DS 593: Privacy in Practice

Privacy in Tension

News?





Gmail unveils end-toend encrypted messages. Only thing is: It's not true E2EE.

Yes, encryption/decryption occurs on end-user devices, but there's a catch.

DAN GOODIN – APR 3, 2025 5:16 PM | 66





Credit: Getty Images

https://arstechnica.com/security/2025/04/are-new-google-e2ee-emails-really-end-to-end-encryptedkinda-but-not-really/

BurnBox: Self-Revocable Encryption in a World of Compelled Access

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Cornell Tech

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https://eprint.iacr.org/2018/638.pdf

SocioTy: Practical Cryptography in Smart Home Contexts

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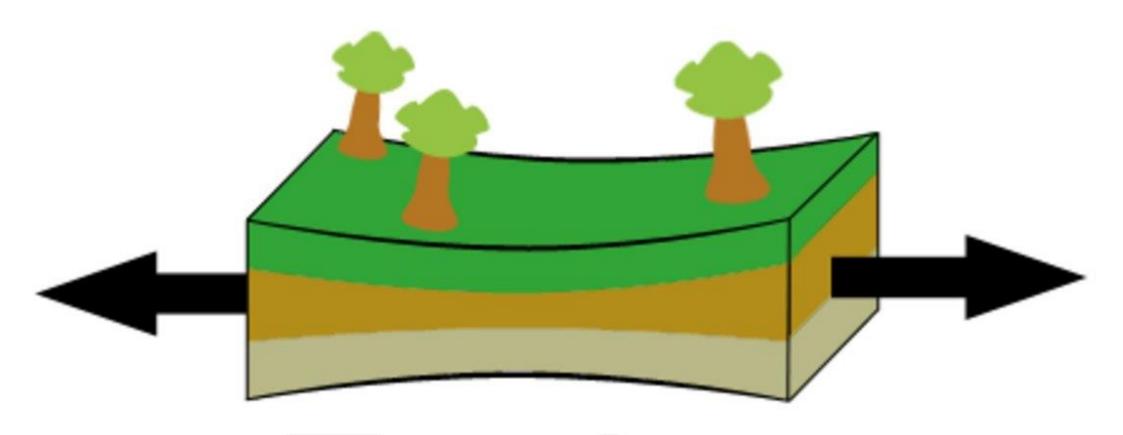
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Last time

 Exploring targeted and mass surveillance by the state, corporations and other actors

Today

 Exploring some of the tensions and trade-offs with regards to privacy



Tension

Valid concerns of negative impacts of privacy

- Safety impacts Will this limit investigative capabilities?
 - "Going Dark"

Business impacts – Will this limit what we can build and do?

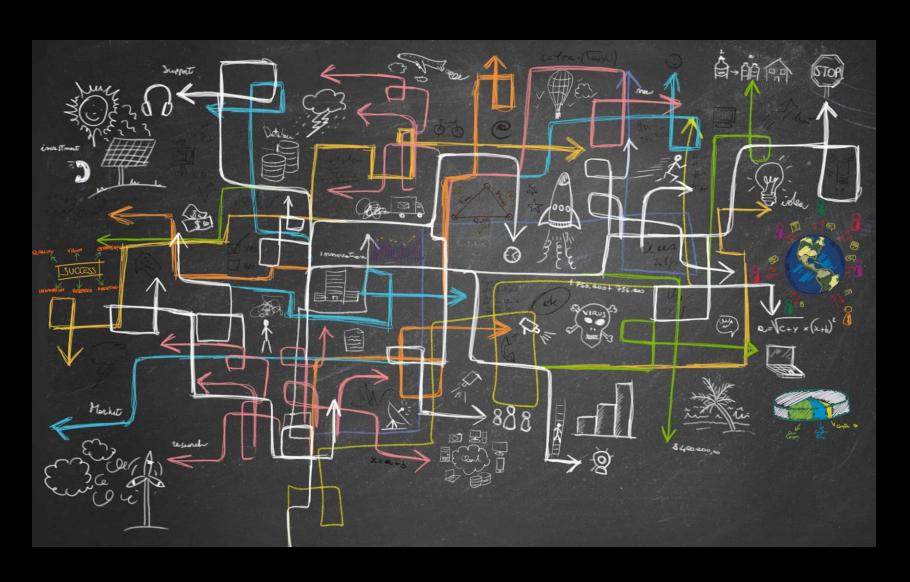
 Societal impacts – What about the benefits of systems like contact tracing?

Social impacts – Toxicity is correlated with anonymity

Valid concerns about consequences of surveillance

- Impacts of free expression
 - Privacy is understood as a necessary basis for other rights
- Dangers of misuse, hard to audit
- Can potentially decrease safety
- Limited evidence of efficacy
- Can have unintended consequences

It's Complicated



Focus of today: Exceptional Access

Most people on all sides of debate agree privacy is important

- Generally the request is for Exceptional Access
 - Privacy in most cases but can be undone in extreme cases
- Yet, privacy advocates often appear inflexible and reject even this idea
 - Why?

How to Build Exceptional Access

- The main privacy tool in these systems is encryption
 - Need to circumvent this somehow

• This is often referred to as a backdoor



Circumventing Encryption

- Weaken the standards
- Attack the cryptography
- Attack the implementation
- Attack everything outside the cryptography
 - The device
 - The metadata

What's the worst that can happen?

The Clipper Chip (Early 1990s)



Export-Grade Encryption (1990s)



Primitives

Practical Example: GSM encryption

• A5/0: No encryption

• A5/1: Based on LFSRs

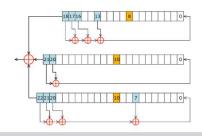
A5/2: Weakened A5/1

• A5/3 (KASUMI): New for 3G











Primitives

• Practical Example: GSM encryption

• A5/0: No encryption

A5/1: Broken

A5/2: Way Broken

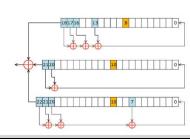
 A5/3 (KASUMI): Dented (and 3G vuln. to protocol attacks)

• Deliberately weak cipher design

• Cost & politics • • T • • Mobile •

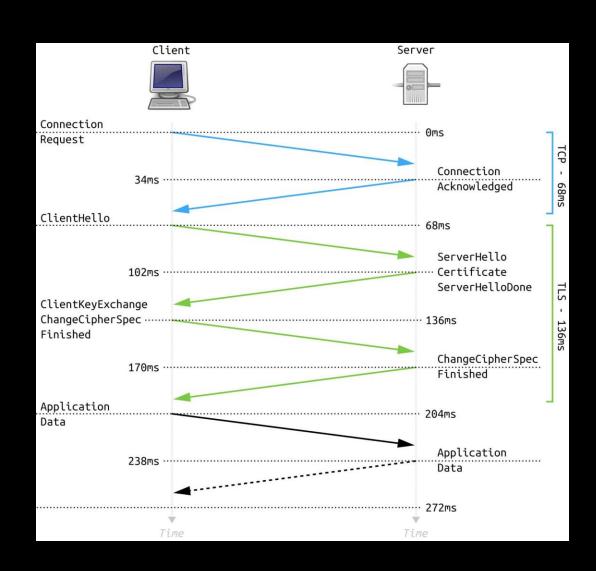








TLS/SSL (1990-???)



Rollback Attacks

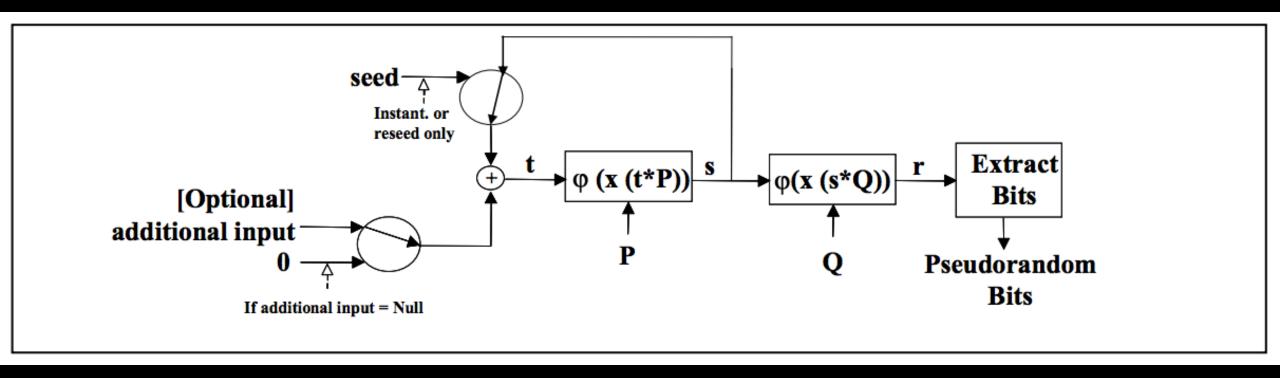
• POODLE (2014)

• FREAK (2015)

• Logjam (2015)

• DROWN (2016)

Juniper and Dual EC (2015)



Ghost Users





Zero days and Device Vulnerabilities

Recall from last class

Pegasus

Quantum-Turbine

On Metadata

• Do we really need to protect this too?

On Metadata

Do we really need to protect this too?

 "Metadata absolutely tells you everything about somebody's life. If you have enough metadata you don't really need content." -Stewart Baker, former general counsel for the NSA

• "Baker is absolutely right. We kill people based on metadata." - Michael Hayden, former director of the NSA and CIA

Upshot

 Historically, any attempt towards exceptional access leads to a global weakening of security with lasting aftereffects

- Hard to control who can leverage a backdoor
 - NSA hacking Greece
 - China hacking Google
- No party is beyond compromise
- Many former national security officers support strong encryption

Next Time

Hate speech and content moderation challenges

Navigating this tension