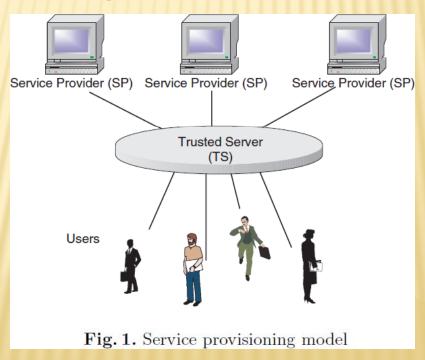
PROTECTING PRIVACY AGAINST LOCATION-BASED PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

C. Bettini, X.S. Wang, S. Jajodia, "Protecting privacy against location-based personal identification", in Secure Data Management (SDM 2005), pp. 185-199, 2005. DOI: 10.1007/11552338_13

Presented by Minggang Chen

SUMMARY

Personalized location-based services can identify a user through their sequential unique sensitive data, activities history and location pattern, where a Spatio-Temporal generalization algorithm is applied to mix potential *k* sender's data and prevent users from being identified.



From "Protecting Privacy Against Location-Based Personal Identification" by Claudio Bettni, X.Sean Wang, and Sushil Jajodia

APPRECIATIVE

- The article makes a very good assumption that Trusting Server can handle service request linkability
 - Information linkability is an important privacy concern to address. Data linkibility can be a research topic too.
 - Avoid unnecessary discussion in unlinking technique because this article is mainly focusing on location pattern.

CRITICS

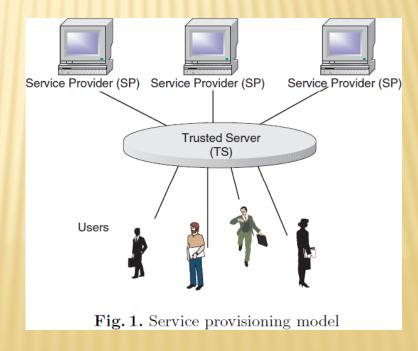
- * Trusting server in the service provision model is poorly defined.
 - Trusting server is a phantom
 - Quality of service vs. k-Anonymity vs. Unlinking is not well explained

EXPLAINATION (CONTINUED)

The Phantom of Trusted Server (TS)

Service providers would likely offer more privacy promises on paper to user rather than become compatible with

different TS standard



EXPLAINATION (CONTINUED)

- Trade-off between Quality of Service, k-Anonymity and Unlinking is not well explained
 - > This article mentions this trade-off is possibly based on the user policies but it does not describe what the possible user policies are and how it reflect the degree of trade-off.
 - Users also need to know how to manage the level of the risk against the quality of services they need

QUESTION?

* How much personal detail are you willing to share with your service provider?