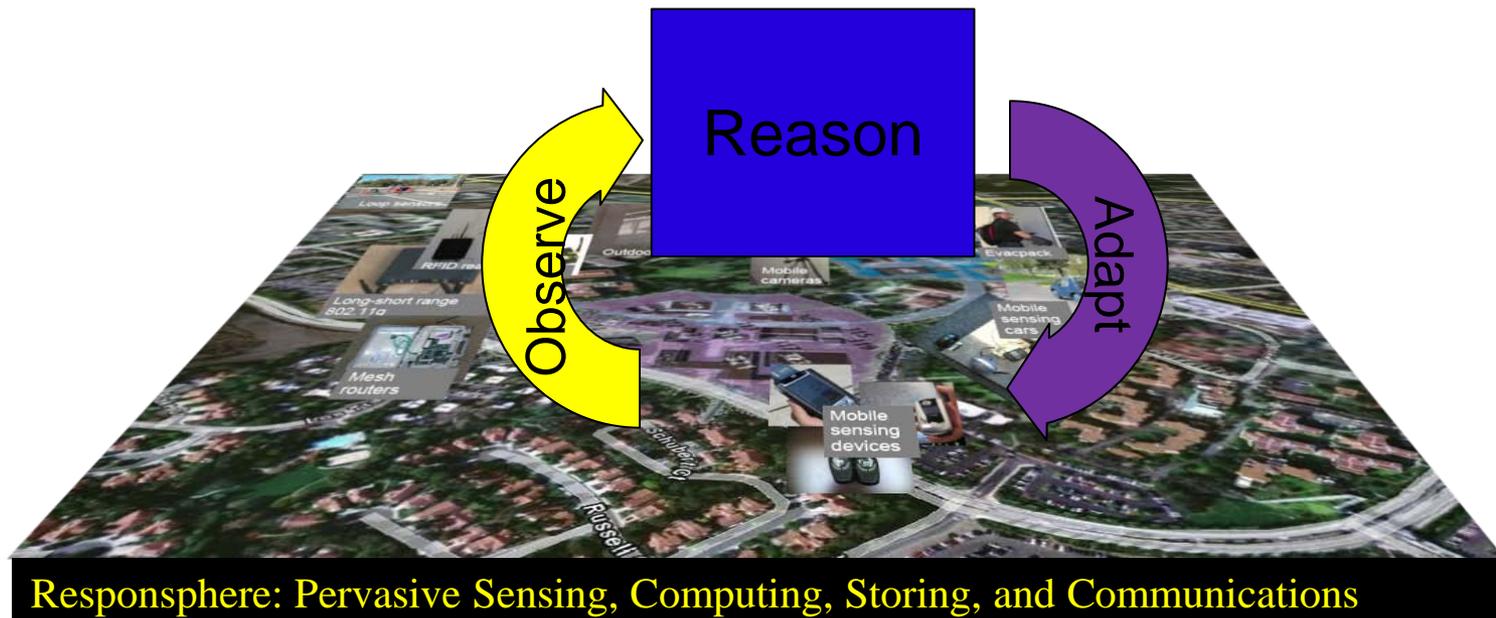

Middleware for Pervasive Spaces: Balancing Privacy and Utility

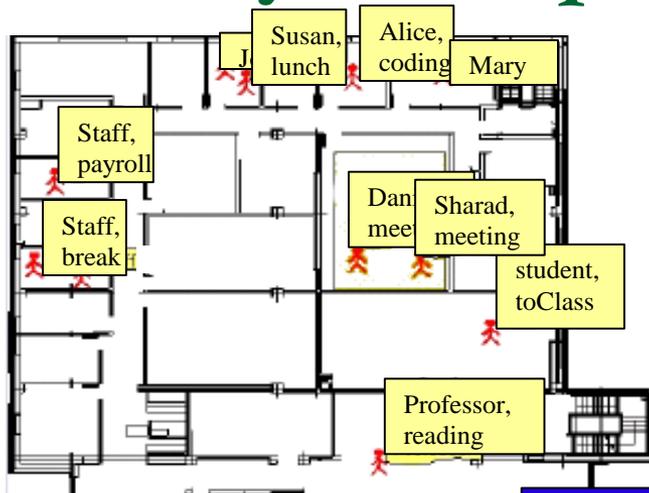
D. Massaguer, B. Hore, M. H. Diallo,
S. Mehrotra, and N. Venkatasubramanian

Presenter: **Daniel Massaguer**
PhD candidate
dani.massaguer@gmail.com

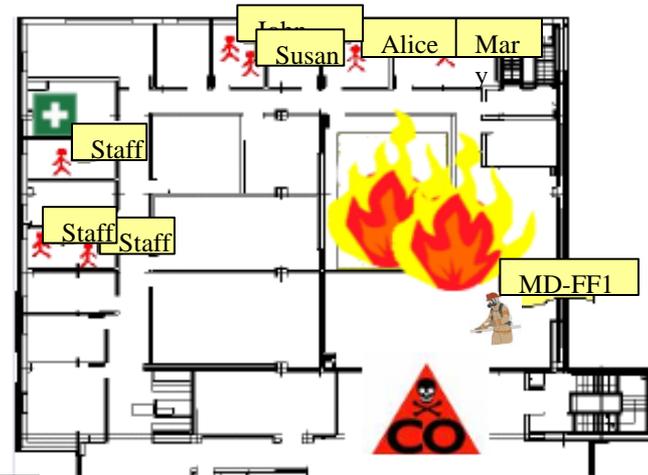
Cyber-Physical Spaces Control Loop[



Cyber-Physical Spaces Control Loop



Office Collaboration

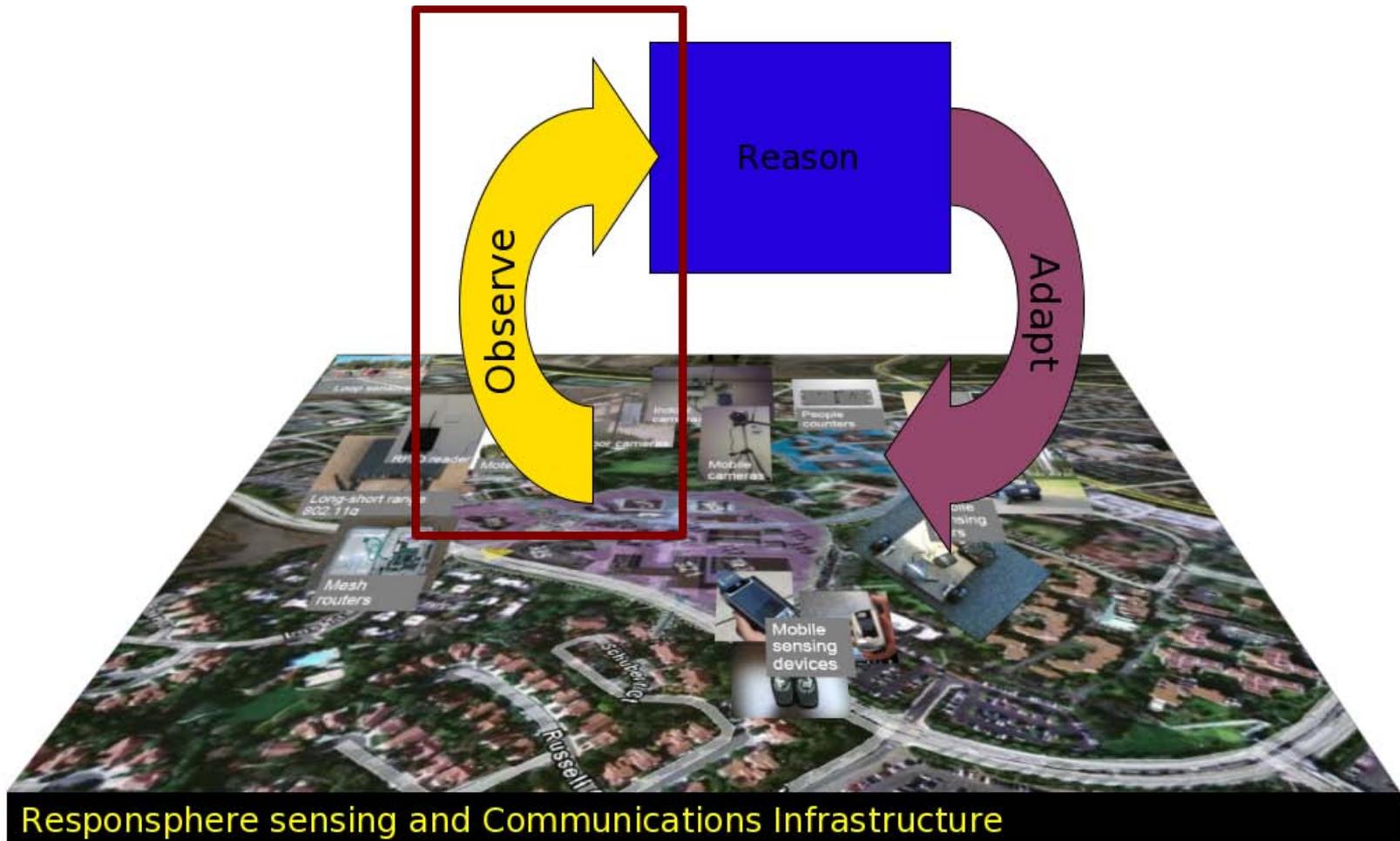


Emergency Response



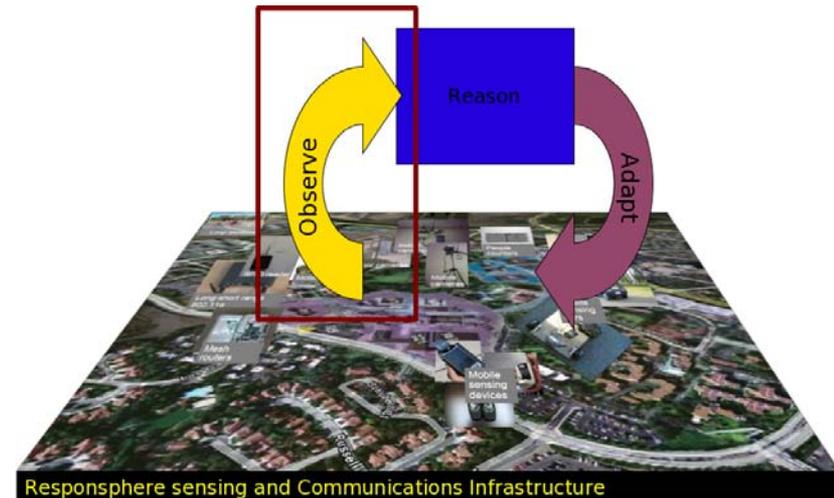
Responsphere: Pervasive Sensing, Computing, Storing, and Communications

Sentient Spaces



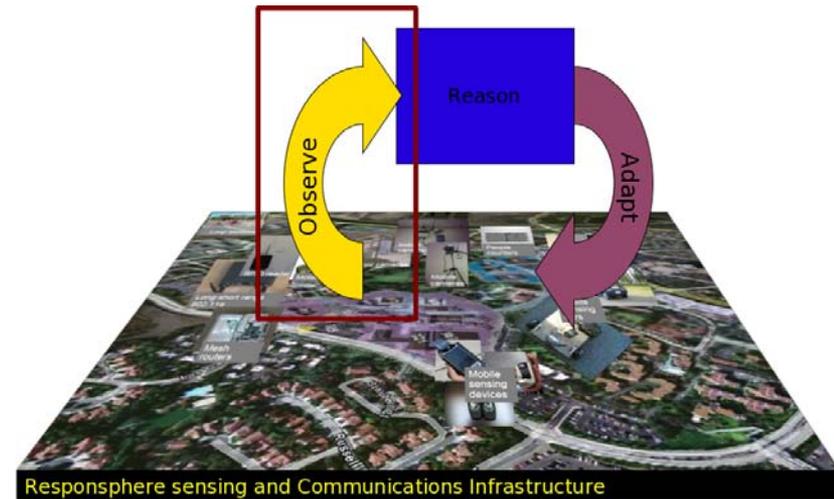
Challenges

- **Programming complexity**
 - Due to heterogeneity of
 - Sensors, computers, networks, complex event detection algorithms.
- **Shared cyber-physical infrastructure**
 - Used by several applications
 - Shared by people and their activities
 - Real-world changes non-functional requirements of observations



This talk

- Mechanisms to be able to release observations while protecting **privacy** of the people in the space
[Middleware09]



ODB.Base

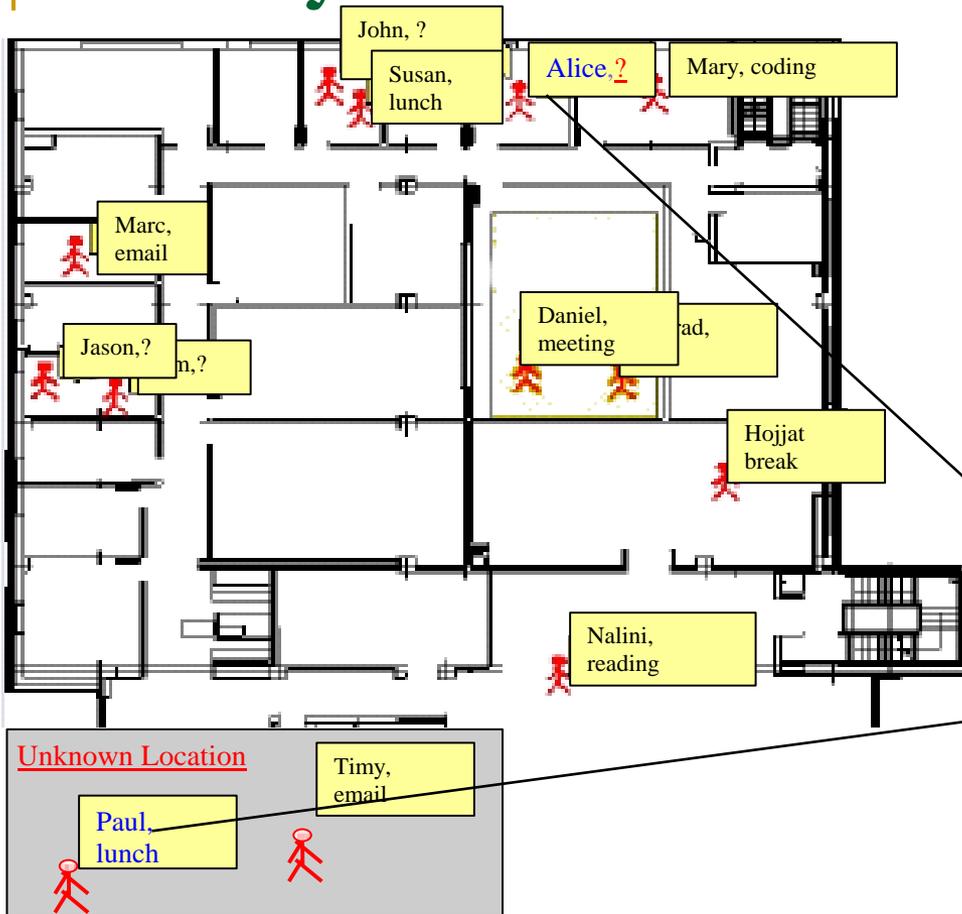
A Semantic View of the Space for Applications

ODB.Base			
ObjectId	AttName	AttValue	Time
<i>Alice</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Kitchen 1</i>	10:12:50 03/04/09
<i>Alice</i>	<i>HeartRate</i>	<i>60</i>	10:12:54 03/04/09
<i>Jhn</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>ConfRoom 1</i>	10:12:40 03/04/09
<i>FireTeam</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Kitchen 1</i>	10:12:50 03/04/09
<i>FireTeam</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Kitchen2</i>	10:12:51 03/04/09

A virtual table that would contain the latest values observed

```
SELECT *  
FROM ODB.Base  
WHERE ObjectId = 'Peter'  
AND AttName = 'Location';
```

Privacy



Office monitor

Privacy challenges:

1.- Inference

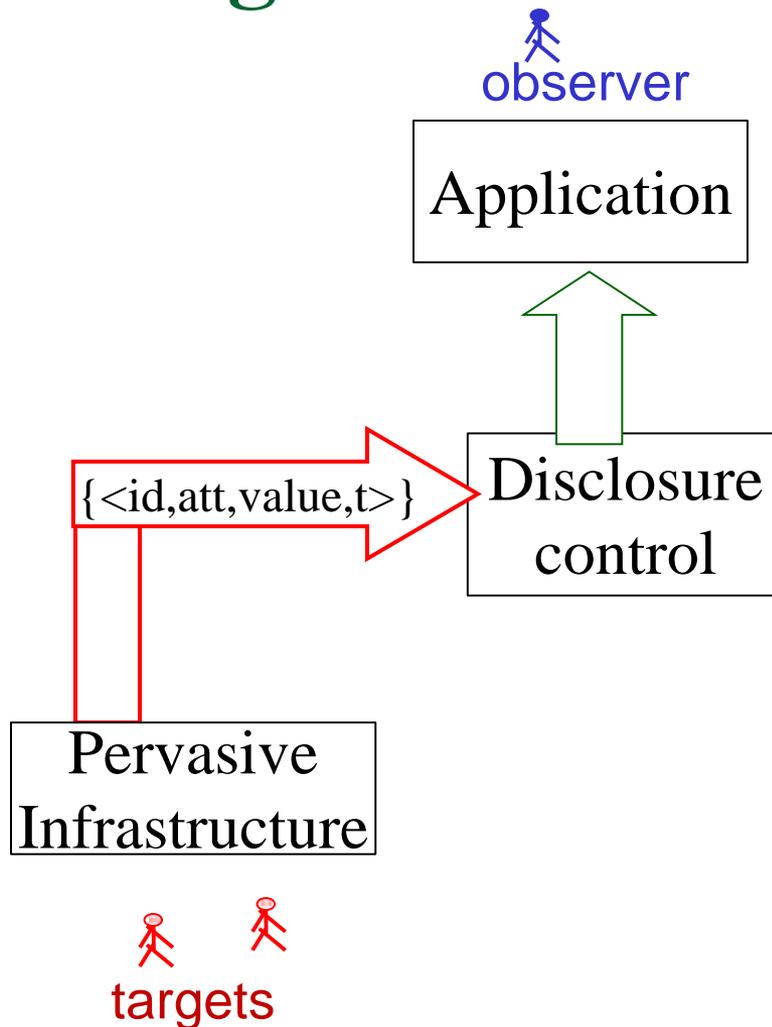
Public knowledge:

“Alice and Paul always have lunch together.”

→ Alice is having lunch
→ Paul is at Alice's office

2.- What is privacy and how do users express it?

Our Setting



Our Approach

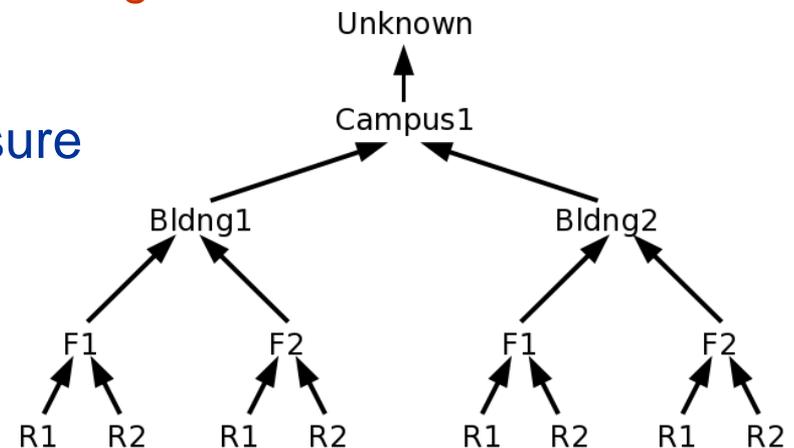
■ Utility-based framework

- Model privacy as negative utility of query targets
- Model information requirements as positive utility of observers
- Utility dynamically specified with policies and utility-elicitation mechanisms

■ Compute Inferable Data

- Total Privacy is Impossible → Closed-world approach
- Represent background knowledge with *pDatalog* KB

■ Generalize Data to reduce risk of disclosure



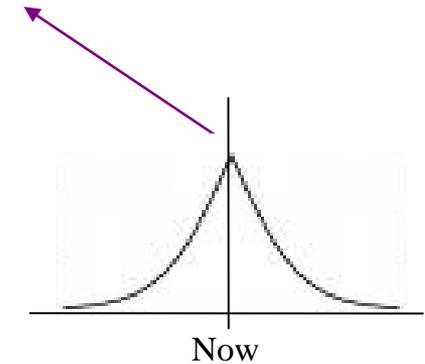
Privacy as Negative Utility

Intuition:

- 1.- “some information is **more private** than other
e.g., my location if I am closer to a deadline”
- 2.- **privateness** of information depends on consequences of **misusage**
e.g., being interrupted

Privacy as Negative Utility

$$EU_T(y) = \underbrace{\quad * \quad}_{\text{Pr info being (mis)used (e.g., being interrupted)}} \underbrace{\quad * \omega(y.t) \quad}_{\text{How (un)happy if info is (mis)used}}$$
$$EU_O(y) = \underbrace{\quad * \quad}_{\text{Pr info being (mis)used (e.g., being interrupted)}} \underbrace{\quad * \quad}_{\text{How (un)happy if info is (mis)used}}$$



Privacy as Negative Utility

$$EU_T(y) = \underbrace{\Pr(y | Y_{rel} \wedge BK) * P(y)}_{\text{Pr info being (mis)used (e.g., being interrupted)}} * \underbrace{\text{neg_utility}(y) * \omega(y,t)}_{\text{How (un)happy if info is (mis)used}}$$

*Pr info being (mis)used
(e.g., being interrupted)*

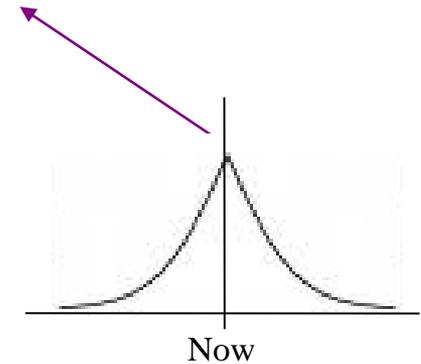
*How (un)happy if info is
(mis)used*

$$EU_O(y) = \Pr(y | Y_{rel} \wedge GH) * P(y) * \text{pos_utility}(y)$$

Y_{rel} : information released

Y_{req} : information before disclosure
control

Y_{rel}^i : independent partition in Y_{rel}



Privacy as Negative Utility

$$EU_T(y) = \underbrace{\Pr(y | Y_{rel} \wedge BK)}_{\text{Pr info being (mis)used}} * \underbrace{P(y) * \text{neg_utility}(y)}_{\text{How (un)happy if info is (mis)used}} * \omega(y,t)$$

*Pr info being (mis)used
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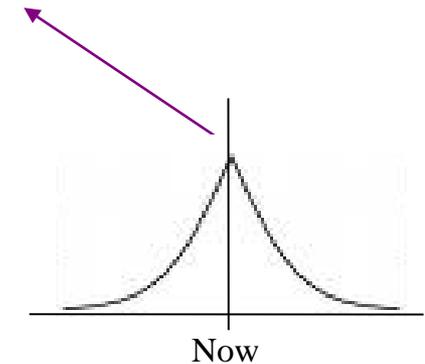
*How (un)happy if info is
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$$EU_O(y) = \Pr(y | Y_{rel} \wedge GH) * P(y) * \text{pos_utility}(y)$$

Y_{rel} : information released

Y_{req} : information before disclosure control

Y_{rel}^i : independent partition in Y_{rel}



$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{Y_{rel}^i} EU_O(Y_{rel}^i) \\ & \text{s.t.} \\ & \min_{EU_T(Y_{rel}^i)} + \max_{EU_O(Y_{rel}^i)} \geq 0.0 \\ & Y_{rel}^i \preceq Y_{req} \end{aligned}$$

Background Knowledge

- pDatalog Knowledge Base (association rules):
 - $\text{Tuple}(\text{Alice}, \text{Location}, l, t) : p * 0.8 \leftarrow \text{Tuple}(\text{Mary}, \text{Location}, l, t) : p$
- Feasible approach
 - Populated by admins (intended space usage) +
 - learned by system (calibration + rule mining)

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- Identical facts combined with MAX (i.e., worst-case inference)

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-
- Identical facts combined with MAX (i.e., worst-case inference)
 - Uncertainty functions (e.g., $p*0.8$) adhere “natural restrictions” $[pD]$
 - monotonicity ($f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq f(y_1, \dots, y_n) \forall i \in [1..n] x_i \leq y_i$),
 - boundedness ($f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq x_i \forall i \in [1..n]$), and
 - continuity w.r.t its arguments

→ Inference (Rete) finishes with polynomial time $[pD][AI]$

Optimization Problem

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{Y_{rel}^i} EU_O(Y_{rel}^i) \\ & s.t. \\ & \min_{EU_T(Y_{rel}^i)} + \max_{EU_O(Y_{rel}^i)} \geq 0.0 \\ & Y_{rel}^i \preceq Y_{req}^i \end{aligned}$$

search space is exponential = $O(m^N)$!

Distr. Parallel Simulated Annealing

- Optimization problem is inherently parallel:
 - Independent partitions
- Execution environment is inherently distributed and parallel
 - Pool of multi-core PCs
- Need fast solution
 - Stochastic optimization

```
Yrel = findMinIndPartitions(Yreq, BKobs)  
for each (Yirel ∈ Yreq)  
do n times in parallel  
    SimulatedAnnealing(Yirel)  
enddo  
endfor
```

Distr. Parallel Simulated Annealing Configuration

$$\text{accept}(s, T) = \exp(-\Delta E/T)$$

$$E(Y_{rel}^j) = \rho \left(\frac{\sum_{y_r \in Y_{rel}^j} EU_O(y_r)}{|Y_{rel}^j|} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\text{Nat} \left(- \max_{y_r \in Y_{rel}^j} (EU_O(y_r) * \omega(y_r.t)) \right) - \min_{y_d \in Y_{derived}^j} (EU_T(y_d) * \omega(y_d.t)) \right)$$

$$\rho = 10^{-r}, \text{ with } r \geq 1$$

$$T(0) = 1/\rho$$

$$\text{Temperature Schedule: } T(k) = \delta * T(k-1)$$

Same temperature: $N * \max(m)/2$ iterations

Termination:

$$E == 0.0, T(i) == \delta, \text{ or Feasible Solution.}$$

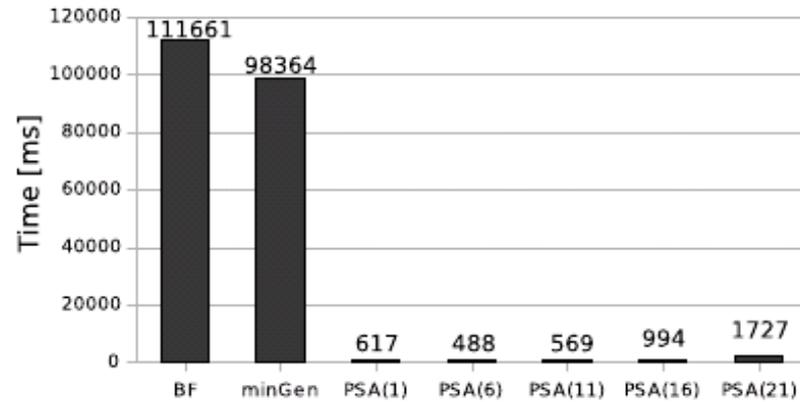
$$\delta = \rho = 0.1$$

Time complexity is polynomial

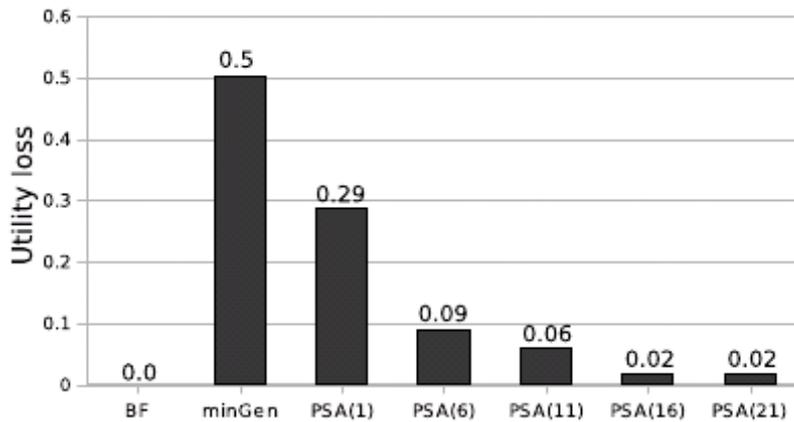
$$O((rf^c + r^2f) + (Nrf^c + N^2))$$

r : rules in knowledge base
 f : facts in knowledge base
 N : queries

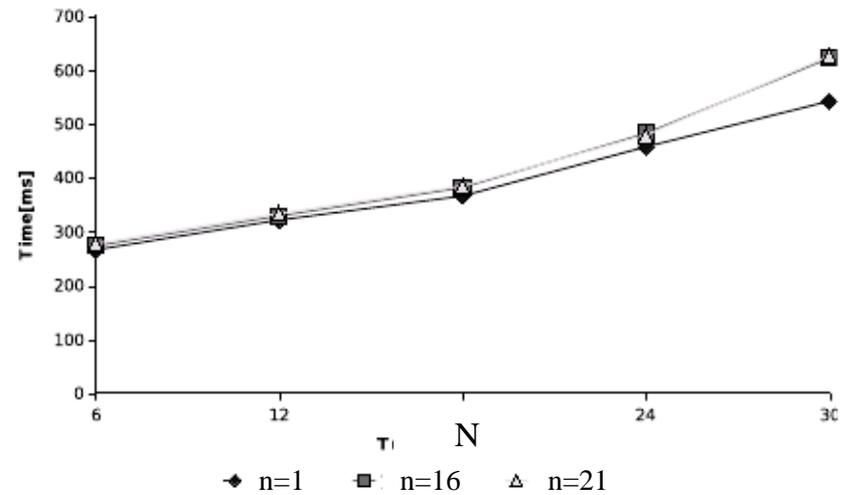
Results



Good time



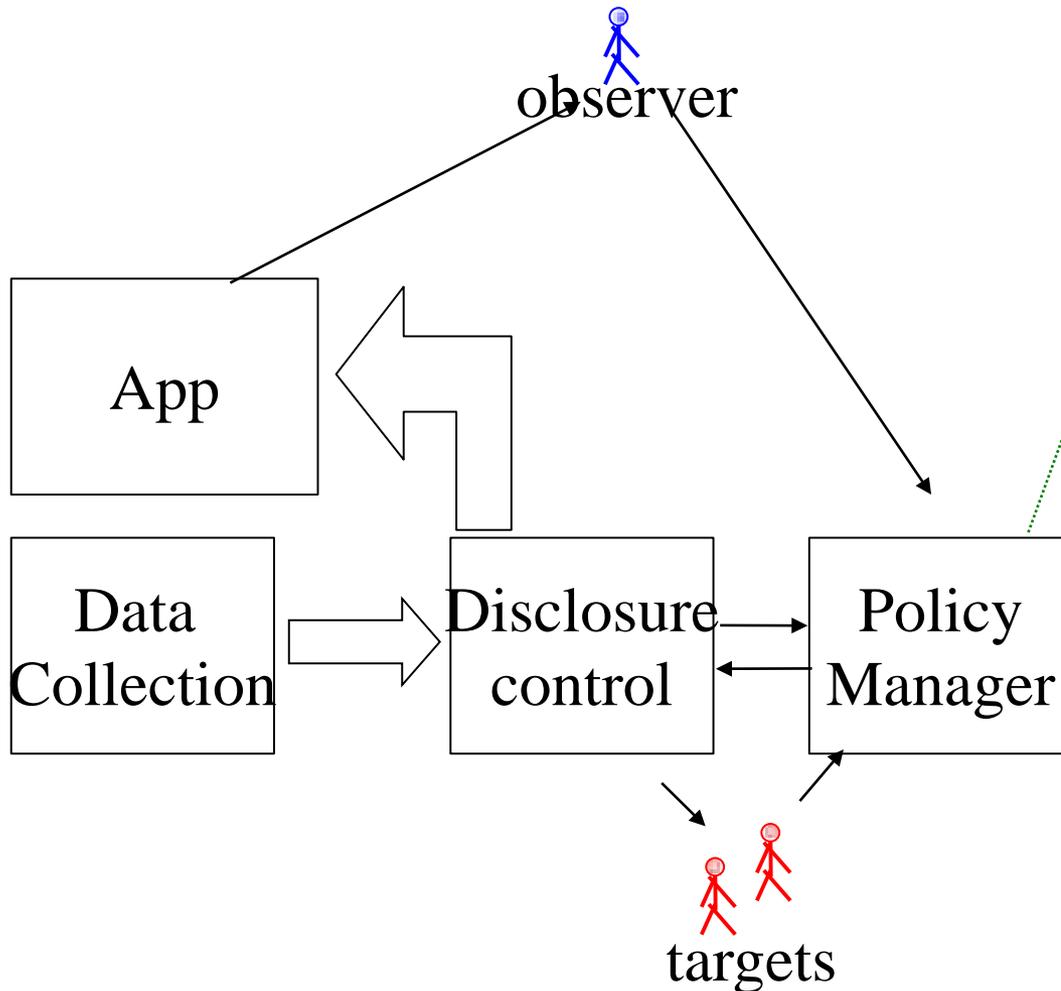
Good answer



Polynomial w.r.t. N

Specifying Privacy and Utility

A Control Loop

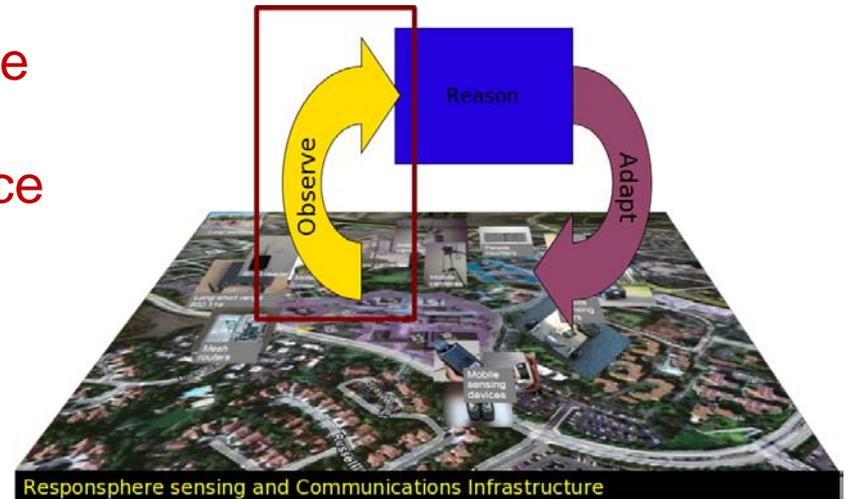


Target	
Labels	Utilities
Extremely Sensitive	-1.00
Very Sensitive	-0.75
Sensitive	-0.50
Somewhat Sensitive	-0.25
Not Sensitive	0.00
Observer	
Labels	Utilities
Don't Care	0.00
Information Curiosity	0.25
Information Useful	0.50
Information Needed	0.75
Always Needed	0.99

+
Preference network
[COPnet]

Summary and Future Work

- Summary of Contributions
 - Mechanisms to be able to release observations while protecting **privacy** of the people in the space
- Future work
 - Generalization of entity
 - Efficient storage of background knowledge



Acknowledgments

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Thank you

dani.massaguer@gmail.com

Q&A

Extra Slides

Privacy is impossible

Maximum disclosure risk for **sentient spaces**:(adapted from data publishing [Martin07][skyline]):

$$\max_{y \in \text{Private}, \forall BK^k \in \text{EPL-Horn}} \Pr(y \mid Y_{\text{rel}} \wedge BK^k)$$

Privacy is impossible

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$$\max_{y \in \text{Private}, \forall BK^k \in \text{EPL-Horn } k > 0} \Pr(y \mid Y_{\text{rel}} \wedge BK^k) = \mathbf{1.0}$$

That is, privacy-preservation cannot be guaranteed.

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Maximum disclosure risk for **sentient spaces**:(adapted from data publishing [Martin07][skyline]):

$$\max_{y \in \text{Private}, \forall \text{BK}^k \in \text{EPL-Horn } k > 0} \Pr(y \mid Y_{\text{rel}} \wedge \text{BK}^k) = 1.0$$

That is, privacy-preservation cannot be guaranteed.

PROOF:

Since $\exists y_0 : 1.0 \in Y_{\text{rel}}$
in the worst-case, the adversarial BK has the rule

$$y_0 \rightarrow y$$

$$\rightarrow \Pr(y \mid Y_{\text{rel}} \wedge \text{BK}) = 1.0. \textit{QED.}$$

→ We need to explicitly represent realistic rules in a knowledge base (KB).
KB can be learned (e.g., traditional rule mining) [Middleware09]

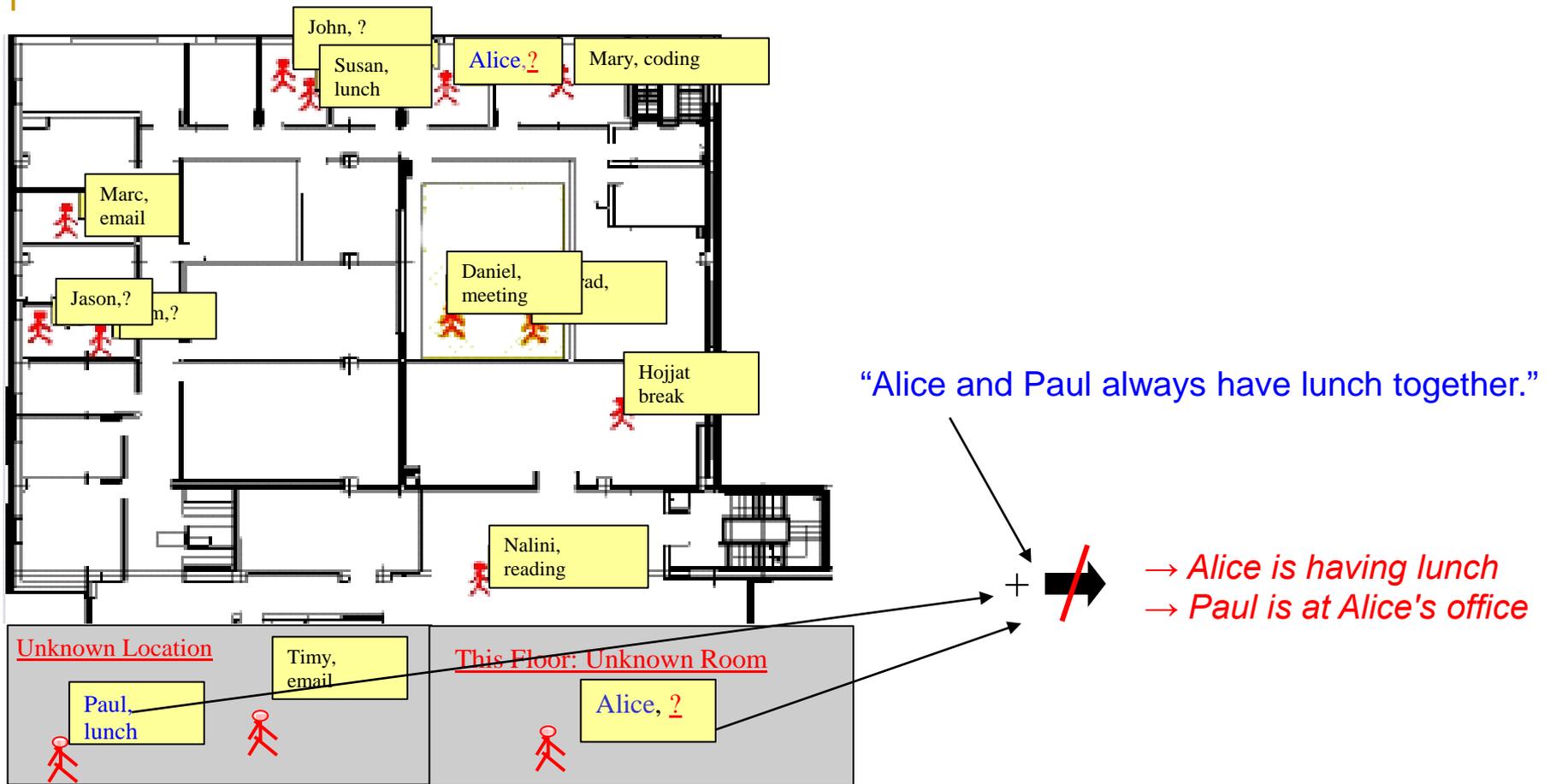
context

$$\text{ctxt}(u) = \{y = \langle \text{id}, \text{att}, v, t \rangle \mid \text{id} = u \text{ or } \text{id} = \text{benignObj}\}$$

```
Function SimulatedAnnealing(Y irel)
Y jrel = Y irel.neighbor()
Y rel = max(Y jrel, Y irel)
T = T(0)
While(!terminate)
  if(accept(Y jrel, T))
    if(Y jrel.energy < Y rel.energy)
      Y rel = Y jrel
    endif
  endif
  if(!change temperature)
    Y jrel = Y jrel.neighbor()
  else
    T.decrease();
    if(!terminate)
      Y jrel = Y jrel.neighbor()
    endif
  endif
Endwhile
Return Y
rel
endfunctionx
```

Our Approach: Exploit Generalization Hierarchies

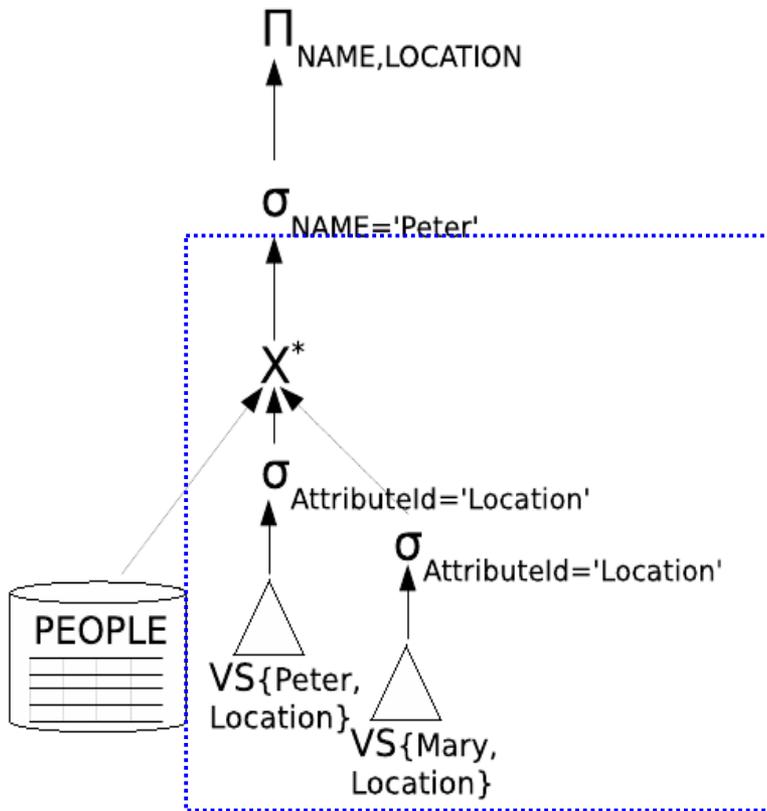
Privacy



Office monitor

Query Plan

```
SELECT NAME, LOCATION  
FROM PEOPLE  
WHERE NAME='PETER';
```



Privacy: Existing Work

Traditional access control

Summary: Access is denied or granted according to policies [P3P][Rei][PaWS]
Specific Limitations: Inference not taken into account.

Pervasive/ Ubicomp

Summary: Not trusting other devices: hop-to-hop anonymous routing [MIST-Gaia], each device computes its location [Cricket][PlaceLab]
Specific Limitations: Data is assumed not useful beyond the client's device, data recipient is not another user.

Data publishing

Summary: Focus is on anonymization of statistical databases [k-anonymization] [l-diversity][worst-case-bk].
Specific Limitations: Mechanisms are for aggregated static data. With concrete data (i.e., with prob=1.0), analyses w/o explicit background knowledge representation are not applicable. Privacy is defined as a binary concept: data is either public or private

Defining privacy

Summary: Privacy is subjective, ever-changing [Altman][Dourish], depends on observer, target, context and purpose, Information (mis)use is a primary concern [PAL],