On the Social Aspect of SoLiD 探索SoLiD的<u>社交与社会</u>技术属性

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中文版

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Background

About me and EWADA, in relation to SoLiD

How I got to know SoLiD

- 1. When exploring different decentralized/federated systems many years ago
 - Others including Mastodon, GNU Social, Friendica, HubZilla, etc
 - They serve different purposes:
 - Mastodon (etc) are dedicated social media systems
 - Each system stores and manages its own data
 - SoLiD is a (general) federated Personal Data Store (PDS)
 - It expects data from all Apps
- 2. After joining EWADA project
 - Exploring the user, autonomy and social aspects of SoLiD



EWADA and SoLiD

- EWADA: Ethical Web And Data Architecture in the Age of AI
 - 粗译:在AI时代中有道德的网络(万维网)和数据架构
- Led by Prof. Sir Nigel Shadbolt & Prof. Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- SoLiD as context and experimental ground









https://ewada.ox.ac.uk/

SoLiD explorations by EWADA team

- Solidflix https://github.com/OxfordHCC/solid-media/
 - Movie watching tracking and rating system + Movie recommender
 - Data in everyone's Pods, not in a central platform (e.g. Douban, Netflix)
- KNoodle (+Orchestrator) <u>https://github.com/oxfordhcc/calendar-orchestrator</u>
 - Calendar information, and meeting arrangement
 - Similar to Doodle, but decentralized
- Libertas https://github.com/OxfordHCC/libertas
 - Collective privacy-protecting data usage in SoLiD-like contexts with user autonomy
 - Effective use of MPC in SoLiD-like contexts
- DToU (Data Terms of Use)
 - Attempt to improve the Biggest Lie on the Internet: "I have read and agree to the Terms of Service"
 - Facilitating user autonomy in decentralized contexts
 - Formal modelling user preferences and application needs, and performing automated reasoning
- Solid + smart band
- Solid + children

Explorations of the Social aspect of SoLiD

SoLiD, Mechanisms, Social

- SoLiD: Social Linked Data
- Linked Data (LD), or RDF, as the main data type / model
 - LD is from Semantic Web technologies, but emphasising on data modelling and reasoning
- WebID
- Access Control
 - WAC, the mainstream access control standard
 - Read, Write, Append, Control; Individual (WebID), Origin, Ground, Public
 - ACP is planned as the next generation
 - More patterns; supporting Verifiable Credential
- Inbox

- Social: Data, Sharing (Authorization), Response, Linkage

Explorations of the Social aspect of SoLiD

Existing attempts:

- Instant Messaging
 - Solid Chat, Liquid Chat
- Micro-blogging
 - ActivityPods (ActivityPub protocol)
- Collaborative video watching
 - BBC Watch Party
- Digital twins + Group Management + Intelligent PDF indexing
 - GraphMetrix
- Citizen Documents / Certificates
 - My Citizen Profile (Belgium Flanders)
- Medical data
 - Manchester NHS, XFORM

Our exploration:

- Movie sharing + Privacy-friendly recommendation
 - Solidflix
- External sync + Multi-user async collaboration (including offline)
 - KNoodle + Orchestrator
- Collective computation + data protection + user autonomy
 - Libertas

Solidflix

- Movie-watching library
 - Recording
 - Rating
 - Friends' libraries
- Personalized Movie recommendati
 - Content-based recommender
 - Collaborative filtering



Considerations:

- Permission control?
- Privacy-friendly recommender?





- Synchronization?
- Offline users?
- Introducing Orchestrator
 - Long-running mini-service
 - Limited to specific functionalities (calendar importing)
 - Users to "register (interest)" to use



Experience from KNoodle + Orchestrator

- Orchestrator can solve business-layer data maintenance
- SoLiD's authentication suffices basic requirements
 - Solid-OIDC can verify the authenticity of a *delegated* agent
 - E.g. When the Orchestrator-configuration App instructs Orchestrator to perform actions
- Orchestrator can be generalized
 - https://mellonscholarlycommunication.github.io/spec-orchestrator/
 - E.g. Trigger-based
- Potential risk of explosion of Orchestrator functionalities
 - Another form of centralization?



Libertas

- PDS (SoLiD Pods) + Collective/Crowd + Data(-secret)-protected computation
- MPC (Secure Multi-Party Computation) provides security, but not (decentralized) trust
 - MPC running on two servers deployed by the same company may not be more secure than not using MPC on a single server
- Libertas fills the gap:
 - Decentralized trust settings
 - Set once, Reuse forever
 - No sacrifice of autonomy
 - Computation requestor(s) do not need to repeatedly disturb data providers
 - Data providers can revoke trust and permission from their Pods, without informing computation requestors
 - Resource consumption scales linearly with increment of SoLiD Pods
 - Generic computation, not just for a specific type of tasks
 - E.g. We evaluated Differential Privacy on Libertas, providing input- and output-privacy

Challenges and Solutions for Libertas

- Significant number of data providers
 - Use delegated-decentralized computation
 - Naively applying MPC results in polynomial complexity
- No computation capability in SoLiD Pods
 - Use Agents
 - Encryption Agent for data secret-sharing
 - Computation Agent for further MPC with these secretly-shared data
 - Data providers perform (de-)authorization
- Diverse trusts
 - Use preference document
 - Set permissions
 - Use Agent-selection algorithm



Experience from Libertas

- It is possible to perform collective secrecy-protecting / privacy-preserving computation in decentralized contexts
- It is possible to respect individual users' autonomy in the meantime
- It is possible to be compatible with existing (SoLiD) protocols
 - By introducing additional nodes and doing user authorization

- Maybe SoLiD Pod can be extended with compassion capacities
 - To replace Encryption Agents?
 - To replace Computation Agents?
- Agent selection algorithm affects security assumptions
 - Semi-honest honest-majority, in the best case
 - Malicious dishonest-majority, in the worst case (with very high probability)

Summary and future vision

Possibilities with SoLiD

- ✓ Flexibility
 - E.g. Single-WebID Multiple-Pods
- ✓ Extensibility
- Personal data and personal Apps
- Cross-App data sharing and interoperability
 - RDF + Type Index
- ✓ Team/Friend data-sharing
- ✓ Notification, inbox
- ✓ Authentication of *delegated* agents
- ✓ Social sharing and social network
- Business-layer data maintenance (using Orchestrator or alike, or if Pod service supports extension)
- Effective collective data usage with security/privacy protection

Experience and observations

- Business logic of decentralized and centralized Apps can be different
 - E.g. Centralized and decentralized recommendation algorithms
- Emphasis on user autonomy
 - E.g. Meeting scheduling and syncing; Libertas
- Natural self-constraint / conservation of App's data access
 - App cannot assume access to all data from everyone, so its functionality would not depend on that
- A pity for Pods without computation capacity in certain scenarios
 - Workarounds available



Future vision of SoLiD

- More powerful generic authorization / permission mechanism
 - DToU? Agent? Negotiation?
- Data Views
 - E.g. Pod contains contact data; when using *Contact* App, providing all information; when using *Birthday Reminder* App, providing birthday and name only
- Computation capacity (or similar) in Pods
 - Triggers, delegated computation, transferred computation
 - Virtual documents



Thanks for listening!

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