## Copyright, Copy Protection, and Trusted Systems

- Life-Time, Inc., distributes free CD-ROMs through a mass mailing campaign. The CD-ROMs contain a huge collection of celebrity photos and interviews. Readers who use the CDs in their computers find that they can sample--i.e. get access to--up to three interviews, selecting from a list. After the user selects and views three interviews, the program offers an 800 number that, when called, allows the user to offer a credit card number and be charged $\$ 9.95$ for twenty more interviews. After payment is verified, the caller is given an "unlock" code that causes the program to permit viewing of the additional requested interviews.
- Jane Doe is sent a copy of the CD, explores it, and thanks to her undergraduate work in computer science is able to crack the CD's protection scheme and view all 2,000 interviews at her leisure without paying for a single one.
- Should the law penalize Jane in any way for what she did? Does it?

Copyright



Copyright + DRM






## Universal v. Corley

- Major movie studios v. 2600 Magazine, "The Hacker Quarterly"
- 2600 posted and linked to DeCSS
- Studios sued under 1201(a)(2) and (b)(1)
- 2600 enjoined from posting or linking to DeCSS
- Second Circuit affirmed


## DVD Decryption in Perl

\#!/usr/bin/perl
\# 472-byte qrpff, Keith Winstein and Marc Horowitz [sipb-iap-dvd@mit.edu](mailto:sipb-iap-dvd@mit.edu)
\# MPEG 2 PS VOB file -> descrambled output on stdout
\# usage: perl -I <k1>:<k2> i<k3> \llk4> <<k5> qrpff
\# where k1..k5 are the title key bytes in least to most-significant order
s"\$/=|2048;while(<>) \{G=29;R=142;if((@a=unqT="C*",_)[20]\&48)\{D=89; =unqb24,qT,@
 $|256| \$ b[3] ; Q=Q \gg 8^{\wedge}\left(\mathrm{P}=(\mathrm{E}=255) \&\left(\mathrm{Q} \gg 12^{\wedge} \mathrm{Q} \gg 4^{\wedge} \mathrm{Q} / 8^{\wedge} \mathrm{Q}\right)\right) \ll 17, \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{O} \gg 8^{\wedge}(\mathrm{E} \&(\mathrm{~F}=(\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{O} \gg 14 \&$ 7
 $=\left(72, @ z=\left(64,72, \mathrm{G}^{\wedge}=12^{*}(\mathrm{U}-2 ? 0: S \& 17), H^{n}==\% 64 ? 12: 0, @ z\right)[\% 8\}(16 . .271)\right]^{\wedge}((D \gg=8$ )+=P+(~F\&E))for@a[128..\$\#a]\}print+qT,@a\}';s/[D-HO-U_]/\$\$\&/g;s/q/pack+/g;eval

Is it illegal to display this slide?
(David S. Touretzky's Gallery of CSS Descramblers)


- John Roe pays $\$ 19.95$ for a DVD of "Tarzan." When he puts it into his standard DVD player, he finds that it shows promotional trailers at the beginning - and he can't fast forward past them. He doesn't want his young children to be exposed to this commercialism in their own home, so he programs DVD software on his Linux-based computer to skip directly to the beginning of the movie when he inserts the DVD.
- Should the law penalize John for what he did? Does it?


## Lexmark v. Static Control

- Printer company v. toner cartridge remanufacturer
- Lexmark claims SCC microchip circumvents access-controls limiting access to copyrighted printer software
- But the program is available, unencrypted, to anyone who buys a printer


## Broadcast Flags

- "Digital Broadcast Content Protection" 47 CFR 73.9002(b) and following:
- "No party shall sell or distribute in interstate commerce a Covered Demodulator Product that does not comply with the Demodulator Compliance Requirements and Demodulator Robustness Requirements."



## Code finer-grained than law

- Code can prevent uses law couldn't practically reach (even if earlier law technically prohibited them)
- This preemptive power stops many potential fair use challenges, preventing judicial review of whether a use is fair or foul

