P₃P

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Engineering & Public Policy



Today's agenda

- Quiz
- Questions/comments about the readings
- P3P

By the end of class you will be able to:

- Understand the history of P3P and the motivation for its development and adoption
- Understand the major components of P3P
- Understand how web sites are circumventing P3P to avoid IE cookie blocking
- Understand how to read a W3C specification

Original Idea behind P3P

- A framework for automated privacy discussions
 - Web sites disclose their privacy practices in standard machine-readable formats
 - Web browsers automatically retrieve P3P privacy policies and compare them to users' privacy preferences
 - Sites and browsers can then negotiate about privacy terms

P3P history

- Idea discussed at November 1995 FTC meeting
- Ad Hoc "Internet Privacy Working Group" convened to discuss the idea in Fall 1996
- W3C began working on P3P in Summer 1997
 - Several working groups chartered with dozens of participants from industry, non-profits, academia, government
 - Numerous public working drafts issued, and feedback resulted in many changes
 - Early ideas about negotiation and agreement ultimately removed
 - Automatic data transfer added and then removed
 - Patent issue stalled progress, but ultimately became non-issue
- P3P issued as official W3C Recommendation on April 16, 2002
 - http://www.w3.org/TR/P3P/

P3P1.0 – A first step

- Offers an easy way for web sites to communicate about their privacy policies in a standard machine-readable format
 - Can be deployed using existing web servers
- This will enable the development of tools that:
 - Provide snapshots of sites' policies
 - Compare policies with user preferences
 - Alert and advise the user

P3P is part of the solution

- P3P1.0 helps users understand privacy policies but is not a complete solution
- Seal programs and regulations
 - help ensure that sites comply with their policies
- Anonymity tools
 - reduce the amount of information revealed while browsing
- Encryption tools
 - secure data in transit and storage
- Laws and codes of practice
 - provide a base line level for acceptable policies

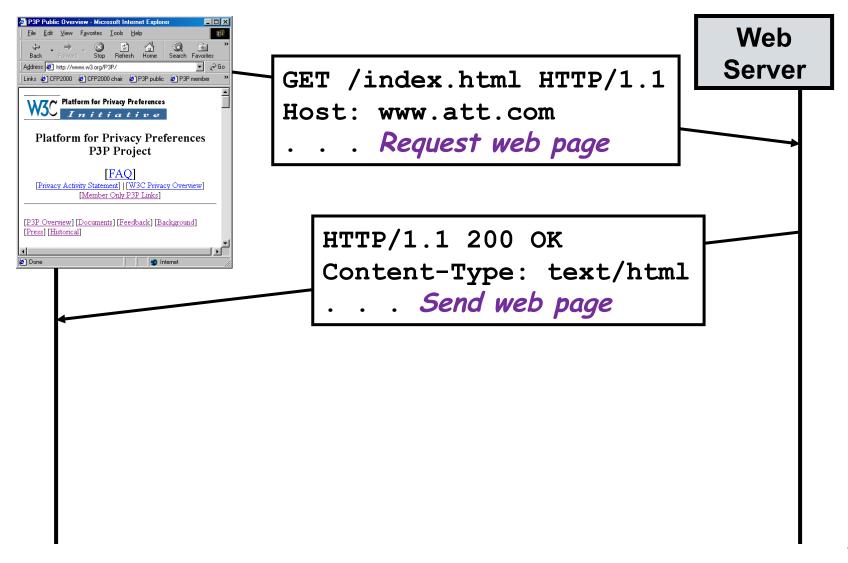
The basics

- P3P provides a standard XML format that web sites use to encode their privacy policies
- Sites also provide XML "policy reference files" to indicate which policy applies to which part of the site
- Sites can optionally provide a "compact policy" by configuring their servers to issue a special P3P header when cookies are set
- No special server software required
- User software to read P3P policies called a "P3P user agent"

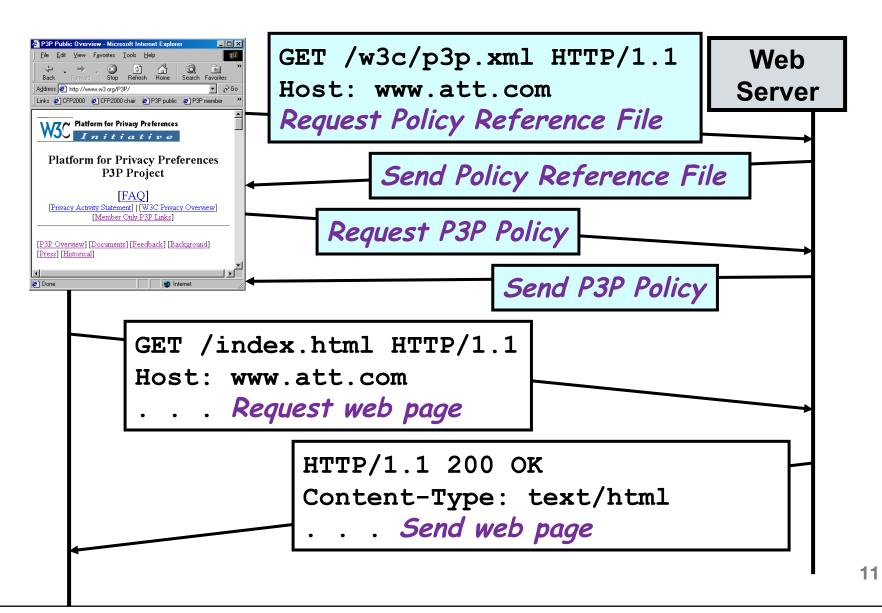
P3P1.0 Spec Defines

- A standard vocabulary for describing set of uses, recipients, data categories, and other privacy disclosures
- A standard schema for data a Web site may wish to collect (base data schema)
- An XML format for expressing a privacy policy in a machine readable way
- A means of associating privacy policies with Web pages or sites
- A protocol for transporting P3P policies over HTTP

A simple HTTP transaction



... with P3P 1.0 added



Transparency

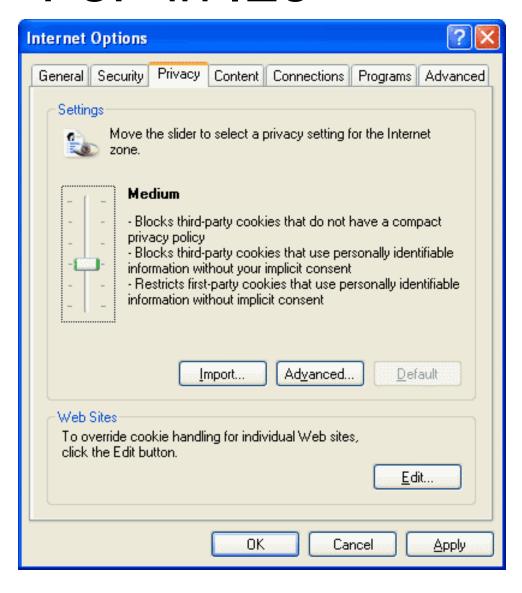
- P3P clients can check a privacy policy each time it changes
- P3P clients can check privacy policies on all objects in a web page, including ads and invisible images

http://www.att.com/accessatt/

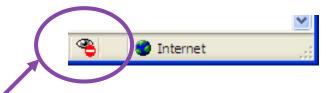


http://adforce.imgis.com/?adlink|2|68523|1|146|ADFORCE

P3P in IE6

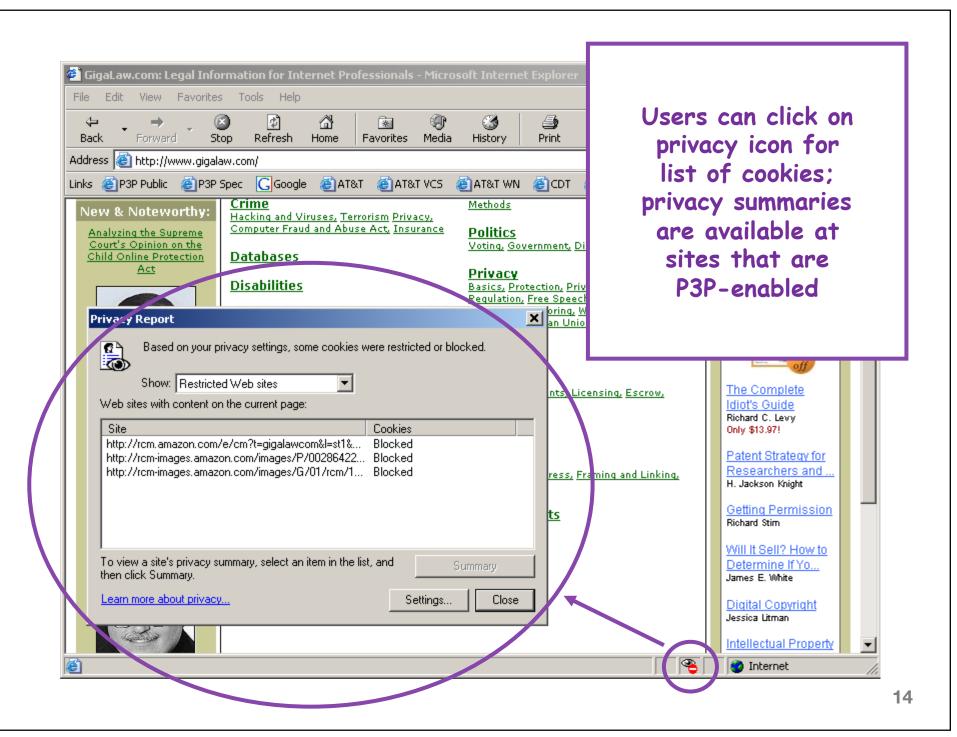


Automatic processing of compact policies only; third-party cookies without compact policies blocked by default



Privacy icon on status bar indicates that a cookie has been blocked - pop-up appears the first time the privacy icon appears



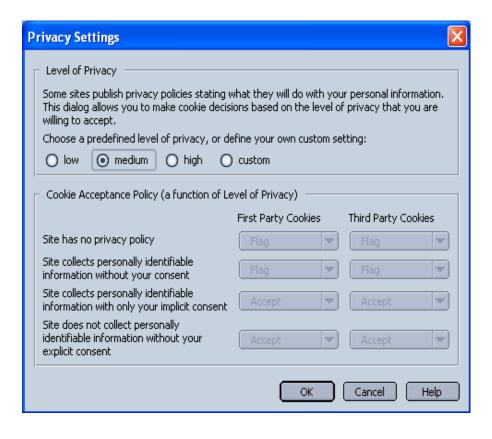




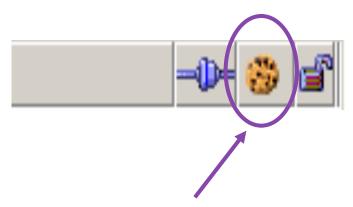
Privacy summary report is generated automatically from full P3P policy



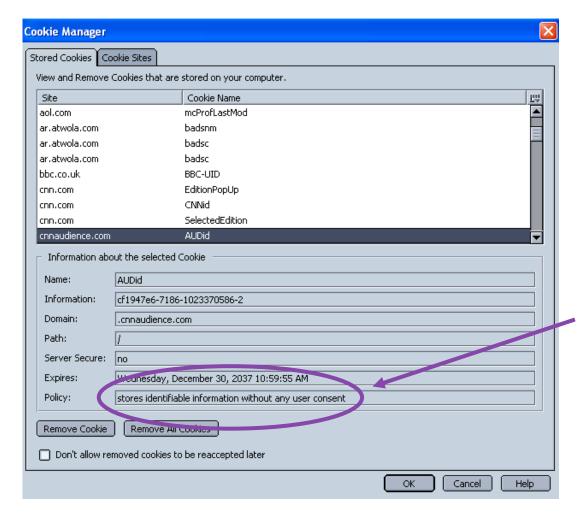
P3P in Netscape 7



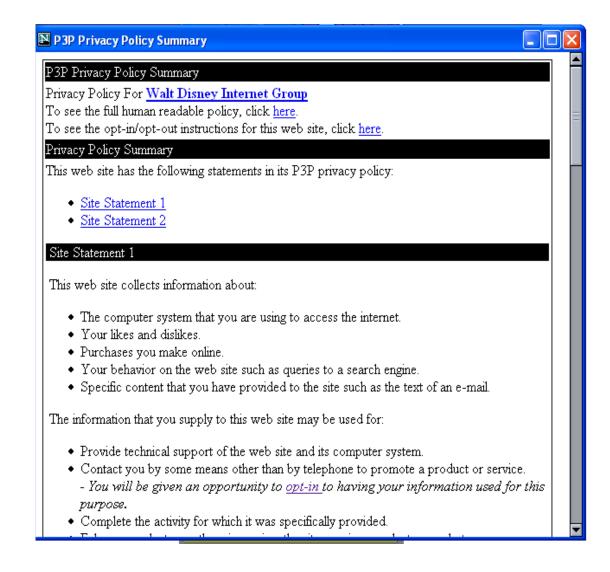
Preview version similar to IE6, focusing, on cookies; cookies without compact policies (both first-party and third-party) are "flagged" rather than blocked by default



Indicates flagged cookie



Users can view English translation of (part of) compact policy in Cookie Manager



A policy summary can be generated automatically from full P3P policy

What's in a P3P policy?

- Name and contact information for site
- The kind of access provided
- Mechanisms for resolving privacy disputes
- The kinds of data collected
- How collected data is used, and whether individuals can opt-in or opt-out of any of these uses
- Whether/when data may be shared and whether there is opt-in or opt-out
- Data retention policy

Why web sites adopt P3P

- Demonstrate corporate leadership on privacy issues
 - Show customers they respect their privacy
 - Demonstrate to regulators that industry is taking voluntary steps to address consumer privacy concerns
- Distinguish brand as privacy friendly
- Prevent IE6 from blocking their cookies
- Anticipation that consumers will soon come to expect P3P on all web sites
- Individuals who run sites value personal privacy

P3P early adopters

- News and information sites – CNET, About.com, BusinessWeek
- Search engines Yahoo,
 Lycos
- Ad networks –
 DoubleClick, Avenue A
- Telecom companies AT&T
- Financial institutions –
 Fidelity

- Computer hardware and software vendors – IBM, Dell, Microsoft, McAfee
- Retail stores Fortunoff,
 Ritz Camera
- Government agencies FTC, Dept. of Commerce, Ontario Information and Privacy Commissioner
- Non-profits CDT

Web site adoption of P3P

- AT&T study surveyed 5,856 websites in 2003, found 538 P3P policies
 - Adoption highest among popular websites (~30% of top 100 sites)
 - Web site adoption increasing slowly, but steadily
 - Low adoption for government sites but changed with new regulations
- Large number of P3P policies contain technical errors
 - Most errors due to old version of P3P spec or minor technical issues
 - 7% have severe errors such as missing required components

Byers, S., Cranor, L. F., and Kormann, D. 2003. Automated analysis of P3P-enabled Web sites. ICEC '03, vol. 50. ACM Press, New York, NY, 326-338. DOI=http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/948005.948048

Legal issues

- P3P specification does not address legal standing of P3P policies or include enforcement mechanisms
- P3P specification requires P3P policies to be consistent with natural-language privacy policies
 - P3P policies and natural-language policies are not required to contain same level of detail
 - Typically natural-language policies contain more detailed explanations
- In some jurisdictions, regulators and courts may treat P3P policies equivalently to natural language privacy policies
- The same attorneys and policy makers involved in drafting natural-language policy should help create P3P policy

Privacy policy	P3P policy
Designed to be read by a human	Designed to be read by a computer
Can contain fuzzy language with "wiggle room"	Mostly multiple choice – sites must place themselves in one "bucket" or another
Can include as much or as little information as a site wants	Must include disclosures in every required area
Easy to provide detailed explanations	Limited ability to provide detailed explanations
Sometimes difficult for users to determine boundaries of what it applies to and when it might change	Precisely scoped
Web site controls presentation	User agent controls presentation

P3P Interface design challenges

- P3P 1.0 specification focuses on interoperability, says little about user interface
 - P3P 1.1 spec will provide explanations of P3P vocabulary elements suitable for display to end users
- P3P user agents typically need user interfaces for:
 - informing users about web site privacy policies
 - configuring the agent to take actions on the basis of a user's privacy preferences

Informing users about privacy is difficult

- Privacy policies are complex
 - Over 36K combinations of P3P "multiple choice" elements
- Users are generally unfamiliar with much of the terminology used by privacy experts
- Users generally do not understand the implications of data practices
- Users are not interested in all of the detail of most privacy policies
- Which details and the level of detail each user is interested in varies

Specifying privacy preferences is difficult

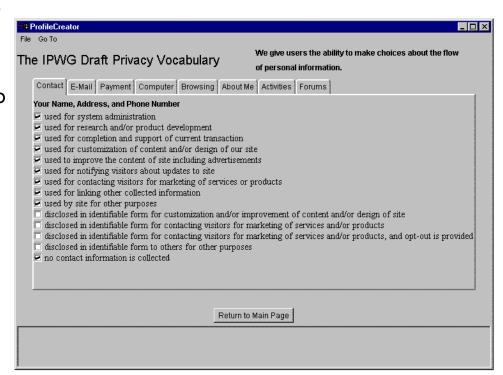
- Privacy policies are complex
- User privacy preferences are often complex and nuanced
- Users tend to have little experience articulating their privacy preferences
- Users are generally unfamiliar with much of the terminology used by privacy experts

Iterative design approach

- Four P3P user agent prototypes developed over 4-year period while P3P specification was under development
 - 1997 W3C prototype
 - 1999 Privacy Minder
 - 2000 AT&T/Microsoft browser helper object
 - 2001 AT&T usability testing prototype
- AT&T Privacy Bird beta released Feb. 2002
 - August 2002 user study
 - Beta 1.2 released Feb. 2003

W3C prototype

- Based on pre-W3C draft of P3P vocabulary with 3 fields,
 7x9x2=126 combinations of elements
- Preference interface eliminated the impractical combos, combined 2 dimensions -> 7x14=98 combinations
- Matrix represented by tabbed interface
- Feedback: too complicated, too many choices

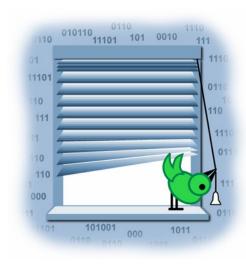


AT&T Privacy Bird

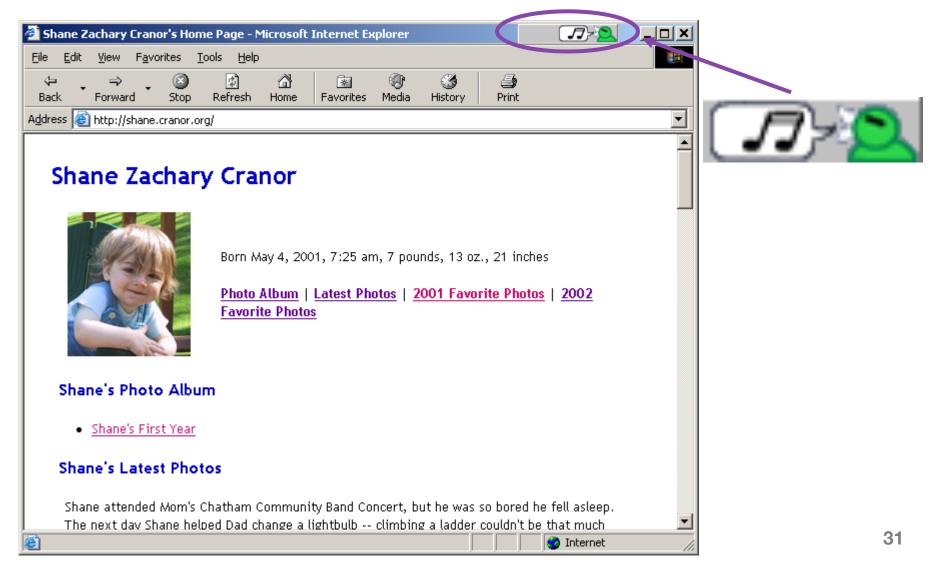
- Free download of beta from http://privacybird.com/
- "Browser helper object" for IE 5.01/5.5/6.0
- Reads P3P policies at all P3P-enabled sites automatically



- Clicking on bird icon gives more information
- Current version is information only no cookie blocking



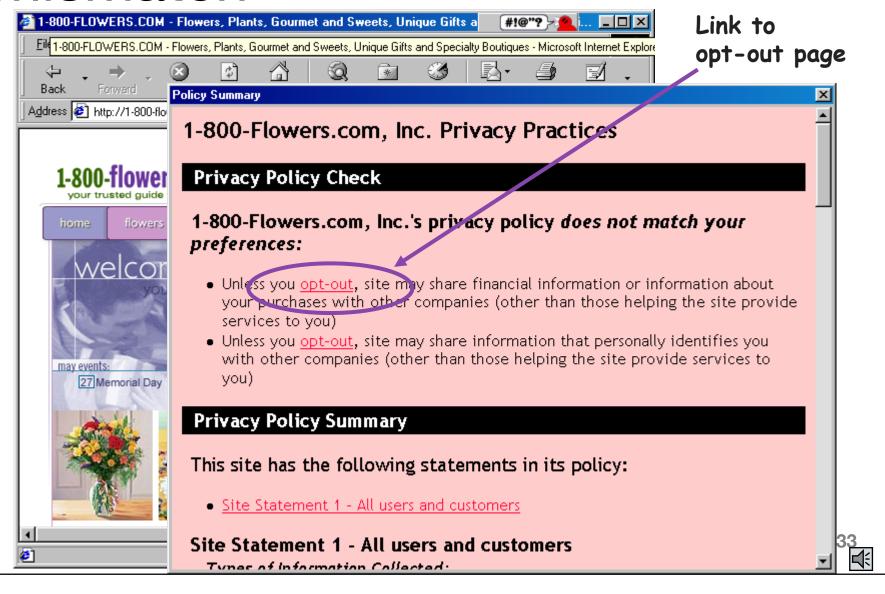
Chirping bird is privacy indicator



Click on the bird for more info



Privacy policy summary - mismatch



Expand/collapse added in beta 1.2

Policy Summary

Federal Trade Commission

Privacy Policy Check

Federal Trade Commission's priva

Privacy Policy Summary

- + Policy Statement 1 Basic Infor
- + Policy Statement 2 Data Colle
- Access to your information
 This site allows you to access your coabout you from its records
- + How to reach this site
- + How to resolve privacy-relate(

More Information

Policy Summary

+ Federal Trade Commission Privacy Practices

Privacy Policy Check

Federal Trade Commission's privacy policy matches your preference

Privacy Policy Summary

- Policy Statement 1 - Basic Information

Data collected from all Web users: access logs, and search strings (if entered).

Types of Information that may be collected:

- search terms
- click-stream information

How your information may be used:

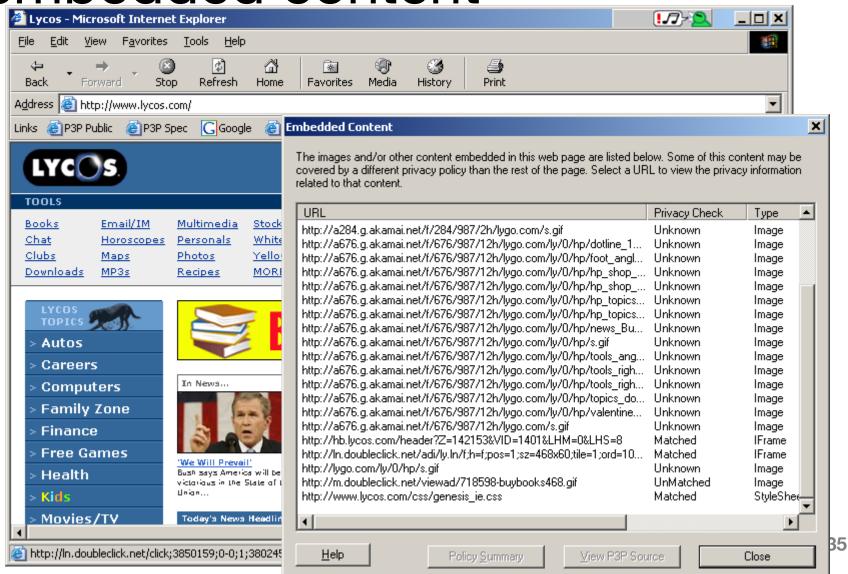
- · To complete the activity for which the data was provided
- To do web site and system administration

Who may use your information:

This web site and the companies that help the site provide services to you,

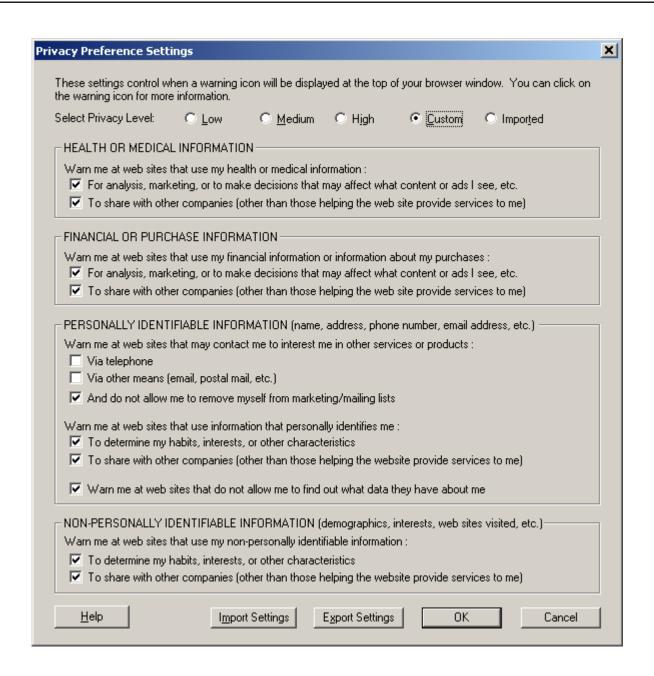
Click + for more -

Bird checks policies for embedded content



Privacy Bird icons





Evaluating P3P user agents

- Questions
 - Does P3P user agent perform useful function?
 - Can users use it effectively?
- Evaluation techniques
 - User survey
 - Laboratory study

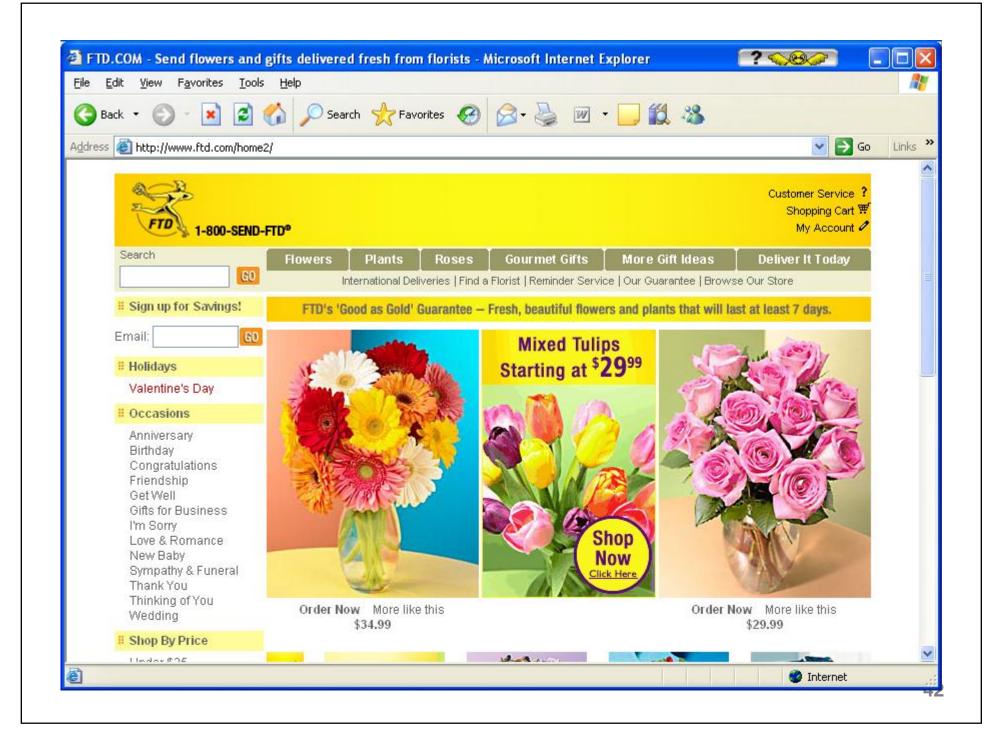
Privacy Bird user survey

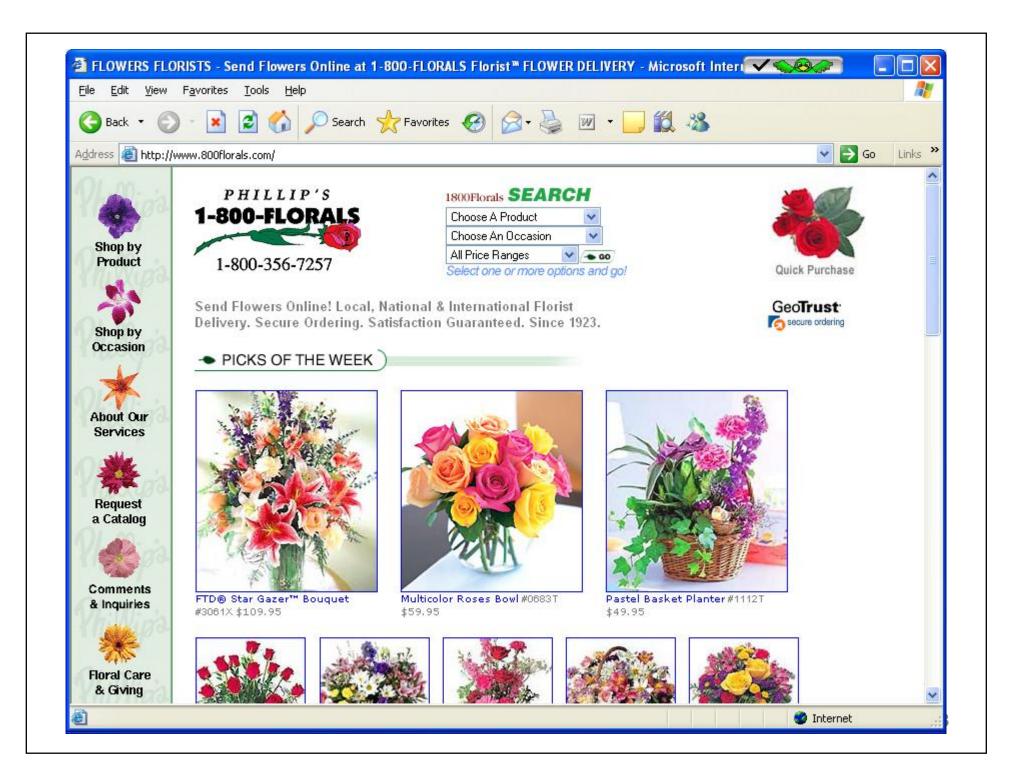
- ~20,000 downloads in first six months of beta trial
- Users asked whether they were willing to participate in survey when they downloaded software
- 2000 email addresses randomly selected from those willing to participate
- Sent invitation to fill out online 35-question survey

Privacy settings

- How often did you change your privacy settings?
 - Never: 25%
 - Once or twice: 52%
 - Several times: 21%
 - Ten or more times: 2%
- P3P experts changed their settings more frequently
- A few comments that people did not fully understand what all the choices mean

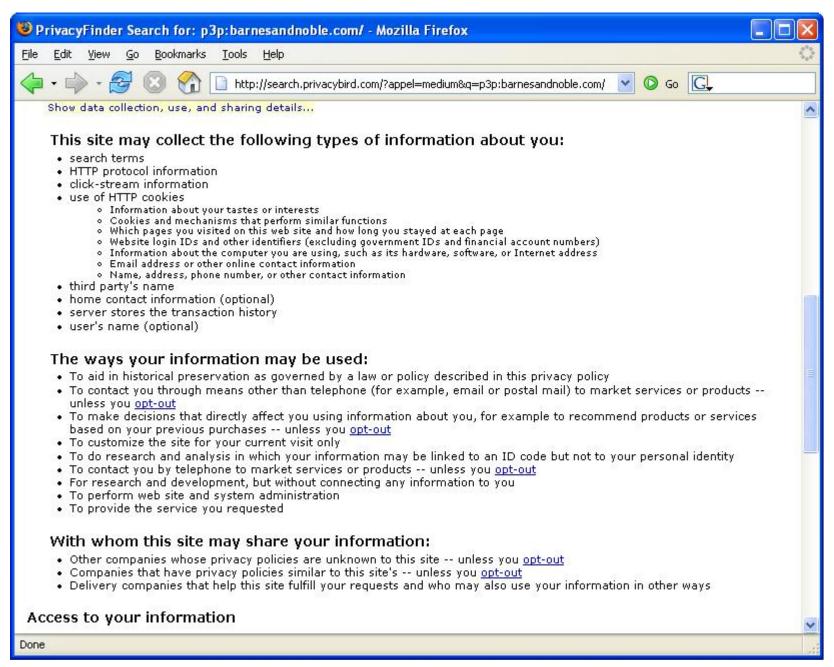
Example: Sending flowers





Privacy Finder

- Prototype developed at AT&T Labs, improved and deployed by CUPS
- Uses Google or Yahoo! API to retrieve search results
- Checks each result for P3P policy
- Evaluates P3P policy against user's preferences
- Reorders search results
- Composes search result page with privacy annotations next to each P3P-enabled result
- Users can retrieve "Privacy Report" similar to Privacy Bird policy summary

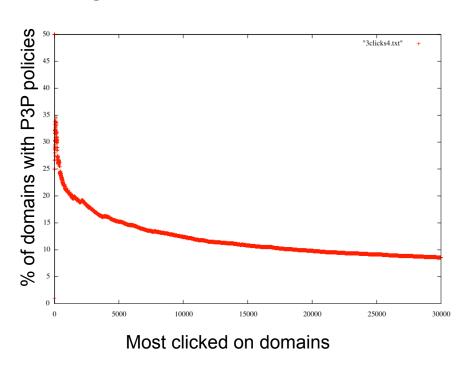


P3P Adoption Studies

- Compiled two lists of search terms:
 - Typical: 20,000 terms randomly sampled from one week of AOL user search queries
 - Ecommerce: 940 terms screen scraped from Froogle front page
- Submitted search terms to Google, Yahoo!, and AOL search engines and collected top 20 results for each term
- Checked each result for P3P policy and evaluated policies against 5 "rulesets" and P3P validator
- Saved 1,232,955 annotated search results in database
- Separately checked for P3P policies on 30,000 domains most clicked on by AOL search engine users
- L. Cranor, S. Egelman, S. Sheng, A. McDonald, and A. Chowdhury. P3P Deployment on Websites. Electronic Commerce Research and Applications, 2008.

Results: P3P deployment

- 10% of results from typical search terms have P3P
- 21% of results from ecommerce search terms have P3P
- More popular sites are more likely to have P3P
 - 5% of sites in our cache have
 P3P
 - 9% of 30K most clicked on domains have P3P
 - 17% of clicks to 30K most clicked on domains have P3P



Results: Frequency of P3P-enabled hits

- 83% of searches had at least one P3P-enabled site in top 20 results
- 68% of searches had at least one P3P-enabled site in top 10 results
- For top 20 search results returned by AOL search engine for typical search terms:
 - 29% return at least 1 P3P-enabled hit that matches medium privacy preferences
 - 34% return at least 1 P3P-enabled hit in that does not share data
 - 31% return at least 1 P3P-enabled hit that does not market without opt-in
 - Thus, ~ 1/3 of the time AOL users will find site with "good" privacy policy in first 2 pages of results

Does Privacy Finder influence purchases?

- Yes!
- J. Tsai, S. Egelman, L. Cranor, and A. Acquisti. The Effect of Online Privacy Information on Purchasing Behavior: An Experimental Study. Paper presented at the Workshop on the Economics of Information Security, June 7-8, 2007, Pittsburgh, PA.

P3P deployment overview

- Create a privacy policy
- Analyze the use of cookies and third-party content on your site
- Determine whether you want to have one P3P policy for your entire site or different P3P policies for different parts of your site
- Create a P3P policy (or policies) for your site
- Create a policy reference file for your site
- Configure your server for P3P
- Test your site to make sure it is properly P3P enabled

One policy or many?

- P3P allows policies to be specified for individual URLs or cookies
- One policy for entire web site (all URLs and cookies) is easiest to manage
- Multiple policies can allow more specific declarations about particular parts of the site
- Multiple policies may be needed if different parts of the site have different owners or responsible parties (universities, CDNs, etc.)

Third-party content

- Third-party content should be P3P-enabled by the third-party
- If third-party content sets cookies, IE6 will block them by default unless they have P3P compact policy
 - But this can be circumvented!
- Your first-party cookies may become thirdparty cookies if your site is framed by another site, a page is sent via email, etc.

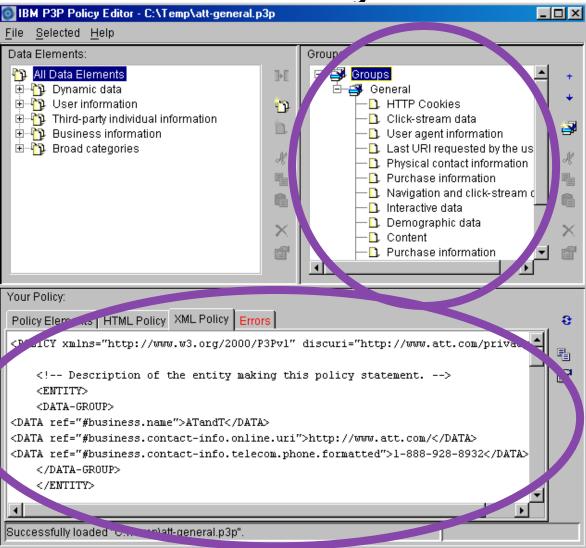
Cookies and P3P

- P3P policies must declare all the data stored in a cookie as well as any data linked via the cookie
- P3P policies must declare all uses of stored and linked cookie data
- Sites should not declare cookie-specific policies unless they are sure they know where their cookies are going!
 - Watch out for domain-level cookies
 - Most sites will declare broad policy that covers both URLs and cookies

Generating a P3P policy

- Edit by hand
 - Cut and paste from an example
- Use a P3P policy generator
 - Recommended: IBM P3P policy editor
 http://www.alphaworks.ibm.com/tech/p3peditor
- Generate compact policy and policy reference file the same way (by hand or with policy editor)
- Get a book
 - Web Privacy with P3P
 by Lorrie Faith Cranor
 http://p3pbook.com/

IBM P3P Policy Editor



Sites can list the types of data they collect

And view the corresponding P3P policy

Locating the policy reference file

- Place policy reference file in "well known location" /w3c/p3p.xml
 - Most sites will do this
- Use special P3P HTTP header
 - Recommended only for sites with unusual circumstances, such as those with many P3P policies
- Embed link tags in HTML files
 - Recommended only for sites that exist as a directory on somebody else's server (for example, a personal home page)

Compact policies

- HTTP header with short summary of full P3P policy for cookies (not for URLs)
- Not required
- Must be used in addition to full policy
- Must commit to following policy for lifetime of cookies
- May over simplify site's policy
- IE6 relies heavily on compact policies for cookie filtering especially an issue for third-party cookies

Server configuration

- Only needed for compact policies and/or sites that use P3P HTTP header
- Need to configure server to insert extra headers
- Procedure depends on server see P3P Deployment Guide appendix http://www.w3.org/TR/p3pdeployment or Appendix B of Web Privacy with P3P

Don't forget to test!

- Make sure you use the P3P validator to check for syntax errors and make sure files are in the right place http://www.w3.org/P3P/validator/ or http://validator.privacyfinder.org/
 - But validator can't tell whether your policy is accurate
- Use P3P user agents to view your policy and read their policy summaries carefully
- Test multiple pages on your site

Assertions in a P3P policy

General assertions

- Location of human-readable policies and opt-out mechanisms discuri, opturi attributes of <POLICY>
- Indication that policy is for testing only <TEST> (optional)
- Web site contact information <ENTITY>
- Access information <ACCESS>
- Information about dispute resolution <DISPUTES> (optional)

Data-Specific Assertions

- Consequence of providing data <CONSEQUENCE> (optional)
- Indication that no identifiable data is collected –
 <NON-IDENTIFIABLE> (optional)
- How data will be used <PURPOSE>
- With whom data may be shared <RECIPIENT>
- Whether opt-in and/or opt-out is available required attribute of <PURPOSE> and <RECIPIENT>
- Data retention policy <RETENTION>
- What kind of data is collected <DATA>

```
P3P/XML encoding
                                                                      P3P version
      <POLICIES xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2002/01/P3Pv1"> *
      <POLICY discuri="http://p3pbook.com/privacy.html"
                                                                    Location of
              name="policy">
                                         P3P policy name
                                                                    human-readable
        <ENTITY>
                                                                    privacy policy
         <DATA-GROUP>
          <DATA
Site's
            ref="#business.contact-info.online.email">privacy@p3pbook.com
name
          </DATA>
and
          <DATA
contact
            ref="#business.contact-info.online.uri">http://p3pbook.com/
info
          </DATA>
          <DATA ref="#business.name">Web Privacy With P3P</DATA>
        </DATA-GROUP>
                                            Access disclosure
         </ENTITY>
                                                                Human-readable
        <access><nonident/></access>
                                                                explanation
        <STATEMENT>
          <CONSEQUENCE>We keep standard web server logs.</CONSEQUENCE>
          <PURPOSE><admin/><current/><develop/></PURPOSE> ← How data may
   Statement
          <RECIPIENT><ours/></RECIPIENT>
                                                                    be used
          <RETENTION><indefinitely/></RETENTION>
                                                             Data recipients
          <DATA-GROUP>
             <DATA ref="#dynamic.clickstream"/>
                                                            Data retention policy
             <DATA ref="#dynamic.http"/>
          </DATA-GROUP>
                                                      Types of data collected
         </STATEMENT>
      </POLICY>
      </POLICIES>
                                                                              61
```

Reading the P3P specification

http://www.w3.org/TR/P3P11/



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