

Reviewing for privacy in Internet and Web standard-setting

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Outline

1. Internet standards at IETF & W3C
2. History of security and privacy reviews
3. Reactions to Snowden
4. Future directions



HTML5

A vocabulary and associated APIs for HTML and XHTML

W3C Recommendation 28 October 2014

This Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2014/REC-html5-20141028/>

Latest Published Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/html5/>

Latest Version of HTML:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/html/>

Latest Editor's Draft of HTML:

<http://www.w3.org/html/wg/drafts/html/master/>

Previous Version:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2014/PR-html5-20140916/>

Previous Recommendation:

<http://www.w3.org/TR/1999/REC-html401-19991224/>

Editors:

WHATWG:

[Ian Hickson](#), Google, Inc.

W3C:

[Robin Berjon](#), W3C

[Steve Faulkner](#), The Paciello Group

[Travis Leithead](#), Microsoft Corporation

[Erika Doyle Navara](#), Microsoft Corporation

[Edward O'Connor](#), Apple Inc.

[Silvia Pfeiffer](#)

3.2.6. Field Value Components

Most HTTP header field values are defined using common syntax components (token, quoted-string, and comment) separated by whitespace or specific delimiting characters. Delimiters are chosen from the set of US-ASCII visual characters not allowed in a token (DQUOTE and "(),/;=>?@[\\]{}").

```

token          = 1*tchar

tchar          = "!" / "#" / "$" / "%" / "&" / "'" / "*"
               / "+" / "-" / "." / "^" / "_" / "`" / "|" / "~"
               / DIGIT / ALPHA
               ; any VCHAR, except delimiters

```

A string of text is parsed as a single value if it is quoted using double-quote marks.

```

quoted-string  = DQUOTE *( qdtext / quoted-pair ) DQUOTE
qdtext        = HTAB / SP / %x21 / %x23-5B / %x5D-7E / obs-text
obs-text      = %x80-FF

```

Comments can be included in some HTTP header fields by surrounding the comment text with parentheses. Comments are only allowed in fields containing "comment" as part of their field value definition.

```

comment       = "(" *( ctext / quoted-pair / comment ) ")"
ctext         = HTAB / SP / %x21-27 / %x2A-5B / %x5D-7E / obs-text

```

The backslash octet ("\") can be used as a single-octet quoting mechanism within quoted-string and comment constructs. Recipients that process the value of a quoted-string MUST handle a quoted-pair as if it were replaced by the octet following the backslash.

```

quoted-pair   = "\" ( HTAB / SP / VCHAR / obs-text )

```

A sender SHOULD NOT generate a quoted-pair in a quoted-string except where necessary to quote DQUOTE and backslash octets occurring within that string. A sender SHOULD NOT generate a quoted-pair in a comment except where necessary to quote parentheses "(" and ")" and

What is a standard?

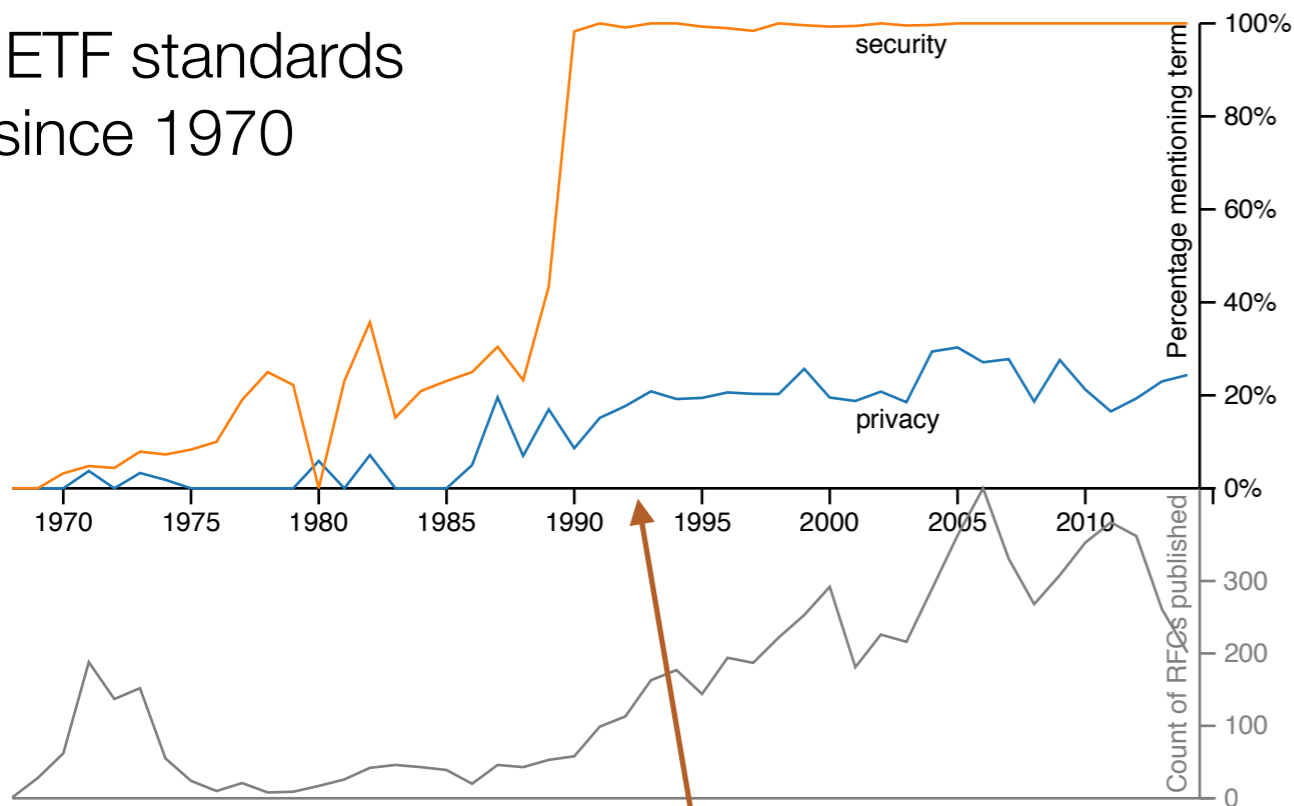


Making standards

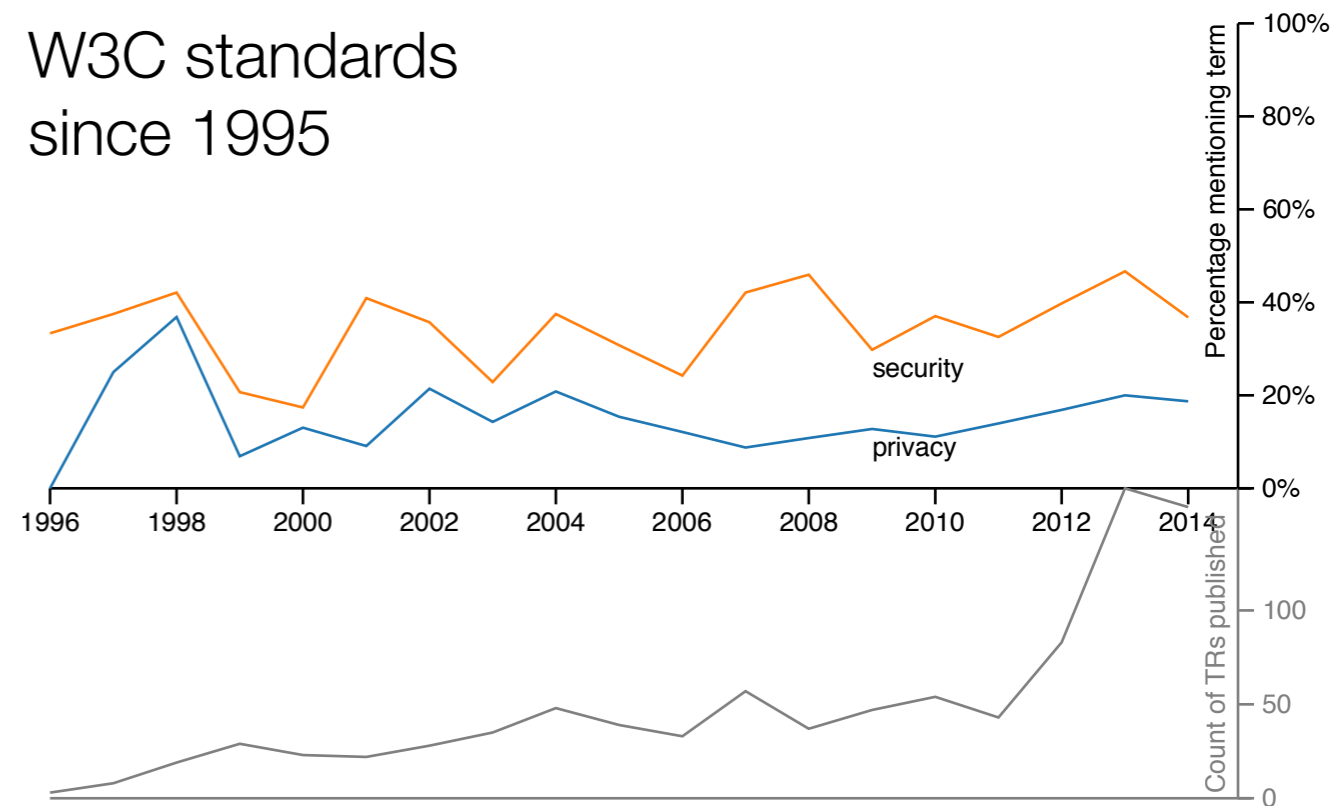
- [\[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Dave Crocker*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Randy Bush*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Dave Crocker*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Tim Br*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Eduar*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Leif Jo*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Stephe*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Leif Jo*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Alissa*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Scott B*
 - [\[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Patrick Pelletier*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Stephen Farrell*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Patrick Pelletier*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Roy T. Fielding*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Poul-Henning Kan*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Martin Thomson*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *David Morris*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Karl Dubost*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *William Chan (陈*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Randy Bush*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Yoav Nir*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *George Michaelson*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Yoav Nir*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Randy Bush*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Nicolas Mailhot*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Karl Dubost*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Nicolas Mailhot*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] HTTP user-agent fingerprinting](#), *Scott Brim*
 - <Possible follow-ups>
 - [Re: \[perpass\] What problems does perpass need to solve?](#), *Dickson, Brian*
- [Re: \[perpass\] \[TLS\] Let's remove gmt unix time from TLS](#), *Peter Gutmann*
- [Re: \[perpass\] \[TLS\] Let's remove gmt unix time from TLS](#), *Peter Gutmann*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] \[TLS\] Let's remove gmt unix time from TLS](#), *Marsh Ray*
- [\[perpass\] PRISM-Proof Criteria](#), *Phillip Hallam-Baker*
 - *Message not available*
 - [Re: \[perpass\] PRISM-Proof Criteria](#), *SM*

Privacy and security in standards over time

IETF standards since 1970



W3C standards since 1995

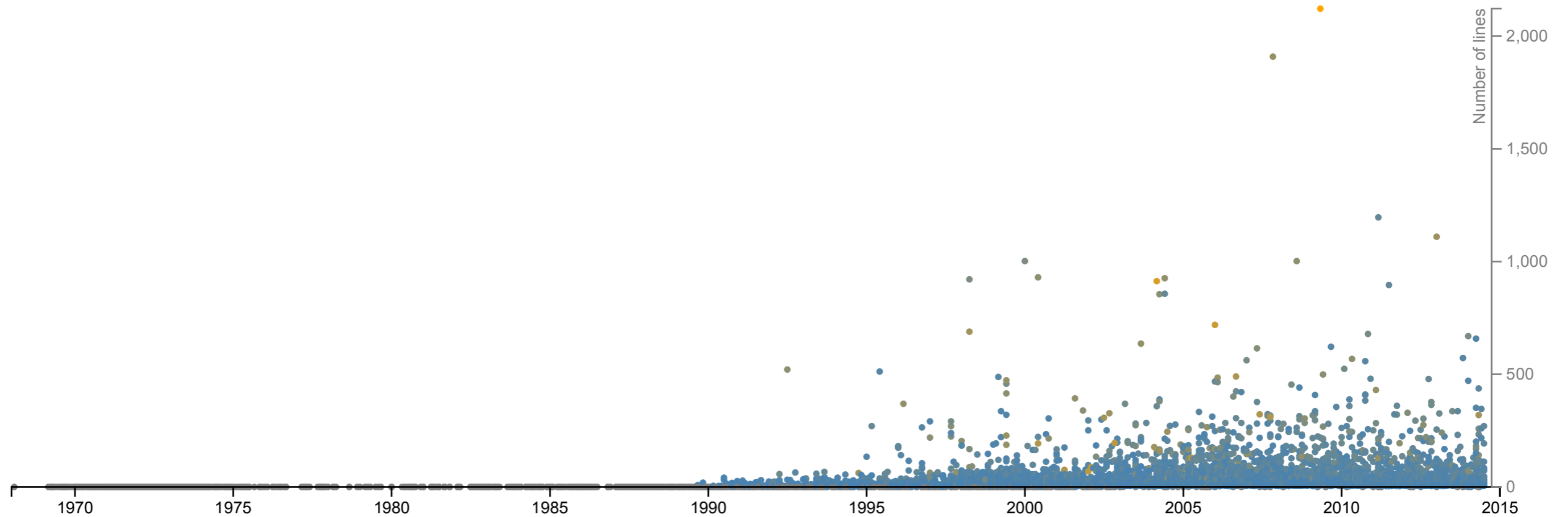


1993: "Security Considerations" section required

Substantivity of “Security Considerations”

All RFCs are required to have a Security Considerations section.
Historically, such sections have been relatively weak.

—RFC 3552 (2003)

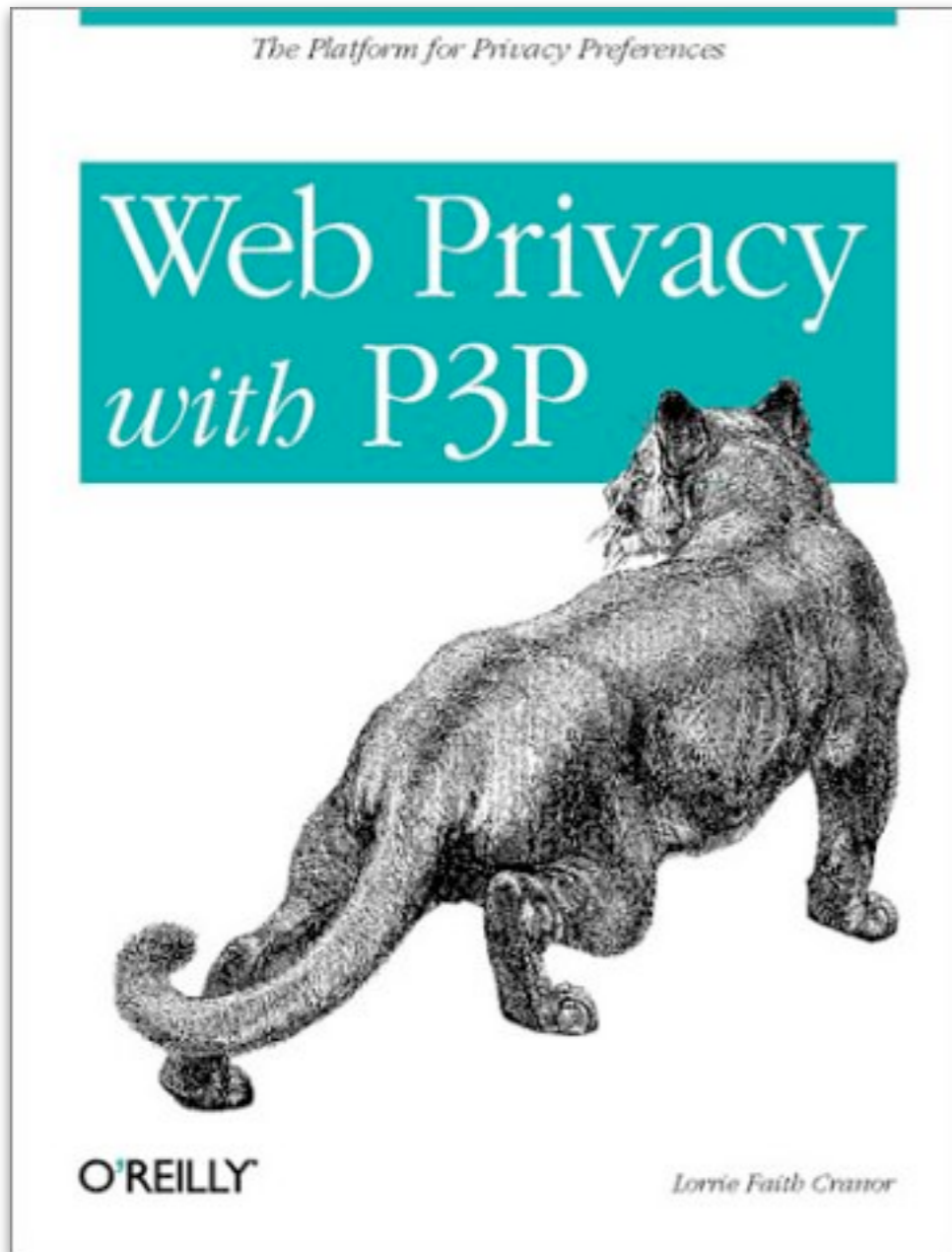


Leadership and systematization

“Now everyone [thinks about security]. Not everyone does, but as soon as you don’t, you get called out. [...] The security area directors are like a force to be reckoned with at this point.

Free lunches got a volunteer Security Directorate started. “Once it was institutionalized and organized, [...] there was enough momentum to keep it going.”

Privacy-specific Web standards



DNT : 1

Tools for privacy and security reviews

- RFC 3552: Guidelines for Writing RFC Text on Security Considerations
- RFC 6973: Privacy Considerations for Internet Protocols
- Self-Review Questionnaire: Security and Privacy
- Fingerprinting Guidance for Web Specification Authors
- Specification Privacy Assessment

Snowden reactions

- From individuals:
we had a good thing
you messed it up
for everyone
we trusted you
we were naive
never again

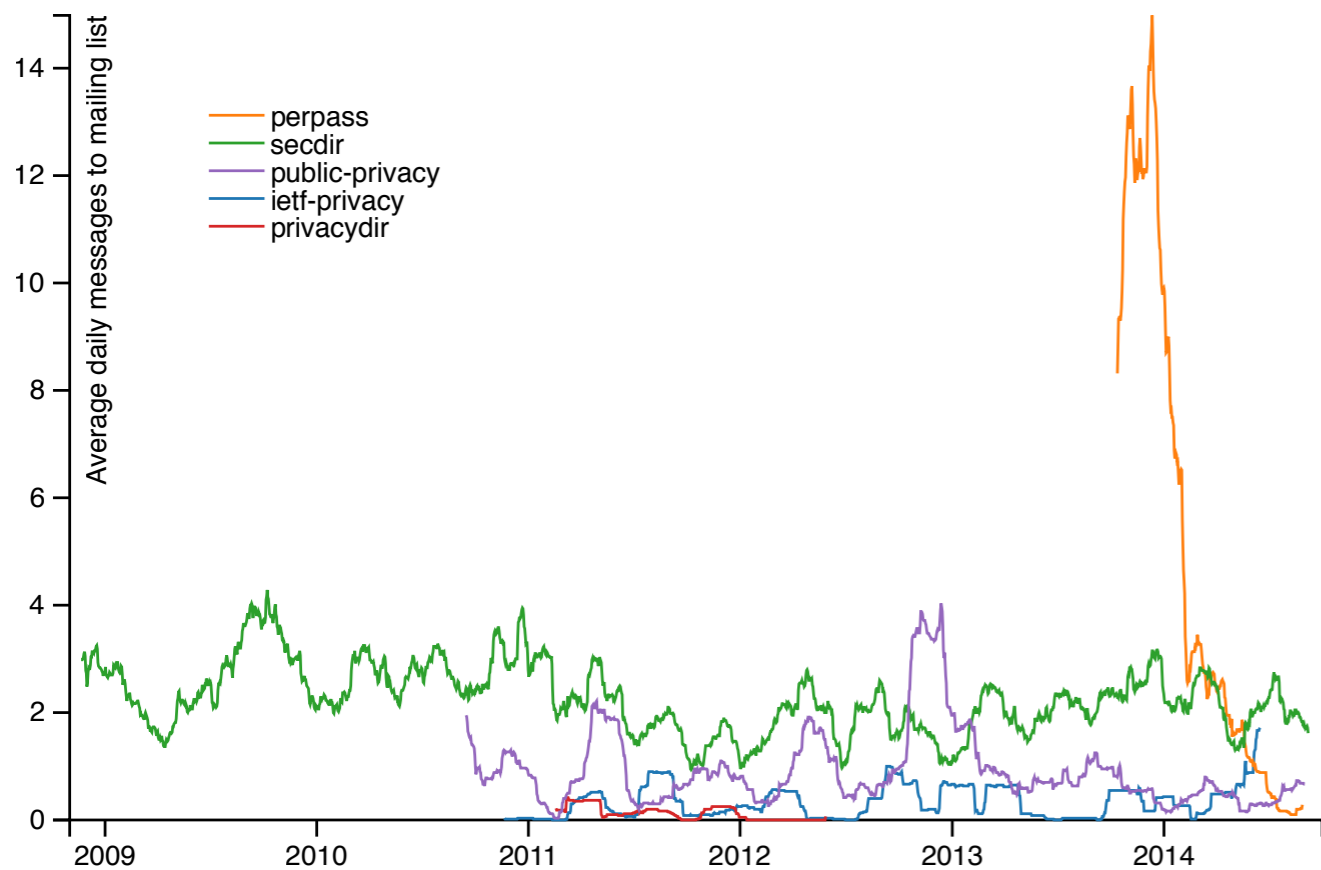
Thomson, Martin. 2013. A Simple Statement.

<http://www.ietf.org/internet-drafts/draft-thomson-perpass-statement-00.txt>.



Snowden reactions

- From groups:



Pervasive monitoring is
a technical attack that
should be mitigated in
the design of IETF
protocols, where
possible.

Farrell, S, and H Tschofenig. 2014. Pervasive Monitoring is an Attack. RFC 7258. RFC Editor. <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7258>.

Groups for privacy and security reviews

- W3C Privacy Interest Group
- Web Security Interest Group
- W3C Technical Architecture Group
- IETF Security Directorate
- perpass (*pervasive passive surveillance*)
- IAB Privacy & Security Program

Future work

- What tools are effective and how can a systematized process be set up in a standard-setting environment?
- What can we learn about consideration of values (privacy, security, accessibility, freedom of expression) in multistakeholder groups?

Thanks!

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