

## Exercises “Introduction”

### Excercise 1:

Give your definition of the term “personal data”.

### Solution:

**Anna Ludeke’s Definition.** Information that is important to an individual person, which is not freely given, and therefore is known only by the individual and/or trusted parties.

### As defined in P3P 1.1

#### 1.3.1 Identified Data

The most common term in the [P3P] specification is identified data and focuses on whether a service knows the data subject’s identity.

Identified data is information in a record or profile that can reasonably be tied to an individual. Admittedly, this is a somewhat subjective standard. For example, a data collector storing Internet Protocol (IP) addresses (which can be created dynamically or could be static and therefore tied to a particular computer used by a single individual) should consider the IP address identified data only when this data is added to the record or profile of a specific individual. In the more common case, where data collectors use IP addressing information in the aggregate or make no attempt to tie the IP address to a specified individual or computer over a long period of time, IP addresses are not considered identified even though it is possible for someone (eg, law enforcement agents with proper subpoena powers) to identify the individual based on the stored data.

As mentioned above, in the P3P context, any data that can be used reasonably by a data controller or any other person to identify an individual is considered to be identifiable data. The P3P specification uses the term identified to describe a subset of this data that can be reasonably be used by a data collector without assistance from other parties to identify an individual.

[http://www.w3.org/TR/P3P11/#def\\_identity](http://www.w3.org/TR/P3P11/#def_identity)

### Art. 2 (a) of the Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC

‘personal data’ shall mean any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person (‘data subject’); an identifiable person is one who can be identified, directly or indirectly, in particular by reference to an identification number or to one or more factors specific to his physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity.

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal\\_market/privacy/docs/95-46-ce/dir1995-46\\_part1\\_en.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/internal_market/privacy/docs/95-46-ce/dir1995-46_part1_en.pdf)

**Wikipedia.** See “Personally identifiable information”  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personally\\_identifiable\\_information](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personally_identifiable_information).

From “Personenbezug, Personenbezogene Daten”  
[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personenbezogene\\_Daten](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personenbezogene_Daten):

Gesetzliche Definitionen

Deutschland

Das deutsche Bundesrecht definiert personenbezogene Daten als “Einzelangaben ” über pers” onliche oder sachliche Verh” altnisse einer bestimmten oder bestimmbar nat” urlichen Person” (§ 3 Absatz 1 Bundesdatenschutzgesetz). Die vergleichbaren landesgesetzlichen Definitionen haben den gleichen oder einen ” ahnlichen Wortlaut.

Besonders schutzbed” urftig sind “besondere Arten personenbezogener Daten” (§ 3 Absatz 9 Bundesdatenschutzgesetz). Hierzu z” ahlen Gesundheitsdaten, Informationen ber die rassische oder ethnische Herkunft, politische, religi” ose, gewerkschaftliche oder sexuelle Orientierung und ” uber die Gesundheit. Ihre Verarbeitung ist an strengere Voraussetzungen gebunden als die Verarbeitung sonstiger personenbezogener Daten.

Europäische Union

Innerhalb der Europäischen Union werden “alle Informationen ” über eine bestimmte oder bestimmbar nat” urliche Person” als personenbezogene Daten angesehen (Artikel 2a der Europ” aischen Datenschutzrichtlinie vom 24. Oktober 1995).

Schweiz

Das Recht der Schweiz verwendet statt des Begriffs der personenbezogenen Daten den Begriff Personendaten. Darunter versteht man “alle Angaben, die sich auf eine bestimmte oder bestimmbar Person beziehen” (Artikel 3 a des Bundesgesetzes ber den Datenschutz). Ebenso wie in Österreich umfasst diese Definition auch die Daten von juristischen Personen .

### **Excercise 2:**

Create a profile about yourself (or any other person you know) by combining publically available information from the Internet or other easily accessible sources. List the resources you have used. It is sufficient to list the type of data instead of the value found, “age” instead of “37” for example.

### **Solution:**

What did you find? Compare with your fellow students.

### **Excercise 3:**

What is “Google hacking” ? If you don’t know ask Google. Describe how it works and how to protect against it.

### **Solution:**

From Wikipedia:

Google hacking is a term that refers to the act of creating complex search engine queries in order to filter through large amounts of search results for information related to computer security. In its malicious format it can be used to detect websites that are vulnerable to numerous exploits and vulnerabilities as well as locate private, sensitive information about others, such as credit card numbers, social security numbers, and passwords. This filtering is performed by using advanced Google operators. While Google was the original tool of the Google hackers, many of the tactics and operators can be used on other search engines, such as MSN Search and Yahoo.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google\\_Hacking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Hacking)

Google Hacking and defenses are described in:

- Emin Islam Tatli, Google Hacking Against Privacy. [http://th.informatik.uni-mannheim.de/people/tatli/pub/ghack\\_privacy.pdf](http://th.informatik.uni-mannheim.de/people/tatli/pub/ghack_privacy.pdf) Foils: [http://www.cs.kau.se/IFIP-summerschool/slides/S01\\_S3\\_Emin\\_Islam.pdf](http://www.cs.kau.se/IFIP-summerschool/slides/S01_S3_Emin_Islam.pdf)
- Tracking Dog – A Privacy Tool Against Google Hacking.  
Abstract: [http://cosec.bit.uni-bonn.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/teaching/07ws/kryptotag/tatli-abstract.pdf](http://cosec.bit.uni-bonn.de/fileadmin/user_upload/teaching/07ws/kryptotag/tatli-abstract.pdf)  
Foils: [http://cosec.bit.uni-bonn.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/teaching/07ws/kryptotag/kessler.pdf](http://cosec.bit.uni-bonn.de/fileadmin/user_upload/teaching/07ws/kryptotag/kessler.pdf)
- Online Search Engines Help Lift Cover of Privacy. [washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com) By Yuki Noguchi  
Washington Post Staff Writer Monday, February 9, 2004; Page A01 <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A24053-2004Feb8?language=printer>

#### **Excercise 4:**

What personal data do you consider to be the most valuable. Why?

#### **Solution:**

There is no ultimate answer – it depends very much about you. To start discussion, have a look at THE SWIPE TOOLKIT: DATA CALCULATOR. <http://www.turbulence.org/Works/swipe/calculator.html>