

Anonymity:

Is hiding your information like name, age, address and interests from people who can use this information for their own purposes (تعرفي الشخصي مب موجود بالسلایدات)

How?

By using:

- Pseudo identity
- Pseudo address
- Untraceable identity

Pros:

- National security
- Avoiding intimidation
- Self interest

Cons:

- Personal and societal harm
- Complicates investigations on disputes and crimes

Why some peoples interest in your informations?

- Information is treasure
- Liabilities
- High demand

Anonymity in the internet:

- Anonymous servers (via encryption)
 - Anonymous users (Simple Mail Transfer protocol & Network News Transfer protocol)
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Security:

the state of being free from danger or threat. (من قوئل مب موجود بالسلایدات)

Why?

To prevent

- Unauthorized access
- Unauthorized use
- Theft

Security domains

1- Confidentiality:

preventing unauthorized disclosure to third parties

2- Integrity:

preventing unauthorized modification of files

3- Availability:

preventing unauthorized withholding of information and facility

Physical security:

prevention of access to physical facilities

Defense mechanisms:

- Deterrence
- Prevention
- Detection
- Response

Physical access control by:

1- Physical barriers: like fences, dogs and CCTVs

2- Electronic security: like cards, firewalls and passwords

Types of encryption:

Symmetric Keys: Encryption and decryption use the same key

Asymmetric Keys: Encryption and decryption use different keys, a public and a private key

Authentication:

Verify that I am whom I claim

Authorization

Decides if you have permission to access a resource

Authentication Tools:

- Username, password

- Retinal image
 - Fingerprint
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Privacy

The ability of individuals or groups to hide information about themselves.

Solitude: The right to be alone without disturbances (حق العزلة)

Anonymity: The right to have no public personal identity (إخفاء الهوية عن العامة)

Intimacy: The right not to be monitored

Reserve: The right to control one's personal information

Types of privacy

- Personal (like your own room) *
- Information (like Medical information)
- Institutional (like Sales data)

Importance of privacy

- Guards our personal identity
- Preserves our autonomy
- Supports establishing new social relationships

Privacy acts and policies:

- **Privacy policy:** the institution is bound to tell us the nature, type, usage of information about us.
- **Right to opt out:** the institution is bound to explain our recourse to prevent the transfer of our data to third-party beneficiaries
- **Safeguards :** the institution must put in place policies to prevent fraudulent access to confidential information

Privacy protection

- Don't reveal personal details to strangers
- Keep a "clean" email address.

- Use encryption

Privacy violations reasons

- Information misuse
- Information interception
- Information matching