



# Privacy, intellectual property and censorship Issues in OSNs

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# Outline

## Part 1: User Privacy – Content Ownership

- Introduction
- Proposed Mechanism
- Evaluation / Limitations
- Intellectual Property

## Part 2: Censorship in OSNs

- Motivation
- Objectives
- Analysis

# Part 1:

## User Privacy & Content Ownership

# Introduction

## - Online Social Networks -

### Popularity of OSNs

- **Facebook:** > **1.5b** monthly active users
- **Twitter:** > **320m** monthly active users

### Uploaded content

- **Facebook:** > **350m** photos uploaded daily
- **Twitter:** > **500m** tweets sent daily

# Introduction

## - User Privacy -

### Photos uploaded online

- Contain users' personally identifiable information (PII)
- Reveal private information (e.g., relationships, locations)

### Users disclose sensitive information

- No concern about privacy
- Unaware of implications / consequences
- Unaware of true visibility of shared content

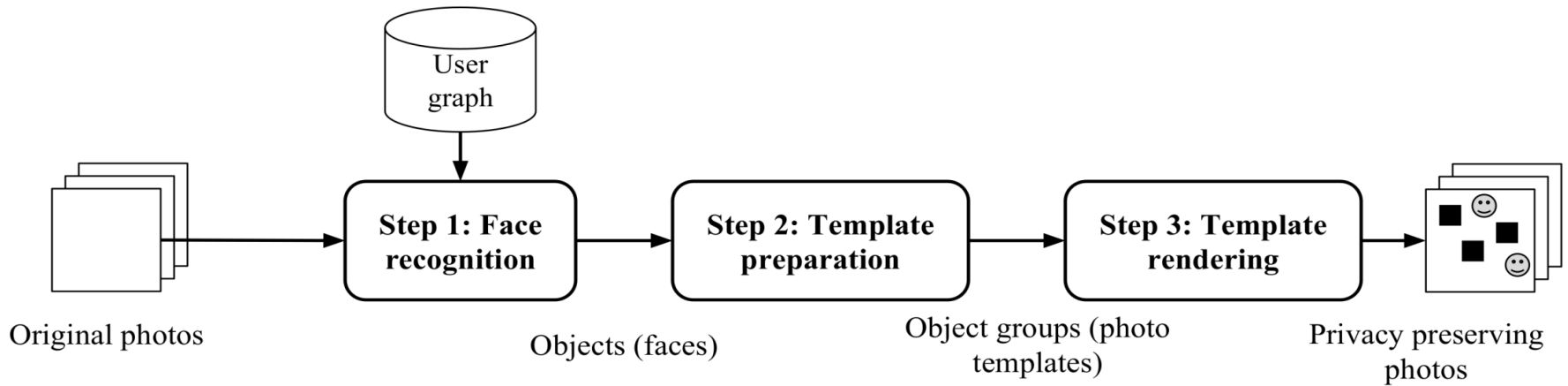
# Motivation

## - Group Photos -

### Usually photos depict multiple individuals

- Users cannot **control** data published by others
- The **uploader** is considered **owner** of the photo.
  - Granted full rights on the photo.
- Depicted/tagged people are **NOT** considered co-owners.
  - **Cannot** restrict access or remove it

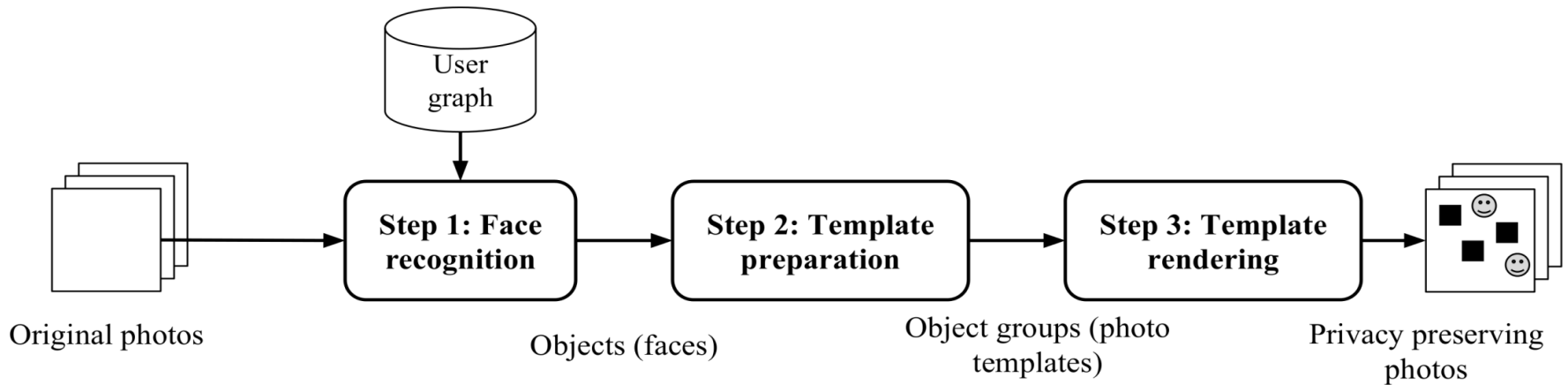
# System Design



## Allow each user in photo to control disclosure of PII

- Changes **granularity** of AC from **photo** to users' **faces**.

# System Design

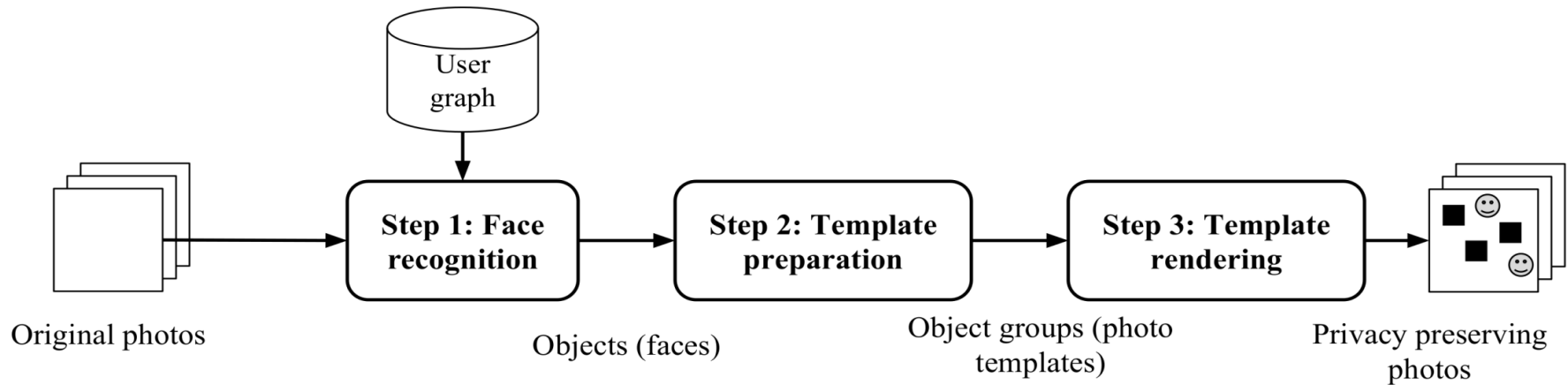


## Step 1: Face Recognition

- Exploit social relationships
- Uploader's friends, friends of identified users etc.



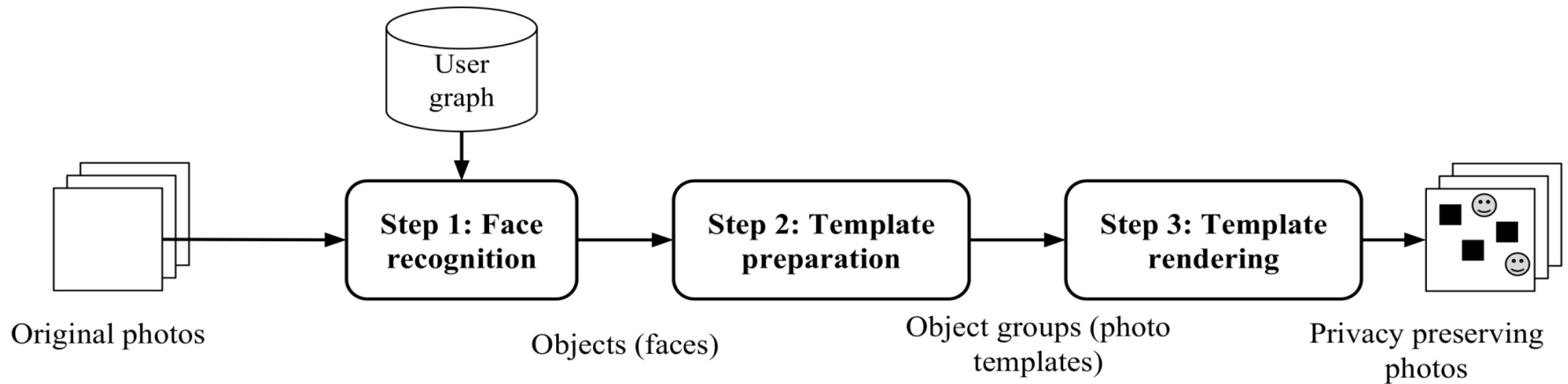
# System Design



## Step 2: Template Preparation

- N transparent layers, each contains a single blurred face
- Each identified user sets its own permissions

# System Design



## Step 3: Template Rendering

- Determines which faces the accessing user has permissions to view
- Generates a **“processed”** photo **“on the fly”**

# Evaluation

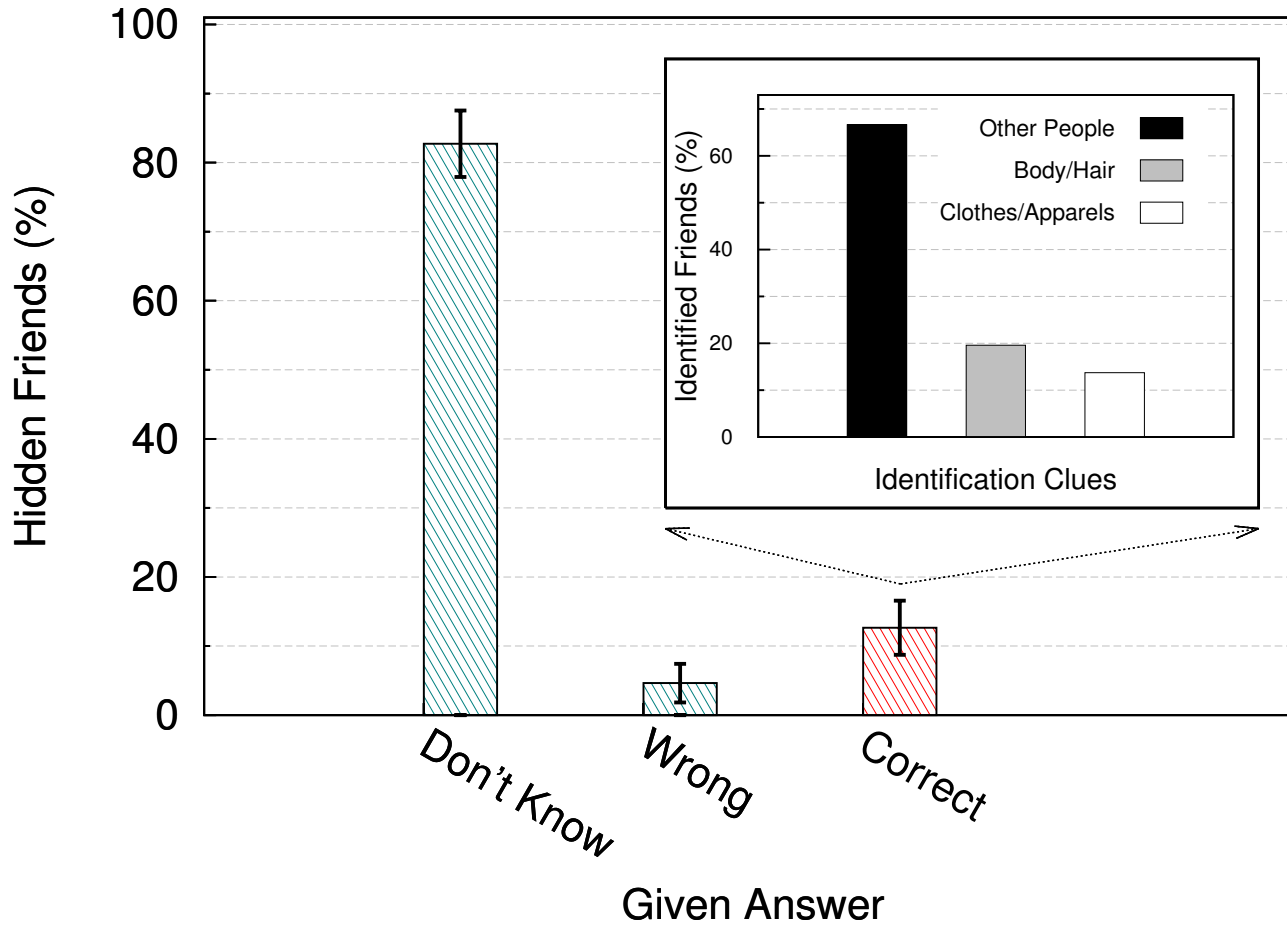
## - Privacy / Effectiveness -

### User Study

- 34 participants
- 14 challenges per participant
- One friend “hidden” in each challenge
- Requested to identify the “hidden” friend

# Evaluation

## - Privacy / Effectiveness -



## Why we propose this mechanism

- It can significantly enhance users' privacy on shared content
- It can be easily deployed by current OSNs, as an additional module
- Small overhead / Scalable

Panagiotis Ilia, Iasonas Polakis, Elias Athanasopoulos, Federico Maggi and Sotiris Ioannidis. **Face/Off: Preventing Privacy Leakage From Photos in Social Networks.** In Proceedings of the 22nd ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (**CCS '15**).

## But

“Malicious” users befriend victim and its friends

- Collect information/photos
  - Impersonation attack
  - Bypassing social authentication mechanism [1]
- Can download and re-upload photos of others

The proposed approach relies on **face recognition**

- Difficult to identify strangers (multi-hop friends)
- Photos may not depict any face

[1] Iasonas Polakis, Panagiotis Ilia, Federico Maggi, Marco Lancini, Georgios Kontaxis, Stefano Zanero, Sotiris Ioannidis, Angelos D. Keromytis. **Faces in the Distorting Mirror: Revisiting Photo-based Social Authentication** In Proceedings of the 2014 ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (**CCS '14**)

# Ownership - Intellectual Property

## - Proposed Approach -

The OSN implements a credit system

Each user sets its rules and required amount of credits.

A user can access the photo after transferring the credits

The OSN identify the uniqueness of each uploaded photo

- Watermarking
- Fingerprinting

When a photo is **re-uploaded**, the correct rules and credits are applied

# Intellectual Property

## - Challenges -

The Watermarking and Fingerprinting algorithms should be:

- Resistant to OSN transformations (resizing, cropping, compression)
- Non detectable by users
- Tamperproof / non-reversible

The system should be:

- Efficient (low overhead)
- Scalable



# Part 2:

## Censorship in OSNs

# Censorship in Twitter

## - “Country Withheld Content” policy -

From January 2012

- Governments / law enforcement agencies can request Twitter to withhold content / accounts.
- Twitter checks if this content violates its “Terms of Use”
- Those requests are published on [lumendatabase.org](http://lumendatabase.org)
- Twitter publishes transparency reports

# Censorship in Twitter

## - “Country Withheld Content” -

### **Tweet withheld**

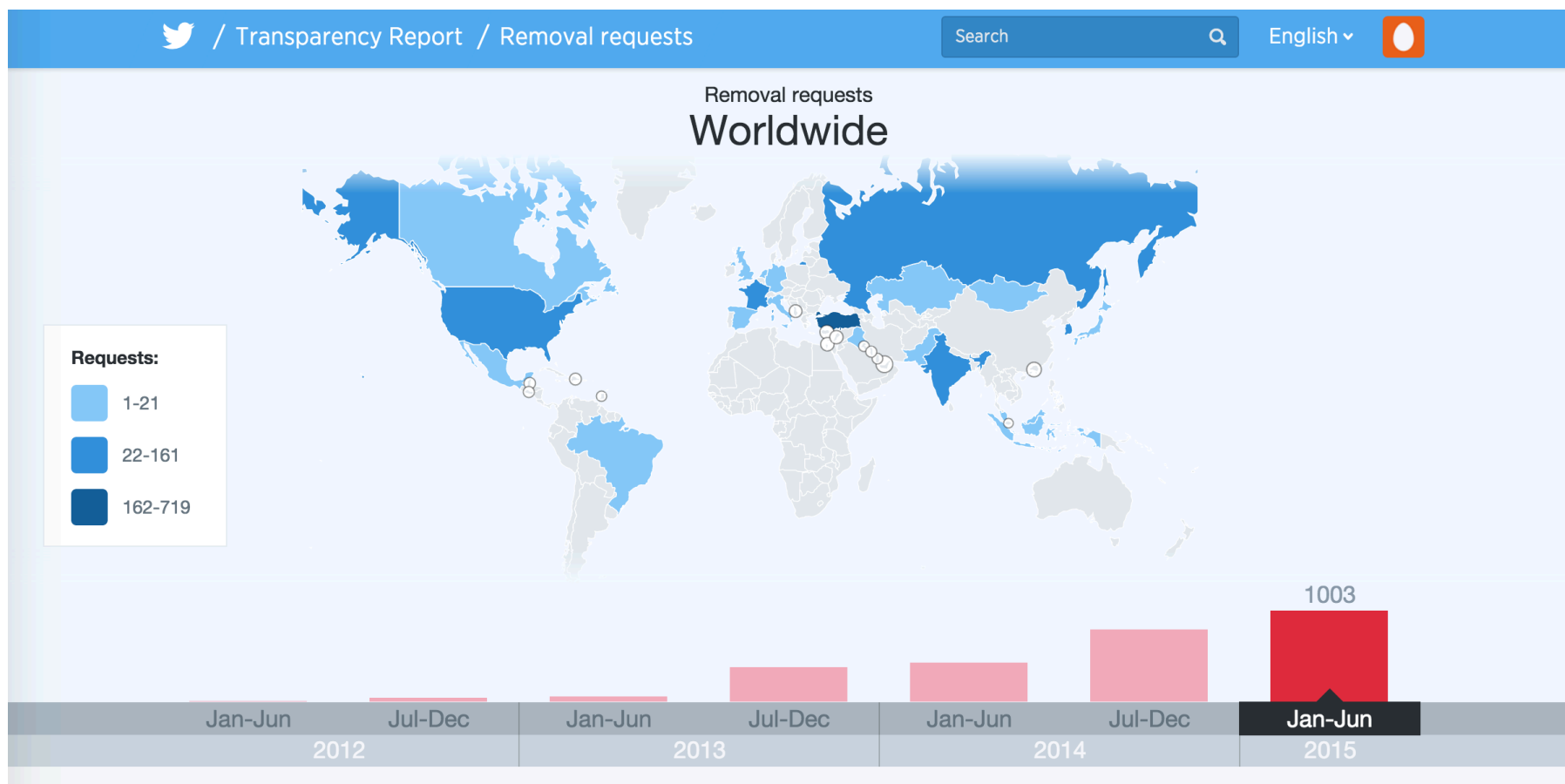
This Tweet from @Username has been withheld in: Country. [Learn more](#)

### **@Username withheld**

This account has been withheld in: Country. [Learn more](#)

# Censorship in Twitter

## - Transparency Reports -



# Censorship in Twitter

## - Objectives -

- Comparison of withheld and non-withheld tweets
- Investigate how tweets are being chosen for being withheld
- Graph properties, similarities and differences, clusters
- Investigate if there are patterns in user behaviour
- Influence of these users and propagation of tweets

# Analysis

## - Tweets in Dataset -

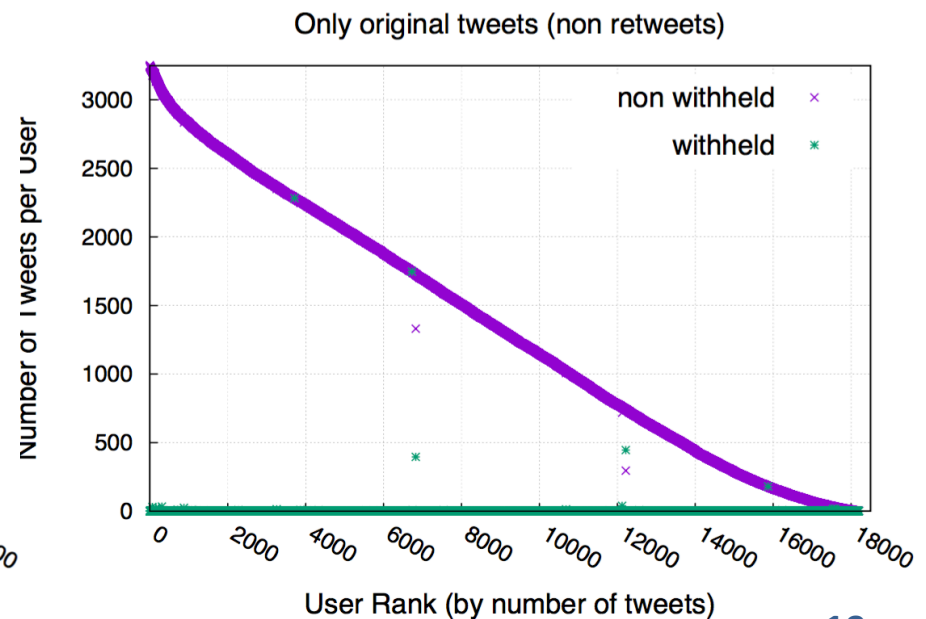
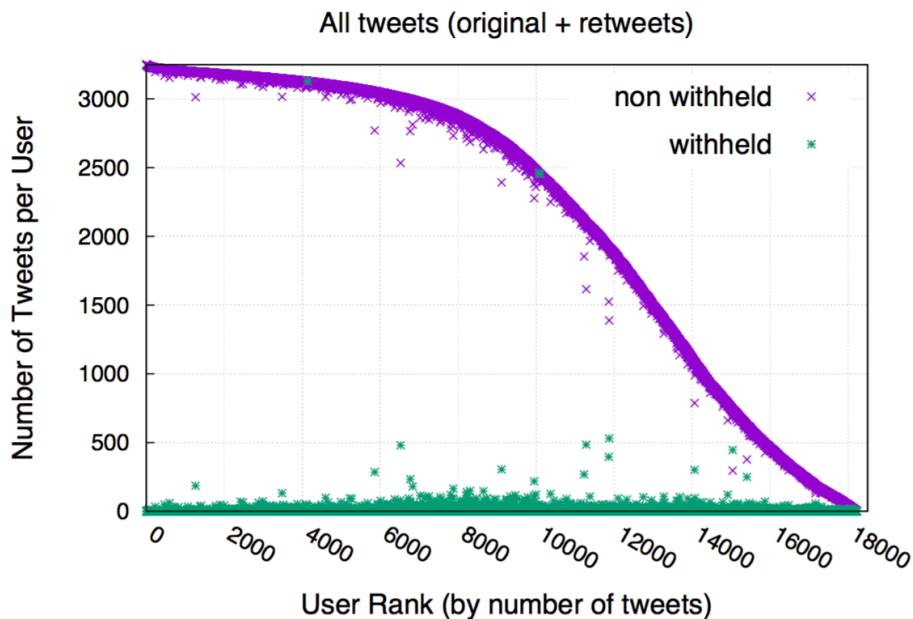
18225 users

~ 39m tweets

~ 77k withheld tweets

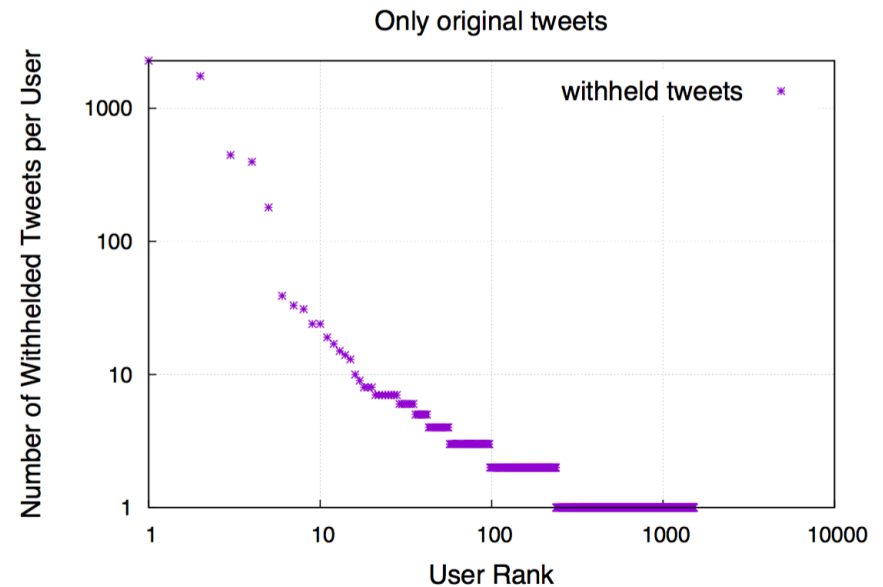
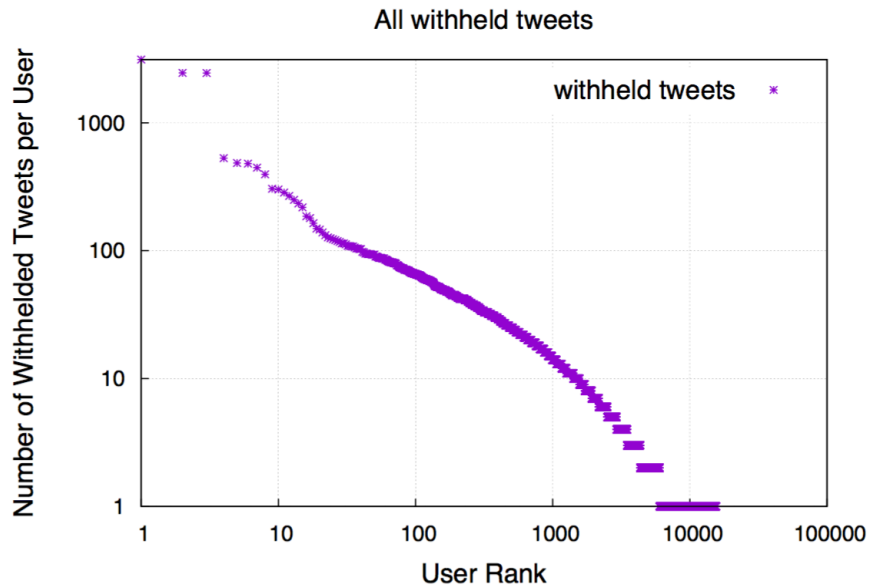
~ 24.5m tweets

~ 7186 withheld tweets



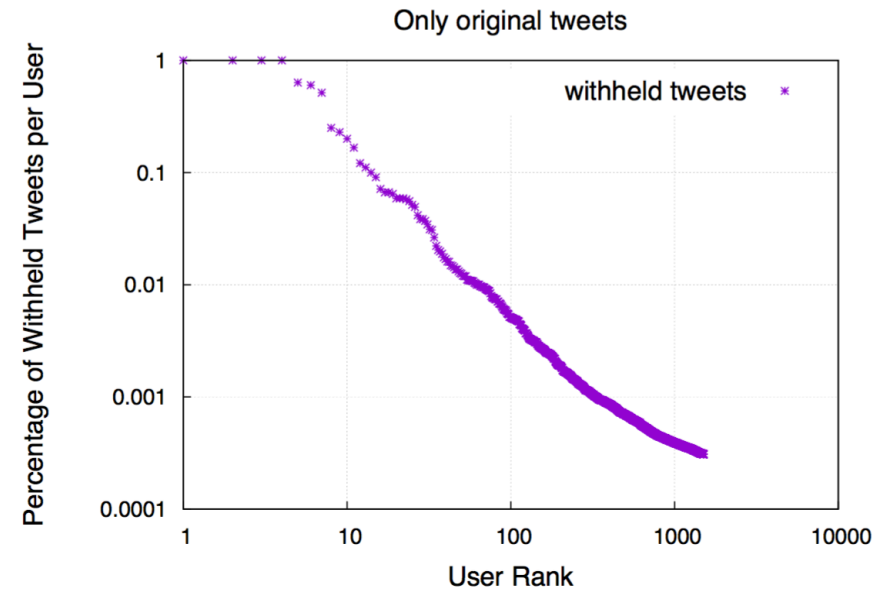
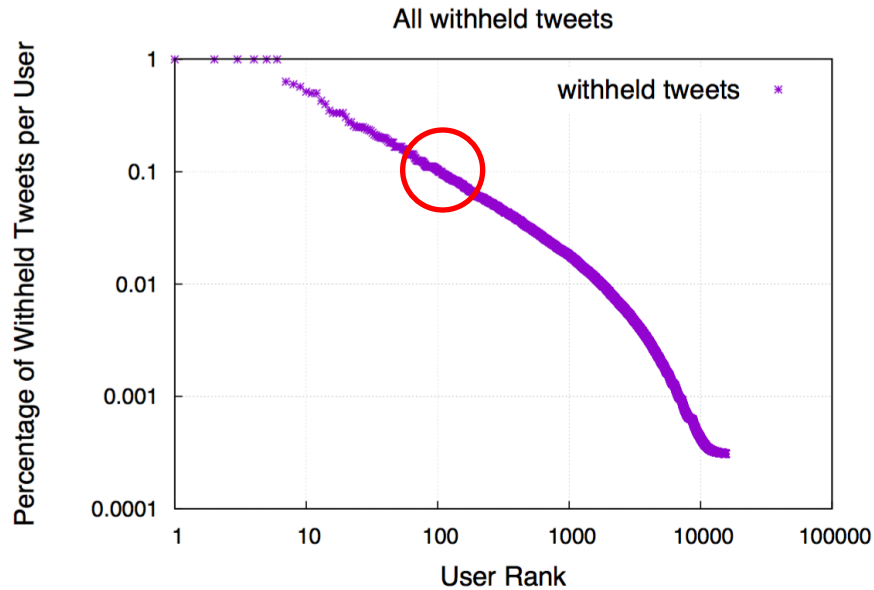
# Analysis

## - Withheld tweets per user -



# Analysis

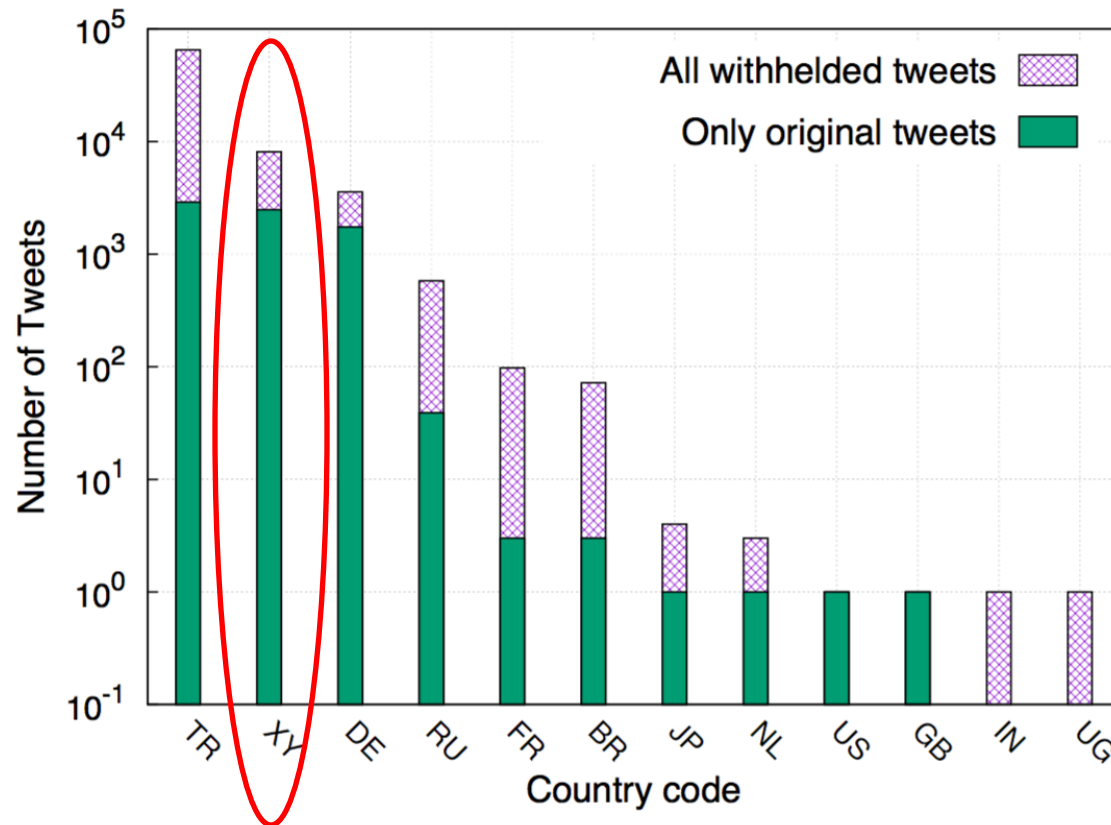
## - Percentage of Withheld tweets per user -





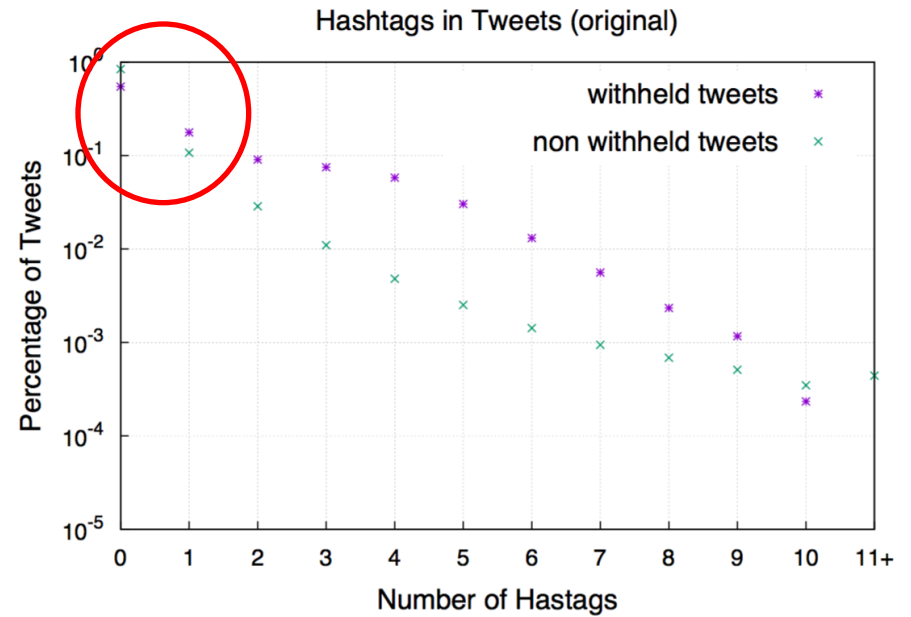
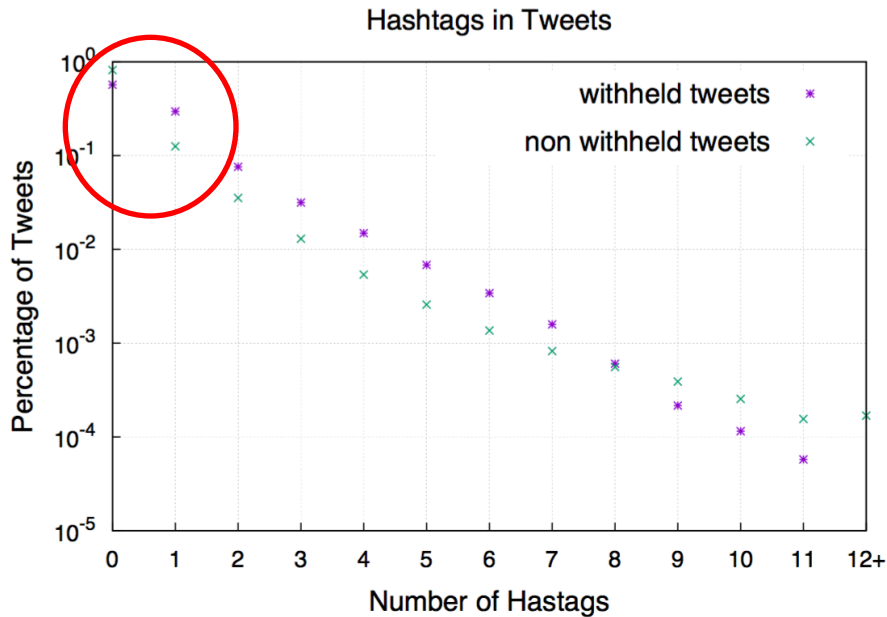
# Analysis

## - Withheld tweets per Country -



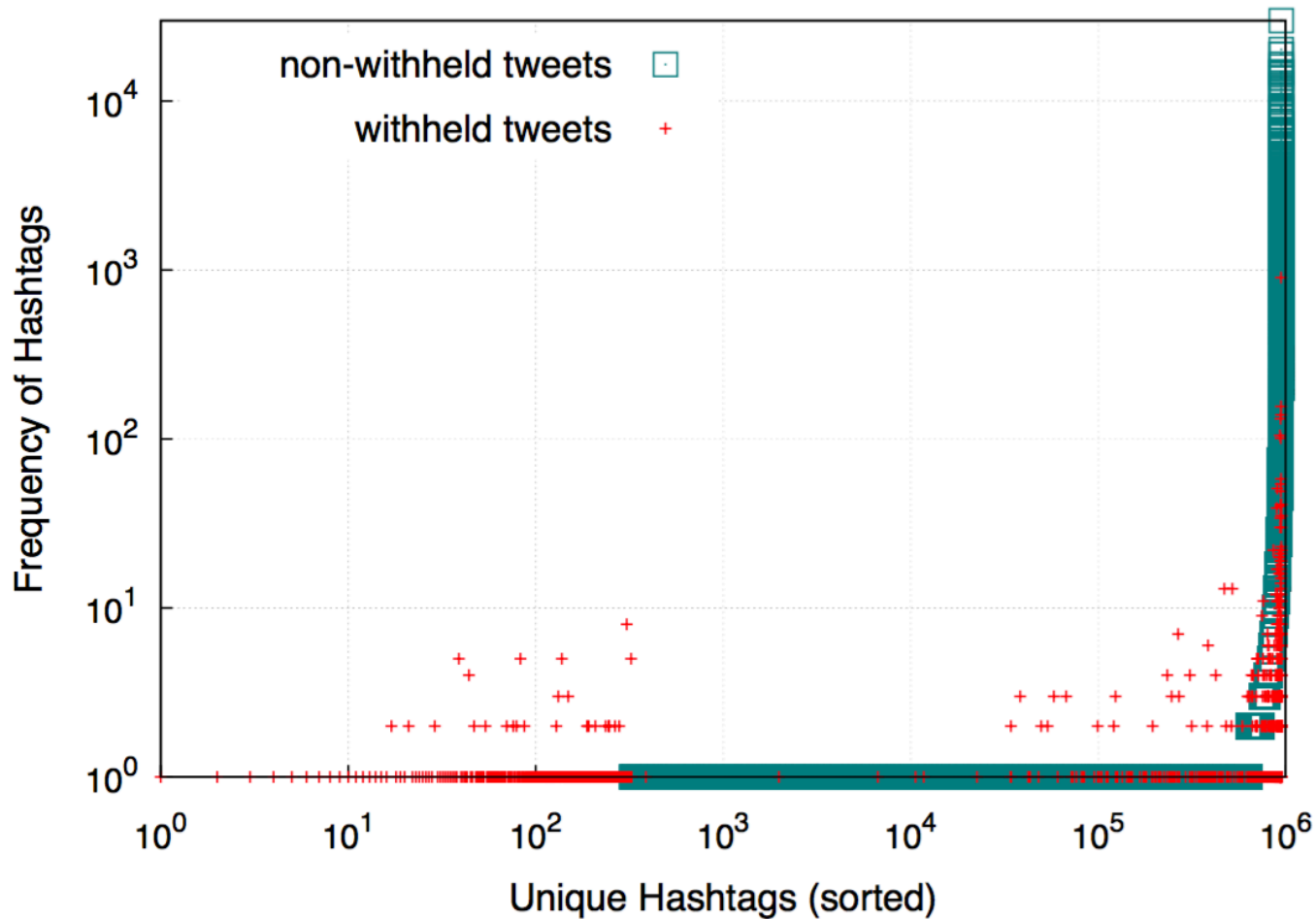
# Analysis

## - Number of Hashtags in Tweets -



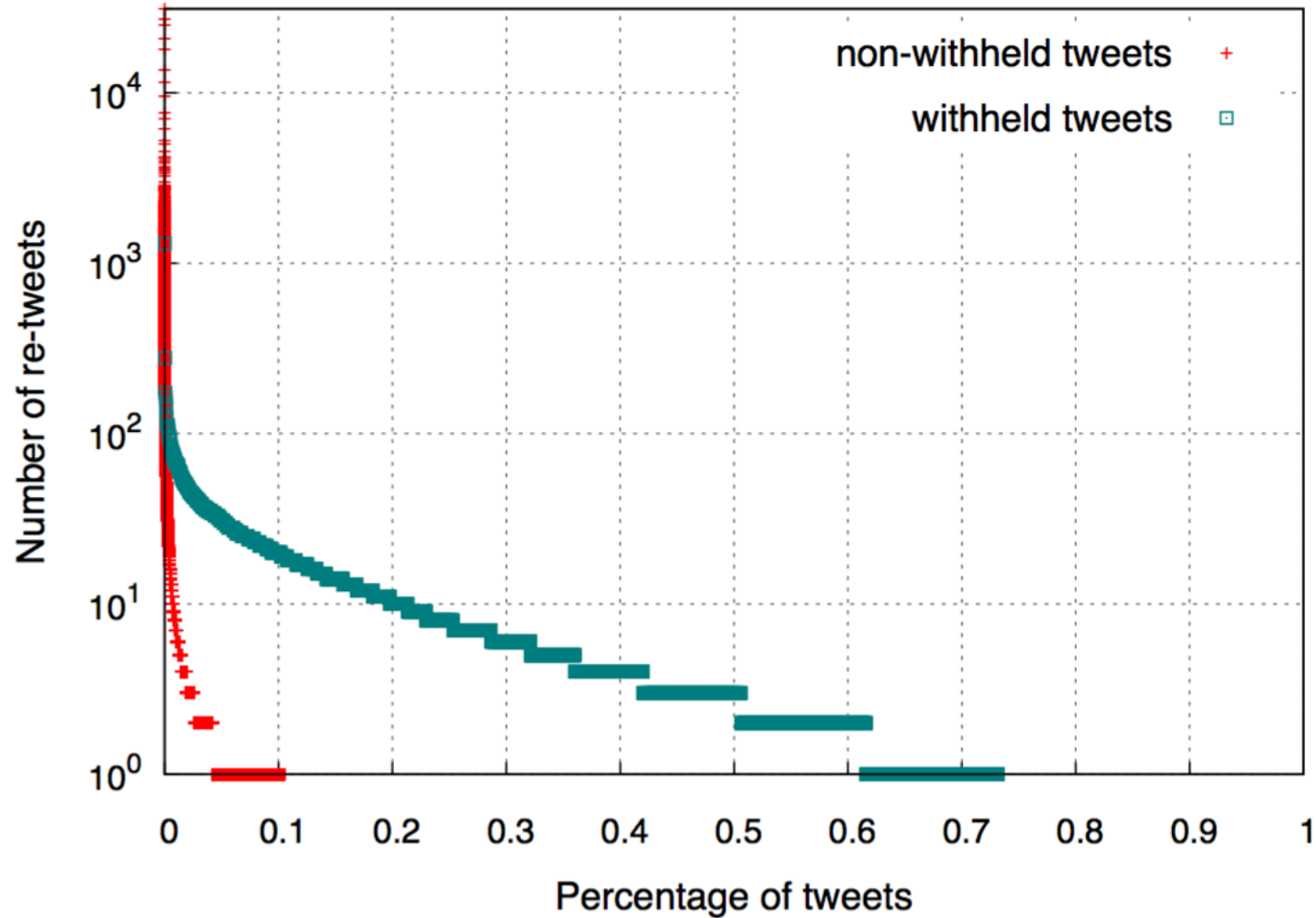
# Analysis

## - Keywords used as Hashtags -



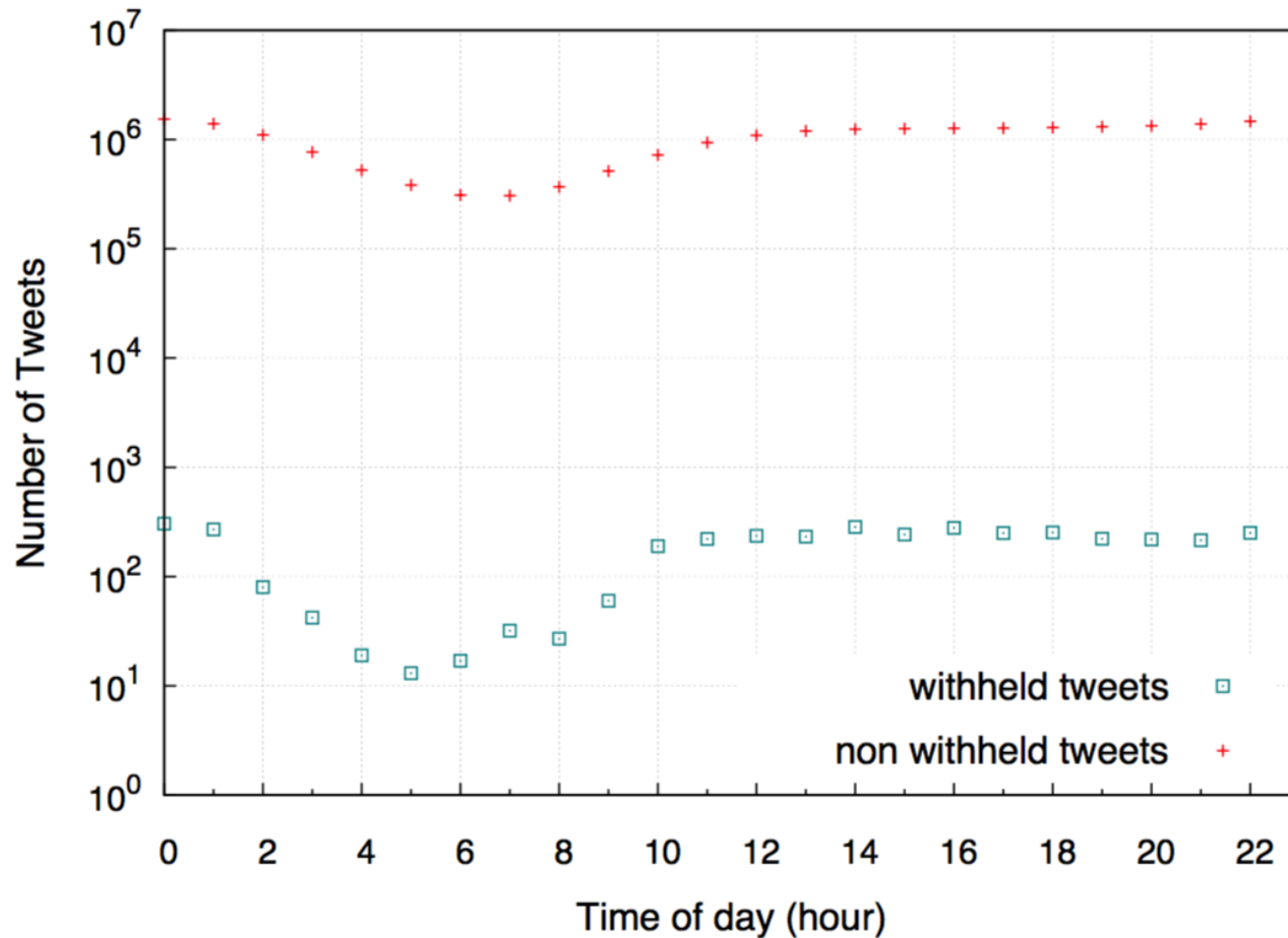
# Analysis

## - Retweets per Original Tweet -



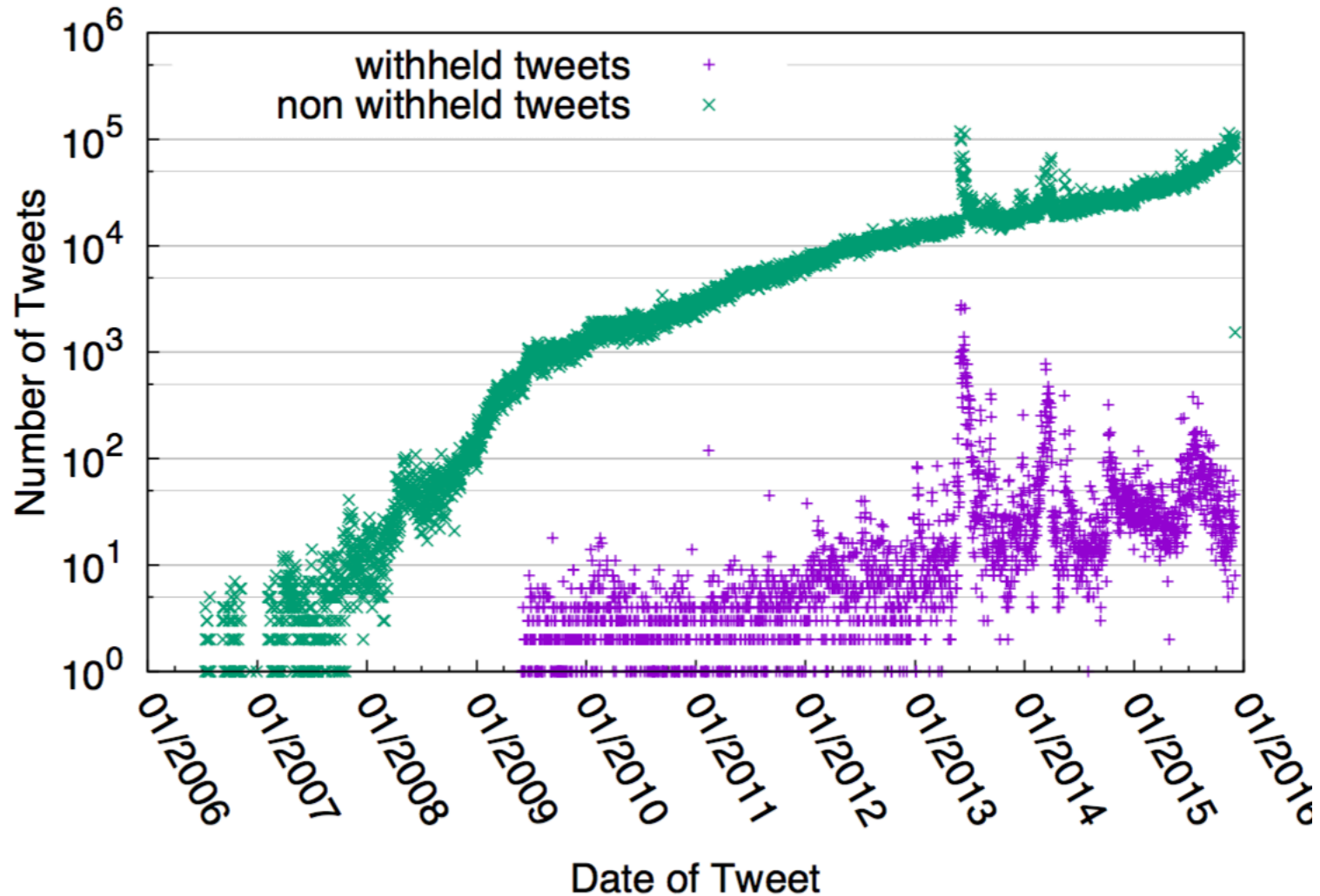
# Analysis

## - Tweets per Time of Day -



# Analysis

- Tweet date (creation) -



# Future Work

- We collect a new dataset (original tweets of re-tweets)
- Estimate how long tweets live before being withheld
- Investigate connections between users that have withheld tweets
- Identify Influence of these users and propagation of tweets

# Summary

- Design a fine-grained access control mechanism
  - Small overhead, scalable, effective
- Design a new model for solving intellectual property issues
  - Resistant fingerprinting and watermarking algorithms.
- Study cases of censorship in Tweeter
  - Compare withheld to non-withheld tweets
  - Graph clustering for users with withheld tweets
  - Propagation of withheld tweets, despite withholding efforts



# Thank You