



IPAT SEMINAR – FINAL PRESENTATIONS

SCHEDULE

iPAT Seminar WiSe23/24 – Final Presentation – Talks Schedule

When: Friday 16.02.2024 @10:00 – 12:30

Where: S202/C110

Start	End					
		1st Session	Discipline	Topic	Presenter(s)	Adivsor(s)
10:00	10:05			Greetings and Starting Note		(Simon Althaus, Ephraim Zimmer)
10:05	10:30		Psychology	Personalization of Privacy Assistants	Sebastian Gandenberger, Vahan Demirci, Bedirhan Sahin, Till Feldner	Simon Althaus, Sara Hahn, Fransisca Hapsari
10:30	10:50		Sociology	Kritik an Social Media und der Macht von Onlineplattformen	Katharina Worster	Florian Müller, Rebecca Heigl
10:50	11:10			Algorithmic Governance & Nudging	Marvin Fink	Florian Müller, Enno Steinbrink
11:10	11:20			BREAK (Tentative/Optional)		
		2nd Session	Discipline	Topic	Presenter(s)	Adivsor(s)
11:20	11:40			Privacy and Utility Perception Compared to Sensor Awareness and Their Actual Privacy Implications	Beliz Balim	Matthias Gazzari, Fransisca Hapsari
11:40	12:00		Computer Science	Attacking Privacy in Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	Joshua Moell	Carsten Schmidt, Sara Hahn
12:00	12:20			Civil Sensor Data During War Time And In Crises	Johanna Jarsch	Enno Steinbrink, Matthias Gazzari
12:20	12:30			Closing Remarks		(Simon Althaus, Ephraim Zimmer)

CUSTOMIZATION OPTIONS AND PERSONAL PREFERENCES

Development and survey of a questionnaire to optimize the Privacy Buddy

Sebastian Gandenberger, Vahan Demirci, Bedirhan Sahin & Till Feldner
Faculty of Human Sciences - Work and Engineering Psychology

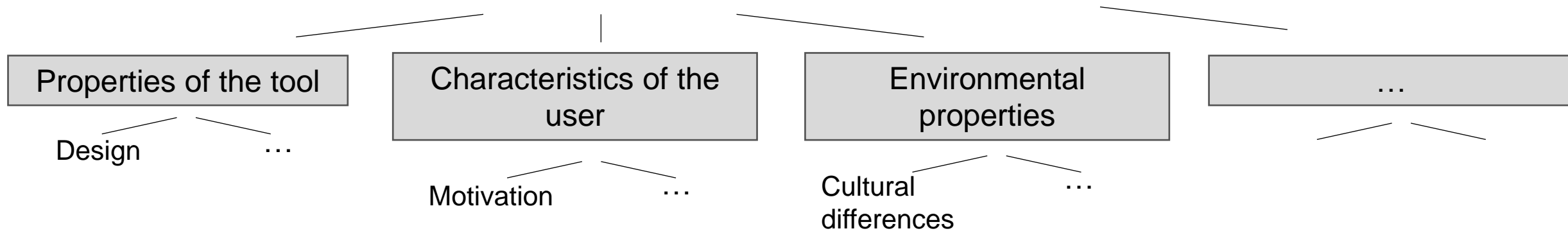
AGENDA

- 1** Motivation & Goal
- 2** Theoretical background
- 3** Development of the questionnaire
- 4** First results
- 5** Outlook

MOTIVATION

- Personal Privacy Assistants (PPA) are a promising approach to improve online privacy behavior [1][2][3]
- Limitation of the current approach: users need to actively use the PPA

What determines whether a potential user actively uses the tool?



→ It's a complex question and the current state of research doesn't give a clear answer!

MOTIVATION

- Personal Privacy Assistants (PPA) are a promising approach to improve online privacy behavior [1][2][3]

- Limitation of the current approach: users need to actively use the PPA

What determines whether a potential user actively uses the tool?

→ It's a complex question and the current state of research doesn't give a clear answer!

The main focus of research:

- Inter-individual differences in the wishes and needs regarding a PPA
- Identification of user groups with shared characteristics
- Evaluation of various features by potential users

GOAL

Inter-individual differences in the wishes and needs regarding a PPA

Identification of user groups with shared characteristics

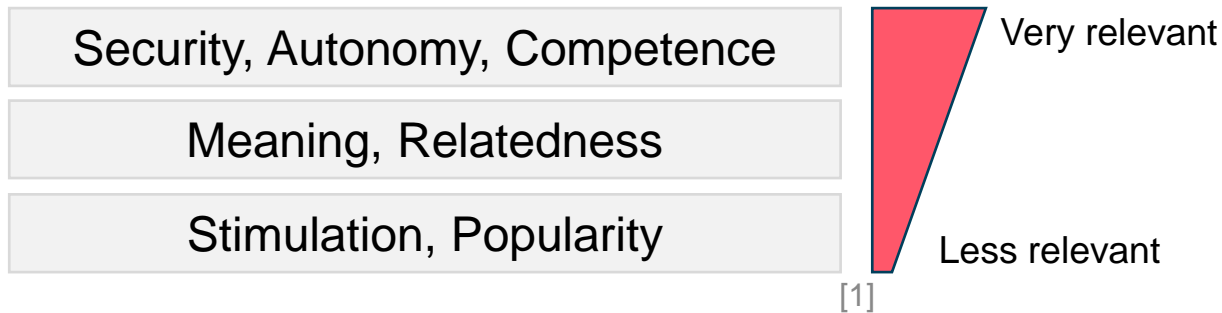
Evaluation of various features by potential users

Concrete suggestions:

- **Which features** are generally supported by potential users
- **How** should the features be **designed**?
- **Where does individualization** make sense due to different wishes?
- **Common characteristics** of user groups

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. Which **psychological needs** are the most relevant for a PPA?



2. Are there **different groups** of potential users?

a)	Fundamentalists	Pragmatists	b)	Undecided	Worried	Experienced	Insecure	Unconcerned
	- Age: 31-50 years	- Age: under 30 and over 51 years		Low knowledge	High knowledge	High knowledge	Low knowledge	Low knowledge
	- <i>Technology affinity</i> : comparatively high	- <i>Technology affinity</i> : comparatively low		Medium motivation	High motivation	Low motivation	Medium to low motivation	Lowest motivation
	- <i>Privacy concerns</i> : comparatively high	- <i>Privacy concerns</i> : rather low		Low willingness to trust	Low willingness to trust	Low willingness to trust	Medium privacy concerns	Low privacy concerns

[2]

[3]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Scientific questionnaires (validity tested)
+ sociodemographic data

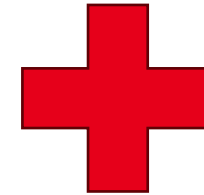
Affinity for
technology

Privacy self-
assessment

Privacy
concerns

Computer
security
intentions

Needs
questionnaire



Newly developed questionnaire

Specific questions

*(learning content, user interface,
leaderboard, data protection
notifications and recommendations
from contacts)*

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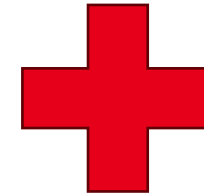
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PRIVACY CONCERNS



8% ausgefüllt

Digitale Privatsphäre

Digitale Privatsphäre bezieht sich auf die Art und Weise, wie persönliche Informationen online gesammelt, gespeichert, verarbeitet und weitergegeben werden. Sie umfasst den Schutz vor unerwünschter Überwachung, Datenmissbrauch und unberechtigtem Zugriff auf persönliche Online-Aktivitäten. Der Schutz der digitalen Privatsphäre ist deshalb entscheidend für die Wahrung der persönlichen Freiheiten und der Sicherheit im digitalen Raum.

Bitte gib für die folgenden Aussagen bezüglich Deiner Bedenken über Deine digitale Privatsphäre an, wie stark Du beziehungsweise nicht zustimmst.

Short instruction

stimme
überhaupt
nicht zu

stimme
voll zu

Es stört mich, meine persönlichen Informationen an so viele Unternehmen weiterzugeben.



“It bothers me to share my personal information with so many companies.”

1 of 8 items

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Scientific questionnaires (validity tested)

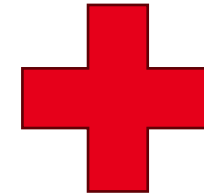
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AFFINITY FOR TECHNOLOGY



15% ausgefüllt

Im Folgenden geht es um Deine Interaktion mit technischen Systemen. Mit ‚technischen Systemen‘ sind sowohl Apps und andere Software-Anwendungen als auch komplette digitale Geräte (z.B. Handy, Computer, Fernseher, Auto-Navigation) gemeint. Bitte gib den Grad Deiner Zustimmung zu folgenden Aussagen an.

stimmt gar nicht stimmt weitgehend nicht stimmt eher nicht stimmt eher stimmt weitgehend stimmt völlig

Ich beschäftige mich gern genauer mit technischen Systemen.

“I like to deal with technical systems.”

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Scientific questionnaires (validity tested)

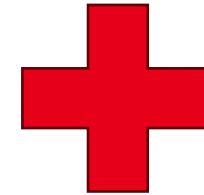
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COMPUTER SECURITY INTENTIONS



Bitte gib an, wie oft Du die folgenden Verhaltensweisen ausübst.

Ich stelle meinen Computerbildschirm so ein, dass er automatisch gesperrt wird, wenn ich ihn über einen längeren Zeitraum nicht benutze.

“I set my computer screen to lock automatically if I don't use it for a long period of time.”

- | Nie | Selten | Manchmal | Oft | Immer |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

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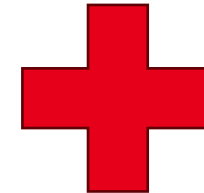
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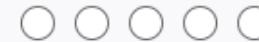
PRIVACY SELF-ASSESSMENT



Nicht sehr
wichtig

Sehr
wichtig

Wie wichtig erachtest Du Deine eigene digitale Privatsphäre?



“How important do you consider your own digital privacy?”

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

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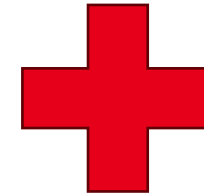
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NEEDS QUESTIONNAIRE



Bitte gib an, wie wichtig Dir die einzelnen Punkte sind.

Schwierige Aufgaben erfolgreich abzuschließen.

“Successfully complete difficult tasks.”

gar nicht äußerst



DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Scientific questionnaires (validity tested)

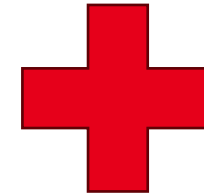
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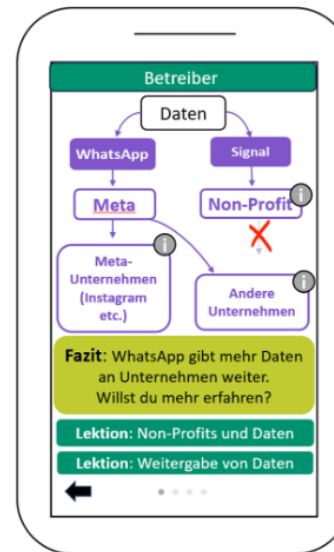
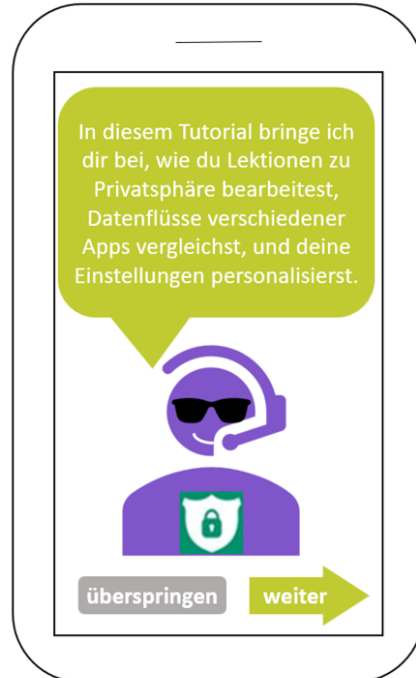
SHORT INTRODUCTION

1. Der Privacy Buddy führt Dich in einem Tutorial durch alle Funktionen:



Weiter

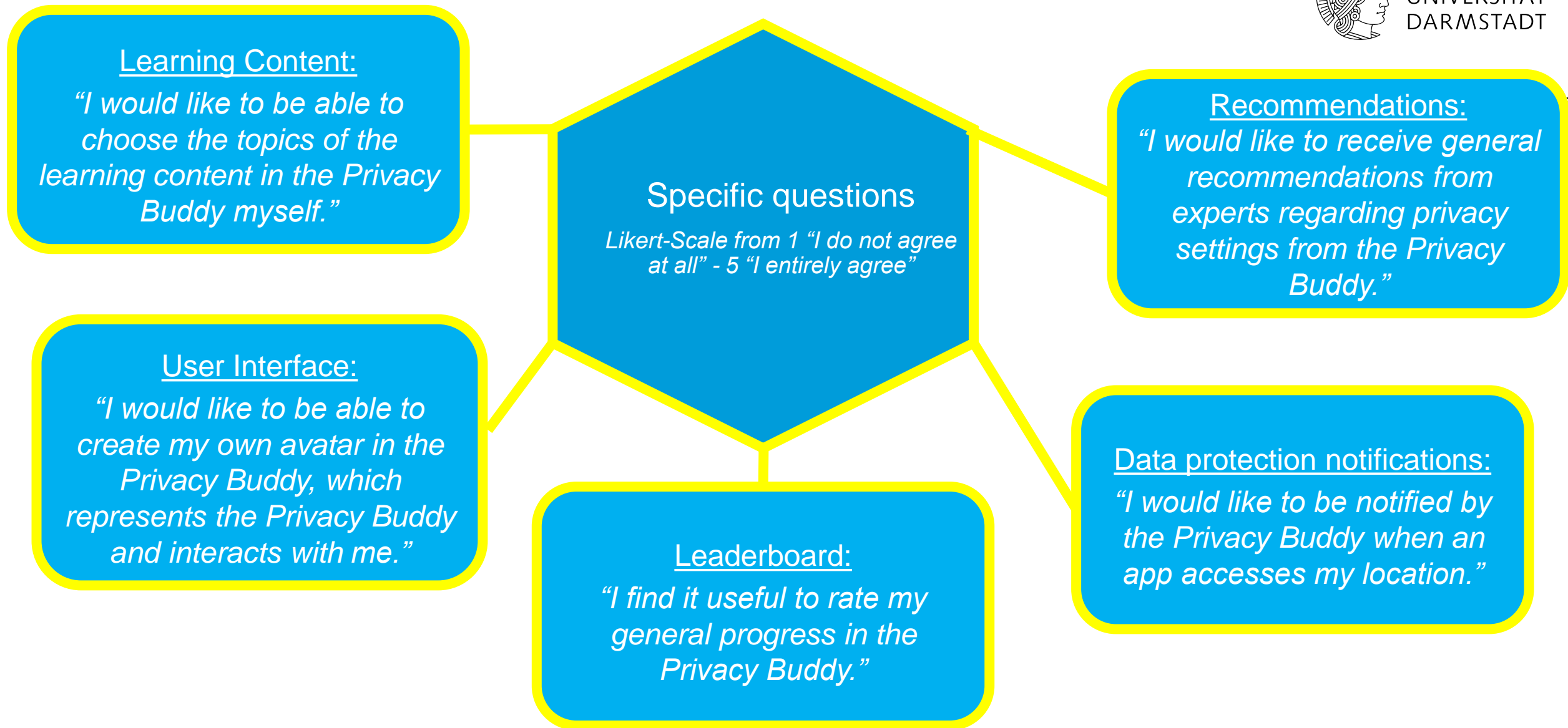
4. Du kannst ausgewählte Apps über Datenfluss Diagramme und Tabellen vergleichen:




	WhatsApp	Signal
kein Weiterleiten von Daten	🛡️	🔒
Ende-zu-Ende-Verschlüsselung	🔒	🔒
Schützen von Metadaten	🛡️	🔒
Berechtigungen	==	==



Weiter



FIRST RESULTS

SAMPLE

Sample:

- Sample size: $N = 71$
- Age
 - $mean = 23.13$
 - $SD = 5.14$
- Gender
 - $N(Female) = 46$
 - $N(Male) = 24$
 - $N(Non-binary) = 1$

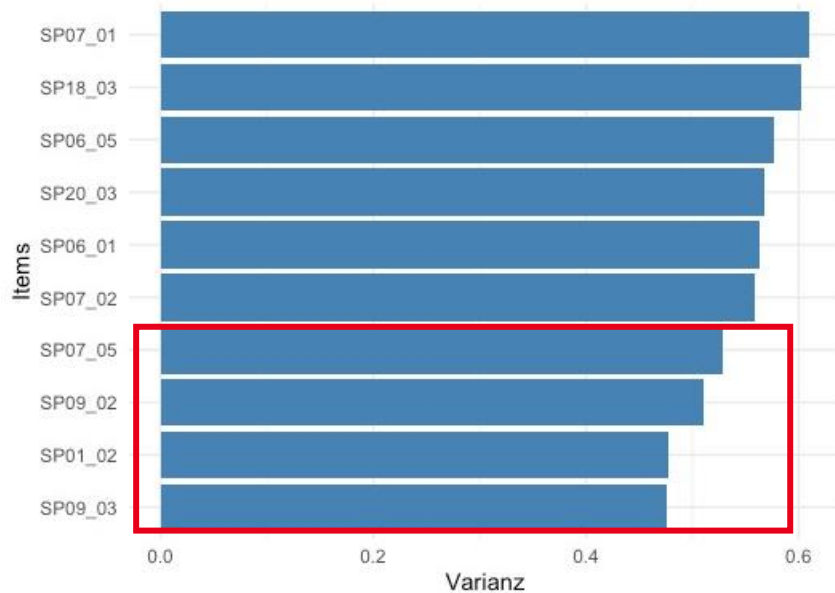
FIRST RESULTS

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

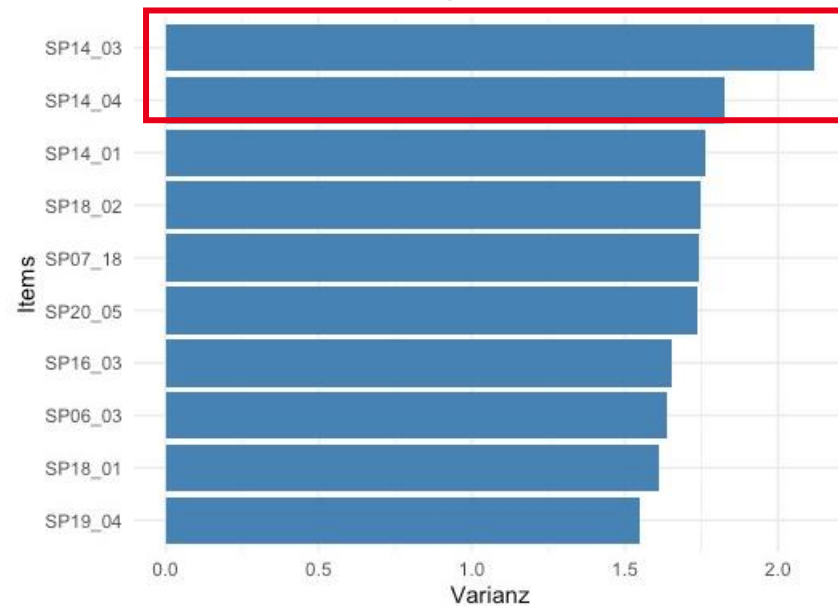
Inspection of variance:

- Where did the test participants agree?
- Where were there major differences in response behavior?

Items with the **lowest** variance:



Items with the **highest** variance:



More information on
the next slides

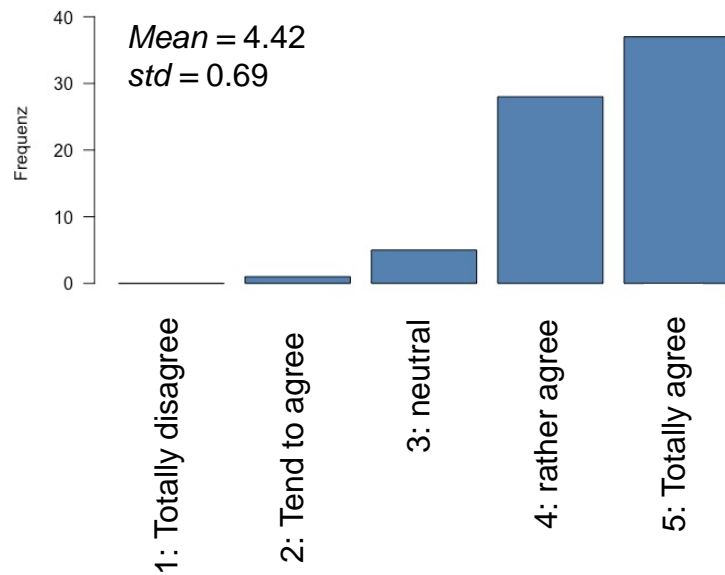
FIRST RESULTS

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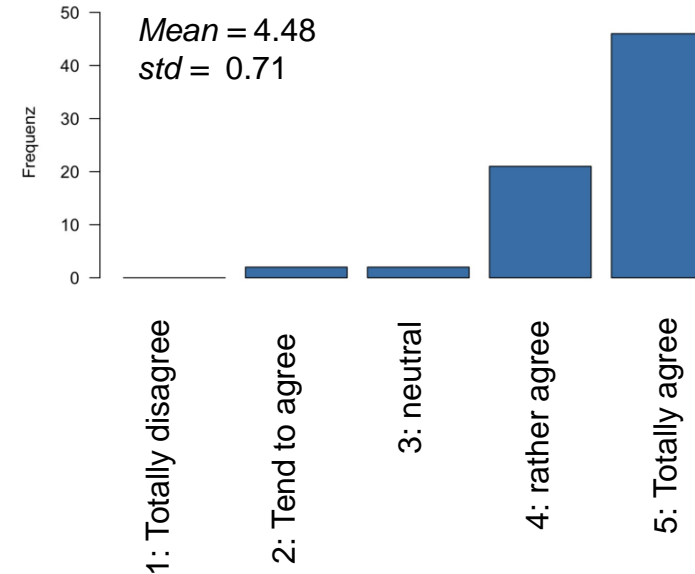
Items with the lowest variance: (original questions and answer scales were german)

Feature: **Quiz**

I think **assignment tasks** are a good way to test yourself.



I think **multiple-choice questions** are a good way to test yourself.



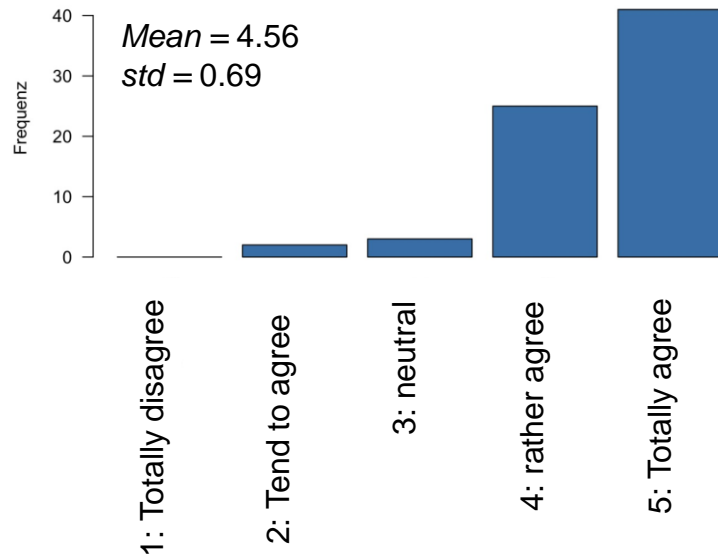
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SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

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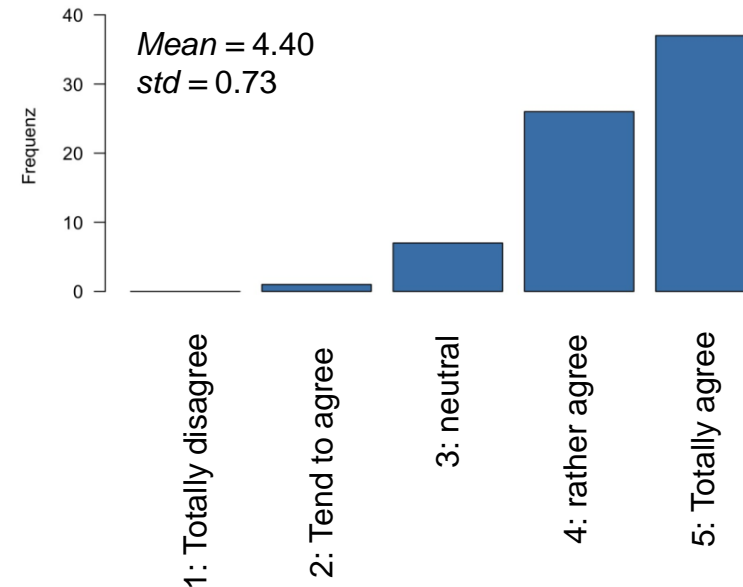
Feature: **Lections**

Learning content should be **supported by images.**



Feature: **Learning content**

I want to learn more about **malicious browser extensions.**



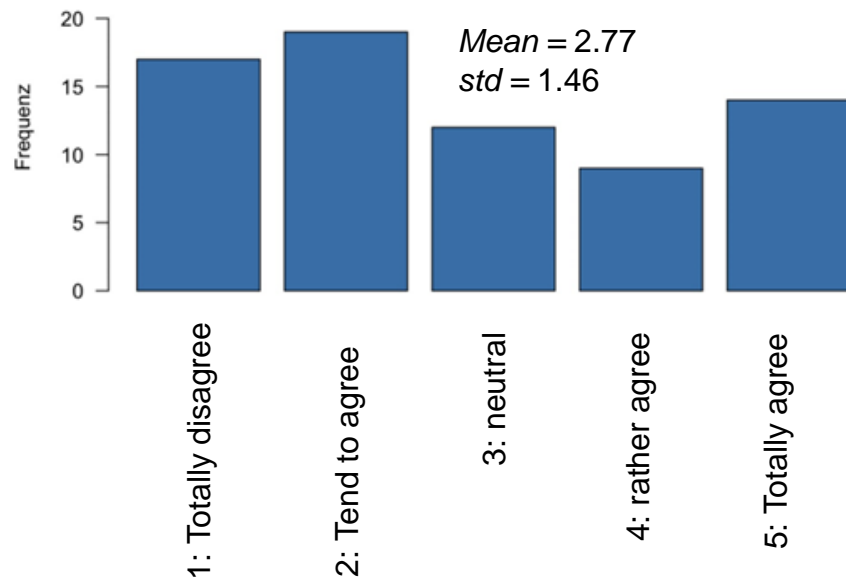
FIRST RESULTS

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

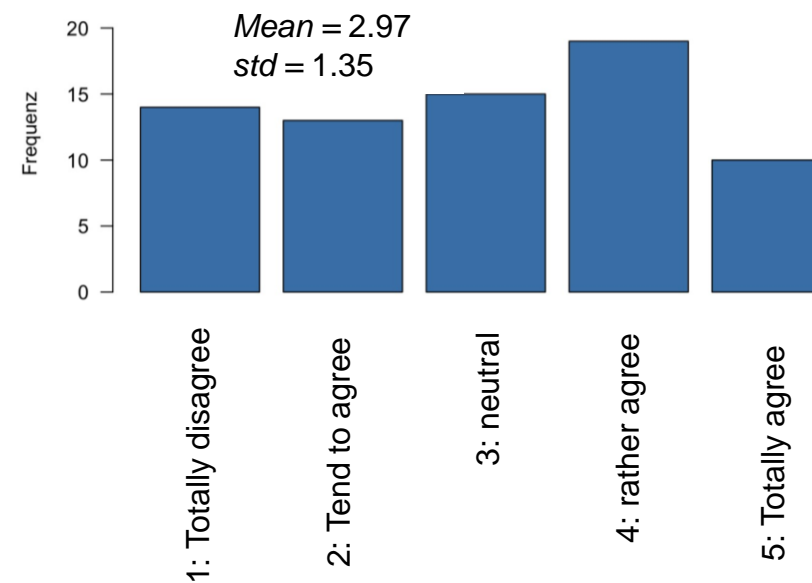
Items with the highest variance: (original questions and answer scales were german)

Feature: **UI**

I would like to be able to create **my own avatar** that represents the Privacy Buddy.



I would like to have an **individually chosen username**.

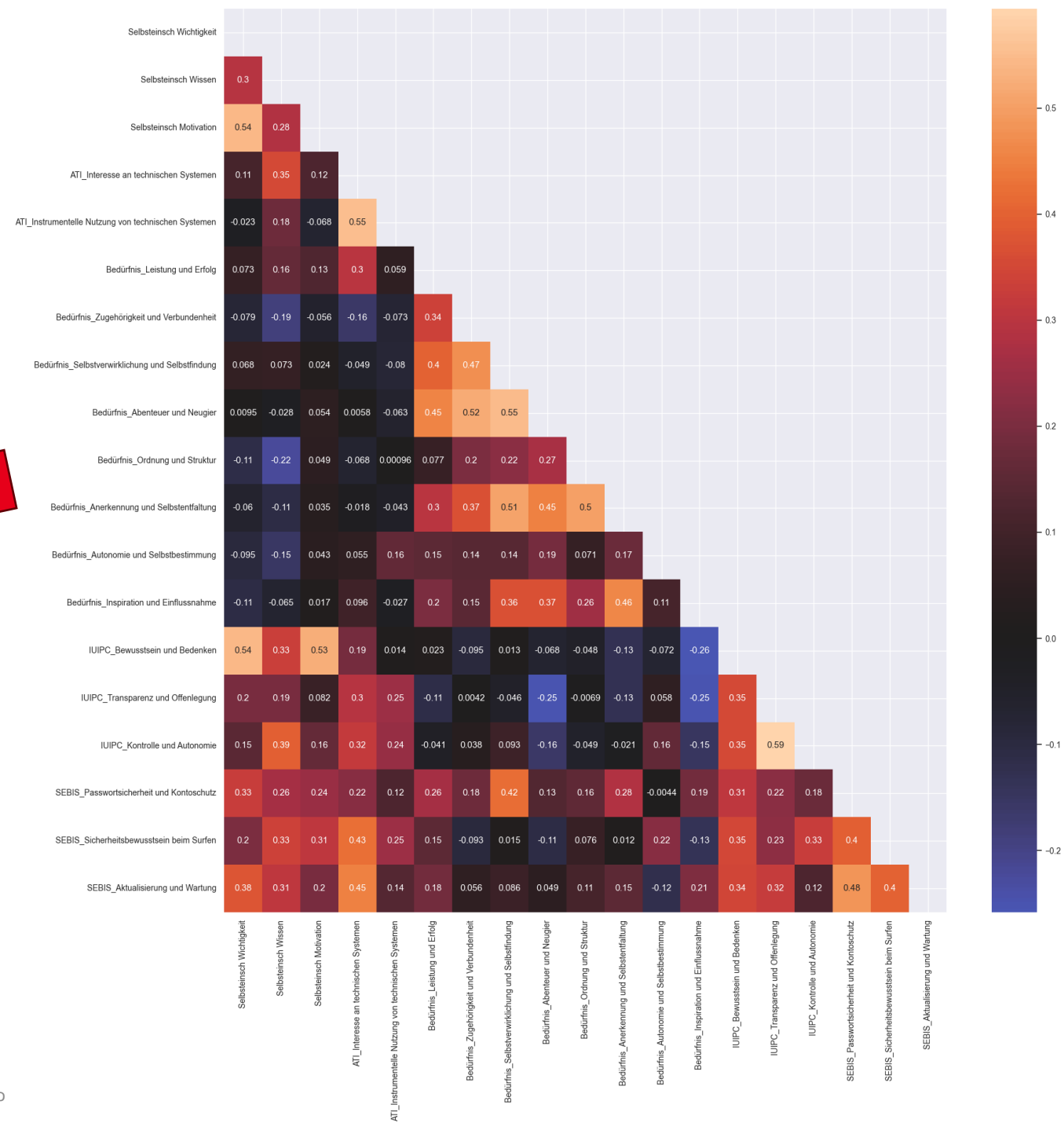


FIRST RESULTS

SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONNAIRES

Analysis:

- Reliability of scales and correlations between scales
→ compare to literature
- Custeranalysis:
 - Can user groups be identified?
 - How can these be characterized?
 - How do these compare to the literature?



FURTHER ANALYSIS

- **Specific questions**
 - More analysis about **generally supported** and **generally not supported features**
 - Can items be combined? → **Factor analysis**
 - Can groups with similar response behavior be identified? → **Clusteranalysis**
- **Scientific questionnaires**
 - **Clusteranalysis**
 - **Comparison** of the results to the **literature**
- **Combining the questionnaires**
 - **Correlations** between specific items and scales from the existing questionnaires
 - Are **comparable clusters** found in both data sets?

LITERATURE

- [1] Author(s), A. Persuasive Privacy Assistant: Need-Sensitive Design of Privacy Support Tools Through Persuasive System Principles From a Users' and Experts' Perspective. In: *ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, May 11–16, 2024, Honolulu, Hawai'i. ACM, New York, 2024.
- [2] Stöver, A., Hahn, S. M., Kretschmer, F., & Gerber, N. (2023). Investigating how users imagine their personal privacy assistant. *Proceedings on Privacy Enhancing Technologies*, 2023(2), 384–402. <https://doi.org/10.56553/popets-2023-0059>
- [3] Schmidt, J. M. (2020). *"Privatsphären Paradoxon": Eine Analyse unterschiedlicher Faktoren zur Kategorisierung von Internetnutzern* [unpublished thesis].

GEFAHREN UND RISIKEN VON ALGORITHMEN & SOCIAL MEDIA

Von Katharina Worster
Fachbereich Soziologie



TECH

Family sues Meta, blames Instagram for daughter's eating disorder, self-harm



By Michelle Butterfield • Global News
Posted June 8, 2022 3:01 pm · 4 min read

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Social media

This article is more than 8 months old

US surgeon general issues advisory on 'profound' risks of child social media use

Dr Vivek Murthy calls on tech companies and policymakers to take 'immediate action' to protect children's mental health

Most viewed



Russia puts Estonian prime minister Kaja Kallas on wanted list



Russia-Ukraine war live: Zelenskiy hails US Senate

LIFESTYLE

Snapchat filters may seem harmless, but they're creating a new form of body dysmorphia



By marilisaraccoglobal • Global News
Posted August 10, 2018 3:29 pm · 3 min read



Judge rules fentanyl overdoses lawsuit against Snapchat can move forward



Is social media harming kids? New study offers guidance to parents



YouTuber Terrell Grice on how the stars aligned for his success



Whistleblower warns about risks teens face on social media



Tik' Lad

FORSCHUNGSINTERESSE

- Forschungsleitende Frage => Welche Gefahren und Risiken bergen Social Media Plattformen für Gesellschaft und Individuen, die möglicherweise nicht direkt als solche erkannt werden?

Erkenntnismotivation:

- Zunehmende Beliebtheit und Alltäglichkeit von Social Media
- Neben der Nützlichkeit gibt es offensichtliche, aber auch versteckte Gefahren und Risiken
- Geraten immer mehr in den Fokus und in öffentliche Debatten

VORGEHEN

- Literaturrecherche: Wissenschaftliche Artikel, Forschungsarbeiten
- Analyse, Vergleich und Zusammenfassung der Ergebnisse
- Verschiedene Schwerpunkte in der Literatur

ERGEBNISSE

- Algorithmen können Interessen, Präferenzen und vergangenes wie auch zukünftiges Verhalten berücksichtigen und vorhersagen
- Aber: Gefahren & verursachter Schaden durch Algorithmen bzw. zentrale Regulierungsmechanismen von Plattformen
- Verschiedene Arten von Schäden:
 - Fehler/Errors
 - Manipulation
 - Verstärkungseffekte
 - Ermöglichung von schädigenden Verhaltensweisen
 - Macht von Plattformen



ERGEBNISSE

- Verbreitung von Hassreden online als eine negative Folge von Social Media
- Verschiedene Arten von Hassreden im Internet sind z.B.:
 - religiöse Hassreden
 - Online Rassismus
 - Politischer Online-Hass
 - Geschlechtsspezifischer Online-Hass
 - Terrorismus als Auslöser für Hass im Internet
- Kann in Hassverbrechen im realen Leben münden



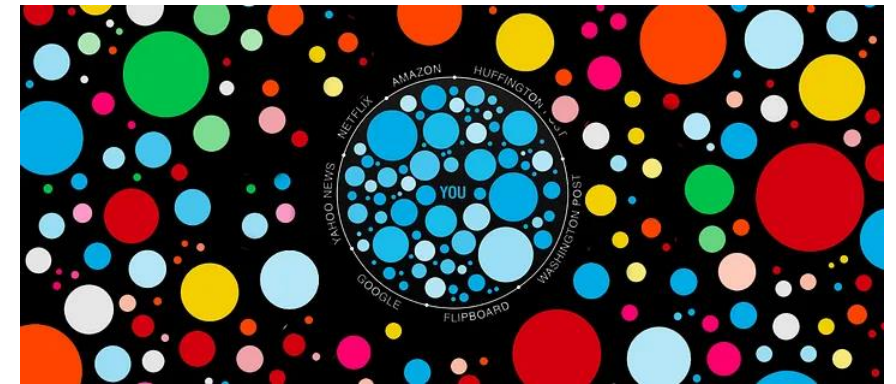
ERGEBNISSE

- Studie zu Auswirkungen von Social Media auf die mentale Gesundheit von Kindern und Jugendlichen
- Teilnehmende erkannten negative Effekte auf die mentale Gesundheit und das Wohlergehen durch die Internetnutzung:
 - Geringes Selbstwertgefühl und suizidale Gedanken
 - Cybermobbing
 - Trolling
 - Suchtpotential & daraus resultierender Schlafmangel



ERGEBNISSE

- Ideologische Polarisierung => politisch extremere Positionen
- Unterschiedliche Umweltwahrnehmungen durch Konsum unterschiedlicher Nachrichten/Medien
- Algorithmen als Quelle des Problems
 - Personalisierte Plattformnutzung
 - Daraus resultieren Filterblasen und Echokammern
 - Selektive Auseinandersetzung mit Themen
 - Verfügbarkeitsverzerrung
 - „Nachrichten-finden-mich“-Wahrnehmung
- Beispiele sind die US-Präsidentschaftswahl 2016 und die Brexit-Debatte 2016



WEITERES VORHABEN

- Weiterführende Auseinandersetzung mit Folgen für mentale Gesundheit (insbesondere bei Kindern und Jugendlichen)
- Mehr Literatur zu Fehlinformationen, Fake News und daraus resultierenden politischen und gesellschaftlichen Folgen
- Mehr Literatur zu Filterblasen, Echokammern und deren gesellschaftlichen Folgen
- Evtl. Auseinandersetzung mit Datensammlung und Stalking

DISKUSSION

- => Besteht ein Zusammenhang zwischen den verschiedenen vorgestellten Kategorien?
- => Inwiefern lassen sich die verschiedenen Folgen miteinander verknüpfen?

- Gibt es Anregungen und Vorschläge zu weiteren Gefahren und Risiken bzw. negativen Folgen von Social Media?

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ALGORITHMIC GOVERNANCE & NUDGING

Marvin Fink

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PRIVACY AND UTILITY PERCEPTIONS ABOUT SENSORS COMPARED TO SENSOR AWARENESS AND ACTUAL PRIVACY IMPLICATIONS

IPAT-Seminar

Beliz Balim

AGENDA

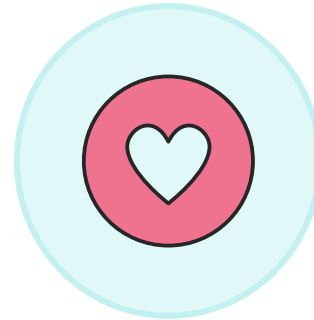
- 1** Introduction
- 2** Research Questions and Research Approach
- 3** R1: Comparison of Utility and Privacy Perceptions with Actual Privacy Risks and Utility
- 4** R2: Sensor Awareness, Awareness Measures and Coping Mechanisms
- 5** Conclusion



MOTIVATION



**Widespread presence
of sensors in our lives**
e.g. smart homes, fitness
trackers



Benefits
such as increasing
convenience in daily
tasks, monitoring health
metrics



**Potential violation
of user and
bystander privacy**



Balance
between the benefits of sensor
technologies and individual
privacy

2 Research Questions and Research Approach

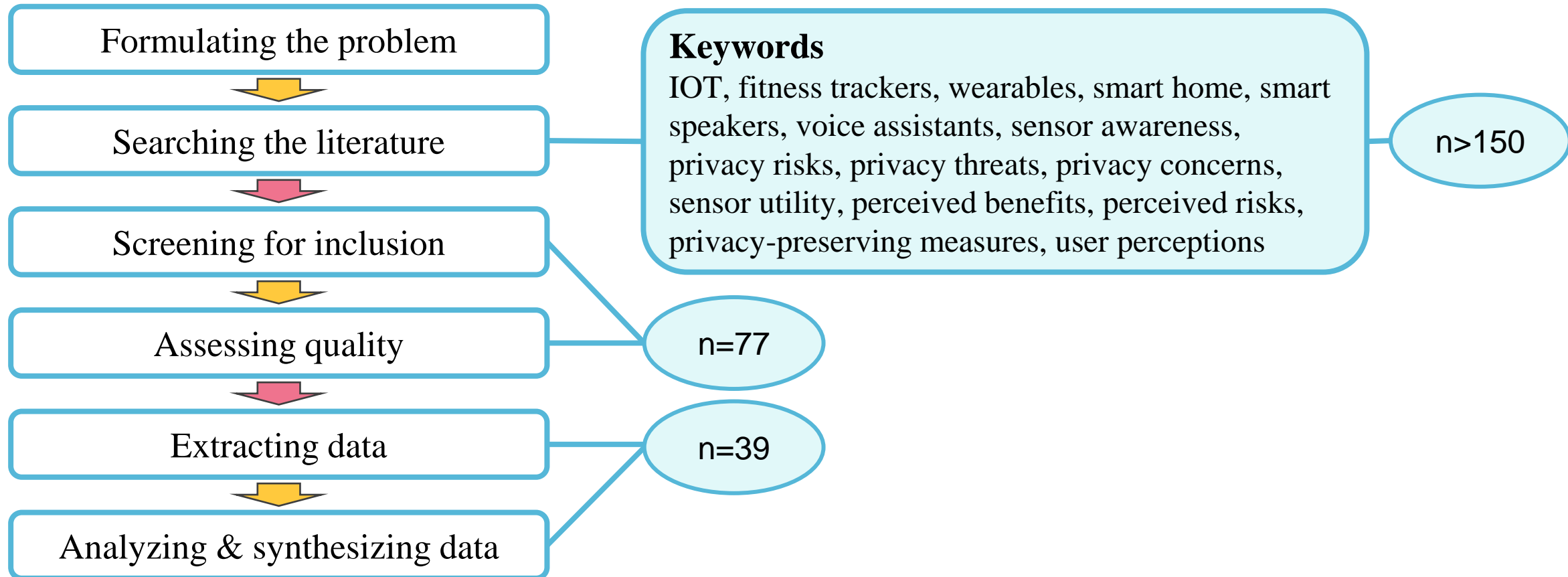
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

R1: Does the perceived privacy threat and expected utility match the actual risks and benefits of sensors?

R2: How much is the perception dependent on sensor awareness and how can we positively influence it?



RESEARCH APPROACH



Framework by Templier and Pare

2 Research Questions and Research Approach

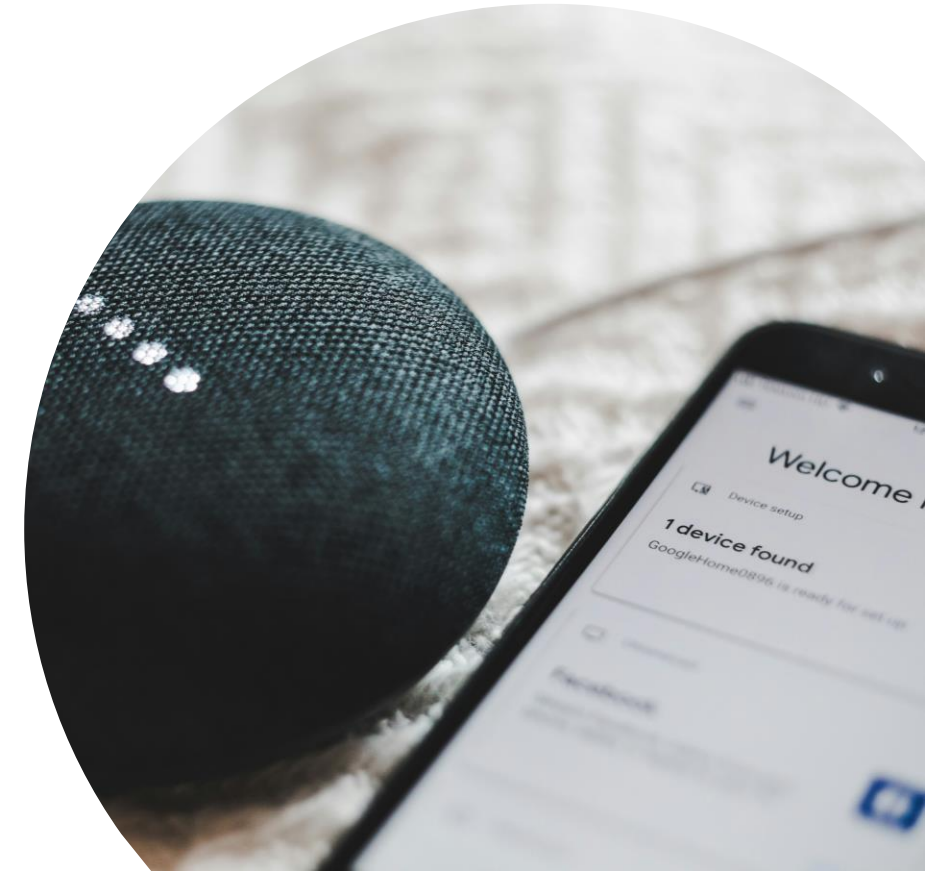
RESEARCH FOCUS

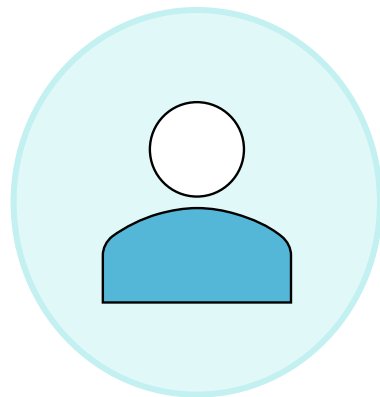


privacy perceptions depend on
**sensor type & type of
collected data**

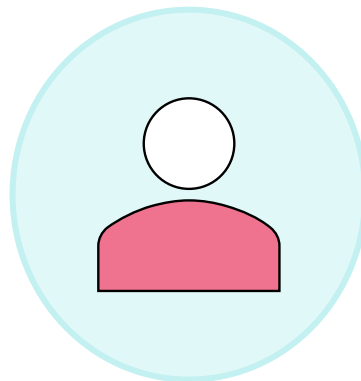


**Focus on fitness trackers &
smart speakers**
due to their raising popularity

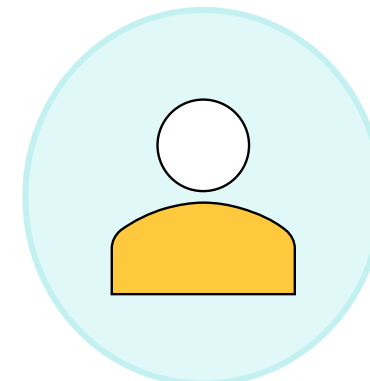




fitness trackers from
users' perspective



smart speakers from
users' perspective



Smart speakers from
bystanders' perspective

R1: Comparison of Utility and Privacy Perceptions with Actual Privacy Risks and Utility

R1: COMPARISON OF UTILITY AND PRIVACY PERCEPTIONS WITH ACTUAL PRIVACY RISKS AND UTILITY

FITNESS TRACKERS FROM USERS' PERSPECTIVE



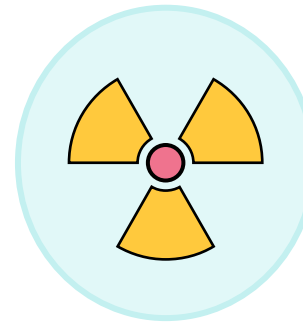
Collected Data

physiological data
such as hearth-rate
and step-count



Perceived Utility

benefits to health
through tracking
physiological metrics and
activities



Perceived Risks

users tend to underestimate
the privacy risks
Users think that the
expected benefits outweigh
the risks



Mismatch between actual & perceived risks

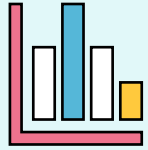
due to

lack of knowledge regarding possible
inference of further information

R1: COMPARISON OF UTILITY AND PRIVACY PERCEPTIONS WITH ACTUAL PRIVACY RISKS AND UTILITY

SMART SPEAKERS

From User Perspective



Collected Data
voice recordings,
conversations



Perceived Utility
- convenience
- fulfill basic information needs
- manage schedule

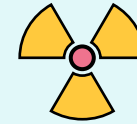


Actual Risks



Mismatch between actual & perceived risks
- Low level of concern
- Unawareness about the real extent and criticality of the privacy threats

From Bystander Perspective



bystanders are **more concerned** with their privacy than owners
(contradictory stances in literature)



Bystanders perceive less **utility** than the owners



Imbalance between high concerns & low perceived utility



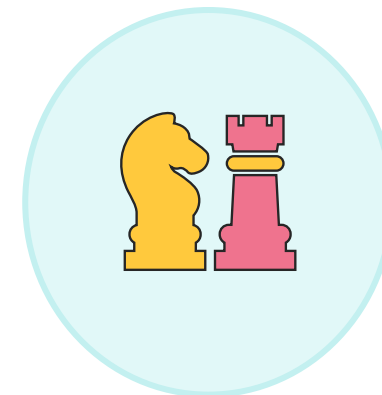
Role of trust



**Definition of sensor
awareness**



**Influence of Sensor
Awareness on Privacy
Perceptions**



**Awareness measures &
Coping strategies**

R2: How much is the perception dependent on sensor awareness and how can we positively influence it?

DEFINITION OF SENSOR AWARENESS

Sensor awareness includes individuals' knowledge about all factors related to the collection, processing and sharing of sensor data.

E.g. knowledge about ...

- ...the presence of sensors
- ...collected data types
- ...potential of information inference from collected data
- ...possible privacy threats,
- ... involved third parties,
- ... data storage and sharing etc.



INFLUENCE OF SENSOR AWARENESS ON PRIVACY PERCEPTIONS

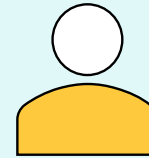
Fitness Trackers

Incomplete and partly inaccurate understanding of users about....

- collected data types
- possible ways of further information inference
- possible privacy threats

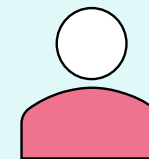
Incomplete sensor awareness leads to underestimation of privacy risks

Smart Speakers



User
perspective

Results similar to fitness trackers
+ uncertainty, if the smart speakers are always listening and recording data
+ some users deliberately avoid thinking about their privacy



Bystander
perspective

Majority of users also don't inform bystanders about the existence of smart home devices

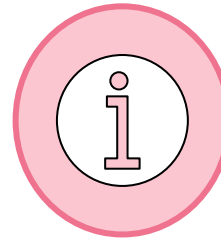
Most of the bystanders do not expect the owners to inform them about the data practices

Contradiction: high privacy concerns but low information expectancy

AWARENESS MEASURES AND COPING STRATEGIES

Awareness measures

increase users' and bystanders' sensor awareness

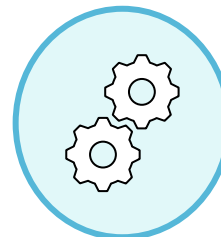


Provision information about data collection and possible risks

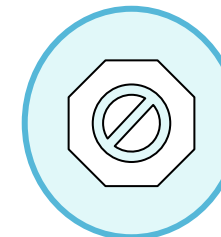
*Manufacturers should inform users
Owners should inform bystanders*

Coping strategies

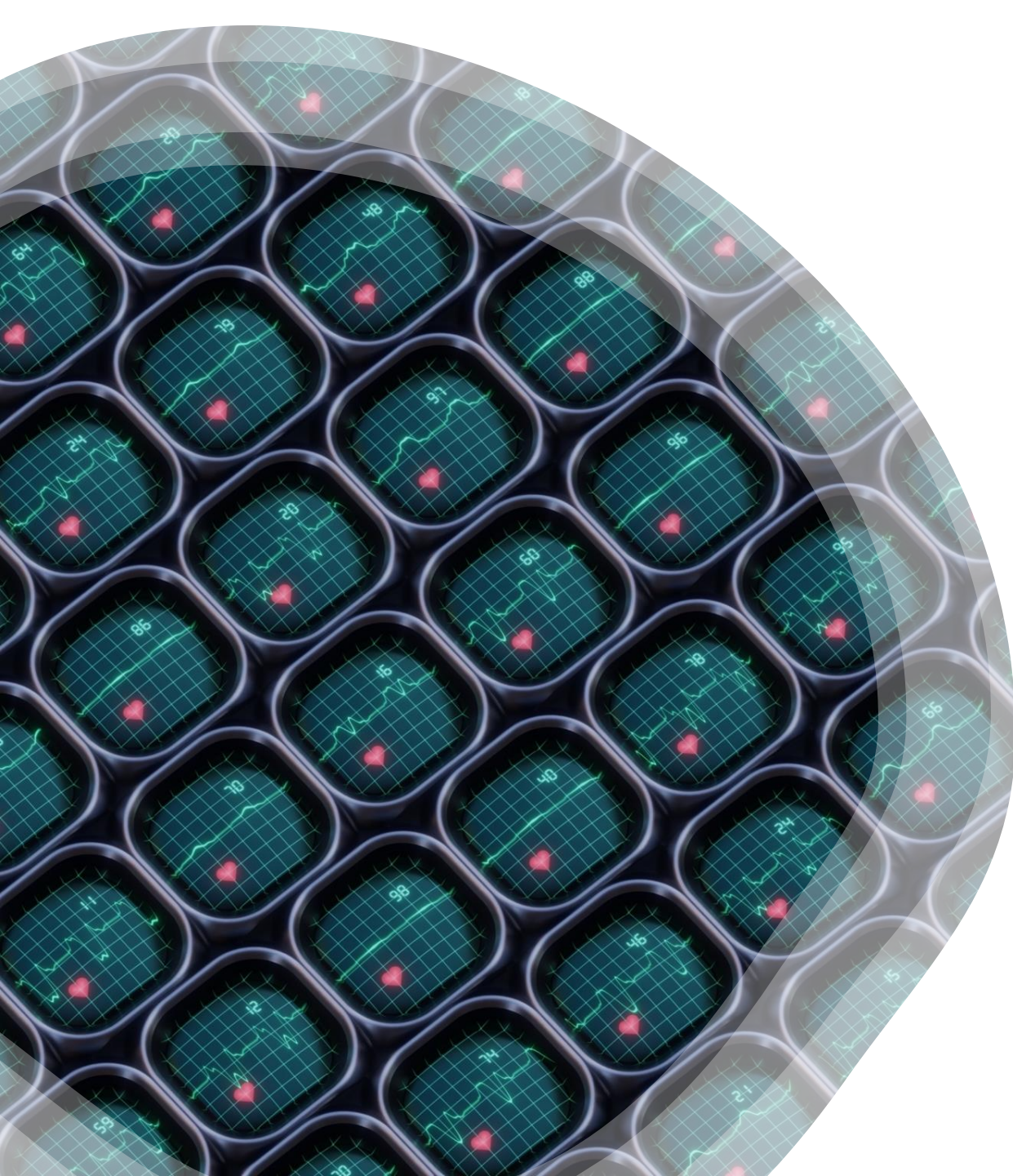
reduce perceived and actual privacy threats



Control through privacy settings



Sharing no sensitive information
*Unplugging smart speakers temporarily
Adjusting conversations around smart speakers*



CONCLUSION

- Two different research questions are connected
 - R1: Privacy and utility perceptions do not match actual privacy implications due to lack of sensor awareness
 - R2: Lack of sensor awareness leads to an underestimation of privacy risks
- Practical Implication: high need for raising awareness about data practices

SCHEDULE

iPAT Seminar WiSe23/24 – Final Presentation – Talks Schedule
When: Friday 16.02.2024 @10:00 – 12:30
Where: S202/C110

Start	End				
1st Session					
		Discipline	Topic	Presenter(s)	Adivsor(s)
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ATTACKING YOUR PRIVACY IN ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATIONS

Joshua Moell

Computer Science

TU Darmstadt

CHARGING PROCESS

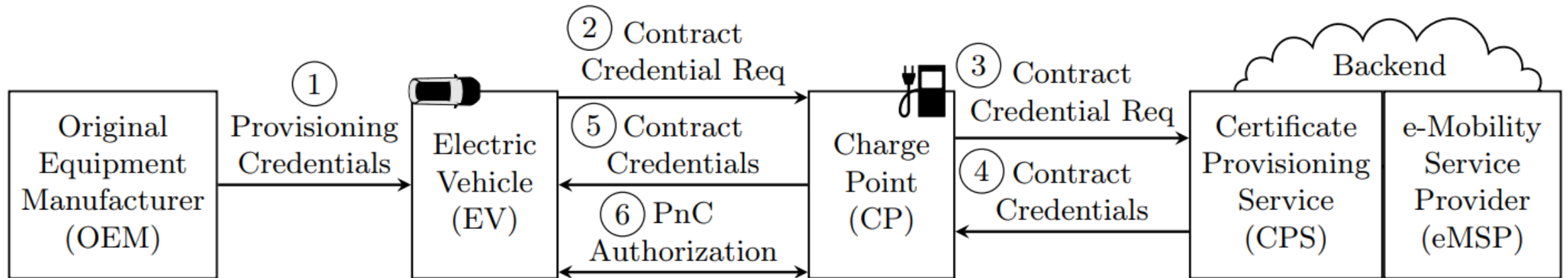


Fig. 1. E-mobility architecture.



Personal Data

Your Personal Data e.g. name, address and payment information could be stolen and shared with 3rd parties.



Location Tracking

If an attacker would get information about where you charge at which time your location could be tracked



Financial Damage

Your payment information could be used to cause severe financial Damage. Somebody could charge another Vehicle at your cost.



What you can do to protect your privacy

- Keeping **track of account activity** and reporting any suspicious activity.
- Only use **official apps** from reputable providers and keep them updated.
- Use **two-factor authentication** if possible and strong passwords for accounts used for your charging process.
- If you observe any **physical change** on your Charging station it could mean it is compromised.
- If you are using the RFID Scanner check that scanner for **manipulation** and don't use it

In general, do not use a suspicious Charging Station and inform the provider and the authorities.

Other threads

In addition to the privacy risks there are also other threads not related to privacy.

if an attacker could get full control of multiple charging stations the power grid could be compromised, or the charged car could be overcharged and damaged.

A successful Denial of Service Attack would prevent you from being able to charge your Vehicle.

More Information





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CIVIL SENSOR DATA DURING WAR TIME AND IN CRISES

Final presentation 16.02.2024

MOTIVATION

BBC

Snowden NSA: Germany to investigate Merkel 'phone tap'

4 June 2014

Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-27695634>

 **Deutschlandfunk**

10 Jahre Snowden-Enthüllungen

Die Überwachung ist immer noch überall

Am 5. Juni 2013 schreckten die Enthüllungen von Edward Snowden die Weltöffentlichkeit auf: Nicht nur Terroristen gerieten demnach ins Schlepptnetz der NSA und ihrer Partner, sondern potentiell jeder.

Auch der BND geriet in den Fokus. Was bleibt?

Source: <https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/10-jahre-snowden-enthuellungen-allgegenwaertige-ueberwachung-trotz-nsa-skandal-dlf-4fe76758-100.html>



„NATO declared cyberspace as a domain of operations – just like air, land, sea, and space at the Warsaw summit in 2016.“

Source: https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2019_02/20190208_1902-factsheet-cyber-defence-en.pdf

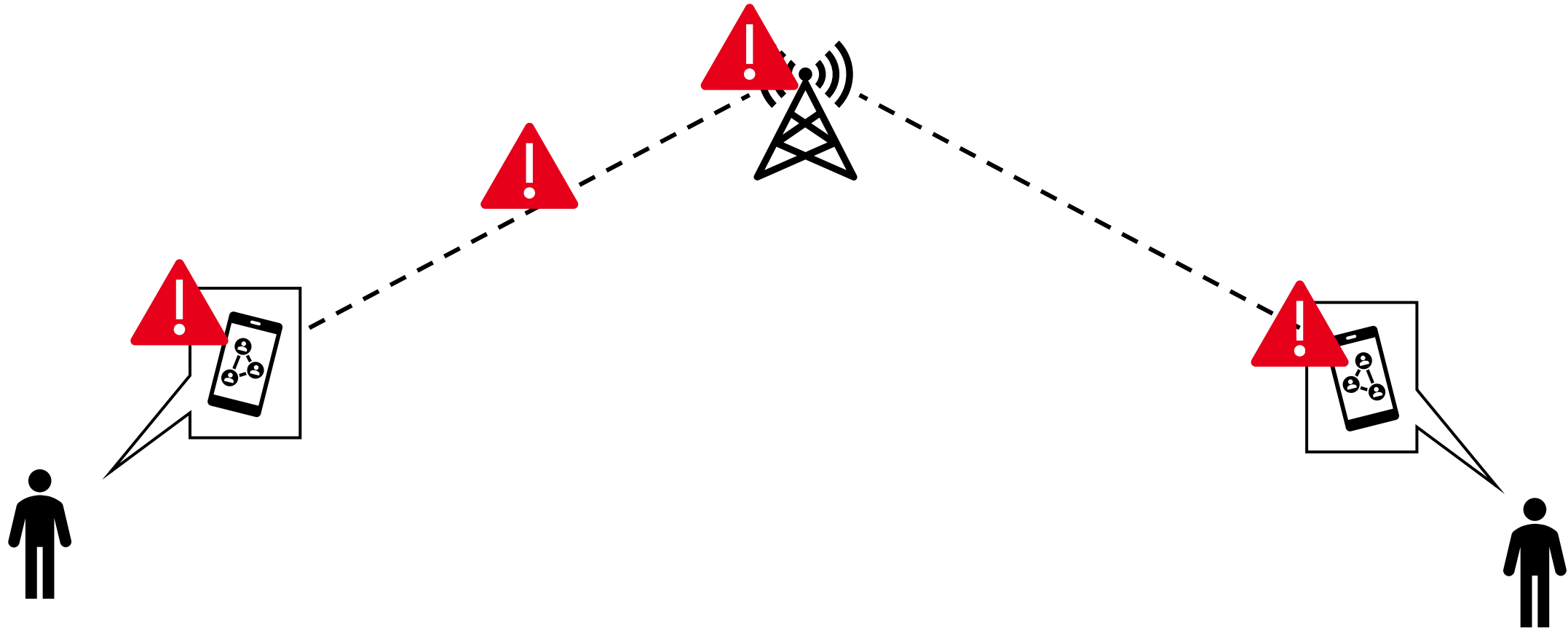
BBC

Ukraine mobile network Kyivstar hit by 'cyber-attack'

12 December 2023

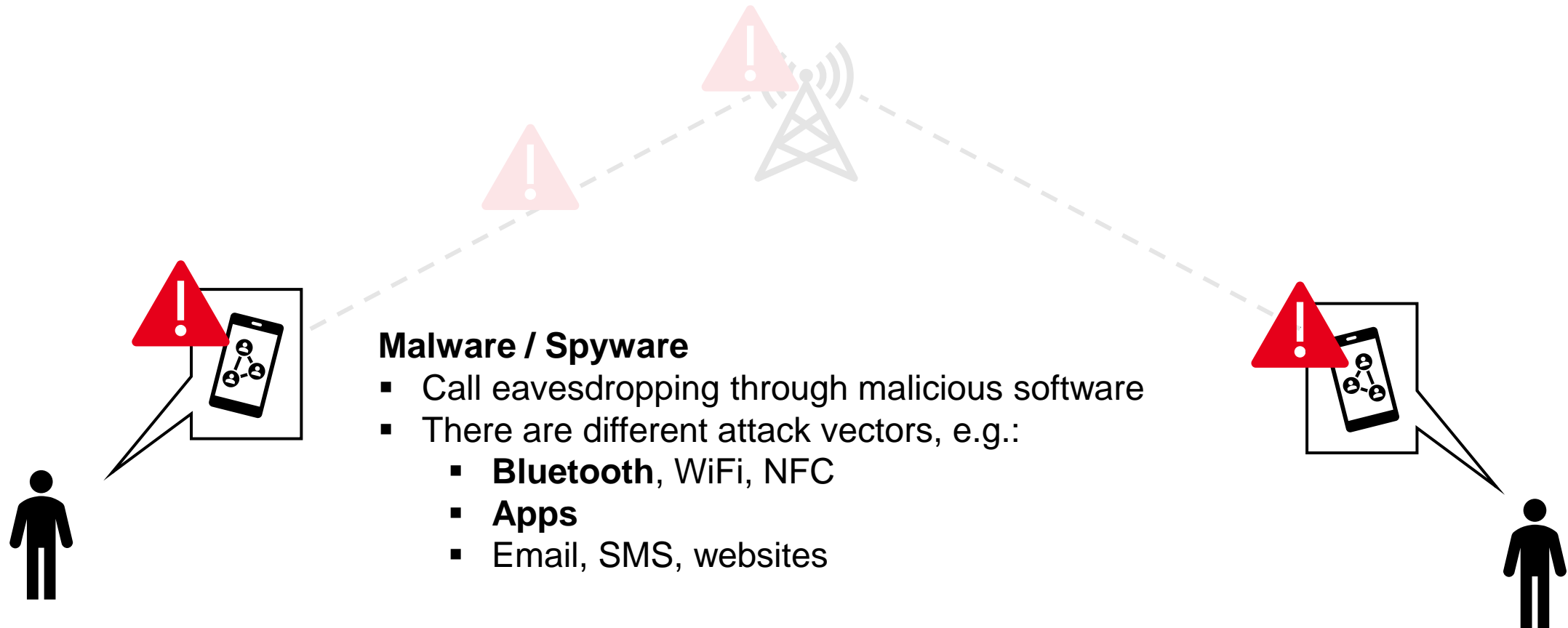
Source: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-67691222>

ATTACK VECTORS ON PHONE CALLS



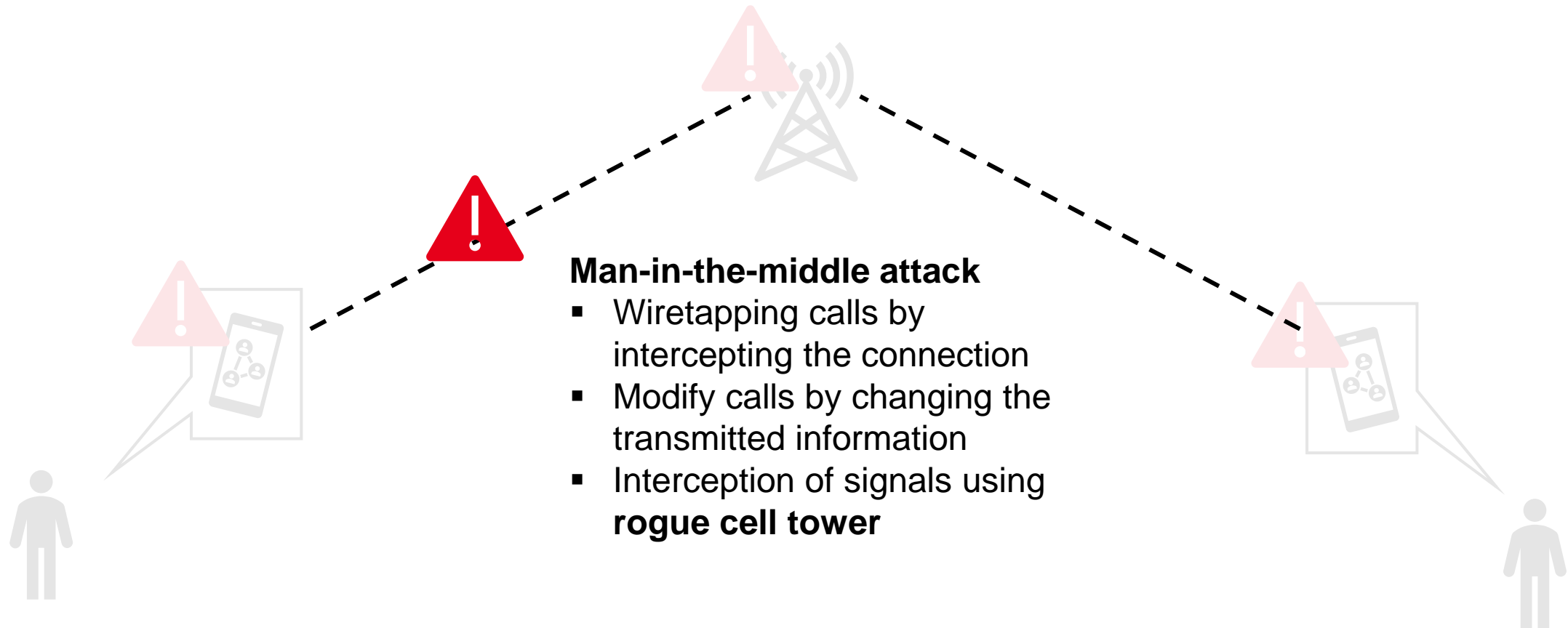
Note: Sources can be taken from the seminar paper

ATTACK VECTORS ON PHONE CALLS - SOFTWARE

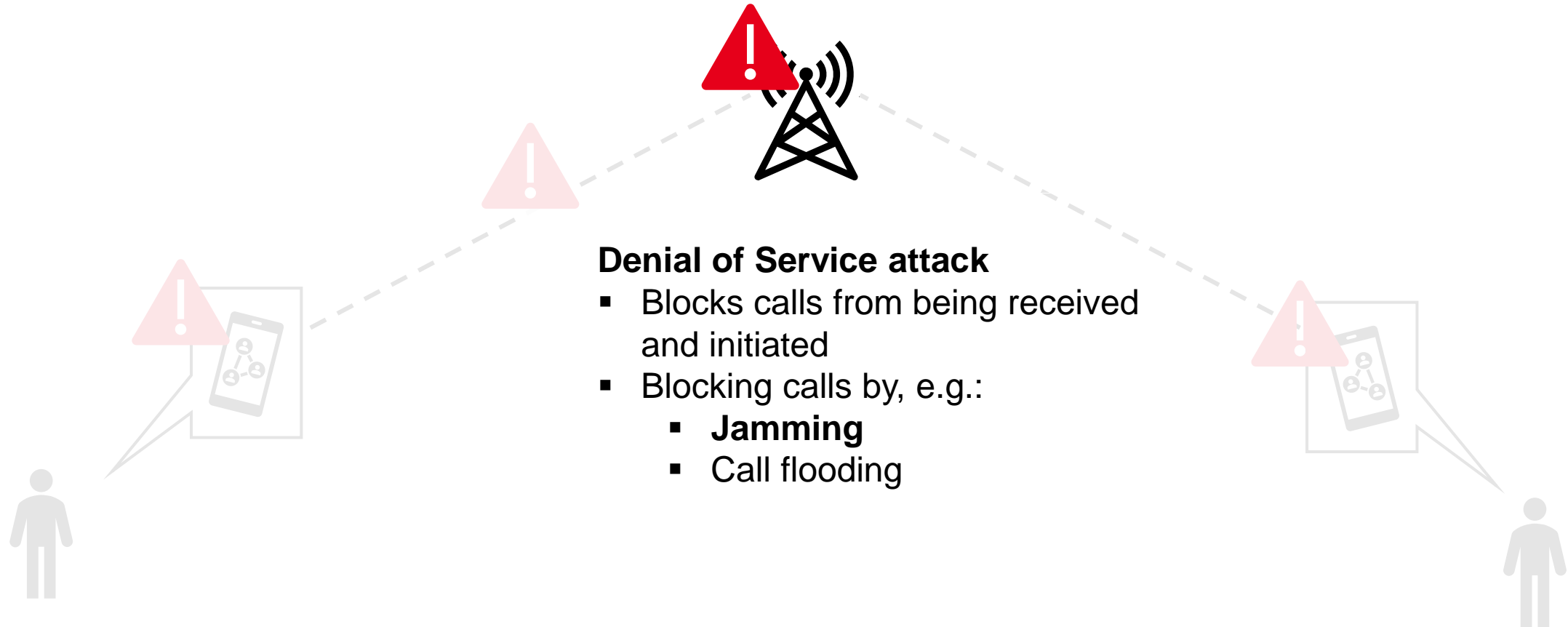


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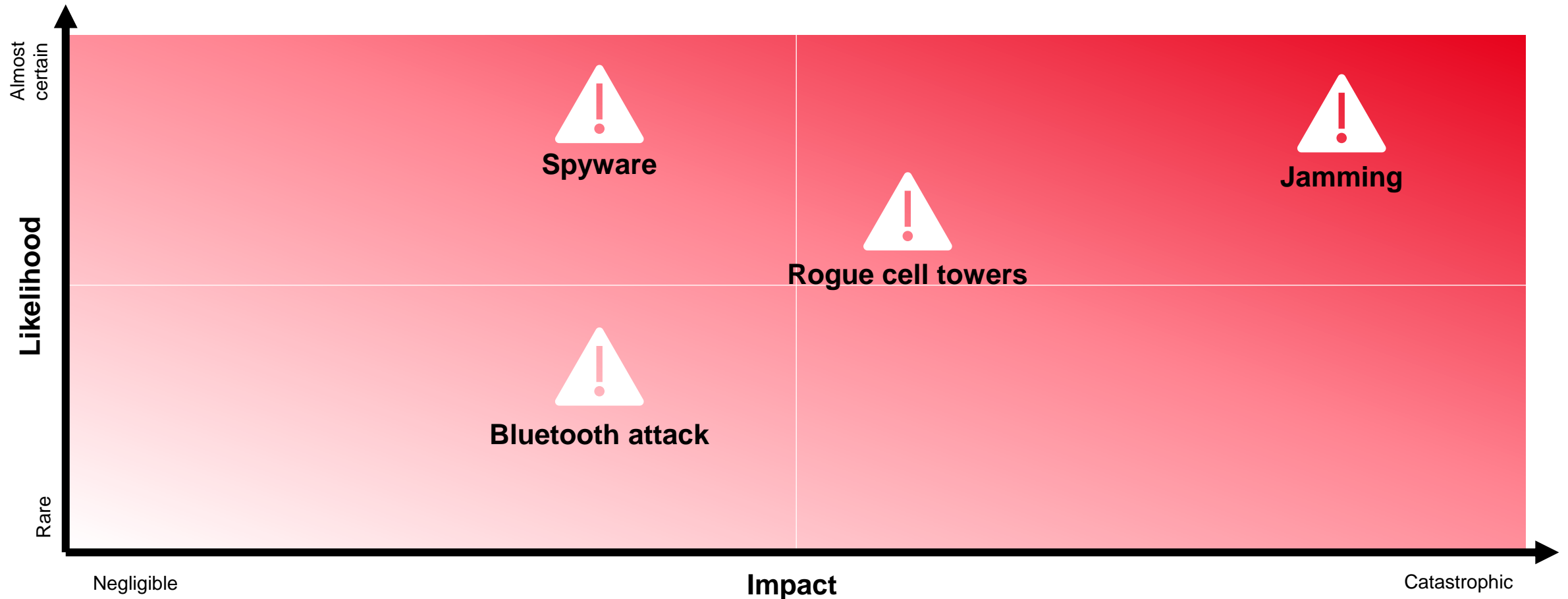
ATTACK VECTORS ON PHONE CALLS - CONNECTION



ATTACK VECTORS ON PHONE CALLS - CELL TOWER



RISK ASSESSMENT – QUALITATIVE RISK MATRIX



Note: Sources can be taken from the seminar paper



COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST NETWORK CONNECTIVITY ATTACKS



Avoidance of telephone calls and codes

*Is easy to implement without technical expertise and at low cost but requires prior agreement
> This does not prevent surveillance, but it gives people a sense of control.*

User education

*Raise awareness for cyber attacks and provide information on easy-to-implement safety measures.
> Achieve good basic security with little effort and cost.*

Instal mobile security software and frequently update OS and apps

*Increases the basic security of the smartphone but does not protect the connection.
> Simple application, low effort and low costs, but protection is limited to the smartphone.*

Strong and secure encryption

*Securing the systems and data on the smartphone as well as transmitted data and connections.
> Protection depends on the encryption. However, it is still possible to intercept and block messages.*

Monitoring mechanism for detection of malicious attacks

*Suitable for limiting the damage of attacks but does not prevent the attack.
> This is not a measure against the realization of an attack.*

Detect Malware using machine learning or deep neural network

*Suitable for limiting the damage of attacks but does not prevent the attack.
> Low applicability due to complexity and costs for normal users.*

Note: Sources can be taken from the seminar paper

OUTLOOK

Attacks

- Caller ID Spoofing
- Voicemail Hacking
- Social Engineering, Phishing
- Packet sniffing on WiFi-networks
- Call Flooding
- Network-level attacks, Network Spoofing
- VoIP Service Disruption
- Trojan, Virus
- Physical loss
- USB Charging Scams
- SIM swapping
- Zero-day Exploits

Risk

- Accessing location information
- Accessing personal information, including photos, banking information, communication
- Accessibility of information, misinformation and propaganda
- Power outage
- Legal risks
- Physical Threats, caused by unwanted attention or robbery

Protection

Security measures by:

- App developers
- OS developers
- Smartphone manufacturers
- Manufacturers of connected devices
- Government

KEY TAKE-AWAYS

- 1. Civilians also have a high risk of being affected by an attack on cellular network. At the same time, there is very little research in this area.**
- 2. It is questionable to what extent civilians can protect themselves from these attacks in times of war, as state actors have many resources at their disposal.**
- 3. Prevention is already advisable today. Education and sensitization to the topic is particularly important.**

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