Temporal privacy/deletion privacy

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CS 60081 Autumn 2021



Roadmap

- Passwords/multi factor authentications
- Usability for security developers
- Online tracking
- Temporal aspect of privacy
- Privacy notices/dark patterns

Temporal Privacy: Changing privacy settings





Privacy setting: "all friends"







Undergraduate friends





Privacy setting: "all friends" !!



Comment

05

🖒 Like

John Doe You look funny. Like - Reply - 8y









Privacy setting: "all friends" !!

Graduate school friends

Undergraduate friends





Issue: Users take a "**set-it-and-forget-it**" approach to privacy settings for social media posts

Need: Retrospectively manage privacy

Retrospective privacy management is difficult





Retrospective privacy management is difficult



Retrospective privacy management is difficult



State of the art

No proposal for a predictive model or mechanism

[Bauer et al. 2013] [Ayalon et al. 2013]

Limit The Audience for Old Posts on Your Timeline

If you choose to limit your past posts, posts on your timeline that you've shared with Friends of friends, and Public posts, will now be shared only with Friends. Anyone tagged in these posts, and their friends, may also still see these posts.

If you want to change who can see a specific post, you can go to that post and choose a different audience. Learn about changing old posts

Limit Past Posts



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No proposal for a predictive model or mechanism

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Focus of our study

Measure privacy activity and preferences

Predictive models for retrospective privacy management

Assisting users in temporal privacy management

Our data collection approach

Privacy settings and friend network over time

Preferences for changing privacy settings

Automated classifiers

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Study overview



Privacy-preserving data-collection Infrastructure 78 Facebook users

Two surveys

Generic survey



Consent process



Data collection process







Data collection process









Programmatic No humans ever view raw HTML Hash names and IDs; No images collected Never access friends' profiles

Facebook Timeline data







```
"user": "23765ae45...",
         "timestamp": "May 26, 2009",
         "privacy": "friends",
          "numLikes": 5,
              "numComments": 18,
              "Text": "When we were young",
              "post_url": https://facebook.com/...,
              "commentObjects" : [
10
11
                 "user": "877326d4f...",
12
                  "text": "You look funny",
13
                  "timestamp": "...",
14
                  . . .
15
16
17
      . . . . . . . . . . . . .
18
```

Chose not to store images!

Facebook Activity Log data



```
"activityType": "addfriends",
         "user": "23765ae45...",
         "friend": "3264325ef...".
 5
         "timestamp":"Oct 31, 2018"
 6
 7
 8
         "activityType": "addfriends".
 9
         "user": "23765ae45...".
         "friend": "85e47873...".
10
11
         "timestamp":"Oct 26, 2018"
12
    }
13
    . . .
```

ALL Facebook activities by user (friendship, likes, comments,...)

1. Desired privacy settings for 5 random posts per user

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Click <u>here to see Post 1</u>. Current privacy setting: Public

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This question concerns <u>Post 1</u> and one of your Facebook friends: <u>Blase Ur</u> You can visit Blase Ur's profile by clicking his picture:



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Keep sharing post 1 with Blase Ur

Stop sharing post 1 with Blase Ur

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Keep sharing post 1 with Blase Ur



Stop sharing post 1 with Blase Ur

Why?

Demographics



AMT workers from US

69% identified as female

46% reported age 25-34

18% reported CS background

Facebook usage

	Total	Median
Account age (Years)	-	10
#Friends	-	224
#Timeline posts	253,122	1,840
#Activity log entries	1,738,303	20,263

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Active users with old accounts and lots of posts
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Active users with old accounts and lots of posts

67% reported reduced Facebook usage over time

Assisting users in temporal privacy management

Our data collection approach

Privacy settings and friend network over time

Preferences for changing privacy settings

Automated classifiers



Privacy settings over time



Privacy settings over time



Majority of old posts are shared with all "friends"











Substantial change in the meaning of "friends" privacy setting

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Post-specific survey: Desired privacy setting for 390 random posts

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			Desired setting					
Current setting	Public	Friends+	Friends	Custom	Only Me	Custom (Decreased)	Delete	
Public	58	-	3	-	-	-	1	
Friends+	3	27	3	-	-	-	-	
Friends	21	4	177	3	5	-	31	
Custom	6	2	9	19	1	2	4	
Only Me	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	

Post-specific survey: Desired privacy setting for 390 random posts

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Participants desire to change audience for 25% of old posts!

Post-specific survey: Desired privacy setting for 390 random posts

	Desire	e to	limit a	Jdience	e: 54 pc	osts	Desired setting				
Currei	nt settin	g	Public	Friends	+ Frie	nds	Custom	Only Me	Custom (Decreased)	Delete	
Public			58		-	3	-	-	-	1	
Friend	ls+		3	2	27	3	-	-	-	-	
Friend	ls		21		4	177	3	5	-	31	
Custor	m		6	1	2	9	19	1	2	4	
Only M	Ле		-		-	-	-	9	-	1	
Desire to increase audience: 45 pos						5					

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Effectiveness of Facebook's privacy tools

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If you want to change who can see a specific post, you can go to that post and choose a different audience. Learn about changing old posts

Limit Past Posts



Found no significant correlation between usage of these tools and the desire to change posts' privacy settings

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A human-in-the-loop design

Inspiration



A human-in-the-loop design



Prediction task

Prediction task

Predict if a user wants to "stop sharing" a given post with a given friend

Output

List of friend-post pairs ordered by probability

Ground truth

Privacy decisions for 78 participants x 5 posts X 6 friends = 2,340 pairs

Features for prediction

User-specific	#friends, age of the account, life change, Facebook privacy tool usage, user age, CS-background
Post metadata	Age of the post, #likes, #comments, previous change in privacy setting, type of post, tagged friend
Post content	Word2vec embeddings, Google content-classification categories, sentiment
Friend-specific	Days since first and last communication, #wall words exchanged, #likes from friend to user

Prediction algorithms

Supervised learning algorithms with cross validation **Random Forests, XGBoost**, Decision Trees, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines, Deep Neural Networks

Baselines

Random: Randomly predicts "stop sharing" for a pair Interaction: Low interaction level \rightarrow "stop sharing"

















Substantial improvement over baselines

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30 recommendations with good precision!

Understanding inaccurate predictions

Qualitative data from survey: "Why" did desired setting change?
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Qualitative data from survey: "Why" did desired setting change?

"I no longer participate in these activities and don't find them appropriate any longer."

"Because the people I feel close to has changed in the years since that post."

" it shows a time that I was upset and i would rather not relive that."

Coded this data to identify additional predictive features for future efforts

Future features to collect

Features of posts

Features from external content (image/video) Classes of sensitive information (e.g., children) Similarity of content with user's current interest

Future features to collect

Features of posts	Features from external content (image/video)
	Classes of sensitive information (e.g., children)
	Similarity of content with user's current interest
Features of friends	Interests, likes and dislikes of specific friends
	If particular friends are close family or related
	Frequency of offline interaction

Users change privacy preferences over time

2009



Content posted in freshman year: shared with everybody on internet

2012



3 years later: Hiring manager and colleagues **should not** see this

Temporal privacy management: control who can see old content (e.g., via deletion)

Temporal Privacy: Deleting content

Collecting data on privacy preference change

In this study we focus on Twitter



Simple privacy preferences

Either publicly visible to everyone

Or withdrawn from public domain (by deletion or making account private)

30/10/2015 (date of experiment)

 $\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1$

Time in past when the tweets were posted (relative to the date of experiment)

All of these past tweets were **public when they were posted** If **inaccessible** on experiment date, privacy preferences **changed** over time

Do users change privacy preferences over time?



Time in past when the tweets were posted

Users change privacy for increasing amount of old data with time

How do these users change privacy of this content?

Mechanisms to change privacy on Twitter

Three ways users change privacy of old content in Twitter They are the temporal privacy control mechanisms

Mechanism	Description
Selective deletion	Selectively withdraw some old tweets to control exposure
Account deletion	Withdraw all old tweets to control exposure in bulk
Making account private	Withdraw all old tweets to control exposure in bulk

How do users change privacy preferences?



Time in past when the tweets were posted

Changing privacy for content from far past compared to recent past Very different mechanisms

Do many users change privacy of old content?

We randomly sample **100k** active users from 2009

Out of 8.9m random old tweets from these users 29.1% is inaccessible

What fraction of users change privacy of their content?

User type	% of all users
Selectively deleted tweets	8.3%
Deleted their account	15.9%
Made their account private	10.4%
Users who take actions that changes privacy of their content	34.6%

A significant fraction of users change privacy of their old content

However there is a problem ...

Issue with content withdrawal

Posts from others (e.g., replies, taas) leak information about withdrawn content

We call them residual activities

Created an app to rai

http://twitter-app.mpi

20	drinkingBuddy
\sim	@drinkingBuddy

@Mainack: are you coming to the freshman drinking party tonight? #iknowyoulovedrinking #tequilaShots

0	0
RETWEETS	FAVORITES

8:45 PM - 17 Jun 2009 - via Twitter · Embed this Tweet

n leak

Need for temporal privacy: Summary

Twitter users indeed withdraw 28% of their 6 year old posts

Residual activities leak a lot of information about withdrawn content

Created a web application to raise user awareness about the information leak

Deletion Privacy

Courtaey for some slides: Mohsen Minaei

Enormous amount of social content is deleted

Long-term exposure of the shared data raises numerous longitudinal privacy concerns

Deletions are common on social platforms

> 30% of posts are deleted within a 6 year period

Do deletions hide the unwanted information?





Case 2: Fallait Pas Supprimer

"Should not Delete"



Fallait Pas Supprimer 🔯

@FallaitPasSuppr

Recueil de tweets supprimés & contenus gênants — Attention: selon @GeWoessner d'@Europe1, dans le passé mon compte "se serait hystérisé sur les #juifs"

Case 2: Fallait Pas Supprimer

Deletion of normal daily users are noticed

Fallait Pas Supprimer 🚺

@FallaitPasSuppr

Recueil de tweets supprimés & contenus gênants — Attention: selon @GeWoessner d'@Europe1, dans le passé mon compte "se serait hystérisé sur les #juifs"

92 Following 919 Followers

Web Services Hoard Deleted Content

Removeddit



Uneddit

StackPrinter-Deleted

YouTomb

Politwoops







Lethe: Intuition

A simple but drastic solution:

Hide and resurrect the non-deleted posts!!

Confuse the adversary: is a post hidden or deleted?

A trade-off between Privacy and Availability



Twitter example





Mar 9 2013 ← Reply ★ Favorite 13 Retweet

Autocorrect is like that person who just graduated college and think they know everything.

@juliussharpe

Life is basically all the stuff you have to do to get from coffee time to whiskey time.

@jasonroeder

For me, the hardest part of the driving test was escaping before the car filled with ocean water.

Key idea of the design

Intermittent withdrawal mechanism



Example of a non-deleted post for a day with 90% availability



Persistently observes the platform and takes snapshot of it at different times

Act as normal users

Large-scale analysis of data

System & Security Goals

Deletion Privacy

Adversarial overhead

Availability

Deletion privacy: Our definition

Uncertainty about a post being deleted or just temporarily withdrawn at a given point of time





Likelihood ratio (LR)

Analyzing the LR

$$LR = \left(\frac{\overline{F_{T_u}}(\Delta t_u)}{f_{T_u}(\Delta t_u)} + 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\overline{F_{T_d}}(\Delta t_d - 1)}$$

LR is dependent on the PMF and CCDF of the up distribution as well as the CCDF of the down distribution

Quantifying the success of adversary

Adversarial overhead: precision and recall

$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$ $Pocall = \frac{TP}{TP}$	TP: correctly detected deleted posts	FP: falsely detected non-deleted posts
$Recall = \frac{1}{TP + FN}$	FN: falsely not detected deleted posts	TN: correctly not detected non-deleted posts

Platform Availability: avg. availability of a post within a period

Choice of the up/down distributions

$$LR = \left(\frac{\overline{F_{T_u}}(\Delta t_u)}{f_{T_u}(\Delta t_u)} + 1\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\overline{F_{T_d}}(\Delta t_d - 1)}$$

Up Distribution: memoryless Geometric distribution It has a constant inverse hazard rate for all up time periods

Down Distribution: heavy tailed Negative binomial distribution lowest inverse CCDF value via empirical exploration

Deletion Privacy = Adversary Decision Threshold





System Evaluation

What is the adversarial overhead for identifying deleted posts with Lethe?

Experiment set up

Dataset:

1% random sample of daily tweets (Oct 15 – Mar 17)



100 million tweets deleted from the one billion collection

Parameters

Mean down time: 1 hour

Mean up time: 6, 9, 19, hours

availability 85, 90, 95%

Adversarial overhead with increasing precision



Adversary has a low precision in identifying deleted content for different thresholds for all values of platform availability