Privacy-preserving personal data analysis

Propositions belonging to the Dissertation

PRIVACY-PRESERVING PERSONAL DATA ANALYSIS

By Chang Sun

1. The future of personal data storage, data sharing, and data mining will shift from centralized databases to a decentralized network that includes personal data vaults and decentralized databases. (this thesis)

2. The trade-off between privacy preservation and data utility is key to selecting the optimal privacy-preserving technique in different use case scenarios. (this thesis)

3. It is important to understand that privacy-preserving technologies do not replace asking individuals to give (re-)consent to use their data. (this thesis)

4. New privacy-preserving technologies pose distinct challenges to the current legislative framework. Applying privacy-preserving data sharing and analysis in practice requires coordination and collaboration across scientific, technical, ethical-legal expertise. (this thesis)

5. There is no single optimal privacy-preserving strategy for using personal data. It is up to individuals and key stakeholders to decide on the preferable way to manage and use their personal data. (this thesis)

6. If a machine is expected to be infallible, it cannot also be intelligent. (Alan Turing)

7. Privacy means people know what they’re signing up for, in plain language, and repeatedly. I believe people are smart. Some people want to share more than other people do. Ask them. (Steve Jobs)

8. The technology could benefit or hurt people, so the usage of tech is the responsibility of humanity as a whole, not just the discoverer. I am a person before I'm an AI technologist. (Fei-Fei Li)

9. Privacy is not an option, and it shouldn't be the price we accept for just getting on the Internet. (Gary Kovacs)

10. There is only one heroism in the world: to see the world as it is and to love it. (Romain Rolland)