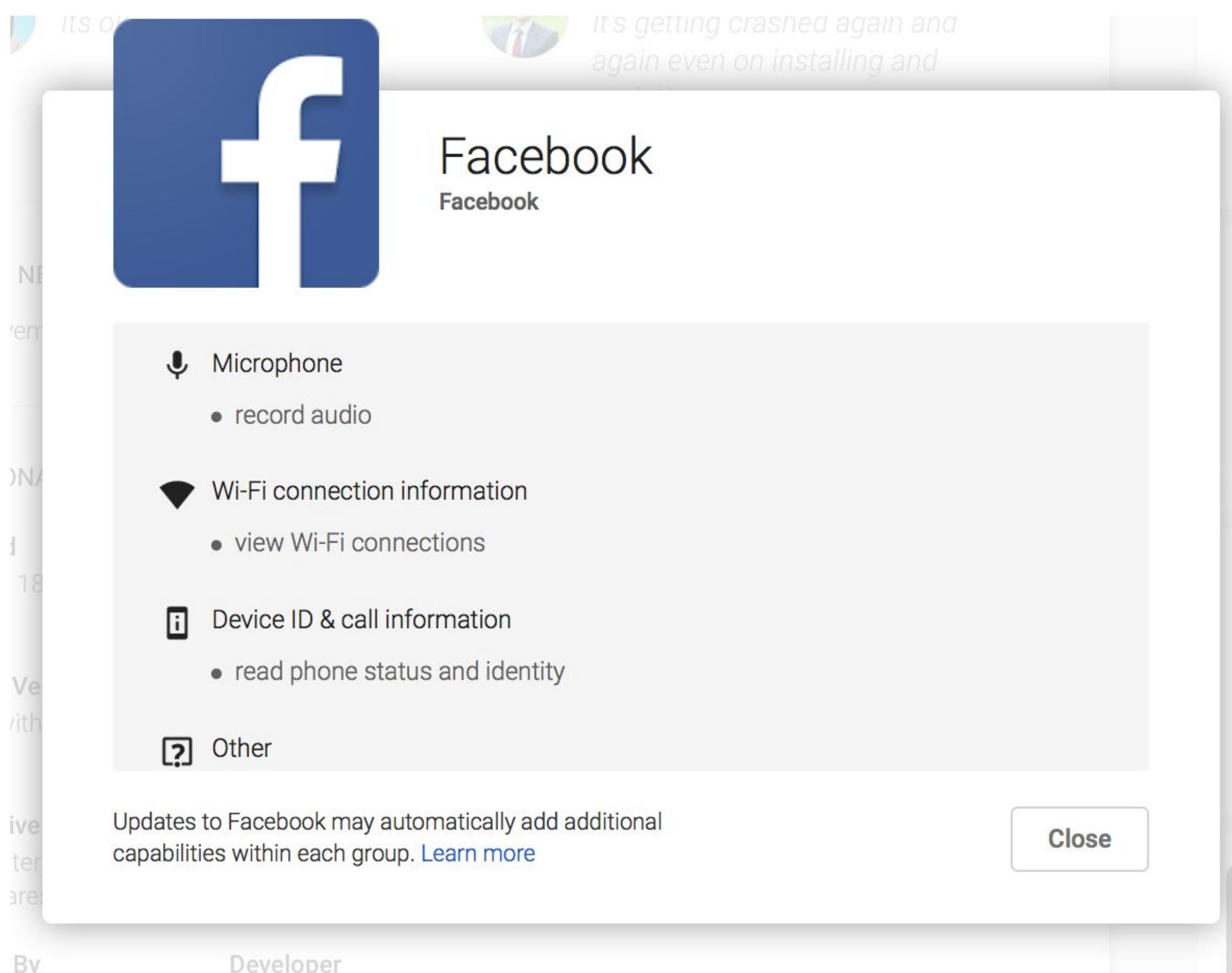


Making privacy-preserving apps is nontrivial

- The legitimacy of personal data collection is highly dependent on the context and purpose. There could be a trade-off between privacy and usability.
- The data practices are mostly opaque to users.

Welcome to the Google Privacy Policy

When you use Google services, you trust us with your information. This Privacy Policy is meant to help you understand what data we collect, why we collect it, and what we do with it. This is important; we hope you will take time to read it carefully. And remember, you can find controls to manage your information and protect your privacy and security at [My Account](#).



- Privacy policy - lengthy, legal language, and separate from the app

- Android permission - too general (Does Facebook eavesdrop on me to customize their ads?)

Limited developer support for privacy are available

- Documentation and tutorials for privacy
- Privacy policy generators
- IDE plugins for secure programming
- Taint analysis

Our approach: An IDE plugin that helps developers write privacy-preserving code

```
@LocationAnnotation(
    visibility = {Visibility.IN_BACKGROUND},
    purpose = {Purpose.LOCATION_location_based_customization},
    dataType = {LocationDataType.FINE_GRAINED_LATITUDE_LONGITUDE},
    purposeDescription = {"Search nearby people"},
    retentionTime = {"during the session"},
    frequency = {"when the user requests update"})
Location location_getLastKnownLocation = lm.getLastKnownLocation(LocationManager.GPS_PROVIDER);
```

- The IDE plugin can detect an API call that accesses personal data. Then it requires the developer to complete an annotation (@LocationAnnotation), including the purposes of using the data and other important properties

What challenges do developers face?

- We interviewed 10 Android developers (including student and professional developers) to understand the challenges that hinder them from making privacy-preserving apps. We identified four types of challenges from the interview results:
 1. Developers may not be aware of the recommended practices
 2. Developers may need external reminders to conform to good privacy practices
 3. Developers may be unwilling to follow some privacy guidelines they don't agree with or contradict other goals
 4. Developers may not have clear understanding of their apps' data practices due to app iterations and collaborating with other developers without enough documentation

```
@UniqueIdentifier(purposeText = "personalized location analysis",
    purposeClass = UIDPurposeClass.GENERATING_SIGNED_OUT_OR_ANONYMOUS_USER_ANALYTICS,
    personalDataTrackedByUID = {PersonalDataGroup.UNIQUE_IDENTIFIER},
    resetability = UIDResetability.FDR_RESET,
    scope = UIDScope.PER_DEVICE)
String deviceId = Settings.Secure.getString(getContentResolver(), Settings.Secure.ANDROID_ID);
if (deviceId == null) return "";
else PRIVACY: Using Android ID is not recommended because the scope and resetability of this identifier is not required or can't meet the requirement of the selected purpose class. more... (§F1)
```

- Given the purpose provided by the developer, the plugin suggests a better option of unique identifier to use based on the best practices guidelines from Google

```
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    visibility = {Visibility.IN_BACKGROUND},
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    dataType = {LocationDataType.FINE_GRAINED_LATITUDE_LONGITUDE},
    purposeDescription = {"Search nearby people"},
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```

- The plugin will also remind developers of potential sensitive data practices and suggest alternative options.