Utilisation de l'IA dans Scenari

Faciliter la traduction de contenu

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Rencontres Scenari 2024

5 juin 2024

ECTEG (European Cybercrime Training and Education Group)

In a nutshell…

▶ Association Internationale Sans But Lucratif

▶ Développe du matériel de cours pour supporter les formations des forces de police et des magistrats dans le domaine "cyber crime" et forensique :
cours, matériel d'exercices, … .

▶ Membres

   ▶ Forces de Police (Académies, Unités Opérationnelles)

   ▶ Universités / Hautes Ecoles

   ▶ Organisation Internationales : UNODC, OSCE, Council of Europe

▶ Financées par la Commission Européenne – DG HOME Internal Security Fund (ISF)
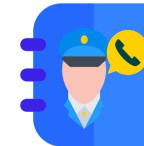
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Quelques applications

▶ eFirst :   Topaze +   30+ auteurs   premiers intervenants

▶ eCN :   Topaze +   1 auteur   technologie des réseaux

▶ Decrypt :   Opale   6+ auteurs   déchiffrement légal

▶ TREIO :   Topaze   3 auteurs   European Investigation Order

▶ Episode #1 :   Dockiel   6 auteurs   création de matériel d'exercice

▶ .../...

▶ Skinset   Styler

eFirst 1.x
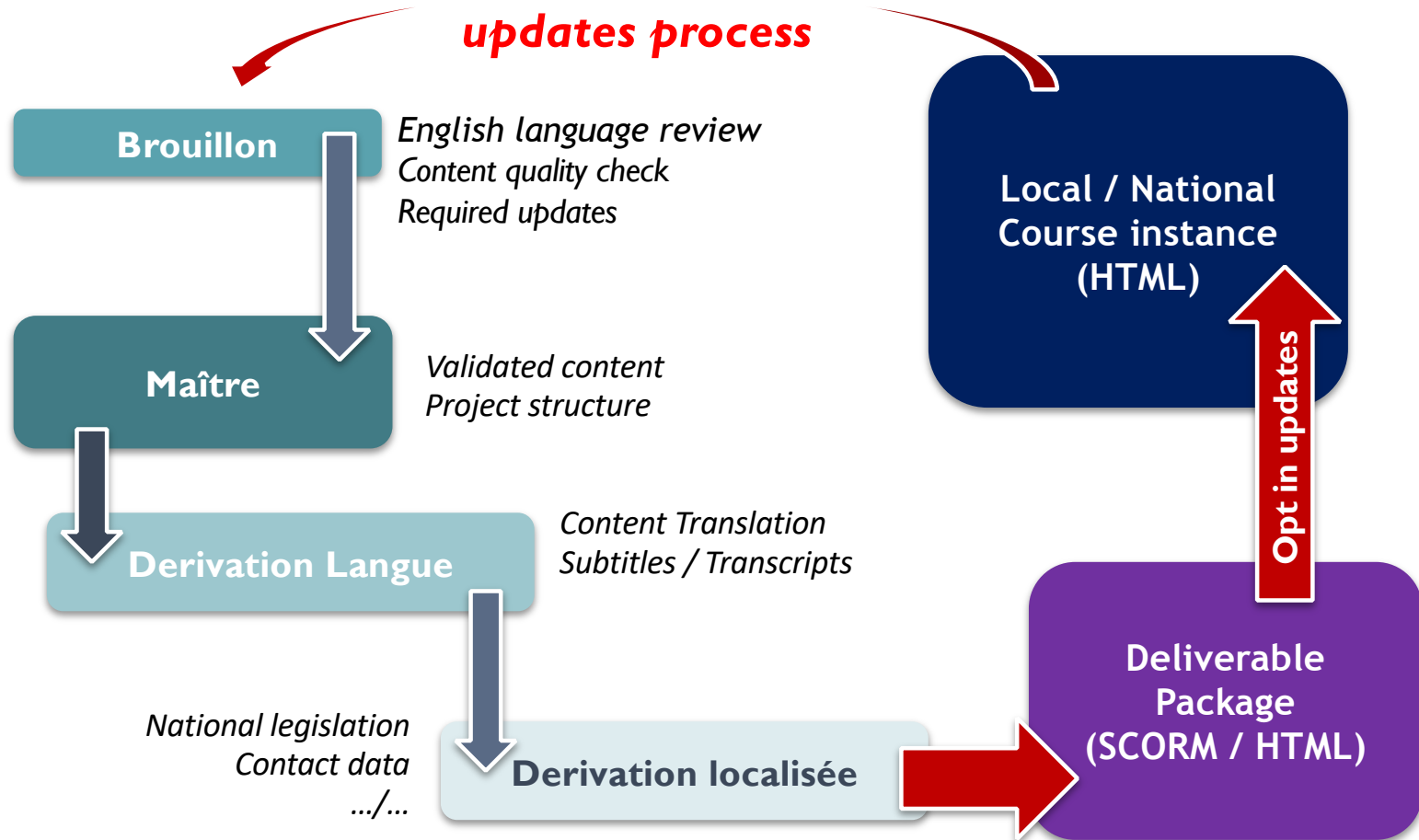
eFirst 2.0 | Content (e-learning self-paced)

Technical Documentation

Criminal phenomena

Seizing and operational processes

OSINT basics

Technologies

Serious games

Legislation and Documentations

Contact Data

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the European Union

Project Development Workflow

updates process

Brouillon

English language review
Content quality check
Required updates

Maître

Validated content
Project structure

Derivation Langue

Content Translation
Subtitles / Transcripts

National legislation
Contact data
.../...

Derivation localisée

Local / National Course instance (HTML)

Opt in updates

Deliverable Package (SCORM / HTML)

ECTEG

Versions localisées

▶ Basées sur le contenu au niveau "maître"

▶ Ajout de documents et autre contenu au niveau national ou entité

    ▶ Législation, directives, bonnes pratiques

    ▶ Formulaires standardisés

    ▶ Processus spécifiques

    ▶ Utilisation de l'outil statistique

▶ Version "Law Enforcement" et version "Judicials"

▶ Tout le contenu peut être modifié

TABLET

Un tablet, è un computer portatile con touchscreen, batteria e altri componenti hardware combinati in un dispositivo piatto e rettangolare.

Il touchscreen (di solito tra i 7 ei 12 pollici (18 - 30 cm) di diagonale) è il metodo di interazione più utilizzato dall'utente. La maggior parte dei tablet contiene anche una micro SD, fotocamera, GPS, WiFi, Internet mobile (3G / 4G), Bluetooth, ...

I sistemi operativi più comuni per tablet sono:

- Androïd

- IoS

Microsoft ha annunciato nel 2017 chiuderà il supporto al proprio sistema operativo Windows Mobile.

tablet possono essere utilizzati in combinazione con una tastiera. Queste tastiere sono realizzate appositamente per funzionare in combinazione con un tablet. Non confondere questo con un laptop. Un tablet con una tastiera è ancora un tablet.

PROSSIMA TAPPA

➔ Identificazione dei dispositivi

Faciliter la traduction

▶ Créer un contenu dans la langue de l'apprenant

▶ Utilisation d'un service IA

  ▶ Local pour des raisons de sécurité

▶ Préserver la structure

▶ Aisément utilisable par les auteurs (un seul bouton)

▶ Permettre une édition ultérieure

  ▶ Terminologie spécifique

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<sc:item xmlns:op="utc.fr:ics/opale3" xmlns:sc="http://www.utc.fr/ics/scenari/v3/core"
xmlns:sp="http://www.utc.fr/ics/scenari/v3/primitive"><op:expUc><op:uM><sp:title><op:title><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Cryptocurrency</sc:para></op:title></sp:title><sp:sTitle><op:title><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Cryptocurrency</sc:para></op:title></sp:sTitle></op:uM><sp:pb><op:pb><sp:info><op:pbTi/><op:res><sp:txtRes><op:txtRes><op:tx
tResM><sp:pos>rgt</sp:pos></op:txtResM><sp:txt><op:txt><sc:para xml:space="preserve">Cryptocurrencies can be considered as "virtual money". While
not strictly created or used for criminal purposes, cryptocurrencies provide anonymity by masking the traceability of payments.</sc:para><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Everyone can now use Bitcoin, the most popular cryptocurrency to date, to buy goods on e-commerce sites, pay for metro
tickets or take away coffee.</sc:para><sc:para xml:space="preserve">Part of the cryptocurrency concept used, the "blockchain" technology, will
improve many other information handling processes in the near future, with high reliability and integrity.</sc:para><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Since July 2017, ECTEG deliverables include a <sc:inlineStyle role="spec">course package on Dark Web and
Cryptocurrenc</sc:inlineStyle><sc:inlineStyle role="spec"><sc:inlineStyle role="spec">ies</sc:inlineStyle> (eCDWI)</sc:inlineStyle> developed and
funded by Europol EMPACT activities.</sc:para></op:txt></sp:txt><sp:img
sc:refUri="id:07J5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw"/></op:txtRes></sp:txtRes></op:res><sp:def><op:pbTi><sp:title><op:title><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Cryptocurrency</sc:para></op:title></sp:title></op:pbTi><op:res><sp:txt><op:txt><sc:para xml:space="preserve">A
cryptocurrency is a digital asset designed to work as a medium of exchange. It uses cryptography to secure its transactions, control the creation
of additional units, and verify the transfer of assets. Most cryptocurrencies have no central issuer as they use decentralised control, as
opposed to centralised <sc:uLink role="ucLnk" sc:refUri="id:3CR5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">electronic money</sc:uLink> and central banking systems. The
decentralised control of each cryptocurrency works through a <sc:uLink role="glos" sc:refUri="id:5wT5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">blockchain</sc:uLink>, a
public transaction database, functioning as a distributed
ledger.</sc:para></op:txt></sp:txt></op:res></sp:def><sp:ex><op:pbTi><sp:title><op:title><sc:para xml:space="preserve">Most common
cryptocurrencies on Dark web</sc:para></op:title></sp:title></op:pbTi><op:res><sp:txt><op:txt><sc:para xml:space="preserve">At the time of
writing, the most notable cryptocurrencies in use on Dark net marketplaces are <sc:uLink role="ucLnk"
sc:refUri="id:3Qa5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">Bitcoin</sc:uLink>,<sc:uLink role="ucLnk" sc:refUri="id:48u5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw"> Bitcoin
Cash</sc:uLink>,<sc:uLink role="ucLnk" sc:refUri="id:4A45enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw"> DASH</sc:uLink>,<sc:uLink role="ucLnk"
sc:refUri="id:48g5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw"> Ethereum</sc:uLink>, <sc:uLink role="ucLnk" sc:refUri="id:48v5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">Litecoin</sc:uLink> and
<sc:uLink role="ucLnk"
sc:refUri="id:48t5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">Monero</sc:uLink>.</sc:para></op:txt></sp:txt></op:res></sp:ex><sp:rem><op:pbTi><sp:title><op:title><sc:par
a xml:space="preserve">Anonymity</sc:para></op:title></sp:title></op:pbTi><op:res><sp:txt><op:txt><sc:para xml:space="preserve">While anonymity
is often cited as the most notable characteristic of cryptocurrencies, most cryptocurrencies are rather pseudo-anonymous than anonymous, as the
informat3
ion about all transactions is publicly available in blockchains. Cryptocurrency exchanges, through which cryptocurrencies are traded for
conventional flat money, are often required by law to collect personal information of their users.</sc:para><sc:para xml:space="preserve">In
addition, by using blockchain analytics tools, a history of transactions may lead to identifying users behind them.</sc:para><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Some cryptocurrencies employ anonymising technologies like <sc:uLink role="glos" sc:refUri="id:3MY5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">zero-
knowledge proofs</sc:uLink> and <sc:uLink role="glos" sc:refUri="id:3MZ5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">ring-signature</sc:uLink>, making transaction
analysis and subsequent identification of users significantly more
difficult.</sc:para></op:txt></sp:txt></op:res></sp:rem><sp:comp><op:pbTi><sp:title><op:title><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Wallets</sc:para></op:title></sp:title></op:pbTi><op:res><sp:txt><op:txt><sc:para xml:space="preserve">A cryptocurrency
wallet stores the <sc:uLink role="ucLnk" sc:refUri="id:07G5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">public and private keys</sc:uLink> used to receive or spend the
cryptocurrency. A wallet can contain multiple public and private key pairs. There are 3 categories of cryptocurrency wallets – <sc:uLink
role="glos" sc:refUri="id:9V15enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">software</sc:uLink>, <sc:uLink role="glos"
sc:refUri="id:9T65enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">hardware</sc:uLink> (<sc:uLink role="ucLnk" sc:refUri="id:9TN5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">see some
examples</sc:uLink>) and <sc:uLink role="glos" sc:refUri="id:9V35enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">paper
…/…
```

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DANS UN ATELIER
DERIVÉ
Contenu Scenari
example :
grain opale

Version XML

XML
parser

Key #
éléments

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Note

Title Anonymity

While anonymity is often cited as the most notable characteristic of cryptocurrencies, most cryptocurrencies are rather pseudo-anonymous than anonymous, as the information about all transactions is publicly available in blockchains. Cryptocurrency exchanges, through which cryptocurrencies are traded for conventional flat money, are often required by law to collect personal information of their users.

In addition, by using blockchain analytics tools, a history of transactions may lead to identifying users behind them.

Some cryptocurrencies employ anonymising technologies like zero-knowledge proofs and ring-signature, making transaction analysis and subsequent identification of users significantly more difficult.

```
<sp:title><op:title><sc:para
xml:space="preserve">Anonymity</sc:para></op:title></sp:title></op:pbTi><op:res><sp:txt><op:txt><sc:p
ara xml:space="preserve">While anonymity is often cited as the most notable characteristic of
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transaction analysis and subsequent identification of users significantly more
difficult.</sc:para></op:txt></sp:txt></op:res></sp:rem><sp:comp>
```
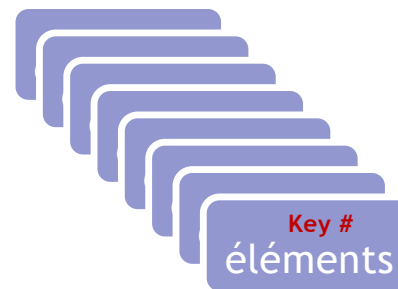
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DANS UN ATELIER
DERIVÉ
Contenu Scenari
original
grain opale

Version XML

XML
parser

Key #
éléments

IA

DANS UN ATELIER
DERIVÉ
Version traduite

Version XML

XML
merger

Key #
éléments

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`<sp:title><op:title><sc:para xml:space="preserve">Anonymisation</sc:para></op:title></sp:title><op:res><sp:txt><op:txt><sc:para xml:space="preserve">Alors que l'anonymat est souvent cité comme la caractéristique la plus notable des cryptomonnaies, la plupart des cryptomonnaies sont plutôt pseudo-anonymes que anonymes, car les informations sur toutes les transactions sont accessibles au public dans les blockchains. Les échanges de cryptomonnaie, par lesquels les cryptomonnaies sont échangées contre de l'argent plat conventionnel, sont souvent exigés par la loi pour recueillir des informations personnelles de leurs utilisateurs.</sc:para><sc:para xml:space="preserve">En outre, en utilisant des outils d'analyse de blockchain, un historique de transactions peut conduire à identifier les utilisateurs derrière eux.</sc:para><sc:para xml:space="preserve">Certaines cryptomonnaies utilisent des technologies d'anonymisation comme <sc:ulink role="glos" sc:refuri="id:3MY5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">Aucune preuve de connaissance</sc:ulink> et <sc:ulink role="glos" sc:refuri="id:3MZ5enuDzfunK69M2vo3rw">Signature de l'anneau</sc:ulink>, rendant l'analyse des transactions et l'identification ultérieure des utilisateurs beaucoup plus difficile.</sc:para></op:txt></sp:txt></op:res><sp:comp></sp:comp>`

Note

Title   Anonymisation

Alors que l'anonymat est souvent cité comme la caractéristique la plus notable des cryptomonnaies, la plupart des cryptomonnaies sont plutôt pseudo-anonymes que anonymes, car les informations sur toutes les transactions sont accessibles au public dans les blockchains. Les échanges de cryptomonnaie, par lesquels les cryptomonnaies sont échangées contre de l'argent plat conventionnel, sont souvent exigés par la loi pour recueillir des informations personnelles de leurs utilisateurs.
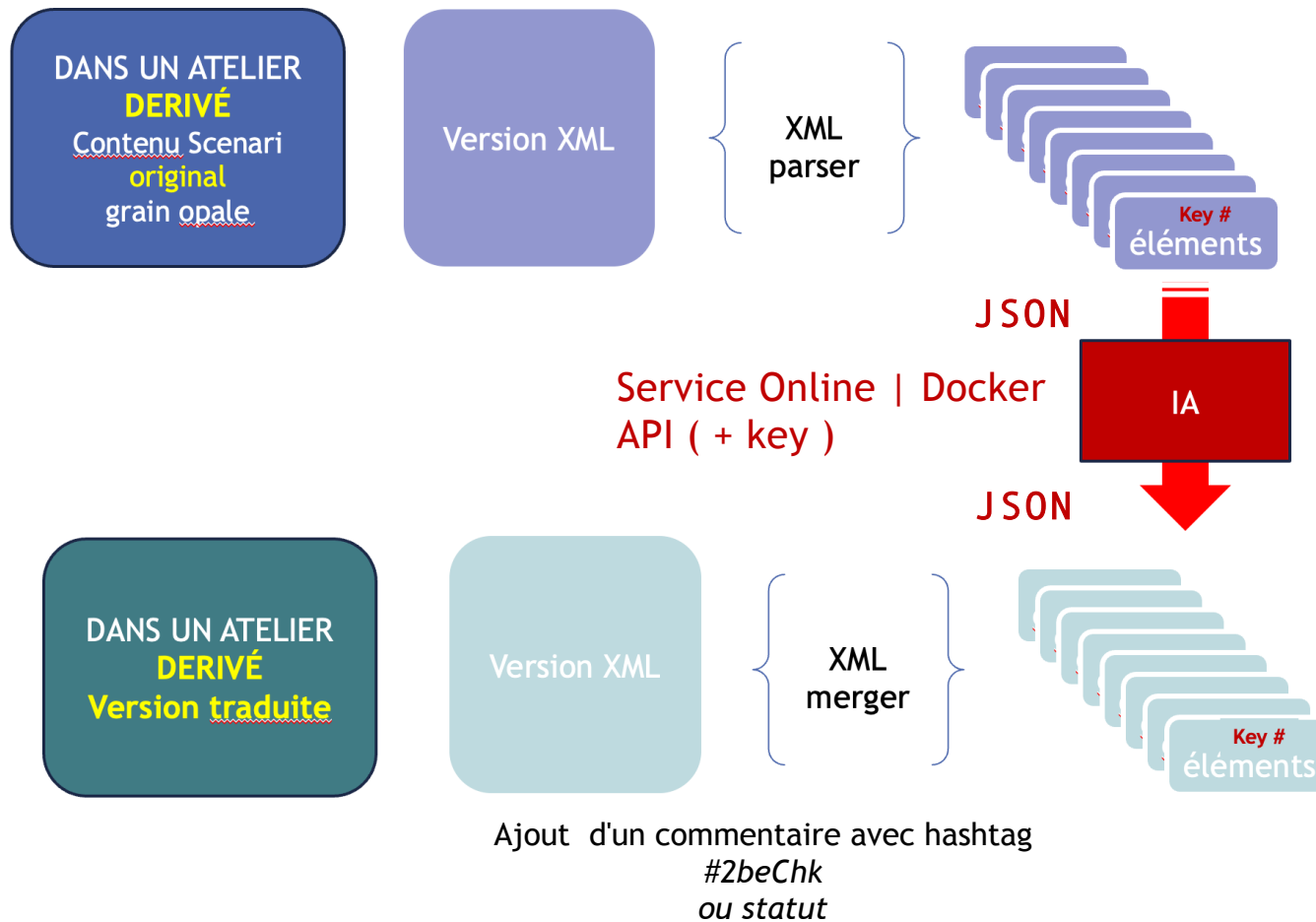
En outre, en utilisant des outils d'analyse de blockchain, un historique de transactions peut conduire à identifier les utilisateurs derrière eux.

Certaines cryptomonnaies utilisent des technologies d'anonymisation telles que les preuves de zéro connaissance et la signalisation par anneaux, ce qui rend l'analyse des transactions et l'identification subséquente des utilisateurs beaucoup plus difficile.

Configuration IT

DANS UN ATELIER
DERIVÉ
Contenu Scenari
original
grain opale

Version XML

{ XML parser }

Key #
éléments

JSON

Service Online | Docker
API (+ key)

IA

JSON

DANS UN ATELIER
DERIVÉ
Version traduite

Version XML

{ XML merger }

Key #
éléments

Ajout d'un commentaire avec hashtag
#2beChk
ou statut

ECTEG

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Challenges / Pistes

- La langue de destination est celle de l'atelier (métadonnée à récupérer)

- Documenter dans l'historique de l'item

- Quid des contenus dérivés qui sont partiellement modifiés au niveau maître ?

  - Ajout de métadonnées cachées

  - Externalisation d'éléments de contenu (par ex: Opale/Topaze niveau bloc) (*en cours*)

- Comment éduquer l'IA

  - Validation de la traduction après révision

  - Identifier le contenu revu avec le contenu initial

    - N'y a-t-il pas déjà un "**refuri**" avec id utilisable ?

    - Information de l'IA de la version améliorée au moment du changement de statut

- Configuration d'un service externe (service.domaine ou adresse IP, port, API, autres options)

- Création d'un processus intermédiaire pour permettre l'utilisation de services différents

- Pour les vidéos

  - Scripts pour créer le fichiers SRT – les traduire et convertir le texte en voix (*réalisé*)

- Pour les Quizz
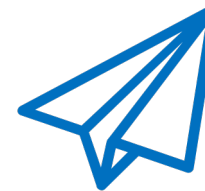
  - Intervention manuelle requise

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