What is Privacy?

Colin Potts Georgia Tech NCSU

What is Privacy? NCSU Oct 2001

Contents

- Slipperiness of privacy
- Metaphor theory and representation
- Privacy metaphors
- Hidden assumptions and mixed metaphors
- Prospects

Privacy and Security

- Security =
 Confidentiality
 Integrity
 Authentication
- Privacy = Confidentiality
 - Plus anonymity, etc. as means to this end

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Privacy and Freedom

- Privacy = "The right to be let alone"
- Privacy = Freedom from intrusion
 - This includes being certain kinds of being told what to do

Privacy and Ownership

- Privacy = Being in control over whatever is about you
- Privacy = Your informational property

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Slipperiness of concepts

- Perhaps we mean too many different things?
- Perhaps we cannot formalize (and therefore enforce through code) unless we restrict application?
- Perhaps we need to understand what it is to represent the abstract?

Why I care

- Alignment of privacy policy, IS performance, & values
 - NSF project with A. Anton, J. Earp
- Domestic surveillance
 - GVU project with G. Abowd, A. Jacobs, et al.
- Agent-based software engineering & the "servant problem"

- U. Palermo: M. Cossentino



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Elements of <u>cognitive</u> linguistics (Karen van Hoek)

- Meaning is in the head
- Meaning is encyclopaedic, not dictionary knowledge
- Concepts are prototypical, radial, resemblance-based
- · Graded grammaticality/aptness
- Language not separate from general cognition

The Naturalistic Turn

- Language is intentional
 - Mental spaces, not possible worlds (Fauconnier)
- Language does not convey meaning
 - Language affords meaning (Turner)
- Language is social
 - Meaning enacts rather than represents (Vygotsky)
- Meaning is grounded in behavior

What is Privacy? (Lakoff) NCSU Oct 2001

Some grounded metaphors

(Lakoff & Johnson)

- important = big
- difficulty = burden
- more = up
- type of = inside
- similar = near
- degree = position
- arch. = phys. struct.
- help = support
- time = motion
- change = motion
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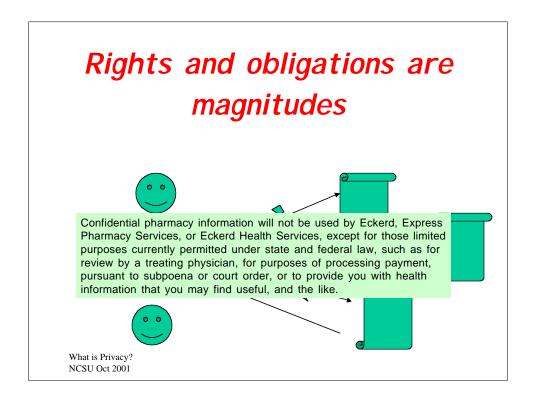
- state = place
- action = self-propulsion
- purpose = destination
- purpose = desired thing
- cause = force
- relationship = enclosure
- control = be above
- know = see
- understand = grasp
- see = touch

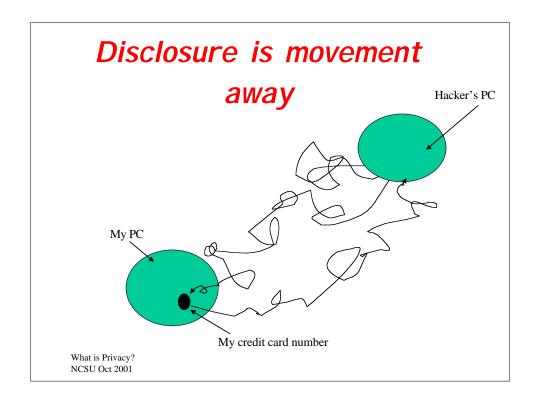
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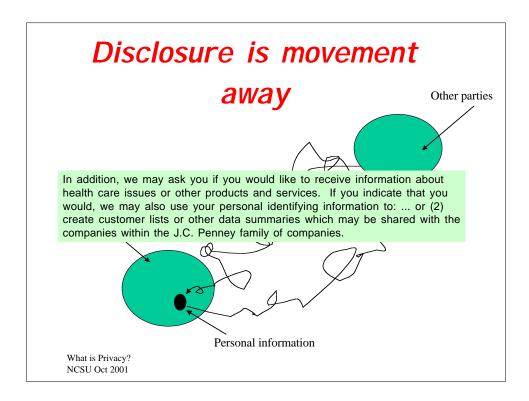
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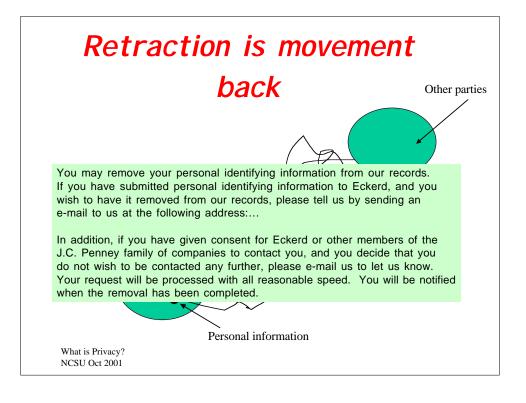
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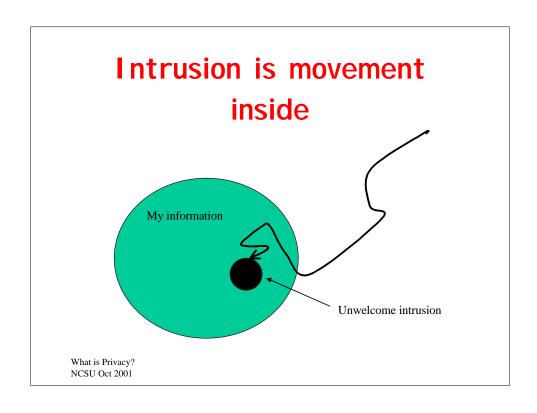
Rights and obligations are magnitudes What is Privacy? NCSU Oct 2001

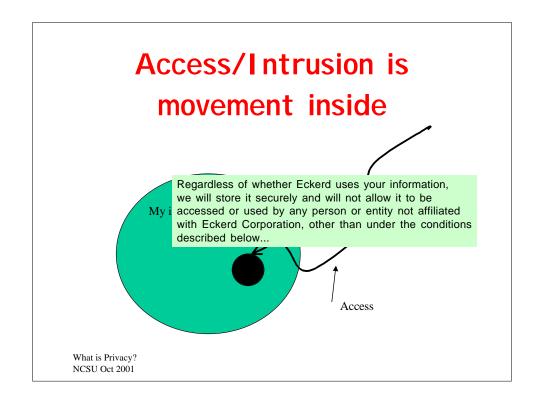


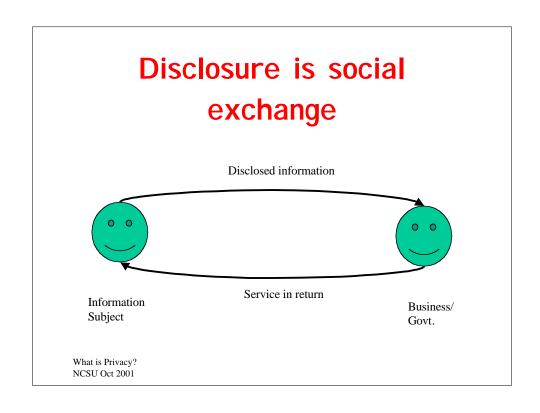














Disclosure is social exchange

Disclosed information

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In addition, we may ask you if you would like to receive information about health care issues or other products and services. If you indicate that you would, we may also use your personal identifying information to: (1) contact you about Eckerd programs and/or to seek additional input from you regarding your experiences with Eckerd;

Information Subject

Service in return

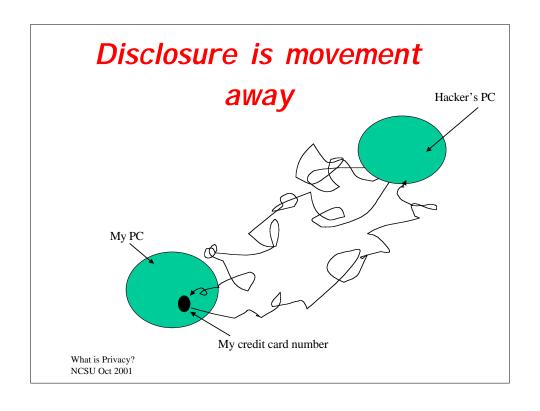
Business/ Govt.

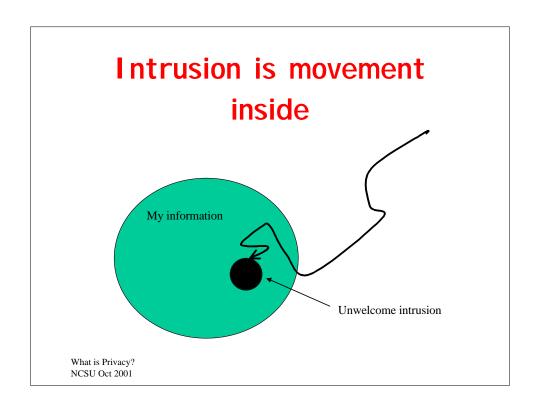
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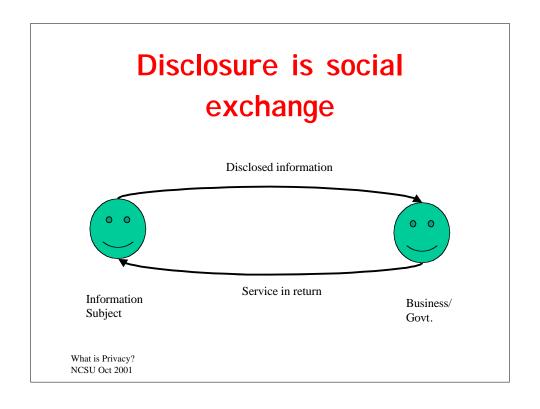
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Specifying Privacy Policies

- Metaphor analysis
 - Agree explicitly on what grounded metaphors are appropriate
 - Clarify background assumptions
- Grounded representation
 - Axiomatize using the underlying mathematics
 - Intervals, topology, exchange theory, etc.
 - Present in terms of the metaphor

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 $_{What\ is\ Privacy?}$ • Spatial-motor depiction

Aligning Privacy Policies

- Goal mining
 - Rational reconstruction/ascription of values from document sources
- Metaphor analysis
 - For policies and requirements
- Comparison
 - Scenario analysis
 - Use cases, abuse cases, misuse cases
- Model checking on the formal models $_{\text{NCSU Oct }2001}$

So, What is privacy?

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Jackson s Problem Frames as Anthropomorphisms

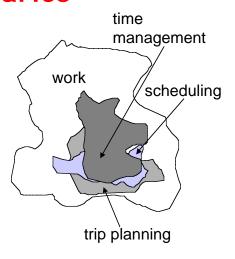
- Information display machines
- Commanded behavior machines
- Work-piece machines
- Transformation machines
- Connection machines

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- Question-answering oracles
- Operators / Actors
- Amanuenses / Scribes
- Translators / Compilers
- Mediators / Matchmakers

Natural domain "boundaries"

- Embedded in broader work situation
- "Borders" are unclear
- Many special cases
- Personal "policies"
- Situated action



Teleology: Analysis of Intent

- Requirements are statements of intent
- Functions/features are units of intent
- Software is implementation of intent
- Requirements engineering is

 What Stystematic description of intent