

(K, T) - Route Privacy

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PRIVACY IN THE WORLD OF BIG DATA (CSCI 599)

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Why do we care about our routes?

Routes provide information about our daily lives

- Most people have a fixed set of routes for their daily lives
 - High chance of recurrence
 - Hacks: Addresses, Professions, Frequent Venues, or On-site Spy.

Our locations are sensed by the apps installed on our phones every second.

- Routes can be easily inferenced at this frequency.

What we can do about it?

Don't allow sampling our locations

- Location information provides good utility – weather, navigation, and local recommendations.

Limit sampling frequency as policy

- What frequency is appropriate?
- How to get the data to understand an appropriate frequency?

(K, T)-route privacy and algorithm

Definition:

- The largest averaged frequency for sampling rate (F) to ensure at least K routes can be inferred over a time series of location points $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_T\}$

Assumptions:

Multiplicative Effect of routes between two points:

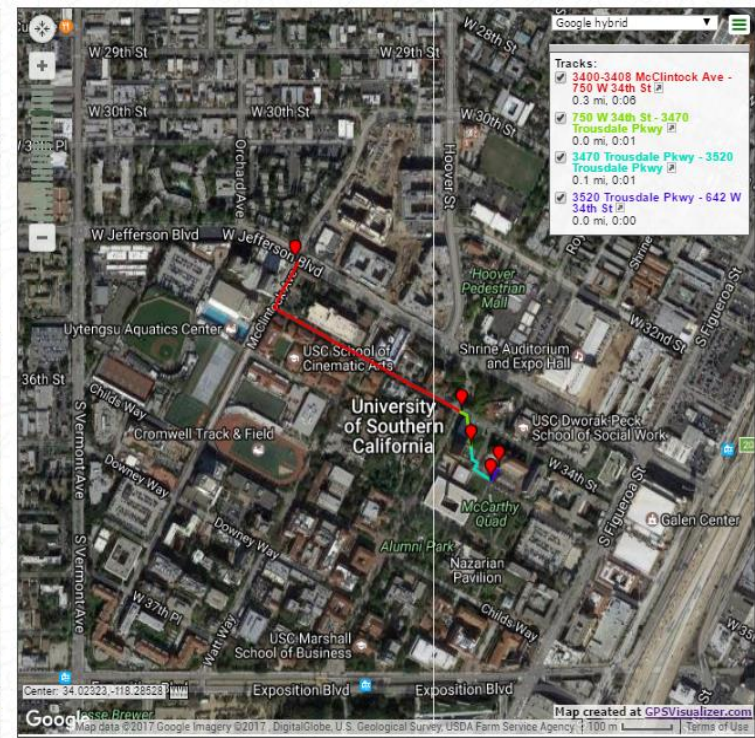
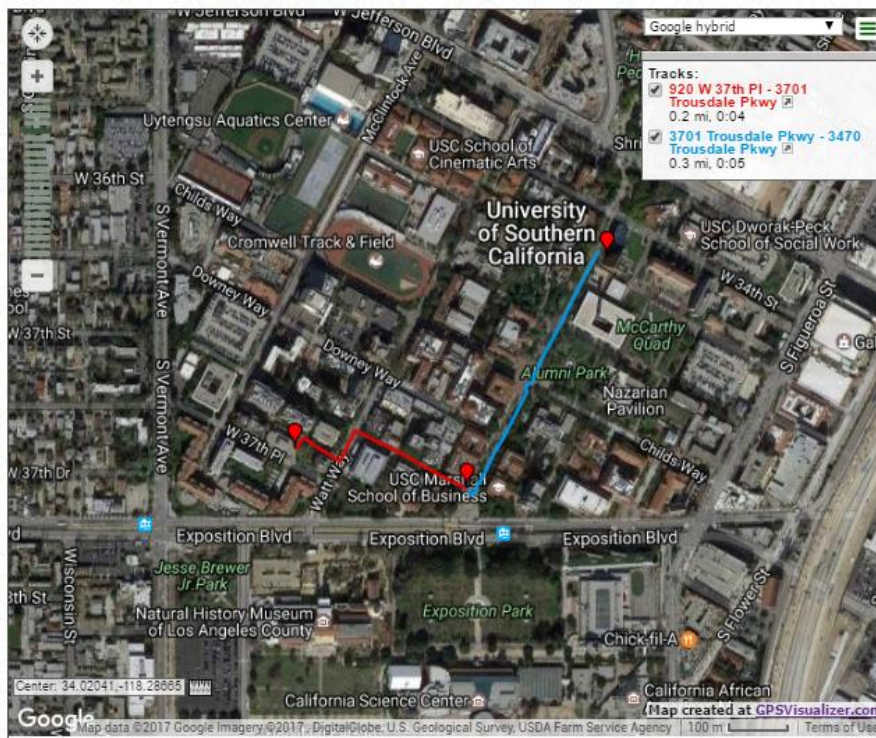
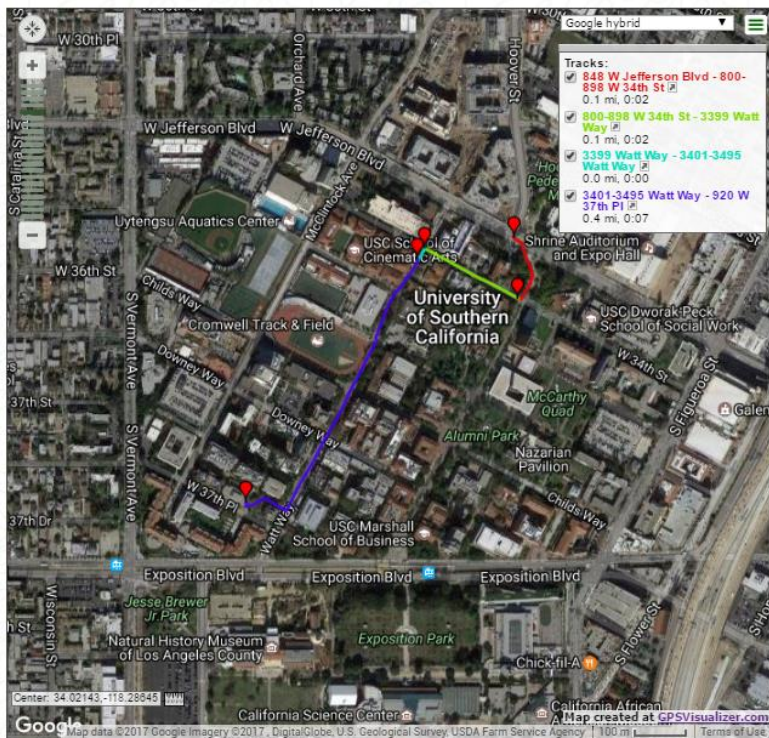
$$r(p_i, p_{i+2}) = r(p_i, p_{i+1}) * r(p_{i+1}, p_{i+2})$$

Simple Version of Algorithm is implemented

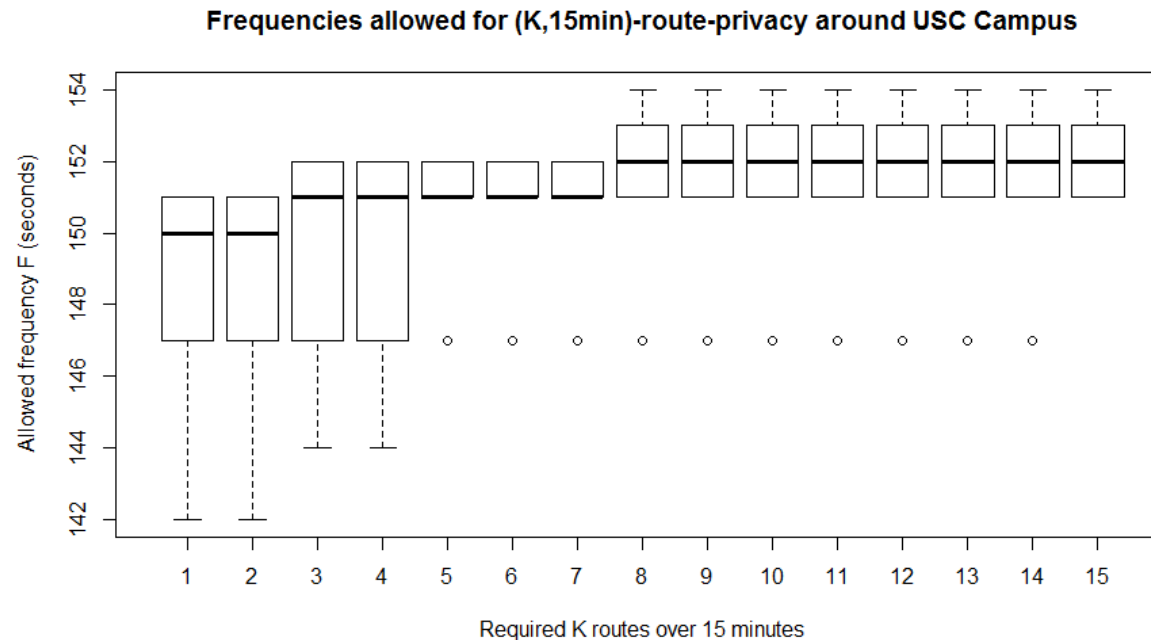
1. Given K and $\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_T\}$
2. Increase F from 1s to calculate $R = \prod_{(p_i, p_{i+1} \mid i, i+1 \in T)} r(p_i, p_{i+1})$, until $R \geq K$

Experiment settings

1. Based on map of University Park Campus
2. 5 walking itineraries (speed 1m – 3m/s, about 10-15 minutes)
3. Apply ($\{1,2,\dots,15\}$, 15minutes)-route-privacy on the 5 itineraries by the algorithm.



Results on the 5 sample routes



An empirical finding:

An appropriate frequency of sampling pedestrian's location Information on USC campus is 150.5733s (one/2.5minutes).



Limitations

1. Only modeled for pedestrian data.
 - Implications in route identification algorithm for driving and bicycling.
2. Route data depends on the GIS systems.
 - More strict than actual scenarios, even for walking mode. False negatives often occur.
3. Depends on the maps.
 - Work as a sampling technique to gather data to set up a privacy policy for a local area.
4. The “Average” frequency condition in definition doesn’t hold in the simple algorithm.
 - Involves false negatives.

Applications

1. Setting up location sampling policy for local areas.
 - Work as sampling technique to understand averaged frequency should be enforced to ensure K route privacy over time T when developing a policy.
 - T could be hyper parameter from further study - the average walking time for a local area.
2. Providing an option for users
 - understand whether their routes can be inferred.
3. Providing data for app developers
 - understand the implications on privacy of the frequency of sampling they set in the app.

Thanks & Questions

