

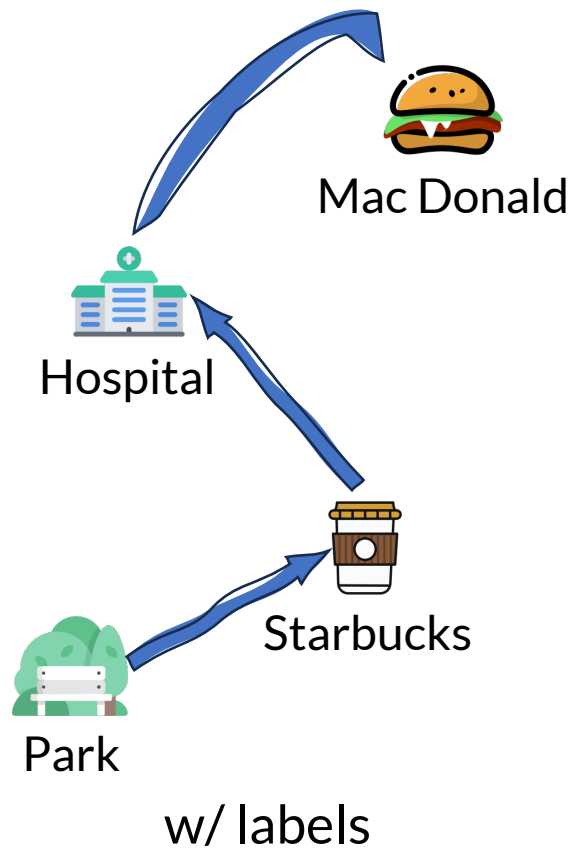
TraCS: Trajectory Collection in Continuous Space under Local Differential Privacy

Authors: Ye Zheng, Yidan Hu

Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT)

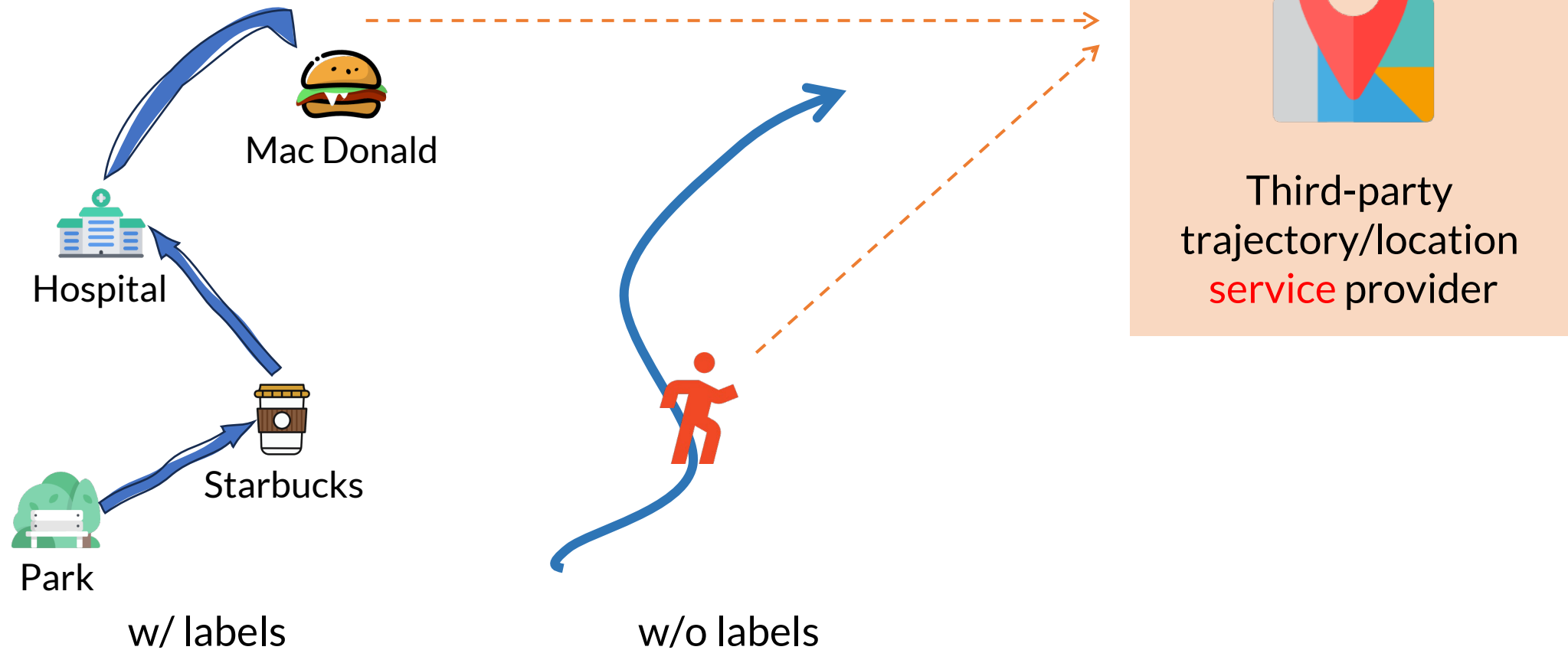
Trajectory Collection

- Private trajectories



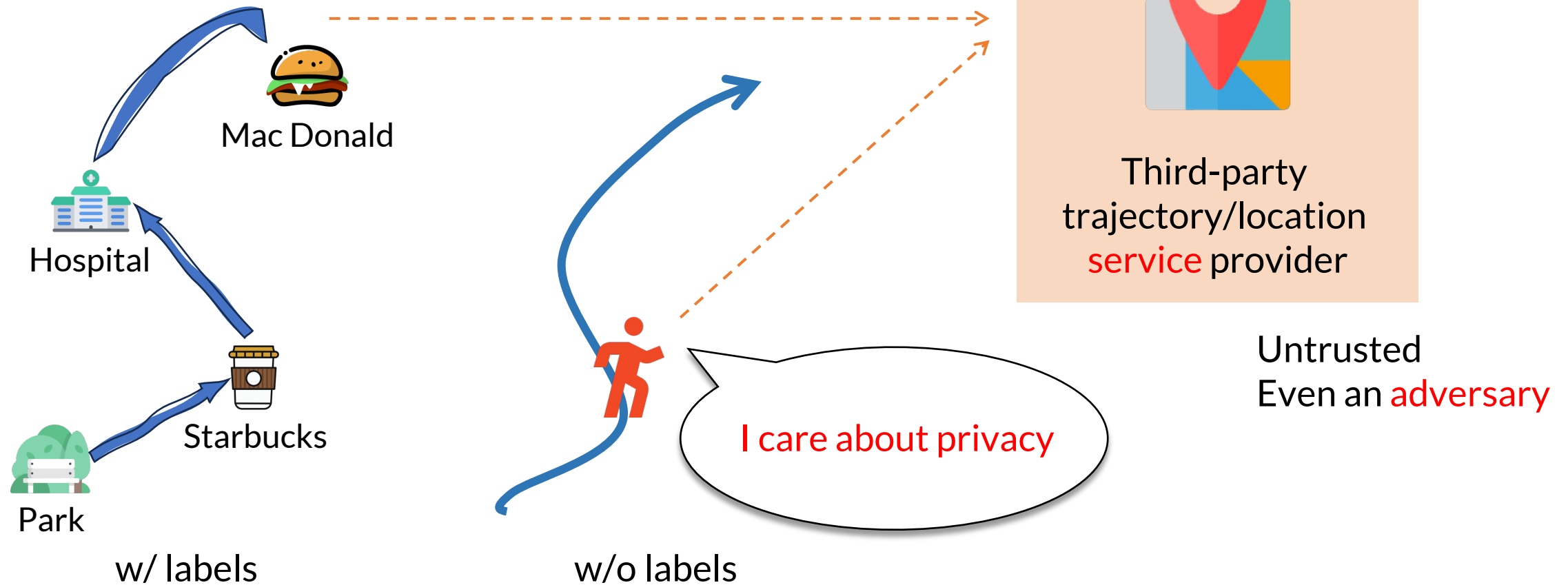
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Trajectory Collection

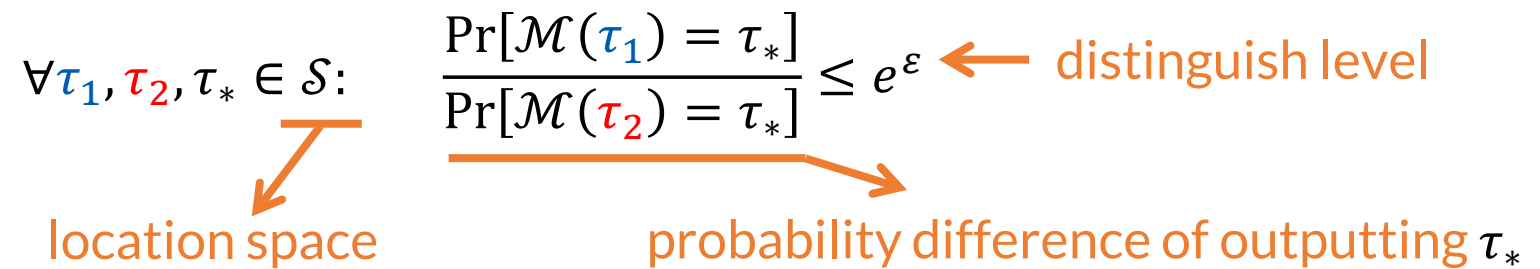
- Collecting private trajectories



LDP-fy a Trajectory

- LDP-fy: perturb a trajectory with LDP guarantee
 - cannot distinguish location τ_1 from τ_2 with confidence level e^ϵ

$$\forall \tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_* \in \mathcal{S}: \quad \frac{\Pr[\mathcal{M}(\tau_1) = \tau_*]}{\Pr[\mathcal{M}(\tau_2) = \tau_*]} \leq e^\epsilon$$



location space

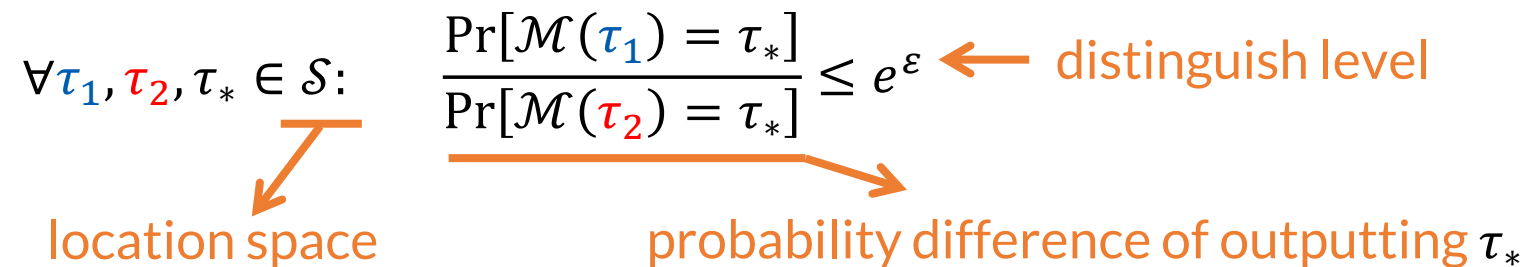
probability difference of outputting τ_*

distinguish level

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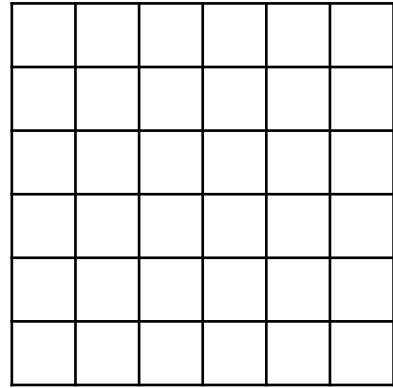


location space probability difference of outputting τ_* distinguish level

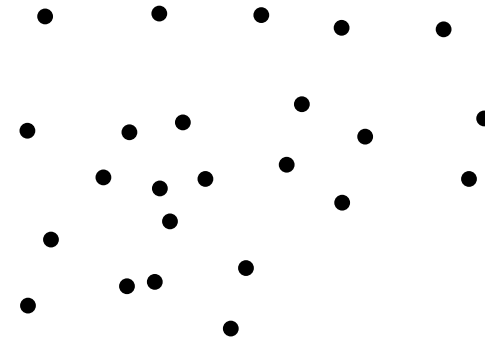
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Existing Methods

- Location space \mathcal{S} is a set of **cells** or **points**



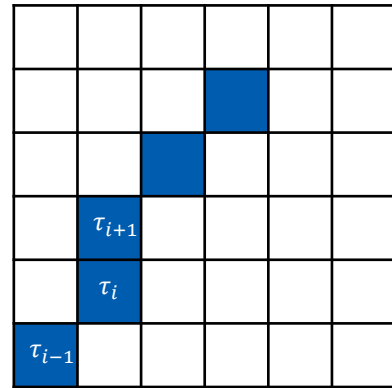
$$\mathcal{S} = \{c_1, \dots, c_n\}$$



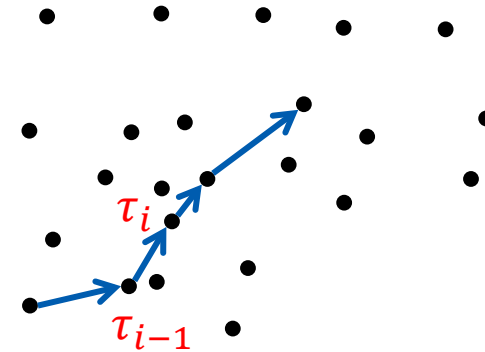
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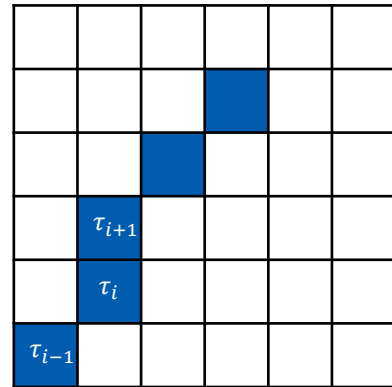
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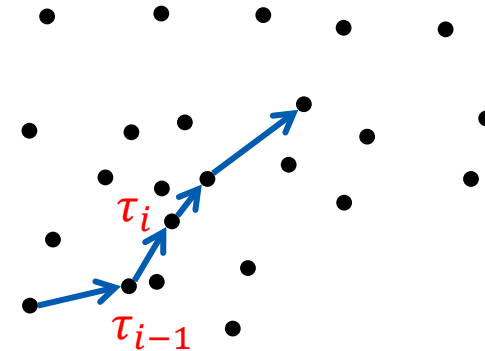
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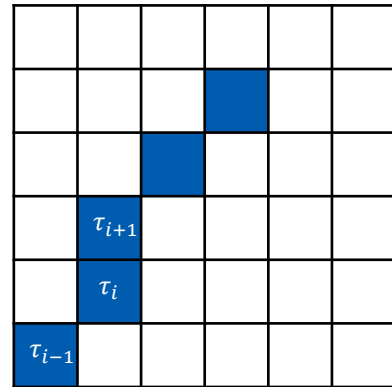
- Perturb each location τ using the Exponential Mechanism

$$\Pr[\mathcal{M}_{\text{exp}}(\tau) = \tau^*] = \frac{\exp(kd(\tau, \tau^*))}{\sum_{\tau' \in \mathcal{S}} \exp(kd(\tau, \tau'))}$$

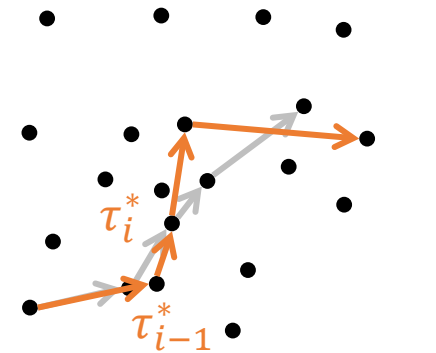
← distance
← sum of distance

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Perturbed trajectory
(ensuring LDP)

- Perturb each location τ using the Exponential Mechanism

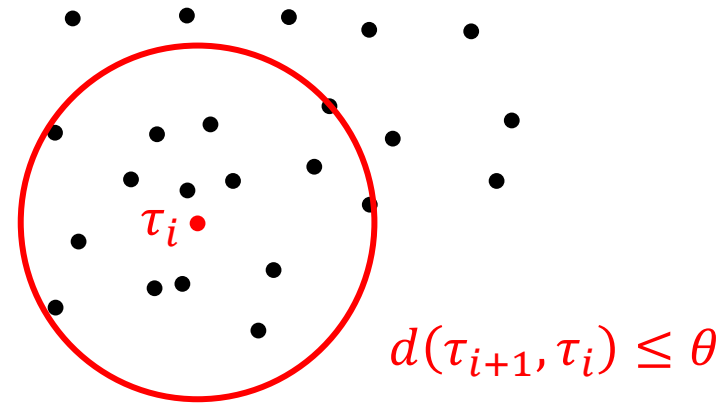
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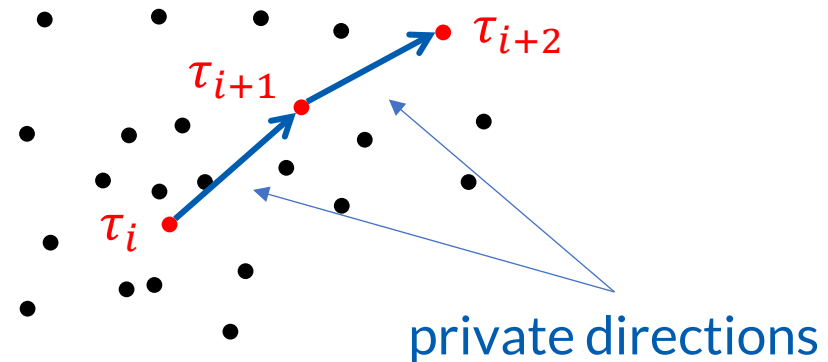
- NGram [2021]: reachability constraint from public knowledge

- e.g. distance reachability
- the next location cannot be too far
- $\mathcal{M}_{\text{exp}}(\tau)$ on reduced \mathcal{S}



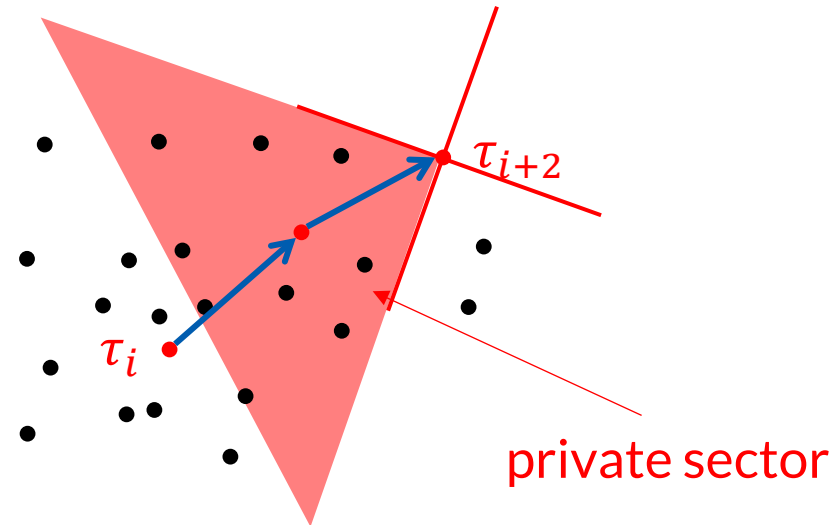
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 - *i*. divide direction sectors, e.g. $k = 4$



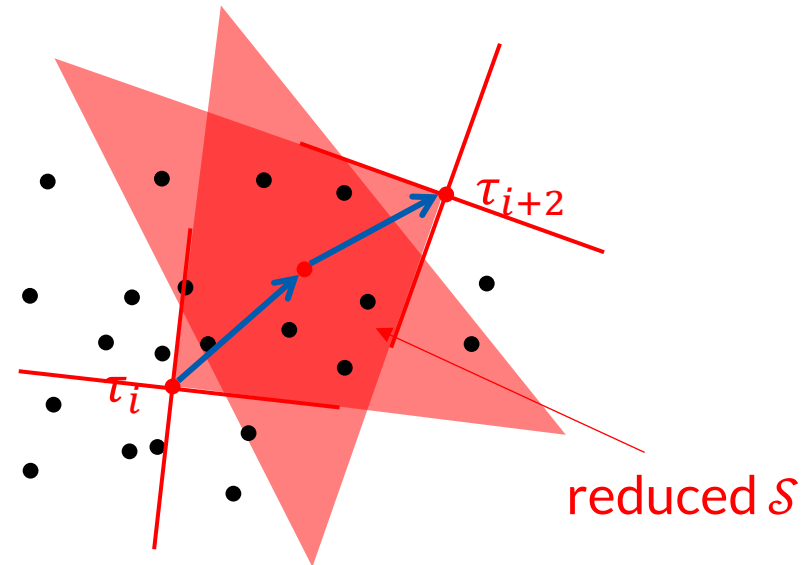
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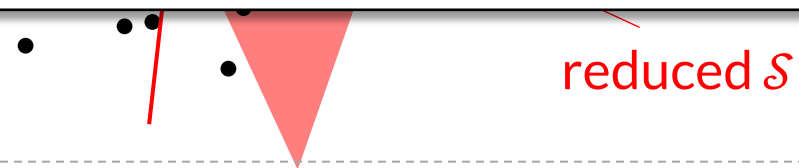
- ATP [2023]: direction perturbation

- i. divide direction sectors, e.g. $k = 4$
- ii. perturb sector
- iii. $\mathcal{M}_{\text{exp}}(\tau)$ on reduced \mathcal{S}



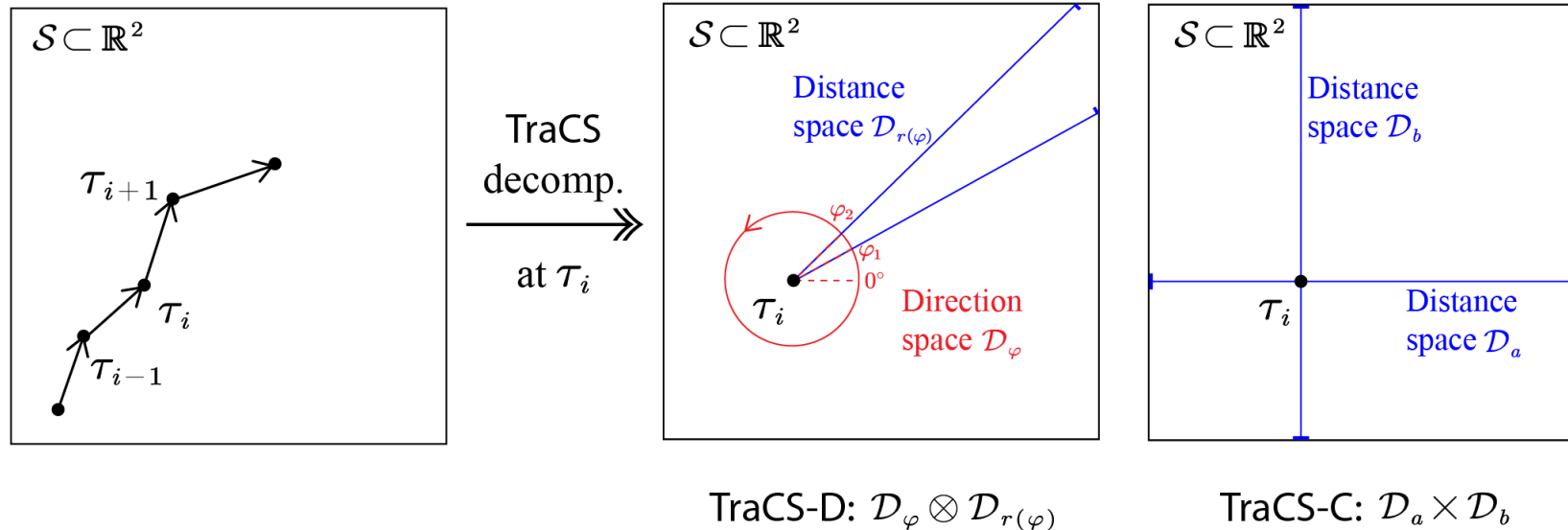
Existing Methods: Weaknesses

- NGram [1]
 - e.g. distance
 - the next
 - $\mathcal{M}_{\text{exp}}(\tau)$
- ATP [202]
 - i. divide
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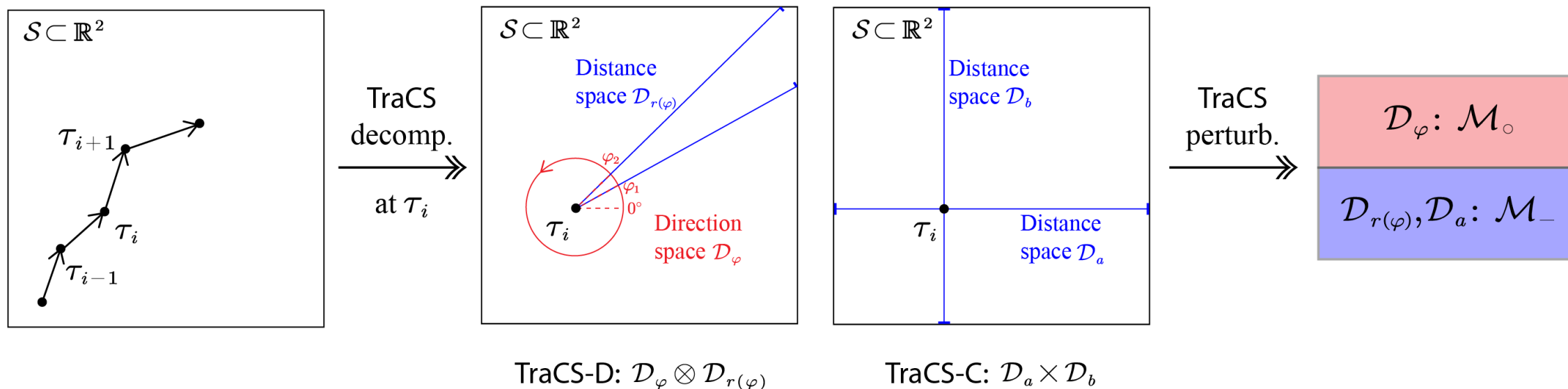
This Paper: Continuous Space

- TraCS-D: **direction-distance** perturbation
- TraCS-C: **coordinates** perturbation
- **Key idea:** decomposes \mathcal{S} into two subspaces



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- **Key idea:** decomposes \mathcal{S} into two subspaces \rightarrow design \mathcal{M} for each subspace

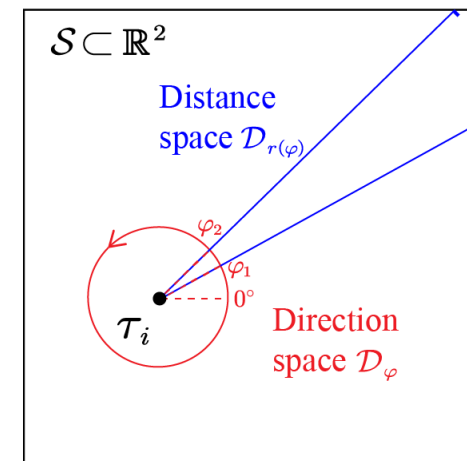


Decomposition of Continuous Space

- $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{D}_\varphi \otimes \mathcal{D}_{r(\varphi)}$

2D space 1D subspaces

- Each location $\tau_{i+1} \in \mathcal{S}$ has a unique representation $(\varphi, r(\varphi))$
- Perturb φ and $r(\varphi)$ using 1D mechanisms



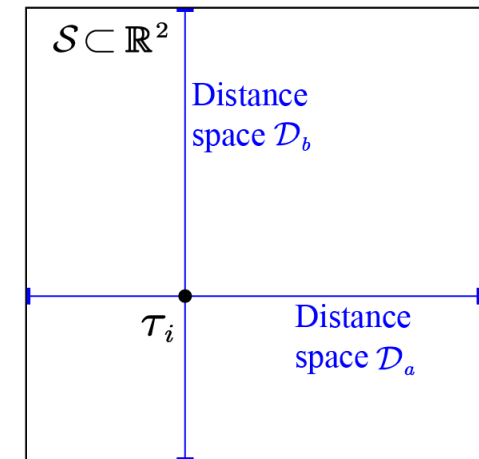
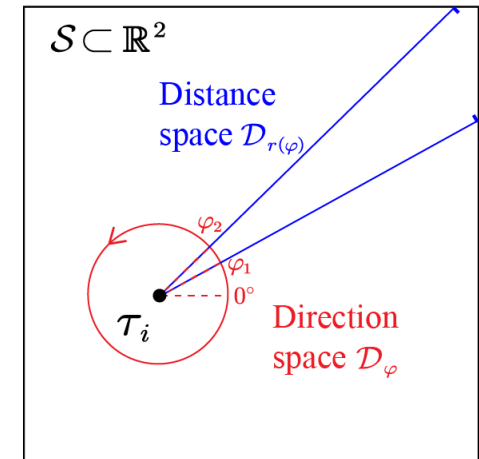
TraCS-D: $\mathcal{D}_\varphi \otimes \mathcal{D}_{r(\varphi)}$

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- $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{D}_a \times \mathcal{D}_b$
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- Perturb a and b using 1D mechanisms



TraCS-C: $\mathcal{D}_a \times \mathcal{D}_b$

\mathcal{M} for Continuous Space

- Q: How to design LDP mechanisms for:
 - circular space $[0, 2\pi) \rightarrow [0, 2\pi)$? linear space $[a_{\text{sta}}, a_{\text{end}}) \rightarrow [a_{\text{sta}}, a_{\text{end}})$?

\mathcal{M} for Continuous Space

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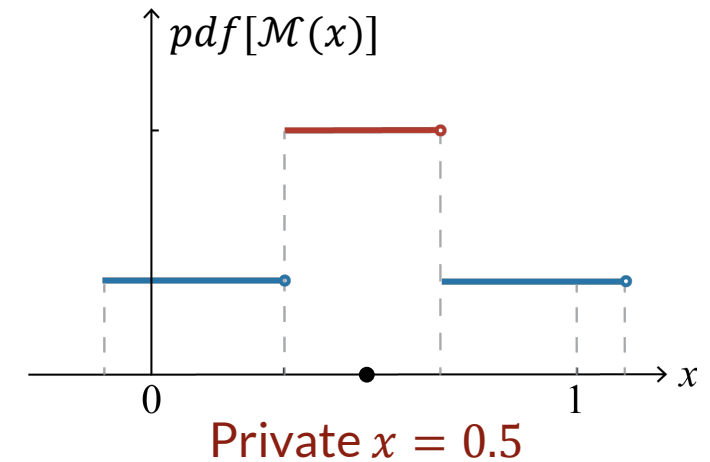
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- **S:** Piecewise-based mechanism

- originally designed for mean * /distribution estimation**

$$pdf[\mathcal{M}(x) = y] = \begin{cases} p_\epsilon & \text{if } y \in [l_{x,\epsilon}, r_{x,\epsilon}), \\ p_\epsilon / \exp(\epsilon) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

- ensure LDP for $[0, 1) \rightarrow [-C, C)$



* Collecting and Analyzing Multidimensional Data with Local Differential Privacy, ICDE 2019

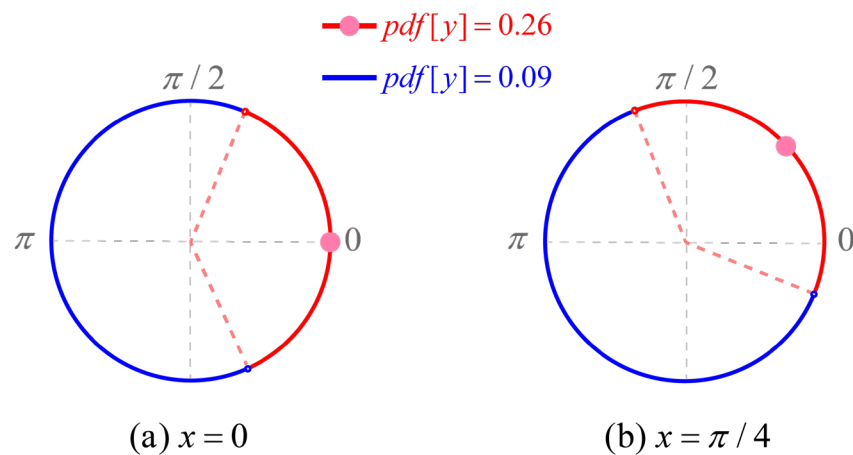
** Estimating Numerical Distributions under Local Differential Privacy, SIGMOD 2020

\mathcal{M}_o and \mathcal{M}_-

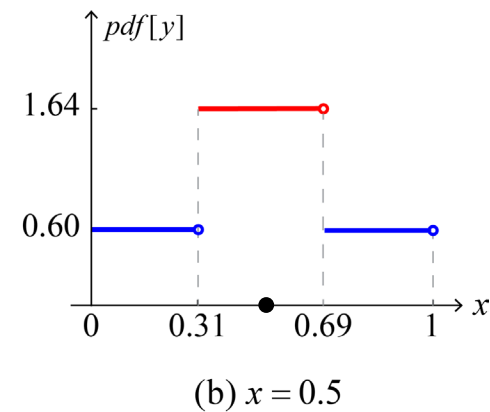
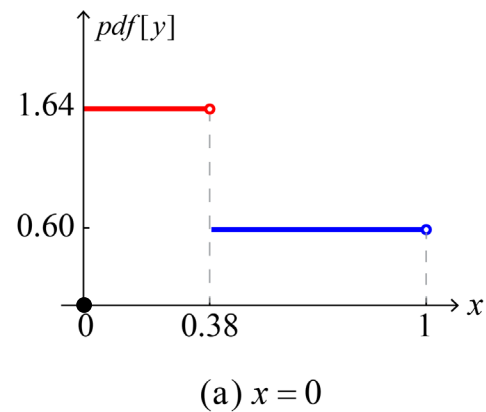
- Design piecewise-based mechanisms \mathcal{M}_o and \mathcal{M}_-

$[0, 2\pi) \rightarrow [0, 2\pi)$ $[0, 1) \rightarrow [0, 1)$

- Examples of \mathcal{M}_o and \mathcal{M}_-



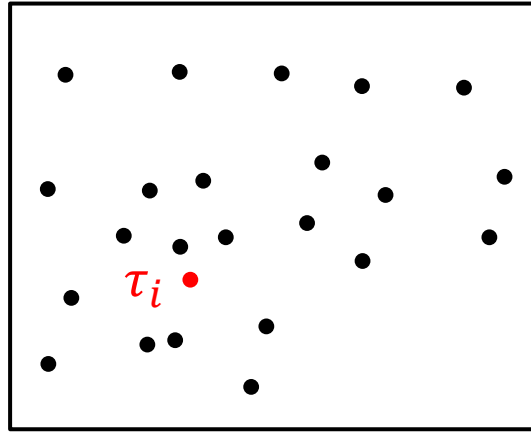
$\mathcal{M}_o(x; \varepsilon = 1)$



$\mathcal{M}_-(x; \varepsilon = 1)$

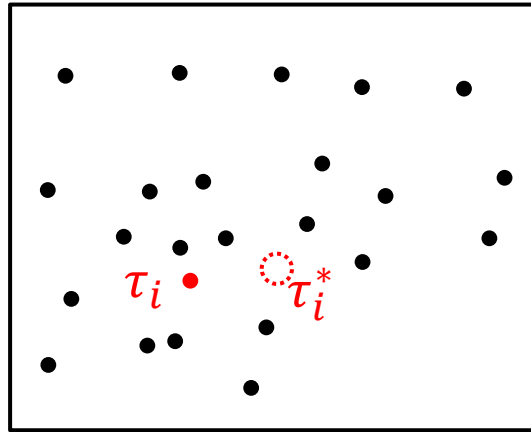
Rounding to Discrete Spaces

- $\mathcal{S} = [\text{longitude}] \times [\text{latitude}]$



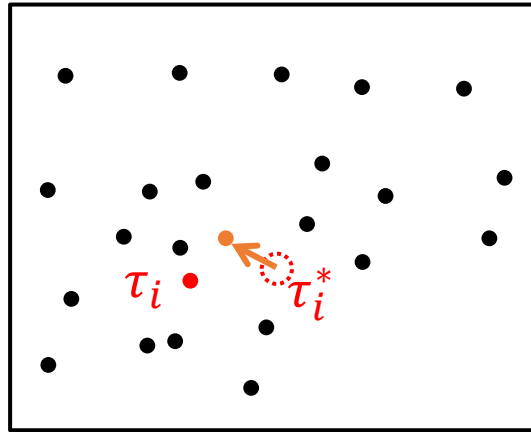
Rounding to Discrete Spaces

- $\mathcal{S} = [\text{longitude}] \times [\text{latitude}] \rightarrow$ apply TraCS to \mathcal{S}



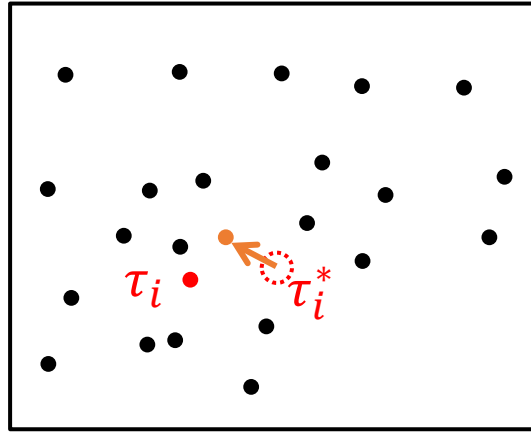
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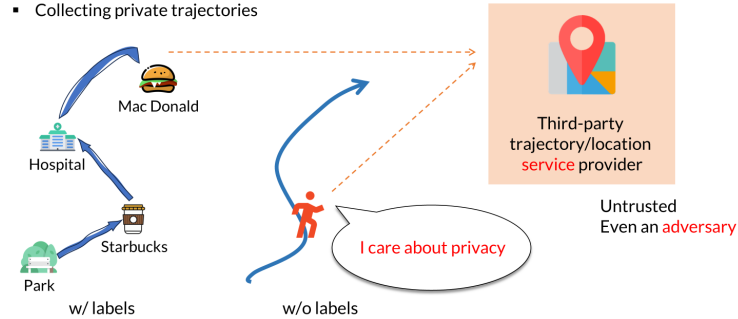


- Advantages:
 - not affected by # locations/cells
 - efficient sampling ($\Theta(1)$ time complexity; EM: $\Theta(m)$)

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location space probability difference of outputting τ_*

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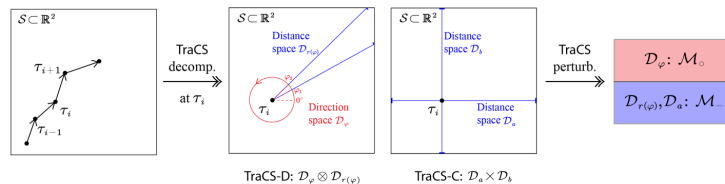
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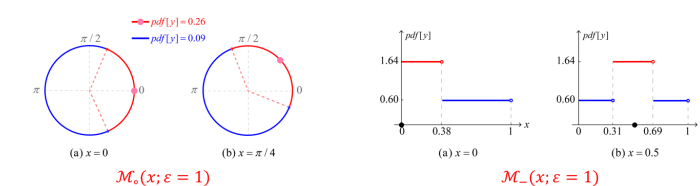
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\mathcal{M}_\circ and \mathcal{M}_-

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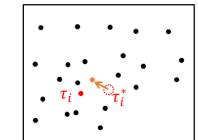
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Rounding to Discrete Spaces

- $\mathcal{S} = [\text{longitude}] \times [\text{latitude}] \rightarrow$ apply TraCS to $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow$ round to discrete locations



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Thank you!

