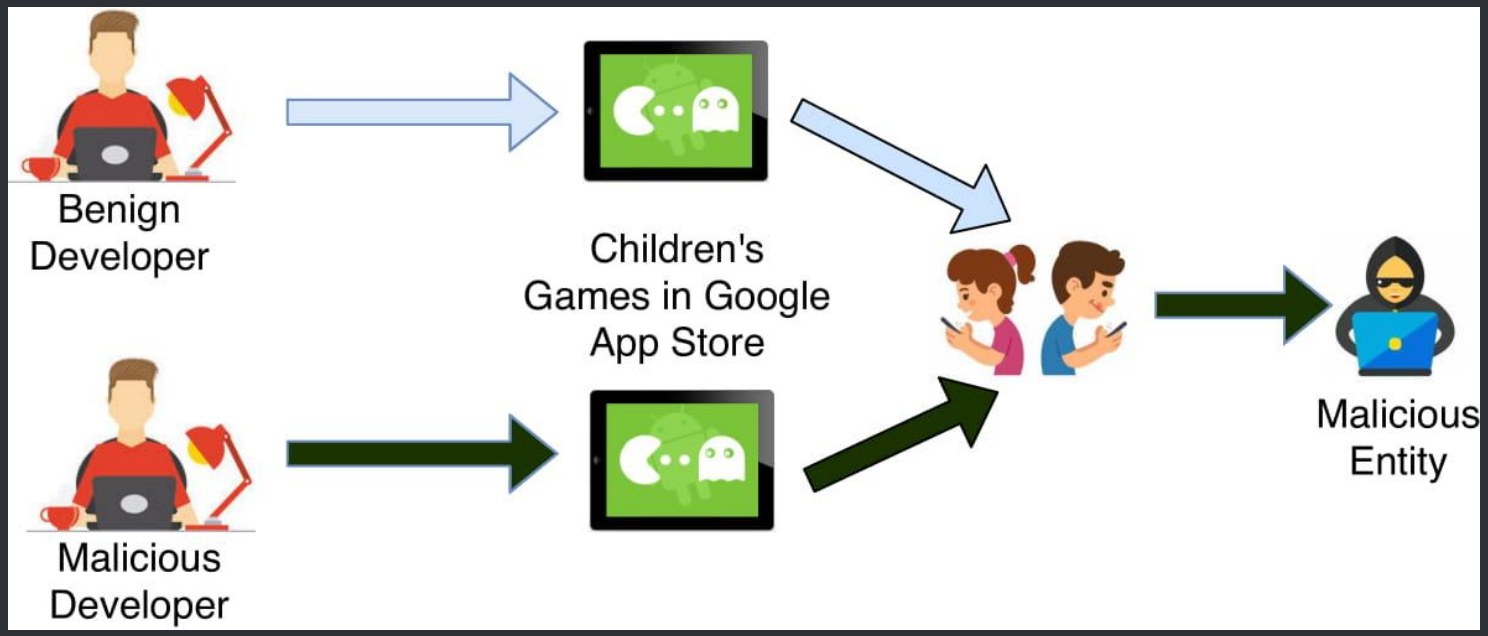
Detecting Privacy Violations in Children's Apps Using HPCs

Suha Hussain
Queens High School for the Sciences
Grade 12

Background Information



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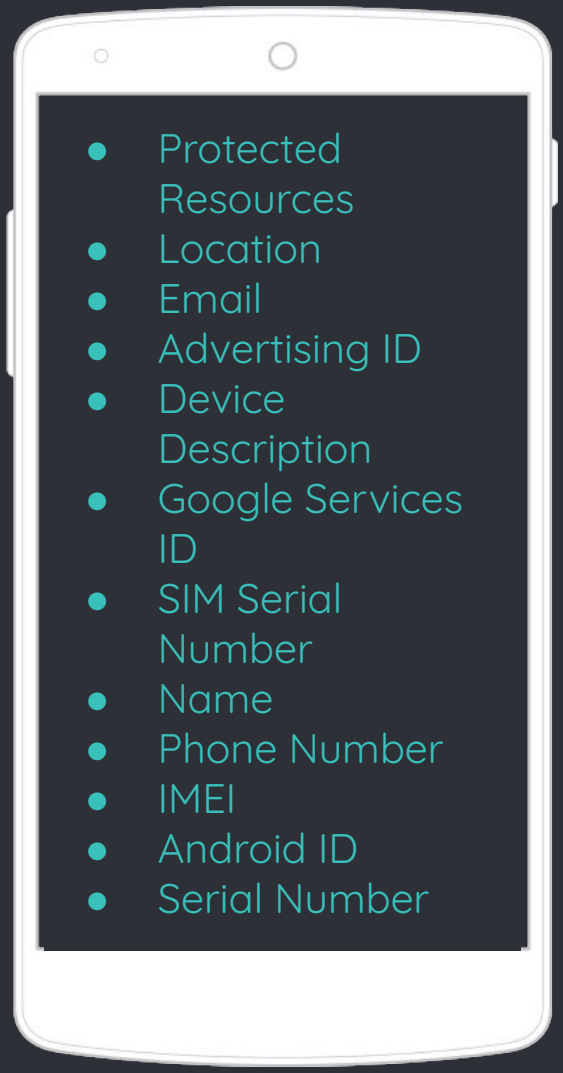
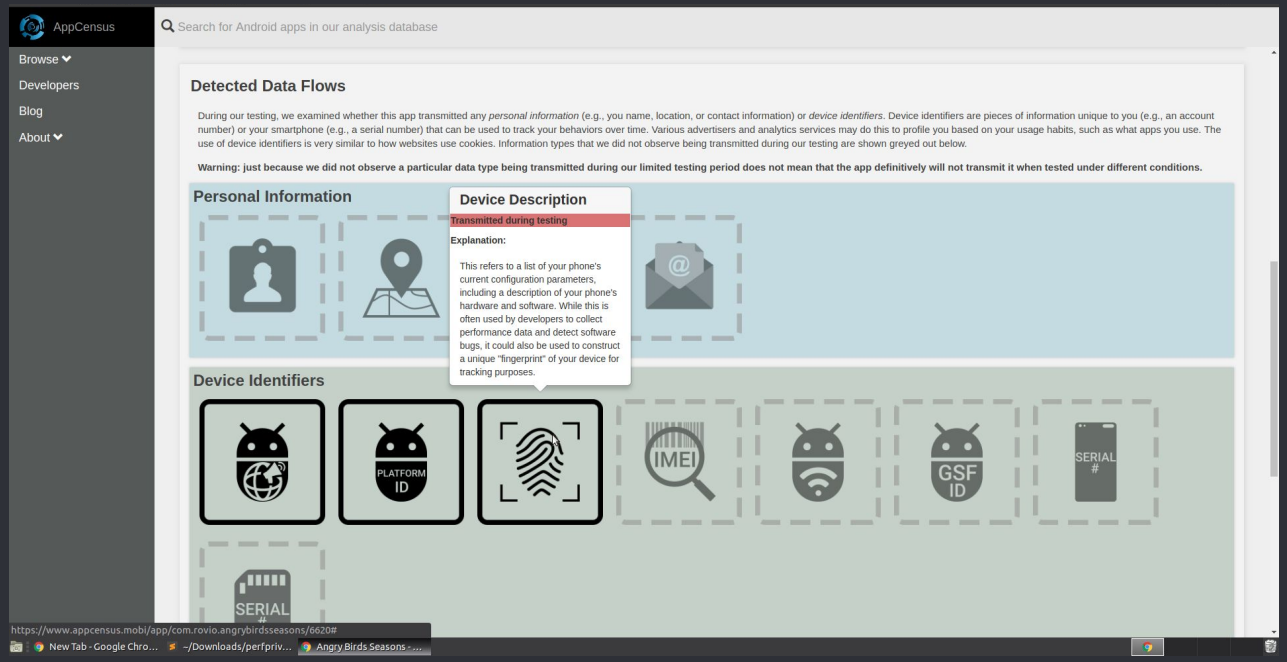


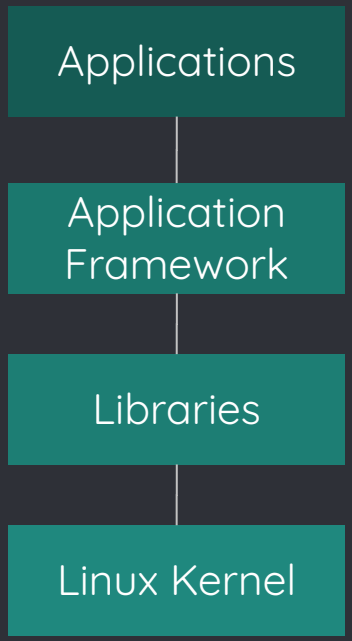
Background Information

- Reyes et al., 2018



Background Information

- Weaver et al., 2013
- Chen et al., 2010
- Zhou et al., 2012
- Lu et al., 2014
- Singh et al., 2017
- Gulmegozlu et al., 2017



Objective

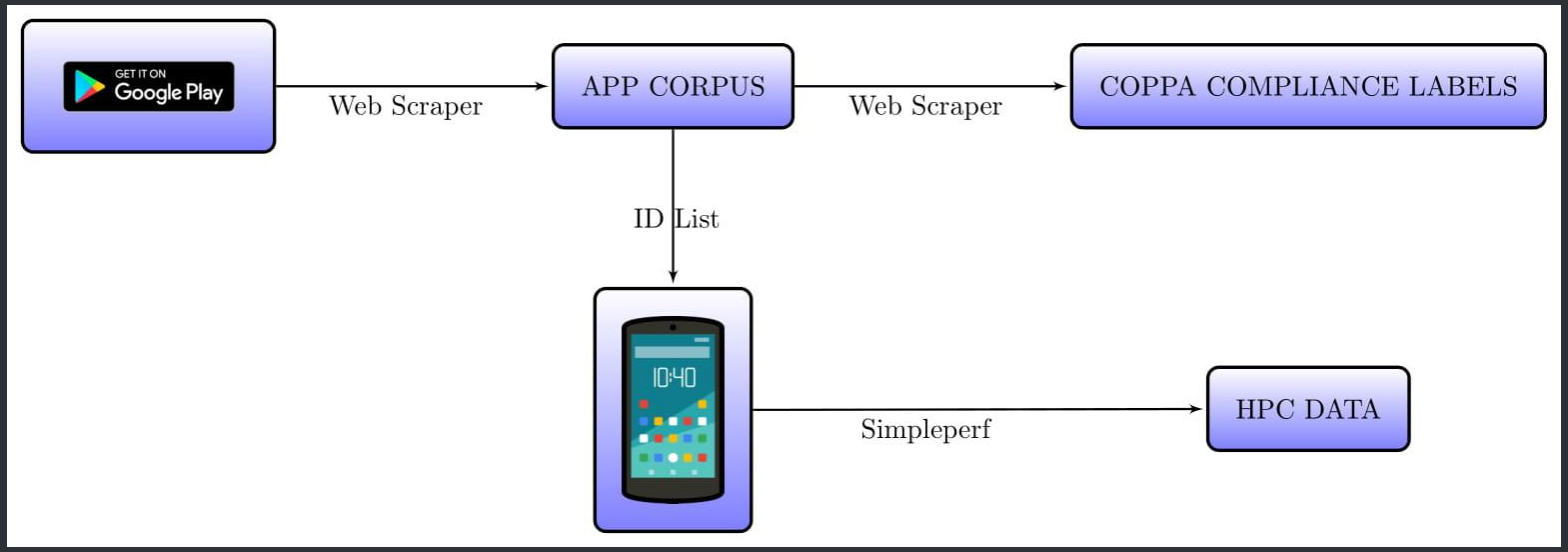
- Develop a machine learning classifier that can detect the COPPA compliance status of an Android app from HPC data

Overall Methodology

1. Collect data.
2. Prepare and establish dataset.
3. Develop and test general violation detectors.
4. Develop and test specialized violation detectors.

Data Collection Methodology

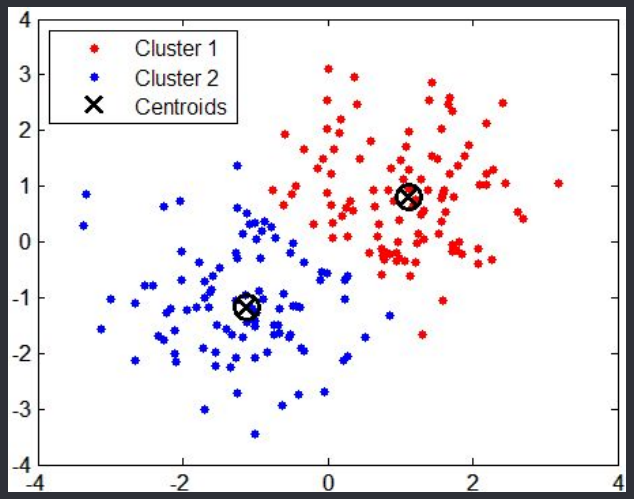
Materials: Python, Google Play Store, Sublime Text, App Census Data, Moto-G Smartphone, Android 8.0, Monkey, Simpleperf

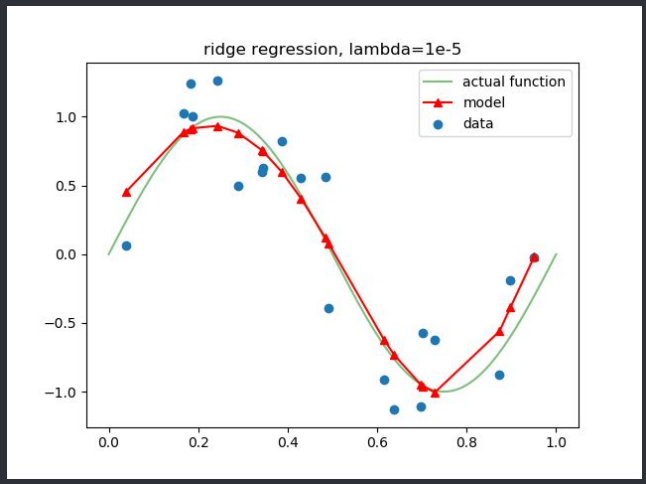


Data Preparation Methodology

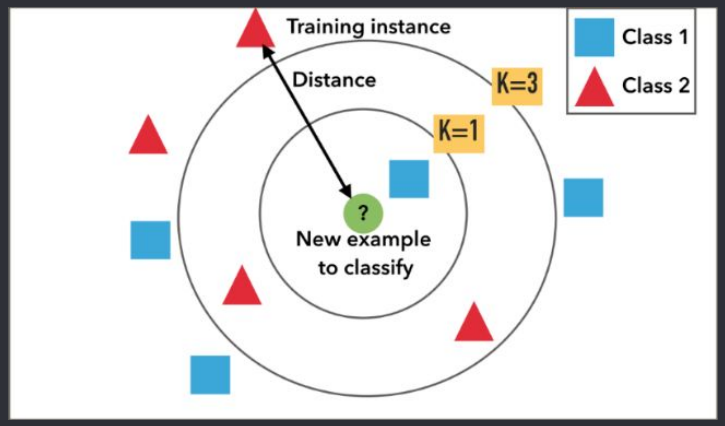
Materials: Dataset, Jupyter Notebooks, Python 3, Scikit-Learn, Slurm Cluster (GPUs)

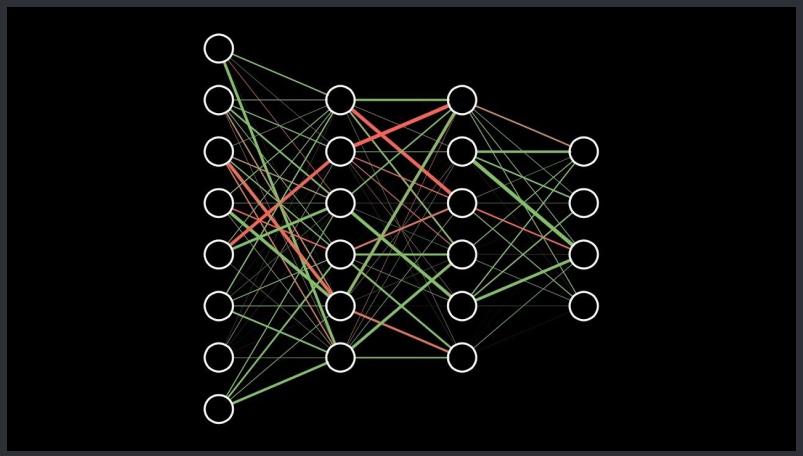
1. Apply k-means clustering to the HPC data.
2. Apply Ridge or LASSO regression to a copy of the dataset as a form of feature reduction.

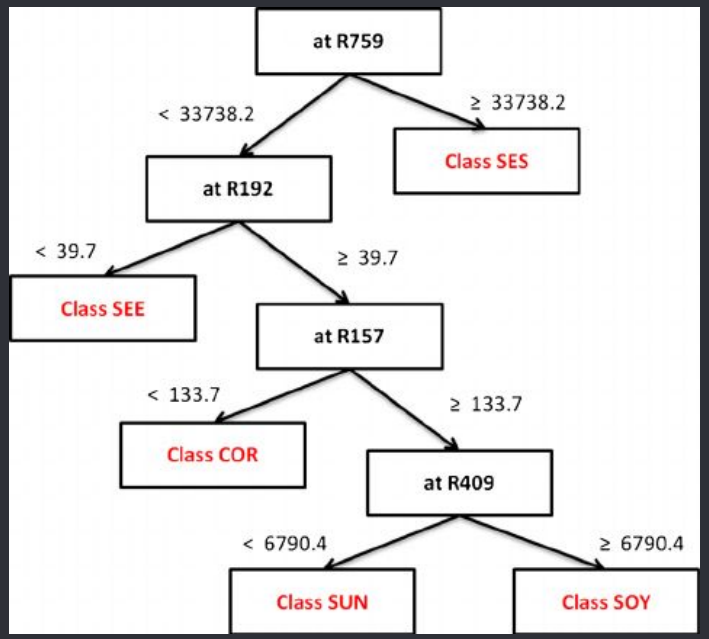




Supervised Learning Techniques

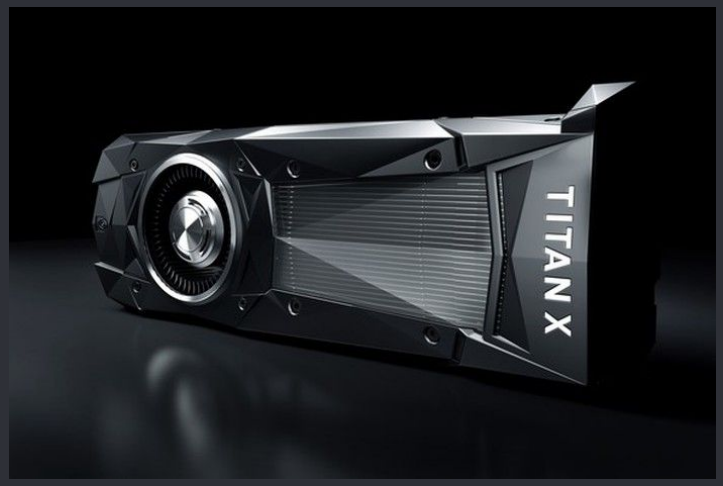






Detection Materials

- Python 3
- Scikit-Learn
- Keras with Tensorflow backend
- Slurm cluster (GPUs)
- Jupyter Notebooks



General Detection Procedure

1. Develop and test k-nearest neighbors (KNN), decision tree (DT), random forest (RF), and a multilayer perceptron neural network (NN) to the dataset that has not undergone feature reduction with general labels.
2. Test the same algorithms on the dataset with general labels that has undergone feature reduction.

General Detection Results

Method	TPR	FPR	Precision	Accuracy
KNN	94.36	0.000035	99.99	99.94
RF	92.11	0.000034	99.99	99.91
DT	86.96	0.000320	99.99	99.84
NN	95.81	0.000370	99.99	99.92

Data without feature reduction

General Detection Results

Method	TPR	FPR	Precision	Accuracy
KNN	95.65	0.000086	99.99	99.94
RF	91.70	0.000051	99.99	99.91
DT	87.40	0.000200	99.99	99.84
NN	92.40	0.000100	99.99	99.91

Data with feature reduction

Specialized Detection Procedure

1. Split the COPPA compliance labels of the dataset by feature.
2. Apply feature reduction.
3. Develop and test k-nearest neighbors (KNN) to each subdataset.

Specialized Detection Results

COPPA Violation	HPC Parameters	Accuracy
Serial	instructions raw-l1-dcache raw-load-retired branch-stores	99.06
Advertising ID	L1-icache-load-miss raw-l1-icache raw-bus-access raw-bus-cycles	99.10
Device Description	L1-icache-load-misse dTLB-store-misses branch-load-misses branch-misses	99.01

Limitations

- The machine learning classifiers were not incorporated within the operating system of an Android phone.
- The classifiers were not optimized for robustness or resource consumption.
- The Monkey tool has a sub-optimal execution path, compromising the veracity of the data.
- A specialized detector was not developed for every COPPA feature.

Suggestions

- Generate HPC data from a tool that performs the function of Monkey that makes use of reinforcement learning.
- Utilize HPCs for GDPR violation detection.
- Incorporate the software as part of a two-phase detection system.
- Incorporate the software within the layers of the Android operating system.

Conclusion

- Utilizing HPCs for COPPA violation detection yields high accuracies and low misclassification rates in addition to being adaptable and efficient.

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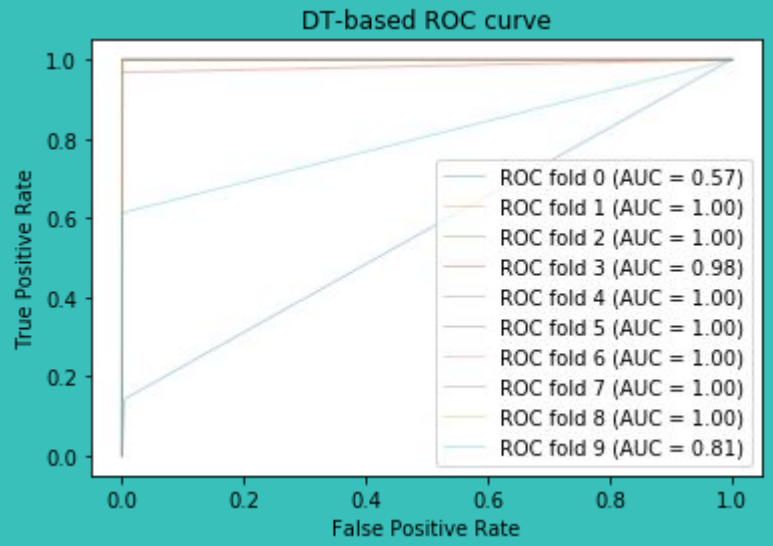
Thank you for your time.

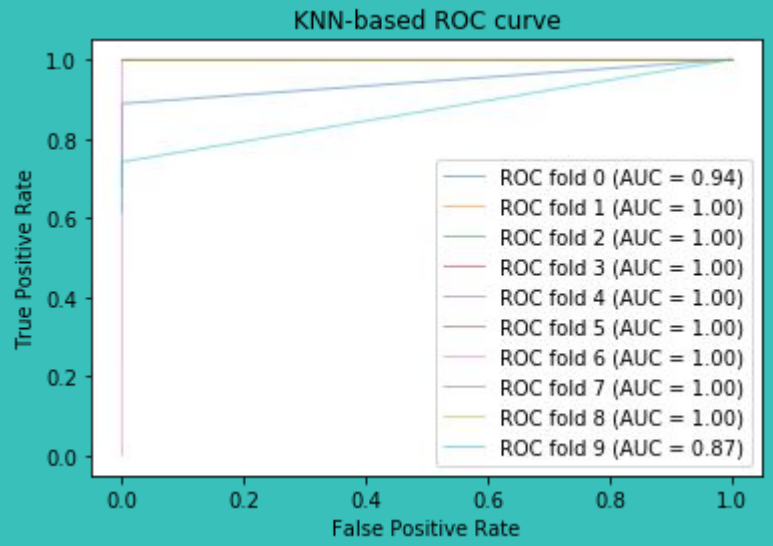
ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?

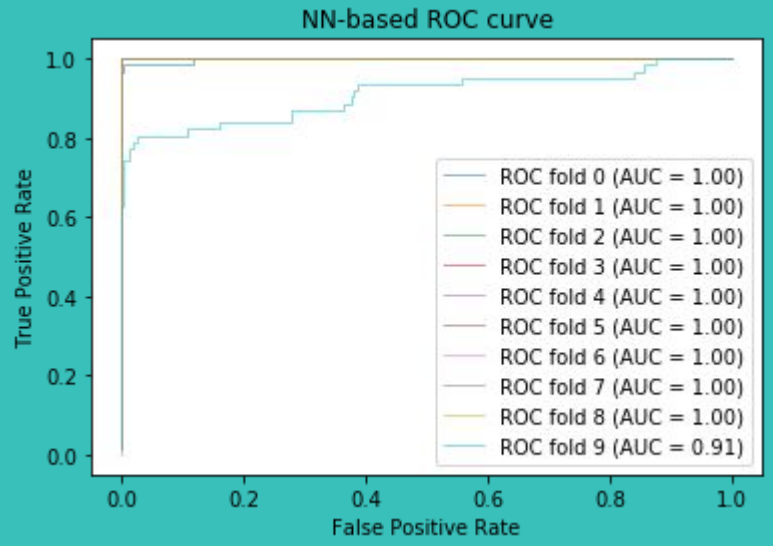
More information can be found in the Appendix of this presentation or at sshussain.me.

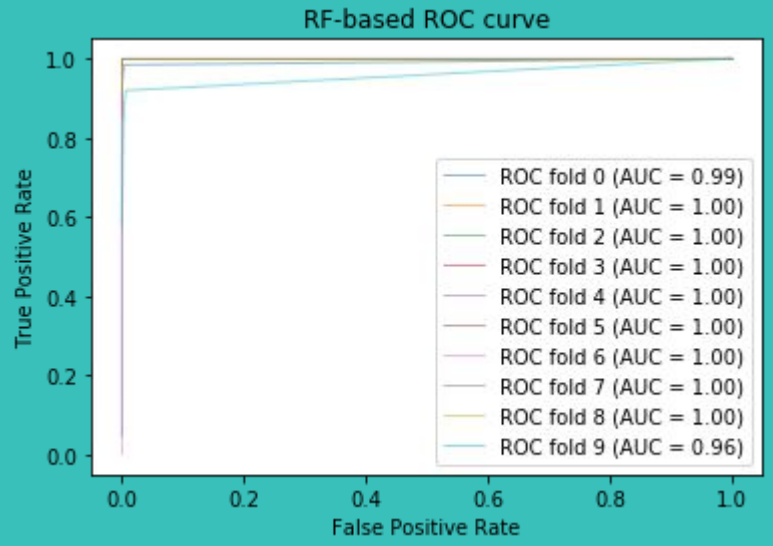
APPENDIX

General Detection Results (Without FR)









General Detection Results (With FR)