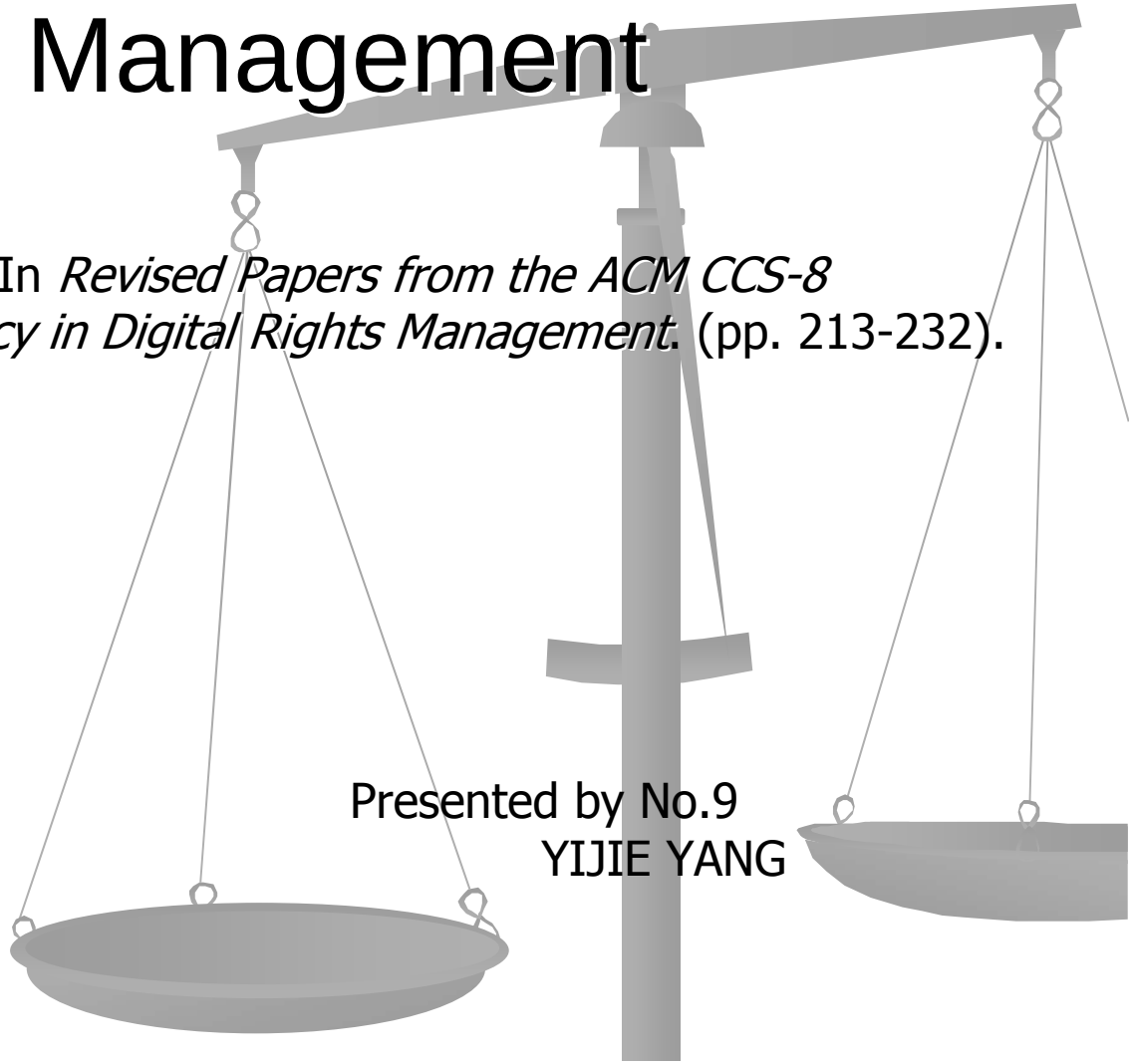
From Copyright to Information Law — Implications of Digital Rights Management

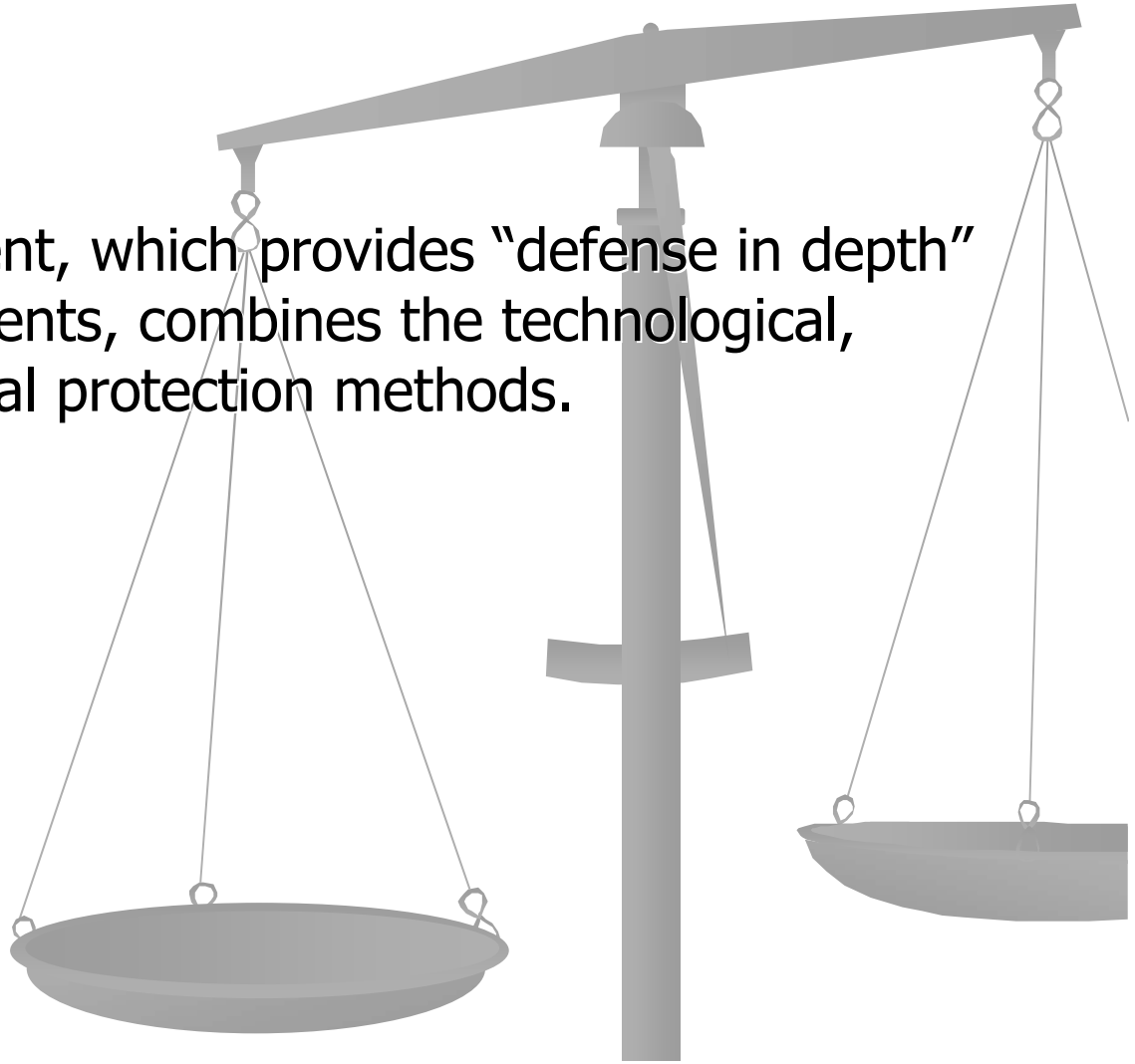
Bechtold, S. (2001, November). In *Revised Papers from the ACM CCS-8 Workshop on Security and Privacy in Digital Rights Management*. (pp. 213-232). Philadelphia: Springer-Verlag.



Presented by No.9
YIJIE YANG

Overview of the paper

Digital Rights Management, which provides “defense in depth” protection to digital contents, combines the technological, regulation and contractual protection methods.



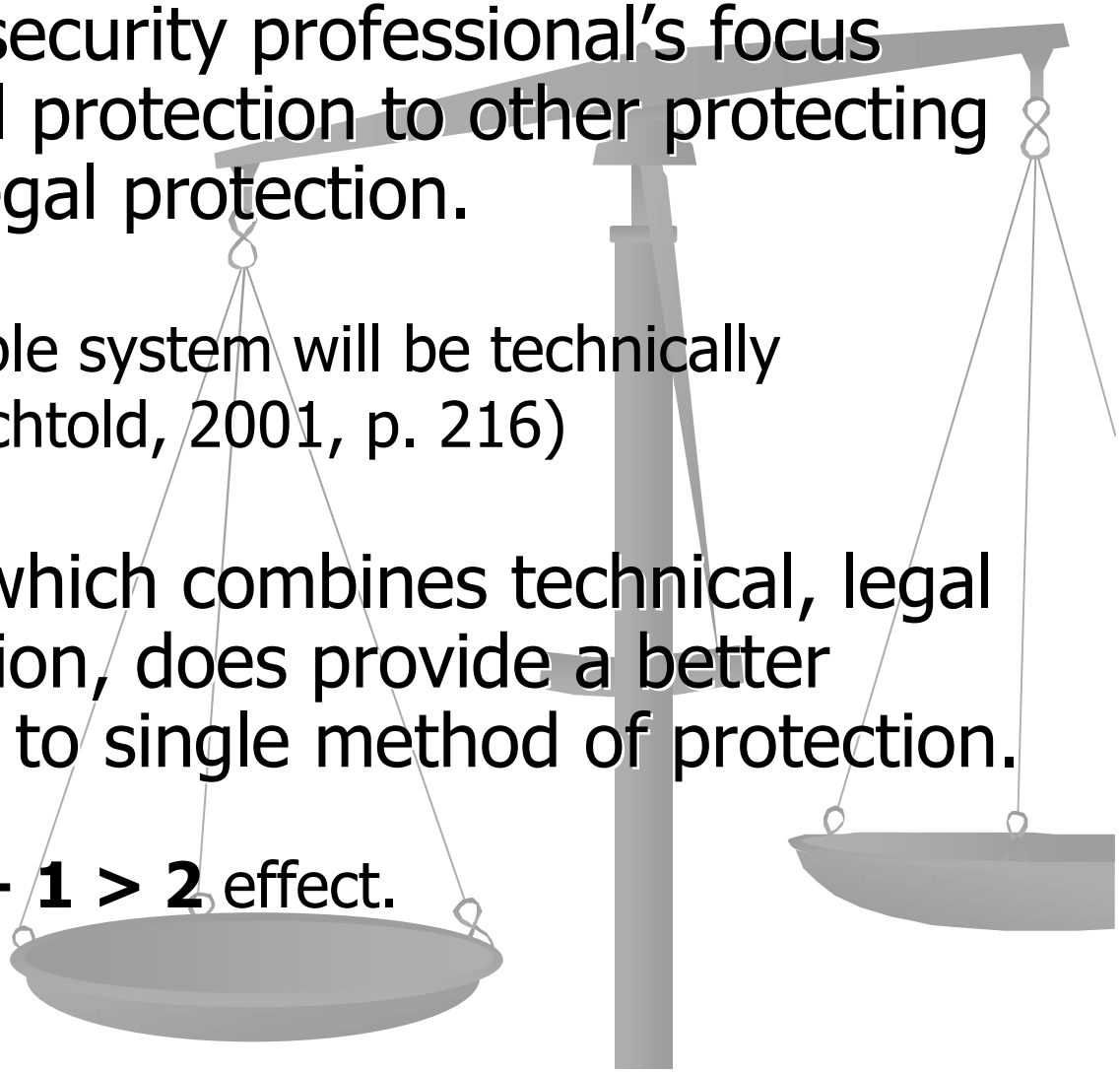
Appreciative Comments

- The article moves security professional's focus from pure technical protection to other protecting methods such as legal protection.

  "no commercially viable system will be technically **100% secure**." (Bechtold, 2001, p. 216)

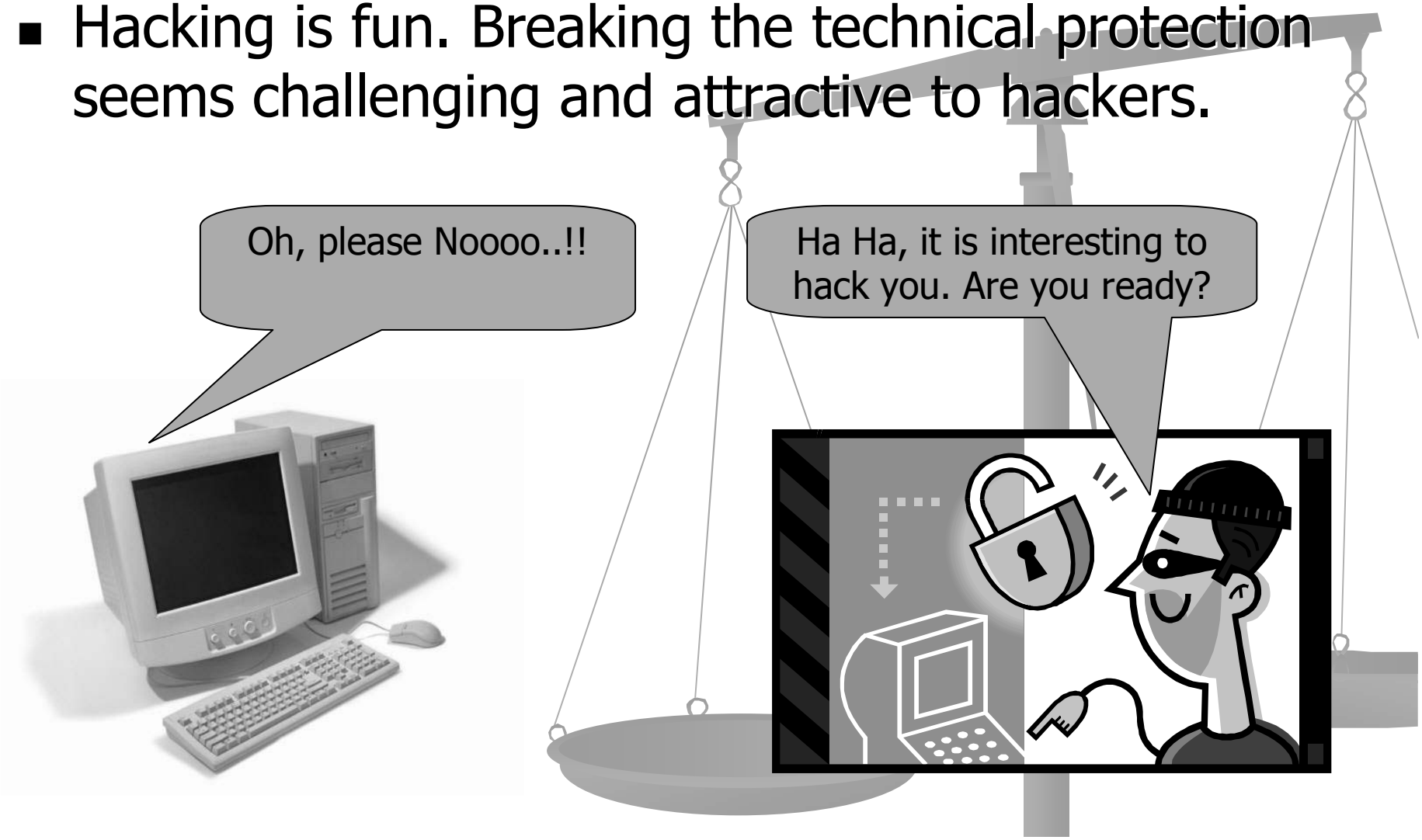
- The DRM system, which combines technical, legal and license protection, does provide a better security comparing to single method of protection.

  That can give the **1 + 1 > 2** effect.



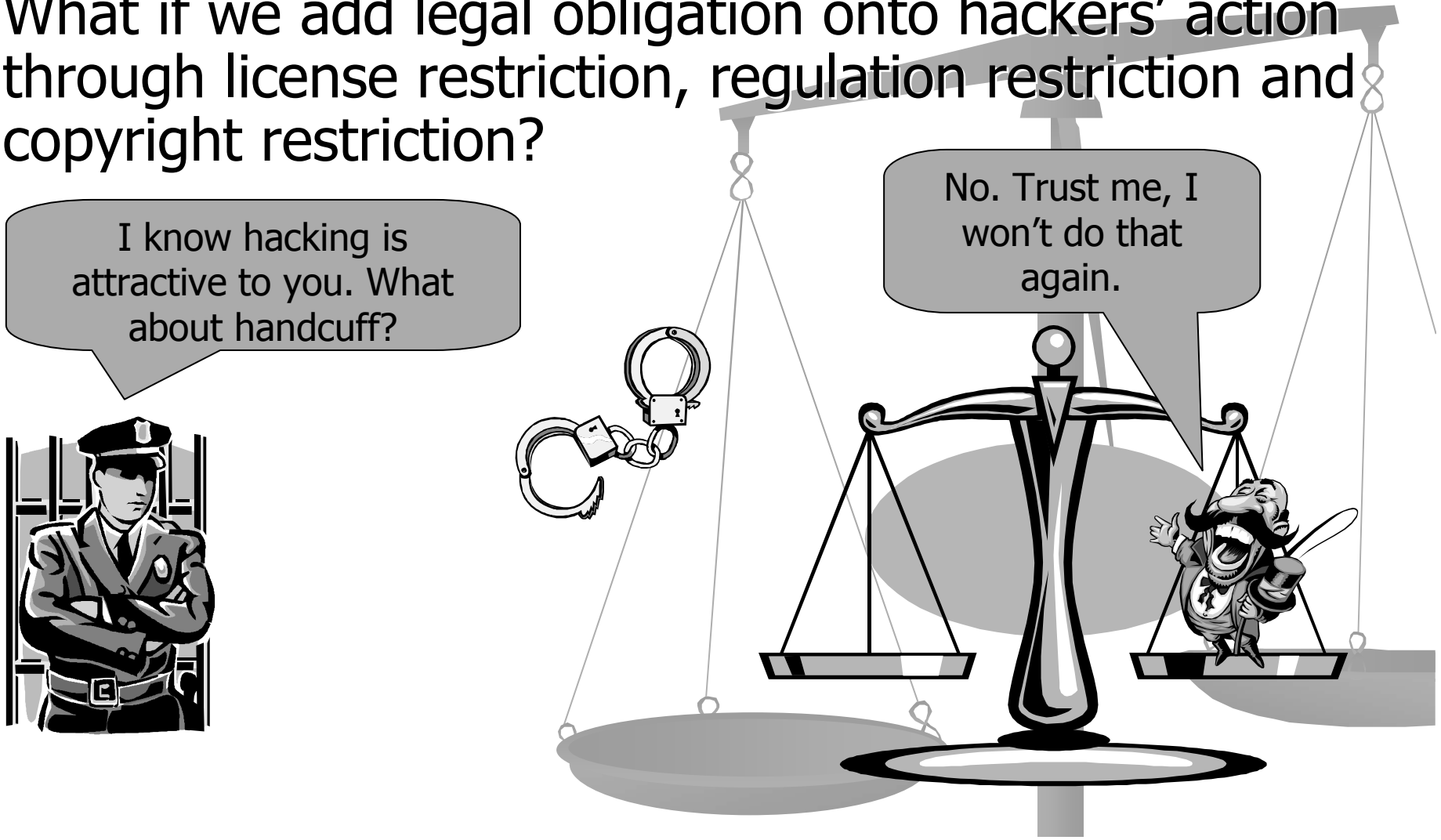
How does combining protection work?

- Hacking is fun. Breaking the technical protection seems challenging and attractive to hackers.



How does combining protection work?

- What if we add legal obligation onto hackers' action through license restriction, regulation restriction and copyright restriction?



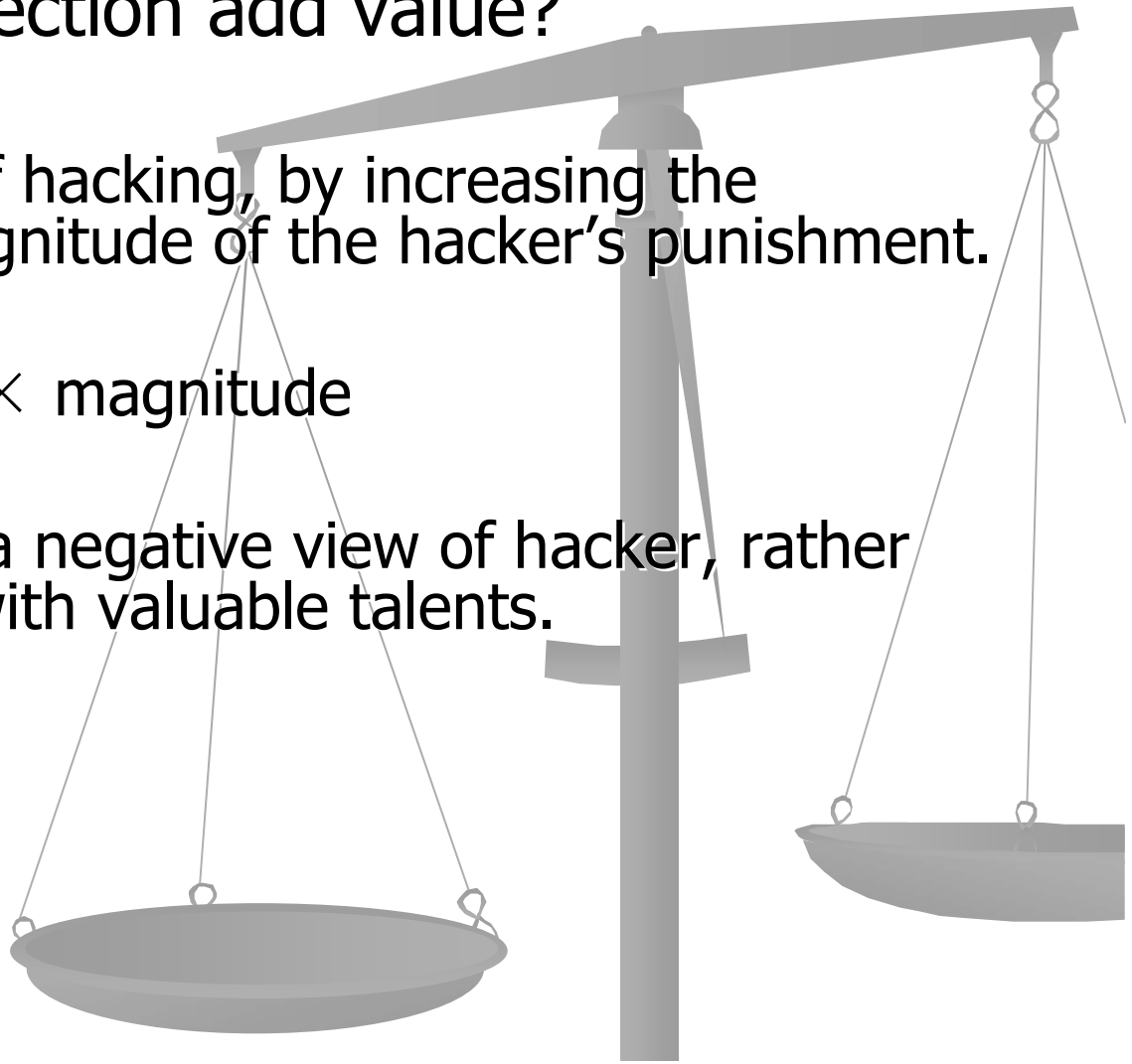
How does combining protection work?

Why does legal protection add value?

- It raises the cost of hacking, by increasing the probability and magnitude of the hacker's punishment.

  cost = probability $\times$ magnitude

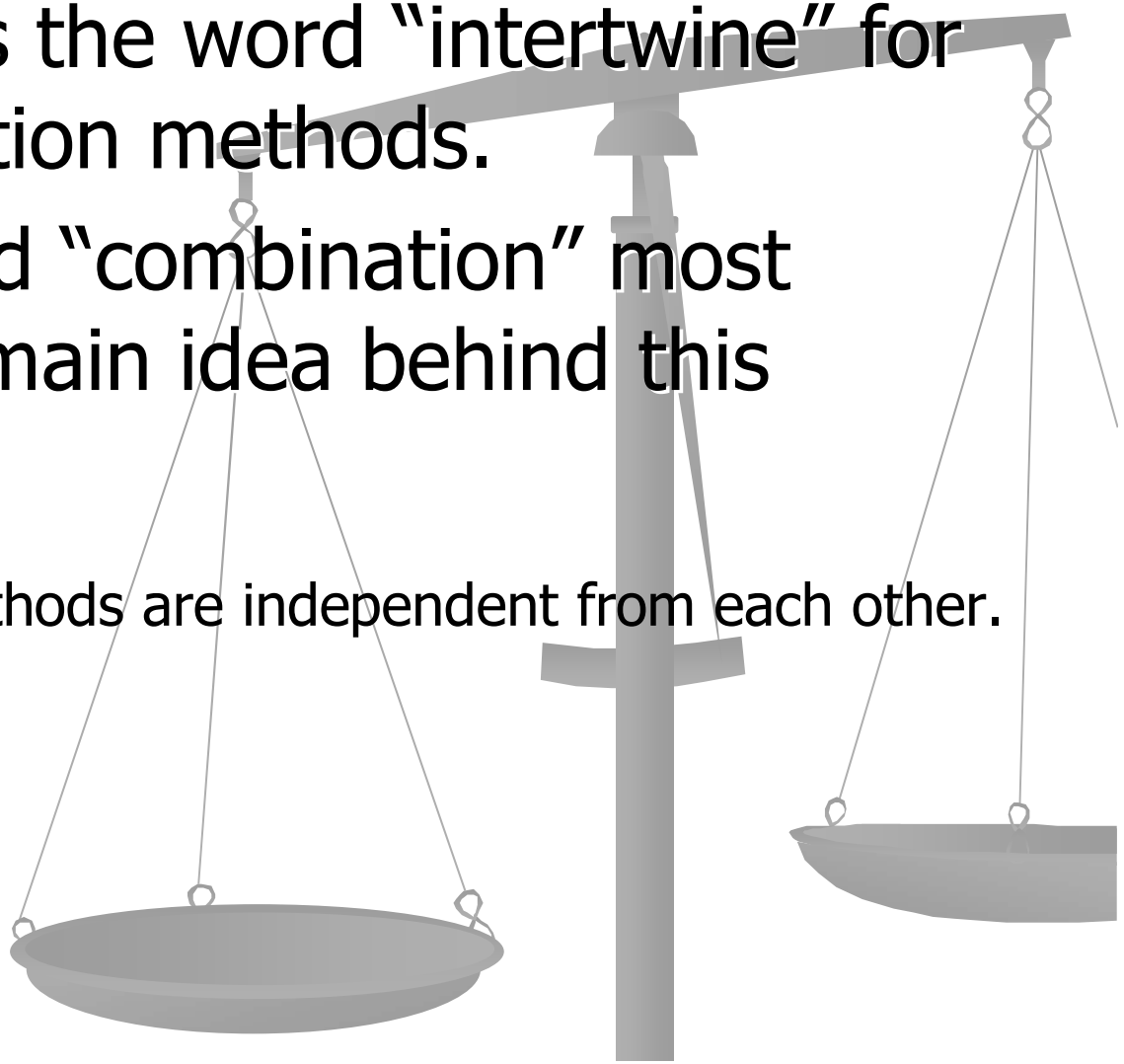
- It gives the public a negative view of hacker, rather than as someone with valuable talents.



Critical comments

- The author uses the word “intertwine” for different protection methods.
- I think that word “combination” most represents the main idea behind this paper.

— those protection methods are independent from each other.
— they are not twisted.

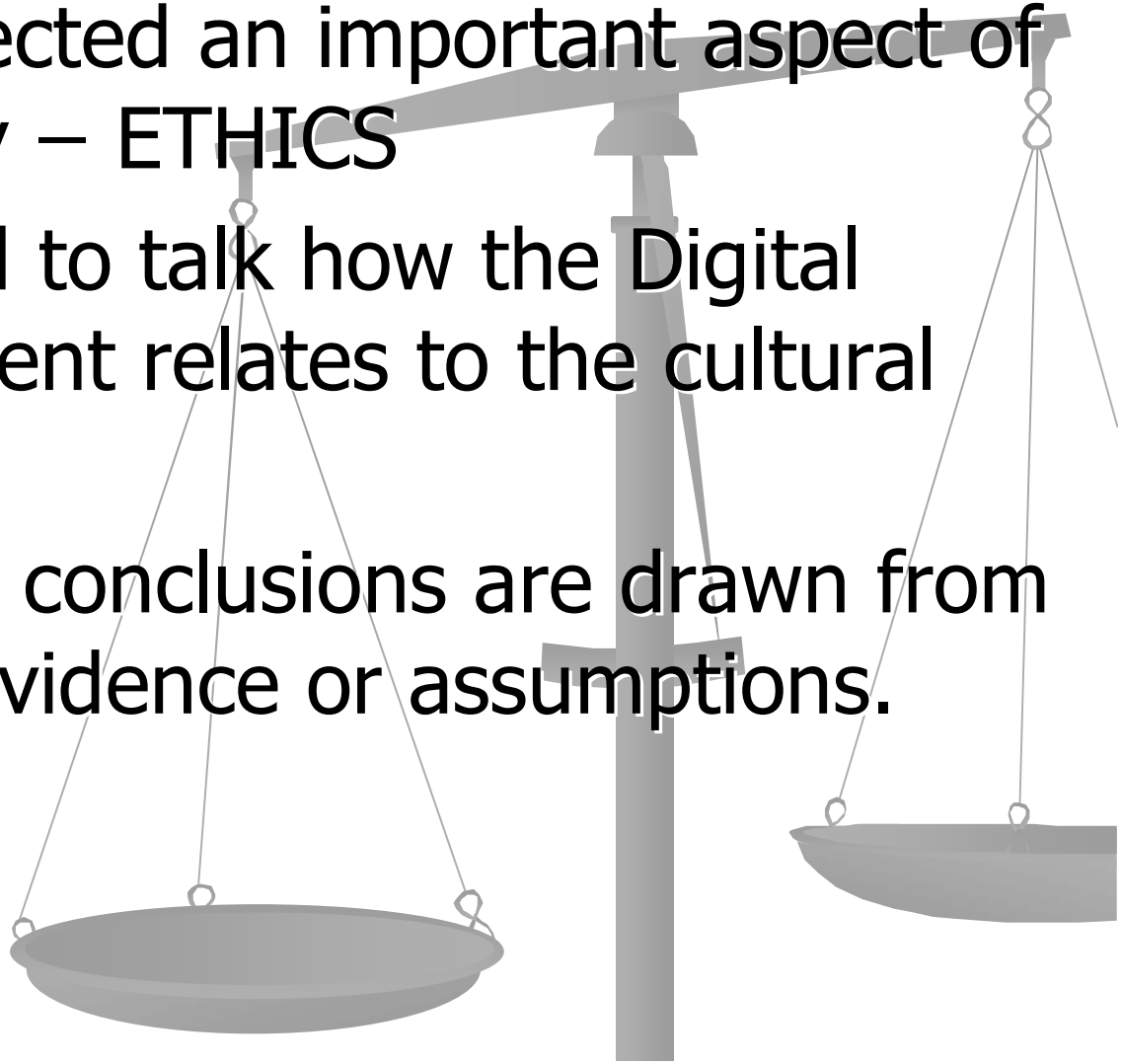


Critical comments

- The author neglected an important aspect of software security – ETHICS

  The author failed to talk how the Digital Rights Management relates to the cultural background.

  Therefore, some conclusions are drawn from the incomplete evidence or assumptions.



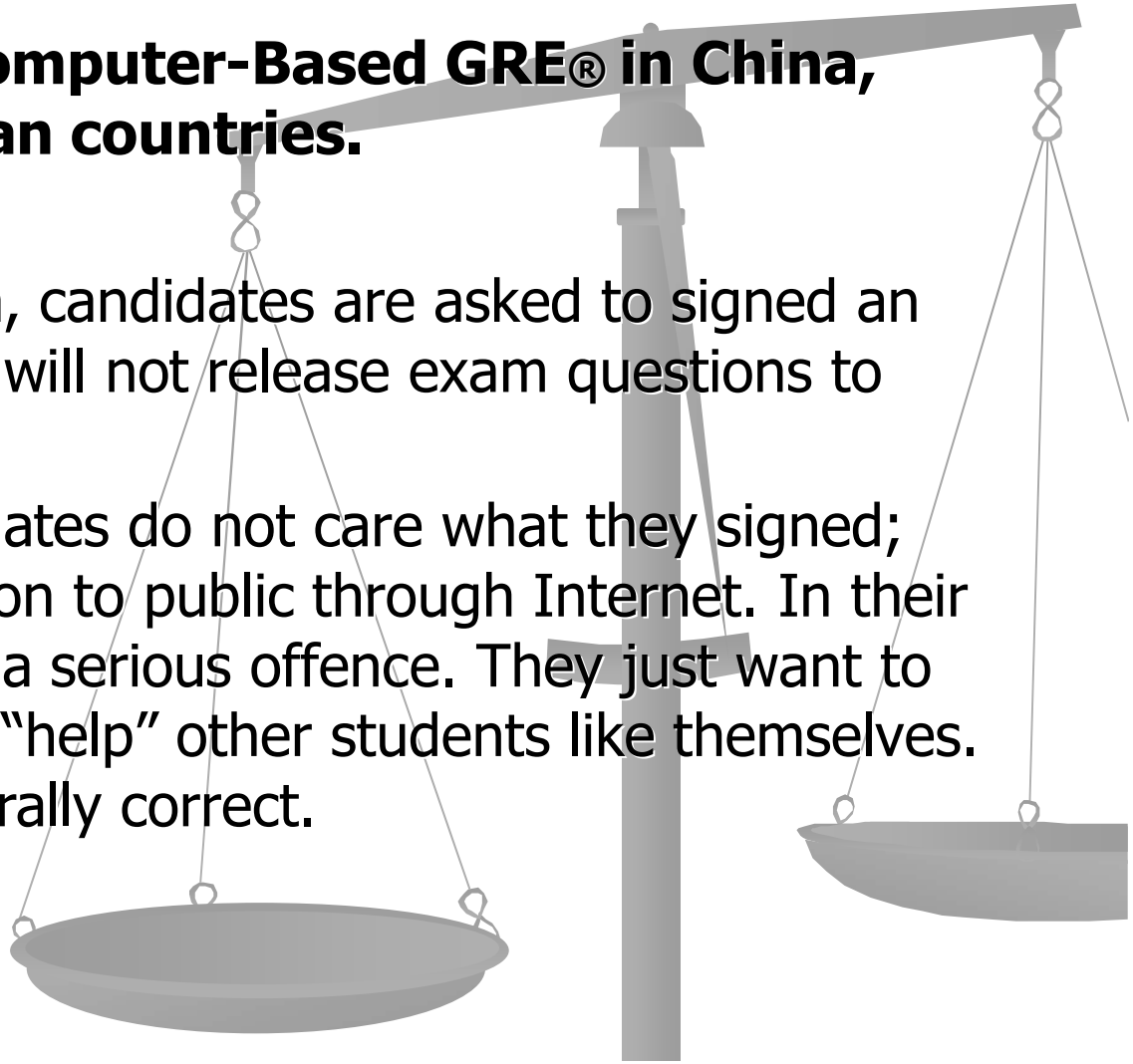
Critical comments on Ethics

- Example:

  ETS® has stopped Computer-Based GRE® in China, Korea and other Asian countries.

  Before sitting the exam, candidates are asked to signed an agreement to say they will not release exam questions to others.

  The fact is most candidates do not care what they signed; they release the question to public through Internet. In their perspective, this is not a serious offence. They just want to show their kindness to "help" other students like themselves. They believe this is morally correct.



Questions

- What should digital right go if the cultural background does not support the idea of intellectual proeprty?

Questions

- How much weight should a company put on the technical protection?