

# INVESTIGATIONS ON PRIVACY IN POPULAR ONLINE SYSTEMS

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# Introduction

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- in 1999
  - ▣ 92,8% of websites gather at least one type of identifying
- in 2003
  - ▣ 57% of U.S. adults believe that when a website has a privacy policy will not share their personal information

# Online Privacy

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- Many definitions
  - ▣ *„right to determine what (personal) information is communicated“* (F. Schoeman)
  - ▣ *„right to be let alone“* (W. Chung)
  - ▣ Privacy can be seen as a kind of information privacy *„which is an individuals right to control his or her own personal information“* (T. Shaw)

# Types of personal information

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- Personal data: user name, marital status, email address, financial information, etc.
- Digital data: web activities (visited sites, frequency and duration of visits, online shopping habits, etc.)
- Communication: electronic messages, postings to electronic boards, etc.

# Dimensions of Online Privacy

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- Information collection: How does the system get the information about the users?
- Information usage: Defines what is done with the information the user submits.
- Information disclosure: Describes if and to whom the company can give collected user information.
- Information security: Describes the security policies and mechanisms to secure the user data.
- Policy changes: Describes what happens if the privacy is changed.



Car with Google's Streetcams for Google Maps

# Google (1)

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- Most popular search engine
- Use of Services
  - ▣ A user accepts the terms by clicking to accept them or just uses the services
  - ▣ Certain services require a registration
  - ▣ The user agrees that his data is accurate, correct and always up-to-date



# Google (2)

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- Content provided by the user
  - ▣ “By submitting, posting or displaying the content you give Google a perpetual, irrevocable, worldwide, royalty-free, and non-exclusive licence to reproduce, adapt, modify, translate, publish, publicly perform, publicly display and distribute any Content which you submit, post or display on or through, the Services.”
- Personal Data
  - ▣ If Google wants to give away the user’s personal data it needs the consent of the user
  - ▣ Except: „We have a good faith belief that access, use . . . is reasonably”

# Google (3)

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- Online DEMO Google Analytics

# Facebook (1)

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- Very popular social network
  - ▣ Financial background comes from a company which is owned by the CIA
- Terms of Service (ToS)
  - ▣ If a user visits Facebook, he agrees to the ToS
- Where they get information?
  - ▣ At registration Facebook collects personal data.
  - ▣ At each visit of the website it saves information about the visitor

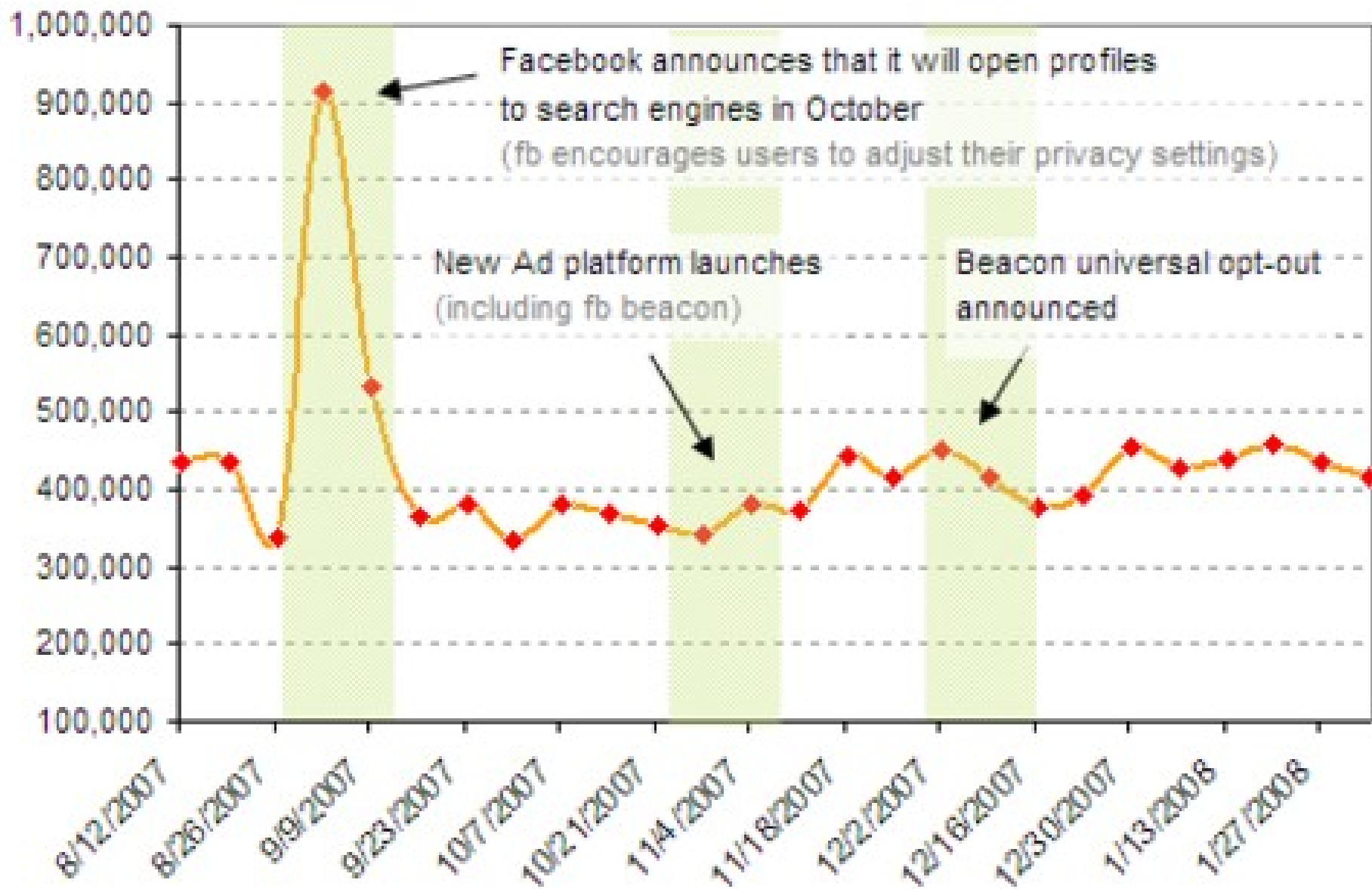
# Facebook (2)

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- Beacon
  - ▣ receives data from other websites (e.g. Amazon)
  - ▣ show the user's friends what he has bought (e.g. if a user bought a book about aids, all his friends would know this)
- Change of Terms:
  - ▣ Users are not told
  - ▣ The user has 30 day to discover it before it will take effect.

# Traffic to Facebook's "Privacy" Settings page

(Weekly Unique Visitors)



# Amazon.com (1)

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- America's largest e-commerce company
- It has its Conditions of Use (CoU) and its Privacy Notice (PN)
- If a user visits Amazon.com, he accepts the CoU
- Ways to get information:
  - ▣ At registration the user offers his data voluntarily.
  - ▣ Amazon.com saves information about the user's IP-address, browser type, etc.
- Amazon.com uses data to provide special offers.

# Amazon.com (2)

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- Types of data sharing:
  - ▣ User will be informed when his data is given to third parties (can allow or reject these transactions)
  - ▣ To third parties, if the user allows it
  - ▣ To the new company, if Amazon.com is sold
  - ▣ To court, etc., if there is risk of violation
- For the security of the data:
  - ▣ Amazon.com uses the Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
  - ▣ It participates in the Safe Harbor Program
- If CoU or PN change, users will be informed by email.

# eBay.com (1)



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- Online auction and shopping website
- eBay.com manages its practices in the User Agreement (UA) and Privacy Policy (PP).
- Whenever a user visits eBay.com, he agrees to the UA.
- Ways to get information:
  - ▣ At registration the user submits data like physical contact information
  - ▣ eBay.com save information about the user's internet connection, the purchases and sales of products
- eBay.com uses data to offer special features, identify customers and keep them signed-in.



# eBay.com (2)



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- Types of data sharing:
  - ▣ To members of the eBay Inc. corporate family
  - ▣ To third parties if the user allows it.
  - ▣ To governmental officials if there is risk of crime
  - ▣ To VeRO Program participants to prevent fraud, etc.
  - ▣ To the new company, if eBay.com is sold
- For the security of the data:
  - ▣ eBay.com uses tools like encryption, passwords and physical security.
  - ▣ It participates in the TRUSTe program
- If there are changes in the PP or in the UA, the user will be notified through the Message Center.

# Conclusion

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- Online privacy is very important to all of us!
- *„Violation of privacy occurs when an organization collects, stores, manipulates, or transmits personal information unbeknownst to the individual.“ (I. Hann)*

Thank you  
for your attention!