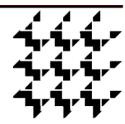
# Challenges that Emerge When Systems and People Meet: Privacy and Accountability

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## Does a System Do What It Is Supposed To?

- We often ask whether a computer program or system does what it is supposed to do.
- To do this, we need to know what the system is supposed to do.
- Example:
  - Proving a program P correctly sorts its inputs into ascending order.

For every input (a<sub>1</sub>, a<sub>2</sub>, ..., a<sub>n</sub>), program P produces an output (b<sub>1</sub>, b<sub>2</sub>, ..., b<sub>n</sub>), such that

- $i < j \Rightarrow b_i < b_i$
- For each i, there exists j such that  $a_i = b_i$ .

## When Systems and People Meet

 Mathematical definitions can be elusive when the desired properties are more subjective in nature.

- Examples:
  - Privacy
  - Accountability



### Privacy

- Means different things to different people, in different contexts.
- Appropriate uses of data:
  - What is appropriate?
  - Who gets to decide?
  - What if different stakeholders disagree?
- Simple approaches to "anonymization" don't work in today's world where many data sources are readily available.
- There are some good definitions for some specific notions of privacy.

### Accountability

- Both in the real world and in Internet systems, people often express a desire for "accountability".
- It is not completely clear in either case what this actually means, though typically it is about ensuring that people who don't follow the rules suffer consequences.
- Questions:
  - Does accountability require everyone to be identified at all times?
  - Does accountability require those who break the rules to be identified?
  - To what extent can accountability be provided in large-scale, international computing systems?

