To demonstrate weaknesses in the k-Anonymity approach to data anonymization by extracting information from the Social Web

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ABSTRACT

Data mining and privacy is a growing field. Anonymized private datasets (e.g., list of diseases and demographics affected by them) are released for research and analysis purposes. Even though the data in the anonymized dataset is anonymized, with the huge amount of private data that is available easily from social networks we can perform various analyses on them to infer very interesting and concrete results, such as the identity of the person and other private details that are not meant to be released. There has to be ways in which one can protect his/her data. Analyzing several approaches put forth to provide such protection, we enlighten ourselves with loop holes and flaws that might be present in such data anonymization techniques. k-Anonymity is one such anonymization technique whose effectiveness we're trying to question.

The web data is one of the most interesting data mines that renders itself to such analyses. The web (especially social networks) actually contains information which, if structured and compared, does reveal itself to be a knowledge base rather than just lines of information. Techniques like L – diversity and t – closeness have been proposed which question the fallacies of k – anonymity. They concentrate on the assumptions of k-Anonymity, marking them as flaws. But little light has been thrown on the fact that even with improved techniques if knowledge can be derived from the available web data, this background knowledge helps us weaken the guarantees provided by such privacy techniques.

GOAL

Our goal in the project is twofold. The first aim is to expose weaknesses in the K-anonymity approach to privacy. Secondly, we intend to study the patterns of private social data on the web and get concrete results.

I. INTRODUCTION

With the extensive use of the web, people are socializing more and more online. Before signing up on an online social community, the user is required to fill in a large amount of personal details. When using the social network, users share their thoughts, activities, comments, favorites, personal information and lots of other useful information. Little have people realized that such a huge amount of data is actually a potential privacy threat.

The K – anonymity concept on privacy of data proposes that if one has a set of information, deriving particular information about a person is difficult since every data is k – anonymous, meaning that there are k-1 similar data to the one being targeted. But with sufficient background knowledge, one can challenge this technique. With the huge amount of data on the web, crawling through it can build substantial database of background knowledge which can be used in an attack. A k – anonymous dataset can be joined with this concrete data to highlight important information which is not intended to be disclosed.

II. APPROACH

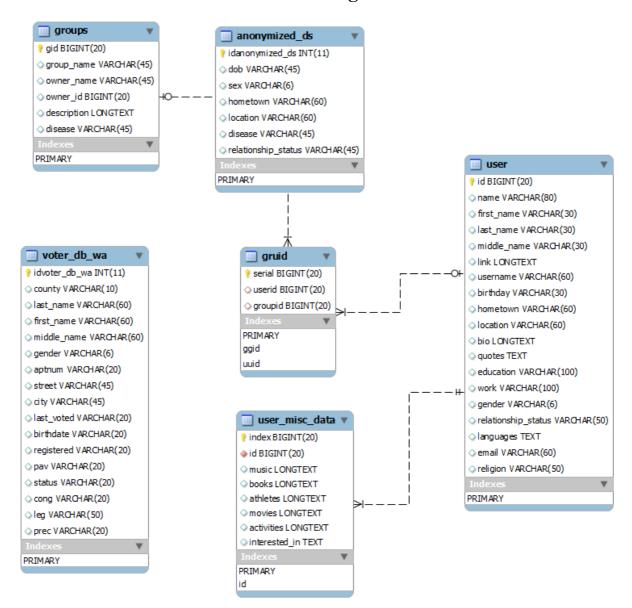
In this project, we targeted the social networking giant, facebook to collect public data about people. We specifically targeted the groups for various diseases on facebook like "Cancer Survivors", "Heart disease patients", "Breast cancer" etc. We collected data about members on these groups which included their public personal information such as gender, birthdate, location, activities and interests. We also extracted other connections from their profile like family members and friends.

In parallel with this, we extracted other publicly available data (eg. Voter database) that could be used in conjunction with our facebook data to help strengthen our stand. The voter database provides information like birthdate, address, location etc. We collected data about 20000 users on facebook and corresponding voter information from the voter databases. We then constructed k-anonymized datasets in accordance with the cancer statistics of Washington state and compared our data with the anonymized data to uniquely identify people, thus weakening k-Anonymity approach to privacy.

III. TECHNOLOGIES USED:

- Javascript Obect Notation (JSON) parser org.json library
 org.json is a library that can be used to parse JSON objects and arrays. The
 Facebook Graph API returns profile information in JSON format.
- Apache HttpClient and Gargoyle HtmlUnit
 HttpClient and HtmlUnit are used to login to facebook to get additional information from profile pages.
- JSOUP HTML parser
 JSOUP library is used to parse HTML pages returned by HtmlClient.
- 4) MySQL Workbench and JDBC client MySQL is our database and JDBC client provides database connectivity from JAVA.

IV. DATABASE SCHEMATA – EER diagram:



V. DATA COLLECTION:

- i) Facebook Graph API
- ii) Groups and Profiles
- iii) Voter Database

Facebook Graph API

The Facebook Graph API returns information about a person or group in the form of JSON objects. This is meant as a utility for applications running on facebook that need to collect user information or user permissions, but it renders itself as a loophole that an attacker can exploit. An example of the JSON objects array returned by the Graph API is presented below:

```
"id": "677820261",
   "name": "Vinay Bharadwaj",
"first_name": "Vinay",
"last_name": "Bharadwaj",
   "link": "http://www.facebook.com/thejedivind",
"username": "thejedivind",
"birthday": "02/23/1989",
    "hometown":
      "id": "106377336067638",
"name": "Bangalore, India"
   1,
"location": {
       "id": "107991659233606"
       "name": "Atlanta, Georgia"
   "bio": "http://memoirsduvind.blogspot.com/r/n/r/nAlmighty Freedom,/r/nAlmighty freer of the soul,/r/nBe free,/r/nWalk with me,/r/nThrough the golden fields,/r/nSo
    "quotes": "God proposes, man disposes!\r\n\r\n\"When life becomes an irony...\" - via Shishir Ramesha",
   "work": [
          "employer": {
              "id": "103128663061181",
             "name": "Fedora Project"
          "location": {
              "id": "106377336067638",
             "name": "Bangalore, India"
             "id": "164818406883966",
"name": "Brand Ambassador & Software Packager"
           "description": "RFM packaging from source tarballs.\nTesting package quality with rpmlint.\nPromote Fedora project.",
                 "id": "207358022614725"
                 "name": "SkyViewer - Packaging",
                 "description": "SkyViewer is an OpenGL-based program written by Nicholas Phillips to display HEALPix-based sky maps from FITS format files. The program
will display sky maps on a 3D sphere or a 2D Mollweide projection. Real time panning and zooming are supported, as are rotations of the 3D sphere (if you have a fast
```

We extracted all the publicly available information about the person/group from the Graph API and stored it in our database. We use org.json library to parse the JSON objects.

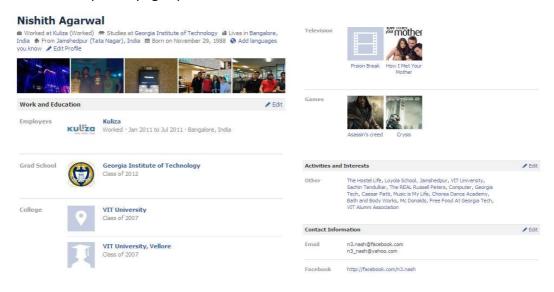
Groups and profiles

We crawled more than 30 groups and 20000 profiles. In deciding which groups to crawl, we chose the health related groups since hospitals and associations usually release health statistics and anonymized data sets for medical research and demographics. Our approach here was to get the members of the each group from the Graph API in a JSON array and then recursively crawl the members' pages using HttpClient library and HtmlUnit library.

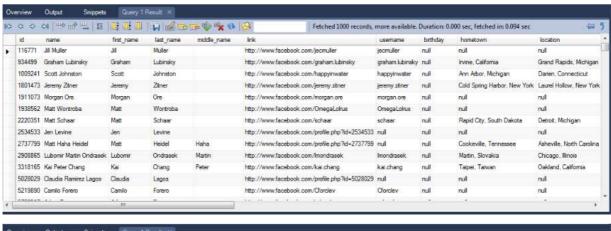
Below are some of the groups that we crawled:

- 1) Cancer survivors
- 2) Breast cancer
- 3) Diabetes
- 4) Type I diabetic children
- 5) Heart disease
- 6) Kidney cancer survivor group
- 7) AIDS
- 8) People with diabetes
- 9) Lung cancer people
- 10) Fallen leaves and cancer survivors

We also crawl individual user profiles apart from the information we got from the Graph API because the profile pages provide extra information about activities and interests.



Screenshots of the facebook database:





Voter Database

All U.S states release voter information about the voters in the respective state. This database has information about the voters such as names, address, date of birth, voter status etc. We queried information about people in our database in the Washington state voter database and extracted their addresses and other information. We later used this information to uniquely identify people with a particular disease and their addresses. Availability of such information is a serious threat to the privacy of such individuals because not only does it uniquely identify the person, but can reveal their addresses and other sensitive information too.

Below is a screenshot of a query from the voter database:

Sound Politics Washington State Voter Database County Last Name First / Middle Name M/F Number Street Last Voted Birthdate Registered PAV Status Cong. Leg. Prec. City 192e ROAD 32 PASCO 1978-DEC-10 1998-JUN-10 GOMEZ TERESA GOMEZ TERESA B 36TH AVE S SEATTLE 2010-NOV-02 1946-MAY-31 2002-MAY-28 F GOMEZ TERESA M NE 212TH AVE VANCOUVER 2010-NOV-02 1989-NOV-16 2008-FEB-02 P CR A 18 620 GOMEZ TERESA MARGUERITE F 50e S HARRISON ST KENNEWICK 1979-AUG-30 2010-JUL-10 V A 8 Data is from Secretary of State's Voter Registration Database public release of Aug. 31, 2011

We were able to get information about all the people in our database who reside in the state of Washington.

VI. DATA ANALYSIS

2000 WA Chata ganger state

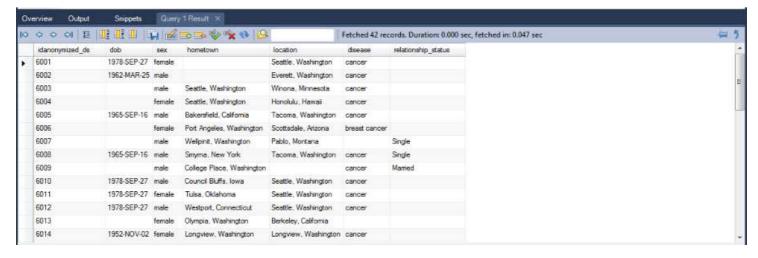
i.) Weakening k-Anonymity by comparing k-anonymized dataset with our established database.

Our prime goal for this project was to question the effectiveness of the k-Anonymity approach. We constructed an anonymous table in accordance with the cancer statistics we got from the Washington state cancer registry and the Washington state Department of health. The distribution of cancer patients according to age groups in Washington state are as follows:

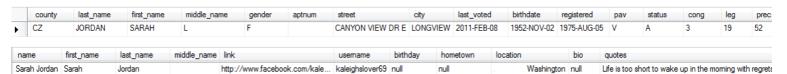
2008- WA State cancer stats					
Total Female cases	- 18014				
Age gp Number of	reported cases	Percentage of	total cases	3	
0-4	42	0.02%			
5-9	25	0.13%			
10-14	31	0.17%			
15-19	56	0.3%			
20-24	104	0.5%			
25-29	188	1%			
30-34	290	1.6%			
35-39	499	2.7%			
40-44	857	4.7%			
45-49	1360	7.5%			
50-54	1843	10.2%			
55-59	1962	10.8%			
60-64	2182	12.1%			
65-69	2004	11.1%			
70-74	1888	10.4%			
75-79	1688	9.3%			

80-84 85+	1515 1480	8.4% 8.2%
Total Ma 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-84	le cases - 17221 57 20 32 61 74 125 191 223 392 709 1353 1998 2438 2546 2321 1954 1505	0.3% 0.18% 0.18% 0.3% 0.4% 0.7% 1.1% 1.2% 2.2% 4.1% 7.8% 11.6% 14.7% 13.4% 11.3% 8.7%
85+	1222	7%

The anonymized dataset that we constructed is as follows:



By querying our database with the date of birth, gender, location, we can find a match for each of the above anonymized entries and uniquely identify the person and get their details.



Thus, as shown above, we could uniquely identify the person with a particular disease and also get other details about them like their address. This kind of identification is possible with 90% of the data that we have. Just getting information from a voter's database made the probability of identification much higher. An attacker may have access to much more information, which makes this a significant privacy threat to people on social networking platforms.

Another thing we noticed is that people very freely post sensitive information about themselves on open groups which makes k-Anonymity even weaker and easier for an attacker to exploit.

One of the arguments that we put forth is "What use is anonymizing data to protect privacy when the people themselves give up their information so freely?" The answer that we got after some thinking is that most people do not know the threats of posting such information on social networking sites. They believe that the information that they post would only be shared among friends and family. But this is seldom the case because even a user who's not in the person's friend list can view significant information about them. And posting on open groups makes the posts accessible to the public. Sharing sensitive information on such groups makes it easier for an attacker to gather such information.

ii.) Statistics & graphs

Below, we post some of the graphs that show the facebook users with cancer who revealed information (by state) and male-female ratio of cancer in different states of U.S based on the data we collected.





iii.) Other interesting phenomenon

We also collected miscellaneous data about people like activities and interests, music, movies, sexual orientation, work place, education.

These fields may be exploited to gain more understanding of the individual and their psychology as well as their background.

	LI	-11-1			total and to
music	books	athletes	movies	activities	interested_in
Muse deadmau5 Daft Punk Justice	null	null	null	null	null
Jimmy Buffett John Mellencamp Coun	Jodi Picoult	Ben Bostrom Fan Page Jason Farrel	Dirty Dancing Pretty Woman Just Fri	Stone Brewing Company Peyton Manning	null
Liz Downing	Chuck Palahniuk Harry Potter August	Brian Wilson Rated R Superstar Ed	Distribute Ayrton Senna Movie in the	Junior League	null
Ganesh H Hegde	Marion Nestle Food Politics Siddharth	Demick Rose	Documentaries Edward Scissorhand	S. N. Goenka	Men
Toots & the Maytals CCR The Smashi	Common Sense Pillars of the Earth Cl	Eli Manning Babe Ruth Curtis Grand	Back to the Future Tron Monty Pyth	Eating Treasure hunting	Men
Phish Grateful Dead The String Chee	Common Sense Pillars of the Earth Cl	Ben Cohen	50/50 The Royal Tenenbaums Best	Eating Treasure hunting	Men
Jazz Contemporary R&B Gospel musi	The One Im Reading at the Time	Kevin Durant	Friday After Next Next Friday Baby B	lota Phi Theta Fratemity, Inc. B.S.A.	Men
Jason Aldean Miranda Lambert Zac B	Heaven Is for Real	Kevin Durant	Hope Floats For Love of the Game	lota Phi Theta Fratemity, Inc. B.S.A.	Men
Easy to Please	The Harry Potter Series Ender's Gam	Jerome "Mighty Mouse" McGee Da	Harry Potter Serenity Attack The Blo	Watching Movies Pembroke Welsh Corgis	Men
Easy to Please	The Harry Potter Series Ender's Gam	Jerome "Mighty Mouse" McGee Da	Harry Potter Serenity Attack The Blo	Watching Movies Pembroke Welsh Corgis	Men
Take That Black Eyed Peas Girls Alo	The White Queen The Red Queen	Michelle Kwan Austin Collie	James Bond Captain America Officia	Karate I Am Also Trying to Learn to Play th	Men
Queen Bach Beethoven Mozart	The Hobbit The Lord of the Rings Th	Michelle Kwan Austin Collie	Mrs. Doubtfire Most Anything Disney	Computer-Games Watching TV	Men and Wome
Gifted Pastor Clint Brown Ian Von Larr	Heaven is so Real Think and Grow R	Terrell Owens Chad Ochocinco Roy	Why Did I Get Married Too (2010) D	Internet marketing Unemployment	Women
		0. 10	T	O	***

CONCLUSION

The emergence of social networks and the fact that people post sensitive information unaware of the consequences make anonymization of private data harder to achieve. K-Anonymity by itself would have been a good anonymization technique but with a lot of sensitive private information available on social networks and on the web, any anonymization technique would fail to achieve significant efficacy.

In this study, we have shown the ineffectiveness of k-anonymity technique for privacy. In our further work, we intend to collect more data from various sources and conduct more analysis.

^{*}All data collected during this study are for research and statistical analysis purposes only. We do not intend to breach the privacy of individuals nor release any data. Our goal is to show the weaknesses of anonymization techniques only.

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