

An Automated Negotiation Agent for Permission Management

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AAMAS, Sao Paulo, May 2017



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There were recent changes to the *Terms of Use*. Please review the new *Terms of Use* below. You must accept the following to continue.

Terms of Use

By using this website, you accept the following points:

1. [Privacy Policy](#) -- this document explains your privacy rights.
2. [Terms of Use](#) -- this document explains your rights and obligations.

☐ I agree with these terms *

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Please specify the Email Address using which you would like to register with travelload.

By registering you agree to our Terms and Conditions as well as our Privacy Policy.

Email Address

☐ [Privacy Policy](#) accept

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Register now

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By clicking "I agree" below you agree to Google's [Terms of Service](#).

You also agree to our [Privacy Policy](#), which describes how we process your information, including these key points:

Data we collect

When you use Google services (like Search and Maps) we collect various types of data, including your personal information, cookies, location information, device identifiers, and IP address. We also collect this data when you visit third-party sites and apps that use our services (like Google ads, Analytics, and YouTube).

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 how cookies are used
 - Still not clear how it works
 - Often there is no choice



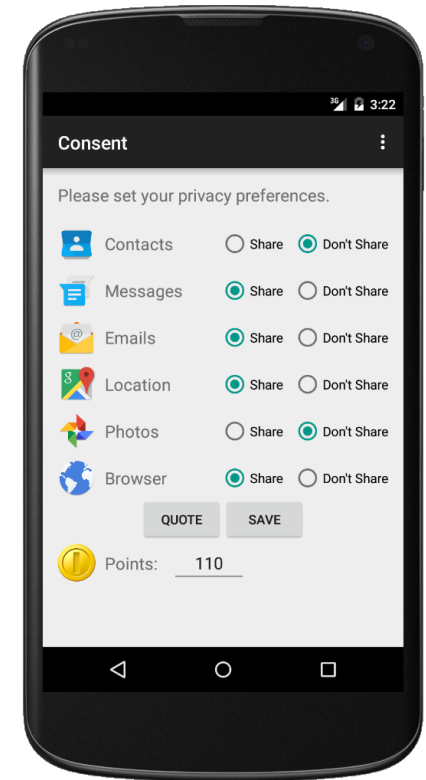
Opportunities for Agent-Based Research

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?

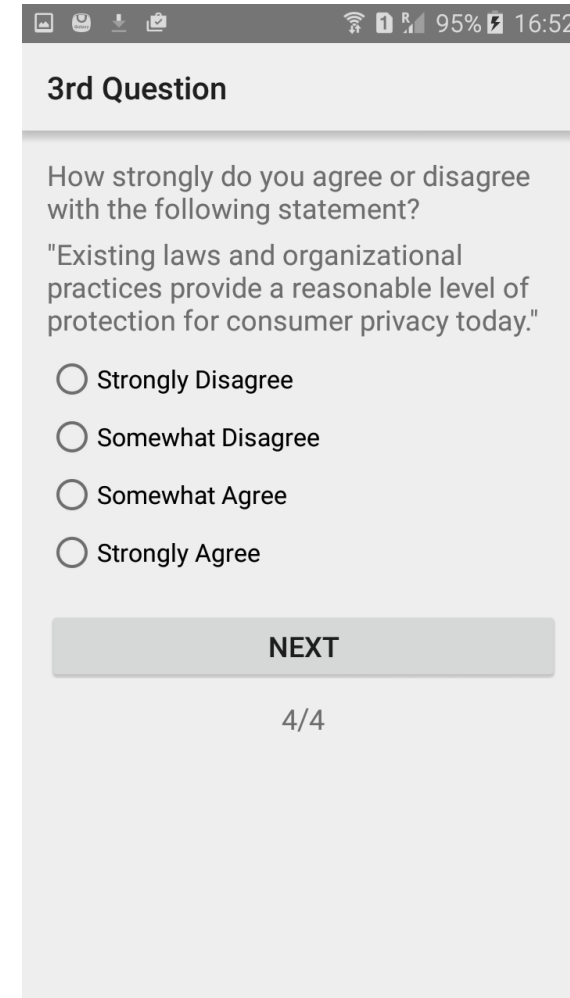
- Access to very privacy sensitive content
- Permissions give no understanding of how information is used
- Clearly defined domain (compared to terms and conditions)
- Users are already familiar with this domain
- Easy to do controlled experiments



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, a status bar displays icons for camera, gallery, and other apps, along with signal strength, Wi-Fi, and a battery level of 95% at 16:52. Below the status bar, the title "3rd Question" is centered. The main text asks, "How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement?" followed by the statement: "Existing laws and organizational practices provide a reasonable level of protection for consumer privacy today." There are four radio button options: "Strongly Disagree", "Somewhat Disagree", "Somewhat Agree", and "Strongly Agree". At the bottom, there is a "NEXT" button and a page indicator "4/4".

3rd Question

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

"Existing laws and organizational practices provide a reasonable level of protection for consumer privacy today."

☐ Strongly Disagree

☐ Somewhat Disagree

☐ Somewhat Agree

☐ Strongly Agree


NEXT

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.

Settings

 Total Points: 600


Please set your privacy preferences.

	Contacts	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Share	<input type="radio"/> Don't Share
	Messages	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Share	<input type="radio"/> Don't Share
	Apps List	<input type="radio"/> Share	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Don't Share
	Photos	<input type="radio"/> Share	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Don't Share
	History	<input type="radio"/> Share	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Don't Share

PREV <<

QUOTE
(-10 PTS)

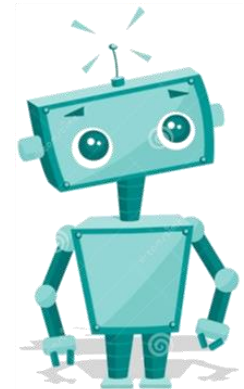
>> NEXT

 Points Offer: 28

ACCEPT

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.

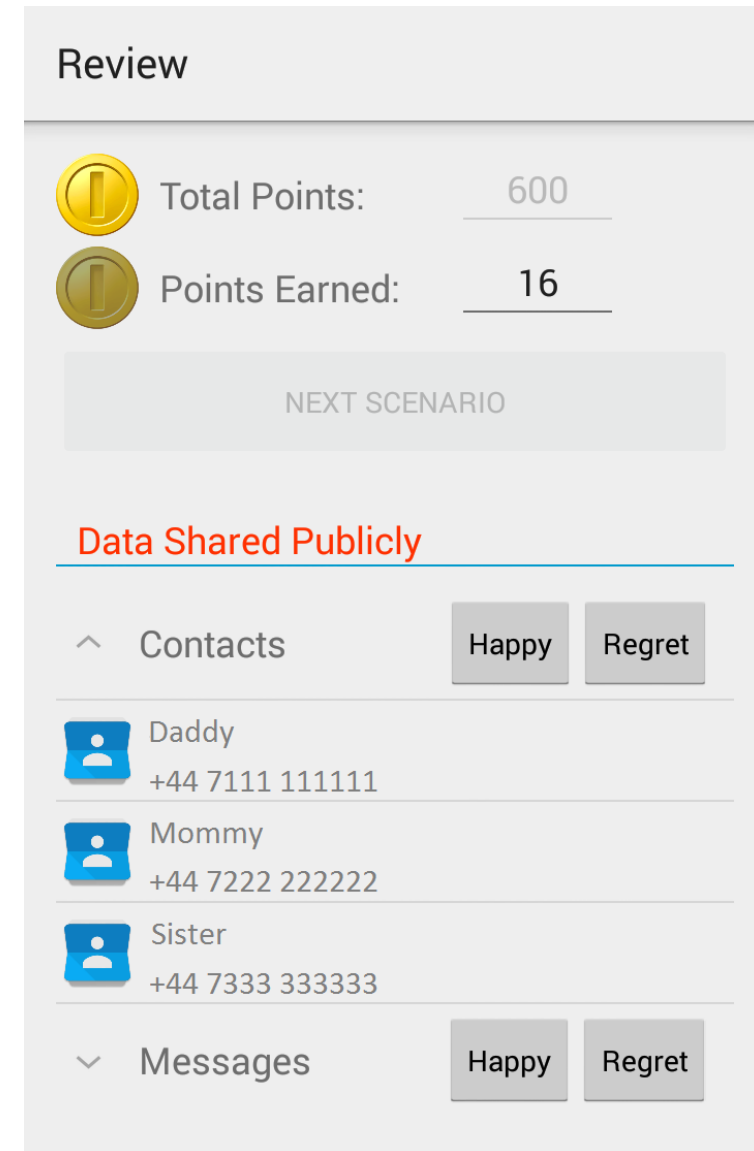


Learning User Preferences

- 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:
$$U(Contacts + Messages) \leq 28$$
 - If users declined such an offer, we derive that:
$$U(Contacts + Messages) \geq 28$$
- 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

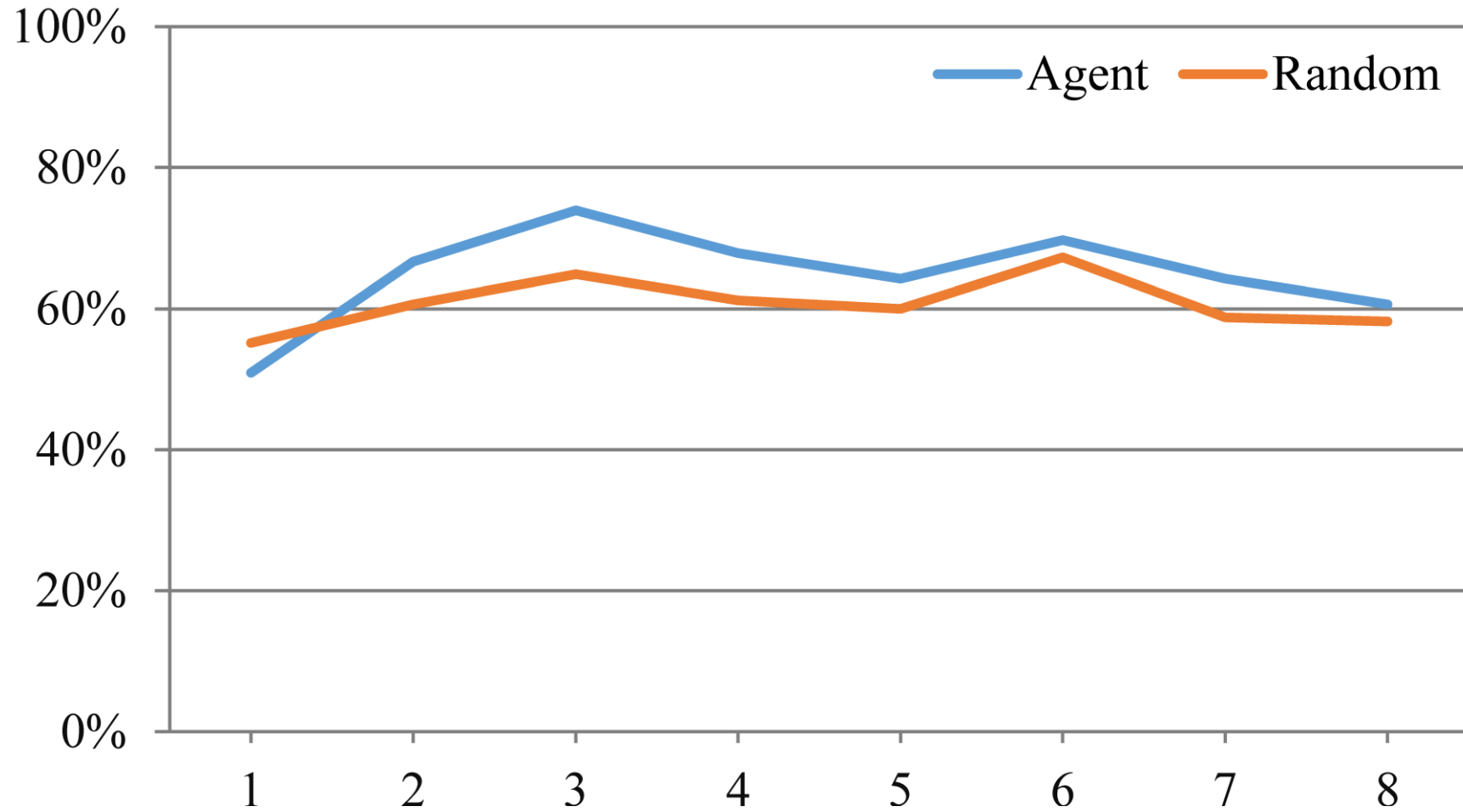


Evaluation

- 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

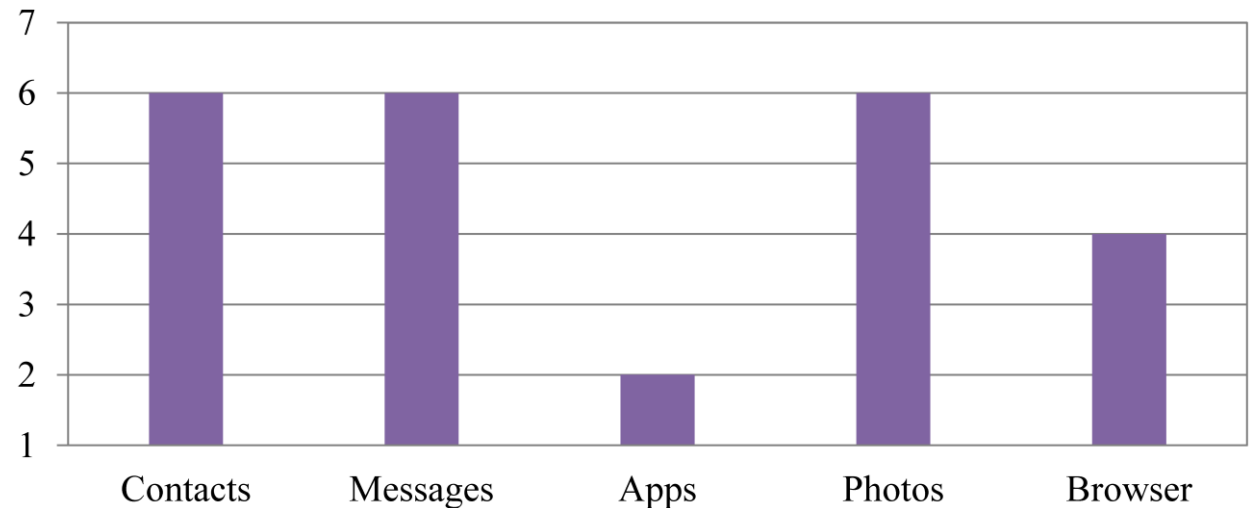
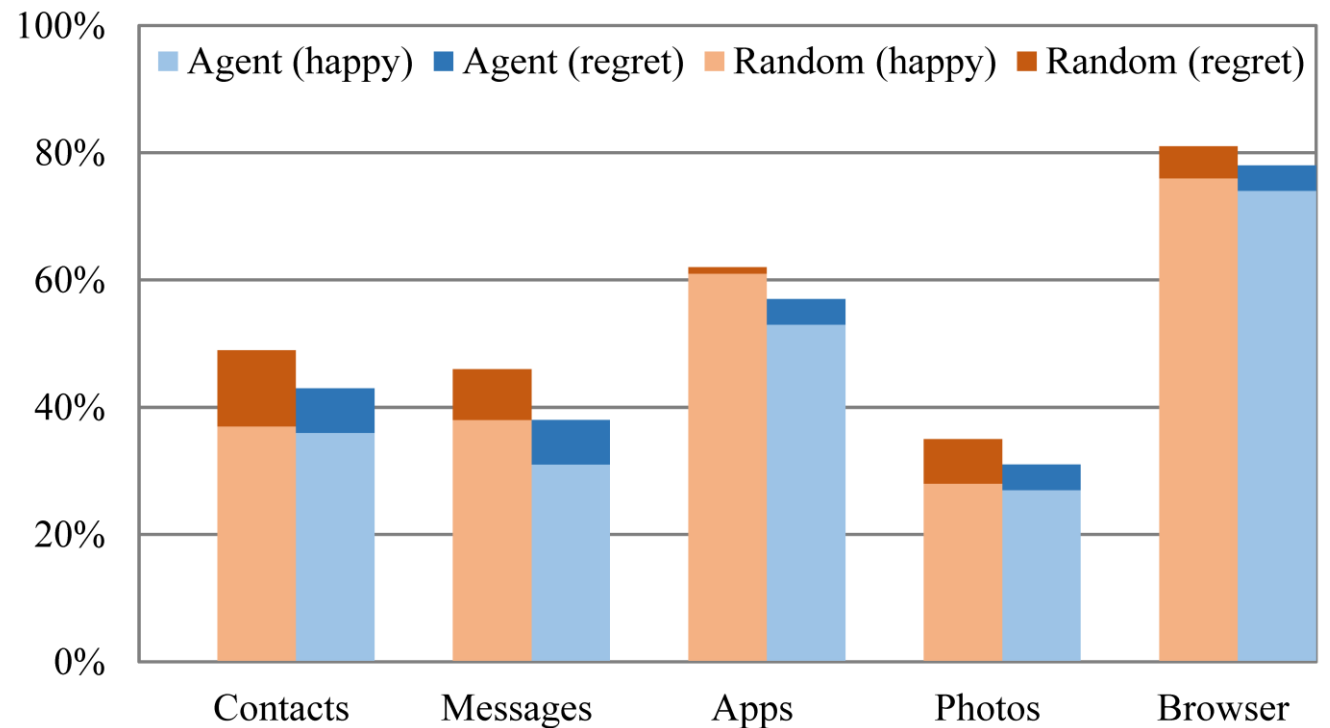


Results: Accuracy



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