The technologies of mobile communications and ubiquitous computing pervade our society, and wireless networks sense the movement of people and vehicles, generating large volumes of mobility data. Miniaturization, wearability, pervasiveness is producing traces of our mobile activity, with increasing positioning accuracy and semantic richness:

- Location data from mobile phones: GSM cell positions
- GPS tracks from mobile devices receiving geo-positions from satellites

This is a scenario of great opportunities and risks:

- on one side, mining this data can produce useful knowledge, supporting sustainable mobility and intelligent transportation systems;
- on the other side, individual privacy is at risk, as the mobility data contain sensitive personal information.

**GeoPKDD objectives:** How to discover useful knowledge about human movement behaviour from mobility data, while preserving the privacy of the people under observation? GeoPKDD has started a new exciting multidisciplinary research area, at this crossroads of mobility, data mining and privacy.

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**Breakthrough analytical methods for mining from massive trajectory datasets**

**T-Warehouse**

**Problem:** How to explore the aggregated properties of moving objects along the spatio-temporal dimensions, such as the presence or speed of vehicles in the various locations at varying times?

**Idea:** A T-warehouse is a spatio-temporal data cube representing various aggregated measures of the moving objects.

**Method:** our T-OLAP engine allows exploratory analysis, drilling up and down the spatial and temporal dimensions.

**T-Anonymity**

**Problem:** Mobility data may reveal personal habits, preferences, etc. How to avoid that a malicious attacker reconstructs the exact identity of a person associated to a de-identified trajectory?

**Idea:** A T-anonymous trajectory dataset is one where the itinerary of each person is indistinguishable from that of other k−1 persons (anonymity = hiding in the crowd).

**Method:** our T-anonymity methods transform a trajectory dataset into a new, k-anonymous dataset, such that the key analytical properties are preserved.

**T-Clustering**

**Problem:** How to discover groups of objects with similar movement behaviour in massive trajectory datasets, such as a systematic home-work-home commuting behaviour?

**Idea:** A T-cluster is a set of similar trajectories, according to a repertoire of trajectory similarity functions.

**Method:** our density-based T-clustering algorithm discovers clusters in trajectory data.

**T-Patterns**

**Problem:** How to discover frequent itineraries in massive trajectory datasets?

**Idea:** A T-pattern is a sequence of locations that are frequently visited in the specified order with similar transition times.

**Method:** our T-pattern mining algorithm automatically discovers frequent T-patterns in trajectory data.

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**Mastering the Complexity of the GeoPKDD Process**

**Semantic-based query and reasoning system**

**Spatio-temporal query primitives**
- to select and pre-process trajectory data w.r.t. geographical background knowledge
- trajectory reconstruction and anonymization primitives

**Trajectory mining primitives**
- to extract various mobility patterns and models
- a Data Mining Query Language, to allow the user to drive the entire analytical process

**A reasoning component**
- to specify domain-driven ontologies
- to infer types of trajectories and patterns

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**Visual-Analytics environment**

**Visualization of T-Patterns**
- to support the navigation of the extracted patterns

**Progressive refinement of T-clusters**
- interactive clustering of very large trajectory datasets
- user-driven exploration and evaluation of the discovered T-clusters

**Visual exploration of the T-Warehouse**
- visual T-OLAP operations to browse aggregated measures, such as aggregated presence and speed of moving objects (triangle base = presence, triangle height = speed)