DATA PROTECTION CASE STUDY II

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https://spring.epfl.ch/



PROBLEM STATEMENT

ACME Transports would to optimize their business. Why not crowdsourcing? Millions of people looking at your problem. So they decide to publish a number of trajectories followed by their tracks over time

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Q2: Can the data be obfuscated?

Q3: And what about publishing aggregates?

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- Time of trips
- Routes = customers
- Address of drivers?

In raw data this data can easily be inferred even with naïve algorithms

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 - Define property to be protected: "not possible to identify customer"
 - Probabilistic analysis
- Hide drivers addresses ~ Anonymization?
 - Three properties of Art 29.
 - Differential Inference Testing A Practical Approach to Evaluate Anonymized
 Data Ali Kassem, Gergely Acs, Claude Castelluccia



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Q3: And what about publishing aggregates? Where should ACME store these aggregates?

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- Location Aggregates enable:
 - Inference of further data (3rd property of Art 29)
 - Membership attacks (1st property linkability)
- Differential privacy is of little help (correlation and sensitivity)

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 - Studying leakage of query
- Ad-hoc algorithms for particular statistics
 - Beware of subsequent releases
 - No crowdsourcing anymore, predefined possibility
- Synthetic data
 - Infancy

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(SEE WORK BY HUBAUX/FORD FOR

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