





Privacy as a Service (PaaS)

Enabling Privacy Interoperability in Social Networks

IBM Research
May, 2009

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The team

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Motivation, Goal, and Assumptions

■ Motivation

- **Real world social relationships are being mirrored in online social networks**
- The consequences of **sharing** the current level of information is **either unknown, under-estimated or ignored**

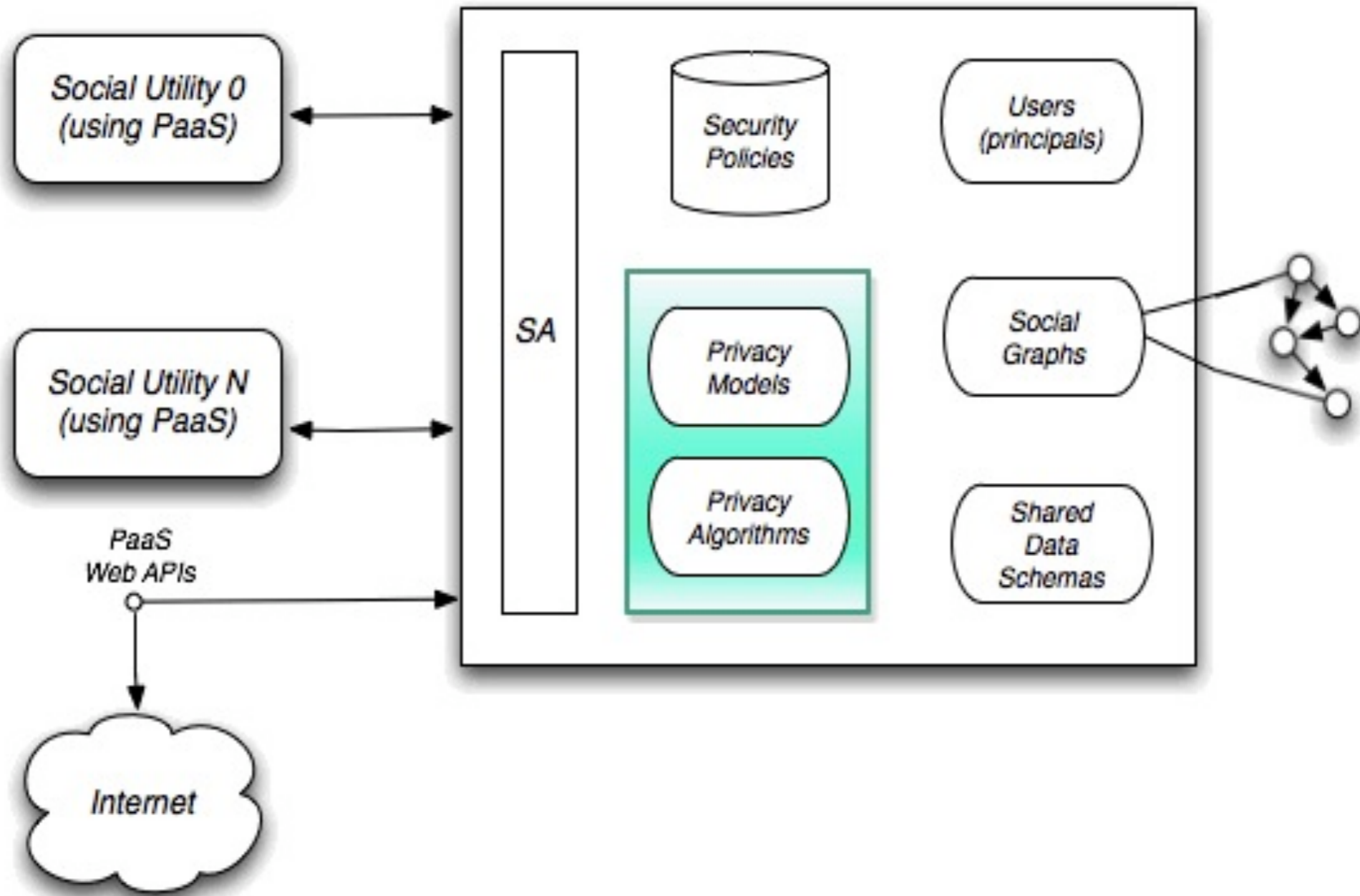
■ Goal

- To develop a platform that allows users to manage their privacy settings **across social networks**
- **Reducing the cognitive burden** on a user; leveraging the **wisdom of his crowd**

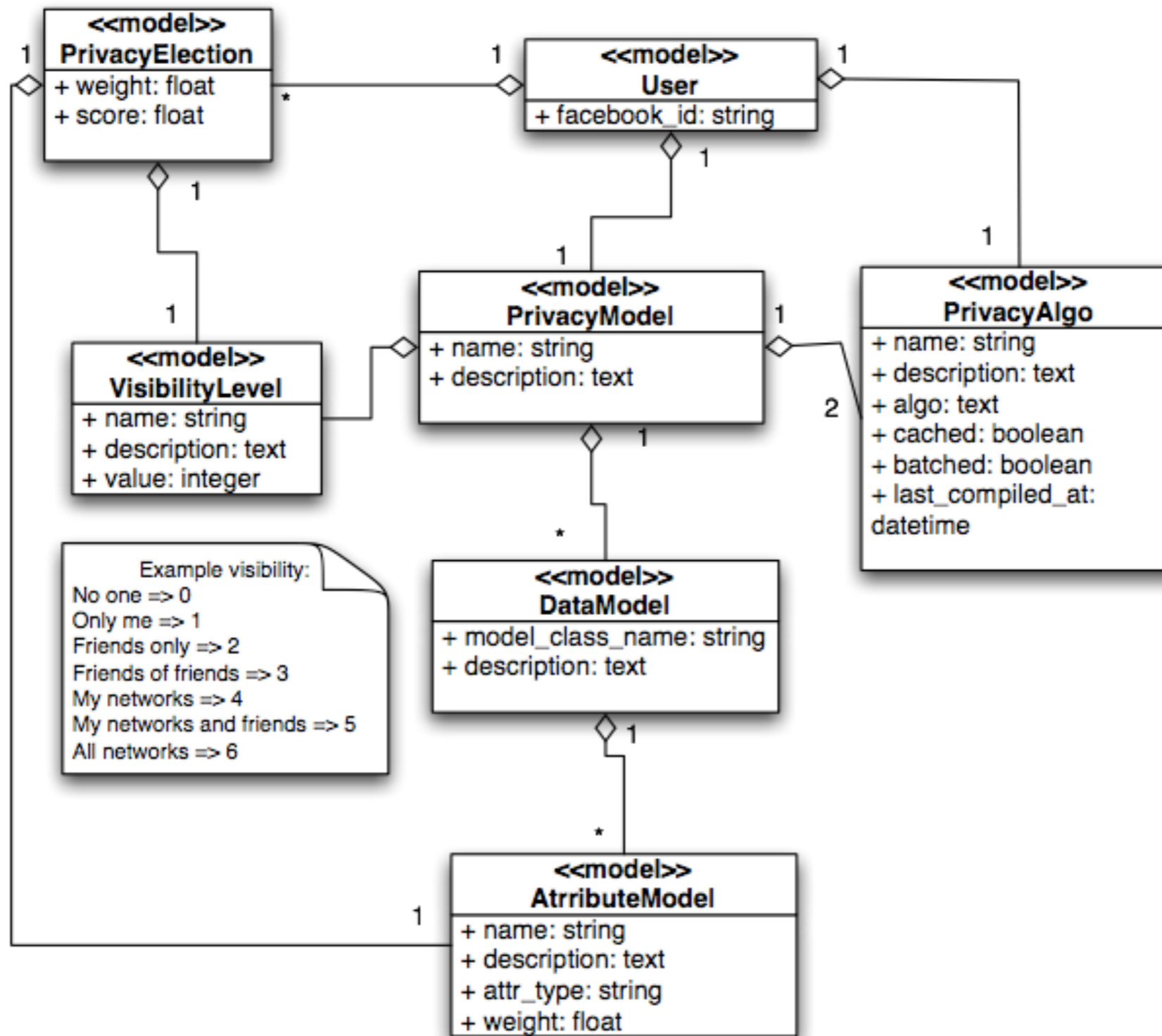
■ Assumptions

- User **owns** data, has **full rights** over data, and has **free will** to change settings
- The **system determines and recommends safer privacy states**

Privacy-As-A-Service (PaaS): The Architecture



PaaS – The Data Model

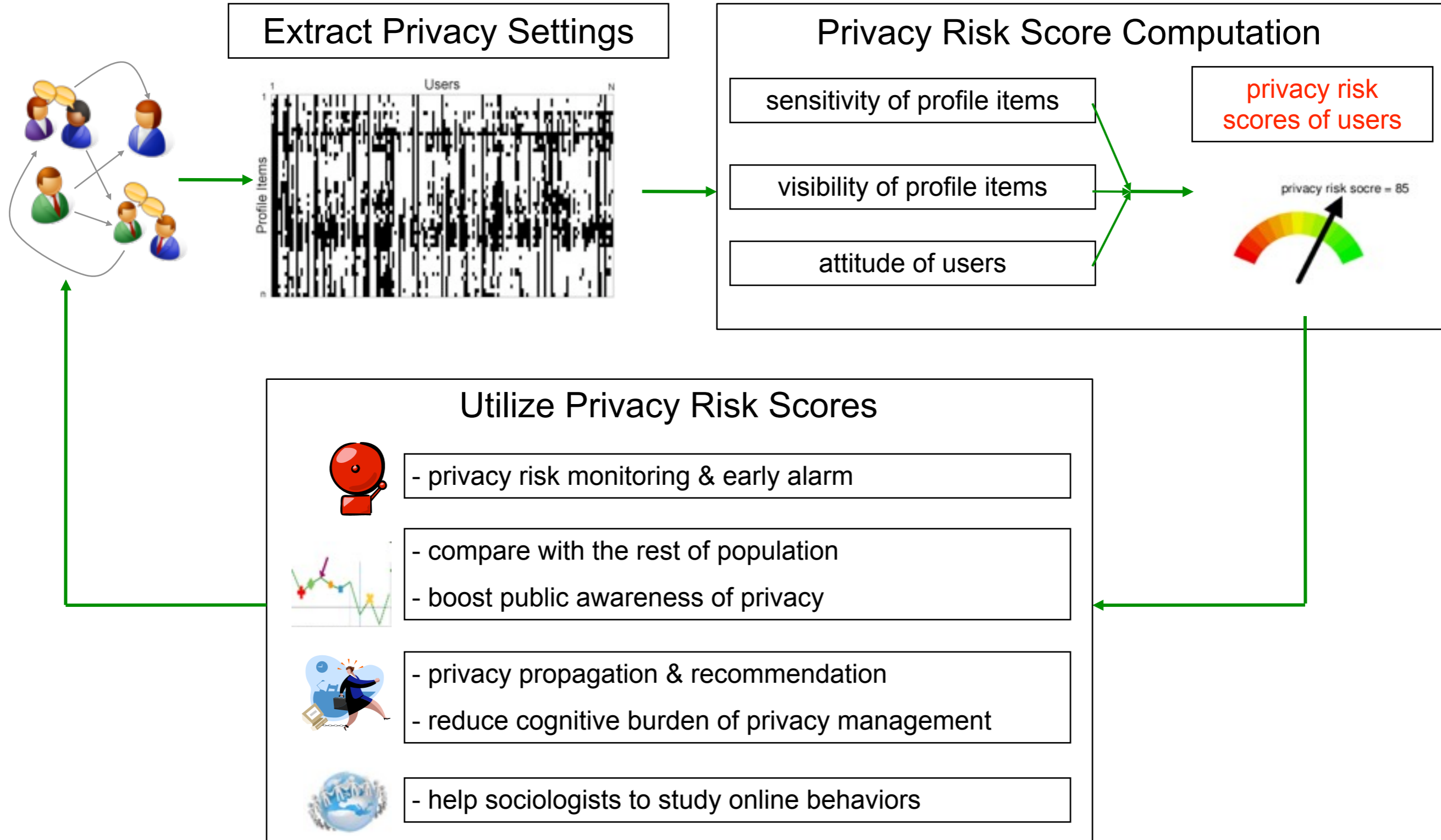


PaaS – The Privacy Risk Score (Overview)

- What is it?
 - It is a **credit-score-like indicator** to measure the **potential privacy risks** of online social-networking users.

- Why is the Privacy Risk Score (PRS) Useful?
 - It aims to **boost public awareness of privacy**, and to **reduce the cognitive burden** on end-users in managing their privacy settings.
 - Active monitoring of privacy state, e.g., a PrivacyOmeter
 - Privacy Risk Monitoring & Early Detection system
 - Comparison with the rest of population and or with other populations
 - Privacy Recommendation & Propagation
 - Help sociologists to study online behaviors, information propagation, etc.

Privacy Risk Score Life Cycle



How is Privacy Score Calculated? – Basic Premises

- **Sensitivity:** The more sensitive the information revealed by a user, the higher his privacy risk.

mother's maiden name is more sensitive than *mobile-phone number*

- **Visibility:** The wider the information about a user spreads, the higher his privacy risk.

home address known *by everyone* poses higher risks than *by friends only*

- **Group Invariance:** Privacy risk scores calculated within different social networks are comparable.
 - *Facebook, LinkedIn* and *MySpace* users can compare their scores
- **Model fitness:** The mathematical model used to compute the scores fit the observed data well
 - the model passes χ^2 goodness-of-fit test.

Interesting Results from User Study

Survey

We collected the information-sharing preferences of 153 users on 49 profile items such as *name, gender, birthday, political views, address, phone number, degree, job, etc.*

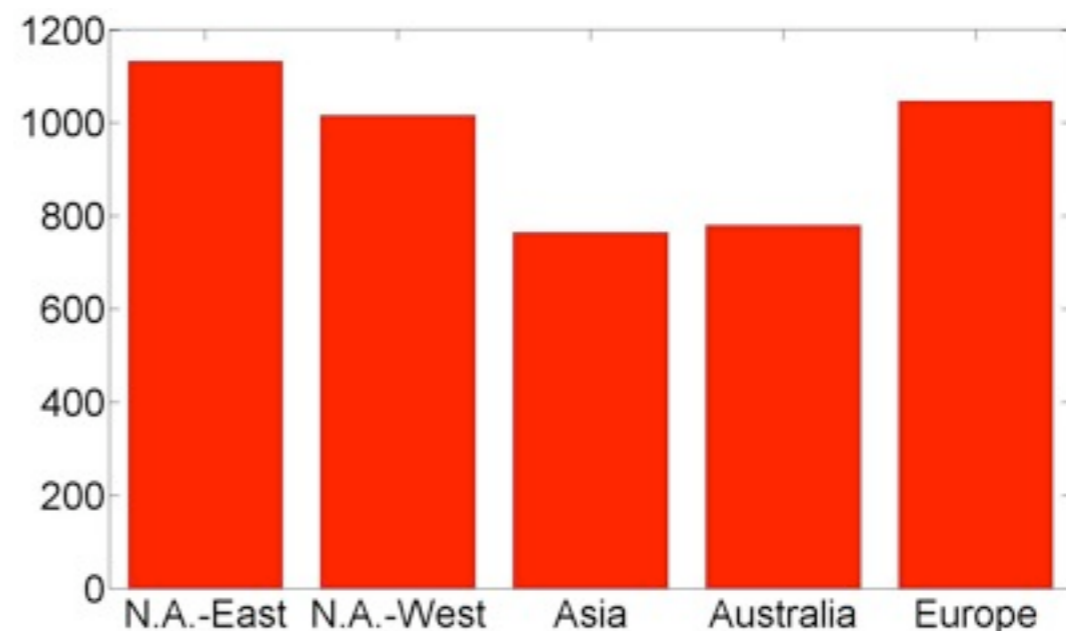
Statistics

- 49 profile items
- 153 users from 18 countries/areas
- 53.3% are male and 46.7% are female
- 75.4% are in the age of 23 to 39
- 91.6% hold a college degree or higher
- 76.0% spend 4+ hours online per day

Sensitivity of The Profile Items Computed by IRT Model



Average Privacy Scores Grouped by Geographical Regions



Proof-of-Concept Implementation

- **Facebook app implemented in Ruby and Rails**

- Rails 2.3.2 with mongrel using Facebooker
- DB2 and MySQL databases
- BackgroundRb and Skynet Map Reduce framework

- **acts_as_privacy_enabled**

- Plugin to *privatize* any model's attributes
- Uses metaprogramming to intercept ActiveRecord attribute getters
- No changes to view ERBs

- **Speed of development**

- Four developers:
 - one experienced Ruby/Rails and Facebook developer as coach
 - three completely new to Ruby and Rails and Facebook development
- Developed in three months

Demo

Questions?

<http://maximilien.org>

PIMP photo from: <http://pimphats.com>