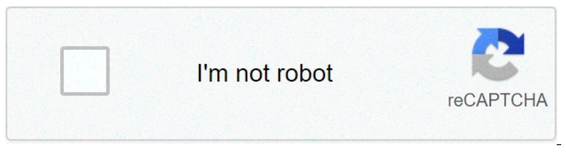

Continue

How to make copy protected pdf

How to make copy protected dvd. How to make a copy of a protected excel sheet. How to make copy protected web page. How to make pendrive copy protected. How to make copy protected pdf. How to make copy protected dvd in nero. How to make copy protected cd. How to make copy protected website.

CD / DVD copy protection is a deck deadline for various copy protection methods for CDs and DVDs. These methods include DRM, CD-check, Dummy Files, illegal content tables, over-sizing or over-burning of the CD, physical errors and damaged sectors. Many protection schemes are based on the breakage of conformity with CD and DVD standards, leading to reproduction problems on some devices. Protection systems are based on distinctive features that: can be applied to a means during the manufacturing process, so that a protected vehicle is distinguishable by an unprotected one. It cannot be falsified, copied, or retroactively applied to a non-protected vehicle using typical hardware and software. Technology This section does not cite any source. Please help improve this section by adding quotes to reliable sources. The material not supplied can be disputed and removed. (October 2018) (LEARN as and when removing this template message) FileSystems / Dummy Files Most CD-ROMs use the ISO9660 file system to organize the storage space available for use from a computer or a player. This has the effect of establishing directory (ie folders) and files within these directories. Usually, the filesystem is changed to use extensions designed to exceed the Iso9660 filesystem design restrictions. These include Joliet, Rockridge and El Torito extensions. These are, however, additions compatible to the underlying ISO9660 structure, do not complete replacements or changes. The most fundamental approach to a distinctive feature is to pretend some information within the filesystem. The first generations of software have copied each individual file one for one from the original medium and recreated a new filesystem on the destination medium. Sectors A sector is the main data structure on a CD-ROM accessible to external software (including operating system). On a Mode-1 CD-ROM, each sector contains 2048 bytes of user data (content) and 304 bytes of structural information. Among other things, the structural information consist of the sector number, the relative and absolute logical position of the sector a error detection code (EDC,) which is an advanced check used to detect (if possible) the Read-errors A correction code of errors (etc.) an advanced method of detecting and correction of errors using the EDC and etc information, the unit can detect and repair many (but not all) types of Read-errors. Copy protections can use these fields as a distinctive feature by means of handicraft sectors specially with improper EDC / etc fields during manufacture. The protection software tries to read those sectors, waiting to read-errors. Because the first generations of hardware / soft have not been able to generate sectors with illegal structural information, this function could not be regenerated with such soft / hardware. If the sectors that form the distinctive feature have become legible, the medium is presumed to be a copy. A modification of this approach uses large regions of illegible sectors with small islands of interspersely readable people. Most of the software that tries to copy protected media sauté sectors when compared with unreadable ones, waiting for everyone to be bad. In contrast to the original approach, the protection scheme provides that the sectors are legible, assuming that the medium is a copy when the auditors occur. Sub-channels Next to the main channel that holds all user data, a CD-ROM contains a set of eight subcanals where some meta-information can be stored. (For an audio CD, user data is the sound itself; for a of data, it is filesystem and file data.) One of the subchannels — the Q-channel — states the current location of the drive compared to the beginning of the CD and the current track. This is designed for Audio-CD (which for some years were the only CDs,) where this information is used to keep the drive on track; However, the Q-channel is also filled on Data-CD. Another subchannel, the P-channel (which is the first of the subchannels) transports even more primitivetype of traffic light—indicating the points where each track begins. Since each Q-channel field contains a 16-bit checksum on its content, copy protection can still use this field again to distinguish between an original medium and a copy. The first generations of soft/hardware of the end user calculated the Q-channel alone, not waiting for them to bring any valuable information. Modern software and hardware are able to write any information provided in the subchannels Q and P. Settori di gemelle This technique takes advantage of the way sectors are dealt with on a CD-ROM and the way the unit looks for from one sector to another. On each CD-ROM the sectors indicate their absolute and relative logical position in the corresponding sectors-headers. The unit can use this information when it is said to recover or search for a given sector. Note that this information is not physically "difficult" on the CD-ROM itself, but part of the data controlled by the user. A part of an unprotected CD-ROM can look like this (simplified): Standard CD-ROM Sector's logic address ... 6551 6552 6553 6554 6555 6556 6557 ... When the unit is said to read or search for industry 6553, it calculates physical distance, moves the laser-diode and begins to read from the disk (mancante), waiting for sector 6553 to come. A protected CD-ROM may seem like this: Protected CD-ROM Logic address ... 6551 6552 6553 6553 6554 6555 6556 6557 ... Content of the sector ... Jack and Jill Mary climbed the hill ... In this example, an area was inserted ("Maria") with an industry address identical to the right before insert-point (6553). When the unit is told to read or look for industry 6553 on such a disk, the resulting industry content depends on the location that the drive starts looking. If the unit has to look forward, the original content of the "Jill" sector is returned. If the unit has to look back, the "Maria" twin is returned. A protected program can check whether the CD-ROM is original by placing the drive behind the 6553 sector and then reading from it — waiting for the Mary version to appear. When a program tries to copy a CD-ROM, it will miss the twin-sector as the drive jumps the second 6553-sector, looking for the sector 6554. There are more details about this technique (for example, the twosectors must be recorded to a large extent, the SubQ channel must be modified, etc.) which have been omitted. If the two sectors are right next to each other as shown, the reader would always read the first, Jill; the twin sectors must be further away on the disk. Data Location Measurement Main article: Data position measurement CDs are perfect clones and have the data always in the same position, while the writeable media differ from each other. Data position measurement (DPM) detects these small physical differences to effectively protect from duplicates. DPM was first used in public in 1996 by Link Data Security CD-Cops. Seculon 4 and later uses this protection method, as well as Nintendo optical discs. Changes that followed the specific Red Book CD-DA audio does not include any copy protection mechanism other than a simple anti-copy flag. Starting in early 2002, the attempts were made by record companies to market non-standard "copy-protected" compact discs. Philips stated that such discs were not allowed to wear the Compact Disc Digital Audio logo recorded because they violate Red Book specifications. There was a large uncertain audience on copy protected records because many saw it as a threat to fair use. For example, audio tracks on such media do notBe easily added to a collection of personal music on a computer hard drive or a portable music player (not CD). Furthermore, many ordinary CD audio players (for example in car radio) have had problems reproducing protected supports, especially because they have used hardware and firmware components also used in the CD-ROM units. The reason for this re-use is the cost cost Components meet the red book standard, so there was no valid reason not to use them. Other car stereos that support supported CD-ROM drives containing compressed audio files (such as MP3, FLAC or Windows Media) had to use some hardware of the CD-ROM drive (complying the CD-ROM standard of the yellow book) to be able to read those disks. At the end of 2005, Sony BMG Music unleashed the CD copy protection scandal Sony when it included a form of copy protection called extended copy protection ("XCP") on disks by 52 artists. [1] After entering such a disk into the CD drive of a computer running Microsoft Windows, the XCP software will be installed. If the Ripper CD software (or another software, such as a real-time effect program, which reads digital audio from the disk in the same way that a Ripper CD) had to subsequently access the music tracks on the CD, XCP would replace the white noise for audio on the disk. Technically inclined users and computer security professionals have found that XCP contains a RootKit component. After installation, XCP went to large lengths to mask its existence, and also attempted to disable the computer CD drive if XCP was removed forcefully. XCP's efforts for the mantle of the same unfortunately allowed malware writers to amplify the harm done by their software, hiding the malware under the XCP cloak if XCP had been installed on the victim's machine. Several antivirus and anti-spyware software publishers have updated their products to detect and remove XCP if found, on the ground that is a Trojan Horse or other malware; And an assistant secretary for the United Nations Security Department Department United States that would cause security holes on customers' computers, remembering companies that do not own computers. In the face of resentment and causes on class actions [2] Sony BMG has released a product call for all disks including XCP and announced that it was suspending the use of XCP on future disks. On November 21, 2005 Texas Attorney General Greg Abbott sued Sony BMG for XCP [3] and on December 21, 2005 Sued Sony BMG for copy protection Mediamax [4] United Kingdom Place the legal provisions allow you to resort to audio CD buyers with copyright protection. The copyright law, the projects and patents of 1988 contain provisions in Section 296ZE part VII which allow "[A] remedy in which effective technological measures prevent permitted acts". In practice, the consumer would make a complaint to the copyright holder of the audio CD, usually a record label. The complaint would contain a request from the copyright holder to provide a "work-around" to use the copy-protected CD, to the extent that a protected non-copy CD could be legally used. If the consumer believes that the copyright holder has not been reasonable in the entertainment of the request, they are in their rights under the act to apply to the Secretary of State to review the merits of the claim and (if the claim is accepted) to instruct the copyright holder to implement a job by circumventing copyright protection. Schedule 5A of copyright, projects and patent act 1988 lists the permitted acts, to which to apply the provisions of section 296ze (IE lists the cases where the consumer can use the remedy, if copy protection prevents the user from making a allowed act) . See also List of combinations of disk protection schemes Compact Disc and DVD COPY List of references of copy protection schemes "Fixed copy". Archived from the original on 2008-12-24. Recovered 2008-12-24.cs1 Maint:Filed as a title (link) ^ BBC News | Technology |. Sony quoted on CDS protected by copy ^ Texas lawyer General General ^ Texas Advocate General General links CdmediaWorld's CD protection page Recovered by " Https: / /en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=compact_disc_and_dvd_copy_protection&oldid=1003563210 ""