



Engaging Content
Engaging People



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Privacy Preserving Personalisation

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W3C Workshop on Privacy and Linked Data

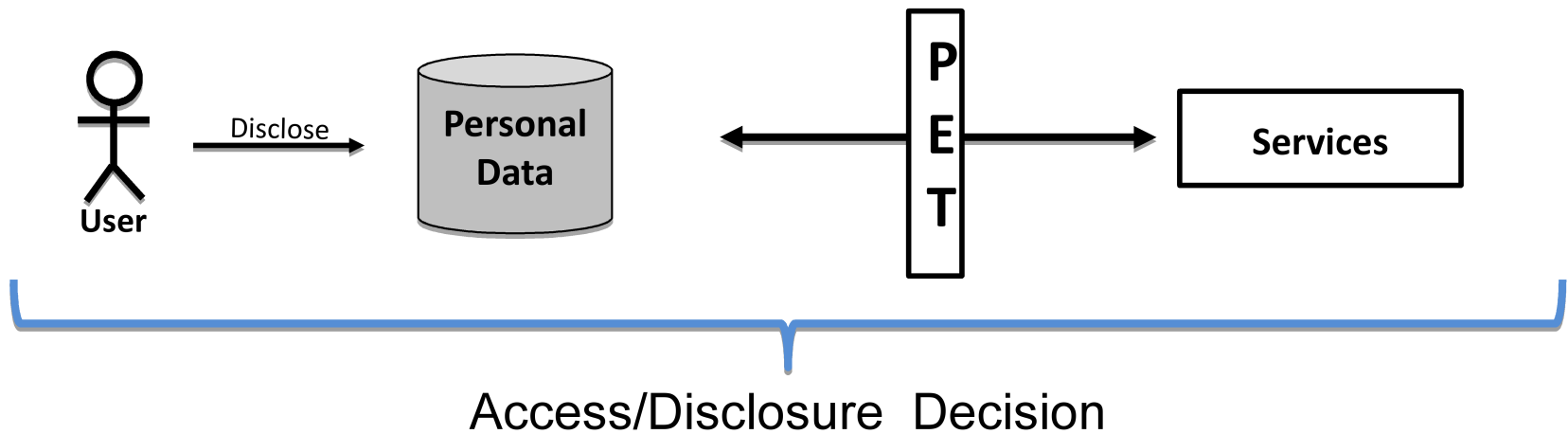
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Problems:

- Lack of user understanding for system-made(automatic) disclosure decisions
- Lack of runtime(active) user engagement in making disclosure decisions

1. To empower users in disclosure decision

Help users for increasing control over accessing to their personal data by

- Understanding disclosure decision
- Active engagement

2. To balance between automatic disclosure decision and active user engagement



- 1. Characteristics and Taxonomy of Personal Data**
- 2. Scrutable Disclosure Decision**
 - Making Automatic Disclosure Decision
 - Explaining Automatic Disclosure Decision
 - Expressing Disclosure Decision in Natural Language
- 3. Active User Engagement**
 - Evaluating consequence
 - Recommending action
 - Confirming access

Purpose a framework

Ontological access control model

Use advantage of semantic web technologies – reasoning

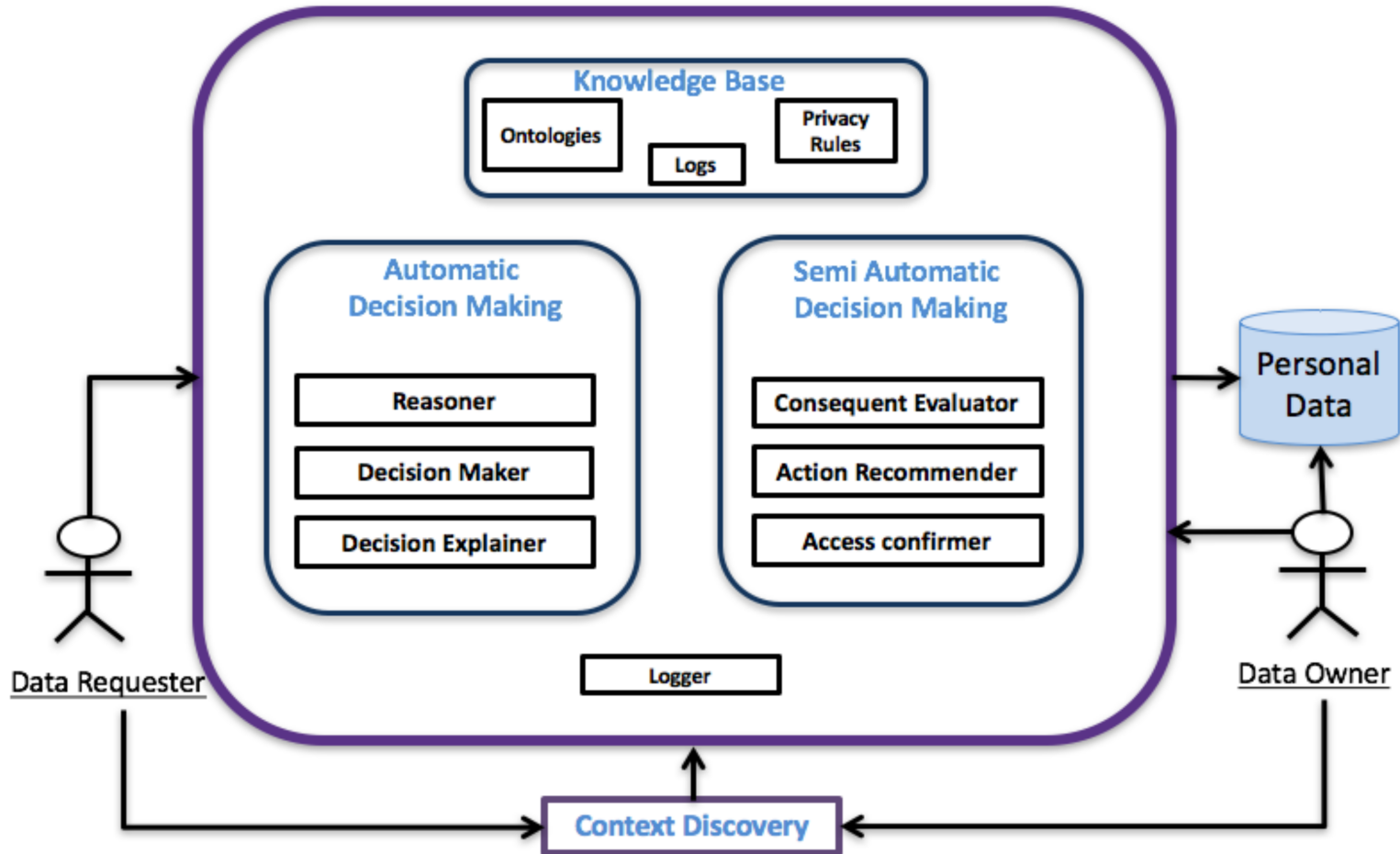
- Ontologies for modelling – OWL – using protégé
- Semantic rules for privacy policies – SWRL
- Using model in Apache Jena API
- Semantic reasoning for inference – Pellet
- Applying appropriate SPARQL queries to return the result for access decision
- Using OwlExplanation¹ to explain inferred axioms
- Using Triple2NL² to convert triples into natural language

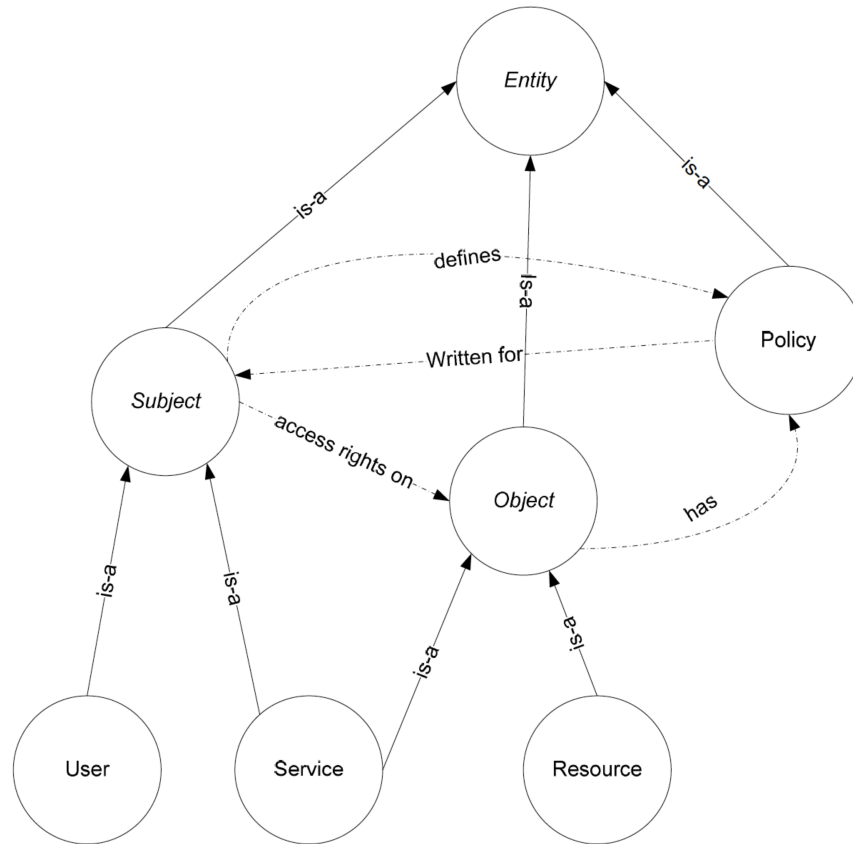
¹ Horridge, M., Parsia, B., & Sattler, U. (2009).

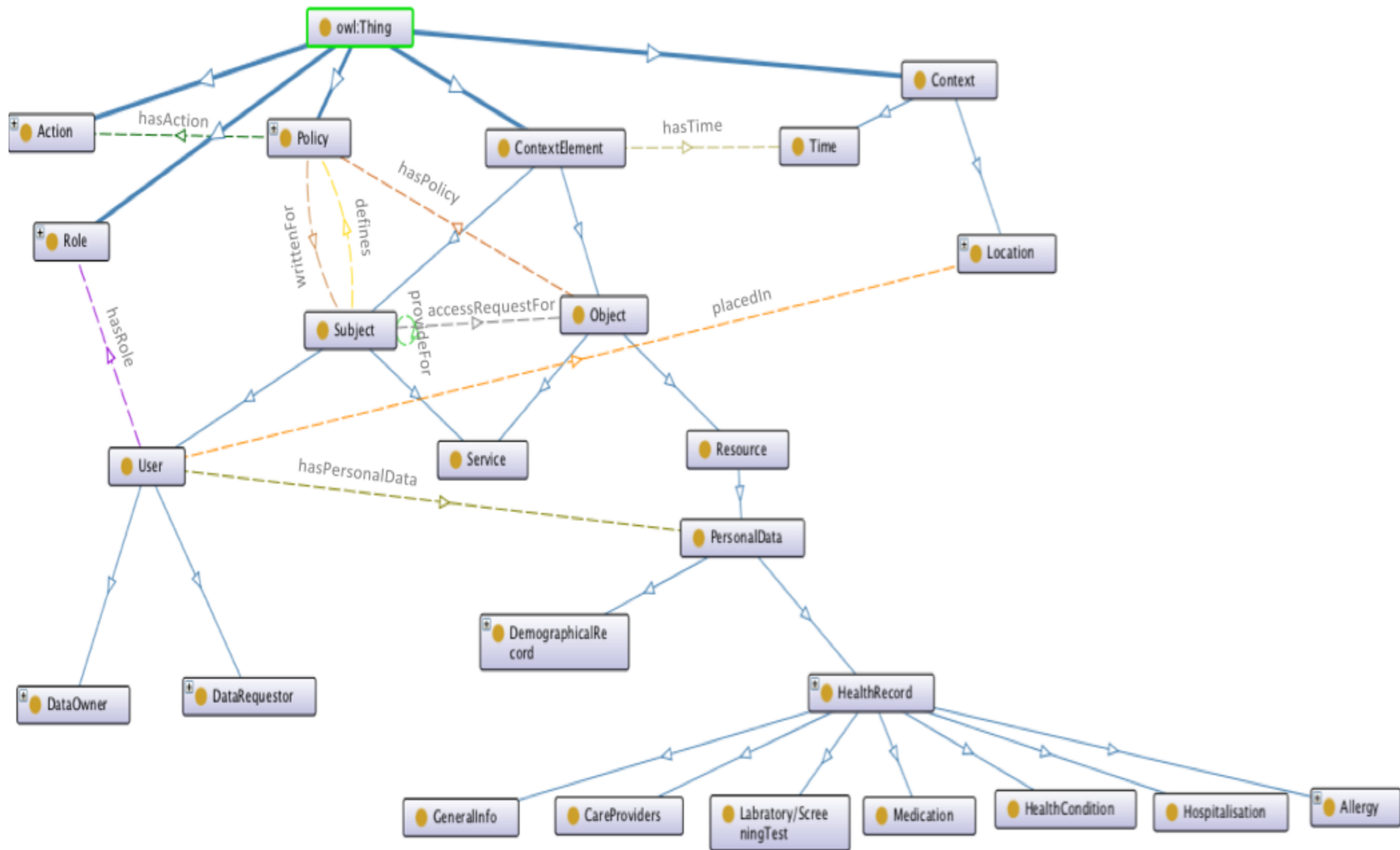
The OWL Explanation Workbench: A toolkit for working with justifications for entailments in OWL ontologies, 1, 1–5.



Privacy Preserving Unit







plc-1: *Dr. Erik as Julie's family doctor can access and modify her health record.*

```
DataOwner(?do) ^ DataRequestor(?dr) ^ HealthRecord(?hr) ^  
DemographicalRecord(?dmr1) ^ DemographicalRecord(?dmr2) ^  
Policy(?plc) ^ hasPersonalData(?do, ?dmr1) ^ hasPersonalData(?dr, ?  
dmr2) ^ name(?dmr1, "Julie") ^ name(?dmr2, "Dr. Erik") ^ hasRole(?dr,  
gp) ^ providerFor(?dr, ?do) ^ hasPersonalData(?do, ?hr) ^  
accessRequestFor(?dr, ?hr) ^ hasPolicy(?hr, ?plc) -> has Action(?  
plc, "modify")
```

SPARQL query that shows who have access to which data based on which policy

```
PREFIX ns: <http://www.semanticweb.org/ramisa/ontologies/2017/7/basicOntology#>
PREFIX rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>

SELECT DISTINCT ?dtR ?RequesterName ?RequesterRole ?AccessedData ?Action ?dtO ?OwnerName ?Policy
WHERE {
    ?dtR rdf:type ns:DataRequestor.
    ?Policy rdf:type ns:Policy.
    ?dtO rdf:type ns:DataOwner.
    ?AccessedData rdf:type ns:PersonalData.
    OPTIONAL{?dtR ns:hasPersonalData ?dem.
        ?dem ns:name ?RequesterName}
    ?dtR ns:hasRole ?RequesterRole.
    ?Policy ns:writtenFor ?dtR.
    ?dtR ns:accessRequestFor ?AccessedData.
    ?AccessedData ns:hasPolicy ?Policy .
    ?Policy ns:hasAction ?Action.
    ?Policy ns:description ?PolicyDescription.
    ?dtO ns:hasPersonalData ?dem1.
    ?dem1 ns:name ?OwnerName.
    ?dtO ns:hasPersonalData ?AccessedData.
}
```

RequesterName	RequesterRole	RequestedData	Action	OwnerName	PolicyDescription
"Dr. Murphy"	ns:specialist	"Allergy Record"	ns:modify	"Julie"	"Each specialist, which located in assigned patient location, can modify her/his health record."
"Dr. Erik"	ns:gp	"Health Record"	ns:modify	"Julie"	"Dr. Erik as Julie's family doctor can access and modify her health record."



Disclosure decision – asserted axiom

:dtR-1 rdf:type :DataRequestor.

:dtR-1 :hasPersonalData :demR-2.

:demR-2 :name “Dr. Erik”.

:dtO-1 rdf:type :DataOwner.

:dtO-1 :hasPersonalData :demR-1.

:demR-1 :name “Julie”.

:hr-1 rdf:type :PersonalData.

:dtO-1 :hasPersonalData :hr-1.

:dtR-1 :accessRequestFor :hr-1.

:hr-1 :hasPolicy :plc-1.

:hr -1 :description “Health Record”

:plc-1 rdf:type :Policy.

:plc-1 :writtenFor :dtR-1.

:plc-1 :hasAction “modify”.

:plc-1 :description “Dr. Erik as Julie’s family doctor can access and modify her health record.”.

Disclosure decision – inferred axiom

:dtR-2 rdf:type :DataRequestor.
:dtR-2 :hasPersonalData :demR-3.
:demR-3 :name “Dr. Murphy”.
:dtO-1 rdf:type :DataOwner.
:dtO-1 :hasPersonalData :demR-1.
:demR-1 :name “Julie”.
:alg-1 rdf:type :PersonalData.
:dtO-1 :hasPersonalData :alg-1.
:dtR-1 :accessRequestFor :alg-1.
:alg-1 :hasPolicy :plc-2.
:alg-1 :description “Allergy Record”
:plc-2 rdf:type :Policy.
:plc-2 :writtenFor :dtR-2.
:plc-2 :hasAction “modify”.
:plc-2 :description “Each specialist, which located in assigned patient location, can modify patient’s health record.”.

```
[Explanation <ObjectPropertyAssertion(<ns:hasPolicy> <ns:alg-1> <ns:plc-2>)>  
  SubClassOf(<ns:Allergy> <ns:HealthRecord>)  
  DLSafeRule( Body(ClassAtom(<ns:Allergy> Variable(<ns:alg>))  
                    ClassAtom(<ns:DataOwner> Variable(<ns:do>))  
                    ClassAtom(<ns:HealthRecord> Variable(<ns:alg>))  
                    ClassAtom(<ns:HealthRecord> Variable(<ns:hr>))  
                    ObjectPropertyAtom(<ns:hasPersonalData> Variable(<ns:do>) Variable(<ns:alg>))  
                    ObjectPropertyAtom(<ns:hasPersonalData> Variable(<ns:do>) Variable(<ns:hr>))  
                    ObjectPropertyAtom(<ns:hasPolicy> Variable(<ns:hr>) Variable(<ns:plc>)))  
    Head(ObjectPropertyAtom(<ns:hasPolicy> Variable(<ns:alg>) Variable(<ns:plc>))) )  
  ObjectPropertyAssertion(<ns:hasPersonalData> <ns:dtO-1> <ns:alg-1>)  
  ClassAssertion(<ns:HealthRecord> <ns:hr-1>)  
  ObjectPropertyAssertion(<ns:hasPersonalData> <ns:dtO-1> <ns:hr-1>)  
  ClassAssertion(<ns:Allergy> <ns:alg-1>)  
  ClassAssertion(<ns:DataOwner> <ns:dtO-1>)  
  ObjectPropertyAssertion(<ns:hasPolicy> <ns:hr-1> <ns:plc-3>)  
]
```

Thank you

