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(54) **CONTROLLING ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC DATA ASSETS**

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(22) Filed: **Apr. 17, 2025**

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(60) Provisional application No. 63/117,101, filed on Nov. 23, 2020.

Publication Classification

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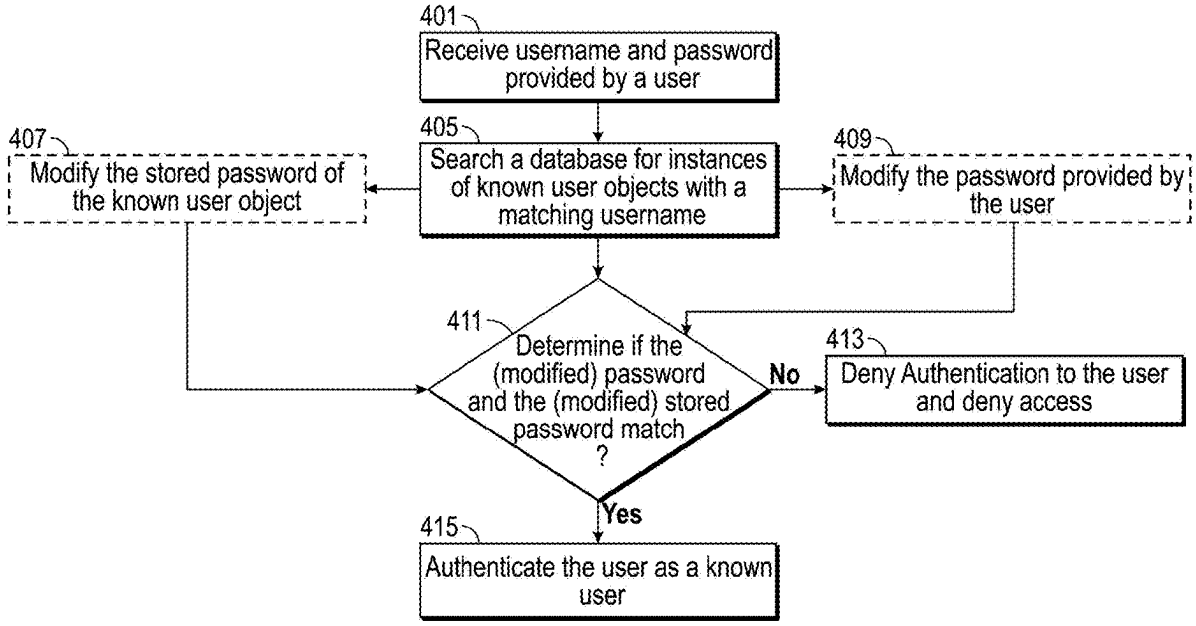
G06F 21/62 (2013.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC .. ***G06F 21/6218*** (2013.01); *G06F 2221/2101* (2013.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A computer system is disclosed that provides purpose-based access to electronic data assets. For example, the computer system may perform operations including: receiving, from a first user, a request to access data assets associated with a purpose object; in response to receiving the request from the first user: generating a purpose access request object including at least an identification of the first user and an identification of the purpose object; and providing an indication of the purpose access request object to a second user associated with the purpose object; receiving, from the second user, an approval of the request; and in response to receiving the approval of the request from the second user: updating the purpose access request object to include at least an indication of the approval of the request; and granting the first user access to data assets associated with the purpose object.



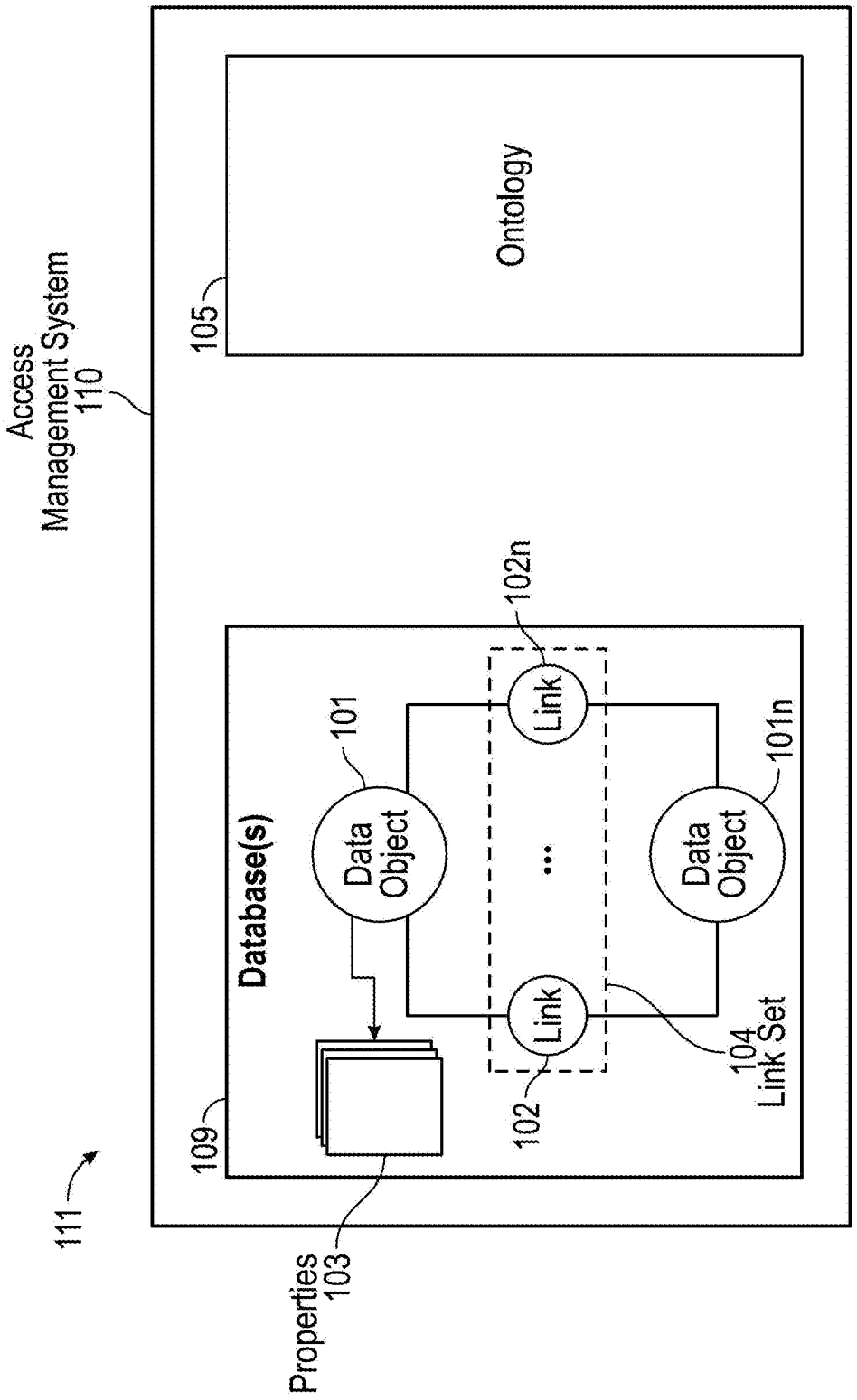

Access Management System 110
Ontology
105
Database(s)
109
Data Object
101
Link
102n
Link
102
Data Object
101n
Link Set
104
Properties
103
111

FIG. 1

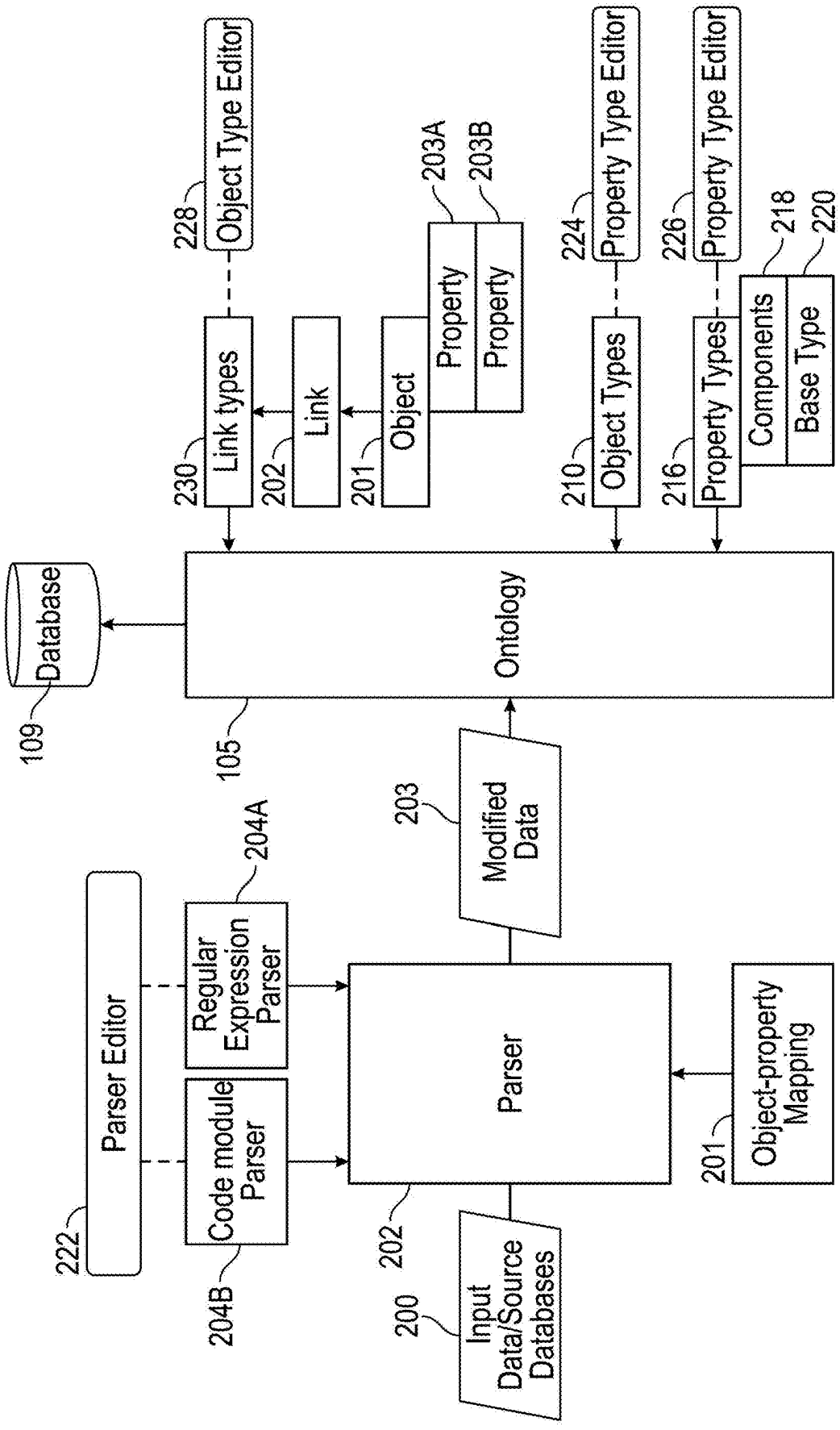

Object Type Editor
228
Property Type Editor
224
Property Type Editor
226
203A
203B
Property
Property
Components
218
Base Type
220
Link types
230
Link
202
Object
201
Object Types
210
Property Types
216
Database
109
Ontology
105
Modified Data
203
Parser Editor
222
Regular Expression Parser
204A
Code module Parser
204B
Parser
Object-property Mapping
201
202
Input Data/Source Databases
200

FIG. 2A

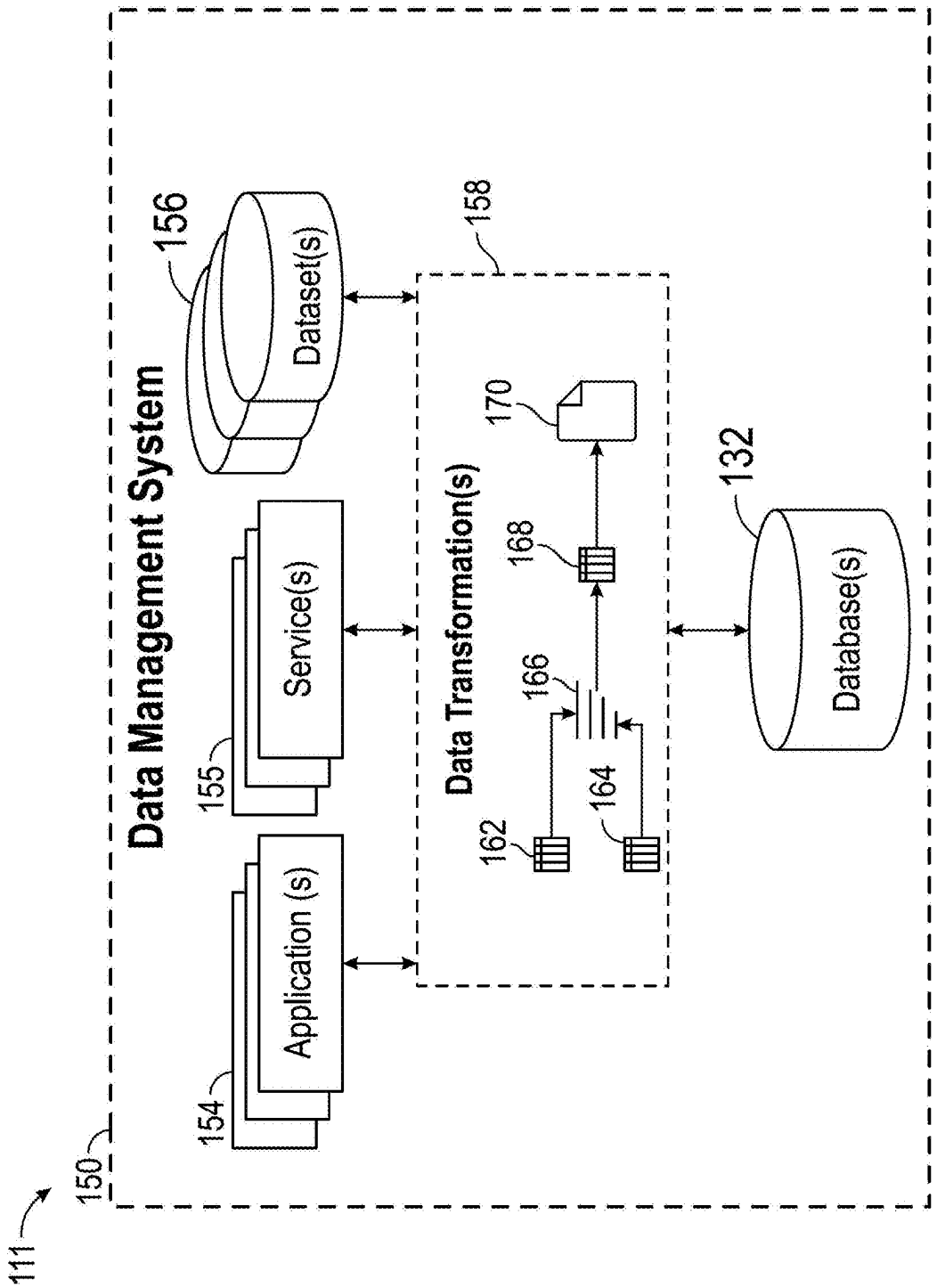

111
150
Data Management System
154
Application (s)
155
Service(s)
156
Dataset(s)
158
Data Transformation(s)
162
164
166
168
170
132
Database(s)

FIG. 2B

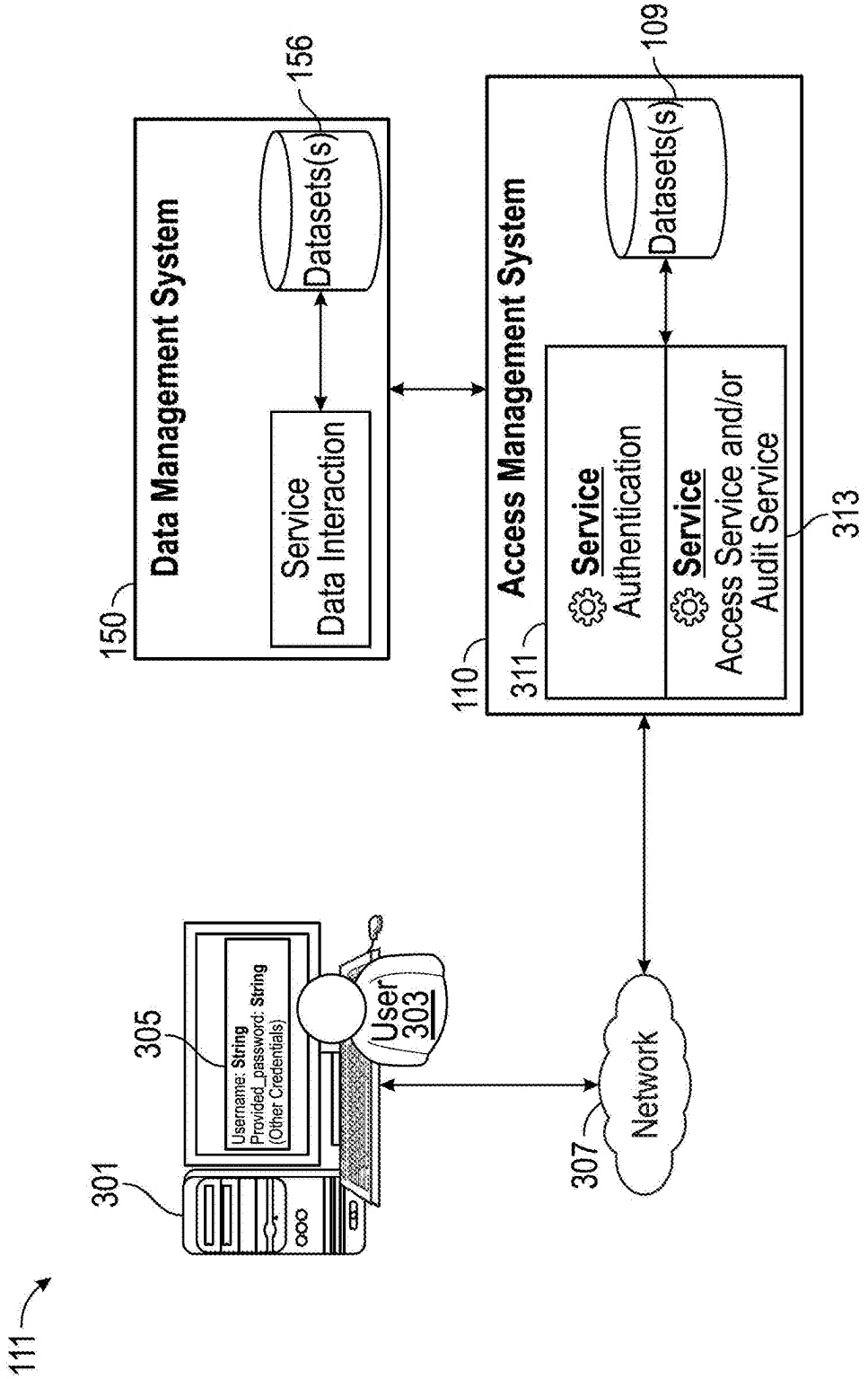

111
301
305
Username: String
Provided_password: String
(Other Credentials)
User
303
307
Network
150
Data Management System
156
Datasets(s)
Service
Data Interaction
110
Access Management System
109
Datasets(s)
311
Service
Authentication
Service
Access Service and/or
Audit Service
313

FIG. 3

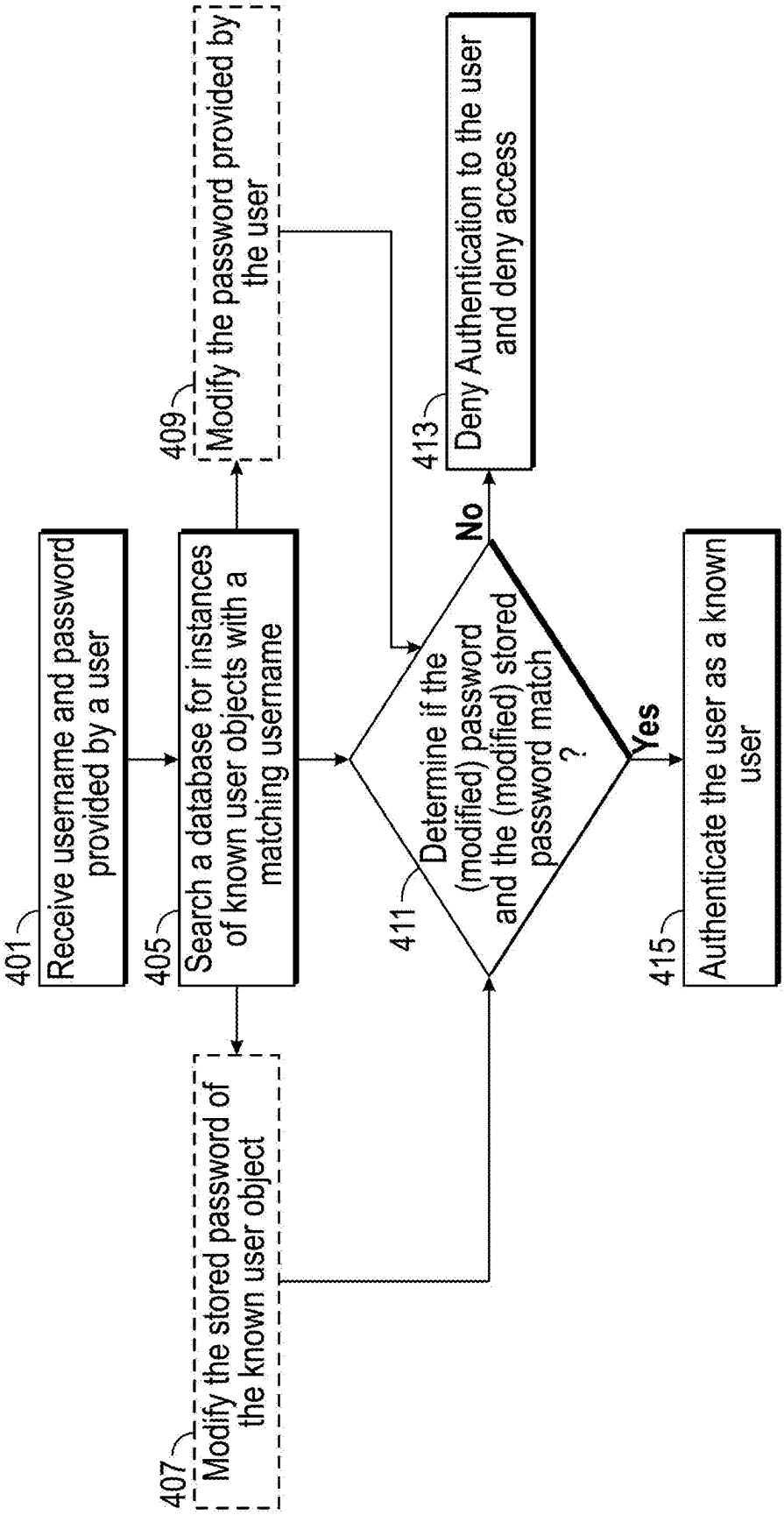

401
Receive username and password provided by a user
405
Search a database for instances of known user objects with a matching username
409
Modify the password provided by the user
407
Modify the stored password of the known user object
411
Determine if the (modified) password and the (modified) stored password match ?
No
413
Deny Authentication to the user and deny access
Yes
415
Authenticate the user as a known user

FIG. 4

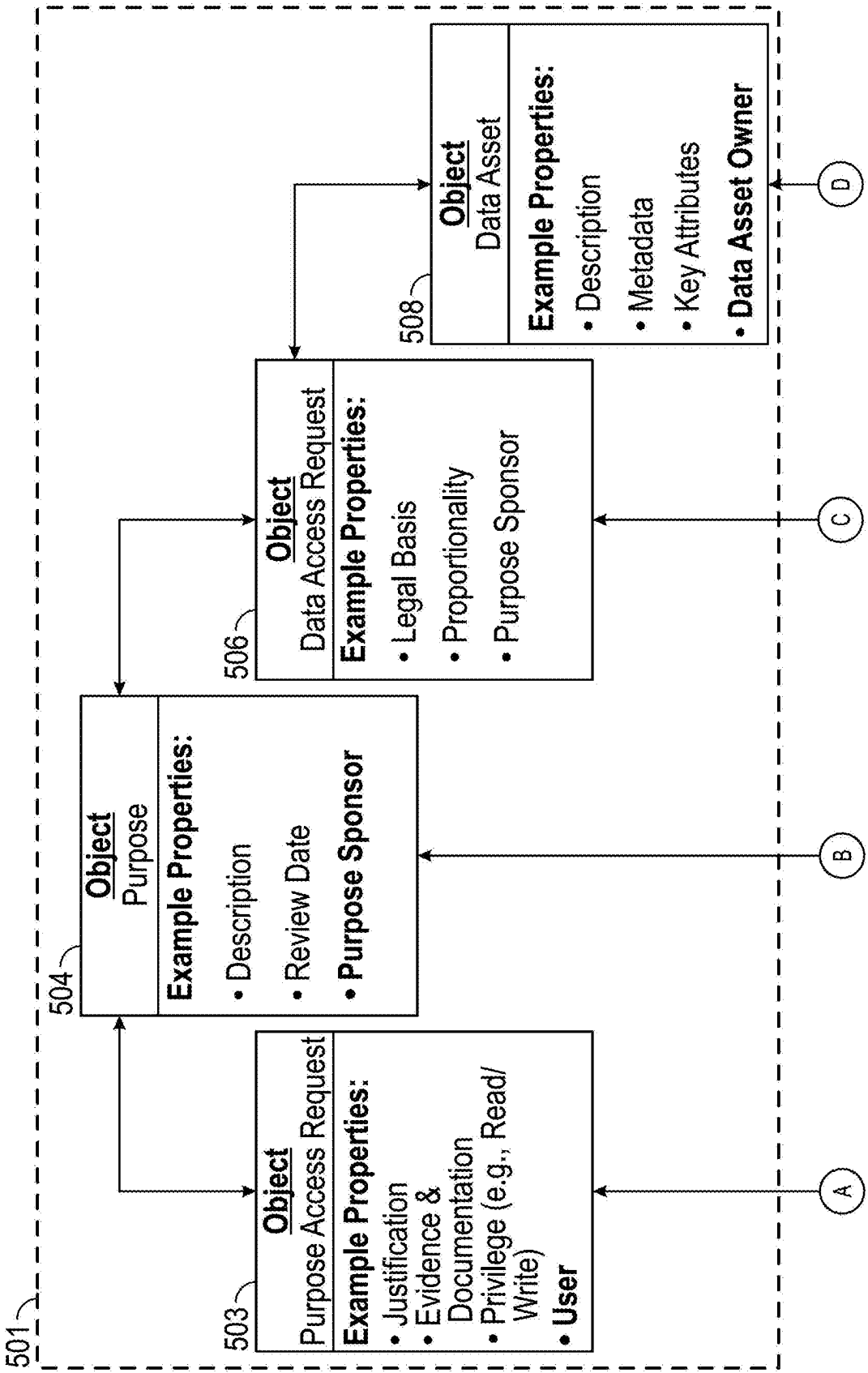

501
503
Object
Purpose Access Request
Example Properties:
• Justification
• Evidence & Documentation
• Privilege (e.g., Read/Write)
• User
504
Object
Purpose
Example Properties:
• Description
• Review Date
• Purpose Sponsor
506
Object
Data Access Request
Example Properties:
• Legal Basis
• Proportionality
• Purpose Sponsor
508
Object
Data Asset
Example Properties:
• Description
• Metadata
• Key Attributes
• Data Asset Owner
A
B
C
D

FIG. 5A

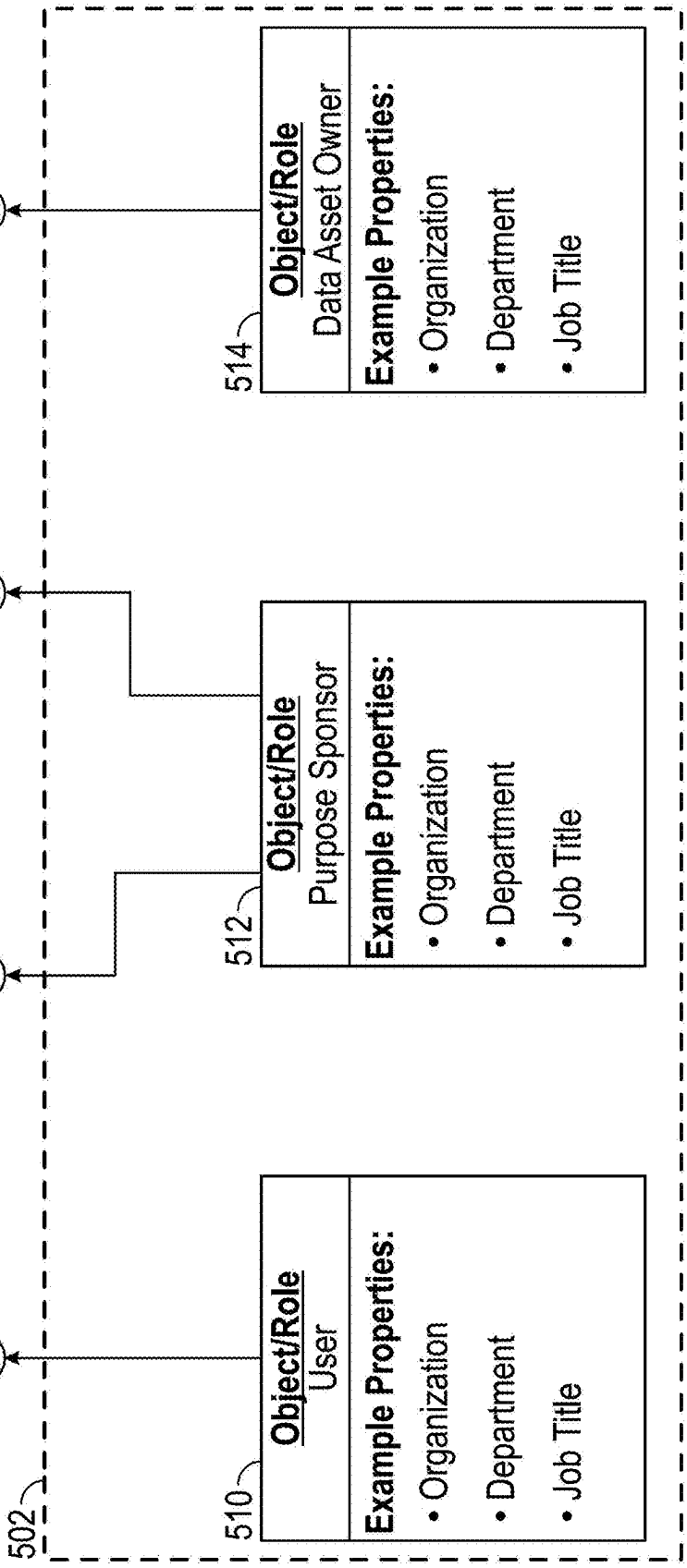


FIG. 5A
(Continued)

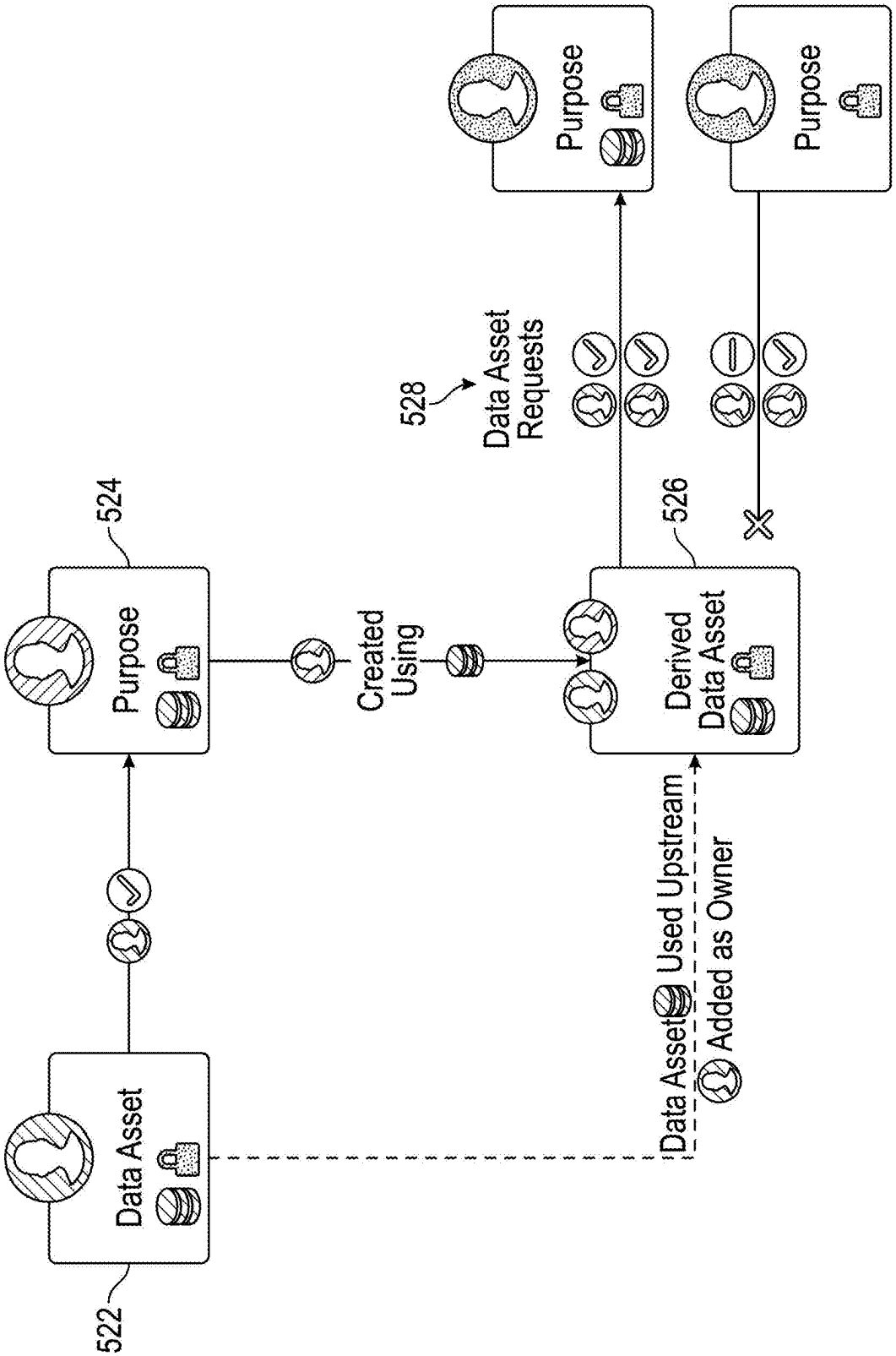

Purpose
Purpose
528
Data Asset Requests
524
526
Purpose
Created Using
Derived Data Asset
Used Upstream
Added as Owner
Data Asset
Data Asset
522

FIG. 5B

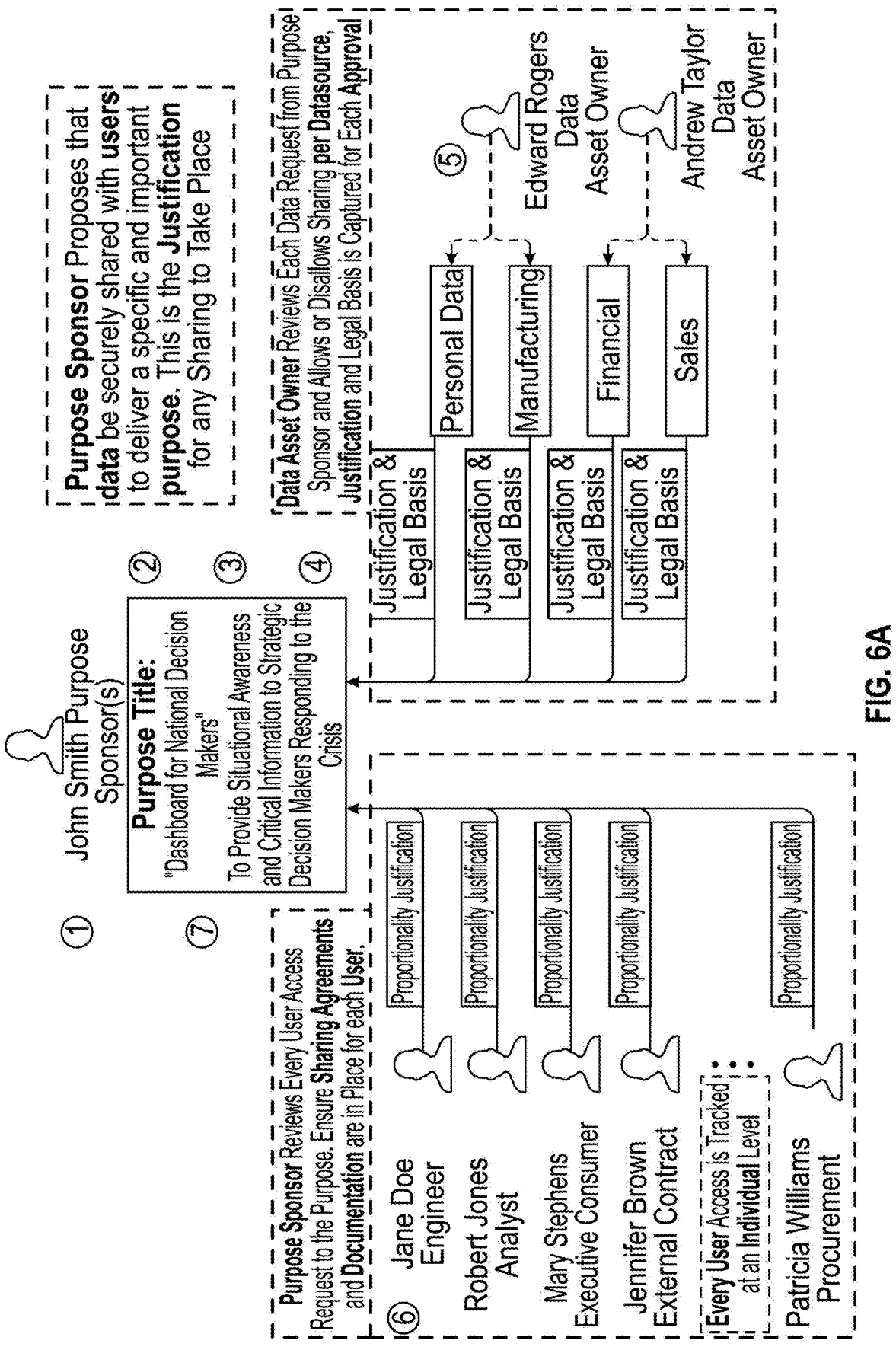

① John Smith Purpose Sponsor(s)
Purpose Title: "Dashboard for National Decision Makers"
To Provide Situational Awareness and Critical Information to Strategic Decision Makers Responding to the Crisis
② Purpose Sponsor Proposes that data be securely shared with users to deliver a specific and important purpose. This is the Justification for any Sharing to Take Place
③ Data Asset Owner Reviews Each Data Request from Purpose Sponsor and Allows or Disallows Sharing per Datasource, Justification and Legal Basis is Captured for Each Approval
④ Justification & Legal Basis
Personal Data
Manufacturing
Financial
Sales
⑤ Edward Rogers Data Asset Owner
Andrew Taylor Data Asset Owner
⑥ Jane Doe Engineer
Robert Jones Analyst
Mary Stephens Executive Consumer
Jennifer Brown External Contract
Every User Access is Tracked at an Individual Level
Patricia Williams Procurement
Proportionality Justification
⑦ Purpose Sponsor Reviews Every User Access Request to the Purpose. Ensure Sharing Agreements and Documentation are in Place for each User.

FIG. 6A

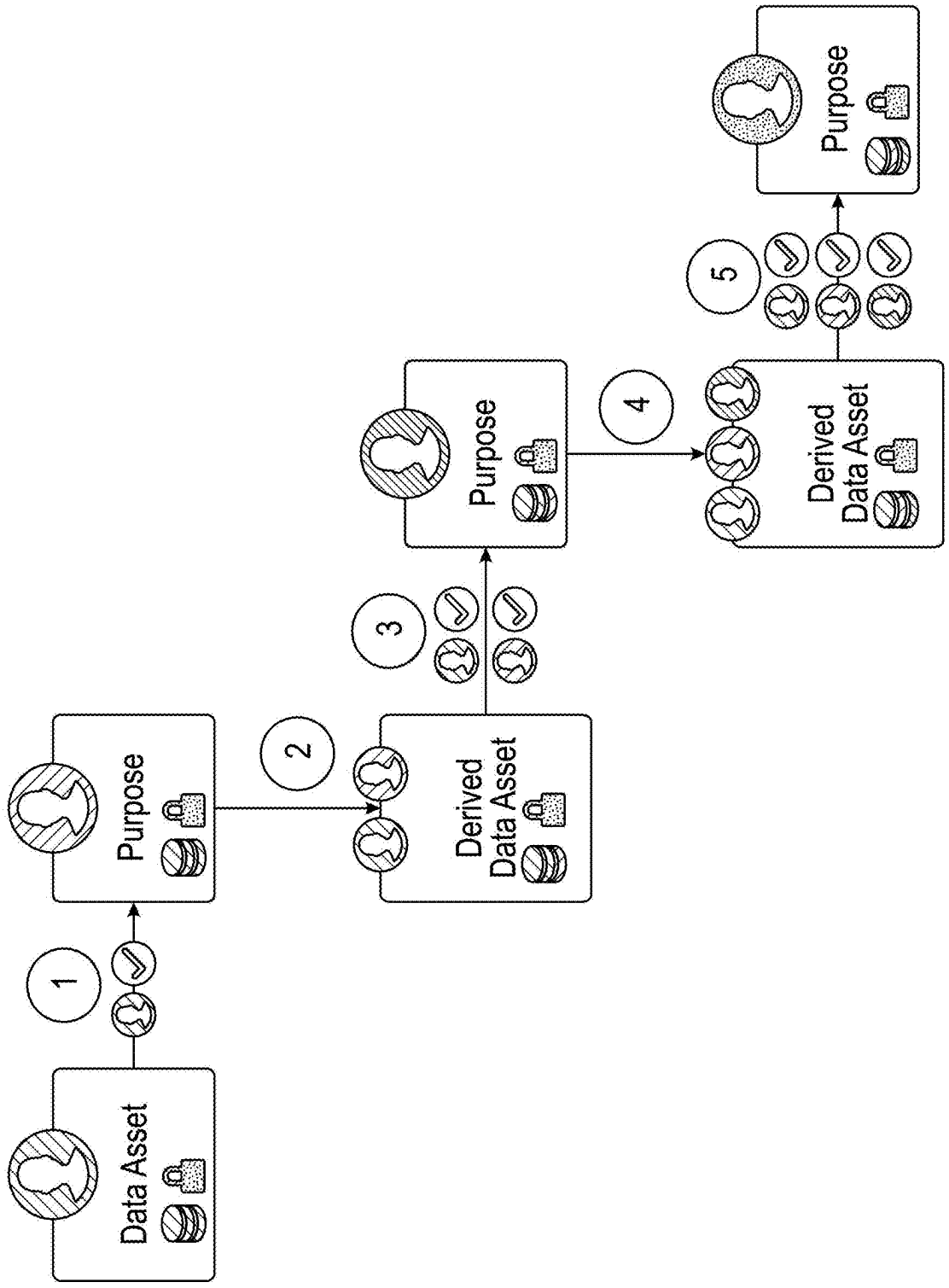

Data Asset
1
Purpose
2
Derived Data Asset
3
Purpose
4
Derived Data Asset
5
Purpose

FIG. 6B

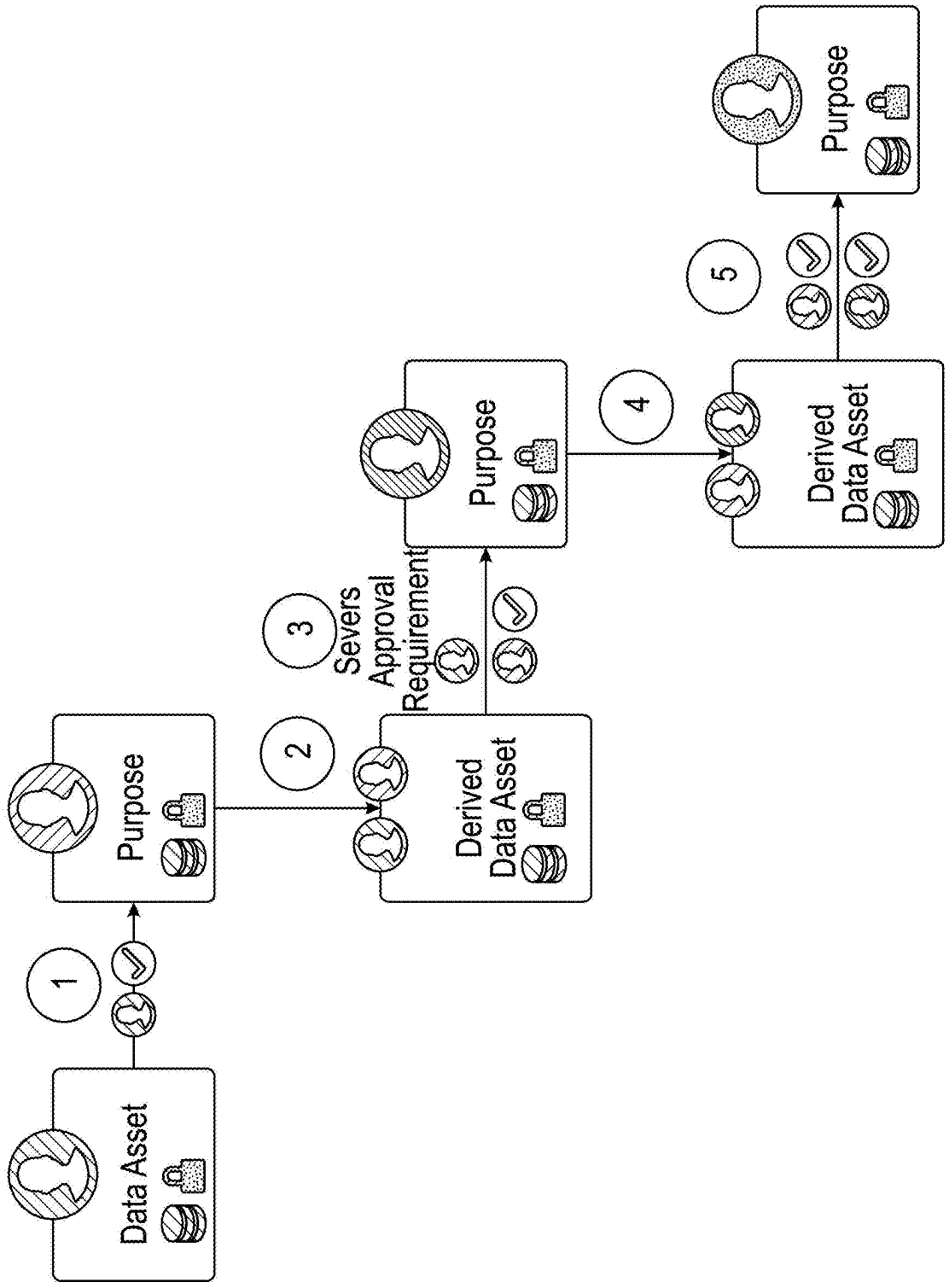

Data Asset
1
Purpose
2
Derived Data Asset
3
Severs Approval Requirement
Purpose
4
Derived Data Asset
5
Purpose

FIG. 6C

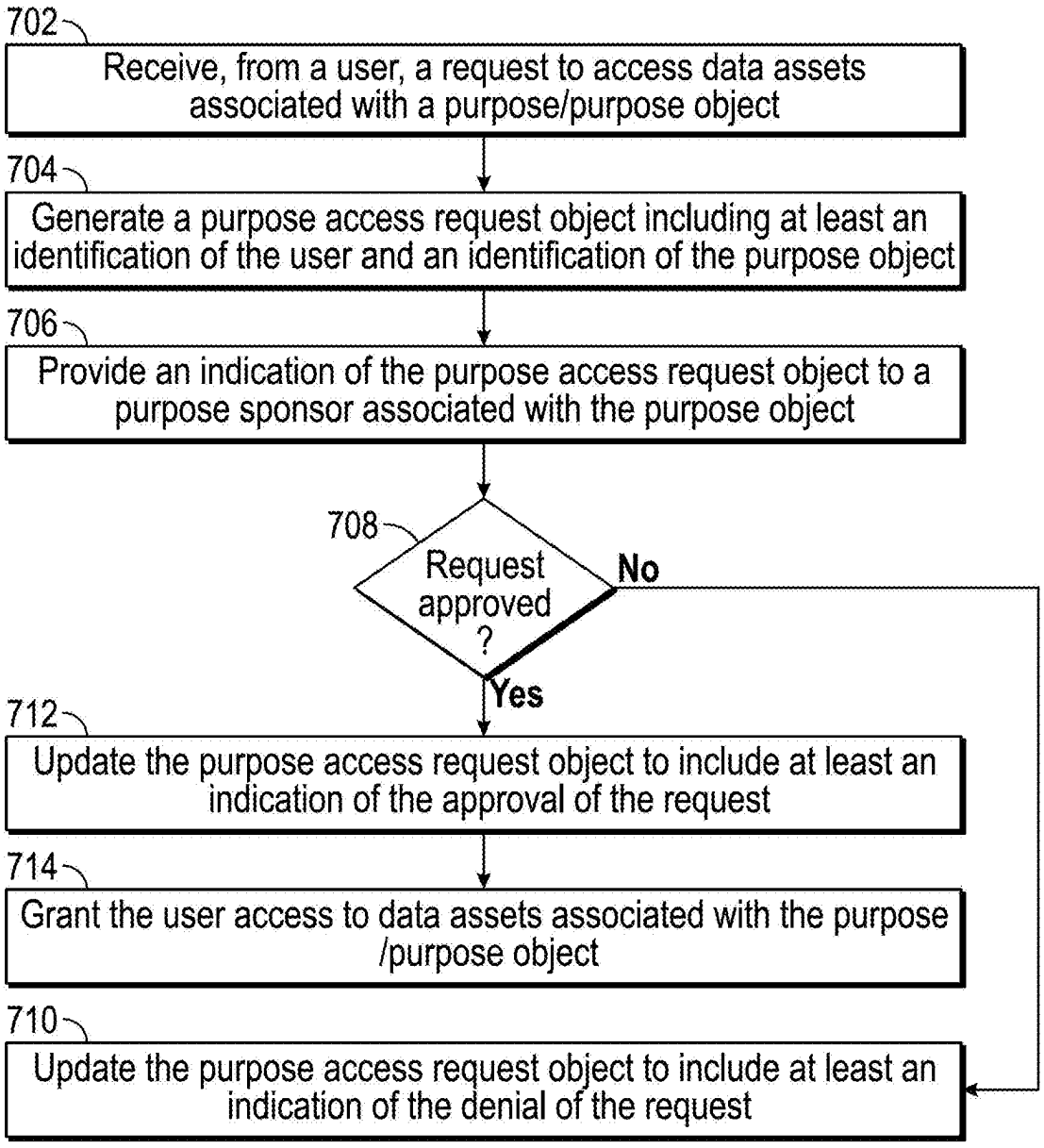

702
Receive, from a user, a request to access data assets associated with a purpose/purpose object
704
Generate a purpose access request object including at least an identification of the user and an identification of the purpose object
706
Provide an indication of the purpose access request object to a purpose sponsor associated with the purpose object
708
Request approved ?
No
Yes
712
Update the purpose access request object to include at least an indication of the approval of the request
714
Grant the user access to data assets associated with the purpose /purpose object
710
Update the purpose access request object to include at least an indication of the denial of the request

FIG. 7A

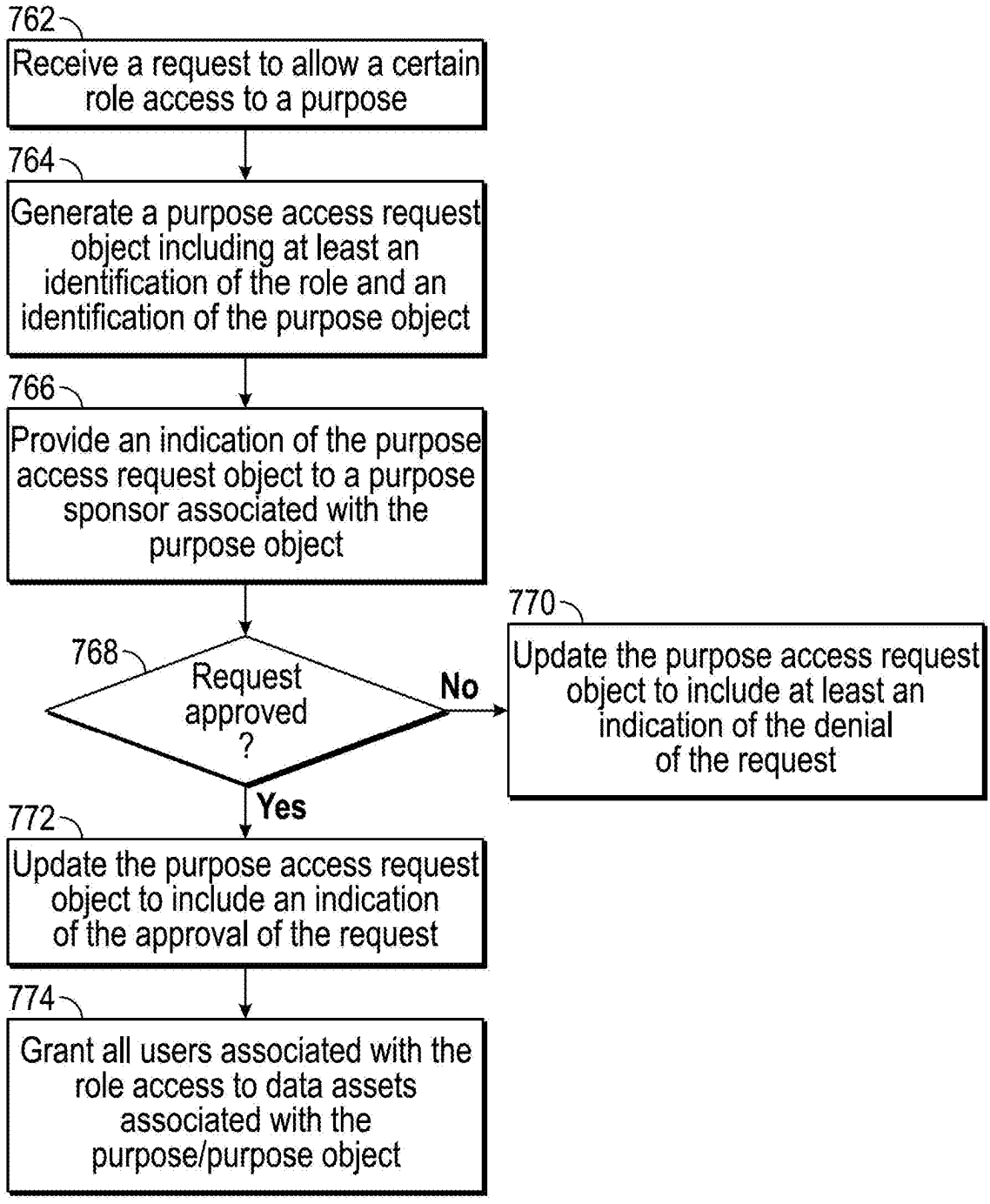

762
Receive a request to allow a certain role access to a purpose
764
Generate a purpose access request object including at least an identification of the role and an identification of the purpose object
766
Provide an indication of the purpose access request object to a purpose sponsor associated with the purpose object
768
Request approved ?
No
770
Update the purpose access request object to include at least an indication of the denial of the request
Yes
772
Update the purpose access request object to include an indication of the approval of the request
774
Grant all users associated with the role access to data assets associated with the purpose/purpose object

FIG. 7B

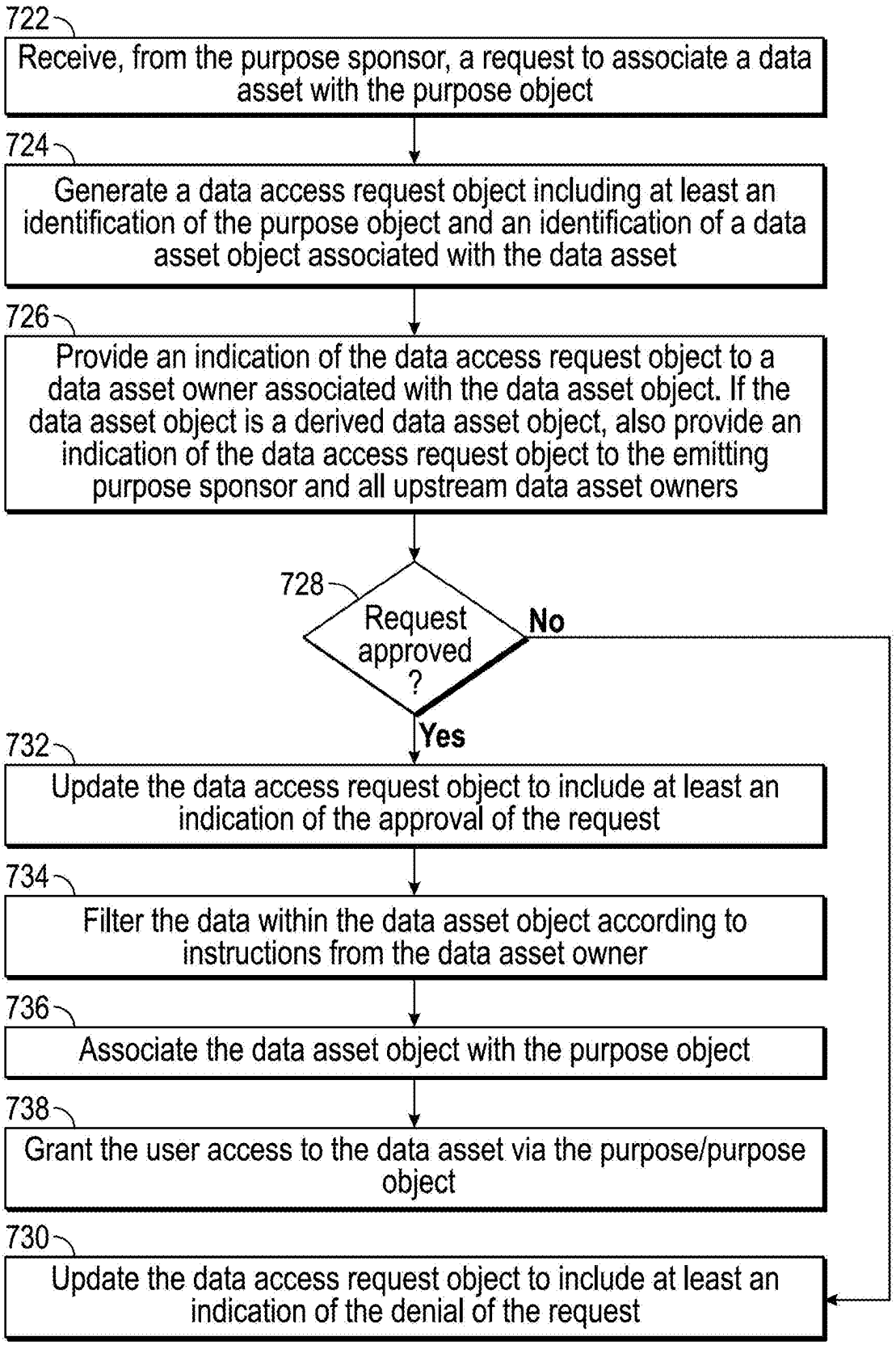

722
Receive, from the purpose sponsor, a request to associate a data asset with the purpose object
724
Generate a data access request object including at least an identification of the purpose object and an identification of a data asset object associated with the data asset
726
Provide an indication of the data access request object to a data asset owner associated with the data asset object. If the data asset object is a derived data asset object, also provide an indication of the data access request object to the emitting purpose sponsor and all upstream data asset owners
728
Request approved ?
No
Yes
732
Update the data access request object to include at least an indication of the approval of the request
734
Filter the data within the data asset object according to instructions from the data asset owner
736
Associate the data asset object with the purpose object
738
Grant the user access to the data asset via the purpose/purpose object
730
Update the data access request object to include at least an indication of the denial of the request

FIG. 7C

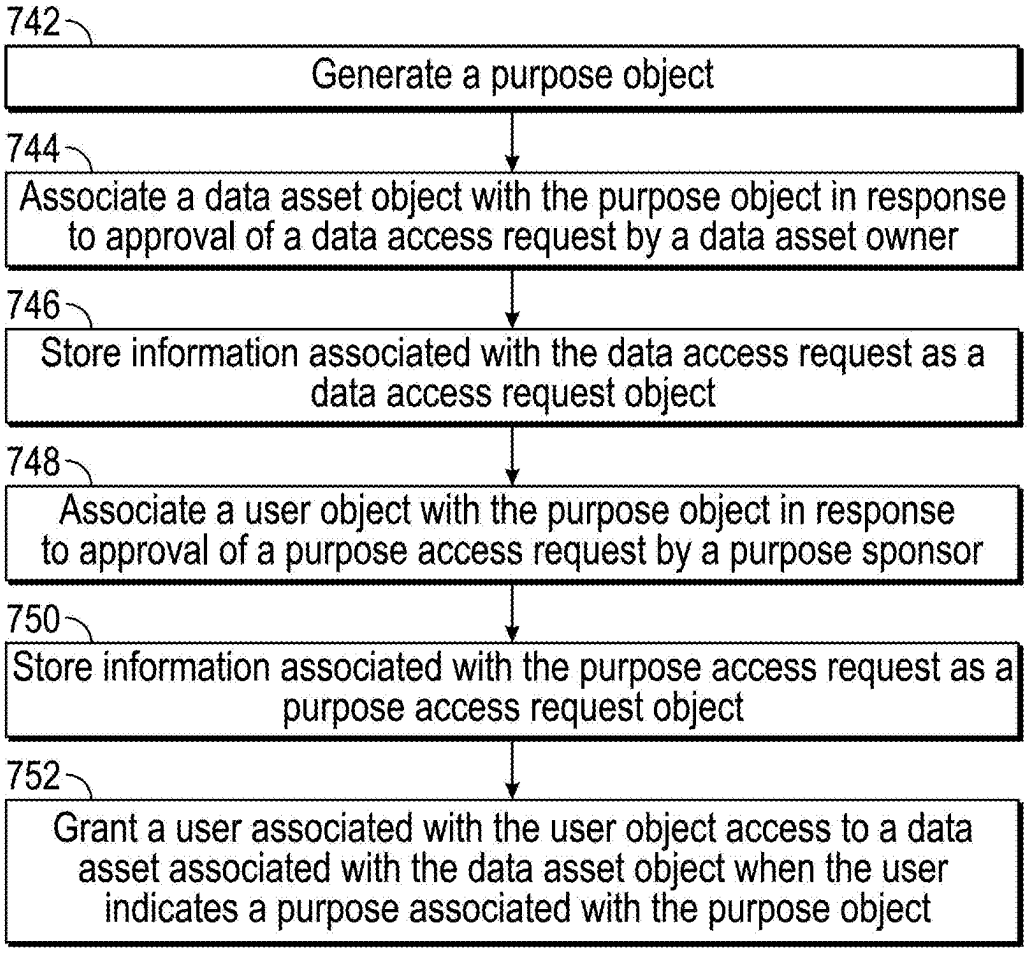

742
Generate a purpose object
744
Associate a data asset object with the purpose object in response to approval of a data access request by a data asset owner
746
Store information associated with the data access request as a data access request object
748
Associate a user object with the purpose object in response to approval of a purpose access request by a purpose sponsor
750
Store information associated with the purpose access request as a purpose access request object
752
Grant a user associated with the user object access to a data asset associated with the data asset object when the user indicates a purpose associated with the purpose object

FIG. 7D

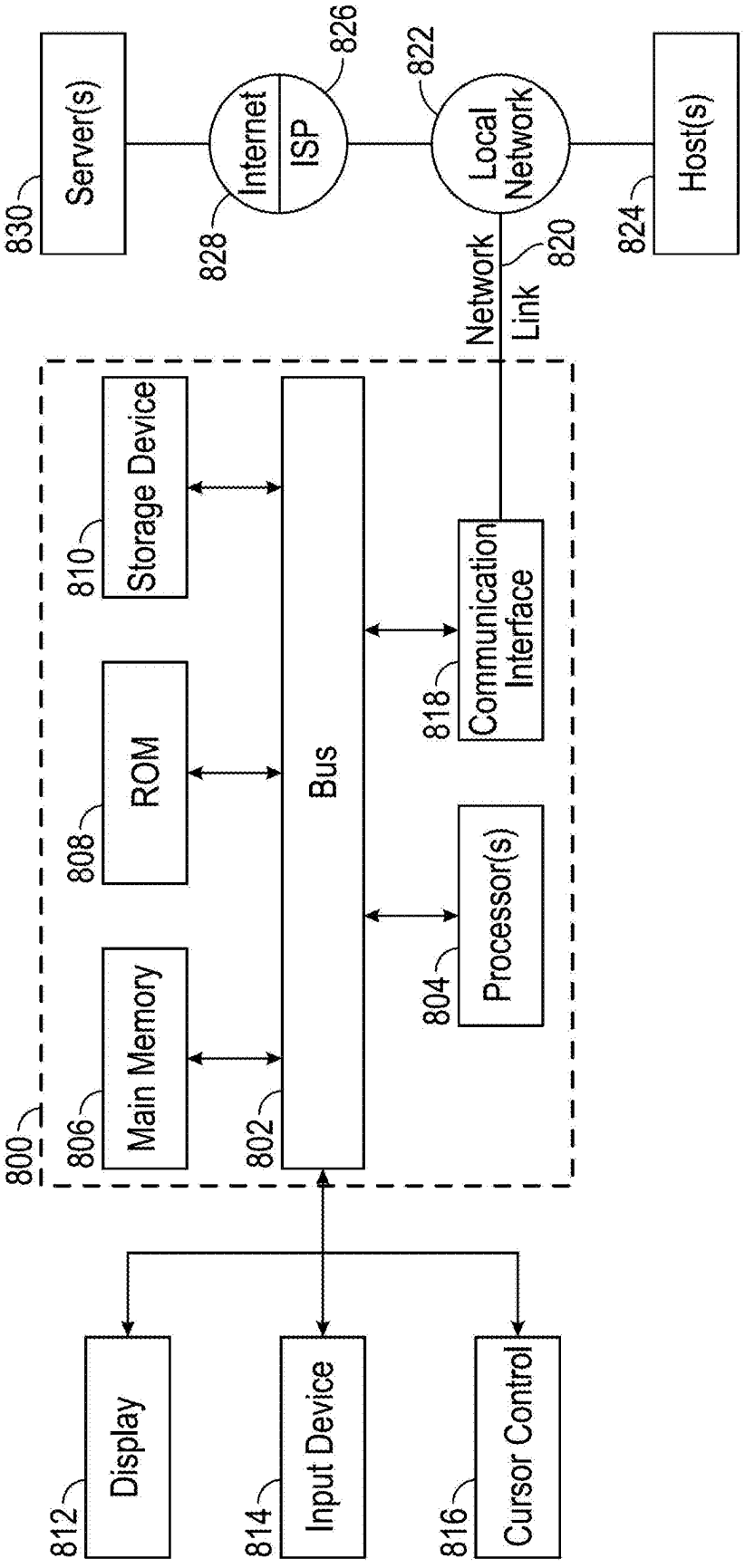

Server(s)
830
Internet
ISP
826
828
822
Local Network
Host(s)
824
Network Link
820
Storage Device
810
Communication Interface
818
ROM
808
Bus
Processor(s)
804
Main Memory
806
802
800
Display
812
Input Device
814
Cursor Control
816

FIG. 8

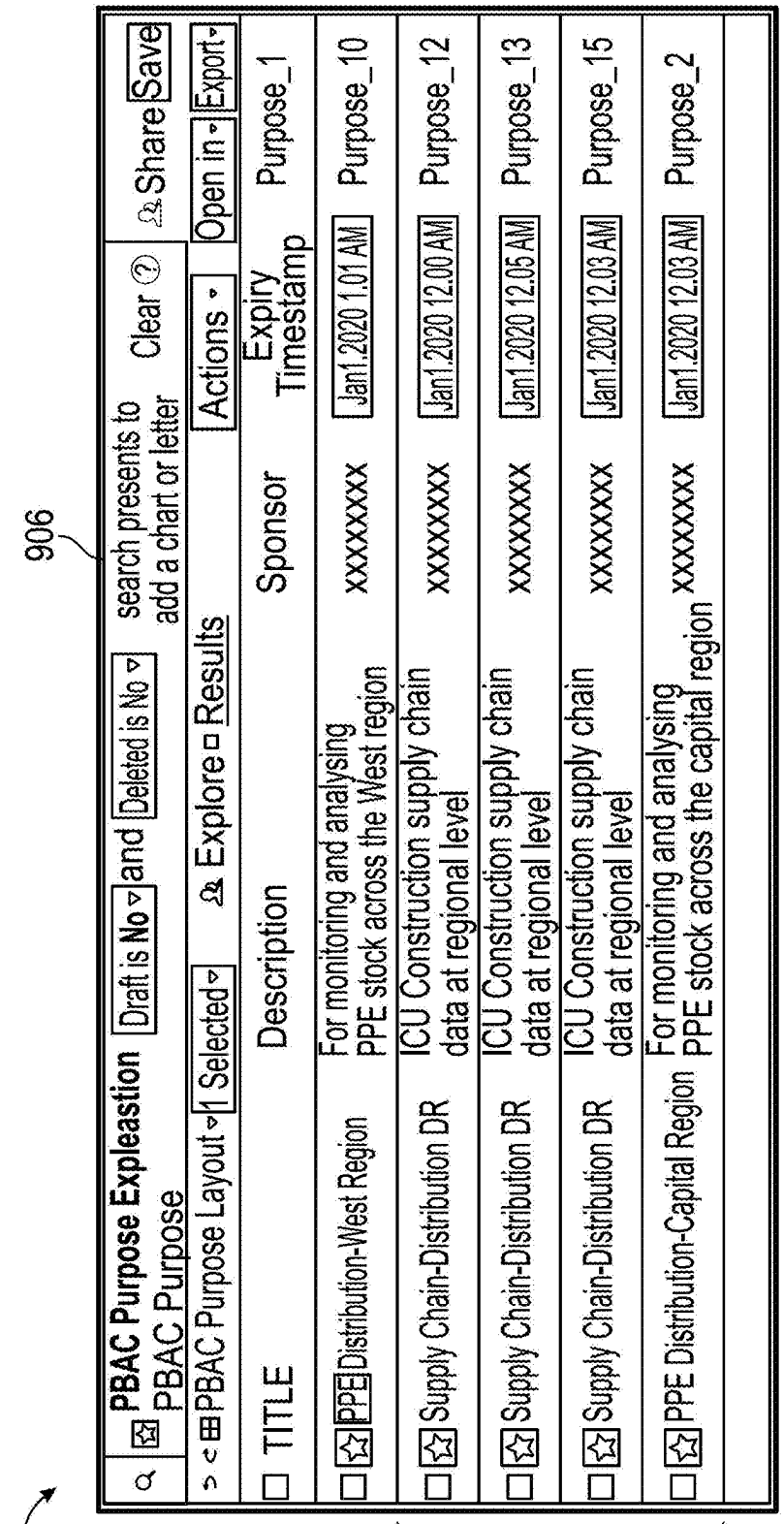

902
906
PBAC Purpose Expleastion
PBAC Purpose
Draft is No
and
Deleted is No
search presents to add a chart or letter
Clear
Share
Save
PBAC Purpose Layout
1 Selected
Explore
Results
Actions
Open in
Export
TITLE
Description
Sponsor
Expiry Timestamp
Purpose_1
PPE Distribution-West Region
For monitoring and analysing PPE stock across the West region
xxxxxxxx
Jan1.2020 1.01 AM
Purpose_10
Supply Chain-Distribution DR
ICU Construction supply chain data at regional level
xxxxxxxx
Jan1.2020 12.00 AM
Purpose_12
Supply Chain-Distribution DR
ICU Construction supply chain data at regional level
xxxxxxxx
Jan1.2020 12.05 AM
Purpose_13
Supply Chain-Distribution DR
ICU Construction supply chain data at regional level
xxxxxxxx
Jan1.2020 12.03 AM
Purpose_15
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
For monitoring and analysing PPE stock across the capital region
xxxxxxxx
Jan1.2020 12.03 AM
Purpose_2
904

FIG. 9A

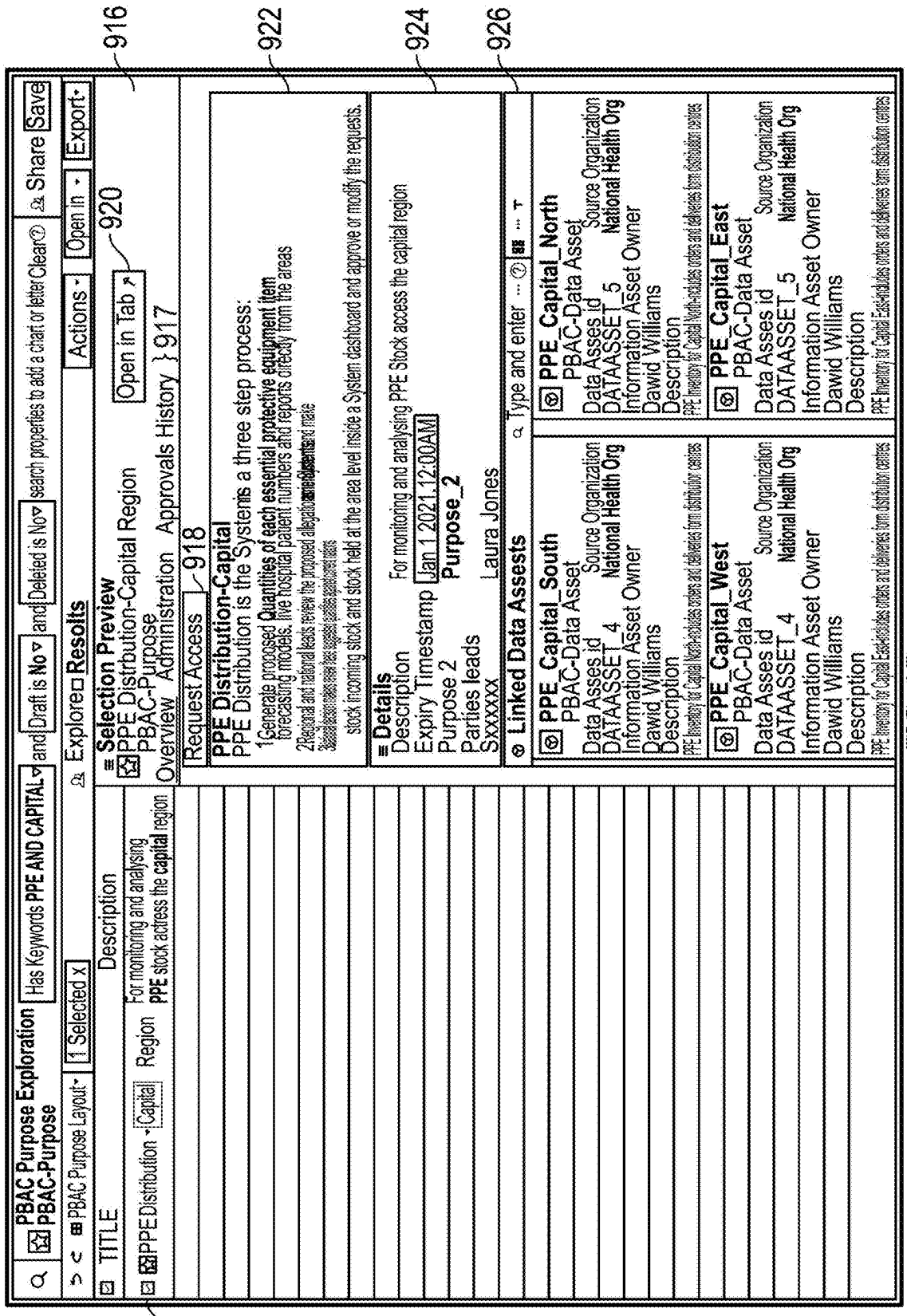

912
914
916
922
924
926
920
918
917
PBAC Purpose Exploration
Has Keywords PPE AND CAPITAL
and Draft is No
and Deleted is No
search properties to add a chart or letter Clear
Share
Save
PBAC-Purpose
PBAC Purpose Layout
1 Selected x
Explore
Results
Actions
Open in
Export
TITLE
Description
PPE Distribution
Capital
Region
For monitoring and analysing PPE stock actress the capital region
Selection Preview
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
PBAC-Purpose
Open in Tab
Overview
Administration
Approvals
History
Request Access
PPE Distribution-Capital
PPE Distribution is the Systems a three step process:
1Generate proposed Quantities of each essential protective equipment item
forecasting models. Hive hospital patient numbers and reports directly from the areas
2Regional and national leads review the proposed allocations and make
stock incoming stock and stock held at the area level inside a System dashboard and approve or modify the requests.
Details
Description
For monitoring and analysing PPE Stock access the capital region
Expiry Timestamp
Jan 1 2021 12:00AM
Purpose 2
Purpose_2
Parties leads
Sxxxxxx
Laura Jones
Linked Data Assests
Type and enter
PPE_Capital_South
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
Source Organization
DATAASSET_4
National Health Org
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital North includes orders and deliveries from distribution centres
PPE_Capital_North
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
Source Organization
DATAASSET_5
National Health Org
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital North includes orders and deliveries from distribution centres
PPE_Capital_West
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
Source Organization
DATAASSET_4
National Health Org
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital East includes orders and deliveries from distribution centres
PPE_Capital_East
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
Source Organization
DATAASSET_5
National Health Org
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital East includes orders and deliveries from distribution centres

FIG. 9B

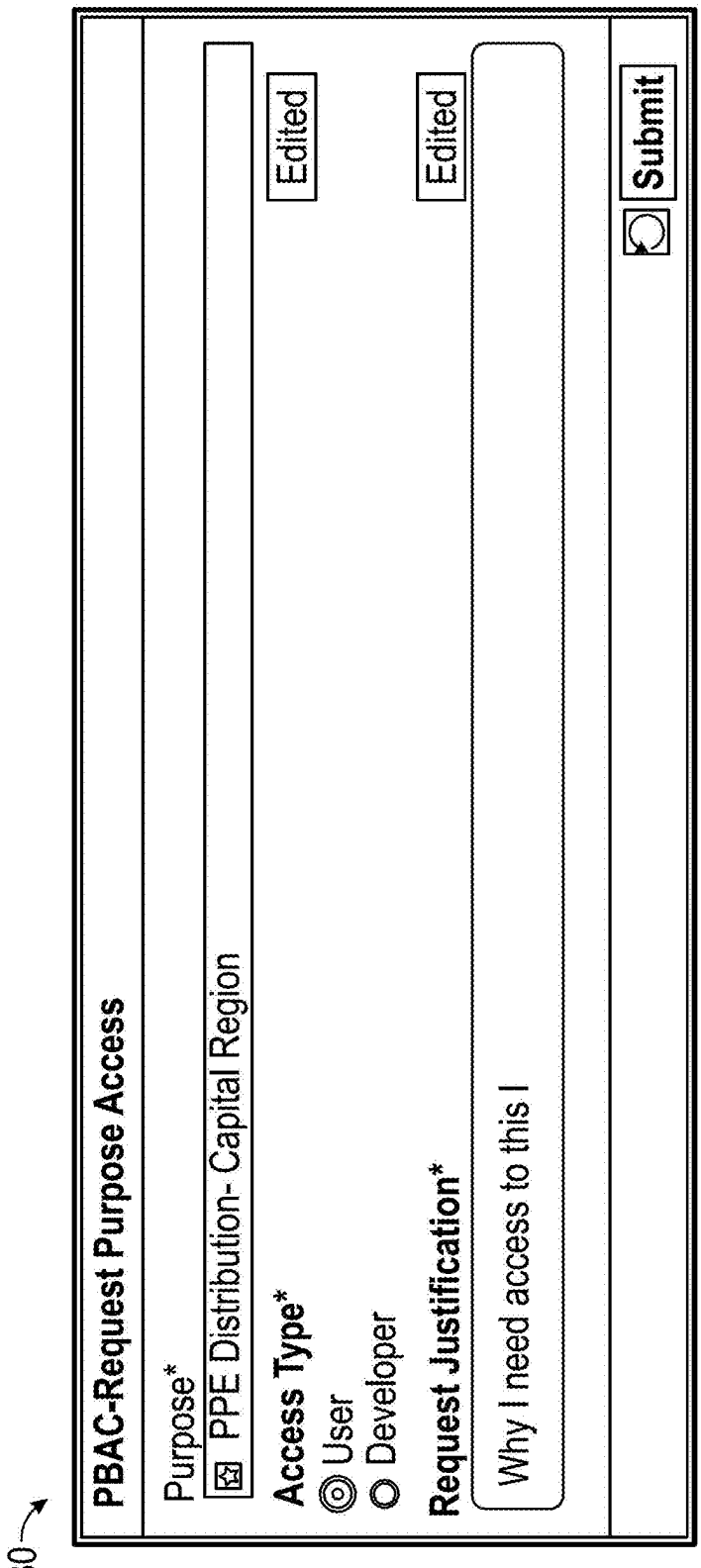

930
PBAC-Request Purpose Access
Purpose*
PPE Distribution- Capital Region
Edited
Access Type*
User
Developer
Edited
Request Justification*
Why I need access to this I
Submit

FIG. 9C

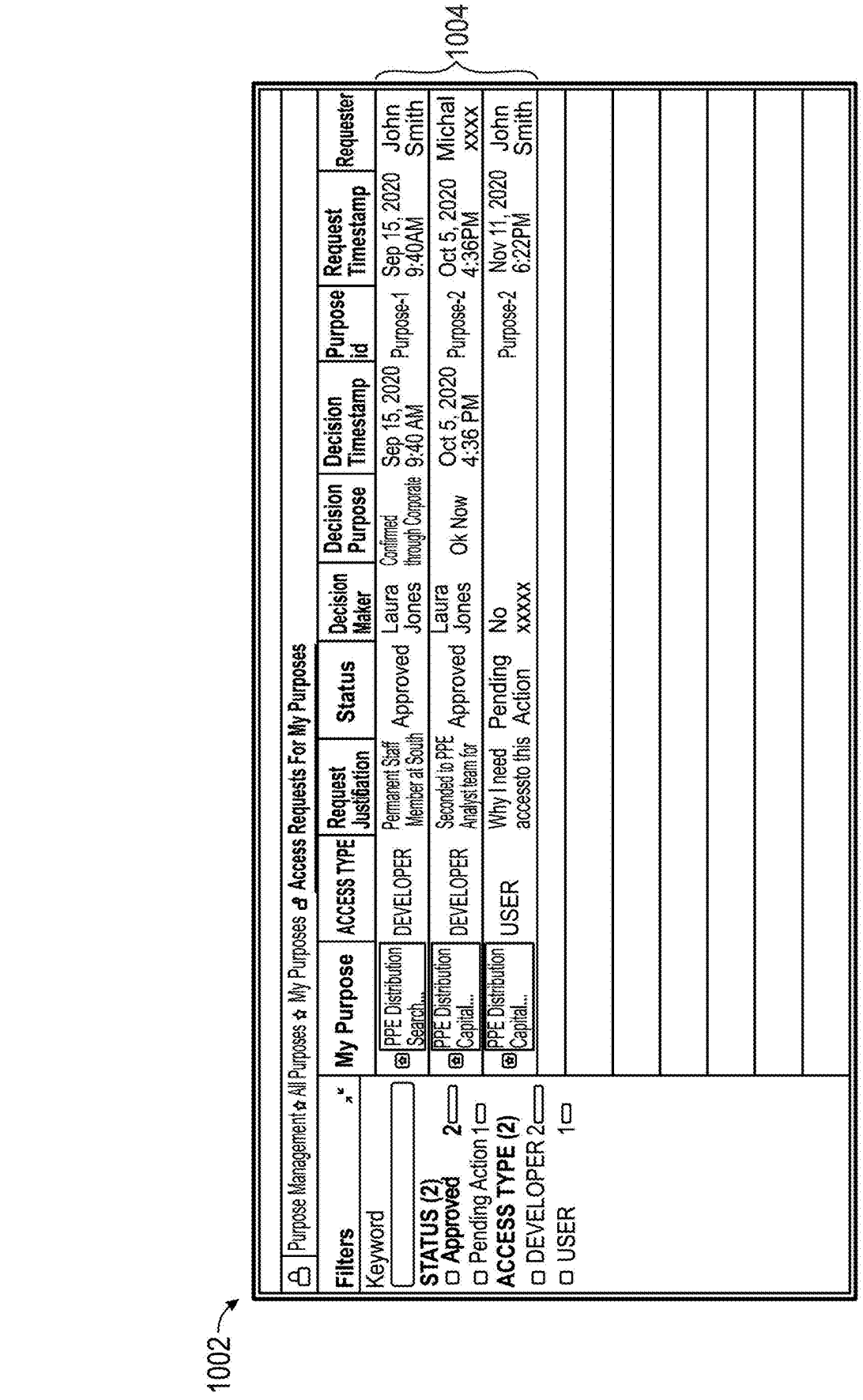

1002
1004
Purpose Management ☆ All Purposes ☆ My Purposes ☆ Access Requests For My Purposes
Filters
Keyword
STATUS (2)
Approved 2
Pending Action 1
ACCESS TYPE (2)
DEVELOPER 2
USER 1
My Purpose
ACCESS TYPE
Request Justification
Status
Decision Maker
Decision Purpose
Decision Timestamp
Purpose id
Request Timestamp
Requester
PPE Distribution Search...
DEVELOPER
Permanent Staff Member at South
Approved
Laura Jones
Confirmed through Corporate
Sep 15, 2020 9:40 AM
Purpose-1
Sep 15, 2020 9:40AM
John Smith
PPE Distribution Capital...
DEVELOPER
Seconded to PPE Analyst team for
Approved
Laura Jones
Ok Now
Oct 5, 2020 4:36 PM
Purpose-2
Oct 5, 2020 4:36PM
Michal xxxx
PPE Distribution Capital...
USER
Why I need accessto this
Pending Action
No xxxxx
Purpose-2
Nov 11, 2020 6:22PM
John Smith

FIG. 10A

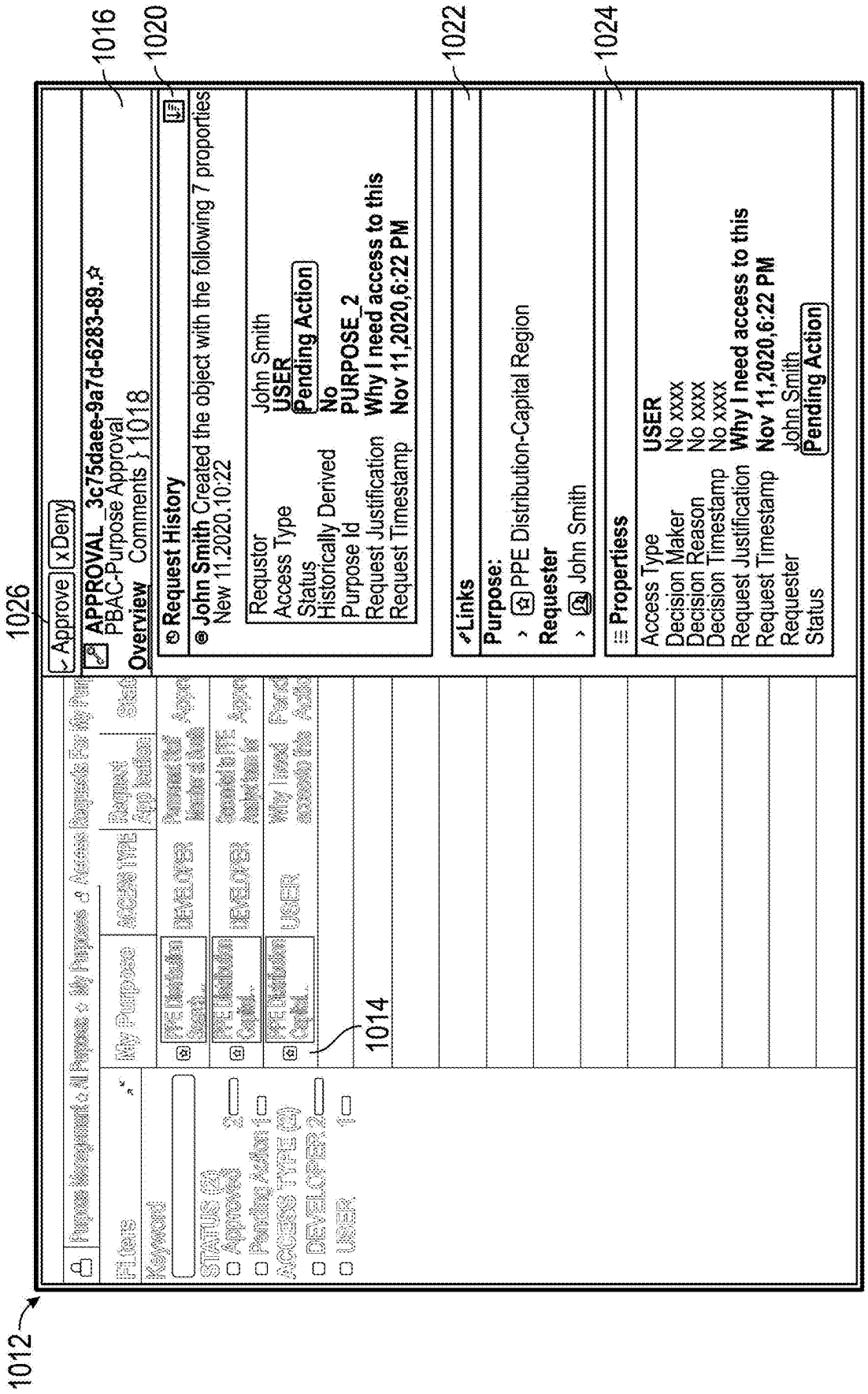

1012
1026
1016
1020
1022
1024
1014
Approve
xDeny
APPROVAL_3c75daee-9a7d-6283-89..
PBAC-Purpose Approval
Overview
Comments
1018
Request History
John Smith Created the object with the following 7 properties
New 11.2020.10:22
Requstor
Access Type
Status
Historically Derived
Purpose Id
Request Justification
Request Timestamp
John Smith
USER
Pending Action
No
PURPOSE_2
Why I need access to this
Nov 11,2020,6:22 PM
Links
Purpose:
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
Requester
John Smith
Propertiess
Access Type
Decision Maker
Decision Reason
Decision Timestamp
Request Justification
Request Timestamp
Requester
Status
USER
No xxxx
No xxxx
No xxxx
Why I need access to this
Nov 11,2020,6:22 PM
John Smith
Pending Action

FIG. 10B

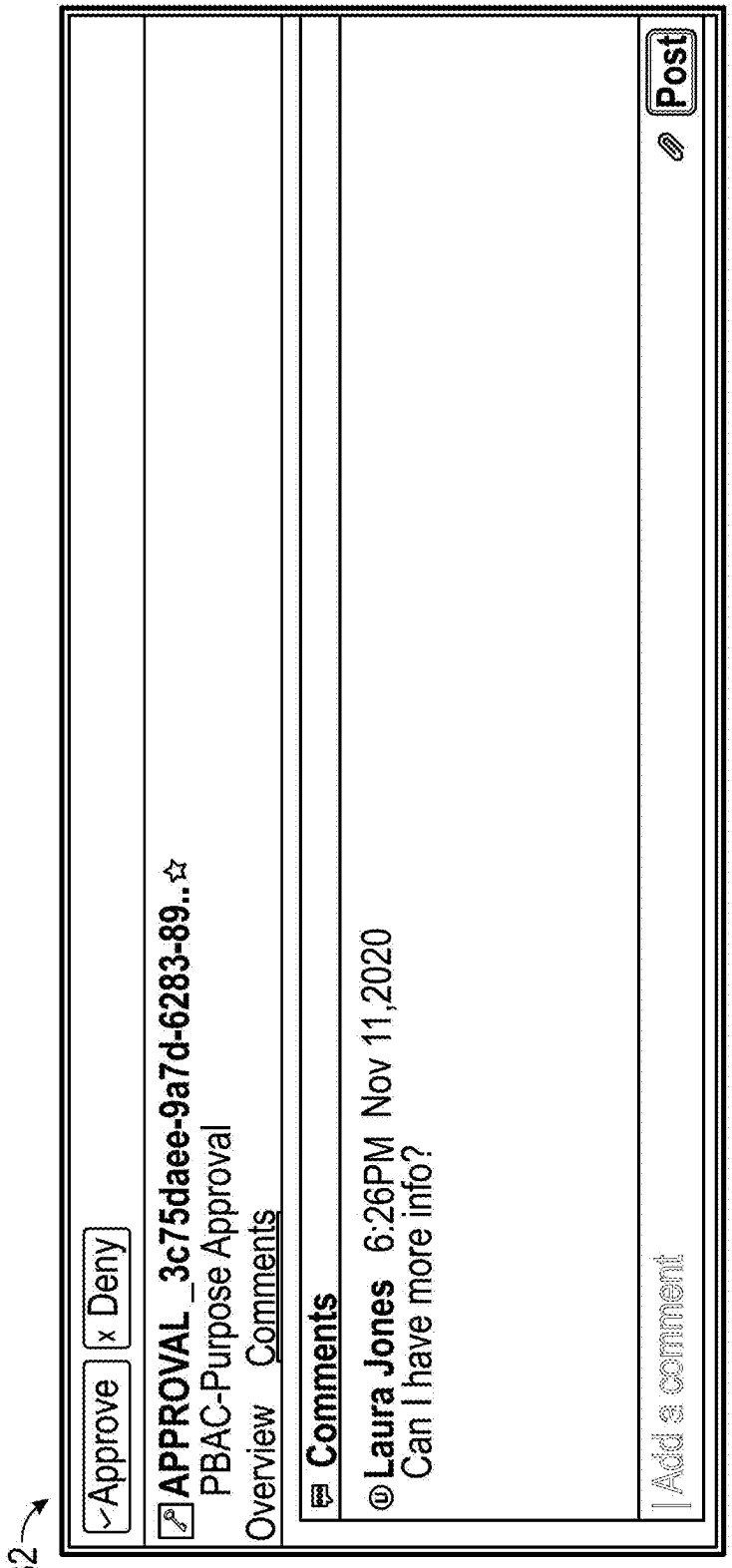

1032
Approve
Deny
APPROVAL_3c75daee-9a7d-6283-89..
PBAC-Purpose Approval
Overview
Comments
Comments
Laura Jones 6:26PM Nov 11,2020
Can I have more info?
Add a comment
Post

FIG. 10C

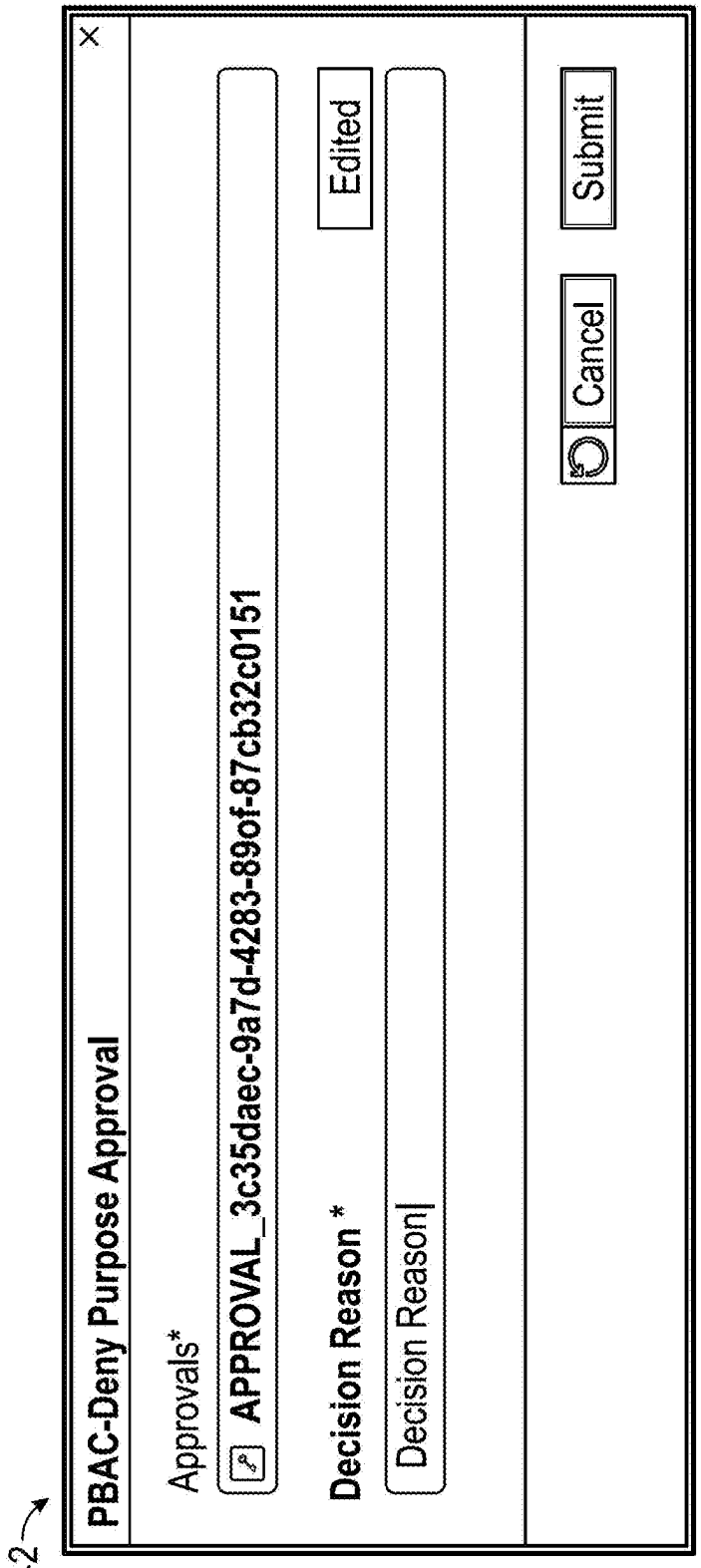

1042
PBAC-Deny Purpose Approval
Approvals*
APPROVAL_3c35daec-9a7d-4283-89of-87cb32c0151
Edited
Decision Reason *
Decision Reason
Cancel
Submit

FIG. 10D

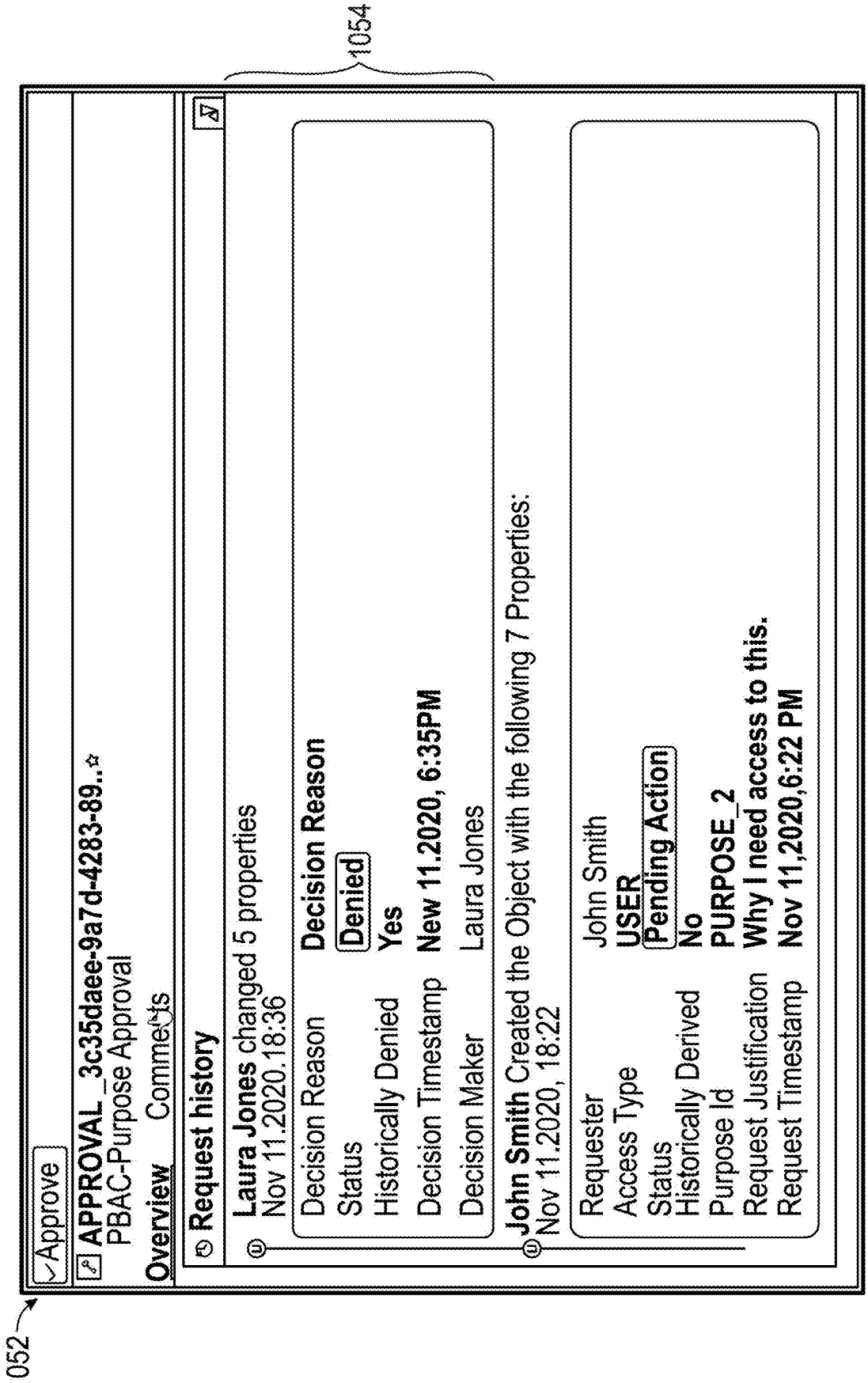

1052
Approve
APPROVAL_3c35daee-9a7d-4283-89..
PBAC-Purpose Approval
Overview
Comments
Request history
1054
Laura Jones changed 5 properties
Nov 11.2020.18:36
Decision Reason
Status
Historically Denied
Decision Timestamp
Decision Maker
Decision Reason
Denied
Yes
New 11.2020, 6:35PM
Laura Jones
John Smith Created the Object with the following 7 Properties:
Nov 11.2020, 18:22
Requester
Access Type
Status
Historically Derived
Purpose Id
Request Justification
Request Timestamp
John Smith
USER
Pending Action
No
PURPOSE_2
Why I need access to this.
Nov 11,2020,6:22 PM

FIG. 10E

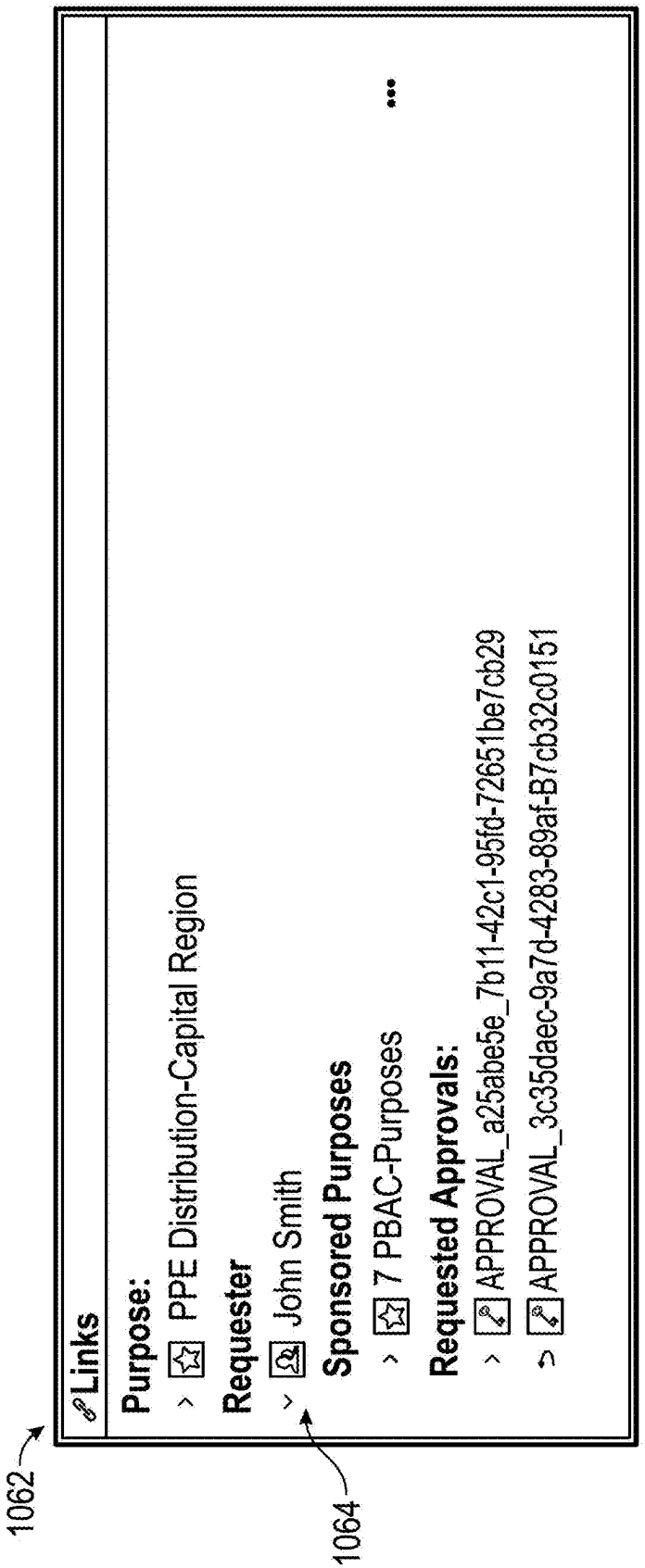

1062
1064
Links
Purpose:
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
Requester
John Smith
Sponsored Purposes
7 PBAC-Purposes
Requested Approvals:
APPROVAL_a25abe5e_7b11-42c1-95fd-72651be7cb29
APPROVAL_3c35daec-9a7d-4283-89af-B7cb32c0151

FIG. 10F

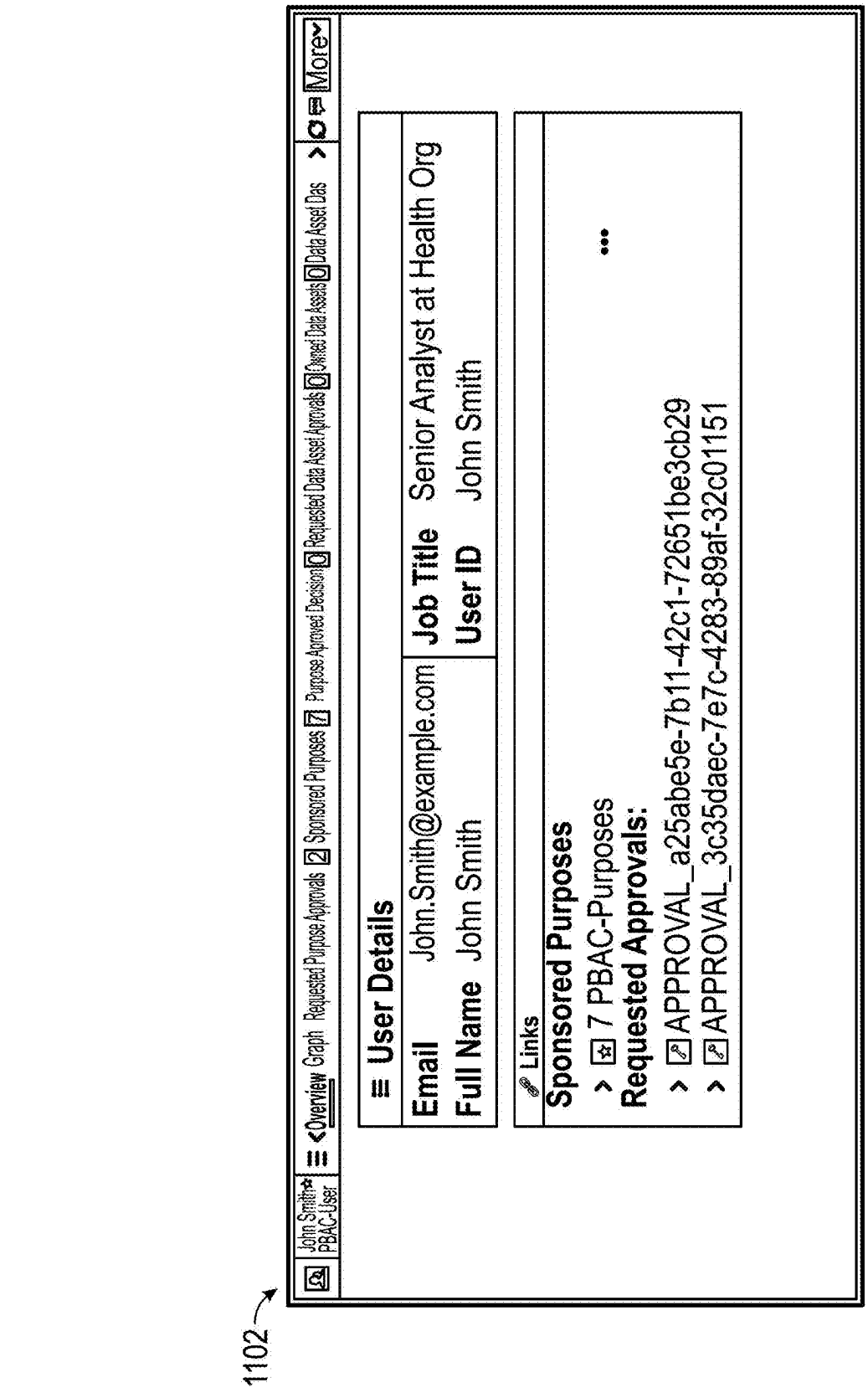

1102
John Smith*
PBAC-User
Overview
Graph
Requested Purpose Approvals 2
Sponsored Purposes 7
Purpose Approved Decision 0
Requested Data Asset Approvals 0
Owned Data Assets 0
Data Asset Das
More
User Details
Email John.Smith@example.com
Full Name John Smith
Job Title Senior Analyst at Health Org
User ID John Smith
Links
Sponsored Purposes
7 PBAC-Purposes
Requested Approvals:
APPROVAL_a25abe5e-7b11-42c1-72651be3cb29
APPROVAL_3c35daec-7e7c-4283-89af-32c01151

FIG. 11A

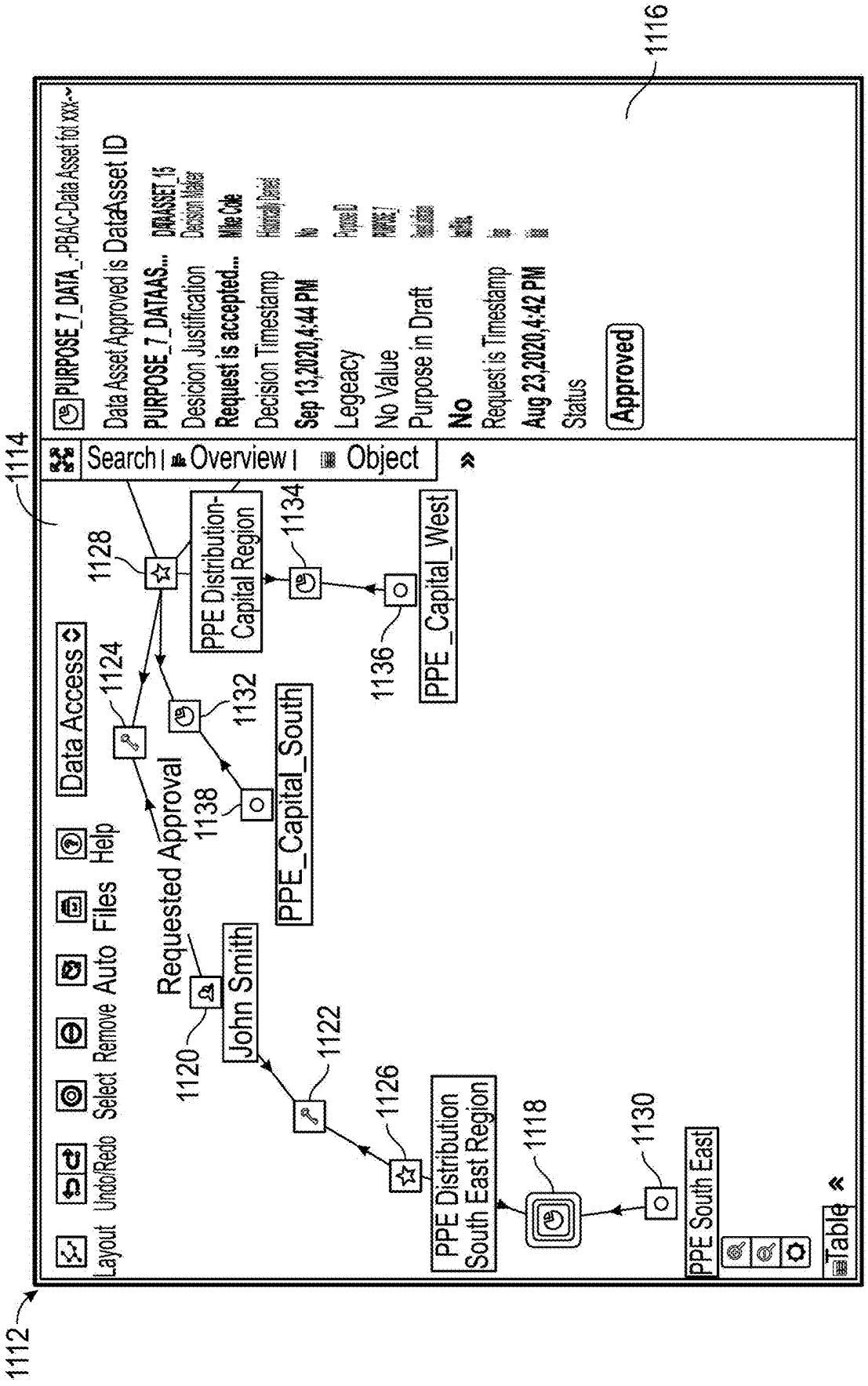

1112
1114
1116
Layout
Undo/Redo
Select
Remove
Auto
Files
Help
Data Access
Search
Overview
Object
PURPOSE_7_DATA_-PBAC-Data Asset for xxx-
Data Asset Approved is DataAsset ID
PURPOSE_7_DATAAS...
Decision Justification
Request is accepted...
Decision Timestamp
Sep 13,2020,4:44 PM
Legeacy
No Value
Purpose in Draft
No
Request is Timestamp
Aug 23,2020,4:42 PM
Status
Approved
1128
1124
1132
1134
1136
1138
1120
1122
1126
1118
1130
Requested Approval
John Smith
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
PPE_Capital_South
PPE_Capital_West
PPE Distribution South East Region
PPE South East
Table

FIG. 11B

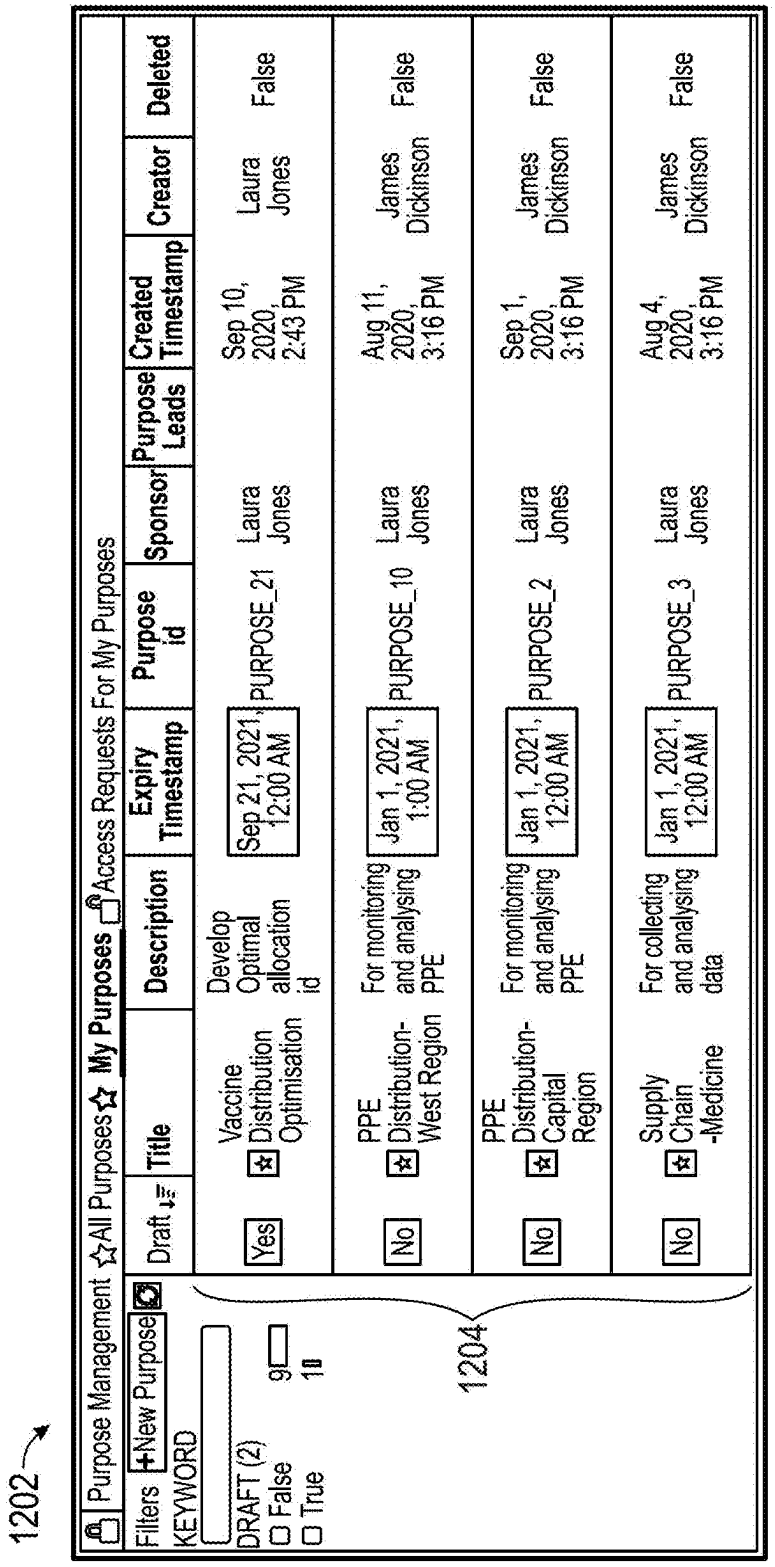

1202
Purpose Management
All Purposes
My Purposes
Access Requests For My Purposes
Filters
+New Purpose
KEYWORD
DRAFT (2)
False
True
9
1
Draft
Title
Description
Expiry Timestamp
Purpose id
Sponsor
Purpose Leads
Created Timestamp
Creator
Deleted
Yes
Vaccine Distribution Optimisation
Develop Optimal allocation id
Sep 21, 2021, 12:00 AM
PURPOSE_21
Laura Jones
Sep 10, 2020, 2:43 PM
Laura Jones
False
No
PPE Distribution-West Region
For monitoring and analysing PPE
Jan 1, 2021, 1:00 AM
PURPOSE_10
Laura Jones
Aug 11, 2020, 3:16 PM
James Dickinson
False
No
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
For monitoring and analysing PPE
Jan 1, 2021, 12:00 AM
PURPOSE_2
Laura Jones
Sep 1, 2020, 3:16 PM
James Dickinson
False
No
Supply Chain -Medicine
For collecting and analysing data
Jan 1, 2021, 12:00 AM
PURPOSE_3
Laura Jones
Aug 4, 2020, 3:16 PM
James Dickinson
False
1204

FIG. 12A

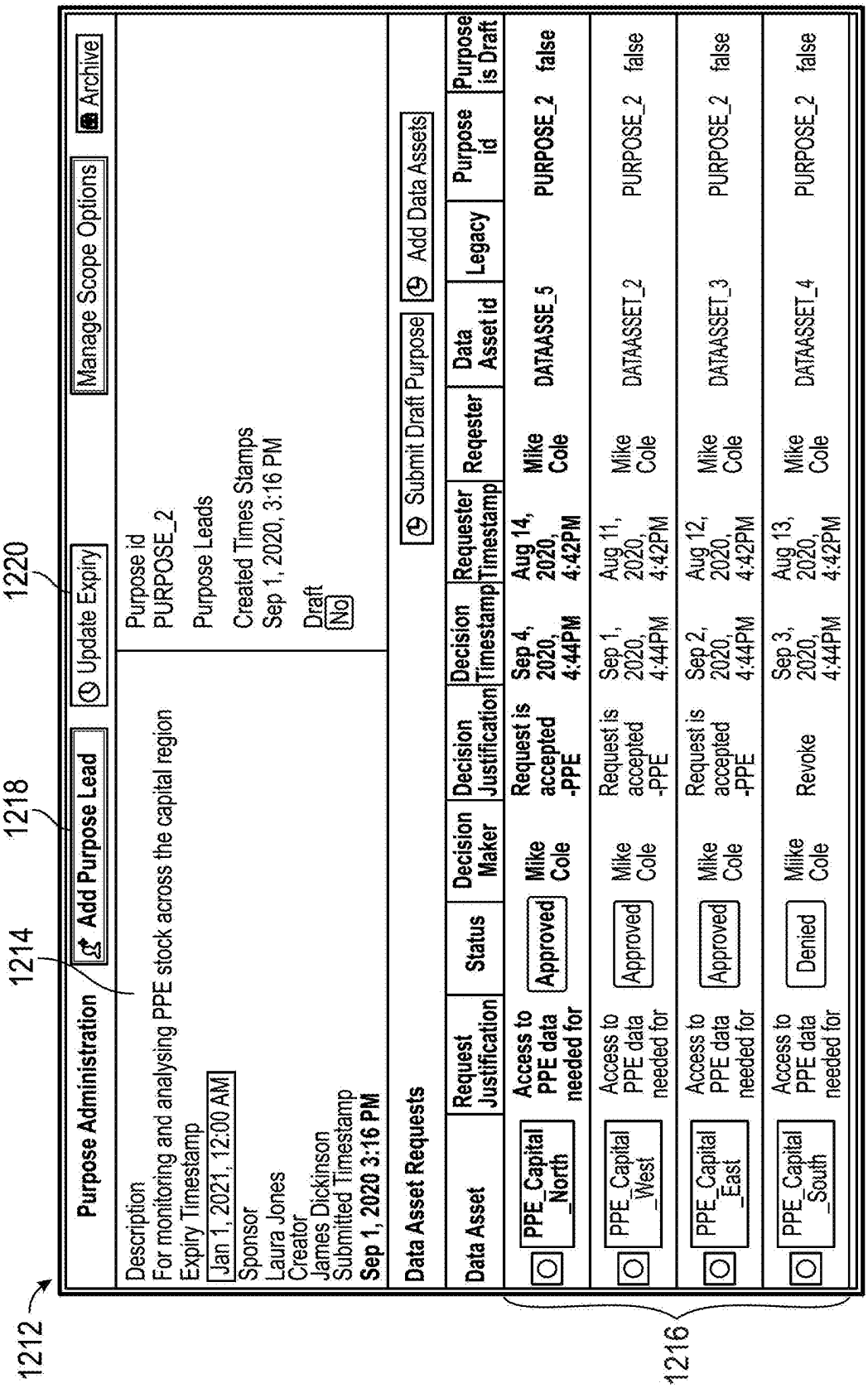

1212
1214
1218
1220
1216
Purpose Administration
Add Purpose Lead
Update Expiry
Manage Scope Options
Archive
Description
For monitoring and analysing PPE stock across the capital region
Expiry Timestamp
Jan 1, 2021, 12:00 AM
Sponsor
Laura Jones
Creator
James Dickinson
Submitted Timestamp
Sep 1, 2020 3:16 PM
Purpose id
PURPOSE_2
Purpose Leads
Created Times Stamps
Sep 1, 2020, 3:16 PM
Draft
No
Data Asset Requests
Submit Draft Purpose
Add Data Assets
Data Asset
Request Justification
Status
Decision Maker
Decision Justification
Decision Timestamp
Requester Timestamp
Reqester
Data Asset id
Legacy
Purpose id
Purpose is Draft
PPE_Capital_North
Access to PPE data needed for
Approved
Mike Cole
Request is accepted -PPE
Sep 4, 2020, 4:44PM
Aug 14, 2020, 4:42PM
Mike Cole
DATAASSE_5
PURPOSE_2
false
PPE_Capital_West
Access to PPE data needed for
Approved
Mike Cole
Request is accepted -PPE
Sep 1, 2020, 4:44PM
Aug 11, 2020, 4:42PM
Mike Cole
DATAASSET_2
PURPOSE_2
false
PPE_Capital_East
Access to PPE data needed for
Approved
Mike Cole
Request is accepted -PPE
Sep 2, 2020, 4:44PM
Aug 12, 2020, 4:42PM
Mike Cole
DATAASSET_3
PURPOSE_2
false
PPE_Capital_South
Access to PPE data needed for
Denied
Miilke Cole
Revoke
Sep 3, 2020, 4:44PM
Aug 13, 2020, 4:42PM
Mike Cole
DATAASSET_4
PURPOSE_2
false

FIG. 12B

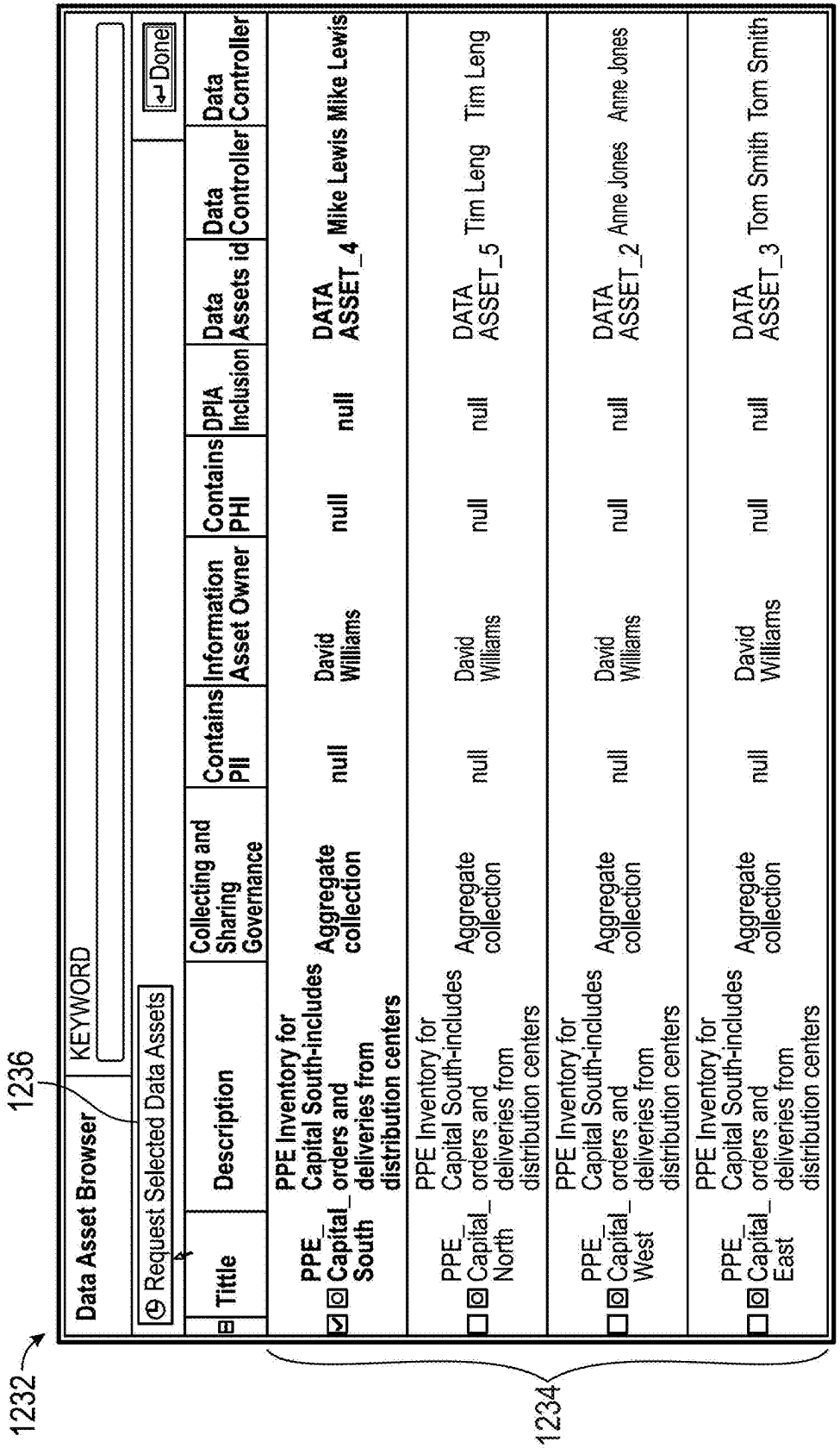

1232
1236
1234
Data Asset Browser
KEYWORD
Request Selected Data Assets
Done
Tittle
Description
Collecting and Sharing Governance
Contains PII
Information Asset Owner
Contains PHI
DPIA Inclusion
Data Assets id
Data Controller
Data Controller
PPE_ Capital_ South
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries from distribution centers
Aggregate collection
null
David Williams
null
null
DATA ASSET_4
Mike Lewis
Mike Lewis
PPE_ Capital_ North
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries from distribution centers
Aggregate collection
null
David Williams
null
null
DATA ASSET_5
Tim Leng
Tim Leng
PPE_ Capital_ West
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries from distribution centers
Aggregate collection
null
David Williams
null
null
DATA ASSET_2
Anne Jones
Anne Jones
PPE_ Capital_ East
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries from distribution centers
Aggregate collection
null
David Williams
null
null
DATA ASSET_3
Tom Smith
Tom Smith

FIG. 12C

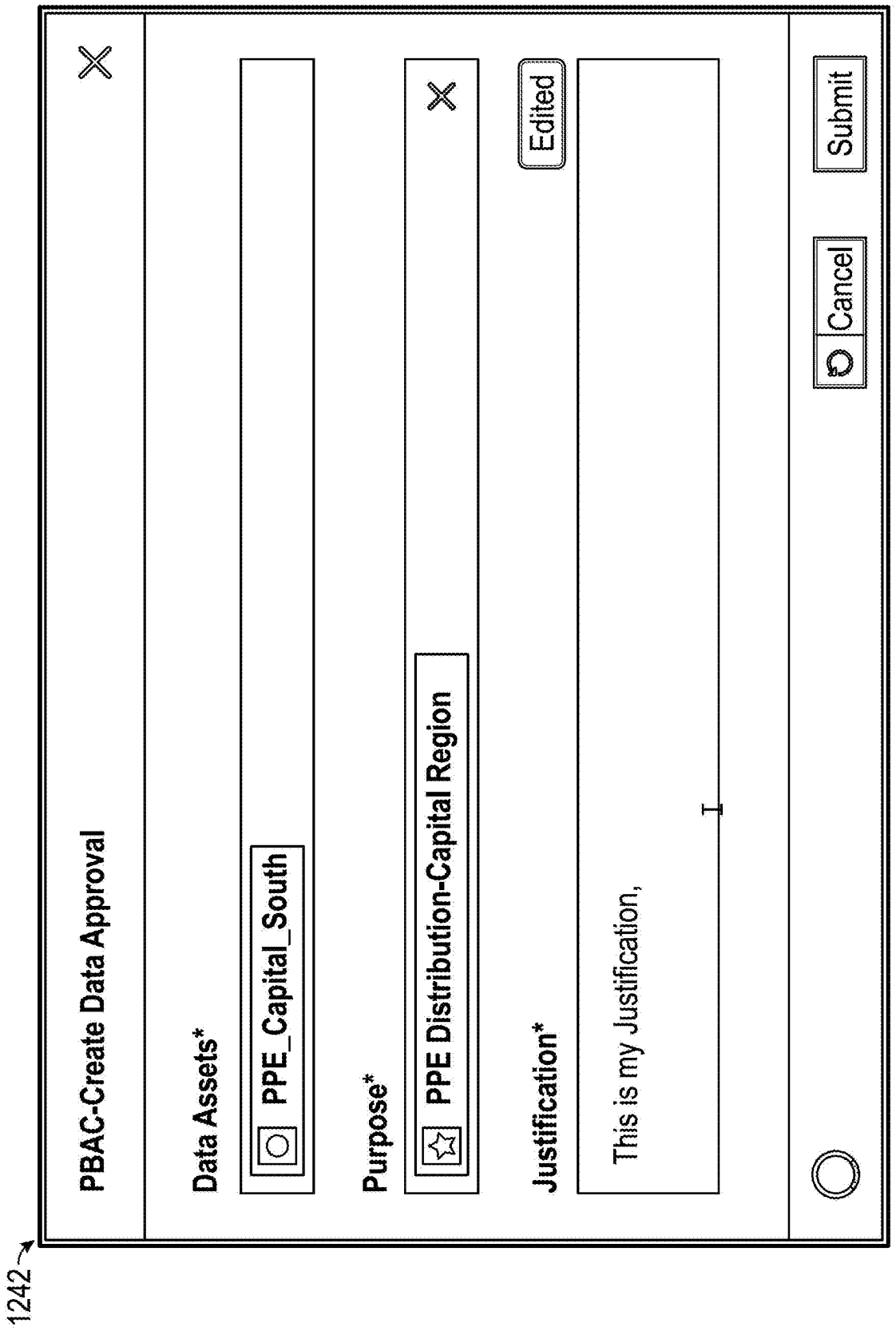

1242
PBAC-Create Data Approval
Data Assets*
PPE_Capital_South
Purpose*
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
Justification*
Edited
This is my Justification,
Cancel
Submit

FIG. 12D

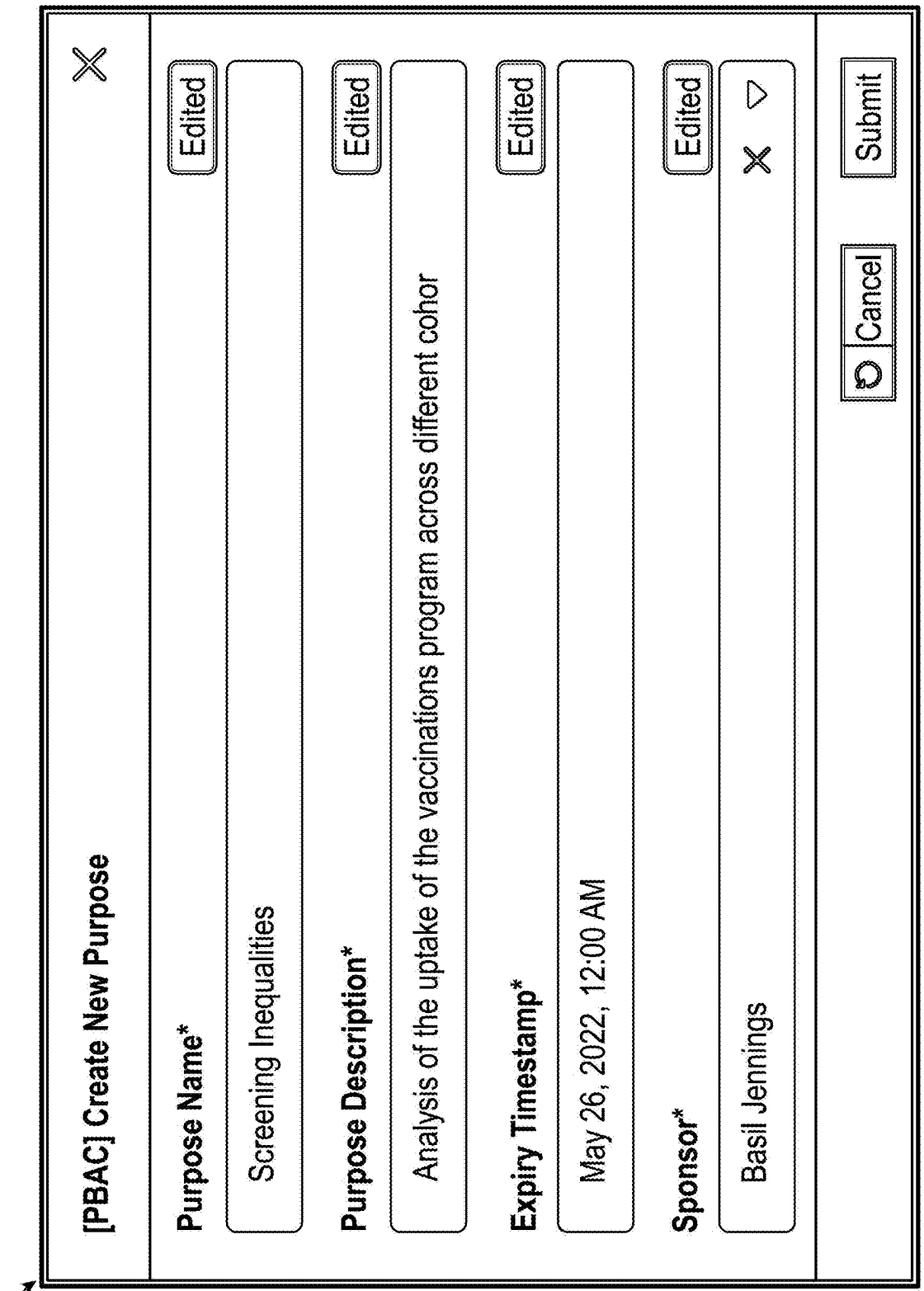

1252
[PBAC] Create New Purpose
Purpose Name*
Edited
Screening Inequalities
Purpose Description*
Edited
Analysis of the uptake of the vaccinations program across different cohor
Expiry Timestamp*
Edited
May 26, 2022, 12:00 AM
Sponsor*
Edited
Basil Jennings
Cancel
Submit

FIG. 12E

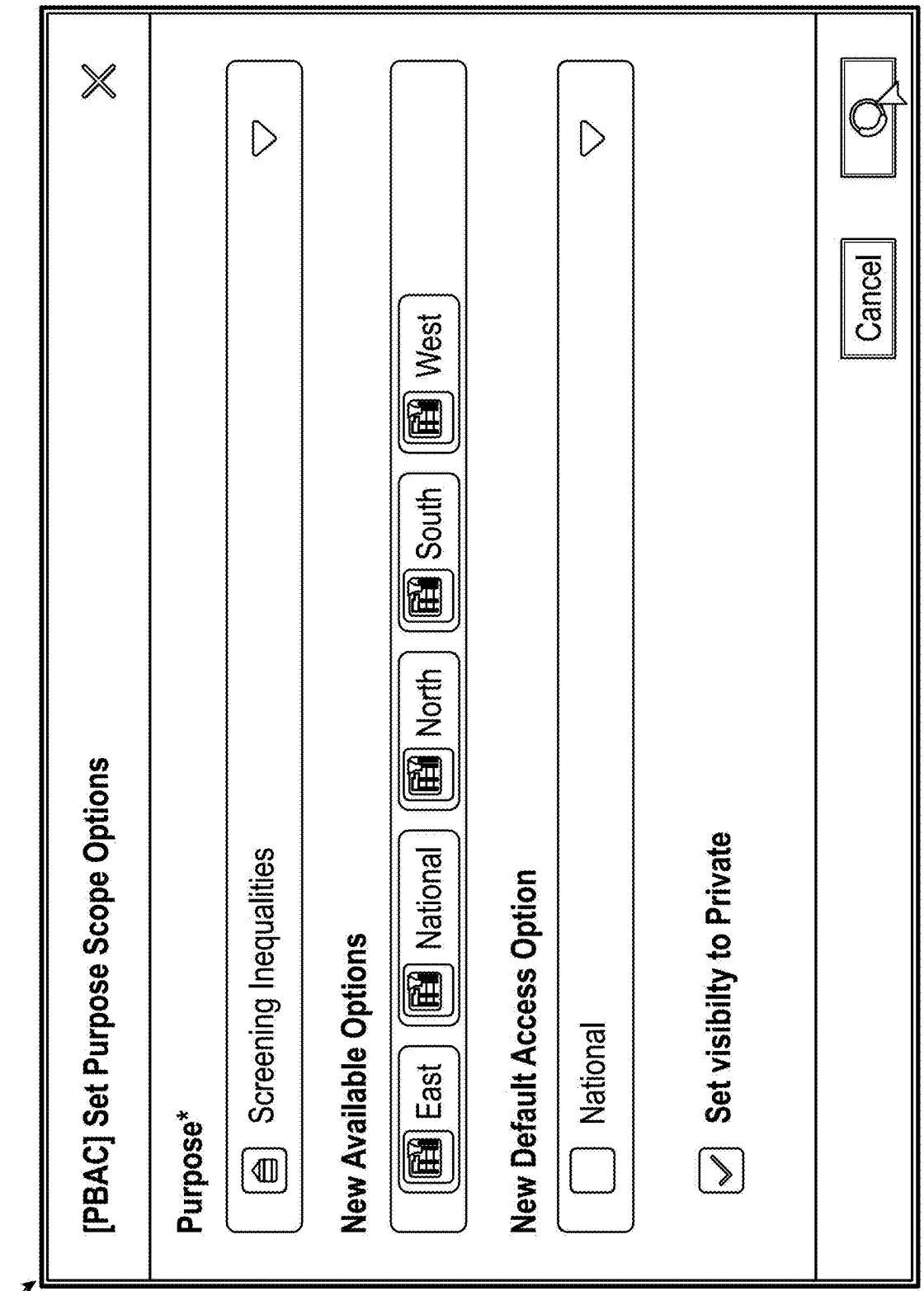

1262
[PBAC] Set Purpose Scope Options
Purpose*
Screening Inequalities
New Available Options
East
National
North
South
West
New Default Access Option
National
Set visibility to Private
Cancel

FIG. 12F

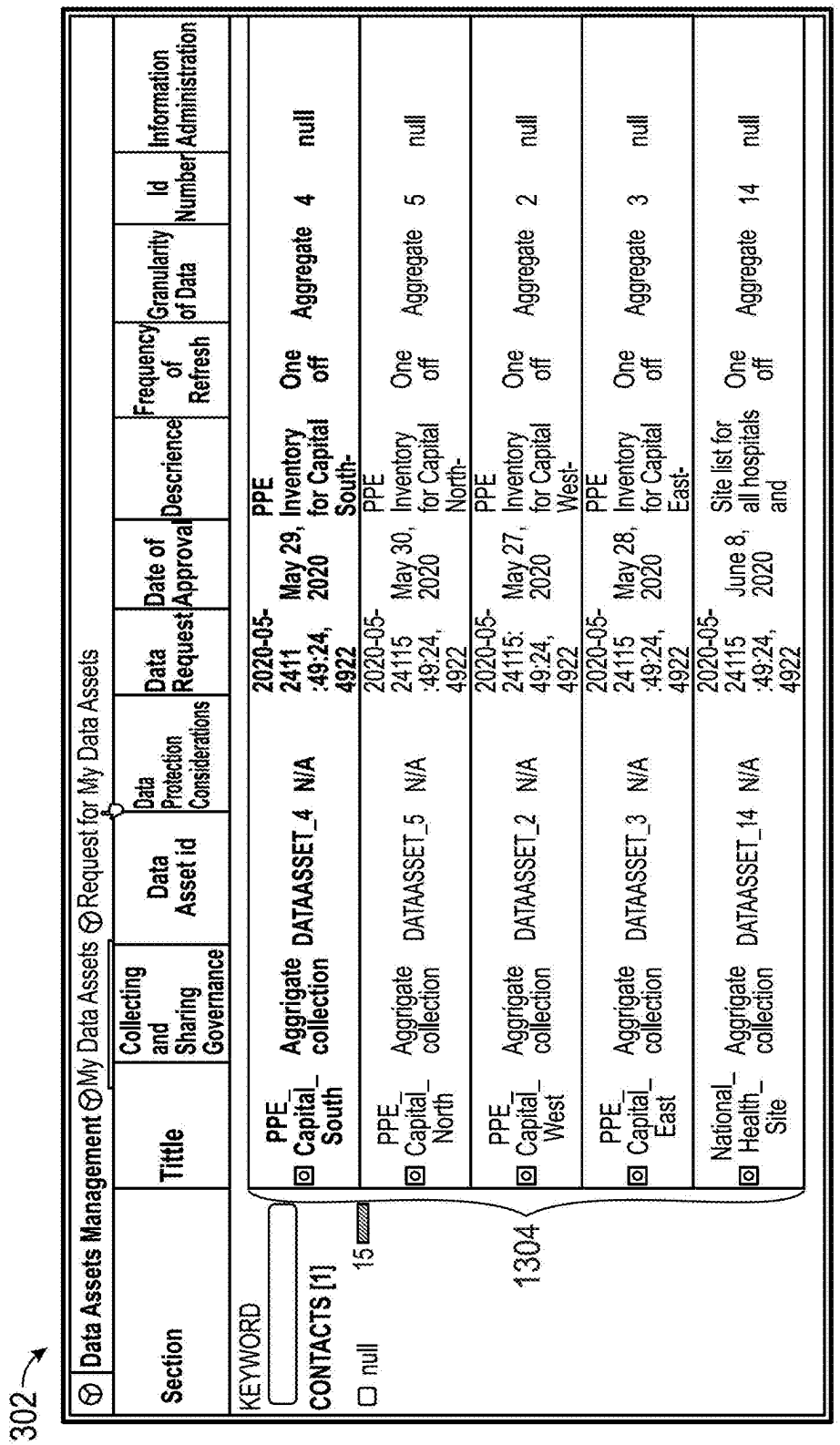

1302
Data Assets Management
My Data Assets
Request for My Data Assets
Section
Tittle
Collecting and Sharing Governance
Data Asset id
Data Protection Considerations
Data Request
Date of Approval
Descrience
Frequency of Refresh
Granularity of Data
Id Number
Information Administration
KEYWORD
CONTACTS [1]
null
15
1304
PPE_Capital_South
Aggrigate collection
DATAASSET_4
N/A
2020-05-2411:49:24,4922
May 29, 2020
PPE Inventory for Capital South-
One off
Aggregate
4
null
PPE_Capital_North
Aggrigate collection
DATAASSET_5
N/A
2020-05-24115:49:24,4922
May 30, 2020
PPE Inventory for Capital North-
One off
Aggregate
5
null
PPE_Capital_West
Aggrigate collection
DATAASSET_2
N/A
2020-05-24115:49:24,4922
May 27, 2020
PPE Inventory for Capital West-
One off
Aggregate
2
null
PPE_Capital_East
Aggrigate collection
DATAASSET_3
N/A
2020-05-24115:49:24,4922
May 28, 2020
PPE Inventory for Capital East-
One off
Aggregate
3
null
National_Health_Site
Aggrigate collection
DATAASSET_14
N/A
2020-05-24115:49:24,4922
June 8, 2020
Site list for all hospitals and
One off
Aggregate
14
null

FIG. 13A

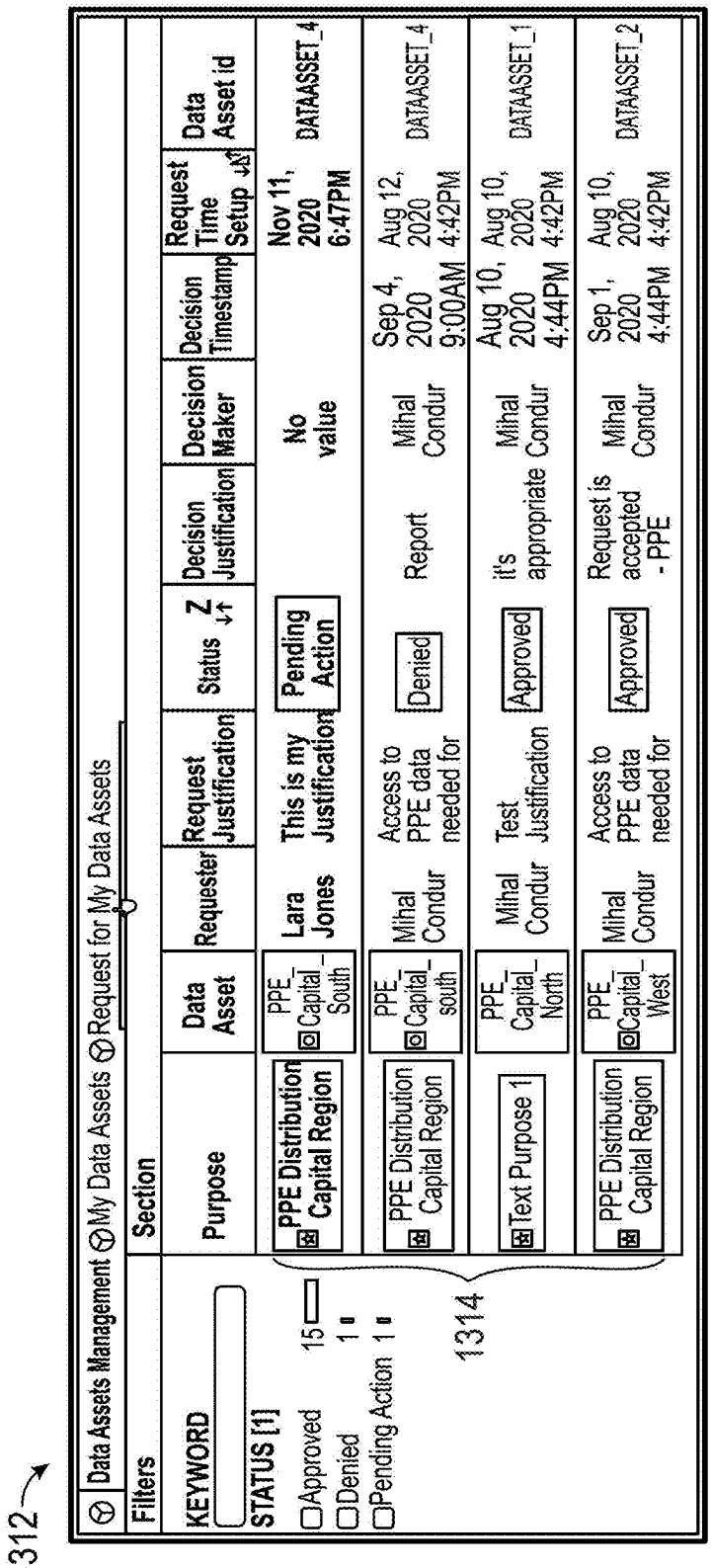

1312
Data Assets Management
My Data Assets
Request for My Data Assets
Filters
Section
KEYWORD
STATUS [1]
Approved 15
Denied 1
Pending Action 1
1314
Purpose
Data Asset
Requester
Request Justification
Status
Decision Justification
Decision Maker
Decision Timestamp
Request Time Setup
Data Asset id
PPE Distribution Capital Region
PPE_Capital_South
Lara Jones
This is my Justification
Pending Action
No value
Nov 11, 2020 6:47PM
DATAASSET_4
PPE Distribution Capital Region
PPE_Capital_south
Mihal Condur
Access to PPE data needed for
Denied
Report
Mihal Condur
Sep 4, 2020 9:00AM
Aug 12, 2020 4:42PM
DATAASSET_4
Text Purpose 1
PPE_Capital_North
Mihal Condur
Test Justification
Approved
it's appropriate
Mihal Condur
Aug 10, 2020 4:44PM
Aug 10, 2020 4:42PM
DATAASSET_1
PPE Distribution Capital Region
PPE_Capital_West
Mihal Condur
Access to PPE data needed for
Approved
Request is accepted - PPE
Mihal Condur
Sep 1, 2020 4:44PM
Aug 10, 2020 4:42PM
DATAASSET_2

FIG. 13B

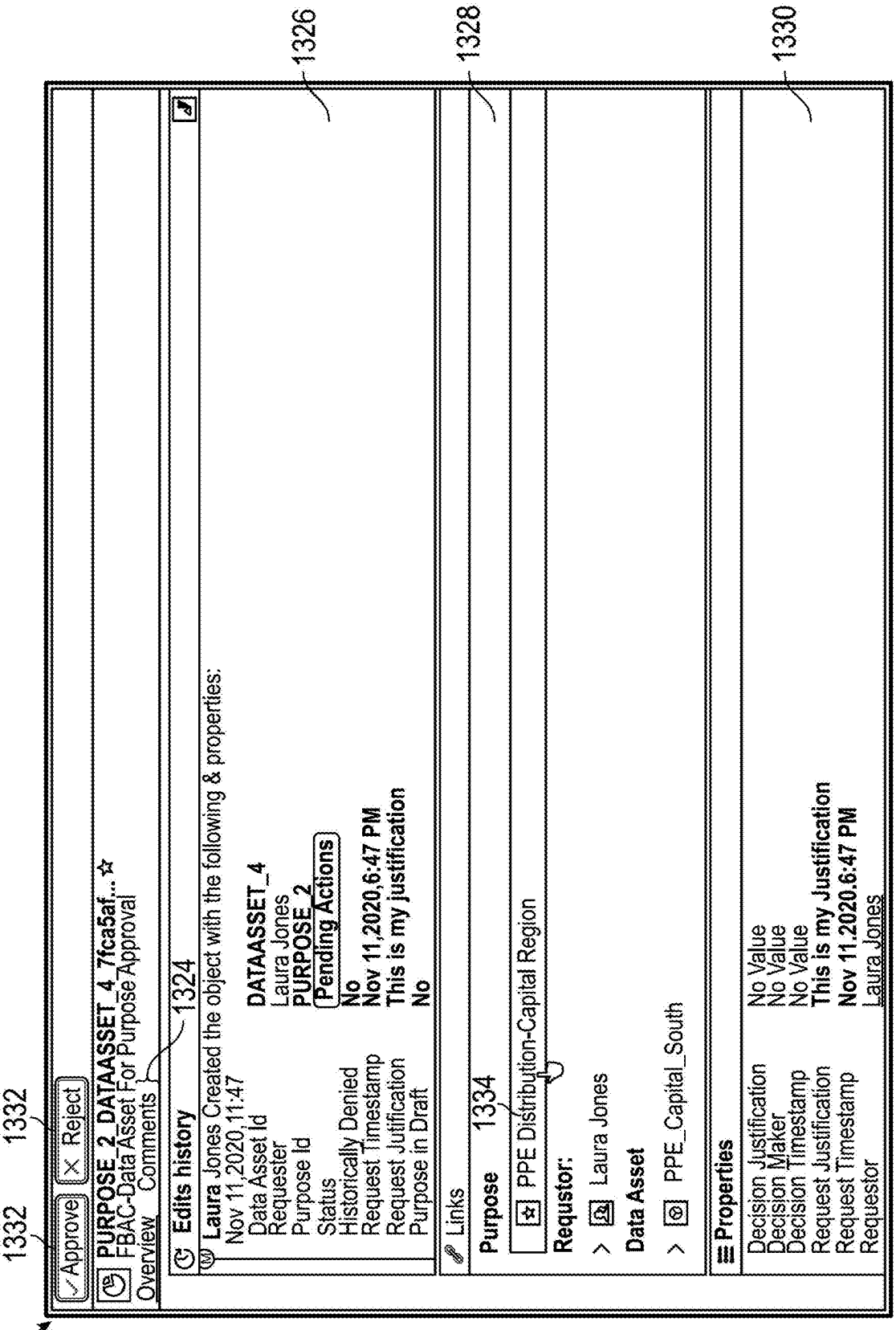

1322
1332
1332
Approve
Reject
PURPOSE_2_DATAASSET_4_7fca5af...
FBAC-Data Asset For Purpose Approval
Overview
Comments
1324
Edits history
Laura Jones Created the object with the following & properties:
Nov 11,2020,11:47
Data Asset Id
Requester
Purpose Id
Status
Historically Denied
Request Timestamp
Request Justification
Purpose in Draft
DATAASSET_4
Laura Jones
PURPOSE_2
Pending Actions
No
Nov 11,2020,6:47 PM
This is my justification
No
1326
Links
1328
Purpose
1334
PPE Distribution-Capital Region
Requstor:
Laura Jones
Data Asset
PPE_Capital_South
Properties
1330
Decision Justification
Decision Maker
Decision Timestamp
Request Justification
Request Timestamp
Requestor
No Value
No Value
No Value
This is my Justification
Nov 11,2020,6:47 PM
Laura Jones

FIG. 13C

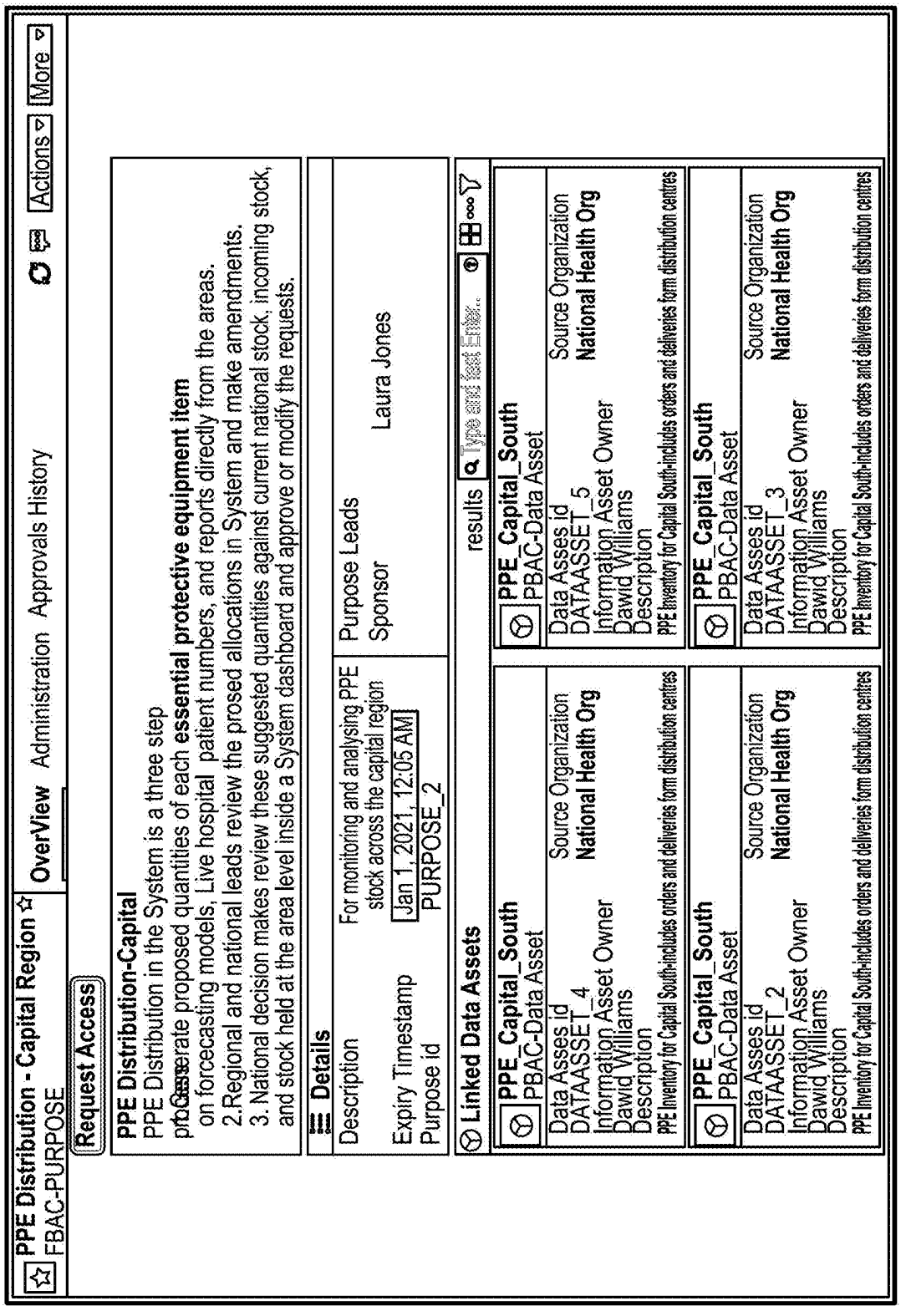

1342
PPE Distribution - Capital Region
FBAC-PURPOSE
OverView
Administration
Approvals History
Actions
More
Request Access
PPE Distribution-Capital
PPE Distribution in the System is a three step
process
1. Generate proposed quantities of each essential protective equipment item
on forecasting models, Live hospital patient numbers, and reports directly from the areas.
2. Regional and national leads review the prosed allocations in System and make amendments.
3. National decision makes review these suggested quantities against current national stock, incoming stock,
and stock held at the area level inside a System dashboard and approve or modify the requests.
Details
Description
For monitoring and analysing PPE stock across the capital region
Expiry Timestamp
Jan 1, 2021, 12:05 AM
Purpose id
PURPOSE_2
Purpose Leads
Sponsor
Laura Jones
Linked Data Assets
results
Type and text Filter...
PPE_Capital_South
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
DATAASSET_4
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries form distribution centres
Source Organization
National Health Org
PPE_Capital_South
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
DATAASSET_5
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries form distribution centres
Source Organization
National Health Org
PPE_Capital_South
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
DATAASSET_2
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries form distribution centres
Source Organization
National Health Org
PPE_Capital_South
PBAC-Data Asset
Data Asses id
DATAASSET_3
Information Asset Owner
Dawid Williams
Description
PPE Inventory for Capital South-includes orders and deliveries form distribution centres
for each area based

FIG. 13D

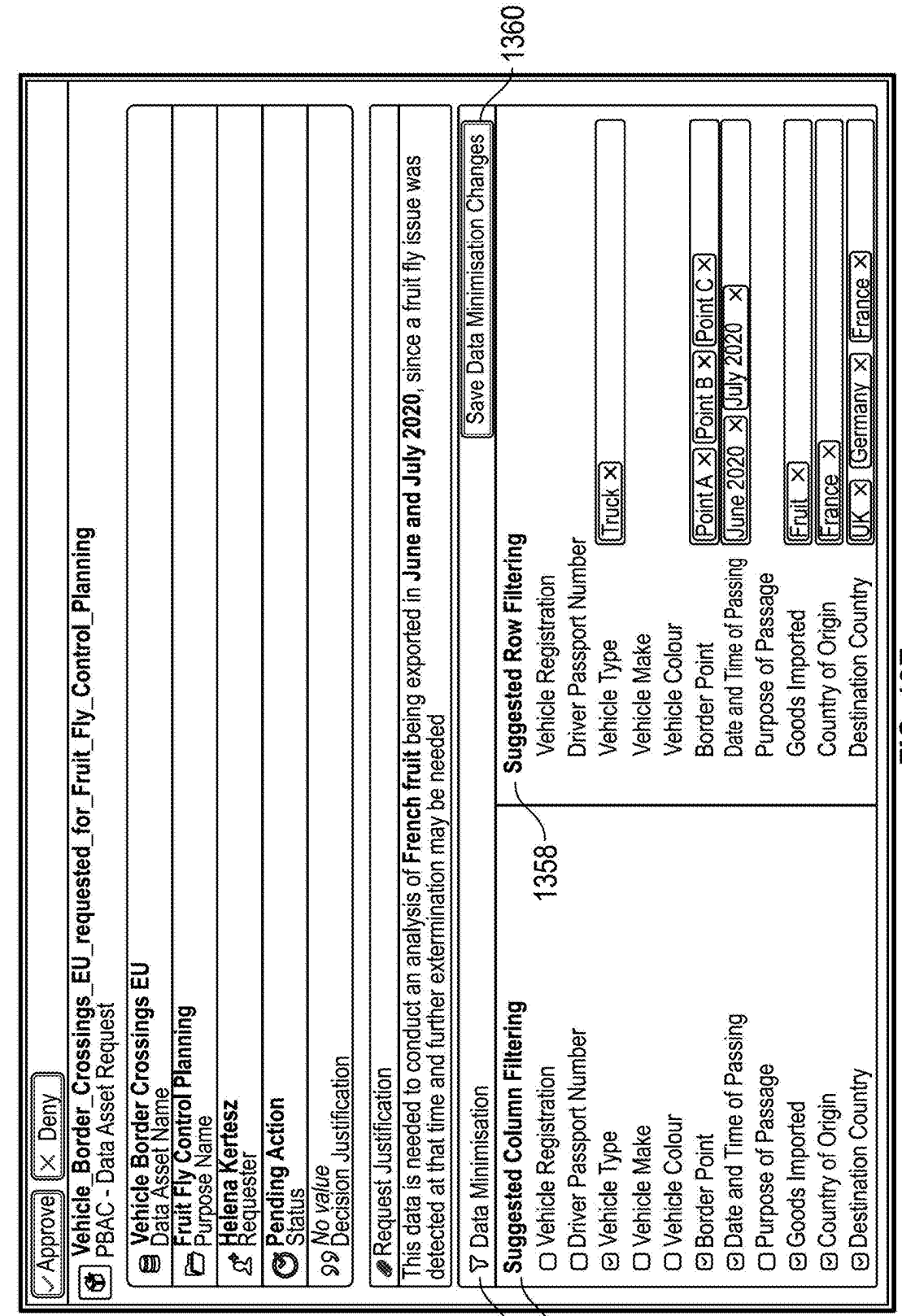

1352
Approve
Deny
Vehicle_Border_Crossings_EU_requested_for_Fruit_Fly_Control_Planning
PBAC - Data Asset Request
Vehicle Border Crossings EU
Data Asset Name
Fruit Fly Control Planning
Purpose Name
Helena Kertesz
Requester
Pending Action
Status
No value
Decision Justification
Request Justification
This data is needed to conduct an analysis of French fruit being exported in June and July 2020, since a fruit fly issue was detected at that time and further extermination may be needed
Data Minimisation
1354
Save Data Minimisation Changes
1360
Suggested Column Filtering
1356
Vehicle Registration
Driver Passport Number
Vehicle Type
Vehicle Make
Vehicle Colour
Border Point
Date and Time of Passing
Purpose of Passage
Goods Imported
Country of Origin
Destination Country
1358
Suggested Row Filtering
Vehicle Registration
Driver Passport Number
Vehicle Type
Truck
Vehicle Make
Vehicle Colour
Border Point
Point A
Point B
Point C
Date and Time of Passing
June 2020
July 2020
Purpose of Passage
Goods Imported
Fruit
Country of Origin
France
Destination Country
UK
Germany
France

FIG. 13E

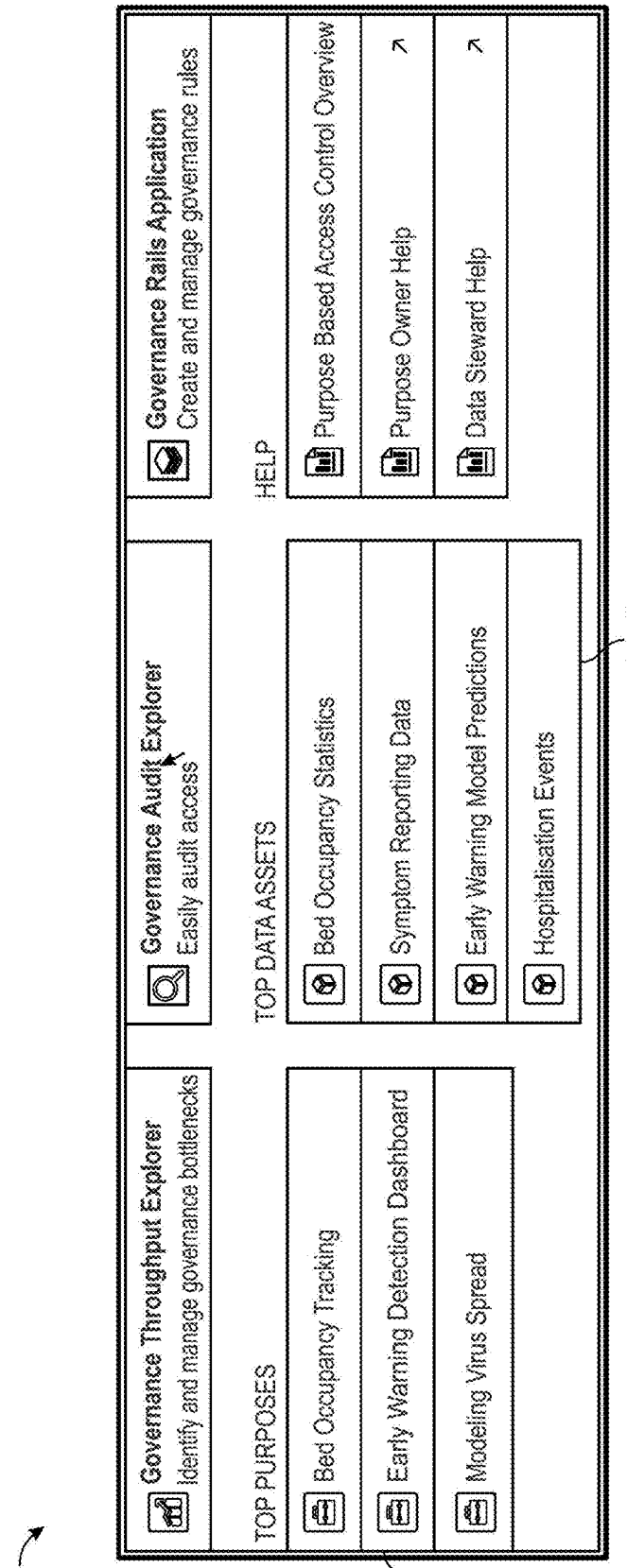

1402
1404
1406
Governance Throughput Explorer
Identify and manage governance bottlenecks
Governance Audit Explorer
Easily audit access
Governance Rails Application
Create and manage governance rules
TOP PURPOSES
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Early Warning Detection Dashboard
Modeling Virus Spread
TOP DATA ASSETS
Bed Occupancy Statistics
Symptom Reporting Data
Early Warning Model Predictions
Hospitalisation Events
HELP
Purpose Based Access Control Overview
Purpose Owner Help
Data Steward Help

FIG. 14A

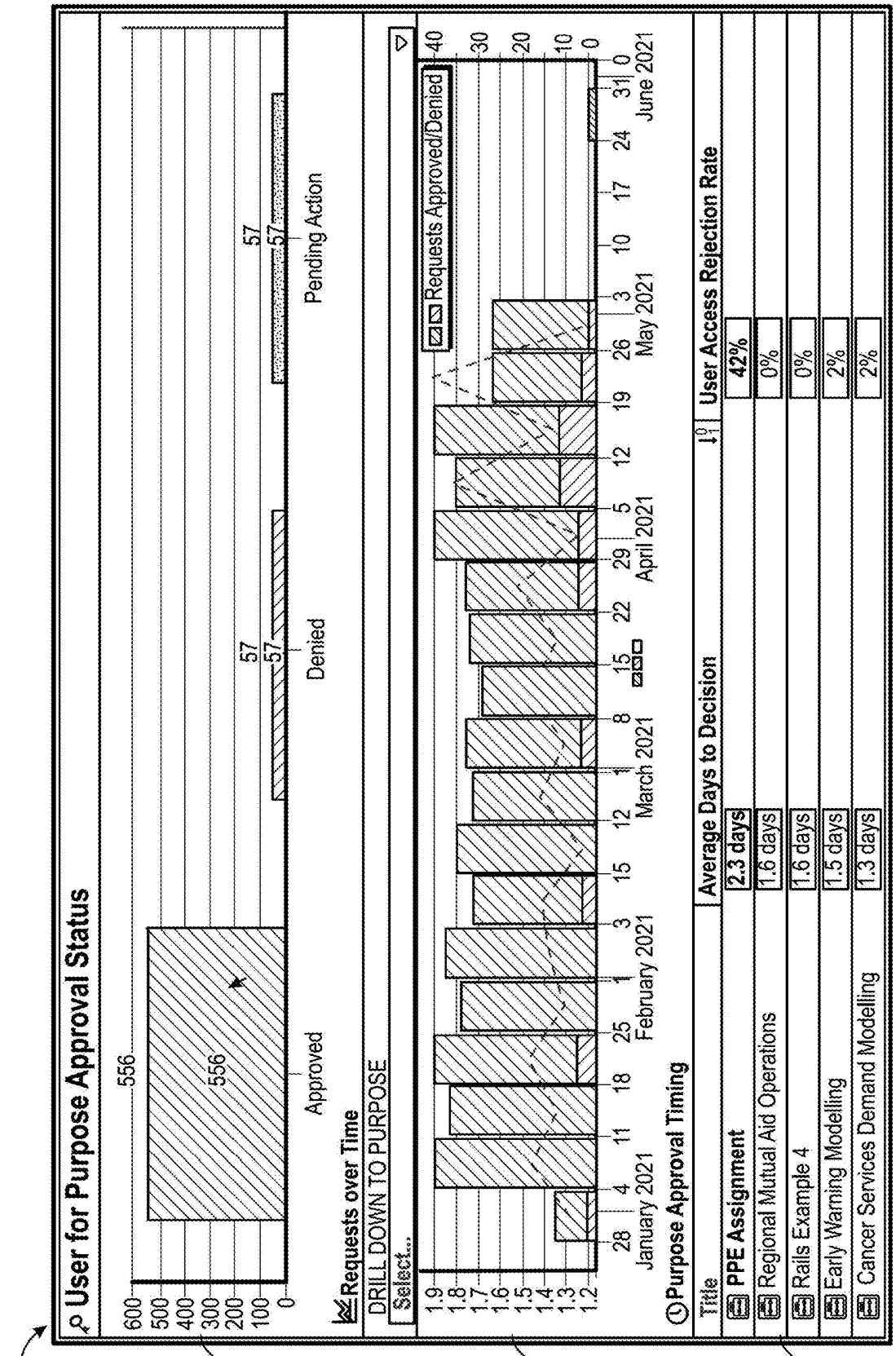

1412
1414
1416
1418
User for Purpose Approval Status
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
556
556
57
57
57
57
Approved
Denied
Pending Action
Requests over Time
DRILL DOWN TO PURPOSE
Select...
Requests Approved/Denied
40
30
20
10
0
1.9
1.8
1.7
1.6
1.5
1.4
1.3
1.2
28 4 11 18 25 1 3 15 12 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 0
January 2021
February 2021
March 2021
April 2021
May 2021
June 2021
Purpose Approval Timing
Title
Average Days to Decision
User Access Rejection Rate
PPE Assignment
2.3 days
42%
Regional Mutual Aid Operations
1.6 days
0%
Rails Example 4
1.6 days
0%
Early Warning Modelling
1.5 days
2%
Cancer Services Demand Modelling
1.3 days
2%

FIG. 14B

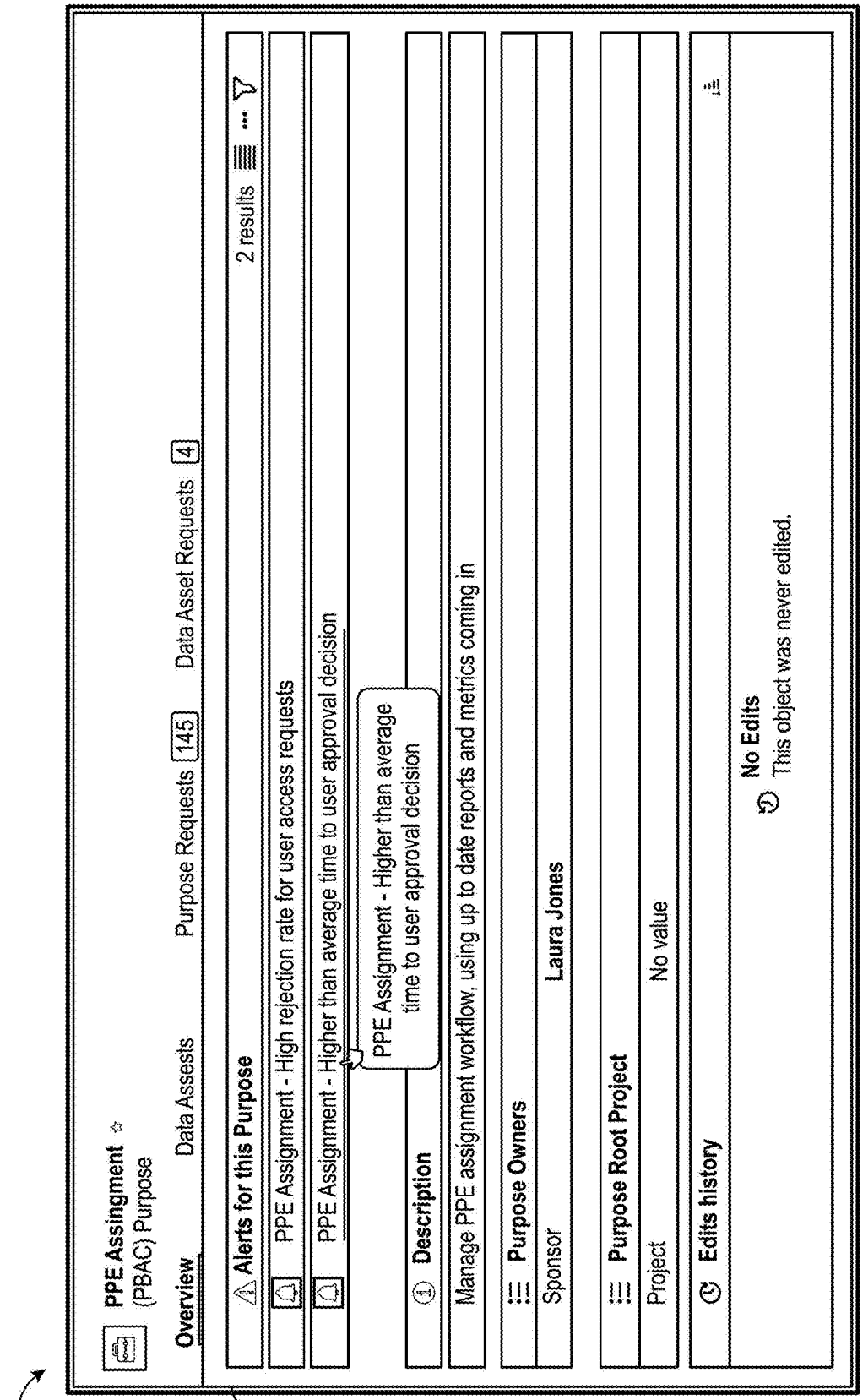

1422
1424
PPE Assingment
(PBAC) Purpose
Overview
Data Assests
Purpose Requests 145
Data Asset Requests 4
Alerts for this Purpose
2 results
PPE Assignment - High rejection rate for user access requests
PPE Assignment - Higher than average time to user approval decision
PPE Assignment - Higher than average time to user approval decision
Description
Manage PPE assignment workflow, using up to date reports and metrics coming in
Purpose Owners
Sponsor
Laura Jones
Purpose Root Project
Project
No value
Edits history
No Edits
This object was never edited.

FIG. 14C

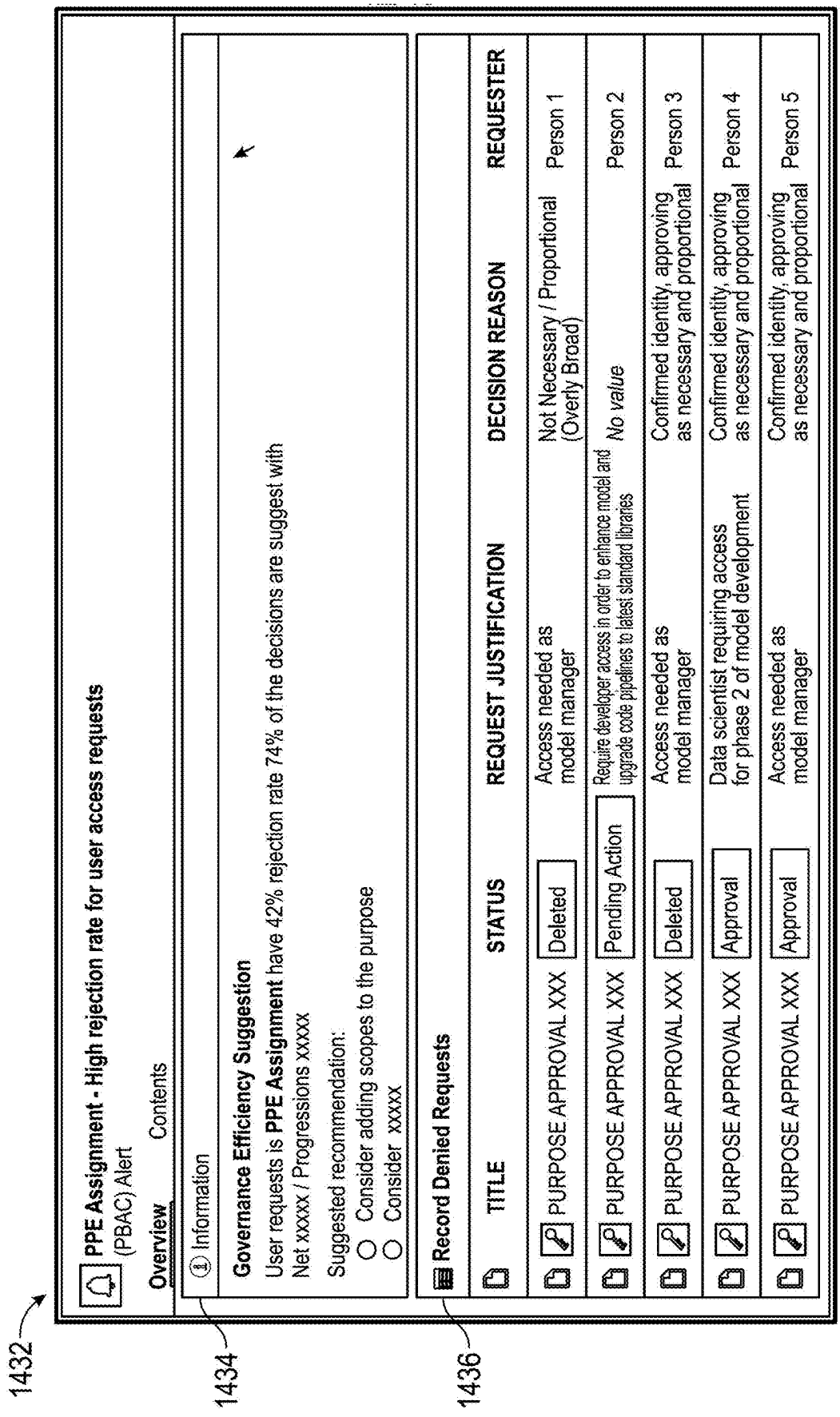

1432
1434
1436
PPE Assignment - High rejection rate for user access requests
(PBAC) Alert
Overview
Contents
Information
Governance Efficiency Suggestion
User requests is PPE Assignment have 42% rejection rate 74% of the decisions are suggest with Net xxxxx / Progressions xxxxx
Suggested recommendation:
Consider adding scopes to the purpose
Consider xxxxx
Record Denied Requests
TITLE
STATUS
REQUEST JUSTIFICATION
DECISION REASON
REQUESTER
PURPOSE APPROVAL XXX
Deleted
Access needed as model manager
Not Necessary / Proportional (Overly Broad)
Person 1
PURPOSE APPROVAL XXX
Pending Action
Require developer access in order to enhance model and upgrade code pipelines to latest standard libraries
No value
Person 2
PURPOSE APPROVAL XXX
Deleted
Access needed as model manager
Confirmed identity, approving as necessary and proportional
Person 3
PURPOSE APPROVAL XXX
Approval
Data scientist requiring access for phase 2 of model development
Confirmed identity, approving as necessary and proportional
Person 4
PURPOSE APPROVAL XXX
Approval
Access needed as model manager
Confirmed identity, approving as necessary and proportional
Person 5

FIG. 14D

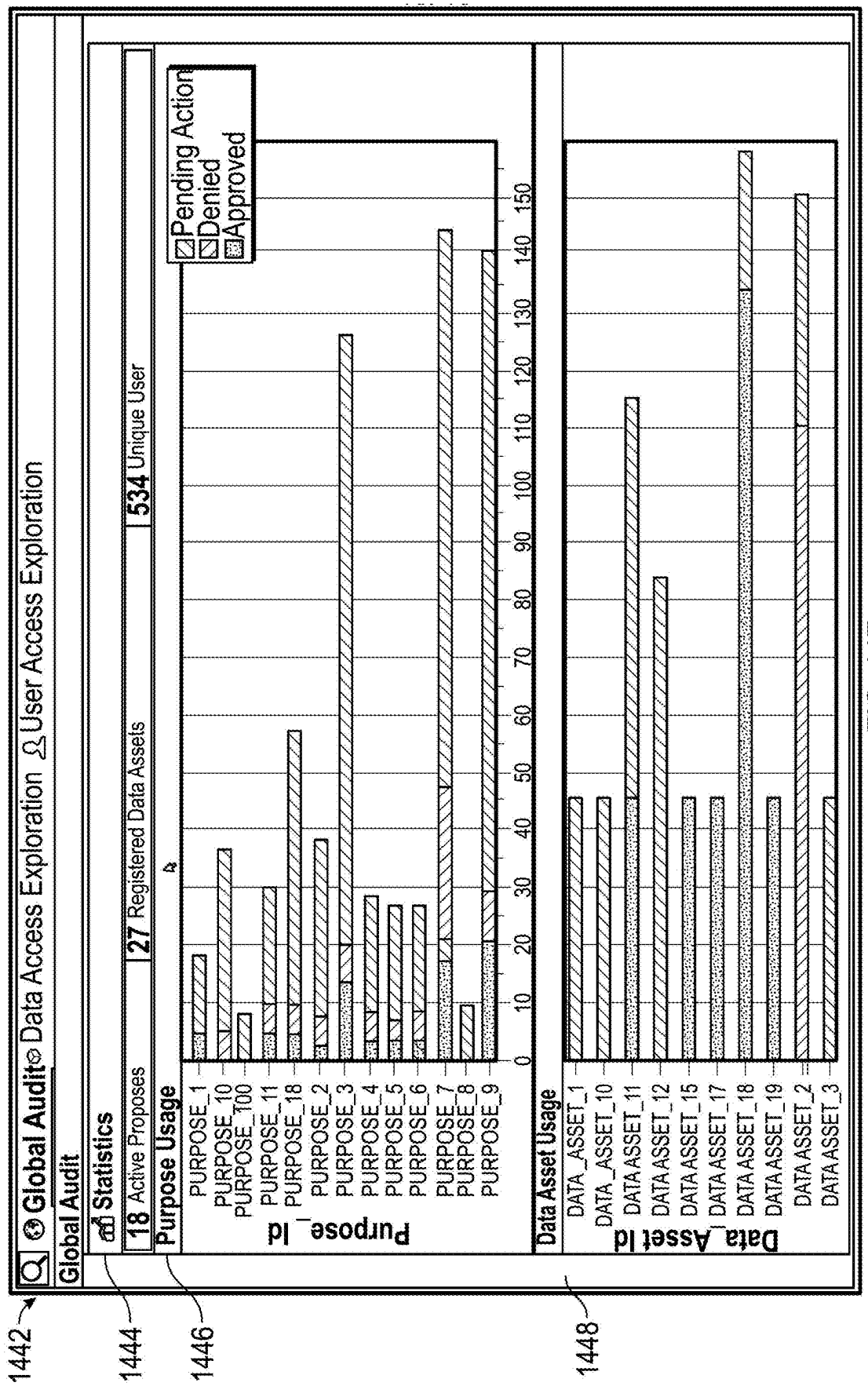

Global Audit
Data Access Exploration
User Access Exploration
Global Audit
Statistics
18 Active Proposes
27 Registered Data Assets
534 Unique User
Purpose Usage
Pending Action
Denied
Approved
Purpose_Id
PURPOSE_1
PURPOSE_10
PURPOSE_100
PURPOSE_11
PURPOSE_18
PURPOSE_2
PURPOSE_3
PURPOSE_4
PURPOSE_5
PURPOSE_6
PURPOSE_7
PURPOSE_8
PURPOSE_9
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150
Data Asset Usage
Data_Asset Id
DATA_ASSET_1
DATA_ASSET_10
DATA ASSET_11
DATA ASSET_12
DATA ASSET_15
DATA ASSET_17
DATA ASSET_18
DATA ASSET_19
DATA ASSET_2
DATA ASSET_3
1442
1444
1446
1448

FIG. 14E

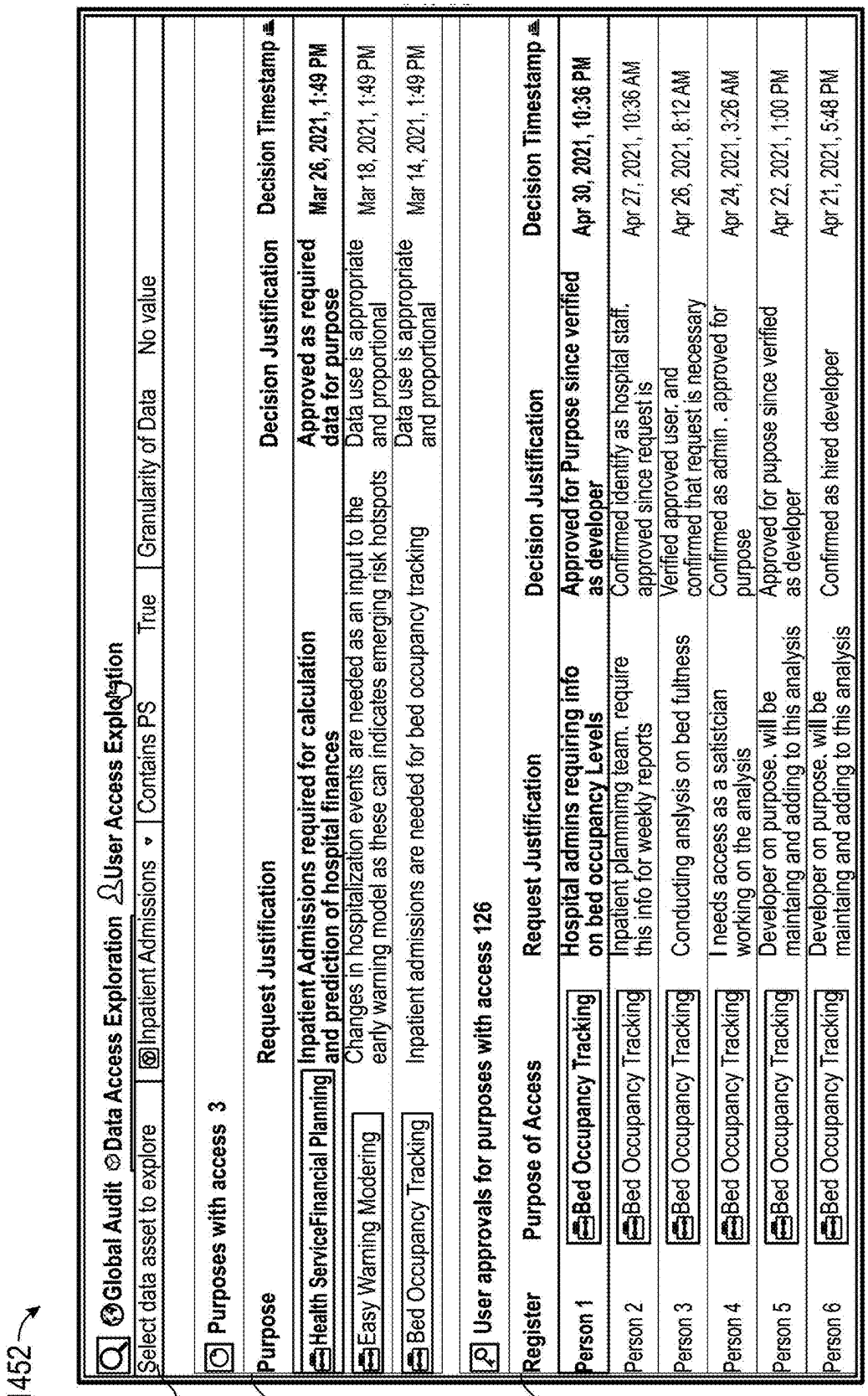

1452
Global Audit
Data Access Exploration
User Access Exploration
Select data asset to explore
Inpatient Admissions
Contains PS
True
Granularity of Data
No value
1454
Purposes with access 3
1456
Purpose
Request Justification
Decision Justification
Decision Timestamp
Health ServiceFinancial Planning
Inpatient Admissions required for calculation and prediction of hospital finances
Approved as required data for purpose
Mar 26, 2021, 1:49 PM
Easy Warning Modering
Changes in hospitalization events are needed as an input to the early warning model as these can indicates emerging risk hotspots
Data use is appropriate and proportional
Mar 18, 2021, 1:49 PM
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Inpatient admissions are needed for bed occupancy tracking
Data use is appropriate and proportional
Mar 14, 2021, 1:49 PM
User approvals for purposes with access 126
1457
Register
Purpose of Access
Request Justification
Decision Justification
Decision Timestamp
Person 1
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Hospital admins requiring info on bed occupancy Levels
Approved for Purpose since verified as developer
Apr 30, 2021, 10:36 PM
Person 2
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Inpatient plamming team. require this info for weekly reports
Confirmed identify as hospital staff. approved since request is
Apr 27, 2021, 10:36 AM
Person 3
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Conducting anslysis on bed fultness
Verified approved user, and confirmed that request is necessary
Apr 26, 2021, 8:12 AM
Person 4
Bed Occupancy Tracking
I needs access as a satistician working on the analysis
Confirmed as admin . approved for purpose
Apr 24, 2021, 3:26 AM
Person 5
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Developer on purpose. will be maintaing and adding to this analysis
Approved for pupose since verified as developer
Apr 22, 2021, 1:00 PM
Person 6
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Developer on purpose. will be maintaing and adding to this analysis
Confirmed as hired developer
Apr 21, 2021, 5:48 PM

FIG. 14F

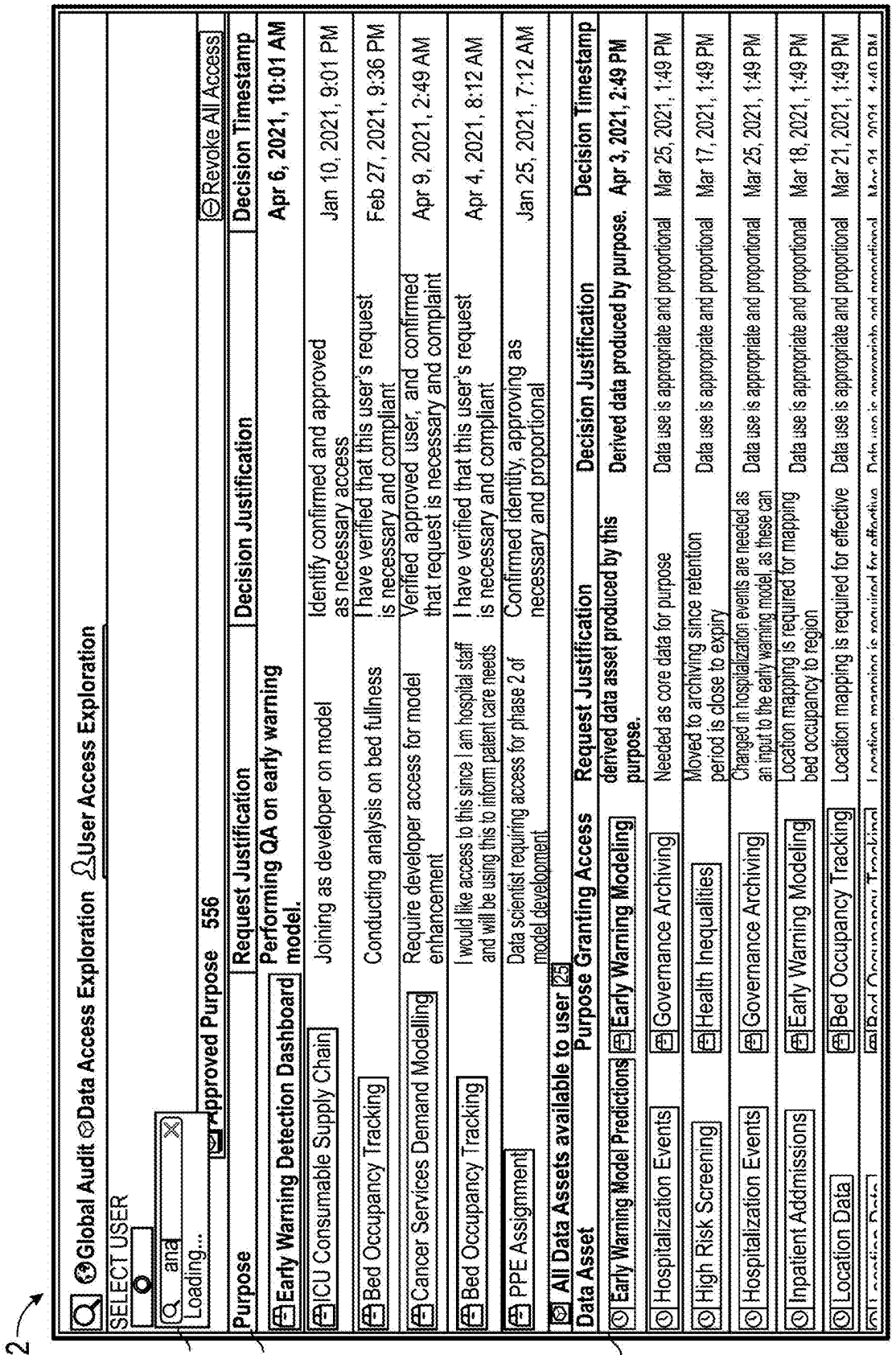

1462
1464
1466
1468
Global Audit
Data Access Exploration
User Access Exploration
SELECT USER
ana
Loading...
Approved Purpose 556
Revoke All Access
Purpose
Request Justification
Decision Justification
Decision Timestamp
Early Warning Detection Dashboard
Performing QA on early warning model.
Apr 6, 2021, 10:01 AM
ICU Consumable Supply Chain
Joining as developer on model
Identify confirmed and approved as necessary access
Jan 10, 2021, 9:01 PM
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Conducting analysis on bed fullness
I have verified that this user's request is necessary and compliant
Feb 27, 2021, 9:36 PM
Cancer Services Demand Modelling
Require developer access for model enhancement
Verified approved user, and confirmed that request is necessary and complaint
Apr 9, 2021, 2:49 AM
Bed Occupancy Tracking
I would like access to this since I am hospital staff and will be using this to inform patient care needs
I have verified that this user's request is necessary and compliant
Apr 4, 2021, 8:12 AM
PPE Assignment
Data scientist requiring access for phase 2 of model development
Confirmed identity, approving as necessary and proportional
Jan 25, 2021, 7:12 AM
All Data Assets available to user 25
Data Asset
Purpose Granting Access
Request Justification
Decision Justification
Decision Timestamp
Early Warning Model Predictions
Early Warning Modeling
derived data asset produced by this purpose.
Derived data produced by purpose.
Apr 3, 2021, 2:49 PM
Hospitalization Events
Governance Archiving
Needed as core data for purpose
Data use is appropriate and proportional
Mar 25, 2021, 1:49 PM
High Risk Screening
Health Inequalities
Moved to archiving since retention period is close to expiry
Data use is appropriate and proportional
Mar 17, 2021, 1:49 PM
Hospitalization Events
Governance Archiving
Changed in hospitalization events are needed as an input to the early warning model, as these can
Data use is appropriate and proportional
Mar 25, 2021, 1:49 PM
Inpatient Admissions
Early Warning Modeling
Location mapping is required for mapping bed occupancy to region
Data use is appropriate and proportional
Mar 18, 2021, 1:49 PM
Location Data
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Location mapping is required for effective
Data use is appropriate and proportional
Mar 21, 2021, 1:49 PM

FIG. 14G

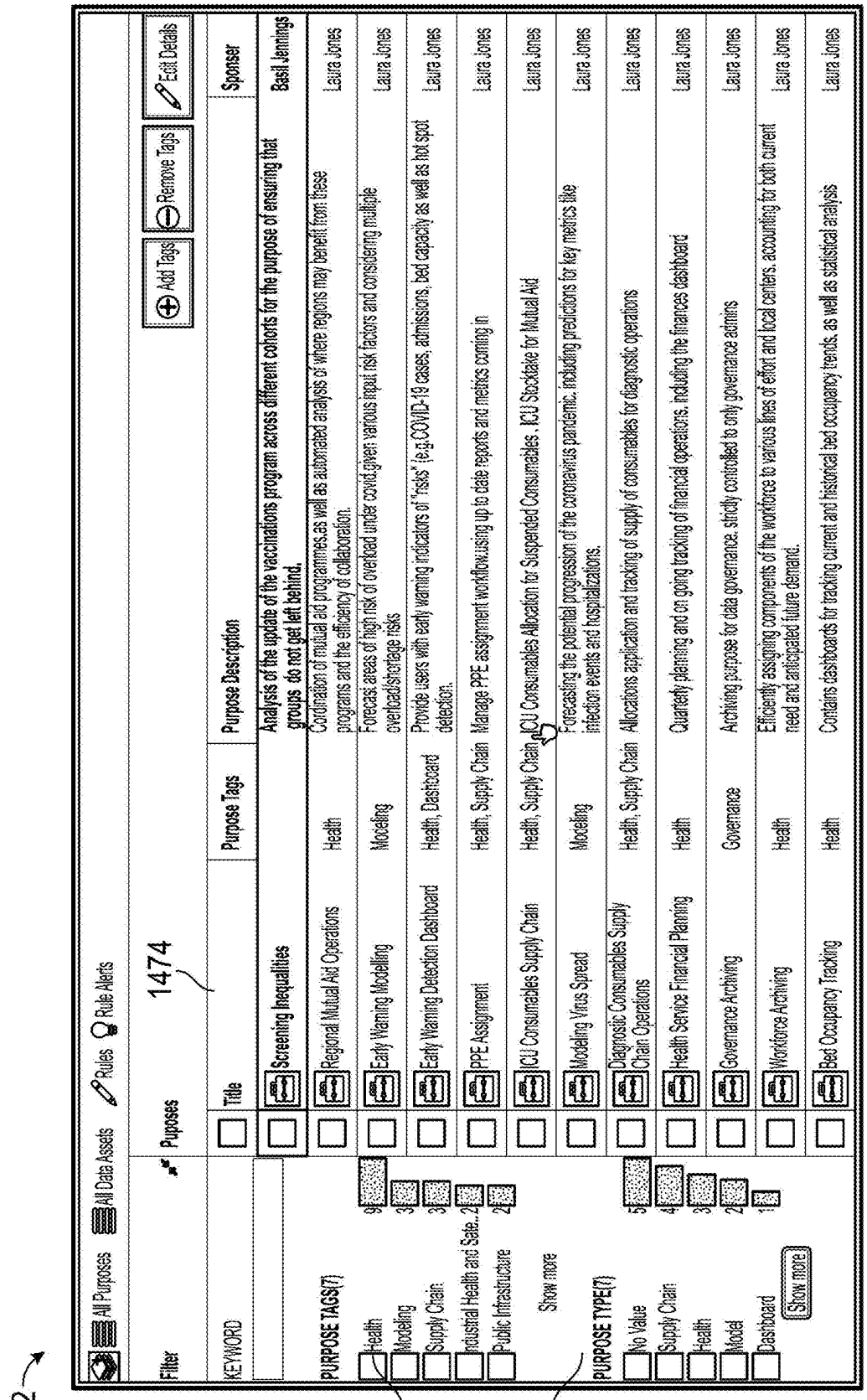

1472
All Purposes
All Data Assets
Rules
Rule Alerts
Filter
Puposes
1474
Add Tags
Remove Tags
Edit Details
KEYWORD
PURPOSE TAGS(7)
Health
Modeling
Supply Chain
Industrial Health and Safe...
Public Infrastructure
Show more
1476
PURPOSE TYPE(7)
No Value
Supply Chain
Health
Model
Dashboard
Show more
1476
Title
Purpose Tags
Purpose Description
Sponser
Screening Inequalities
Analysis of the update of the vaccinations program across different cohorts for the purpose of ensuring that groups do not get left behind.
Basil Jennings
Regional Mutual Aid Operations
Health
Coordination of mutual aid programmes,as well as automated analysis of where regions may benefit from these programs and the efficiency of collaboration.
Laura Jones
Early Warning Modelling
Modeling
Forecast areas of high risk of overload under covid,given various input risk factors and considering multiple overload/shortage risks
Laura Jones
Early Warning Detection Dashboard
Health, Dashboard
Provide users with early warning indicators of "risks" (e.g.COVID-19 cases, admissions, bed capacity as well as hot spot detection.
Laura Jones
PPE Assignment
Health, Supply Chain
Manage PPE assignment workflow,using up to date reports and metrics coming in
Laura Jones
ICU Consumables Supply Chain
Health, Supply Chain
ICU Consumables Allocation for Suspended Consumables , ICU Stocktake for Mutual Aid
Laura Jones
Modeling Virus Spread
Modeling
Forecasting the potential progression of the coronavirus pandemic, including predictions for key metrics like infection events and hospitalizations.
Laura Jones
Diagnostic Consumables Supply Chain Operations
Health, Supply Chain
Allocations application and tracking of supply of consumables for diagnostic operations
Laura Jones
Health Service Financial Planning
Health
Quarterly planning and on going tracking of financial operations, including the finances dashboard
Laura Jones
Governance Archiving
Governance
Archiving purpose for data governance. strictly controlled to only governance admins
Laura Jones
Workforce Archiving
Health
Efficiently assigning components of the workforce to various lines of effort and local centers, accounting for both current need and anticipated future demand.
Laura Jones
Bed Occupancy Tracking
Health
Contains dashboards for tracking current and historical bed occupancy trends, as well as statistical analysis
Laura Jones

FIG. 14H

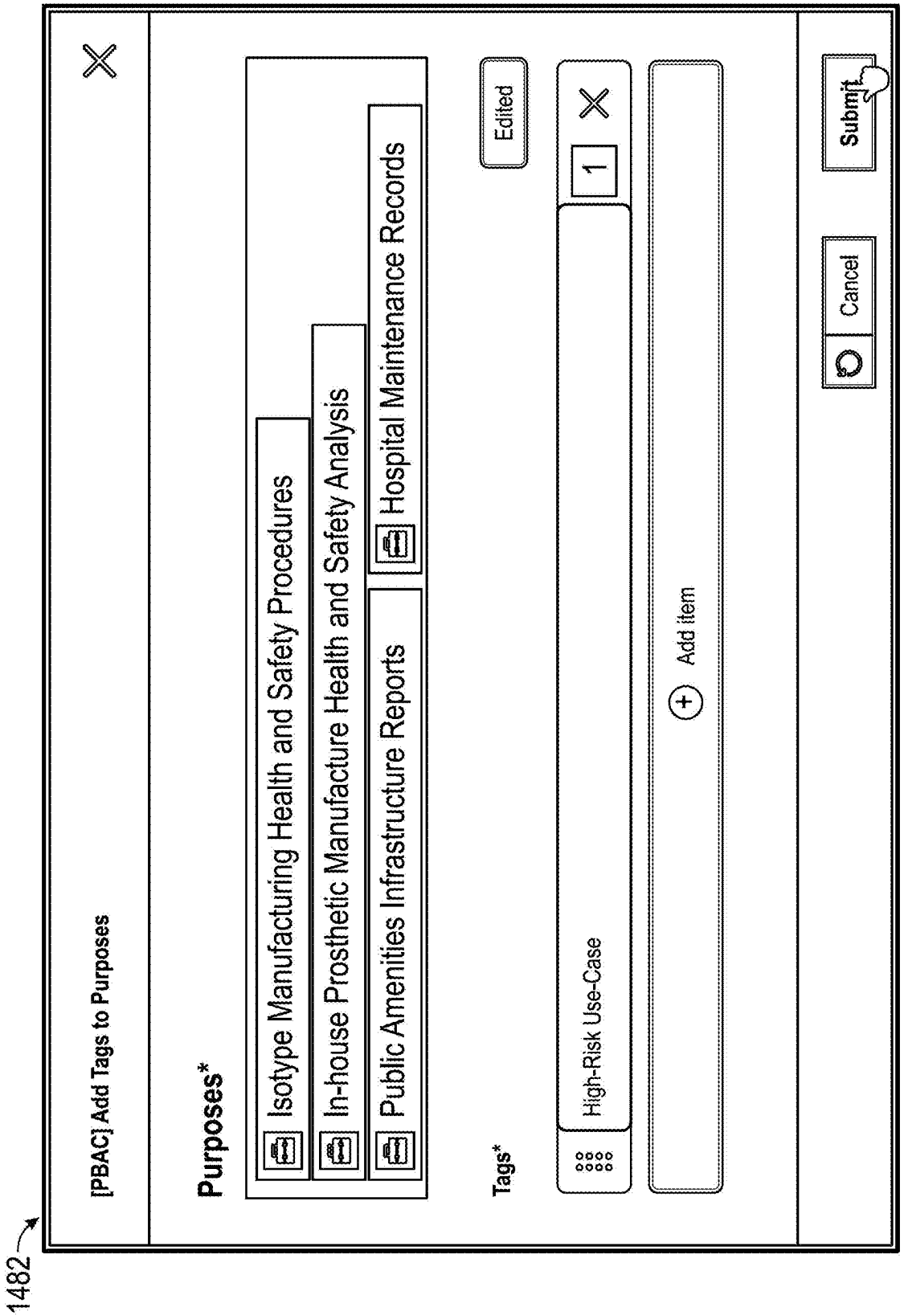

1482
[PBAC] Add Tags to Purposes
Purposes*
Isotype Manufacturing Health and Safety Procedures
In-house Prosthetic Manufacture Health and Safety Analysis
Public Amenities Infrastructure Reports
Hospital Maintenance Records
Tags*
Edited
High-Risk Use-Case
1
Add item
Cancel
Submit

FIG. 14I

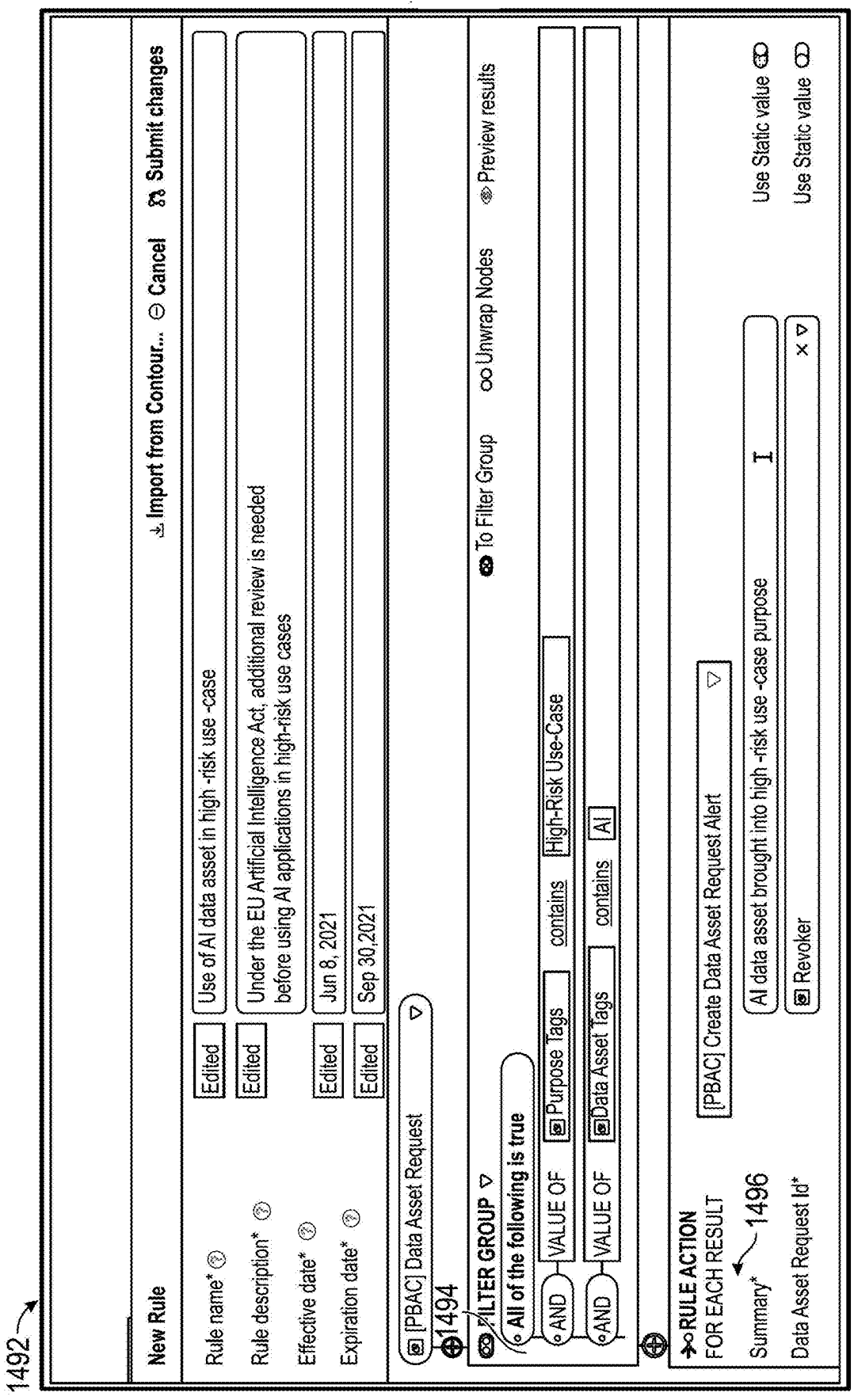

1492
New Rule
Import from Contour...
Cancel
Submit changes
Rule name*
Edited
Use of AI data asset in high -risk use -case
Rule description*
Edited
Under the EU Artificial Intelligence Act, additional review is needed before using AI applications in high-risk use cases
Effective date*
Edited
Jun 8, 2021
Expiration date*
Edited
Sep 30,2021
[PBAC] Data Asset Request
1494
FILTER GROUP
To Filter Group
Unwrap Nodes
Preview results
All of the following is true
AND
VALUE OF
Purpose Tags
contains
High-Risk Use-Case
AND
VALUE OF
Data Asset Tags
contains
AI
RULE ACTION
FOR EACH RESULT
[PBAC] Create Data Asset Request Alert
Summary*
1496
AI data asset brought into high -risk use -case purpose
Use Static value
Data Asset Request Id*
Revoker
Use Static value

FIG. 14J

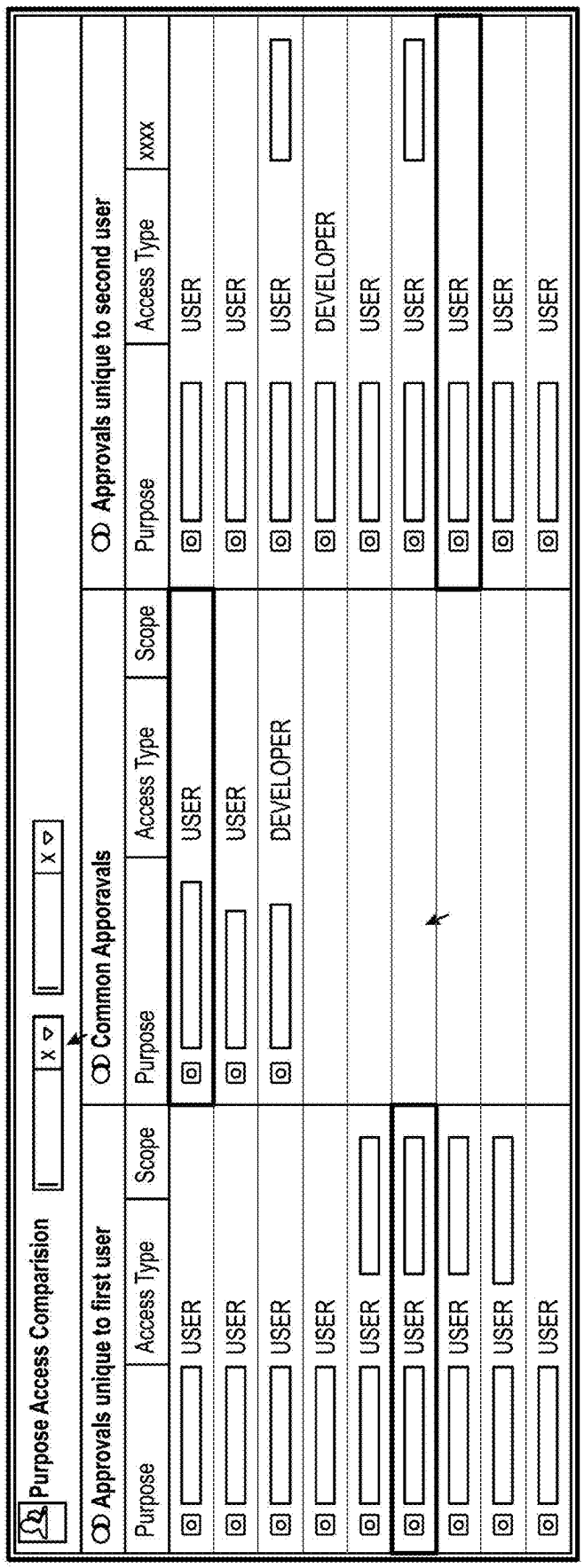

1498
Purpose Access Comparision
Approvals unique to first user
Common Approvals
Approvals unique to second user
Purpose
Access Type
Scope
USER
DEVELOPER
xxxx

FIG. 14K

CONTROLLING ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC DATA ASSETS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/456,098, filed Nov. 22, 2021, and titled "CONTROLLING ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC DATA ASSETS," which claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 63/117,101, filed Nov. 23, 2020, and titled "CONTROLLING ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC DATA ASSETS."

[0002] Any and all applications for which a foreign or domestic priority claim is identified in the Application Data Sheet as filed with the present application are hereby incorporated by reference under 37 CFR 1.57 for all purposes and for all that they contain.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] Embodiments of the present disclosure relate to systems and techniques for controlling access to electronic data assets. More specifically, the present disclosure includes controlling access, for example by managing and auditing access, to electronic data assets based on purpose-based access controls.

BACKGROUND

[0004] A background is provided for introductory purposes and to aid the reader in understanding the detailed description. The background should not be taken as an admission of any prior art to the claims.

[0005] Some computer systems limit access to electronic data assets by requiring authentication credentials, such as a username and password. Some computer systems also impose authorization restrictions that specify which user or groups of users can read, write, or modify an electronic data asset.

[0006] However, these computer systems can be insufficient for protecting and auditing access to electronic data assets. Furthermore, the use of authentication credentials and authorization restrictions, without more, can be inefficient and take large amounts of time, data, and memory to administer, especially when making large scale changes. Authentication credentials and authorization restrictions may also be insufficient for protecting private or confidential electronic data assets.

SUMMARY

[0007] The systems, methods, and devices described herein each have several aspects, no single one of which is solely responsible for its desirable attributes. Without limiting the scope of this disclosure, several non-limiting features will now be described briefly.

[0008] In general, access to data assets may be managed by assigning authentication credentials (e.g., usernames and passwords) to users. Computer administrators may further impose authorization restrictions specifying which users or groups of users can read, write, or modify a data asset. There may not be easy methods of propagating large scale changes to the restrictions—to change these, an administrator may have to manually change each permission of each data asset. It can be difficult to track or report why users are accessing authorized data assets. It can also be difficult to track or ensure that users are qualified to access authorized data assets.

[0009] Embodiments of the present disclosure include computer systems for purpose-based access to data assets, going beyond simple authentication of users, where the purpose-based access is configured such that data governance may be pushed to the forefront. The systems may provide structure to previously unstructured governance metadata using data objects (also referred to herein simply as "objects"). Advantageously, through the use of objects, governance may be integrated into an access control framework such that analyst users cannot access data without proceeding though a well-defined process that, e.g.: (1) improves data owners' visibility into how data is being used and how processing of the data may impact data subjects, (2) aids in accountability by providing well-defined roles and capturing metadata that is useful for audit, (3) enables revoking of permissions and time bounds on permissions, among other advantages. Unlike systems that implement only authentication and authorization, the systems described herein can log why authenticated and authorized users access data assets, and ensure that users are authorized to access the data assets for a selected purpose, among other advantages. This can be accomplished, for example, by capturing a contextual history of data access requests directly in objects associated with the requests.

[0010] A computer system or software framework is provided for purpose-based data permissioning within an organization. The system's data permissioning is based on a user's selected purpose, in addition to authentication and authorization. An organization may establish purposes associated with access to data assets (e.g., datasets, folders, etc.).

[0011] The system may include at least three roles for users interacting with the system: (1) purpose sponsor user, who may be the responsible risk owner, and who may approve purpose access requests and creates data access requests; (2) data asset owner user, who may be responsible for one or more data assets, and who may review data access requests for the data assets that they own; and (3) analyst user, who may create purpose access requests with clear justifications for the requests, and who may then access and analyze data. Purpose sponsor users and data asset owner users may each have the ability to assign delegates or administrators for acting on their behalf for various types of requests. Further, according to various embodiments, the system may include the additional role of a governance administrator user, who may be responsible for establishing organization-wide policies regarding data usage and monitoring that these policies are properly implemented by the organization. In some embodiments, the roles of governance administrator user and purpose sponsor user may overlap partially or fully, or a single one of these roles may fulfill the responsibilities of both.

[0012] The system may include an object model and generate objects associated with various user interacting with the system in various roles, e.g.: analyst user objects, purpose sponsor objects, and data asset owner objects. The system may further include generating objects associated with purposes and data assets: purpose objects and data asset objects. The system may further include generating objects associated with access requests: purpose access request objects that link an analyst user to a purpose, and data access request objects that link data assets to a purpose. The various

objects can store metadata associated with various aspects of the purpose-based data access, which may advantageously enable investigation and auditing. By using the object model, various users can more easily make and propagate large scale changes to the system as compared to, for example, individual editing of user's permissions or tracking access in spreadsheets.

[0013] Further, according to various embodiments, various interactive graphical user interfaces are provided for allowing various types of users interact with the systems and methods described herein to, for example, generate, review, and/or modify purpose objects, purpose access request objects, data access request objects, and/or the like.

[0014] The interactive and dynamic user interfaces described herein are enabled by innovations in efficient interactions between the user interfaces and underlying systems and components. For example, disclosed herein are improved methods of receiving user inputs, translation and delivery of those inputs to various system components, automatic and dynamic execution of complex processes in response to the input delivery, automatic interaction among various components and processes of the system, and automatic and dynamic updating of the user interfaces. The interactions and presentation of data via the interactive user interfaces described herein may accordingly provide cognitive and ergonomic efficiencies and advantages over previous systems.

[0015] Various embodiments of the present disclosure provide improvements to various technologies and technological fields. For example, as described above, existing data storage and processing technology (including, e.g., in memory databases) is limited in various ways (e.g., manual data review is slow, costly, and less detailed; data is too voluminous; etc.), and various embodiments of the disclosure provide significant improvements over such technology. Additionally, various embodiments of the present disclosure are inextricably tied to computer technology. In particular, various embodiments rely on detection of user inputs via graphical user interfaces, calculation of updates to displayed electronic data based on those user inputs, automatic processing of related electronic data, and presentation of the updates to displayed information via interactive graphical user interfaces. Such features and others (e.g., processing and analysis of large amounts of electronic data) are intimately tied to, and enabled by, computer technology, and would not exist except for computer technology. For example, the interactions with displayed data described below in reference to various embodiments cannot reasonably be performed by humans alone, without the computer technology upon which they are implemented. Further, the implementation of the various embodiments of the present disclosure via computer technology enables many of the advantages described herein, including more efficient interaction with, and presentation of, various types of electronic data.

[0016] Various combinations of the above and below recited features, embodiments, and aspects are also disclosed and contemplated by the present disclosure.

[0017] Additional embodiments of the disclosure are described below in reference to the appended claims, which may serve as an additional summary of the disclosure.

[0018] In various embodiments, systems and/or computer systems are disclosed that comprise a computer readable storage medium having program instructions embodied therewith, and one or more processors configured to execute the program instructions to cause the systems and/or computer systems to perform operations comprising one or more aspects of the above-and/or below-described embodiments (including one or more aspects of the appended claims).

[0019] In various embodiments, computer-implemented methods are disclosed in which, by one or more processors executing program instructions, one or more aspects of the above-and/or below-described embodiments (including one or more aspects of the appended claims) are implemented and/or performed.

[0020] In various embodiments, computer program products comprising a computer readable storage medium are disclosed, wherein the computer readable storage medium has program instructions embodied therewith, the program instructions executable by one or more processors to cause the one or more processors to perform operations comprising one or more aspects of the above-and/or below-described embodiments (including one or more aspects of the appended claims).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0021] The following drawings and the associated descriptions are provided to illustrate embodiments of the present disclosure and do not limit the scope of the claims. Aspects and many of the attendant advantages of this disclosure will become more readily appreciated as the same become better understood by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0022] FIG. **1** shows a block diagram illustrating an example access management system, including an example object-centric conceptual data model, according to one or more embodiments of the present disclosure;

[0023] FIG. **2**A shows a block diagram illustrating example components and data that may be used in identifying and storing data according to an ontology, according to one or more embodiments;

[0024] FIG. **2**B shows a block diagram illustrating an example data management system, according to one or more embodiments;

[0025] FIG. **3** shows an example block diagram including a computing environment for controlling access to electronic data assets, according to one or more embodiments;

[0026] FIG. **4** shows a block diagram illustrating an example authentication service, according to one or more embodiments;

[0027] FIGS. **5**A-**5**B show example block diagrams including object models for managing or controlling access to electronic data assets based on purposes, according to one or more embodiments;

[0028] FIGS. **6**A-**6**C show block diagrams illustrating example data flows and interactions related to managing or controlling access to electronic data assets based on purposes, according to one or more embodiments;

[0029] FIGS. **7**A-**7**D shows flowcharts illustrating example operations of an access management system, according to one or more embodiments;

[0030] FIG. **8** shows a block diagram illustrating a computer system upon which various embodiments may be implemented;

[0031] FIGS. **9**A-**9**C illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to an analyst user, among others, according to one or more embodiments;

[0032] FIGS. **10**A-**10**F illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a purpose sponsor user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments;

[0033] FIGS. **11**A-**11**B illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a purpose sponsor user and/or a data asset owner user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments;

[0034] FIGS. **12**A-**12**F illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a purpose sponsor, among others, according to one or more embodiments;

[0035] FIGS. **13**A-**13**E illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a data asset owner user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments; and

[0036] FIGS. **14**A-**14**K illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a governance administrator user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0037] Although certain preferred embodiments and examples are disclosed below, inventive subject matter extends beyond the specifically disclosed embodiments to other alternative embodiments and/or uses and to modifications and equivalents thereof. Thus, the scope of the claims appended hereto is not limited by any of the particular embodiments described below. For example, in any method or process disclosed herein, the acts or operations of the method or process may be performed in any suitable sequence and are not necessarily limited to any particular disclosed sequence. Various operations may be described as multiple discrete operations in turn, in a manner that may be helpful in understanding certain embodiments; however, the order of description should not be construed to imply that these operations are order dependent. Additionally, the structures, systems, and/or devices described herein may be embodied as integrated components or as separate components. For purposes of comparing various embodiments, certain aspects and advantages of these embodiments are described. Not necessarily all such aspects or advantages are achieved by any particular embodiment. Thus, for example, various embodiments may be carried out in a manner that achieves or optimizes one advantage or group of advantages as taught herein without necessarily achieving other aspects or advantages as may also be taught or suggested herein.

I. Overview

[0038] As noted above, in general, access to data assets may be managed by assigning authentication credentials (e.g., usernames and passwords) to users. Computer administrators may further impose authorization restrictions specifying which users or groups of users can read, write, or modify a data asset. There may not be easy methods of propagating large scale changes to the restrictions-to change these, an administrator may have to manually change each permission of each data asset. It may be difficult to track or report why users are accessing authorized data assets. It can also be difficult to track or ensure that users are qualified to access authorized data assets.

[0039] Embodiments of the present disclosure include computer systems for purpose-based access to data assets, going beyond simple authentication of users, where the purpose-based access is configured such that data governance may be pushed to the forefront. The systems may provide structure to previously unstructured governance metadata using data objects (also referred to herein simply as "objects"). Advantageously, through the use of objects, governance may be integrated into an access control framework such that analyst users cannot access data without proceeding though a well-defined process that, e.g.: (1) improves data owners' visibility into how data is being used and how processing of the data may impact data subjects, (2) aids in accountability by providing well-defined roles and capturing metadata that is useful for audit, (3) enables revoking of permissions and time bounds on permissions, among other advantages. Unlike systems that implement only authentication and authorization, the systems described herein can log why authenticated and authorized users access data assets, and ensure that users are authorized to access the data assets for a selected purpose, among other advantages. This can be accomplished, for example, by capturing a contextual history of data access requests directly in objects associated with the requests.

[0040] A computer system or software framework is provided for purpose-based data permissioning within an organization. The system's data permissioning is based on a user's selected purpose, in addition to authentication and authorization. An organization may establish purposes associated with access to data assets (e.g., datasets, folders, etc.).

[0041] The system may include at least three roles for user interacting with the system: (1) purpose sponsor user, who is the responsible risk owner, and who approves purpose access requests and creates data access requests; (2) data asset owner user, who is responsible for one or more data assets, and who reviews data access requests for the data assets that they own; and (3) analyst user, who creates purpose access requests with clear justifications for the requests, and who then accesses and analyzes data. Purpose sponsor users and data asset owner users each have the ability to assign delegates or administrators for acting on their behalf for various types of requests.

[0042] The system may include an object model and generate objects associated with various user interacting with the system in various roles, e.g.: analyst user objects, purpose sponsor objects, and data asset owner objects. The system may further include generating objects associated with purposes and data assets: purpose objects and data asset objects. The system may further include generating objects associated with access requests: purpose access request objects that link an analyst user to a purpose, and data access request objects that link data assets to a purpose. The various objects can store metadata associated with various aspects of the purpose-based data access, which may advantageously enable investigation and auditing. By using the object model, various users can more easily make and propagate large scale changes to the system as compared to, for example, individual editing of user's permissions or tracking access in spreadsheets.

[0043] Further, according to various embodiments, various interactive graphical user interfaces are provided for allowing various types of users interact with the systems and methods described herein to, for example, generate, review, and/or modify purpose objects, purpose access request objects, data access request objects, and/or the like.

[0044] The following is an example workflow of the system: Purpose sponsor user creates a new purpose (e.g., a purpose titled: Dashboard for Regional Decision Makers),

causing the generation of a purpose object. Purpose sponsor user identifies data assets for inclusion within scope of the purpose. As part of the identification of data assets for inclusion, purpose sponsor user may determine any relevant granular access restrictions (e.g. geography or role-based restrictions). Purpose sponsor user requests use of data asset from data asset owner user, providing justification and legal basis, causing the generation of one or more data access request objects. Related metadata is recorded with the data access request objects. Following an assessment, the data asset owner user approves the use data asset under the purpose. The approval is recorded with the data access request object as metadata. Purpose sponsor user optionally nominates key roles for automatic approval for access to the purpose (e.g. regional directors have automatic access to purpose: "Dashboard for Regional Decision Makers"). Additionally or alternatively, individual users can request access to the purpose. In either case, the system generates corresponding purpose access request objects. Related metadata is recorded with the purpose access request objects. The purpose sponsor user (and/or their delegates) grants access to the purpose on a case-by-case basis (e.g., for other individuals within regions, as nominated by regional directors). The grant of access is recorded with the purpose access request object as metadata.

[0045] Additional data can be brought in to the scope of the purpose at the request of the purpose sponsor user and with the approval of the data asset owner user, following a similar flow to that described above. When additional data is brought into a purpose, all analyst users with access to the purpose are granted access to the additional data, when accessed within the purpose. Advantageously, in view of the flow described above and the object-based system, at any time it may be possible to answer questions such as: "what data can this analyst user see?", "why are they allowed to see it?", and the like.

II. Terms

[0046] In order to facilitate an understanding of the systems and methods discussed herein, a number of terms are defined below. The terms defined below, as well as other terms used herein, should be construed to include the provided definitions, the ordinary and customary meaning of the terms, and/or any other implied meaning for the respective terms. Thus, the definitions below do not limit the meaning of these terms, but only provide exemplary definitions.

[0047] Data Asset: Any data item or group of data items. May include data and items that can be accessed by a user through a computer system. Non-limiting examples include files, folders, computing machines, memory, processors, servers, hard drives, databases, laptops, RSA tokens, etc. Also referred to herein as "resources" or "computer resources".

[0048] Data Object or Object: A data container for information representing specific things that have a number of definable properties. For example, a data object can represent an entity such as a person or user, a place, a group, an organization, a resource, a data asset, a request, a purpose, or other noun. A data object can represent an event that happens at a point in time or for a duration. A data object can represent a document or other unstructured data source such as an e-mail message, a news report, or a written paper or article. Each data object may be associated with a unique identifier that uniquely identifies the data object. The object's attributes (e.g. metadata about the object) may be represented in one or more properties.

[0049] Object Type: A type of a data object (e.g., user, data asset, purpose, request, etc.). Object types may be defined by an ontology and may be modified or updated to include additional object types. An object definition (e.g., in an ontology) may include how the object is related to other objects, such as being a sub-object type of another object type (e.g. an agent may be a sub-object type of a person object type), and the properties the object type may have.

III. Example Object Centric Data Model

[0050] To provide a framework for the following discussion of specific systems and methods described herein, an example access management system **110** using an ontology **105** will now be described. The access management system **110** is described in the context of an example computing environment **111**. This description is provided for the purpose of providing an example and is not intended to limit the techniques to the example data model, the example access management system, or the example access management system's use of an ontology to represent information.

[0051] In some embodiments, a body of data is conceptually structured according to an object-centric data model represented by ontology **105**. The conceptual data model is independent of any particular database used for durably storing one or more database(s) **109** based on the ontology **105**. For example, each object of the conceptual data model may correspond to one or more rows in a relational database or an entry in Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) database, or any combination of one or more databases.

[0052] FIG. **1** shows a block diagram illustrating an example access management system, including an example object-centric conceptual data model, according to one or more embodiments of the present disclosure. An ontology **105**, as noted above, may include stored information providing a data model for storage of data in the database **109**. The ontology **105** may be defined by one or more object types, which may each be associated with one or more property types. At the highest level of description, data object **101** is a container for information representing things in the world. For example, data object **101** can represent an entity such as a person or user, a place, a group, an organization, a resource, a data asset, a request, a purpose, a link, or other noun. Data object **101** can represent an event that happens at a point in time or for a duration. Data object **101** can represent a document or other unstructured data source such as an e-mail message, a news report, or a written paper or article. Each data object **101** is associated with a unique identifier that uniquely identifies the data object within the access management system.

[0053] Different types of data objects may have different property types. For example, a "Person" data object might have an "Eye Color" property type and an "Event" data object might have a "Date" property type. Each property **103** as represented by data in the access management system **110** may have a property type defined by the ontology **105** used by the database **105**.

[0054] Objects may be instantiated in the database **109** in accordance with the corresponding object definition for the particular object in the ontology **105**. For example, a specific folder (e.g., an object of type "Data Asset") at "C:\Folder"

(e.g., a property of type "directory") may be stored in the database **109** as a data asset object metadata as defined within the ontology **105**.

[0055] The data objects defined in the ontology **105** may support property multiplicity. In particular, a data object **101** may be allowed to have more than one property **103** of the same property type. For example, a "Person" data object might have multiple "Address" properties or multiple "Name" properties.

[0056] Each link **102** represents a connection between two data objects **101**. In some embodiments, the connection can be through a relationship, an event, a property, or through matching properties. A relationship connection may be asymmetrical or symmetrical. For example, "Person" data object A may be connected to "Person" data object B by a "Boss Of" relationship (where "Person" data object B has an asymmetric "Boss Of" relationship to "Person" data object A), a "Kin Of" symmetric relationship to "Person" data object C, and an asymmetric "Member Of" relationship to "Organization" data object X. The type of relationship between two data objects may vary depending on the types of the data objects. For example, "Person" data object A may have an "Appears In" relationship with "Document" data object Y or have a "Participate In" relationship with "Event" data object E. As an example of an event connection, two "Person" data objects may be connected by an "Office" data object representing a particular business office if they worked at the same place, or by a "Meeting" data object representing a particular meeting if they both attended that meeting. In one embodiment, when two data objects are connected by an event, they are also connected by relationships, in which each data object has a specific relationship to the event, such as, for example, an "Appears In" relationship.

[0057] As an example of a matching properties connection, two "Person" data objects representing accountants at a finance firm, may both have a "CPA Qualified" property that indicates that both of them have CPA licenses. If both people work at the same office, then their "Business Address" properties likely contain similar, if not identical property values. In some embodiments, a link between two data objects may be established based on similar or matching properties (e.g., property types and/or property values) of the data objects. These are just some examples of the types of connections that may be represented by a link, and other types of connections may be represented; embodiments are not limited to any particular types of connections between data objects. For example, a document might contain references to two different objects. For example, a document may contain a reference to an event (one object), and a person (a second object). A link between these two objects may represent a connection between these two entities through their co-occurrence within the same document.

[0058] Each data object **101** can have multiple links with another data object **101** to form a link set. Each link **102** as represented by data in a database may have a link type defined by the database ontology used by the database.

[0059] FIG. **2**A shows a block diagram illustrating example components and data that may be used in identifying and storing data according to an ontology, according to one or more embodiments. In this example, the ontology may be configured, and data in the data model populated, by a system of parsers and ontology configuration tools. In the embodiment of FIG. **2**A, input data **200** is provided to parser **202**. The input data may comprise data from one or more sources. For example, a rental car institution may have one or more databases with information on calendar entries, rental cars, and people. The databases may contain a variety of related information and attributes about each type of data, such as a "date" for a calendar entries, an address for a person, and a date for when a rental car is rented. The parser **202** is able to read a variety of source input data types and determine which type of data it is reading.

[0060] In accordance with the discussion above, the example ontology **105** comprises stored information providing the data model of data stored in database **109**, and the ontology is defined by one or more object types **210**, one or more property types **216**, and one or more link types **230**. Based on information determined by the parser **202** or other mapping of source input information to object type, one or more data objects **101** may be instantiated in the database **109** based on respective determined object types **210**, and each of the objects **101** has one or more properties **103** that are instantiated based on property types **216**. Two data objects **101** may be connected by one or more links **102** that may be instantiated based on link types **230**. The property types **216** each may comprise one or more data types **218**, such as a string, number, etc. Property types **216** may be instantiated based on a base property type **220**. For example, a base property type **220** may be "Locations" and a property type **216** may be "Home."

[0061] In some embodiments, an administrator of the system (e.g., a user with the proper role and/or permissions) uses an object type editor **224** to create and/or modify the object types **210** and define attributes of the object types. In some embodiments, an administrator of the system uses a property type editor **226** to create and/or modify the property types **216** and define attributes of the property types. In some embodiments, an administrator of the system uses link type editor **228** to create the link types **230**. Alternatively, other programs, processes, or programmatic controls may be used to create link types and property types and define attributes, and using editors is not required.

[0062] In some embodiments, creating a property type **216** using the property type editor **226** involves defining at least one parser definition using a parser editor **222**. A parser definition comprises metadata that informs parser **202** how to parse input data **200** to determine whether values in the input data can be assigned to the property type **216** that is associated with the parser definition. In an embodiment, each parser definition may comprise a regular expression parser **204**A or a code module parser **204**B. In other embodiments, other kinds of parser definitions may be provided using scripts or other programmatic elements. Once defined, both a regular expression parser **204**A and a code module parser **204**B can provide input to parser **202** to control parsing of input data **200**.

[0063] Using the data types defined in the ontology, input data **200** may be parsed by the parser **202** determine which object type **210** should receive data from a record created from the input data, and which property types **216** should be assigned to data from individual field values in the input data. Based on the object-property mapping **201** (including properties **208**A, **208**B), the parser **202** selects one of the parser definitions that is associated with a property type in the input data. The parser parses an input data field using the selected parser definition, resulting in creating new or modi-

fied data **203**. The new or modified data **203** is added to the database **109** according to ontology **105** by storing values of the new or modified data in a property of the specified property type. As a result, input data **200** having varying format or syntax can be created in database **109**. The ontology **105** may be modified at any time using object type editor **224**, property type editor **226**, and link type editor **228**, or under program control without human use of an editor. Parser editor **222** enables creating multiple parser definitions that can successfully parse input data **200** having varying format or syntax and determine which property types should be used to transform input data **200** into new or modified input data **203**.

IV. Example Data Management System

[0064] FIG. **2**B shows a block diagram illustrating an example data management system **150**, according to one or more embodiments. In particular, the data management system **150** can be used in the context of computing environment **111** along with the access management system **110** described above with respect to FIG. **1**. In the embodiments of FIG. **2**B, computing environment **111** can be similar to, overlap with, and/or be used in conjunction with the computing environment **111** of FIG. **1**. For example, the computing environment **111** can include a database **132**, which may be similar to the database **109** in the computing environment **111** of FIG. **1**. However, the computing environment **111** can also include the data management system **150**.

[0065] The example data management system **150** includes one or more applications **154**, one or more services **155**, one or more initial datasets **156**, and a data transformation process **158** (also referred to herein as a build process). The example data management system **150** can include a data pipeline system. The data management system **150** can transform data and record the data transformations. The one or more applications **154** can include applications that enable users to view datasets, interact with datasets, filter data sets, and/or configure dataset transformation processes or builds. The one or more services **155** can include services that can trigger the data transformation builds and application programming interface ("API") services for receiving and transmitting data. The one or more initial datasets **156** can be automatically retrieved from external sources and/or can be manually imported by a user. The one or more initial datasets **156** can be in many different formats such as a tabular data format (SQL, delimited, or a spreadsheet data format), a data log format (such as network logs), or time series data (such as sensor data).

[0066] The data management system **150**, via the one or more services **155**, can apply the data transformation process **158**. An example data transformation process **158** is shown. The data management system **150** can receive one or more initial datasets **162**, **164**. The data management system **150** can apply a transformation to the dataset(s). For example, the data management system **150** can apply a first transformation **166** to the initial datasets **162**, **164**, which can include joining the initial datasets **162**, **164** (such as or similar to a SQL JOIN), and/or a filtering of the initial datasets **162**, **164**. The output of the first transformation **166** can include a modified dataset **168**. A second transformation of the modified dataset **168** can result in an output dataset **170**, such as a report or a joined table in a tabular data format that can be stored in the database **132**. Each of the steps in the example data transformation process **158** can be recorded by the data management system **150** and made available as a resource or data asset. For example, a data asset can include a dataset and/or a dataset item, a transformation, or any other step in a data transformation process. As mentioned above, the data transformation process or build **158** can be triggered by the data management system **150**, where example triggers can include nightly build processes, detected events, or manual triggers by a user. Additional aspects of data transformations and the data management system **150** are described in further detail below.

[0067] The techniques for recording and transforming data in the data management system **150** may include maintaining an immutable history of data recording and transformation actions such as uploading a new dataset version to the data management system **150** and transforming one dataset version to another dataset version. The immutable history is referred to herein as "the catalog." The catalog may be stored in a database. Preferably, reads and writes from and to the catalog are performed in the context of ACID-compliant transactions supported by a database management system. For example, the catalog may be stored in a relational database managed by a relational database management system that supports atomic, consistent, isolated, and durable (ACID) transactions.

[0068] The catalog can include versioned immutable "datasets." More specifically, a dataset may encompass an ordered set of conceptual dataset items. The dataset items may be ordered according to their version identifiers recorded in the catalog. Thus, a dataset item may correspond to a particular version of the dataset. A dataset item may represent a snapshot of the dataset at a particular version of the dataset. As a simple example, a version identifier of '1' may be recorded in the catalog for an initial dataset item of a dataset. If data is later added to the dataset, a version identifier of '2' may be recorded in the catalog for a second dataset item that conceptually includes the data of the initial dataset item and the added data. In this example, dataset item '2' may represent the current dataset version and is ordered after dataset item '1'.

[0069] As well as being versioned, a dataset may be immutable. That is, when a new version of the dataset corresponding to a new dataset item is created for the dataset in the system, pre-existing dataset items of the dataset are not overwritten by the new dataset item. In this way, pre-existing dataset items (i.e., pre-existing versions of the dataset) are preserved when a new dataset item is added to the dataset (i.e., when a new version of the dataset is created). Note that supporting immutable datasets is not inconsistent with pruning or deleting dataset items corresponding to old dataset versions. For example, old dataset items may be deleted from the system to conserve data storage space.

[0070] A version of dataset may correspond to a successfully committed transaction against the dataset. In these embodiments, a sequence of successfully committed transactions against the dataset corresponds to a sequence of dataset versions of the dataset (i.e., a sequence of dataset items of the dataset).

[0071] A transaction against a dataset may add data to the dataset, edit existing data in the dataset, remove existing data from the dataset, or a combination of adding, editing, or removing data. A transaction against a dataset may create a

new version of the dataset (i.e., a new dataset item of the dataset) without deleting, removing, or modifying pre-existing dataset items (i.e., without deleting, removing, or modifying pre-existing dataset versions). A successfully committed transaction may correspond to a set of one or more files that contain the data of the dataset item created by the successful transaction. The set of files may be stored in a file system.

[0072] In the catalog, a dataset item of a dataset may be identified by the name or identifier of the dataset and the dataset version corresponding to the dataset item. In a preferred embodiment, the dataset version corresponds an identifier assigned to the transaction that created the dataset version. The dataset item may be associated in the catalog with the set of files that contain the data of the dataset item. In a preferred embodiment, the catalog treats the set of files as opaque. That is, the catalog itself may store paths or other identifiers of the set of files but may not otherwise open, read, or write to the files.

[0073] In sum, the catalog may store information about datasets. The information may include information identifying different versions (i.e., different dataset items) of the datasets. In association with information identifying a particular version (i.e., a particular dataset item) of a dataset, there may be information identifying one or more files that contain the data of the particular dataset version (i.e., the particular dataset item).

[0074] The catalog may store information representing a non-linear history of a dataset. Specifically, the history of a dataset may have different dataset branches. Branching may be used to allow one set of changes to a dataset to be made independent and concurrently of another set of changes to the dataset. The catalog may store branch names in association with dataset version identifiers for identifying dataset items that belong to a particular dataset branch.

[0075] The catalog may provide dataset provenance at the transaction level of granularity. As an example, suppose a transformation is executed in the data management system **150** multiple times that reads data from dataset A, reads data from dataset B, transforms the data from dataset A and the data from dataset B in some way to produce dataset C. As mentioned, this transformation may be performed multiple times. Each transformation may be performed in the context of a transaction. For example, the transformation may be performed daily after datasets and B are updated daily in the context of transactions. The result being multiple versions of dataset A, multiple versions of dataset B, and multiple versions of dataset C as a result of multiple executions of the transformation. The catalog may contain sufficient information to trace the provenance of any version of dataset C to the versions of datasets A and B from which the version of dataset C is derived. In addition, the catalog may contain sufficient information the trace the provenance of those versions of datasets A and B to the earlier versions of datasets A and B from which those versions of datasets A and B were derived.

[0076] The provenance tracking ability is the result of recording in the catalog for a transaction that creates a new dataset version, the transaction or transactions that the given transaction depends on (e.g., is derived from). The information recorded in the catalog may include an identifier of each dependent transaction and a branch name of the dataset that the dependent transaction was committed against.

[0077] According to some embodiments, provenance tracking extends beyond transaction level granularity to column level granularity. For example, suppose a dataset version A is structured as a table of two columns and a dataset version B is structured as a table of five columns. Further assume, column three of dataset version B is computed from column one of dataset version A. In this case, the catalog may store information reflecting the dependency of column three of dataset version B on column one of dataset version A.

[0078] The catalog may also support the notion of permission transitivity. For example, suppose the catalog records information for two transactions executed against a dataset referred to in this example as "Transaction 1" and Transaction 2." Further suppose a third transaction is performed against the dataset which is referred to in this example as "Transaction 3." Transaction 3 may use data created by Transaction 1 and data created by Transaction 2 to create the dataset item of Transaction 3. After Transaction 3 is executed, it may be decided according to organizational policy that a particular user should not be allowed to access the data created by Transaction 2. In this case, as a result of the provenance tracking ability, and in particular because the catalog records the dependency of Transaction 3 on Transaction 2, if permission to access the data of Transaction 2 is revoked from the particular user, permission to access the data of Transaction 3 may be transitively revoked from the particular user.

[0079] The transitive effect of permission revocation (or permission grant) can apply to an arbitrary number of levels in the provenance tracking. For example, returning to the above example, permission may be transitively revoked for any transaction that depends directly or indirectly on the Transaction 3.

[0080] According to some embodiments, where provenance tracking in the catalog has column level granularity. Then permission transitivity may apply at the more fine-grained column level. In this case, permission may be revoked (or granted) on a particular column of a dataset and based on the column-level provenance tracking in the catalog, permission may be transitively revoked on all direct or indirect descendent columns of that column.

[0081] A build service can manage transformations which are executed in the system to transform data. The build service may leverage a directed acyclic graph data (DAG) structure to ensure that transformations are executed in proper dependency order. The graph can include a node representing an output dataset to be computed based on one or more input datasets each represented by a node in the graph with a directed edge between node(s) representing the input dataset(s) and the node representing the output dataset. The build service traverses the DAG in dataset dependency order so that the most upstream dependent datasets are computed first. The build service traverses the DAG from the most upstream dependent datasets toward the node representing the output dataset rebuilding datasets as necessary so that they are up-to-date. Finally, the target output dataset is built once all of the dependent datasets are up-to-date.

[0082] The data management system **150** can support branching for both data and code. Build branches allow the same transformation code to be executed on multiple branches. For example, transformation code on the master branch can be executed to produce a dataset on the master

branch or on another branch (e.g., the develop branch). Build branches also allow transformation code on a branch to be executed to produce datasets on that branch. For example, transformation code on a development branch can be executed to produce a dataset that is available only on the development branch. Build branches provide isolation of re-computation of graph data across different users and across different execution schedules of a data pipeline. To support branching, the catalog may store information represents a graph of dependencies as opposed to a linear dependency sequence.

[0083] The data management system **150** may enable other data transformation systems to perform transformations. For example, suppose the system stores two "raw" datasets R1 and R2 that are both updated daily (e.g., with daily web log data for two web services). Each update creates a new version of the dataset and corresponds to a different transaction. The datasets are deemed raw in the sense that transformation code may not be executed by the data management system **150** to produce the datasets. Further suppose there is a transformation A that computes a join between datasets R1 and R2. The join may be performed in a data transformation system such a SQL database system, for example. More generally, the techniques described herein are agnostic to the particular data transformation engine that is used. The data to be transformed and the transformation code to transform the data can be provided to the engine based on information stored in the catalog including where to store the output data.

[0084] According to some embodiments, the build service supports a push build. In a push build, rebuilds of all datasets that depend on an upstream dataset or an upstream transformation that has been updated are automatically determined based on information in the catalog and rebuilt. In this case, the build service may accept a target dataset or a target transformation as an input parameter to a push build command. The build service than determines all downstream datasets that need to be rebuilt, if any.

[0085] As an example, if the build service receives a push build command with dataset R1 as the target, then the build service would determine all downstream datasets that are not up-to-date with respect to dataset R1 and rebuild them. For example, if dataset D1 is out-of-date with respect to dataset R1, then dataset D1 is rebuilt based on the current versions of datasets R1 and R2 and the current version of transformation A. If dataset D1 is rebuilt because it is out-of-date, then dataset D2 will be rebuilt based on the up-to-date version of dataset D1 and the current version of transformation B and so on until all downstream dataset of the target dataset are rebuilt. The build service may perform similar rebuilding if the target of the push build command is a transformation.

[0086] The build service may also support triggers. In this case, a push build may be considered a special case of a trigger. A trigger, generally, is a rebuild action that is performed by the build service that is triggered by the creation of a new version of a dataset or a new version of a transformation in the system.

[0087] A schema metadata service can store schema information about files that correspond to transactions reflected in the catalog. An identifier of a given file identified in the catalog may be passed to the schema metadata service and the schema metadata service may return schema information for the file. The schema information may encompass data schema related information such as whether the data in the file is structured as a table, the names of the columns of the table, the data types of the columns, user descriptions of the columns, etc.

[0088] The schema information can be accessible via the schema metadata service may versioned separately from the data itself in the catalog. This allows the schemas to be updated separately from datasets and those updates to be tracked separately. For example, suppose a comma separated file is uploaded to the system as particular dataset version. The catalog may store in association with the particular dataset version identifiers of one or more files in which the CSV data is stored. The catalog may also store in association with each of those one or more file identifiers, schema information describing the format and type of data stored in the corresponding file. The schema information for a file may be retrievable via the scheme metadata service given an identifier of the file as input. Note that this versioning scheme in the catalog allows new schema information for a file to be associated with the file and accessible via the schema metadata service. For example, suppose after storing initial schema information for a file in which the CSV data is stored, updated the schema information is stored that reflects a new or better understanding of the CSV data stored in the file. The updated schema information may be retrieved from the schema metadata service for the file without having to create a new version of the CSV data or the file in which the CSV data is stored.

[0089] When a transformation is executed, the build service may encapsulate the complexities of the separate versioning of datasets and schema information. For example, suppose transformation A described above in a previous example that accepts the dataset R1 and dataset R2 as input is the target of a build command issued to the build service. In response to this build command, the build service may determine from the catalog the file or files in which the data of the current versions of datasets R1 and R2 is stored. The build service may then access the schema metadata service to obtain the current versions of the schema information for the file or files. The build service may then provide all of identifiers or paths to the file or files and the obtained schema information to the data transformation engine to execute the transformation A. The underlying data transformation engine interprets the schema information and applies it to the data in the file or files when executing the transformation A.

[0090] The various data assets (e.g., files, data items, datasets, portions of datasets, transformations, and/or the like) of the data management system **150** may also be stored in the databases **132**.

[0091] The data management system **150** can include various permissioning functionalities. For example, the data management system **150** can implements access control lists and/or other permissioning functionality that can enable highly granular permissioning of data assets (e.g., files, data items, datasets, portions of datasets, transformations, and/or the like). The permissioning may include, for example, specific permissions for read/write/modify, and/or the like, which may be applicable to specific users, groups of users, roles, and/or the like.

[0092] In an implementation, the data management system **150** includes "projects", which comprise groups of data assets. Users granted access to a given project are also thereby granted access to all data assets within that project,

subject to further permissioning such as read/write/modify, as mentioned above. As further described herein, in an implementation the access management system **110** expands the permissioning functionality of the data management system **150** by associating "purposes" (e.g., as defined by purpose objects) of the access management system **110** with "projects" of the data management system **150**. Thus, for example, a user may be granted access to the data assets of a project if they are approved to a particular purpose. Further details regarding granting access to purposes are provided herein.

V. Example Access Management System and Related Computing Environment

[0093] FIG. **3** shows an example block diagram including a computing environment **111** for controlling access to electronic data assets, according to one or more embodiments. The computing environment **111** includes the access management system **110** and the data management system **150**, examples of which are described above in reference to FIGS. **1** and **2**A-**2**B. FIG. **3** further shows an example computer system **301** being used by a user **303**, and a network **307** enabling communication between the computer system **301** and the access management system **110**. As shown, the access management system **110** and the data management system **150** may also be in communication with each other via direct connection, or one of more computer networks. As shown, the access management system **110** may include an authentication service **311** and an access service and/or audit service **313** (generally referred to herein simply as access service **313**), and the data management system **150** may include a data interaction service **315**.

[0094] In various embodiments, the various aspects of the access management system **110** and the data management system **150** may be implemented in various ways. For example, the access management system **110** and the data management system **150** may be implemented as a single computing system, and/or various functions or services of the two may be split up and/or arranged differently from that shown in the example computing environment **111** of FIG. **3**. Thus, for example, while in FIG. **3** dataset(s) **156** and database(s) **109** are shown as being implemented in the respective data management system **150** and access management system **110**, in other implementations the datasets/databases may combined, separated into additional datasets/databases, and/or the like. Similarly, the ontology **105**, and the database(s) **132** may be combined and/or separated, and/or combined with one or more of the dataset(s) and database(s) **109**. As another example, the various services of the data management system **150** and access management system **110** may be combined and/or separated in additional services, and/or may be implemented in different ones of the various systems of the present disclosure. However, for the purpose of providing a concise description in the present disclosure, the various functionalities are described in reference to the example implementation shown in the computing environment **111** of FIG. **3**.

[0095] As used herein, the term "system" generally refers to the access management system **110**, but may also include various aspects of the data management system **150** and/or other computer systems of the present disclosure.

[0096] In general, and as further described herein, the authentication service **311** may authenticate users who access the system, e.g., via a username and password, and/or other appropriate authentication mechanisms. Also, in general and as further described herein, the access service **313** may provide, to various users, purpose-based access to data assets (e.g., data items, datasets, and/or the like, which may be stored in the dataset(s) **156** and/or another data store or database of the system), and may also provide various functionalities for permissioning, generating and/or modifying objects (e.g., purpose objects, data asset objects, purpose access request objects, data access request object, various user objects, and/or the like), providing interactive user interfaces, and/or the like. Also, in general and as further described herein, the data interaction service **315** may provide various users with interactive user interfaces for interacting with data assets, e.g., data assets associated with a purpose/"project".

[0097] The example computer system **301**, with which a user **303** may interact, communicates with the system via the network **307** (e.g., a local or extended network, which may include the Internet, and which may include multiple networks that may variously be wired or wireless) to, for example, transmit authentication credentials **305**, receive and/or send data and/or commands, provide various interactive user interface functionality to the user. The example computer system **301** is representative of multiple computer systems that may communicate with the access management system **110** and/or data management system **150**, and which may be used by various types of users for the various functionality as described herein.

VI. Authentication

[0098] A user can be authenticated using authentication credentials, e.g., based on a username and password provided by the user. The user **303** may use a variety of different types of computer systems **301** to access various resources. The computer system **301** can include a desktop, laptop, terminal, smartphone, smartTV, etc. The user **303** may desire to access a variety of resources, such as files, folders, computing machines, memory, processors, servers, hard drives, databases, laptops, RSA tokens, client badges, etc., including time or job slots for using any of the aforementioned resources/data assets. Access to the resources can be restricted and audited as discussed herein.

[0099] The authentication credentials **305** provided by a user can include a username and password. In various embodiments, the authentication credentials **305** can include additional information, such as answers to challenge questions, hardware identifiers, passwords received through a second communication channel via N-factor authentication, time-based authentication data, etc. The authentication credentials **305** can be transmitted through a network **307** to the access management system **110** to authenticate the user **303**.

[0100] The access management system **110** can use the authentication service **311** to compare the authentication credentials **305** against the authentication credentials of known user objects (e.g., analyst user objects, purpose sponsor objects, data asset objects, and/or the like) in, e.g., database **109** and/or another database. An example flowchart for the authentication service **311** is discussed in reference to FIG. **4**.

[0101] The access management system **110** can use an access and/or audit system to manage user access to various computer resources/data assets. Example flowcharts and functionality for access and/or audit services are described, e.g., in reference to FIGS. **5**A-**5**B, **6**A-**6**B, and **7**A-**7**D, and

the various Figures with example interactive graphical user interfaces of the present disclosure.

[0102] The database **109** can include a plurality of objects representing known users. The database **109** can additionally include a plurality of other objects, such as shown and described in reference to FIG. **5**A.

[0103] The known user object is represented with an object model, and can have a plurality of properties. For example, the known user object can include a property such as "Authen_Info" to indicate information used for authentication credentials. The authentication credentials can include a username, an encrypted password, encryption scheme, etc. The authentication credentials can include string values, other object types, and/or references to other resources such as an encrypted database.

[0104] The known user object can also include properties such as "Author_Info" to indicate various permissions that the known user has any type of authorization for. In some embodiments, the authorizations can specify permissions such as objects and/or types of objects the user has authorization to read from, write to, modify, and/or otherwise access. In some embodiments, the property indicating authorizations of the known user object can be omitted, and authorizations can be handled at an operating system level or other level. Other properties can indicate linked objects that represent purposes for accessing purposes, as described herein. Although the object model includes example types/objects associated with each property, it will be understood that various embodiments can use different data types and/or types of objects for the properties. For example, the Authen_Info can be an object indicating authentication credentials, a String, a double, etc. As further explained with respect to FIG. **5**A, any of the properties of the various objects can additionally or alternatively be indicated using links.

[0105] FIG. **4** shows a block diagram illustrating an example authentication service (e.g., which may be implemented by authentication service **311**), according to one or more embodiments. At block **401**, a username and password provided by a user can be received. In some embodiments, other authentication credentials can be received as well.

[0106] At block **405**, a database (such as database **109** of FIG. **3**) can be searched for instances of known user objects that match the username provided by the user. In some embodiments, the search can be performed by referencing an index. A matching known user object can be found. In some embodiments, the searching for a matching user can be performed at the operating system level with or without the use of objects.

[0107] At block **411**, it can be determined if the password provided by the user and the stored password for the matching known user match. In various embodiments, either one or both of the stored password or the password provided by the user may be modified, at block **407** and at block **409** respectively, before the comparison is performed at block **411** to determine a match. Modifications to passwords can include encryption, decryption, salting, hashing, etc.

[0108] If at block **411**, the password provided by the user and the stored password of the known user does not match, then at block **413**, the user is denied authentication and denied access. If at block **411**, the password provided by the user and the stored password of the known user do match, at block **415**, the user can be authenticated as a known user. Further access to resources/data assets can be restricted as discussed in reference to, e.g., FIGS. **5**A-**5**B, **6**A-**6**B, and **7**A-**7**D, and the various Figures with example interactive graphical user interfaces of the present disclosure.

VII. Example Purpose-Based Access to Data Assets and Associated Example Object Model

[0109] After authenticating the identity of a user, the system can then determine which data assets the user is authorized to access, and permissions of the user as related to those data assets. Data asset access in the system of the present disclosure is based on purposes. The system uses an object model (e.g., based on an ontology as described above in reference to FIG. **1**) for managing or controlling access to electronic data assets based on purposes, an example of which is illustrated in FIG. **5**A. As shown in FIG. **5**A, data object types of the object model include access-related objects **501**, and user objects **502**. The access-related objects include purpose access request objects **503**, purpose objects **504**, data access request objects **506**, and data asset objects **508**. The user objects **502** include analyst user objects **510**, purpose sponsor objects **512**, and data asset owner objects **514**. Further details regarding these various types of objects are described herein.

[0110] Various users of the system can act in various roles for enabling the purpose-based access. These user roles include, for example, (1) purpose sponsor user, who is the responsible risk owner, and who approves purpose access requests and creates data access requests; (2) data asset owner user, who is responsible for one or more data assets, and who reviews data access requests for the data assets that they own; and (3) analyst user, who creates purpose access requests with clear justifications for the requests, and who then accesses and analyzes data. Purpose sponsor users and data asset owner users each have the ability to assign delegates or administrators for acting on their behalf for various types of requests.

[0111] The system may generate objects associated with various user interacting with the system in various roles according the object model, e.g.: analyst user objects **510**, purpose sponsor objects **512**, and data asset owner objects **514**. As illustrated in FIG. **5**A, each instantiation of the various user objects may include various properties, including for example, organization, department, job title, and/or the like. Additional example properties that may be associated with user objects are illustrated in reference to the various Figures with example interactive graphical user interfaces of the present disclosure.

[0112] The system may further generate objects associated with purposes and data assets according the object model, e.g.: purpose objects **504** and data asset objects **508**. As illustrated in FIG. **5**A, each instantiation of a purpose object may include various properties, including for example, description, review data, and/or the like. Further, each instantiation of a purpose object may be associated with, and/or linked to, a purpose sponsor user that may be responsible for managing the purpose, including for example, creating the purpose object, approving purpose access requests, creating data access requests, and/or the like. Further, in various implementations, each instantiation of a purpose object may be associated with, linked to, and/or include a "tag," indicating a particular characteristic of the purpose or a purpose type, enabling an organization to maintain and/or classify different categories of purposes. As also illustrated in FIG. **5**A, each instantiation of a data asset object may include various properties, including for

example, description, various metadata, various key attributes, and/or the like. Further, each instantiation of a data asset object may be associated with, and/or linked to, a data asset owner user that may be responsible for managing the data asset, including for example, reviewing data access requests, and/or the like. Further, in various implementations, each instantiation of a data asset object may be associated with, linked to, and/or include resources other than just pure data that may be used by a purpose. Additional example properties that may be associated with purpose objects and data asset objects are illustrated in reference to the various Figures with example interactive graphical user interfaces of the present disclosure.

[0113] The system may further generate objects associated with access requests according the object model, e.g.: purpose access request objects **503** that link an analyst user to a purpose, and data access request objects **506** that link data assets to a purpose. As illustrated in FIG. **5**A, each instantiation of a purpose access request object may include various properties, including for example, justification or legal basis, evidence, documentation, privilege or permissions, and/or the like. Further, each instantiation of a purpose access request object may be associated with, and/or linked to, an analyst user that may have generated the request, and a purpose associated with the request. As also illustrated in FIG. **5**A, each instantiation of a data access request object may include various properties, including for example, legal basis or justification, proportionality, and/or the like. Further, each instantiation of a data asset request object may be associated with, and/or linked to, a purpose user that may have generated the request, and a data asset associated with the request.

[0114] Further, as illustrated in FIG. **5**B, the system may generate objects associated with "derived data assets" according the object model, e.g.: derived data asset object **526**. A derived data asset object may be similar to a data asset object, but may be associated with, linked to, and/or include additional information related to a derivation, provenance, and/or lineage of the associated data asset, among other information. In various implementations, a derived data asset object may represent a derived data asset that may be based on or result from one or more source data assets and/or one or more transformations processes (e.g., as described above in reference to FIG. **2**B), among other aspects. Each instantiation of a derived data asset object may include various properties, including for example, description, various metadata, various key attributes, and/or the like. In an example, a derived data asset may be generated in a purpose (e.g., as represented by purpose data object **524**), and/or separately from a purpose. A purpose may include permissions and/or approval for a user to create a derived data asset from one or more data assets included with the purpose. A data asset and/or derived data asset may be a shared resource between different purposes. Further, each instantiation of a derived data asset object may be associated with, and/or linked to, one or more purposes that have access to the derived data asset, and to various data access request objects **528**. In some implementations, a derived data asset object may be a sub-type of a data asset object; in other implementations, a derived data asset object may be a separate object type from a data asset object. In various implementations, a derived data asset object may serve the same function as a data asset object and be used interchangeably with a data asset object in various workflows.

[0115] In general, the object model of the present disclosure provides a framework for purpose-based access to data assets. For example, and as noted above, a given purpose is represented by a purpose object, and is associated with a "project" of the system. Particular data assets, as represented by respective data asset objects, are associated with the purpose/"project" via one or more data access requests, as represented by data access request objects. Particular analyst users, as represented by respective analyst user objects, arc associated with the purpose/"project" via one or more purpose access requests, as represented by purpose access request objects. When an analyst user is granted access to a purpose by a purpose sponsor user (e.g., an approval is provided in a purpose access request object associated with or linked to the analyst user object and the purpose object), the analyst user is then able to access all data assets associated with the purpose (e.g., where data access request objects have been approved that associate or link data access request objects to the purpose object). Additionally, purpose sponsor users, as represented by respective purpose sponsor objects, are associated with purpose objects such that the purpose sponsor user can (1) generate data access request objects that, if approved by appropriate data asset owner users associated with the data asset objects, can associated or link data assets to the purpose, and (2) review and approve or not approve purpose access request objects. Yet further, data asset owner users, as represented by respective data asset owner objects, are associated with data asset objects such that the data asset object can review and approve or not approve data access requests.

[0116] In addition to associating or linking an analyst user object with a purpose object via approval of a purpose access request object, each given purpose access request can be associated with privileges/permissions/authorizations, which may include the extent to which the given analyst user may interact (e.g., read/write/modify/execute/etc.) with the data that they are given access to in the purpose. The privileges/permissions/authorizations may be determined based on an "access type", which may be provided by the analyst user and/or the purpose sponsor user for the purpose access request.

[0117] A given analyst user object may be associated with or linked to multiple purpose access request objects and/or purpose objects. A given purpose sponsor object may be associated with or linked to multiple purpose access request objects, purpose objects, and/or data access request objects. A given data asset owner object may be associated with or linked to multiple data access request objects and/or data asset objects. A given purpose object may be associated with or linked to multiple purpose access request objects, data access request objects, data asset objects, and/or analyst user objects. A given data asset object may be associated with or linked to multiple data access request objects, and/or purpose objects. In some implementations, portions of data assets may be associated with or linked to data access request objects and/or purpose objects. As noted above, purpose sponsor users and data asset owner user may assign delegates or administrators to act on their behalf. Such delegates or administrators, in various implementations, may or may not be represented by objects in the system. Thus, in some implementations, multiple purpose sponsor

objects (and/or purpose sponsor delegate user objects) may be associated with or linked to a given purpose object, purpose access request object, and/or data access request object. Similarly, in some implementations, multiple data asset owner objects (and/or data asset owner delegate user objects) may be associated with or linked to a given data asset object and/or data access request object.

[0118] The various objects of the object model can store metadata associated with various aspects of the purpose-based data access, which may advantageously enable investigation and auditing. For example, each purpose access request object may include a justification or legal basis, evidence or documentation, and/or the like, as metadata/properties of the purpose access request object. As another example, each data access request object may include a legal basis or justification, proportionality information (e.g., ensuring that the scope of the data assets is proportional to the purpose for which it is requested), and/or the like, as metadata/properties of the data access request object. The system may further advantageously use the metadata to generate and/or export various reports, which may be reviewed and edited by users. For example, metadata from a purpose access request object or a data access request object may enable the generation of a report assessing the risk of the purpose access request or data asset access request. As another example, according to various implementations, the system may use metadata from a data asset object and related purpose objects to generate a report informing a data asset owner, or a data subject outside of the organization with an interest in a specific data asset, what purposes the specific data asset is being used for. To enable the generation and/or exportation of reports, the system may provide an API for allowing a data subject to query the system as to how the data subject's data is being used. In various implementations, the API may perform a search of all data asset objects and, for any relevant data asset object found, the API may perform a search around on all relevant purpose objects. Furthermore, reports may advantageously be generated and/or exported according to any appropriate format or template, and as any appropriate filetype (e.g., as a PDF). In various implementations, the system may enable an organization to control and/or limit what purposes are included in various types of reports.

[0119] According to various implementations, the object model of the present disclosure provides a number of advantages associated with providing purpose-based access to data assets. For example, the object model can ensure that no analyst user is granted access to data assets except through a purpose, because analyst user objects are not directly linked to any data asset object. As another example, purpose sponsor users can provide oversight regarding all analyst users that can access a given purpose, because analyst users are only associated with a given purpose object via purpose sponsor user approval of particular purpose access request objects. As yet another example, purpose sponsor users can modify data assets that are available in a given purpose/"project" via removal of associations or links with data access request objects and/or data asset objects, and/or requesting additional data asset objects to be associated with or linked to a purpose object via data access request objects. As another example, data asset owner users can provide oversight regarding what purposes have access to which data assets, and whether it is appropriate to provide access to multiple data assets in a given purpose, by approving or not approving data access request objects that can associate or link data assets to particular purposes. As yet another example, and as mentioned above, auditing and review of various data accesses is facilitated by capturing relationships among the various objects, and the metadata/properties captured with the various objects. Further, by using the object model, various users can more easily make and propagate large scale changes to the system as compared to, for example, individual editing of user's permissions or tracking access in spreadsheets. For example, data assets can easily be added to or removed from a given purpose, enabling rapid re-scoping of the data available for a given purpose.

[0120] FIG. **6**A shows a block diagram illustrating an example data flow or workflow of the system, including example interactions related to managing or controlling access to electronic data assets based on purposes, according to one or more embodiments. FIG. **6**A only illustrates one example data flow of the system, and other data flows and functionality are contemplated and described herein. In various implementations various aspects of the example data flow of FIG. **6**A may be ordered differently, may be optional, and/or may be removed, and/or additional aspects may be added.

[0121] At action 1 a purpose sponsor user creates a new purpose (e.g., a purpose titled: Dashboard for Regional Decision Makers), causing the generation of a purpose object. At action 2, purpose sponsor user identifies data assets for inclusion within scope of the purpose. At action 3, as part of the identification of data assets for inclusion, purpose sponsor user may determine any relevant granular access restrictions (e.g. geography or role-based restrictions). At action 4, purpose sponsor user requests use of data asset from data asset owner user, providing justification and/or legal basis, causing the generation of one or more data access request objects. Related metadata is recorded with the data access request objects. At action 5, following an assessment, the data asset owner user (and/or their delegates) approves the use data asset under the purpose. The approval is recorded with the data access request object as metadata. At action 6, purpose sponsor user optionally nominates key roles for automatic approval for access to the purpose (e.g. regional directors have automatic access to purpose: "Dashboard for Regional Decision Makers"). Additionally or alternatively, individual users can request access to the purpose. In either case, the system generates corresponding purpose access request objects. Related metadata is recorded with the purpose access request objects. At action 7, purpose sponsor user (and/or their delegates) grants access to the purpose on a case-by-case basis (e.g., for other individuals within regions, as nominated by regional directors). The grant of access is recorded with the purpose access request object as metadata.

[0122] Additional data can be brought in to the scope of the purpose at the request of the purpose sponsor user and with the approval of the data asset owner user, following a similar flow to that described above. When additional data is brought into a purpose, all analyst users with access to the purpose are granted access to the additional data, when accessed within the purpose. When an analyst user wants to access data assets, they first select a purpose, after which they may subsequently be granted access to the data assets associated with that purpose. The analyst user may access different data assets associated with different purposes by

switching from one approved purpose to another, but, according to an implementation, mat not access data assets associated with multiple purposes simultaneously. Thus, according to various implementations, analyst users may not directly access data assets in the system without going through/initially identifying a purpose and getting approval for that purpose. Advantageously, in view of the flow described above and the object model of the system, at any time it may be possible to answer questions such as: "what data can this analyst user see?", "why are they allowed to see it?", and the like.

[0123] FIG. **6**B is a block diagram illustrating an example data flow or workflow of the system involving derived data assets. FIG. **6**B only illustrates one example data flow of the system, and other data flows and functionality are contemplated and described herein. In various implementations various aspects of the example data flow of FIG. **6**B may be ordered differently, may be optional, and/or may be removed, and/or additional aspects may be added.

[0124] At action 1, a data asset owner approves a request to associate a data asset with a specific purpose, and the purpose is granted access to the data asset. At action 2, a derived data asset is created within the purpose (or, in some implementations, the derived data asset may be created separate from a purpose). The derived data asset may include some or all of the original data asset and may also include certain data not previously in the original data asset. For example, the derived data asset may be a filtered version of the original data asset, combined with another data asset (in whole or in part), transformed in some other way, and/or any combination of these or other transformation processes. Initially, a derived data asset may only be accessible to the original approved purpose. At action 3, the original data asset owner and the purpose sponsor approve a request to associate the derived data asset with a second purpose, and the second purpose is granted access to the derived data asset. In this example, the data asset access request for the derived data asset must be approved by all upstream data asset owners and the original purpose sponsor, so both the original data asset owner and the original purpose sponsor must approve the request. Alternatively, if the derived data asset is a combination of two or more data assets, approval may be required from the data asset owners of each of the two or more data assets, and/or the original purpose sponsor. At action 4, a second derived data asset is created within the second purpose (or, in some implementations, the second derived data asset may be created separate from a purpose). At action 5, the original data asset owner, the first purpose sponsor, and the second purpose sponsor all approve a request to associate the second derived data asset with a third purpose, and the third purpose is granted access to the second derived data asset. Alternatively, if the second derived data asset is a combination of two or more data assets, approval may be required from the data asset owners of each of the two or more data assets, and/or one or more of the first and second purpose sponsors.

[0125] FIG. **6**C shows a block diagram illustrating another example data flow or workflow of the system involving derived data assets. The flow illustrated in FIG. **6**C is similar to the flow illustrated in FIG. **6**B. However, in action 3, the original data asset owner severs the original data asset approval requirement, meaning that additional downstream derived data assets do not require the original data asset owner's approval to be used by a purpose. A data asset owner may choose to do this when the data has been aggregated or transformed in some way such that case-by-case approvals around the use of such data are no longer necessary. At action 5, as a result of this severance, the original data asset owner does not need to approve the data access request for the third purpose to use the second derived data asset. Such severances of data asset approval requirements may also similarly be applied to purpose sponsors.

[0126] In some implementations, the system and/or users of the system (e.g., governance users) may restrict sharing or associating of derived data assets from one purpose to another, or among purposes with certain characteristics.

[0127] As mentioned above, in various implementations, while specified in the purpose access requests, the data management system **150**, an operating system, a file management system, and/or other service (such as an access control list ("ACL") service) can manage permissions/privileges/authorizations of analyst users with respect to the data assets that the analyst users can access in a given purpose. Thus, according various implementations, for example, an access management system **110** with an access service and object model as described herein can be built on top of an existing data management system **150**, enabling purpose-based access to the data assets of the data management system **150**. For example, in various implementations, the system described herein may be implemented on top of existing access control systems (e.g., geography or role-based restrictions). For example, in various implementations, the system may enable one or more purposes to be associated with an existing role, such that all users with the role would have access to data assets associated with the one or more purposes.

[0128] Further details and examples of functionality of the system that provides for purpose-based access to data assets based on an object model are provided herein in reference to, for example, the flowcharts of FIGS. **7**A-**7**D. Further, according to various embodiments, various interactive graphical user interfaces are provided for allowing various types of users interact with the systems and methods described herein to, for example, generate, review, and/or modify purpose objects, purpose access request objects, data access request objects, and/or the like. Examples are described in reference to the various Figures with example interactive graphical user interfaces of the present disclosure (e.g., FIGS. **9**A-**9**C, **10**A-**10**F, **11**A-**11**B, **12**A-**12**F, **13**A-**13**E, and **14**A-**14**K).

[0129] For example, as described herein, various interactive graphical user interfaces may be provided such that (1) an analyst user may request access to purposes and/or access data assets associated with purposes for which they have been approved, (2) a purpose sponsor user may review and approve (or deny) purpose access requests, generate data access requests, investigate relationships among various objects, and/or the like, (3) a data asset owner user may review and approve (or deny) data access requests, investigate relationships among various objects, and/or the like, and (4) a governance administrator user and/or a purpose sponsor user may review, analyze, and change, and otherwise interact with various policies, data assets, purposes, requests, approvals, denials, alerts, and/or the like. In some embodiments, the roles of governance administrator user and purpose sponsor user may overlap partially or fully, or a single one of these roles may fulfill the responsibilities of both.

[0130] In various implementations, links between objects can be achieved in different ways. For example, FIG. **5**A shows symmetrical links between various objects. Some implementations may implement one directional links in various circumstances and between various objects. In various implementations, links may be implemented through properties of objects, or may additionally or alternatively be implemented using links which may be separate from the objects (and as described herein in reference to FIG. **1**. Such links can include a description regarding the type of link, and a first linked object and a second linked object that are linked to each other. Thus, in various implementations, one, some, or all objects discussed herein can be linked by a link instead of (or in addition to) being linked through matching properties. In some implementations, a link can include additional (e.g., third, fourth, . . . , Nth) linked objects and indicate more complex multi-object relationships.

VIII. Additional Example Operations of the System

[0131] FIGS. **7**A-**7**D show flowcharts illustrating example operations of the system, according to one or more embodiments. The blocks of the flowcharts illustrate example implementations, and in various other implementations various blocks may be rearranged, optional, and/or omitted, and/or additional block may be added. The example operations of the system illustrated in FIGS. **7**A-**7**D may be implemented, for example, by the access service **313** of the access management system **110** and/or various aspects of the data management system **150**, and such operations may follow authentication of a user (such as described with reference to FIG. **4**). As mentioned above, in various implementations, an operating system, file management system, and/or other service (e.g., authentication service **311** and/or aspects of the data management system **150**) can manage authentication and authorizations/permissions/privileges of a user.

[0132] Referring to FIG. **7**A, at block **702** the system receives, from an analyst user, a request to access data assets associated with a purpose (e.g., as represented by a purpose object). At block **704**, in response to receiving the request from the analyst user, the system generates a purpose access request object including at least an identification of the analyst user and an identification of the purpose object. Further, at block **704** the system provides an indication of the purpose access request object to a purpose sponsor user associated with the purpose/purpose object. At block **708**, the purpose sponsor user may then review the request, and either approve or deny the request. If the request is denied, at block **710** that system updates the purpose access request object to include an indication of the denial. If the request is approved, at block **712** the system updates the purpose access request object to include an indication of the approval. Further, at block **714** the system grants the analyst user access to data assets associated with the purpose/purpose object.

[0133] As described above, in various implementations, access to data assets associated with a purpose may be granted using a role-based system. Referring to FIG. **7**B, at block **762** the system receives a request to allow all analyst users of a certain role to access a purpose (e.g., as represented by a purpose object). At block **764**, in response to receiving the request, the system generates a purpose access request object including at least an identification of the role and an identification of the purpose object. Further, at block **766** the system provides an indication of the purpose access request object to a purpose sponsor user associated with the purpose/purpose object. At block **768**, the purpose sponsor user may then review the request, and either approve or deny the request. If the request is approved, at block **772** the system updates the purpose access request object to include an indication of the approval. Further, at block **774** the system grants all analyst users associated with the role access to data assets associated with the purpose/purpose object. In various implementations, user roles may be associated with user role objects, which may be associated purpose access request objects, to grant users associated with those roles access to the approved purposes. Alternatively, or in addition, upon approval of a role to access a purpose, relevant user objects may be associated with such purpose access request objects.

[0134] Referring to FIG. **7**C, at block **722** the system receives, from the purpose sponsor user, a request to associate a data asset (as represented by a data asset object) with the purpose object. At block **724**, in response to receiving the request from the purpose sponsor user, the system generates a data access request object including at least an identification of the purpose object and an identification of a data asset object associated with the data asset. Further, at block **726** the system provides an indication of the data access request object to a data asset owner user associated with the data asset/data asset object. As previously mentioned, if the data asset object associated with the data asset access request object is a derived data asset object, the system also provides an indication of the request to the original purpose sponsor and/or data asset owner, and/or all upstream purpose sponsors and/or data asset owners, as applicable. At block **728**, the data asset owner user may then review the request, and either approve or deny the request. If the request is denied, at block **730** the updates the data access request object to include at least an indication of the denial. If the request is approved, at block **732** the system updates the data access request object to include at least an indication of the approval of the request. At block **734**, the system filters the data within the data asset object according to instructions received from the data asset owner who approved the request. In some embodiments, the system may filter the data according to a pre-determined filtration rule without intervention by the data asset owner. Further, at block **736** the system associates the data asset object with the purpose object, and at block **738** the system grants the analyst user access to the data asset via the purpose/purpose object.

[0135] In an example, the purpose request object may be linked to an analyst user object associated with the analyst user, the purpose object may be linked to the purpose request object, the data access request object may be linked to the purpose object, and the data asset object may be linked to the data access request object. In a further example, the data asset may be associated with the purpose object by way of the purpose object being linked to the data access request object, and the data access request object being linked to the data asset object. In yet a further example, the analyst user may be associated with the purpose object by way of the purpose object being linked to the purpose access request object, and the purpose access request object being linked to the analyst user object.

[0136] In various implementations, the system may perform additional operations including: receiving an input from the purpose sponsor user requesting to view a graph

view of objects associated with the analyst user, and in response to receiving the input, generating a graph view of objects associated with the analyst user. The graph view may include graphical nodes indicative of objects and graphical connectors indicative of links between the objects, wherein the objects associated with the analyst user include: an analyst user object associated with the analyst user, any purpose access request objects associated with the analyst user object, any purpose objects associated with any of the purpose access request objects, any data access request objects associated with any of the purpose objects, and any data asset objects associated with any of the data access request objects. In an example, in the graph view the purpose request object may be linked to the analyst user object, the purpose object may be linked to the purpose request object, the data access request object may be linked to the purpose object, and the data asset object may be linked to the data access request object.

[0137] In various implementations, the system may require that the purpose sponsor user provide a justification with the request to associate the data asset with the purpose/purpose object, and the justification may be included in the data access request object as metadata.

[0138] In various implementations, the system may require that that the analyst user provide a justification with the request to access data assets associated with the purpose/purpose object, and the justification may be included in the purpose access request object as metadata. The purpose access request object may further be associated with an access type provided by the analyst user, and the access type may affect permissions of the analyst user with respect to the data assets associated with the purpose object.

[0139] In various implementations, the system may filter a data asset according to a default minimization rule before associating the data asset object with a purpose object. Further, the system may allow the data asset owner user to filter a data asset before associating the data asset object with a purpose object. In various implementations, the filtered data asset may constitute a derived data asset generated in the purpose. Filtering may be applied on rows, columns, and/or the like. Such filtering may be automatic and may be based on a "scope" associated with the data asset, the purpose, and/or the like (and as further described herein).

[0140] As noted above, in various implementations the system may store an ontology or object model defining a plurality of object types and associated properties, and further defining relationships among the object types. The object types may include at least: an analyst user object type, a purpose access request object type, a purpose object type, a data access request object type, and a data asset object type. In the object model, the analyst user object type may not be related to the data asset object type. In various implementations, the ontology may define a plurality of different categories of purpose objects. A purpose object may be categorized based on various properties of the purpose object, including a purpose tag and/or purpose type.

[0141] Referring to FIG. **7**D, at block **742** the system generates a purpose object (e.g., in response to a purpose sponsor user requesting to generate a new purpose). At block **744**, the system associates a data asset object with the purpose object in response to approval of a data access request (which data access request may be generated in response to a request from the purpose sponsor user, and may be approved by a data asset owner user associated with the data asset associated with the data asset object). At block **746**, the system stores information associated with the data access request as a data access request object. At block **748**, the system associates an analyst user object with the purpose object in response to approval of a purpose access request (which purpose access request may be generated in response to a request from an analyst user associated with the analyst user object, and may be approved by the purpose sponsor user associated with the purpose object). At block **750**, the system stores information associated with the purpose access request as a purpose access request object. At block **752**, the system grants the analyst user associated with the user object access to the data asset associated with the data asset object when the analyst user indicates a purpose associated with the purpose object.

[0142] According to various implementations, the granting of access may be based on: (1) the association between the data asset object and the purpose object, and (2) the association between the user object and the purpose object. According to various implementations, a basis of the analyst user's access to the data asset may be auditable via at least the purpose access request, including metadata associated with the purpose access request. Further, according to various implementations, the data access request may be approved by a data asset owner user associated with the data asset object, the purpose access request may be approved by a purpose sponsor user associated with the purpose object, and the analyst user, the data asset owner user, and the purpose sponsor user are different persons. Further, according to various implementations, the system may enable users to configure various access requests to be automatically approved.

[0143] Advantageously, via the system purpose sponsor users may activate, modify, and deactivate purposes, thereby efficiently managing access of data from a purpose-based perspective.

IX. Example Interactive Graphical User Interfaces

[0144] FIGS. **9**A-**9**C, **10**A-**10**F, **11**A-**11**B, **12**A-**12**F, **13**A-**13**E, and **14**A-**14**K illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces of the system, according to various embodiments. The examples user interfaces are provided for illustrative purposes to show various functionalities of the system. In other implementations, the interactive graphical user interfaces may include more or fewer elements, may be arranged differently, and/or may be combined or divided. As mentioned above, the various example interactive graphical user interfaces may be generated/provided by the access service **313** of the access management system **110**, and/or another service or module of the system.

[0145] FIGS. **9**A-**9**C illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to an analyst user, among others, according to one or more embodiments. Referring to FIG. **9**A, a user interface **902** includes a listing of purposes **904**. The user interface shows, for each of the listed purposes, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties of the associated purpose objects) including title, description, sponsor (e.g., associated purpose sponsor user), expiry timestamp, and purpose identifier ("Purpose ID"). Via the user interface **902**, the analyst user may search for and/or filter the various purposes via filter/search tools **906**. The listed purposes **904** may include purposes for which the analyst user has been approved, and/or any other purposes available for the analyst user to request access. In an

implementation the system may indicate statuses of any purpose access requests submitted by the analyst user for any of the listed purposes.

[0146] Referring to FIG. **9**B, a user interface **912** follows the user interface **902**. In user interface **912**, the analyst user has selected one of the listed purposes **914**. Details related to the selected purpose are then displayed in the user interface in response to the analyst user's selection. The details (which may be found from the metadata of the related purpose object) include, in section **916**, the title of the purpose, in section **922** a detailed description of the purpose, in section **924** other details, and in section **926**, any data assets associated with or linked to the purpose. In the example user interface **912**, four data assets are shown as linked to the purpose. Using button **920**, the analyst user may select to review details related to the purpose in a different tab, in additional detail. Using button **918**, the analyst user may request access to the purpose (e.g., causing the system to generate a purpose access request (and associated purpose access request object). Using buttons **917**, the analyst user may view additional information related to administration of the purpose, and approval history related to the purpose.

[0147] Referring to FIG. **9**C, a purpose access request user interface **930** is shown in response to the analyst user selecting button **918** from user interface **912**. In the purpose access request user interface **930**, the analyst user can select an access type, and provide a justification. The provided information can be added, as metadata, to a purpose access request object that may be generated when the analyst user selects the submit button. The selection of an access type can be used by the system to determine privileges/permissions/authorizations of the analyst user with respect to the data assets available in the purpose, if the user is granted access to the purpose.

[0148] FIGS. **10**A-**10**F illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a purpose sponsor user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments. Referring to FIG. **10**A, a user interface **1002** includes a listing of purpose access requests **1004**. The listed purpose access requests **1004** include requests that have been directed to the logged in purpose sponsor user due to the purpose sponsor user being responsible for the purpose associated with the requests. The user interface shows, for each of the listed requests, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties of the associated purpose access request objects) including access type, request justification, status, decision purpose, etc. Via the sidebar, the purpose sponsor user may filter and search the various requests.

[0149] Referring to FIG. **10**B, a user interface **1012** follows the user interface **1002**. In user interface **1012**, the purpose sponsor user has selected one of the listed purpose access requests **1014**. Details related to the selected request are then displayed in the user interface in response to the purpose sponsor user's selection. The details (which may be found from the metadata of the related purpose access request object) include, in section **1016**, the title of the request (including an indication of the associated purpose), in section **1020** a listing of an event history of the request (e.g., for each event, a user associated with the event and a listing of properties of the request object at the time), in section **1022** an indication of other objects linked to the request (e.g., the associated purpose object, and the associated analyst user object), and in section **1024**, a listing of current properties of the request (e.g., including a decision maker, a justification, a status, etc.). Using buttons **1018**, the purpose sponsor user may view comments related to the request. Using button **1026**, the purpose sponsor user may approve the request (e.g., after reviewing the details of the request), or may deny the request. Referring the FIG. **10**C, a user interface **1032** is shown in response to the purpose sponsor user selecting the comments button **1018**. Via the user interface **1032**, the purpose sponsor user can add comments to the request, which are stored with the purpose access request object. Additionally, the purpose sponsor user can attach files (e.g., emails or other documents) to provide additional context associated with the request, which are also stored with the purpose access request object. Thus, a contextual history of the request can be captured with the request object.

[0150] Referring to FIG. **10**D, in an example the purpose sponsor user selects to deny the request, and the user interface **1042** is shown in response. The purpose sponsor user may provide a reason for the decision, and may select the submit button. Referring the FIG. **10**E, after the request is denied, user interface **1052** shows that the history **1054** of the request is updated to reflect the denial event, and metadata of the purpose access request object changed as a result. Advantageously, the history **1054** of the request indicates whether or not the request was historically denied, meaning whether this request or any similar request (e.g., by the same analyst user and for the same or a similar purpose) was previously denied. Such information may be helpful to the purpose sponsor user for determining whether or not to grant the analyst user access to the purpose.

[0151] Referring to FIG. **10**F, user interface **1062** shows a more detailed view of the section **1022** from the user interface **1012** of FIG. **10**B. In the example more detailed view **1062**, the user can expand the various linked objects to see further linked objects. For example, the linked analyst user object **1064** has been expanded to show a purpose object linked to the analyst user object (for which the analyst user has been approved), and other purpose access request objects linked to the analyst user object. Advantageously, via this section of the user interface, the purpose sponsor user can investigate linked objects to help make a determination whether or not to approve or deny the request. Additionally, via this section of the user interface the user can select any of the listed objects to view of more detailed view of the select object (e.g., detailed view of a purpose object as shown in FIG. **13**D and described below).

[0152] FIGS. **11**A-**11**B illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a purpose sponsor user and/or a data asset owner user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments. Referring to FIG. **11**A, a user interface **1102** includes a detailed view of an analyst user object. The view includes metadata associated with the analyst user object, and indications of any objects linked to the analyst user object (which may be expanded to view further sub-linked objects, as described above). Similar user interfaces may be provided for other types of users of the system. In general, the user interface **1102** may be useful for a purpose sponsor user and/or a data asset owner user to review purpose access requests and/or data access requests and make decisions to approve or deny. The reviewing user can further select to view of a graph view of linked objects, as shown in user interface **1112** of FIG. **11**B. As shown in

user interface **1112**, a graph view section **1114** includes visual indications (e.g., graphical nodes or icons) of the various linked objects, with links represented by graphical connectors. The user may select any of the objects in the graph view to view details (e.g., properties) associated with the selected object in the sidebar **1116**. The user may also interact with the graph view and the displayed objects via moving, scrolling, zooming, etc. As shown in the example graph view section **1114**, the analyst user object **1120** is linked to two purpose access request objects **1122** and **1124**. An indication of status of the request can be indicated on the link. The purpose access request objects **1122** and **1124** are linked to respective purpose objects **1126** and **1128**. Each of those is further linked to related objects. For example, purpose object **1126** is linked to data asset object **1118** (in the example, data asset object **1118** is selected and detailed information is shown in the sidebar **1116**), which is further linked to a data source **1130**. Purpose object **1128** is linked to data asset objects **1132** and **1134**, among other objects, and data asset objects **1132** and **1134** are linked to respective data sources **1138** and **1136**. Via the graph view of the user interface, a purpose sponsor user and/or a data asset owner user can investigate linked objects to help make a determination whether or not to approve or deny various requests. Additionally, such user interfaces can enable a user to quickly determine all purposes that have access to a certain data asset, and all users that have access to those purposes. Such user interfaces can further indicate all requests associated with those purposes, assets, and users, and the user interface can color code those requests to indicate whether such requests were approved or denied, for example.

[0153] FIGS. **12**A-**12**F illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a purpose sponsor, among others, according to one or more embodiments. Referring to FIG. **12**A, a user interface **1202** includes a listing of purposes **1204** that are managed by a currently logged in purpose sponsor user. The user interface shows, for each of the listed purposes, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties of the associated purpose objects) including title, description, sponsor (e.g., associated purpose sponsor user), expiry timestamp, purpose identifier ("Purpose ID"), etc.

[0154] Referring to FIG. **12**B, a user interface **1212** follows the user interface **1202**. In user interface **1212**, the purpose sponsor user has selected one of the listed purposes **1204**. Details related to the selected purpose are then displayed in the user interface in response to the purpose sponsor user's selection. The user interface **1212** is similar to the purpose details shown in the user interface **912** of FIG. **9**B, and the user interface **1212** may be shown in response to the user's selection of button **920** of the user interface **912**. The details of the purpose object shown in user interface **1212** (which may be found from the metadata of the related purpose object) include, in section **1214**, various details related to the purpose, and in section **1216**, a listing of any data assets associated with or linked to the purpose. Using button **1218**, the purpose sponsor user may add a purpose lead to the purpose (e.g., add a delegate or administrator to act on the purpose sponsor's behalf for the purpose). Using button **1220**, the purpose sponsor user may update an expiry date associated with the purpose. The expiry date may be stored as metadata with the purpose object, and may cause the purpose to expire as of a particular date, and/or after a period of time. Upon or close to expiry of the purpose, the purpose sponsor user is prompted to review the purpose and either extend the expiry date, or allow the purpose to expire. Advantageously, the system may use expiration of purposes to ensure the purposes (and related data) do not become stale or get forgotten or lost in the system. Further, frequent reminders to users regarding the various purposes in the system may avoid duplication of similar purposes, and reconsideration of scope of data granted access in each purpose, or review of analyst users granted access in each purpose.

[0155] Referring to FIG. **12**C, a user interface **1232** follows the user interface **1212** and in response to the purpose sponsor user selecting the "add data assets" button in the user interface **1212**. The purpose sponsor user may use the button to create requests to add additional data assets to the selected purpose. In user interface **1232**, the purpose sponsor user may view a listing **1234** of available data assets, and may scroll through the list or filter the list. After selecting one or more data assets, the purpose sponsor user may select the button **1236**, which causes the system to generate one or more data access request objects (e.g., depending on the number of data assets selected; in an implementation a separate data access request object is created for each selected data asset). Referring to FIG. **12**D, user interface **1242** enables the purpose sponsor to edit and submit a data access request object, including specifying the data asset, the purpose, and a justification. In various implementations, and as mentioned above, justifications may be required of users when creating various kinds of requests, such that a history of data access and associated reasons may be audited.

[0156] Referring to FIG. **12**E, a user interface **1252** follows the user interface **1202** of FIG. **12**A and in response to the purpose sponsor user selecting the "new purpose" button in the user interface **1202**. The purpose sponsor user may use the button to create a new purpose. User interface **1252** enables the purpose sponsor user to edit and create a purpose request object, including specifying the purpose name, description, expiry date, purpose sponsor, visibility, etc. In some embodiments, user interface **1252** may also be used by governance administrator users to create new purposes.

[0157] Referring to FIG. **12**F, a user interface **1262** follows the user interface **1212** and in response to the purpose sponsor user selecting the "manage scope options" button in the user interface **1212** of FIG. **12**B. User interface **1262** of FIG. **12**F enables the purpose sponsor user to review and edit access scope options for the purpose, including, for example, options based on geography (e.g., "east", "national", "north", "south", "west"), sub-categories within an organization, and/or the like. Such "scope" options may associate a particular data scope with a purpose. Thereafter, when a data asset is associated with the purpose, the associated data scope may automatically be applied to the data asset. When a scope is applied to a data asset, automatic filtering may be applied to the data assets. Such filtering may include, for example, limiting types of data, or limiting to certain columns or rows. In the example of a geographic scope, the data asset may be filtered to only include data items associated with the associated geographic scope. Other types of scoping and/or data filtering may be applied to purposes and/or data assets also. In some embodiments, a purpose sponsor user may by default be authorized to apply any scope options to a purpose. Further, in some embodiments, the system may limit a particular purpose sponsor

user to only being authorized to apply certain scope options to a purpose or to approve purpose access requests for purposes of a certain scope.

[0158] FIGS. **13**A-**13**E illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a data asset owner user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments. Referring to FIG. **13**A, a user interface **1302** includes a listing of data assets **1304** that are managed by the currently logged in data asset owner user. The user interface shows, for each of the listed data assets, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties of the associated data asset objects) including title, data asset identifier ("Data Asset ID"), data protection considerations, granularity of data, etc.

[0159] Referring to FIG. **13**B, a user interface **1312** includes a listing of data access requests **1314**. The listed data access requests **1314** include requests that have been directed to the logged in data asset owner user due to the data asset owner user being responsible for the data asset associated with the requests. The user interface shows, for each of the listed requests, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties of the associated data access request objects) including purpose, requestor, request justification, status, etc. Via the sidebar, the data asset owner user may filter and search the various requests.

[0160] Referring to FIG. **13**C, a user interface **1322** follows the user interface **1312**. In user interface **1312**, the data asset owner user has selected one of the listed data access requests **1314**. Details related to the selected request are then displayed in the user interface in response to the data asset owner user's selection. The details (which may be found from the metadata of the related data access request object) include, in a top portion of the user interface, the title of the request (including an indication of the associated purpose), in section **1326** a listing of an event history of the request (e.g., for each event, a user associated with the event and a listing of properties of the request object at the time), in section **1328** an indication of other objects linked to the request (e.g., the associated purpose object, the associated purpose sponsor object, and other related data asset objects), and in section **1330**, a listing of current properties of the request (e.g., including a decision maker, a justification, a status, etc.). Using buttons **1324**, the data asset owner user may view or add comments related to the request (e.g., in a similar fashion to the addition of comments and/or attachments as described above in reference to FIG. **10**C). Using buttons **1332**, the data asset owner user may approve the request (e.g., after reviewing the details of the request), or may deny the request. Section **1328** of the user interface **1322** may be expanded similarly to the functionality described above in reference to FIG. **10**F.

[0161] Referring to FIG. **13**E, a user interface **1352** follows the user interface **1312**. In user interface **1312**, the data asset owner user has selected one of the listed data access requests **1314**. Details related to the selected request are then displayed in the user interface **1352** in response to the data asset owner user's selection. The details (which may be found from the metadata of the related data access request object) may include, in a top portion of the user interface, the title of the request, the data asset and purpose associated with the request, the analyst user making the request, the status of the request, a justification for approval or denial of the request, and a justification for the request. The bottom portion **1354** of the user interface includes data minimization or filtering details. Portion **1354** includes a listing of columns **1356** of the data asset associated with the data access request. The data asset owner user may select one or more columns by selecting the checkbox next to each column. If the data access request is approved, any unselected columns may be filtered from the data asset when it is added to the applicable purpose. In some embodiments, some columns may be pre-selected according to a default data minimization or filtering rule, such as a scope (e.g., a scope associated with the purpose related to the data access request). Furthermore, user interface portion **1354** includes further row-based filtering options **1358**. The data asset owner user may edit options **1358** to apply data minimization or filtering to the rows of the data asset. As with the column-based data minimization or filtering, the row-based data minimization or filtering may be pre-selected according to a default data minimization or filtering rule, such as a scope (e.g., a scope associated with the purpose related to the data access request). Other types of data minimization or filtering may similarly be applied to data assets associated with data access requests, purposes, and/or the like. If the data asset access request is approved, any unselected rows may be filtered from the data asset when it is added to the applicable purpose. Using button **1360**, the data asset owner user may save changes made to the filtering of rows and columns.

[0162] User interfaces **1352** (described in FIG. **13**E above) and **1322** (described in FIG. **13**C above) may be utilized interchangeably. Furthermore, any or all of the elements found in either user interface **1352** or user interface **1322** may be combined or used interchangeably, or any other elements related to properties of the selected data access request may be included. In various implementations, user interfaces similar to those of FIGS. **13**C and **13**E may be provided for purpose access requests, or other similar data objects of the system.

[0163] Advantageously, the data asset owner user may review other data assets associated with the purpose, and may thereby evaluate the effect of joining the current data asset with the existing data assets in the purpose. For example, the data asset owner user may determine that joining the current data asset with the existing data assets may have the effect of de-anonymizing pseudo-anonymized data in one of data assets. Thus, the data asset owner user may decide to deny the request.

[0164] Also advantageously, the user interface **1322** can include a history of the request in section **1326**, which may be updated as a result of various events (similar to functionality described above in reference to FIG. **10**E.

[0165] In the user interface **1322**, the data asset owner user may select various ones of the listed objects in **1328** to view details related to the object. For example, the data asset owner user may select purpose object **1334** to cause the **1342** of FIG. **13**D to be displayed showing details regarding the selected purpose object. User interface **1342** is similar to the user interface **912** of FIG. **9**B.

[0166] FIGS. **14**A-**14**K illustrate example interactive graphical user interfaces related to a governance administrator user, among other users, according to one or more embodiments. Referring to FIG. **14**A, a user interface **1402** includes a listing of purposes **1404** that are the most used purposes within an organization, and a listing of data assets **1406** that are the most used data assets within an organization.

[0167] Referring to FIG. **14**B, a user interface **1412** follows the user interface **1402** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting the "throughput explorer" button in the user interface **1402**. User interface **1412** includes a chart graphic **1414** showing statistics on the approval status of various user requests to access purposes, a chart graphic **1416** showing statistics on the approval rates of purpose requests over time, and a listing of purposes **1418** with additional approval statistics including the average days to decision for approval/denial of purpose access requests and the associated rejection rates. Other statistical information may also be provided by the system in the user interface. The information shown in the user interface may be determined by the system by aggregating data and metadata associated with various purpose access request objects. Similar user interfaces may be provided for data access requests. The user of user interface **1412** may drill down into specific request objects and/or groups or request objects to further analyze the statistical information. Using these interfaces, the system advantageously enables a user to evaluate possible bottlenecks or issues with the approval processes of the system.

[0168] Referring to FIG. **14**C, a user interface **1422** follows the user interface **1412** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting a purpose in list **1418** (and/or via other drill downs in the user interface **1412**). The user interface **1422** includes details associated with the selected purpose (including, e.g., various information associated with the applicable purpose object), and a listing of alerts **1424** associated with the selected purpose. Alerts may be generated by the system based on various criteria, as further explained herein. Furthermore, alerts may be configured to require some action by a user before performing an action. For example, an alert may be configured to stop an analyst user from accessing a data asset until an alert is acknowledged and/or approved. In some embodiments, the system may automatically generate alerts based on certain criteria; for example, if a certain data asset access request is routinely being denied, the system may automatically generate an alert with a suggestion to create a derived data asset.

[0169] Referring to FIG. **14**D, a user interface **1432** follows the user interface **1422** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting an alert from list **1424**. The user interface **1432** includes a list of suggestions **1434** regarding the purpose with respect to the selected alert, and a list of recent purpose access requests associated with the purpose **1436**. The user interface shows, for each of the listed purpose access requests, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties and/or associations of the associated purpose access request objects) including title, approval status, a justification for the request, a justification for the decision made regarding approval or denial of the request, etc. Advantageously, the data provided by the system in connection with the alert enables a user to quickly understand the basis of the alert, and determine ways to resolve or mitigate any negative effects represented by the alert.

[0170] Referring to FIG. **14**E, a user interface **1442** follows the user interface **1402** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting the "audit explorer" button in the user interface **1402**. User interface **1442** includes statistics on active purposes, data assets, and users **1444**, a graphic showing statistics on purpose usage **1446**, and a graphic showing statistics on data asset usage **1448**. Advantageously, the data provided by the system in connection with these graphics may enable a user to quickly identify notable trends in data asset usage across an organization.

[0171] Referring to FIG. **14**F, a user interface **1452** follows the user interface **1442** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting the "data access exploration" tab in the user interface **1442**. User interface **1452** includes a dropdown menu **1454** that enables the governance administrator user to select a specific data asset, a listing of purposes **1456** approved to use the selected data asset, and a listing of analyst users **1457** approved to access purposes that include the selected data asset. The user interface shows, for each of the listed purposes, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties and/or associations of the associated purpose, data asset, or data access request objects) including title, a justification for the associated data asset access request for the selected data asset, a justification for approval of associated data asset access request for the selected data asset, a timestamp of when the associated data asset access request was approved, etc. The user interface further shows, for each of the listed analyst users, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties and/or associations of the associated purpose, data asset, data access request, or user objects) including name, the associated purpose through which the user has access to the selected data asset, a justification for the associated purpose access request purpose through which the user has access to the selected data asset, a justification for the approval of the associated purpose access request purpose through which the user has access to the selected data asset, a timestamp of when the associated purpose access request was approved, etc. Advantageously, user interface **1452** may enable a user to quickly identify and review recently approved purpose access requests and data asset access requests associated with a specific data asset.

[0172] Referring to FIG. **14**G, a user interface **1462** follows the user interface **1442** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting the "user access explorer" tab in the user interface **1442**. User interface **1462** includes a dropdown menu **1464** that enables the governance administrator user to select or search for a specific analyst user, a listing of purposes **1466** that the selected analyst user is approved to access, and a listing of data assets **1468** that the selected analyst user is approved to access. The user interface shows, for each of the listed purposes, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties and/or associations of the associated objects) including title, a justification for the associated purpose access request for the selected analyst user, a justification for approval of associated purpose access request for the selected analyst user, a timestamp of when the associated purpose was, etc. The user interface further shows, for each of the listed data asset, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties and/or associations of the associated objects) including title, the associated purpose through which the selected analyst user has access to the data asset, a justification for the associated purpose access request purpose through which the selected analyst user has access to the data asset, a justification for the approval of the associated purpose access request purpose through which the selected analyst user has access to the data asset, a timestamp of when the associated purpose access request was approved, etc. Advantageously, user interface **1462** may enable a user to review an analyst user's access to purposes and data assets.

[0173] Referring to FIG. **14**H, a user interface **1472** follows the user interface **1402** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting the "governance rails application" button in the user interface **1402**. User interface **1472** includes a listing of purposes **1474**. The user interface shows, for each of the listed purposes, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties of the associated purpose objects) including purpose title, purpose tags, purpose description, purpose sponsor user, etc. User interface **1472** also includes a sidebar **1476** that enables the governance administrator user to filter the list of purposes based on various metadata details, such as purpose tag or purpose type. Advantageously, user interface **1472** may enable a user to quickly search through and identify existing purposes by purpose tag or purpose type.

[0174] Referring to FIG. **14**I, a user interface **1482** follows the user interface **1472** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting one or more purposes from listing **1474** and selecting the "add tags" button in the user interface **1472**. The governance administrator user may use the button to add tags to the selected purpose. For example, in various implementations, a specific purpose may be tagged as "high risk." User interface **1482** enables the governance administrator user to edit a purpose object, including specifying one or more tags to add as properties of the purpose object. Tags added to a purpose may advantageously enable the efficient application of rules to object metadata to generate alerts, as further described herein.

[0175] Referring to FIG. **14**J, a user interface **1492** follows the user interface **1472** and in response to the governance administrator user selecting the "rules" tab in the user interface **1472**. The governance administrator user may use the tab to create and edit rules governing the system and based on which the system may generate alerts. In various implementations, such rules may act as technical safeguards that ensure that an organization is complying with internal policies or legal imperatives. User interface **1492** enables the governance administrator user to create or edit a rule, including specifying one or more conditions **1494** that trigger the rule, and specifying one or more actions **1496** for the system to take if the aforementioned conditions are satisfied. For example, in the example illustrated by FIG. **14**J, the governance administrator user is creating a rule for data access requests; however, the governance administrator user may also create rules for any object type described herein. The governance administrator user may specify conditions that trigger the rule; in the example illustrated by FIG. **14**J, the governance administrator user has designated two conditions that must both be satisfied: the purpose associated with the data access request has been tagged as high risk and the data asset associated with the data access request has been tagged as an "AI" data asset. Further, the governance administrator user may specify actions for the system to take if the conditions are satisfied. For example, in the example illustrated in FIG. **14**J, the governance administrator user has designated that when both conditions are met for a data asset access request, the system will create a data asset request alert. Alerts conditions may be applied as alternatives (e.g., "or") in addition to "and", in any combination. Similar alerts may be specified and applied by the system to purpose access request objects, and the like. The system displays alerts to appropriate users (e.g., data asset owners, purpose sponsors, and/or governance users) so that the users may take action to, e.g., prevent sharing certain types of data, cautiously consider certain types of requests, and/or the like.

[0176] Referring to FIG. **14**K, a user interface **1498** enables the governance administrator user to view and compare multiple users' access permissions. The user interface shows and compares, for each user, various metadata details (e.g., as may be included in properties of the associated user objects) including name, associated purpose objects that the user has access to, etc. Such information may advantageously allow a user to quickly determine when certain analyst user's access permissions are incorrect, or beyond the scope of their positions. Such information may also advantageously enable onboarding of new users to have the same access permissions as another user. In some embodiments, user interface **1498** may further advantageously enable a governance administrator user to immediately approve, for a first analyst user, access to some or all of the permissions that a second analyst user has access to.

X. Additional Implementation Details and Embodiments

[0177] In an implementation the system (e.g., one or more aspects of the access management system **110**, the data management system **150**, and/or the like) may comprise, or be implemented in, a "virtual computing environment". As used herein, the term "virtual computing environment" should be construed broadly to include, for example, computer readable program instructions executed by one or more processors (e.g., as described in the example of FIG. **8**) to implement one or more aspects of the modules and/or functionality described herein. Further, in this implementation, one or more services/modules/engines/etc. of the system may be understood as comprising one or more rules engines of the virtual computing environment that, in response to inputs received by the virtual computing environment, execute rules and/or other program instructions to modify operation of the virtual computing environment. For example, a request received from the user computing device **301** may be understood as modifying operation of the virtual computing environment to cause the request access to a resource from the system. Such functionality may comprise a modification of the operation of the virtual computing environment in response to inputs and according to various rules. Other functionality implemented by the virtual computing environment (as described throughout this disclosure) may further comprise modifications of the operation of the virtual computing environment, for example, the operation of the virtual computing environment may change depending on the information gathered by the system. Initial operation of the virtual computing environment may be understood as an establishment of the virtual computing environment. In some implementations the virtual computing environment may comprise one or more virtual machines, containers, and/or other types of emulations of computing systems or environments. In some implementations the virtual computing environment may comprise a hosted computing environment that includes a collection of physical computing resources that may be remotely accessible and may be rapidly provisioned as needed (commonly referred to as "cloud" computing environment).

[0178] Implementing one or more aspects of the system as a virtual computing environment may advantageously enable executing different aspects or modules of the system

on different computing devices or processors, which may increase the scalability of the system. Implementing one or more aspects of the system as a virtual computing environment may further advantageously enable sandboxing various aspects, data, or services/modules of the system from one another, which may increase security of the system by preventing, e.g., malicious intrusion into the system from spreading. Implementing one or more aspects of the system as a virtual computing environment may further advantageously enable parallel execution of various aspects or modules of the system, which may increase the scalability of the system. Implementing one or more aspects of the system as a virtual computing environment may further advantageously enable rapid provisioning (or de-provisioning) of computing resources to the system, which may increase scalability of the system by, e.g., expanding computing resources available to the system or duplicating operation of the system on multiple computing resources. For example, the system may be used by thousands, hundreds of thousands, or even millions of users simultaneously, and many megabytes, gigabytes, or terabytes (or more) of data may be transferred or processed by the system, and scalability of the system may enable such operation in an efficient and/or uninterrupted manner.

[0179] Various embodiments of the present disclosure may be a system, a method, and/or a computer program product at any possible technical detail level of integration. The computer program product may include a computer readable storage medium (or mediums) having computer readable program instructions thereon for causing a processor to carry out aspects of the present disclosure.

[0180] For example, the functionality described herein may be performed as software instructions are executed by, and/or in response to software instructions being executed by, one or more hardware processors and/or any other suitable computing devices. The software instructions and/or other executable code may be read from a computer readable storage medium (or mediums). Computer readable storage mediums may also be referred to herein as computer readable storage or computer readable storage devices.

[0181] The computer readable storage medium can be a tangible device that can retain and store data and/or instructions for use by an instruction execution device. The computer readable storage medium may be, for example, but is not limited to, an electronic storage device (including any volatile and/or non-volatile electronic storage devices), a magnetic storage device, an optical storage device, an electromagnetic storage device, a semiconductor storage device, or any suitable combination of the foregoing. A non-exhaustive list of more specific examples of the computer readable storage medium includes the following: a portable computer diskette, a hard disk, a solid state drive, a random access memory (RAM), a read-only memory (ROM), an erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM or Flash memory), a static random access memory (SRAM), a portable compact disc read-only memory (CD-ROM), a digital versatile disk (DVD), a memory stick, a floppy disk, a mechanically encoded device such as punch-cards or raised structures in a groove having instructions recorded thereon, and any suitable combination of the foregoing. A computer readable storage medium, as used herein, is not to be construed as being transitory signals per se, such as radio waves or other freely propagating electromagnetic waves, electromagnetic waves propagating through a waveguide or other transmission media (e.g., light pulses passing through a fiber-optic cable), or electrical signals transmitted through a wire.

[0182] Computer readable program instructions described herein can be downloaded to respective computing/processing devices from a computer readable storage medium or to an external computer or external storage device via a network, for example, the Internet, a local area network, a wide area network and/or a wireless network. The network may comprise copper transmission cables, optical transmission fibers, wireless transmission, routers, firewalls, switches, gateway computers, and/or edge servers. A network adapter card or network interface in each computing/processing device receives computer readable program instructions from the network and forwards the computer readable program instructions for storage in a computer readable storage medium within the respective computing/processing device.

[0183] Computer readable program instructions (as also referred to herein as, for example, "code," "instructions," "module," "application," "software application," and/or the like) for carrying out operations of the present disclosure may be assembler instructions, instruction-set-architecture (ISA) instructions, machine instructions, machine dependent instructions, microcode, firmware instructions, state-setting data, configuration data for integrated circuitry, or either source code or object code written in any combination of one or more programming languages, including an object oriented programming language such as Smalltalk, C++, or the like, and procedural programming languages, such as the "C" programming language or similar programming languages. Computer readable program instructions may be callable from other instructions or from itself, and/or may be invoked in response to detected events or interrupts. Computer readable program instructions configured for execution on computing devices may be provided on a computer readable storage medium, and/or as a digital download (and may be originally stored in a compressed or installable format that requires installation, decompression or decryption prior to execution) that may then be stored on a computer readable storage medium. Such computer readable program instructions may be stored, partially or fully, on a memory device (e.g., a computer readable storage medium) of the executing computing device, for execution by the computing device. The computer readable program instructions may execute entirely on a user's computer (e.g., the executing computing device), partly on the user's computer, as a stand-alone software package, partly on the user's computer and partly on a remote computer or entirely on the remote computer or server. In the latter scenario, the remote computer may be connected to the user's computer through any type of network, including a local area network (LAN) or a wide area network (WAN), or the connection may be made to an external computer (for example, through the Internet using an Internet Service Provider). In some embodiments, electronic circuitry including, for example, programmable logic circuitry, field-programmable gate arrays (FPGA), or programmable logic arrays (PLA) may execute the computer readable program instructions by utilizing state information of the computer readable program instructions to personalize the electronic circuitry, in order to perform aspects of the present disclosure.

[0184] Aspects of the present disclosure are described herein with reference to flowchart illustrations and/or block

diagrams of methods, apparatus (systems), and computer program products according to embodiments of the disclosure. It will be understood that each block of the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, and combinations of blocks in the flowchart illustrations and/or block diagrams, can be implemented by computer readable program instructions.

[0185] These computer readable program instructions may be provided to a processor of a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or other programmable data processing apparatus to produce a machine, such that the instructions, which execute via the processor of the computer or other programmable data processing apparatus, create means for implementing the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks. These computer readable program instructions may also be stored in a computer readable storage medium that can direct a computer, a programmable data processing apparatus, and/or other devices to function in a particular manner, such that the computer readable storage medium having instructions stored therein comprises an article of manufacture including instructions which implement aspects of the function/act specified in the flowchart(s) and/or block diagram(s) block or blocks.

[0186] The computer readable program instructions may also be loaded onto a computer, other programmable data processing apparatus, or other device to cause a series of operational steps to be performed on the computer, other programmable apparatus or other device to produce a computer implemented process, such that the instructions which execute on the computer, other programmable apparatus, or other device implement the functions/acts specified in the flowchart and/or block diagram block or blocks. For example, the instructions may initially be carried on a magnetic disk or solid state drive of a remote computer. The remote computer may load the instructions and/or modules into its dynamic memory and send the instructions over a telephone, cable, or optical line using a modem. A modem local to a server computing system may receive the data on the telephone/cable/optical line and use a converter device including the appropriate circuitry to place the data on a bus. The bus may carry the data to a memory, from which a processor may retrieve and execute the instructions. The instructions received by the memory may optionally be stored on a storage device (e.g., a solid state drive) either before or after execution by the computer processor.

[0187] The flowchart and block diagrams in the Figures illustrate the architecture, functionality, and operation of possible implementations of systems, methods, and computer program products according to various embodiments of the present disclosure. In this regard, each block in the flowchart or block diagrams may represent a service, module, segment, or portion of instructions, which comprises one or more executable instructions for implementing the specified logical function(s). In some alternative implementations, the functions noted in the blocks may occur out of the order noted in the Figures. For example, two blocks shown in succession may, in fact, be executed substantially concurrently, or the blocks may sometimes be executed in the reverse order, depending upon the functionality involved. In addition, certain blocks may be omitted in some implementations. The methods and processes described herein are also not limited to any particular sequence, and the blocks or states relating thereto can be performed in other sequences that are appropriate.

[0188] It will also be noted that each block of the block diagrams and/or flowchart illustration, and combinations of blocks in the block diagrams and/or flowchart illustration, can be implemented by special purpose hardware-based systems that perform the specified functions or acts or carry out combinations of special purpose hardware and computer instructions. For example, any of the processes, methods, algorithms, elements, blocks, applications, or other functionality (or portions of functionality) described in the preceding sections may be embodied in, and/or fully or partially automated via, electronic hardware such application-specific processors (e.g., application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs)), programmable processors (e.g., field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs)), application-specific circuitry, and/or the like (any of which may also combine custom hard-wired logic, logic circuits, ASICs, FPGAs, etc. with custom programming/execution of software instructions to accomplish the techniques).

[0189] Any of the above-mentioned processors, and/or devices incorporating any of the above-mentioned processors, may be referred to herein as, for example, "computers," "computer devices," "computing devices," "hardware computing devices," "hardware processors," "processing units," and/or the like. Computing devices of the above-embodiments may generally (but not necessarily) be controlled and/or coordinated by operating system software, such as Mac OS, IOS, Android, Chrome OS, Windows OS (e.g., Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7, Windows 8, Windows 10, Windows Server, etc.), Windows CE, Unix, Linux, SunOS, Solaris, Blackberry OS, VxWorks, or other suitable operating systems. In other embodiments, the computing devices may be controlled by a proprietary operating system. Conventional operating systems control and schedule computer processes for execution, perform memory management, provide file system, networking, I/O services, and provide a user interface functionality, such as a graphical user interface ("GUI"), among other things.

[0190] For example, FIG. **8** shows a block diagram that illustrates a computer system **800** upon which various embodiments may be implemented. Computer system **800** includes a bus **802** or other communication mechanism for communicating information, and a hardware processor, or multiple processors, **804** coupled with bus **802** for processing information. Hardware processor(s) **804** may be, for example, one or more general purpose microprocessors.

[0191] Computer system **800** also includes a main memory **806**, such as a random access memory (RAM), cache and/or other dynamic storage devices, coupled to bus **802** for storing information and instructions to be executed by processor **804**. Main memory **806** also may be used for storing temporary variables or other intermediate information during execution of instructions to be executed by processor **804**. Such instructions, when stored in storage media accessible to processor **804**, render computer system **800** into a special-purpose machine that is customized to perform the operations specified in the instructions.

[0192] Computer system **800** further includes a read only memory (ROM) **808** or other static storage device coupled to bus **802** for storing static information and instructions for processor **804**. A storage device **810**, such as a magnetic

disk, optical disk, or USB thumb drive (Flash drive), etc., is provided and coupled to bus **802** for storing information and instructions.

[0193] Computer system **800** may be coupled via bus **802** to a display **812**, such as a cathode ray tube (CRT) or LCD display (or touch screen), for displaying information to a computer user. An input device **814**, including alphanumeric and other keys, is coupled to bus **802** for communicating information and command selections to processor **804**. Another type of user input device is cursor control **816**, such as a mouse, a trackball, or cursor direction keys for communicating direction information and command selections to processor **804** and for controlling cursor movement on display **812**. This input device typically has two degrees of freedom in two axes, a first axis (e.g., x) and a second axis (e.g., y), that allows the device to specify positions in a plane. In some embodiments, the same direction information and command selections as cursor control may be implemented via receiving touches on a touch screen without a cursor.

[0194] Computing system **800** may include a user interface module to implement a GUI that may be stored in a mass storage device as computer executable program instructions that are executed by the computing device(s). Computer system **800** may further, as described below, implement the techniques described herein using customized hard-wired logic, one or more ASICs or FPGAs, firmware and/or program logic which in combination with the computer system causes or programs computer system **800** to be a special-purpose machine. According to one embodiment, the techniques herein are performed by computer system **800** in response to processor(s) **804** executing one or more sequences of one or more computer readable program instructions contained in main memory **806**. Such instructions may be read into main memory **806** from another storage medium, such as storage device **810**. Execution of the sequences of instructions contained in main memory **806** causes processor(s) **804** to perform the process steps described herein. In alternative embodiments, hard-wired circuitry may be used in place of or in combination with software instructions.

[0195] Various forms of computer readable storage media may be involved in carrying one or more sequences of one or more computer readable program instructions to processor **804** for execution. For example, the instructions may initially be carried on a magnetic disk or solid state drive of a remote computer. The remote computer can load the instructions into its dynamic memory and send the instructions over a telephone line using a modem. A modem local to computer system **800** can receive the data on the telephone line and use an infra-red transmitter to convert the data to an infra-red signal. An infra-red detector can receive the data carried in the infra-red signal and appropriate circuitry can place the data on bus **802**. Bus **802** carries the data to main memory **806**, from which processor **804** retrieves and executes the instructions. The instructions received by main memory **806** may optionally be stored on storage device **810** either before or after execution by processor **804**.

[0196] Computer system **800** also includes a communication interface **818** coupled to bus **802**. Communication interface **818** provides a two-way data communication coupling to a network link **820** that is connected to a local network **822**. For example, communication interface **818** may be an integrated services digital network (ISDN) card, cable modem, satellite modem, or a modem to provide a data communication connection to a corresponding type of telephone line. As another example, communication interface **818** may be a local area network (LAN) card to provide a data communication connection to a compatible LAN (or WAN component to communicated with a WAN). Wireless links may also be implemented. In any such implementation, communication interface **818** sends and receives electrical, electromagnetic or optical signals that carry digital data streams representing various types of information.

[0197] Network link **820** typically provides data communication through one or more networks to other data devices. For example, network link **820** may provide a connection through local network **822** to a host computer **824** or to data equipment operated by an Internet Service Provider (ISP) **826**. ISP **826** in turn provides data communication services through the world wide packet data communication network now commonly referred to as the "Internet" **828**. Local network **822** and Internet **828** both use electrical, electromagnetic or optical signals that carry digital data streams. The signals through the various networks and the signals on network link **820** and through communication interface **818**, which carry the digital data to and from computer system **800**, are example forms of transmission media.

[0198] Computer system **800** can send messages and receive data, including program code, through the network (s), network link **820** and communication interface **818**. In the Internet example, a server **830** might transmit a requested code for an application program through Internet **828**, ISP **826**, local network **822** and communication interface **818**.

[0199] The received code may be executed by processor **804** as it is received, and/or stored in storage device **810**, or other non-volatile storage for later execution.

[0200] As described above, in various embodiments certain functionality may be accessible by a user through a web-based viewer (such as a web browser), or other suitable software program). In such implementations, the user interface may be generated by a server computing system and transmitted to a web browser of the user (e.g., running on the user's computing system). Alternatively, data (e.g., user interface data) necessary for generating the user interface may be provided by the server computing system to the browser, where the user interface may be generated (e.g., the user interface data may be executed by a browser accessing a web service and may be configured to render the user interfaces based on the user interface data). The user may then interact with the user interface through the web-browser. User interfaces of certain implementations may be accessible through one or more dedicated software applications. In certain embodiments, one or more of the computing devices and/or systems of the disclosure may include mobile computing devices, and user interfaces may be accessible through such mobile computing devices (for example, smartphones and/or tablets).

[0201] Many variations and modifications may be made to the above-described embodiments, the elements of which are to be understood as being among other acceptable examples. All such modifications and variations are intended to be included herein within the scope of this disclosure. The foregoing description details certain embodiments. It will be appreciated, however, that no matter how detailed the foregoing appears in text, the systems and methods can be

practiced in many ways. As is also stated above, it should be noted that the use of particular terminology when describing certain features or aspects of the systems and methods should not be taken to imply that the terminology is being re-defined herein to be restricted to including any specific characteristics of the features or aspects of the systems and methods with which that terminology is associated.

[0202] Conditional language, such as, among others, "can," "could," "might," or "may," unless specifically stated otherwise, or otherwise understood within the context as used, is generally intended to convey that certain embodiments include, while other embodiments do not include, certain features, elements, and/or steps. Thus, such conditional language is not generally intended to imply that features, elements and/or steps are in any way required for one or more embodiments or that one or more embodiments necessarily include logic for deciding, with or without user input or prompting, whether these features, elements and/or steps are included or are to be performed in any particular embodiment.

[0203] The term "substantially" when used in conjunction with the term "real-time" forms a phrase that will be readily understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art. For example, it is readily understood that such language will include speeds in which no or little delay or waiting is discernible, or where such delay is sufficiently short so as not to be disruptive, irritating, or otherwise vexing to a user.

[0204] Conjunctive language such as the phrase "at least one of X, Y, and Z," or "at least one of X, Y, or Z," unless specifically stated otherwise, is to be understood with the context as used in general to convey that an item, term, etc. may be either X, Y, or Z, or a combination thereof. For example, the term "or" is used in its inclusive sense (and not in its exclusive sense) so that when used, for example, to connect a list of elements, the term "or" means one, some, or all of the elements in the list. Thus, such conjunctive language is not generally intended to imply that certain embodiments require at least one of X, at least one of Y, and at least one of Z to each be present.

[0205] The term "a" as used herein should be given an inclusive rather than exclusive interpretation. For example, unless specifically noted, the term "a" should not be understood to mean "exactly one" or "one and only one"; instead, the term "a" means "one or more" or "at least one," whether used in the claims or elsewhere in the specification and regardless of uses of quantifiers such as "at least one," "one or more," or "a plurality" elsewhere in the claims or specification.

[0206] The term "comprising" as used herein should be given an inclusive rather than exclusive interpretation. For example, a general purpose computer comprising one or more processors should not be interpreted as excluding other computer components, and may possibly include such components as memory, input/output devices, and/or network interfaces, among others.

[0207] While the above detailed description has shown, described, and pointed out novel features as applied to various embodiments, it may be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the devices or processes illustrated may be made without departing from the spirit of the disclosure. As may be recognized, certain embodiments of the inventions described herein may be embodied within a form that does not provide all of the features and benefits set forth herein, as some features may be used or practiced separately from others. The scope of certain inventions disclosed herein is indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

XI. Example Clauses

[0208] Examples of the implementations of the present disclosure can be described in view of the following example clauses. The features recited in the below example implementations can be combined with additional features disclosed herein. Furthermore, additional inventive combinations of features are disclosed herein, which are not specifically recited in the below example implementations, and which do not include the same features as the specific implementations below. For sake of brevity, the below example implementations do not identify every inventive aspect of this disclosure. The below example implementations are not intended to identify key features or essential features of any subject matter described herein. Any of the example clauses below, or any features of the example clauses, can be combined with any one or more other example clauses, or features of the example clauses or other features of the present disclosure.

[0209] Clause 1: A computer-implemented method for granting purpose-based access to electronic data assets, the computer-implemented method comprising, by one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: receiving, from a first user, a request to access data assets associated with a purpose object; in response to receiving the request from the first user: generating a purpose access request object including at least an identification of the first user and an identification of the purpose object; and providing an indication of the purpose access request object to a second user associated with the purpose object; receiving, from the second user, an approval of the request; and in response to receiving the approval of the request from the second user: updating the purpose access request object to include at least an indication of the approval of the request; and granting the first user access to data assets associated with the purpose object.

[0210] Clause 2: The computer-implemented method of Clause 1 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: receiving, from the second user, a second request to associate a data asset with the purpose object; in response to receiving the second request from the second user: generating a data access request object including at least an identification of the purpose object and an identification of a data asset object associated with the data asset; and providing an indication of the data access request object to a third user associated with the data asset object; receiving, from the third user, an approval of the second request; and in response to receiving the approval of the second request from the third user: updating the data access request object to include at least an indication of the approval of the second request; and associating the data asset object with the purpose object.

[0211] Clause 3: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 1-2, wherein the data asset is a derived data asset comprising a combination of at least two data assets, and wherein the computer-implemented further comprises, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: further in response to receiving the second

request from the second user: providing an indication of the data access request object to a fourth user associated with the derived data asset object and/or the second user, wherein the fourth user is also associated with another data asset object associated with at least one of the two data assets; receiving, from the fourth user and/or the second user, an approval of the second request; and in response to receiving the approval of the second request from both (1) a third user associated with the data asset object and (2) the second user and/or the fourth user: updating the data access request object to include at least an indication of the approval of the second request; and associating the derived data asset object with the purpose object.

[0212] Clause 4: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 2-3, wherein the data asset object is automatically filtered when associated with the purpose object.

[0213] Clause 5: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 2-4 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: granting the first user access to the data asset as a result of the data asset object being associated with the purpose object.

[0214] Clause 6: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 2-5 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: receiving an input from the second user requesting to view a graph view of objects associated with the first user; and in response to receiving the input: generating a graph view of objects associated with the first user, the graph view including graphical nodes indicative of objects and graphical connectors indicative of links between the objects, wherein the objects associated with the first user include: a user object associated with the first user, any purpose access request objects associated with the user object, any purpose objects associated with any of the purpose access request objects, any data access request objects associated with any of the purpose objects, and any data asset objects associated with any of the data access request objects.

[0215] Clause 7: The computer-implemented method of Clause 6, wherein: the purpose request object is linked to the user object, the purpose object is linked to the purpose request object, the data access request object is linked to the purpose object, and the data asset object is linked to the data access request object.

[0216] Clause 8: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 2-7, wherein: the purpose request object is linked to a user object associated with the first user, the purpose object is linked to the purpose request object, the data access request object is linked to the purpose object, and the data asset object is linked to the data access request object.

[0217] Clause 9: The computer-implemented method of Clause 8, wherein the data asset is associated with the purpose object by way of the purpose object being linked to the data access request object, and the data access request object being linked to the data asset object.

[0218] Clause 10: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 8-9, wherein the first user is associated with the purpose object by way of the purpose object being linked to the purpose access request object, and the purpose access request object being linked to the user object.

[0219] Clause 11: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 2-10, wherein the second user is required to provide a justification with the second request, and wherein the justification is included in the data access request object.

[0220] Clause 12: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 1-11, wherein the first user is required to provide a justification with the request, and wherein the justification is included in the purpose access request object.

[0221] Clause 13: The computer-implemented method of Clause 12 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: generating a report based at least in part on the purpose access request object and the justification provided by the first user.

[0222] Clause 14: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 12-13, wherein the purpose access request object is further associated with an access type provided by the first user, and wherein the access type affects permissions of the first user with respect to the data assets associated with the purpose object.

[0223] Clause 15: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 1-14 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: storing an ontology defining a plurality of object types and associated properties, and further defining relationships among the object types; wherein the objects types include at least: a user object type, a purpose access request object type, a purpose object type, a data access request object type, and a data asset object type; and wherein the user object type is not related to the data asset object type.

[0224] Clause 16: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 1-15 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: receiving, via a graphical user interface, specification of one or more alert conditions and one or more alert actions; applying the one or more alert conditions to the purpose access request object; and in response to at least one of the one or more alert conditions being satisfied, taking the one or more alert actions, including at least generating an alert, wherein the alert is reviewable along with related information by a user.

[0225] Clause 17: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 1-16 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: providing, via a user interface, a comparison of access permissions associated with the first user, with access permissions associated with another user, wherein the access permissions indicate associations of each of the users with any purpose objects and/or data asset objects.

[0226] Clause 18: A system comprising: a computer readable storage medium having program instructions embodied therewith; and one or more processors configured to execute the program instructions to cause the system to perform the computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 1-17.

[0227] Clause 19: A computer program product comprising a computer readable storage medium having program instructions embodied therewith, the program instructions executable by one or more processors to cause the one or more processors to perform the computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 1-17.

[0228] Clause 20: A computer-implemented method for granting purpose-based access to electronic data assets, the computer-implemented method comprising, by one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: generating a purpose object; associating a data asset object with the purpose object in response to approval of a data access request; associating a user object with the purpose object in response to approval of a purpose access request; and granting a user associated with the user object access to a

data asset associated with the data asset object when the user indicates a purpose associated with the purpose object.

[0229] Clause 21: The computer-implemented method of Clause 20, wherein the granting is based on: (1) the association between the data asset object and the purpose object, and (2) the association between the user object and the purpose object.

[0230] Clause 22: The computer-implemented method of Clause 21, wherein the associating the user object with the purpose object is also in response to the user object being associated with a role approved for access to the purpose associated with the purpose object.

[0231] Clause 23: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 20-22 further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions: storing information associated with the data access request as a data access request object; and storing information associated with the purpose access request as a purpose access request object.

[0232] Clause 24: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 20-23, wherein: a basis of the user's access to the data asset is auditable via the purpose access request.

[0233] Clause 25: The computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 20-24, wherein: the data access request is approved by a second user associated with the data asset object, the purpose access request is approved by a third user associated with the purpose object, and the user, the second user, and the third user are different persons.

[0234] Clause 26: A system comprising: a computer readable storage medium having program instructions embodied therewith; and one or more processors configured to execute the program instructions to cause the system to perform the computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 20-25.

[0235] Clause 27: A computer program product comprising a computer readable storage medium having program instructions embodied therewith, the program instructions executable by one or more processors to cause the one or more processors to perform the computer-implemented method of any of Clauses 20-25.

What is claimed is:

1. A computer-implemented method comprising, by one or more hardware processors executing program instructions:

determining a first set of access permissions associated with a first user;

determining a second set of access permissions;

comparing the first set of access permissions with the second set of access permissions; and

providing, via an interactive user interface and based on the comparing, a table including a comparison of the first set of access permissions with the second set of access permissions.

2. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the table includes, in a first column, a listing of access permissions included in the first set of access permissions but not included in the second set of access permissions.

3. The computer-implemented method of claim **2**, wherein the table further includes, in a second column, a listing of access permissions included in the second set of access permissions but not included in the first set of access permissions.

4. The computer-implemented method of claim **3**, wherein the table further includes, in a third column, a listing of access permissions common to both the first set of access permissions and the second set of access permissions.

5. The computer-implemented method of claim **1**, wherein the first set of access permissions indicate associations of the first user with one or more purpose objects and/or data asset objects.

6. The computer-implemented method of claim **1** further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions:

receiving a user input via the interactive user interface; and

in response to the user input, updating the first set of access permissions to include at least a portion of the second set of access permissions.

7. The computer-implemented method of claim **1** further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions:

receiving a user input via the interactive user interface; and

in response to the user input, updating the first set of access permissions to include all of the second set of access permissions.

8. The computer-implemented method of claim **7** further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions:

in response to updating the first set of access permissions, associating the first user with all of one or more purpose objects with which the second set of access permissions are associated.

9. The computer-implemented method of claim **8** further comprising, by the one or more hardware processors executing program instructions:

further in response to updating the first set of access permissions, enabling the first user to access all data assets associated with the one or more purpose objects.

10. A system comprising:

one or more computer readable storage mediums storing program instructions; and

one or more processors configured to execute the program instructions to cause the system to at least:

determine a first set of access permissions associated with a first user;

determine a second set of access permissions;

compare the first set of access permissions with the second set of access permissions; and

provide, via an interactive user interface and based on the comparing, a table including a comparison of the first set of access permissions with the second set of access permissions.

11. The system of claim **10**, wherein the table includes, in a first column, a listing of access permissions included in the first set of access permissions but not included in the second set of access permissions.

12. The system of claim **11**, wherein the table further includes, in a second column, a listing of access permissions included in the second set of access permissions but not included in the first set of access permissions.

13. The system of claim **12**, wherein the table further includes, in a third column, a listing of access permissions common to both the first set of access permissions and the second set of access permissions.

14. The system of claim **10**, wherein the first set of access permissions indicate associations of the first user with one or more purpose objects and/or data asset objects.

15. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors are configured to execute the program instructions to further cause the system to at least:

receive a user input via the interactive user interface; and

in response to the user input, update the first set of access permissions to include at least a portion of the second set of access permissions.

16. The system of claim **10**, wherein the one or more processors are configured to execute the program instructions to further cause the system to at least:

receive a user input via the interactive user interface; and

in response to the user input, update the first set of access permissions to include all of the second set of access permissions.

17. The system of claim **16**, wherein the one or more processors are configured to execute the program instructions to further cause the system to at least:

in response to updating the first set of access permissions, associate the first user with all of one or more purpose objects with which the second set of access permissions are associated.

18. The system of claim **17**, wherein the one or more processors are configured to execute the program instructions to further cause the system to at least:

further in response to updating the first set of access permissions, enable the first user to access all data assets associated with the one or more purpose objects.

19. A computer program product comprising one or more computer-readable storage mediums, the one or more computer-readable storage mediums storing program instructions, the program instructions executable by one or more processors to cause the one or more processors to perform operations comprising:

determining a first set of access permissions associated with a first user;

determining a second set of access permissions;

comparing the first set of access permissions with the second set of access permissions; and

providing, via an interactive user interface and based on the comparing, a table including a comparison of the first set of access permissions with the second set of access permissions.

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