

Bringing transparency to personalized services through statistical inference

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Parties prenantes



Auteurs

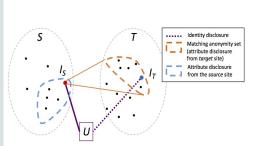
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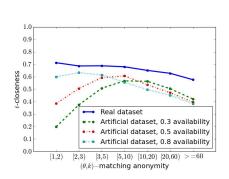




Personalized services are omnipresent.



Identity and attribute disclosure in social computing systems.



Effect of availability in t-closeness wrt (θ,k) -matching anonymity.



One reason you're seeing this ad is that

Have The Relationship You Want
wants to reac
people interested in Food, based on activity
such as liking Pages or clicking on ads.

ad, including that Have The Relationship You Want wants to reach women ages 22 and older who live or were recently in Germany. This is information based on your Facebook profile and where you've connected to the internet.



Example of explanations from the "Why Am I Seeing This Ad?" functionality from Facebook.

Motivation / Goals

- Personalized services are currently omnipresent (e.g., Facebook, Google, targeted advertising).
- Major privacy concerns due to lack of transparency and complexity of the systems.
- ► Goals. Develop methods/tools that:
 - Increase transparency:
 - Enable users to know what is known about them.
 - Enable users to know what can be inferred about them.
 - Increase user control:
 - Enable users to understand and mitigate the information disclosure risks.

Identity vs. Attribute Disclosure Risks for Users with Multiple Social Profiles (2016)

- Users share a lot of data in several social computing systems.
- Potential for unwanted information disclosure.
- Attackers might employ two strategies in order to infer attributes across social networks for a user:
 - **Identity Disclosure.** Find her matching profile in a different social network and infer something based on it.
 - Attribute Disclosure. Infer the value of an attribute, by leveraging information from several users of a different social network.
- Question. What is the link between the two types of disclosure?

Contribution

- Proposed a framework to quantify the risks based on k-anonymity/l-diversity/t-closeness.
 - k-anonymity cannot be applied directly since no two identities are identical.
- (θ,k) -matching anonymity. k users that are indistinguishable, based on the output of a matching classifier with threshold θ .
- Empirical evaluation on a real world dataset from Facebook and Twitter.
- Results: Lower identity disclosure does not always result in lower attribute disclosure. There is a tradeoff.
- Tradeoff depends on:
 - Availability of the targeted attribute.
 - Uniformity of the attribute's global distribution.
 - Correlation between the attribute and the features used for matching

Future Work

- ▶ Goal: Reverse engineer why particular ads are targeted to particular individuals
- Strategy: Use case on Facebook and exploitation of the "Why Am I Seeing This Ad" feature and the explanations it provides.
- Questions:
 - are these explanations complete?
 - are they correct?
 - are they coherent with user interests?
- Going beyond. Creation of a framework for crowdsourcing transparency

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