

GeoPal: Friend Spam Detection in Social Networks with Private Location Proofs

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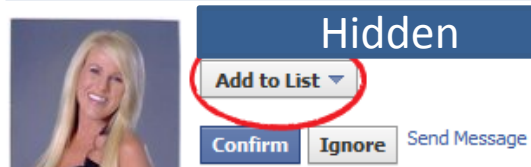
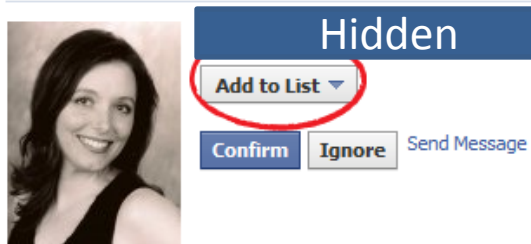
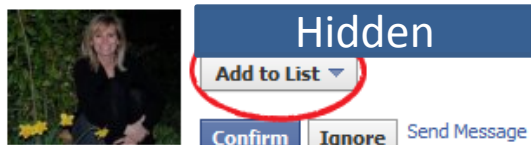
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Social Network Friend Spam

Friend invitations from people you don't know



You have 80 friend requests.



75% of 68 participants did not remember at least one of their 20 randomly selected friends

Friend Spam Consequences

Attackers can

- collect private information from victims
 - profiles, locations visited, friend lists
- spear phishing attacks
- malware dissemination

Assumptions

1. People trust more the friends whom they have met or are meeting more frequently in person
2. Hard to guess locations frequented by the victim
3. Hard to create **during the attack** a history of co-locations with the victim

Trust vs. Co-Location

People trust more the friends whom they have met or are meeting more frequently in person

3 of 20

Hidden

What is your relationship with this person?

Family Close Friend

Regular Friend Acquaintance

Other Don't Recall

I can talk to this friend about (please choose all that apply)

My Job My Social Life

My Family My Personal Life

We don't talk Chit Chat

Done Back Next

3 of 20

Hidden

How often do you meet this friend in person?

Daily Weekly

Monthly Yearly

Just Once Never

Did you meet this friend more often in the past?

Yes No

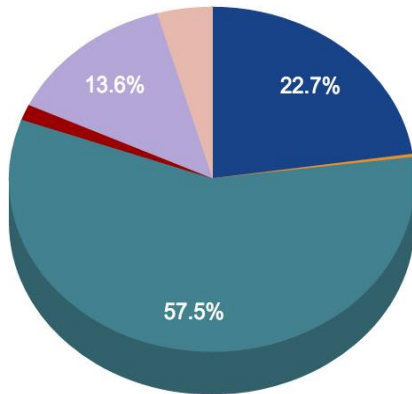
Done Back Next

GP.Question: Mobile App Questionnaire

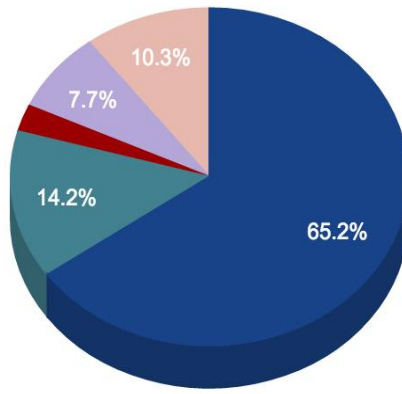
Location vs. Friend Relationship Quality (Facebook)

68 participants (18-50 years old, 57 male/11 female)

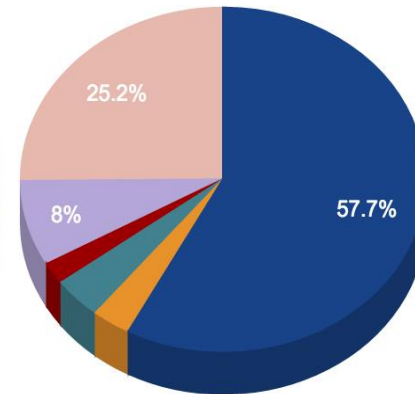
Never met
in person



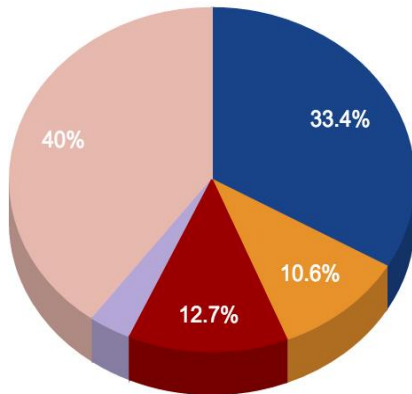
(a)



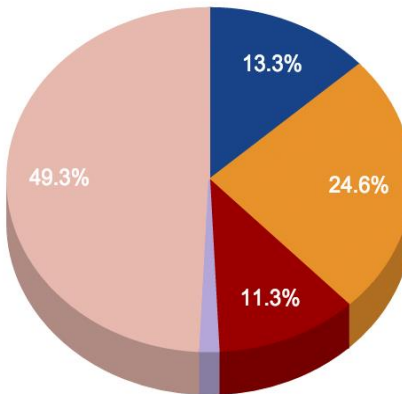
(b)



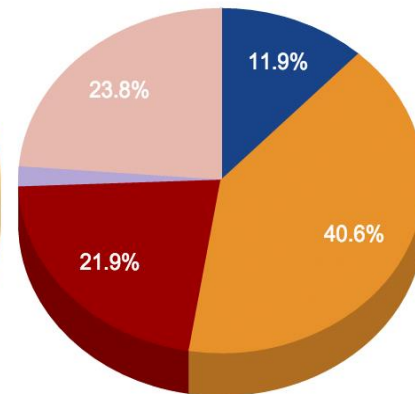
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

Met daily
or weekly

Acquaintances

Close Friend

Dont Recall

Family

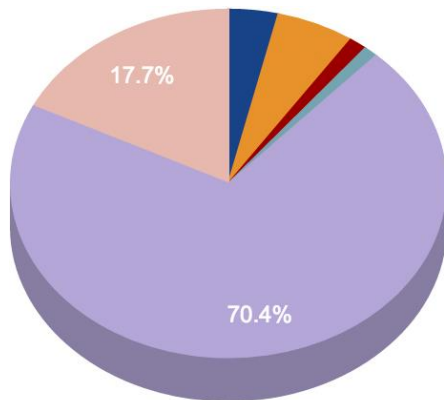
Other

Regular Friend

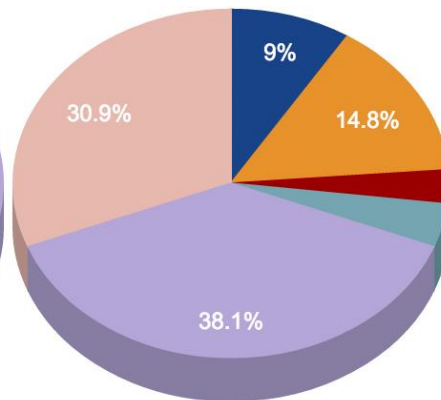
Location vs. Discussion Topics (Facebook)

68 participants (18-50 years old, 57 male/11 female)

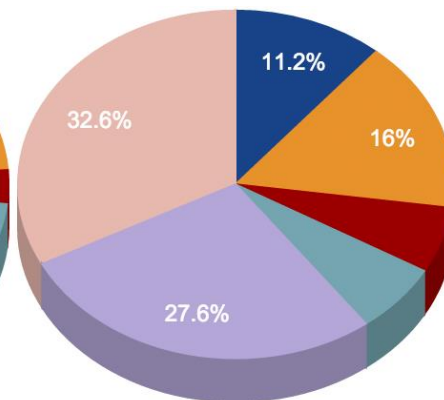
Never met
in person



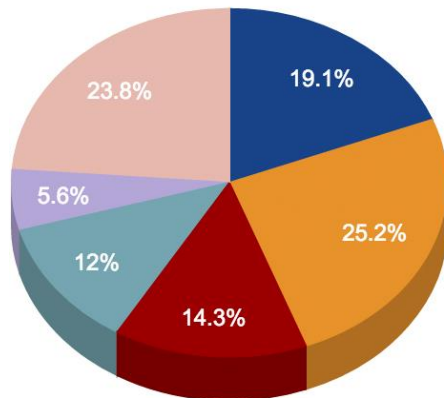
(a)



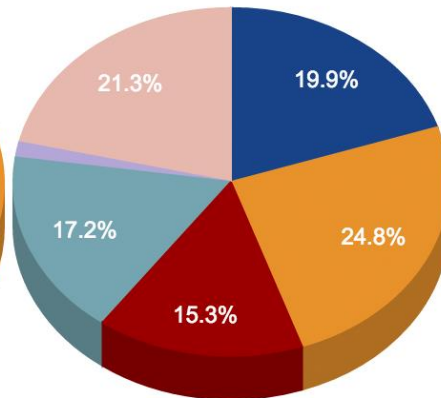
(b)



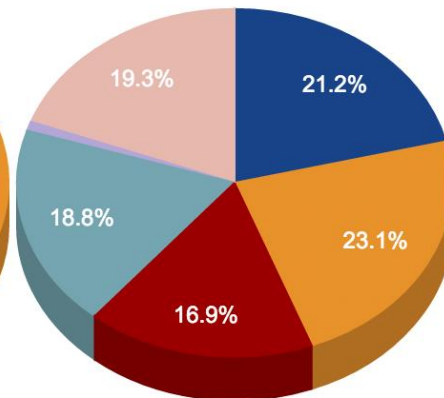
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

Met daily
or weekly

Job

Social

Family

Personal

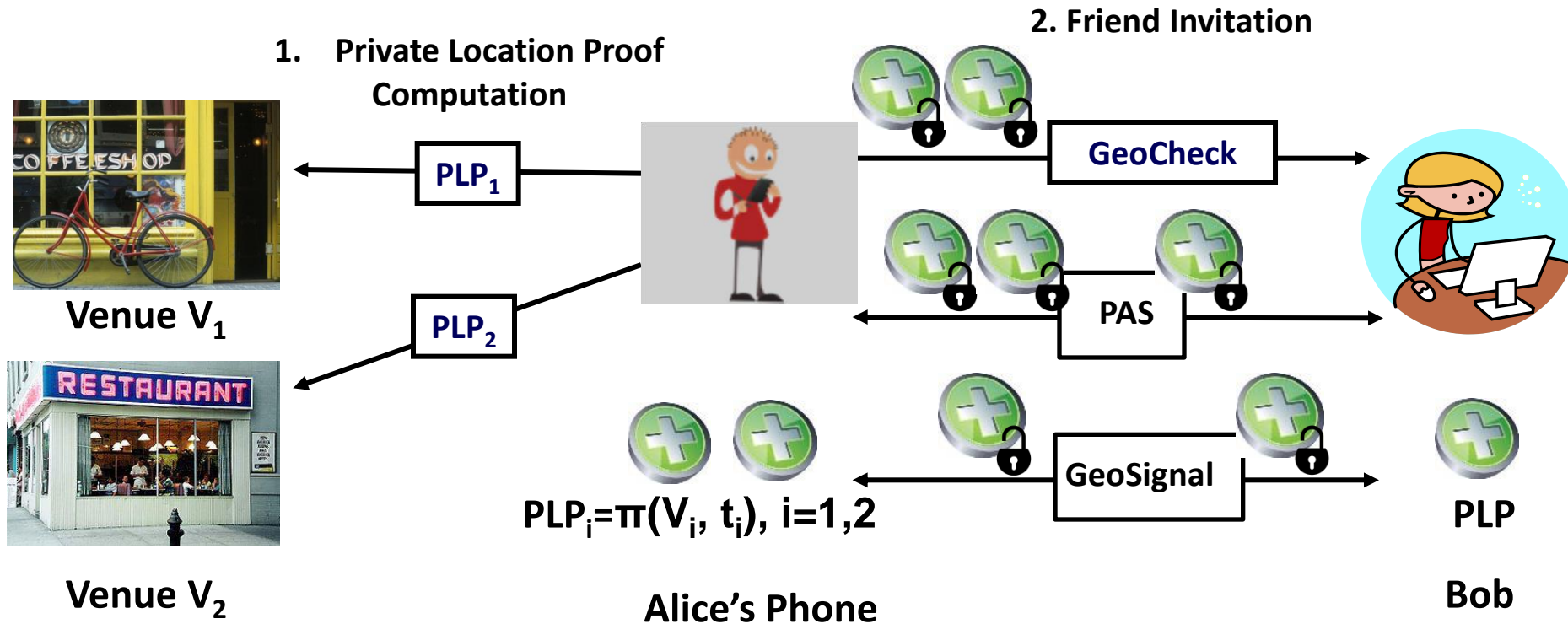
Don't Talk

Chit Chat

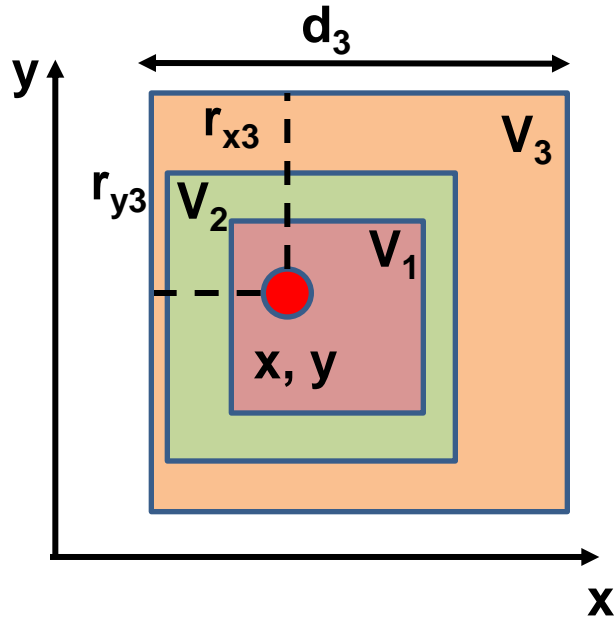
GeoPal

1. People trust more the friends whom they have met or are meeting more frequently in person
 2. It is hard to guess locations frequented by the victim
 3. It is hard to create during the attack a history of co-locations with the victim
- ❑ Mobile app that records locations visited by user
 - ❑ Use location history to establish trust with friends
 - with privacy

GeoPal: Friend Spam Detection Framework

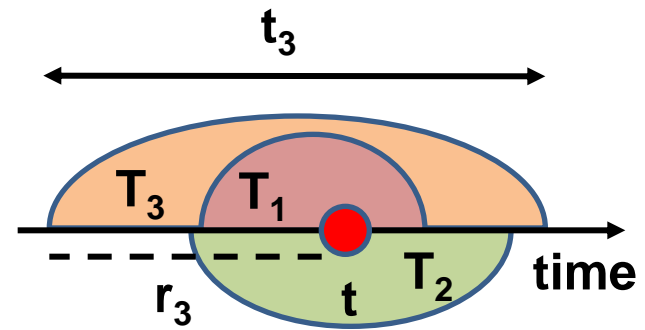


Confusion Zones



$$V_3 = [(x - r_{x3}, y + r_{y3}), (x + d - r_{x3}, y - d + r_{y3})]$$

Spatial



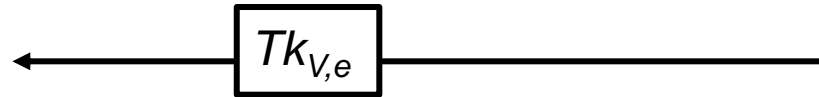
$$T_3 = [t - r_3, t + t_3 - r_3]$$

Temporal

Presence Tokens



Location V



Social Network

Social network divides

- ❑ Space at granularity of venues
- ❑ Time at granularity of “epochs” (e.g., 10 min long)

Private Location Proofs



Two users are *fuzzy co-located* when present in the same confusion zone (spatial & temporal)

Private Location
Proof

venue & time

Presence token

$$\pi(V,t) = (E_k(\text{Id}), V, t, e, Tk_{V,e}, K_{Vi}, K_{Ti}, \bar{V}, \bar{T}, E_V, E_T, \sigma)$$

signature

client pseudonym

key material

obfuscated
confusion zones

PLP Construction

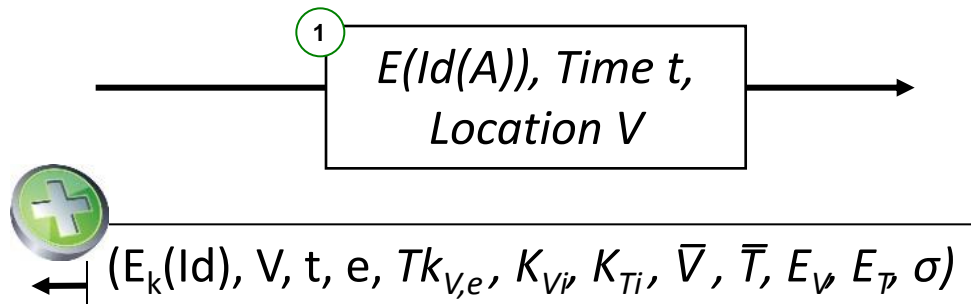
“Alice” preserves anonymity!



Alice



Location V



Social Network

2 $\bar{V} = \{V_1, \dots, V_g\}, \bar{T} = \{T_1, \dots, T_g\}$

Generate confusion zones

3 $K_{V_i}, K_{T_i} \ i=1..g$

Generate confusion keys

4 $E_V = \{E(K_{V_i} V_i) \mid i = 1..g\},$
 $E_T = \{E(K_{T_i} T_i) \mid i = 1..g\}$

Encrypt confusion zones

5 $\sigma = S_{GSN}(E(Id(A)), E_V, E_T)$

Sign location proof

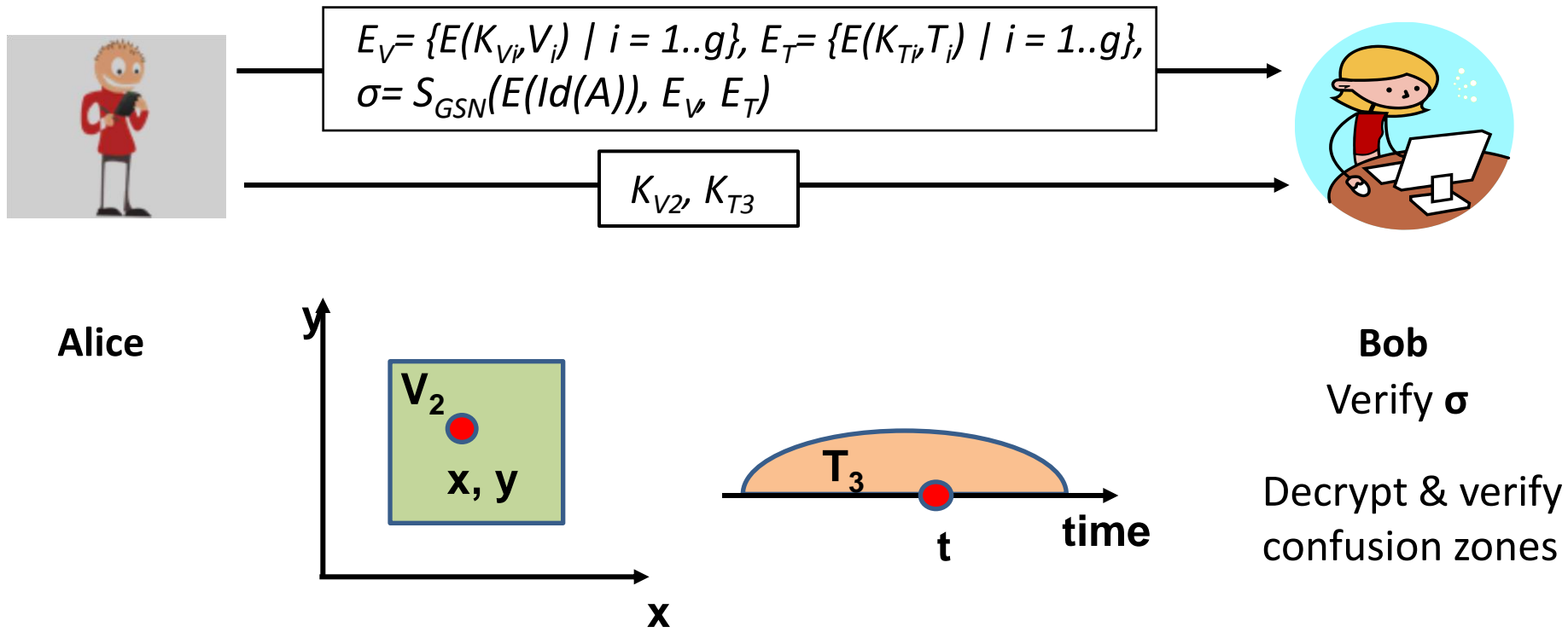
PLP Based User Trust Establishment

GeoPal uses the PLP history to establish trust

- ❑ **GeoCheck**: prove past presence at profile locations
- ❑ **PFAS**: Privately infer co-location affinity with other users
 - ❑ How many times the two users *have been* co-located
- ❑ **GeoSignal**: Privately infer present co-location events

GeoCheck: Profile Location Verifications

Prove presence around location V around time t
with privacy



$$\pi(V, t) = (E_k(\text{Id}), V, t, e, Tk_{V,e}, K_{V_i}, K_{T_i}, \bar{V}, \bar{T}, E_V, E_T, \sigma)$$

PFAS: Private Fuzzy Affinity Score

Privately determine co-location frequency of A and B



Alice

Compute intersection of sets of tokens
(secure multiparty computation)



Bob

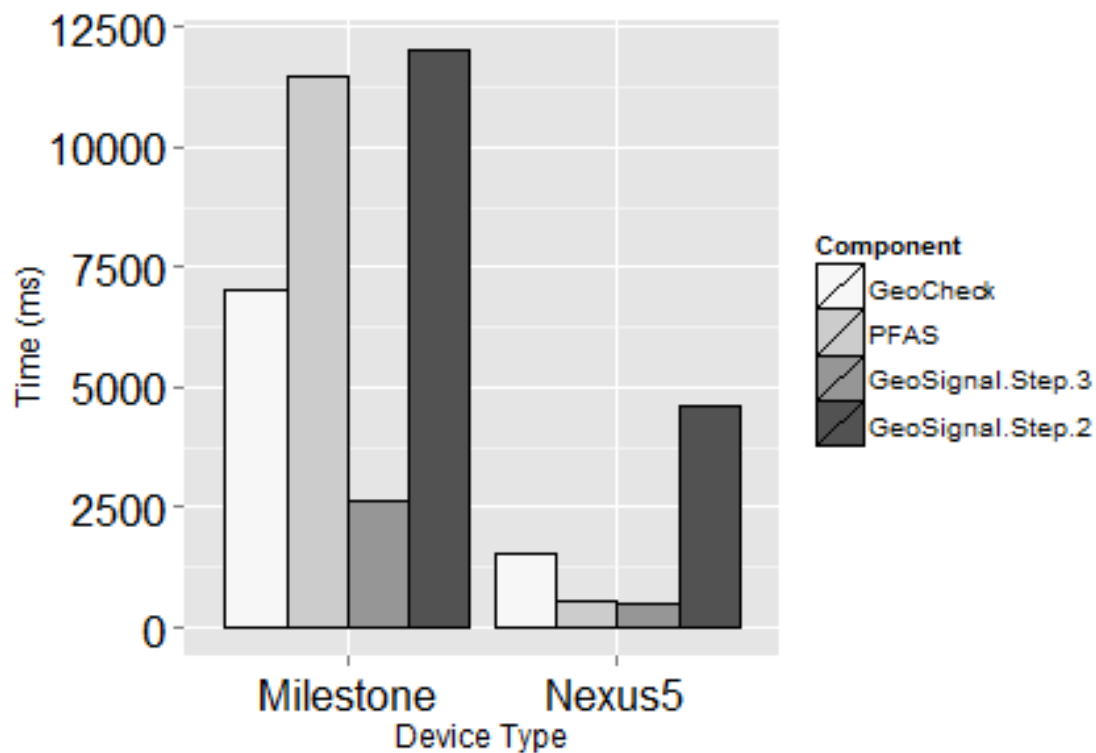
$$\pi(V,t) = (E_k(\text{Id}), V, t, e, Tk_{V,e}, K_{V|v}, K_{T|t}, \bar{V}, \bar{T}, E_V, E_T, \sigma)$$

GeoPal Evaluation

- Motorola Milestone (CPU @ 600 MHz and 256MB RAM)
- Nexus 5 with a Quad-core 2.3 GHz CPU and 2GB RAM

- Industrial grade crypto
 - Signatures: RSA with 2048 bit keys
 - Symmetric encryption: AES
 - Hashes: SHA-512

GeoPal is Practical



Nexus 5:

- ❑ 1.5ms to verify a location claim
- ❑ 1s to verify co-location over 20K+ location proofs

Conclusions

- ❑ User study: trust vs. co-location frequency relationship
 - ❑ Friend relations stronger with increased co-location
 - ❑ More discussion topics with frequently met friends
- ❑ GeoPal: seamless, location based friends spam detection
 - ❑ Exploit location history to establish trust with friends
- ❑ **With privacy:**
 - ❑ Alice learns nothing from Bob
 - ❑ Alice controls what she reveals to Bob
 - ❑ The social network does not learn Alice's locations

Questions

