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SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND STATISTICS

COMPARING INTERNET CENSORSHIP BETWEEN IRELAND & IRAQ

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B.A.I. COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Declaration

I hereby declare that this Thesis is entirely my own work and that it has not been submitted as an exercise for a degree at this or any other university.

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Abstract

A short summary of the problem investigated, the approach taken and the key findings. This should not be more than around 400 words.

The must be on a separate page.

what's the title for our title abstract one page five paragraphs area and digital twin project research questions two paragraphs how to solve them paragraph to implement and evaluate main findings one paragraphs expanding the abstract

introduction literature review design implementation evaluation conclusion

Acknowledgements

Thanks Mum!

You should acknowledge any help that you have received (for example from technical staff), or input provided by, for example, a company.

Contents

Abstract	ii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Internet Censorship and Privacy	1
1.1.1 Privacy	1
1.1.2 Background	1
1.1.3 Global Censorship	1
1.2 Project Goals	1
2 State of the Art	2
2.1 Censorship Mechanisms & Circumvention Techniques	2
2.2 Ireland	2
2.3 Iraq	2
2.4 Tools	2
3 Methodology	3
3.1 Introduction	3
3.2 The OONI Probe	3
3.2.1 Background of OONI	3
3.2.2 Data-Collection	3
3.3 Challenges & Limitations	3
4 Results and Discussion	4

5	Security Privacy	5
6	Conclusions	6
A1	Appendix	8
	A1.1 Appendix numbering	8

1 | Introduction

1.1 Internet Censorship and Privacy

The primary aim of this work is to identify and compare internet censorship methods between Ireland and Iraq.

1.1.1 Privacy

This section will talk about the privacy of users across the globe.

User Privacy across the internet is directly tied to censorship efforts from different regimes. In countries where censorship is highly enforced, using anonymity tools to circumvent censorship can protect your right to free expression and access to information. For instance, the *Human Rights Watch* advises people in China to make use of the Tor Browser to avoid abuses by the state (1).

1.1.2 Background

This section will talk about internet censorship across the world and give a brief intro into the differences by general region

1.1.3 Global Censorship

1.2 Project Goals

The aim of this project is to ...

2 | State of the Art

2.1 Censorship Mechanisms & Circumvention Techniques

2.2 Ireland

2.3 Iraq

2.4 Tools

3 | Methodology

3.1 Introduction

3.2 The OONI Probe

3.2.1 Background of OONI

The Open Observatory of Network Interference (OOONI) project was started in 2012 as a non-profit open-source software project aimed at identifying and documenting internet censorship around the world (2). The OONI organization openly publishes measurements and provides a public archive on network interference from across the world.

3.2.2 Data-Collection

3.3 Challenges & Limitations

4 | Results and Discussion

5 | Security Privacy

6 | Conclusions

Bibliography

- [1] Eric Jardine. Privacy, censorship, data breaches and Internet freedom: The drivers of support and opposition to Dark Web technologies.
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1461444817733134>, 2017.
[Accessed 29-01-2025].
- [2] About — ooni.org. <https://ooni.org/about/>. [Accessed 25-01-2025].

A1 | Appendix

You may use appendices to include relevant background information, such as calibration certificates, derivations of key equations or presentation of a particular data reduction method. You should not use the appendices to dump large amounts of additional results or data which are not properly discussed. If these results are really relevant, then they should appear in the main body of the report.

A1.1 Appendix numbering

Appendices are numbered sequentially, A1, A2, A3... The sections, figures and tables within appendices are numbered in the same way as in the main text. For example, the first figure in Appendix A1 would be Figure A1.1. Equations continue the numbering from the main text.