

Your Trajectory Privacy Can Be Breached Even If You Walk in Groups

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Trajectory in a Large-scale Wi-Fi Network



Wi-Fi access point



Tsinghua Campus

Trajectory in a Large-scale Wi-Fi Network

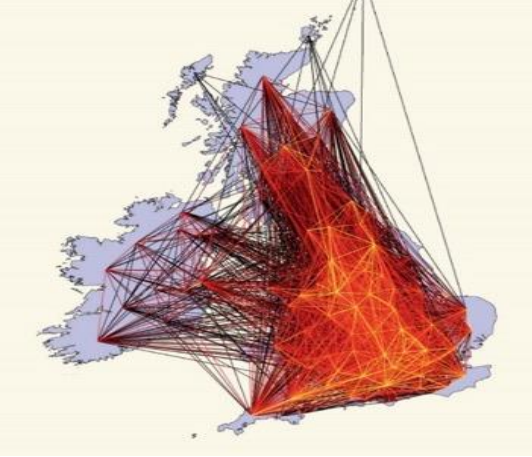


Trajectory in a Large-scale Wi-Fi Network

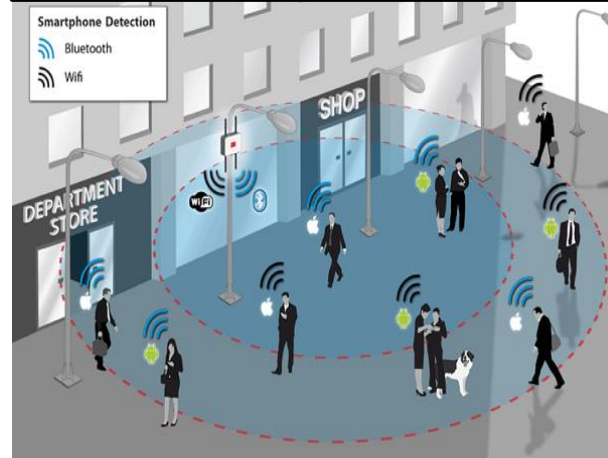


Value of Trajectory datasets

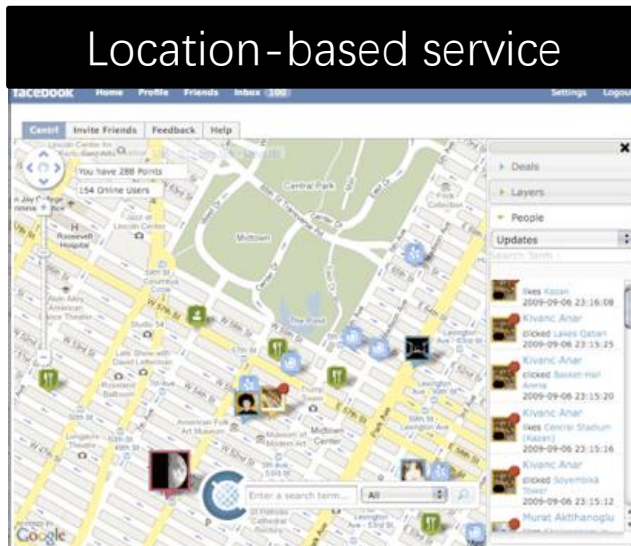
Mobility pattern mining



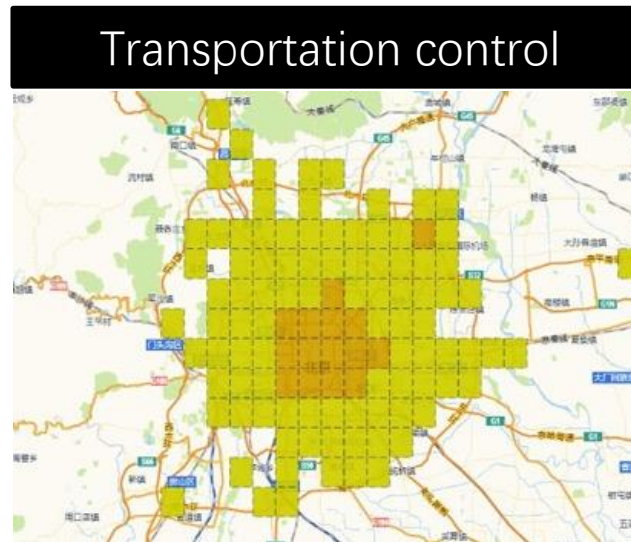
Proximity marketing



Location-based service



Transportation control



Privacy Issue of Trajectory datasets

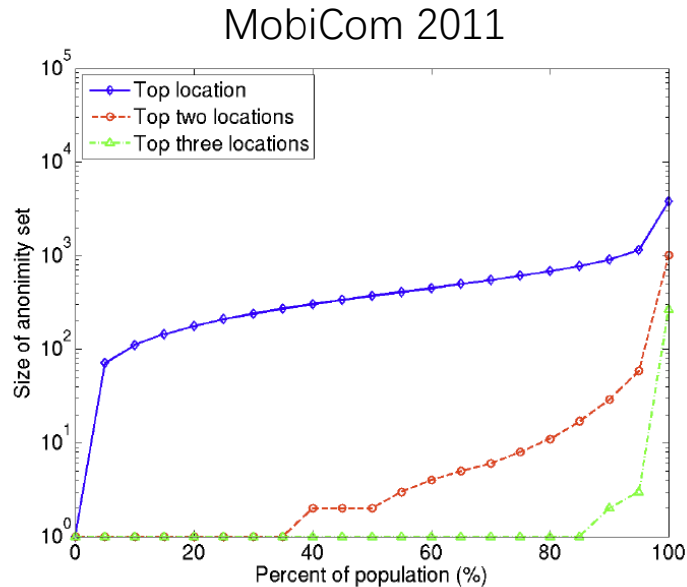
Mobile Trajectories are **highly unique**



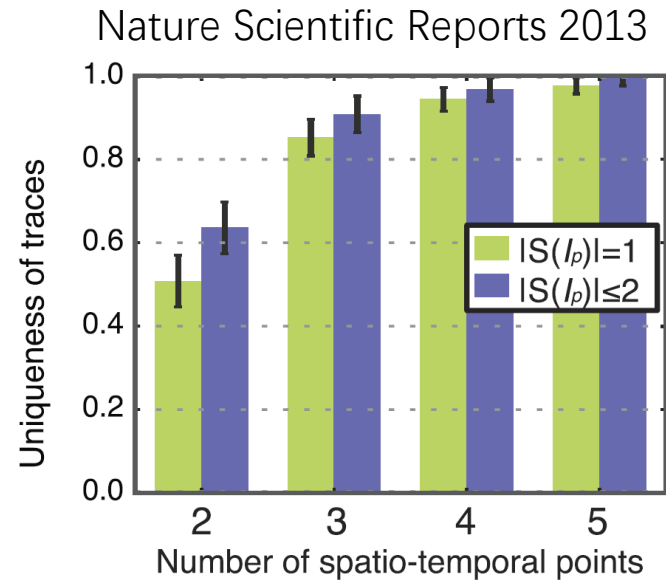
Potential re-identification



Privacy risk



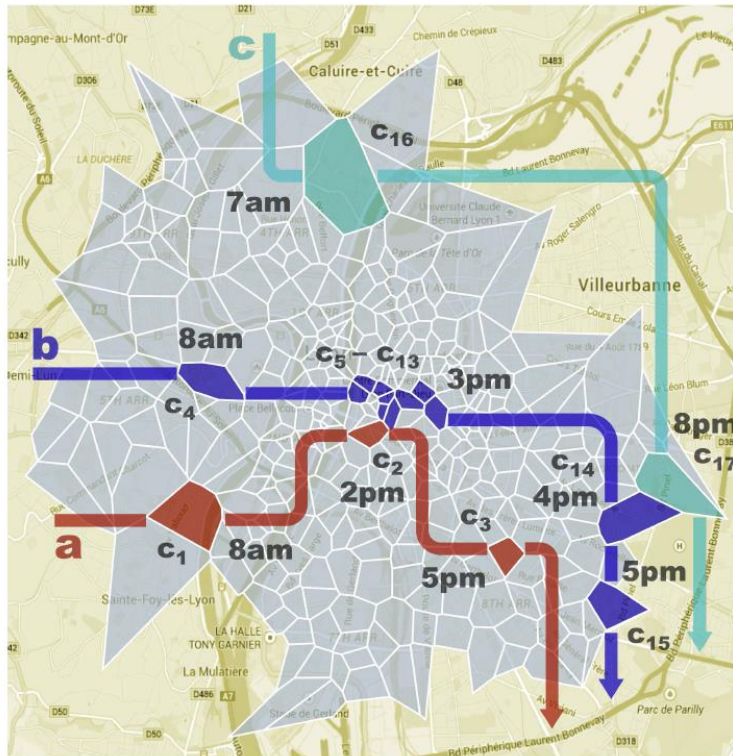
**Three top locations
pinpoint 50% users**



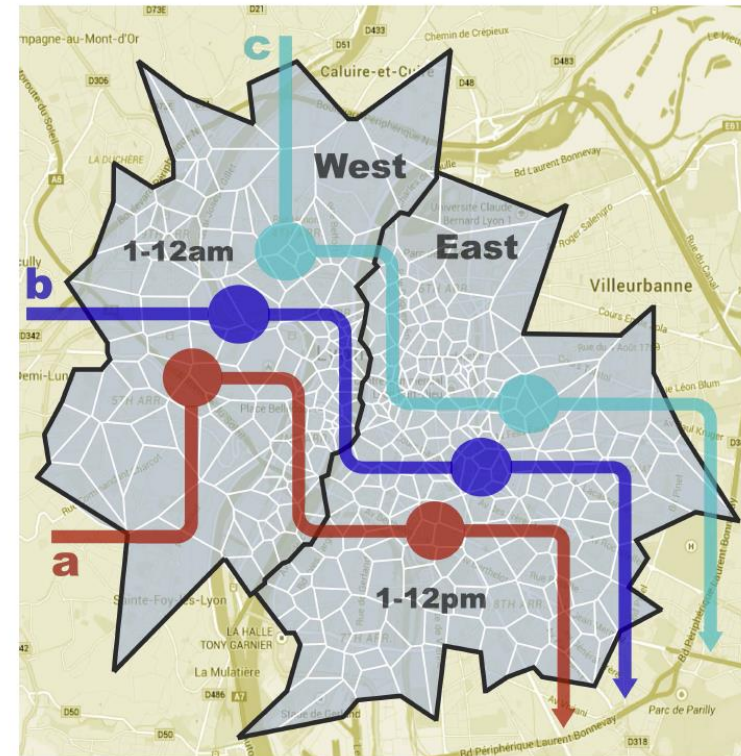
**Five random points
pinpoint 95% users**

Counter-measure: K-anonymity

- Key idea: each user should be indistinguishable from at least $k - 1$ others (hidden in an anonymity set no smaller than k)

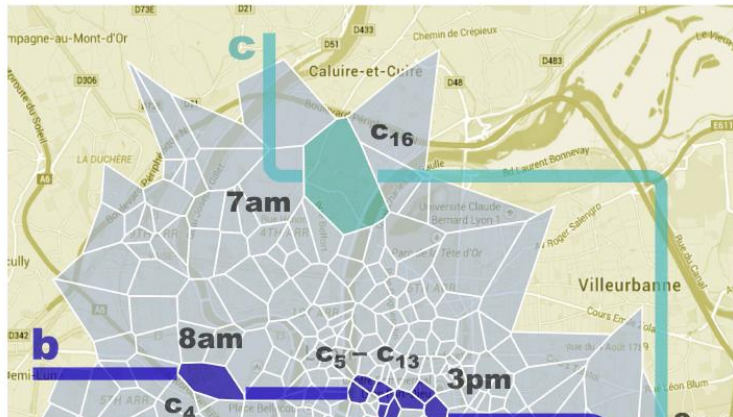


e.g.
3-anonymity

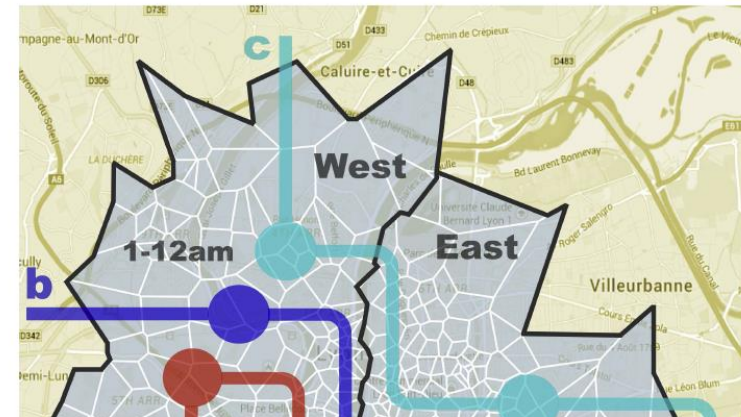


Counter-measure: K-anonymity

- Key idea: each user should be indistinguishable from at least $k - 1$ others (hidden in an anonymity set no smaller than k)



e.g.
3-anonymity



However, k -anonymity cannot prevent **sensitive attribute** disclosure
Because users in the same anonymity set may have same or similar **sensitive attributes**

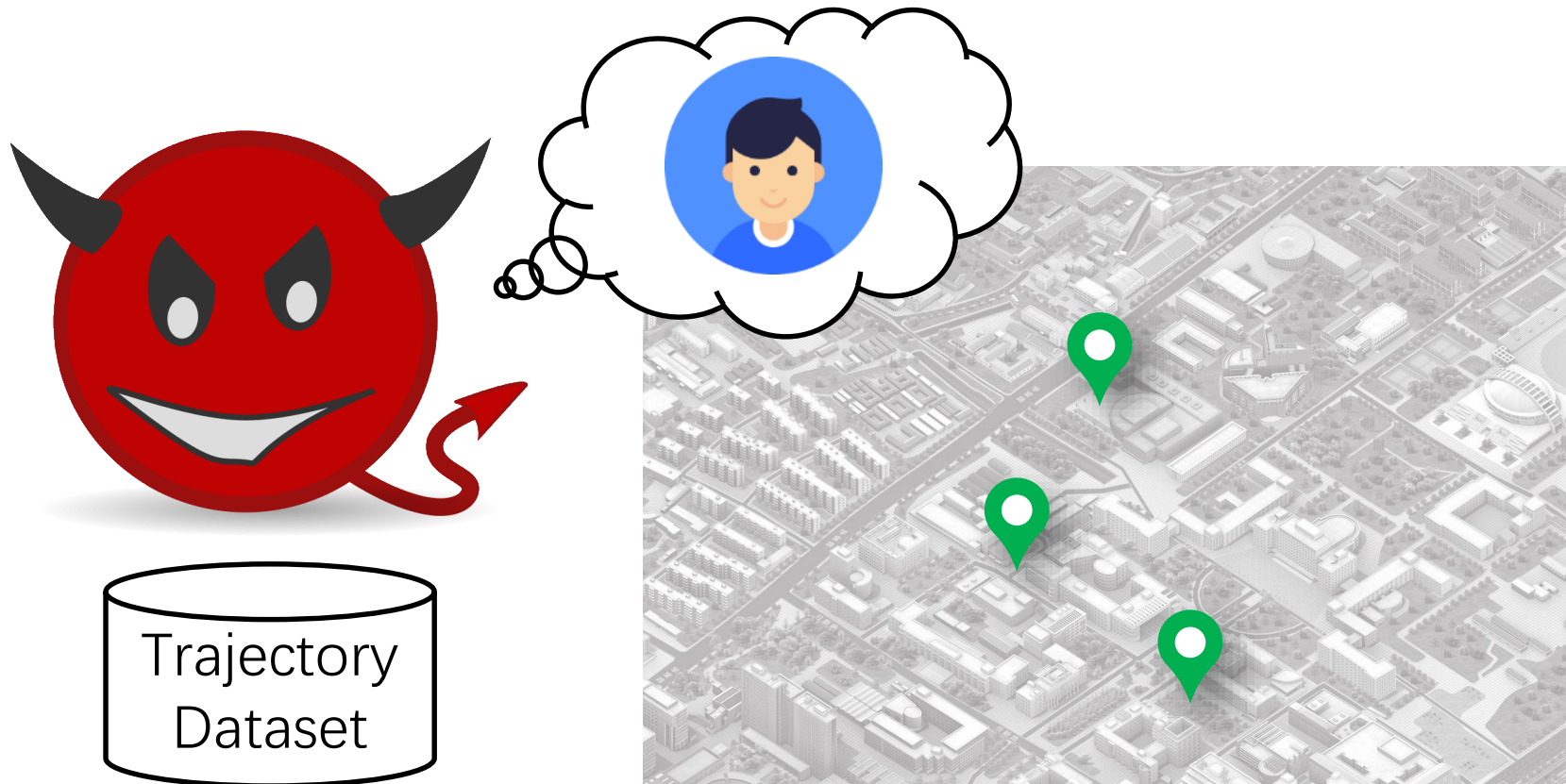


Example

The adversary

knows his **three spatiotemporal samples** e.g. from social networks

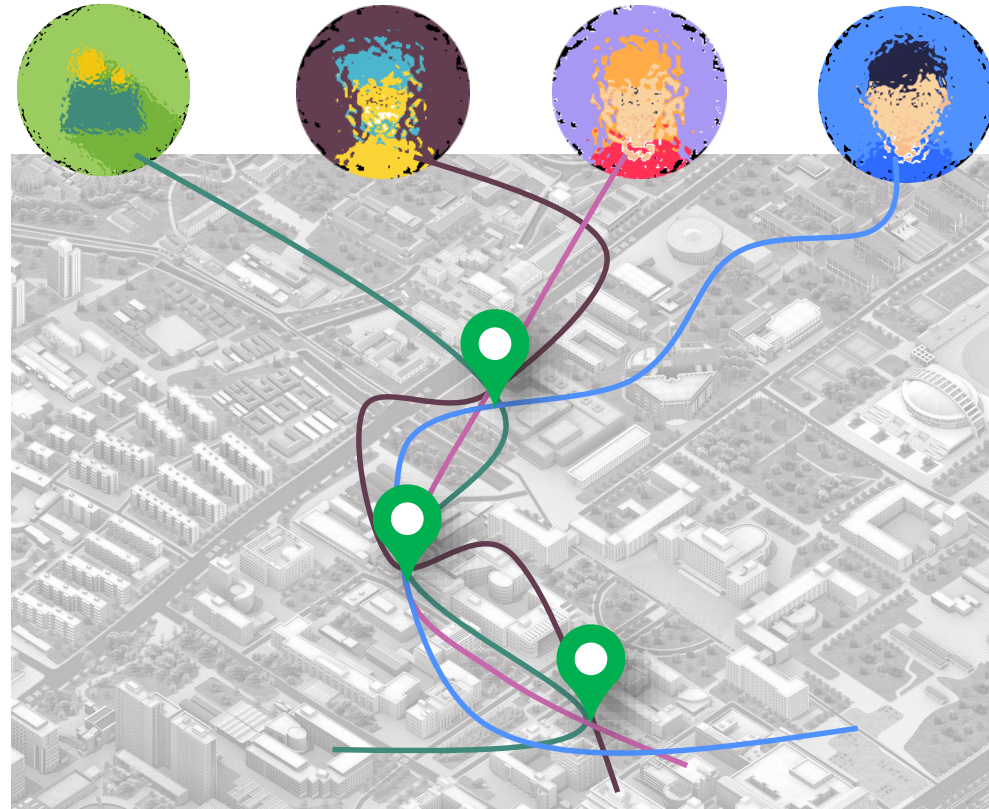
and wants to know his **top two most visited locations** e.g. home and work place



Example

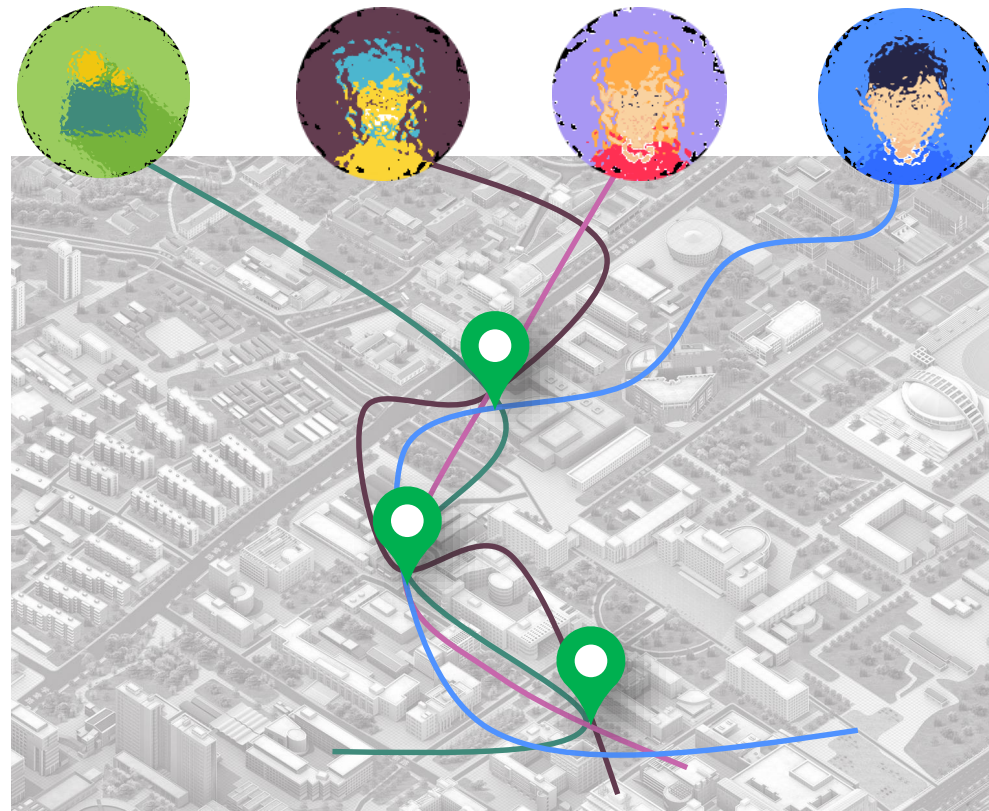
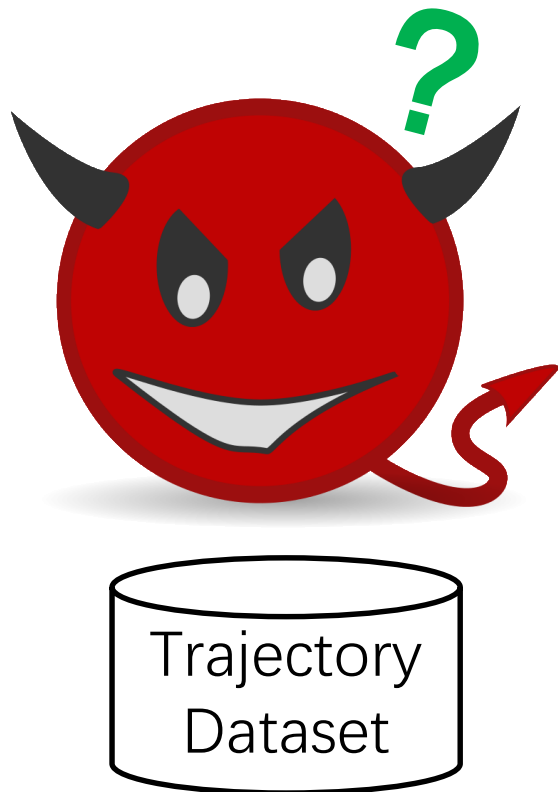
The adversary

finds **four** people with the same **three spatiotemporal samples**



Example

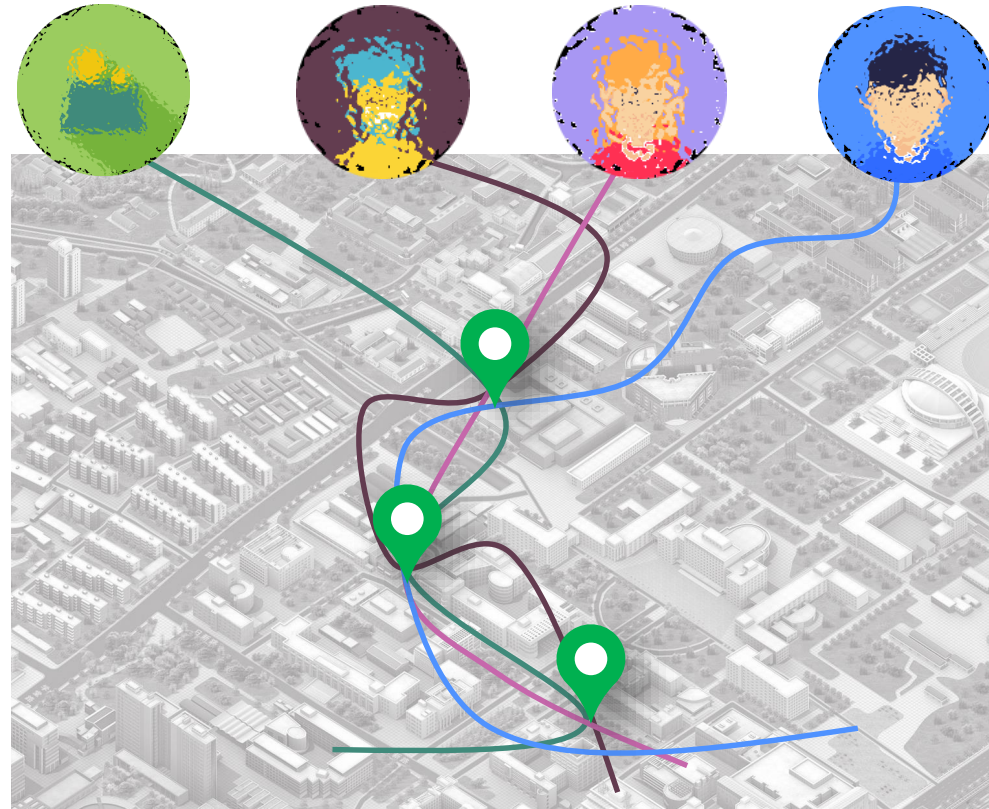
The adversary
cannot identify the target (thanks to 4-anonymity!)



Example

The adversary
cannot identify the target (thanks to 4-anonymity!)

But, what if these people's top two locations are the same ?



Problem

The adversary

low diversity of the sensitive attributes

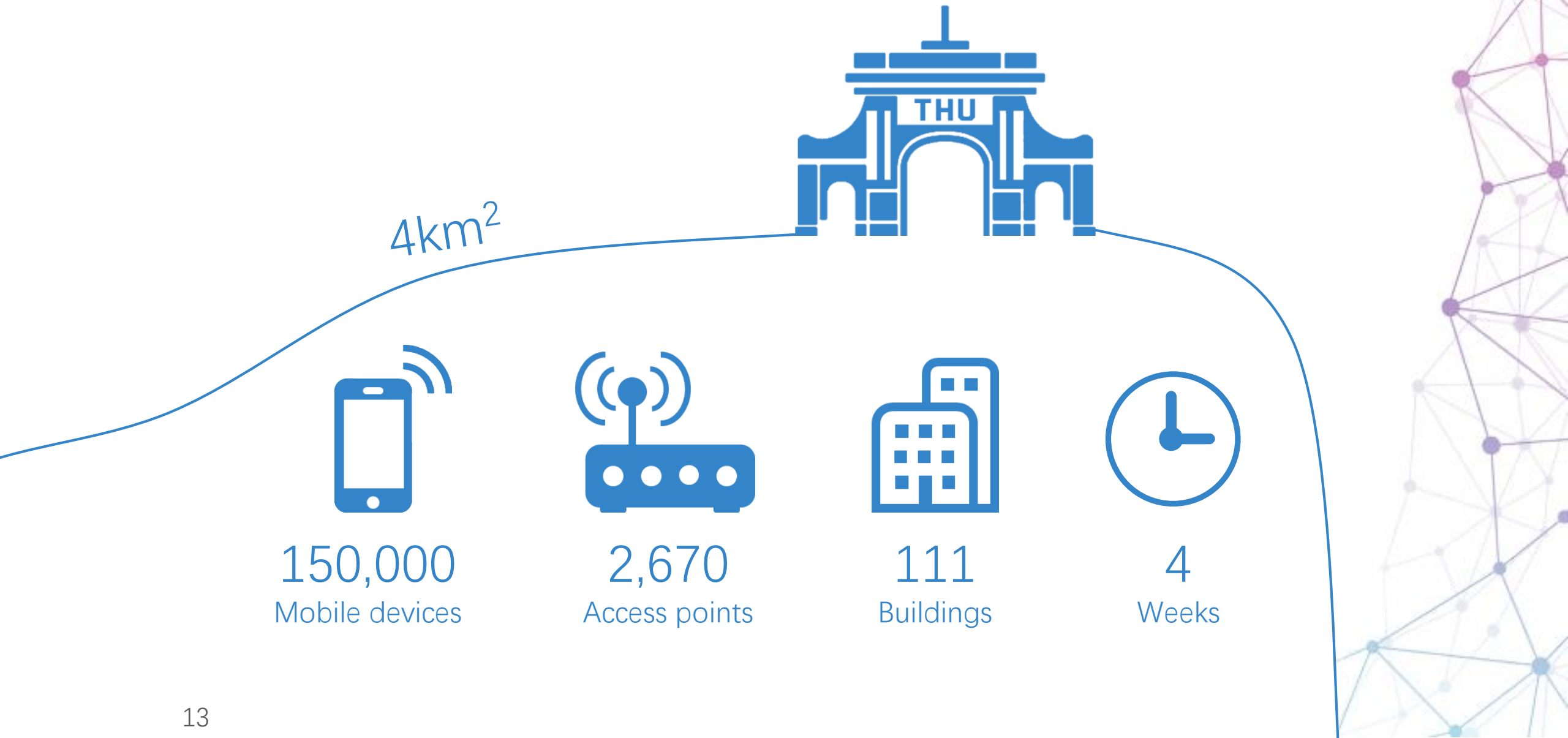
But, what if these people's top two locations are the same?

We present a large-scale measurement study to answer:

- What is the diversity of the trajectory dataset?
- What is the relationship between k and the diversity?
- Does a larger k help improve the diversity?

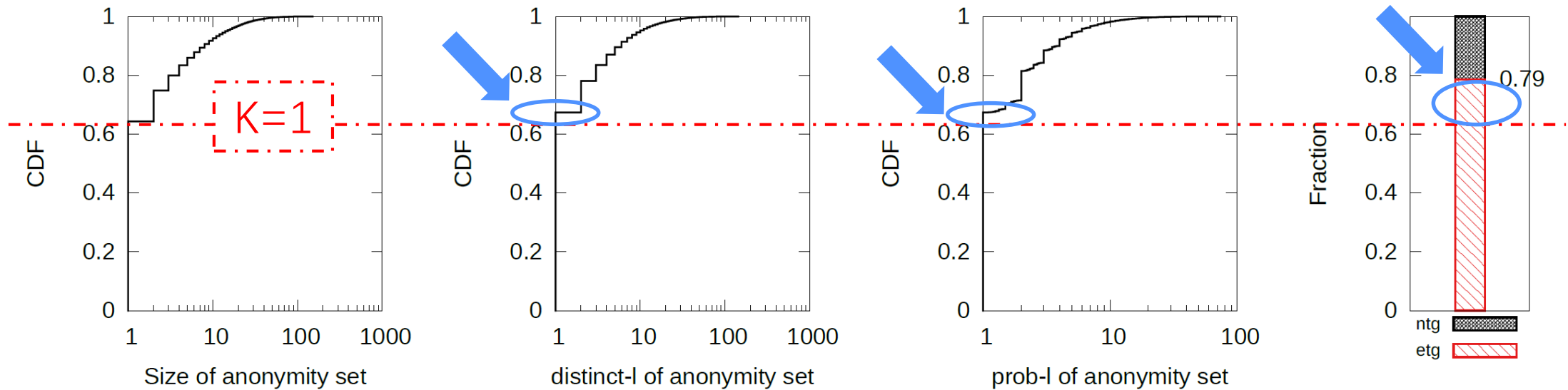
Trajectory
Dataset

Wi-Fi Based Trajectory dataset from Tsinghua University



Observation #1

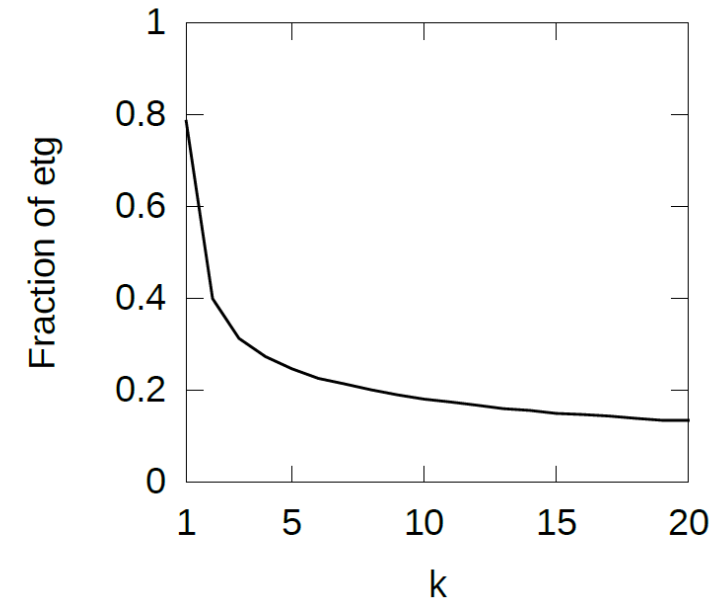
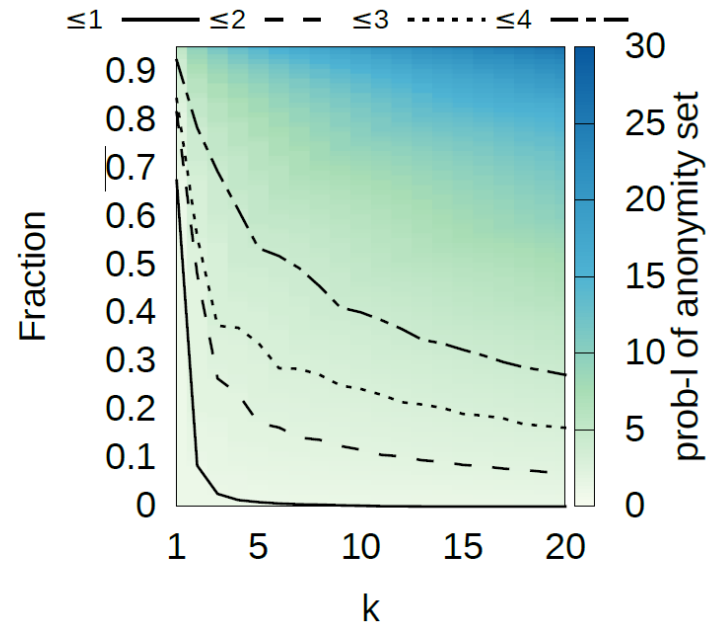
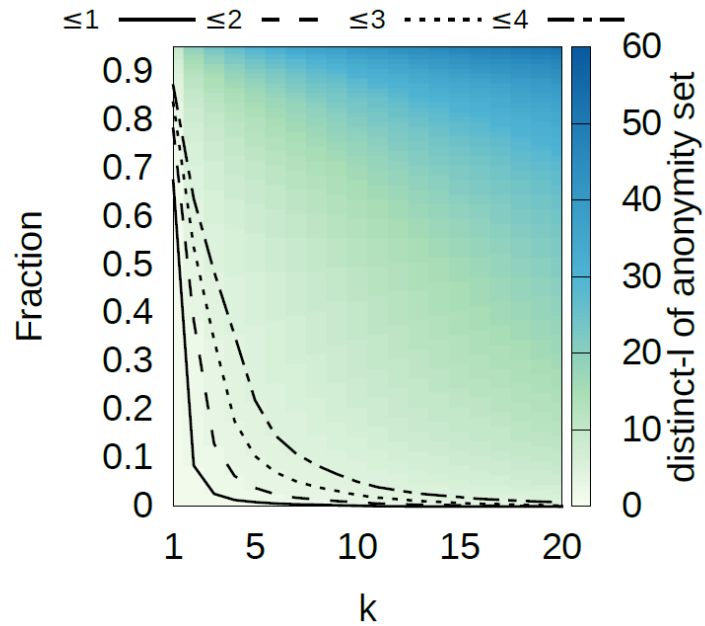
The risk of low diversity is high, even for $K > 1$



Three metrics that measure the diversity

Observation #2

Larger k helps improve the diversity, but the effect degrades exponentially



See more results in the paper

Conclusion

- A large-scale trajectory measurement shows that
 - The risk of low diversity is high for the trajectory dataset
 - K-anonymity cannot help solve the problem effectively
 - Calls for diversity-oriented solutions beyond k-anonymity (future work)



A decorative graphic in the top half of the slide, consisting of a network of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by circles of varying sizes and colors, including shades of purple, pink, blue, and teal. The lines connecting them are thin and light-colored, creating a complex web-like structure that spans the width of the slide.

Thank you

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