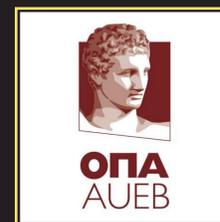


# ON THE PRIVACY OF URBAN DATA APPLICATIONS

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## 1. Introduction

- ▶ Real-time urban data
  - ▷ Provide city-scale information (traffic, people activities, etc.)
  - ▷ People are capable of sharing systematically their activities in the urban space
  - ▷ Storing and processing data not sufficient for crowd apps
- ▶ Exploit urban data for human-centered applications
  - ▷ Mapping
  - ▷ Finding nearby businesses
  - ▷ Alerting
  - ▷ Real-time interactions with friends and business associates
  - ▷ etc.
- ▶ Address urban data privacy implications and their extent: A fundamental challenge while developing crowdsourcing apps and toward achieving smart city sustainability

## 2. Research Issues

- ▶ Analyze urban data to gain valuable insights
  - ▷ Users do not realize that continuously sharing their location and trajectory data with online systems may end up revealing a great amount of information in terms of their behavior, mobility patterns and social relationships
- ▶ Exploit urban data insights for preserving user privacy
  - ▷ Privacy preferences are subjective by nature: only a small percentage of the users of these systems realize the serious privacy implications that may arise and their extent
  - ▷ Develop a set of user tunable privacy techniques that exploit the mobility analysis insights in order to satisfy different levels of users privacy in urban data applications

## 3. Urban Data Analysis

- ▶ Smart Cities provide tremendous opportunities
  - ▷ For monitoring the city at city scale
  - ▷ For improving the quality of life of their citizens
- ▶ Urban Data: Location and Trajectory Data
  - ▷ Large amount of data generated by location-based social apps
  - ▷ Different sampling rates, volumes, scales, veracity
  - ▷ Provide precise modeling of human mobility in the urban environment
- ▶ People are willing to share their data with a cloud environment for:
  - ▷ Tracking family members and friends (e.g. friends trying to find each other in busy places such as shopping centers or parks)
  - ▷ Get rewards (citizens earning free parking time in smart cities)
  - ▷ Receive recommendations about places of interest etc.

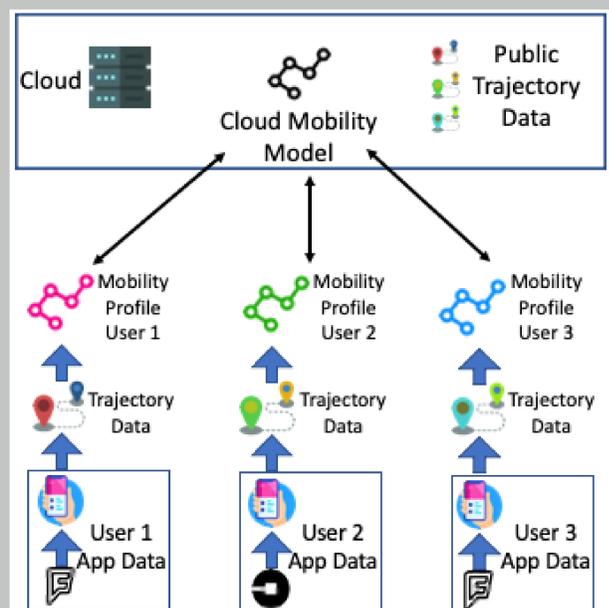


Figure: A typical overview of an urban data application

## 4. Understanding Privacy Implications

- ▶ Urban Data encapsulate users mobility patterns. An adversary can:
  - ▷ Extract social trajectory-based data to identify social ties among the users of these systems
  - ▷ Target *individual users* for marketing campaigns
  - ▷ Monitor user movements to compromise one's personal safety
  - ▷ Act on behalf of a third company: eg. an insurance company can evaluate the health status of the users and appropriately adjust their insurance rates

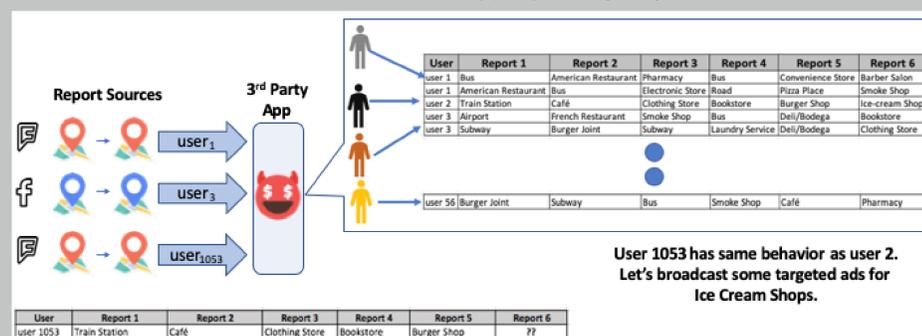
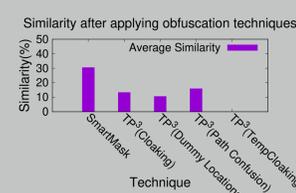
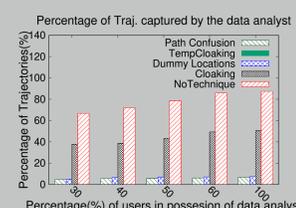
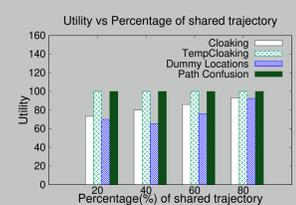


Figure: Example of social link exploitation attack

## 5. Privacy Techniques for urban data applications

- ▶  $TP^3$ : Trajectory Privacy Protection in Practice
  - ▷ On-device model for user mobility
  - ▷ Captures social links that can be exploited
  - ▷ User tunable privacy preserving techniques for user trajectories
- ▶ On-device model
  - ▷ Aims at minimizing the amount of trajectory data that are stored in users phone
  - ▷ Performs computations on user's mobile phone and on the edge
  - ▷ Exploits locally stored social link data (e.g. contacts on the phone, social graph of user etc.)
- ▶ Social link exploitation attack:
  - ▷ A third party data analyst can associate the user's patterns with groups of similar users while sharing trajectory data
- ▶ User tunable privacy preservation
  - ▷ Users can select across different levels of privacy preservation
  - ▷ 4 different privacy techniques tailored on their needs for accuracy in received results (e.g. recommendations)
- ▶ Evaluation
  - ▷  $TP^3$  outperforms competitors in terms of preserving trajectory privacy



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