
Reading Discussion

Blown to Bits

Chapter 2

Naked in the Sunlight *Privacy Lost, Privacy Abandoned*

Notes for CSC 100 - The Beauty and Joy of Computing
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Question 1....

Describe the heart of the chapter in two (or three) words

Question 2...

The authors' analogy was to "footprints" and "fingerprints"...

What's the difference?

Can you give a few examples of each?

Digital Tracks Everywhere... examples

Footprints ("data trails we leave intentionally")

- Pictures posted to social networking web sites
- Tax records, phone bills, financial transactions, ...
- Customer loyalty cards
- Car tracking - GPS in rental cars, data recorders in all cars, toll speed-pass

Fingerprints ("data trails of which we are unaware or unconscious")

- Metadata in pictures (GPS, camera serial number, etc.)
- Printouts from color laser printers
 - <http://33bits.org/2011/10/18/printer-dotspervasive-tracking-and-the-transparent-society/>
- Web browsing or search history
- An additional one: POSTNET printed on US mail for routing

Views toward privacy

Scott McNealy, (CEO of Sun at the time):

"You have zero privacy anyway. Get over it."

Are there generational differences? (Student comment)

Does that come from age, or culture change?

Privacy drastically different from 50 years ago.

How did this happen?

How do you boil a frog?

(This anecdote apparently isn't true... just so you know)



What privacy do you give up in "I Agree" buttons?

What about at UNCG? By using UNCG resources (Blackboard, E-mail, etc.):

No University employee, student or any other user shall have any expectation of privacy in the material or information sent or received using any portion of the University information system infrastructure, information systems, or systems containing University information assets. For security, legal, investigative, policy compliance, quality of service, and infrastructure maintenance purposes, authorized employees within ITS, and those University employees outside ITS with responsibilities necessitating access, may monitor information system and infrastructure activity and/or content, in the course of discharging their duties.

Source: UNCG Policy on "Acceptable Use of Computing and Electronic Resources"
http://policy.uncg.edu/acceptable_use/

From student comments

Attitude toward privacy: "I would think that would help the crime rate go down."

- More than one student had an "if you have nothing to hide..." attitude
- Crime rates would also go down if police did monthly home inspections of all people. And surely, if you have nothing to hide...

On leaving tracks: "Leaving electronic fingerprints, like im doing with this assignment."

- Do you know what happens to your work after the course is over?
- http://its.uncg.edu/Records_Management/General_Schedule/
- (Second point: "im"???? Really?)

Several students mentioned SOPA/PIPA/ACTA bills - less of a privacy issue than balancing freedom vs intellectual property - will get to later!

Several students interested in RFID

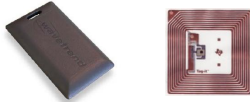
Electronic tags that can easily be made unique (unique serial numbers)

- Great for tracking!



Extremely low cost

Passive tags don't require a battery



Shipping containers, library books, individual products,

...

In clothing tags...

New to RFID? RFID NEWS Text size: T T T

Benetton to Tag 15 Million Items

The Italian retailer plans to put RFID labels on a complete line of clothes and track items from manufacturing plants to the point of sale.

March 12, 2003 - Last month, we asked RFID: The Next Fashion From Italy? We got the answer yesterday, when Philips Semiconductors revealed that Benetton, the clothing retailer based in Treviso, Italy, would be tagging a complete line of its clothes at more than 5,000 stores globally.

Philips says it will ship 15 million chips this year for use in labels that will be put on the clothes when they are manufactured. That makes this one of the largest RFID implementations ever by any company. The Gillette Co. recently ordered 500 million RFID tags, but those will be delivered over three years, and the company has only just begun to take delivery.

Clothes produced under Benetton's core brand Siseley will be fitted with RFID labels. The tagged items will be placed in shipping boxes, which will also be tagged. Benetton will be able to track clothes from the time they are produced until the time they are sold. The chips will remain active even after the products are sold, so they can be used to track returns as well.

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Case Studies

Source: "RFID Journal", March 12, 2003

