## UbiComp is About Context



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# GRINDR

# <text>

# WHAT IS BLENDR?

Blendr is a social networking experience unlike any other. Using your mobile device's location-based technology, you can connect with others nearby with similar interests, hobbies, profession and much more. Discover the world around you: make friends, and build connections and explore your surroundings. Blendr makes it easy to take that first step.

#### Grindr. It's a guy thing.

Grindr is the largest all male location-based mobile network tool for Android, iPhone, iPod touch, iPad and BlackBerry.

#### Location-Based Dating Apps

Who do you want?

## Smart Phones are Great Sensors of Context

& Smartphones



#### **Sensors**:

- Accelerometer
- Camera
- Microphone
- **GPS**

. . .

**The Internet** 

#### Sensor:

► Accelerometer (motion)

#### **Inferred Context**:

- Are you driving?
- How much did you exercise today?
- Did you get enough sleep last night?
- Is the phone in your pocket?



& Smartphones

#### **Sensors**:

- Accelerometer
- Camera
- Microphone
- **GPS**
- The Internet

•••

▶ ..

#### Sensor:

• ...

► Camera

#### **Inferred Context**:

- Who are you with?
- Is it daytime?
- Are you on vacation?
- Are you out at a bar?



& Smartphones

#### **Sensors**:

- Accelerometer
- Camera
- Microphone
- **GPS**
- The Internet

•••

#### Sensor:

Microphone

#### **Inferred Context**:

- What kind of place are you at?
- Is it crowded there?
- Are you at a movie theatre?
- Are you in an argument?
- Is the phone in your pocket?
- Who are you with?
- What are you saying?



& Smartphones

#### **Sensors**:

- Accelerometer
- Camera
- Microphone
- **GPS**
- The Internet

•••

• ...

#### Sensor:

► GPS (location sensing)

#### **Inferred Context**:

- Where are you?
- Who are you with?
- What are you doing?
- Where are you going?
- Are you stuck in traffic?
- Are you late for work?
- What is your routine?
- Where did you sleep last night?



& Smartphones

#### **Sensors**:

- Accelerometer
- Camera
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- **GPS**
- The Internet

•••

#### Sensor:

. . .

• The Internet

#### **Inferred Context**:

- Who are you?
- Who are your friends?
- Who are your family?
- Who is your spouse?
- Where did you grow up?
- What places are near by?
- What is your schedule?

& Smartphones

#### **Sensors**:

- Accelerometer
- Camera
- Microphone
- **GPS**

. . .

The Internet

# Location

# Why is location important?

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- A great deal of contextual information can be derived just by observing a user's location.
- Entire industries are being built and reshaped around location
  - local deals (Groupon, living social), location sharing, local search, locationbased ads, urban computing and "smart city" applications, ...



## Who are your friends?



### Bridging the Gap Between Physical Location and Online Social Networks

2010 Conference on Ubiquitous Computing

Justin Cranshaw Norman Sadeh Jason Hong Niki Kittur Eran Toch Bridging the Gap Between Physical Location and Online Social Networks

The purpose of this work is to explore the relationships between online social networks, and the real world mobility patterns of their users.



We wanted to understand how the network of interactions on Facebook differs from the network of real world interactions.

- We studied location data from over 200 Pittsburgh residents.
- Some were continuously tracked via smart phones
- Others' locations were approximated more discretely via their laptop usage.
- We compared their collected location histories with data collected from their Facebook accounts.



One of the questions we address in this work

## Co-Locations



We approach the problem in a very natural way. We look at the history of co-locations between Joe and Bob.

## Co-Locations



However, even with the history of co-locations between users, it's still highly non-trivial to predict affinity.

## Co-Locations



One reason for the difficulty (there are many) is the large number of *familiar strangers* found in a dense urban environment.



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**Context matters when looking at co-locations.** 



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We designed a set of contextual properties of co-locations that predict pretty well whether or not two people are friends.

# What are the privacy implications here?



A list of all the people you know, plus a description of **how frequently** and in **what contexts** you interact with them.

# What are the privacy implications here?

[see above picture]

# Location & Privacy



# The (near) Future



some privacy?

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Phones let you turn tracking off per app

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

# But many applications use location in complex ways

![](_page_33_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Apps will need richer access control policies

![](_page_34_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Policy Configuration is Complex

#### Capturing Location-Privacy Preferences: Quantifying Accuracy and User-Burden Tradeoffs

Personal Ubiquitous Computing, 2011

Mike Benisch Patrick Kelley Norman Sadeh Lorrie Cranor

![](_page_36_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_36_Figure_1.jpeg)

Figure 4: The average accuracy (bars indicate 95% confidence intervals) for each group, under each of the different privacy-setting types. For these results, we hold constant the cost for inappropriately revealing a location at c = 20.

- White-lists (on and off switches) do pretty well at capturing sharing preferences with close friends and family.
- For sharing with more diverse social groups, more expressive policies are required to capture user preferences.
- Even the most complex policies are only 60-70% efficient for social groups beyond Friends and Family.

![](_page_37_Figure_3.jpeg)

Figure 4: The average accuracy (bars indicate 95% confidence intervals) for each group, under each of the different privacy-setting types. For these results, we hold constant the cost for inappropriately revealing a location at c = 20.

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**People have complex preferences** 

![](_page_38_Figure_4.jpeg)

Figure 4: The average accuracy (bars indicate 95% confidence intervals) for each group, under each of the different privacy-setting types. For these results, we hold constant the cost for inappropriately revealing a location at c = 20.

### LOCACCINO

#### Continuous Friend-To-Friend Location Sharing With Rich Privacy Settings

![](_page_39_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Location Sharing Policies**

![](_page_41_Picture_0.jpeg)

### **Location Sharing Policies**

## Comments, Limitations, Criticisms???

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[raise hands now]

Efficiency is a **best case** analysis. It assumes the user is actually capable of knowing (and specifying in advance) the optimum policy. Real world policies will be less accurate.

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# Comments, Limitations, Criticisms???

The analysis (for the most part) ignores user motivations and utilities of sharing. There are many complex reasons why people would want to share their location. It's difficult for the participant to anticipate in advance what these reasons might be.

# Why do people share their location?

# Why do people share their location?

[sorry, raise hands again]

## Location Sharing is more than checking up on friends.

## Foursquare

![](_page_50_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Checkins

- When users are at a place they want to share with their friends, they "check-in."
- Check-ins are viewable only by your social connections, and other people who are checked-in to the same place as you.
- If people are checked in near by to you, you'll receive a push notification on your phone.
- Users get points and rewards for checkins.

![](_page_53_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_54_Picture_1.jpeg)

By seeing where your friends go, you can discover new places to visit.

![](_page_55_Picture_1.jpeg)

• By seeing where your friends go, you can discover new places to visit.

![](_page_55_Picture_3.jpeg)

Foursquare Apps: An Ecosystem of Location Sharing

![](_page_57_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### DON'T EAT AT

Get a text message when you check into a NYC restaurant that is at risk of being closed for health code violations.

and to prove

SIGN IN WITH FOURSQUARE

![](_page_59_Picture_3.jpeg)

@maxstoller

Beation 3.67 New York City Health Code

THE CITY OF NEW YORK 8541 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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Section 3.17 New York City Health Code

DO NOT REMOVE

### **Takeaway:**

# People share their locations for lots of different reasons.

Understanding user motivations is important to understanding how do design privacy mechanisms for location sharing.

- UbiComp envisions a world with thousands of invisible computing devices embedded wherever we go.
- This suggests we can expect lots of third party devices tracking our location (not just cell phones).
- This may mean even **less** control over our location data (at least the smart phone is **ours**).

![](_page_61_Picture_3.jpeg)

# The (distant) Future

# Questions?

#### Justin Cranshaw jcransh@cs.cmu.edu @jcransh (twitter)

![](_page_62_Picture_2.jpeg)