Formalizing and Enforcing Purpose Restrictions in Privacy Policies

Giulia Fanti
Based on slides by Anupam Datta
Carnegie Mellon University
18734: Foundations of Privacy
Fall 2019

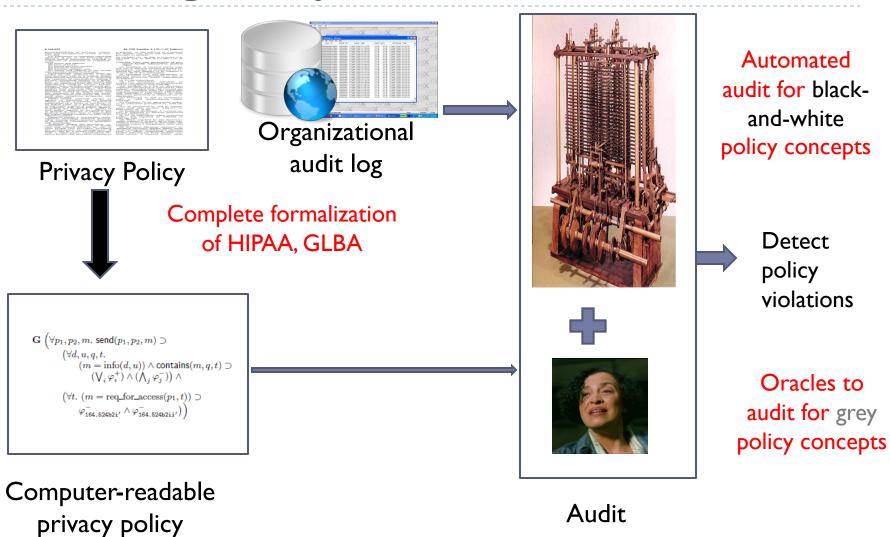
Administrative

- ► HWI due on Friday at 12:20 pm ET/9:20 am PT
 - Submit on Gradescope
 - DON'T FORGET to associate problems with your answers
- Recitation on Friday at 12:30 pm ET/9:30 am PT
 - Tutorial on using Docker by Sruti
 - ▶ Tool for creating/using containers
 - Will be used on HW2 (to be released early next week)

Last class assignment: Read HIPAA

- ▶ Think about at least these questions:
 - What are the common concepts in the 80+ clauses of the privacy rule?
 - How would you categorize the clauses?
 - How are the clauses combined to form the entire rule?
- Discussion

Detecting Policy Violations



Purpose Restrictions in Privacy Policies



Yahoo!'s practice is **not** to use the content of messages [...] **for** marketing **purposes**.

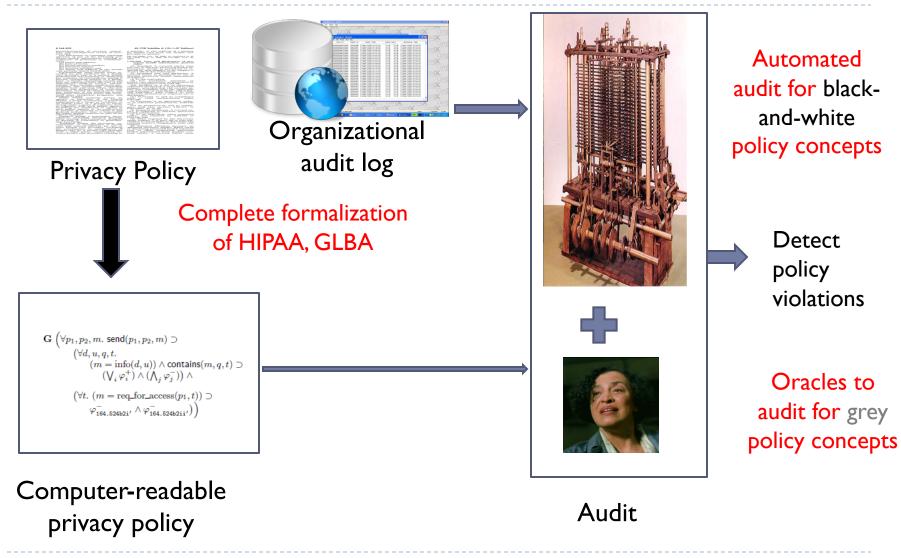


By providing your personal information, you give [Social Security Administration] consent to use the information **only for** the **purpose** for which it was collected.

Purpose Restrictions are Ubiquitous

- OECD's Privacy Guidelines
- US Privacy Laws
 - HIPAA, GLBA, FERPA, COPPA,...
- EU Privacy Directive
- Organizational Privacy Policies
 - Google, Facebook, Yahoo,...
 - Hospitals, banks, educational institutions, govt
 - Defense: Mission-based information access

What might be the difficulties of auditing for purpose?



Formalizing and Enforcing Purpose Restrictions in Privacy Policies

M. C. Tschantz (CMU → Berkeley) and
Anupam Datta (CMU SV)
J. M. Wing (CMU → MSR)
2012 IEEE Symposium on Security & Privacy

Goal

- Give a semantics to
 - "Not for" purpose restrictions
 - "Only for" purpose restrictions that is parametric in the purpose

 Provide automated enforcement of purpose restrictions for that semantics



Send record

No diagnosis by drug company

Add x-ray



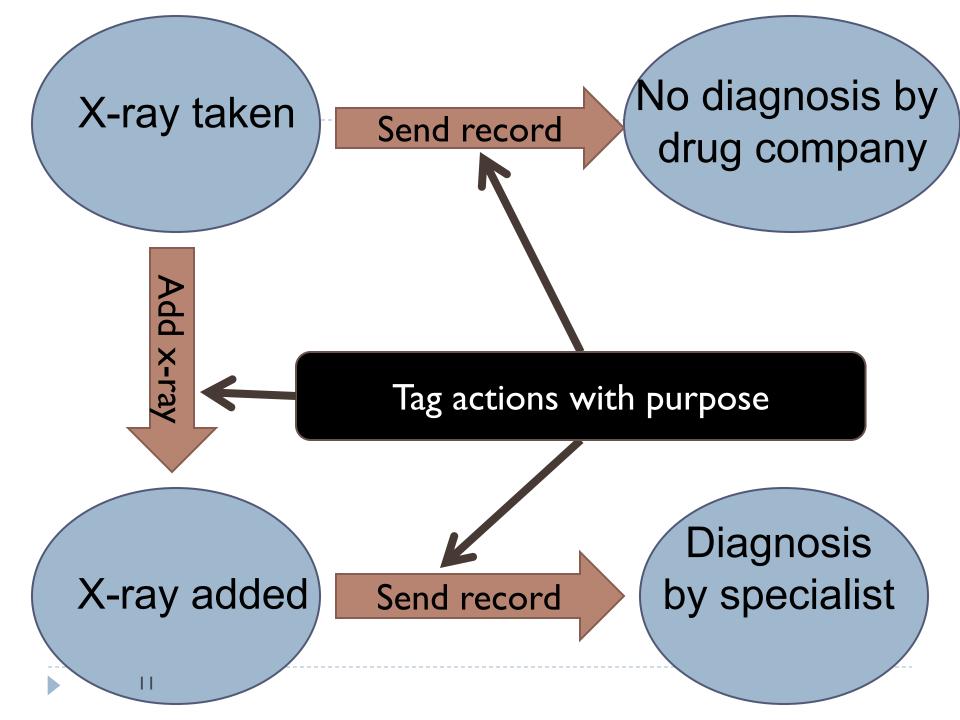
Medical Record Med records used only for diagnosis

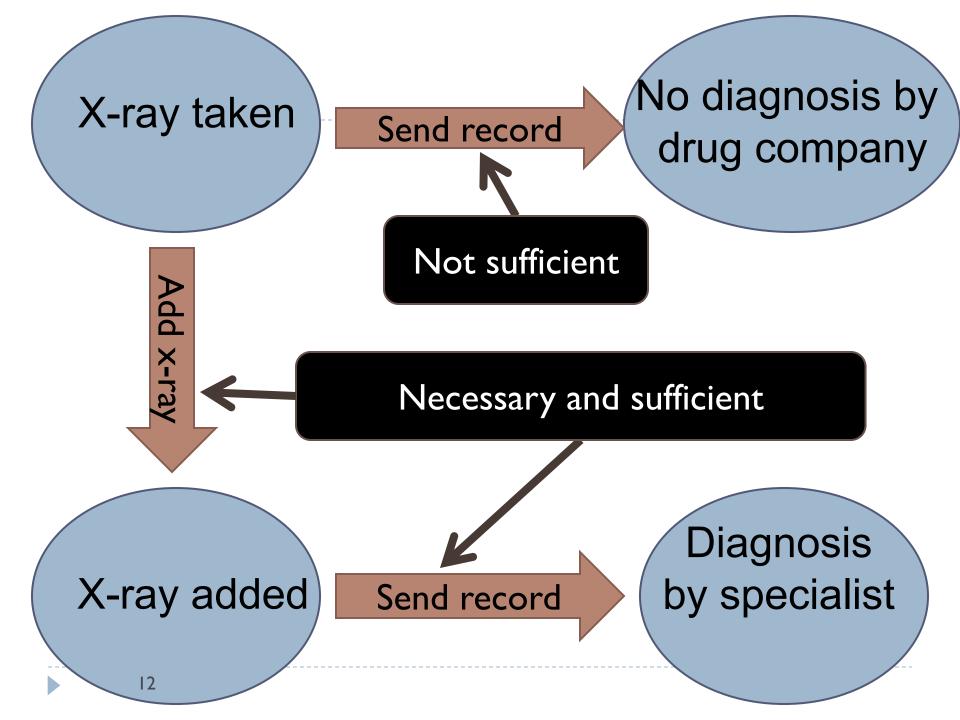


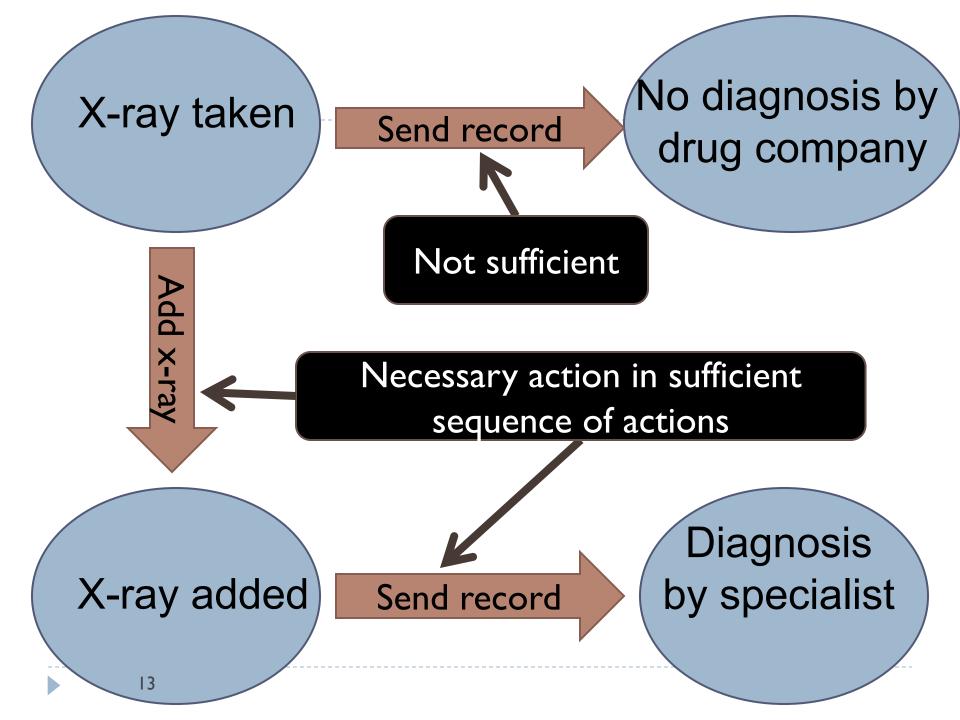
X-ray added

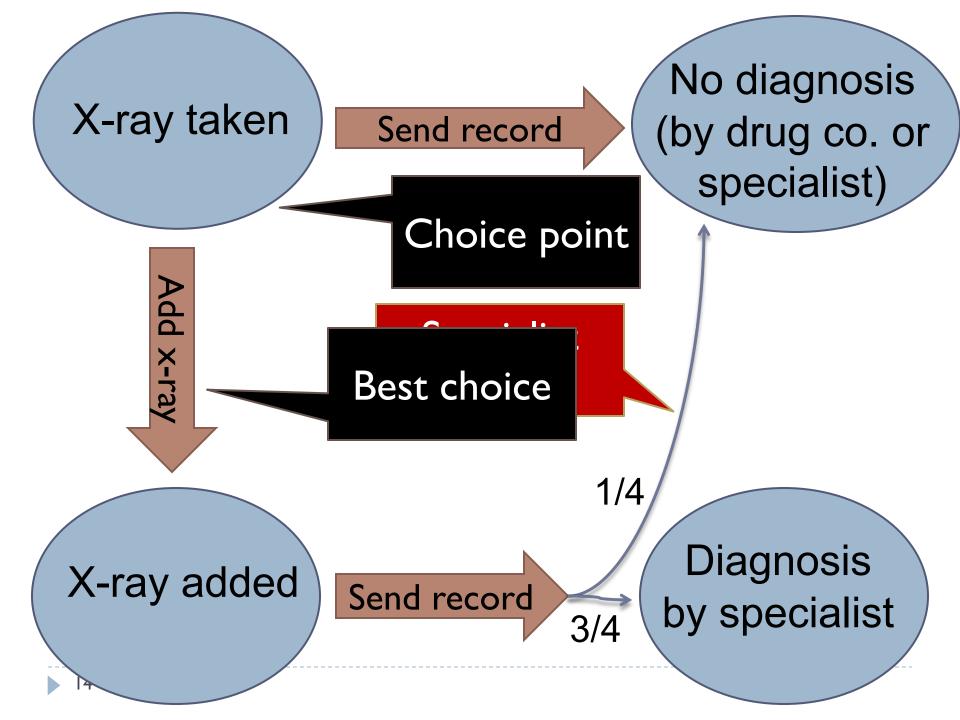
Send record

Diagnosis by specialist





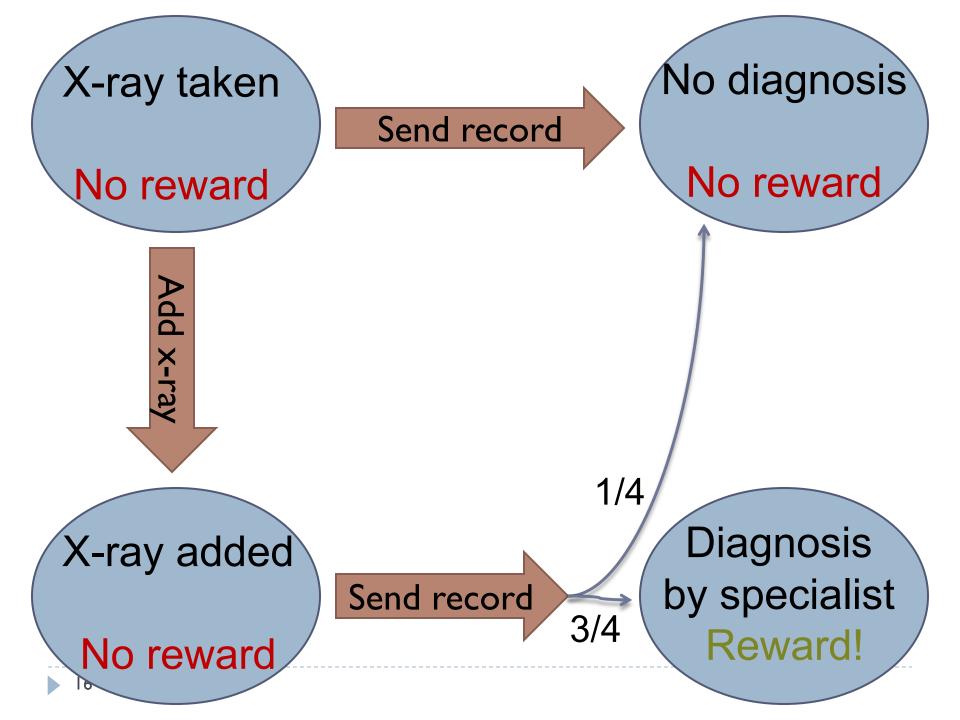




Planning

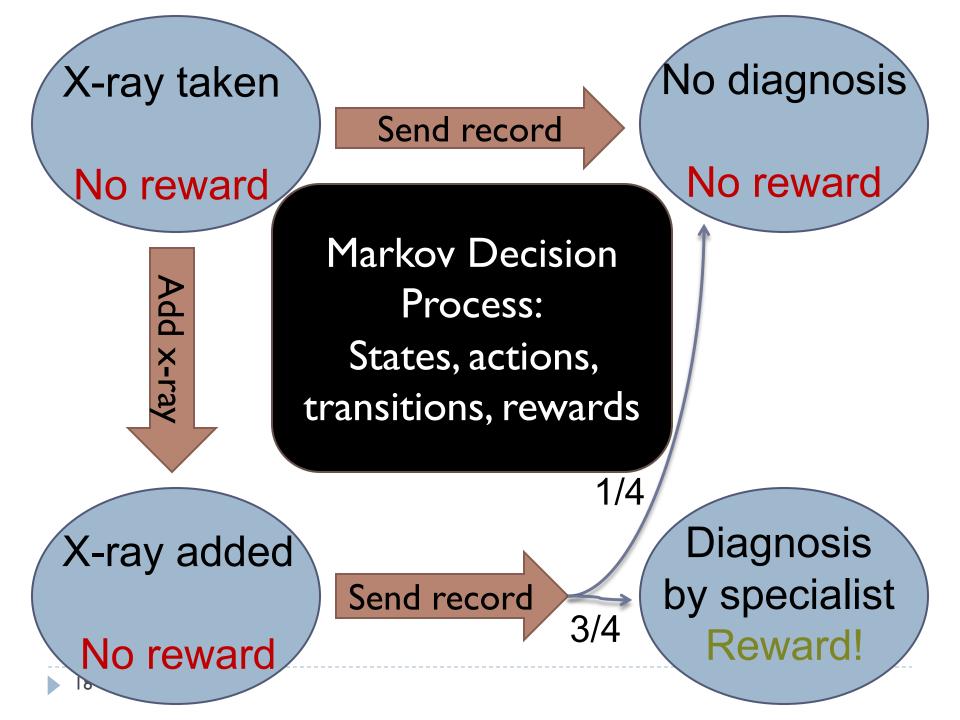
Thesis: An action is for a purpose iff that action is part of a plan for furthering the purpose

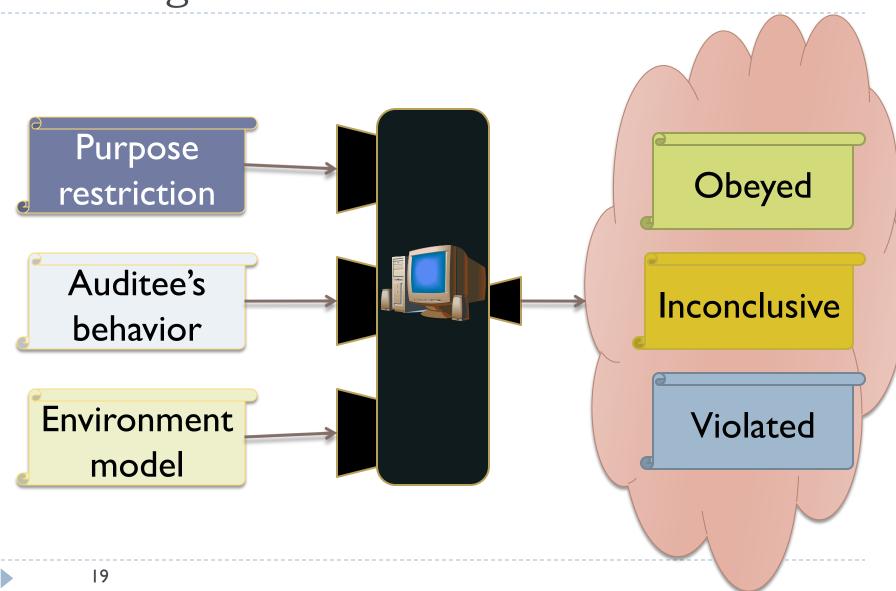
i.e., always makes the best choice for furthering the purpose

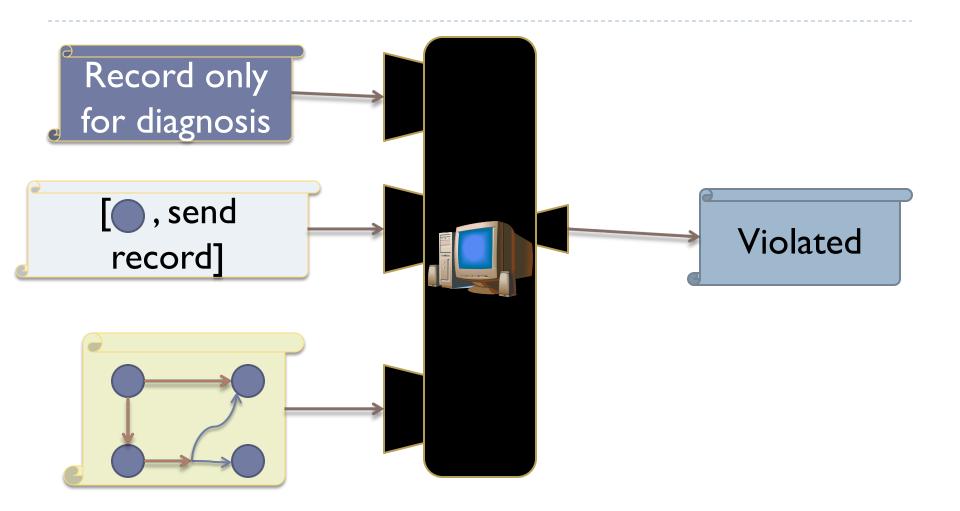


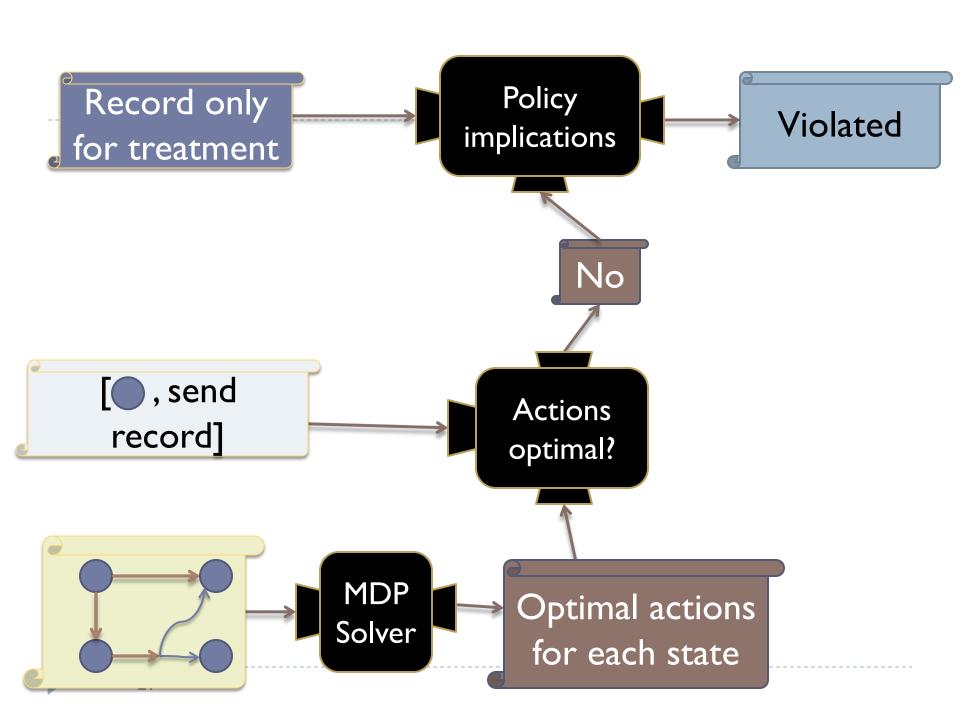
Interlude

Primer on Markov Decision Processes









Three steps

Write MDP → Define environment

Solve MDP to maximize reward (i.e., purpose expressed as a quantity)

Check if actions are consistent with optimal strategy/strategies

No False Positives

Theorem (Soundness): If the algorithm returns "violation", then the actions recorded in the log are not only for the purpose

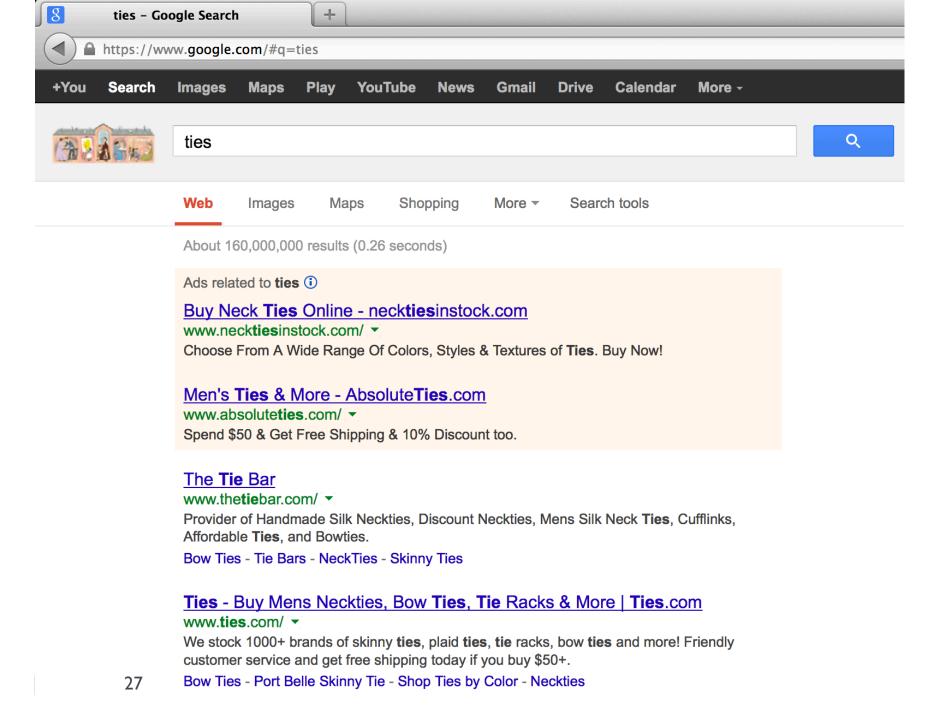
What are some challenges in this approach?

- Defining MDP
- Quantifying purpose
- Users may be trying to satisfy purpose even if they are not acting to maximize it at all stages
- We may not be able to observe the exact state of our users!

Purpose Restrictions on Information Use

M. C. Tschantz (CMU → Berkeley)
Anupam Datta (CMU)
J. M. Wing (CMU → MSR)

2013 European Symposium on Research in Computer Security



Antidepressant Medication - Info On An Rx Antidepressant Drug knowmydepression.com/antidepressant Visit For Treatment Info & Facts.

Party Supplies For Sale - Buy Your Party Supplies Online Now

www.orientaltrading.com/PartySupplies

Free Shipping on Orders Over \$49!

Oriental Trading has 925 followers on Google+

Party Favors Sale

Party Decorations

Birthday Party Supplies

Halloween Party Supplies

Google's Privacy Policy

When showing you tailored ads, we will not associate a cookie or anonymous identifier with sensitive categories, such as those based on race, religion, sexual orientation or health.

Rewards from ads

DepressedNot DepressedMedsHighLowPartyLowHigh

Show Meds ad

Depressed

Ad: Meds

Reward: High

Depressed

Ad: None

Reward: None Show Party ad

Depressed

Ad: Party

Reward: Low

Show Meds ad

Not Depressed

Ad: Meds

Reward: Low

Not Depressed

Ad: None

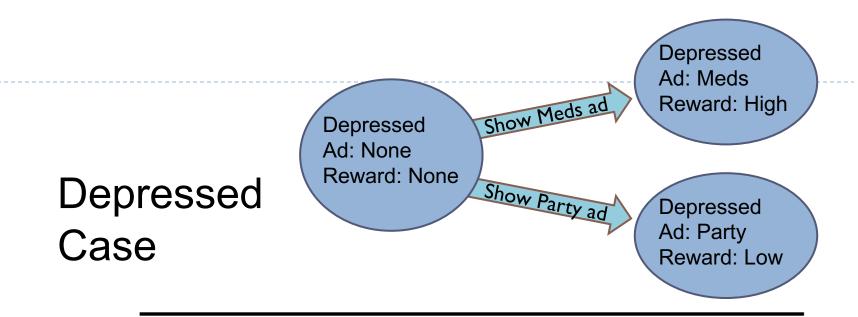
Reward: None

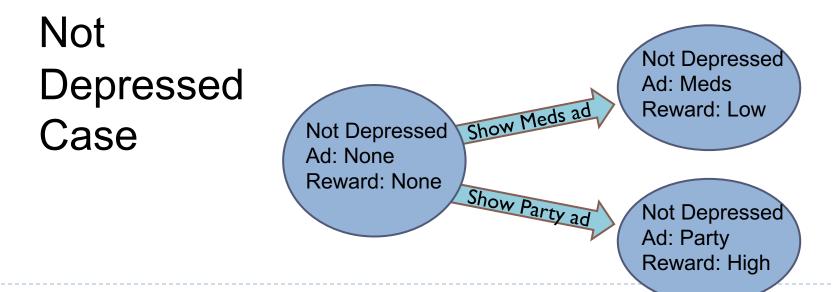
Show Party ad

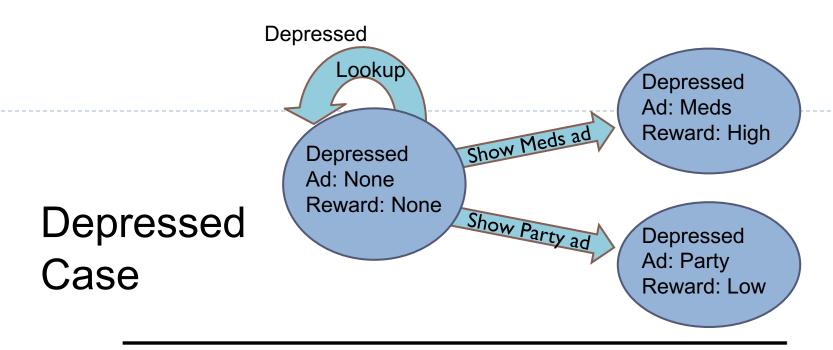
Not Depressed

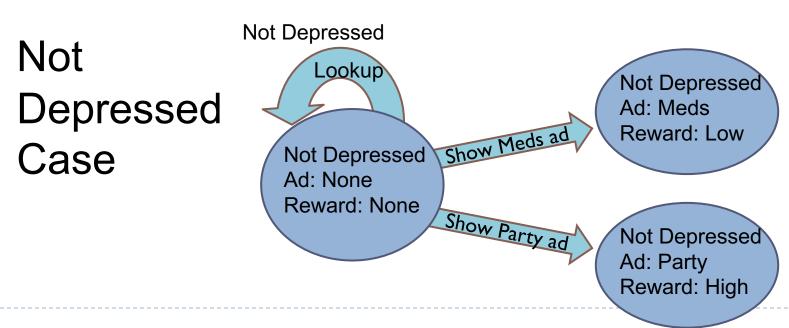
Ad: Party

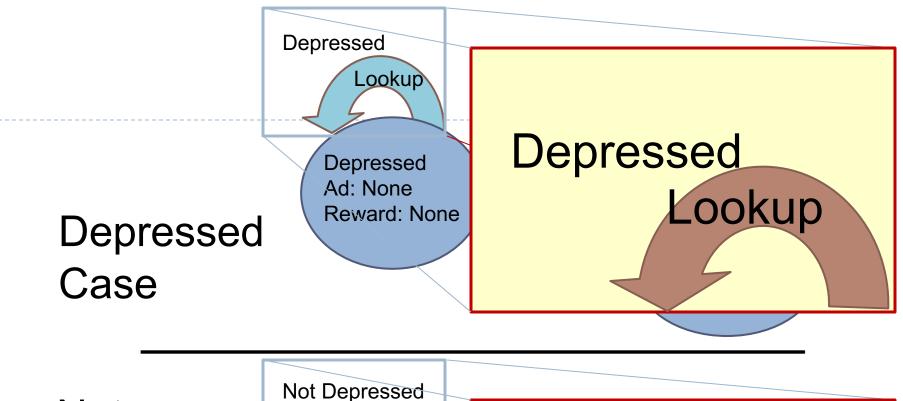
Reward: High











Not Depressed Case

Not Depressed Ad: None Reward: None

Not Depressed
Lookup

Initial Beliefs

Depressed Case: 10%

Not Depressed Case: 90%

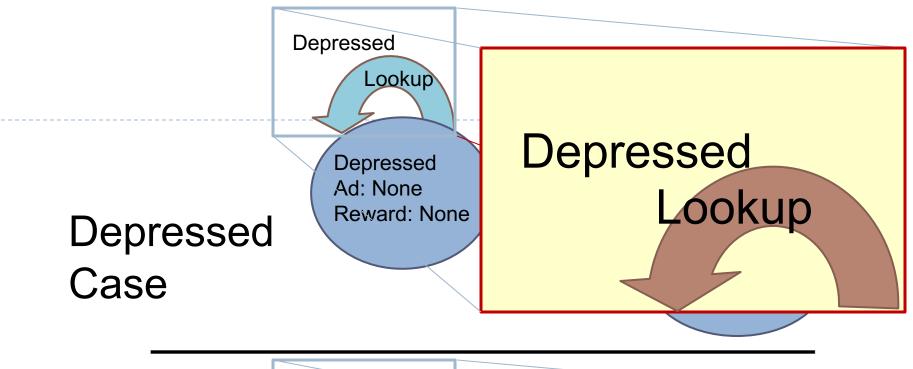
Depressed

Updated Beliefs

Depressed Case: 100%

Not Depressed Case: 0%





Not Depressed Case Not Depressed

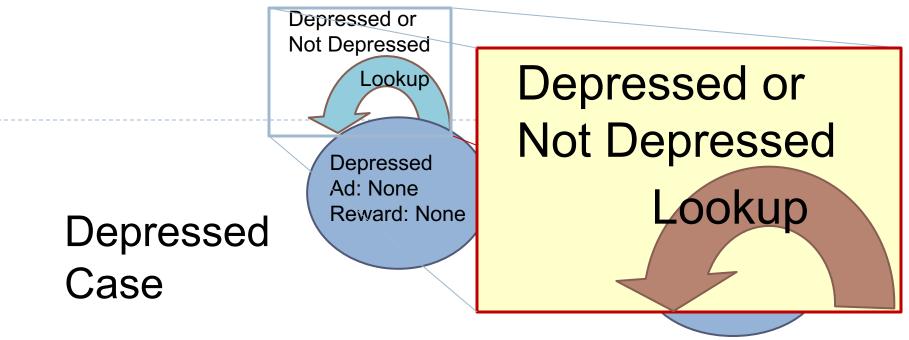
Lookup

Not Depressed

Ad: None

Reward: None

Not Depressed Lookup



Not Depressed Case Not Depressed
Lookup

Not Depressed
Ad: None
Reward: None

Depressed or

Depressed or Not Depressed Lookup

Initial Beliefs

Depressed Case: 10%

Not Depressed Case: 90%



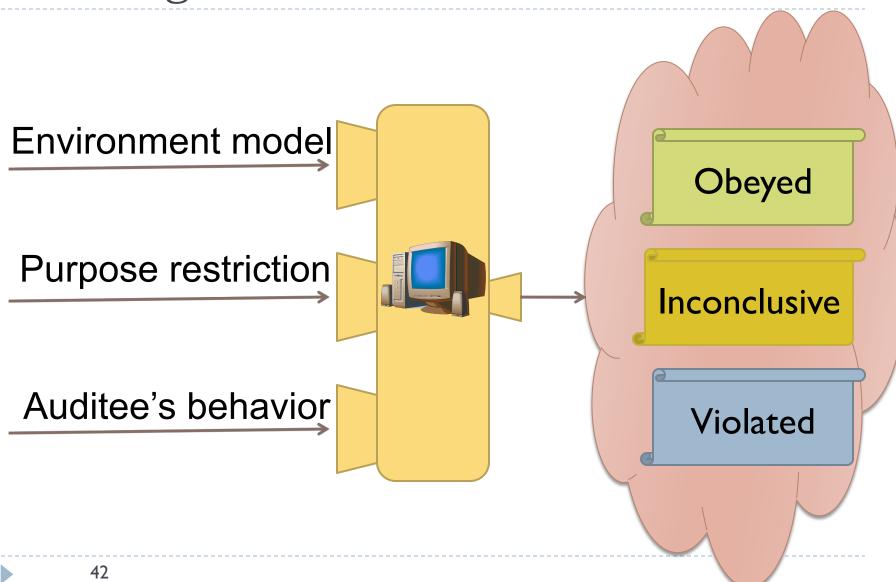
Depressed or Not Depressed

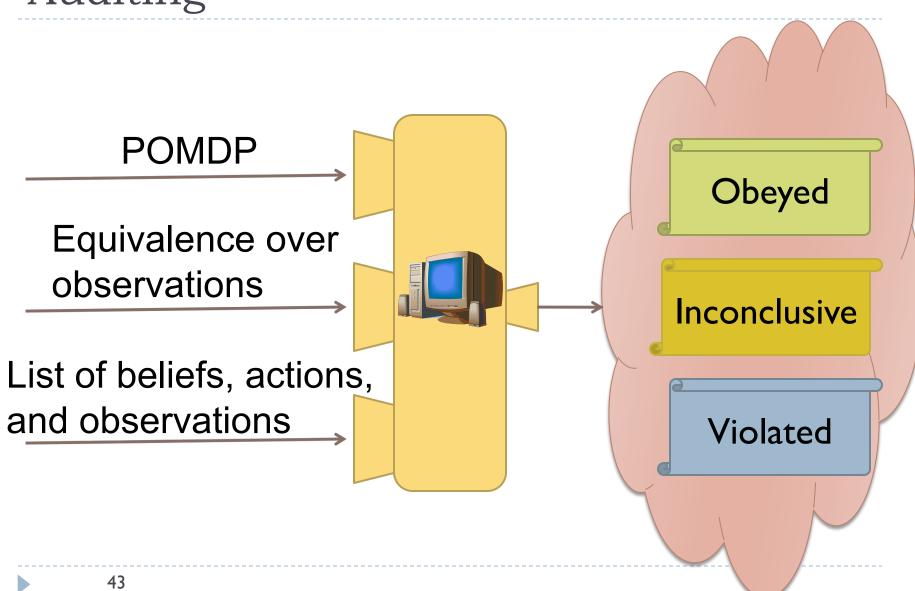
Updated Beliefs

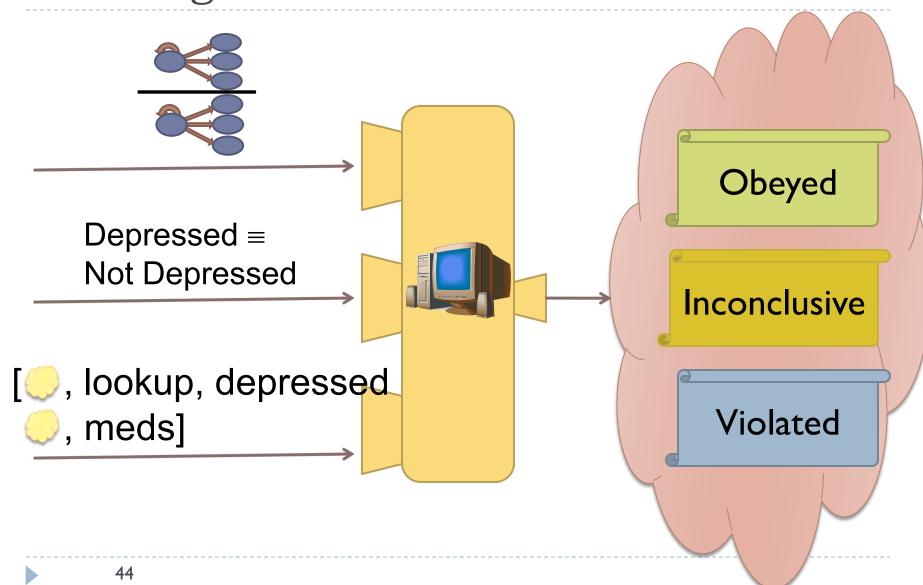
Depressed Case: 10%

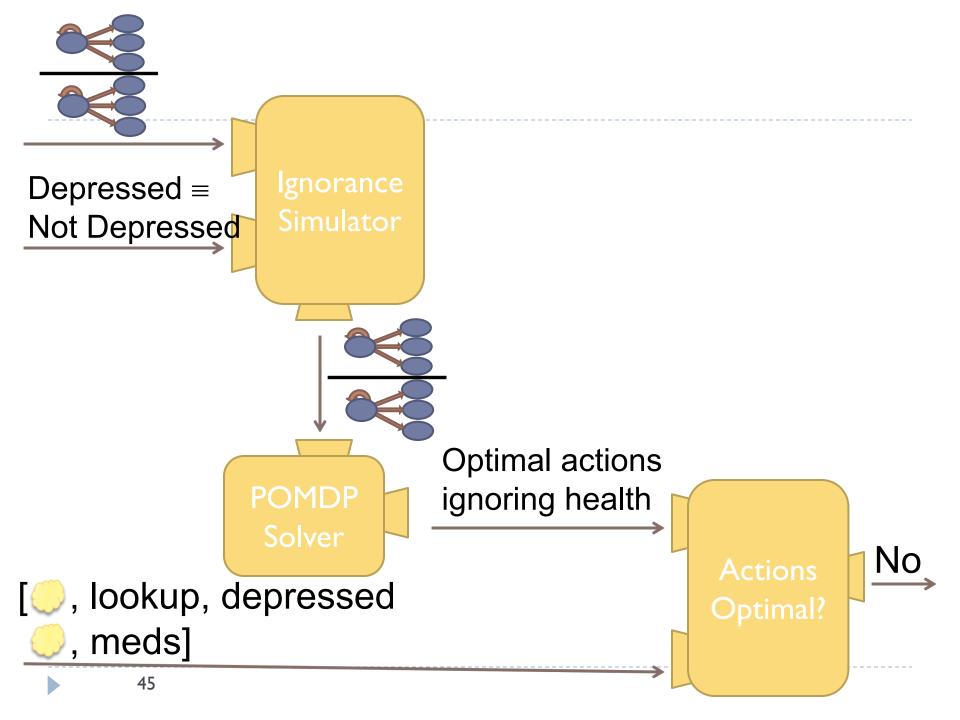
Not Depressed Case: 90%











Implications

- The actions were not for the purpose of marketing without using health data
 - Violates: "marketing without using health data"
- Either (I) used health data for marketing or(2) performed actions for some other purpose
 - In case (I) violates: "health data not for marketing"

Prior Approaches

- Prior approaches:
 - Labeling actions (industry practice)
 - Labeling sequences of actions (Al-Fedaghi 07, Jafari et al. 09)
 - Labeling roles (Byun et al. 05, 08, 10)
 - Labeling code (Hayati and Abadi 05)
- This work provides a semantic foundation
- Shows the expressiveness of each approach

Summary: Audit Approach

