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Privacy on Facebook and Interdependency

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Summary

Acknowledgement

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Introduction

Chapter 1

Related Work

1.1 Online Social Networks

Online social networks (OSNs) -grown -more popular -more complex hundrers of millions active users understanding of user behaviour -user activity increased -<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp>

"A social networking service is a platform to build social networks or social relations among people who, for example, share interests, activities, backgrounds, or real-life connections." - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_social_network*Typical features*

A user is often represented with a profile on OSNs.

Since Facebook was introduced to the public in 2006, it has grown to be the largest online social network (OSN) in the world. OSNs have a peer-to-peer architecture, and therefore makes it easy for members to initiate communication with whom they want, given that they are also connected to the network. OSNs also enables the possibility for people to easily publish and retrieve information about subjects of interest [1].

The growth of Facebook has made it necessary to introduce new ways to manage privacy and ensure a secure online environment. When it comes to OSNs the privacy embedded in the program/app etc. is not enough to ensure such an environment, due to the interdependent privacy issues. Your privacy is to a large extent affected by the privacy decision of others.



Figure 1.1: The Facebook Icon

1.2 Interdependent Privacy

1.3 The History of Facebook

When Mark Zuckerberg enrolled at Harvard in 2002, he had decided to major in psychology “I just think people are the most interesting thing—other people,” he said. “What it comes down to, for me, is that people want to do what will make them happy, but in order to understand that they really have to understand their world and what is going on around them” [3]. He showed an interest and passion to connect people together and make Harvard more open.

It all started in October 2003 when the Harvard sophomore Mark Zuckerberg and three of his classmates created the web page facesmash. Zuckerberg hacked into the administrative database to extract the ID photos of all the students of the different houses. The web page presented two and two photos creating a “hot or not” game for his fellow students. The votes were counted and created a top-ten list of the cutest people in each house. Within the first hour facesmash had 450 visitors and 22 000 photo-views. After numerous complaints from professors and fellow students Harvard administration shut down Zuckerberg's Internet connection after a few days. Harvard charged Zuckerberg for violating individual privacy, violating privacy and breach of security for stealing the photos. Zuckerberg agreed to take the web page down and got away with just a warning.

After facesmash Zuckerberg was known around campus as a programming prodigy. Harvard seniors Tyler and Cameron Winklevoss and Divya Narendra had since 2002 been working on a social networking page - HarvardConnection, where students could create a profile, and though that share some personal information and post pictures and share this with large and small communities that one are part of. They wanted Zuckerberg's help to finalize their project so that the page could be up and running before they graduated. Zuckerberg agreed to help at the same time as pursuing his own projects. Harvard offers a class directory to all freshman's, this directory is also known as the "facebook". This "facebook" contains a picture of all the students, name, date of birth, home town and high school. Harvard's plan was to eventually get this online, so Zuckerberg decided to do the job himself. He wanted to create a page where people signed up and created their own profiles, and in that way could post some personal information about themselves, and have control over what was posted. After ten days of intensive work Zuckerberg almost finished the site. The site was kept simple and intuitive, and everybody with a Harvard email address could create a profile. The profile consisted of a profile picture name and some personal information such as taste in books, music, films and quotes. Users could link to their friend's profiles and by using a "poke" button let others know that you have visited their profile. Thefacebook went public February 4 2004, and to get the word spread they sent it out on the Kirkland house mailing list, that contained over 300 students. The word spread to the other houses and within twenty-four hours close to fifteen hundred people had registered. “I think it's kind

of silly that it would take the university a couple of years to get around to it,” he said. “I can do it better than they can, and I can do it in a week.”

There was already similar pages out there, like Friendster and myspace.com. Especially on myspace.com people played roles, giving themselves out to be someone else. Teenage girls pretending to be older and grown men giving themselves out to be young girls. There is nowhere to validate that the person really is who they give themselves out to be. With Thefacebook.com you know that most were students since you have to sign up with a valid Harvard email address. This made it easier to post more personal information like cell-phone number, home address and even sexual orientation. The concern was not about security but more about wasting time, it became an addictive pleasure.

It didn't take long before Mark Zuckerberg began to receive emails from other colleges, requesting to get Thefacebook at their schools. It was an important concern of Zuckerberg to keep the site's intimacy. When Thefacebook expanded to Colombia, Yale and Stanford, students were only able to search and see people from their respective college. Only with permission from a student from another college could you add the person to your friend list. This is a key factor to Facebook's success. Zuckerberg wanted people to post personal information and create a more open school community.

In June 2004, when the school year was over, Thefacebook had expanded to over forty schools, with a 150 000 users. Mark Zuckerberg had received many offers from venture capitalists wanting to invest in the web page.

[6].

1.4 Amazon Mechanical Turk

Chapter 2

Default Privacy Settings

2.1 Default Privacy Settings

In this chapter we are going to look into the history of Facebook's privacy settings, and map the development from 2006 until today.

Facebook has evolved from being a networking site for students attending Harvard to becoming a global phenomenon. Facebook's user interface has gone through several changes over the years, which has brought both joy and frustration to the users. When these changes have been made, there has also been adjustments to the default privacy settings as well [2]. At the beginning, in 2005, when Facebook first was applied outside of Harvard University, the users personal information was only accessible to a users Facebook friends and to people connected to the same network on Facebook [4].

The changes to the default privacy settings are emphasized in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Changes in the default privacy settings on Facebook from 2005 until today. [4, 5]

Year	Default Privacy Settings
2005	Personal information (e.g., name and profile picture) is only visible to specific groups specified in your privacy settings.
2006	The only information displayed in your profile is your school and specified local area.
2007	Name, name of school (network) and profile picture (thumbnail) is available to all Facebook users.
November 2009	Name, profile picture and demographics is available and searchable to the entire Internet. In addition to this, list of friends are visible to all Facebook users.
December 2009	Your name, profile picture, list of friends, pages you are fan of, demographics and likes are available for the entire Internet.
April 2010	The entire Internet can see everything, except wall posts that are limited to friends and photos that are limited to your network.
2011	
2012	
2013	

Discussion

Conclusion

References

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