

#ref #ret

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%%- n: usa foreign intel surveillance - j: edward snowden, apple data collection. consumer notification! - d: digital political ads + tracking - m: social media taking data in general - h: human ml modeling %%

## 1 | Page o' notes

### 1.0.1 | Machine learning broad level implications on privacy

- ML requires big data
  - machine learning has driven us into the “information age”
    - cause of most of these issues
  - getting lots of info → invading privacy, generally
- ML can break privacy without explicit data
  - ML can de-anonymize anonymous activities
    - ML based tracking systems make anonymity hard
    - hashing ISN'T good enough
  - same thing can be done even without ml
    - location tracking easily de-anonymized by simple cross reference
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- ML can construct human models
  - ML model of how you think and act
    - viewed as creepy
  - if it could predict your thoughts, what then?
  - fundamentally about simulation intelligent behaviour

### 1.0.2 | Regulation!

- FTC (federal trade commission) coming down hard
  - hitting Facebook, google, ect.
- CCPA, California consumer privacy act
- GDPR, General Data Protection Regulation
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### 1.0.3 | Rights

- right to be forgotten
  - opt out law by the consumer
  - is this a right?
- right to our data, as outlined in CCPA
  - again, really a right?

### 1.0.4 | **Flipside**

- if privacy-preserving techniques ultimately fail,
  - then what?
- ML does a lot of good
  - though the individual might not want to share medical data,
  - that same data on the large scale could save countless lives
- forced to give data by tragedy of the commons
  - you want ml networks to portray your demographic accurately,
  - and if you don't give data, it won't. In a world dominated by ml,
  - giving your data becomes necessity
- forced to give data by economic necessity
  - where data collection is truly opt out, services replace it with paid
  - economically worse off will be more likely to give data
  - skews data collected?