Share Your Data and Control It

An Open Solution to the Post-Corona Data Dilemma

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What we want:

- Public Health
 - collect a lot of data
 - share with a lot of people
 - use in a lot of ways
- Privacy & Security
 - produce little data
 - share with few people
 - restrict usage

It is well known that

You can't have your cake and eat it.

But is it possible to

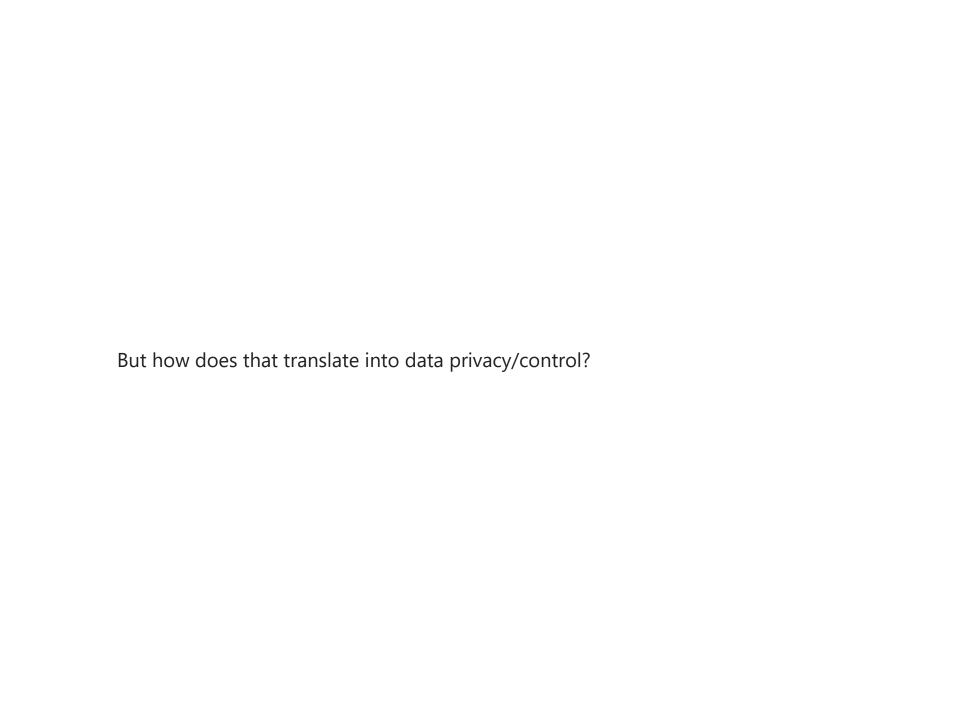
Share your data for public health and protect your privacy at the same time?

The key is *control*.

We use a curtain to protect our privacy.

... but that doesn't mean we close the curtain all the time!

We just decides when to pull it up.



How it's done now?

Say a user wants to go abroad.

They need to submit

- 1. an anti-body test result
- 2. travel history

to

- 1. embassy (for visa application)
- 2. departure airport
- 3. entry airport

COVID-19 に関する検査証明 Certificate of Testing for COVID-19

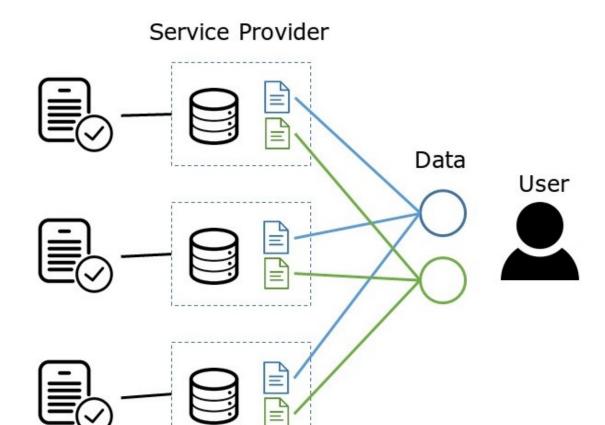
	Date of issue				
			交付年月日	3	
氏 名	パス	ポート番号			
Name	,	Passport No	,		
国籍		生年月日		性別	
Nationality	, Date	of Birth	, Sex_		,_

上記の者の COVID-19 に関する検査を行った結果、その結果は下記のとおりである。 よって、この証明を交付する。

This is to certify the following results which have been confirmed by testing for COVID-19 conducted with the sample taken from the above-mentioned person.

採取検体	検査法	結果	①決定年月日	備考
Sample (下記いずれかをチ エック/Check one of the boxes below)	Testing for COVID-19 (下記いずれかをチェック/ Check one of the boxes below)	Result	Result Date ②検体採取日時 Sampling Date and Time	Remarks
□鼻咽頭ぬぐい液	□核酸增幅検査(real		0	
Nasopharyngeal Swab	time RT-PCR 法) nucleic acid amplification test		2	
□唾液 Saliva	(real time RT-PCR) □核酸増幅検査(LAMP 法)			

nucleic acid amplification test (LAMP) □抗原定量検査 antigen test (CLEIA)	
医療機関名 Medical institution 住所 Address of the institution_ 医師名 Signature by doctor	An imprint of a seal 印影



Problems:

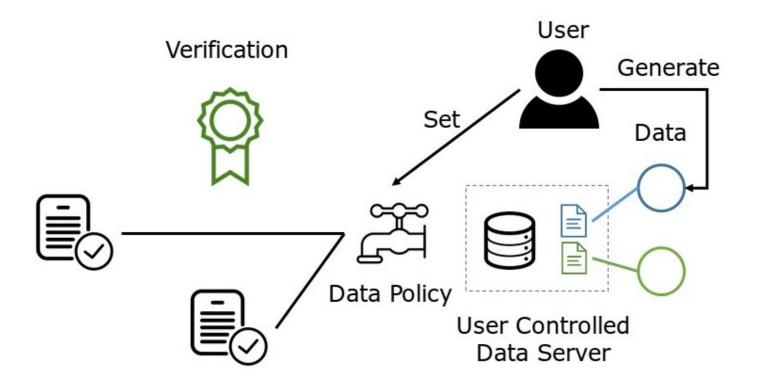
- m documents to n facilities = $m \times n$ forms!
- Handwriting: errors? forge?
- Is the โรงพยาบาลพริ้นซ์ hospital qualified to issue a certificate?
- Misuse?
- Leak?

Idea:

- Let user control their own data
- Service providers use the same open format

Further problem:

• Integrity?



Feature: Interoperability

The data format is open and well-known.

So any service provider can use the same format.

E.g. the user can transfer the data to embassy & airports without any conversion.

```
In [2]:
            # Taking a test
            # the medical facility issues the result
            testing_res1 = { 'time': '2020-09-21'
                           , 'facility': 'two-point hospital'
                           , 'is_negative': True
            verified_medical_results.append(testing_res1)
            # user sends the result to server (can be done automatically)
            req = { 'type': REQ_DATA_UPDATE
                  , REQ_DATA_UPDATE: DATA_TEST_RES
                  , DATA_TEST_RES: [testing_res1]
            res = send(req)
            print(res)
```

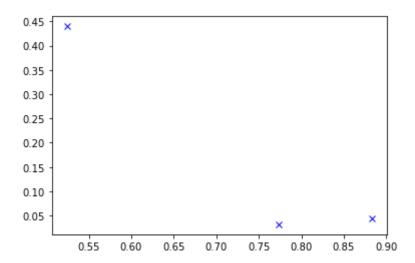
```
('update_success', None)
```

```
In [3]:
```

```
# Travelling to places

travelling_history = [(random(), random()) for _ in range(3)]
print(travelling_history)
plot_dots(travelling_history, 'bx')
```

[(0.883393606892517, 0.04510941498829235), (0.5241552541074321, 0.439746511781813 8), (0.7733363225742038, 0.03196467410673054)]



('update_success', None)

('update_success', None)

```
('service_provider_success', [{'time': '2020-09-21', 'facility': 'two-point hospi
tal', 'is_negative': True}])
```

```
In [8]:
    # Embassy checks the test result

today = date.today()

is_recent = lambda x: x >= 0 and x <= 5
    is_qualified = lambda h: h in ['two-point hospital', 'another good hospital']

recent_tests = [test for test in data if is_recent((today - date.fromisoformat(test['time'])).days) and is_qualified(test['facility'])]
    if recent_tests and all(test['is_negative'] for test in recent_tests):
        print('PASSED')
    else:
        print('DENIED')</pre>
```

PASSED

Automatic Handling: The user only needs to set the policy.

The data server will handle the data.

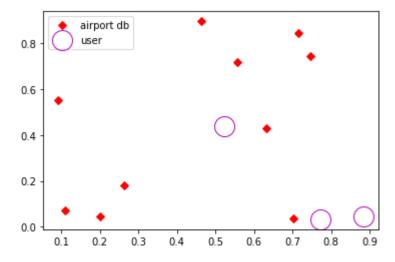
('update_success', None)

```
('service_provider_success', [{'time': '2020-09-21', 'facility': 'two-point hospi
tal', 'is_negative': True}])
```

('service_provider_success', [(0.883393606892517, 0.04510941498829235), (0.524155 2541074321, 0.4397465117818138), (0.7733363225742038, 0.03196467410673054)])

In [12]: # Airport checks travelling history status, history = res airport_db = deepcopy(fast_database) no_contact = not(any(close(p, case) for p in history for case in airport_db)) plot_dots(airport_db, 'rD', label='airport db') plot_dots(travelling_history, 'mo', markersize=20, fillstyle='none', label='user') plt.legend()

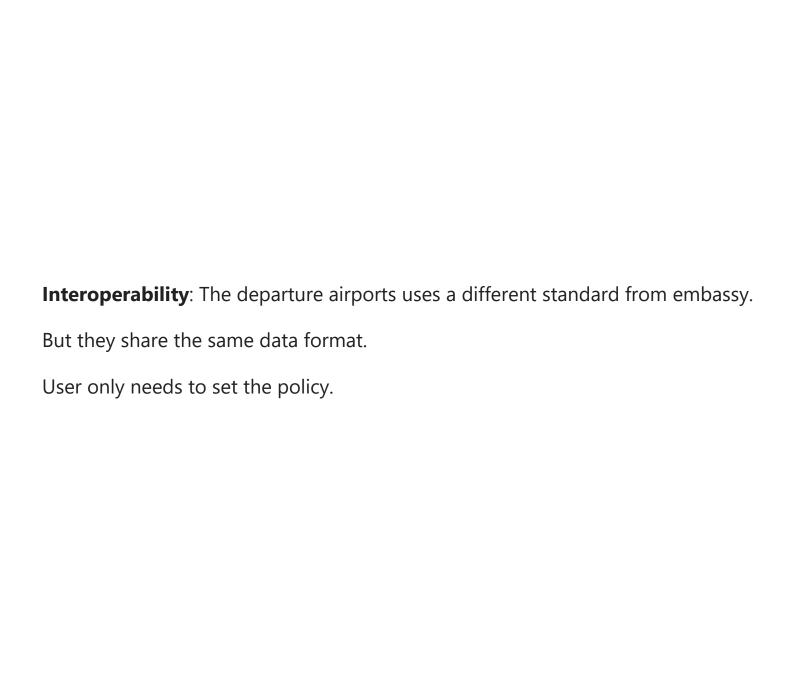
Out[12]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x1bbc0e66370>



```
In [13]:
    # if both succeeds

if all_neg and no_contact:
        print('Good')
    else:
        print('Please return')
```

Good





('update_success', None)

('not_conform_policy', None)

Exiting: The airport gets rejected.

User can stop giving data whenever it's not necessary.

They have total control over their data.

If a user can

- see what's been collected
- know where it's stored
- control their data in anyway, anytime

... maybe they want to share more!

Feature: Data Verification

```
In [18]:
              # the medical facility issues the result
              testing_res2 = { 'time': '2020-09-22'
                             , 'facility': 'another good hospital'
                             , 'is_negative': False # !NOTICE HERE!
              # it also records the data to a reliable database (can be provided by a blockchain)
              verified_medical_results.append(testing_res2)
              # user sends the result to server, but modifies the data
              modified = deepcopy(testing_res2)
              modified['is negative'] = True
              req = { 'type': REQ_DATA_UPDATE
                    , REQ_DATA_UPDATE: DATA_TEST_RES
                    , DATA_TEST_RES: [modified]
              res = send(req)
              print(res)
```

```
('update_success', None)
```

```
In [21]:
              # embassy uses a new check
              status, data = res
              is_verified = lambda x: verify(x) #NOTIC: new check#
              recent_tests = [test for test in data if is_recent((today -
              date.fromisoformat(test['time'])).days) and is_qualified(test['facility'])]
              if any(not(is verified(test)) for test in recent tests):
                  print('WARNING: Using qualified facility, but data unverifiable')
              elif recent_tests and all(test['is_negative'] for test in recent_tests):
                  print('PASSED')
              else:
                  print('DENIED')
```

WARNING: Using qualified facility, but data unverifiable

Quick question

Why not just use the reliable database?

Because...

If verification is

- centralized, then decentralized data is meaningless.
- decentralized -> blockchain, not efficient to store data

In the reliable database, we only store proofs (certifications).

The proof

- is shorter
- doesn't reveal the content (c.f. zero-knowledge proof).

Limitation

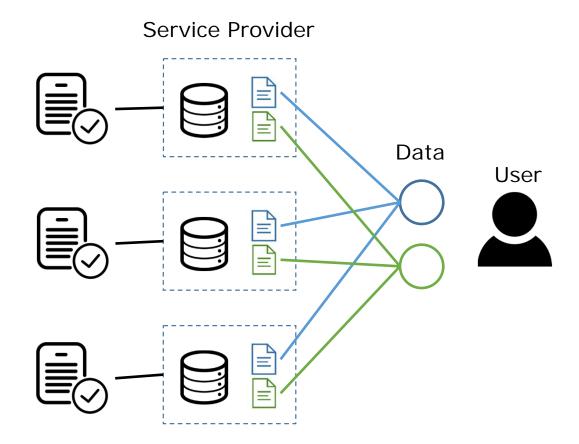
- User: only simple datatype
- Format: not open, ad hoc
- Data server: simple tcp server
- Verification: no real certification

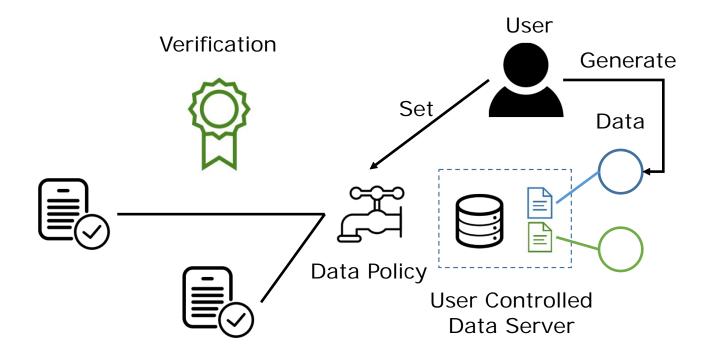
However,

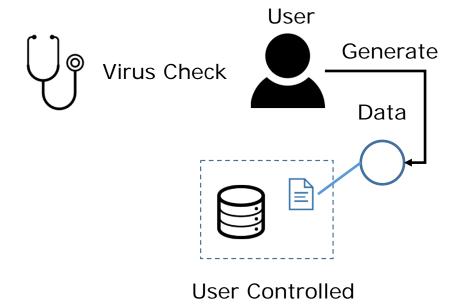
- Lots of research on data format
 - Resource Description Framework
 - Linked Data Fragments
- Verification API is similar

Future Work

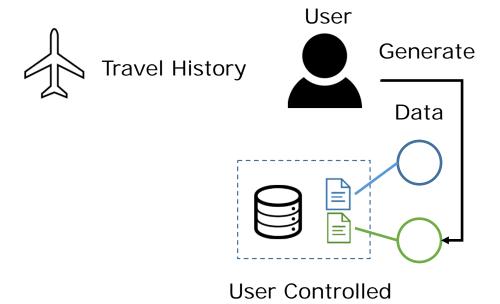
- Design a COVID-19 related open data format
- Use real verification API
- Advocate the idea to a broader audience







Data Server



Data Server



