PRIVACY ISSUES IN GEOSOCIAL NETWORKS

Privacy

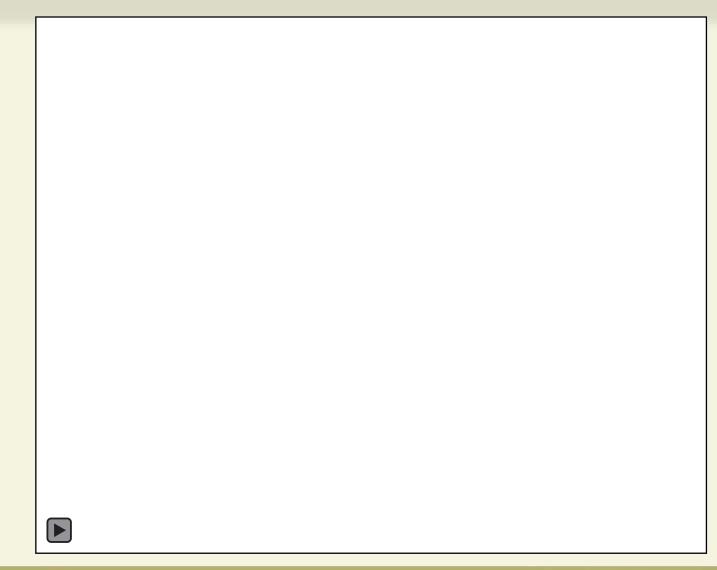


PLAN OF PRESENTATION

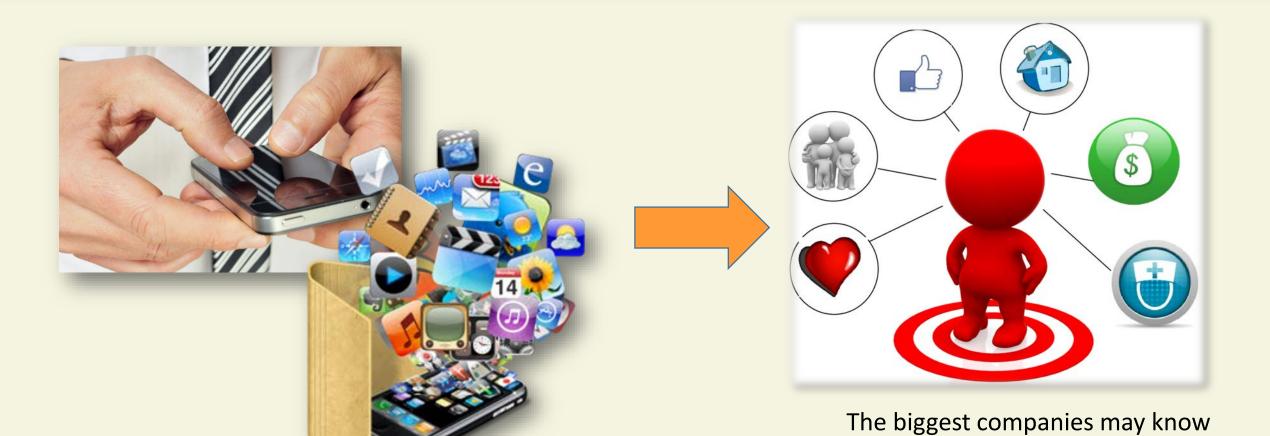
- Introduction
- Geosocial networks
- Information Collected
- Privacy Issues and Consequences
- Comparison
- Conclusion

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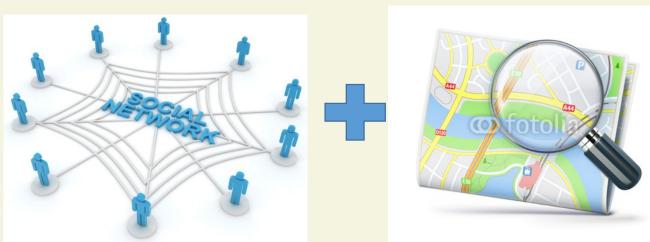


Mobile phones and their applications

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more about us than we do

ourselves.



Social Network



Location

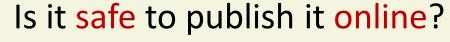


Locative social media service **Location-based social networking**

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Who has access to our information?

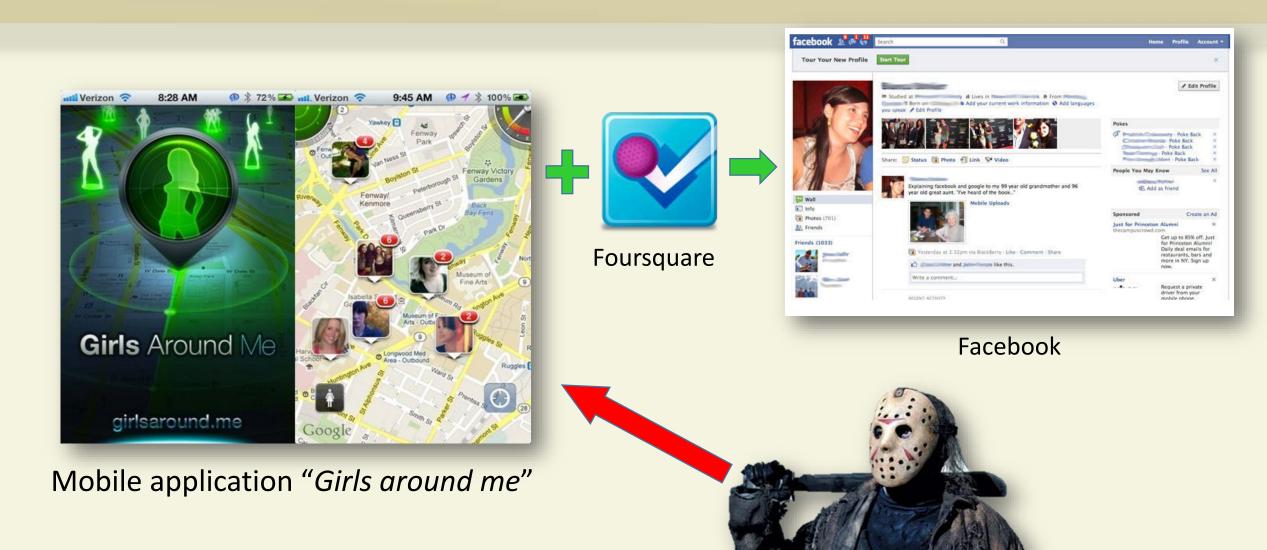






Is our information well protected?

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Serial killer





2010

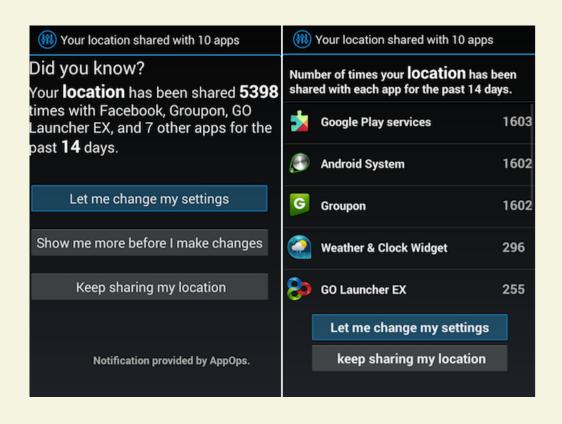
Now

The website "Please Rob Me"* can fetch all the locations related to a Twitter account, showing the danger of publicly shared location data

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^{*} http://pleaserobme.com

One Android user shares his location **5398 times** during **14 days**, with or without his intervention.



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GEOSOCIAL NETWORKS



WHAT IS A GEOSOCIAL NETWORK?

"A web-based or mobile-based service that allows users to construct a profile containing some of their geo-located data (along with additional information), connect with other users of the system to share their geo-located data and interact with the content provided by other users (for instance by commenting, replying or rating)"

Gambs, Heen & Potin (2011)

"A comparative privacy analysis of geosocial networks"

acm

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WHAT IS A GEOSOCIAL NETWORK?

"A Location-Based Social Network (LBSN) does not only mean adding a location to an existing social network so that people in the social structure can share location-embedded information, but also consists of the new social structure made up of individuals connected by the interdependency derived from their locations in the physical world as well as their location-tagged media content, such as photos, video, and texts "

Yu Zheng (2012)
"Computing With Spatial Trajectories"

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WHAT IS A GEOSOCIAL NETWORK?





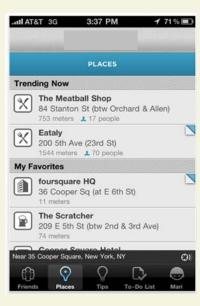
Generating & Consuming







Sharing & Understanding



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GEOSOCIAL NETWORK - HOW IT WORKS?

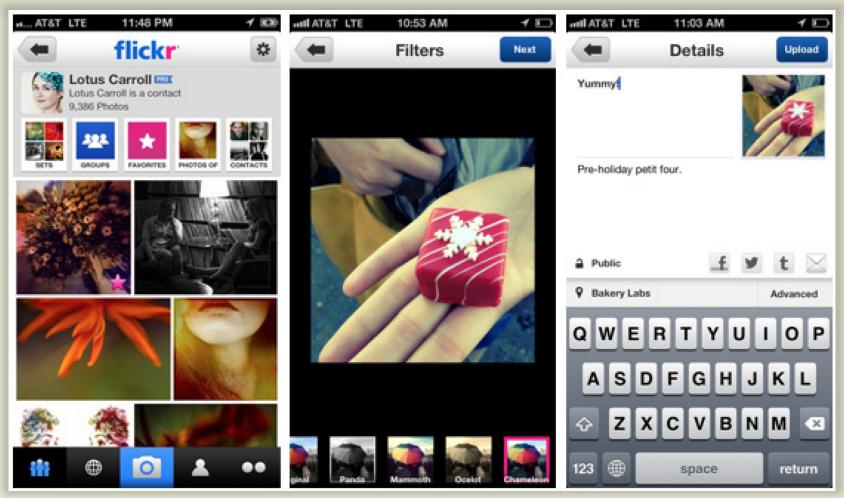
Geolocation apps do two things:



- 1. Report your location to other users
- Associate real-world locations (such as restaurants and events) to your location.

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CLASSIFICATION OF GSNs: GEOTAGGED-MEDIA-BASED



https://www.flickr.com

Geolocation Hazards in Geosocial Networks 16

CLASSIFICATION OF GSNs: GEOTAGGED-MEDIA-BASED



https://www.panoramio.com

Geolocation Hazards in Geosocial Networks

CLASSIFICATION (ZHENG 2011)

 Geotagged-media-based: enable users to add location labels and comments on media contents (text, photos, videos or others.)

Examples: Flickr, Panoramio and Geo-twitter



 Point-location-driven: share users current locations by checking-in into the places they visit and adding "tips" to venues.

Examples: Foursquare

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CLASSIFICATION OF GSNs: POINT-LOCATION-DRIVEN



https://foursquare.com

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CLASSIFICATION (ZHENG 2011)

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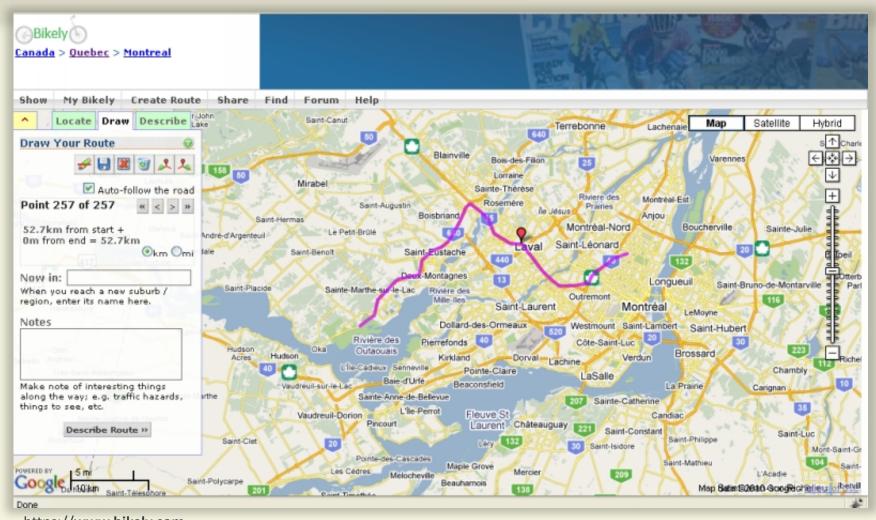
• Trajectory-centric: provide point location and the detailed path by connecting the

locations of several points.

Examples: Bikely and SportsDo.

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CLASSIFICATION OF GSNs: TRAJECTORY-CENTRIC



https://www.bikely.com

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INFORMATION COLLECTED

Privacy Issues In Geosocial Networks

INFORMATION COLLECTED





Information Collected

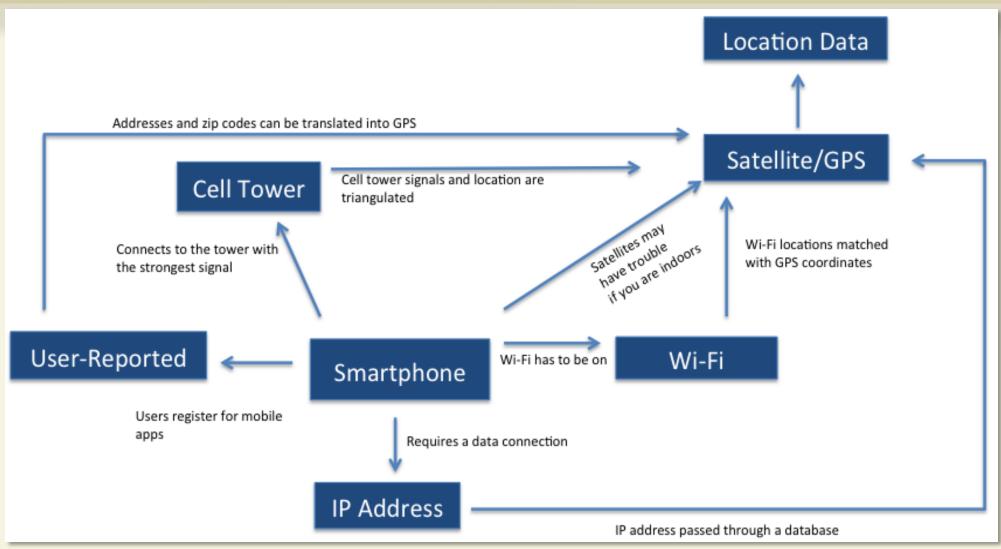


User location information

User personal information

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TECHNIQUES TO GET LOCATION DATA FROM SMARTPHONE



Source: http://www.businessinsider.com/how-mobile-location-data-is-collected-2013-7

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CATEGORIES

• System collection: users' location data are collected and revealed directly through a system interface.

Example: Facebook and its Graph Search engine

• Third party application collection: users' location are collected by a third party application. Gathering users' information from different sources to build a complete profile

including personal content and

location data.



PRIVACY ISSUES AND CONSEQUENCES



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PRIVACY ISSUES

- "...the decision of sharing something online is made at the moment" (Das and Sahoo 2011)
- "...people's ideas about privacy are malleable depending on the context of interaction" (Acquisti - TEDGlobal 2013)
- "people are more willing to divulge sensitive personal information on a social network website than on other sites" (Acquisti TEDGlobal 2013)
- "people disclose information when they see others do it" (Acquisti TEDGlobal 2013)
- "...many people are ready to provide personal information online" (Gross and Acquisti 2005)



PRIVACY ISSUES: OPINIONS OF PRIVACY FROM COMPANIES

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Privacy from Companies and Legality	Agree Percentage
If a website has a privacy policy, that means it will not share my personal information with others. Grade	68%
I like it when companies use the information I post to decide what products to advertise to me. ♂♀	o 28%
I would like more control over what companies do with the photos and information I post online. Grade	75%
Companies are not interested in what I say and do online. Grade	39%

Young Canadians in a Wired World conducted by MediaSmarts in 2014

PRIVACY ISSUES: PRIVACY POLICY OR TERMS OF USE AGREEMENT

Has someone ever read a privacy policy or online terms of use agreement with you and explained what it means?	Percentage
Yes, my parent(s) or another person in my family Grade	29%
Yes, a teacher/guidance counsellor	6%
Yes, a librarian	2%
Yes, a coach, instructor, or community leader (for example, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts)	2%
Yes, someone else	6%
No ^{Grade}	65%

Young Canadians in a Wired World conducted by MediaSmarts in 2014

PRIVACY ISSUES: WHO SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO TRACK LOCATION?

Some devices or applications (apps) can track where a person is located (for example, GPS phone, Facebook, Foursquare). Who do you think should be allowed to check and see where YOU are?	l Percentage
My friends Grade	39%
My boyfriend/girlfriend (Gr. 7-11 only) Grade	27%
My parent(s) and people in my family ♂♀ Grade	69%
My teacher or principal Grade	8%
Kids my age I have not met before Grade	2%
Adults I have not met before Grade	1%
Anyone who knows me	9%
The company that owns the site or app ♂♀	4%
Marketing companies that want to advertise to me	1%
The police Grade	35%
Other	6%
No one should be allowed to check and see where I am Grade	20%

Young Canadians in a Wired World conducted by MediaSmarts in 2014

LOCATION PRIVACY ISSUES (ALRAYES AND ABDELMOTY -2014)

- Location Data Collection: gathering and storage of location information and its quality.
- Location Information Accessibility: accessibility and visibility of information by other users and third parties of the service (disclosure of the user's data)
- Location Data Exploitation: how the user's location *information* is *used* and for what *purposes*, either by the application itself or any third parties.
- Location Data Security: *level of protection* of the user's data against the risk of loss or unauthorized access.

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PRIVACY ISSUES

What information is stored?

Where will it be stored?

Could we know who controls the information?

How securely will it be stored?

How it can later be used or disclosed?

How long it will be stored?

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EXAMPLES OF CONSEQUENCES

Advantages



Positive Effects



Disadvantages



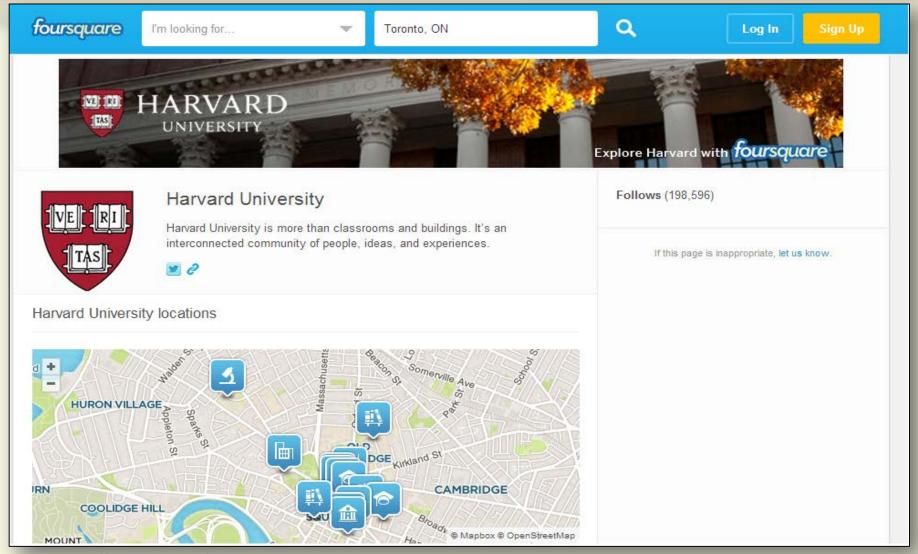
Negative Consequences



Privacy Issues In Geosocial Networks



ADVANTAGES: CASE 1

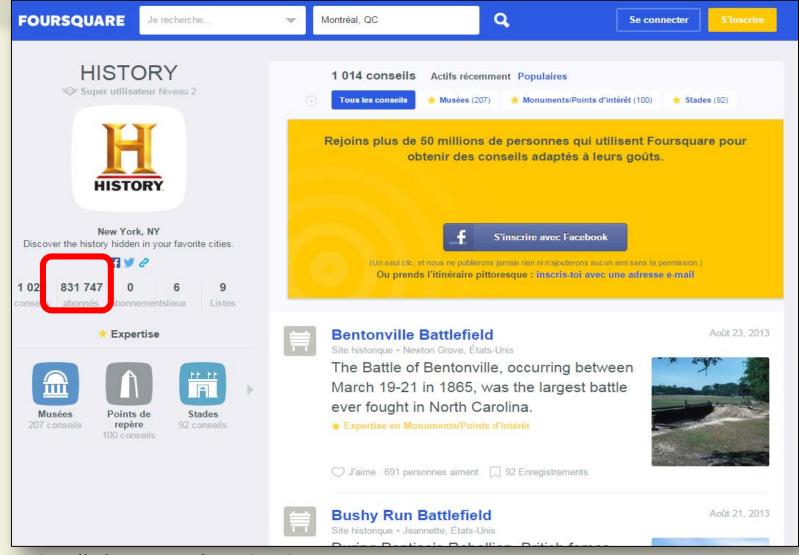


Source: http://foursquare.com/Harvard

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ADVANTAGES: CASE 2



Source: https://es.foursquare.com/historychannel



ADVANTAGES: CASE 3

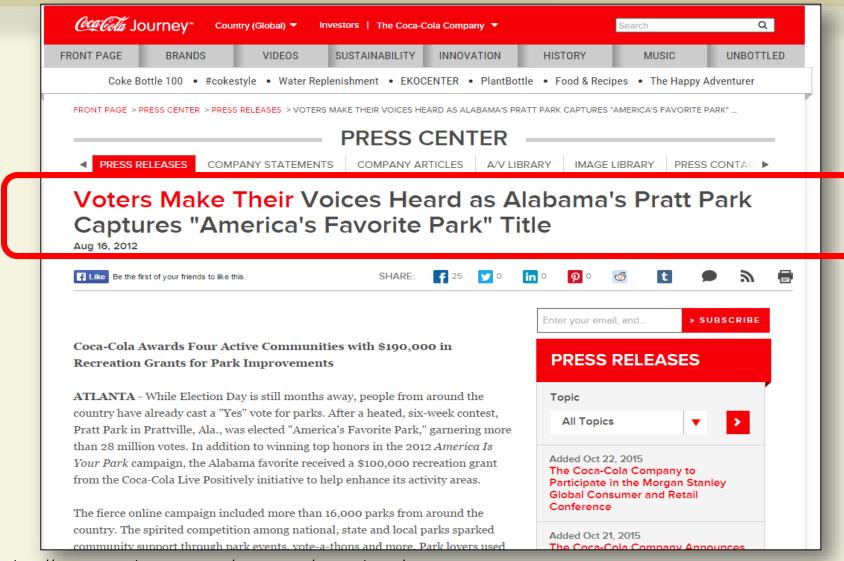


Source: http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-25554192

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ADVANTAGES: CASE 4



http://www.coca-colacompany.com/press-center/press-releases/voters-...

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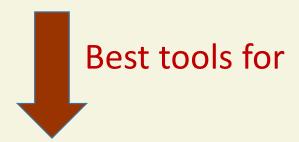
Used by *criminals* to:

- Identify an individual's present or predicted future location
- Cause harm others and their property.
- Burglary and theft
- Stalking
- Kidnapping
- Domestic violence





The lack of caution when posting photos, comments and stories + physical location

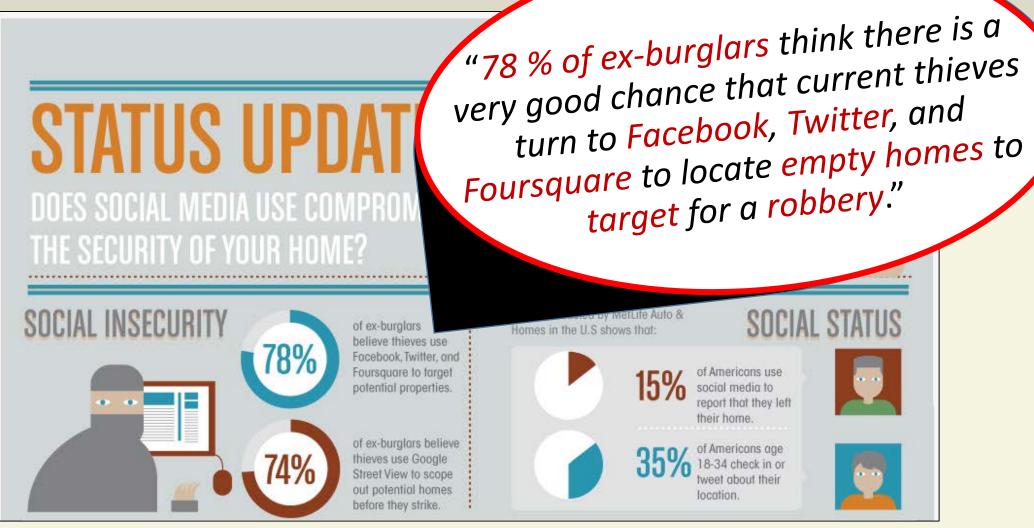


kidnapping, robbery, rape, dismissal from work, divorce or separation of the couple, and so on.



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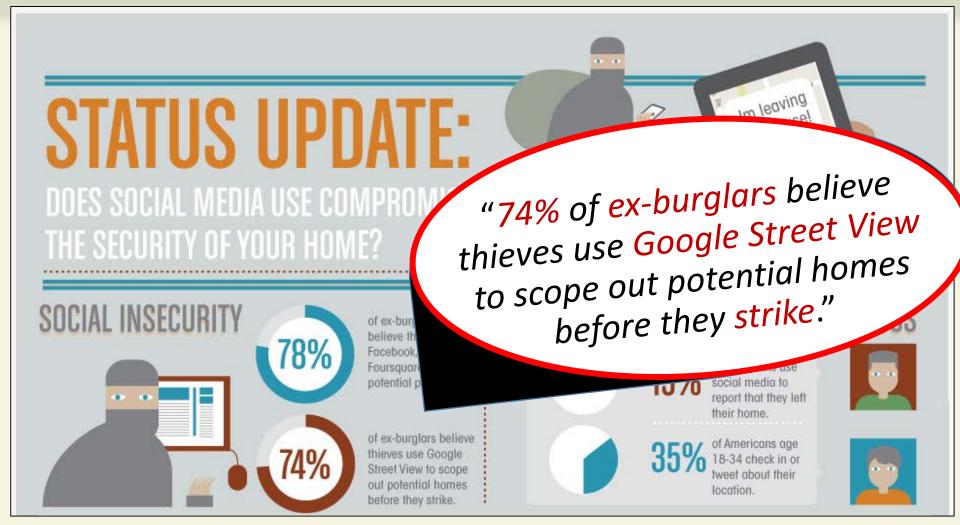


Credit Sesame – 2011

Source: http://www.creditsesame.com/blog/social-media-safety-dont-make-it-easy-for-burglars/

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Credit Sesame – 2011

Source: http://www.creditsesame.com/blog/social-media-safety-dont-make-it-easy-for-burglars/

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"It is possible to discover user Points Of Interests (POIs) by using inference attacks: where someone lives, where he works, places where he practices sports, his usual itineraries, etc."

(Gambs et al. 2010)



"Only four spatiotemporal points are enough to uniquely identify 95% of the individuals"

(De Montjoye et al. 2013)

COMPARISON



TECHNOLOGY-BASED COMPARISON

Techniques	Spatial and Temporal Cloaking- based	Location Transformation-based		
SmokeScreen	•			
Longitude				
C-Hide&Seek and C-Hide&Hash				
Mobishare	•			
N-Mobishare	•			
LocX				

Table 1: Categorization of GSNs privacy-preserving works

KEY PROPERTIES-BASED COMPARISON

Techniques	Centralization	Implementation complexity	Communication cost	Time cost	Hardware	User pre- settings
SmokeScreen	Yes	F	F	Н	F	Yes
Longitude	Yes	L	F	F	F	Yes
C-Hide&Seek	Yes	F	F	L	F	No
C-Hide&Hash	Yes	F	F	Н	F	No
Mobishare	No	Н	L	Н	Н	Yes
N-Mobishare	No	F	L	Н	F	Yes
LocX	No	Н	L/H	L/H	F	No

Table 2: A comparison between different GSNs privacy-preserving works

ANALYSIS OF TECHNIQUES

- SmokeScreen: main disadvantage is the *time cost*. Transforming an opaque identifier to a real identity takes 10 seconds in best cases
- Longitude: performs encryptions and computations *faster* than other techniques.
- C-Hide&Seek and C-Hide&Hash: C-Hide&Hash
 provides a higher level of privacy than C-Hide&Seek
 do, but at the cost of higher communication and
 computation costs.



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ANALYSIS OF TECHNIQUES

Mobishare,

- Requires a complexes implementation and an additional hardware to adequately perform.
- Still immature in terms of privacy preserving.

LocX:

- More complicated to implement than other techniques
- Is the most efficient one in pointing queries.
- Main weakness is the nearest-neighbor queries: needs too much time and data to properly perform.



CONCLUSION



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CONCLUSION

- Applications that are mostly constructed to depend on geolocation services are slowly invading and colonizing our daily life.
- They can have access to our addresses and locate the residences of our friends, family and acquaintances.
- There's nothing wrong with the use of this type of service as long as the consumers are fully conscious and totally aware of what is happening with their personal information and understand the meaning of disclosing location in terms of security.



Privacy Issues In Geosocial Networks

CONCLUSION

- Many users are unaware of the scope of geo-location technology and this is why they need to be better informed and less complacent.
- Users can be more circumspect when it comes to sharing data with others.



 All categories of concerned people, policymakers, enterprises and consumers should work together to ensure that sensitive personal information is under control.

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COMMENTS & QUESTIONS?

Thank you

