

# An Automated Negotiation Agent for Permission Management

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AAMAS, Sao Paolo, May 2017



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### Why we collect it

We use this data for the purposes described in our policy, including to:

CANCEL

I AGREE

# Meaningless consent

Despite being asked to "agree" constantly to terms of service, consent is not currently "meaningful."

- It is **impossible** to read all the terms and conditions
- Even if we read them, they are clouded in legal language and **difficult to understand** what it means in practice for most people
- Privacy policies are often high level and do not specify exactly **who** receives our personal data **how** it is being used
- There is often **no real choice**: it is a take-it-or-leave-it proposition



# Why is this important?

- Increasing amount information is being collected
  - Browsing
  - Social media
  - Mobile devices
  - *Internet of Things*
- Potential *privacy* issues
  - Many apps collect personally identifiable information (PII) such as voice, contacts, browsing history, text messages, location, etc
  - Information is in some cases sold to third parties
- Leads to mistrust and loss of revenue, and e.g. ad blockers



# Current Legal Solutions

- EU Cookie Law, adopted May 2011
- The goal was to 'make consumers aware of how information about them is collected and used online, and give them a choice to allow it or not' <http://www.cookie-law.org/the-cookie-law/>
- Issues:
  - Not many people understand what cookies are
  - Still not clear how informed consent is used
  - Often there is no choice



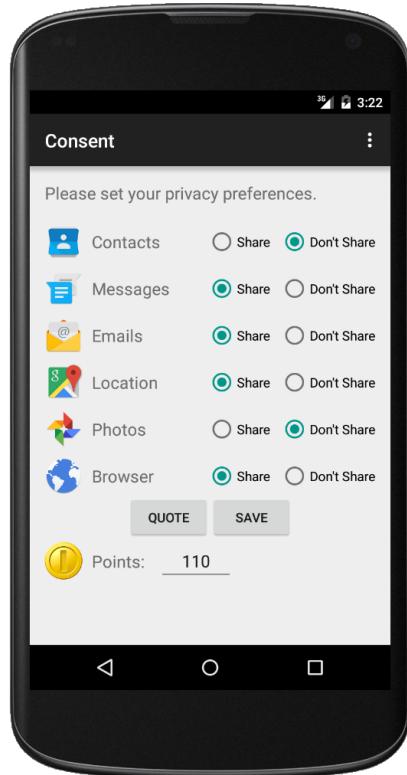
# Opportunities for Agent-Based Research

In the age of big data and the Internet of Things, one can no longer rely on making all decisions manually. Agents can:

- Elicit privacy preferences
- Make privacy setting recommendations
- Automate privacy decisions
- Negotiate privacy agreements

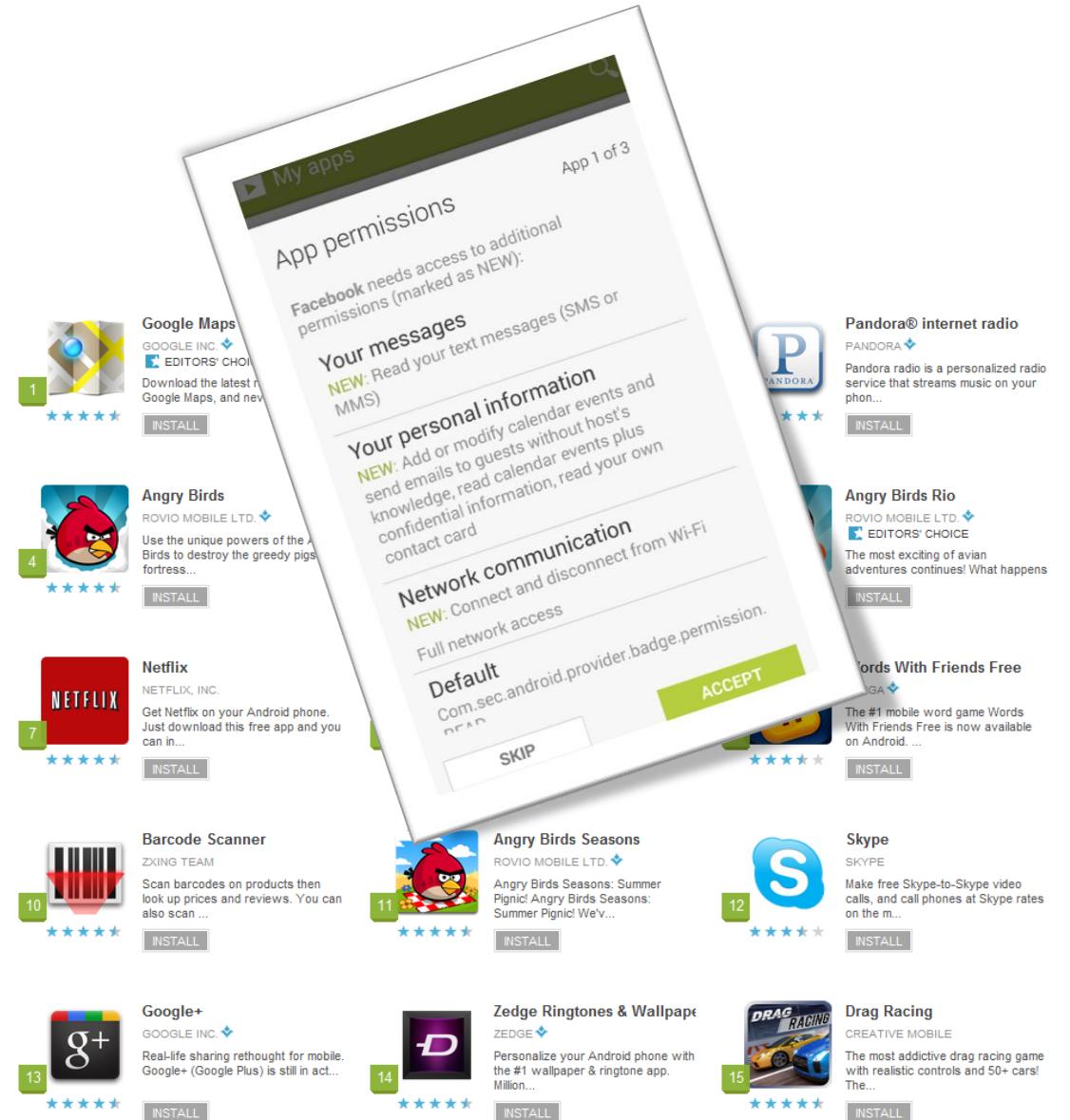
# Negotiating App Permissions

- We developed an Android App with no intrinsic functionality
- Negotiate access to data in return for “points”
  - Represents level of service obtained
- Mined from users’ smartphones: access to all
  - Contacts
  - Messages
  - Apps
  - Photos
  - Browsing history



# Why app permissions?

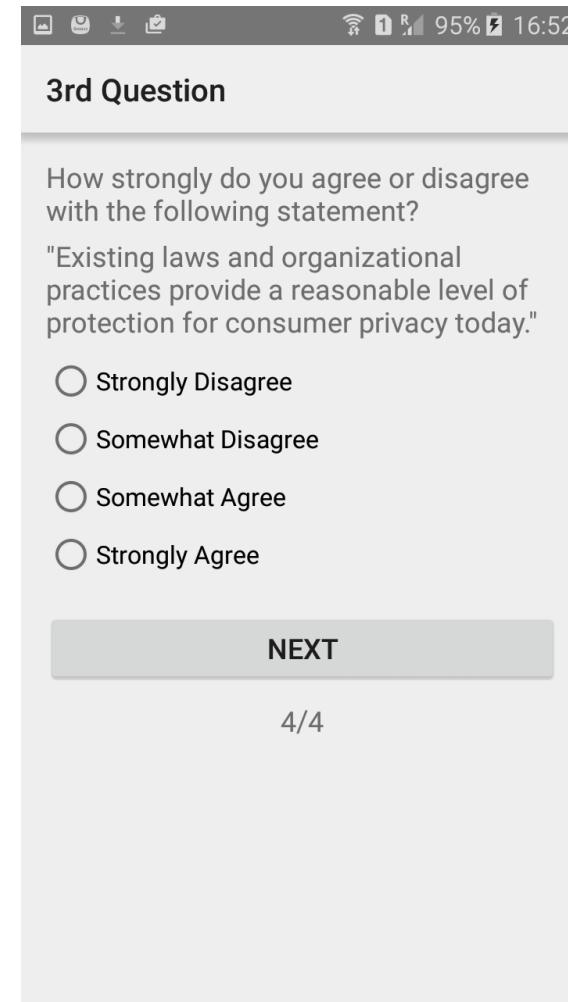
- Access to very privacy sensitive content
- Permissions give no understanding of how information is used
- Clearly defined domain (compared to terms and conditions)
- Users are already familiar with this domain
- Easy to do controlled experiments



# Pre-Study Questionnaire

Users are asked demographics questions and 3 questions for deriving of a user's *privacy type* using *Weston's Privacy Segmentation Index*:

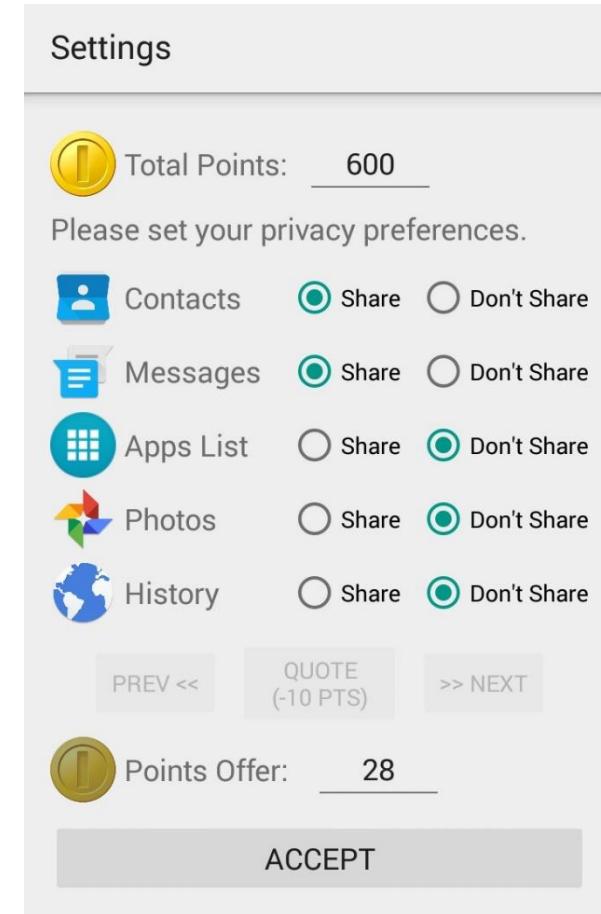
- **Fundamentalists** (15%): most protective of privacy
- **Pragmatists** (79%): weigh the potential pros and cons
- **Unconcerned** (6%)



The screenshot shows a mobile application interface for a questionnaire. At the top, there is a dark status bar with icons for signal strength, battery level (95%), and time (16:52). Below the status bar is a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, and search. The main content area has a light gray background. The title "3rd Question" is displayed in bold black text at the top left. A sub-question asks, "How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement?" followed by a statement: "Existing laws and organizational practices provide a reasonable level of protection for consumer privacy today." Below the statement are four radio button options: "Strongly Disagree", "Somewhat Disagree", "Somewhat Agree", and "Strongly Agree". At the bottom right of the screen is a large, rounded rectangular button labeled "NEXT". At the very bottom center, it says "4/4".

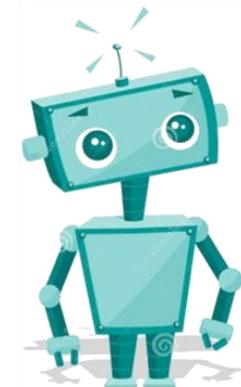
# Negotiation Process

- User gets a “default” setting with a given set of permission and number of points
- Users can choose what permissions to share and press “quote” to receive an offer in terms of points
- Each quote has a small quoting cost, representing effort when users do this in real settings
- The user can then accept, press a new quote, or revisit a previous offer. They can also turn all permissions off and receive no points.



# The Negotiation Agent

- The agent learns the preferences of the user (more about it on the next slide)
- Agent negotiates behind the scene by requesting quotes
  - Uses Pandora's algorithm to find optimal negotiation strategy
- Shows the result through as the default setting
- User can accept or continue to negotiation manually  
(users are not aware of the agent)
- Treatment 2: randomly chosen default settings.



# Learning User Preferences

- Results from previous experiments are used to derive preferences for each **privacy type**
- Each negotiation interaction results in a set of linear constraints: e.g.
  - If user agrees to share Contacts and Messages for 28 points, we know that:  
$$U(\text{Contacts} + \text{Messages}) \leq 28$$
  - If users declined such an offer, we derive that:  
$$U(\text{Contacts} + \text{Messages}) \geq 28$$
- People of the same type (and even individuals) are not necessarily consistent, and so we find the utility function which *maximises the number of constraints satisfied*
- A user's privacy type in round 1 is based on "declared" privacy type (from pre-study questionnaire), and in subsequent rounds is updated based on how much users actually share

# Review Screen

- 3 randomly-selected items of each category were “shared”
- Users can see exactly what data was shared
- Users can express whether they regret their sharing decision for each of the permissions

The screenshot shows a 'Review' screen with the following details:

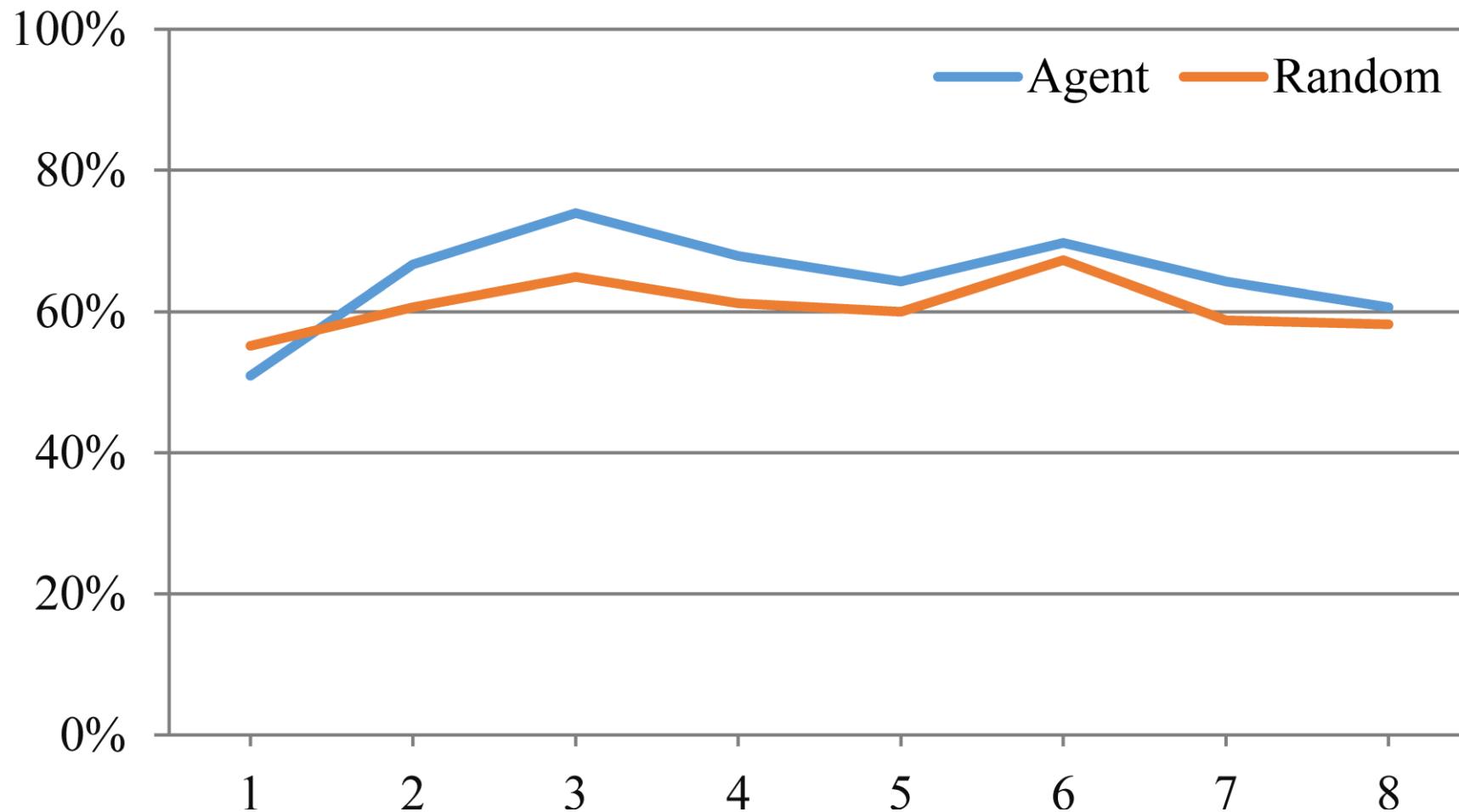
- Total Points: 600
- Points Earned: 16
- A large button labeled 'NEXT SCENARIO'.
- A section titled 'Data Shared Publicly' with a red underline.
- A collapsed section labeled 'Contacts' with a chevron icon.
- Under 'Contacts':
  - Daddy: +44 7111 111111 (status: Happy)
  - Mommy: +44 7222 222222 (status: Regret)
  - Sister: +44 7333 333333 (status: Happy)
- A collapsed section labeled 'Messages' with a chevron icon.
- Buttons for 'Happy' and 'Regret' responses.

# Evaluation

- Lab study in which participants were asked to download the app on their own smartphones
- Deception: any data they shared would be publicly accessible on a website
- Users go through 8 different points scenario.
- Logged user interactions, post-questionnaire and semi-structured interviews
- In total 66 students took part in the study, and received cash between £5 and £10 depending on the overall points earned

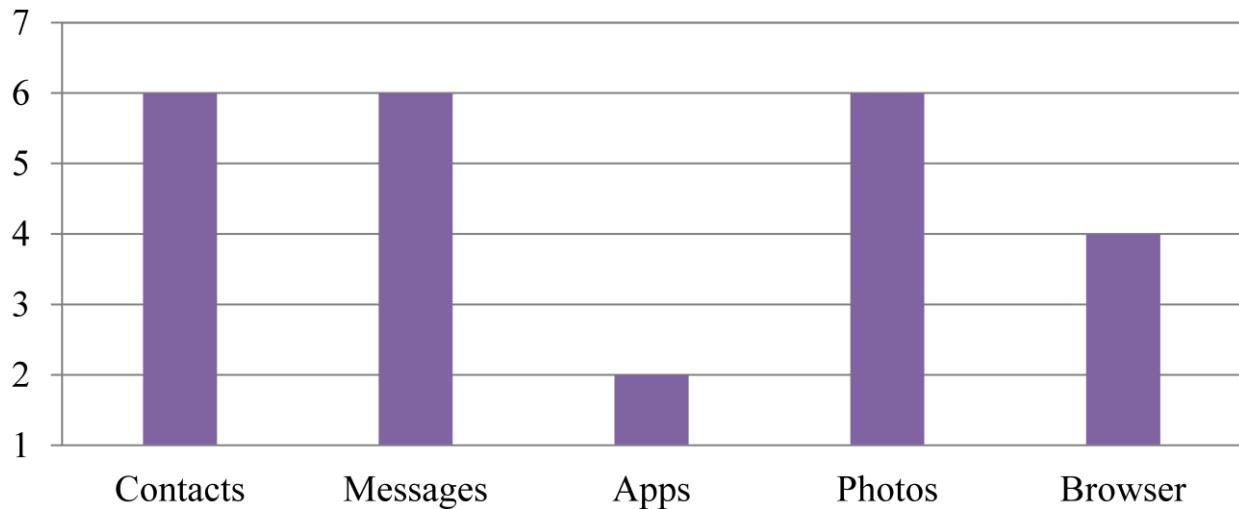
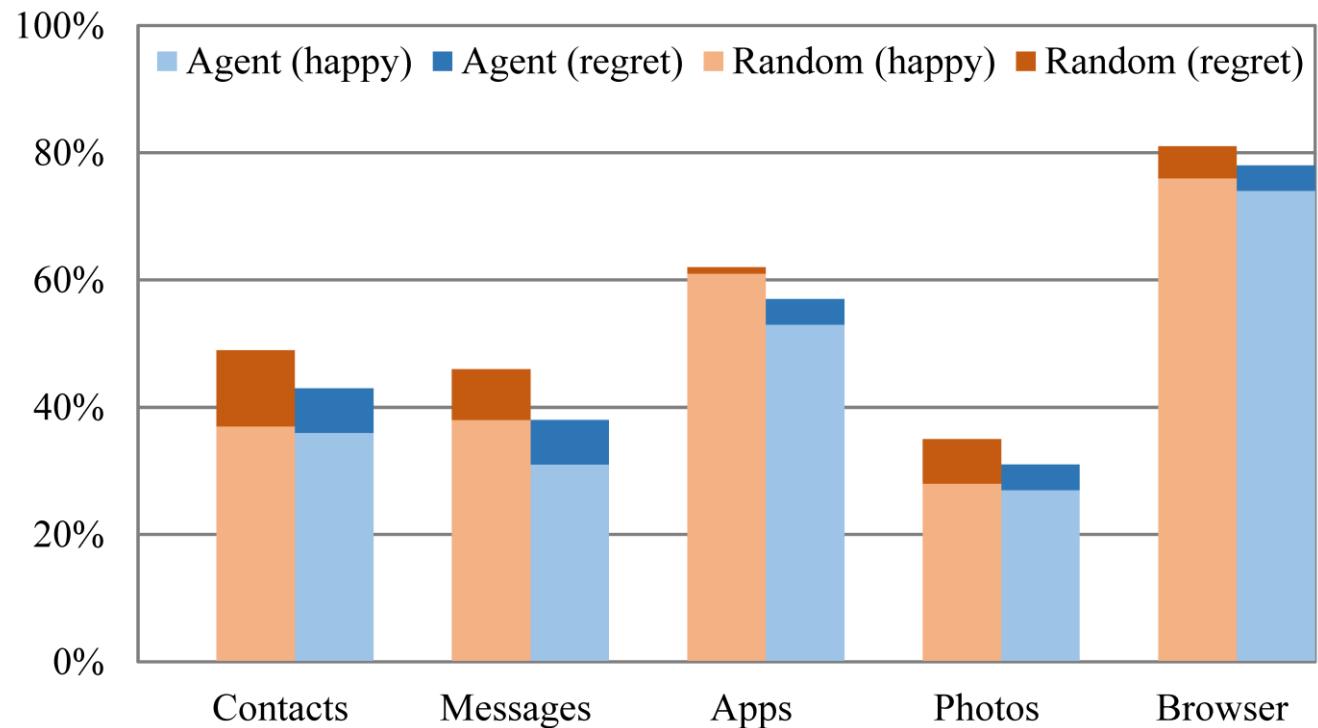


# Results: Accuracy



# Results: sharing and sensitivity

- Sharing percentages and retrospective feelings are comparable
- User behavior is aligned with their privacy preferences



# Main Results

- Our results show that the agent can accurately automate privacy decisions on user behalf in line with normal user behavior
- However, the analysis of NASA TLX show that agent does not cause less overhead
- However, regret is very similar (proportional with amount shared)

# Conclusions and Future Work

- Privacy increasingly important in the era of Big Data and the Internet of Things
- Negotiation allows for fine-grained agreements, as opposed to the current take-it-or-leave-it approaches
- This work presents the initial steps towards achieving meaningful consent while minimising user bother
- Future work:
  - Include the uses of data (the recipient, retention period, purpose, quality, and privacy risks) as part of the negotiation domain
  - Include more meaningful classification of data (location, time of day, and relation to other people)
  - Personalized preference models and incremental elicitation
  - Transfer between different applications/devices, e.g. IoT