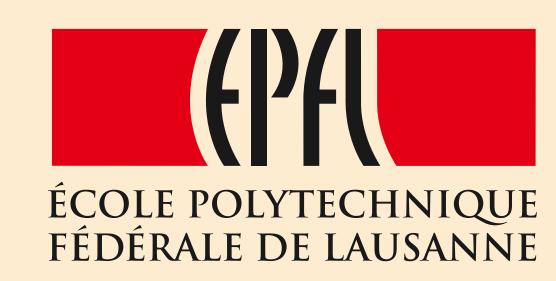
If you Can't Beat Them, Join Them:



A Usability Approach to Interdependent Privacy in Cloud Apps

Hamza Harkous and Karl Aberer

hamzaharkous.com



Growing Business Adoption of Cloud Ecosystems

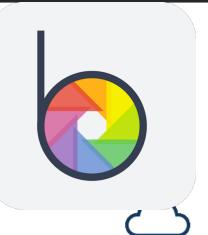






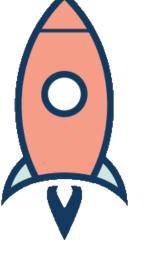
3rd party apps

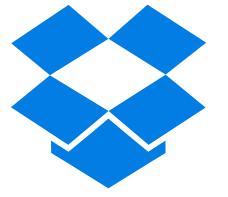












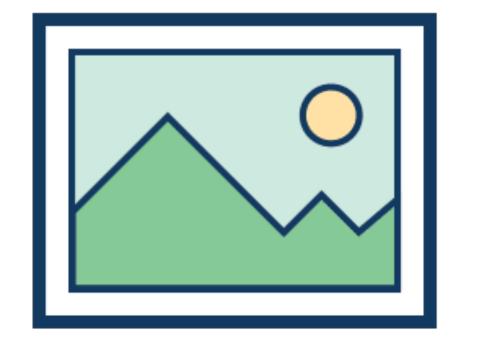
CSPs

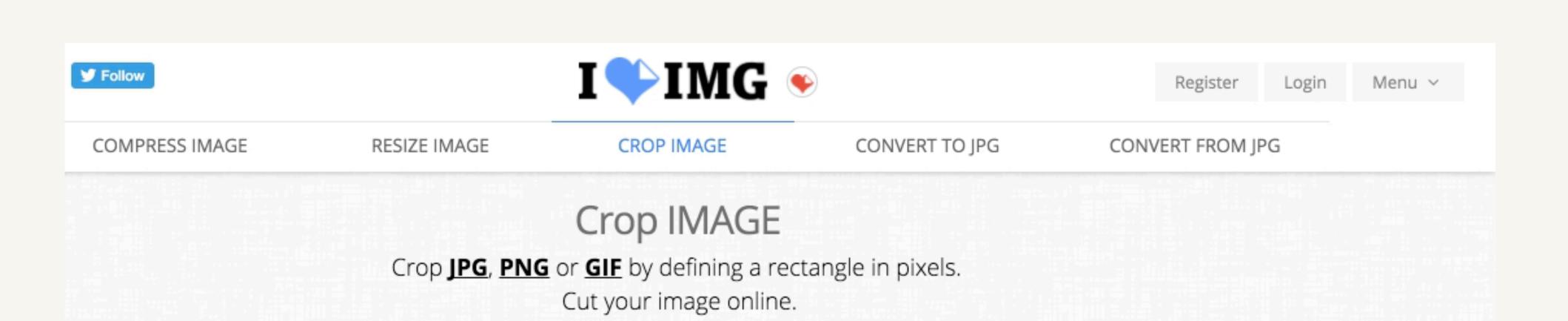


freely enough, and men always have done so.

The Time Traveller (for so it will be convenient to speak of him) was expounding a recondite matter to us. His grey eyes shone and twinkled, and his usually pale face was flushed and animated. The fire burned brightly, and the soft radiance of the incandescent lights in the lilies of silver caught the bubbles that flashed and passed in our glasses. Our chairs, being his patents, embraced and caressed us rather than submitted to be sat upon, and there was that luxurious after-dinner atmo-

Your Files





Select image

or drop image here

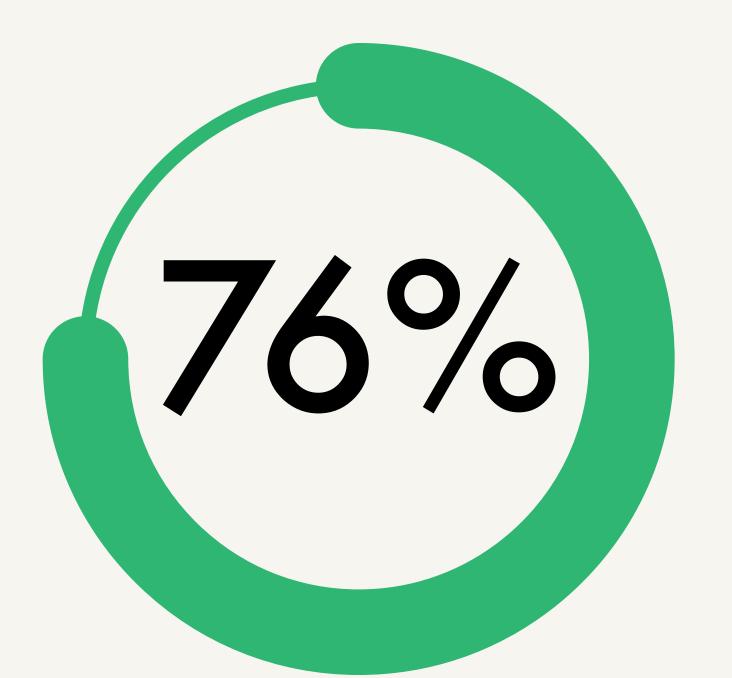
Organizations use 10-20 times more cloud apps than their IT departments think*.

The Proliferation of new Adversaries: 3rd party apps



\$13.851

average financial impact on a company as a result of a cloud-storage data breach



of Google Drive apps featured on Chrome Store ask for **full access** to all your files*



*Harkous et al. The Curious Case of the PDF Converter that Likes Mozart: Dissecting and Mitigating the Privacy Risk of Personal Cloud Apps. (PoPETs 2016)



37.2%

of documents are shared with at least 1 other user

^{*}Skyhigh Networks. Cloud Adoption and Risk Report. 2015.

^{*}Elastica Cloud Threat Labs. 1H 2016 Shadow Data Report. 2016.



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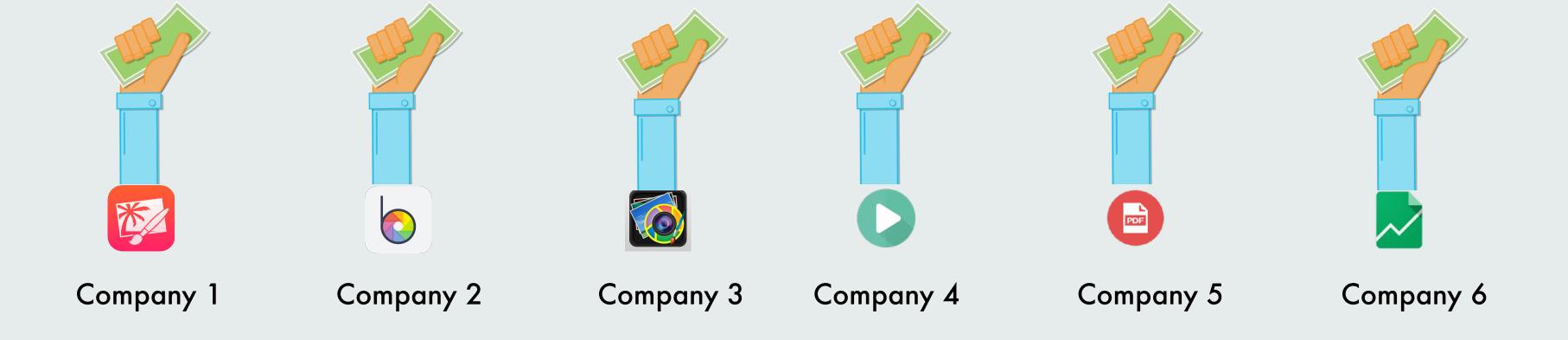


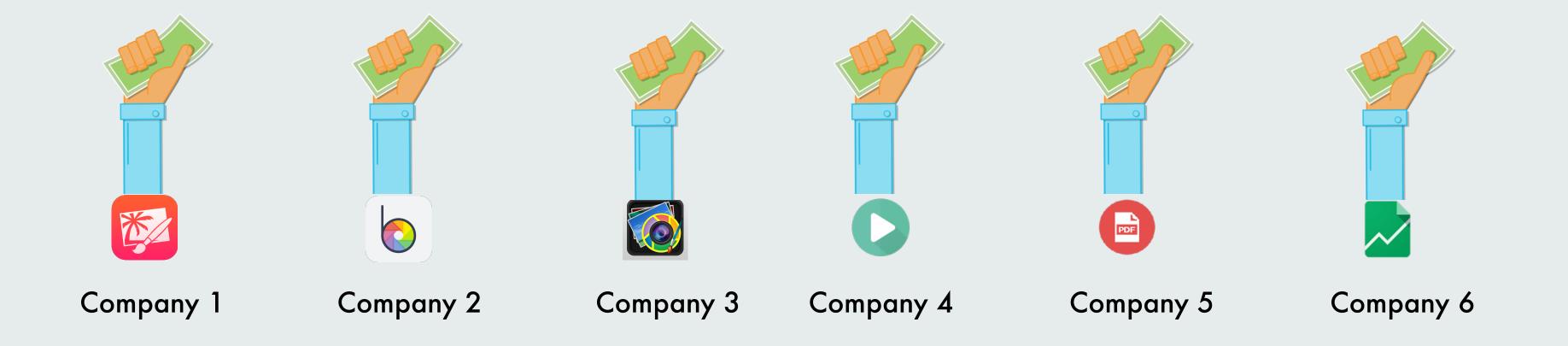
23%

of documents are broadly shared (with all employees or with outsiders)

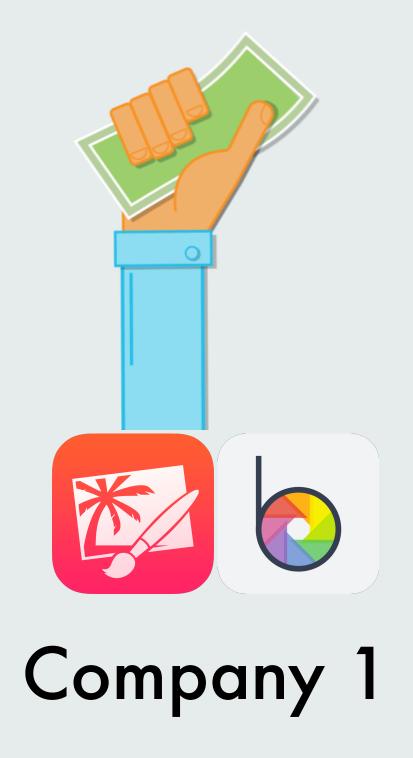
^{*}Skyhigh Networks. Cloud Adoption and Risk Report. 2015.

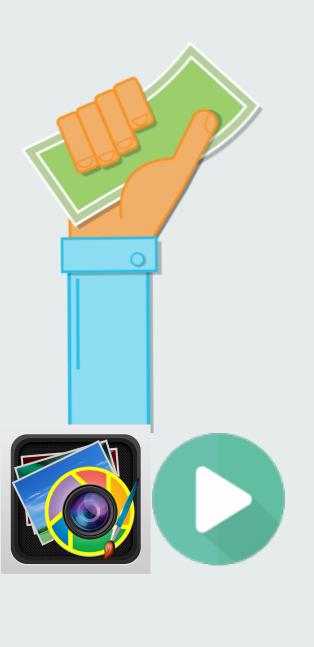
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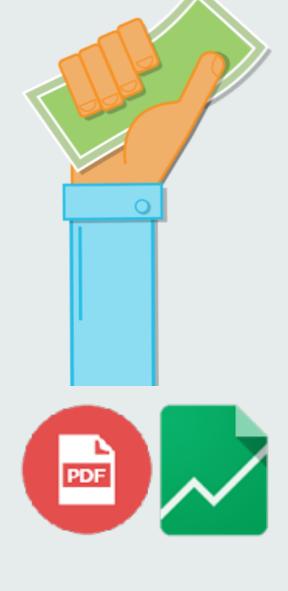




Too Many Shareholders → Larger Attack Surface

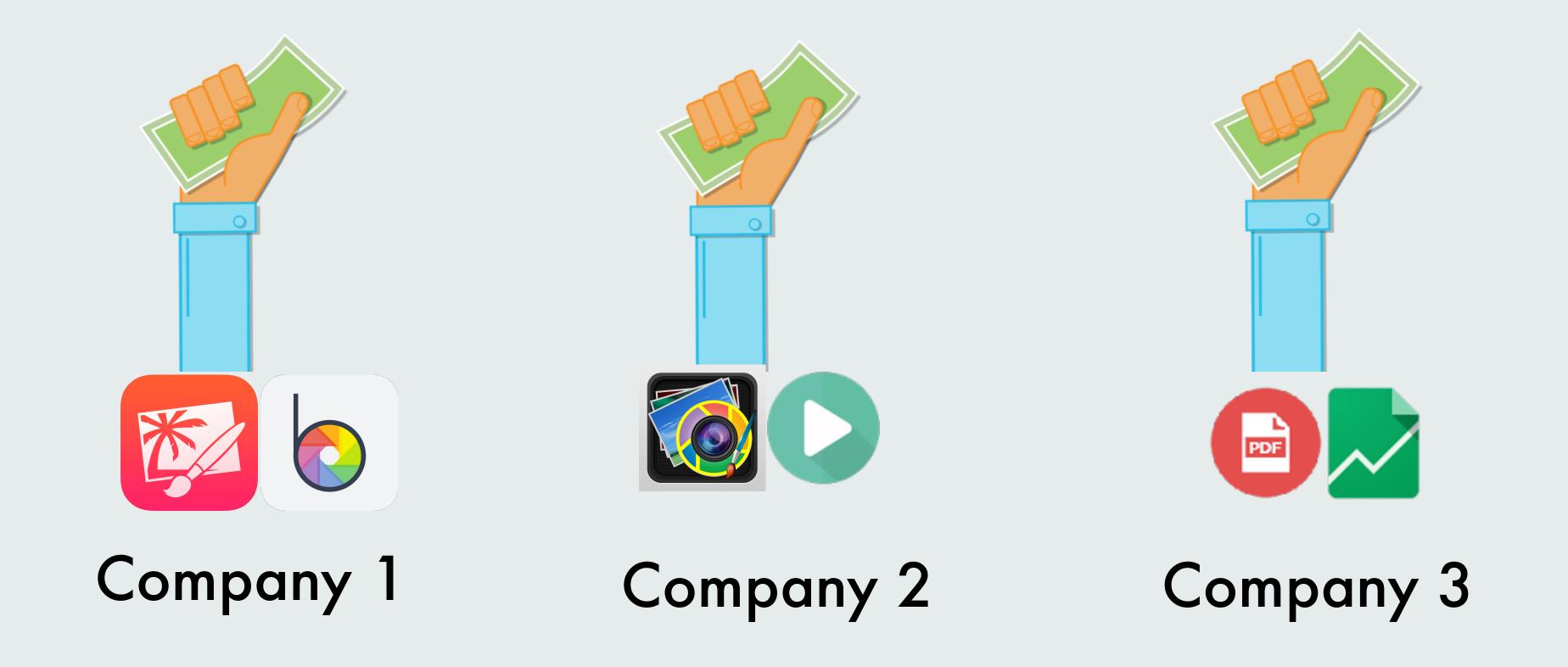






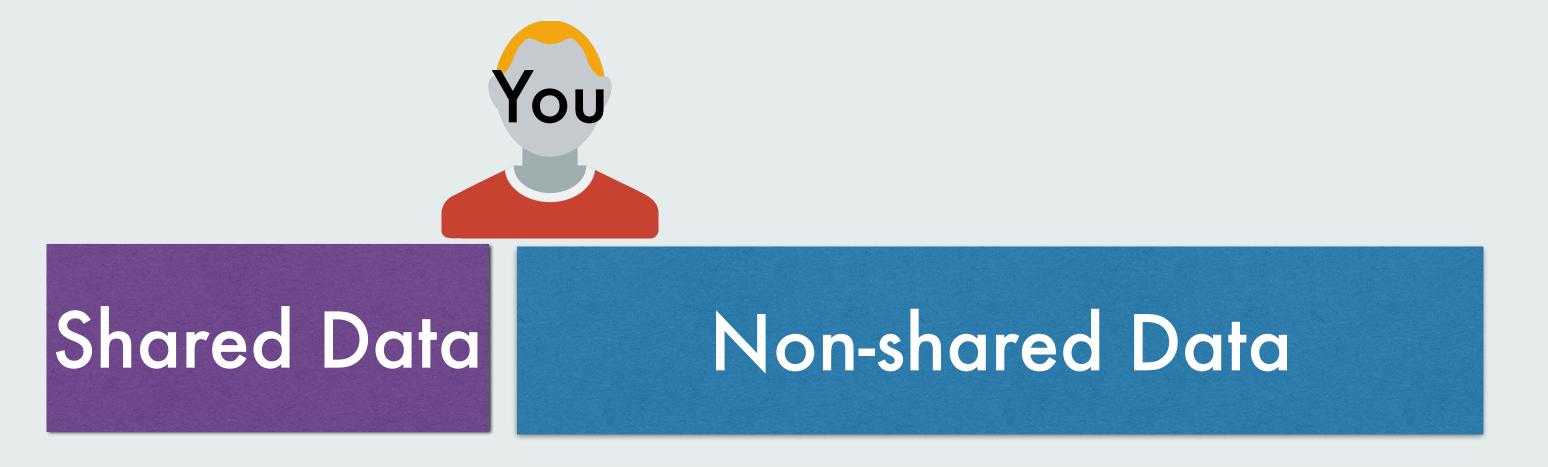
Company 2

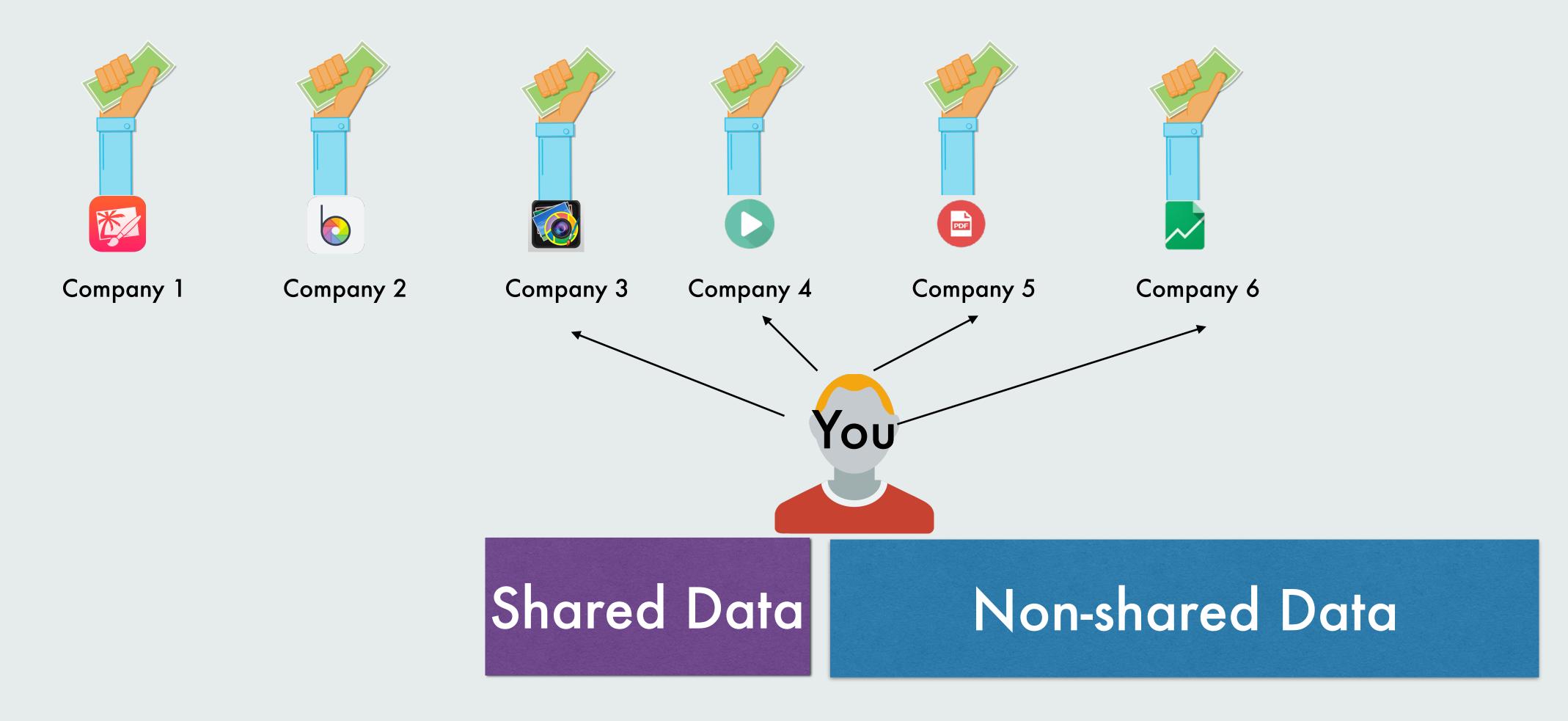
Company 3

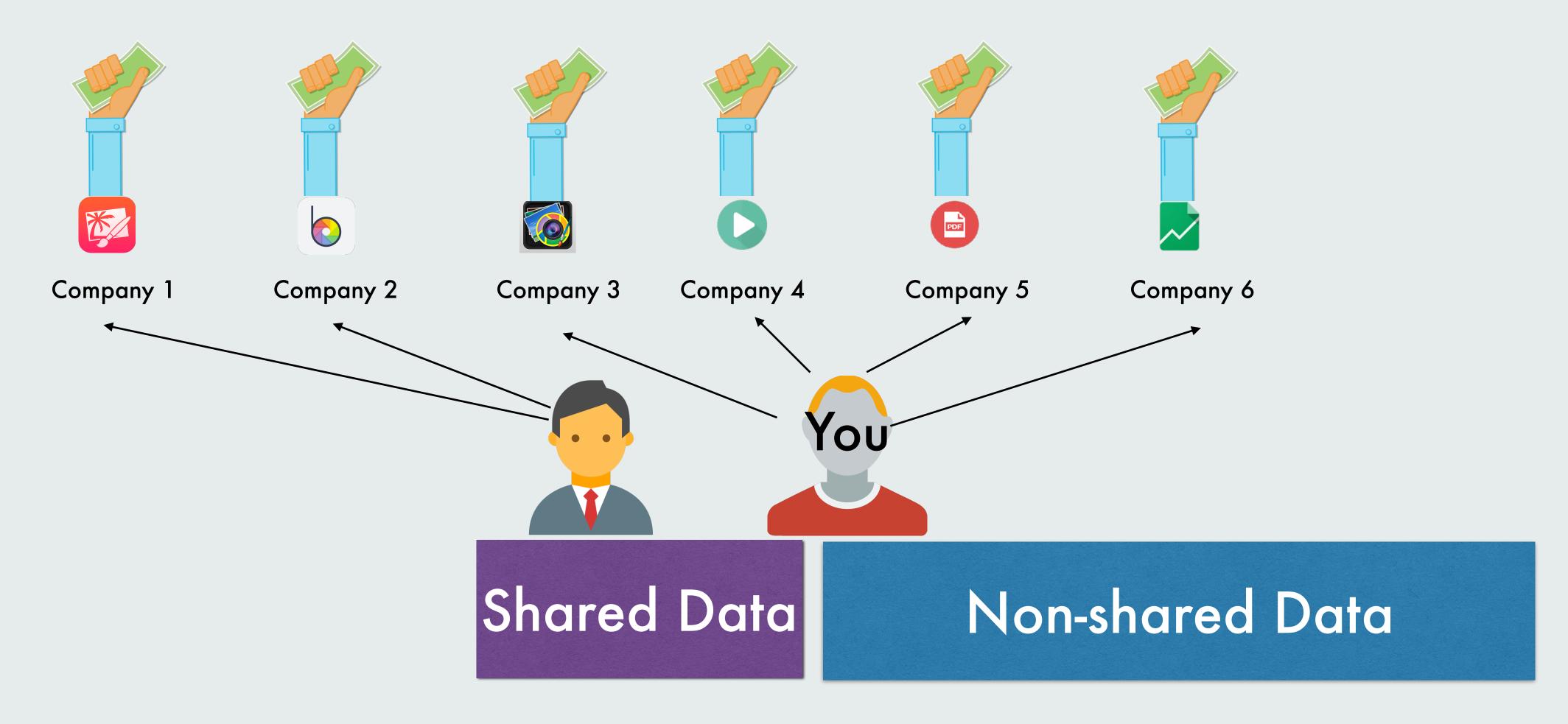


Fewer Shareholders -> Narrower attack surface

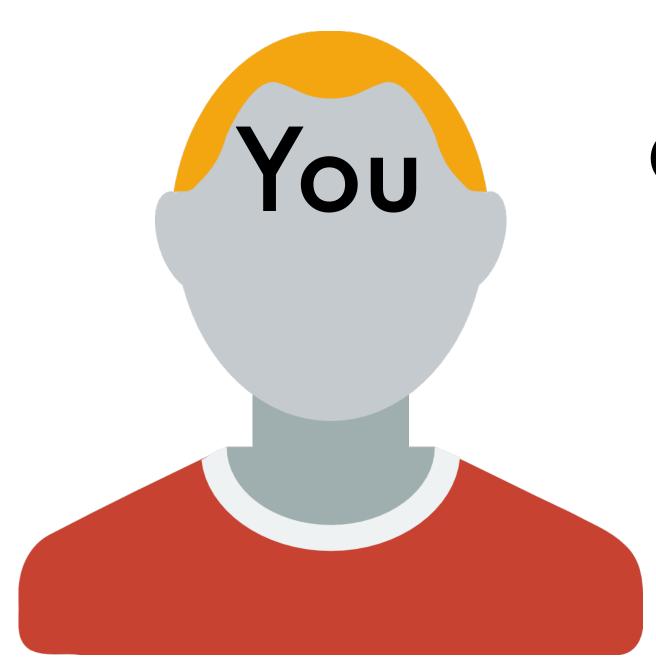












Cannot remember all companies



Cannot remember all companies

Don't know what others install so that you don't give access to new companies



Cannot remember all companies

Don't know what others install so that you don't give access to new companies

Cannot control what others install

Interdependent Privacy

"The privacy of individual users is bound to be affected by the decisions of others, and could be out of their own control"*

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Originally introduced in the context of Facebook apps

- Biczok and Chia, Interdependent privacy: Let me share your data. In FC 2013
- Pu and Grossklags, An economic model and simulation results of app adoption decisions on networks with interdependent privacy consequences, GameSec 2014

Interdependent Privacy

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- Pu and Grossklags, An economic model and simulation results of app adoption decisions on networks with interdependent privacy consequences, GameSec 2014

Also used in the context of location privacy

^{*} Olteanu, et al. "Quantifying interdependent privacy risks with location data." IEEE TMC (2016).



of Facebook apps get the friends' data*





of cloud apps with full access get the collaborators' data



First to study the problem in the context of cloud apps.

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- We quantify the effects of interdependent privacy in the wild.

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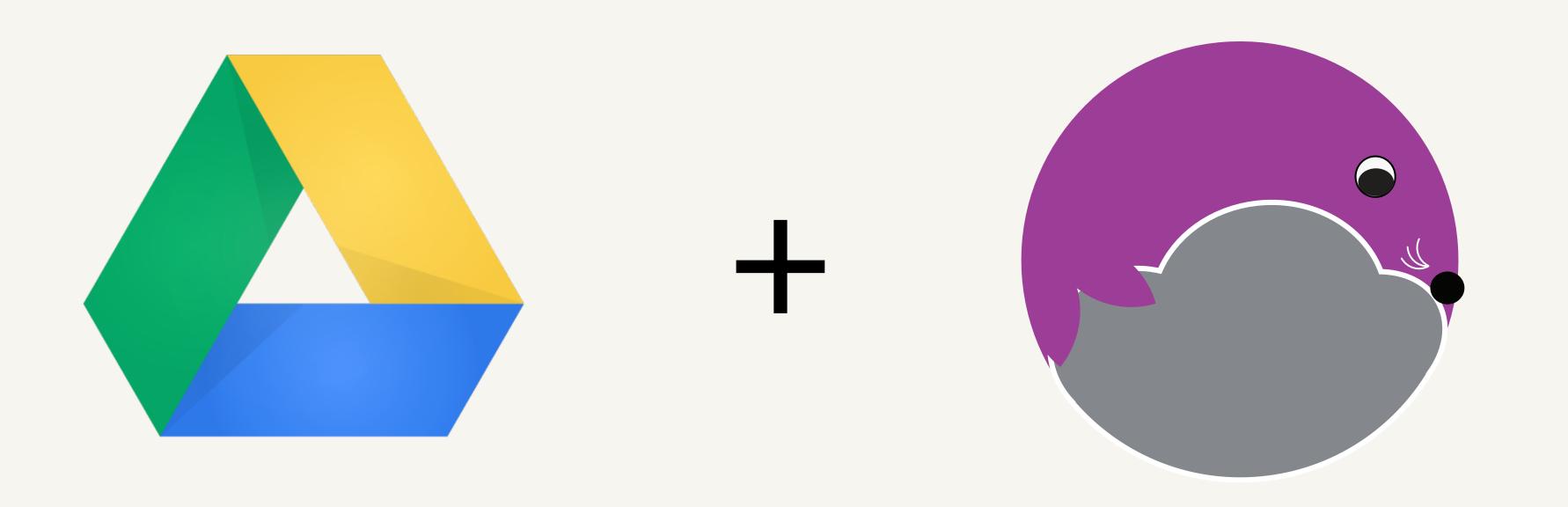
- First to study the problem in the context of cloud apps.
- We quantify the effects of interdependent privacy in the wild.
- We propose a usable privacy solution to mitigate the issue.
- · We showcase the network effect of privacy-aware decisions at scale.

Research Question-1

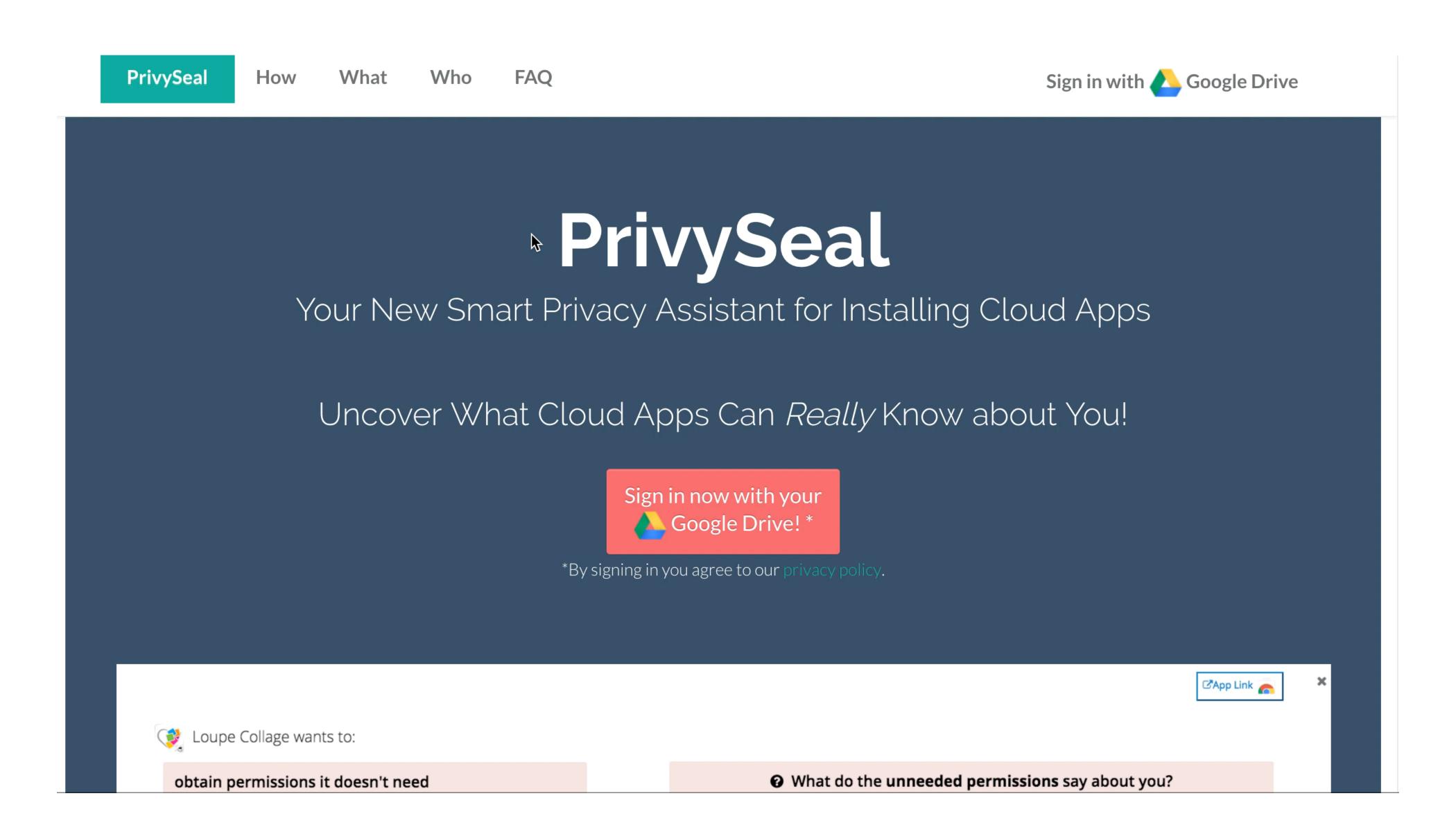
How significant is the impact of collaborators' app adoption decisions on the users' privacy loss?

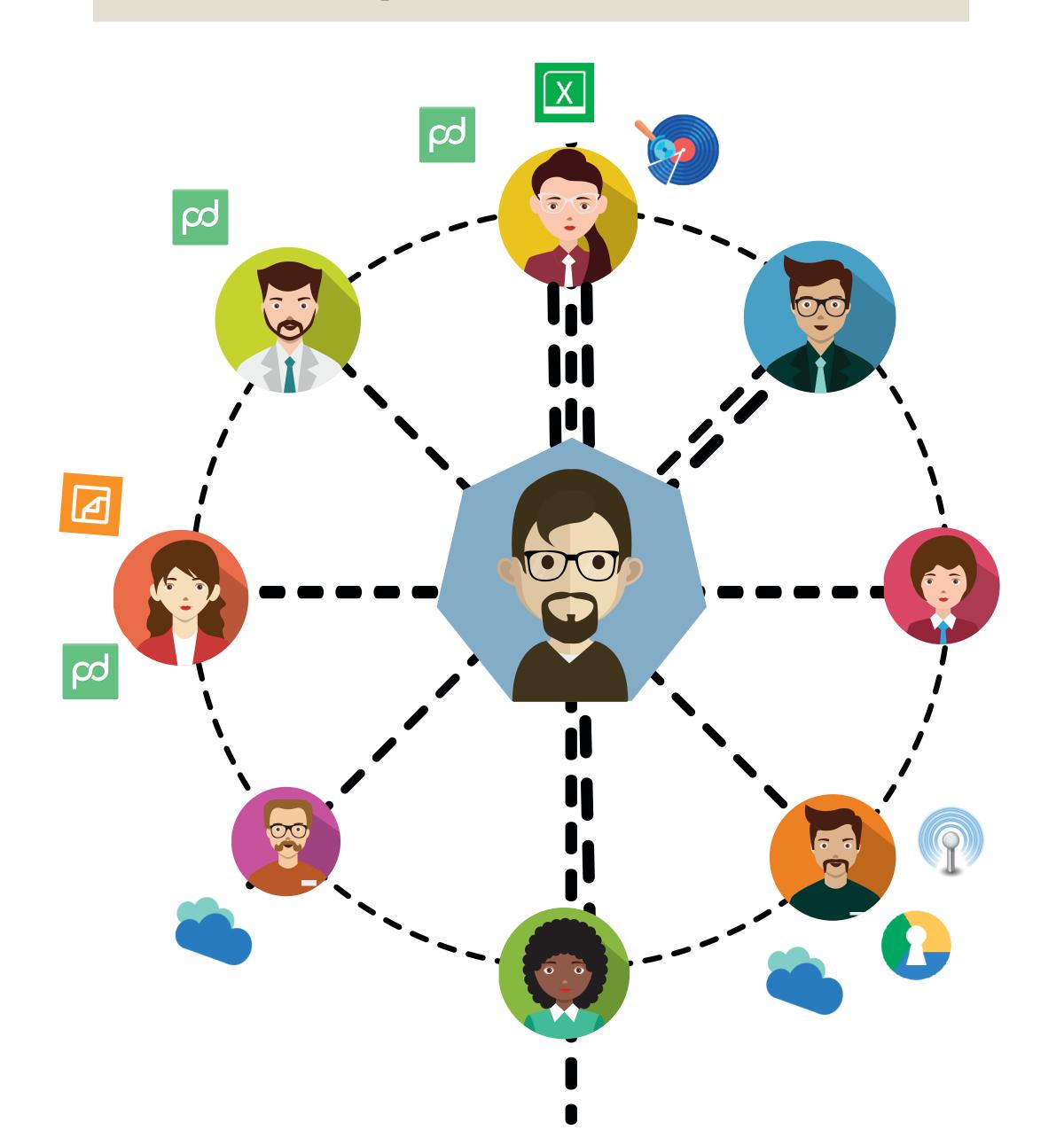
Dataset study:

Google Drive+PrivySeal



privyseal.epfl.ch



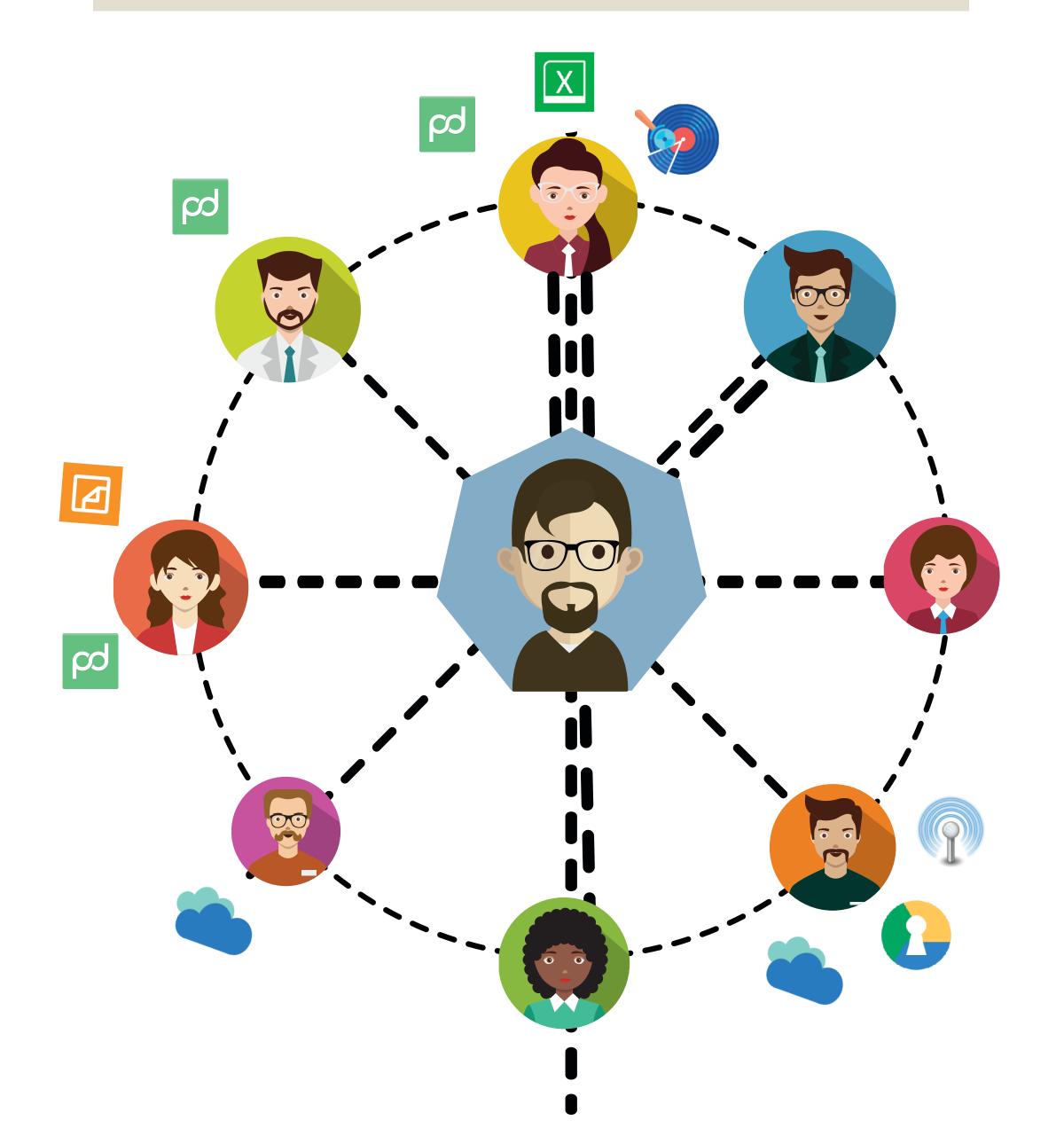


183 Google Drive users

≥ 10 files each

≥ 5% shared files

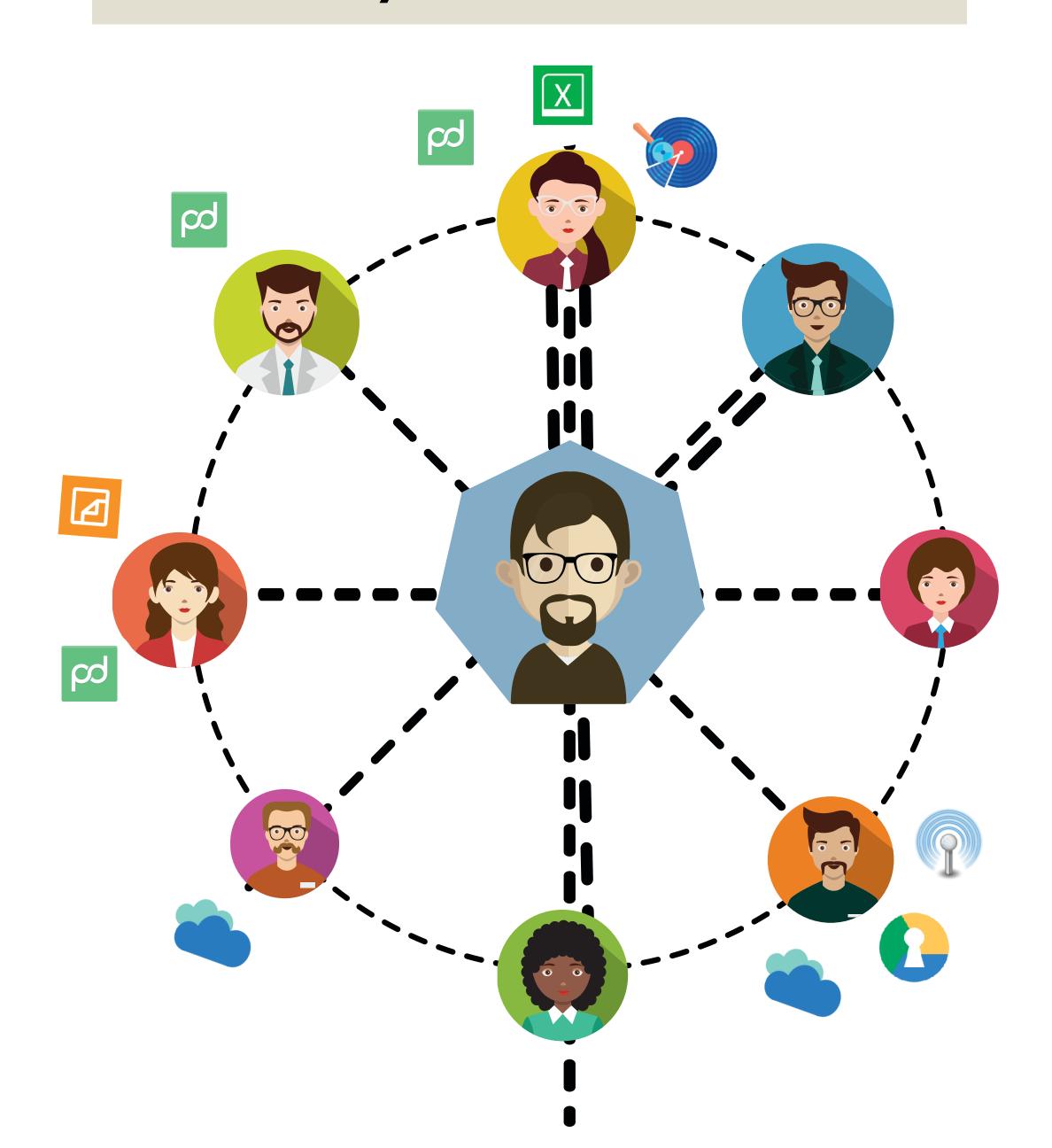
131 Google Drive apps



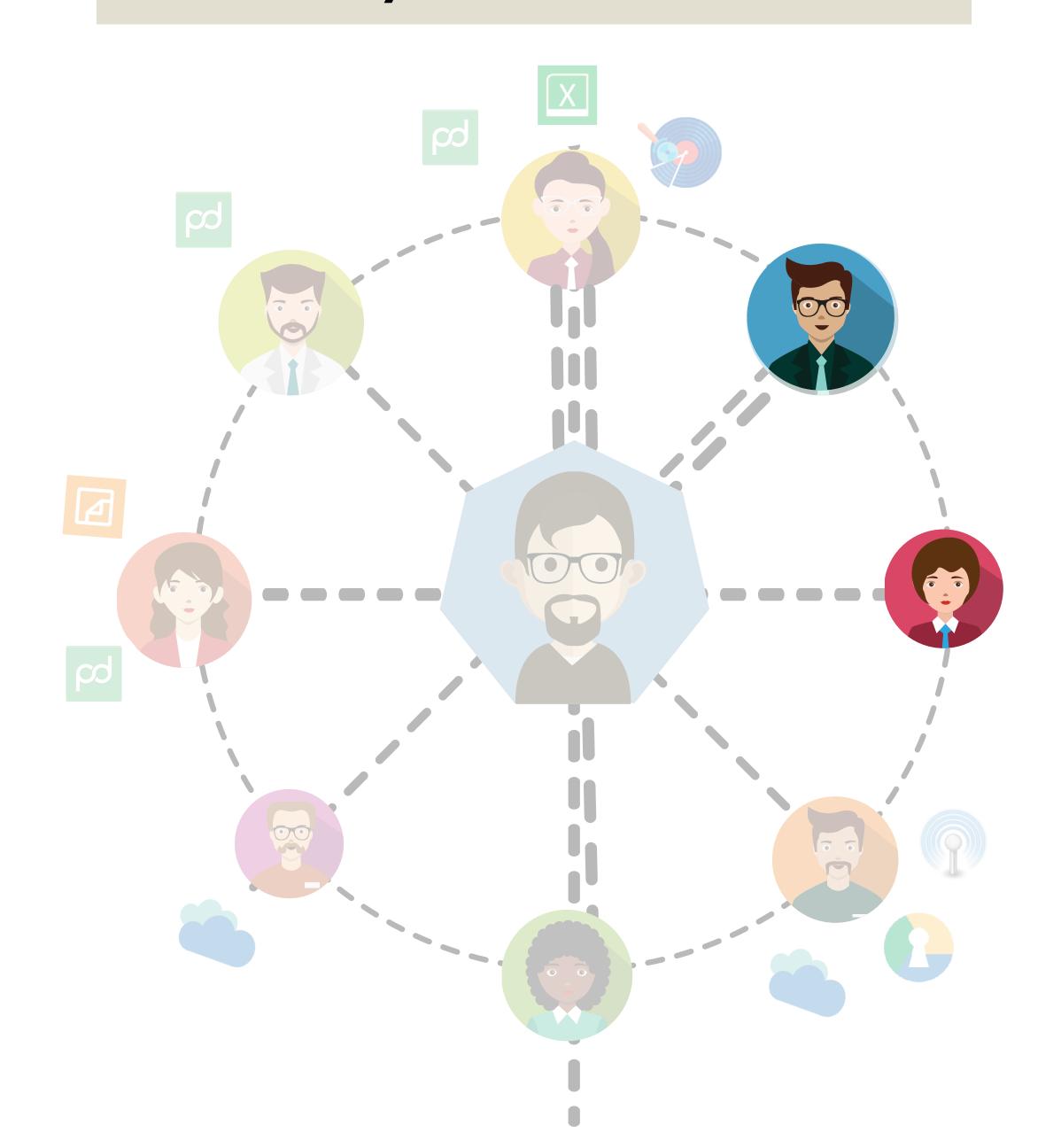
- 183 Google Drive users
- ≥ 10 files each
- ≥ 5% shared files
- 131 Google Drive apps

Data:

- anonymized user ids
- anonymized file ids
- list of collaborators per file
- list of apps per user
- vendor for each app

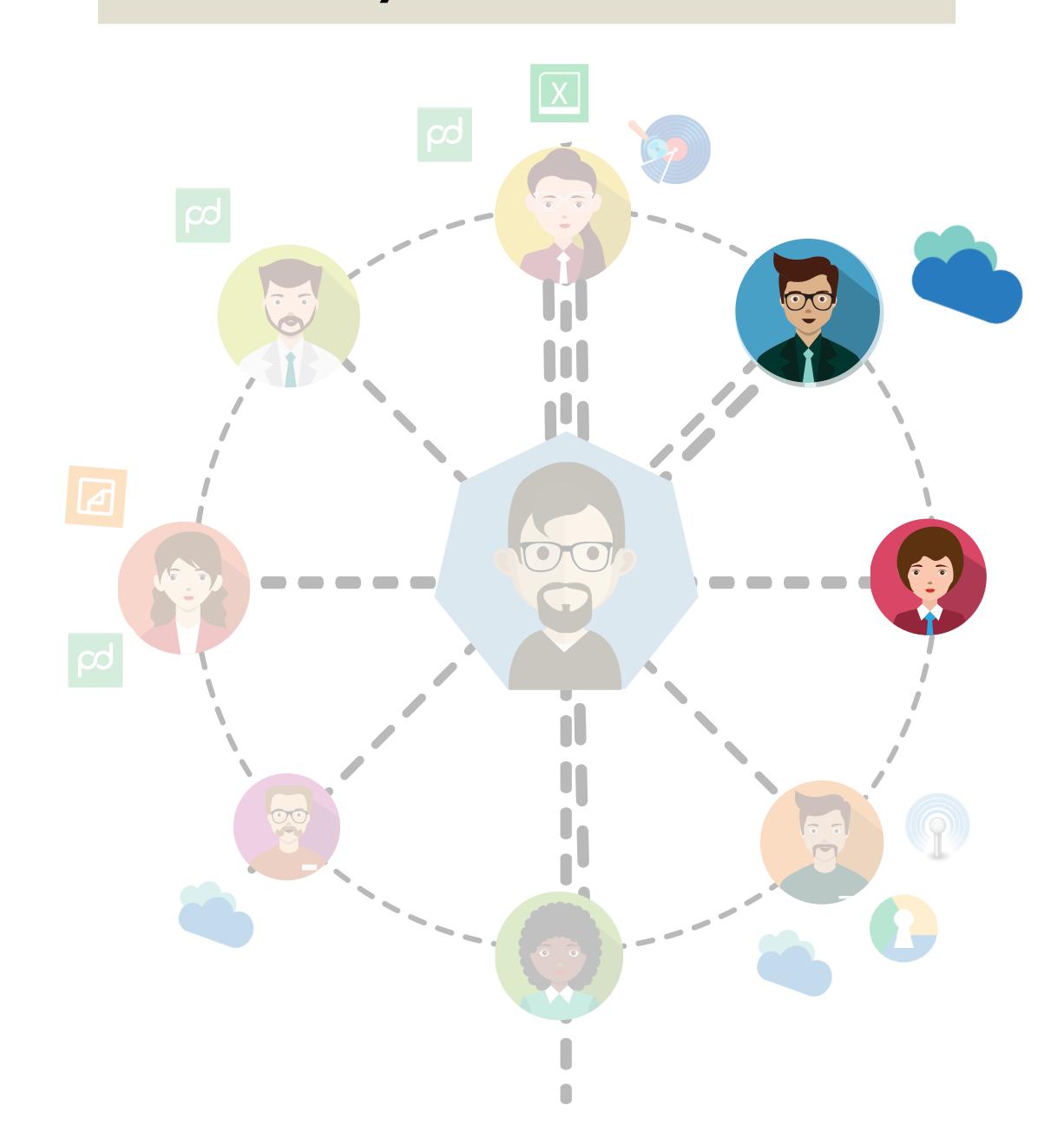


For collaborators not in the dataset, assign the apps of a random user from the dataset



For collaborators not in the dataset, assign the apps of a random user from the dataset

Anonymized Dataset



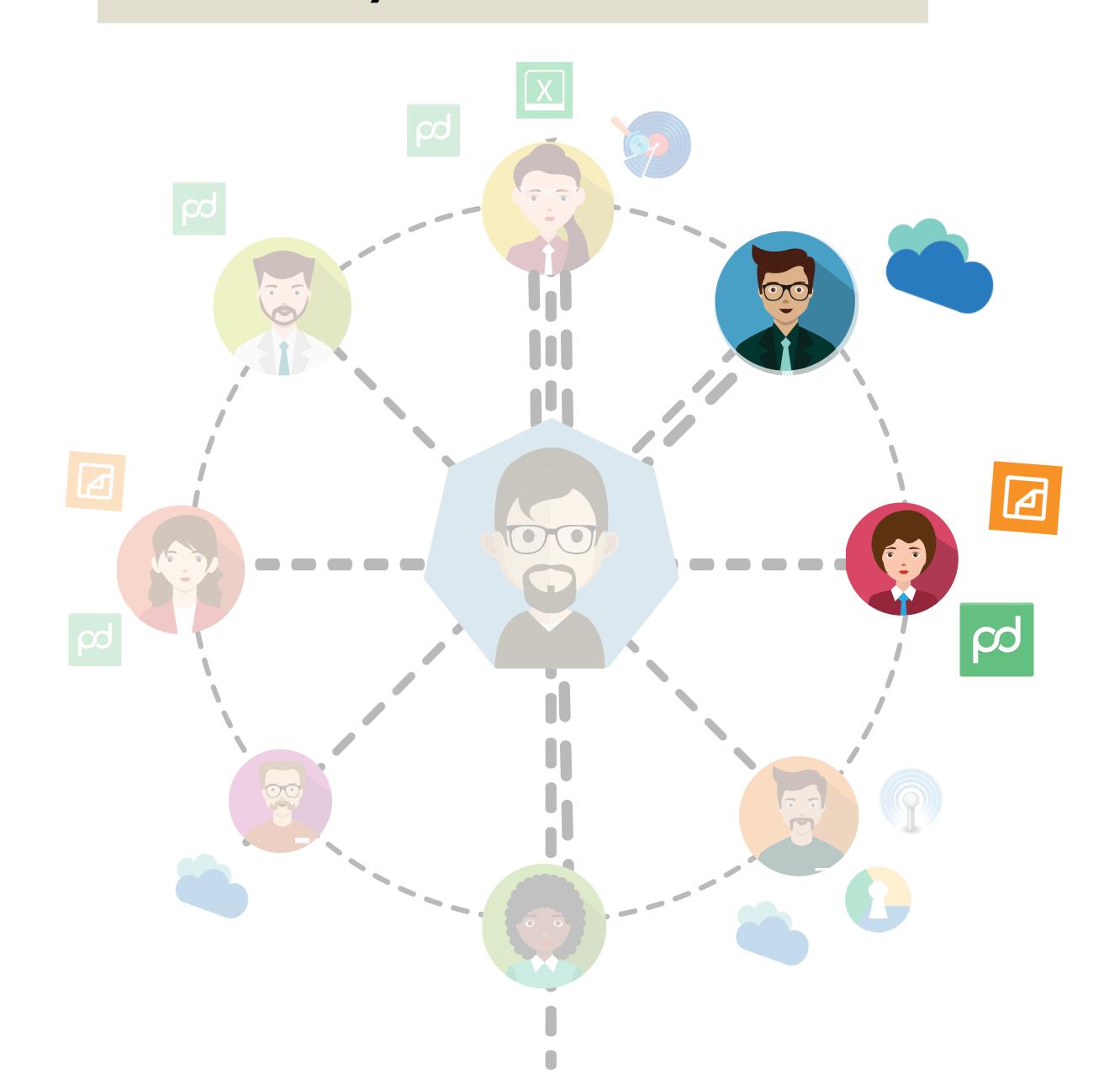
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Anonymized Dataset



For collaborators not in the dataset, assign the apps of a random user from the dataset

Anonymized Dataset



For collaborators not in the dataset, assign the apps of a random user from the dataset

3,422 users+collaborators

for a user u and set V of vendors

$$VFC_u(V) = \sum_{v \in V} \frac{|F_{u,v}|}{|F_u|}$$

 $|F_{u,v}|$ number of files of user u accessible by vendor v

 $|F_u|$ number of files of user u

Why VFC?

Easy to relay to the user:

"the percentage of your files accessible by the company"

Why VFC?

Easy to relay to the user:

"the percentage of your files accessible by the company"

Does not need external vendor evaluations:

e.g. based on reputation, number of installations, etc

Part due to the users' decisions

$$Self-VFC_u = VFC_u(V_u)$$

 V_u vendors authorized by the user

Part due to the users' decisions

 V_u vendors authorized by the user

Part due to the collaborators' decisions

Collaborators-
$$VFC_u = VFC_u(V_{C(u)})$$

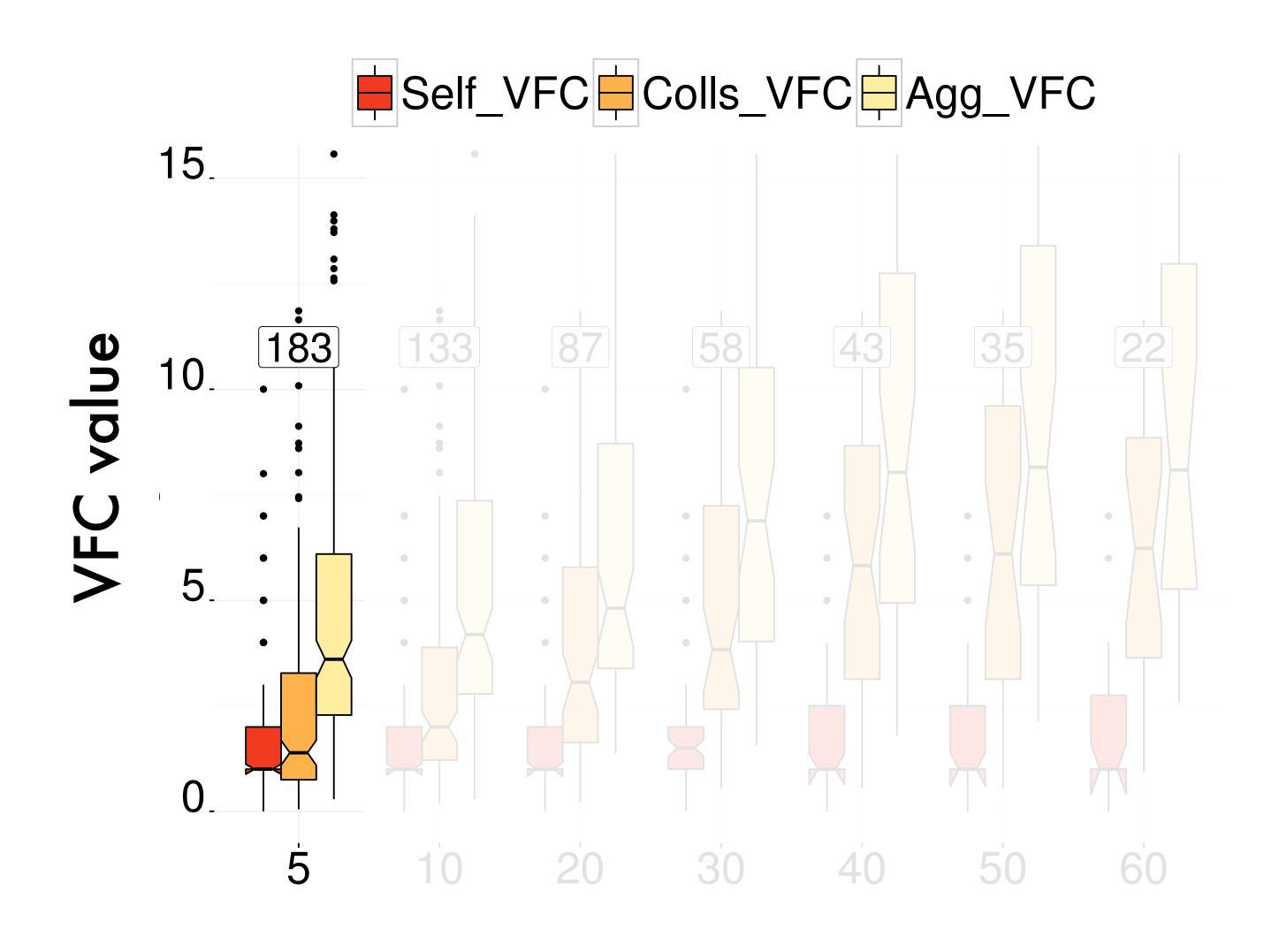
 $V_{C(u)}$ vendors authorized by the collaborators

Combined metric due to the users' and the collaborators

$$Aggregate-VFC_u = VFC_u(V_u \cup V_{C(u)})$$

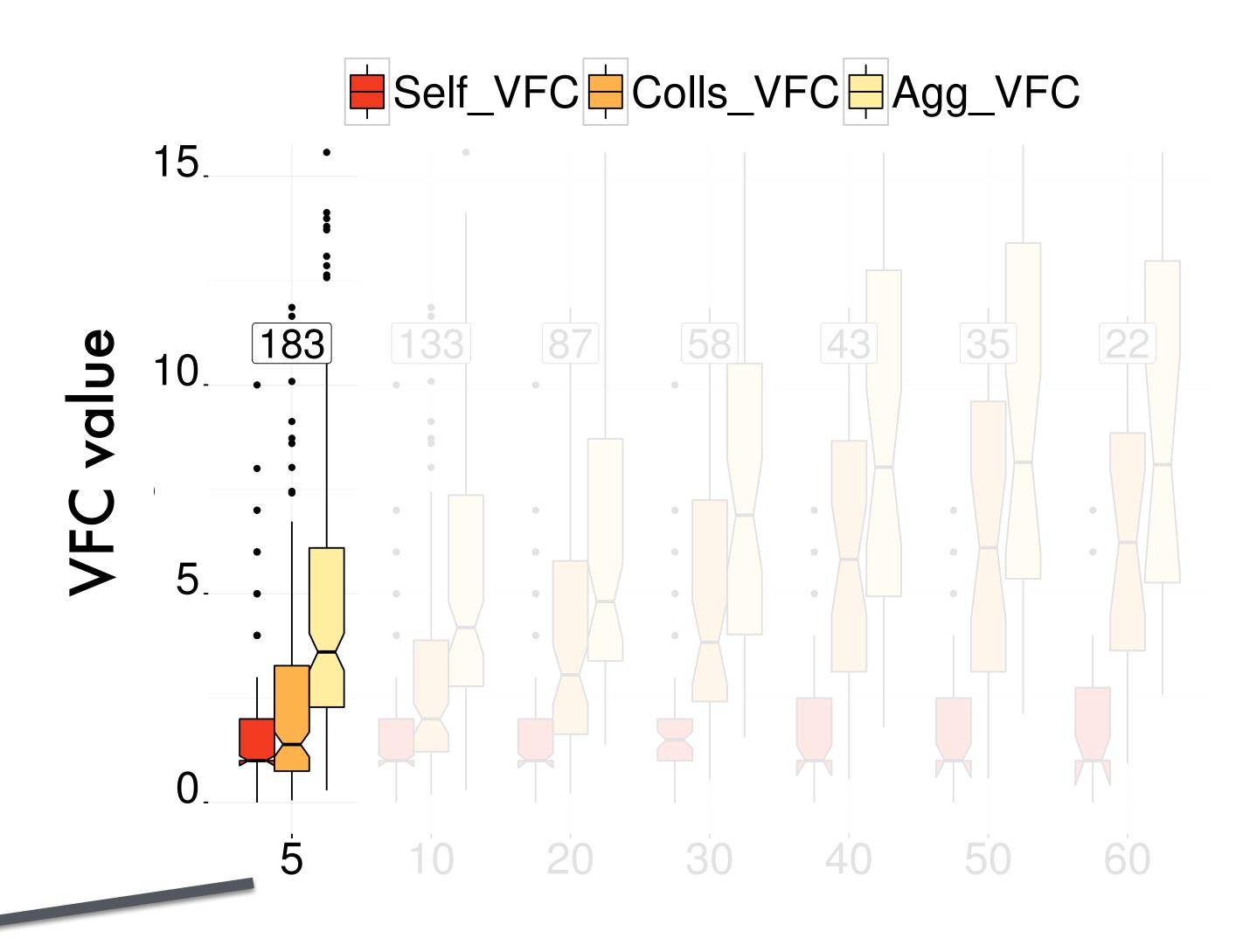
 V_u vendors authorized by the user $V_{C(u)}$ vendors authorized by the collaborators

How the VFC evolves with more shared data:



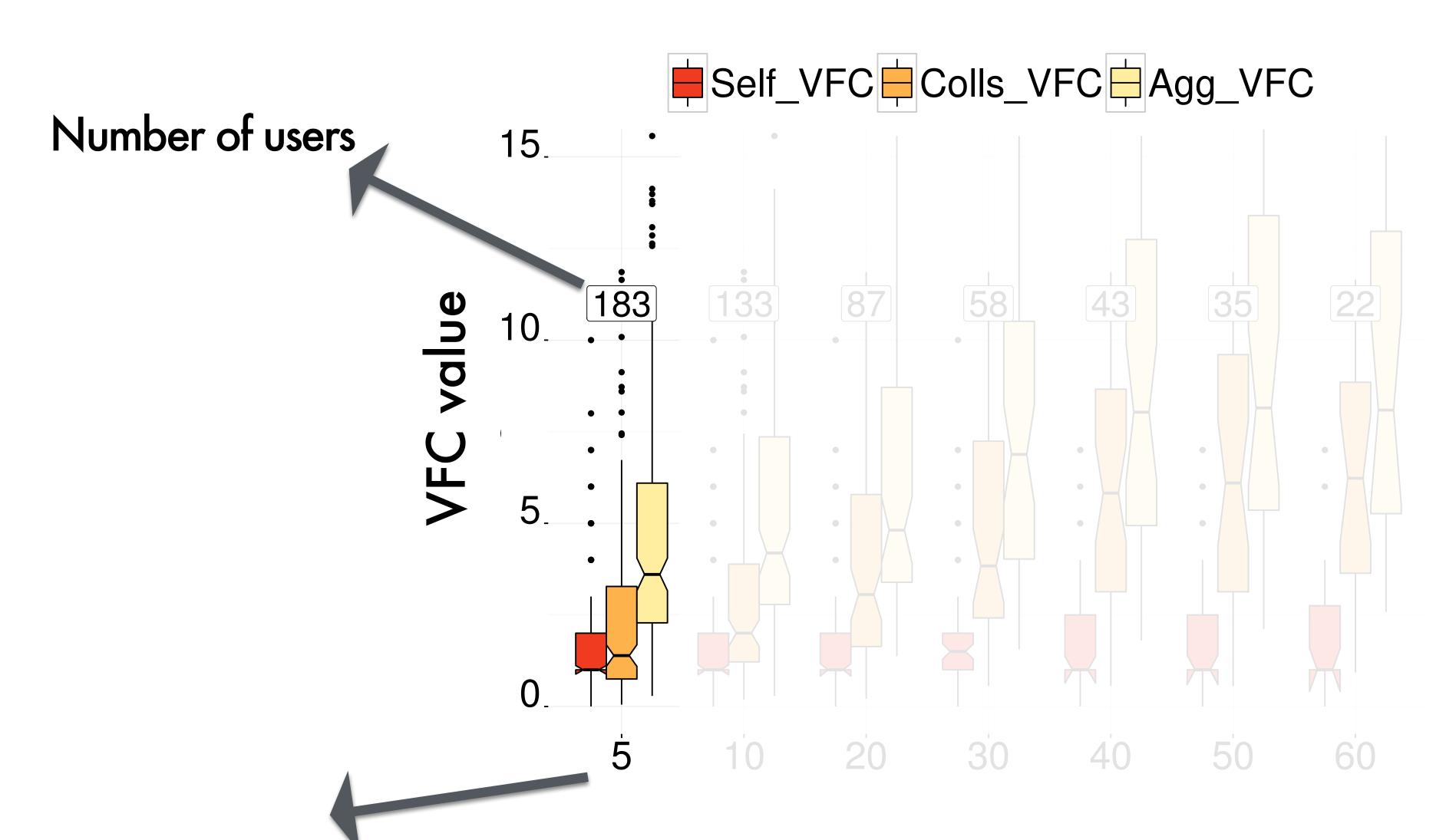
Minimum % of Shared Files per User

How the VFC evolves with more shared data:



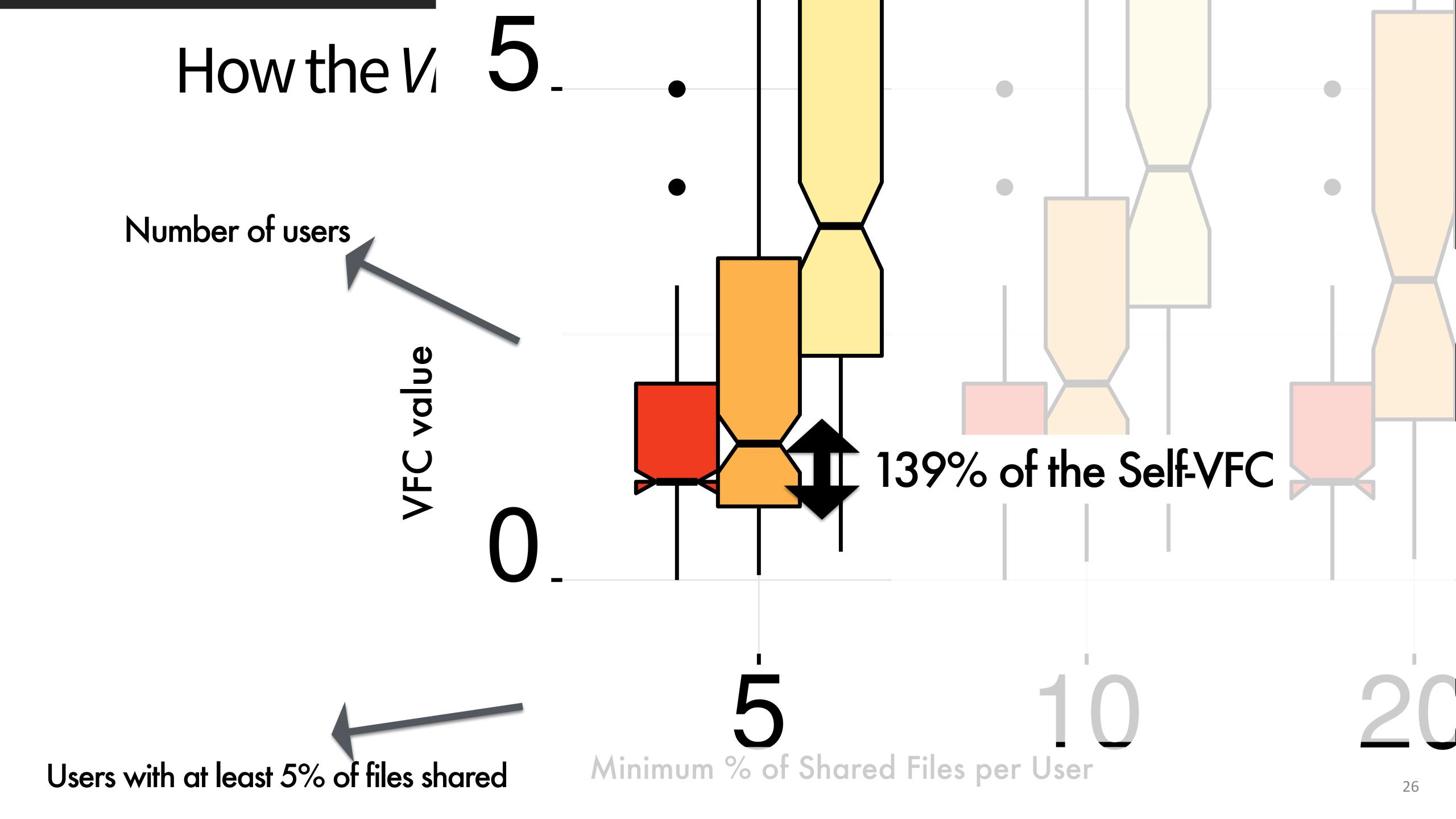
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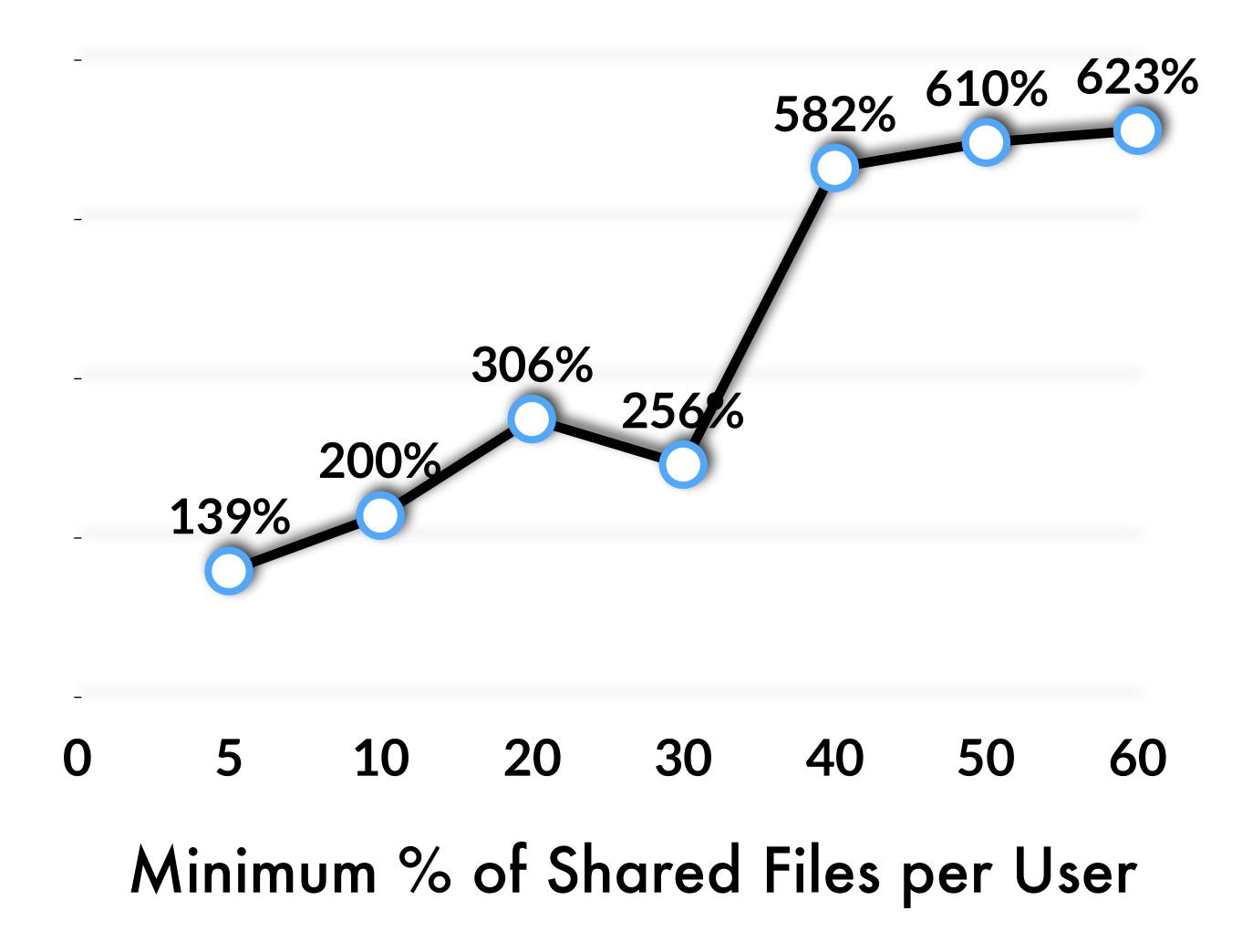


Users with at least 5% of files shared

Minimum % of Shared Files per User



% Privacy Loss due to Collaborators relative to that due to the User



Research Question-1

How significant is the impact of collaborators' app adoption decisions on the users' privacy loss?

Collaborators' decisions are highly significant.

They become more important as the sharing frequency increases

Research Question-2

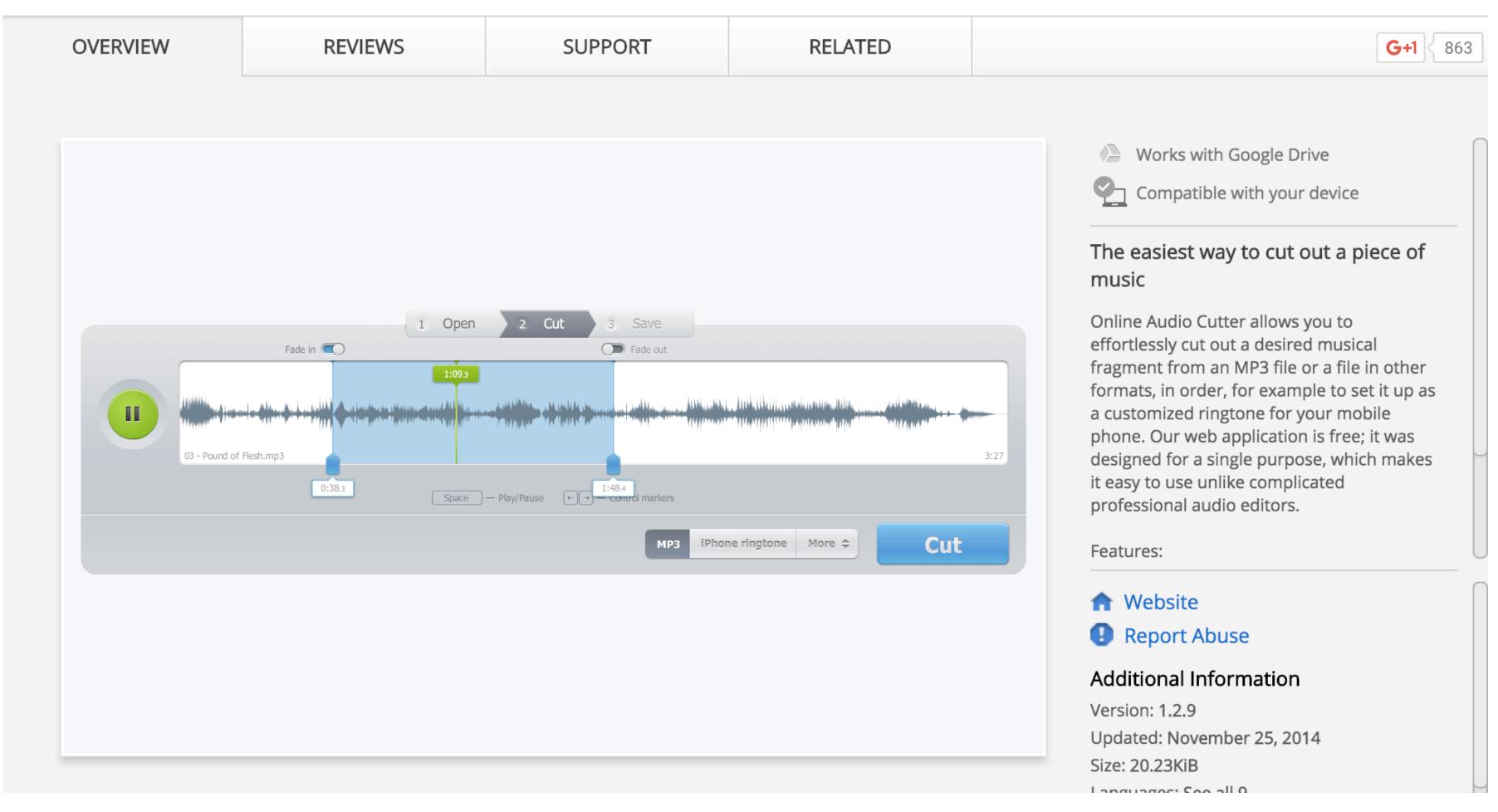
Do Current Permission Models help user minimize the VFC?

How can we improve them?

Current Permission Models



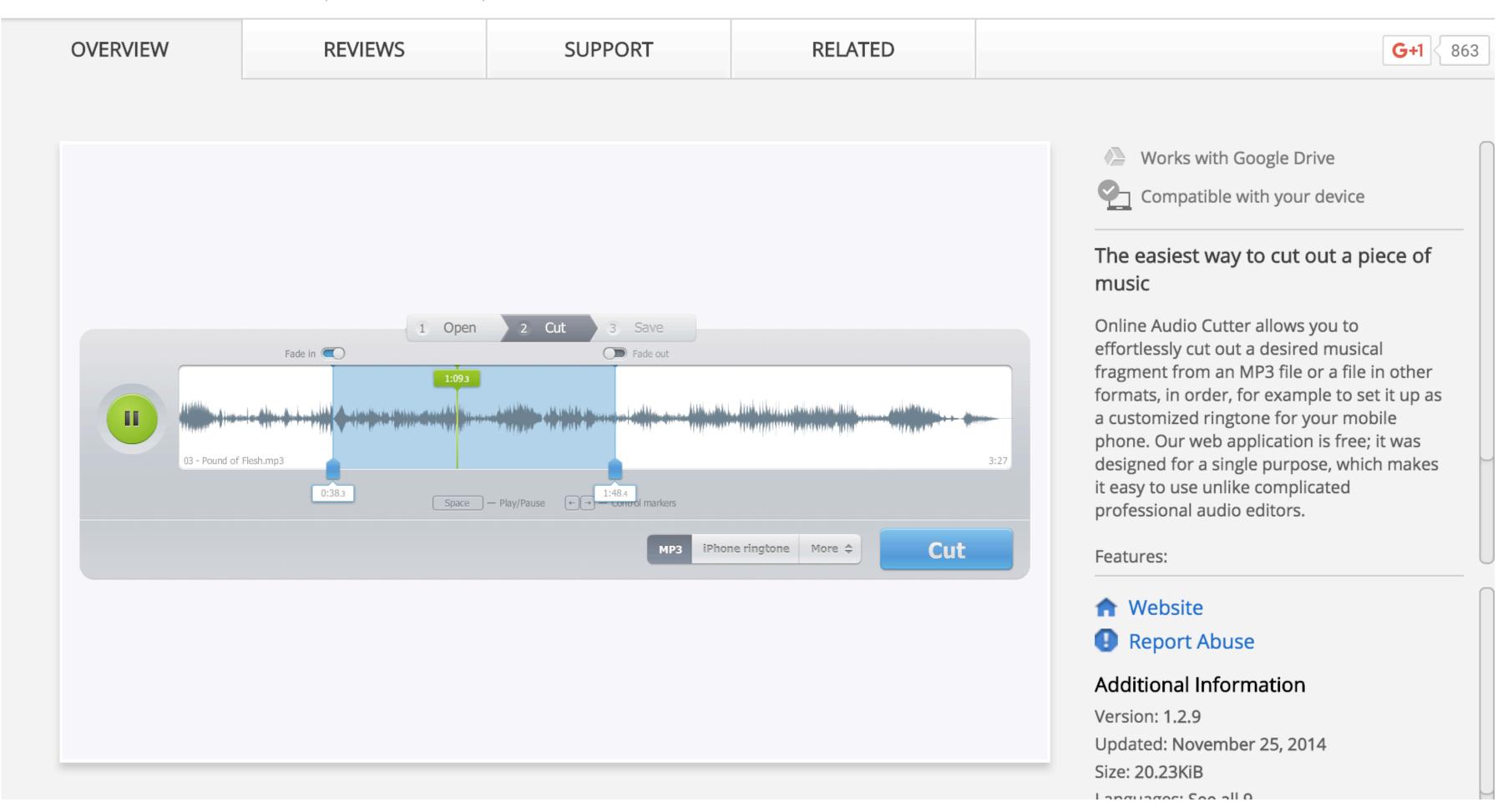
VISIT WEBSITE



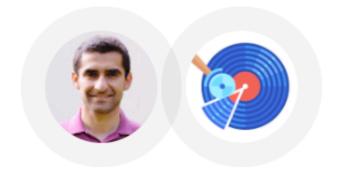
Current Permission Models



VISIT WEBSITE



Current Permission Models



Online Audio Cutter would like to:

View and manage the files in your Google Driv	re i
View the files in your Google Drive	i
View and manage Google Drive files and folder you have opened or created with this app	ers that
Add itself to Google Drive	i

By clicking Allow, you allow this app and Google to use your information in accordance with their respective terms of service and privacy policies. You can change this and other Account Permissions at any time.

History-Based (HB) Insights Model

History-Based (HB) Insights Model

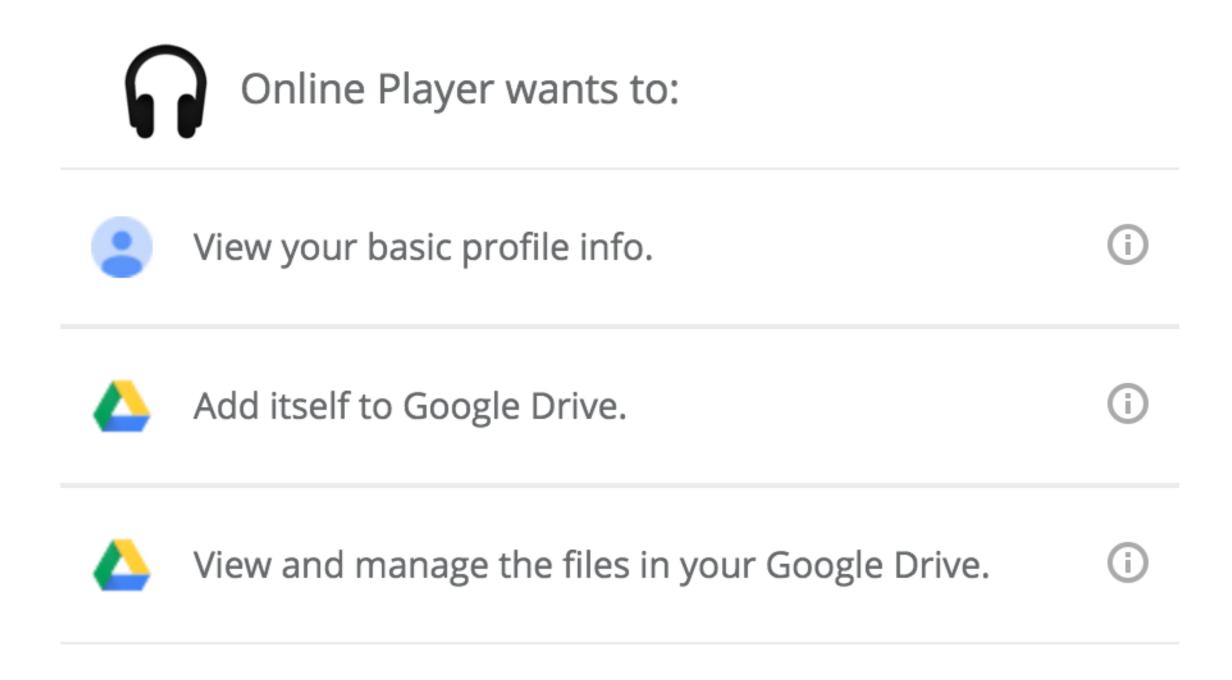
You are made aware of the **percentage** of your files that the **vendor** already has (i.e. the Aggregate VFC)

(due to your or your collaborators' decisions)





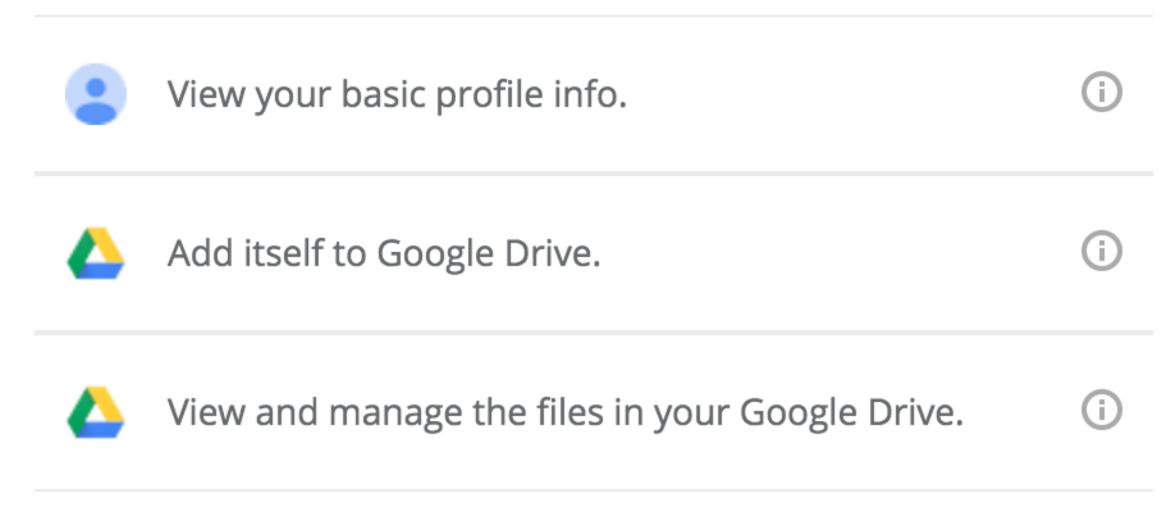
Baseline Permission Models



HB Insights Permission Models



Online Player wants to:

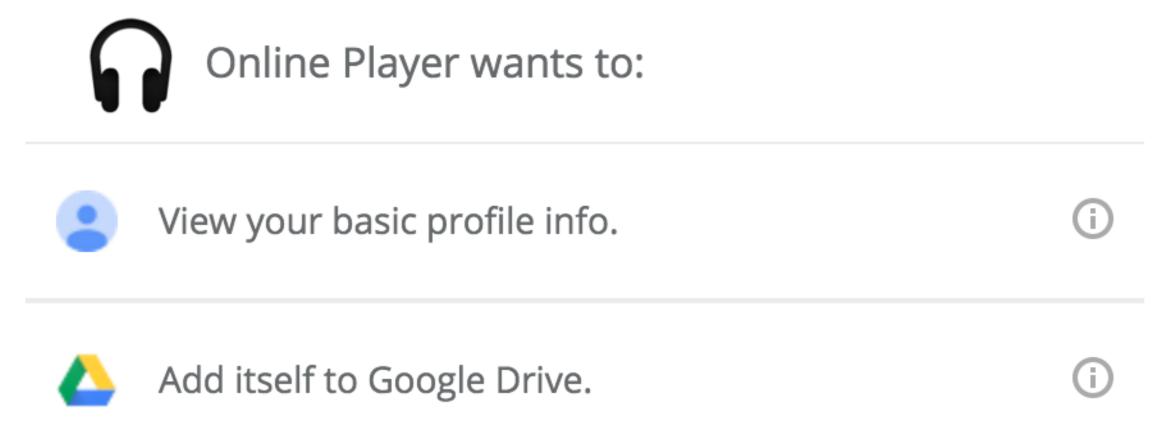


The app's company (**driveplayer.com**) already has access to:

70% of your files

Your friend Lisa has already installed an app from **driveplayer.com**. So this company already has access to the files you share with Lisa.

HB Insights Permission Models



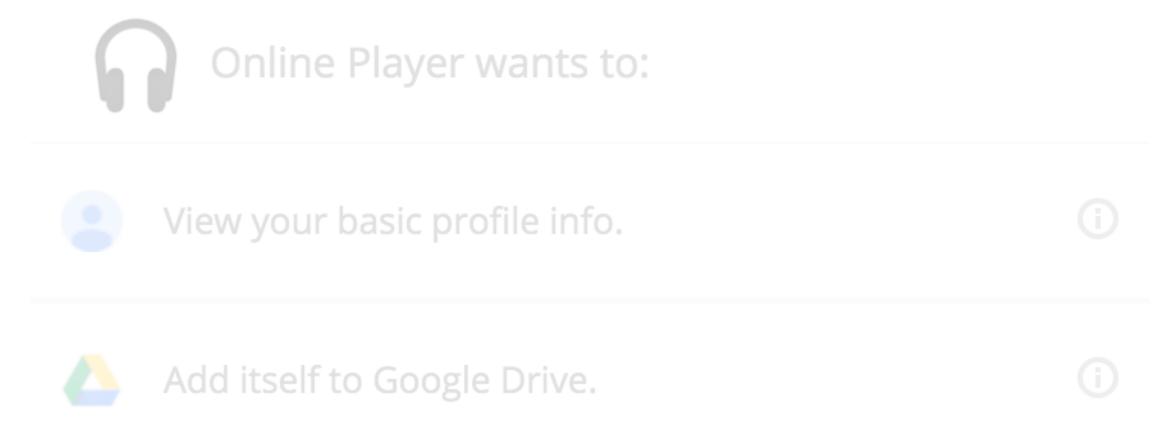
Selecting the vendor with maximum existing access results in minimizing the aggregate VFC

(proof in the paper)

70% of your files

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HB Insights Permission Models



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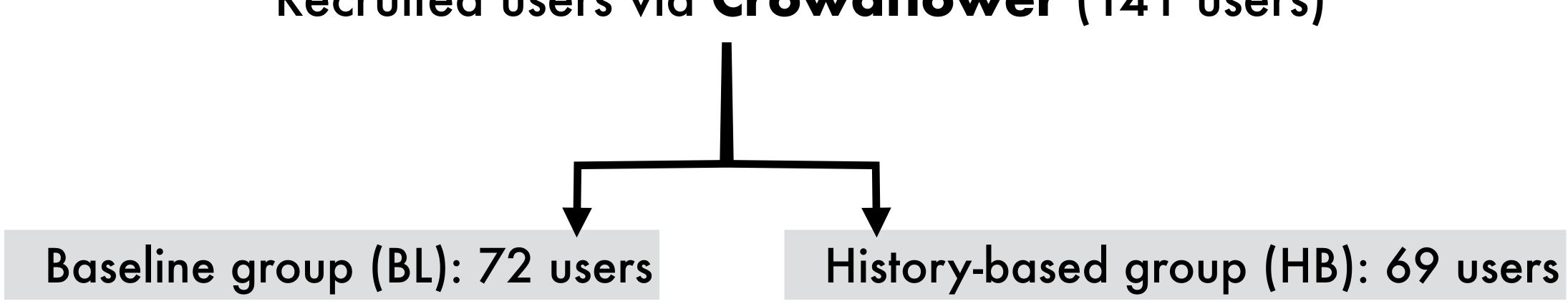
User study

Recruited users via **Crowdflower** (141 users)

Baseline group (BL): 72 users

History-based group (HB): 69 users

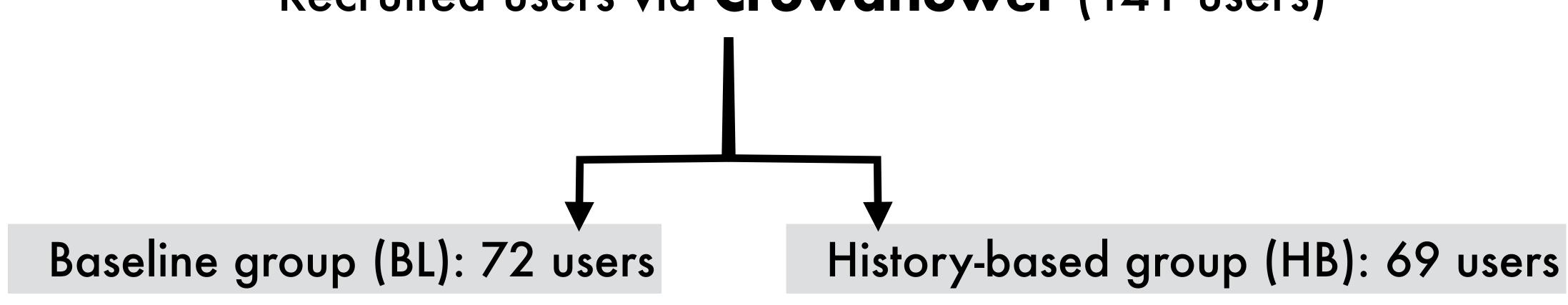
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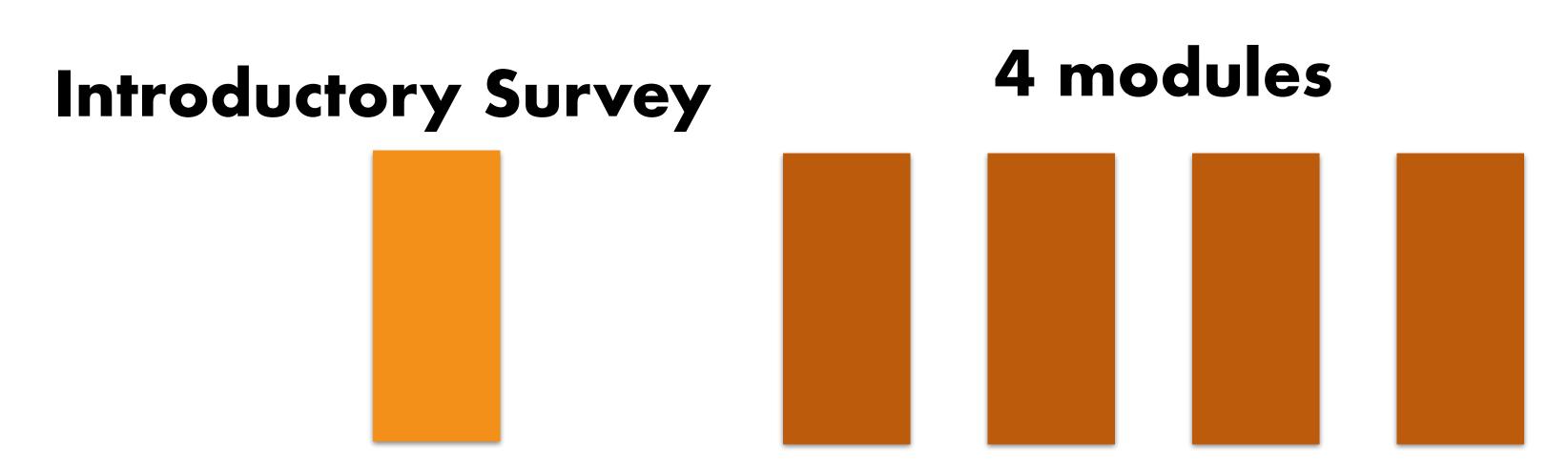


Introductory Survey



Recruited users via Crowdflower (141 users)

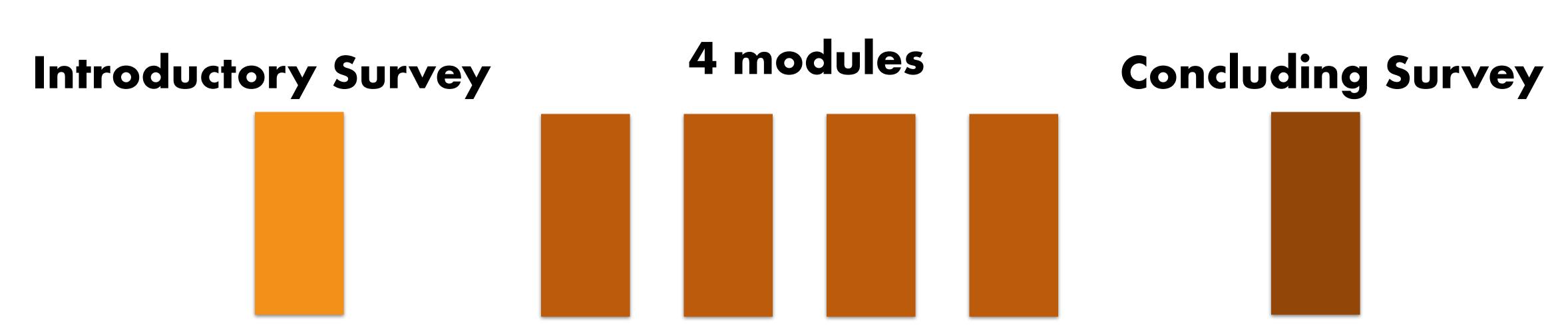




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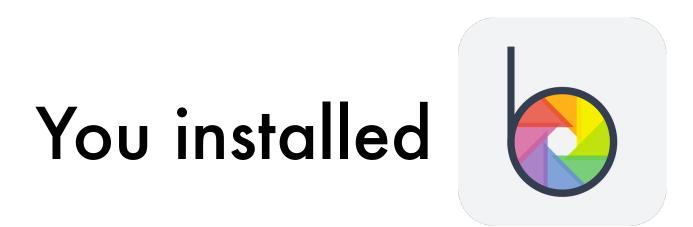


Demographics

\mathbf{Age}	18-62	(median 31 years)
Gender	$35.5\% \\ 64.5\%$	Female Male
Occupation	59.6% $14.2%$ $6.4%$ $8.5%$ $5.0%$ $6.4%$	full-time employees student part-time worker self-employed homemaker Unemployed/retired
T Experience	41.8%	Have worked or studied in IT
Degree	19.1% $7.1%$ $51.1%$ $22.7%$	High school Trade/tech./vocational training Associate or Bachelor's degree Post Graduate Degree
Countries	35.0% $37.5%$ $7.5%$ $6.9%$ $6.9%$ $7.4%$	USA IND GBR DEU CAN AUS+IRL+ NLD + PAK

Module 1

How likely are users to select an app from the same company they installed from before?



by: Company 1

Module 1

How likely are users to select an app from the same company they installed from before?



You installed



. Would you choose:

OR



by: Company 1



by Company 2

Module 1-HB Group

Task:

As explained, we now start from scratch. Consider that this is the first app you will install. Please install any

application from the company: **thetimetube.com**. (Only one such app exists, and you can click on the app to view its info.)



Video to GIF Converter

Company: thetimetube.com

Description: This app allows you to create animated GIFs from videos directly. You can open a video file

from your Google Drive and computer.



Online Audio Converter

Company: online-audio-converter.com

Description: Convert audio files on your Google Drive

from any format to another



NitroSafe

company: nitrosafe.org

Description: Malware scanning for Google Drive: Searches

for malware, viruses, trojans and other nasty

files in your Google Drive.



PDF Mergy

Company: mytools.com

Description: Allows to merge PDF files from your Google

Drive with a simple interface.

Module 1-HB Group

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Online Audio Converter

Company: online-audio-converter.com

Description: Convert audio files on your Google Drive

from any format to another



NitroSafe

company: nitrosafe.org

Description: Malware scanning for Google Drive: Searches

for malware, viruses, trojans and other nasty

files in your Google Drive.



PDF Mergy

Company: mytools.com

Description: Allows to merge PDF files from your Google

Drive with a simple interface.

Results

Probability of installing the more privacy preserving option

50%

Baseline

75.4%

History-based

Fisher's exact test

p-value = 0.003

Baseline groups participants looked for other reasons:

(more comprehensive description, more professional logo, a better sounding name, or a more trustable URL)

Difficulty of remembering the previous vendors

(e.g. 2 participants justified by mentioning that the app comes from the same vendor, but actually selected a different one)

How likely are users to select the **same app** that their **collaborator** have used before?

How likely are users to select the **same app** that their **collaborator** have used before?

Your friend
John
installed



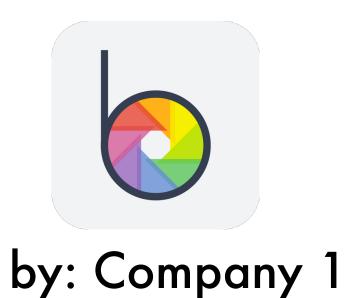
How likely are users to select the same app that their collaborator have used before?

Your friend John installed



. Would you choose:

by: Company 1



OR

Ś



by: Company 2

Probability of installing the more privacy preserving option

52.8%

Baseline

88.4%

History-based

Fisher's exact test

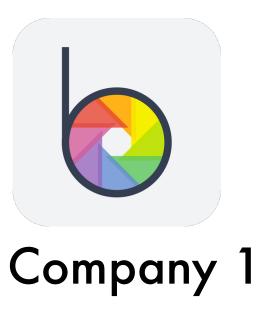
p-value < 0.001



Quote: "Mytools.com is the maker of PDF Mergy and since they already have ALOT of access to my files (thanks to John), might as well stick with the brand and not open up more files to another company."

How likely are users to select an app from the **same vendor** that their **collaborator** have used before?

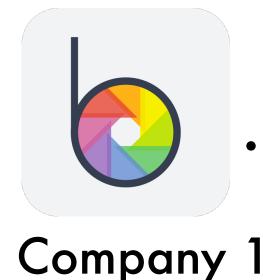
Your friend Lisa installed



How likely are users to select an app from the **same vendor** that their **collaborator** have used before?



Your friend Lisa installed



. Would you choose:

OR

Ś



Probability of installing the more privacy preserving option

58.3%

Baseline

82.6%

History-based

Fisher's exact test

p-value = 0.002

How likely are users to consider the **differences** in access levels of vendors that **collaborators** authorized?

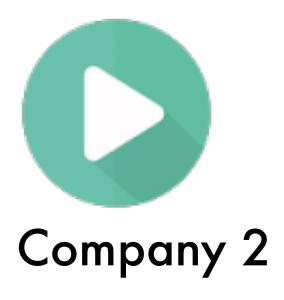
Your friend Lisa installed



Your friend Lisa installed



Your friend
John
installed



Your friend Lisa installed



Your friend
John
installed



Your share more files with Lisa

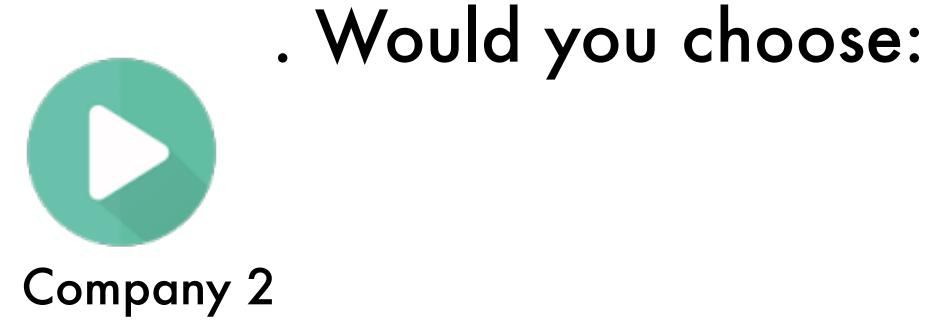
Your friend Lisa installed



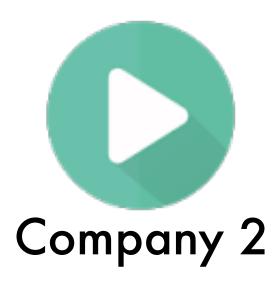


Company 1

Your friend
John
installed



OR



Your share more files with Lisa

Probability of installing the more privacy preserving option

44.4%

Baseline

82.6%

History-based

Fisher's exact test

p-value = < 0.001

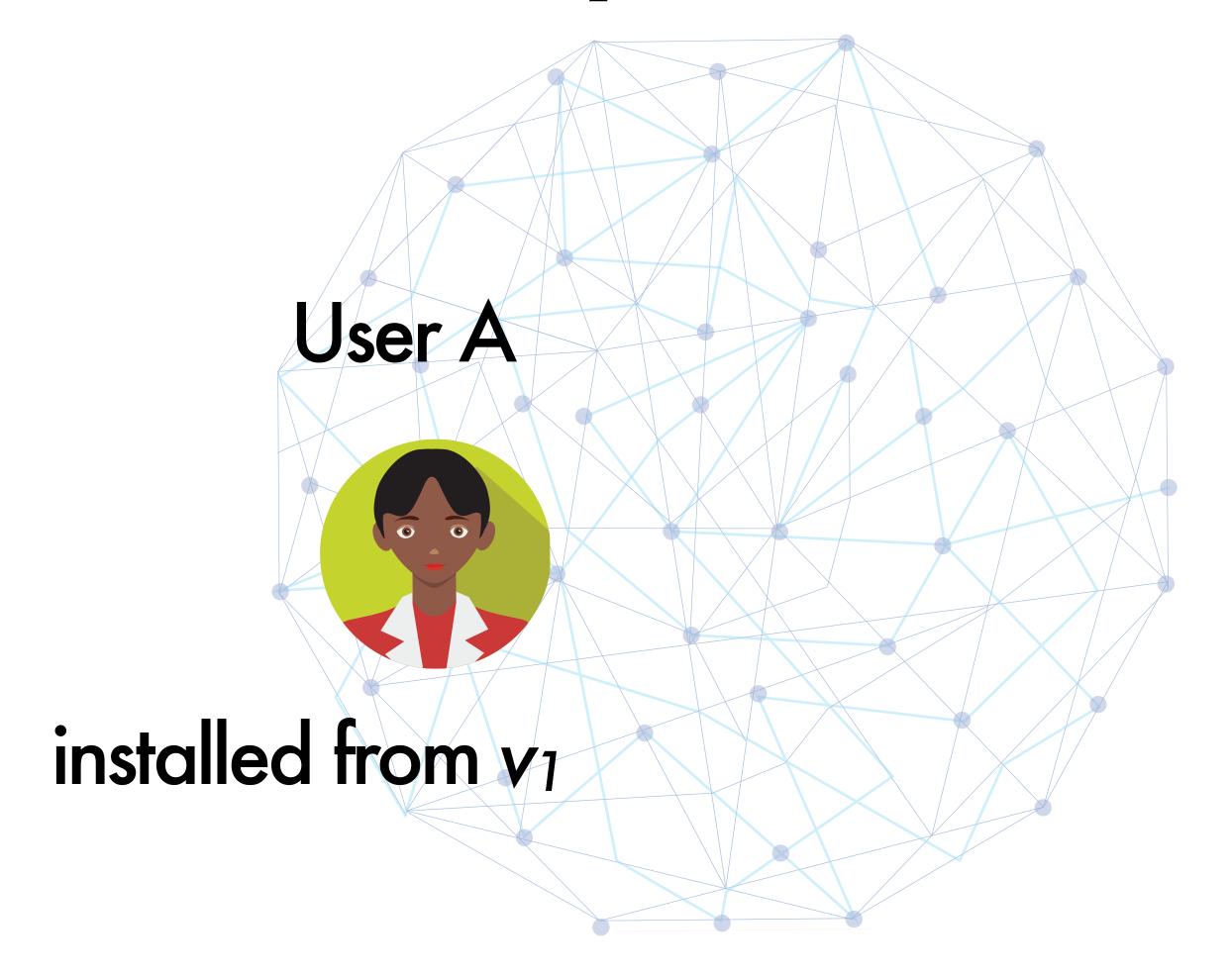
Quote: "This is the app that John already uses, and he has access to all of my files. The PDF Mergy app is used by Lisa, but she only has access to part of my files."



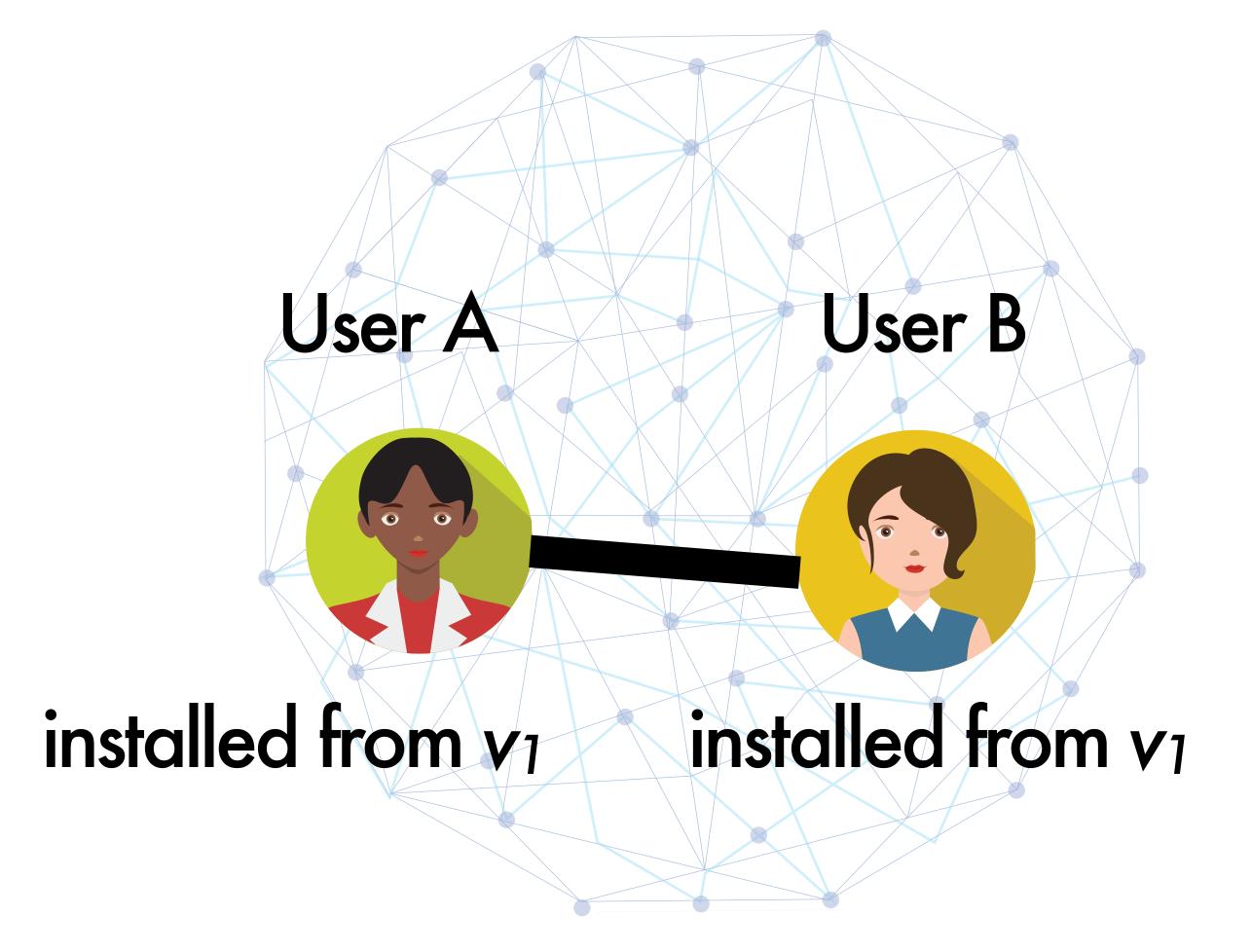
Research Question-3

How do the History-based Decisions affect users' privacy at scale?

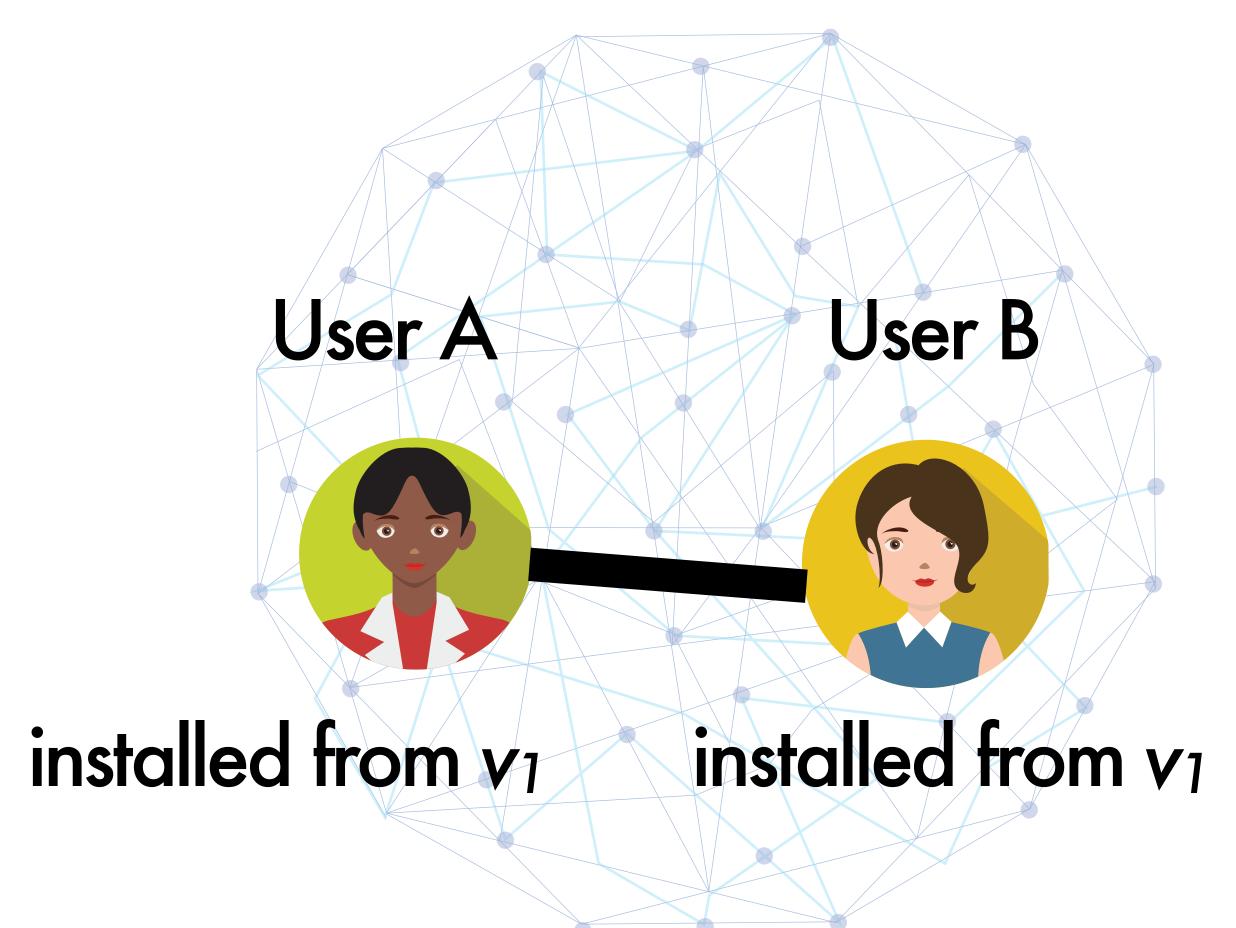
Idea: Study the network effect of History-based decisions



Idea: Study the network effect of History-based decisions



Idea: Study the network effect of History-based decisions



VFC for User A increases by 0

Issue: We do not have access to large networks of cloud storage and apps' users.

Create networks with similar properties.



Start from PrivySeal users' network.

^{*}Newman. The structure and function of complex networks. SIAM review, 2003



Start from PrivySeal users' network.

Extract the degree distribution.

^{*}Newman. The structure and function of complex networks. SIAM review, 2003

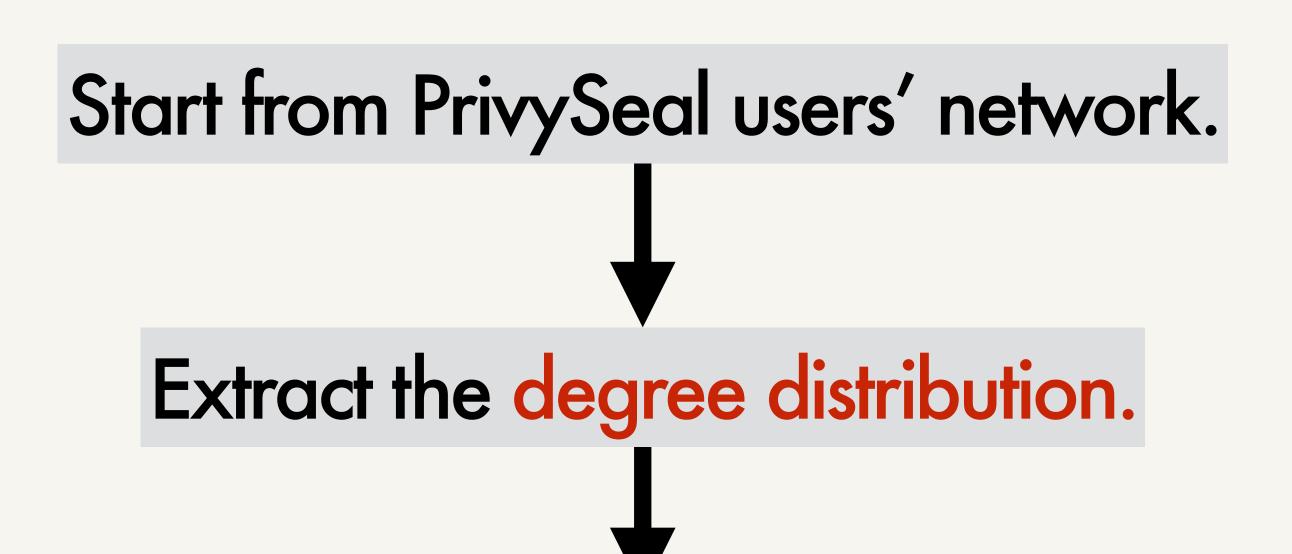


Start from PrivySeal users' network. Extract the degree distribution.

Create a large scale connected graph with a similar distribution using the Configuration Model*.

^{*}Newman. The structure and function of complex networks. SIAM review, 2003





- 18,000 users
- 138,440 edges
- average degree: 15

Create a large scale connected graph with a similar distribution using the Configuration Model*.

^{*}Newman. The structure and function of complex networks. SIAM review, 2003



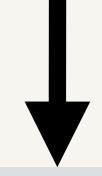
Rely on Microsoft Academic Graph

(papers, authors, affiliations)



Rely on Microsoft Academic Graph

(papers, authors, affiliations)



Use a snapshot of 50,000 papers to construct a collaboration graph



Rely on Microsoft Academic Graph

(papers, authors, affiliations)

se a snanshot of 5

Use a snapshot of 50,000 papers to construct a collaboration graph

Lagrand Company Compan



Rely on Microsoft Academic Graph

(papers, authors, affiliations)

Use a snapshot of 50,000 papers to construct a collaboration graph

Obtain a graph

- 41,000 users
- 199,980 edges
- average degree: 4

Take the previously constructed collaboration graph



Take the previously constructed collaboration graph

Compute the Strongly Connected Components (SCC)



Take the previously constructed collaboration graph

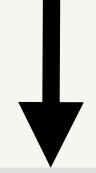
Compute the Strongly Connected Components (SCC)



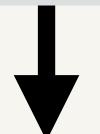
Each team is a SCC.



Take the previously constructed collaboration graph



Compute the Strongly Connected Components (SCC)

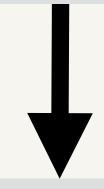


Each team is a SCC

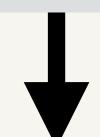
- 16,400 users
- 1700 teams



Take the previously constructed collaboration graph



Compute the Strongly Connected Components (SCC)



Each team is a SCC.

- 16,400 users
- 1700 teams

Assumption:

Team members only account for other team members' decisions

Keep simulation properties realistic:

- Distribution of shared files
- Number of apps installed

Match the PrivySeal dataset

Keep simulation properties realistic:

- Apps vendors
- App installation count

Select at random on each step among 1000 apps from Chrome Store

3 User Models

Experimental Baseline Model (EBL)

Experimental HB Model (EHB)

Fully-Aware model (FA)
(always selects the HB option)

3 User Models

Experimental Baseline Model (EBL)

Users are self-interested and do not cooperate on app installation decisions.

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3 User Models

Experimental Baseline Model (EBL)

Users are self-interested and do not cooperate on app installation decisions.

Fully-Aware model (FA) (always selects the HB option)

Select a user

(based on the installation frequency of the user)

Select a user

(based on the installation frequency of the user)

Select an app

(based on the installation frequency of the app)

Select a user

(based on the installation frequency of the user)



(based on the installation frequency of the app)

Choose to install the app or one of its related apps

(based on the user model)

Select a user

(based on the installation frequency of the user)



(based on the installation frequency of the app)

Choose to install the app or one of its related apps

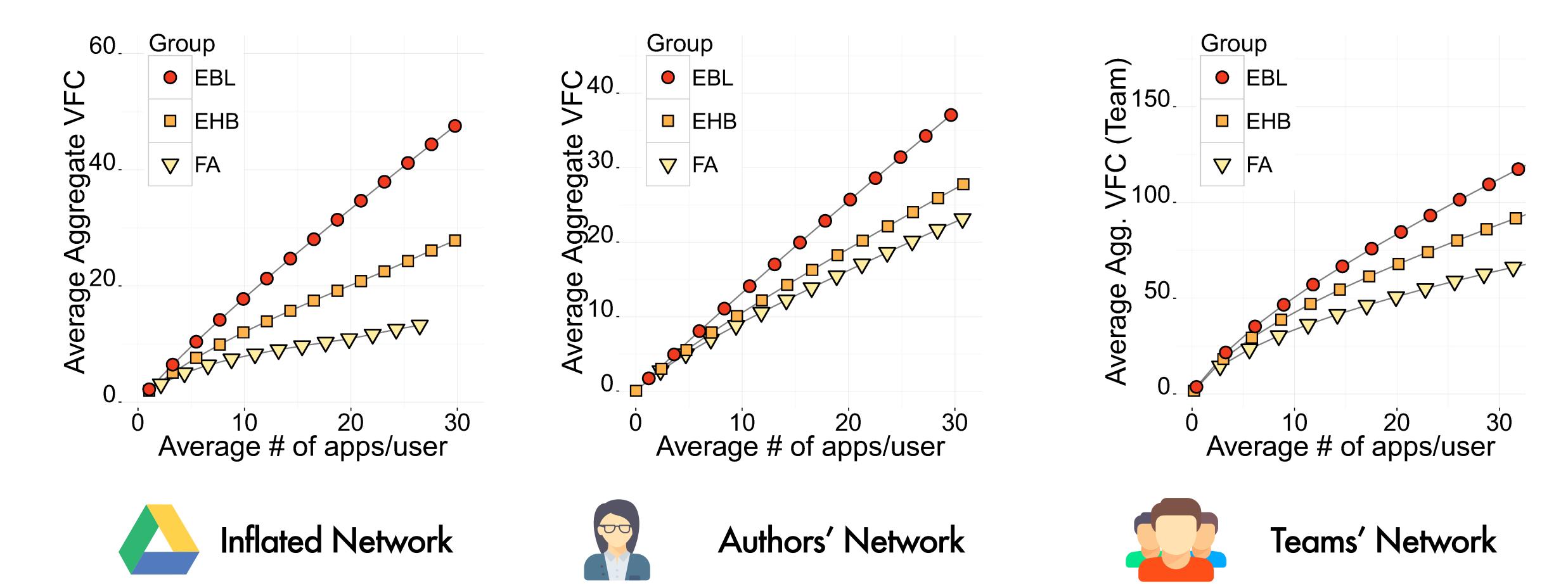
(based on the user model)

Compute the average Aggregate VFC per user

(based on the user model)

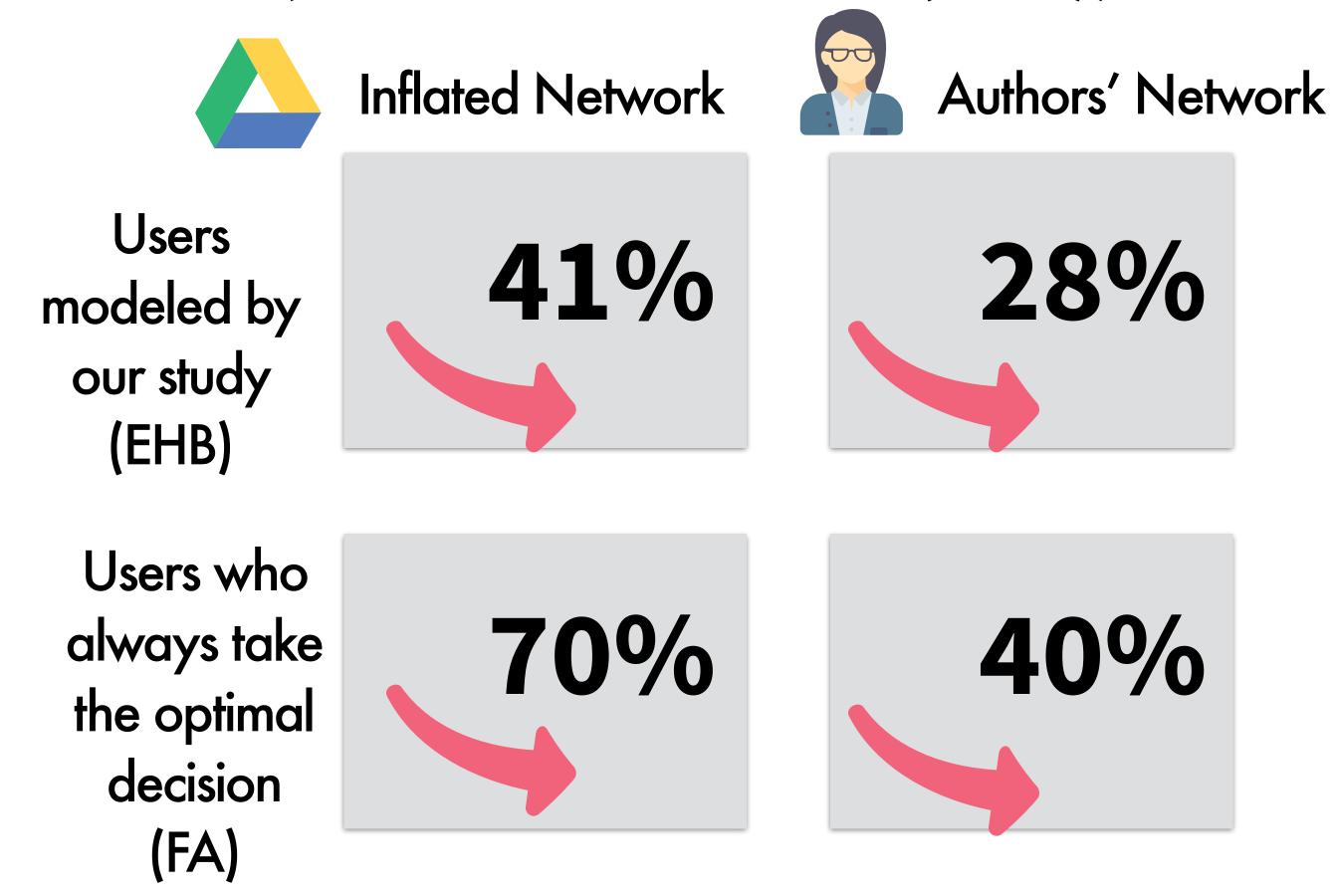
Simulation Results

Growth of the Privacy Loss is curtailed as users install more apps.

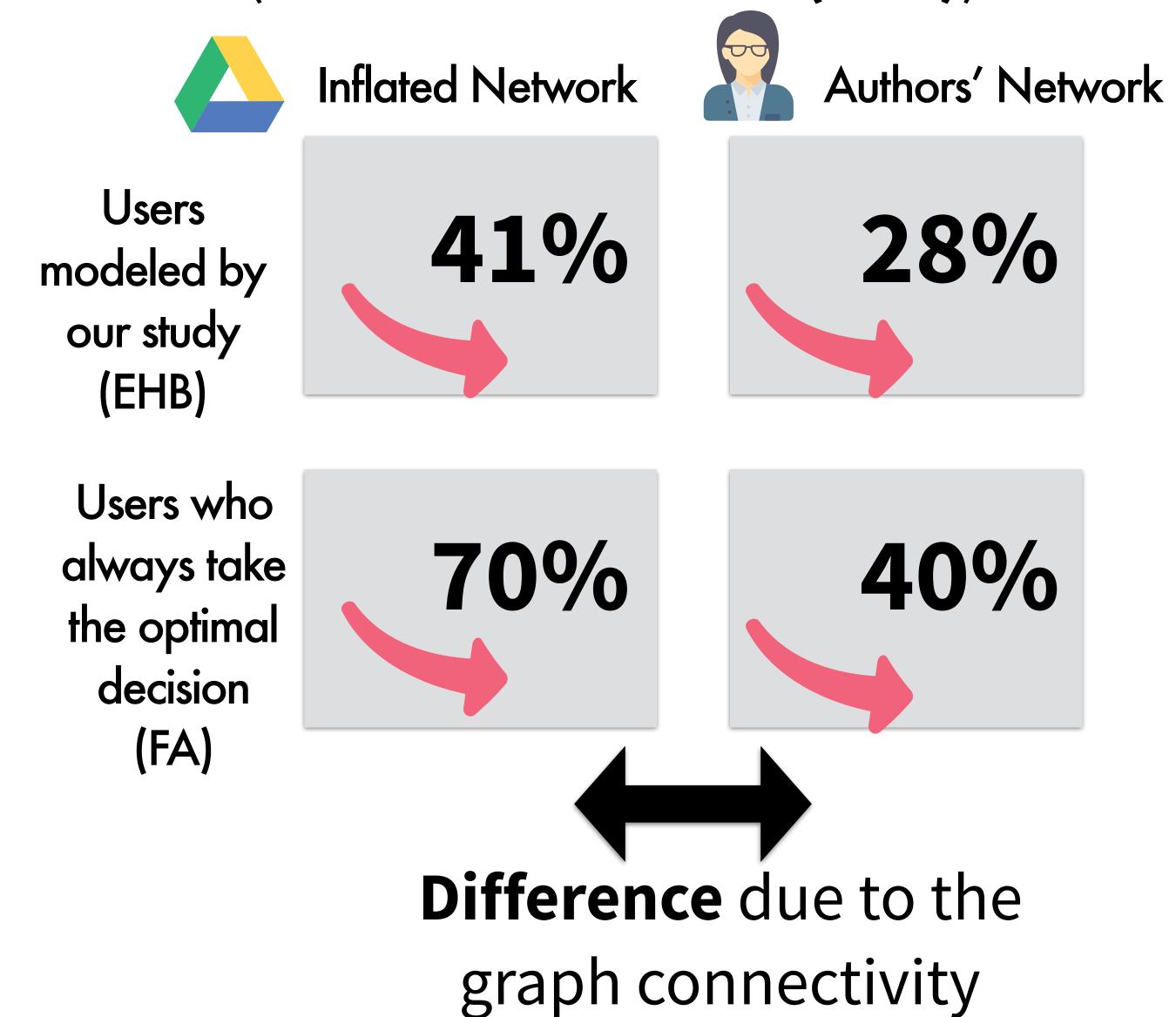


Growth of the Average aggregate VFC with more apps installed by users.

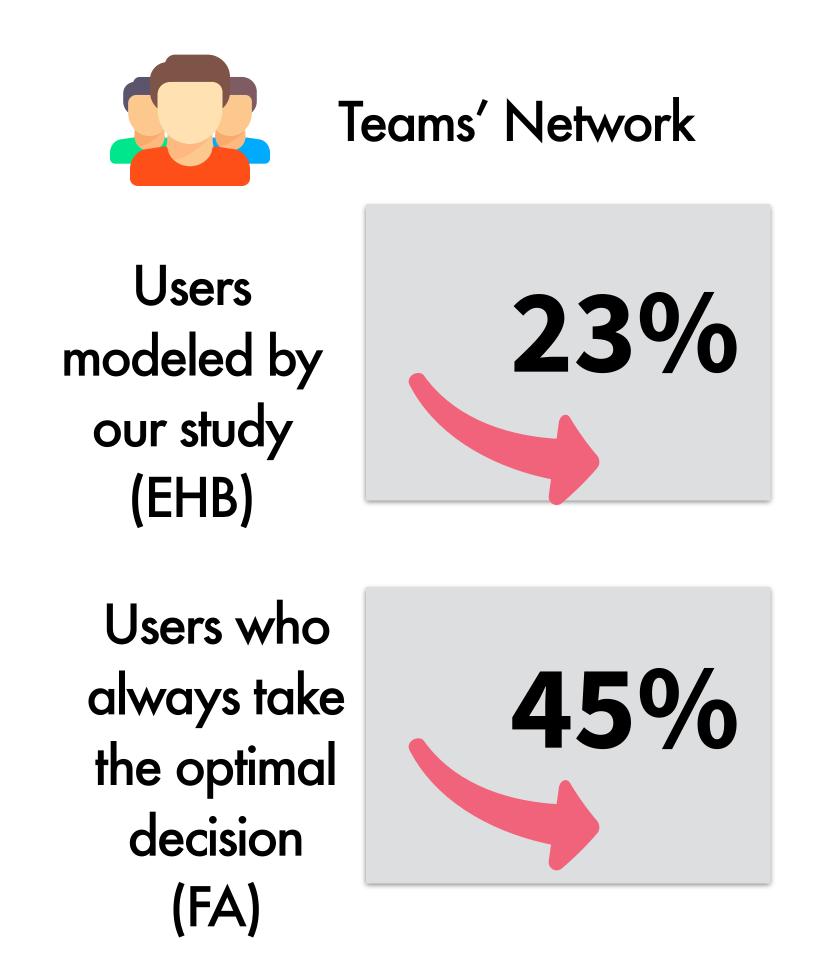
How much is the **privacy loss reduction** by the **end** of the simulation (w.r.t. the baseline (EBL))?

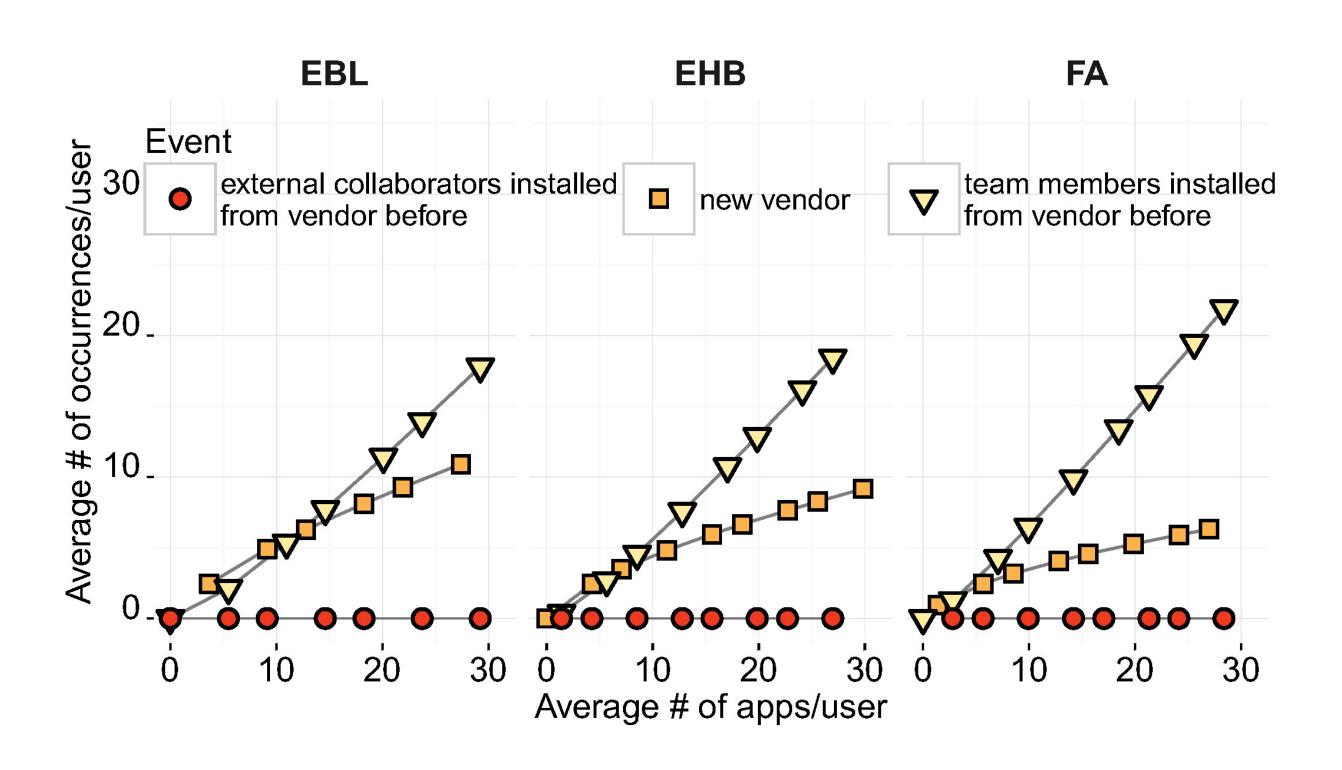


How much is the **privacy loss reduction** by the **end** of the simulation (w.r.t. the baseline (EBL))?



How much is the **privacy loss reduction** by the **end** of the simulation (w.r.t. the baseline (EBL))?





Assumption:

Team members only account for other team members' decisions

Take-aways

The impact of collaborators on user's privacy significantly important.

With a Usable privacy solutions, we show how to mitigate this issue.

With large networks, the network effect of HB decisions increases.

Future Work

History based insights are a basic building block for: **Data-driven, Usable privacy**

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Communicating risk to the users in their own language

Future Work

History based insights are a basic building block for: **Data-driven, Usable privacy**

Communicating risk to the users in their own language

Context of permissions, privacy policies, etc.



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