisierte Entscheidungen

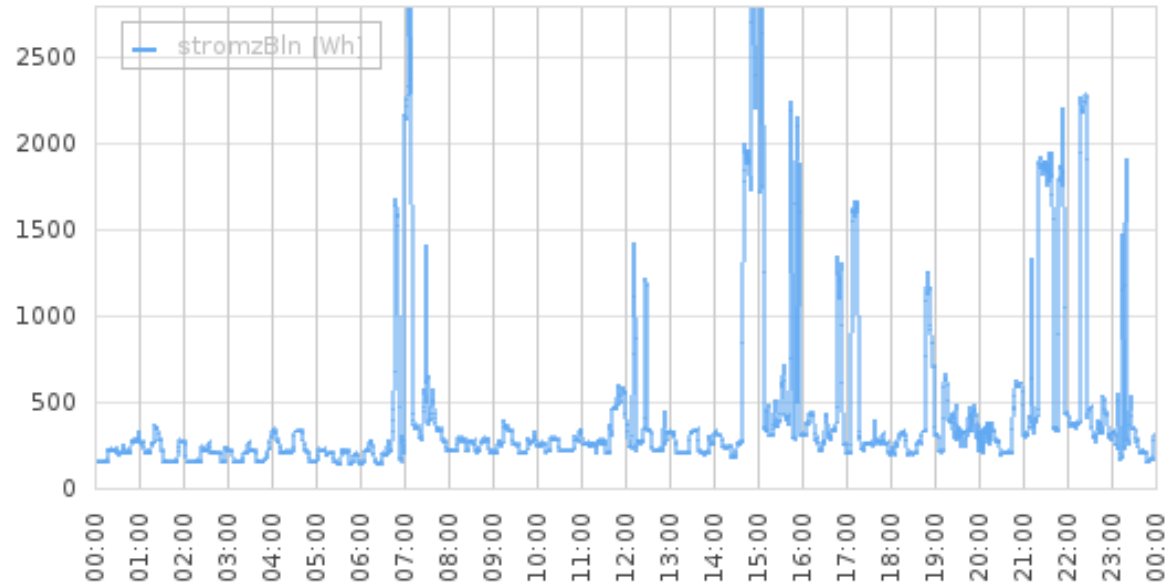
- automatisierte Entscheidungen verletzen das Persönlichkeitsrecht
- Profiling verletzt das Persönlichkeitsrecht
- Erwägungsgrund 71 nennt Beispiele:
 - Online-Kreditantrag
 - Online-Einstellungsverfahren
 - Analyse oder Prognose von
 - Arbeitsleistung
 - wirtschaftlicher Lage
 - Gesundheit
 - persönlichen Vorlieben oder Interessen
 - Zuverlässigkeit oder Verhalten
 - Aufenthaltsort oder Ortswechsel



Usage timelines and ip-geo-tagging



Stromverbrauch verrät Infos über persönliche Lebensverhältnisse





Big Data
Data Analytics
Künstliche Intelligenz

Algorithmic Decision Making
Predictive Policing
Profiling

Zuverlässigkeit
Verstehbarkeit



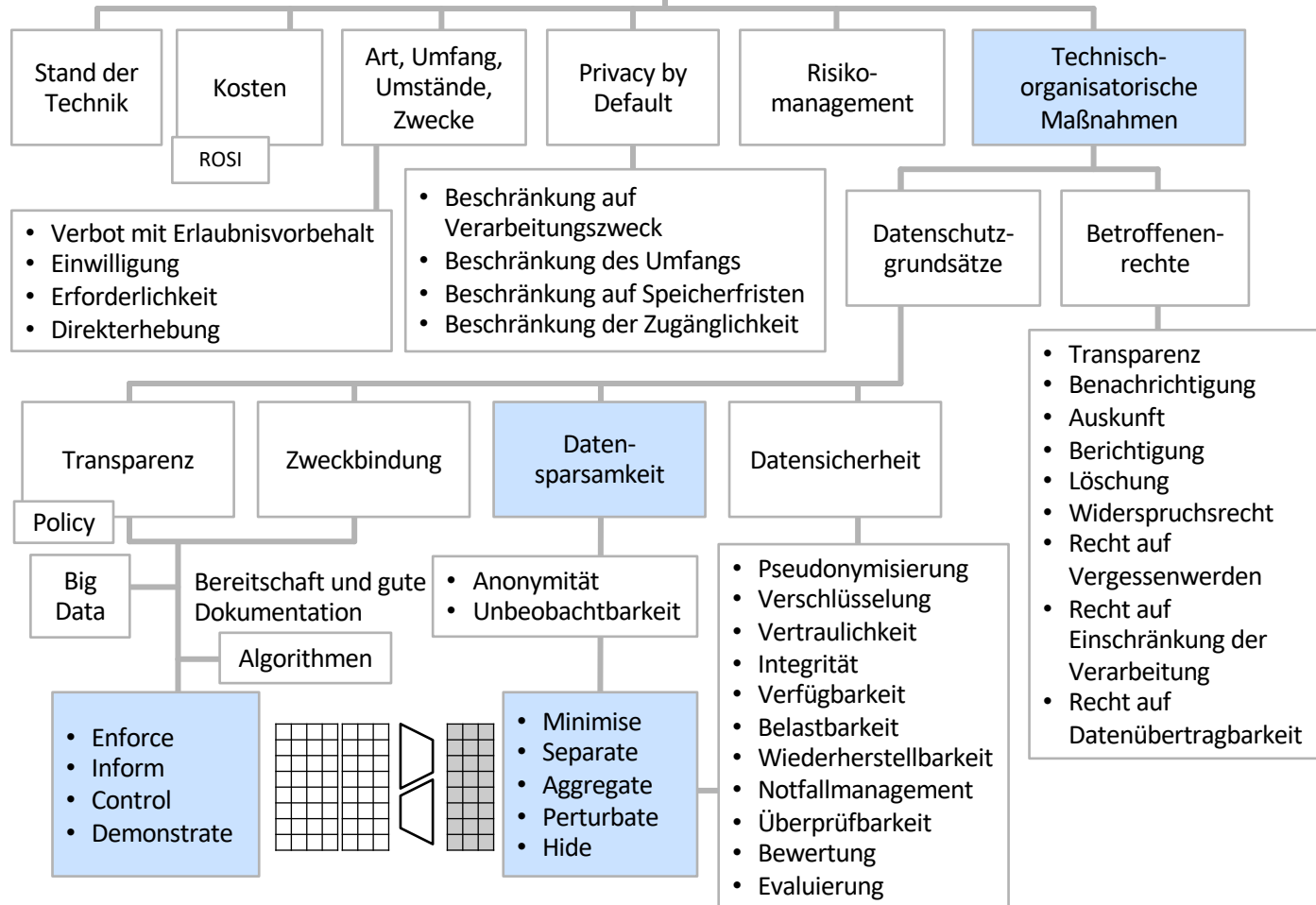
Datenschutz

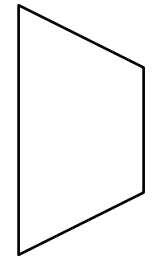
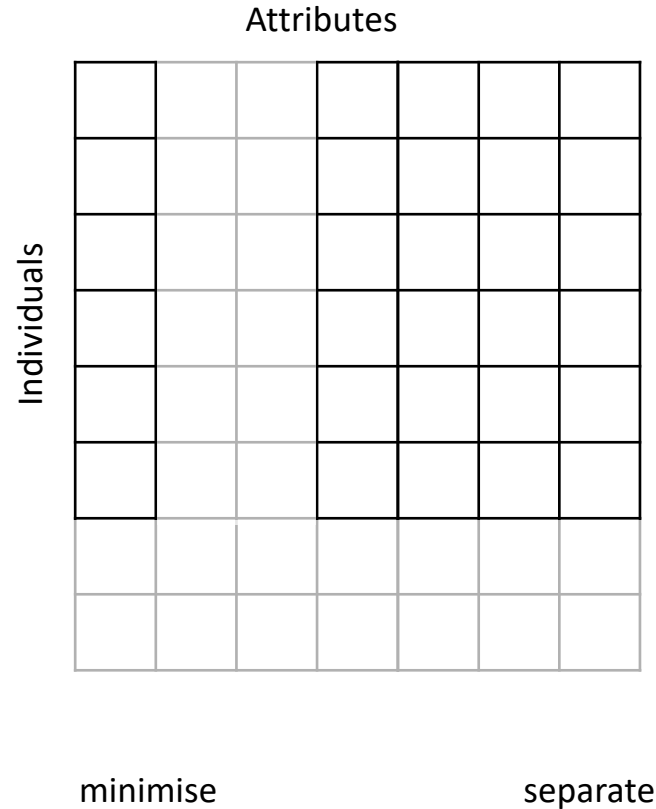


IT-Sicherheit

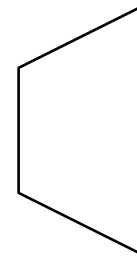
Privacy by Design
Security by Design

Privacy by Design

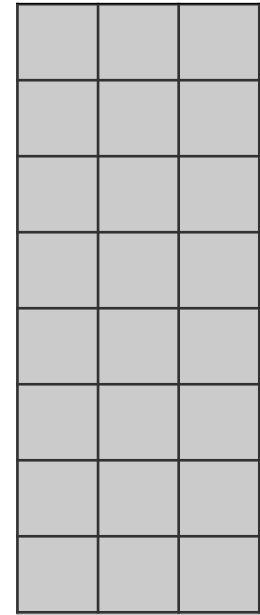




aggregate



perturbate



hide

■ Technisch

- **Minimise**: Nur notwendige Daten speichern und verarbeiten
- **Separate**: Daten verteilt verarbeiten und speichern
- **Aggregate**: Daten auf das notwendige Maß zusammenfassen
- **Perturbate**: Daten durch zufällige Störungen ungenau machen
- **Hide**: Daten nicht in offener Form speichern

■ Organisatorisch

- **Enforce**: Durchsetzung einer Datenschutz-Policy (access control)
- **Inform**: Betroffene über Datenverwendung informieren (P3P)
- **Control**: Eingriffsmöglichkeit der Betroffenen (informed consent)
- **Demonstrate**: Überprüfbarkeit (privacy management, logging)

- Personenbezogene Daten sind auch Daten, die als Ergebnis einer Big-Data-Analyse entstehen.
 - allgemein und ohne Herleitung aus Daten speziell der konkret betroffenen Person
 - Beispiele: Person wohnt in einem bestimmten Stadtteil; daraus Ableitung von Finanzkraft, Herkunft, sexueller Orientierung, Gesundheit
- Personenbezogene Daten sind auch Daten, deren Personenbezug durch Anonymisierung entfällt.
 - Möglichkeiten der Deanonymisierung und Ableitung von Eigenschaften dürften nicht unterschätzt werden
 - Beispiele: New York Taxi Data Analytics, Strava Heatmap
- ebenso kritisch pseudonymisierte, aggregierte, perturbierte, verschlüsselte Daten betrachten



Datenschutz-Folgenabschätzung

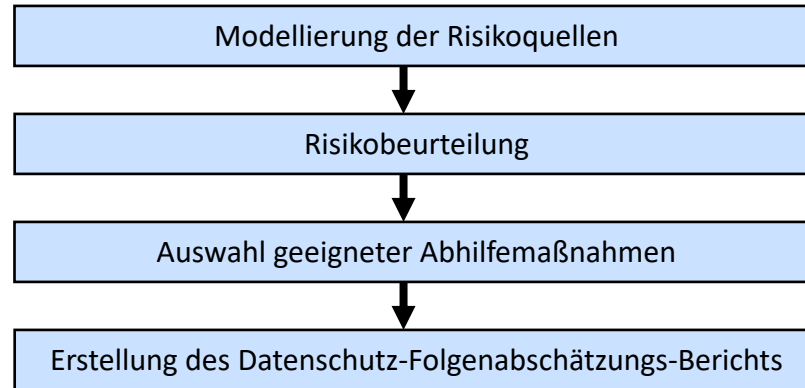
■ Auszug aus Art. 35 DSGVO:

(1) Hat eine Form der Verarbeitung, insbesondere bei Verwendung neuer Technologien, aufgrund der Art, des Umfangs, der Umstände und der Zwecke der Verarbeitung voraussichtlich ein hohes Risiko für die Rechte und Freiheiten natürlicher Personen zur Folge, so führt der Verantwortliche **vorab eine Abschätzung der Folgen der vorgesehenen Verarbeitungsvorgänge für den Schutz personenbezogener Daten** durch. Für die Untersuchung mehrerer ähnlicher Verarbeitungsvorgänge mit ähnlich hohen Risiken kann eine einzige Abschätzung vorgenommen werden.

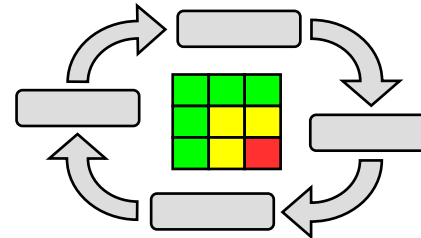
- Beispiele:
 - Scoring
 - Videoüberwachung
 - medizinische Daten
 - KI-Technologien

Methodik einer Datenschutz-Folgenabschätzung

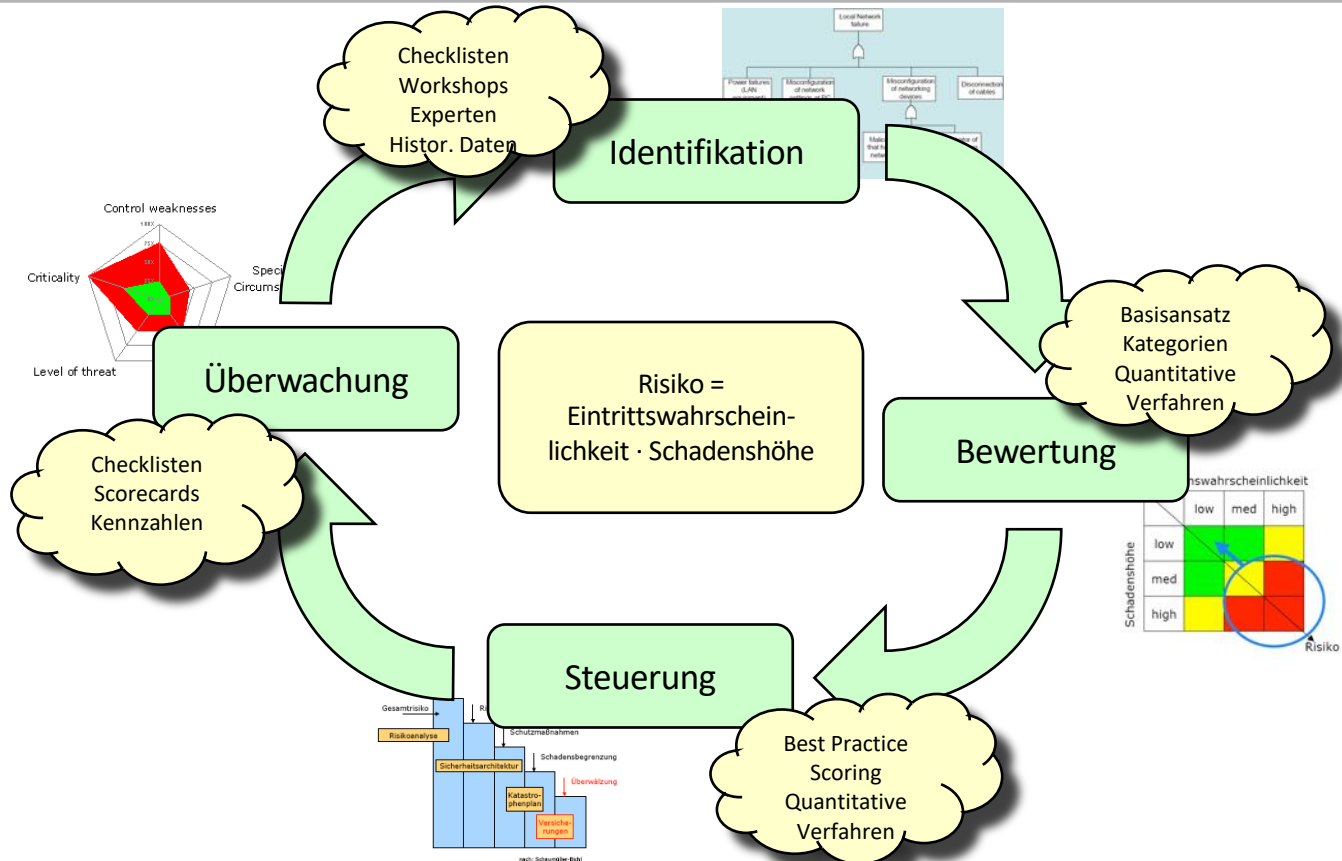
- Vorgehen gemäß Kurzpapier Nr. 5 »Datenschutz-Folgenabschätzung nach Art. 35 DSGVO« der Datenschutzkonferenz (DSK)



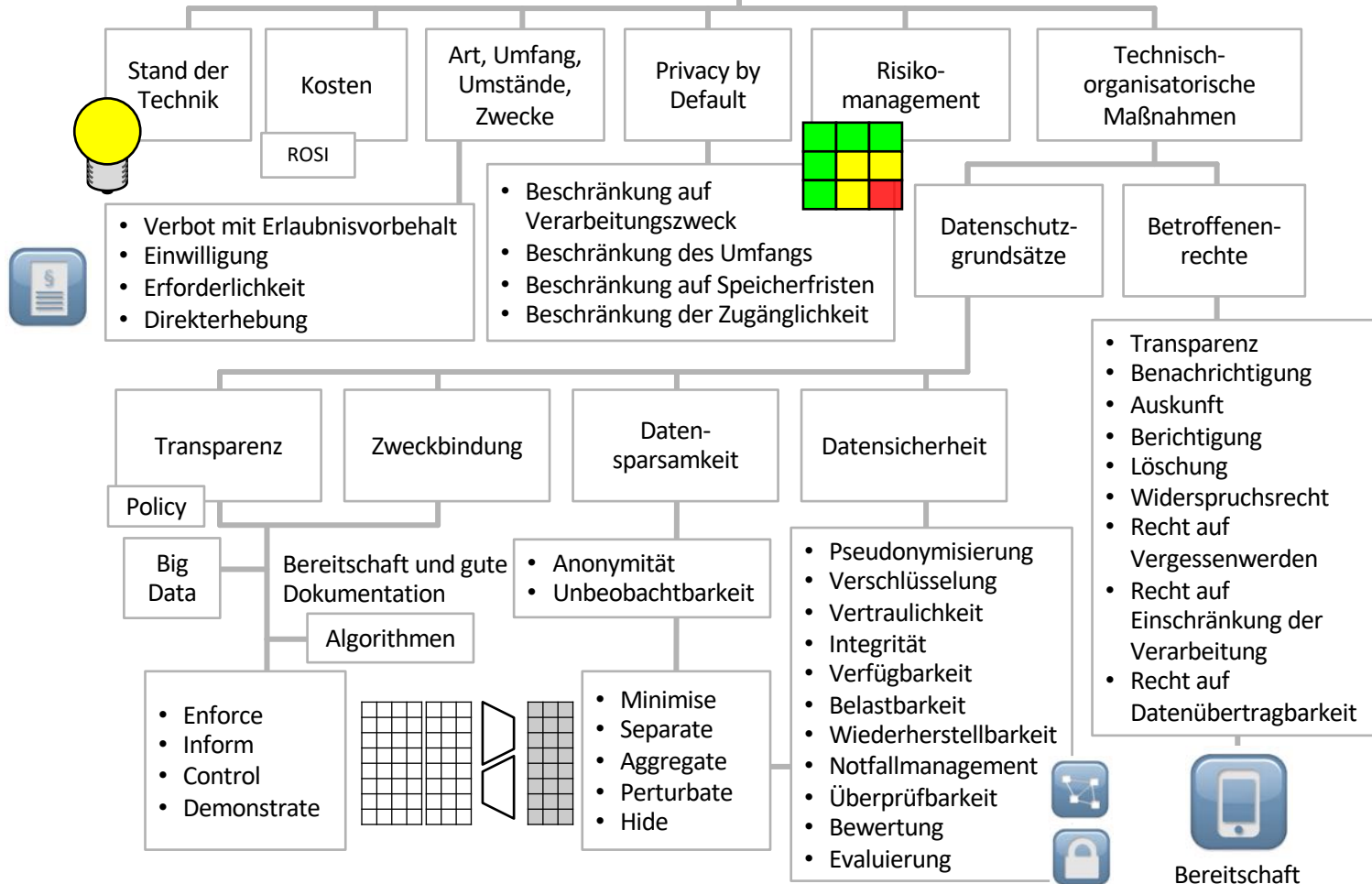
- marginale Unterschiede zum Risikomanagement aus der IT-Sicherheit
 - entweder Risikomanagementkreislauf
 - oder BSI-Standard zur Risikoanalyse verwenden

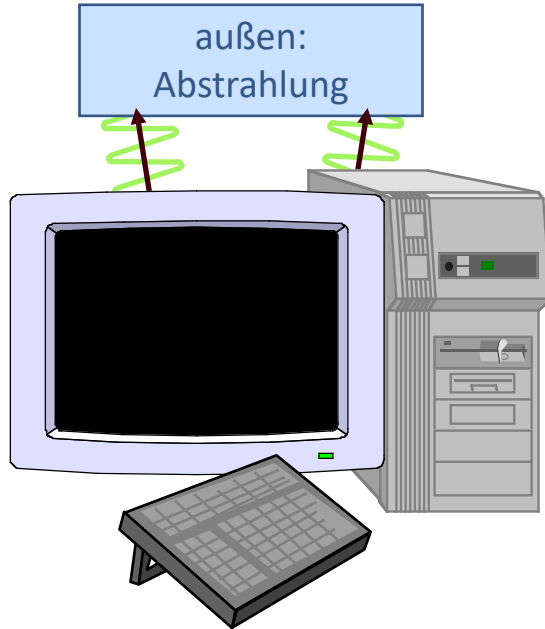


Risikomanagement Kreislauf



Privacy by Design





... und Vibrationen!

(sp)iPhone: Decoding Vibrations From Nearby Keyboards Using Mobile Phone Accelerometers

Philip Marquardt*
MIT Lincoln Laboratory
244 Wood Street, Lexington, MA USA
philip.marquardt@ll.mit.edu

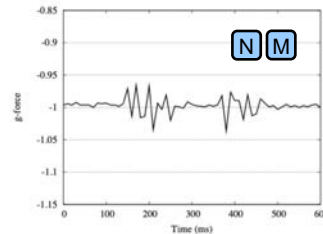
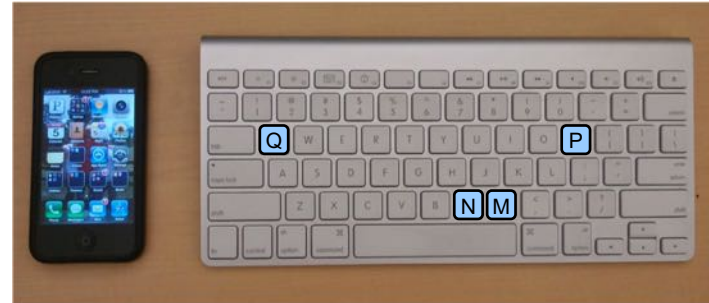
Arunabh Verma, Henry Carter and
Patrick Traynor
Georgia Institute of Technology
{arunabh.verma@, carterh@,
traynor@cc.gatech.edu

ABSTRACT

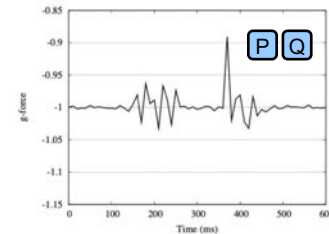
Mobile phones are increasingly equipped with a range of highly responsive sensors. From cameras and GPS receivers to three-axis accelerometers, applications running on these devices are able to experience rich interactions with their environment. Unfortunately, some applications may be able to use such sensors to monitor their surroundings in unintended ways. In this paper, we demonstrate that an application with access to accelerometer readings on a modern mobile phone can use such information to recover text entered on a nearby keyboard. Note that unlike previous emanation recovery papers, the accelerometers on such devices sample at near the Nyquist rate, making previous techniques unworkable.

to web browsers, a progressively sophisticated set of sensors are enabling these devices to more actively interface with the world around them. From gestures captured by accelerometers for games to augmented reality applications displaying metadata tags on video from the camera in real-time, mobile phones are becoming adept at capturing and harnessing rich features and data from their surroundings.

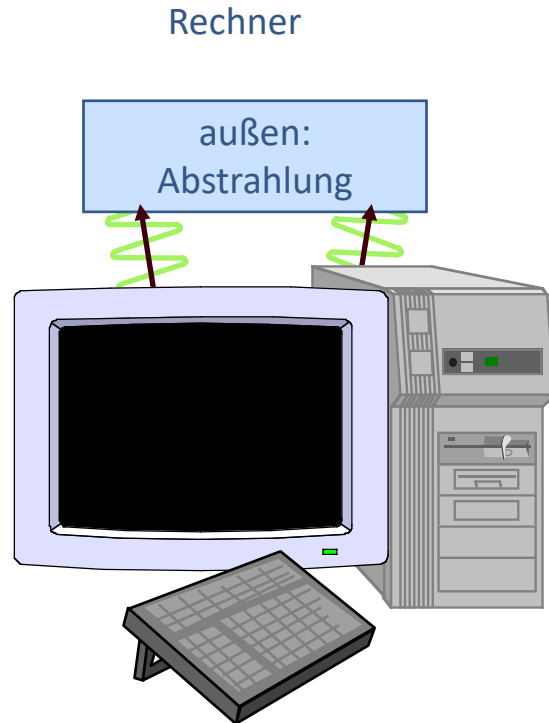
Unfortunately, the array of sensors in these devices can also be used in unintended ways. As many have suggested, malware could potentially gain access to a mobile phone's camera to take photos or video of the owner and their surroundings [16, 37]. In cases where the camera may not be pointed at an interesting target, a malicious



Character pair "nm"



Character pair "pq"



... auch Tastaturklappern?

Attacks by keyboard acoustic emanations

- 10-minute sound recording of a user typing English text using a keyboard
 - recovers $\leq 96\%$ of typed chars
 - makes use of machine learning
 - no need for a labeled training
- can even recognize random text
 - < 20 attempts for 90% recognition of 5-character random passwords
 - < 75 attempts for 80% recognition of 10-character random passwords

Source: Li Zhuang, Feng Zhou, J. D. Tygar: Keyboard Acoustic Emanations Revisited. Proc. 12th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security, November 2005, pp. 373-382.



Big Data
Data Analytics
Künstliche Intelligenz

Algorithmic Decision Making
Predictive Policing
Profiling

Zuverlässigkeit
Verstehbarkeit

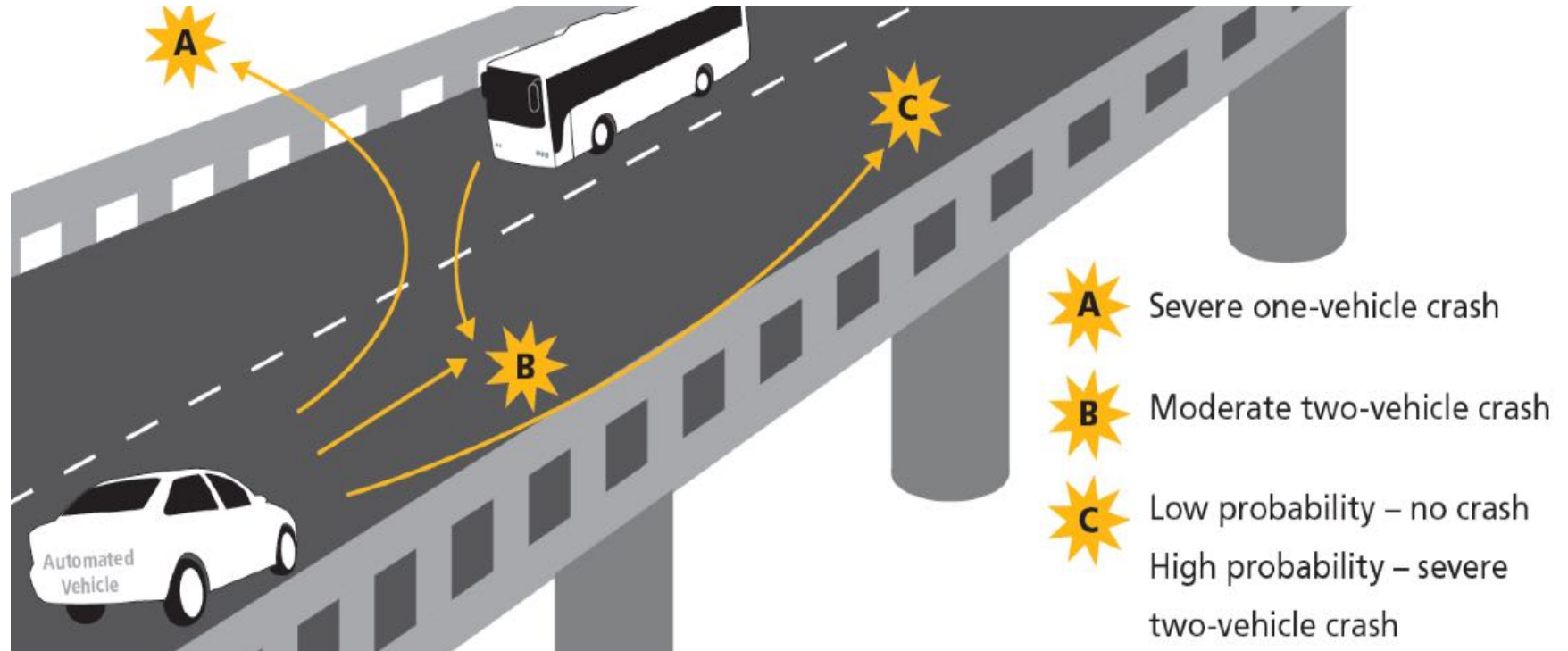


Datenschutz



IT-Sicherheit

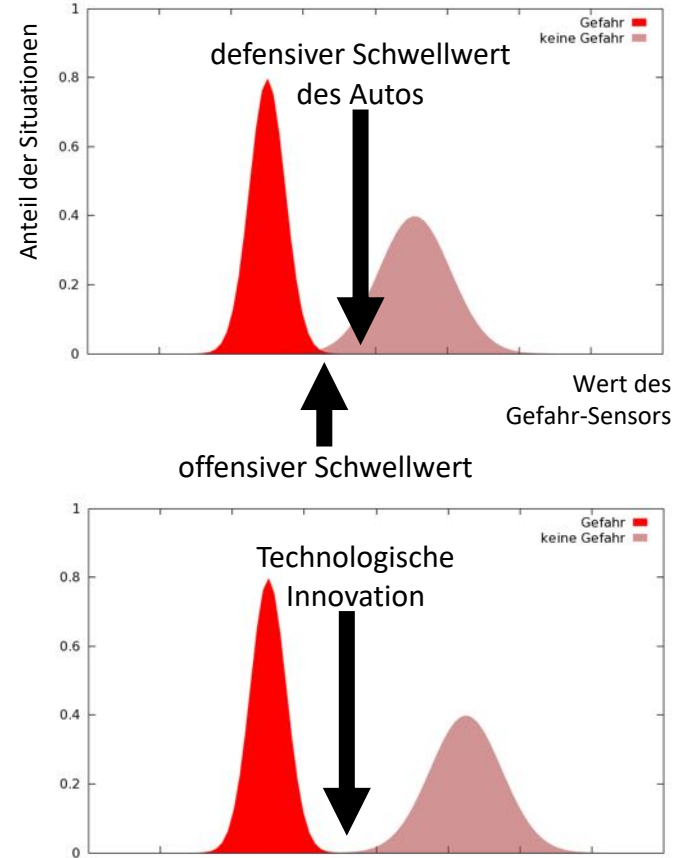
Privacy by Design
Security by Design



Algorithmen und Wahrscheinlichkeiten

Erkennung von Gefahren ist eine Frage von Wahrscheinlichkeiten

		ERKENNUNG	
		Gefahr	»normal«
REALITÄT	Gefahr	richtig positiv	falsch negativ
	»normal«	falsch positiv	richtig negativ



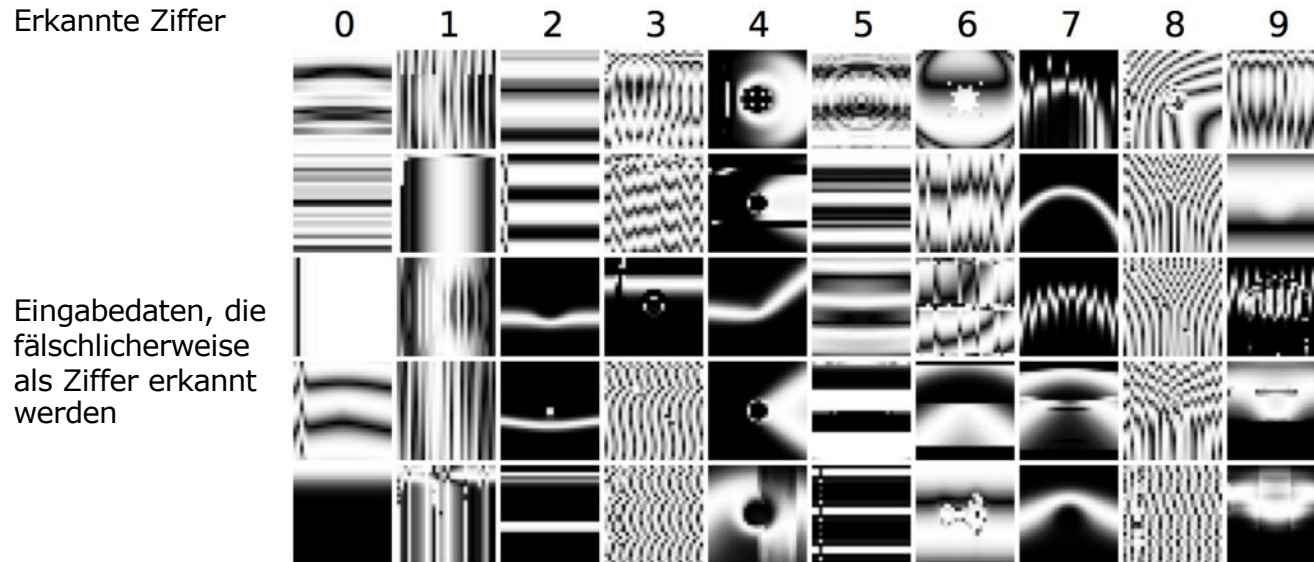
Verkehrszeichenerkennung mittels maschineller Lernverfahren



J. Stallkamp, M. Schlipsing, J. Salmen, C. Igel, Man vs. computer: Benchmarking machine learning algorithms for traffic sign recognition, Neural Networks, Volume 32, August 2012, Pages 323-332, ISSN 0893-6080

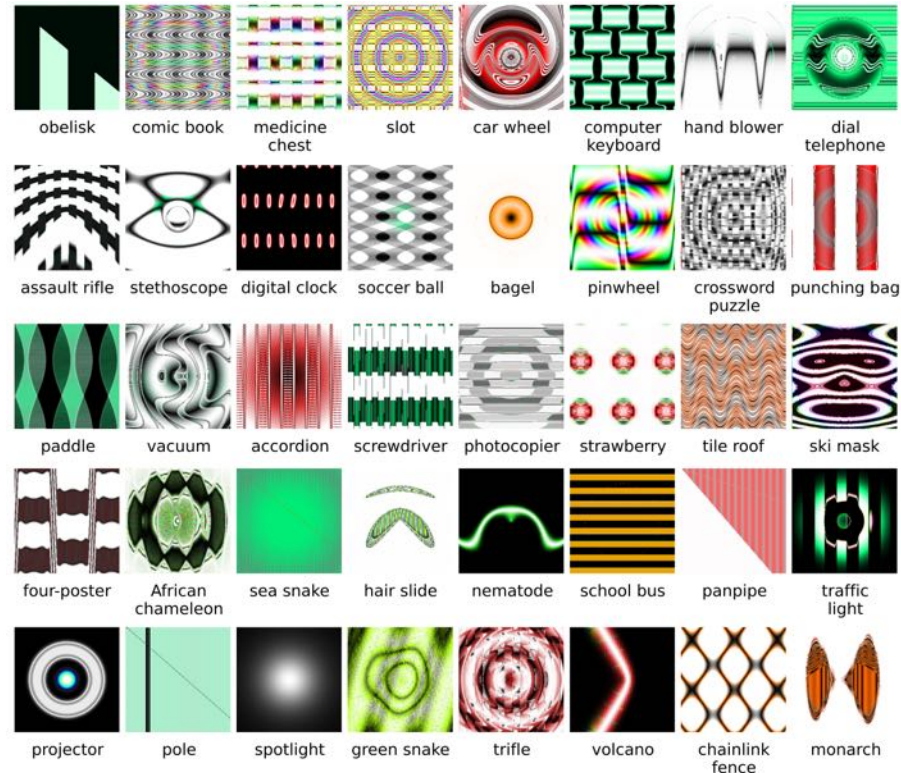
Verkehrszeichenerkennung mittels maschineller Lernverfahren

...klappt leider nicht immer



Nguyen A, Yosinski J, Clune J. Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images. In CVPR '15, IEEE, 2015.

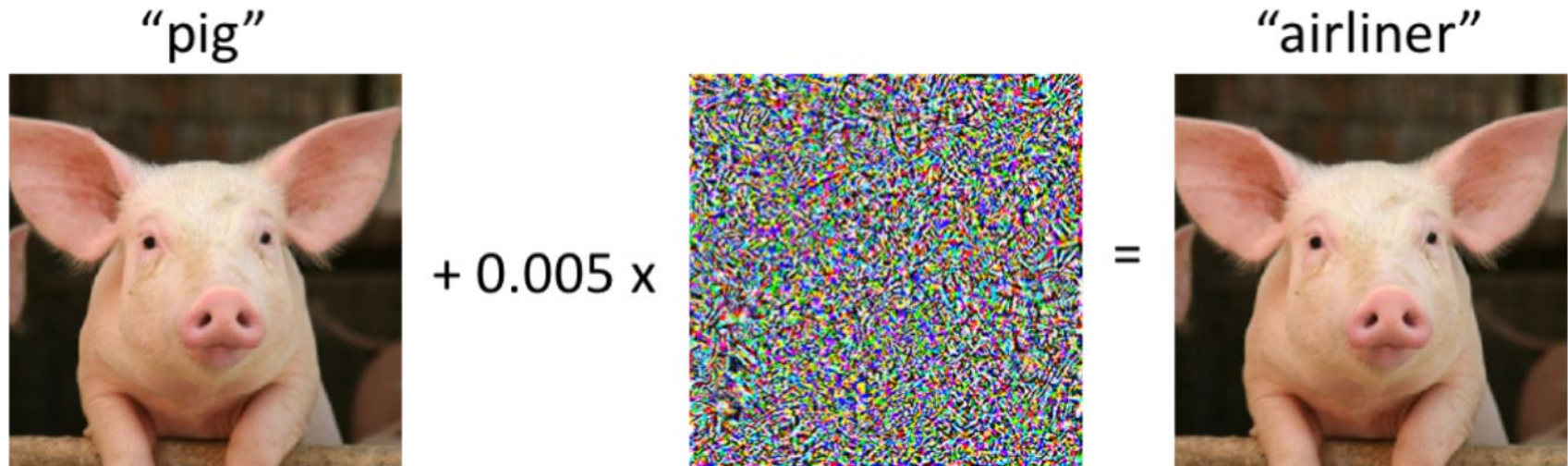
Gezielte Manipulationen eines autonomen Fahrzeugs möglich



Nguyen A, Yosinski J, Clune J. Deep Neural Networks are Easily Fooled: High Confidence Predictions for Unrecognizable Images. In CVPR '15, IEEE, 2015.

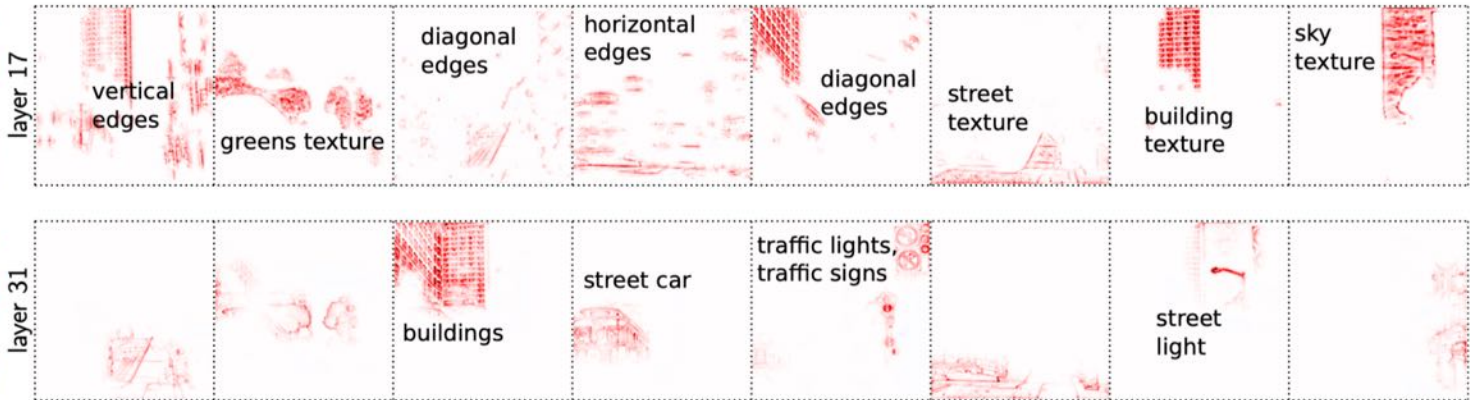
Gezielte Manipulationen

- Adversarial learning

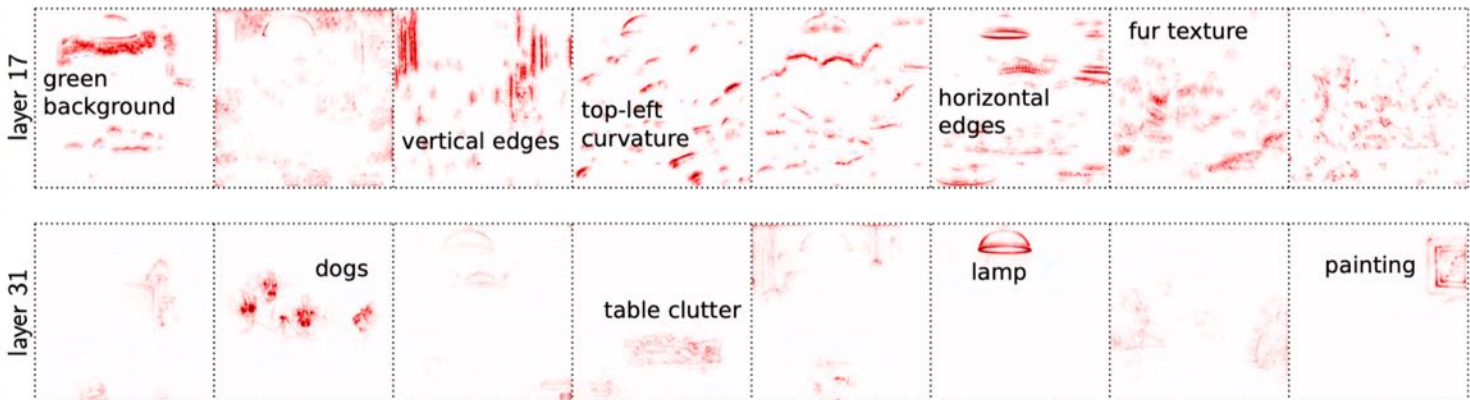


<https://www.designnews.com/electronics-test/yes-ai-can-be-tricked-and-its-serious-problem/161652909959780>

City and streetcar

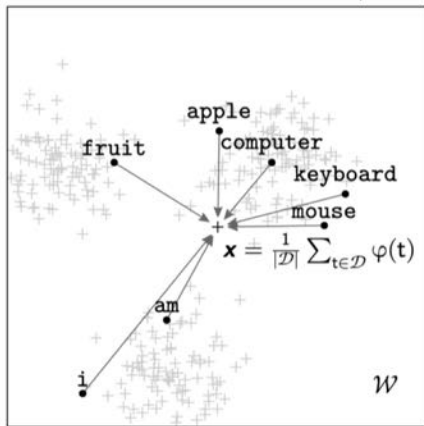


"Poker Game" (Coolidge, 1894)

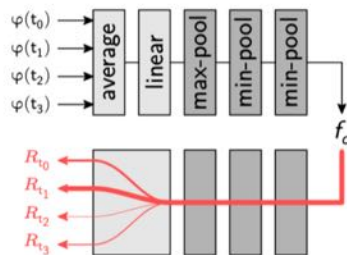


J. Kauffmann, M. Esders, G. Montavon, W. Samek, K. Müller, From Clustering to Cluster Explanations via Neural Networks CoRR, 2019, <https://arxiv.org/abs/1906.07633>

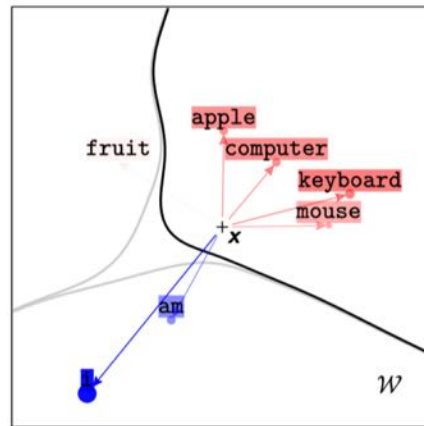
A. Document in Word-Vector Space



B. Network View of Redistribution



C. Function View of Redistribution



True Labels



Cluster Assignments



D. talk.politics.guns

Even if it were a **capital** offense, the **warrant** was not even an **arrest warrant**, but a search **warrant**. In other words, there was no **evidence** of **illegal** arms, just enough of a suggestion to get a **judge** to sign a license to search for **illegal** evidence.

E. sci.crypt

You can find the **salient** difference in any number of 5th **amendment** related Supreme **Court** opinions. The **Court** limits 5th **amendment** **protections** to what they call "**testimonial**" evidence, as opposed to physical evidence.

The whole question would hinge on whether a **crypto** key would be considered "**testimonial**" evidence. I suppose **arguments** could be made either way, though obviously I would hope it would be considered **testimonial**.

F. rec.motorcycles

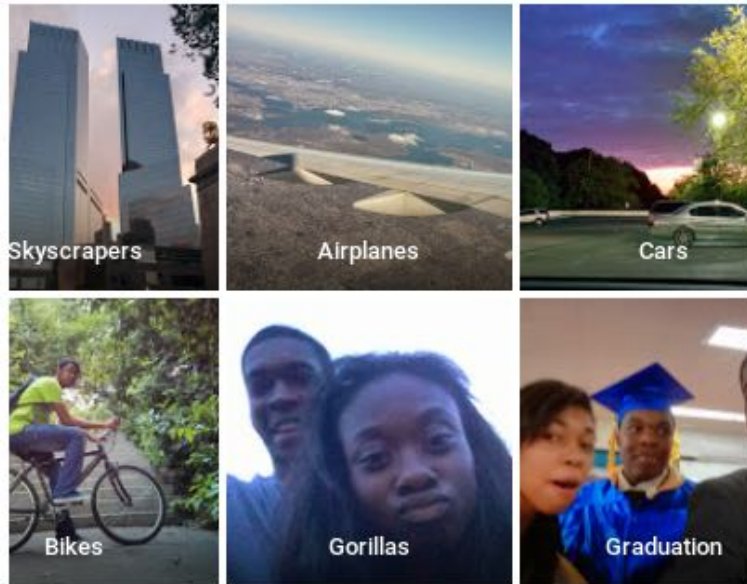
I'm not sure on the older bikes, but the **Yamaha Virago 535** has spec'd seat height of 27.6 in. and the **Honda Shadow** 27.2 in.

G. misc.forsale

For Sale: A Thule **Car** rack with 2 **bike** holder accessories. Comes with **Nissan Pathfinder** brackets but you can buy the appropriate ones for your **car** cheap. Looking for \$100.00 for everything. I live in the Bethesda area. Thanks for your interest.

Algorithmen sind nicht neutral, sondern enthalten immer Wertungen

- Machine Learning:
 - Auswahl des Trainingssets erzeugt stereotype Muster



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SMART HOME ▾

Google apologizes for algorithm mistakenly calling black people 'gorillas'

The search giant is under fire after its Photo app offensively mislabeled user's photos. It points to another challenge Silicon Valley companies have to face when developing next-gen tech: sensitivity.



Richard Nieva  July 1, 2015 5:32 PM PDT

ES



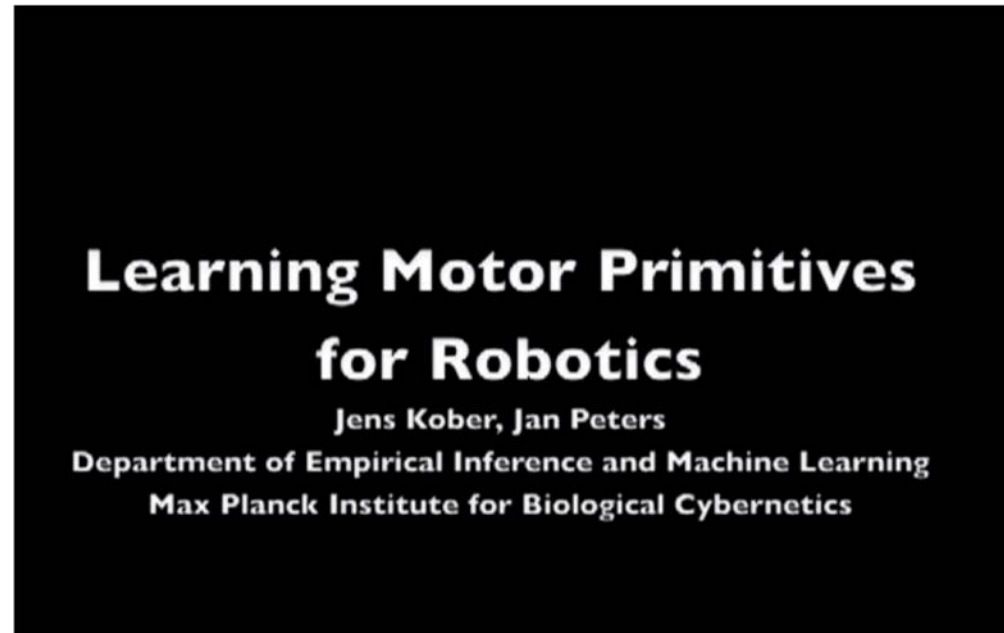
99+

<https://www.cnet.com/news/google-apologizes-for-algorithm-mistakenly-calling-black-people-gorillas/>

Algorithmen sind nicht neutral, sondern enthalten immer Wertungen

■ Machine Learning:

- Auswahl des Trainingssets erzeugt stereotype Muster
- verfestigt solche Muster (algorithmische Normalisierung)
- Indeterminismus erzeugt Unschärfe
- macht Algorithmen anpassungsfähiger



<https://www.ias.informatik.tu-darmstadt.de/Research/LearningMotorPrimitives>

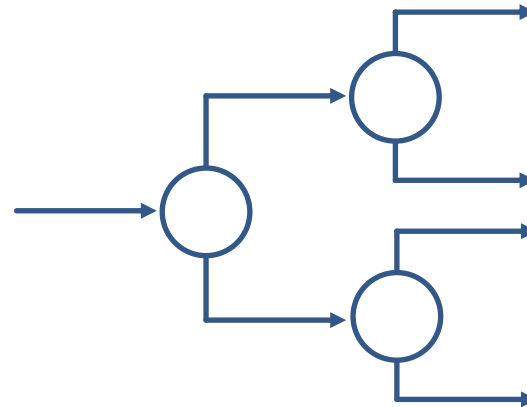
Algorithmen sind nicht neutral, sondern enthalten immer Wertungen

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- verfestigt solche Muster (algorithmische Normalisierung)
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■ Einfache Entscheidungslogiken

- Entwickler hat expliziten Entscheidungsbaum hinterlegt
- Deterministische Verhaltensweise





Universität Hamburg
DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS
SECURITY AND PRIVACY

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SECURITY AND PRIVACY

Foto: UHH/Denstorf

[UHH](#) → [MIN-Fakultät](#) → [Fachbereich Informatik](#) → [Einrichtungen](#) → [Arbeitsbereiche](#) → [Security and Privacy](#) → [Home](#)

WORKING GROUP ON «SECURITY AND PRIVACY»

Security and Privacy

Information systems become more and more important in critical infrastructures, while the Internet has evolved to a critical infrastructure itself. The secure operation of these infrastructures is vital and their failure can have severe impacts up to the loss of human lives.

Security refers to the fact that protection goals are achieved in the presence of malicious attacks and system failures. Typical security goals can be confidentiality, integrity, accountability, and availability. Security and privacy in information systems addresses both technical and organizational aspects, such as building and establishing security concepts and security infrastructures as well as risk analysis and risk management.

Privacy can be a conflicting goal to security, but they can also benefit from each other. Hence, it is necessary to balance both when developing secure information systems.

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