

Table of Personally Identifiable Information (PII) in Likely “Cyber Threat Indicators”

| Cyber Threat Indicator | Included Personally Identifiable Information (PII) | What the PII Could Enable |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Network Captures (also includes the remaining categories) | Internet Protocol (IP) Address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Estimating the user’s location ● Identifying the user’s online activity, including web browsing behavior <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “These bits of individuals’ online history may reveal their political inclinations, state of health, sexuality, religious sentiments and a range of other personal characteristics, preoccupations and individual interests” [i] |
| | Media Access Control (MAC) Address[ii] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying the user’s physical movements (Example: retail stores track shoppers using their MAC addresses) ● Identifying the user’s online activity (Example: hotspots record user MAC addresses) |
| | Hostname[iii] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying the user’s online activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ By default, major operating systems include an individual user’s name in the computer hostname |
| WebsERVER Logs | Browser User-Agent String[iv] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying the user’s online activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ User-Agent strings contribute o unique and trackable browser “fingerprints” |
| | Cookies[vi] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying the user’s online activity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cookies can include an individual user’s name or username, location, gender, interests, and more ● Accessing the user’s online accounts without their permission (Example: “session cookie stealing” attacks) |
| | Requests and Responses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying the user’s online activity (Examples: requested URLs often include a user’s name or username; and response HTML often includes a user’s name or username) |
| Emails[vii] | Headers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying the user’s online activity and contacts ● Drawing inferences about the user’s behavior based on email time and length patterns |
| | Subject Line | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding the substance of the user’s communications |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Content | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading the substance of the user’s communications |
| Documents (e.g. DOC and PDF), Media Files (e.g. images and video)[viii] | Metadata | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying the authors and editors of the content ● Associating particular revisions and saves with specific individuals, locations, devices, and device configurations ● Learning the locations of related files ● Learning who has viewed the file and when |
| | Content | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Viewing the substance of the document or media |
| Data Backup (Full, Differential, Incremental, and Delta [a.k.a. Database Dump])[ix] | Contents of database | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contents and metadata associated with every file/item in database, and could include, but is not limited to, all of the information contained in users accounts, or Word, PDF, and image and video files |

[i] Tech. Analysis Branch, Office of the Privacy Comm’n of Canada, *What an IP Address Can Reveal About You* (2013), https://www.priv.gc.ca/information/research-recherche/2013/ip_201305_e.asp.

[ii] Definition of: MAC Address, Encyclopedia, PCMag, <http://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/46422/mac-address> (last visited Oct. 6, 2014); see also Simon Sharwood, *Snowden: Canadian spooks used free airport WiFi to track travellers*, The Register, Jan. 31, 2014, http://www.theregister.co.uk/2014/01/31/snowden_canadian_spooks_used_free_airport_wifi_to_track_travellers/.

[iii] Definition of: Hostname, Encyclopedia, PCMag, <http://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/44378/hostname> (last visited Oct. 6, 2014).

[iv] Peter Eckersley, *A Primer on Information Theory and Privacy*, Electronic Frontier Found., Jan. 26, 2010, <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2010/01/primer-information-theory-and-privacy>.

[v] Peter Eckersley, *Browser Versions Carry 10.5 Bits of Identifying Information on Average*, Electronic Frontier Found., Jan. 27, 2010, <https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2010/01/tracking-by-user-agent>.

[vi] Definition of: Cookie, Encyclopedia, PCMag, <http://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/40334/cookie> (last visited Oct. 6, 2014).

[vii] Definition of: E-mail Header, Encyclopedia, PCMag, <http://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/42243/e-mail-header> (last visited Oct. 6, 2014); see also Larry Pesce, *Document Metadata: The Silent Killer...*, SANS Inst. (March 2008) <http://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/privacy/document-metadata-silent-killer-32974>.

[viii] Id.

[ix] Definition of: backup types, PCMag, <http://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/38377/backup-types> (last visited Oct. 6, 2014).