

# Soukromí a bezpečnost v kyberprostoru

*Každodennost v kyberprostoru*

*Kdo to je?*

Tomáš Marek

KISK FF MUNI

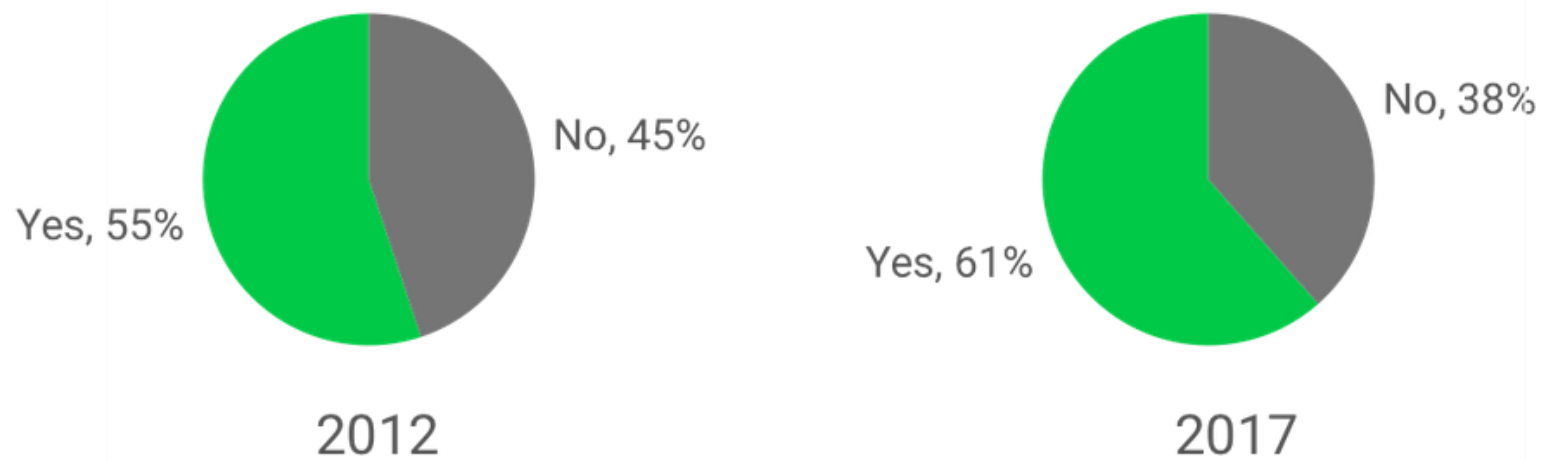
marek@kisk.cz

[www.marektomas.cz](http://www.marektomas.cz)

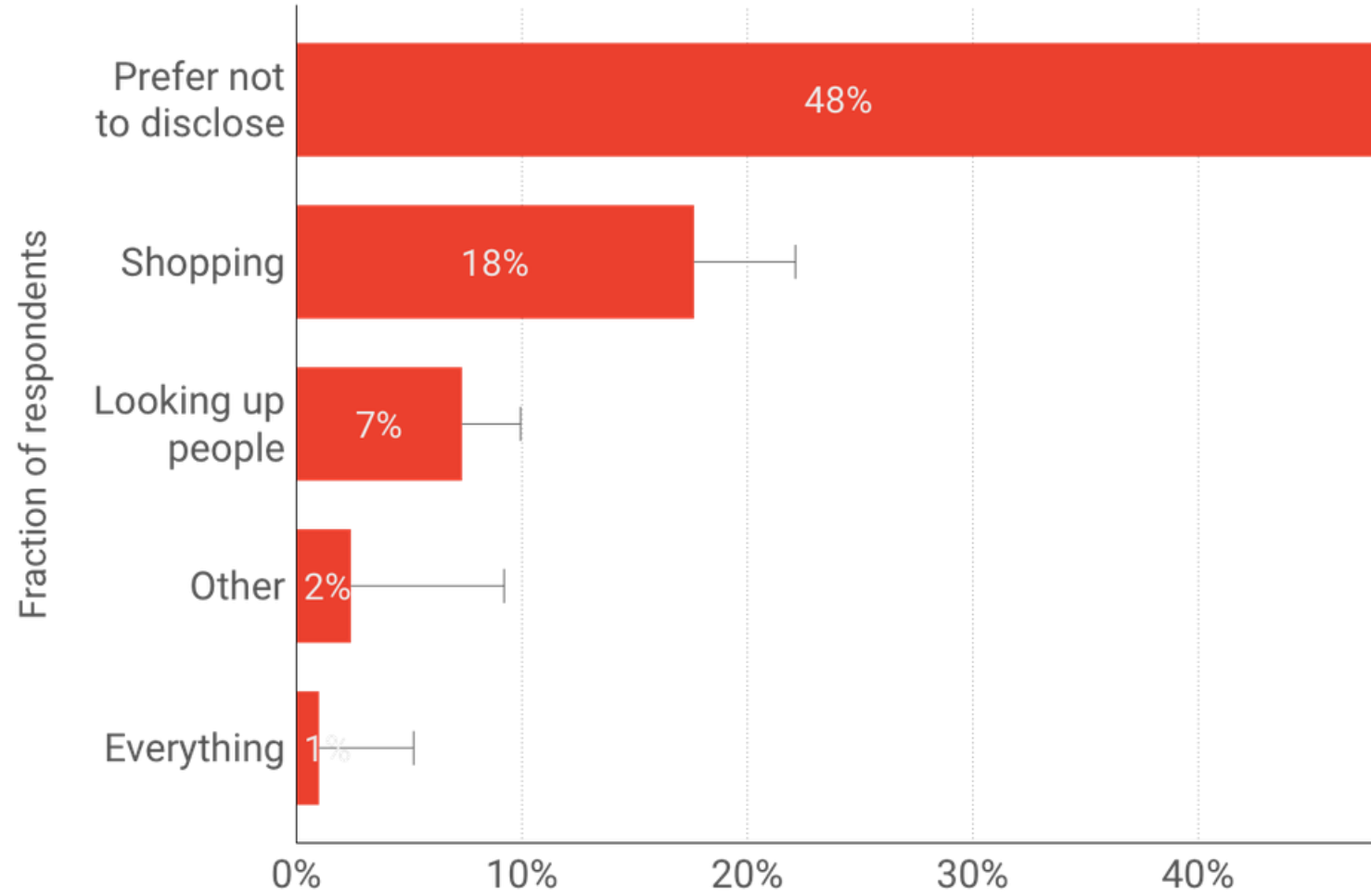


Jste v anonymním režimu

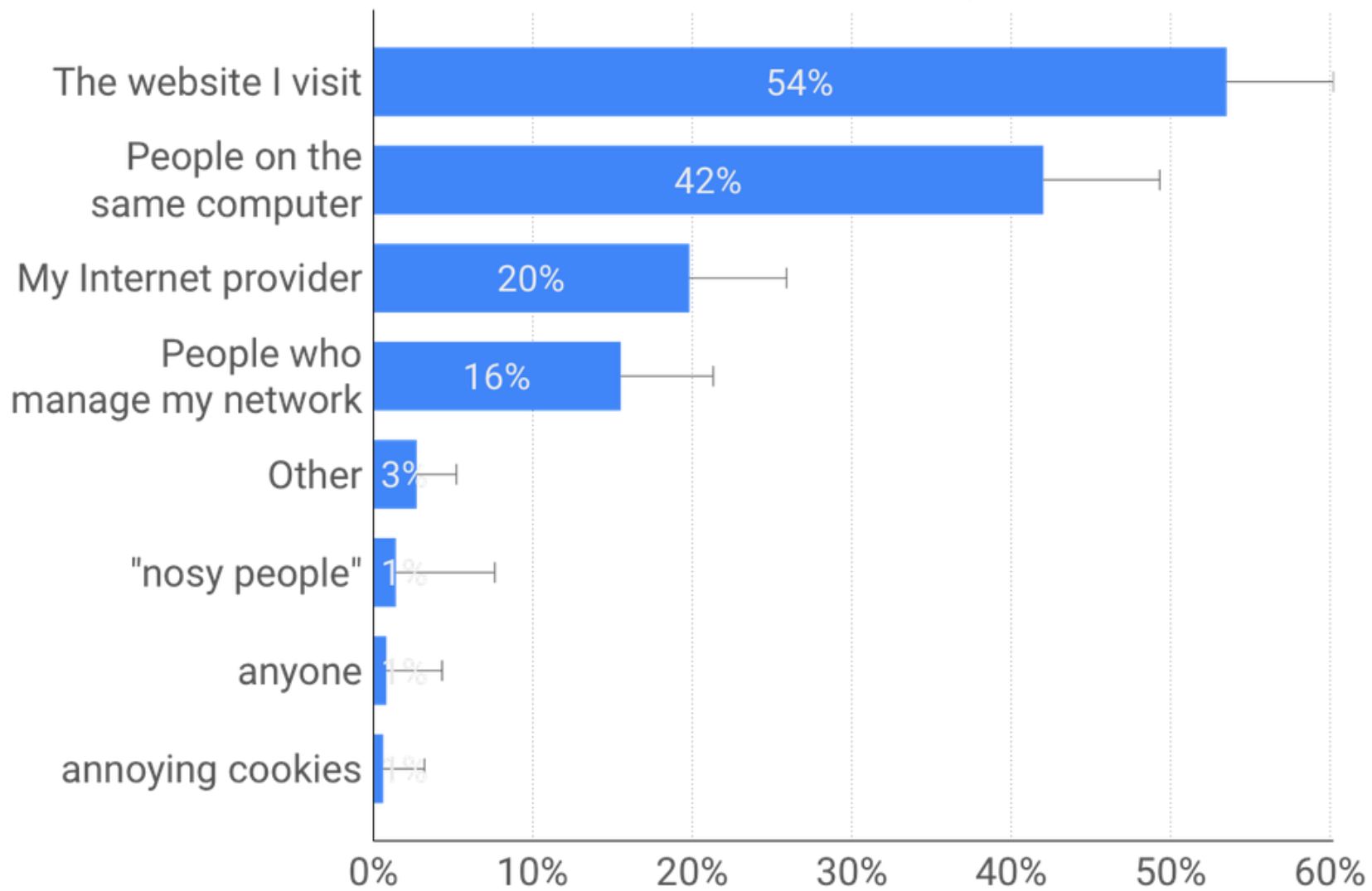
## Do you know what private browsing is?



## What do you use private browsing for?



## You use private browsing to hide from...





## Svoboda soukromého prohlížení na jedno klepnutí

Žádné uložené cookies ani historie, přímo z vaší plochy. Prohlížejte, jako když se nikdo nedívá.

[Připnout na lištu](#)





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INCOGNITO BUT NOT VERY PRIVATE —

# Chrome updates Incognito warning to admit Google tracks users in “private” mode

Warning added to Chrome Canary as Google settles Incognito class-action suit.

JON BRODKIN - 1/16/2024, 8:58 PM





Jste v anonymním režimu



## Jste v anonymním režimu

Ostatní uživatelé tohoto zařízení nevidí vaši aktivitu, takže při procházení budete mít větší soukromí. Weby, které navštívíte, a služby, které použijete (včetně Googlu), budou data shromažďovat stále stejně. Stažené soubory, záložky a položky na seznamu četby budou uloženy.

[Další informace](#)

Chrome nebude ukládat:

- vaši historii prohlížení,
- soubory cookie a data webů,
- údaje zadané do formulářů.

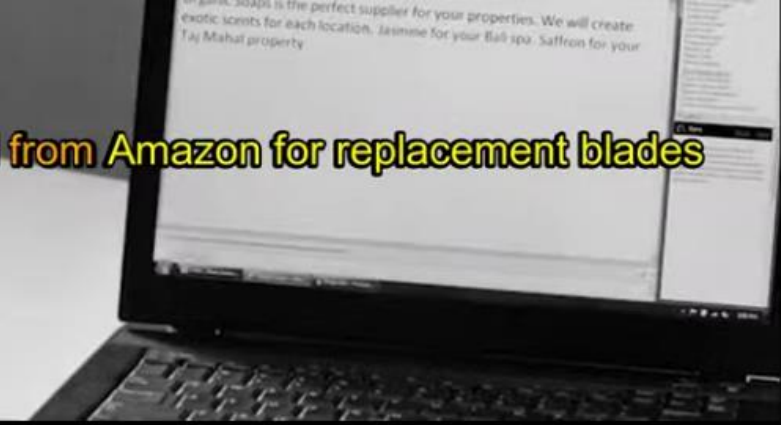
Vaše aktivita může být nadále viditelná pro následující subjekty:

- navštívené weby,
- váš zaměstnavatel nebo škola,
- váš poskytovatel internetových služeb.

**Blokovat soubory cookie třetích stran**

Když je tato možnost zapnutá, weby vás na internetu nemohou sledovat pomocí souborů cookie. Některé weby mohou přestat fungovat.





from Amazon for replacement blades



I happened to be on Facebook at



and starts scrolling through my Insta



ads a few days before I get



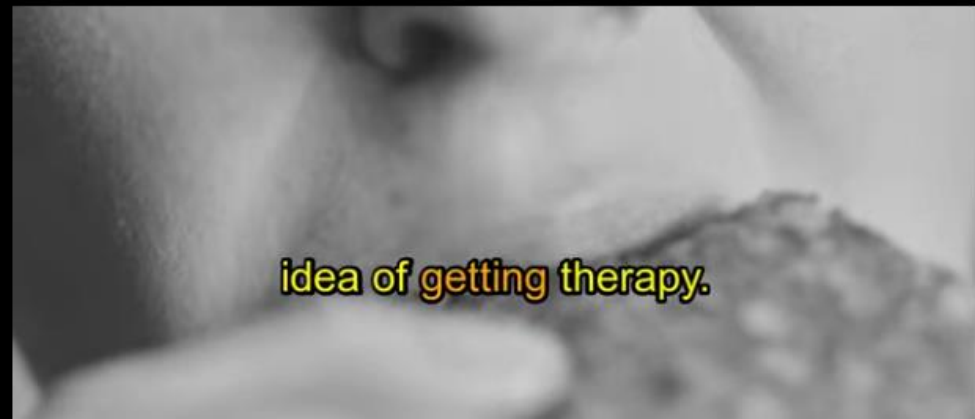
One day was talking with my friends



just pictures.



is Hammermill Color Copy 28lb,



idea of getting therapy.



for pregnancy tests and dating sit

Měli jste někdy pocit,  
že jste na Internetu  
sledováni?



*„Když nemáš co skrývat...“*

*„Když nemáš co skrývat...“*

- Jeremy Bentham - *Panopticon*
- vězení mysli
- *disident* či *novinář* = špatný člověk?
- společenské změny (*ponožky v sandálech?*)

*„Soukromí už není sociální norma...“*

*„Nelze se tomu vyhnout, tak nemá cenu to řešit...“*

*Michal Kosinski:*

- soukromí je mrtvé
- *máme tedy používat technologie?*
- řešení je odstraňování tabu, ne návrat soukromí



„Facebook’s “People You May Know” tool was outing sex workers’ real identities to their clients, and vice versa. [...] A sex worker using the pseudonym Leila told me she had gone to great lengths to hide her identity from clients by using an alternate name, alternate email address, and burner phone number—contact information she didn’t provide to Facebook—yet Facebook was still inextricably linking her with her clients, suggesting them to her real-name account as people she might want to friend. “

FACEBOOK

## How Facebook Schemed Against Its Users

Kashmir Hill  
12/12/18 10:15AM · Filed to: ENOUGH OF THIS BULLSHIT

105 8



Photo: Getty

Last year, I was [trying to solve a mystery](#). Facebook’s “People You May Know” tool was outing sex workers’ real identities to their clients, and vice versa, and I was trying to figure out how. A sex worker using the pseudonym Leila told me she had gone to great lengths to hide her identity from clients by using an alternate name, alternate email address, and burner phone number—contact information she *didn’t* provide to Facebook—yet Facebook was still inextricably linking her with her clients, suggesting them to her real-name account as people she might want to friend.

*„Nepoužívám to, tak to nemusím řešit...“*

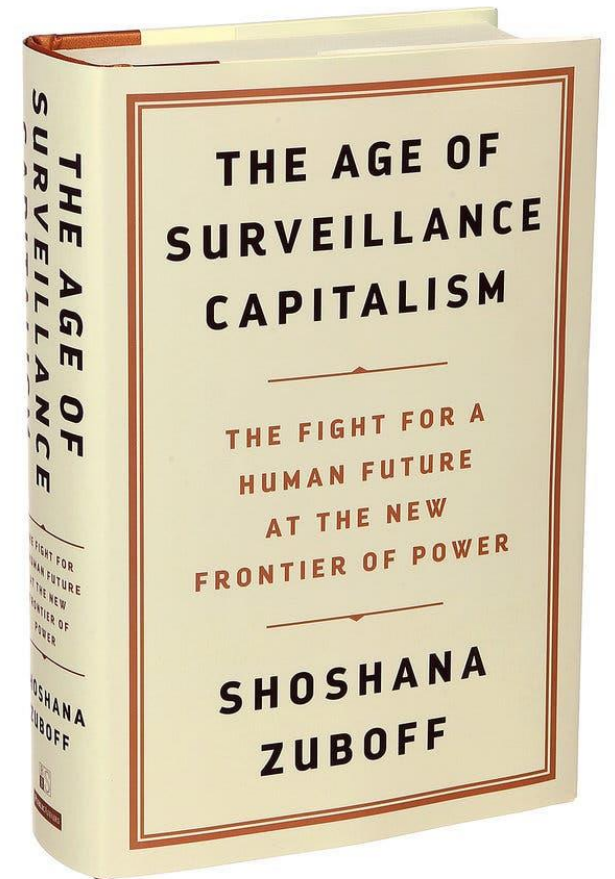
*„Nepíšu nikam, co nechci, aby se vědělo.“*

- metadata jsou cenná
- stínové profily
- [shadow contact](#)
- děti na síti – *vývoj charakteru člověka*

*„Personalizovaná reklama je OK...“*

*„Nějak se ty služby platit musí.“*

- *kapitalismus dohledu*
- Cambridge Analytica
- [technologie není apolitická](#)



*„Když to pomůže zastavit špatné lidi..“*

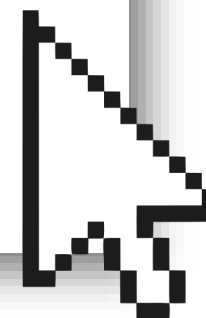
- soukromí vs. bezpečnost
- evaluace efektivity

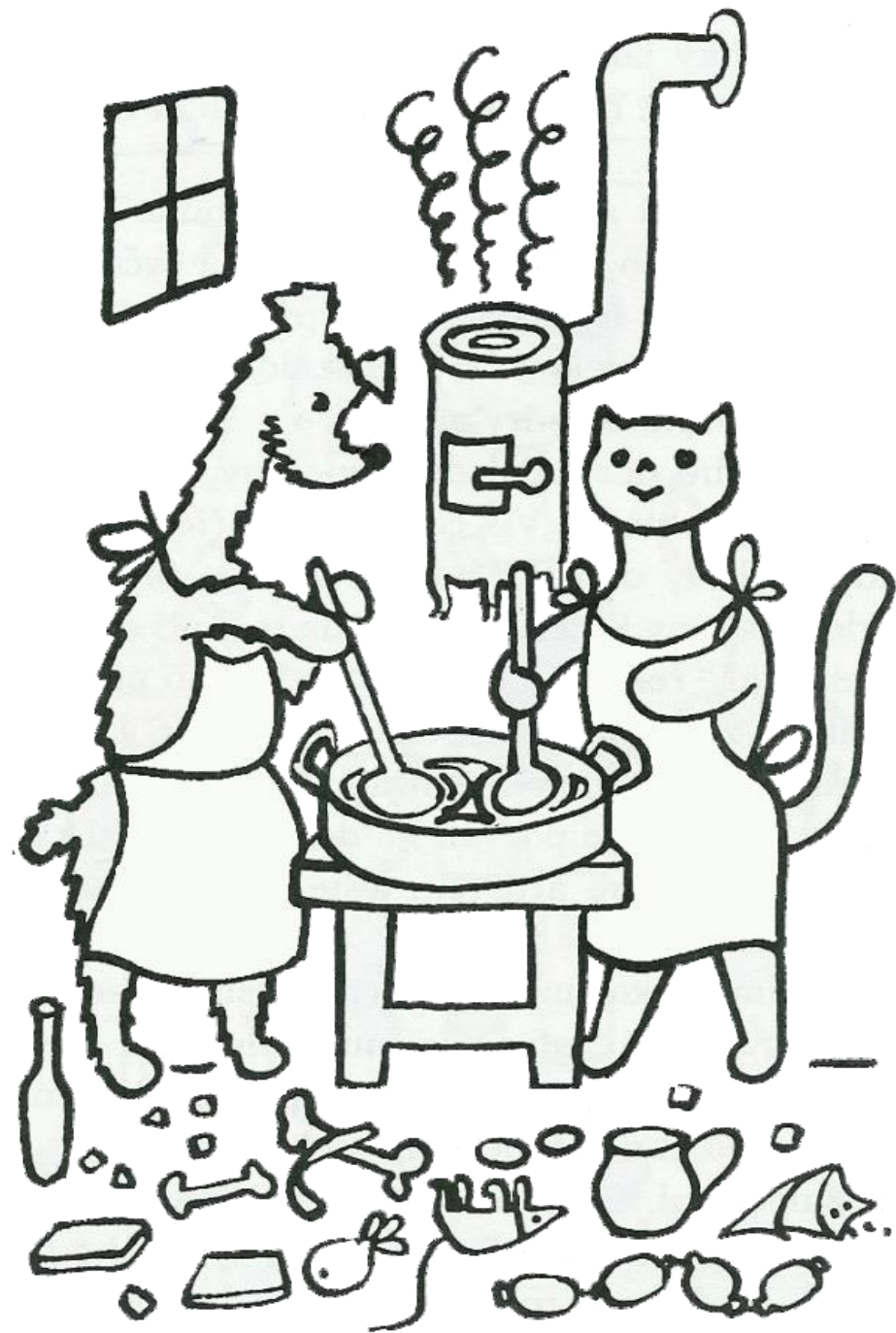
**ATTACKS IN EUROPE**

## **What's the Evidence Mass Surveillance Works? Not Much**

Officials are again pointing to the need for mass surveillance to take down terrorists. Here's what we know about how well it works.

by Lauren Kirchner, Nov. 18, 2015, 2:21 p.m. EST





Kdo všechno může  
mít zájem nás  
sledovat on-line  
a proč?



Anonymity na internetu a Dark Web | Anonymity is the internet's next battleground

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**Media & Tech Network**

# Anonymity is the internet's next big battleground

Users are growing twitchy about how their data is being used, with major ramifications for advertisers, marketers and the entire internet industry

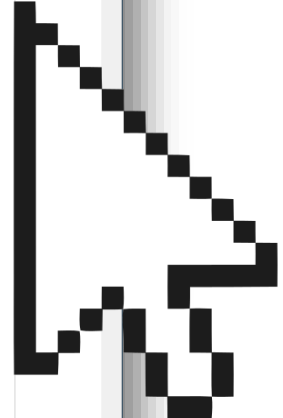
**Jon Card**  
Mon 22 Jun 2015 12.00 BST

f t e 45 0



▲ Online users are rebelling against those tracking and snooping them by adopting a variety of privacy tools.  
Photograph: Epoxydude/Corbis

The use of personal data is a thorny subject for the public and for the many companies that use it. By allowing companies to take their data, internet users are enabling the creation of a fast, free and relevant online experience.



profilování



targeting



# Michal Kosinski

## modelování vlastností

## od skupin k jednotlivcům

The screenshot shows the article page for "Gaydar: Facebook friendships expose sexual orientation" by Carter Jernigan and Behram F.T. Mistree. The page includes the journal's logo (First Monday), navigation links (About, Search, Current, Archives, Announcements, Submissions), and a breadcrumb trail: Home / Archives / Volume 14, Number 10 - 5 October 2009 / Articles. The article title is prominently displayed. Below the title, the authors' names are listed, along with a DOI link: <https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v14i10.2611>. An abstract is provided, discussing how public information about one's coworkers, friends, family, and acquaintances, as well as one's associations with them, implicitly reveals private information. The abstract notes that social-networking websites, e-mail, instant messaging, telephone, and VoIP are all technologies steeped in network data—data relating one person to another. Network data shifts the locus of information control away from individuals, as the individual's traditional and absolute discretion is replaced by that of his social-network. The research demonstrates a method for accurately predicting the sexual orientation of Facebook users by analyzing friendship associations. After analyzing 4,080 Facebook profiles from the MIT network, the researchers determined that the percentage of a given user's friends who self-identify as gay male is strongly correlated with the sexual orientation of that user, and they developed a logistic regression classifier with strong predictive power. Although they studied Facebook friendship ties, network data is pervasive in the broader context of computer-mediated communication, raising significant privacy issues for communication technologies to which there are no neat solutions. The page also features a "How to Cite" section with the citation: Jernigan, C., & Mistree, B. F. Facebook friendships expose orientation. *First Monday*, 14. <https://doi.org/10.5210/fm.v14i10.2611>. There is also a "More Citation Formats" link. The issue information is: Volume 14, Number 10 - 2009. The section is labeled "Articles". At the bottom, it states: "Authors retain copyright to published in *First Monday*. footer of each article for c".

## Psychological targeting as an effective approach to digital mass persuasion

S. C. Matz<sup>a,1</sup>, M. Kosinski<sup>b,2</sup>, G. Nave<sup>c</sup>, and D. J. Stillwell<sup>d,2</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Columbia Business School, Columbia University, New York City, NY 10027; <sup>b</sup>Graduate School of Business, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; <sup>c</sup>Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; and <sup>d</sup>Cambridge Judge Business School, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3EB, United Kingdom

Edited by Susan T. Fiske, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved October 17, 2017 (received for review June 17, 2017)

People are exposed to persuasive communication across many different contexts: Governments, companies, and political parties use persuasive appeals to encourage people to eat healthier, purchase a particular product, or vote for a specific candidate. Laboratory studies show that such persuasive appeals are more effective in influencing behavior when they are tailored to individuals' unique psychological characteristics. However, the investigation of large-scale psychological persuasion in the real world has been hindered by the questionnaire-based nature of psychological assessment. Recent research, however, shows that people's psychological characteristics can be accurately predicted from their digital footprints, such as their Facebook Likes or Tweets. Capitalizing on this form of psychological assessment from digital footprints, we test the effects of psychological persuasion on people's actual behavior in an ecologically valid setting. In three field experiments that reached over 3.5 million individuals with psychologically tailored advertising, we find that matching the content of persuasive appeals to individuals' psychological characteristics significantly altered their behavior as measured by clicks and purchases. Persuasive appeals that were matched to people's extraversion or openness-to-experience level resulted in up to 40% more clicks and up to 50% more purchases than their mismatching or unpersonalized counterparts. Our findings suggest that the application of psychological targeting makes it possible to influence the behavior of large groups of people by tailoring persuasive appeals to the psychological needs of the target audiences. We discuss both the potential benefits of this method for helping individuals make better decisions and the potential pitfalls related to manipulation and privacy.

persuasion | digital mass communication | psychological targeting | personality | targeted marketing

Persuasive mass communication is aimed at encouraging large groups of people to believe and act on the communicator's viewpoint. It is used by governments to encourage healthy behaviors, by marketers to acquire and retain consumers, and by political parties to mobilize the voting population. Research suggests that persuasive communication is particularly effective when tailored to people's unique psychological characteristics and motivations (1–5), an approach that we refer to as *psychological persuasion*. The proposition of this research is simple yet powerful: What convinces one person to behave in a desired way might not do so for another. For example, matching computer-

from that displayed in the laboratory (7). Consequently, it is questionable whether—and to what extent—these findings can be generalized to the application of psychological persuasion in real-world mass persuasion (see ref. 8 for initial evidence).

A likely explanation for the lack of ecologically valid research in the context of psychological persuasion is the questionnaire-based nature of psychological assessment. Whereas researchers can ask participants to complete a psychological questionnaire in the laboratory, it is unrealistic to expect millions of people to do so before sending them persuasive messages online. Recent research in the field of computational social sciences (9), however, suggests that people's psychological profiles can be accurately predicted from the digital footprints they leave with every step they take online (10). For example, people's personality profiles have been predicted from personal websites (11), blogs (12), Twitter messages (13), Facebook profiles (10, 14–16), and Instagram pictures (17). This form of *psychological assessment from digital footprints* makes it paramount to establish the extent to which behaviors of large groups of people can be influenced through the application of psychological mass persuasion—both in their own interest (e.g., by persuading them to eat healthier) and against their best interest (e.g., by persuading them to gamble). We begin this endeavor in a domain that is relatively uncontroversial from an ethical point of view: consumer products.

### Significance

Building on recent advancements in the assessment of psychological traits from digital footprints, this paper demonstrates the effectiveness of psychological mass persuasion—that is, the adaptation of persuasive appeals to the psychological characteristics of large groups of individuals with the goal of influencing their behavior. On the one hand, this form of psychological mass persuasion could be used to help people make better decisions and lead healthier and happier lives. On the other hand, it could be used to covertly exploit weaknesses in their character and persuade them to take action against their own best interest, highlighting the potential need for policy interventions.

Author contributions: S.C.M. and M.K. designed research; S.C.M., M.K., and D.J.S. performed research; S.C.M. analyzed data; and S.C.M., M.K., G.N., and D.J.S. wrote the paper.

Conflict of interest statement: D.J.S. received revenue as the owner of the myPersonality Facebook application until it was discontinued in 2012. Revenue was received from donations, not within the application's profit-sharing for a premium personality test. The



PNAS

# Marketing Technology Landscape

## The Martech 5000

Total Solutions 8,000

Advertising & Promotion 922

Content & Experience 1,936

Social & Relationships 1,969

Commerce & Sales 1,314

Data 1,258

Management 601

Access all the data of this landscape & more at [martech5000.com](https://martech5000.com)

2019

7,040 solutions



2018

6,829 solutions



2017

5,381 solutions



2016

3,874 solutions



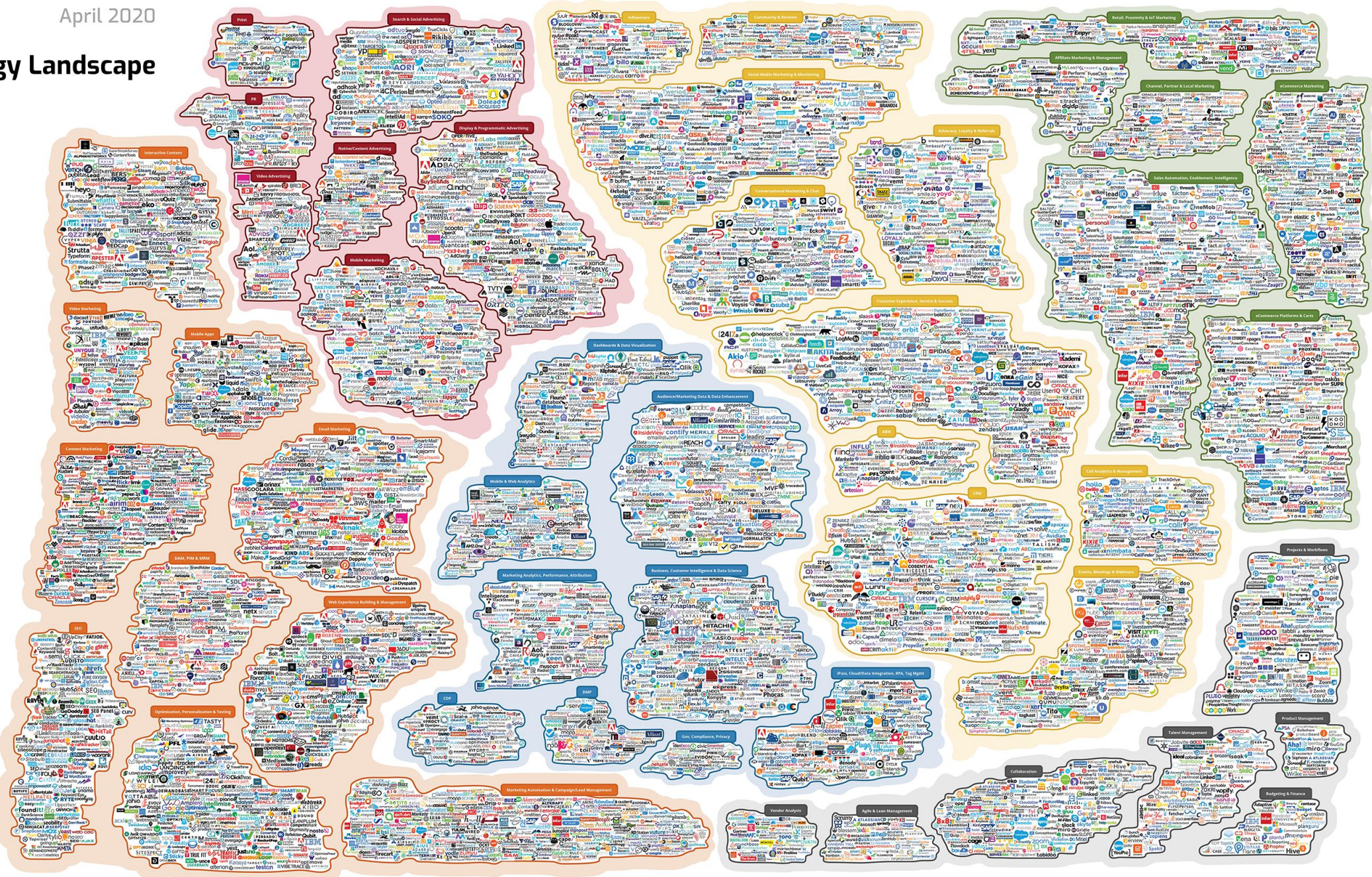
2015

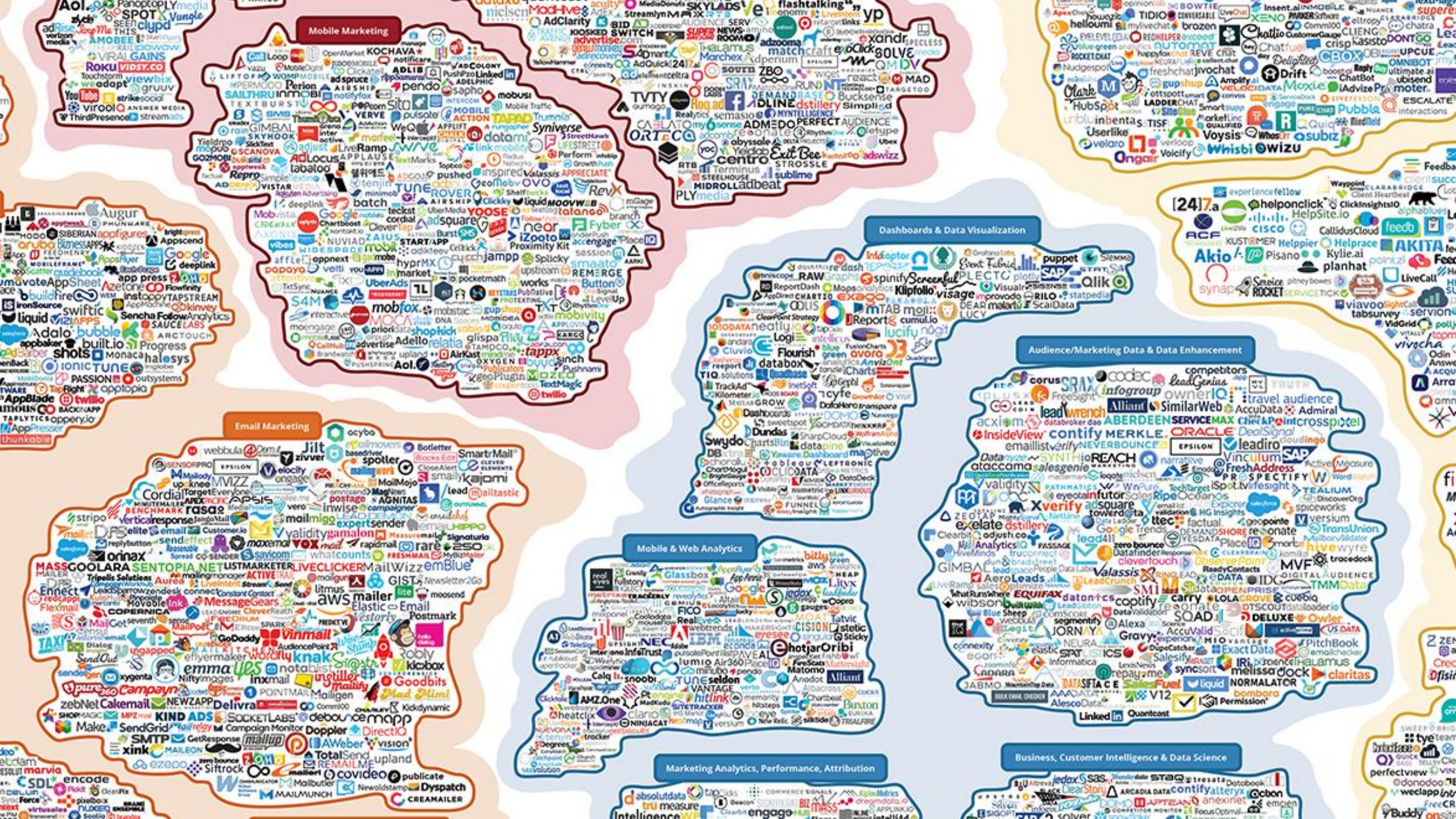
1,876 solutions

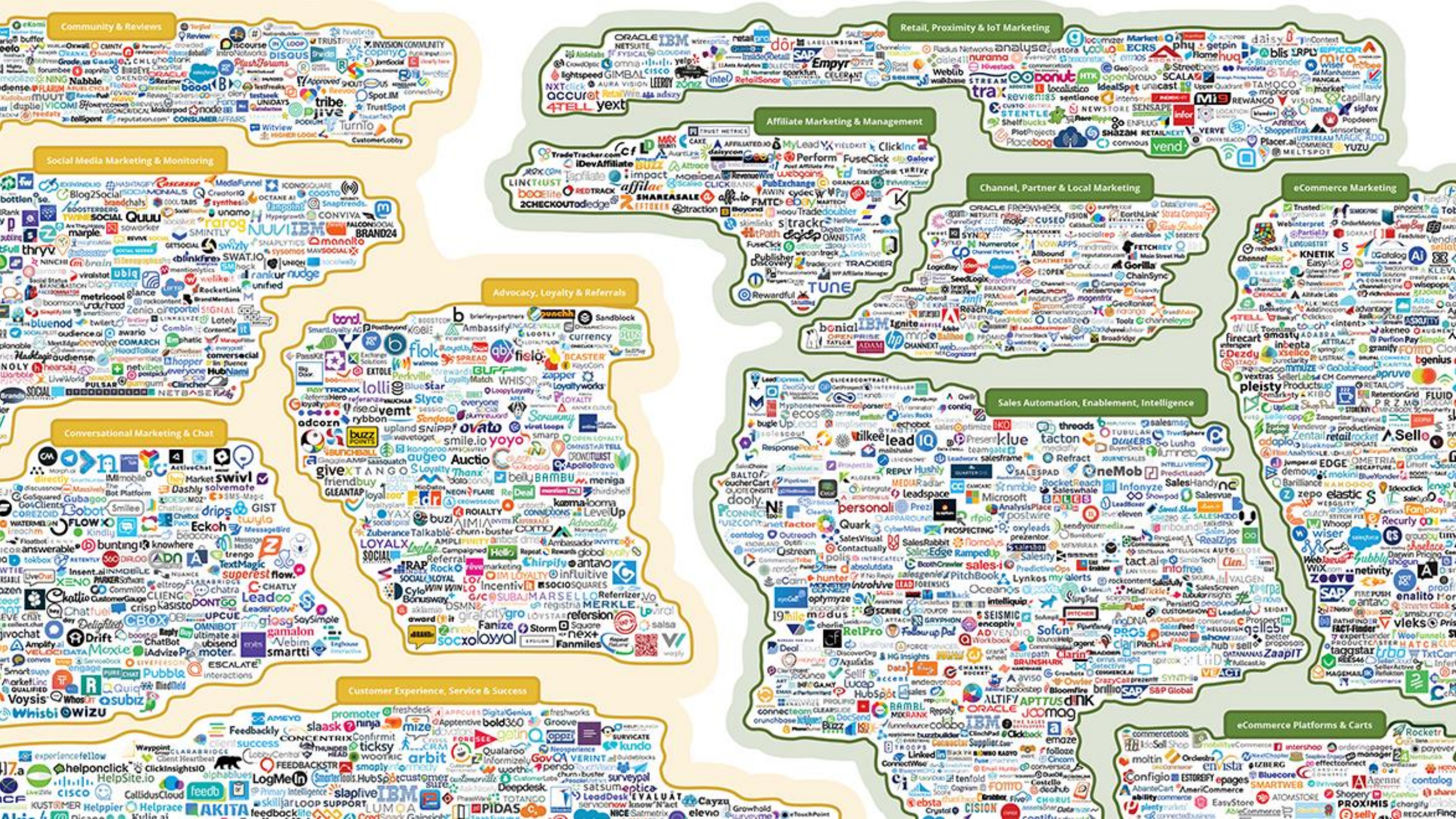


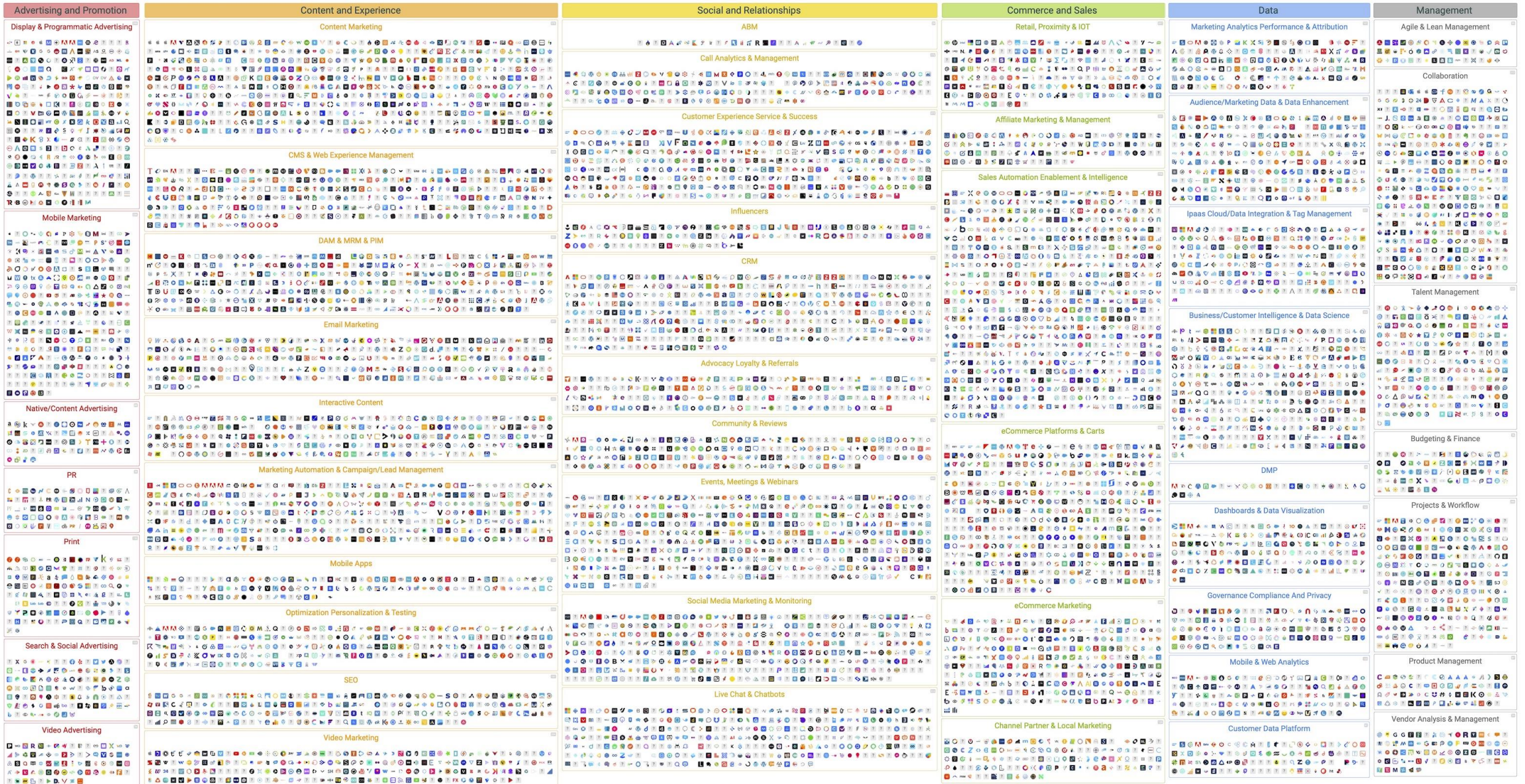
2014

947 solutions

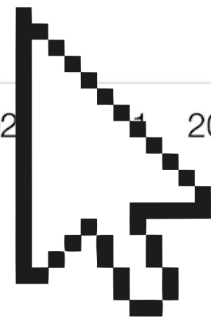
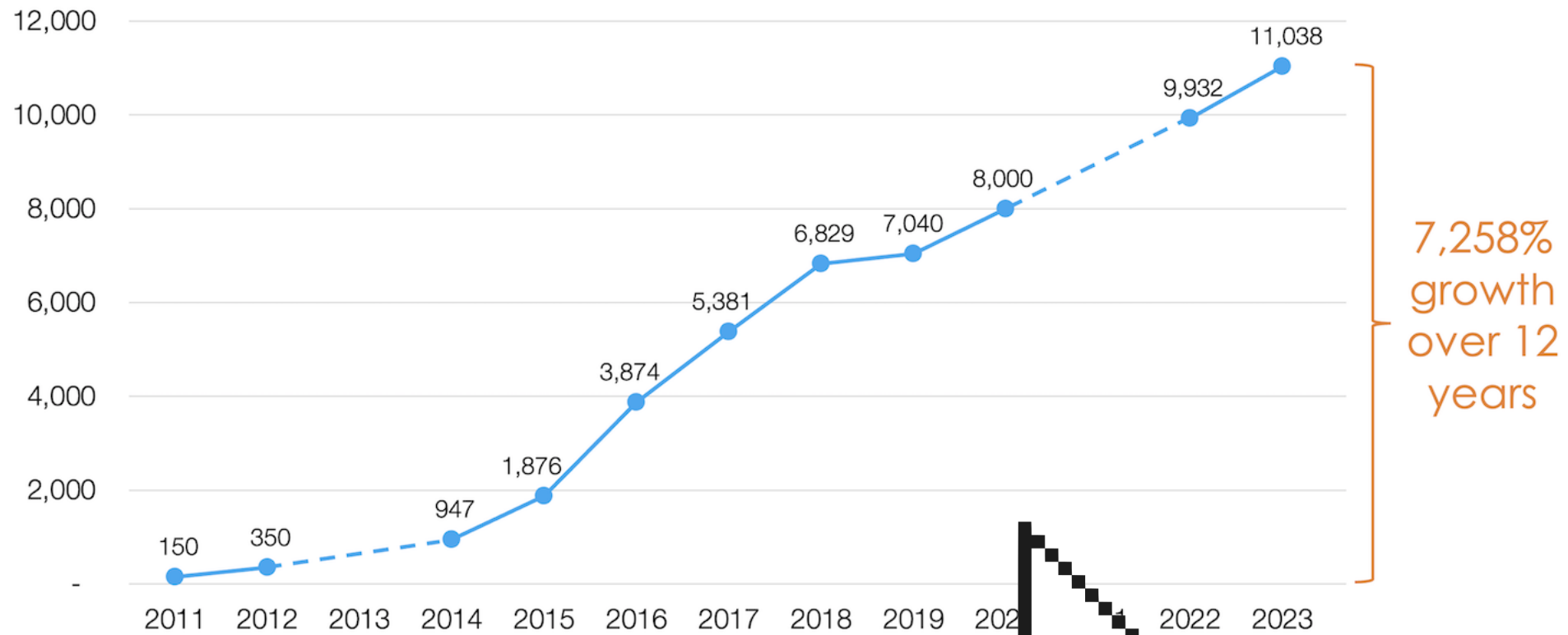




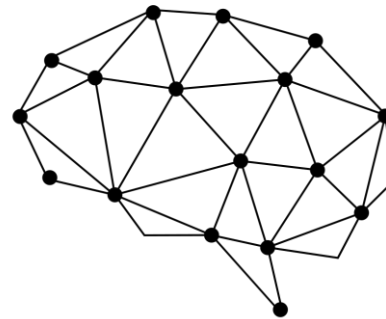




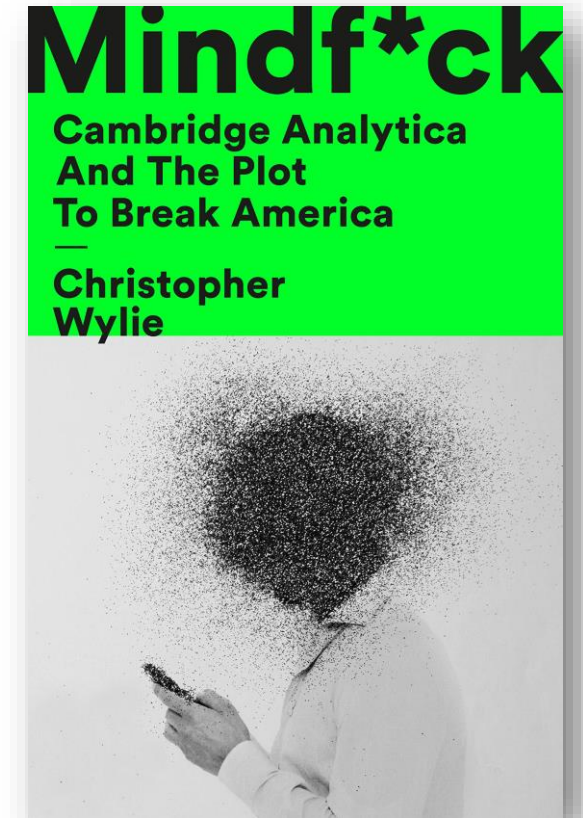
visit [martechmap.com](https://martechmap.com) to search, sort & filter



remarketing, retargeting...



# Cambridge Analytica



jumpshot<sup>®</sup>

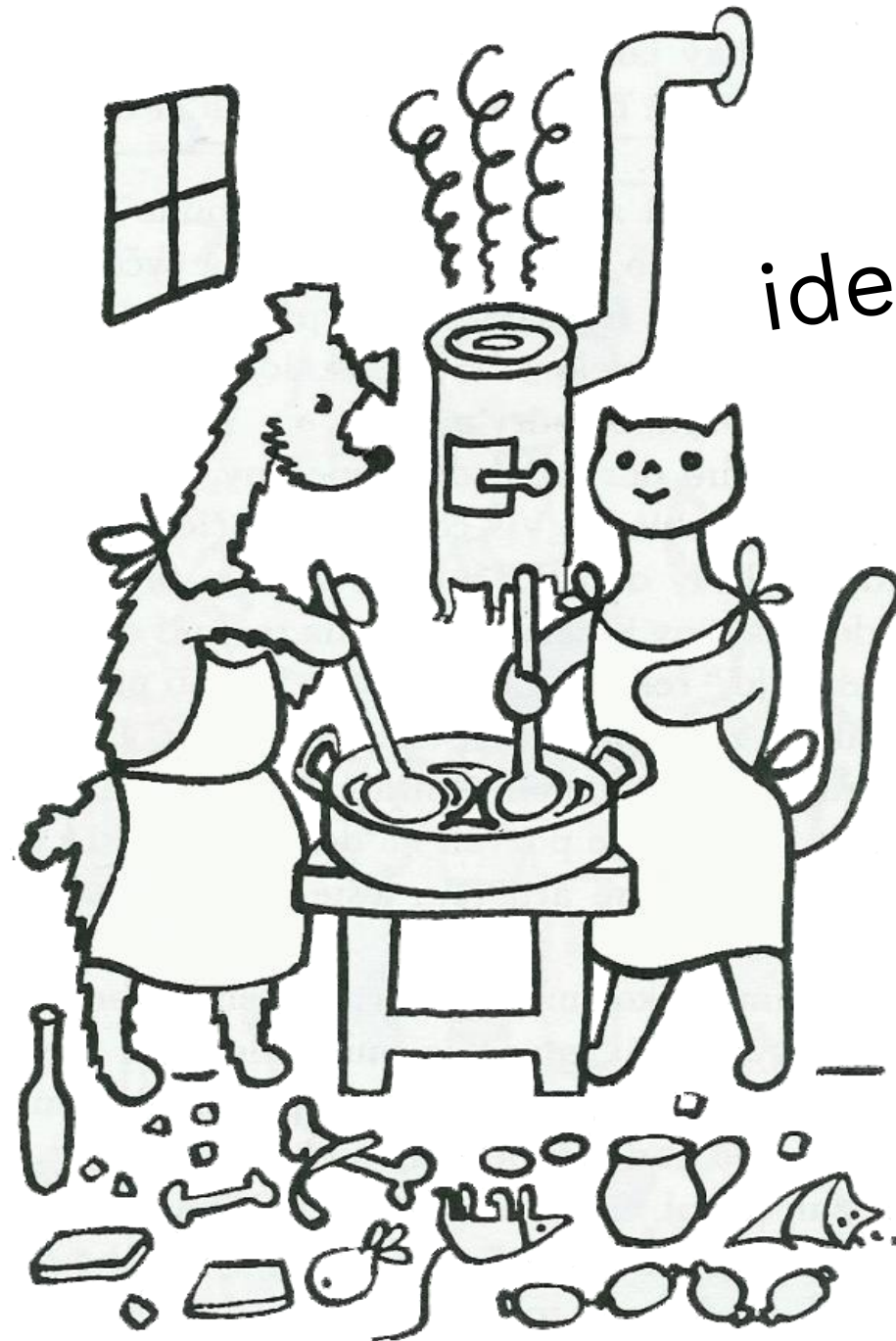
Interaktivní osnova -> DEFCON25: *Dark Data*



Jak můžeme  
na internetu/webu  
jednoznačně  
identifikovat  
uživatele?



cookies  
fingerprinting  
skripty



identifikátory

Cookies (*třetích stran*)  
jsou mrtvá technologie...



## Prepare for phasing out third-party cookies

Learn how to audit your code to look for third-party cookies and what action you can take to ensure you're all set for the end of third-party cookies.

Published on Wednesday, May 17, 2023 • Updated on Wednesday, October 11, 2023

Translated to: [日本語](#)



Milica Mihajlija  
Milica is a technical writer at Chrome.  
[Website](#) [Twitter](#) [GitHub](#)

Third-party cookies are the main mechanism that enables cross-site tracking and several major browsers either already placed restrictions on third-party cookies in some way or are planning to. Third-party cookies also enable many valid use cases such as managing state in embedded content or enabling user sessions across multiple sites.

As part of the [Privacy Sandbox](#) project, Chrome is phasing out support for third-party cookies and proposing new functionality for cookies along with purpose-built APIs to continue supporting legitimate use cases while preserving user privacy. The phase out will be gradual, [starting from midway through 2024](#).

*Co s tím?*

# Řešení: Privacy Sandbox

„In the past, third-party cookies and other mechanisms have been used to track user browsing behavior across sites to infer topics of interest. These mechanisms are being phased out as part of the Privacy Sandbox initiative.“



In one, users get to decide what information to share with each site they choose to interact with. No one needs to worry that their past browsing will be held against them—or leveraged to manipulate them—when they next open a tab.

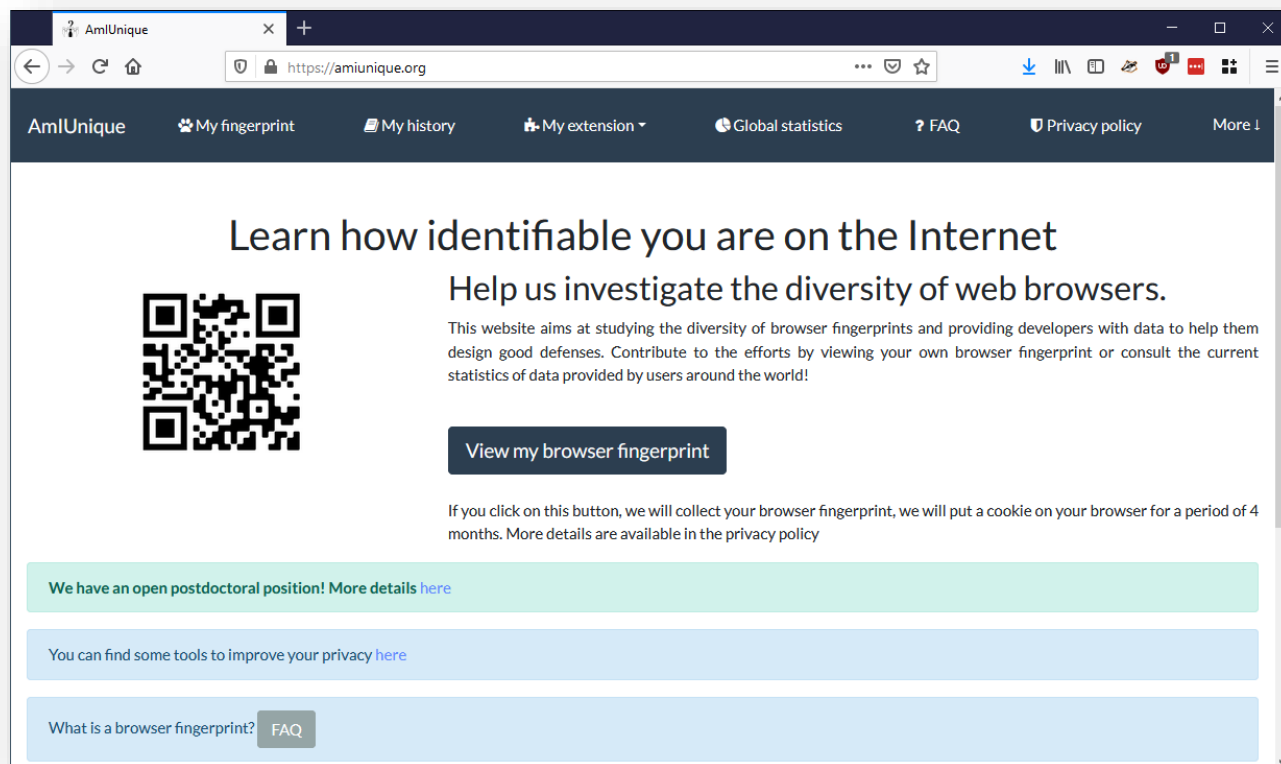
In the other, each user's behavior follows them from site to site as a label, inscrutable at a glance but rich with meaning to those in the know. Their recent history, distilled into a few bits, is “democratized” and shared with dozens of nameless actors that take part in the service of each web page. Users begin every interaction with a confession: here's what I've been up to this week, please treat me accordingly.



[Topics API](#) vs FLoC

privacy washing  
privacy fixing


# Řešení: Fingerprinting



co s tím?  
*vnášet chaos*



# Řešení: S2S tracking



Menu ▾ **The Markup** [Donate](#)

**Privacy**

## Each Facebook User is Monitored by Thousands of Companies

A new study looks at who is sending information about your online activity to Facebook

By [Jon Keegan](#)


January 17, 2024 08:00 ET

[Carlo Cadenas](#)

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HTTPS



onion routing

VPN

# HTTPS



- *co je za potíže s HTTP?*
- SSL a certifikace
- šifrované propojení
- [HTTPS Everywhere](#)

Vyhláška č. [357/2012 Sb.](#) o uchovávání, předávání a likvidaci provozních a lokalizačních údajů

[2022/10/19 16:26] [...]  
[2022/10/19 16:30] novinky.cz  
[2022/10/19 16:35] idnes.cz  
[2022/10/19 16:42] seznam.cz  
[2022/10/19 16:43] google.cz  
[2022/10/19 17:01] kocarky.cz  
[2022/10/19 17:08] mimibazar.cz  
[2022/10/19 17:30] google.cz  
[2022/10/19 17:33] hnutiprozivot.cz  
[2022/10/19 17:37] interupce.info  
[2022/10/19 17:39] napocatku.cz  
[2022/10/19 17:44] fnbrno.cz  
[2022/10/19 18:01] mapy.cz  
[2022/10/19 18:07] [...]



# HTTPS



- nejde jen o obsah komunikace
- metadata jsou často mnohem cennější v hled

```
[2020/11/19 17:30] google.cz  
[2020/11/19 17:33] hnutiprozivot.cz  
[2020/11/19 17:37] interupce.info  
[2020/11/19 17:39] napocatku.cz  
[2020/11/19 17:44] fnbrno.cz  
[2020/11/19 18:01] mapy.cz
```

# HTTPS




- *dá se to obejít?*
- *website fingerprinting*  
identifikace jednotlivých stránek
- odhadování *query* podle množství přenášených dat a rychlosti

DE GRUYTER OPEN Proceedings on Privacy Enhancing Technologies ; 2017 (4):251–270

Se Eun Oh\*, Shuai Li, and Nicholas Hopper  
**Fingerprinting Keywords in Search Queries over Tor**

**Abstract:** Search engine queries contain a great deal of private and potentially compromising information about users. One technique to prevent search engines from identifying the source of a query, vice providers (ISPs) from identifying queries is to query the search engine through a anonymous network such as Tor.

In this paper, we study the extent to which fingerprinting can be extended to search engines. Fingerprinting can be extended to search engines by using keywords to web application fingerprinting (KF). We show that keyword fingerprinting (KF) is necessary in many cases defeat the use of search engine queries.



2012 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy

**Peek-a-Boo, I Still See You:  
Why Efficient Traffic Analysis Countermeasures Fail**

Kevin P. Dyer\*, Scott E. Coull†, Thomas Ristenpart‡, and Thomas Shrimpton\*

\*Department of Computer Science, Portland State University, Portland, USA. Email: {kdyer, teshrim}@cs.pdx.edu  
†RedJack, LLC, Silver Spring, MD, USA Email: scott.coull@redjack.com  
‡Department of Computer Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA. Email: rist@cs.wisc.edu

RESEARCH ARTICLE

**Touching from a distance: website fingerprint attacks and defenses**

Authors: Xiang Cai, Yin Cheng Zhang, Brijesh Joshi, Rob Johnson [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

Publication: CCS '12: Proceedings of the 2012 ACM conference on Computer and communications security • October 2012 • Pages 605–616 • <https://doi.org/10.1145/2382196.2382260>

112 views 1,216

ABSTRACT

We present a novel web page fingerprinting attack that is able to defeat several recently proposed defenses against traffic analysis attacks, including the application-level defenses of HTTPoS and randomized pipelining over Tor. Regardless of the defense scheme, our attack was able to guess which of 100 web pages a victim was visiting at least 50% of the time and, with some defenses, over 90% of the time. Our attack is based on a simple model of network behavior and outperforms previously proposed ad hoc attacks. We then build a website fingerprinting attack that is able to identify whether a victim is visiting a particular web site with over 90% accuracy in our experiments.

**Abstract—** consider the setting of HTTP traffic over encrypted channels, as used to conceal the identity of websites visited by a user. It is well known that traffic analysis (TA) attacks can identify the website a user visits despite the use of encryption, and previous work has looked at specific countermeasure pairings. We provide the first comprehensive analysis of general-purpose TA countermeasures, showing that nine known countermeasures are vulnerable to attacks that exploit coarse features of traffic (e.g., total bandwidth). The considered countermeasures include ones like those standardized by TLS, SSH, and even more complex ones like the traffic morphing of Wright et al. As just one of our results, we show that despite the use of traffic morphing, one can use only upstream and downstream bandwidth to identify — with 90% accuracy — which of two websites was visited. One of what we find is that, in the context of website fingerprinting, it is unlikely that bandwidth-efficient, general-purpose TA countermeasures can ever provide the type of accuracy targeted in prior work.

**Keywords—** traffic analysis countermeasures; privacy; man-in-the-middle; padding; encrypted traffic

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet users increasingly rely on encrypted tunnels to help web browsing activities safe from eavesdropping. A typical scenario involves a user establishing an encrypted tunnel to a proxy that then relays all subsequent traffic (in both directions) through the tunnel. An attacker can manipulate whole streams of packets in order to precisely mimic the distribution of another website's packet lengths. The seemingly widespread intuition behind these countermeasures is that they patch up the most dangerous side channel (packet lengths) and so provide good protection against TA attacks, including website identification. Existing literature might appear to support this intuition. For example, Liberatore and Levine [10] show that padding packets to the network MTU (e.g., 1500 bytes) reduces the accuracy of one of their attacks from 98% to 7%.

Our results strongly challenge this intuition. We perform the first comprehensive analysis of low-level countermeasures (e.g., per-packet padding) for the kind of website identification attacks considered by prior work (c.f., [8, 10, 14, 22]): a closed-world setting for privacy sets, in which the *a priori* set of possible websites a user might visit is known to the attacker, coupled with the ability for the attacker to train and test on traffic traces that are free of real-world artifacts (e.g., caching effects, interleaved flows, and user-specific content). We consider nine distinct countermeasures, apply them to two large, independent datasets of website downloads, and pit the resulting obfuscated traffic against a total of seven different attacks. The results are summarized in Figure 1. What we uncover is surprisingly bleak:

None of the countermeasures are effective. We show

# VPN

- důležitým identifikátorem je IP adresa
- *virtuální privátní síť* – k čemu to je?
  
- *jaké to má potíže?*
- zdarma = pomalé a *no-no-log* policy
- přenášení důvěry (*ISP -> VPN poskytovatel*)

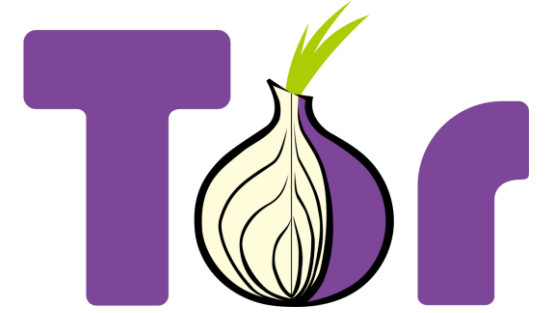


# Onion routing



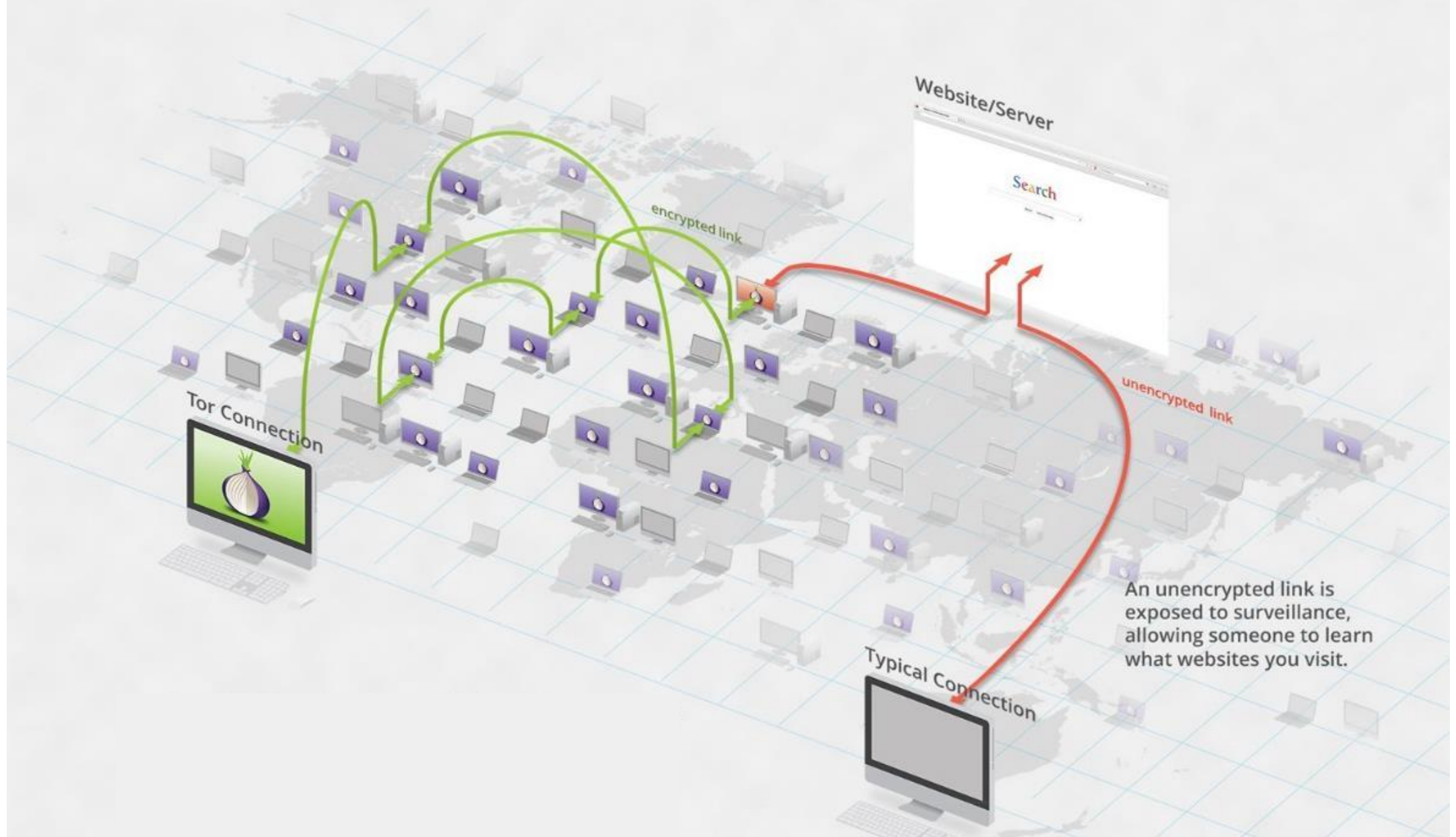
- původ v armádním [výzkumu](#)
- vytvořit spojení, které neprozradí kdo s kým mluví
- nosnou myšlenkou byl onion routing
- MIT (2000) – výzkumy *Tor* (The Onion Routing)
- fungování založeno na decentralizované síti
- *proč je vojenská technologie dostupná všem?*

# Tor



- potřeba uzlů: otevřeno (2002)
- 2004 – podpora EFF
- ALE: technologická náročnost
- Tor Browser (2008) – klientský SW
- 2010 – Arabské jaro (*ochrana identity, přístup*)
- 2013 – kauza Snowden





Tor Connection

encrypted link

Website/Server

Search

unencrypted link

Typical Connection

An unencrypted link is exposed to surveillance, allowing someone to learn what websites you visit.



*Tor není darkweb!*

### Categories

Drugs	18836
Fraud Related	2026
Guides & Tutorials	3702
Services	1431
Jewellery	54
Digital Goods	12425
Erotica	1396
Counterfeits	683
Electronics	33
Security & Hosting	90
Miscellaneous	312

## Welcome to HANSA Market

The Darknet Market with the main focus on a trustless payment system, which makes it impossible for the vendors OR the site staff to run away with Bitcoins of the buyers.

### Multisig escrow

Optional 2-of-3 multisig for buyers and 2-of-2 multisig as a fallback for buyers that do not want to bother with multi-signature. Money can never be accessed by the market staff. Theft is impossible.

### No Bitcoin deposits

Every order has its unique Bitcoin address similar to BitPay's or Coinbase's payment system. Buyers have 15 minutes to pay the order and do not have to wait for deposits to arrive.

### No Finalize Early

We do not support FE or partial escrow releases and we don't have to! The multisignature escrow makes it impossible for the site staff or vendors to steal any Bitcoins.

Current Lottery Jackpot: **฿ 8.4545** USD 21,635.72 [Buy tickets](#)

### Featured Listings



USD 11.36  
฿ 0.0044

0.2G Sample - 80% Pure Bolivian Cocaine (Levamisole Free) (Free shipping) 10 €

AmsterdamSupply [+8|0]

Level 2 (9)



USD 199.00  
฿ 0.0773

100 XTC Pill 230mg (MDMA) 84% ★ PINK DONALD TRUMP FACE ★ ONLY USA ★ SPECIAL DISCOUNT

DreamShop [+588|0]

★ Level 9 (800+)



USD 150.99  
฿ 0.059

100 - Xanax Pfizer X2 Replicas 3mg Alprazolam - US2US - Tracked

StarkoftheNorth [+1|0]

★ Level 1 (1)

operational security

10,870,978 Books

84,837,646 Articles

ZLibrary Home

Sign In

Donate



# zlibrary

Part of Z-Library project. The world's largest ebook library

General Search

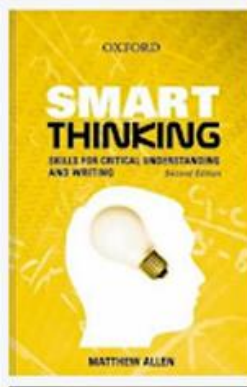
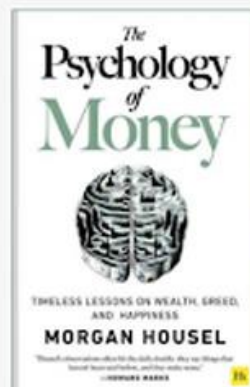
Fulltext Search

Search for title, author, ISBN, publisher, md5..

Search

[Search options](#)

## Most Popular



On November 16, 2022, U.S. Attorneys for the Eastern District of New York of the Department of Justice unsealed the indictment for two Russian nationals: Anton Napolsky and Valeriia Ermakova, who had been arrested in [Argentina](#) on November 3, 2022.<sup>[33]</sup> They were charged with [criminal copyright infringement](#), [wire fraud](#) and [money laundering](#) for operating the Z-Library website.<sup>[34][35][36]</sup> The indictment pertains to alleged criminal activity taking place from 2018 to 2022, though the pair are suspected to have operated Z-Library for "over a decade".<sup>[37]</sup> Based on details laid out in the criminal complaint, the arrests were accomplished by the FBI with data from Google and Amazon (among other sites), accessed with [search warrants](#), that helped identify the founders of the website.<sup>[38]</sup> The U.S. lawyers retained as official representatives<sup>[39]</sup> requested a dismissal of the criminal indictment in June 2023.<sup>[40]</sup>

When the domains z-lib.org, b-ok.org, and 3lib.net were seized, the DNS servers utilised switched to NS1.SEIZEDSERVERS.COM and NS2.SEIZEDSERVERS.COM, used commonly in US law enforcement seizures. However, these DNS servers have switched to [Njalla](#), an anonymous [hosting provider](#).<sup>[14]</sup> The website continued to be active and accessible through the [Tor network](#) and the [I2P network](#),<sup>[25][30][16]</sup> before returning to the regular Internet through private personal domains issued to each user on February 11, 2023.<sup>[31][32]</sup>

14. Google records reflect that a Russian-based telephone number ending in - 2458 (“Napolsky Phone-1”) was used to register the email Napolsky7@gmail.com as well as the emails donation.zlib@gmail.com, zlibdoms@gmail.com and feedback.bookos@gmail.com.

15. Google records also reflect that the account associated with the email address feedback.bookos@gmail.com was created with the name “Z-Library Team” and feedback.bookos@gmail.com is the recovery e-mail for the account zlibsupp@gmail.com, which was created with the name “ZLibrary Support.” Similarly, zlibsupp@gmail.com is the recovery e-mail account associated with the email address zlibdonat@gmail.com, that was created with the name “Zlibrary Mailer.”

ss internet connection) was used to log in to all three accounts.

nts logged in from the IP address 5.8.39.0 as indicated below:

	Time Stamp
	10/27/2021 8:48:31 AM
	10/27/2021 8:55:31 AM
Ermakova Personal Email-1	10/27/2021 8:55:31 AM
zlibsupp@gmail.com	10/27/2021 8:55:31 AM
feedback.bookos@gmail.com	10/30/2021 9:49:14 PM
zlibsupp@gmail.com	10/30/2021 9:49:39 PM
Ermakova Personal Email-1	10/30/2021 9:49:39 PM
Ermakova Personal Email-1	10/31/2021 8:58:57 AM
zlibsupp@gmail.com	10/31/2021 8:58:58 AM
Ermakova Personal Email-1	11/3/2021 3:33:39 PM
zlibsupp@gmail.com	11/3/2021 3:33:36 PM
Ermakova Personal Email-1	11/6/2021 11:13:14 AM
zlibsupp@gmail.com	11/6/2021 11:13:15 AM
Ermakova Personal Email-1	11/7/2021 8:23:02 PM
zlibsupp@gmail.com	11/7/2021 8:23:03 PM

# Anonymní OS

- nejvyšší level
- všechno v jednom
- běží z CD nebo USB
- nezanechává stopu v PC
- <https://tails.boum.org/>





platformy



data breach

backdoors

# Náš obsah leží jinde

- *Gmail, Facebook,...*
- přístup k vlastním datům?
- kontrola nad daty?
- nastavení soukromí?
- data leaks / breach
- [have i been pwned?](#)

## Oh no — pwned!

Pwned in 26 data breaches and found 4 pastes (subscribe to search sensitive breaches)

    Donate

### Breaches you were pwned in

A "breach" is an incident where data has been unintentionally exposed to the public.



**500px:** In mid-2018, the online photography community 500px suffered a data breach. The incident exposed almost 15 million unique email addresses alongside names, usernames, genders, dates of birth and either an MD5 or bcrypt password hash. In 2019, the data appeared listed for sale on a dark web marketplace (along with several other large breaches) and subsequently began circulating more broadly. The data was provided to HIBP by a source who requested it to be attributed to "BenjaminBlue@exploit.im".

**Compromised data:** Dates of birth, Email addresses, Genders, Geographic locations, Names, Passwords, Usernames



**Adobe:** In October 2013, 153 million Adobe accounts were breached with each containing an internal ID, username, email, *encrypted* password and a password hint in plain text. The password cryptography was poorly done and many were quickly resolved back to plain text. The unencrypted hints also disclosed much about the passwords adding further to the risk that hundreds of millions of Adobe customers already faced.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Password hints, Passwords, Usernames



**Animoto:** In July 2018, the cloud-based video making service Animoto suffered a data breach. The breach exposed 22 million unique email addresses alongside names, dates of birth, country of origin and salted password hashes. The data was provided to HIBP by a source who requested it be attributed to "JimScott.Sec@protonmail.com".

**Compromised data:** Dates of birth, Email addresses, Geographic locations, Names, Passwords

# Co se stane po úniku dat?

- objeví se to venku
- často náhodně, často až po čase
- mnohdy k zakoupení
- začne se zkoušet, testovat, kombinovat
- ověřuje se pravdivost a aktuálnost
- *hledá se zdroj* – mnohdy kombinace
- [reportuje se](#)

Have you listened to our podcast? [Listen now](#)

# Instagram bug could have allowed others to read your direct messages

17 FEB 2016 3

Privacy, Social networks

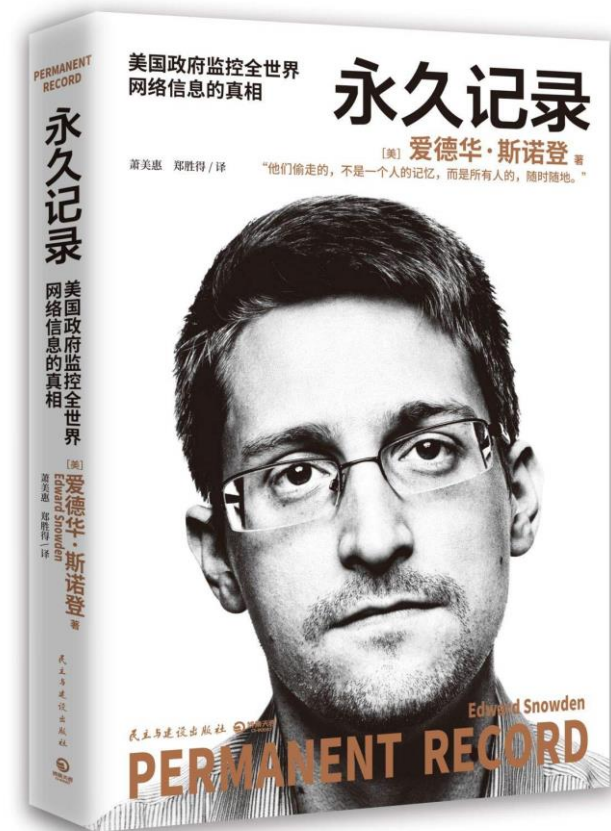


[← Previous: "Locky" ransomware – what you need to know](#)

[Next: Apple says NO to iPhone backdoor in terror case](#)



backdoor





# PRISM/US-984XN Overview

OR

*The SIGAD Used Most in NSA Report*  
Overview



April 2013

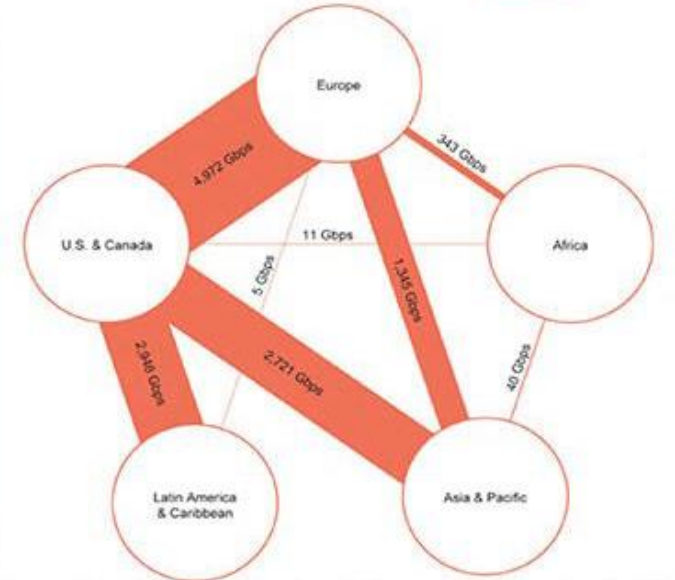
Derived  
TOP SECRET//SI



## (TS//SI//NF) Introduction

*U.S. as World's Telecommunications Backbone*

- Much of the world's communications flow through the U.S.
- A target's phone call, e-mail or chat will take the **cheapest** path, **not the physically most direct** path – you can't always predict the path.
- Your target's communications could easily be flowing into and through the U.S.



International Internet Regional Bandwidth Capacity in 2011

Source: Telegeography Research



# (TS//SI//NF) FAA702 Operations

Two Types of Collection



## Upstream

- Collection of communications on fiber cables and infrastructure as data flows past. (FAIRVIEW, STORMBREW, BLARNEY, OAKSTAR)

You Should Use Both

## PRISM

- Collection directly from the servers of these U.S. Service Providers: Microsoft, Yahoo, Google, Facebook, PalTalk, AOL, Skype, YouTube, Apple.

TOP SECRET//SI//ORCON//NOFORN



# (TS//SI//NF) PRISM Collection Details



## Current Providers

- Microsoft (Hotmail, etc.)
- Google
- Yahoo!
- Facebook
- PalTalk
- YouTube
- Skype
- AOL
- Apple

What Will You Receive in Collection (Surveillance and Stored Comms)?  
It varies by provider. In general:

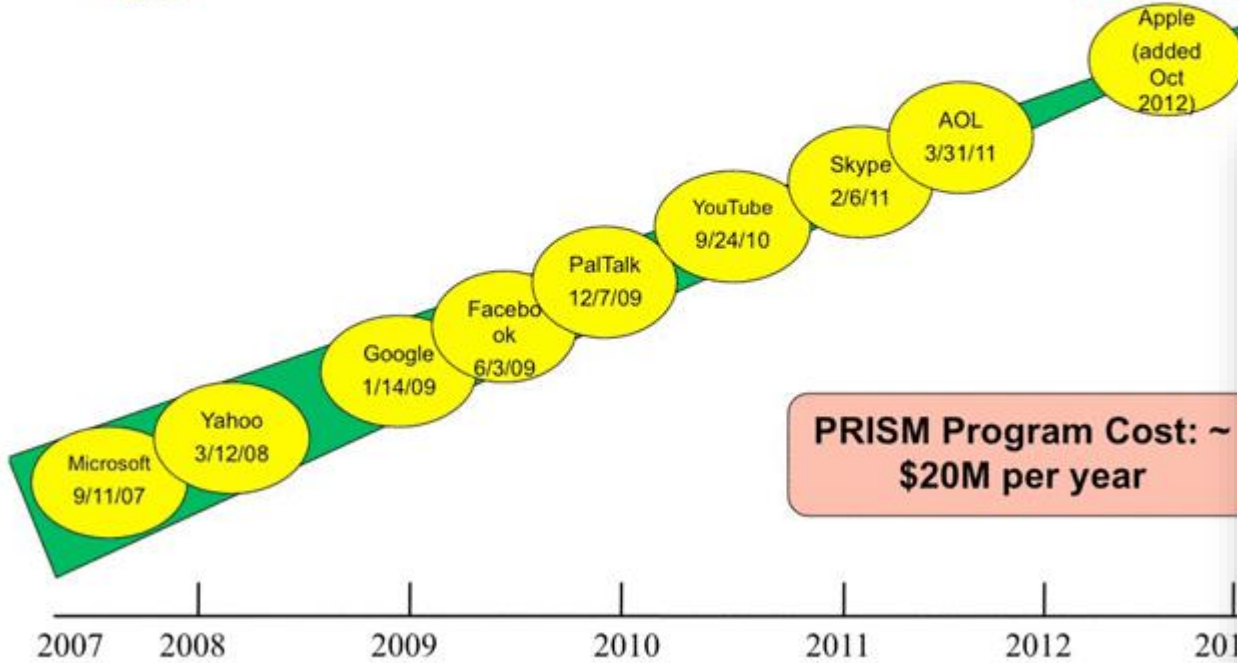
- E-mail
- Chat – video, voice
- Videos
- Photos
- Stored data
- VoIP
- File transfers
- Video Conferencing
- Notifications of target activity – logins, etc.
- Online Social Networking details
- **Special Requests**

Complete list and details on PRISM web page:  
Go PRISMFAA





# (TS//SI//NF) Dates When PRISM Collection Began For Each Provider



PRISM Program Cost: ~ \$20M per year



# (TS//SI//NF) PRISM Case Notations



## P2ESQC120001234

PRISM Provider  
 P1: Microsoft  
 P2: Yahoo  
 P3: Google  
 P4: Facebook  
 P5: PalTalk  
 P6: YouTube  
 P7: Skype  
 P8: AOL  
 PA: Apple

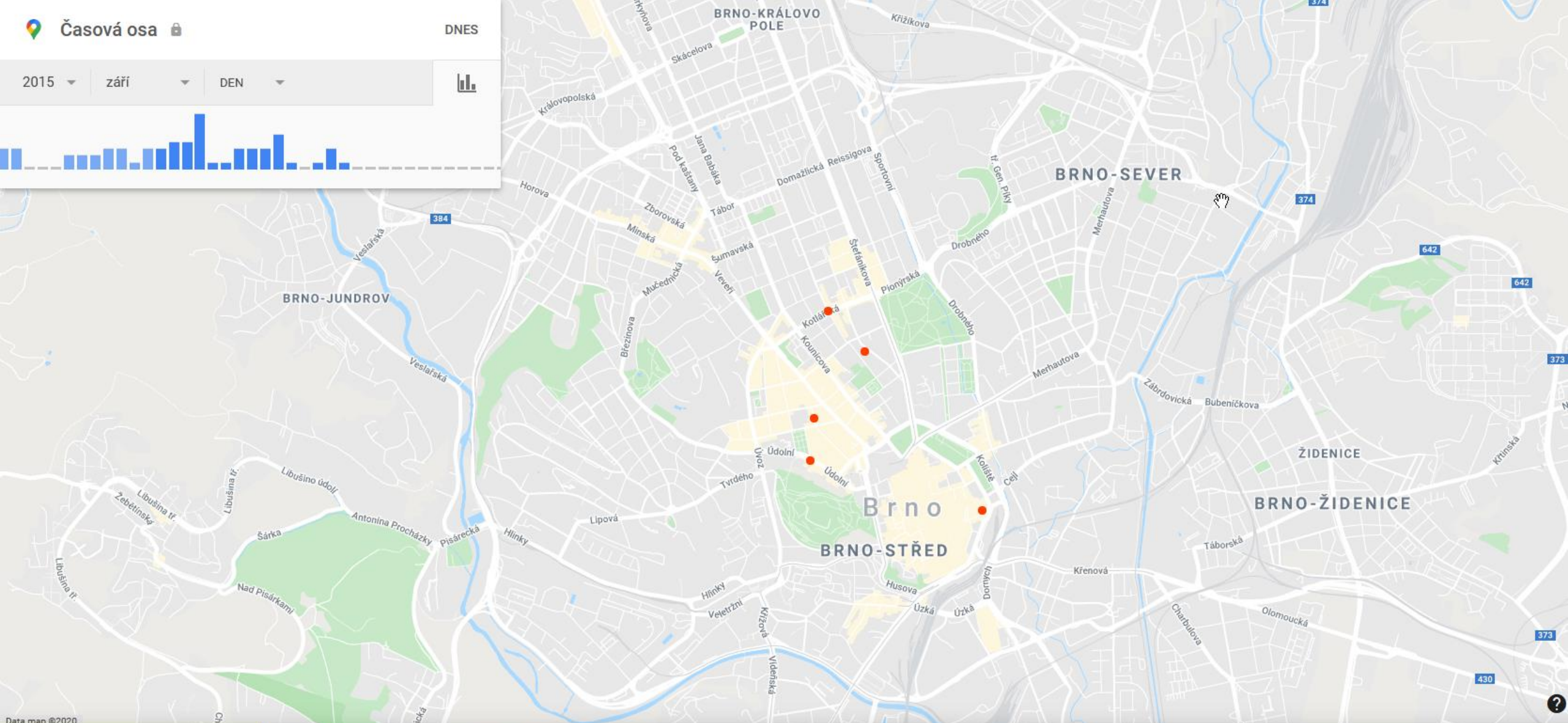
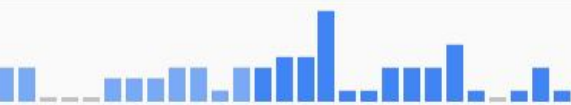
Fixed trigraph, denotes PRISM source collection

Year CASN established for selector

Serial #

- Content Type**
- A: Stored Comms (Search)
  - B: IM (chat)
  - C: RTN-EDC (real-time notification of an e-mail event such as a login or sent message)
  - D: RTN-IM (real-time notification of a chat login or logout event)
  - E: E-Mail
  - F: VoIP
  - G: Full (WebForum)
  - H: OSN Messaging (photos, wallposts, activity, etc.)
  - I: OSN Basic Subscriber Info
  - J: Videos
  - . (dot): Indicates multiple types

„You could read anyone's email in the world, anybody you've got an email address for. Any website: You can watch traffic to and from it. Any computer that an individual sits at: You can watch it. Any laptop that you're tracking: you can follow it as it moves from place to place throughout the world. It's a one-stop-shop for access to the NSA's information. ... You can tag individuals ... Let's say you work at a major German corporation and I want access to that network, I can track your username on a website on a forum somewhere, I can track your real name, I can track associations with your friends and I can build what's called a fingerprint, which is network activity unique to you, which means anywhere you go in the world, anywhere you try to sort of hide your online presence, your identity.“



← září 2015

1 zajímavé místo

Odpoludne Taneční konzervatoř, Brno, Nejedlého 3

10. 9. 2015

# DSA



Vyberte možnost automatického mazání pro Historii polohy

- Automaticky mazat aktivitu starší než 3 měsíce**  
a ručně lze smazat kdykoli
- Automaticky mazat aktivitu starší než 18 měsíců**  
a ručně lze smazat kdykoli
- Automaticky mazat aktivitu starší než 36 měsíců**  
a ručně lze smazat kdykoli
- Nemazat automaticky**

## Jak dlouho?

Když uchovávejte historii polohy, máte možnost zpětně dohledat navštívená místa i trasy, po kterých jste cestovali. Tato data můžete přestat ukládat pozastavením historie polohy.

Další

# E2E

- *end-to-end šifrování*
- WhatsApp, Signal, Threema – *data v pohybu*
- zadní vrátka a velký boj v EU, UK
- [má to jedno slabé místo...](#)

## European Court of Human Rights Confirms: Weakening Encryption Violates Fundamental Rights

BY CHRISTOPH SCHMON | MARCH 5, 2024



**In a milestone judgment—[Podchasov v. Russia](#)—the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) has ruled that weakening of encryption can lead to general and indiscriminate surveillance of the communications of *all* users and violates the human right to privacy.**

In 2017, the landscape of digital communication in Russia faced a pivotal moment when the government required Telegram Messenger LLP and other “internet communication” providers to store all communication data—and content—for specified durations. These providers were also required to supply

### Discover more.

Email updates on news, actions, events in your area, and more.

Email Address 

Postal Code (optional)

Anti-spam question: Enter the three-letter abbreviation for Electronic Frontier Foundation:

Browser window showing the NoLog.cz website. The address bar displays <https://nolog.cz/services/>. The page features the NoLog logo and navigation links: [O nás](#), [Služby](#), [Bezpečnost](#), [Kontakt](#), [Podpořte nás](#), [Blog](#), and [Stav služeb ↗](#). The main content includes a disclaimer: "Tyto služby provozujeme veřejně, to znamená, že je může využít kdokoli, bez registrace, anonymně. Vyhrazujeme si právo omezit přístup k našim službám těm, kteří je zneužijí k veřejnému sdílení sexistických, homofobních, rasistických a podobných útoků." Below this, a grid of services is presented: 

- [witter.cz](#): Česká instance decentralizované sociální sítě Mastodon.
- [nitter.cz](#): Alternativní rozhraní pro Twitter, které nesebírá osobní údaje a nevyžaduje přihlášení.
- [cryptpad.cz](#): End-to-end šifrovaná sada nástrojů pro spolupráci a sdílení souborů. Tabulky, dokumenty, formuláře a další. Šifrováno E2E.
- [upload.nolog.cz](#): End-to-end šifrované nahrávání a sdílení souborů do velikosti 5GB. Šifrováno E2E, .onion.
- [nolog.link](#): Zkracovač odkazů bez sledování uživatelů.
- [decide.nolog.cz](#): Alternativa k Doodle pro vytváření anket a hledání termínů. Šifrováno E2E, .onion.



telephony

IoT



wearables

EXIF



# Není to jen o počítači...

*Každé nové zařízení zapadne do ekosystému.*

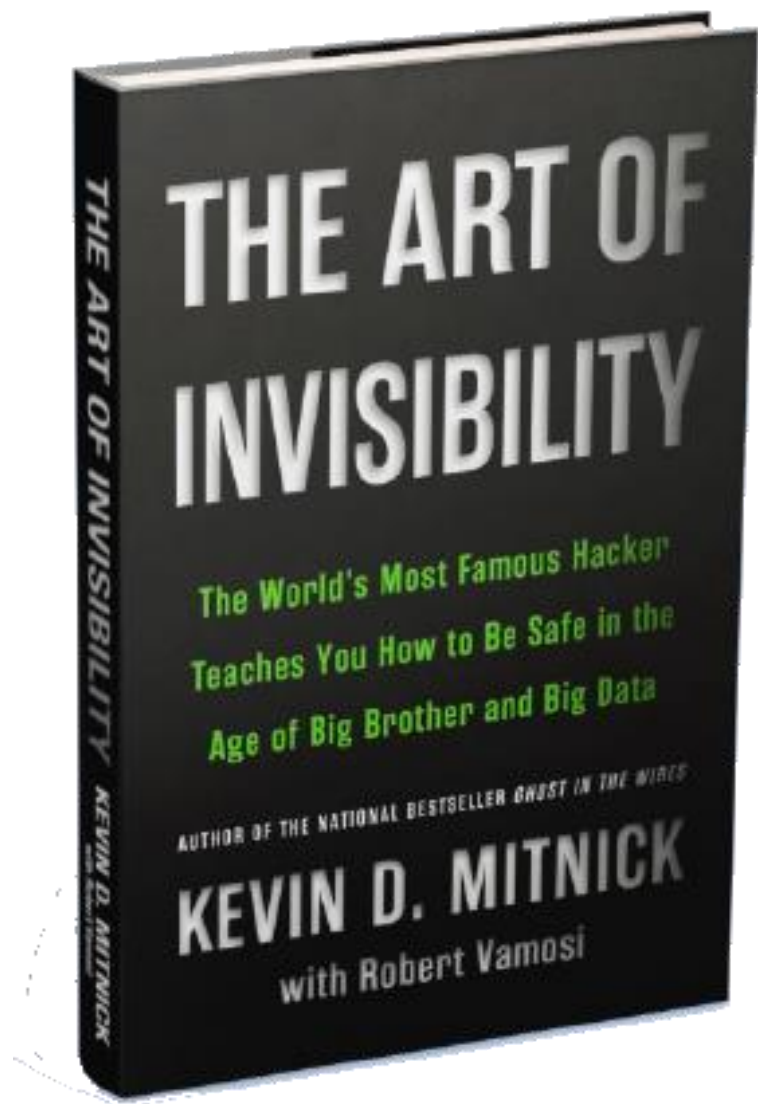
- mobil jako vstupní brána do vašeho života
- mobil jako další zdroj dat – *všudypřítomný*
- anonymita? – *burner phone*
- IMSI CATCHER – Agáta

GSM



# Není to jen o počítači...

- IoT – internet věcí
- IoT jako zdroj dat - [Shodan](#)
- wearables
- nositelné technologie
- *quantified self*
- IVA - Alexa, Cortana a podobné...
- [bezpečnostní problémy](#)
- síťový HW, routery atp.
- fotoaparáty - EXIF informace
- geolokace



THE ART OF INVISIBILITY KEVIN D. MITNICK

# THE ART OF INVISIBILITY

The World's Most Famous Hacker  
Teaches You How to Be Safe in the  
Age of Big Brother and Big Data

AUTHOR OF THE NATIONAL BESTSELLER OWST IN THE WIRDS

KEVIN D. MITNICK

with Robert Vamosi



# Guardian Pro

- CHECKEY
- CÍRCULO
- HAVEN**
- LOCATIONPRIVACY
- OBSCURACAM
- OBSCURACAM: SECURE SMART CAMERA
- ORBOT: PROXY WITH TOR
- ORFOX
- PIXELKNOT
- PROOFMODE: VERIFIED WITNESSING
- RIPPLE
- SAVE
- TOR BROWSER FOR ANDROID
- TOR BROWSER FOR ANDROID (ALPHA)

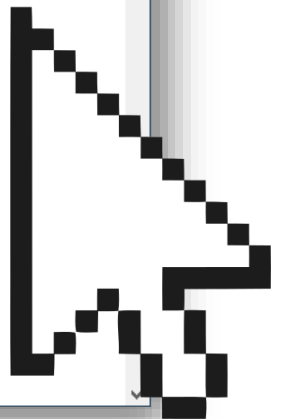
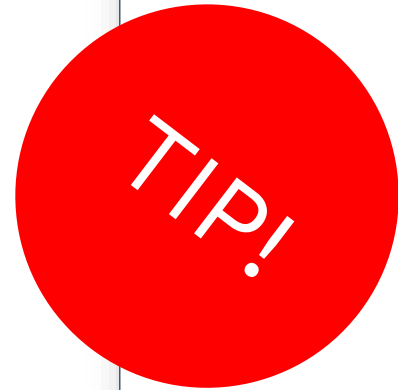
While smartphones have been heralded as the coming of the new communication and collaboration, they are a step backwards when it comes to personal security, anonymity and privacy.

**Guardian Project** creates [easy to use secure apps](#), open-source and [customized solutions](#) that can be used around the world by individuals to protect their communications and personal data from unjust interception and monitoring.

Whether you are an average person looking to affirm your rights as a journalist or humanitarian organization looking to safeguard your communications in a perilous global communication, we can help address the threats.



# GUARDIAN



čím více bezpečí a anonymity,  
tím více nepohodlí