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¹Ontology Engineering Group, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid ²Department of Computer Science and Engineering, University of Bologna Ensuring Personal Data
Anonymity in Data Marketplaces
through Sensing-as-a-Service
and DLTs

Overview

- 1. Personal Data
- 2. Anonymization by Aggregation
- 3. Service Design
- 4. Conclusion

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 These data transactions happen with no transparency for individuals, that are not capable of determining the fate of their personal data

Databox: Personal Data Management and Interoperability

To ensure **sovereignty** of personal data and its **interoperability** we use the **databox model**: a data store model that acts as a **virtual boundary**, where individuals can **control** *how*, *when* and *what* data is shared with external parties.

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Databox: Personal Data Management and Interoperability

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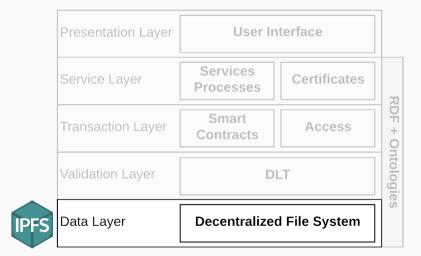
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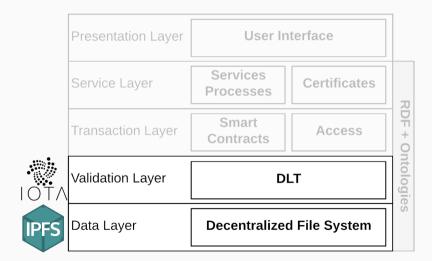
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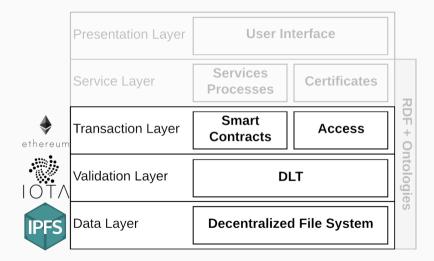
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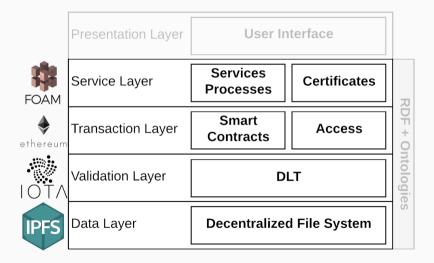
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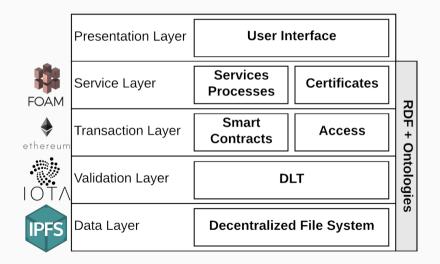
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- user shares his data by defining some policies and preferences in compliance with **GDPR**











Anonymization by Aggregation

Data Protection Techniques

Removing the association between an individual identifier (e.g. name) and a dataset is not enough



Data Protection Techniques

· k-anonymity

A data release is said to have this property if the information for each individual contained in the release cannot be distinguished from at least k-1 individuals, whose information also appear in the release

· *k*-anonymity

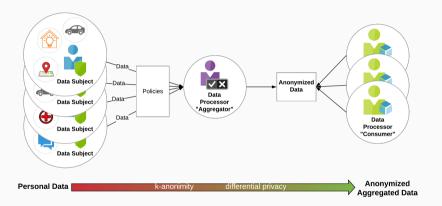
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Differential Privacy

It is traditionally enforced by adding noise to the data released (typically using the Laplace distribution). Knowing the noise distribution allows to compensate the error when analyzing release.

Data Protection Techniques Sensing-as-a-Service

Sensing-as-a-Service



SaaS has been introduced as a solution based on IoT infrastructures, usually implemented as a middleware that aggregates data coming from multiple sources, following specific policies

Service Design

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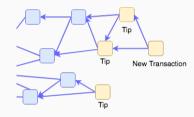
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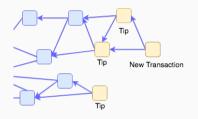
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- Each feature's data is maintained in different MAM channels \rightarrow

IOTA MAM Channels



 The IOTA ledger is structured as a Direct Acyclical Graph (DAG) called the Tangle Personal Data Anonymization by Aggregation Service Design Conclusion Feature Contract IOTA MAM Channels Aggregation Contract Evaluation

IOTA MAM Channels

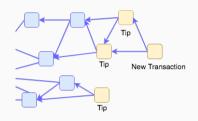


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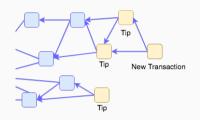
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- MAM channels take the form of a linked list of transactions ordered in chronological order



"Aggregation" Smart Contract [1/2]

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 - The *k*-DAO indeed, in every moment can decide to **vote** to redeem this deposit if the aggregator **misbehaves**.

"Aggregation" Smart Contract [2/2]

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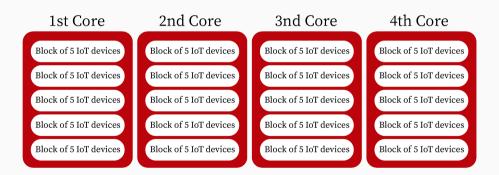
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 - Up to n < k (with n predefined) can ask for a Proof of Sensing to the aggregator in order to check quality of data

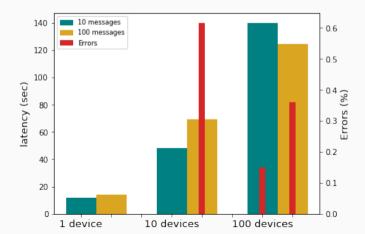
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- · Future Work
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 - · Complex queries on data stored in DLTs (e.g. Keyword search)