

Identity is collaborative

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Perfect security in isolation



Collaborations

There are the good

- Gaining of “self”
 - Resources
 - Time
 - Skills
 - Capacity

⇒ ***Gaining CONTROL***

And there are the bad

- Loss of “self”
 - Resources
 - Capability
 - Skills

⇒ ***Loss of CONTROL***

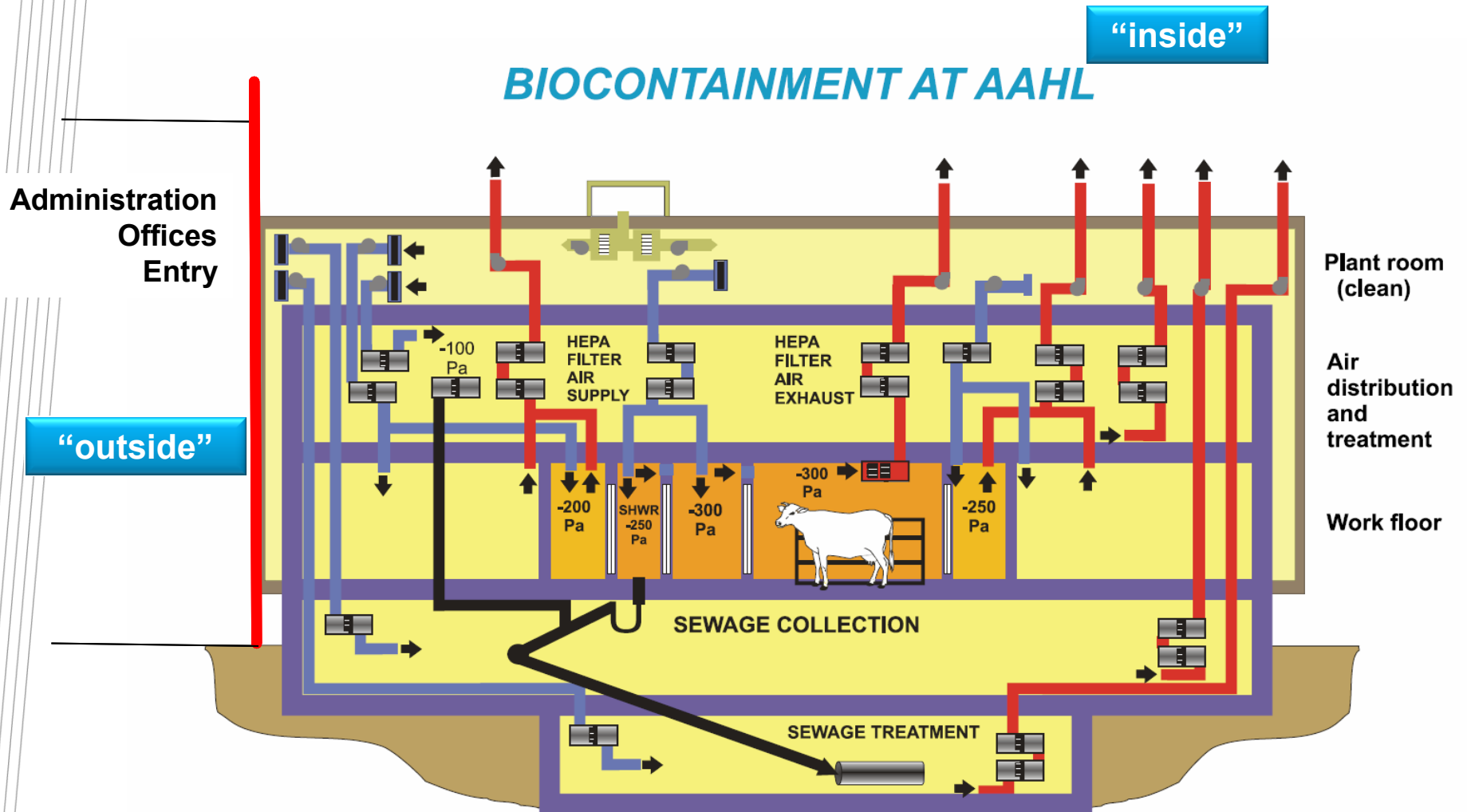
The need to collaborate: Responding to emergency diseases

- **AAHL - vital in maintaining Australia's response to exotic, new and emerging animal diseases.**
- **High level biocontainment facility – PC 4**



The Outside and Inside of AAHL

Containment Barrier



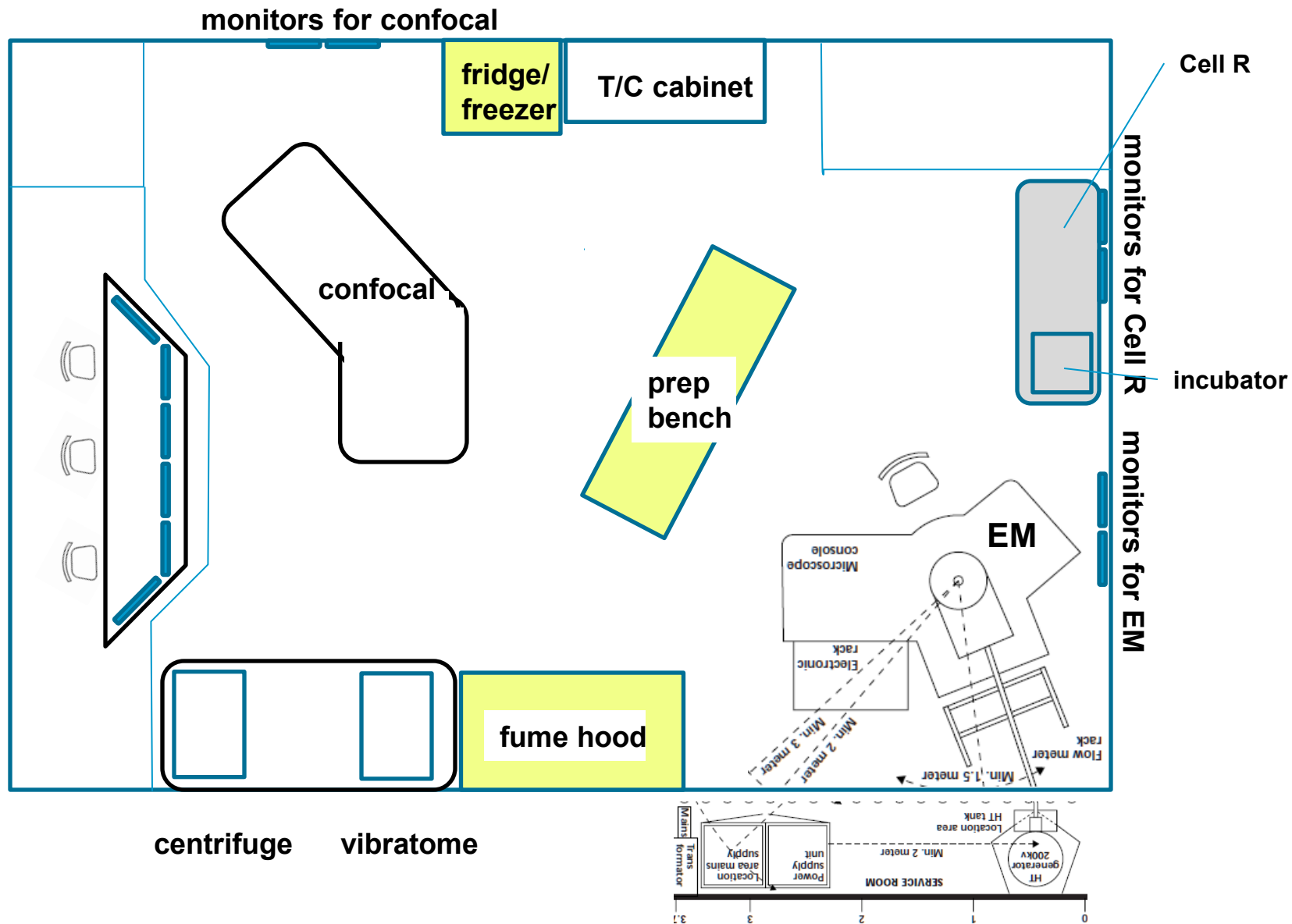
Walk through Airlock Doors at AAHL



Walk through an Airlock Doors at AAHL

PC4 biocontainment – current laboratory

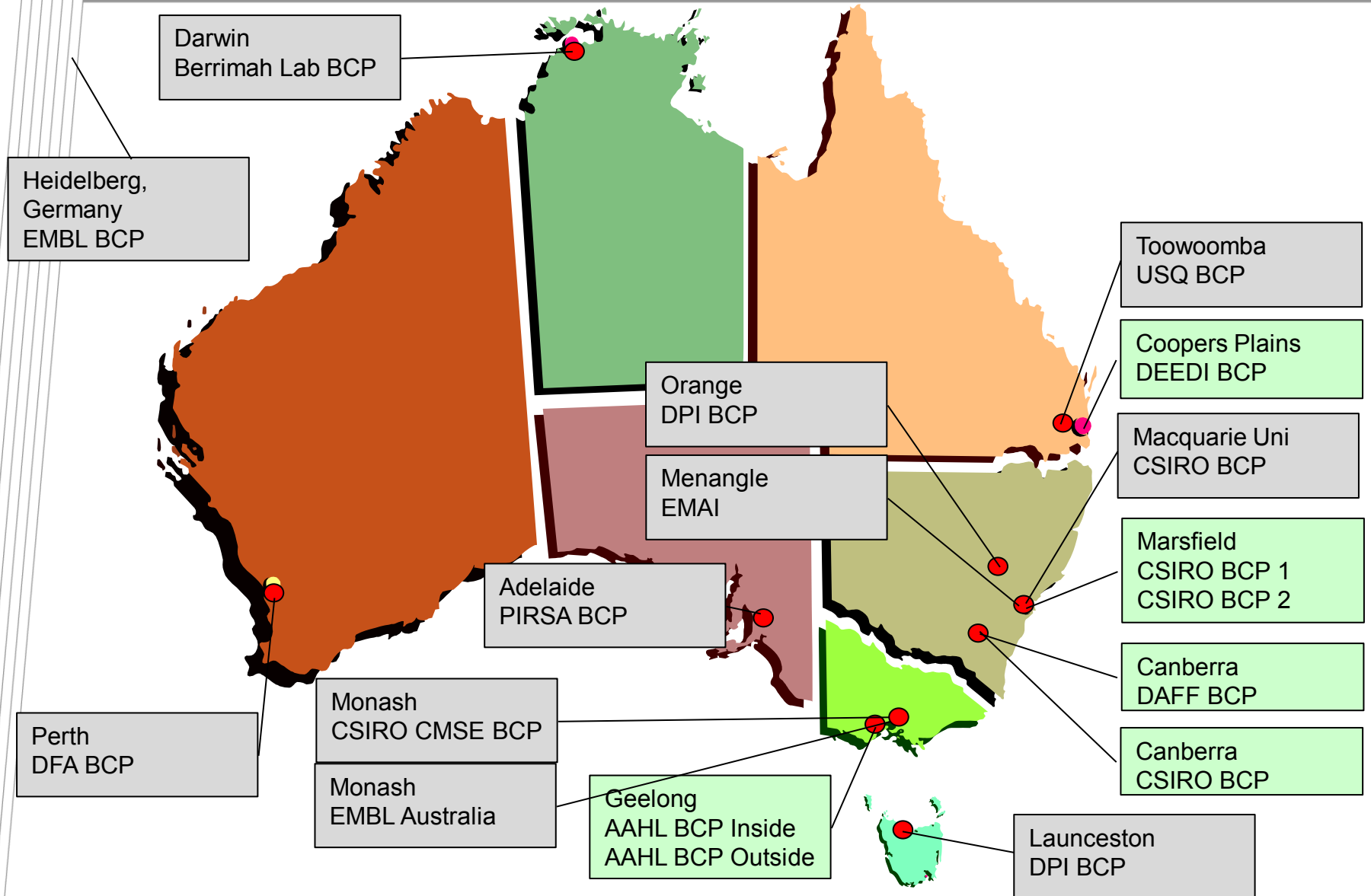




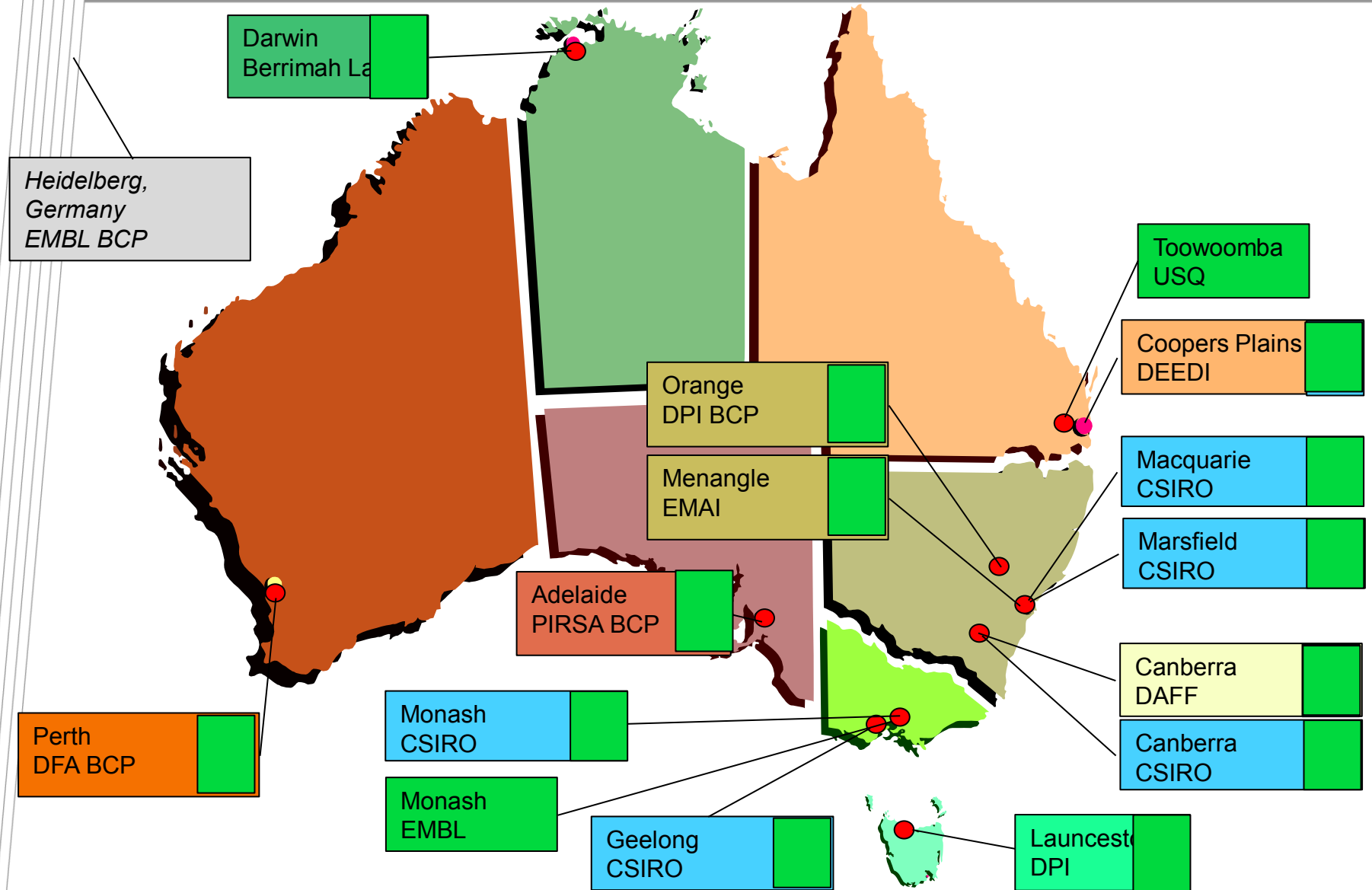
BCP at Work – Geelong “outside” meeting room



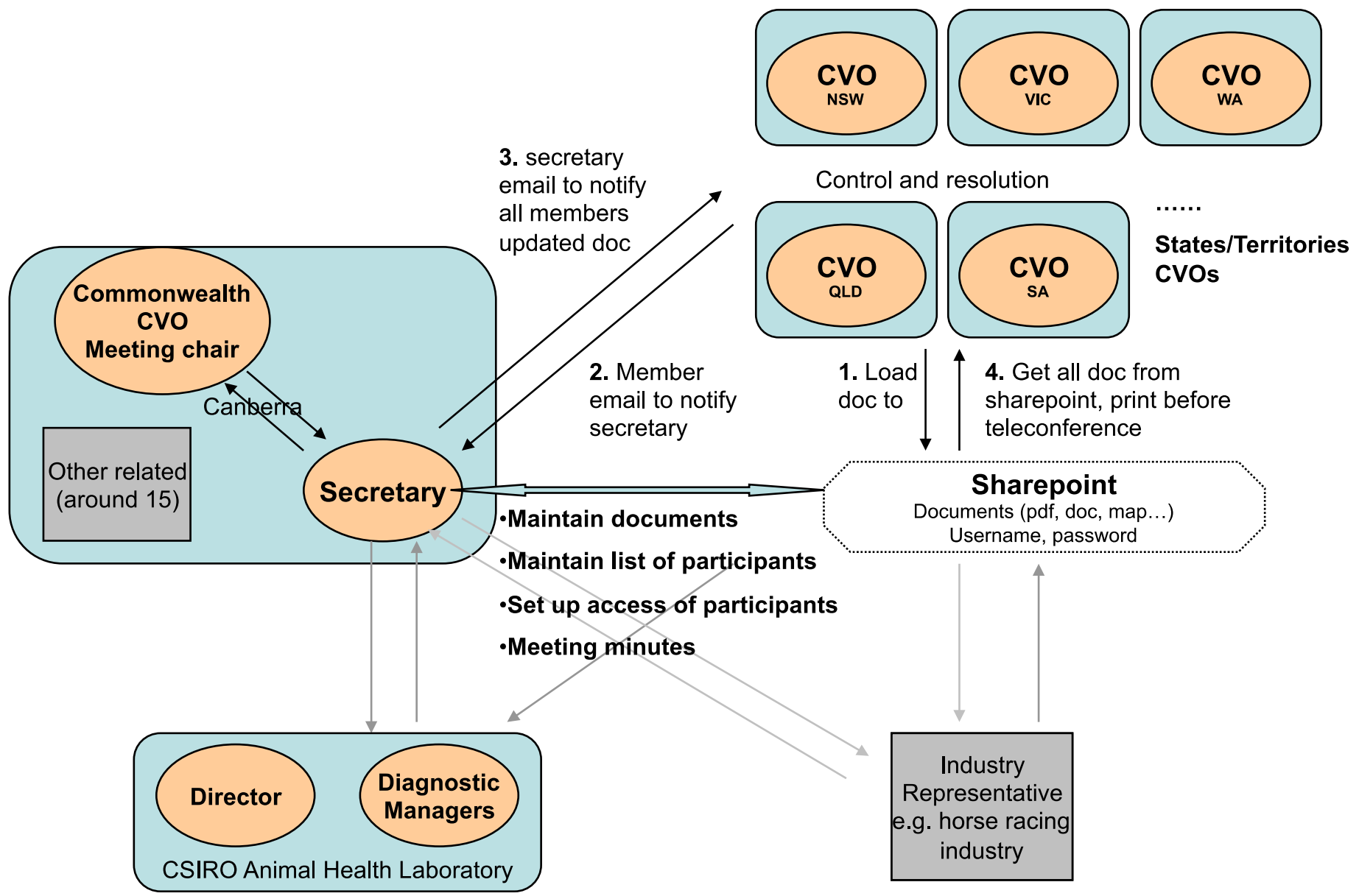
Collaborative Biosecurity Laboratory – Partner Sites



National Biosecurity Virtual Laboratory – Authentication Domains



- Information Sharing -



Information sharing

- **Multiple methods of conducting research in real-time using the BCP**
- **Interactions with information from different locations:**
 - Specialised Instruments
 - PCs
 - Databases
 - People
- **Ease of use – reliability -- no time to ring the help desk.**

Extreme care is required in about who sees the information

- **Identity in these collaborations is KEY!**

Single identity is as likely as a magnetic monopole

The 'traditional' identity paradigm considers *identity* outside any *context*.

Often unstated assumption that a person has a *single identity*, and that they choose how disclose different parts of this at different times.

Classic Formalisation (?) of Identity

- Let L be a First Order Logic language, $\phi(_)$ be a predicate in L
- Identity formalised in a two place predicate of L , rewriting it as “ $=$ ” and adopting the universal closures of:

REF: $x = x$

Liebniz's Law: $x = y \rightarrow [\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi(y)]$

- **But that gets us into paradoxes!**
 - E.g. Plutarch's *The Ship of Theseus*
 - The paradox of change (ϕ is static)

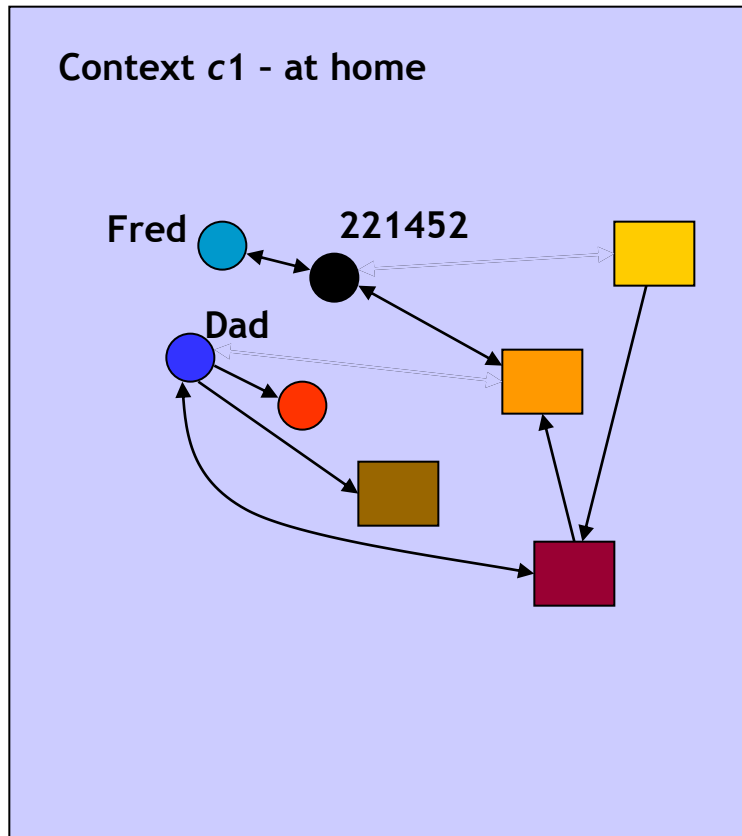
Identities: relative, absolute, ...

Suppose that we allow F , G predicates in L then propose

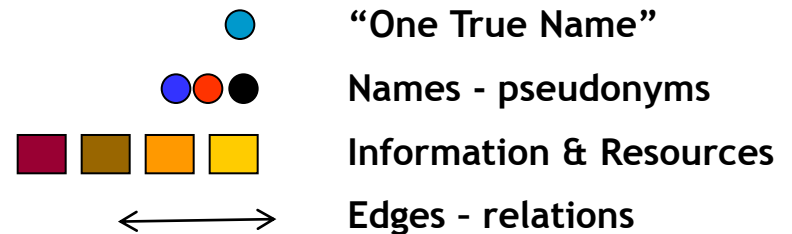
RI (relative identity): x and y are the same F and
 x and y are *different* G s

- Geach, P.T. (1967/8). *Identity*. Review of Metaphysics, 21, 3-12.
- Geach, P.T. (1973). *Ontological relativity and relative identity*. In M.K. Munitz (Ed.). Logic and Ontology (pp. 287-302). New York: New York University Press.
- Deutsch, H (2009). *Relative Identity*. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Spring Edition 2009. Edward N. Zalta, Principal Editor. Online
<http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2009/entries/identity-relative/>
- Noonan, H. (2009). *Identity*. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Winter Edition 2009. Edward N. Zalta, Principal Editor. Online
<http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/spr2009/entries/identity/>
- ...

Identity is a digraph *

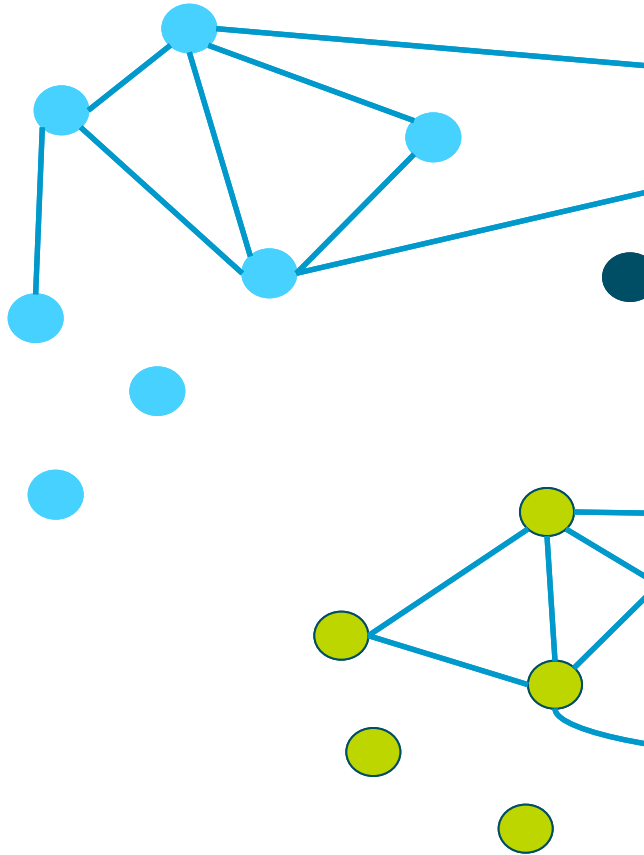


One individual
One context



* ...and "*Language is a virus*"
(With apologies to L. Anderson)

Identity



Complete identity

- Relation over a set of *all information* associated with an entity that can be used to describe the entity in *all possible contexts* of use.

Relative identity

- Relation over a *subset of information* associated with an entity in a *particular context* that can be used to uniquely characterise that entity

Context

- Geographic
- Temporal
- Social & Cultural
- Legislative
- Resources



Identity Construction

- User control
- External or other controls



Geographic

- Relative to
- Lat
- Lar

Social & Cultural

Average young Australian

- Middle income
- Urban
- 18-24 year old

Business user

- Travelling sales rep
- 24-30 year old

Academic ...

Activities

Type

Interactive

- Social networks
- Content production & management

Personal

Information Retrieval

Modality

- Recipients
- Content
- Regularity

Domain

- Entertainment
- Personal
- Business
- Banking
- Health
- Education



Collaborations and identity

H1: a *collaboration identity* is an agreed upon union of disjoint *relative identities*

H2: A collaboration identity has a *higher level of assurance* about identity claims than any of the single relative identities.

Need to develop a theory of identity!

Most likely there will be a notion of congruences and equivalence classes

A different perspective?

Security

“There are only specific operations allowed on the collaborative identity graph.”

Privacy

“Relative identities not in the collaboration identity graph cannot be discovered or disclosed.”

Trust

“No one can use the collaboration identity graph in a surprising way”

Assuring good behaviours in a collaboration

1. Contract

- Negotiate ahead of any collaboration or formation of a collaborative identity
- Needs authentication of relative identity claims

2. Proof of good behaviour - appeal to agreed upon contract then prove:

- *no change* to individual relative identity and/or
- *no violation* against collaboration identity

3. Compliance, Accountability and Provenance

- Maintain evidence of behaviours
- Allows checking of behaviour against contract
- Able to replay “what happened”

BUT

It's an implementation issue

- Ensuring “good graph management” requires careful risk/benefit assessment
- Otherwise...



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Conclusion – watch your graph!

- **Collaborations are inevitable. Resistance is useless.**
 - *Identity* is always associated with a collaboration
- **Assuring “good” collaborations is possible**
 - Contract
 - Proof of adherence to the contract
 - Compliance, accountability and provenance
- **Remember the “but”...**
 - Need to consider the *total impact* of the collaboration on “your” relative identity contribution