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**Seminário de Proteção à
Privacidade e aos Dados Pessoais**

São Paulo, SP

24 de agosto de 2016

The background of the slide is a dark gray circuit board pattern with white lines representing traces and components. The pattern is dense and covers the entire area.

Criptografia: Privacidade e Segurança ou Privacidade vs. Segurança?

**Cristine Hoepers, D.Sc.
Gerente Geral**

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O que vem à mente quando pensamos em invasão de privacidade?



A privacidade e a segurança estão cada vez mais nas mãos de terceiros

Privacidade com relação ao que está no dispositivo do usuário e ao que ele faz na Internet – em tese ele teria controle sobre esses dados

- dados armazenados
- acessos a *sites* e conteúdos
 - gostos, hábitos, opiniões

Privacidade com relação a dados que precisam estar nos computadores de terceiros ou trafegar pela rede

- depende destes terceiros manterem a confidencialidade
- serviços de *e-gov*, *e-health*, *e-commerce*, *e-**
 - resultados *online* de exames, serviços de previdência, cartões de crédito, *sites* de nota fiscal, dados biométricos, RFIDs em carros e passaportes, preferências e histórico de compras, etc

Estes dados estão protegidos?

- exemplos crescentes de problemas...

from US-based email accounts including Gmail, Yahoo or Hotmail for just \$129 (£92). Hacking into someone's corporate email account will cost \$500

Hackers can break into your Gmail, Hotmail or Yahoo account for just \$129, says Dell

By Hyacinth Mascarenhas

April 8, 2016 06:40 BST



Prices for a Remote Access Trojan (RAT) — a malware program that allows cybercriminals to secretly control your computer remotely — are dirt cheap, going for as little as \$5 to \$10. An Angler Exploit Kit, on the other hand, costs between \$100 and \$135. DDoS attacks are usually charged by the hour, day or week and range from \$5 to \$555. Doxing goes for \$20. Hacking tutorials are also available for purchase online for criminals on a budget and goes for as little as \$20-\$40.

<http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/hackers-can-break-into-your-gmail-hotmail-yahoo-account-just-129-says-dell-1553764#cid=885696>

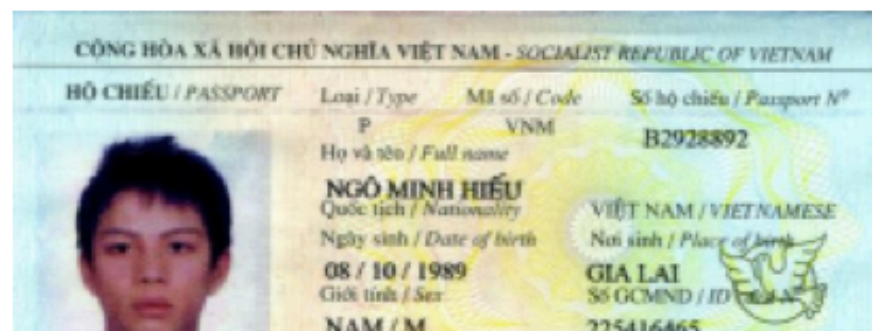
10 Experian Lapse Allowed ID Theft Service Access to 200 Million Consumer Records

MAR 14



In October 2013, KrebsOnSecurity published [an exclusive story](#) detailing how a Vietnamese man running an online identity theft service bought personal and financial records on Americans directly from a company owned by **Experian**, one of the three major U.S. credit bureaus. Today's story looks deeper at the damage wrought in this colossal misstep by one of the nation's largest data brokers.

Last week, **Hieu Minh Ngo**, a 24-year-old Vietnamese national, pleaded guilty to running an identity theft service out of his home in Vietnam. Ngo was arrested last year in Guam by **U.S. Secret Service**



Experian came into the picture in March 2012, when it [purchased](#) Court Ventures (along with all of its customers — including Mr. Ngo). For almost ten months after Experian completed that acquisition, Ngo continued siphoning consumer data and making his wire transfers.

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Osram Lightify light bulbs 'vulnerable to hack'

🕒 27 July 2016 | T



Security researchers have discovered nine vulnerabilities in a range of internet-connected light bulbs made by Osram.

The flaws in the Lightify products could give attackers access to a home wi-fi network, and potentially operate the lights without permission.

Osram said a "majority" of the problems would be fixed in a software update in August, but four remained unpatched.

One security expert said Osram had made an "elementary" mistake.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-36903274>

Hackers Can Use Smart Sockets to Shut Down Critical Systems

Users might be risking their privacy, and even physical security, when using smart plugs to manage appliances in

Password remote control

If an attacker knows the MAC address of the device and the default password, he can gain remote control of the device to re-schedule it, or access all the information the device uses, including the user's email address and password, if the email notification feature is enabled. This can lead to the full compromise of the linked email account, unless two-factor authentication is enabled.

Firmware upgrade through command injection

The device hashes its own credentials using the MD5 algorithm. Hashing means that, for every input (string of data), a hash delivers a unique value of 32 characters. This is done through the md5sum command, which receives the joined username and password as a parameter.

<https://labs.bitdefender.com/2016/08/hackers-can-use-smart-sockets-to-shut-down-critical-systems/>

Developer Accidentally Leaks Details of Thailand Expats While Testing Website

Site setup gaffe goes viral, exposes PII for 2,000 expats

The test website didn't block public access and also featured a simple password (12345) for the administrator account. What made it worse was the fact that it contained actual details (not dummy data) for about 2,000 foreign workers living in Thailand.

The site exposed real names, passport numbers, current addresses, and professions. The website included details only for workers in Thailand's southern province of Nakhon Si Thammarat.

<http://news.softpedia.com/news/developer-accidentally-leaks-details-of-thailand-expats-while-testing-website-502287.shtml>

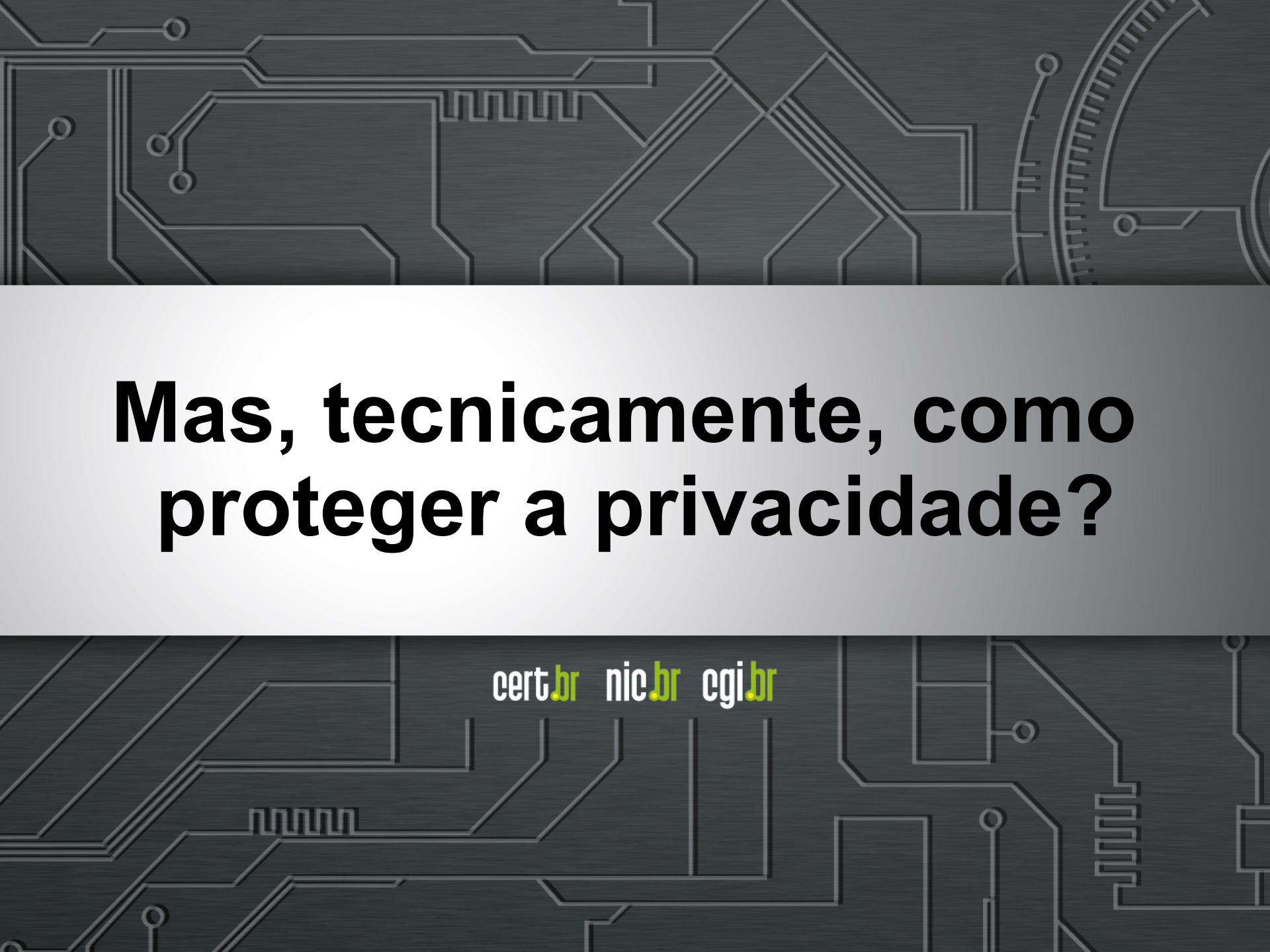
MUST READ **HOW BITCOIN HELPED FUEL AN EXPLOSION IN RANSOMWARE ATTACKS**

Shodan: The IoT search engine for watching sleeping kids and bedroom antics

[Opinion] Shodan is not the devil, but rather a messenger which should make us take responsibility for our own security in a world of webcams and mobile devices.

As reported by [Ars Technica](#), you can use the vulnerable cam feed to find everything from "marijuana plantations, back rooms of banks, children, kitchens, living rooms, garages, front gardens, back gardens, ski slopes, swimming pools, colleges and schools, laboratories, and cash register cameras in retail stores."

<http://www.zdnet.com/article/shodan-the-iot-search-engine-which-shows-us-sleeping-kids-and-how-we-throw-away-our-privacy/>

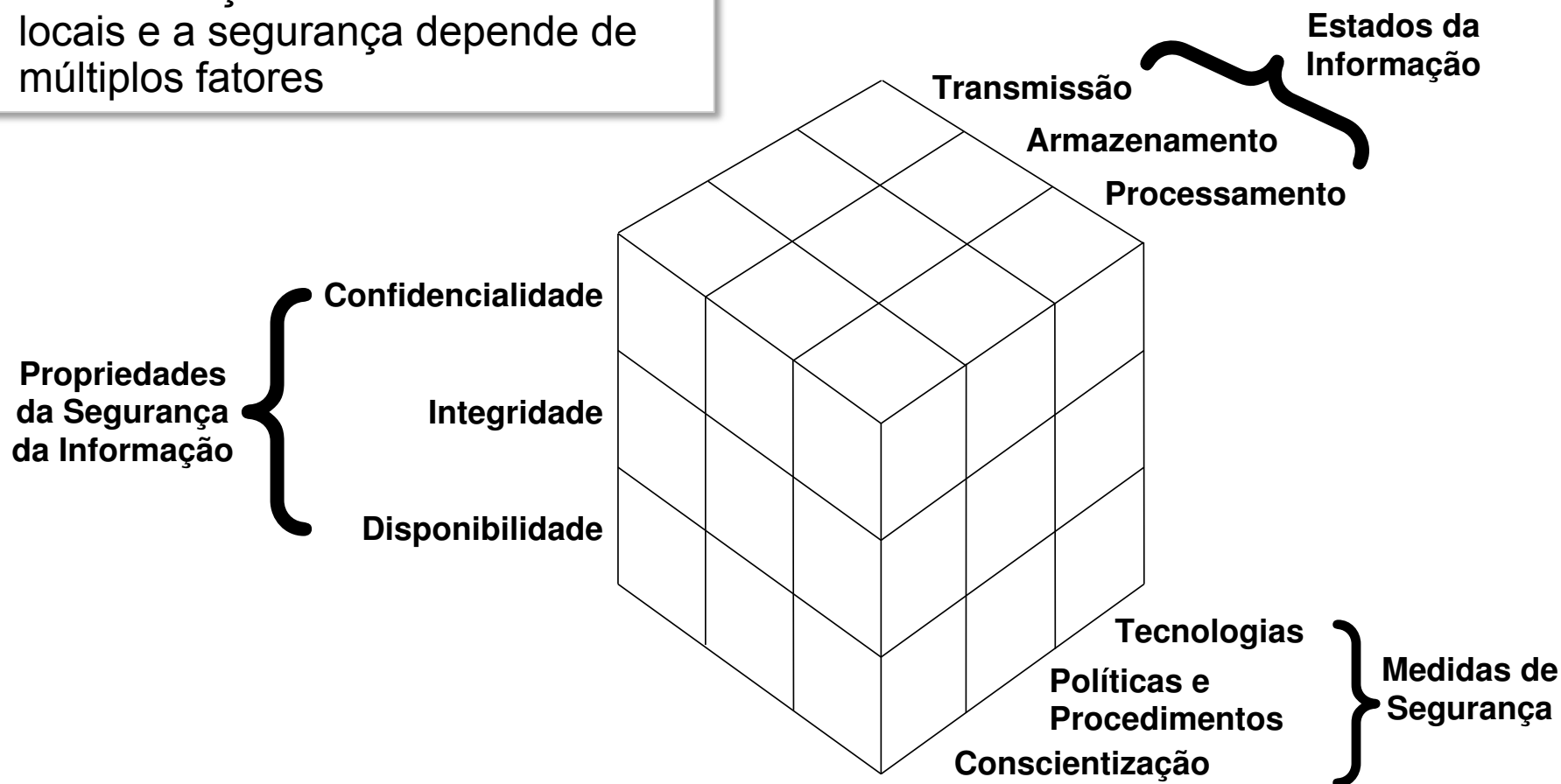
The background of the slide is a dark gray circuit board pattern with white lines representing traces and components. The top and bottom sections of the slide feature this pattern, while the middle section is a solid light gray.

**Mas, tecnicamente, como
proteger a privacidade?**

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Segurança da Informação

- De maneira simplificada, tudo que queremos proteger são informações
- As informações estão em diversos locais e a segurança depende de múltiplos fatores



McCumber Information Security Model

<http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/security/library/s-confnotes2/>

Em Segurança da Informação: Privacidade e Confidencialidade

Do ponto de vista de Segurança da Informação:

Privacidade – habilidade e/ou direito de proteger suas informações pessoais, estende-se à habilidade e/ou direito de prevenir invasões do seu espaço pessoal.

Confidencialidade – envolve a obrigação de proteger os segredos de outras pessoas ou organizações, se você souber deles.



Security Engineering — The Book, Ross Anderson, Cambridge University
ISBN: 978-0470068526 – <http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rja14/book.html>

Importância da Criptografia

Criptografia

- ciência e arte de escrever mensagens em forma cifrada ou em código
- é uma das principais tecnologias de segurança

É a base para o funcionamento de:

- certificados e assinaturas digitais
- mecanismos de autenticação
- conexão segura na Web (HTTPS)
- conexão segura para outras aplicações na Internet (SSL/TLS, IPSec)
- proteção de dados armazenados em disco, em mídias removíveis e dispositivos móveis
- integridade de consultas DNS (DNSSEC)

Cartilha de Segurança para a Internet, Capítulo 9

ISBN: 978-85-60062-54-6 – <http://cartilha.cert.br/livro/>

O que se ouve na suposta batalha: Segurança vs. Privacidade

“Para ter segurança é preciso abrir mão da privacidade”

“Na Internet, não se deve analisar nem os cabeçalhos dos pacotes”

“Usar criptografia em tudo garante privacidade”

“Órgãos investigativos precisam ter acesso a comunicações criptografadas para serem efetivos”

“Para ter privacidade deve-se eliminar
- logs
- cookies”

Não confundir:

Segurança com Controle

Medidas de Controle

- armazenar 100% do tráfego
 - inclusive o conteúdo, mesmo que cifrado
- armazenar, inspecionar e processar de forma centralizada *logs*, consultas DNS, acessos, conteúdo, etc
 - de múltiplas redes
 - correlacionando estas informações
 - com motivações diversas e difusas

Medidas de Segurança

- controle de acesso
 - garantir que só você acessa sua conta de *e-mail*; que ninguém invade seu perfil do *twitter*, etc
 - garantir que só você acessa seu *Internet banking*
- armazenar *logs* de acordo com políticas bem definidas e para fins específicos de segurança e funcionamento da rede
- criptografia sem “chaves mestras”

Europa debate sigilo de WhatsApp e Telegram

Os ministros do Interior de França, Bernard Cazeneuve, e Alemanha, Thomas De Maizière, anunciaram na terça-feira, 23, que solicitarão à Comissão Europeia que crie uma legislação para obrigar as operadoras de telecomunicações e empresas de software a quebrarem o sigilo de conteúdos criptografados em caso de investigações judiciais que envolvam, por exemplo, suspeitas de atividade terrorista, se quiserem continuar atuando no mercado europeu.

<http://internacional.estado.com.br/noticias/geral/europa-debate-sigilo-de-whatsapp-e-telegram,1000071569>

Microsoft Secure Boot key debacle causes security panic

Security failures have created "golden keys" which unlock Windows devices protected by Secure Boot. [Updated]



By Charlie Osborne for Zero Day | August 10, 2016 -- 10:26 GMT (03:26 PDT) | Topic: Security

"About the FBI: are you reading this? If you are, then this is a perfect real world example about why your idea of backdooring cryptosystems with a "secure golden key" is very bad!" the team added. "Microsoft implemented a "secure golden key" system. And the golden keys got released from MS['s] own stupidity."

Leitura obrigatória sobre este tema

Keys Under Doormats: Mandating Insecurity by Requiring Government Access to all Data and Communications

Author: Abelson, Harold; Anderson, Ross; Bellovin, Steven M.; Benaloh, Josh; Blaze, Matt; Diffie, Whitfield; Gilmore, John; Green, Matthew; Landau, Susan; Neumann, Peter G.; Rivest, Ronald L.; Schiller, Jeffrey I.; Schneier, Bruce; Specter, Michael; Weitzner, Daniel J.

<http://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/97690/MIT-CSAIL-TR-2015-026.pdf>

“This report’s analysis of law enforcement demands for exceptional access to private communications and data shows that such access will open doors through which criminals and malicious nation-states can attack the very individuals law enforcement seeks to defend.”

Obrigada

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