Multilateral Privacy and Requirements Engineering in Information Systems

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Outline

- Introduction to Approach
- Privacy Requirements Analysis Problem
- MPRA Method
- Overview of MPRA Templates

INTRODUCTION

electronic toll pricing

– functional goal:

- calculate personalized fees for each citizen depending on following parameters:
 - the distance covered
 - kind of road used

straightforward implementation

- vehicles carry on board unit
 - collects position of the vehicle over time
 - e.g., GPS receiver
- the service provider receives location data from OBU
 - to compute the bill for each customer
 - prepare detailed consumption reports for customer
 - visualize detailed report in car

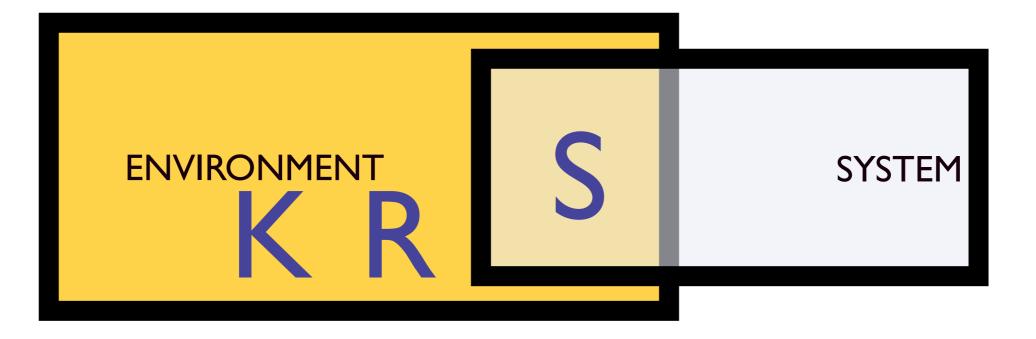
any privacy concerns?

- for individuals?
 - e.g., a specialist doctor that visits patients with peculiar disease
 - e.g., an employer wants employees to share location reports
- for communities?
 - e.g., a rich and poor community whose neighborhood border
 - e.g., tax authority demands data for confirming tax returns
- for a car-sharing family?
 - e.g., parents and children

- all of these are (somehow) about privacy and the design of the system
- how do we deal with these issues when developing systems?
 - specifically: during requirements engineering

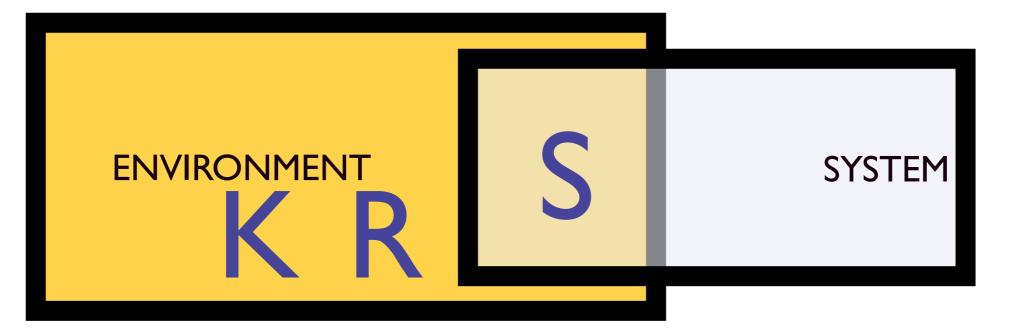
PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS PROBLEM

Zave and Jackson Model of RE



- K: domain assumptions describe the behavior of the environment as it is
- R: requirements are statements about the desired conditions in an environment
- S: specification is a restricted form of requirement providing enough information for the engineer to implement the system

Zave and Jackson Model of RE



$K, S \vdash R$

requirements

- *functional requirements* state the desired behavior of the environment
- non-functional requirements either constrain the behavior of the environment or define certain desired qualities of the environment

multilateral privacy requirements engineering

- reconcile:
 - privacy notions (legal & surveillance studies)
 - privacy solutions (computer science)
 - in a social context
 - multilaterally
 - during requirements engineering

multilatera analysis

ENVIRONMENT stakeholders

end users

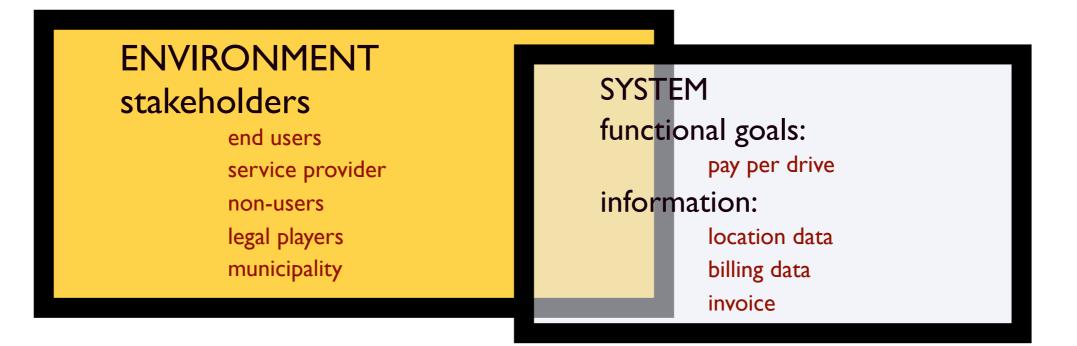
service provider

non-users

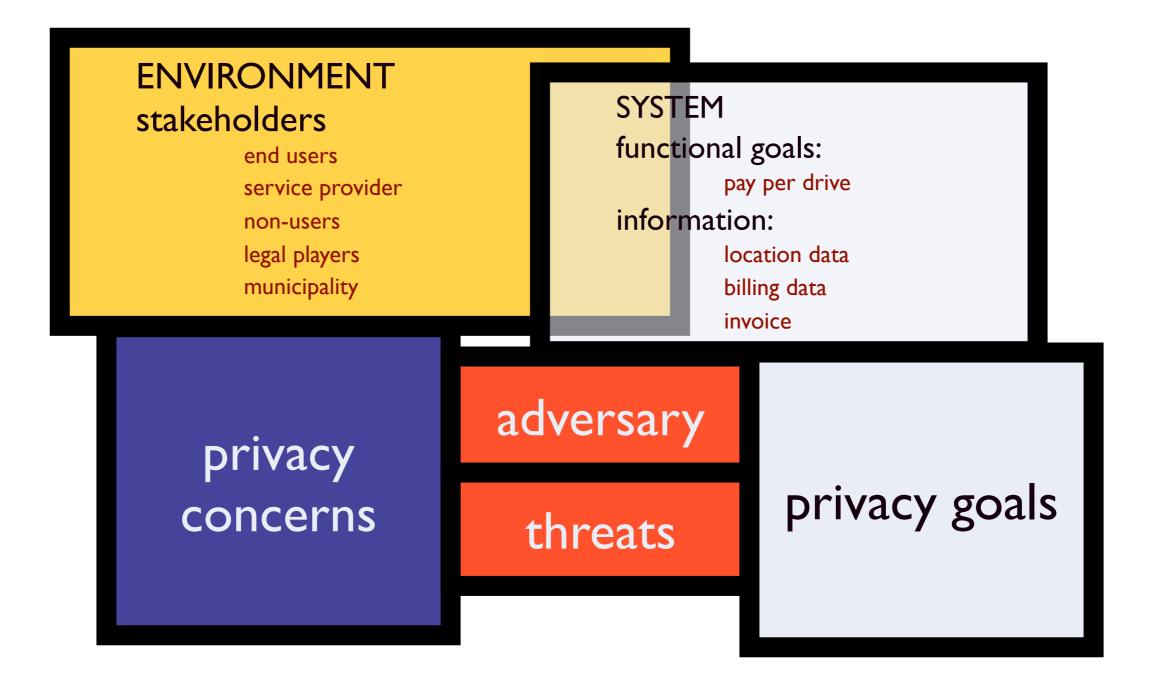
legal players

municipality

functional analysis

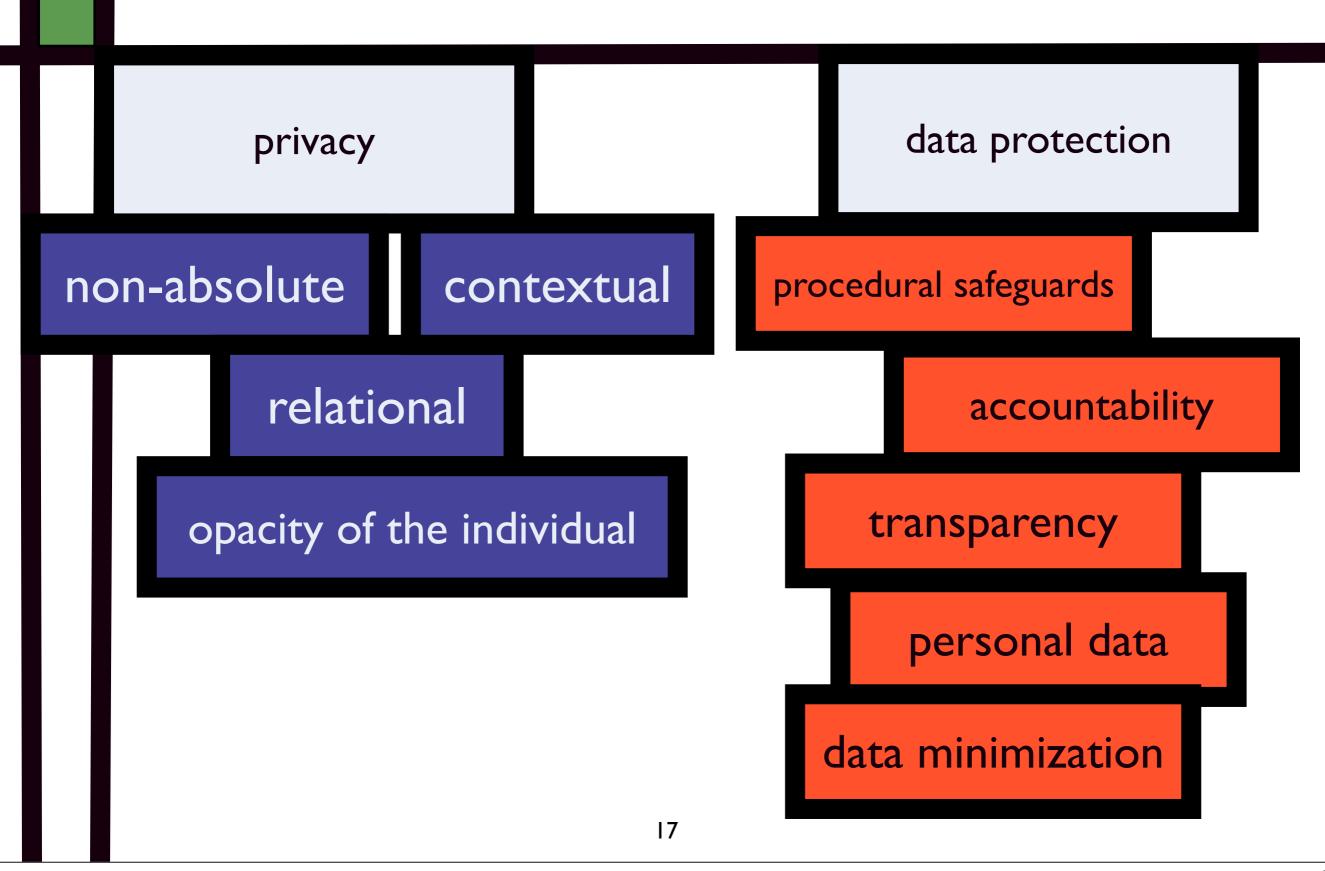


privacy analysis

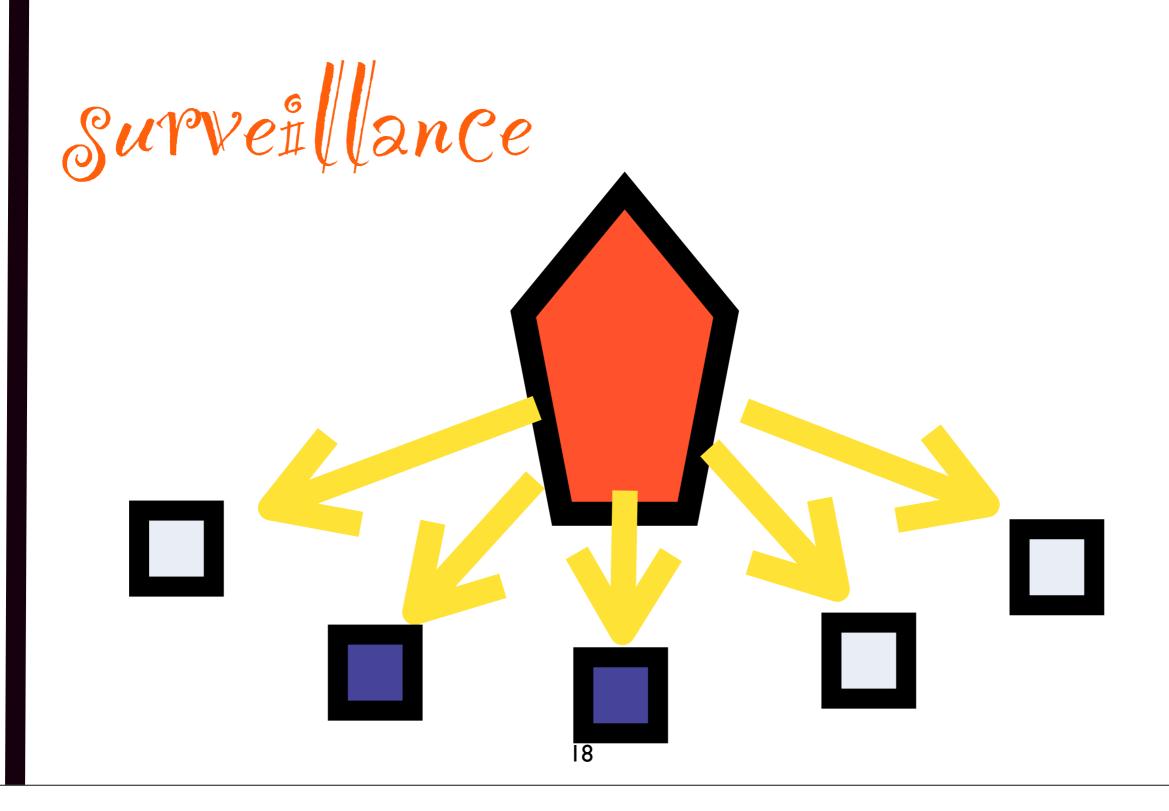




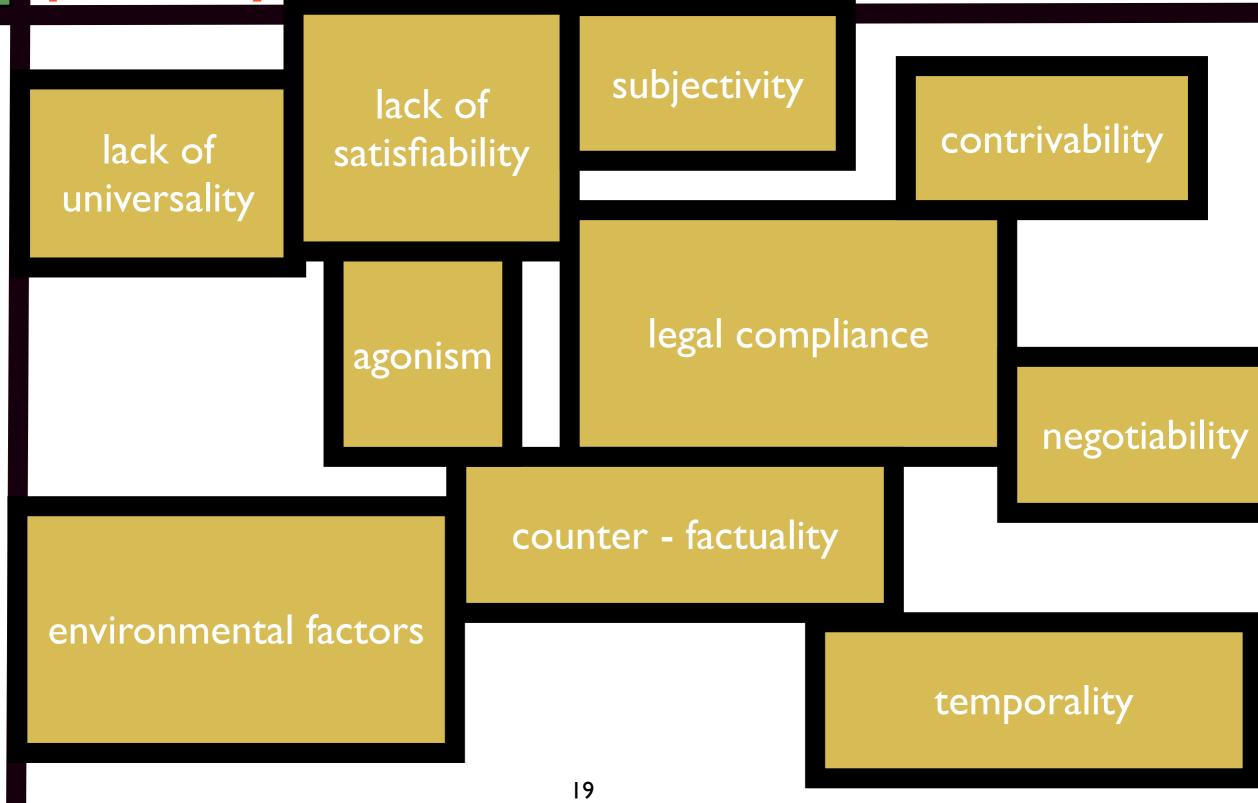
- what is privacy?
- a non-functional requirement
 - in security engineering:
 - breach of confidentiality
 - anything else?



surveillance studies



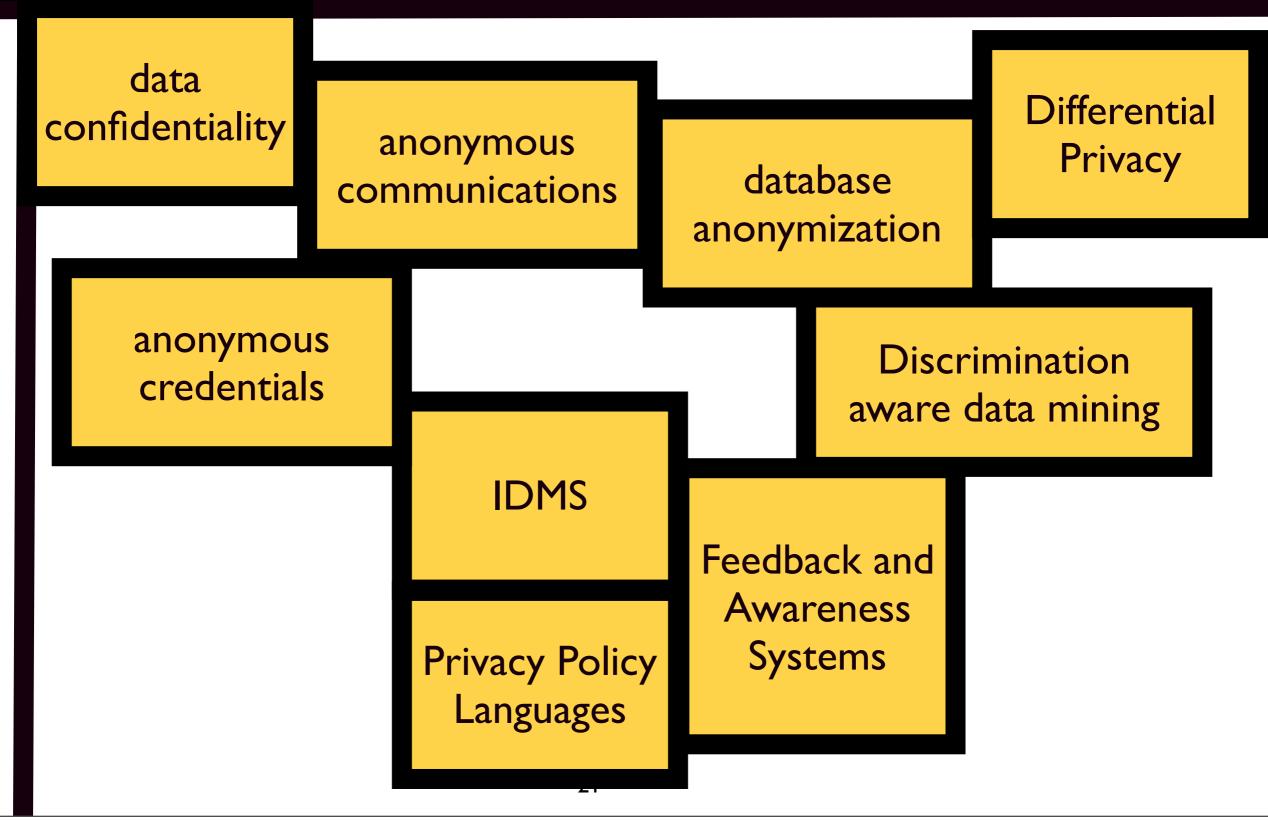
privacy requirements definition



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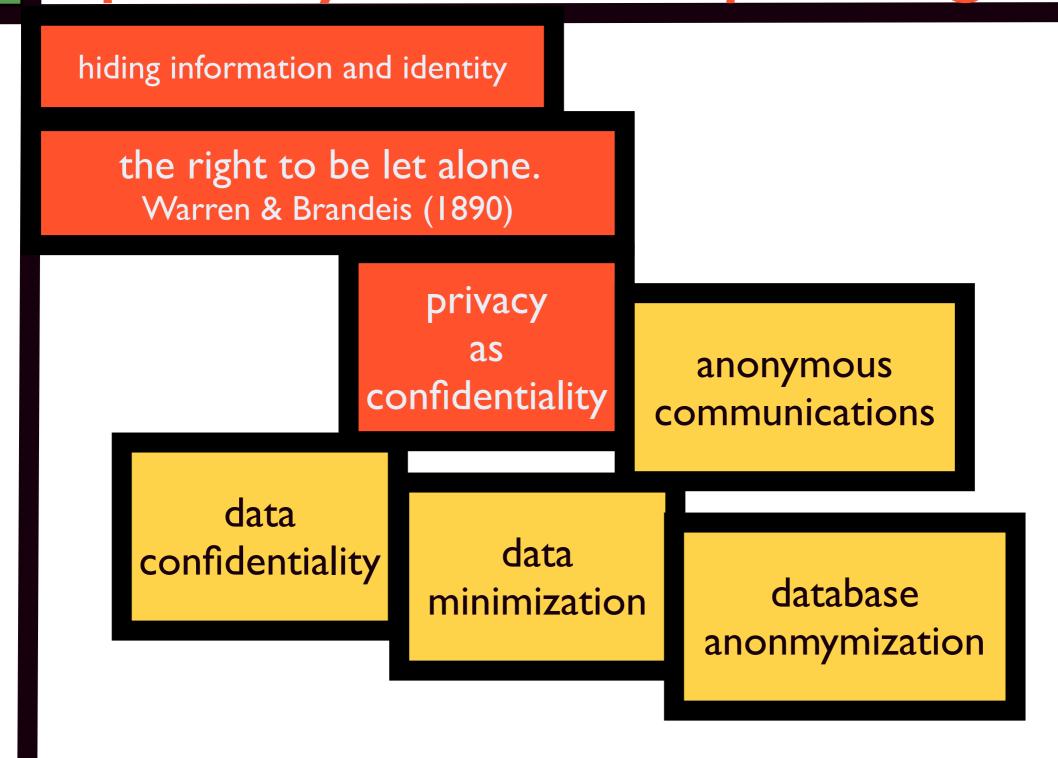
solutions from privacy research



hiding information and identity

the right to be let alone. Warren & Brandeis (1890)

> privacy as confidentiality

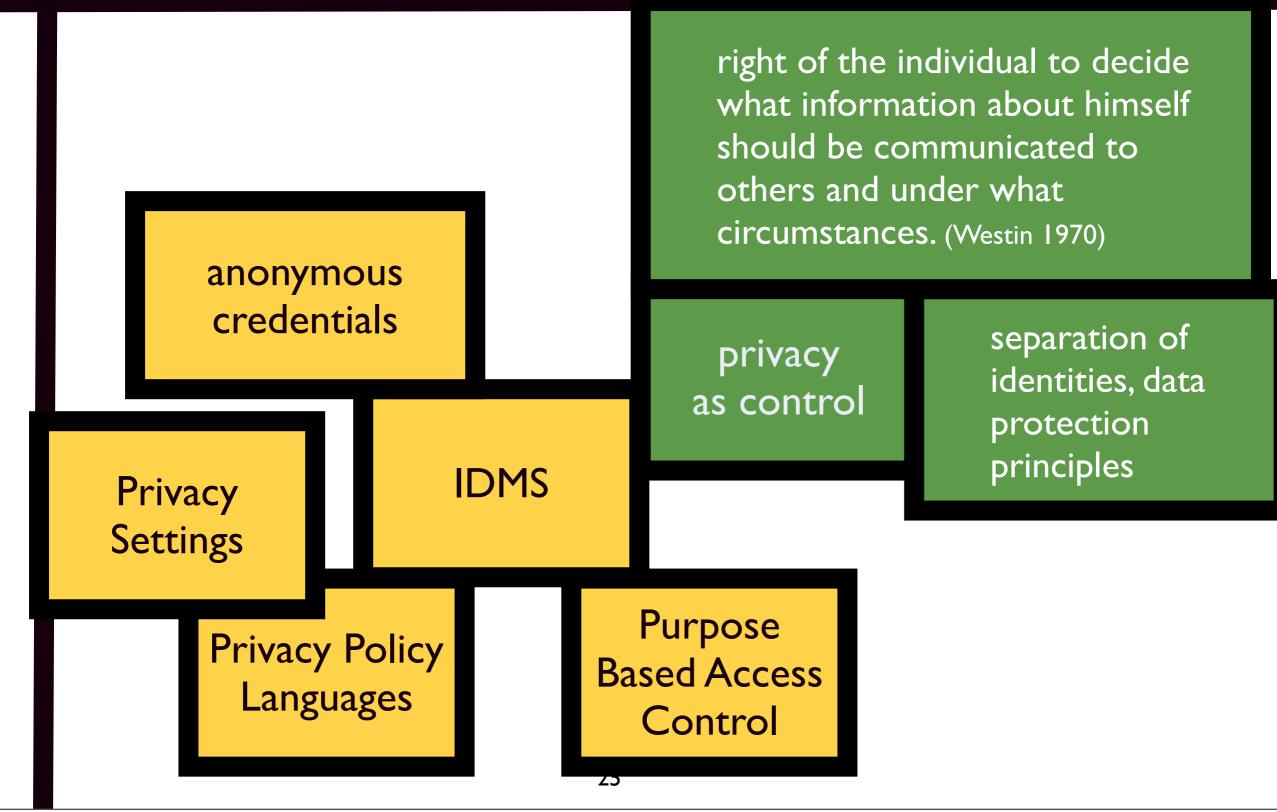


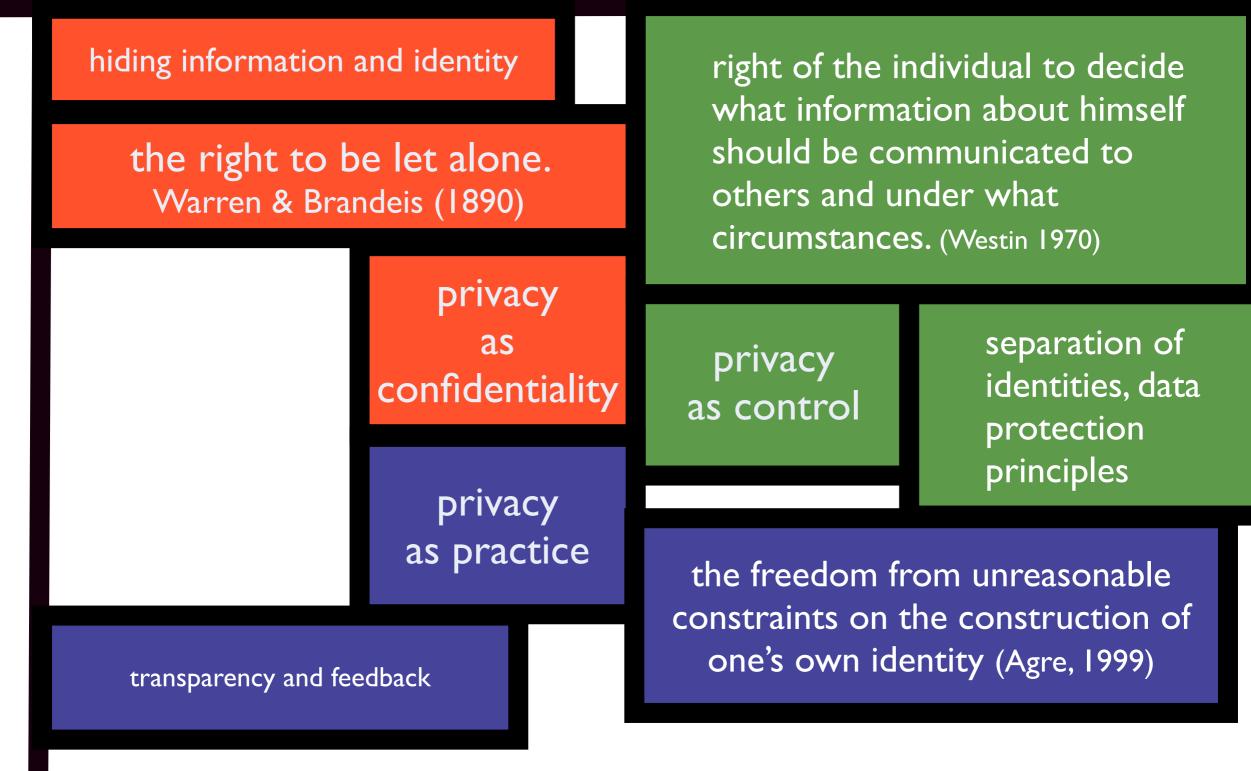
hiding information and identity

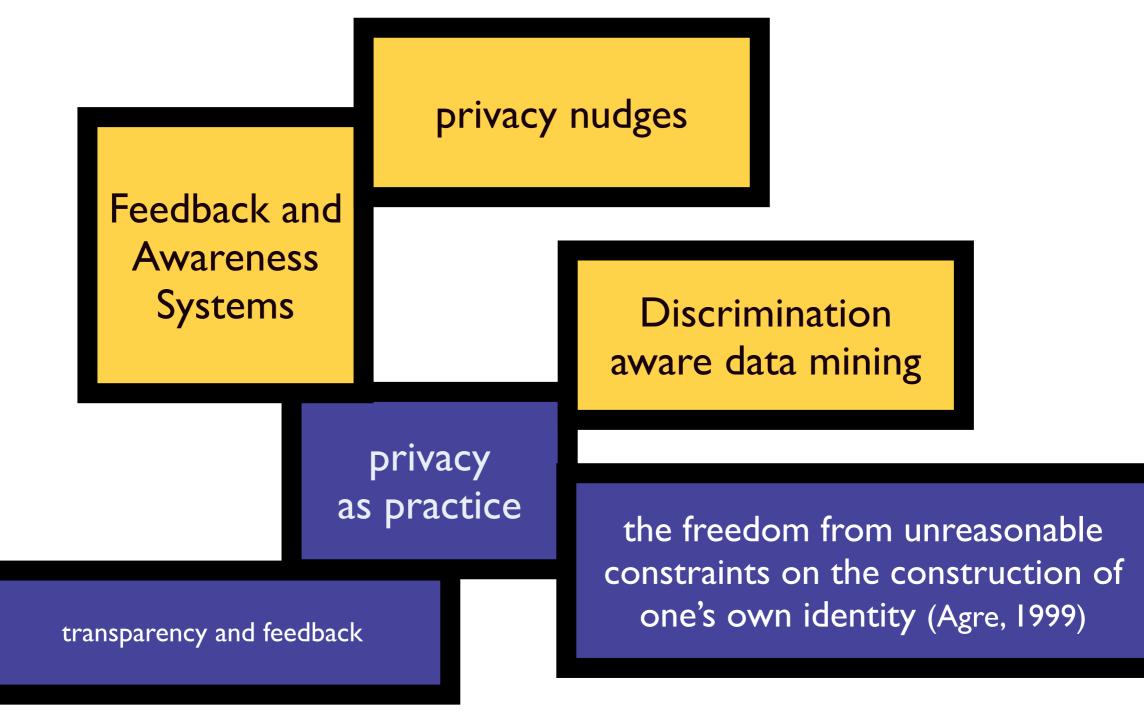
the right to be let alone. Warren & Brandeis (1890) right of the individual to decide what information about himself should be communicated to others and under what <u>circumstances. (Westin 1970)</u>

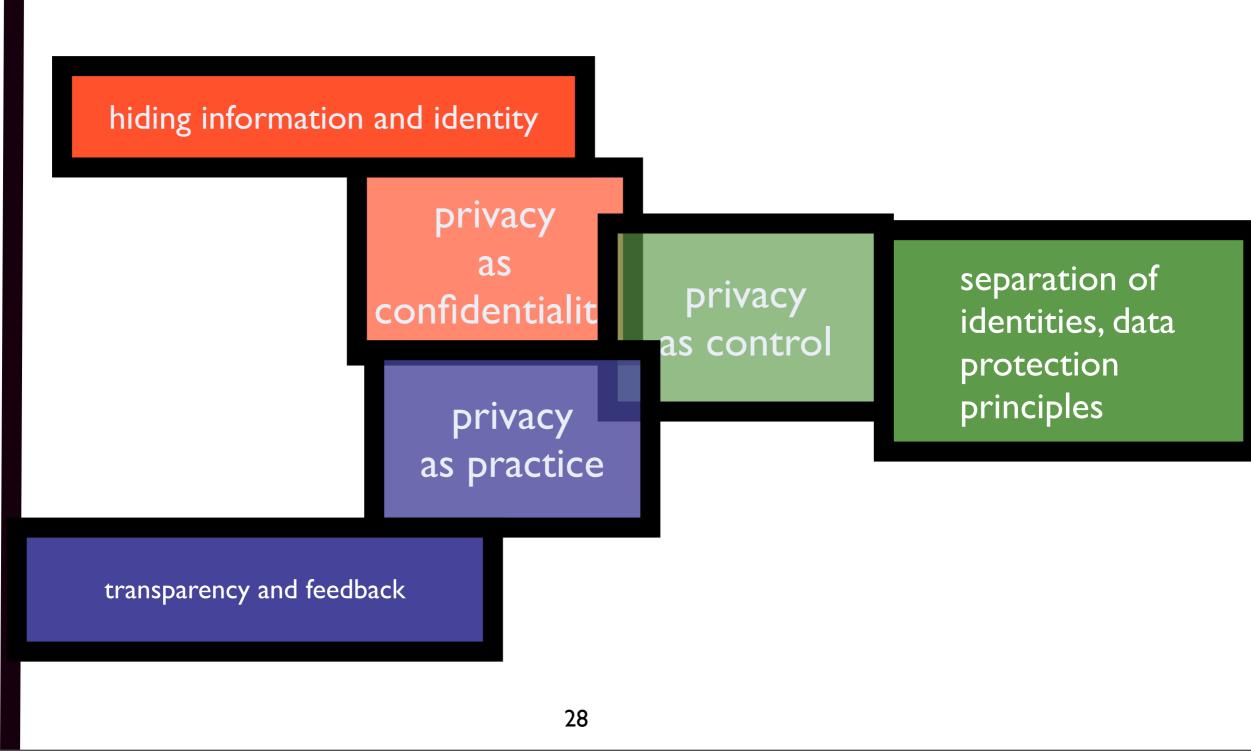
privacy as confidentiality

privacy as control separation of identities, data protection principles









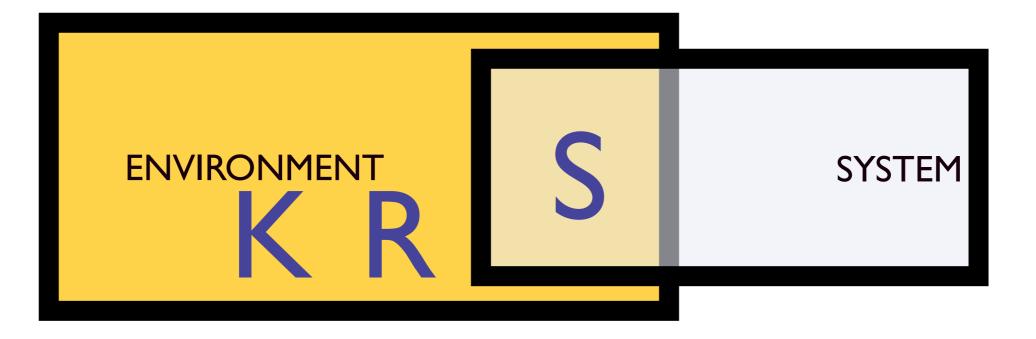
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privacy and the Zave & Jackson Model

- Zave and Jackson model is limited:
 - does not account for requirements that are not absolutely satisfiable
 - does not facilitate subjective articulations of domain assumptions, requirements or specifications
 - does not express stakeholder attitudes and emotions (only beliefs, desires and intentions)

Zave and Jackson Model of RE

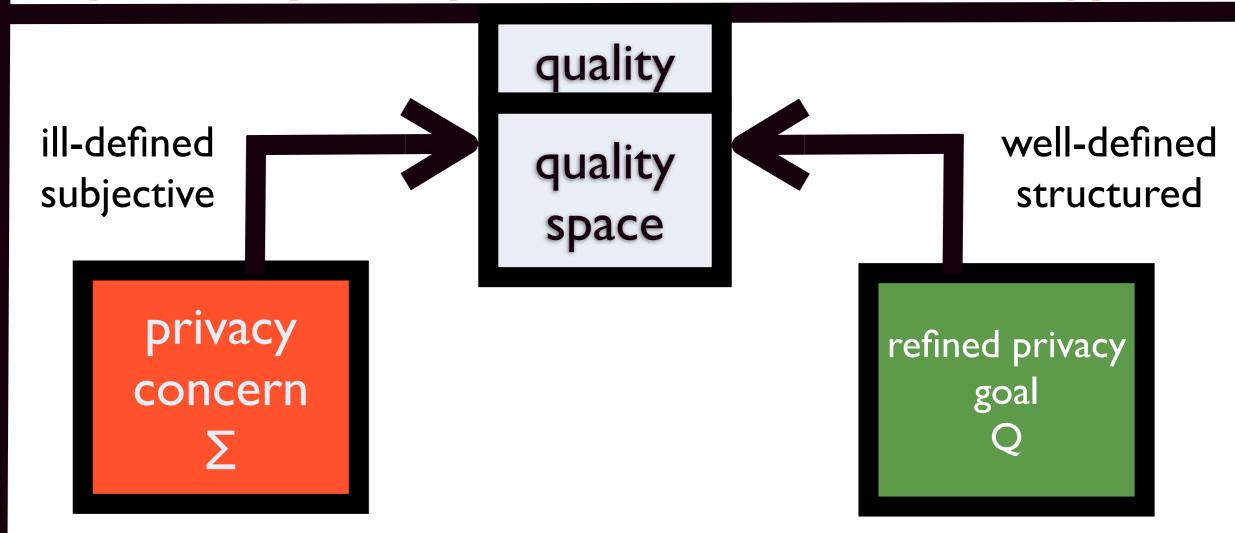


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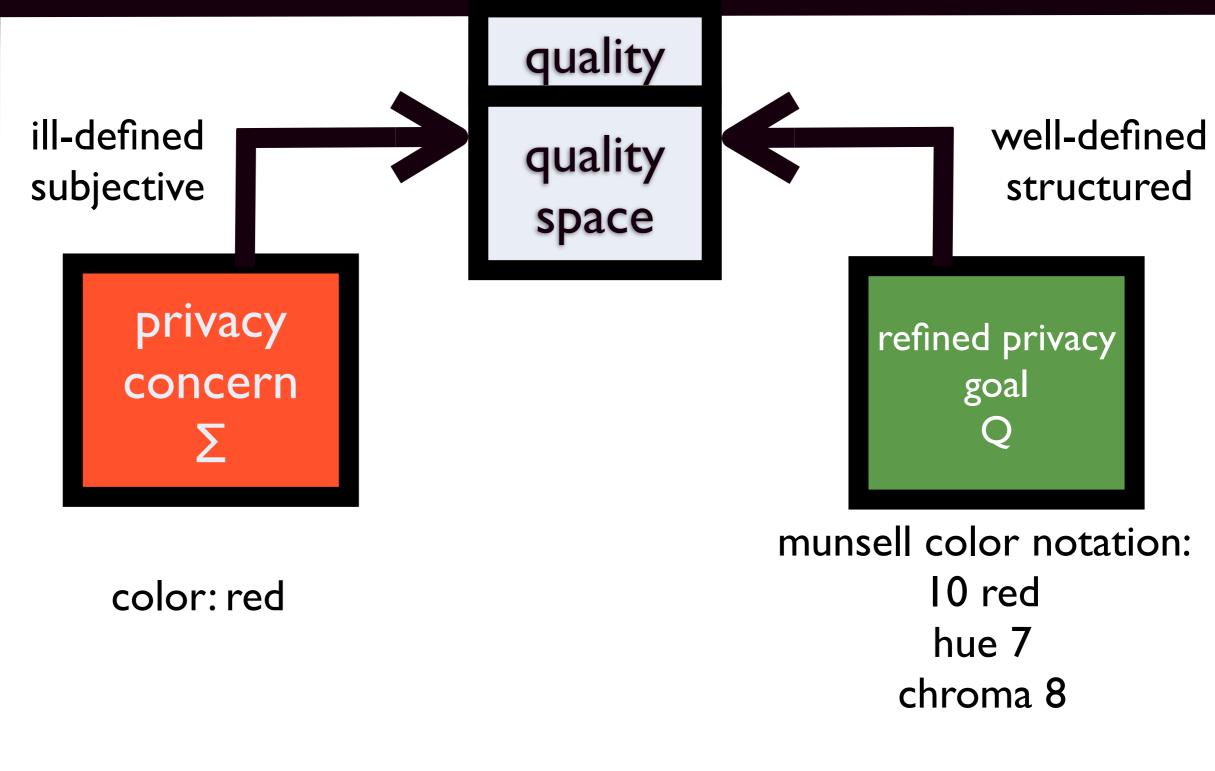
requirements

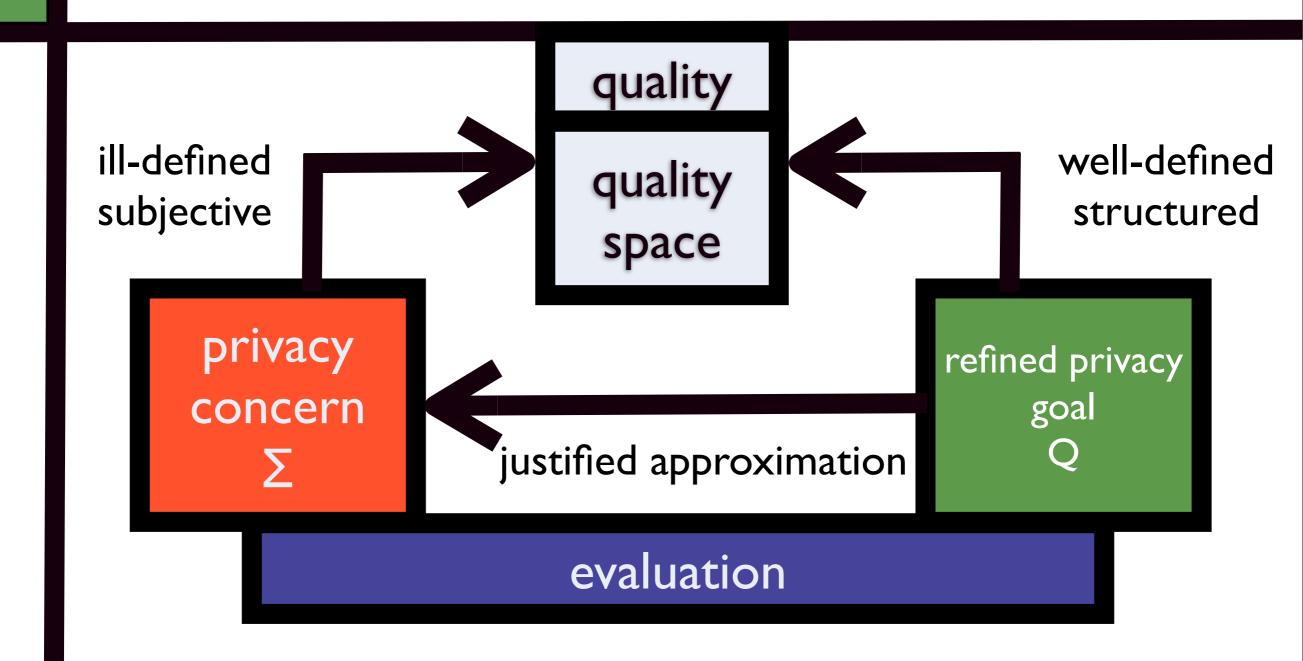
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privacy requirements ontology



privacy requirements ontology





MULTILATERAL PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

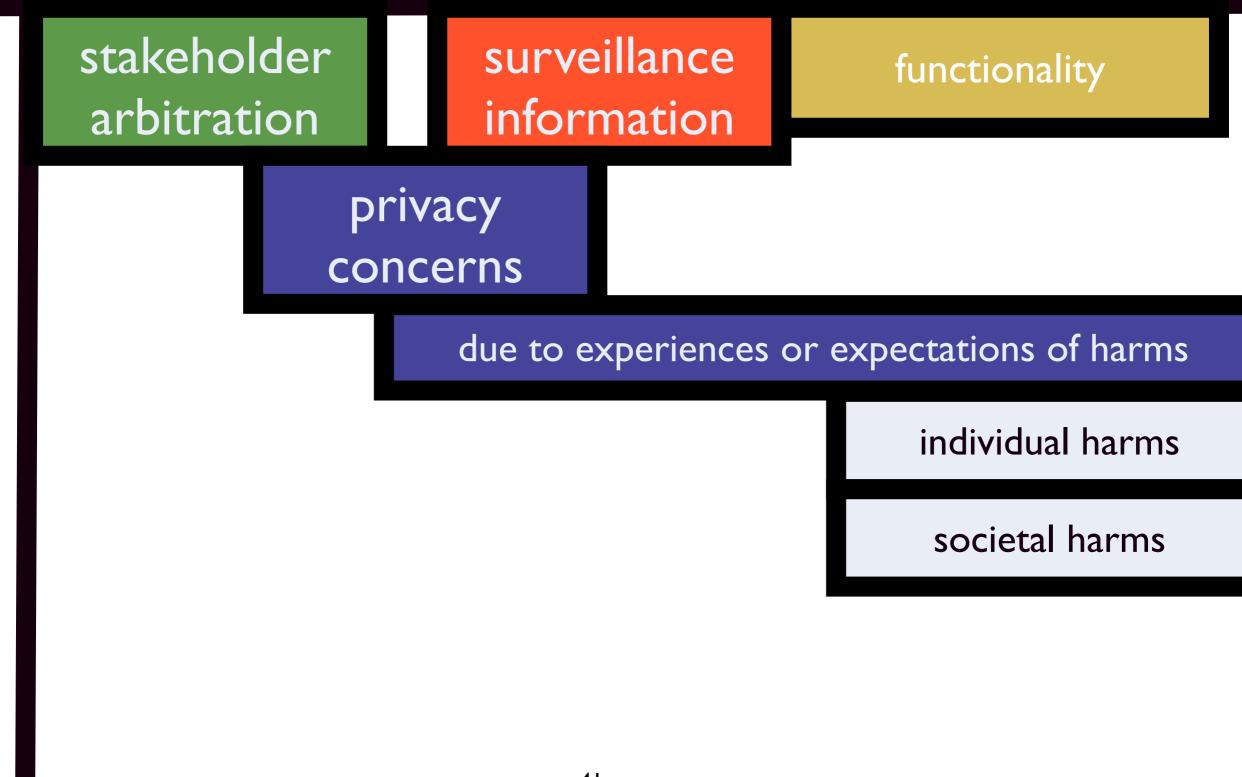
stakeholder arbitration

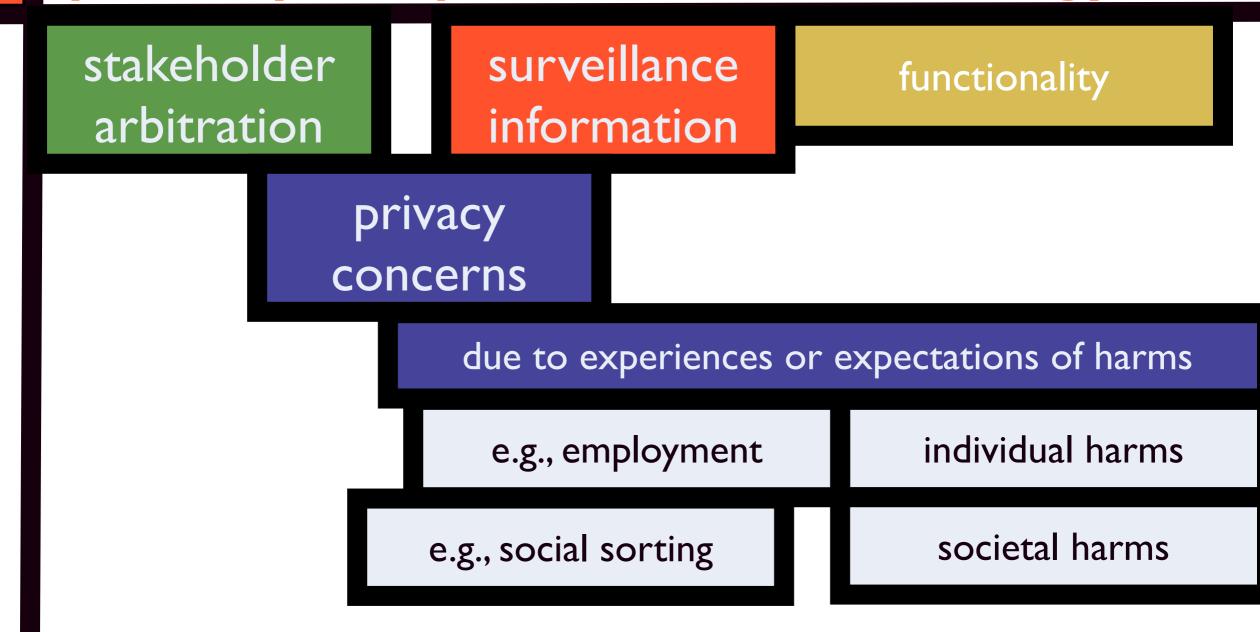
stakeholder arbitration surveillance information

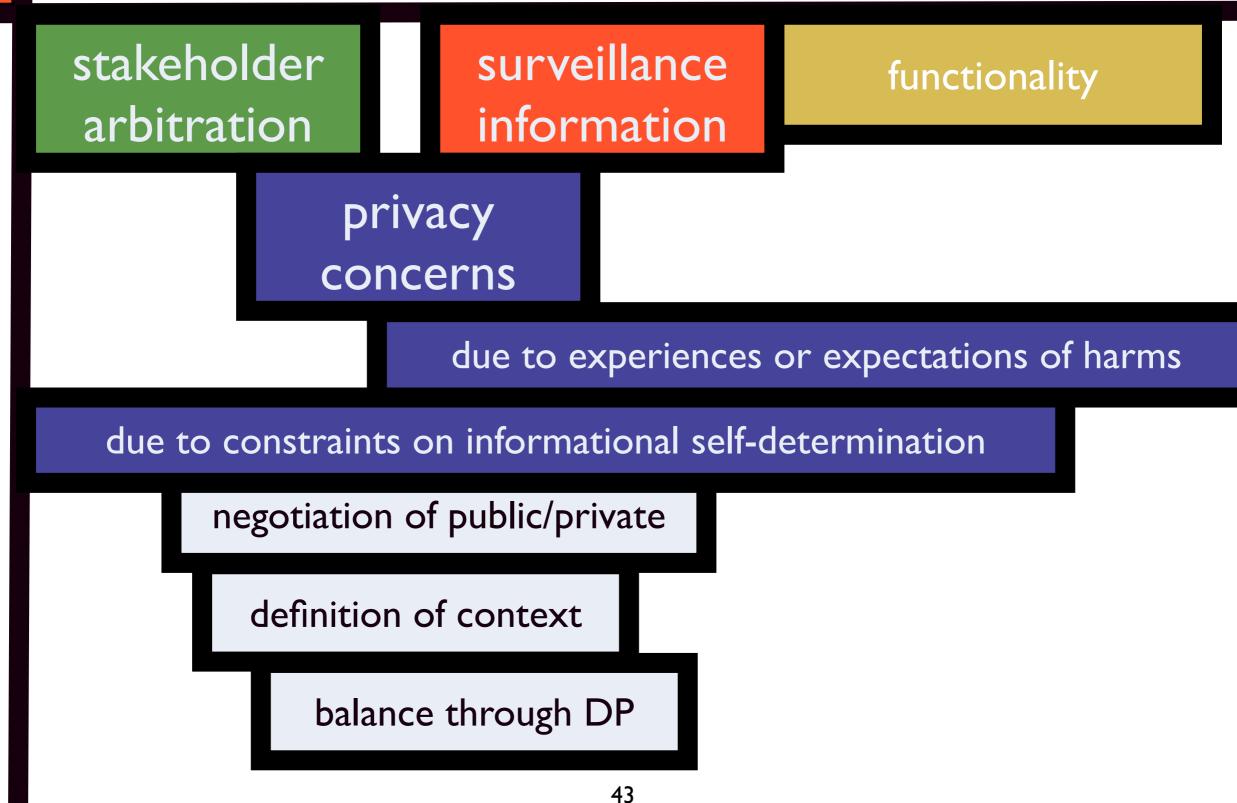
stakeholder arbitration surveillance information

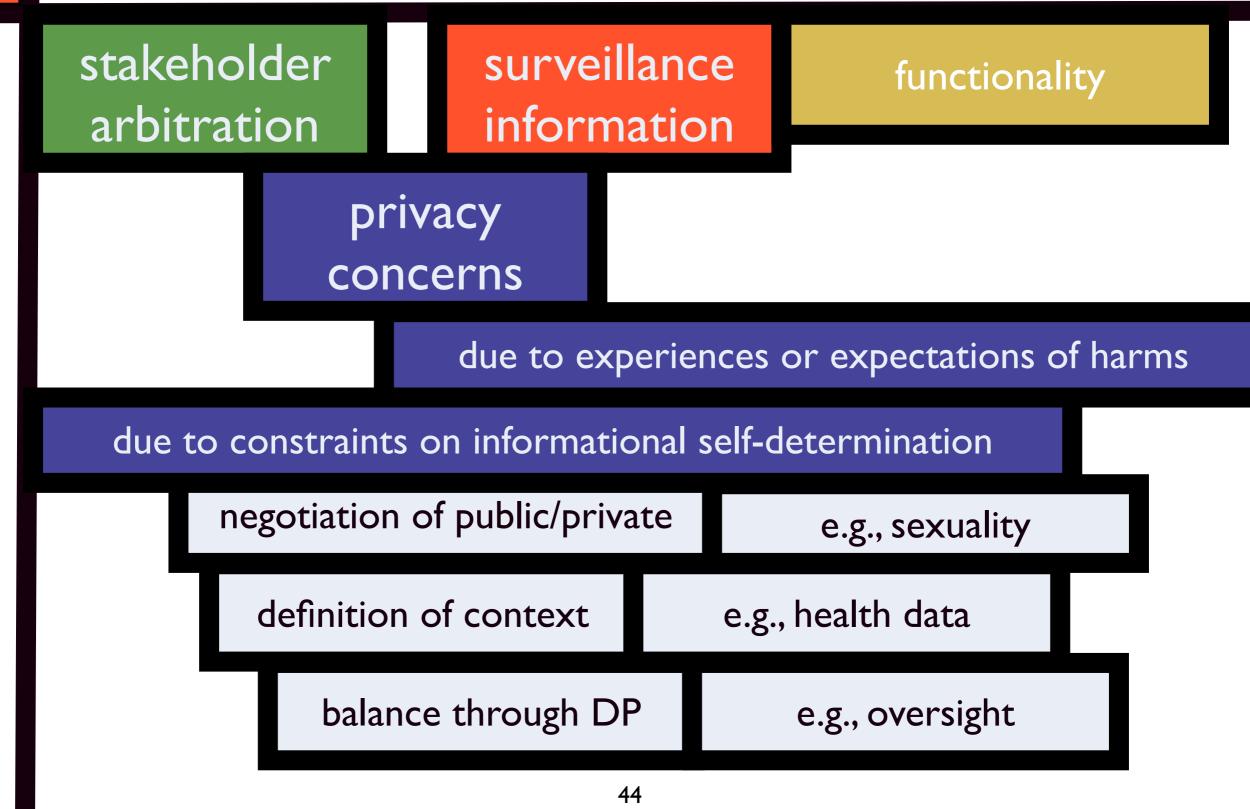
functionality

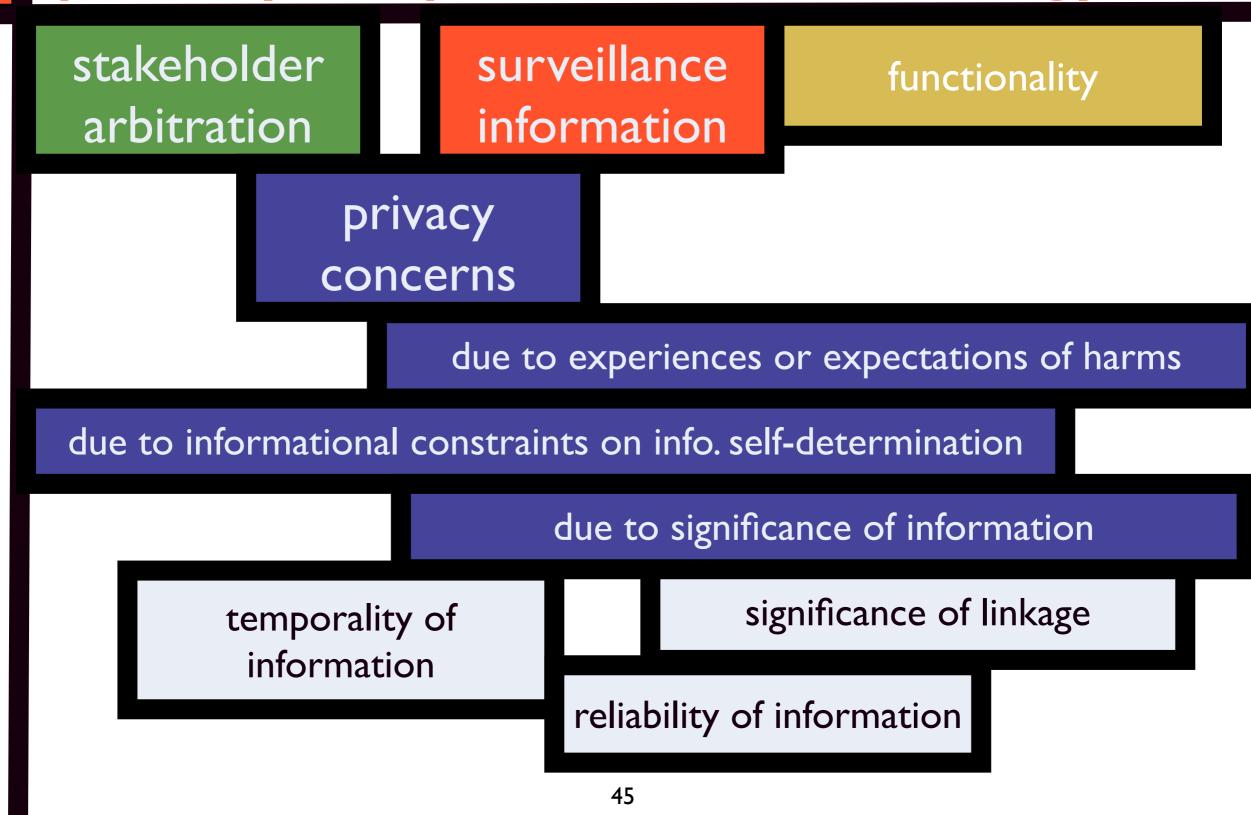


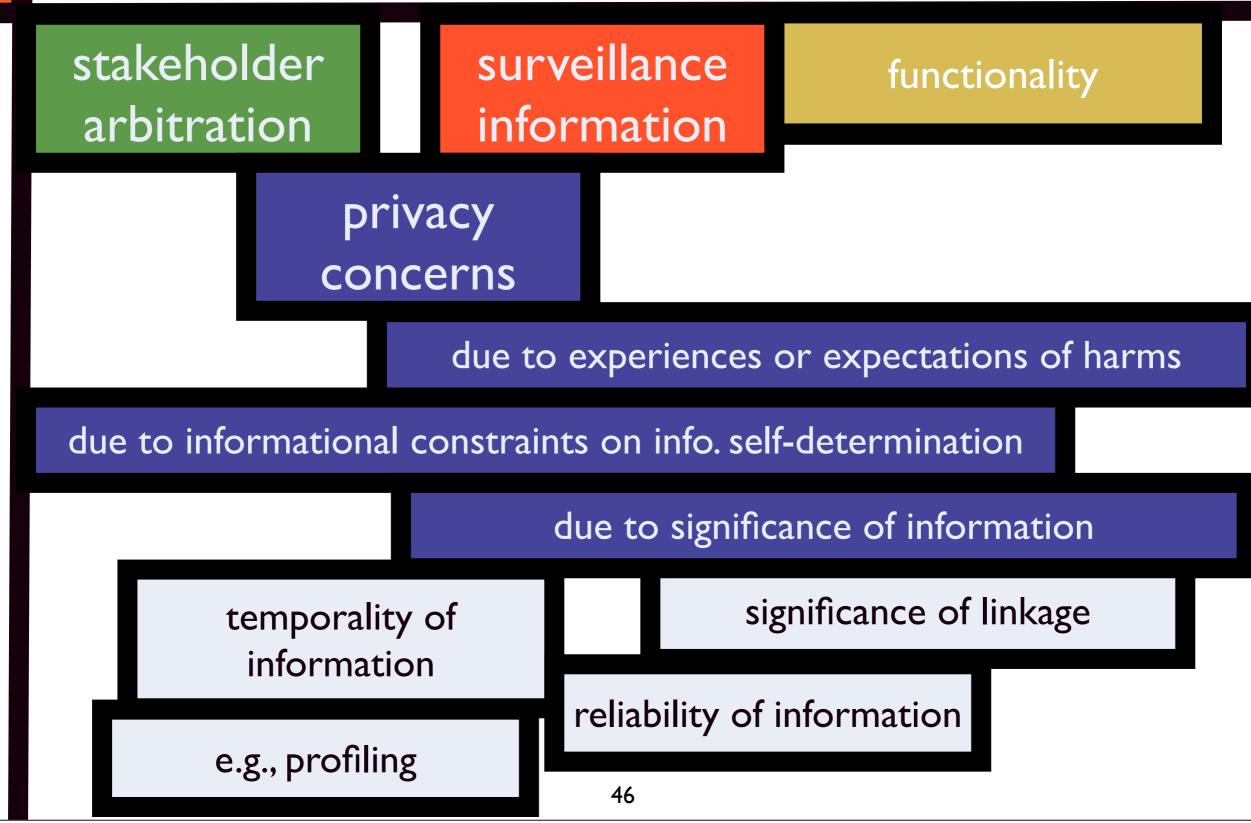


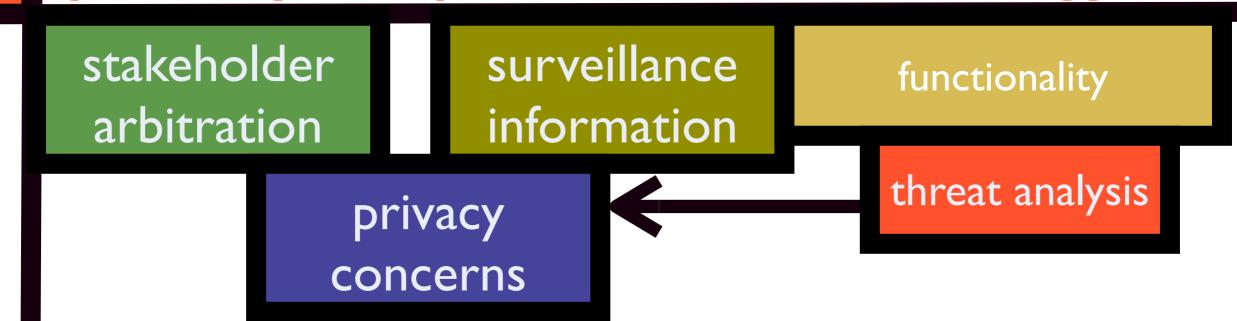


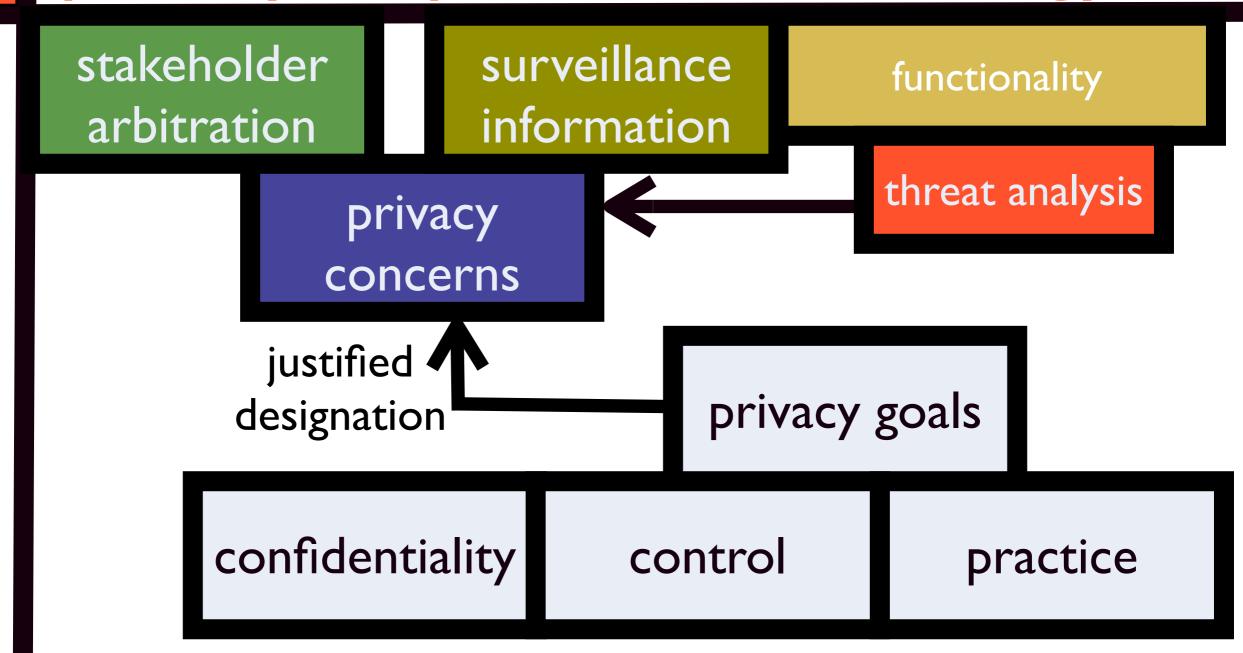


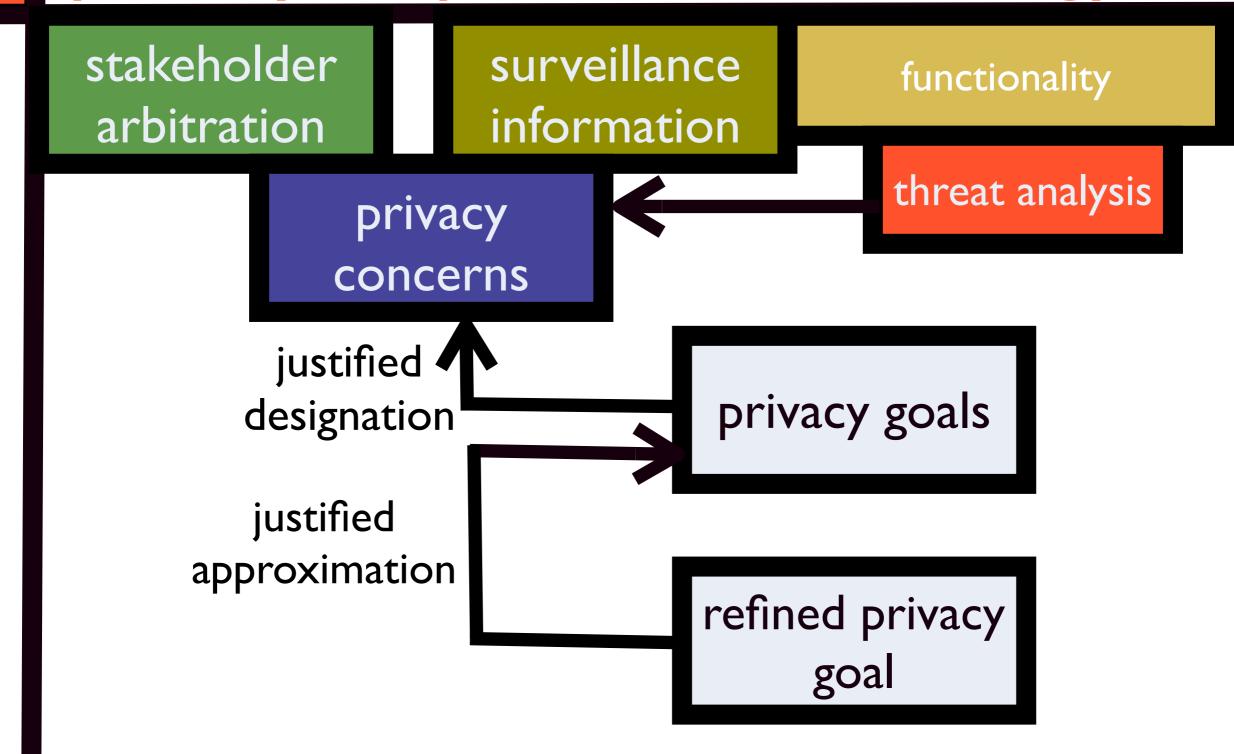


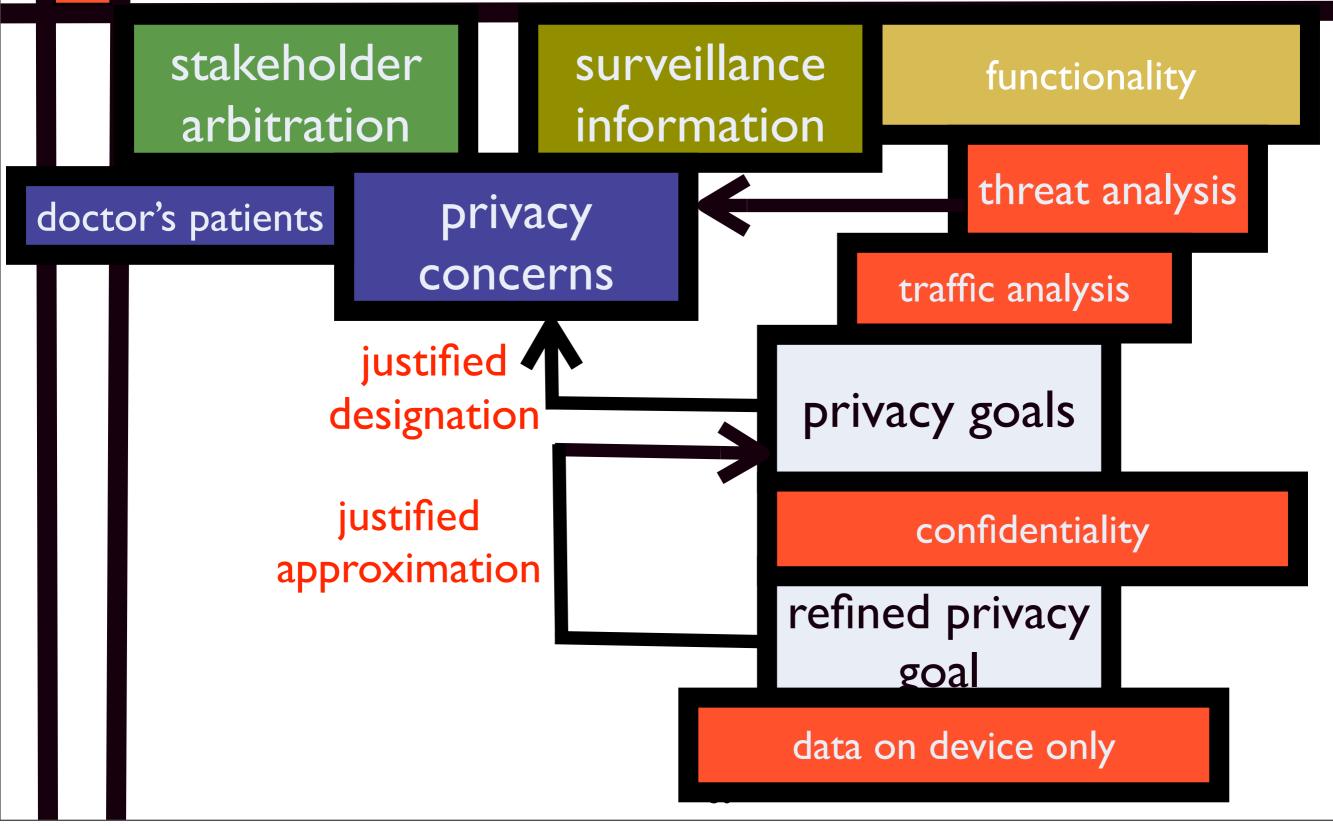




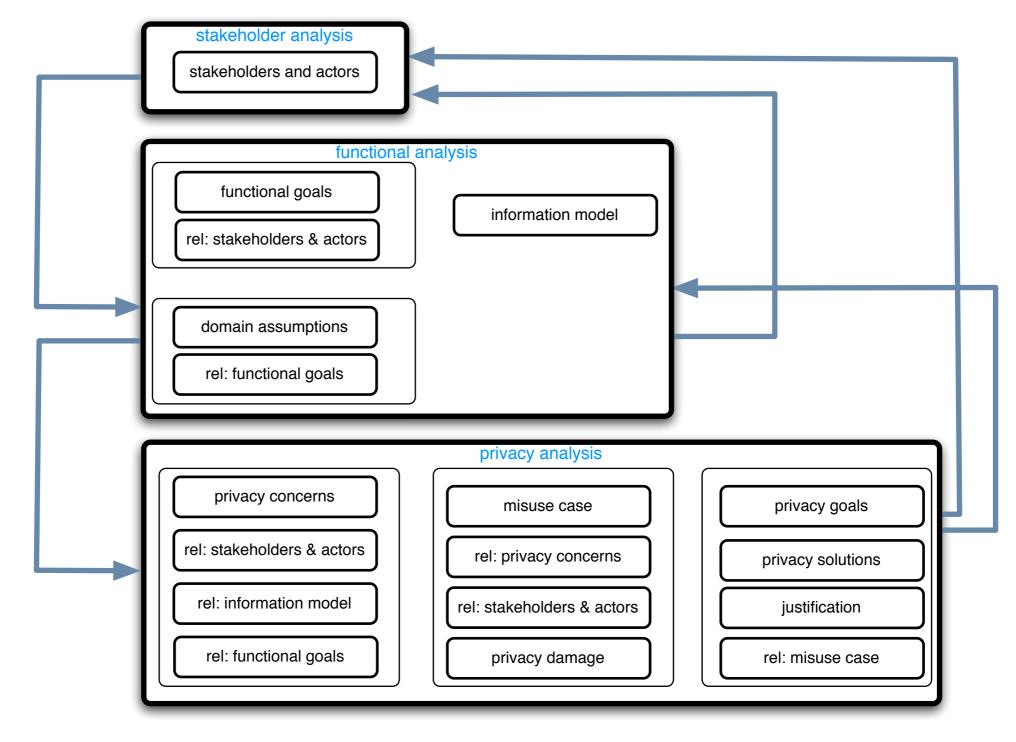








template overview





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privacy engineering (Guarda and Zannone 2008)

- a systematic effort to embed privacy relevant legal primitives into technical and governance design
 - specify (organizational) privacy promises
 - guarantee their enforcement
 - comply with data protection legislation

privacy engineering methodology (Guarda and Zannone 2008)

- capture the structure of organizations and their environments
- capture the purposes for which personal data are collected
 - link permissions to them
- identify the kind of data involved in processing
- capture the obligations and link to permission

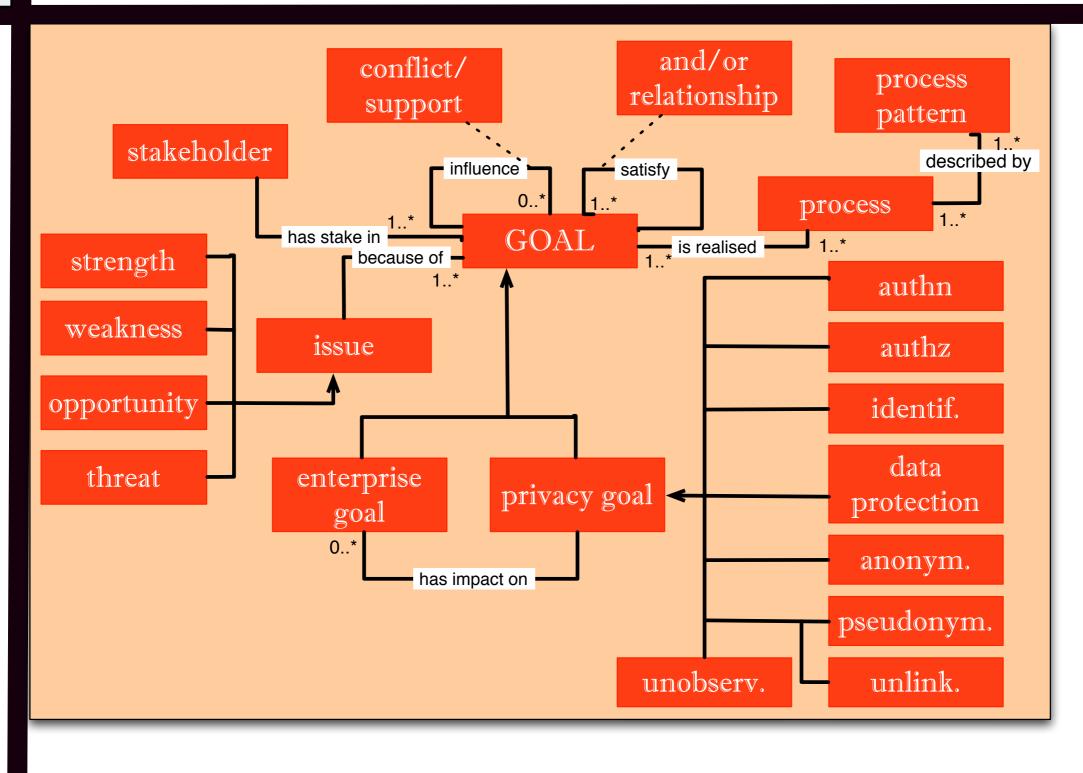
multilateral privacy requirements engineering

- reconcile:
 - privacy notions (legal & surveillance studies)
 - privacy solutions (policy languages and ACL)
 - in a social context (organizational perspective)

 - multilaterally (organization and law)

 - during requirements engineering

PriS Method (Kalloniatis et al. 2008)



multilateral privacy requirements engineering

reconcile:

- privacy notions (legal & surveillance studies)
- privacy solutions (security properties)
- in a social context (engineer, enterprise and law)
- multilaterally
- during requirements engineering

Presentations



- Company: Privacy Aware Automative Navigation Service
 - target: 70 million privacy aware users world wide
 - target profit: 1.000 million in 5 years
- Functionality:
 - Basic:
 - locate user on road
 - use maps to provide user with routing instructions
 - expected profit 600 million



- Advanced Functionality:
 - dead reckoning: determine current position
 based on a previous position
 - sensors on tires and steering wheel
 - additional service: attention analysis
 - end users: profit 50 million
 - insurance company reports: profit 100 million



- Advanced Functionality:
 - live traffic and route updates:
 - re-routing based on traffic congestion
 - end users: profit 200 million
 - additional service: recommender system
 - where people on your route went today!
 - end users: profit 10 million
 - advertisers: profit 400 million
 - law enforcement and city planning: profit 20 million



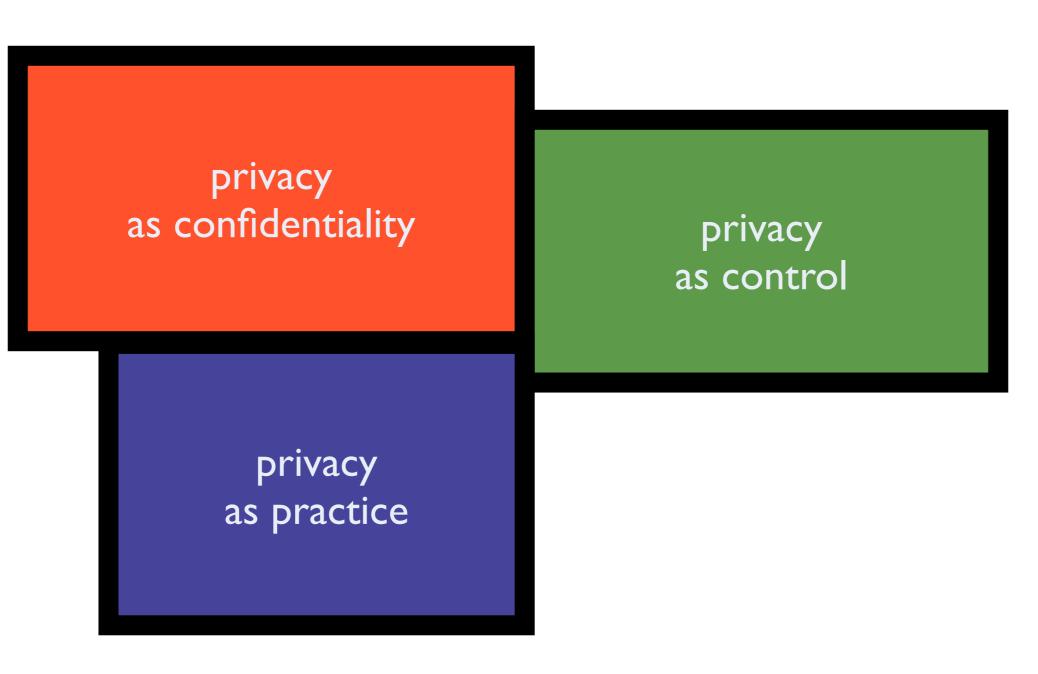
Further sales:

- proprietary maps:
 - end users: profit 300 million
 - advertisement: 300 million
- user data:
 - advertisers: profit 400 million



- Privacy Breach:
 - 30 % of end users leave
 - advertisers do not want to be associated
 - losses:
 - advertisement and additional sales: 500 million
 - 30 % of user income
 - liability costs: 200 million

3 groups



slides and exercise sheet:

<u>http://bit.ly/kYUqyu</u>

the groups

- at least one legal person
 - privacy and data protection requirements
- at least one crypto/security person
 - use of privacy technologies
- nice: at least one data mining person
 - additional func + feedback and awareness