

# Where's Wally? Precise User Discovery Attacks in Location Proximity Services

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**Columbia University**



# Outline

- Introduction
- Location Proximity
- User Discovery Attacks
- Experimental Evaluation
- Countermeasure
- Future Work & Conclusions



# Introduction



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  - Physical threats (e.g., stalking)



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  - Physical threats (e.g., stalking)
- *Your contacts are not always friendly!*
  - Fake or compromised accounts, law enforcement agents



# Why location proximity?





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- Exact location too pervasive



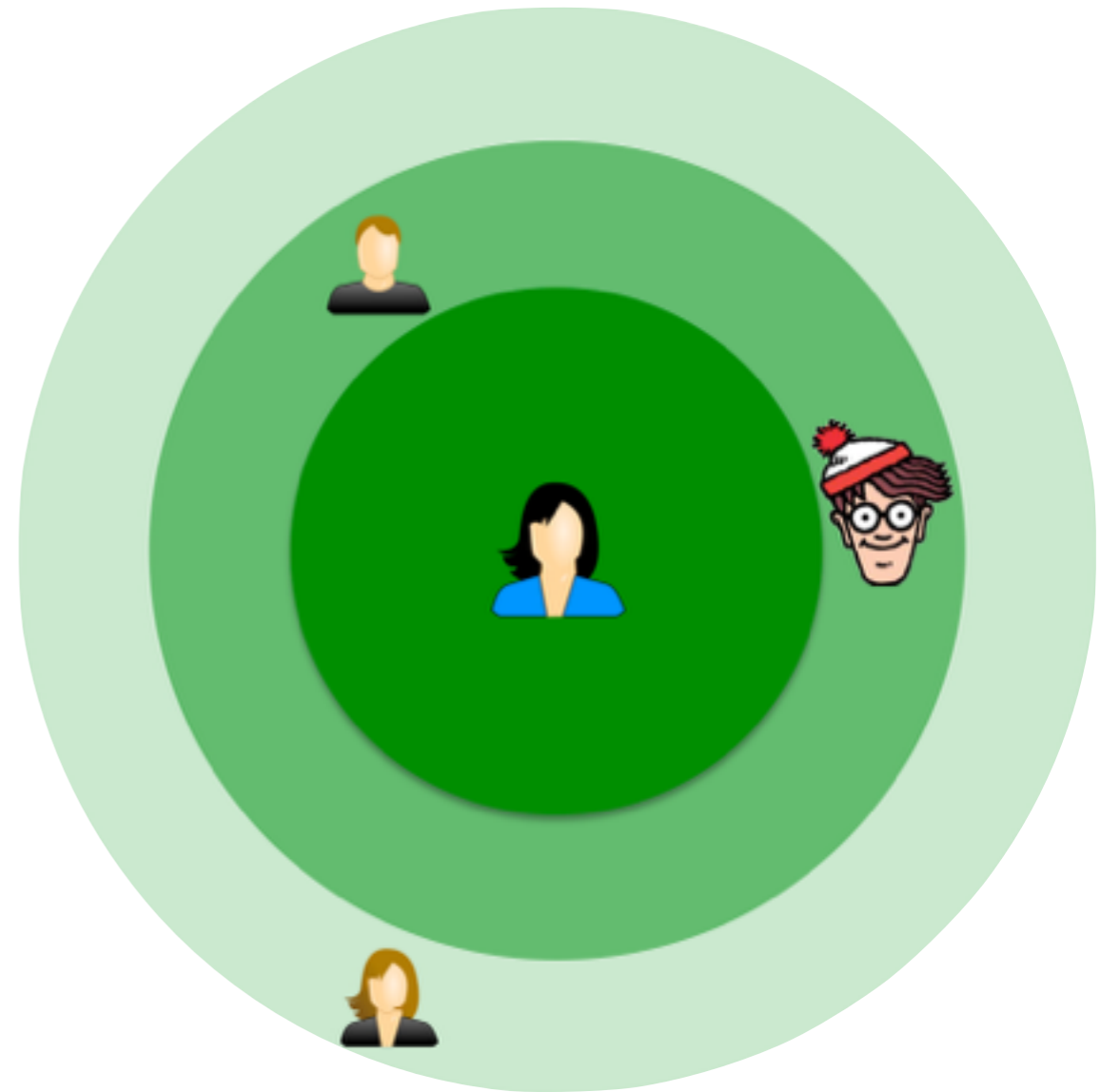
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  - Impromptu meeting with friends
  - Social discovery or dating apps
- Distance-based proximity
  - Who is nearby? How far away?



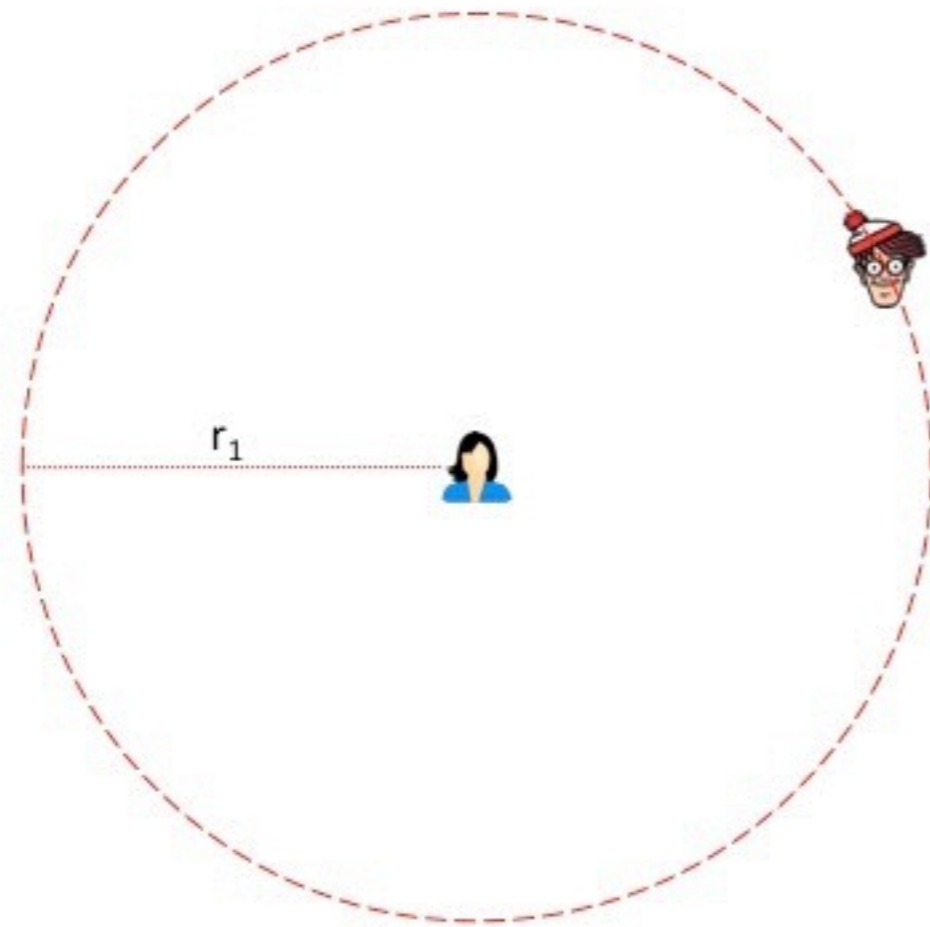
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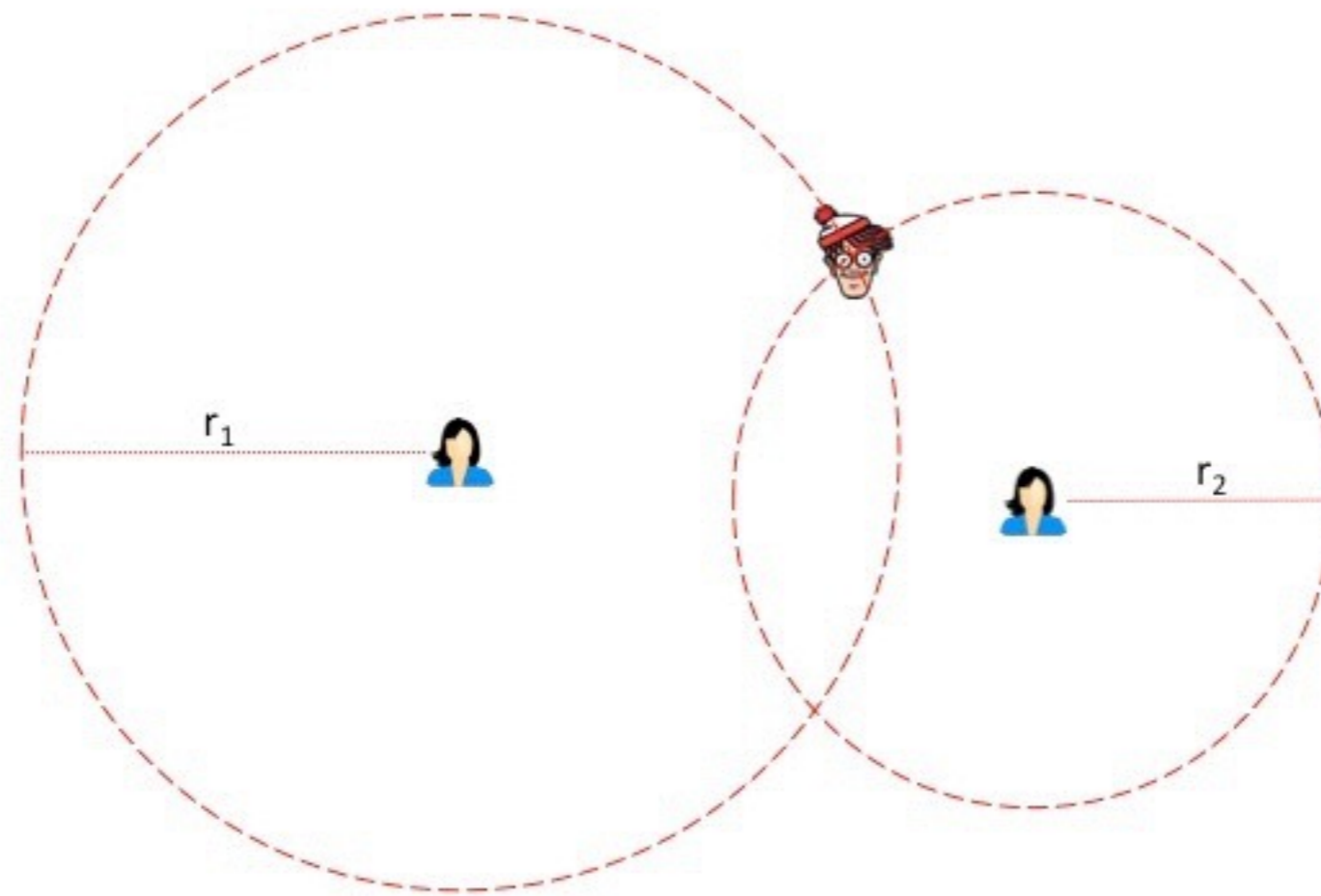
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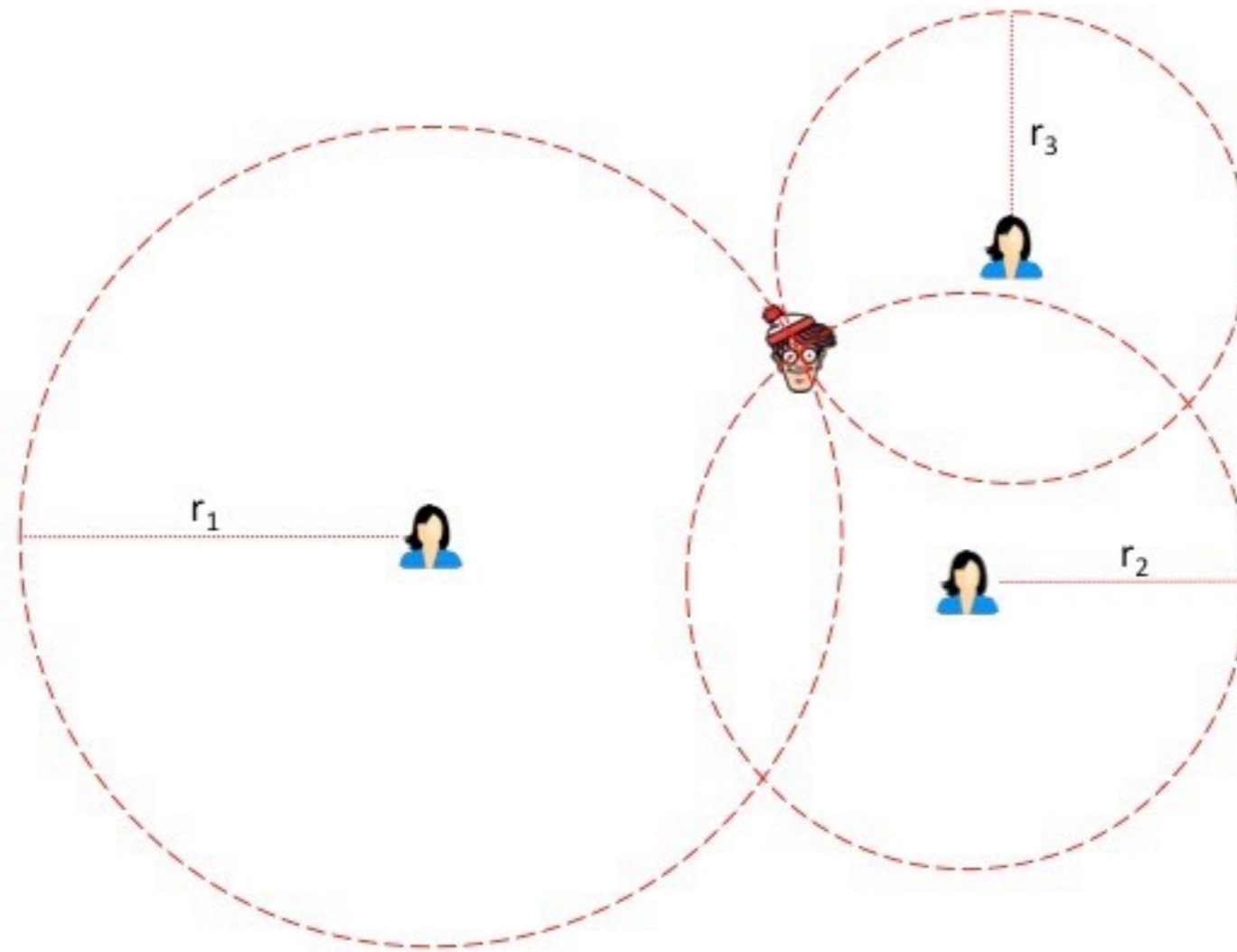
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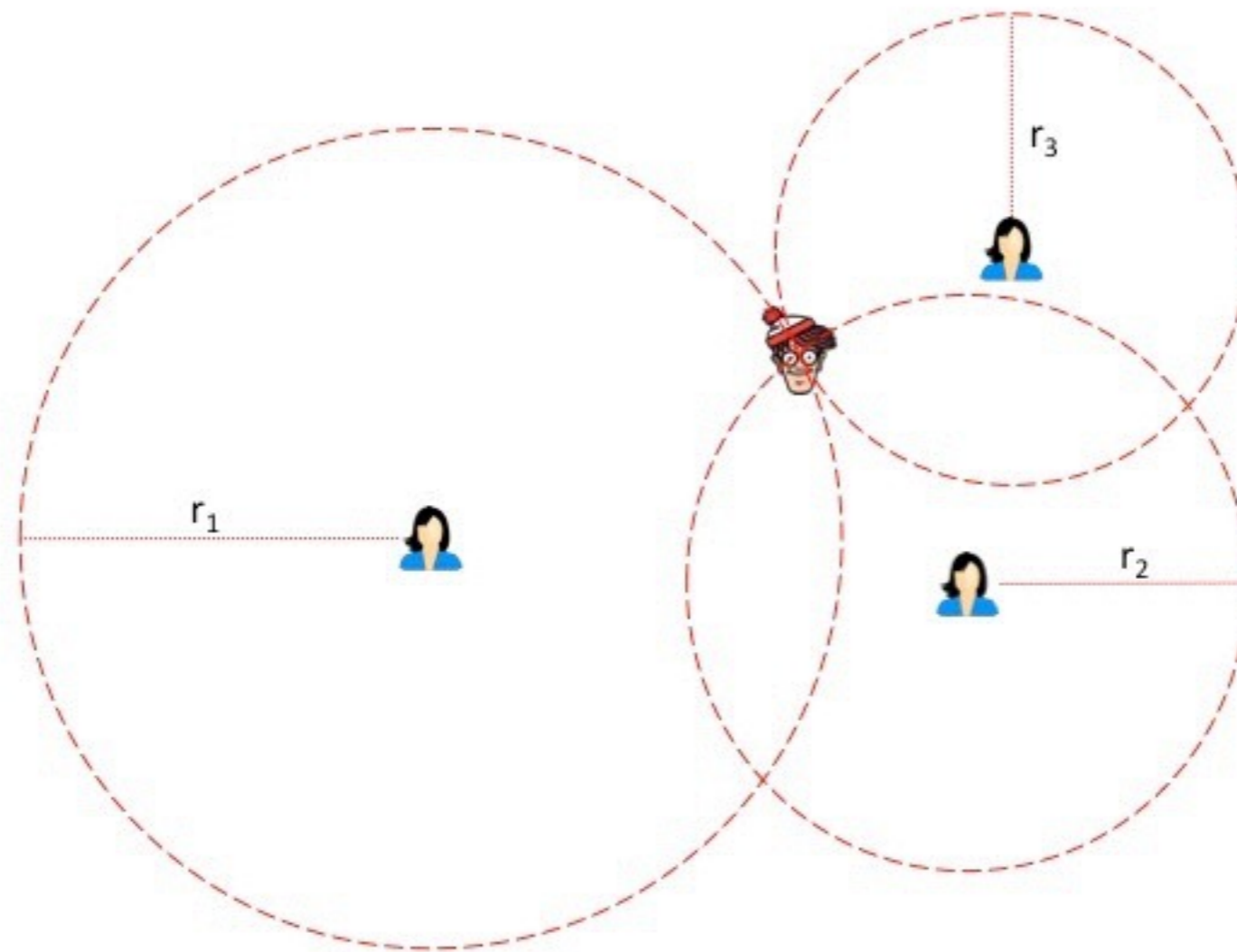


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**Exact distances enable trilateration**

How do popular services prevent attacks?

Can we neutralize those defenses?



# Location Proximity Models



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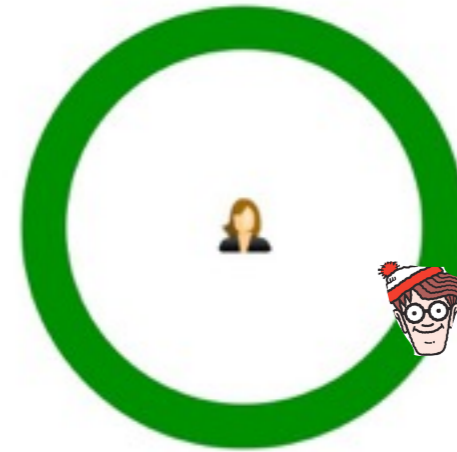


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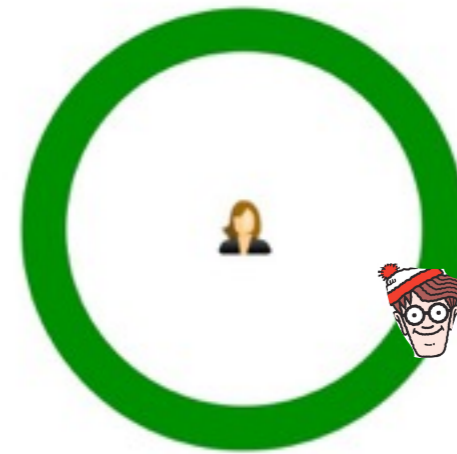


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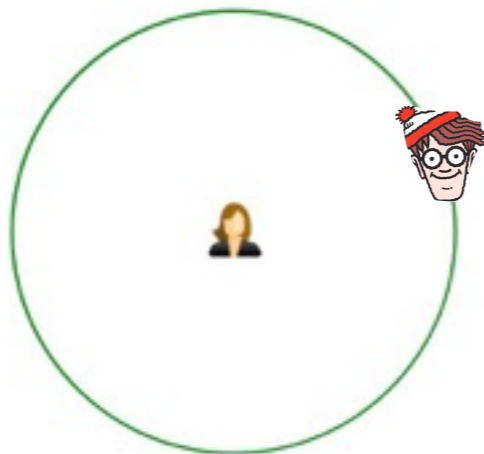
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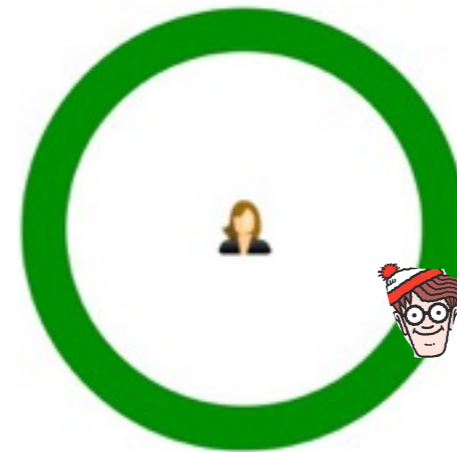


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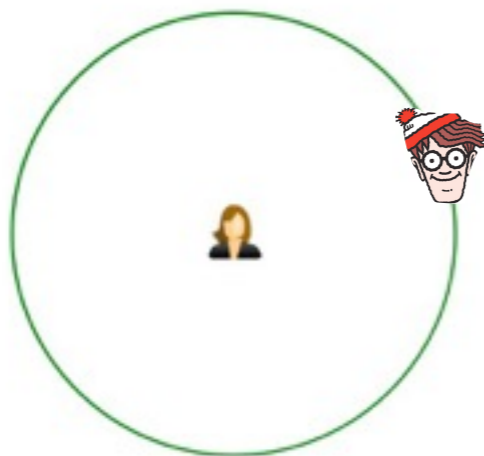
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“less than 1km away”



“1.5 km away”



“167 meters away”

Who is nearby?			

distance-based ordering

# Modeling Discovery Attacks

- Formalized problem of discovering user's location under different proximity models
- Treat service as an oracle answering queries about distance to other users
- We **do not** use info about user's prior locations

[Check paper for analysis and more details...]





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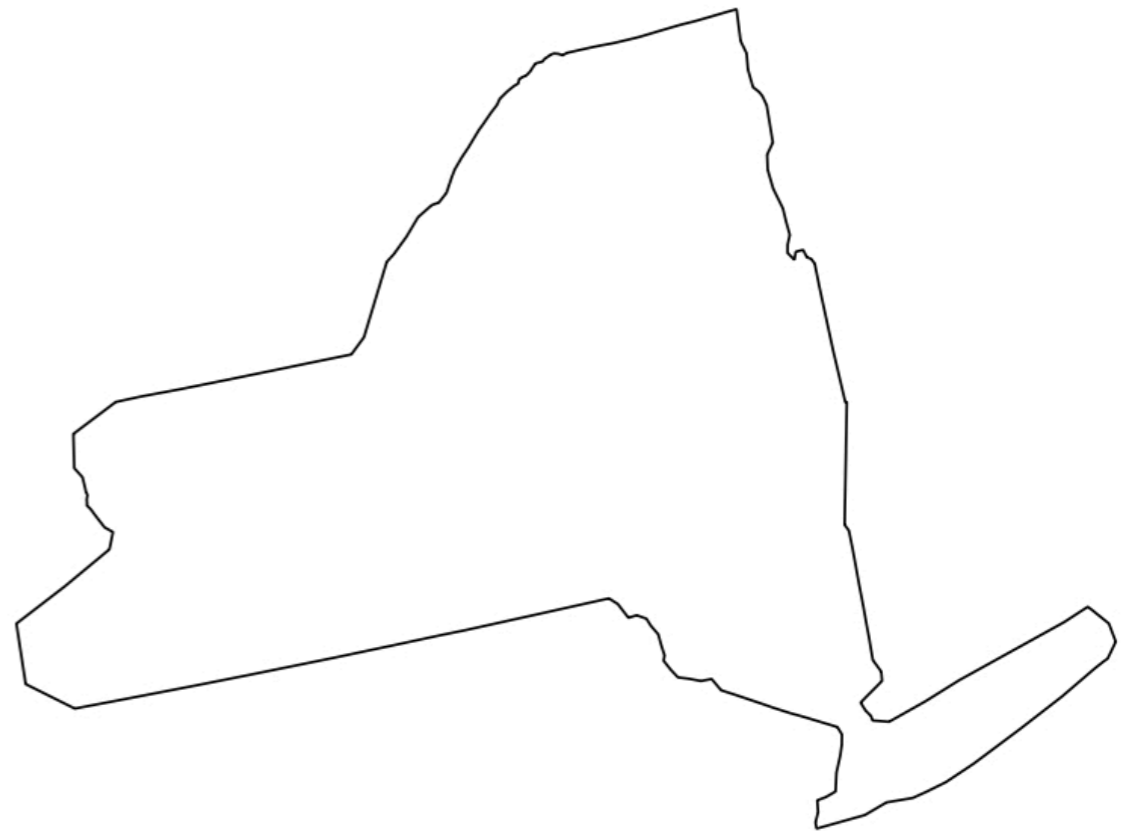
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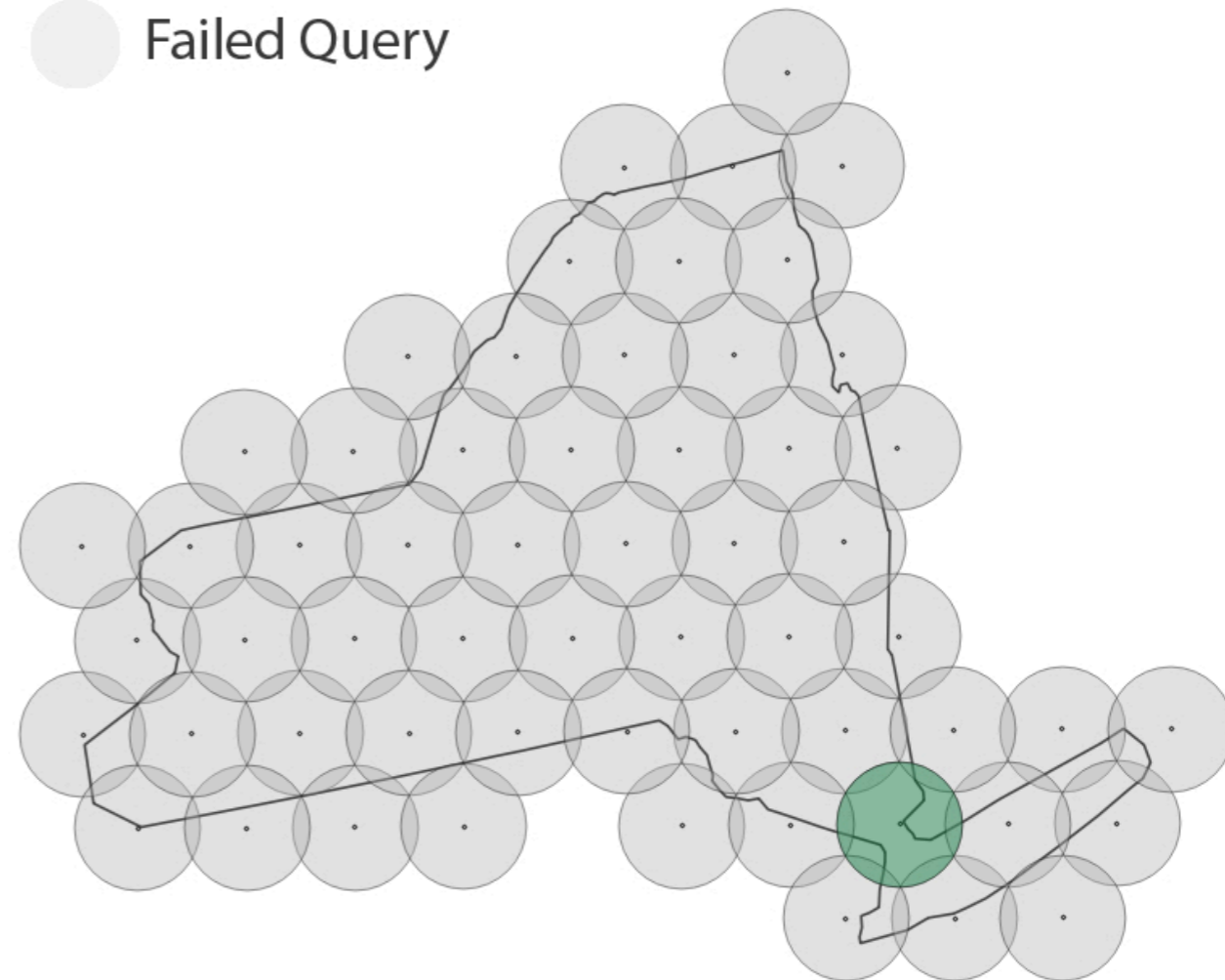
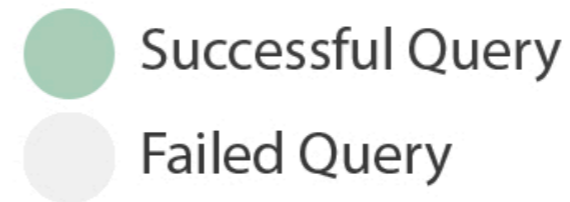
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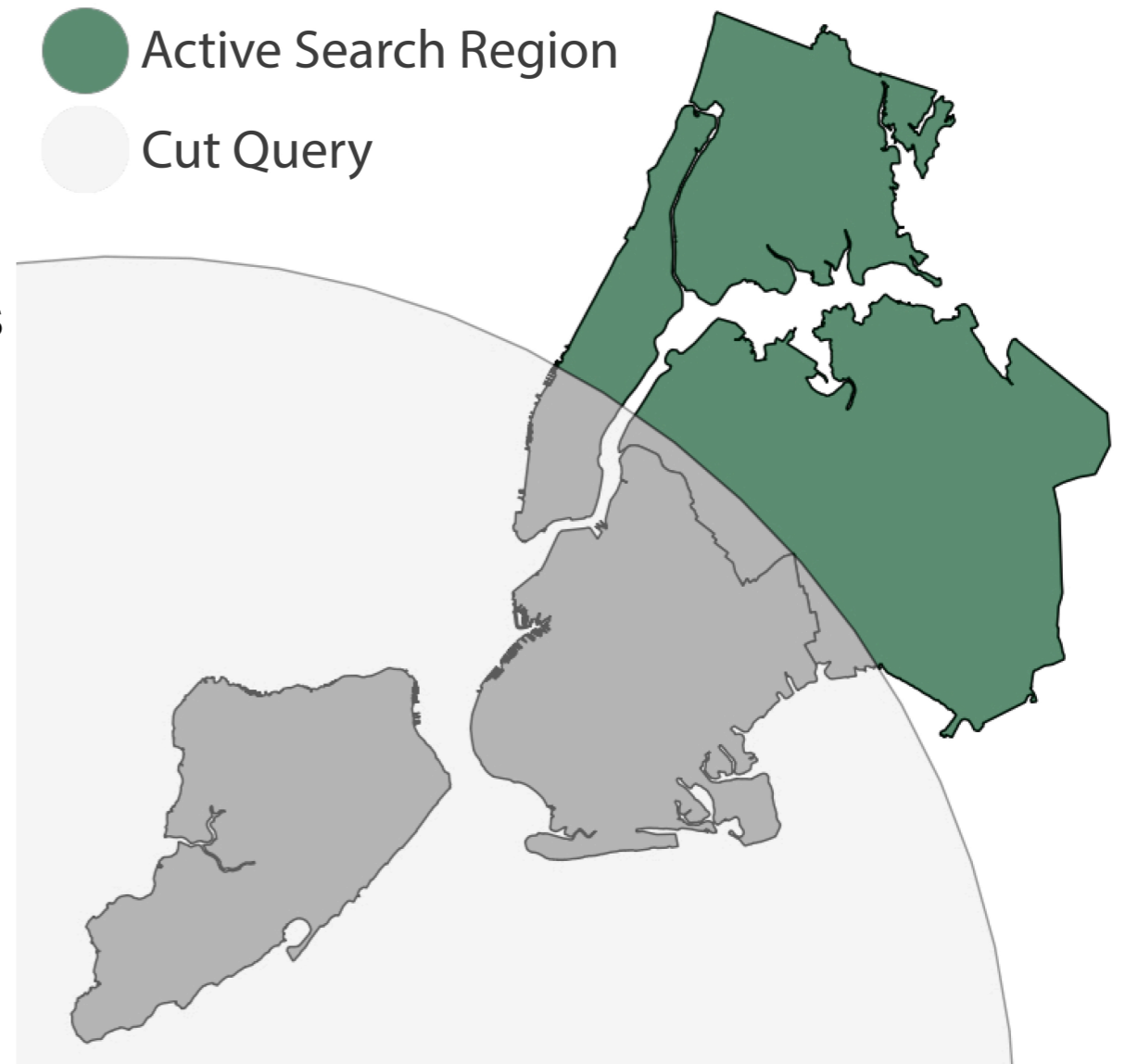
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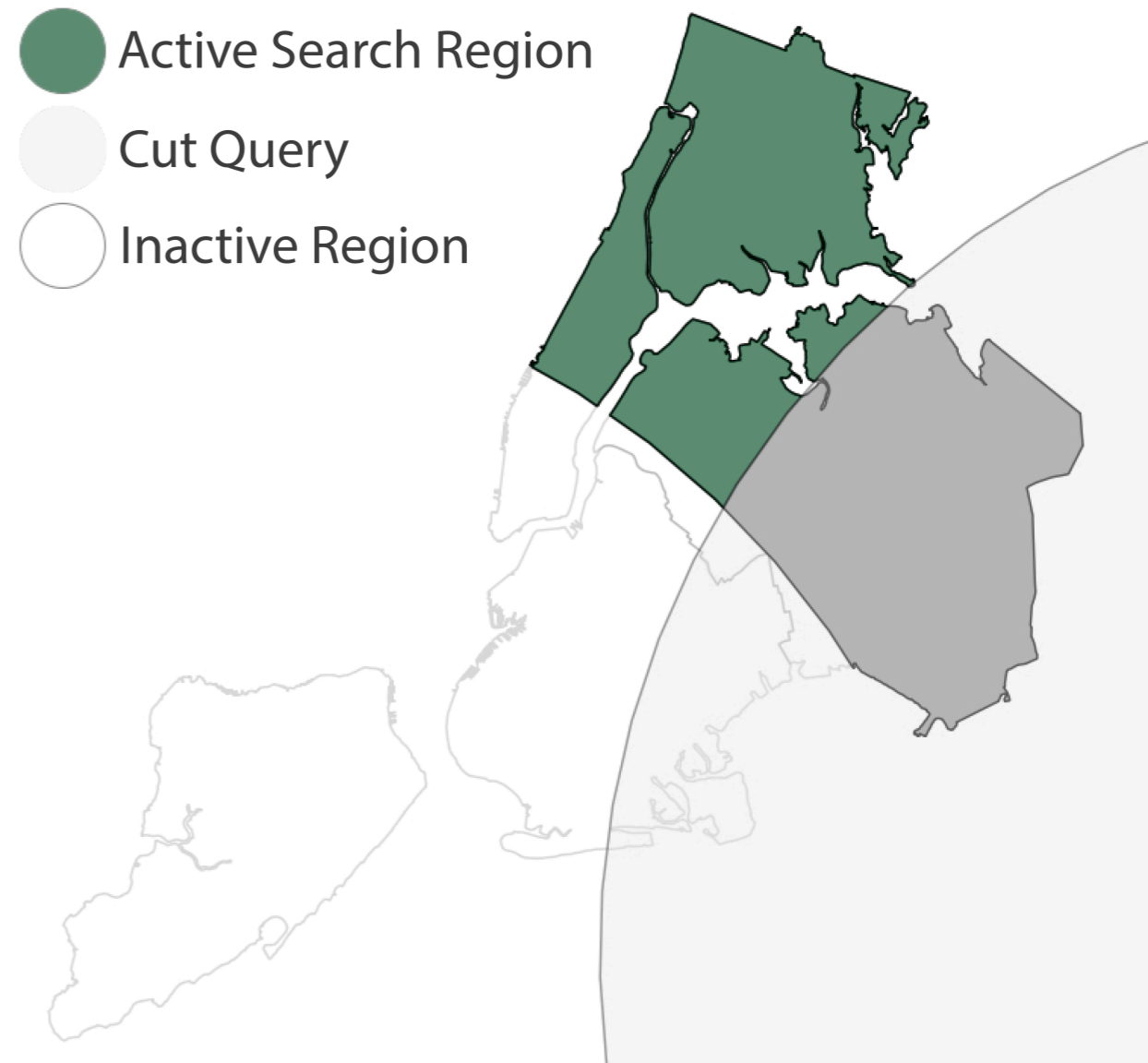
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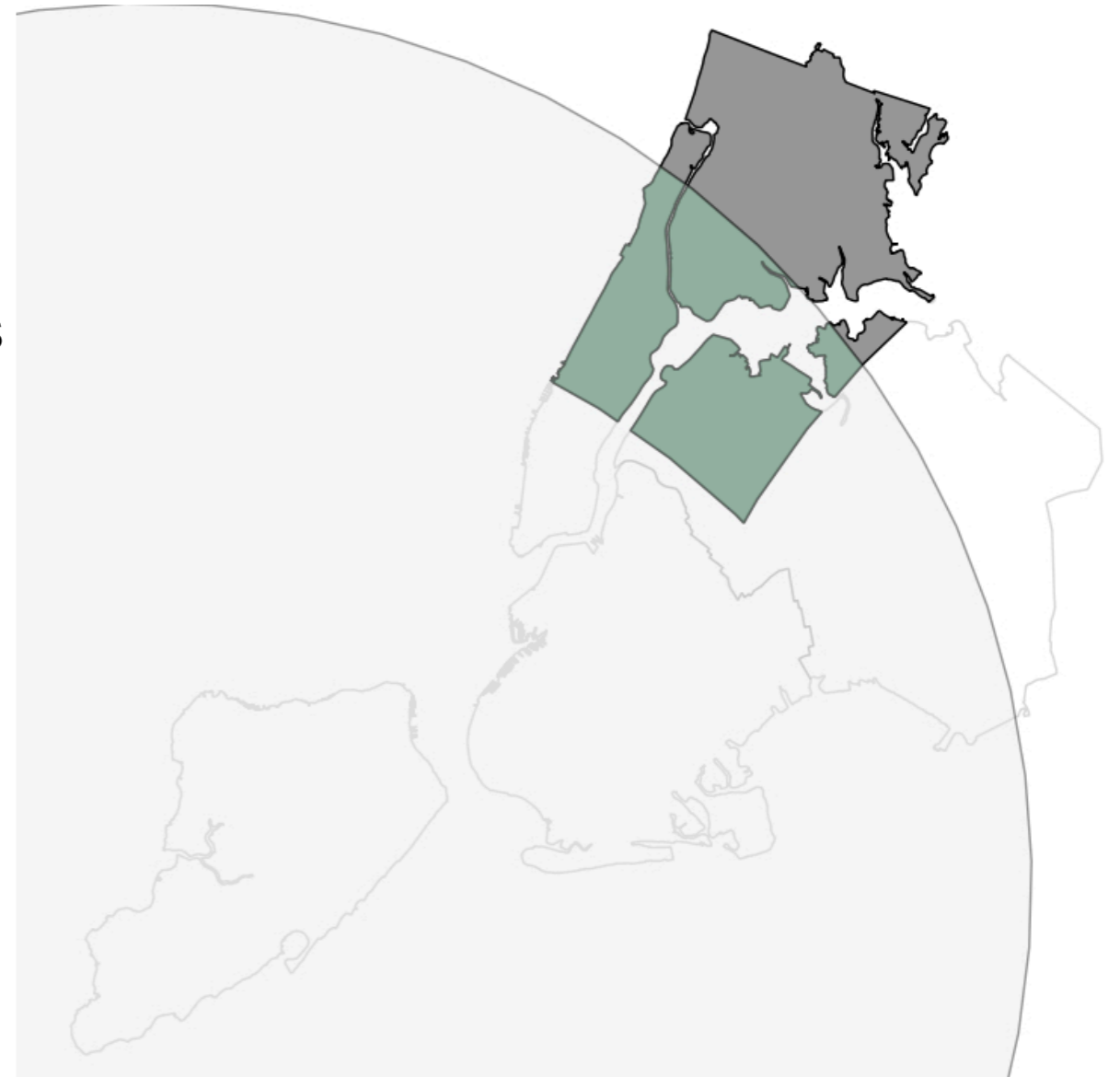
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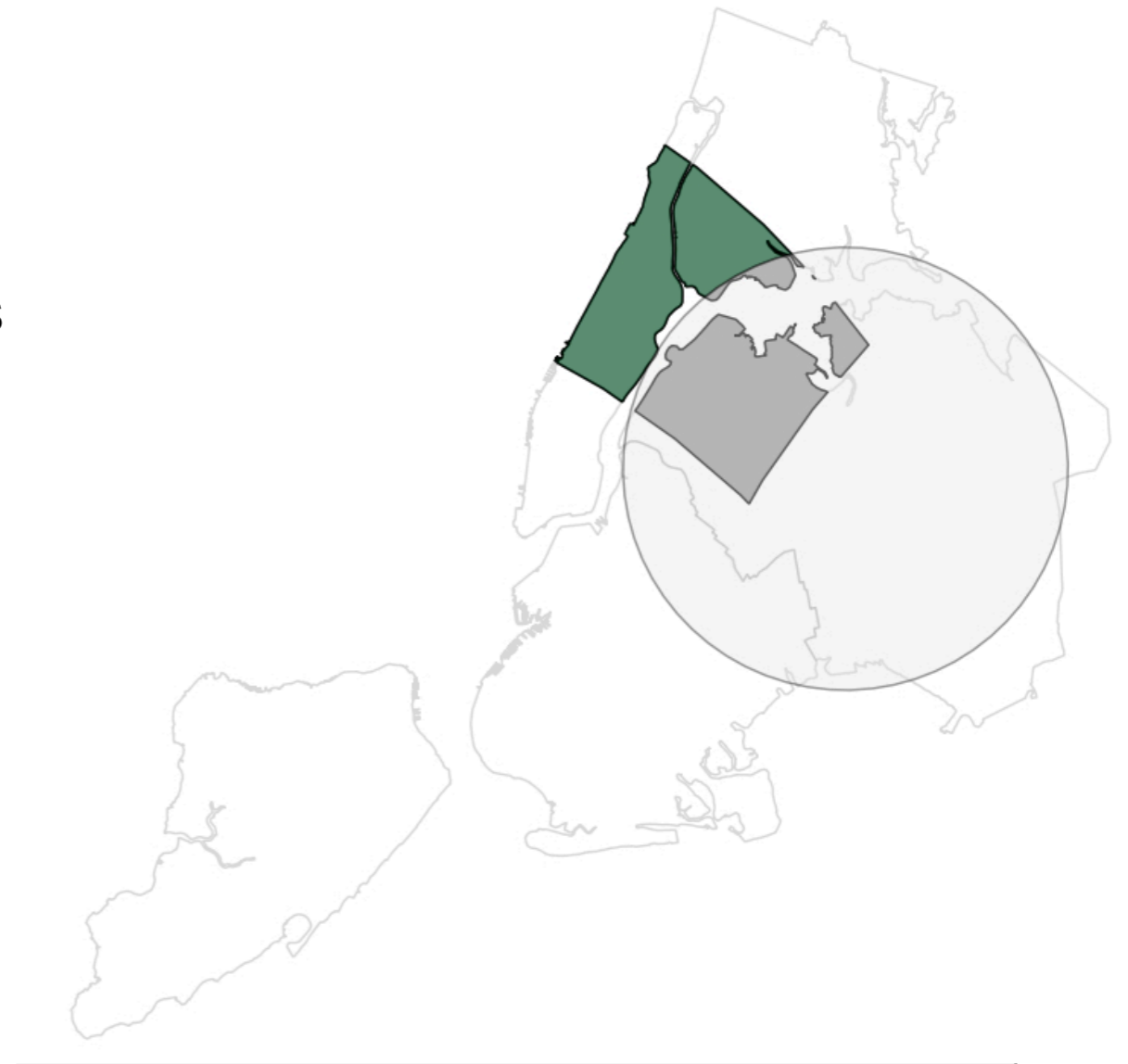
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- Rounding Proximity Oracle (**RUDP** attack)
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- Rounding Proximity Oracle (**RUDP** attack)
  - Returns rounded distance
- Randomized Proximity Oracle (**RANDUDP** attack)
  - Oracle lies with certain probability depending on distance



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- “Connection” to user
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- “Connection” to user
  - Social networks more restricting, require connection
  - Dating apps give proximity info to anyone
- Location spoofing
  - Service may run detection heuristics (e.g., user’s moving speed)
  - Attacker can identify heuristic thresholds and remain undetected [Polakis et al. ACSAC '13]
  - May impact attack’s performance



# Auditing Popular Apps

	#	Dst	GPS	Grid	Query	Speed	Rand
Facebook	1-5B	⊙	x	x	x	✓	x
Swarm	5-10M	○	✓	x	x	✓	✓
Grindr	5-10M	⊙   ∅	x	x	✓	x	x
Skout	10-50M	⊙	x	x	✓	✓	✓
MeetMe	10-50M	○   ⊙	x	✓	x	✓	x
Lovoo	10-50M	⊙	x	x	x	x	x
Tinder	10-50M	⊙	x	x	x	✓	x
SayHi	10-50M	⊙	✓	x	x	x	x
Jaumo	5-10M	⊙	✓	x	x	x	x
HelloWorld	1K-5K	⊙	x	x	x	x	x

Distance: | exact ⊙ | rings ⊙ | disks ○ | none ∅

None of the audited services sufficiently protects users



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Lovoo	10-50M	⊙	x	x	x	x	x
Tinder	10-50M	⊙	x	x	x	✓	x
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# Foursquare's Swarm



- Presents users in proximity disks
  - Server sends rounded distances to app
  - Distance calculations contain noise
- Reverse engineered private API
  - 2 API calls needed
  - We can arbitrarily spoof location without speed constraints



# Swarm: Locating Static Users





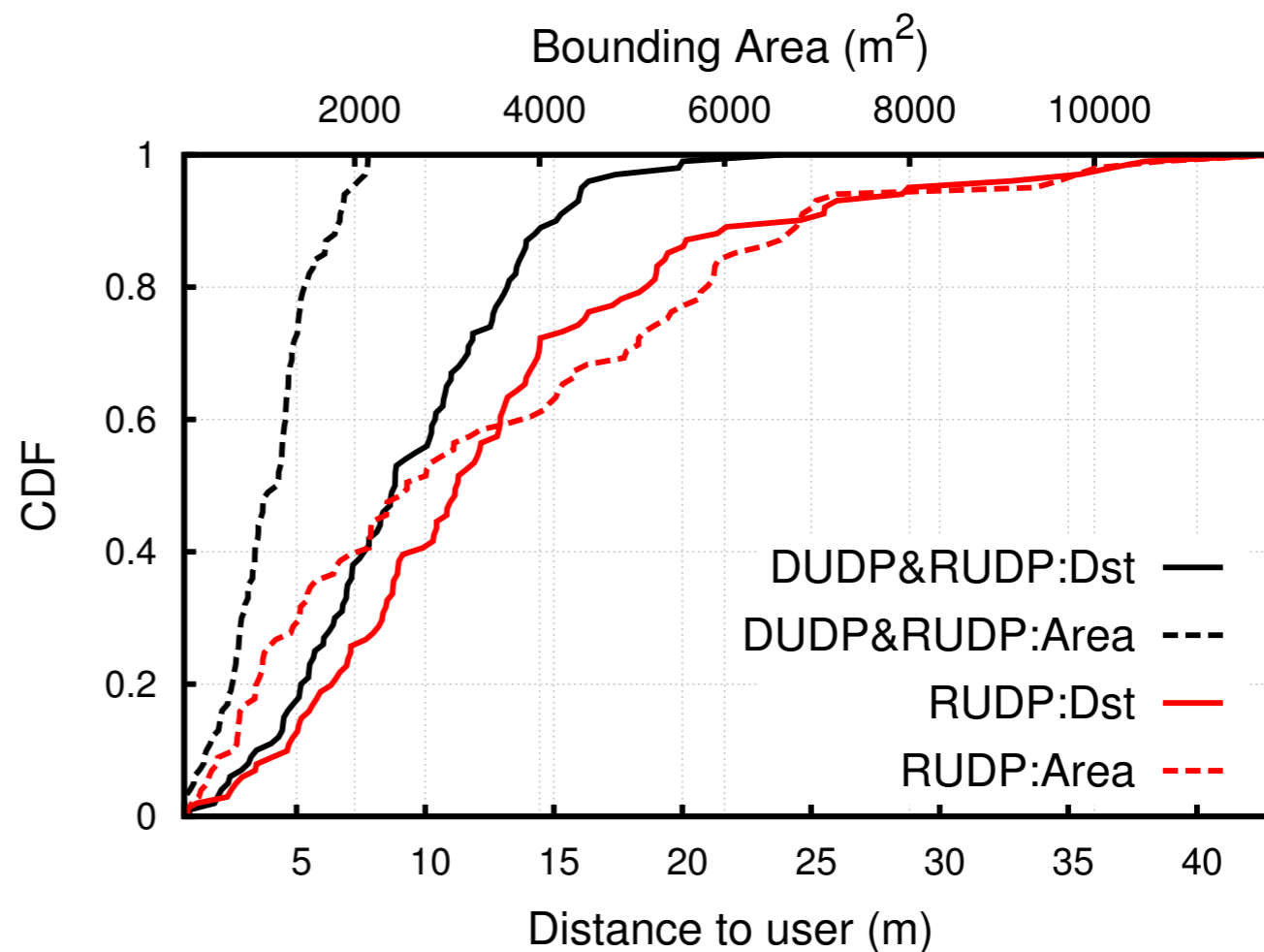
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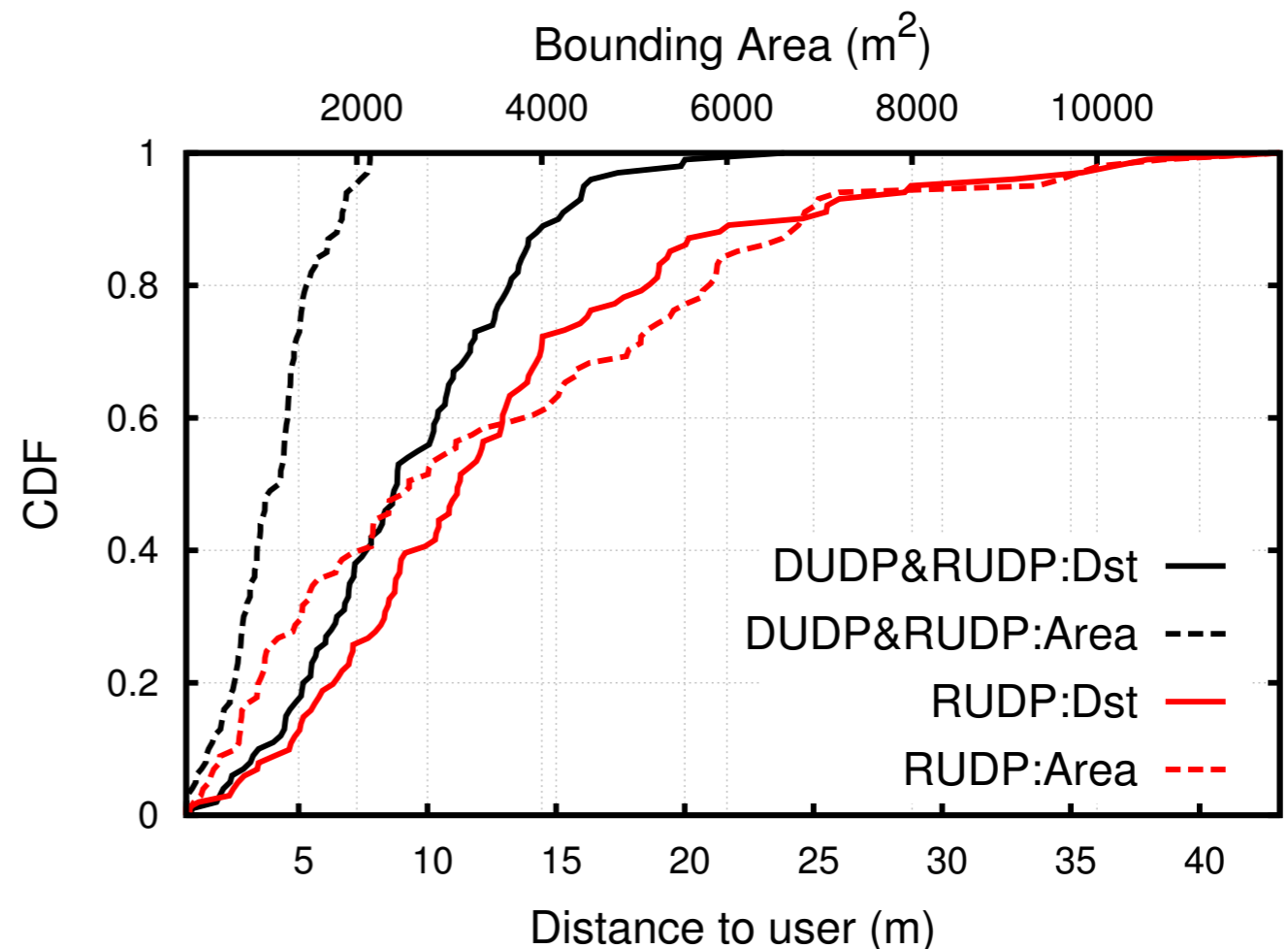
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**DUDP&RUDP** (accurate)

56 queries

6.9 seconds

avg 9.5m



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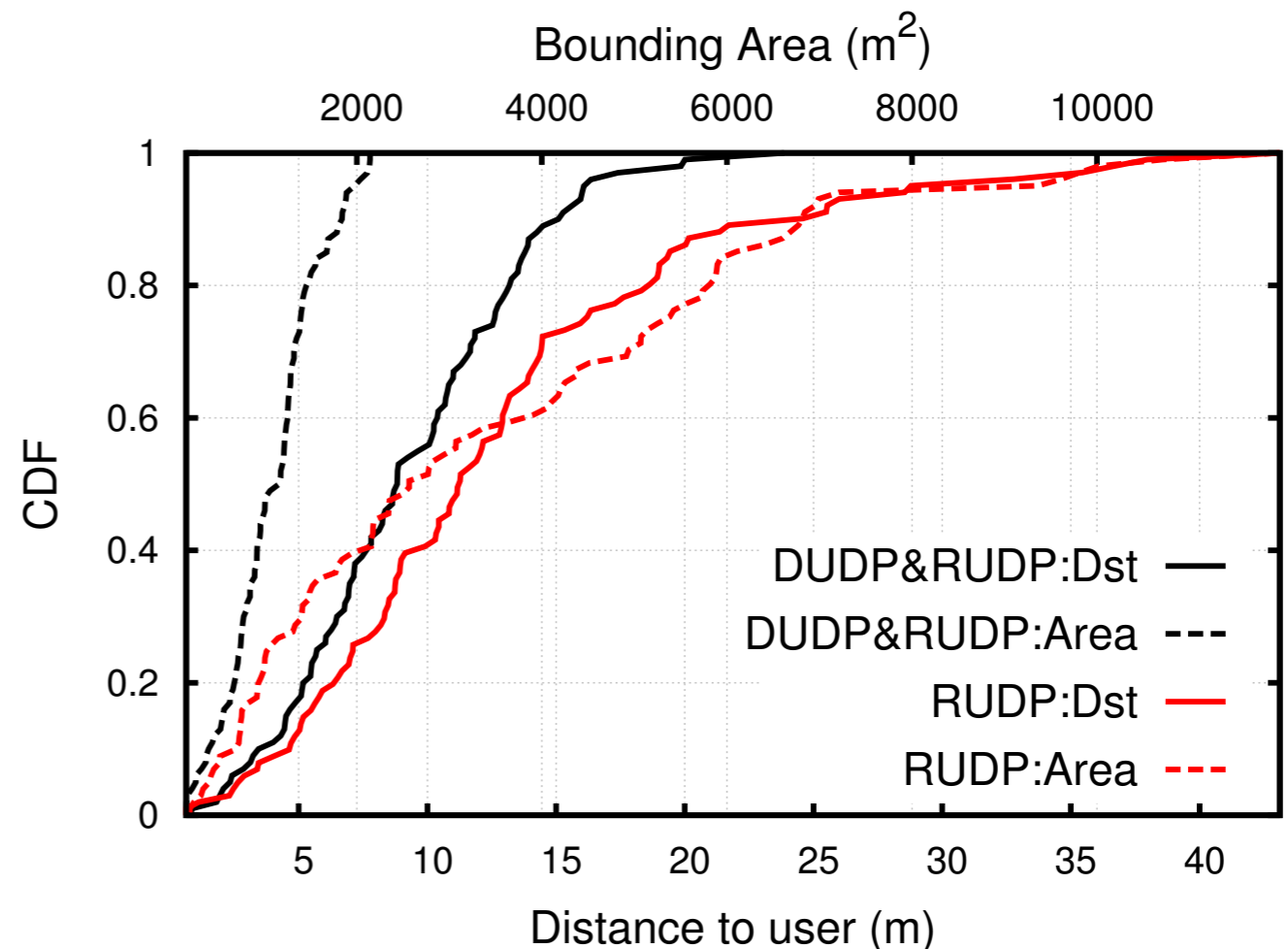
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## **DUDP&RUDP** (accurate)

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6.9 seconds  
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## **RUDP** (efficient)

18 queries  
2.6 seconds  
73% within 15m



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*Let's stress-test our attack!*

Wally is moving at constant speed

Location updated every 10 sec



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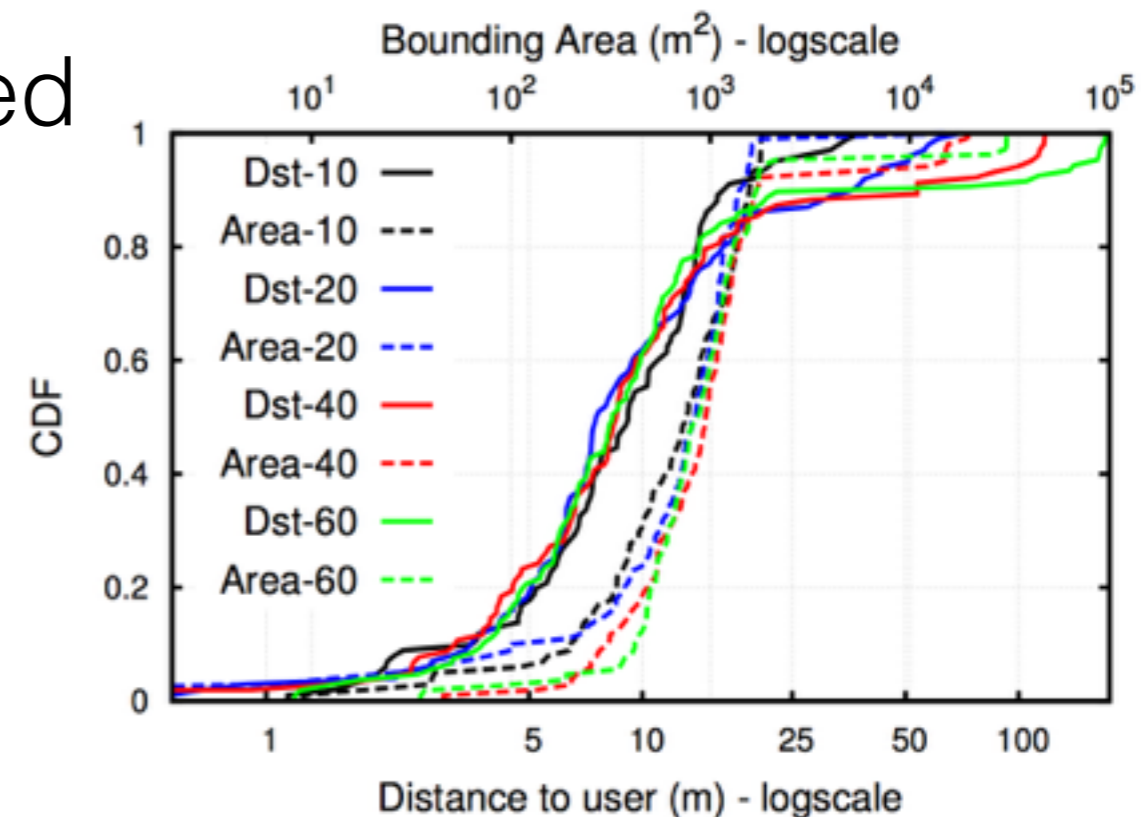
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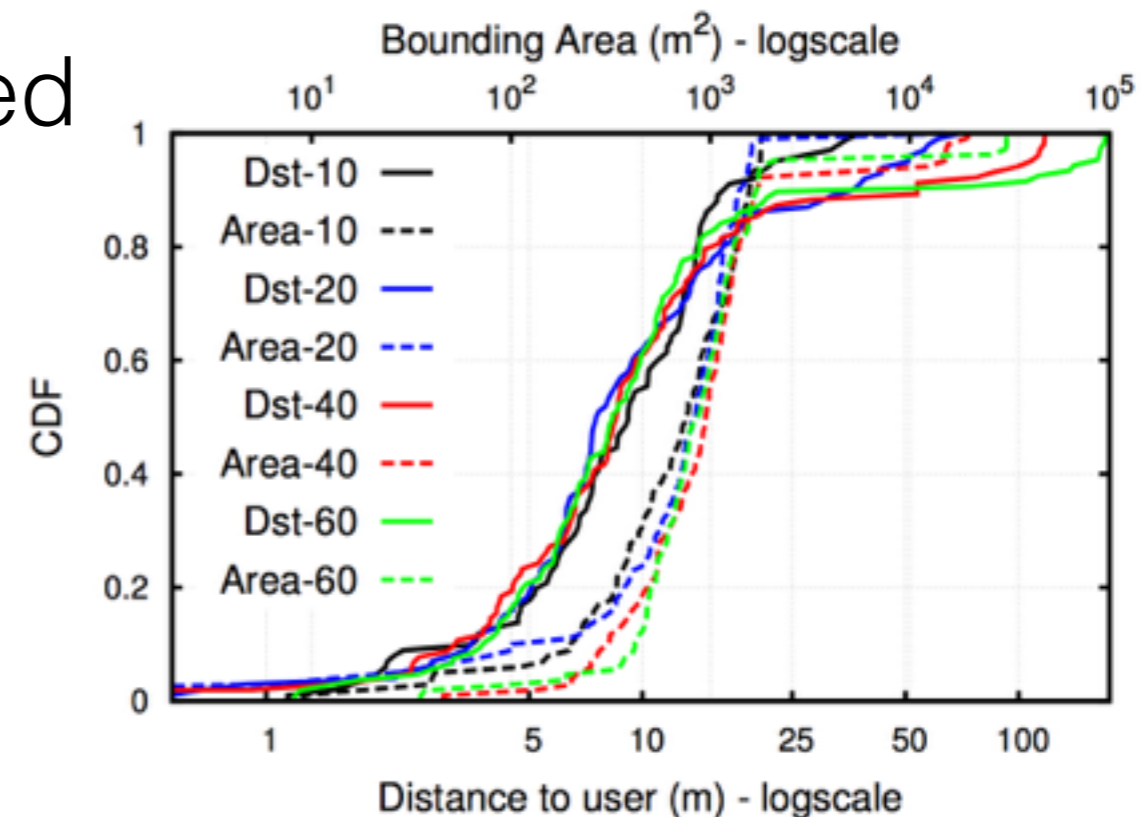
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Potential modifications

restrict active search space (e.g., only roads)





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# Grindr



- Social discovery / dating app
  - No connection required (attack with many accounts)
- Articles reported Egyptian government deploying trilateration attacks to locate users (not verified)
  - Homosexuality punishable in many countries
  - Imprisonment (70 countries), Death (5 countries) [BBC, 2014]
- Defense: hide distance for users in oppressive regimes [users still sorted based on distance]



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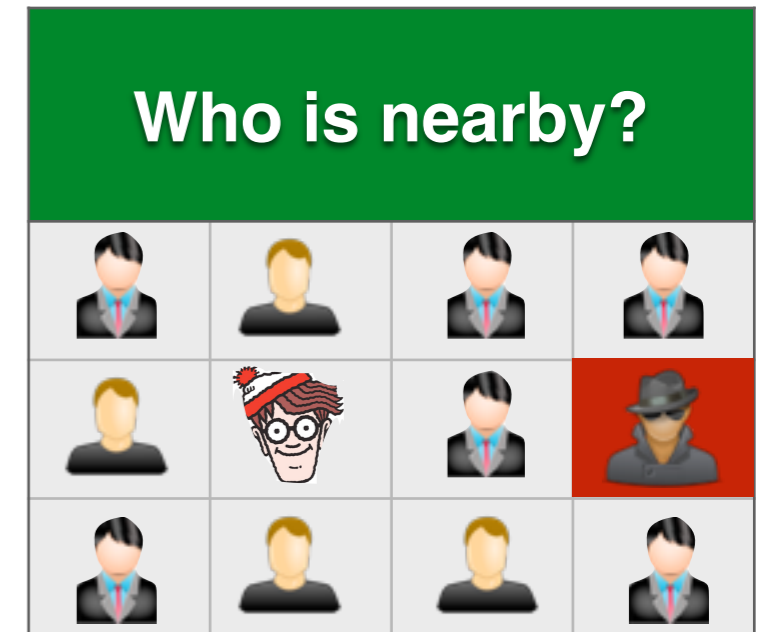
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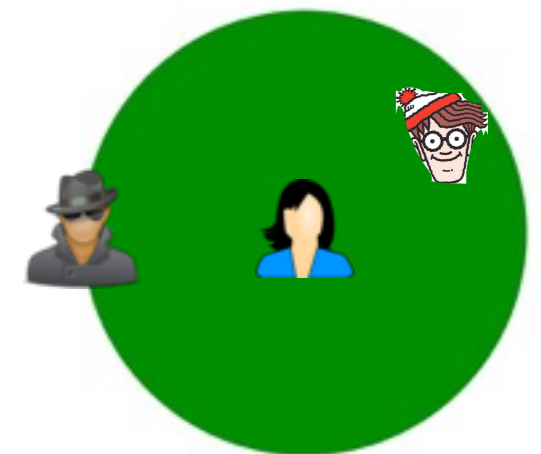
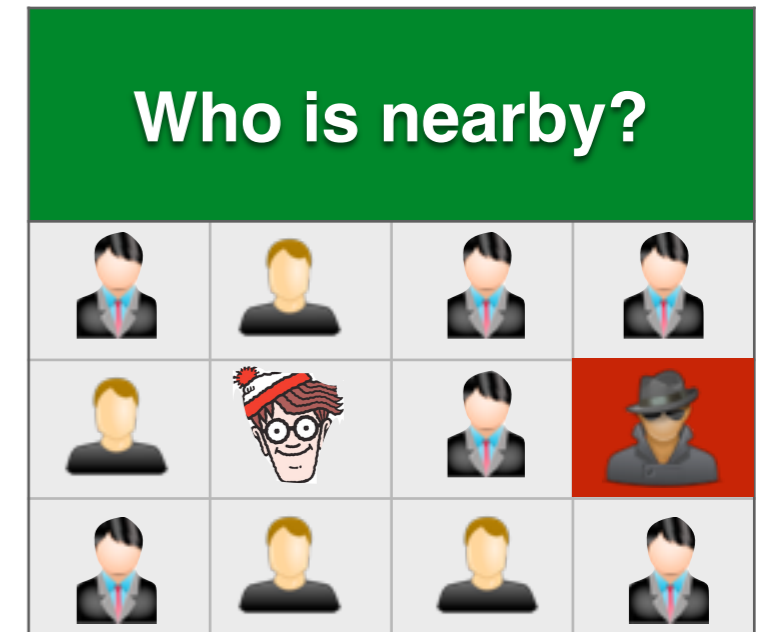
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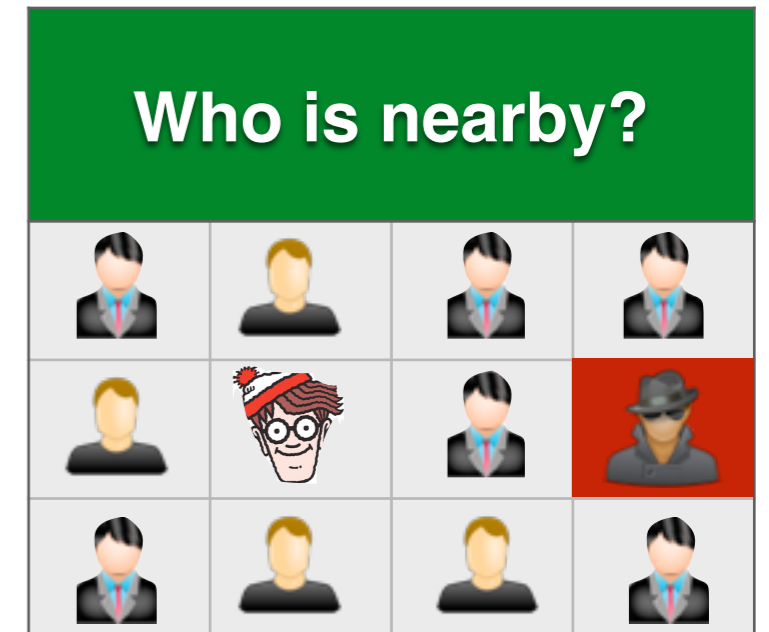
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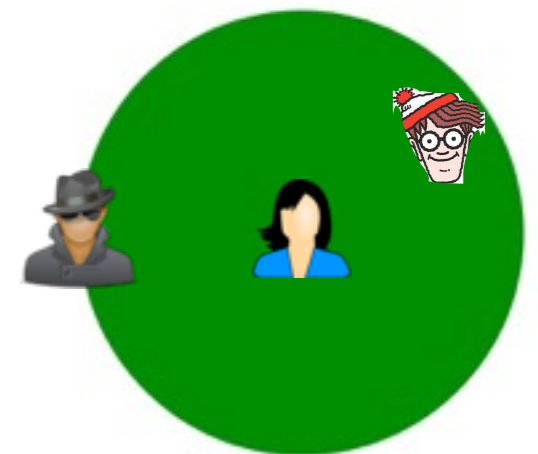
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**DUDP** attack: avg 8.5m

[even without distance information]



# Skout



- Most advanced defense we encountered
  - Randomized proximity oracle
- Small distances rounded by 0.5 miles
- Errors for distances in  $[0.4, 0.6]$  miles
  - Error probability follows Gaussian distribution
- Nearby points “clustered” with same label



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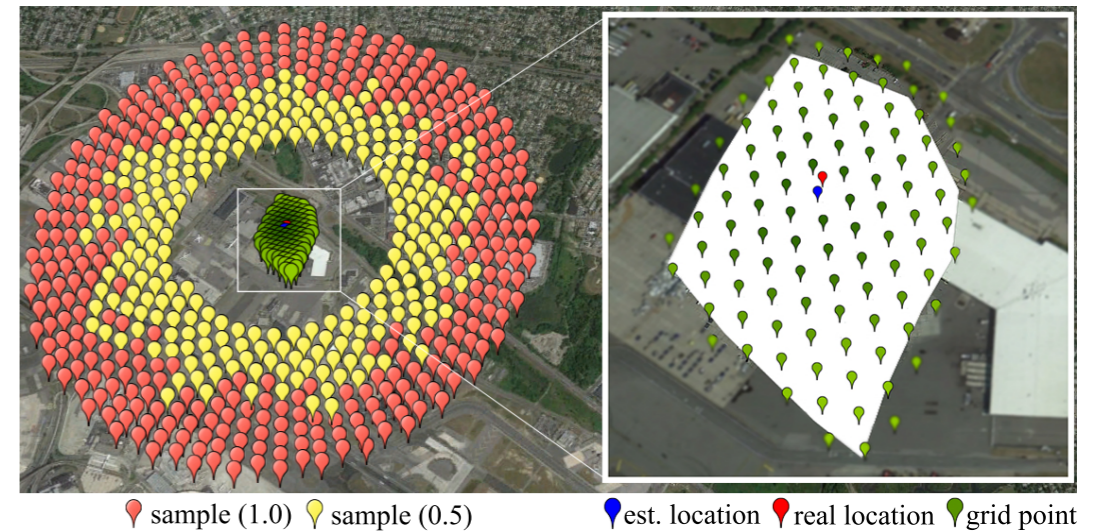
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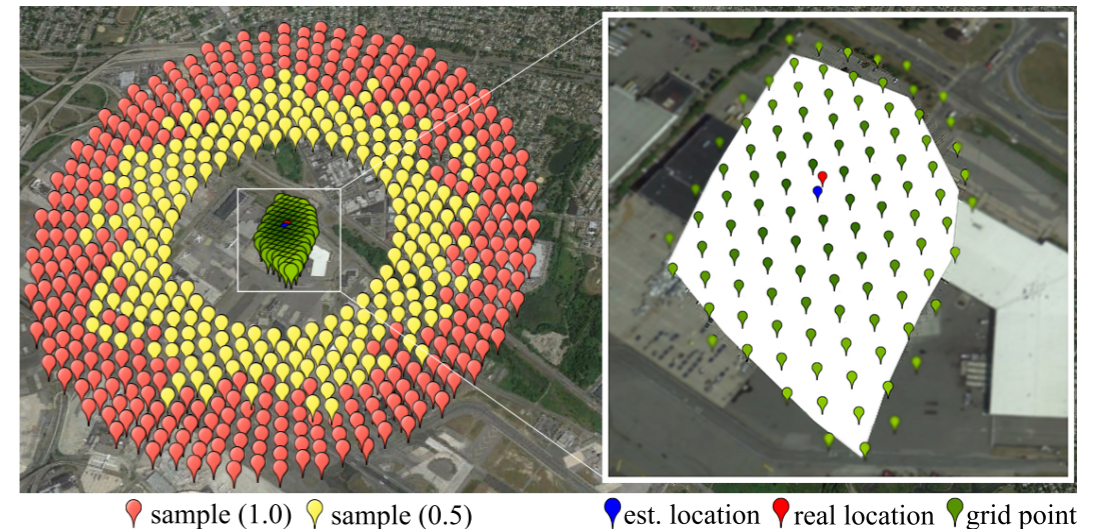
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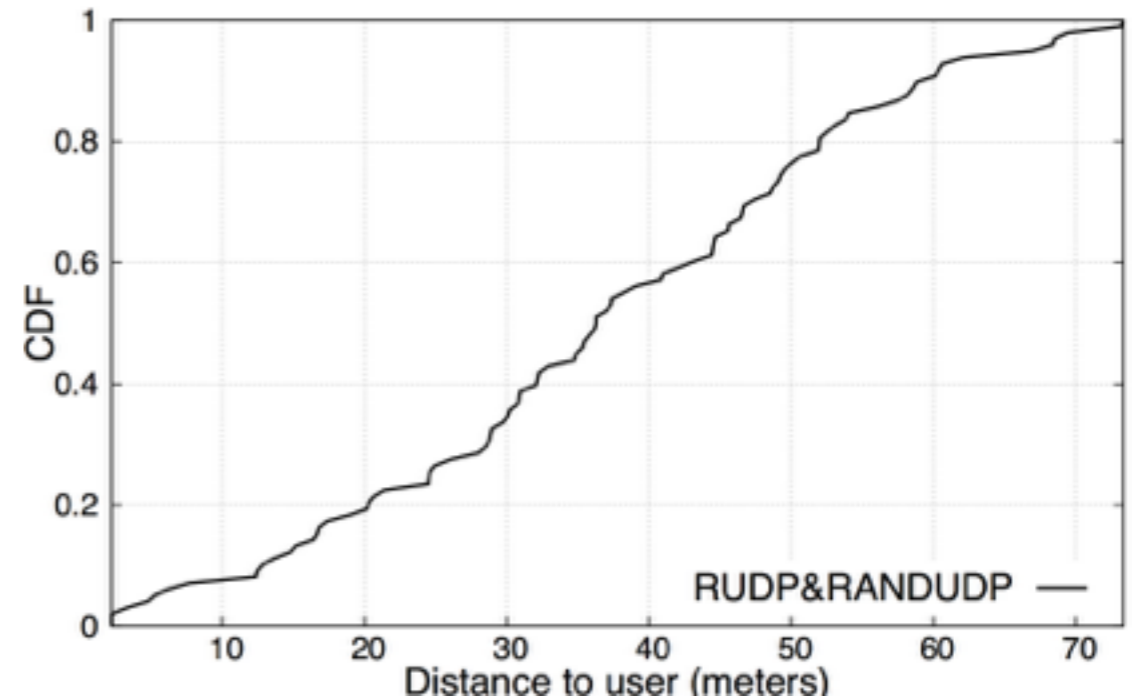
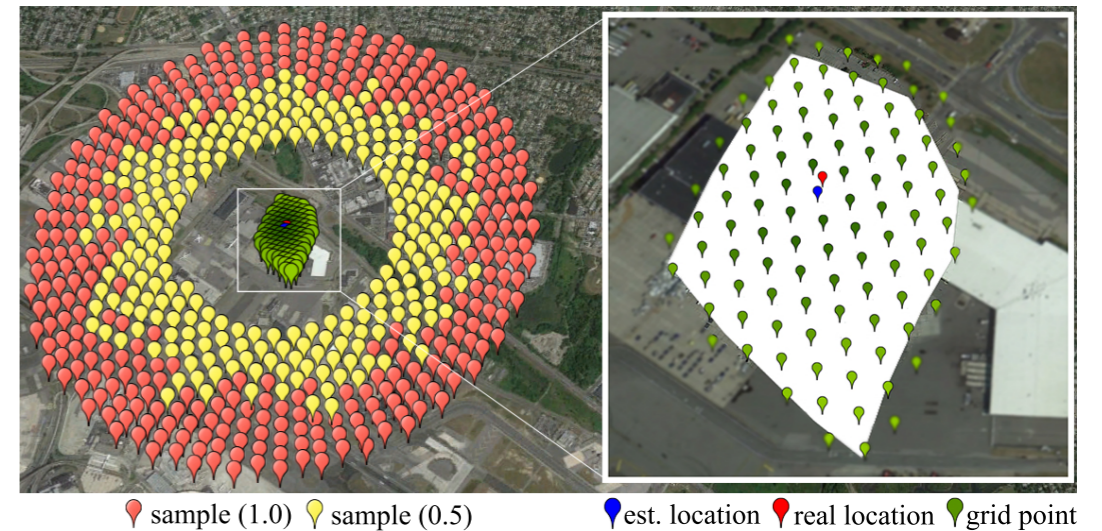


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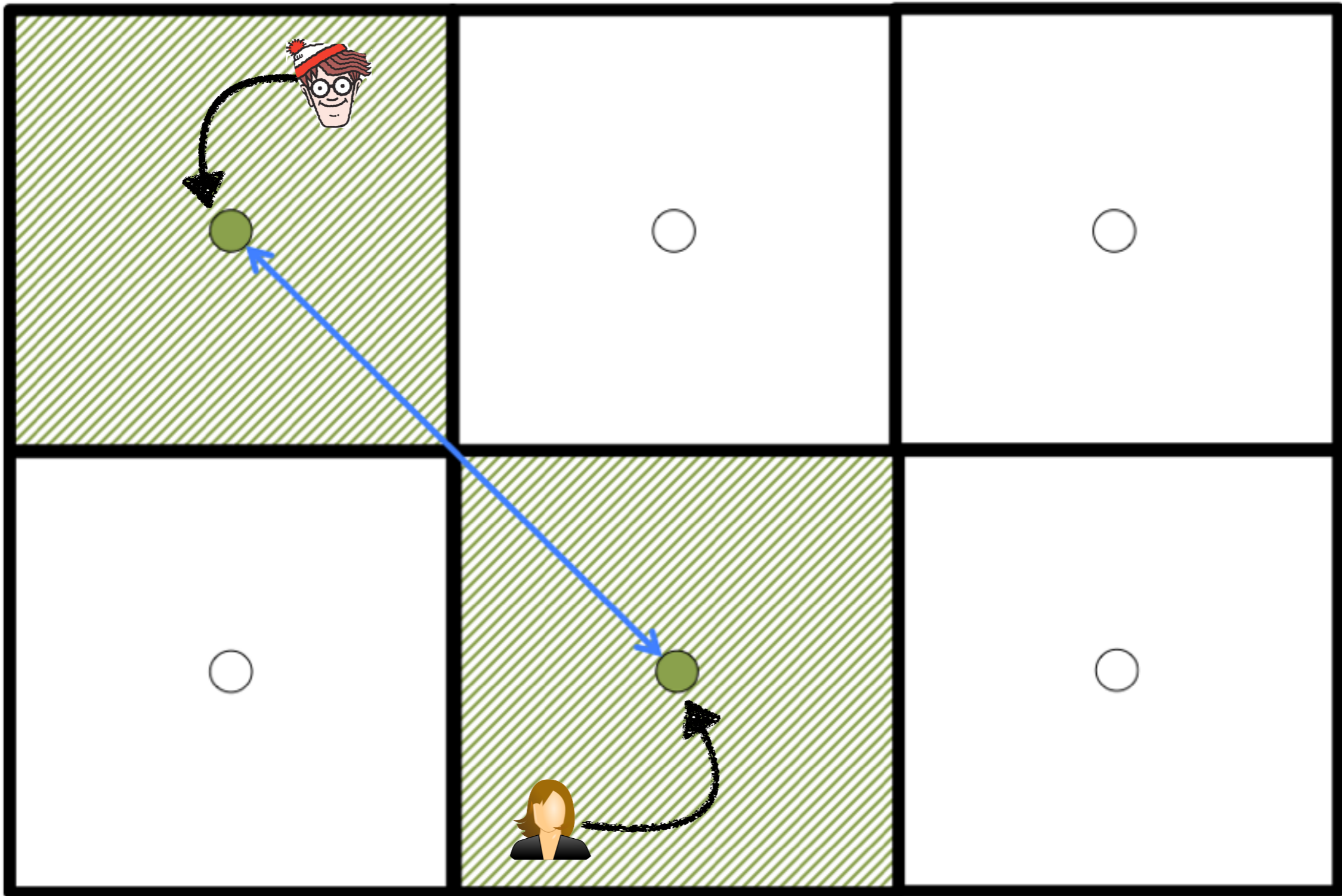
**RUDP&RANDUDP**  
avg distance 37.4m



# Preventing User Discovery

- Revisit *spatial cloaking*
  - Has been proposed for various applications
- Adapted to distance-based proximity services
- Offers nice trade-off between usability and privacy
  - Fits usability requirements of popular services





Wally's Location



Alice's Location



Distance



Grid Point



Cloaked Location



Cloaking Region

# Auditing Framework

- Many apps and services remain un-tested ( vulnerable?)
  - Too many for us to tackle!!
- We have released the **LBSProximityAuditor** framework
  - Implements **DUDP** and **RUDP**
  - Supports custom proximity oracles (e.g., Grindr)

More info:

[www.cs.columbia.edu/~polakis/](http://www.cs.columbia.edu/~polakis/)



# Responsible Disclosure



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- Contacted the 4 services we attacked
  - Details of our attacks
  - Recommendations for spatial cloaking construction



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- Contacted the 4 services we attacked
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- ☑ Facebook and Foursquare verified our findings and adopted spatial cloaking
- ☑ Facebook used our framework to test their defense





# Future Work & Conclusions



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- Demonstrated practical and effective attacks against popular services with various defenses
  - No industry standard for ensuring privacy (ad-hoc)
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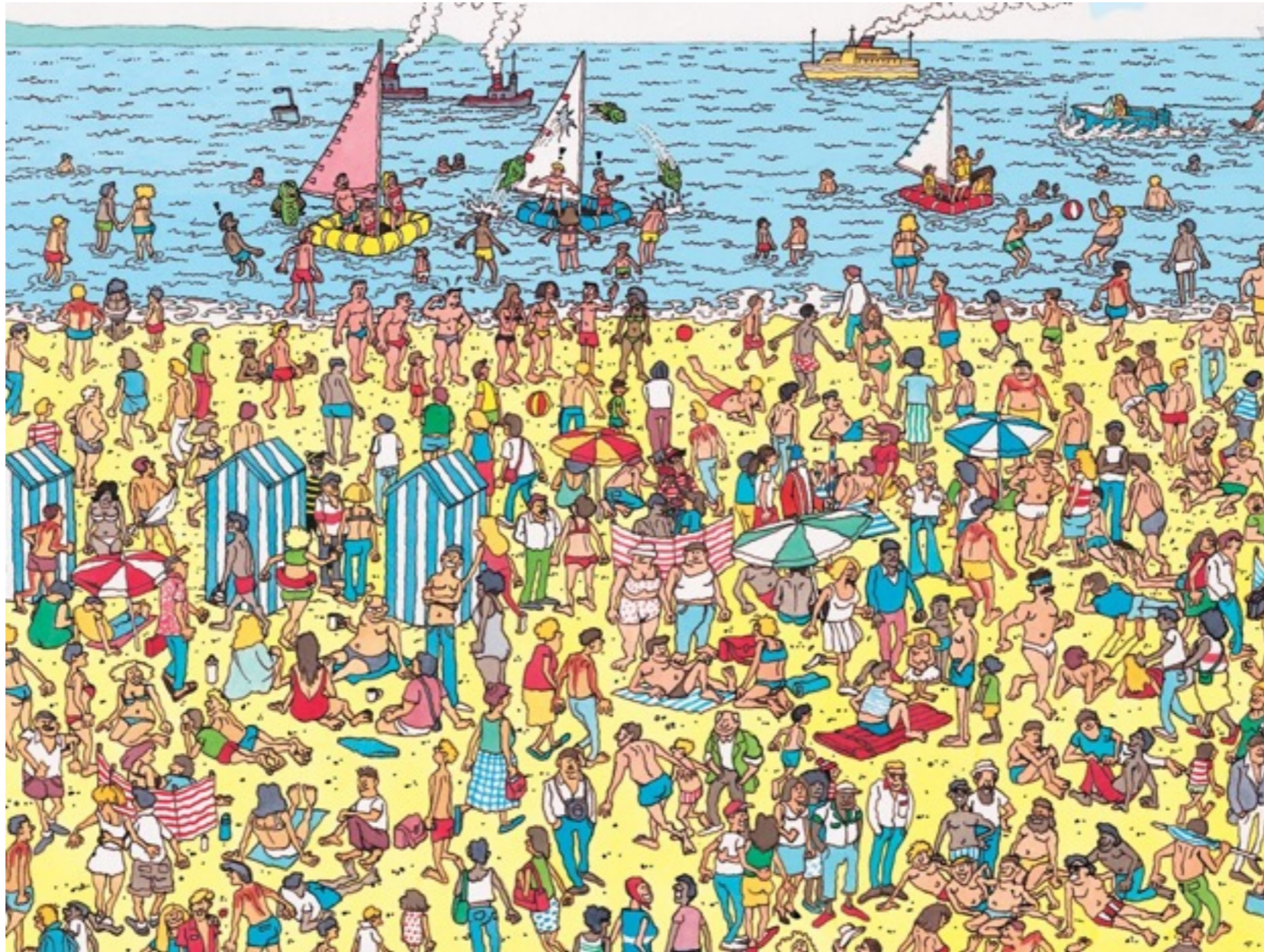


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  - No industry standard for ensuring privacy (ad-hoc)
  - **Many** apps still vulnerable
- Disclosure resulted in Facebook and Foursquare adopting spatial cloaking
- Spatial cloaking not a panacea!
  - Moving victims [Ghinita et al., GIS '09]
  - Attacks leveraging prior locations of user [Theodorakopoulos et al., WPES '14]



# Future Work & Conclusions



source: Walker Book Ltd



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source: Walker Book Ltd



# Questions?

more info:

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