DPbD Assignment 3

10 points I learned from the video

Part1: PETs

1. Differential privacy problems can always be solved by adding noises or perturbation which relates to their privacy risks of released data.
2. Another way to prevent data sealing rather than building firewall or some other protections during the transmission is enabling computation without actually having access to the ‘underlying’ data itself.

Part2:

3. We can use privacy preserving machine learning to against people who attack models and statistics to reveal the data that was used to train the model or the work out the components of statistics.

Part3 Speaker: Kiko Lorenzo

4. Mastercard not only applies pets but also structure and governance around the certain data to make sure that they meet the spirit to recital 26, which means this is anonymize data.

Part4 Speaker: Michael Beal

5. Mastercard, Google (these kinds of company) link the products together, that is to return the aggregate results to see how much money was involved or sold in a certain ad campaign but not separate them apart.
6. The definition of controller does not require ones to see any piece of personal data at any point.
7. The challenge remains in data protection is even the controller shop definition applies, but it is still unclear how rights and obligations such as access and objection translate into a pets’ world.

Part 5 Speaker: Robert Raymond

Part 6 Discussion

8. Data is anonymous or de-identified when it’s not likely.
9. In transfer learning, the idea of data transfer, the things really being transferred is knowledge and optimization informational power.
10. The fundamental rights data protection is really a defense against informational power but not a defense against confidentiality issues or problems.

Part 7 Q & A