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Facebook app manager using data

The biggest privacy issue with Facebook is not Facebook itself, it's the Facebook app. There are over 500,000 games, puzzles, quizzes and other time wasters on the Facebook platform, many of which exist only for the purpose of sucking data from your account. Worse still, these apps can not only access your information, but can also get data from your friends' profiles, depending on your privacy settings. Thank you, lynchets of Farmville. Facebook sets limits on what data apps they have access to and what they can do with them, but they don't seem to be too motivated to enforce these rules. In October 2010, for example, ten popular Facebook apps were found to be in direct violation of Facebook's own terms and conditions. In response, Facebook removed some of these apps on Friday and then restored them the following Monday. Now you can take matters into your own hands and find out who the real data vampires are. PrivacyScore by PrivacyChoice is a Chrome plug-in that evaluates how each app handles your data on a scale of 0 to 100. It can also do the same for web servers. You can view these scores on the web, on Facebook, or, if you installed the Chrome extension, by clicking the PS icon in the browser bar when you install the app. There are two parts of each score, worth 50 points apiece. The first half is based on the app's or website's privacy policy — whether it shares data that may be personally identifiable, hides your identity from service providers who handle that information, notifies you when Uncle Sam requests your data, and retains your data when your account ends. The other 50 points come from trackers used by each app or website. This scores factors in the privacy policy for each tracker, whether it belongs to a supervisory group such as the Network Advertising Initiative or Ad Choices, and how often the company's tracking cookies are displayed for a particular app or website. So if Evil Web Tracking Company A appears on 10 percent of the app's pages and slightly less evil Web Tracking Company B appears at 90 percent, Company B's privacy score counts more. The bottom line, says PrivacyChoice CEO Jim Brock, is that you get one easy-to-grok numerical score without having to chew through all those things that I just mentioned. PrivacyScore has so far rated more than 200 popular Facebook apps and nearly 2,000 websites. Using a combination of automated privacy policy analysis tools as well as human reviewers, they hope to have more than 5,000 applications rated by the end of the year. Although the service is free for consumers, Brock hopes to make money by selling access to his API to web publishers who want to promote what good citizens' privacy is for the rest of the world. The biggest surprise was how much one number focuses attention and effort on the part of the companies that are evaluated, he says. calls from publishers all the time and their first question always reads: 'How can we improve our score?' I will hear from the person who owns his own at a particular publisher and say that now they finally have the measurements they need to get their boss's attention. One notable flaw in the ointment is that PrivacyScore is based almost entirely on policies published by apps and tracking companies. As we've seen more than a few times, companies sometimes end up violating their own privacy policies — sometimes accidentally and sometimes randomly intentionally. Brock says he's still trying to figure out how to include real compliance with policies and things like data breaches into his rating system, as well as how to deal with Unsubscribe Do Not Track, which are not really pointing at me with ads, but continue to collect my information. Is PrivacyScore a cure for Facebook app issues? Not really. It's more like an over-the-market drug; relieves more obvious symptoms without eliminating the underlying cause. Still, relief is welcome. Maybe one day it will force big app publishers to clean up their act and push some of the more evil developers out of the app. Do you have a question about social media? TY4NS blogger Dan Tynan may have an answer (and if not, he'll make something up). Visit his snarky, occasionally NSFw blog eSarcasm or following him on Twitter: @tynan on tech. For the latest IT news, analysis and how-to, follow ITworld on Twitter and Facebook. Now read this: Facebook's 'man in the middle' attack on our data Making Facebook private won't protect you Google's personalized search results are too personal This story, Which Facebook Apps steal your data (and how to stop it) was originally published by ITworld. Note: When you buy something by clicking on the links in our articles, we can get a small commission. Read our affiliate link policy for more information. Every time one of Facebook's billions of users visits the social network, the company's servers must collect data - user posts, likes, shares, images - from hundreds or even thousands of different servers around the world. The page must be created continuously and within a few hundred milliseconds. No easy task, but so far Facebook offers only brief insights into how its servers perform this challenging operation. This week, however, the company will offer an architectural overview of its data management and delivery infrastructure at the 2013 Usenix Annual Technical Conference in San Jose, California. Facebook engineer Mark Marchukov, who will be making a presentation at Usenix on Wednesday, also posted a blog post with more details. Because the structure and volume of data that Facebook serves is thus different from the sorting usually processed by commercial relational databases, the company has developed its own data store called TAO (Associations and Objects). Facebook describes TAO in the accompanying Usenix paper as a geographically distributed, or consistent, chart store optimized for reading. FacebookHow does the user enter and interactions are analyzed by Facebook (Click to enlarge) A few years ago, Facebook relied exclusively on open-source stack-Apache, MySQL, Memcache, PHP. We were very good at adapting open-source software to our needs, Facebook Technical Director Venkat Venkataramani said in an interview. But then we started to wonder what the data store that Facebook built for Facebook would look like. While Facebook has not yet released any of the TAO code as open source, the architectural details provided by the company could affect the development of new types of data storage and other software, much as the companies' published white papers on Amazon Dynamo and Google BigTable paved the way for a new generation of NoSQL databases. The work shows the validity of the chart data model that Facebook relies on to create associations between people and events, as well as the power of distributed data management. Almost all businesses are working on a networking data model, but as we move to the cloud, the scalability of the challenges many businesses will face in the future will be quite different from what today's scenery looks like. Maybe we're just a little ahead of the curve there,' Venkataramani said. The TAO API (application programming interface) makes the entire data store feel like one unified system, while at the back end, we are able to distribute it across a wide range of machines, data centers and even regions, Venkataramani said. TAO has been fully deployed on Facebook for about two years. During peak hours, TAO can handle more than 1.6 billion reads per second and 3 million writes per second. Launched in 2007, TAO began as an API creation project that would provide Facebook and third-party developers with an easy way to create new services based on user data. The API offered data in the chart data model that categorized all information as objects or associations. An object can be a user or a specific post, and an association can be a built-in relationship between two nodes, such as a user liking a post. Each node or association can come from any Facebook server around the world. The Object AND Association APIs paved the way for many of Facebook's highly successful features, such as likes and events. But it also heavy load on servers and software in the way it demanded data. So in 2009, Facebook engineers began working on developing distributed services based on objects and associations that would be more suitable for providing information in chart data structures. Originally, Facebook's user data was stored on MySQL, queried via PHP, and cached for quick availability on Memcache. Over time, the huge amount of data Facebook has captured has required the company to divide the database into hundreds of thousands of logical shards, with each shard containing a unique piece of data. MySQL, which Facebook now considers part of TAO, provides only permanent or long-term. Data. Most of the information that users see is built from a globally distributed in-memory TAO cache that is automatically populated with data as requested and sent to the user while encountering the least recently used data (LRU). Only requests for older, rarely consulted data will be returned to MySQL databases. The company no longer uses Memcache for caching (although Facebook continues to use the software on other systems). Technically, Memcache is closer to memory storage rather than a caching mechanism, Venkataramani explained. As a result, the software did not handle typical caching obligations, such as automatically maintaining consistency with the source database or automatically drawing data from the database that was requested by the user. As a result, Facebook engineers had to write code to enable these posumo features, complicating the overall architecture. Memcache also required a decent amount of expertise from developers who created User-Oriented Facebook products, Venkataramani noted. If these developers didn't understand all the nuances of Memcache, their products could have data inconsistencies, errors, and performance issues. The TAO caching layer runs on servers with a collection of daemons, mostly written in C and C++. They route write requests, perform read requests, and maintain consistency with other caching servers. TAO cache servers are one of two types: leaders or followers. Each leader cache is assigned to a single shard of the database and is responsible for maintaining data consistency between itself and the shard. The lead cache periodically sends updates to followers' caches, caches that users first pressed when requesting data from Facebook. Facebook is working on the principle of possible consistency, in which data written to Facebook will be made available for access, although a few seconds may disappear before the data is written to the entire database and cache. Final consistency has long been a behavior associated with using a distributed database. TAO offers a number of benefits for Facebook, Venkataramani said. First, it easily scales for rush hour, simply by adding additional follower servers. It's also easy to upgrade because it cleanly separates the caching layer from the persistent data store layer, allowing the company to update and scale one without affecting the other. The API also cleanly separates product logic from data access. As a result, when creating products, product engineers use APIs to store and access data, Venkataramani said. Note: When you buy something by clicking on the links in our articles, we can get a small commission. Read our affiliate link policy for more information. Details.

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