

# MIS 4596

Data Privacy

Class 5

# Agenda

- Online privacy
- Privacy and data protection by design  
*...with data provenance and lineage metadata*

The background of the slide features a blurred, blue-tinted image of a crowd of people, likely at a public event or conference, with their silhouettes and movements softened to create a sense of a busy, populated environment.

# **ONLINE PRIVACY: HOW DID WE GET HERE?**

California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA, 2018)  
&  
California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA, 2020)

# California voters approve Prop. 24, ushering in new rules for online privacy



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## CORONAVIRUS AND PANDEMIC >

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Concordia University coronavirus 'outbreak' attributed to more than 50 'false positives'

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Are L.A. County's new COVID restrictions really necessary? We talk to the experts

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Coronavirus infections are higher than ever, COVID-19 deaths are not. Why?

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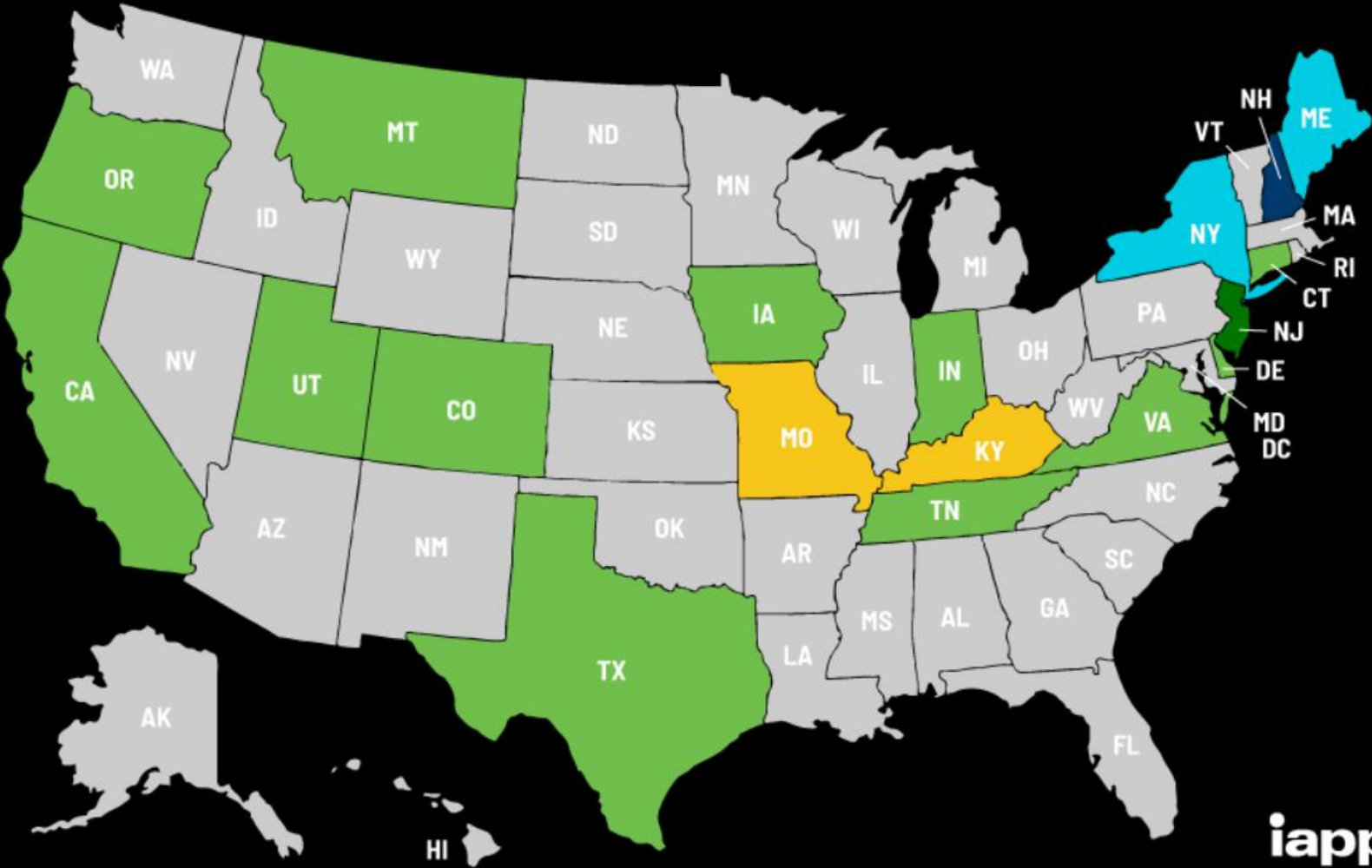
# State Data Privacy Laws in Effect

- **California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) – Effective date: 1/1/2020**
- California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA) – Effective date: 1/1/2023
- Colorado Privacy Act (CPA) – Effective date: 1/1/2023
- Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act – Effective date: 1/1/2023

# US State Privacy Legislation Tracker 2024

## Statute/bill in legislative process

- Introduced
- In committee
- In cross chamber
- In cross committee
- Passed
- Signed
- Inactive bills
- No comprehensive bills introduced



Last updated 9 Jan. 2024



[https://iapp.org/media/images/resource\\_center/State\\_Comp\\_Privacy\\_Law\\_Map.png](https://iapp.org/media/images/resource_center/State_Comp_Privacy_Law_Map.png)  
<https://iapp.org/resources/article/us-state-privacy-legislation-tracker/>

# Hilton Hotels fined for credit card data breaches

🕒 1 November 2017



 Share



Top Story

**Ex-Marine  
bar attack**

The bar was  
country mus  
opened fire,

🕒 1 hour ago

**US Supreme  
tribs**

🕒 3 hours ago

**Russia pr  
Democrat**

🕒 2 hours ago

Feature



# Hilton Hotels fined for credit card data breaches

🕒 1 November 2017

f 🗨️ 🐦 ✉️ Share

Hilton's \$700,000 fine for data breach impacting 350,000 customers

Top Sto

**Ex-Marine  
bar attack**

The bar was  
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opened fire,

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**US Supre  
ribs**

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**Russia pr  
Democrat**

🕒 2 hours a

Feature

**Hilton Hotels fined for credit card data**

**breaches** Under the European Union's

🕒 1 November 2017

f 📧 🐦 ✉️ Share

**General Data Protection**

**Regulation (GDPR) the fine  
would have been 4% of  
Hilton's global revenue  
\$420,000,000**

Top Sto

**Ex-Marine  
bar attack**

The bar was  
country mus  
opened fire,

🕒 1 hour ag

**US Supre  
ribs**

🕒 3 hours a

**Russia pr  
Democrat**

🕒 2 hours a

Feature

# CCPA

**JANUARY 1, 2020**

Enforcement  
begins July 1, 2020

## FOR-PROFIT COMPANIES THAT:

- Collect personal data on 50K+ California residents
- Have annual revenues of over \$25 million
- Earn 50%+ of annual revenue from California residents' data

- Business, service providers, third parties, and California consumers

- Personal data that is sold for monetary or other value considerations (releasing, disclosing, transferring, or even renting of the data)

- Up to \$7,500 per violation with no ceiling on the number of violations
- \$100-\$750 per consumer per incident for statutory damages related to breaches

WHEN DOES  
THE LAW GO  
INTO EFFECT?

WHAT  
ORGANIZATIONS  
ARE IN SCOPE?

WHO IS  
AFFECTED?

WHAT DATA IS  
WITHIN SCOPE?

WHAT ARE  
THE FINES OF  
NONCOMPLIANCE?

# GDPR

**MAY 25, 2018**

Enforcement  
in effect

## ANY ORGANIZATION THAT:

- Operates inside or outside the European Union (EU) and offers goods or services to customers or businesses in the union

- EU citizens, businesses, controller, processor, and data subjects

- Personal data of any type

- Up to 20 million euros or 4% of total global turnover from the prior fiscal year for the most severe violations
- Up to 10 million euros or 2% of the worldwide annual revenue of the prior fiscal year for less severe violations

# Biggest GDPR Fines 2022

## 1. Meta: €405m

Mishandling child users' data on Instagram.

Prevention: Keep the accounts and data of young users private by default.

## 2. Meta: €265m

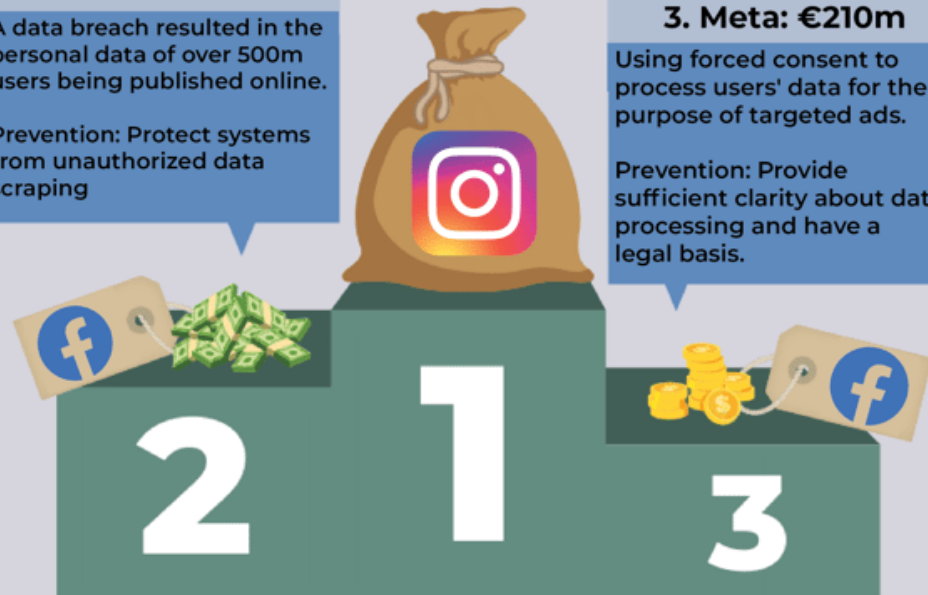
A data breach resulted in the personal data of over 500m users being published online.

Prevention: Protect systems from unauthorized data scraping

## 3. Meta: €210m

Using forced consent to process users' data for the purpose of targeted ads.

Prevention: Provide sufficient clarity about data processing and have a legal basis.



## RIGHTS OF THE DATA SUBJECT

- enhanced right to information, right to be forgotten

Right to be forgotten



Effective from 25.05.2018



# GDPR

Substantial penalties



**PENALTIES**  
- up to 20 mln euro or 4% annual worldwide turnover

## DATA BREACH REPORTING

- within 72 hours, severe penalties for failure to report

Prompt incident reporting



Tool for ensuring compliance with GDPR



Applicable worldwide



**APPLICABLE WORLDWIDE**  
- as long as the organization stores personal data of EU citizens

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Required  Functionality  Analytical  Marketing

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# GDPR requires data security by design and default...

*Data protection capabilities must work from beginning to end of data processing to enable protection of individuals' personal data by default*

Art. 25 GDPR  
Data protection by design and by default

(1) Taking into account the state of the art, the cost of implementation and the nature, scope, context and purposes of processing as well as the risks of varying likelihood and severity for rights and freedoms of natural persons posed by the processing, the controller shall, both at the time of the determination of the means for processing and at the time of the processing itself, implement appropriate technical and organisational measures, such as pseudonymisation, which are designed to implement data-protection principles, such as data minimisation, in an effective manner and to integrate the necessary safeguards into the processing in order to meet the requirements of this Regulation and protect the rights of data subjects.

(2) The controller shall implement appropriate technical and organisational measures for ensuring that, by default, only personal data which are necessary for each specific purpose of the processing are processed. That obligation applies to the amount of personal data collected, the extent of their processing, the period of their storage and their accessibility. In particular, such measures shall ensure that by default personal data are not made accessible without the individual's intervention to an indefinite number of natural persons.

(3) An approved certification mechanism pursuant to Article 42 may be used as an element to demonstrate compliance with the requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article.



## Key General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirements:

1. **Collection** of personal data is **fully avoided or minimized** at the earliest stage of processing
2. Data subjects give **specific, informed** and **explicit** consent to the processing of their data
3. Data subjects have **right to access, review and rectify** their personal data
4. Data subjects have the **right to withdraw given consent** with effect for the future and
  - Block access
  - Constrain processing and use
  - Erase their personal data
5. **Personal data obtained for one purpose must not be processed for other purposes** not compatible with the original purpose

Danezis, G. et al. (2014) "Privacy and Data Protection by Design", European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)

D' Acquisto, G. et al. (2015) "Privacy by design in big data", European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)

# Achieving “Privacy by Design” is difficult

Privacy is a complex, multifaceted and contextual notion

Not the primary requirement of an information system

May come into conflict with other requirements

“...privacy and data protection features are... ignored by traditional engineering approaches when implementing desired functionality.

- *This ignorance is caused by limitations of awareness and understanding of developers and data controllers as well as lacking tools to realize privacy by design”*

Danezis, G. et al. (2014) “Privacy and Data Protection by Design”,  
European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)



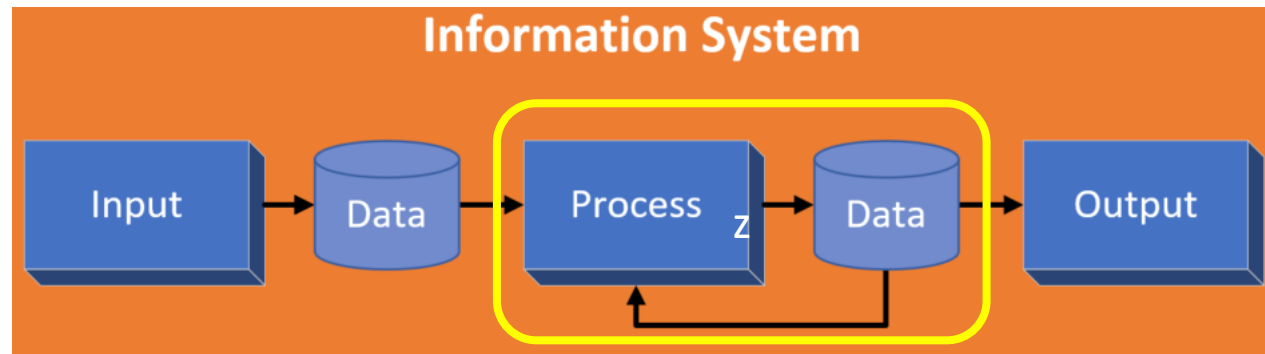
# Privacy and Data Protection by Design

“Although the concept has found its way into legislation as the... European General Data Protection Regulation, **its concrete implementation remains un-clear at the present moment**”

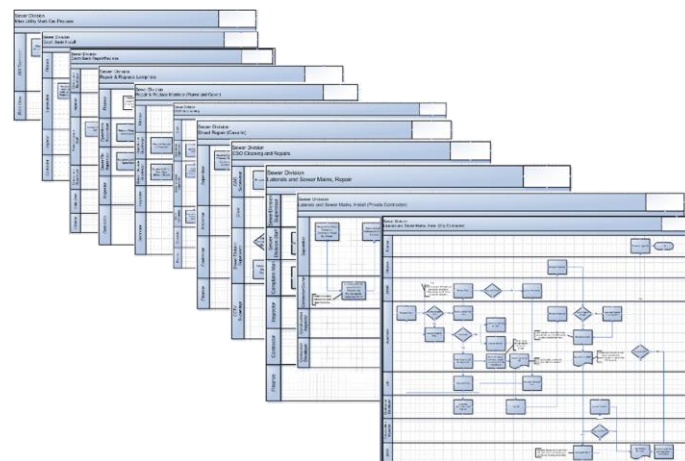
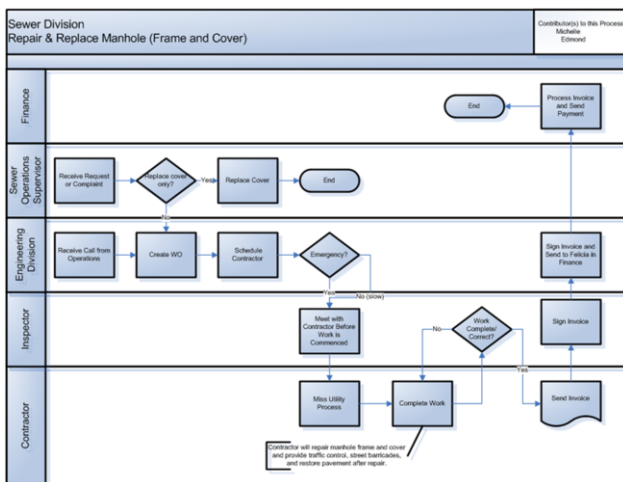
Danezis, G. et al. (2014) “Privacy and Data Protection by Design”,  
European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)

# As a practical matter...

Data within information systems are often stored and organized as datasets within files and/or databases...

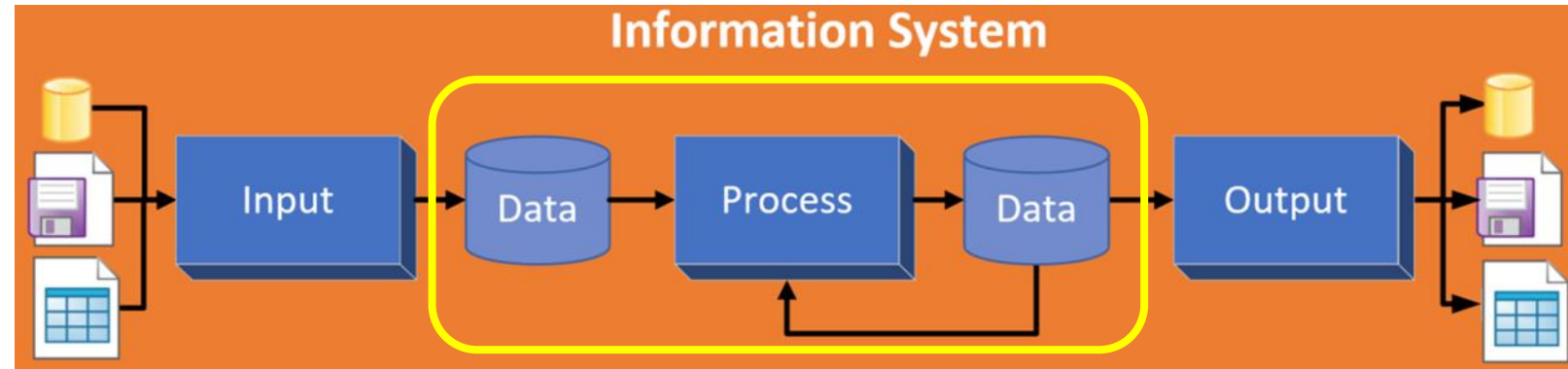


Regardless of application, there is reliance on data processing workflows to produce and use information

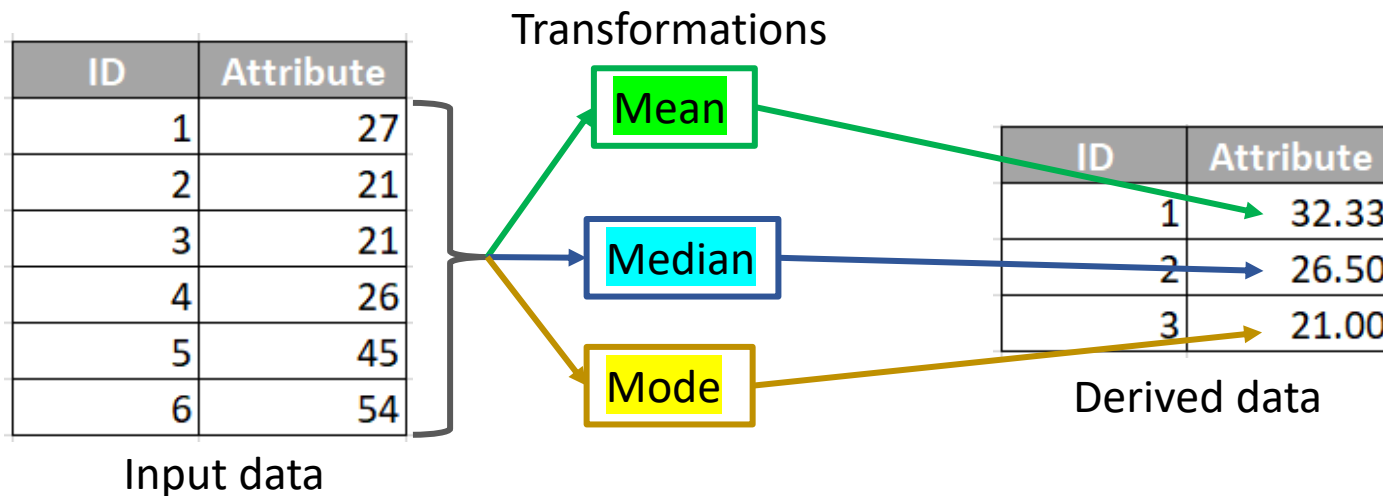


Data processing often transforms existing data into new data, which is a double-edged sword...

➤ *The resulting database may have more information than the older version*



➤ *The meaning of the new information, however, is exogenous and not found in the data itself*



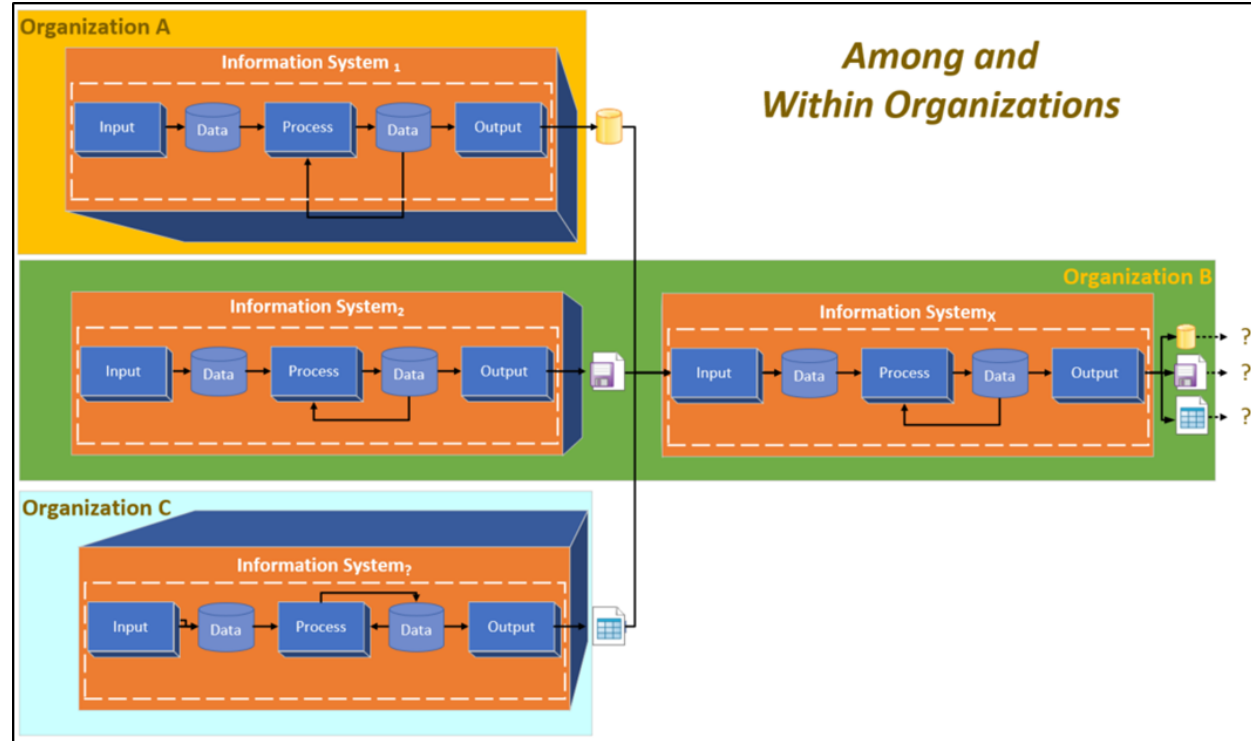
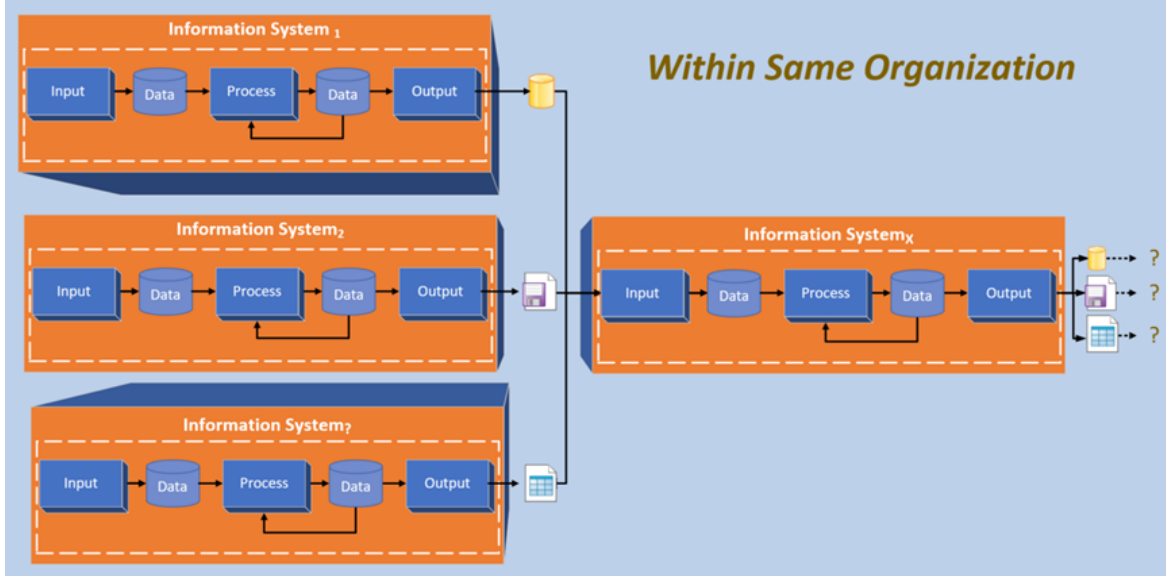
# Evaluating & judging data's "fitness for use"

- **Is not the responsibility of the producer**
- **Is the responsibility of the user ...and IT Auditor**

*Data produced for one purpose is often used to serve other purposes*

Data producers should provide information about data that permit informed determinations of fitness for use

# Datasets are often exchanged without information needed to determine their fitness for use...





# Provenance

*Provenance* traces back to 1294 in Old French as a derivative of the Latin *provenire*

- *To come from, to be due to, be the result of*

In the art domain, provenance entails an artifact's complete ownership history

## Traditional Provenance

Durand-Ruel, Paris, August 23, 1872 [1];  
Catholina Lambert, New Jersey;  
Lambert sale, American Art Association, Plaza Hotel, New York, NY,  
February 21, 1916 until February 24, 1916, no. 67;  
Durand-Ruel, Paris, until at least 1930;  
purchased by Simon Bauer, Paris, by June 1936 [2];  
anonymous sale, Parke-Bernet Galleries, Inc., February 25, 1970, no. 19 [3];  
Sam Salz, Inc., New York, NY;  
purchased by Museum, May 1971.

### Notes:

- [1] bought from the artist.
- [2] Listed and illustrated in "List of Property Removed from France during the War 1939-1945" (no. 7114, as belonging to Simon Bauer).
- [3] "Highly Important Impressionist, Post-Impressionist & Modern Paintings and Drawings", illustrated.

Newbury, D. (2017) "Standardizing Museum Provenance for the Twenty-First Century", from talk given at the Yale Center for British Art

Standardizing Museum Provenance – David Newbury (@workergnome)

There is an established research process for obtaining an artifact's trusted provenance

- *This information is highly valued, particularly to authenticate real versus fraudulent works*

"Provenance" is now increasingly used in a broad range of fields with various degrees of conflation of two closely related but distinct concepts of *trust* and *metadata*

Tullis, J.A. et al., 2016, "Geoprocessing, Workflows, and Provenance", in Remote Sensing Handbook: Remotely Sensed Data Characterization, Classification, and Accuracies, edited by P. Thenkabail, Vol. 1., pp. 401-422, Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

# Provenance

W3C Provenance Incubator Group's definition of provenance (in a web resource context):

- Provenance is a record that describes entities and processes involved in producing and delivering or influencing a resource
- Provenance provides a critical foundation for assessing authenticity, enabling trust, and allowing reproducibility
- Provenance assertions are contextual metadata that can become important records with their own provenance

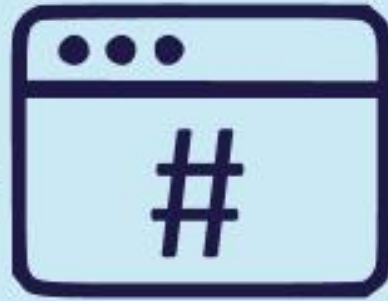
<https://www.w3.org/TR/prov-primer/>

[W3C = World Wide Web Consortium](#)

## Hashing Algorithm



**Plain Text**



**Hash Function**



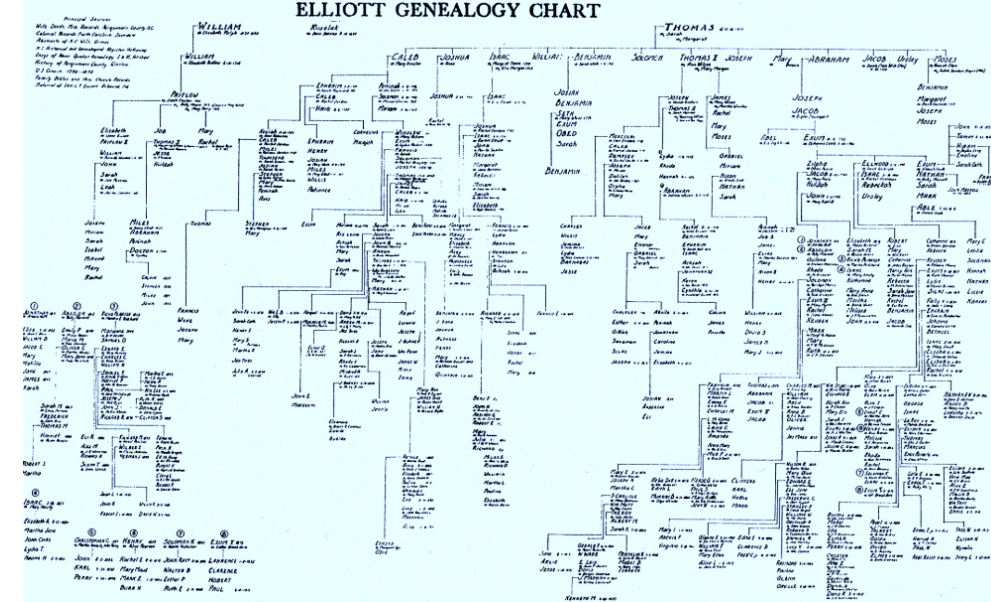
**Hashed Text**



# Provenance and data lineage

“Data provenance” and “data lineage” is used here interchangeably, overlooking subtle differences in their meanings


- Data provenance suggests process history
- Data lineage implies a kind of genealogy or data pedigree record relative to both:
  1. Sources of data
  2. Processing applied to the sources to produce an information product



***Data lineage metadata can aid understanding and establish trust of data...***

# Early metadata standards for documenting lineage of data produced with Geographic Information Systems

FGDC-STD-001-1998



**NSDI**  
National Spatial Data Infrastructure

## Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata

Metadata Ad Hoc Working Group  
Federal Geographic Data Committee

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Federal Geographic Data Committee  
Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy  
Department of Housing and Urban Development • Department of the Interior • Department of State  
Department of Transportation • Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Emergency Management Agency • Library of Congress  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration • National Archives and Records Administration  
Tennessee Valley Authority

EUROPEAN STANDARD **EN ISO 19115-1**  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2014

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ICS 35.240.70 Supersedes EN ISO 19115:2005

English Version

## Geographic information — Metadata — Part 1: Fundamentals (ISO 19115-1:2014)

Information géographique —  
Métadonnées —  
Partie 1: Principes de base  
(ISO 19115-1:2014)


Geoinformation —  
Metadaten —  
Teil 1: Grundsätze  
(ISO 19115-1:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 February 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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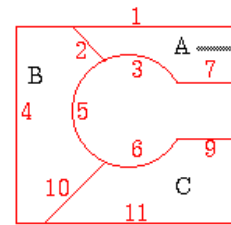
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# Geographic Information System (GIS)

- Provides similar data import, query, manipulation, analysis (e.g. statistics), reformat, display/visualization, output and report capabilities as other information systems

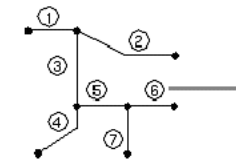
- Also organize their data in
  - Data base management systems
  - File systems



Polygon Attribute Table

Polygon	Area	Parcel Number	Land Use
A	12,001	11-115-001	R 1
B	15,775	11-115-002	R 1
C	19,136	11-115-003	R 3

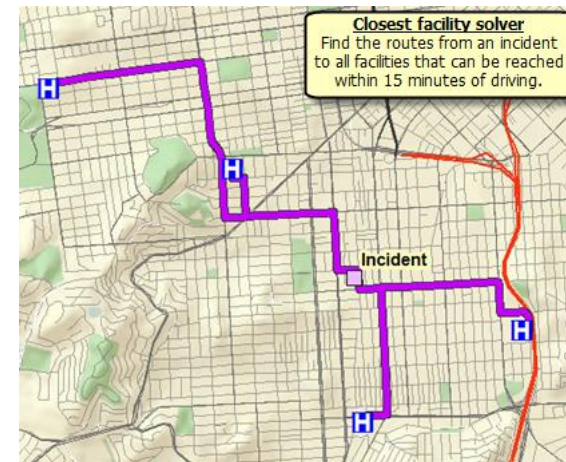
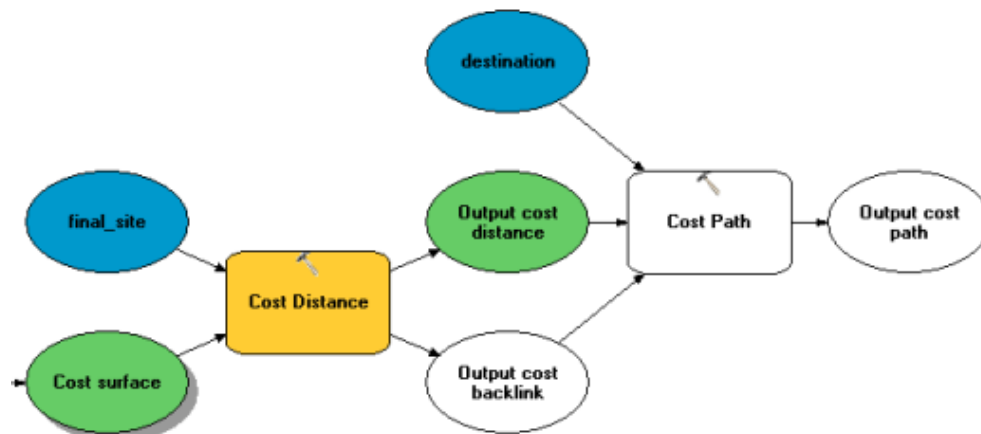
Coverage: Roads



Roads #	x,y Coordinates
1	2,12 6,12
2	6,12 10,10 14,10
3	6,6 6,12
4	3,2 6,4 6,6
5	6,6 10,6
6	10,6 14,6
7	10,2 10,6

Road Number	Road Type	Surface	Width	Lanes	Name
1	1	Concrete	60	4	Hwy 42
2	1	Concrete	60	4	Hwy 42
3	2	Asphalt	48	4	N Main St.
4	2	Asphalt	48	4	N Main St.
5	3	Asphalt	32	2	Cedar Ave.
6	3	Asphalt	32	2	Cedar Ave.
7	4	Asphalt	32	2	Elm St.

- With the addition of spatial analysis and cartographic mapping capabilities





National Spatial Data Infrastructure

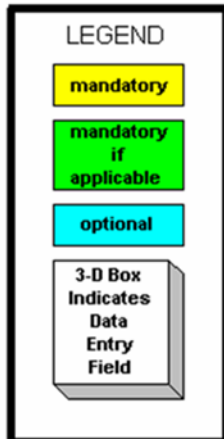
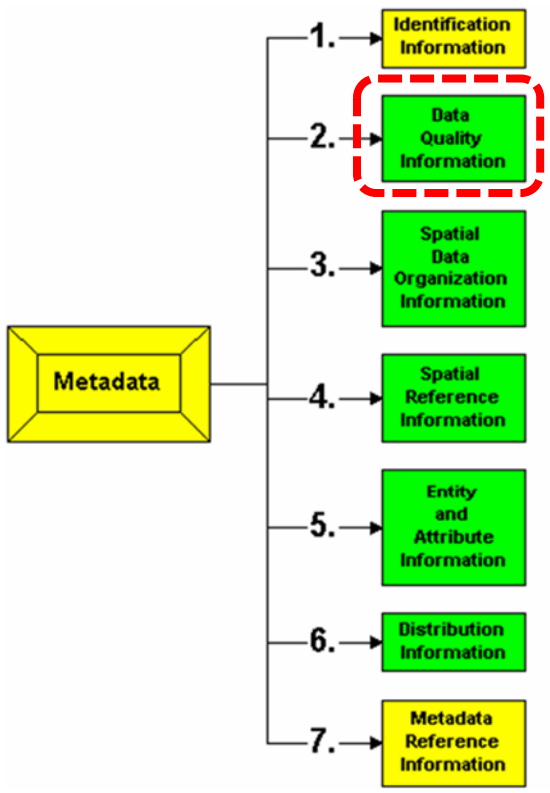
FGDC-STD-001-1998

# Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata

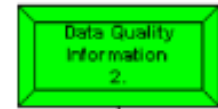
Metadata Ad Hoc Working Group  
Federal Geographic Data Committee

### Federal Geographic Data Committee

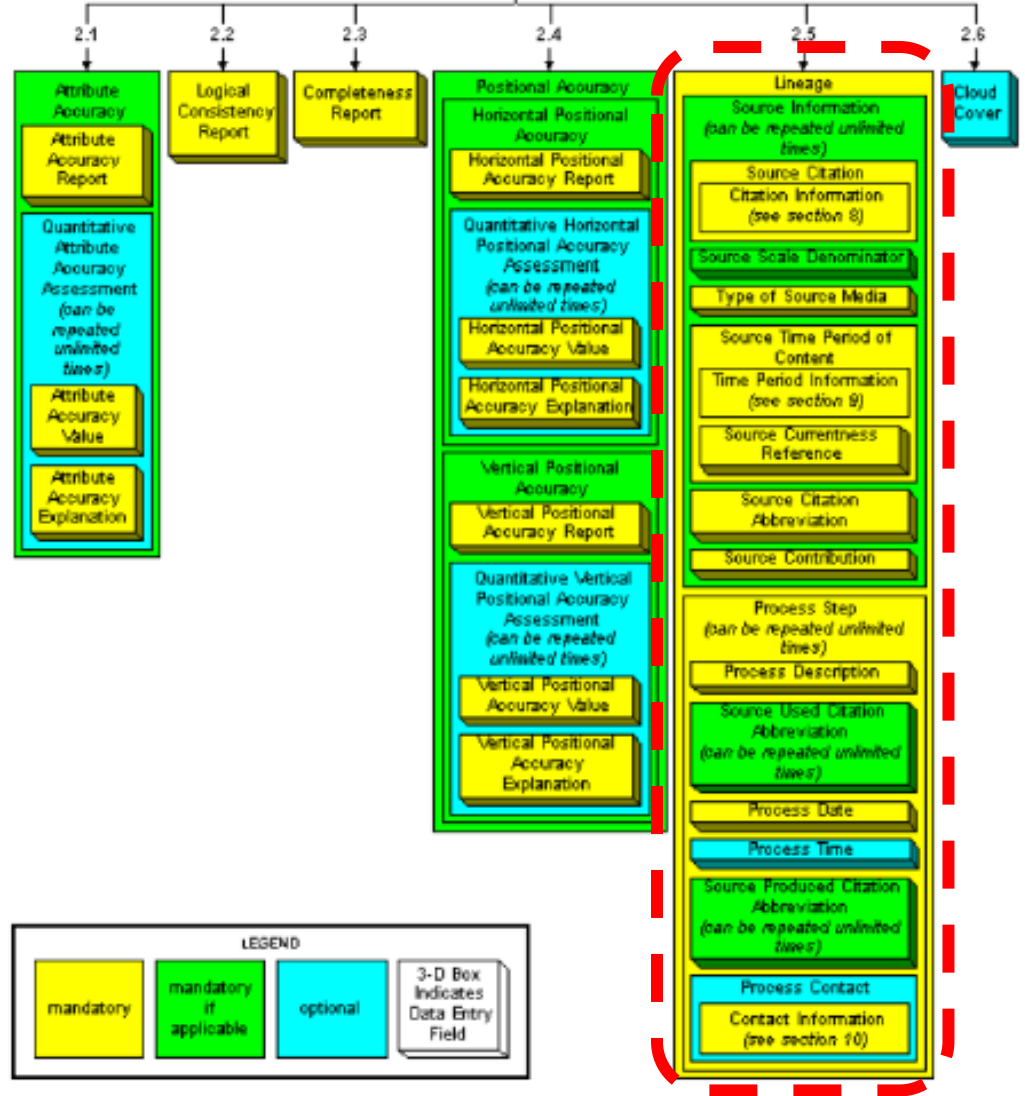
Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Department of Defense • Department of Energy  
Department of Housing and Urban Development • Department of the Interior • Department of State  
Department of Transportation • Environmental Protection Agency  
Federal Emergency Management Agency • Library of Congress  
National Aeronautics and Space Administration • National Archives and Records Administration  
Tennessee Valley Authority



## Section 2 Data Quality Information



CSDGM Version 2 - 1998  
(FGDC-STD-001 June 1998)



# 1<sup>st</sup> application for tracking the lineage of data throughout their processing in information systems

TECHNIQUES AND METHOD OF  
SPATIAL DATABASE LINEAGE TRACING

by

David Phillip Lanter

Bachelor of Arts  
Clark University, 1983

Master of Arts  
State University of New York at Buffalo, 1986

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the  
Department of Geography of the  
University of South Carolina

1989

*[Signature]*  
Committee Member

*[Signature]*  
Committee Member

*[Signature]*  
Committee Member

*[Signature]*  
Chairman, Examining Committee  
Major Professor

*[Signature]*  
Dean of the Graduate School

United States Patent [19] US005193185A  
**5,193,185**  
Lanter Date of Patent: Mar. 9, 1993

[54] METHOD AND MEANS FOR LINEAGE TRACING OF A SPATIAL INFORMATION PROCESSING AND DATABASE SYSTEM

[66] Inventor: David Lanter, 140 Westport Dr., Columbia, S.C. 29223

[21] Appl. No.: 351,877

[22] Filed: May 15, 1989

[51] Int. Cl. G06F 15/40

[52] U.S. Cl. 395/600; 364/DIG. 1; 364/282.1; 364/283.4; 364/282.2; 364/280; 364/274.5; 364/274.1

[58] Field of Search: 364/200, 900, 395/700, 395/600

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(List continued on next page.)

[57] ABSTRACT

A lineage information processor enables a user to obtain information concerning the various data layers in a spatial data base which contributed to any particular data layer of interest. The component software parses input commands and determines if those commands to the spatial data processing and information systems are valid. The lineage information processor also creates a knowledge representation of the spatial database comprising a meta-database consisting of a semantic network that describes the various data layers in the spatial database and the relationships among these layers. The semantic network consists of parent and child links symbolizing the relationship among data layers, nodes describing the data layers in the spatial database, frames comprising attributes that describe the input data layers, the commands and command modifiers acting on those data layers, and characteristics of the final products. By means of rule-based processing, the lineage information processor does not permit combinations of data layers that are incompatible, and creates commands that can alter incompatible data layers so that the layers can be combined in the desired fashion. A query capability is also provided that enables a user to query in a flexible fashion, the lineage information processor concerning the lineage of data layers in the spatial database.

22 Claims, 68 Drawing Sheets

```

graph TD
    250[USER INPUT] --> 251[LTP]
    251 --> 252[LINEAGE META-DATABASE]
    251 --> 253[GIS]
    253 --> 254[DATA LAYERS]
  
```

**NCGIA** National Center for  
Geographic Information  
and Analysis

**LINEAGE IN GIS:  
THE PROBLEM AND A SOLUTION**

David P. Lanter  
NCGIA Fellow, Department of Geography  
University of California at Santa Barbara  
Santa Barbara, CA 93106

NCGIA Technical Paper 90-6  
Sept. 1990

**Geolineus**

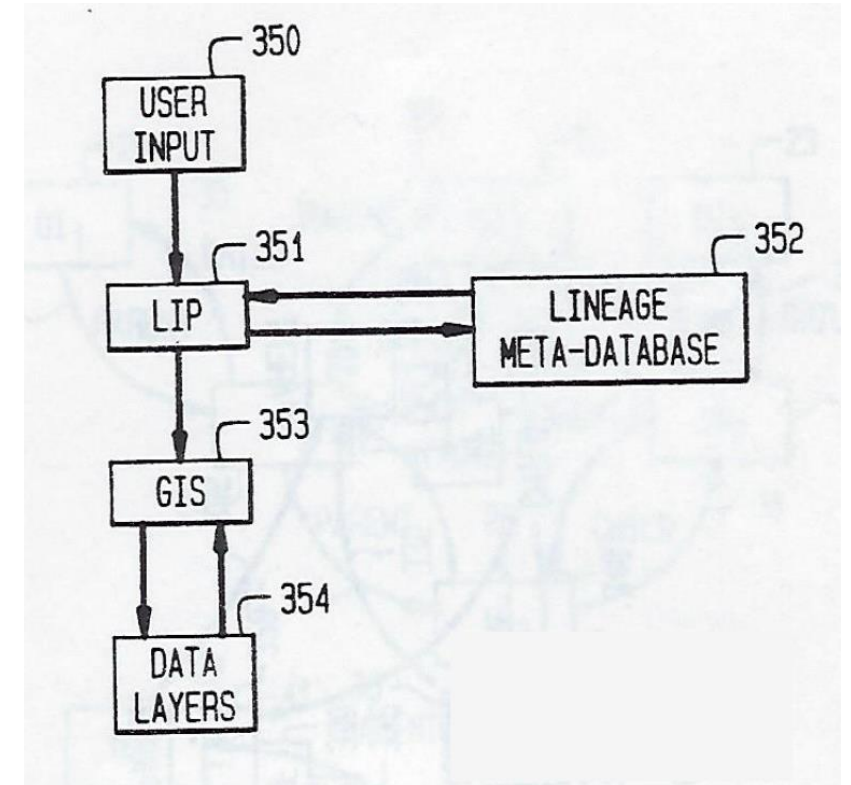
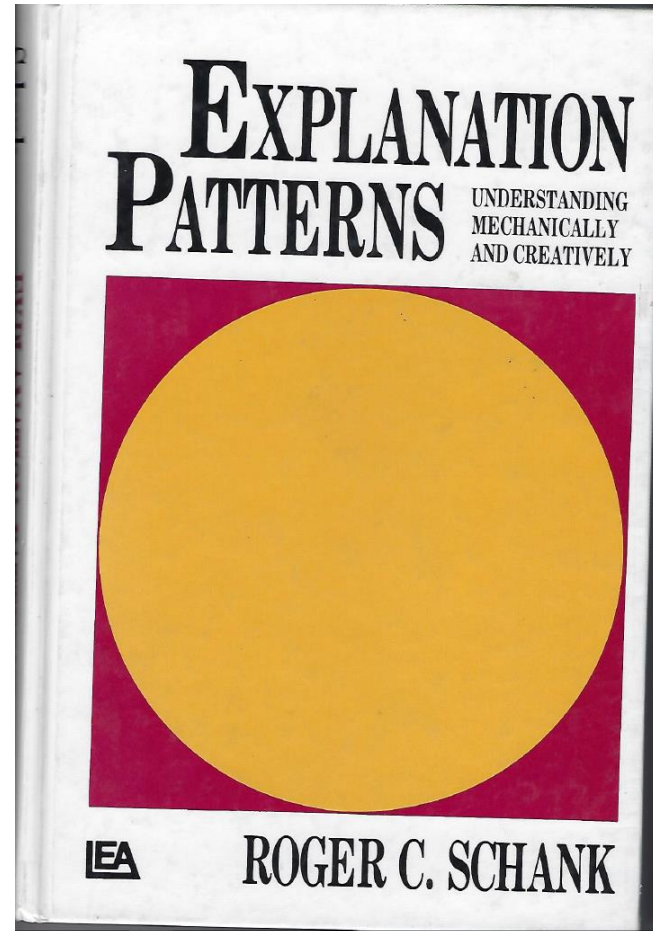
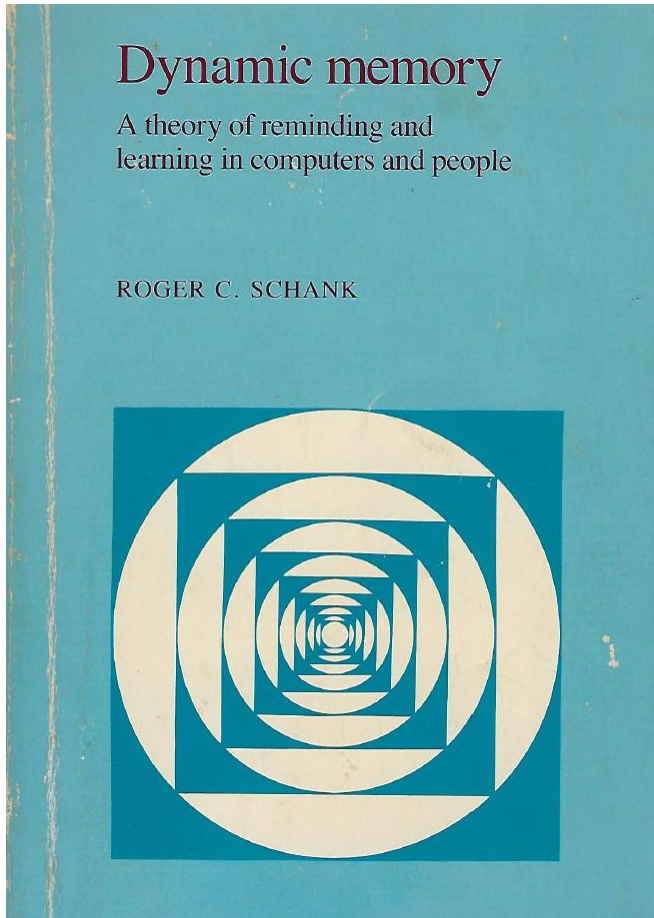
Metadata management system  
for ARC/INFO and GRID™

Version 3.0

**User guide**

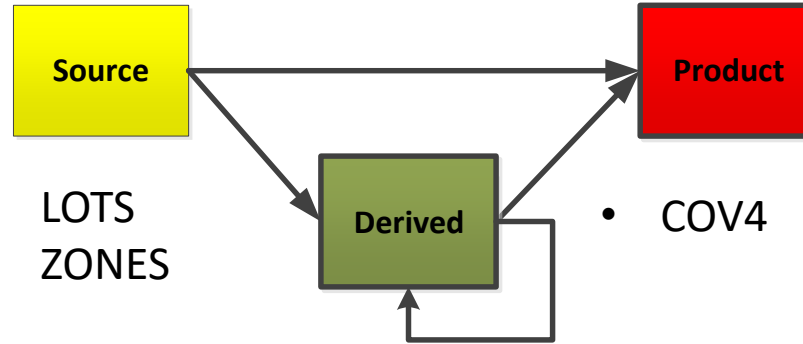
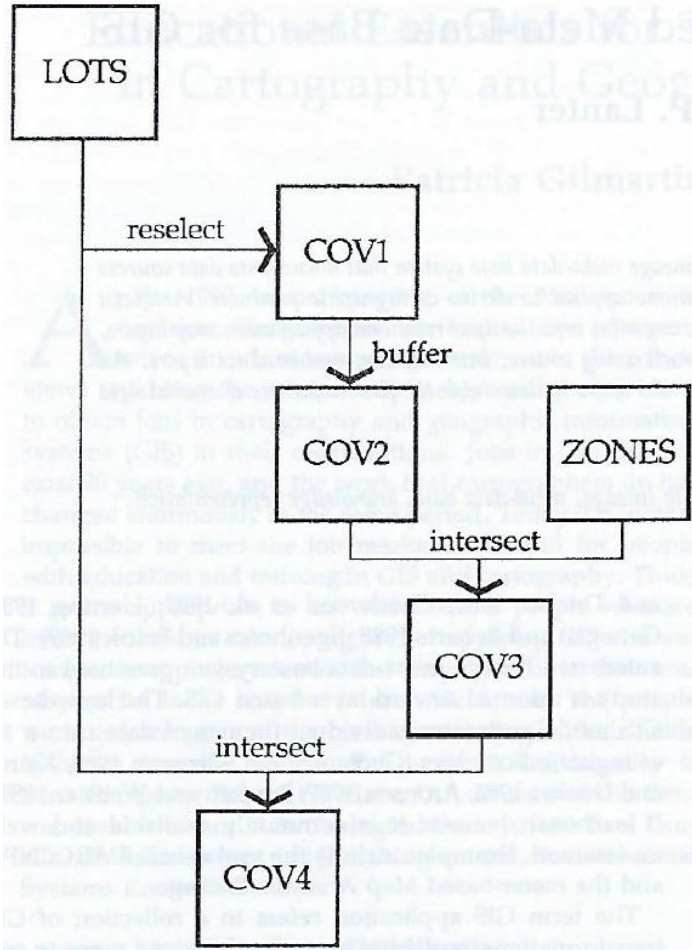
Geographic Designs Inc.

*How can I program the computer to help me remember what I knew about the data I loaded and processed on my computer?*



*LIP = Lineage Information Processor*

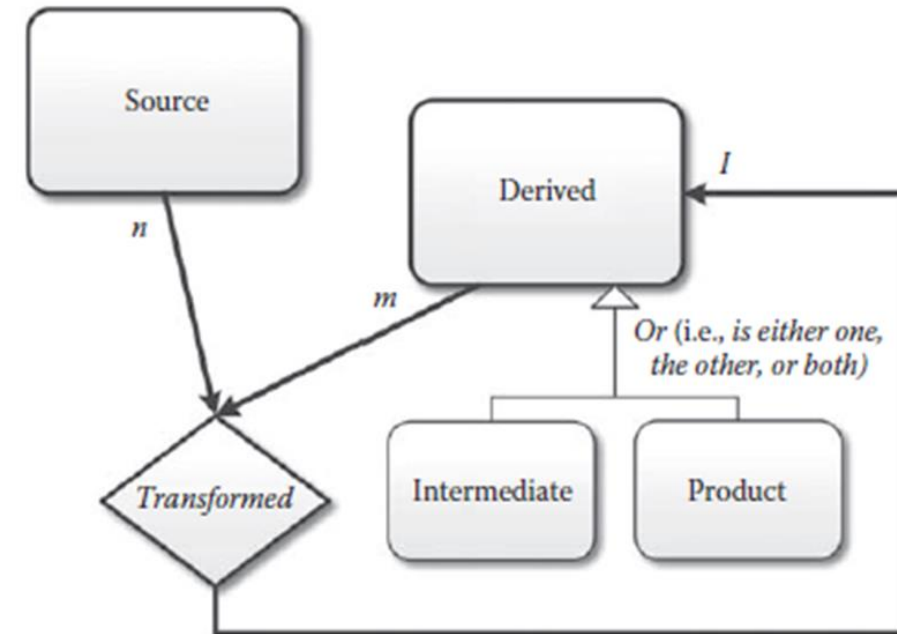
# How do we understand differences among datasets created during processing applications?



- LOTS
- ZONES

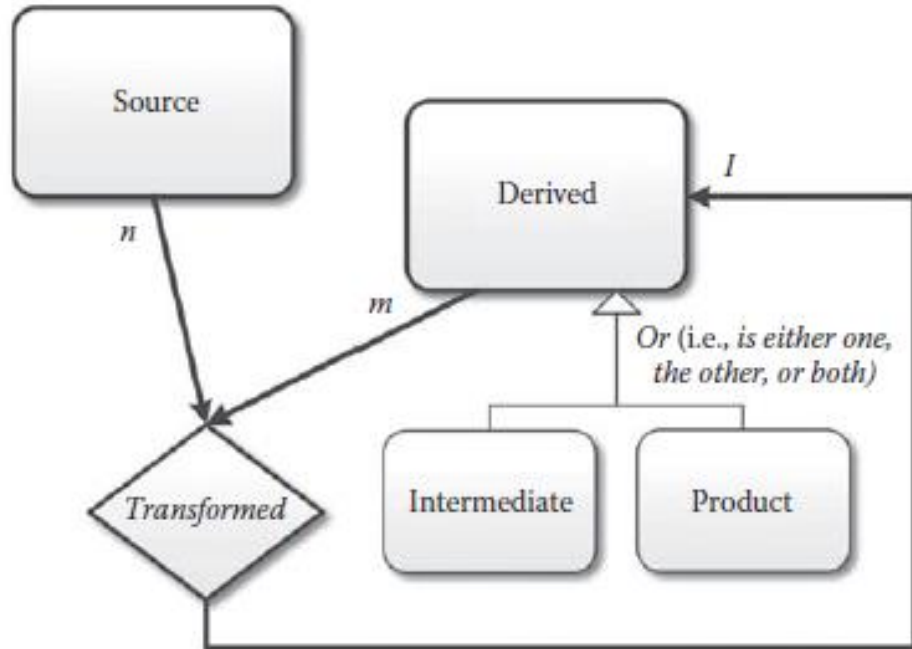
- COV4

- COV1
- COV2
- COV3



Data lineage vocabulary helps communicate how data is processed in an information system

***and can aid thinking about how to meet privacy by design requirements***



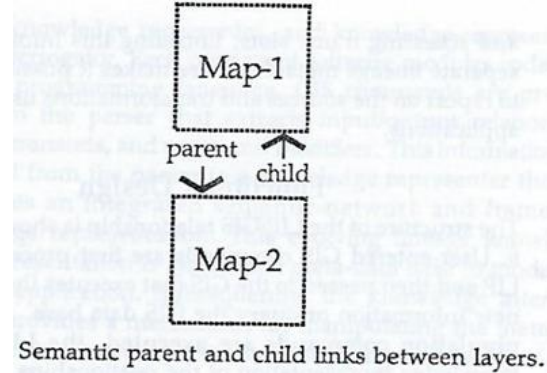
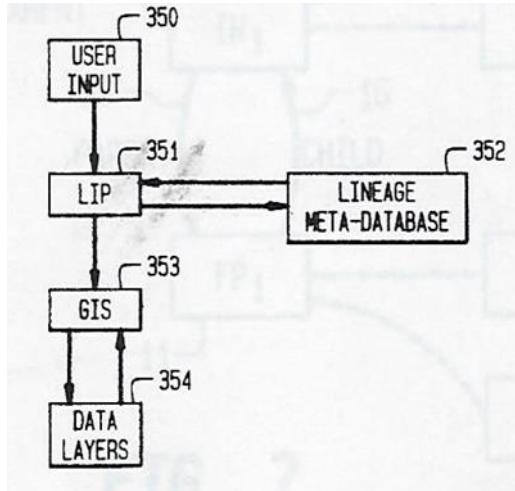
**Source datasets** may contain personal data

Derived datasets inherit this personal data from their input

- Using transformations such as:
  - Relational database joins and relates
  - Queries, arithmetic, statistical, spatial processing...

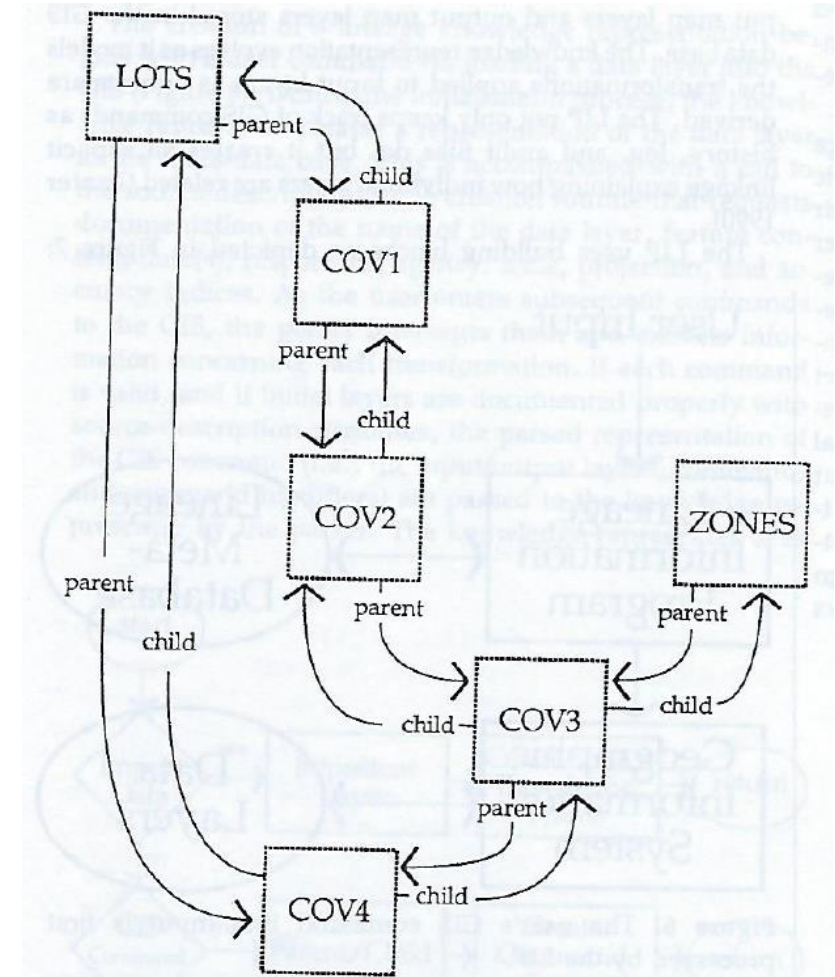


# Semantic “parent” & “child” metadata links added to enable deductions about relationships among input & output datasets...



**Input datasets** provided with parent links pointing to output datasets can answer the question: ***Who am I the parent of?***

**Output datasets'** child links connect them back to their input datasets can answer the question: ***Who am I the child of?***



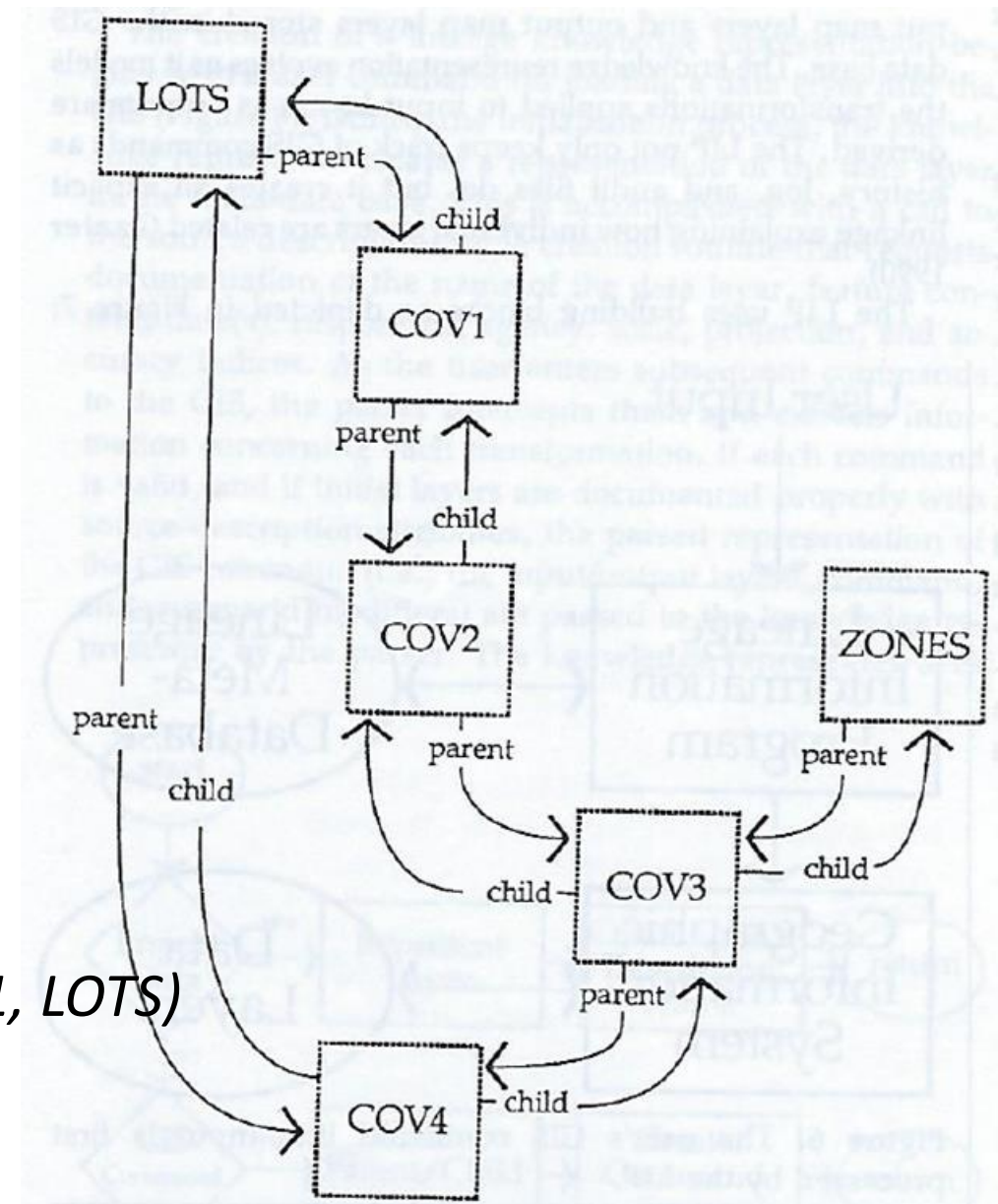
**Descendants** function traces parent links to identify all datasets derived from a source or other derived input dataset used within the application.

```
(defun decendents (map)
  (cond ((null map) nil)
        ((null (car (get map 'parent)))
         (print (append (list map)
                        (is a product map layer) (terpri))))
        (t
         (cond((null (cdr (get map 'parent)))
                (decendents (car (get map 'parent))))
               (t (decendents (car (get map 'parent'))
                              (decendents (cadr (get map 'parent')))))))))
```

*Descendants ("LOTS") = (COV1, COV2, COV3, COV4)*

**Ancestors** function traces child links to identify input datasets used to create a derived dataset

*Ancestors ("COV4") = (LOTS, COV3, ZONES, COV2, COV1, LOTS)*



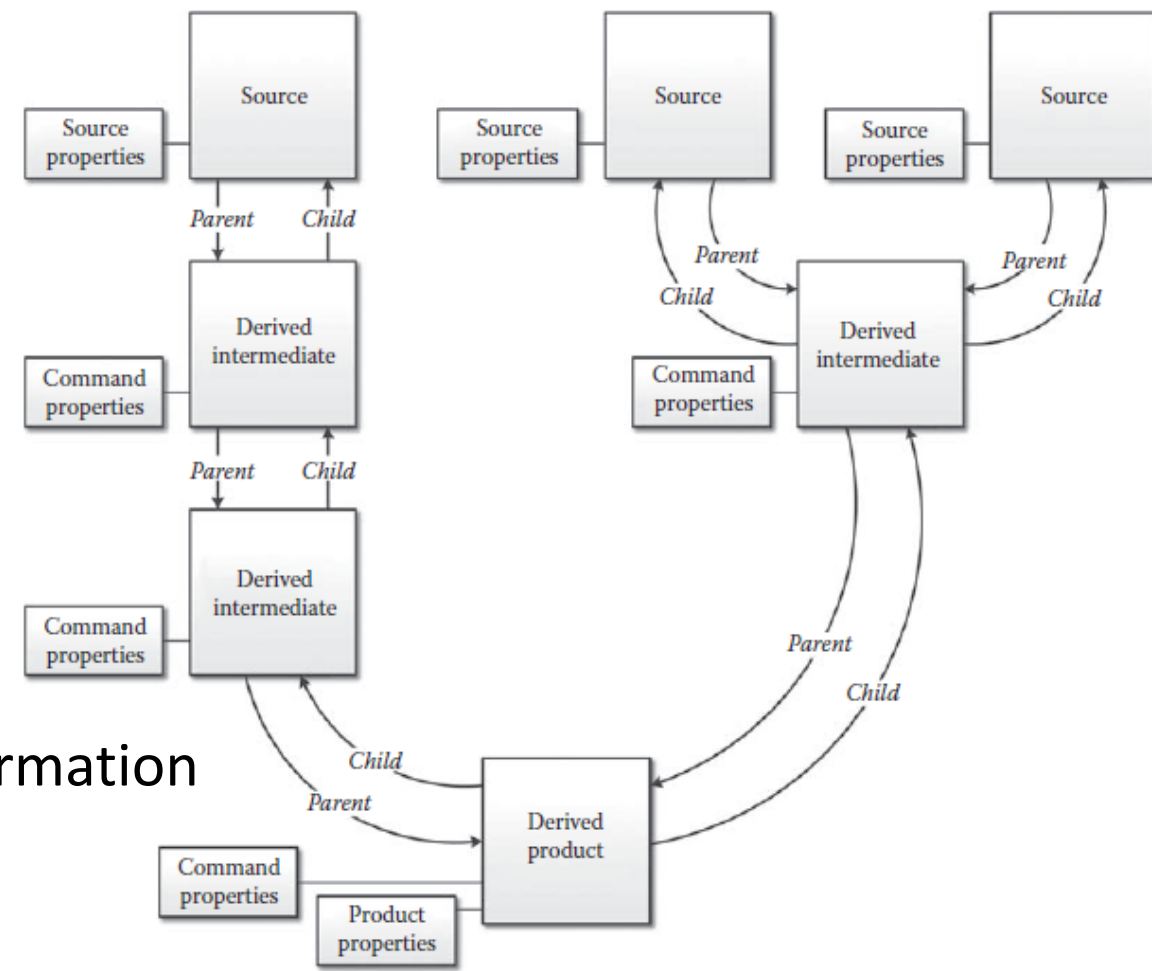
## Source properties can include:

- Originating organization
- Data content (i.e. entity and attribute definitions)
- Timeliness (e.g. when collected, when acquired,...)
- Accuracy
- Confidentiality security categorization of attributes
  - Privacy sensitivity of attributes
- Integrity categorization of attributes...
- Availability categorization...

## Command properties include details of the transformation

## Product properties include the product's

- intended goal
- Users
- when published
- responsible manager,...



# Meet Geo\_lineus

## source metadata input

```
(geo_lineus) I am Geo_lineus  
Please give me information or ask questions: import cover landuse  
landuse
```

```
What is the source name? landuse-landcover
```

```
Containing what cartographic features? hydrography urban  
agriculture wetland
```

```
What is the source date? 3/12/75
```

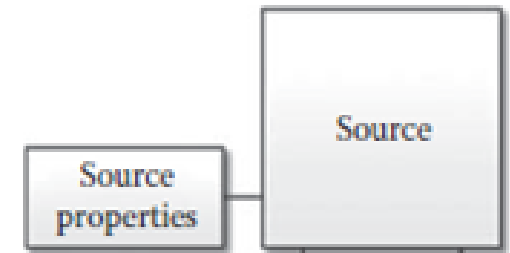
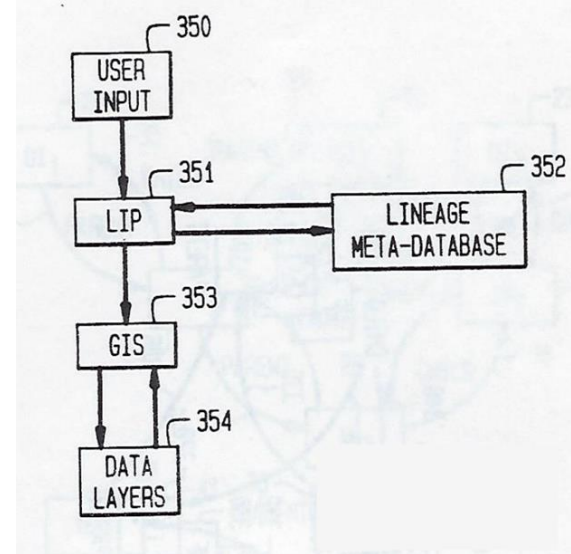
```
What is the source agency? USGS
```

```
What is the source scale? 1/24000
```

```
What is the source projection? UTM
```

```
What is the source accuracy? +-80 meters
```

```
Thank You!
```



SOURCE DESCRIPTION FRAME	
SOURCE:	Digital line graph
FEATURES:	Hydrography
S_DATE:	4/7/83
AGENCY:	USGS
SCALE:	1:100,000
PROJECTION:	Mercator
ACCURACY:	+10 meters Horiz

# Command metadata input...

(geo\_lineus)

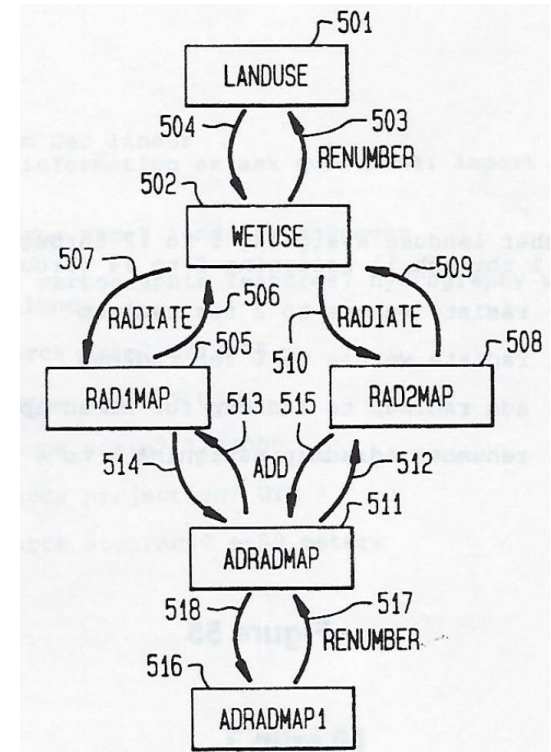
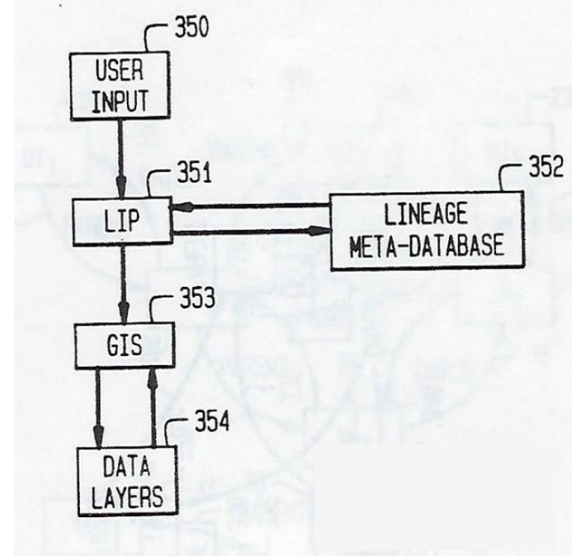
(I AM GEO\_LINEUS)

(PLEASE GIVE ME INFORMATION OR ASK QUESTIONS) (renumber landuse assigning 1 to 2 through 13 assigning 0 to 1 through 11 assigning 0 to 14 through 18 for wetuse)

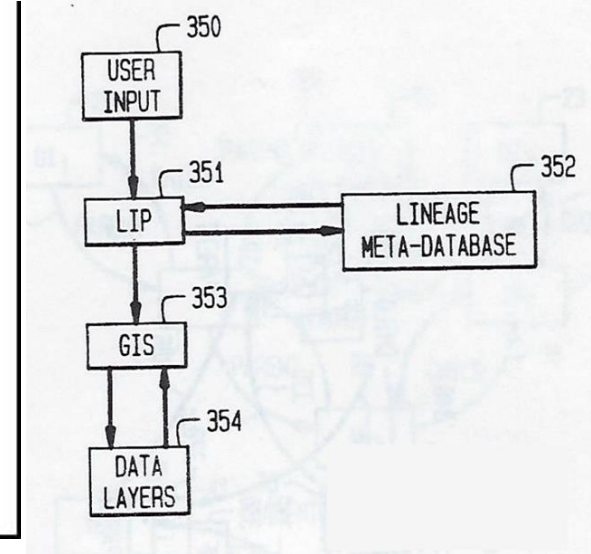
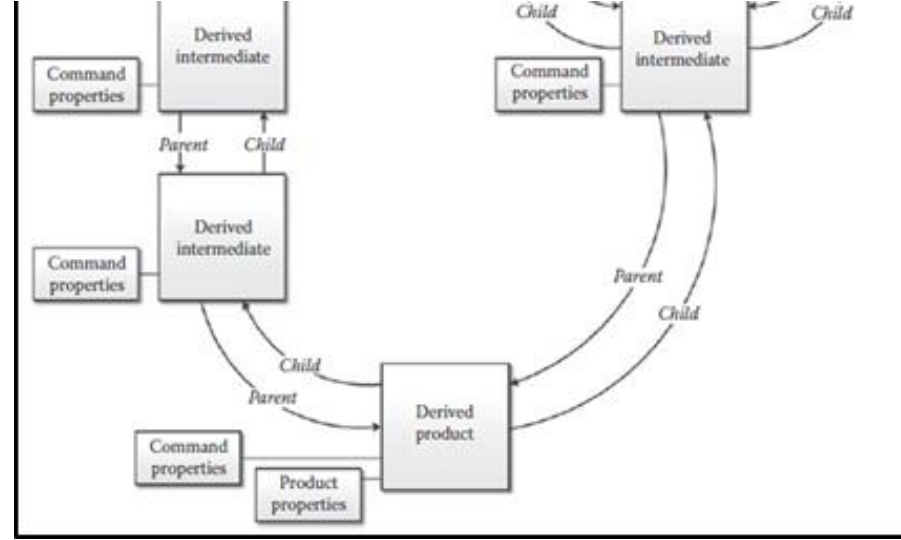
(I UNDERSTAND) (radiate wetuse to 2 for rad1map)

(I UNDERSTAND) (radiate wetuse to 6 for rad2map)

(I UNDERSTAND) (add rad1map to rad2map for adradmap)



# Product Metadata input...



```
export cover adradmap1 eco_zones
```

What is the product's name? eco\_zones

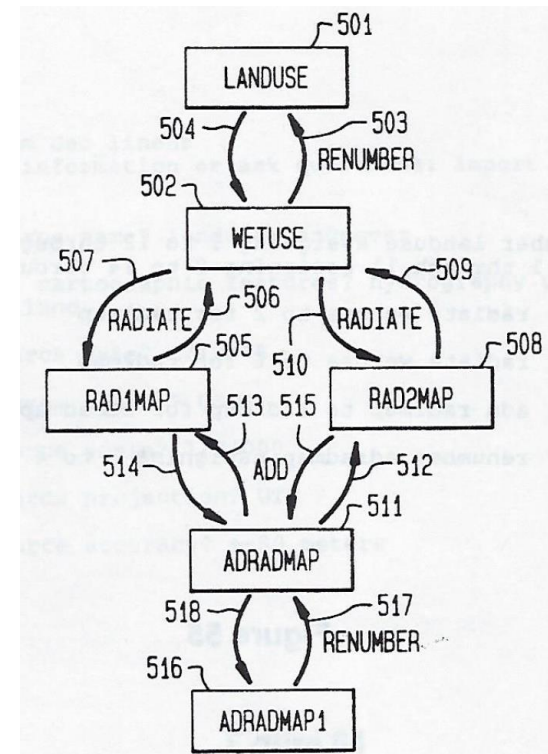
What is the product's use? Environmental protection of wetlands

Who are the product's users? Dept of Health and Environ. Conservation

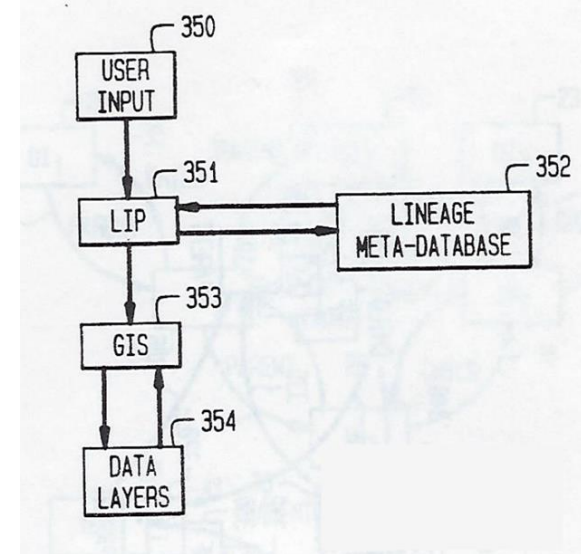
Who is responsible for the product? Diego Essinger

What is the product's release date? 3/5/89

Thank You!

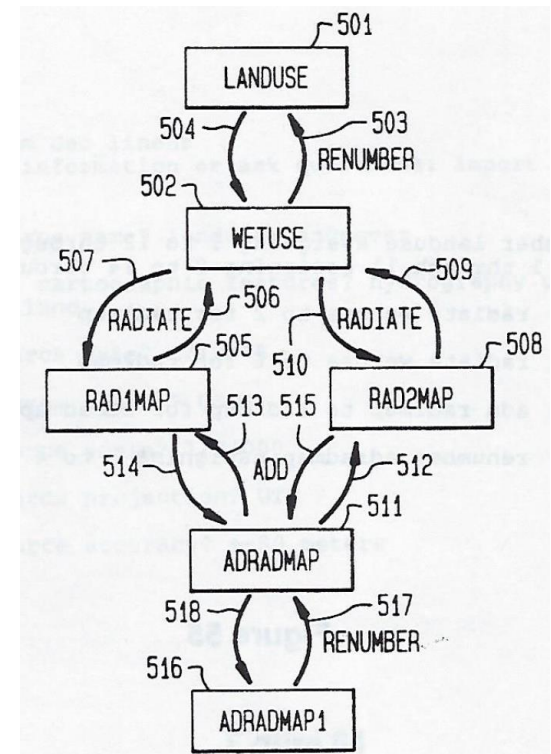


# Querying metadata...

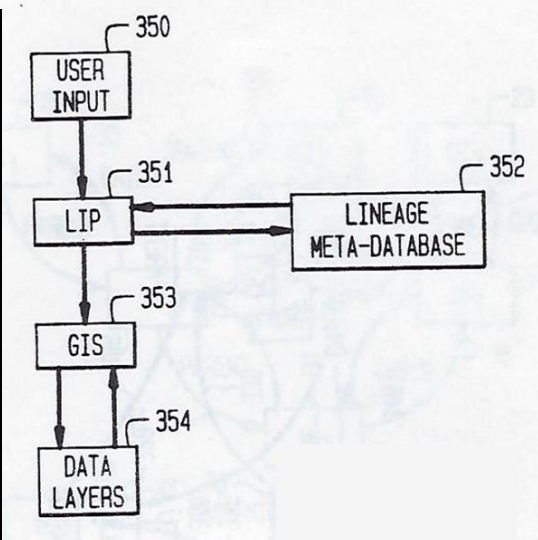
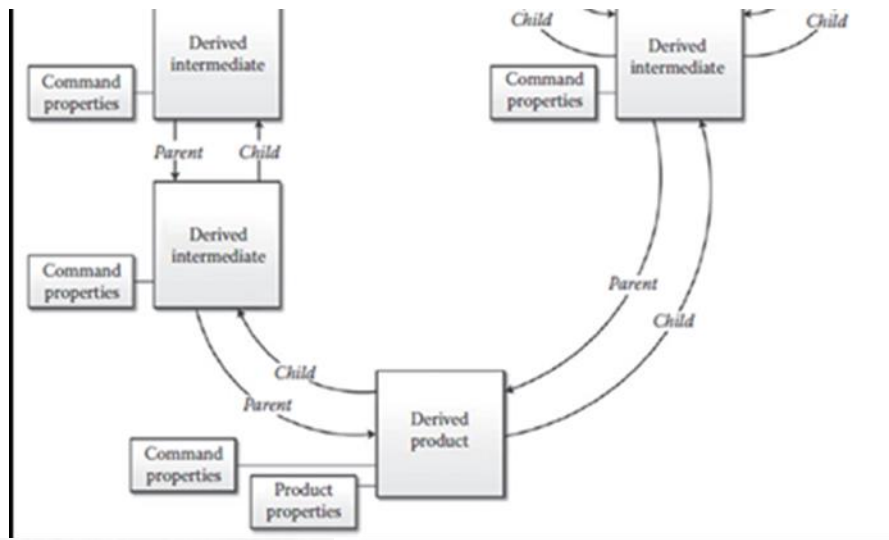


Is landuse a parent of adradmap

(YES INDEED LANDUSE IS A PARENT OF ADRADMAP)



# Querying metadata...



What is the lineage of adradmap1

(INPUT TO ADRADMAP1 IS ADRADMAP COMMAND IS RENUMBER)

(INPUT TO ADRAPMAP IS RAD2MAP RAD1MAP COMMAND IS ADD)

(INPUT TO RAD2MAP IS WETUSE COMMAND IS RADIATE)

(INPUT TO WETUSE IS LANDUSE COMMAND IS RENUMBER)

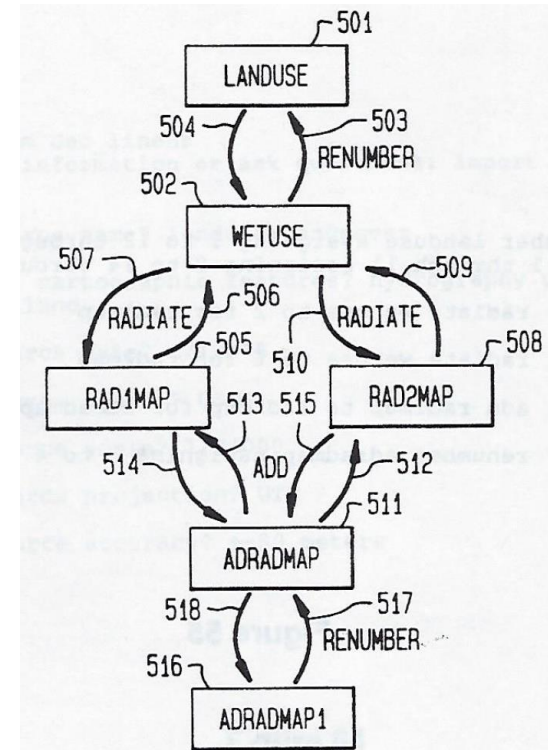
(LANDUSE IS AN ORIGINAL MAP LAYER)

(INPUT TO RAD1MAP IS WETUSE COMMAND IS RADIATE)

(INPUT TO WETUSE IS LANDUSE COMMAND IS RENUMBER)

(LANDUSE IS AN ORIGINAL MAP LAYER)

+

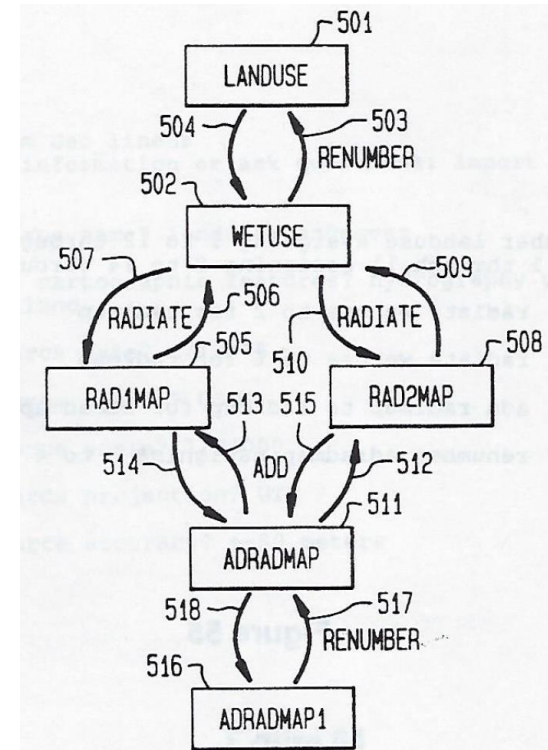
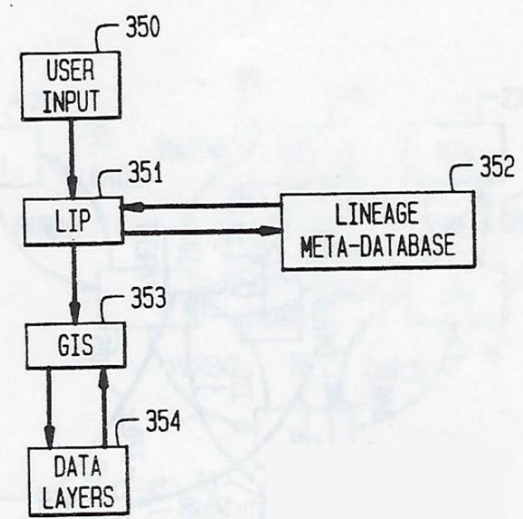




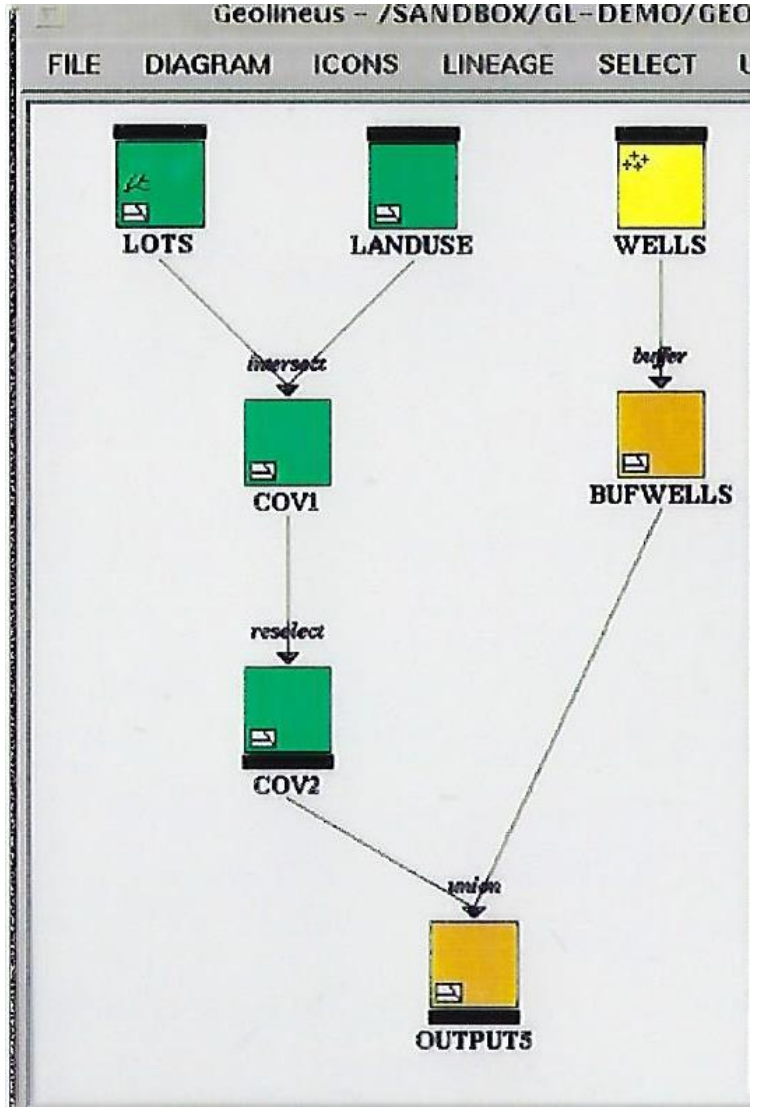
# Querying metadata...

What are the final products of landuse  
(ADRADMAP1 IS A PRODUCT MAP LAYER)

Why is rad2map a parent of adradmap1  
(BECAUSE RAD2MAP IS A PARENT OF ADRADMAP AND ADRADMAP IS A PARENT OF ADRADMAP1)



# Adding a graphical user interface...



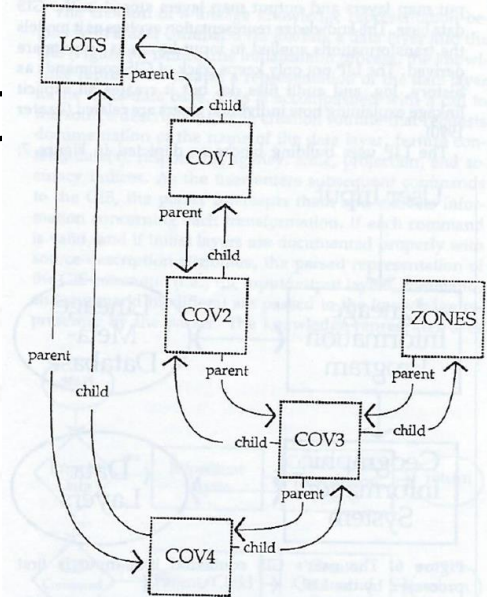
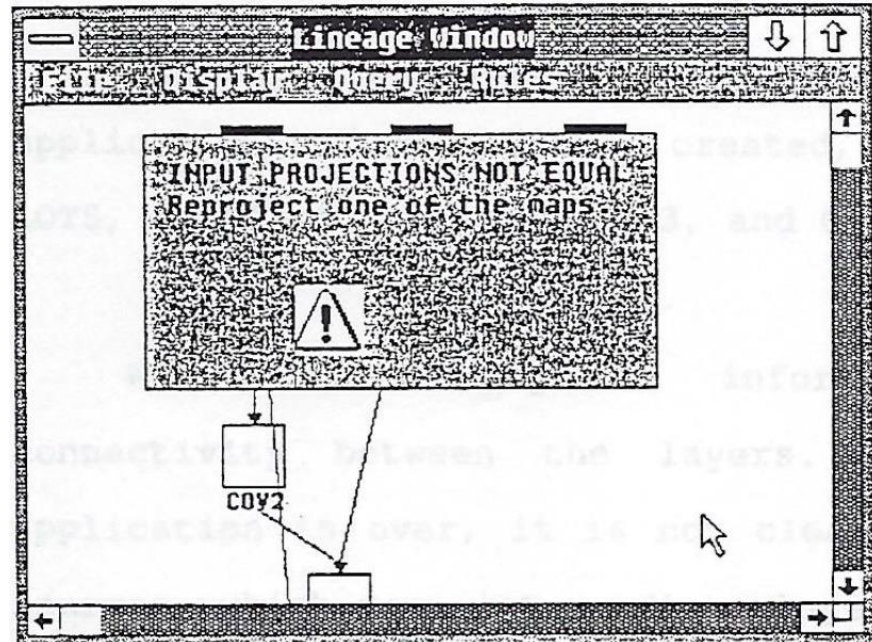
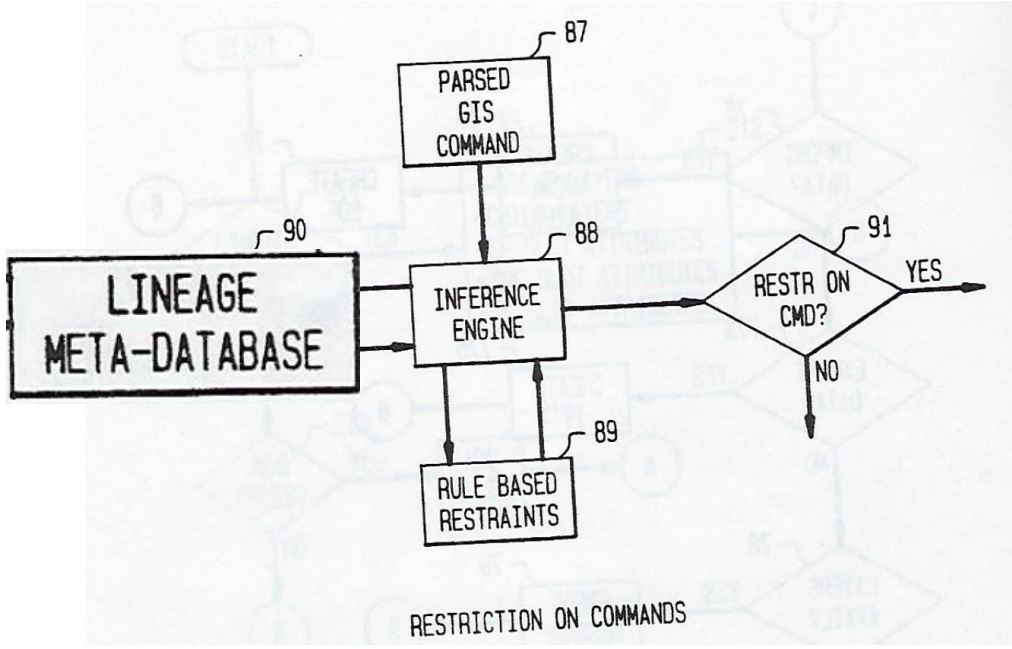
Help on icons

	Source layer. A basic data layer in the GIS.		GRID scalar variable.
	Derived layer. Layer was created as a result of an ARC/INFO command like BUFFER, INTERSECT or GRIDPOLY.		Coverage has been edited in ARCEDIT since the last CLEAN and BUILD.
	Product layer. A derived layer that represents the final step in a GIS application. To turn a derived layer into a product, choose 'Make product' from the 'Icons' menu.		Coverage has been edited in ARCEDIT since the last CLEAN and BUILD and polygon topology needs rebuilding.
	Coverage containing point features. It has a point attribute table (PAT).		Coverage in which arc features have been rebuilt but polygon topology still needs rebuilding.
	Coverage containing arc features. It has an arc attribute table (AAT).		Layer that is now out-of-date because one or more of its sources has changed. Out-of-date status is only displayed if the 'Out-of-date' option in the 'Diagram' menu is turned on.
	Coverage containing polygon features. It has a polygon attribute table (PAT).		Derived layer with incomplete command frame. Icon was added to diagram by the 'Create from log' option from the 'File' menu and represents the result of a command, such as RESELECT or ELIMINATE. The subcommands of which cannot be extracted from the log
	Coverage with both a point attribute table and an arc attribute table.		A 'dimmed' layer. This layer no longer exists. It has either been KILLED, or moves to a new location. Dimmed derived layers are recreated with the 'Recreate' option from the 'Update' menu.
	Coverage with both an arc attribute table and a polygon attribute table.		A dimmed GRID scalar. Icon was added to diagram with the 'Create from log' option so value is unknown
	Grid with integer cell values.		
	Grid with integer cell values, and a value attribute table (VAT)		
	Grid with floating point cell values.		

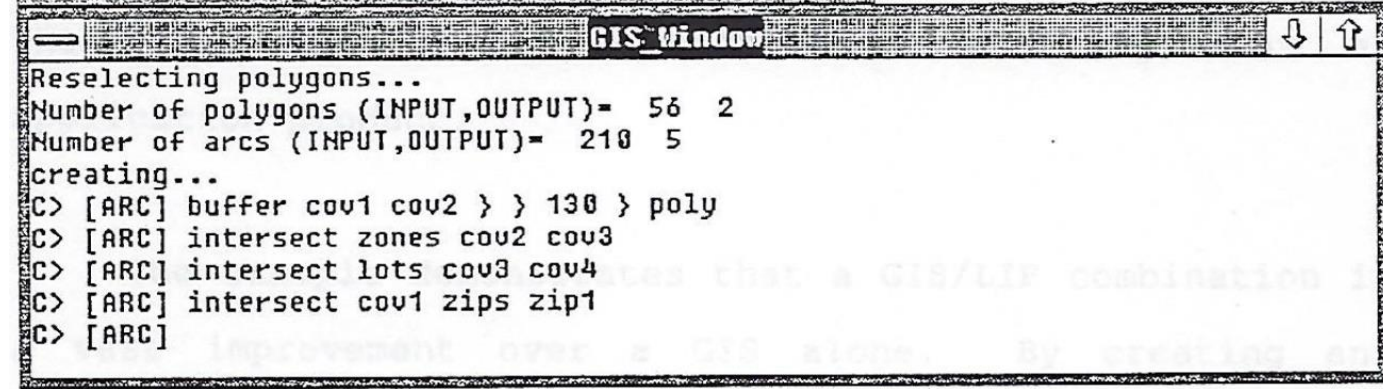
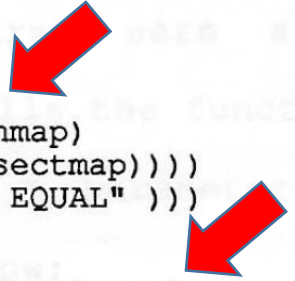
OK

GUI design by Rupert Essinger

# Data source metadata based integrity constraint



```
(setq intersect_rules
  '((rule intersect1
    (if (not (equal (scale inmap)
      (scale intersectmap))))
    (then ("INPUT SCALES NOT EQUAL" )))
    (rule intersect2
    (if (not (equal (projection inmap)
      (projection intersectmap))))
    (then ("INPUT PROJECTIONS NOT EQUAL"
      ("Reproject one of the maps.")) )))
  )
```





# Outlook: Commercial database management systems are beginning to include lineage metadata capabilities for tracking attribute values processed and transformed among relational database tables ...

The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Metadata Management 12c interface. On the left, the 'Repository' pane shows a tree structure with folders like 'Demo', 'Sales Reporting Application - 1', and 'Dimensional DW'. The main workspace shows a 'Data Flow Overview' diagram. It includes source tables (SRC\_ORDERS, SRC\_CUSTO..., SRC\_ORDER..., SRC\_PRODU...), an 'AGGREGATE' table with columns like AMOUNT, ORDER\_DATE, ORDER\_ID, PRODUCT\_ID, QTY, JOIN, JOIN1, and JOIN2, and a 'Presentation Layer.A...' table with '1- Revenue' facts. A context menu is open over the '1- Revenue' fact, listing options such as 'Trace Data Lineage', 'Trace Data Impact', 'Trace Semantic Definition', and 'Trace Lineage (Advanced)'. The 'Trace Lineage' option is highlighted. Below the diagram, a table named 'SAMP\_REVEN...' is shown with columns: BILL\_DAY\_DT, BILL\_MTH\_KEY, BILL\_QTR\_KEY, ORDER\_DAY\_DT, ORDER\_KEY, ORDER\_NUMBER, PAID\_DAY\_DT, PROD\_KEY, REVENUE, and UNITS. A 'Comments' section and an 'Attribute Value' field are also visible.

Addressing GDPR Compliance Using Oracle Data Integration and Data Governance Solutions  
ORACLE WHITE PAPER | DECEMBER 2017

How do you  
know what to  
protect? Data  
Discovery



How do you  
know at what  
level you need  
to protect it?  
Data Tagging



# Each level has its own protections based on sensitivity



## Public

**Data that may be freely disclosed to the public**

Marketing materials, contact information, price lists



## Internal Only

**Internal data not meant for public disclosure**

Battlecards, sales playbooks, Organizational charts



## Confidential

**Sensitive data that if compromised could negatively affect operations**

Contracts with vendors, employee reviews



## Restricted

**Highly sensitive corporate data that if compromised could put the organization at financial or legal risk.**

IP, credit card information, social security numbers, PHI



# 3 states of data



# Agenda

- ✓ Online privacy
- ✓ Privacy and data protection by design
- ✓ *...with data provenance and lineage metadata*