

CHALLENGES ON DATA SHARING

AND HOW RESEARCH HELPS ADDRESSING THEM

Researching consortium driven Data Exchanges for AI/ML development

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CONTENT

What is Trust?

Context: two sided markets for AI development

What are the challenges to overcome?

- Platform archetypes in the light of trust
- Consortium creating challenges

How can trust be organized?

How to implement trust ?

Examples of solving some challenges.

WHAT IS TRUST ?

COMPLEX CONCEPT, MANY THEORIES

Dimensions (Bachman):

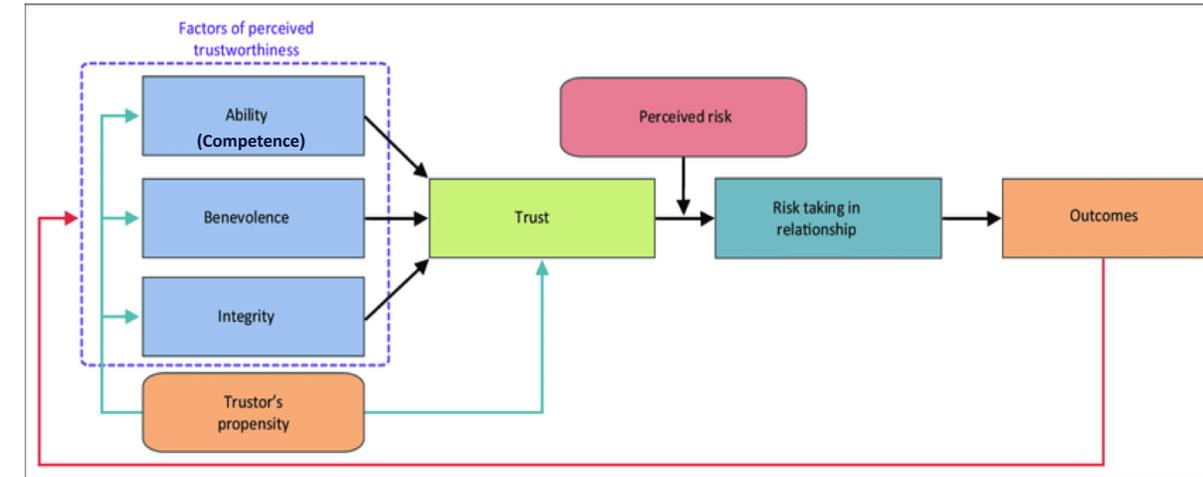
(Inter-) personal trust: Formed by the interaction between persons and growth with experience.

Rooted in the tacit understanding of personal trust he also recognizes **impersonal trust**, with sub-categories:

System trust: e.g. safe operation of a plane as a system with oversight from aviation authorities

Institutionalized trust: Organizations interacting based on rules, standards, code of conduct established by trade organizations, industry forums, standards bodies, or a dominant player.

A trust model (Mayer)

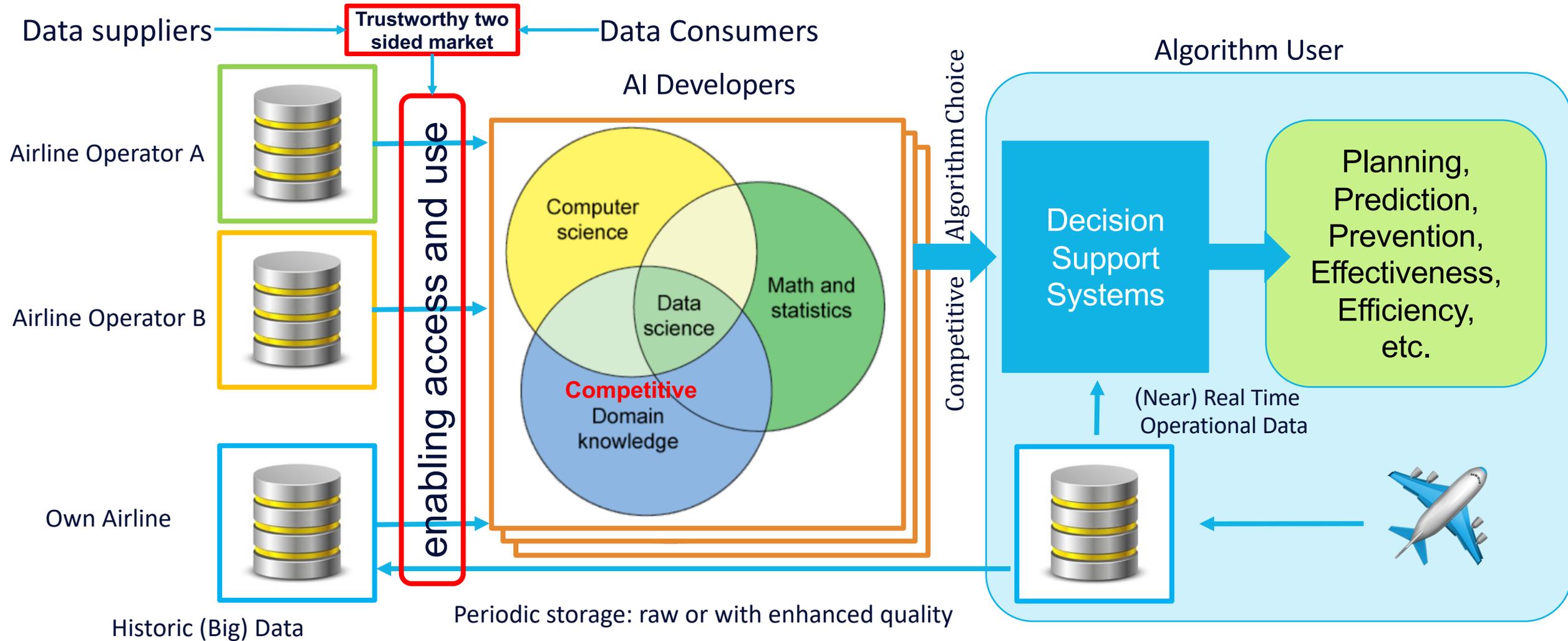


Source: Mayer, R.C., Davis, J.H., & Schoorman, F.D. (1995). An integrative model of organizational trust. *Academy of Management Review*, 20, 715.

*Trust is the **willingness** of a trustor to be vulnerable to the actions of a trustee based on the expectation that the trustee will perform a particular action important to the trustor,..*

CONTEXT: DATA SHARING FOR AI DEVELOPMENT

A MODEL STUDIED



PLATFORM ARCHETYPES FOR SHARING DATA

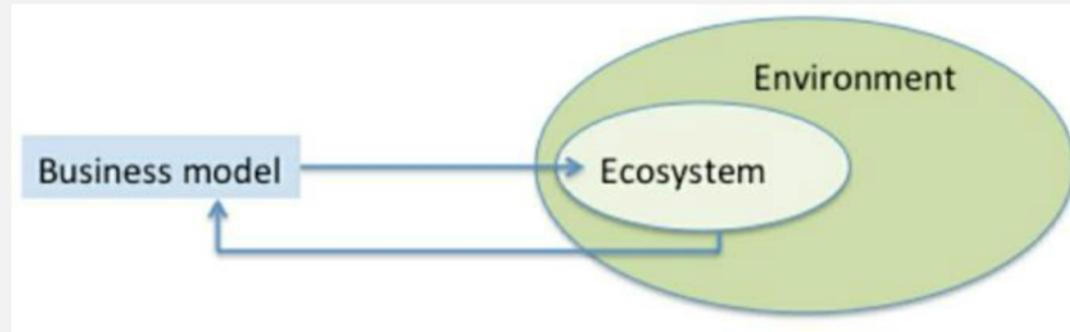
DRIVEN BY DIFFERENT WAYS TO ORGANIZE PLATFORM GOVERNANCE

Driver	Self interest		Common interest	
Trust	Trust a Single Party		Organize Trust	
Driven by	Existing enterprise	Investors in new enterprise	Alliance / Consortium (with specific aim)	Federation (with holistic aim)
Archetype	Internal platform offered externally	Centralized Platform	Distributed Platform	Federated Business Ecosystem
Goal	Be the best in your environment	Create shareholder value (typically at the expense of the existing environment)	Extend <i>reach</i> for suppliers and/or <i>offering</i> to a client using a common environment	Arbitrary collaboration with environment often for the common benefit of the environment
Role IT	Efficiency: Digitizing as means	Support disruption with Agility: Move fast / break things	Support standards to integrate with a common <i>alliance / consortium governed infrastructure</i>	Support creation of new business models by integrating own services with standardized, neutral federation services & Infra
Example	GE Predix	Uber	SkyTeam	Dataspaces (GAIA-X)

BUSINESS MODEL THINKING & ECOSYSTEMS

FUTURE: TOWARDS FEDERATIVE COLLABORATION VIA PLATFORMS (GAIA-X)

THE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE BUSINESS MODEL OF THE ORGANIZATION, THE ECOSYSTEM AND THE ENVIRONMENT



Source: “**Business model thinking**”, **business ecosystems and platforms: The new perspective on the environment of the organization**
Benoît Demil, Xavier Lecocq, Vanessa Warnier
Dans *M@n@gement* 2018/4 (Vol. 21),
pages 1213 à 1228

Through the design and implementation choices, encapsulated in a business model, a company chooses its stakeholders and its importance (i.e. its bargaining power) in the ecosystem.

Enabling sovereignty of choices is a key: Requires neutrality of exchanges.

Competition is formed and defined between business ecosystems

Business ecosystems are believed to be capable of better explaining **how multi-sided businesses evolve** (demand/supply side)

Data can have a demand and supply side.

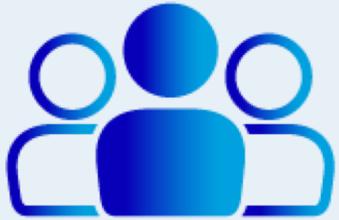
DIGITAL DATA MARKETPLACE APPROACH

ORGANIZING TRUST USING TRUSTWORTHY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SPECIFIC GOAL

Data Exchange Systems research

Consortium activities

Programmable Infrastructures



COMMON BENEFIT

Define and agree common benefit no single organization can achieve on its own.

Benevolence



GROUP RULES

Define consortium rules considering data use, access and benefit sharing

Integrity



ORGANIZE TRUST

Organize power and trust as a **means to reduce risk** for participating members

Competence



IMPLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Research operationalization of **Digital Data Marketplace** concepts

Risk management

CHALLENGES TO BE CONSIDERED

BY A CONSORTIUM

Many organizations want to keep their historical data in their sovereign data zones.

Many implications need to be considered, to name a few:

Business level

Value
Cost
Benefits
Agreements
Exchange
Trade

Legal level

'Ownership'
Access
Usage
Compliance
Liability
Market Rules

Data level

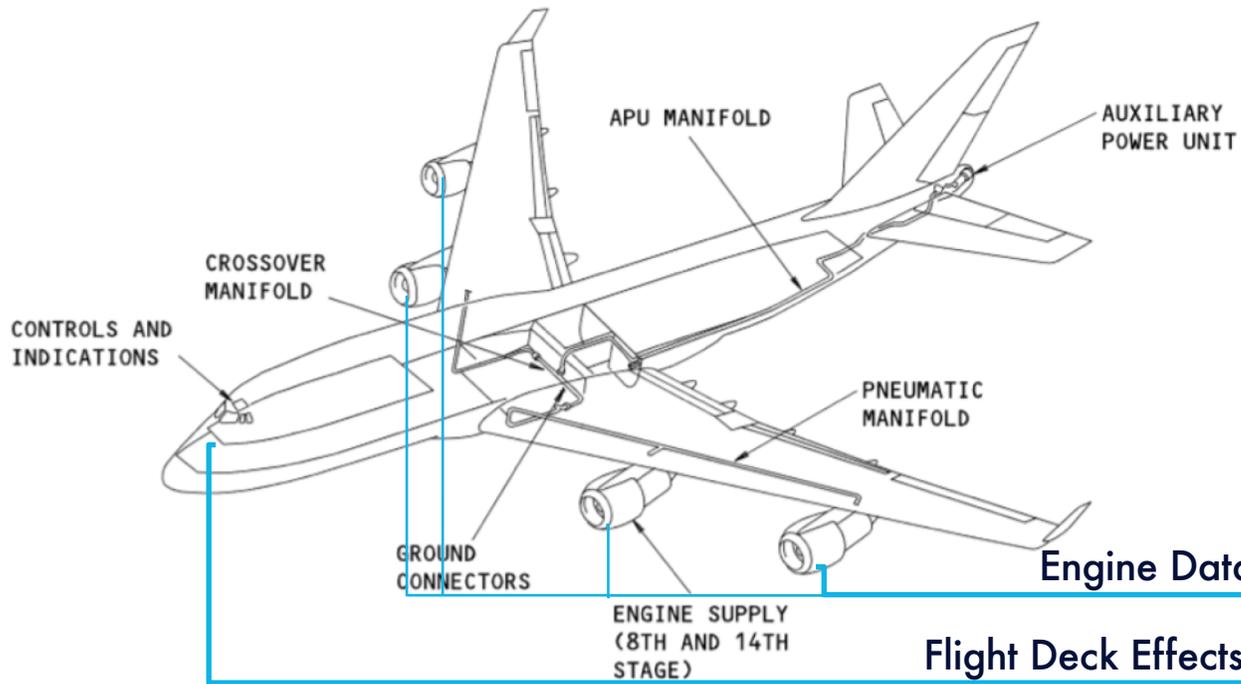
Processing
Storage
Management
Transport
Transform
Security



DEMONSTRATED USE-CASE – THE 747 BLEED AIR SYSTEM

DATA FROM EXISTING USE-CASE NOW SPLIT ACROSS THREE PLACES

Imagine if data scientist can use historic data from specific aircraft types operated by multiple airlines.

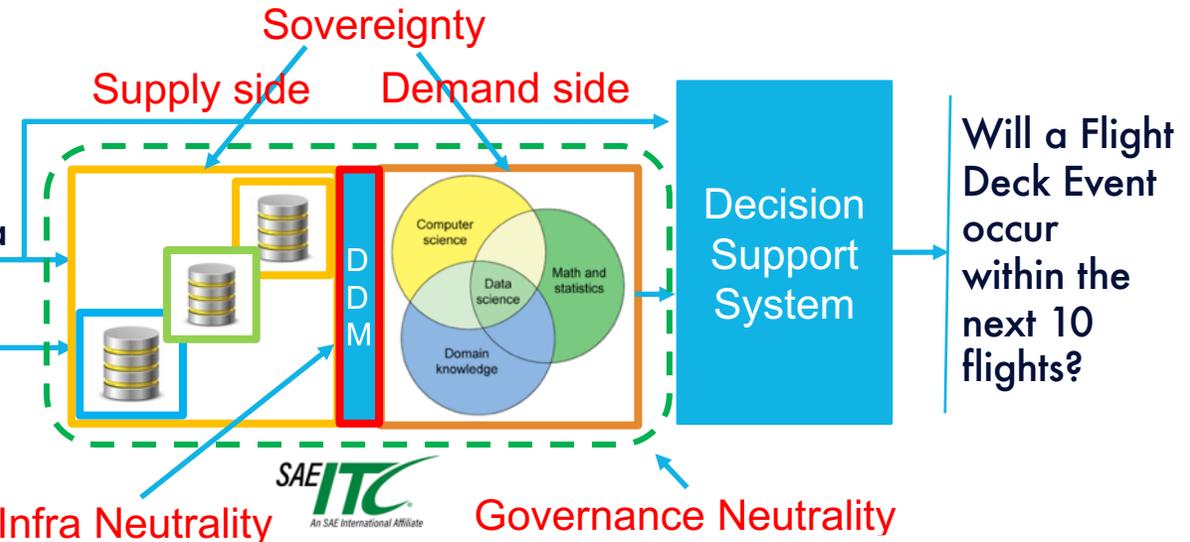


The Bleed Air System regulates pressure and temperature of air from a turbine engine needed by other aircraft systems taking care of:

- cabin pressure
- de-icing
- water pressure
- and more..

Flight Deck Effects indicate system functionality decreases and may trigger maintenance actions

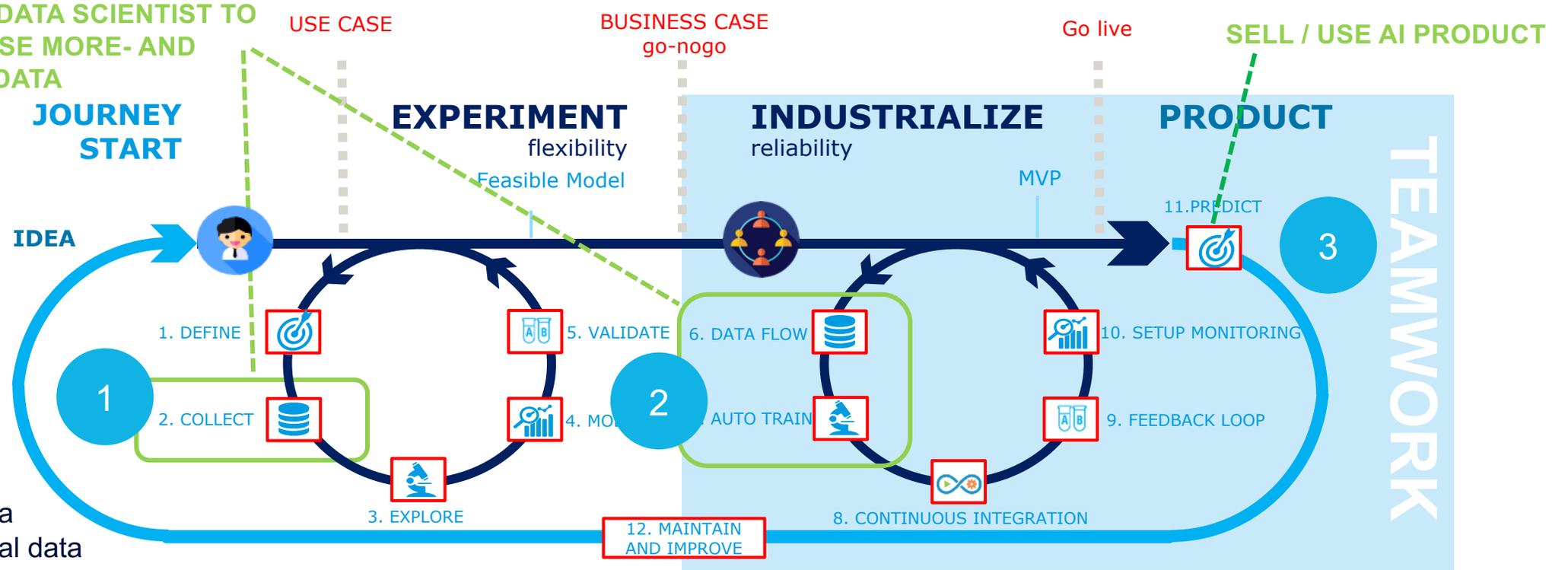
The more Flight Deck Effect occurrences are available, the more likely that a prognostic relation can be learnt.



JOURNEY OF THE DATA SCIENTIST / ENGINEER

ROLE OF THE DIGITAL DATA MARKETPLACE (DDM):

DDM ENABLING DATA SCIENTIST TO EXPLORE AND USE MORE- AND MORE DIVERSE DATA



- Role DDM:
- 1 Explore sample data
 - 2 Industrialize with real data
 - 3 Offer AI products

Offering seamless integration
With AI sandbox environment

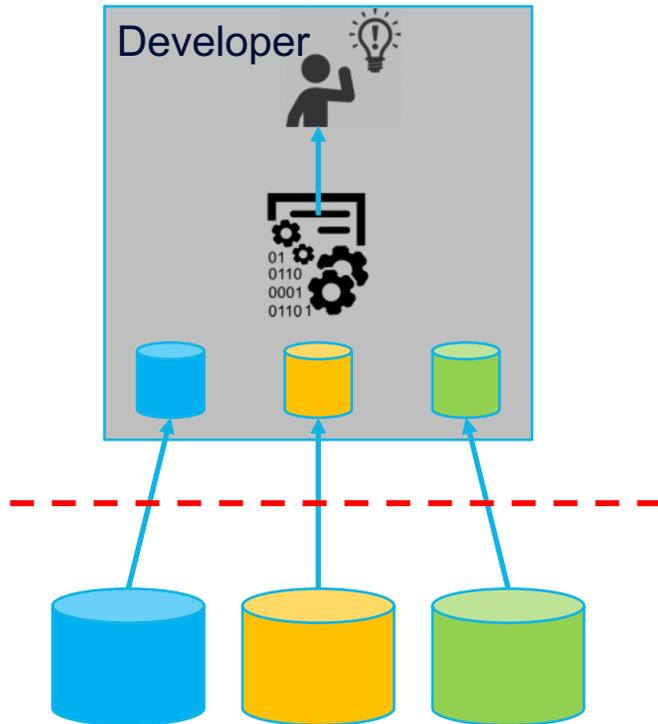


ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE ARCHETYPES

MANY VARIANTS: FOCUS ON CONSORTIUM DRIVEN APPROACH TO ORGANIZE TRUST

Centralized

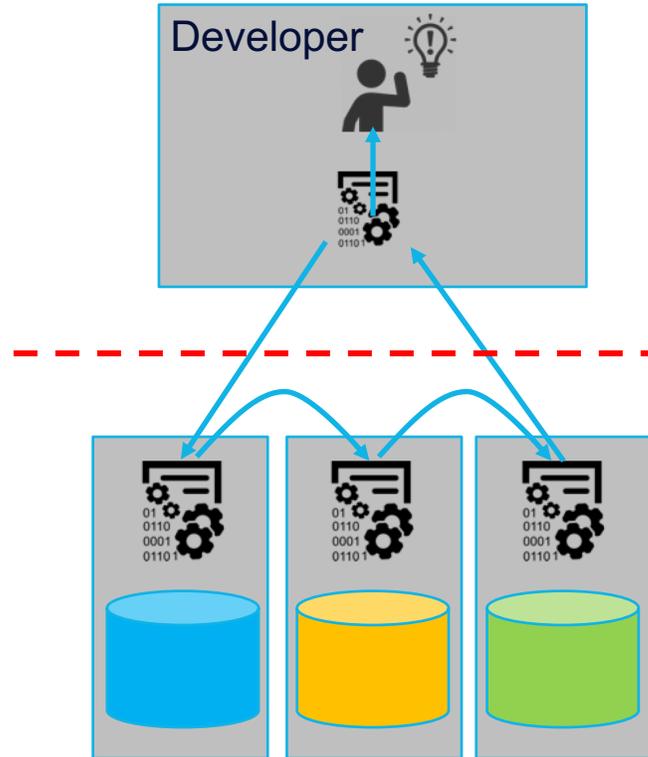
Bring data to the algorithm



Data owners

Distributed

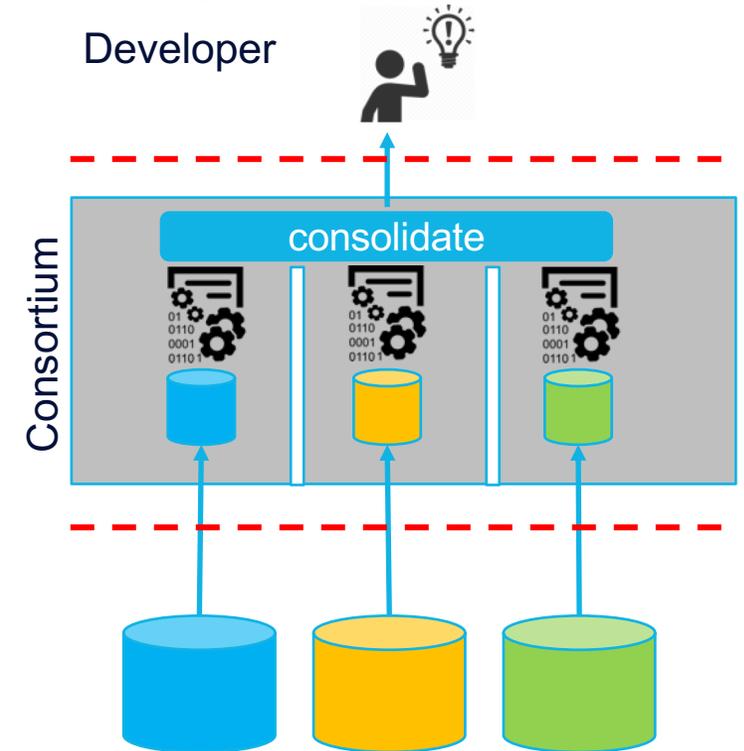
Bring algorithm to the data



Data owners

Federated

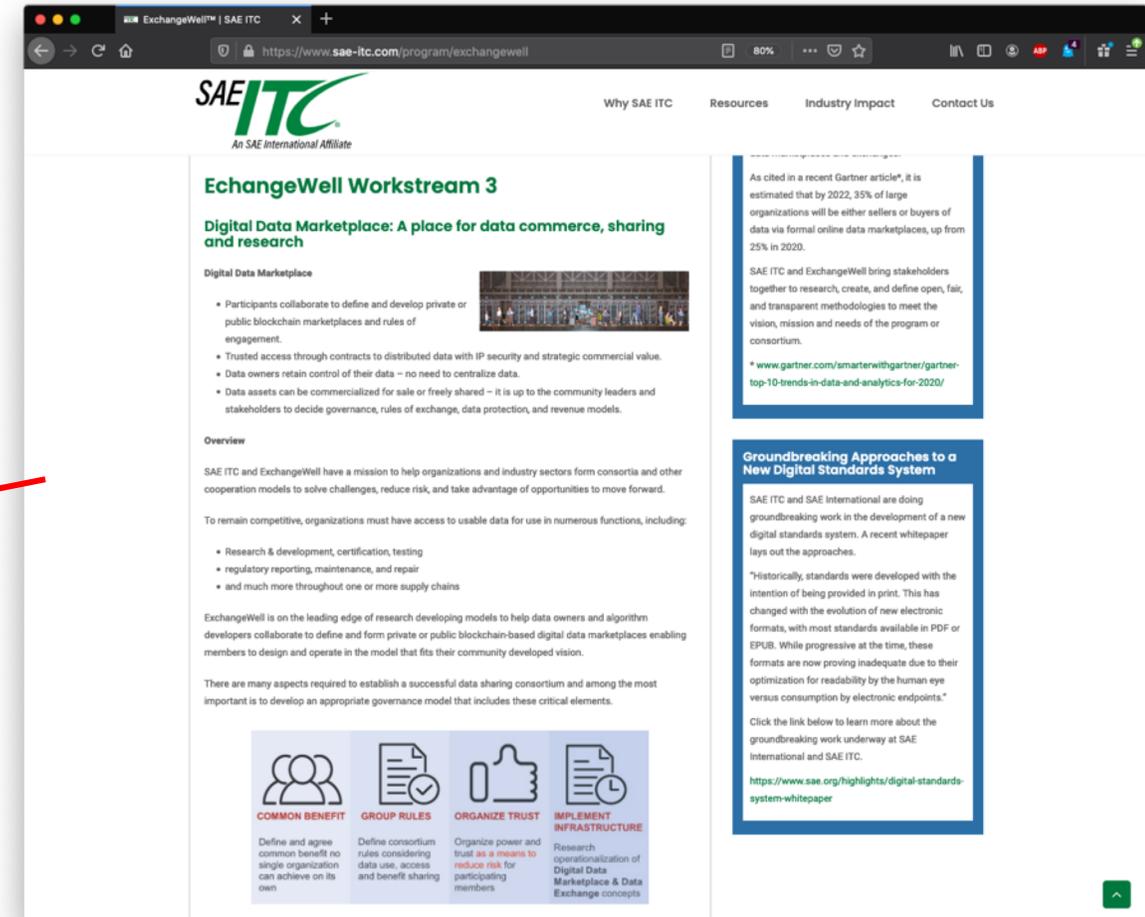
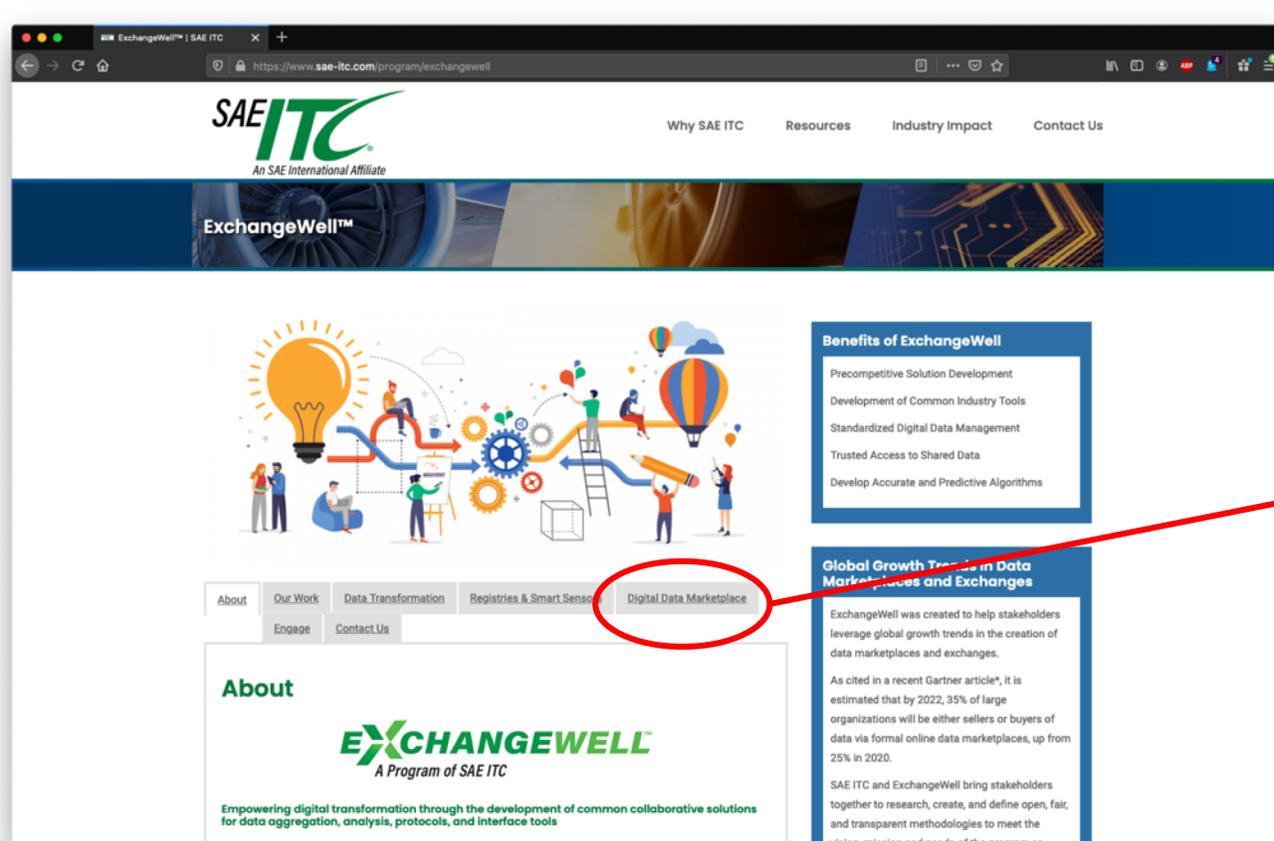
Using trusted infrastructure



Data owners

SAE ITC EXCHANGEWELL SUPPORTS DDM CONCEPT

<https://www.sae-itc.com/program/exchangewell>



SAE ITC
Is member of
and
Endorses



←
Is member of



UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM

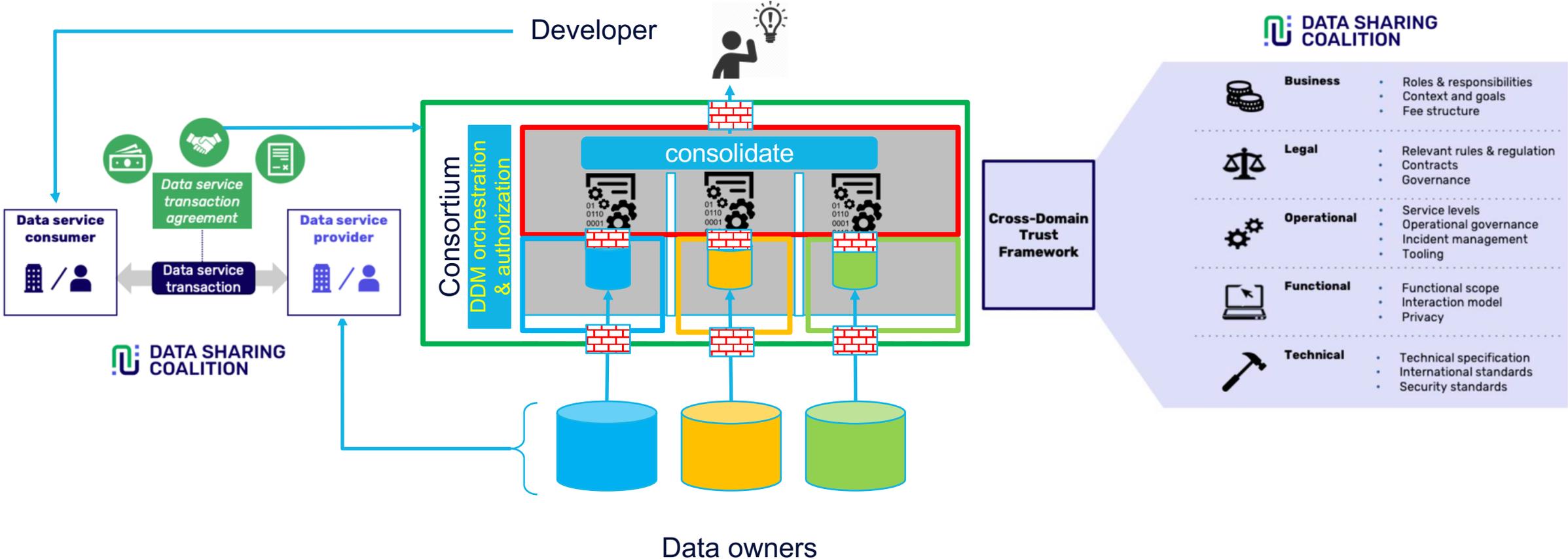
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FEDERATED ARCHETYPE IMPLEMENTATION

CONSORTIUM BUILDING USING DATA SHARING COALITION CANVAS & APPROACH

Federated Trust

Using trusted infrastructure

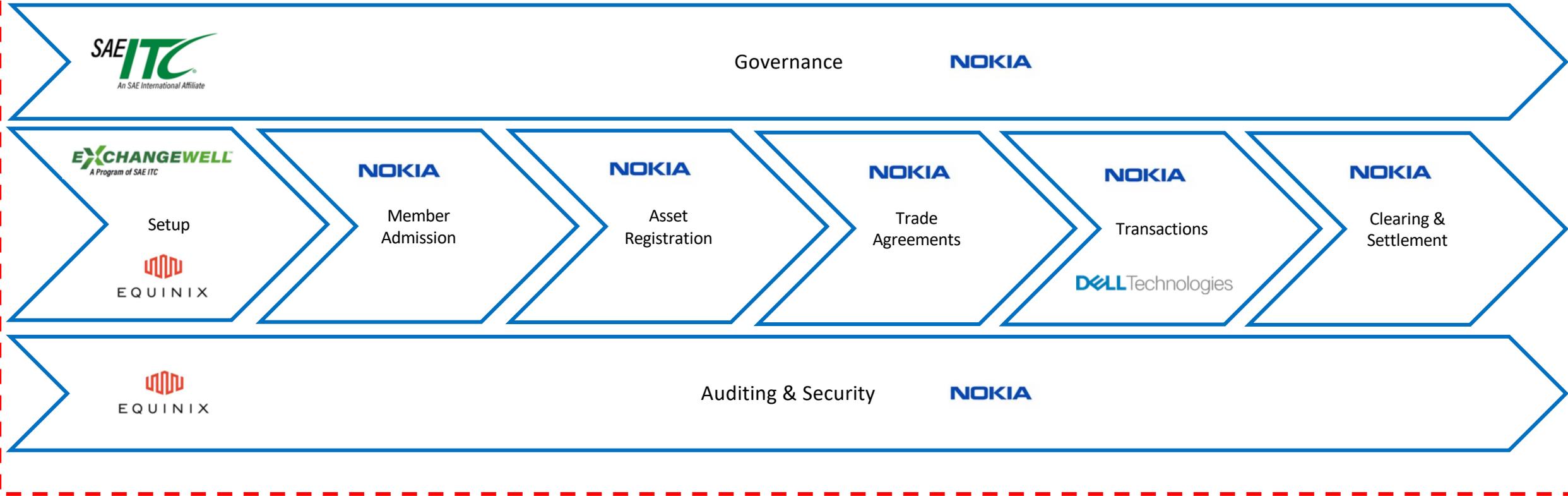


DEMONSTRATED DIGITAL DATA MARKETPLACE AS PROTOTYPE

AMS-IX PROJECT AMDEX AS FACILITATOR TO ENABLE DDM'S

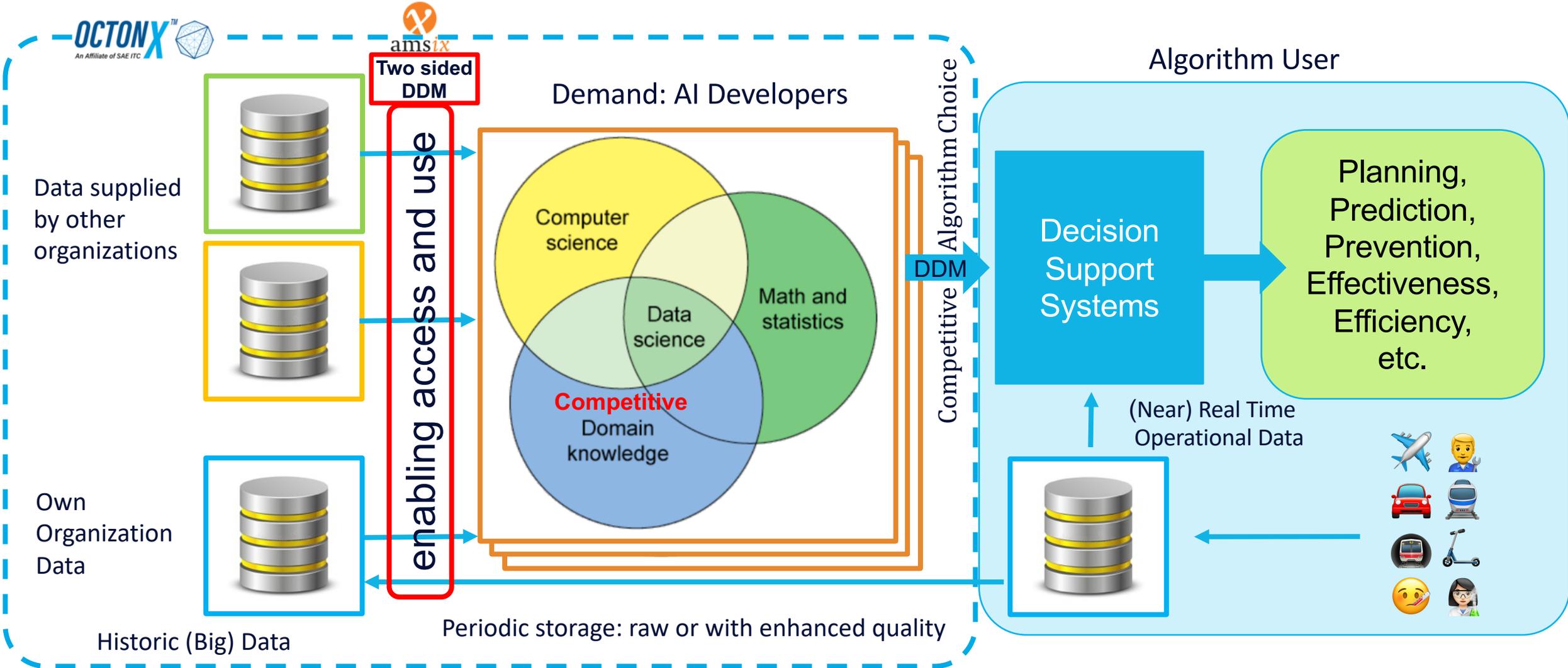


AMdEX members supporting the establishment and operation of DDM's defined by consortia customer journeys supporting need for consortium neutrality with neutral and trustworthy (software definable) infrastructure.



USE-CASE: DATA SHARING FOR AI DEVELOPMENT

USING A DIGITAL DATA MARKETPLACE GOVERNED BY A MEMBERSHIP CONSORTIUM



DIGITAL DATA MARKETPLACE SOLUTION NOKIA/EQUINIX

FROM TRL5 TO TRL9

Research creating a TRL 5 prototype performed within DL4LD project lead to product
<https://www.nokia.com/networks/services/nokia-data-marketplace/>

NOKIA

Download

Nokia Data Marketplace Solution at Equinix

Whitepaper showcasing how Nokia Data Marketplace is complemented by Equinix infrastructure.

2.2 Data Marketplace Overview

The high-level architecture of a data marketplace is depicted in Figure 1. It shows the data marketplace as an entity owned and operated by a membership organization through which data providers and consumers can interact and transact based on community rules and individual agreements.

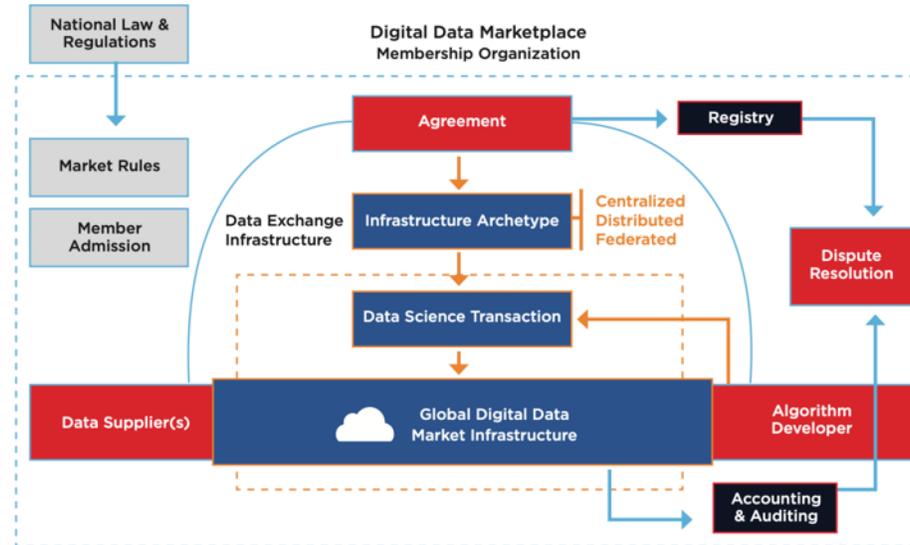


Fig. 1. Data marketplace architecture

A data marketplace must have a process for creating membership rules, and its process for admission must require a prospective member to agree to comply with all membership rules. A member might be a data supplier, algorithm developer or data services provider. After being admitted, members can decide which other members they want to interact with based on an established understanding or agreement. Member groups can compete with other member groups.

DDM ORCHESTRATION & AUTHORIZATION PROTOTYPE

AI flow Data/Algorithm

The screenshot shows the Datapace AI interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Dashboard, Sell stream, Buy stream, Smart contract, Access control, AI (selected), and My wallet. The user's email is manu@gmail.com and they have 0 DPC. Below the navigation bar, there are three buttons: '+ Add Algorithm', '+ Add Dataset', and '+ Execute'. The main content area is divided into three sections: Algorithms, Datasets, and Jobs Queue.

Algorithms

Name	Type	Price	
MyMetaAlgo >	Algorithm	0.45 DPC	

Datasets

Name	Type	Price	
publicManu2Stream >	Dataset	0.67 DPC	
dsfsdfs >	Dataset	0.44 DPC	
MyMetaData >	Dataset	0.44 DPC	

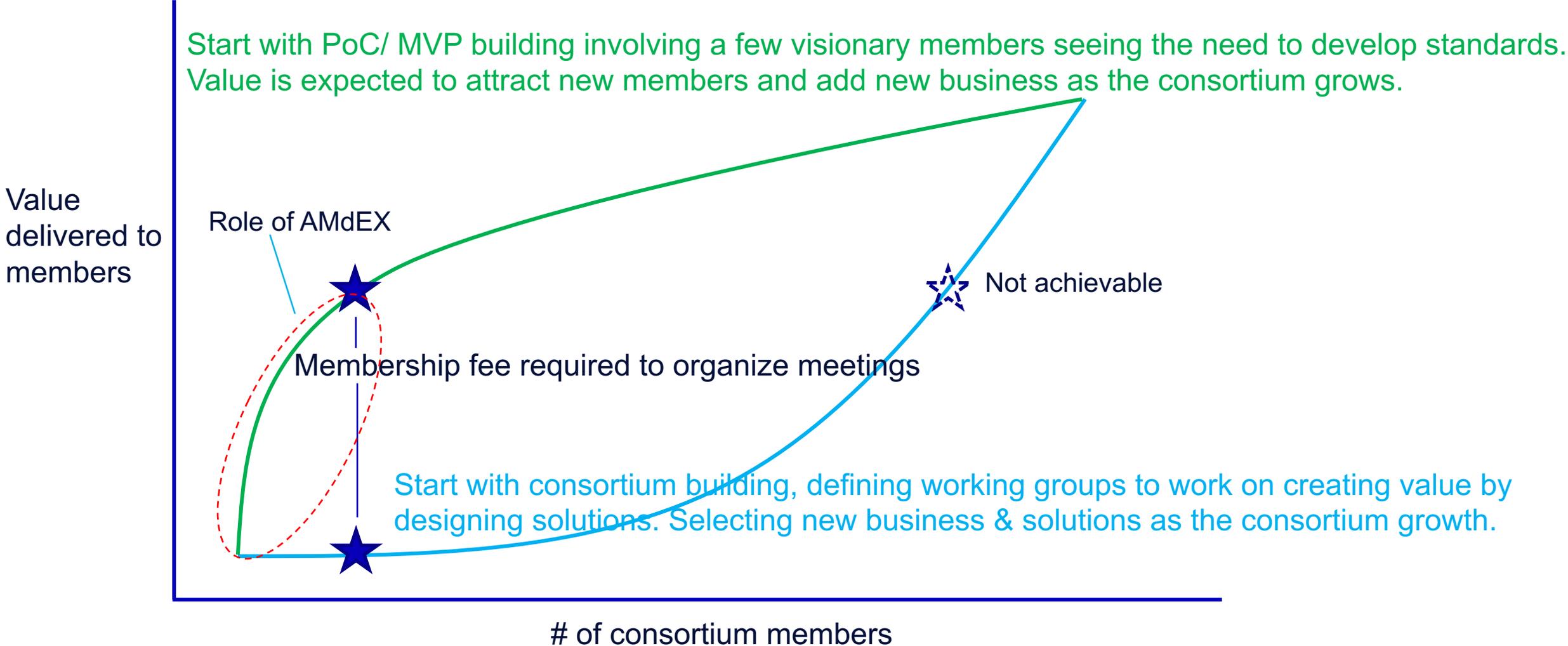
Jobs Queue

ID	Mode	Algo	Data	State
5c780634afdade0001a0d3a5 >	federated	mySuperAlgo	pu-Dataset	executing
5c7a6f31afdade00013a4f31 >	centralized	locoo	proproprotettd	executing

Callouts:

- Choose Algorithm:** Points to the 'MyMetaAlgo' entry in the Algorithms table.
- Choose DataSet:** Points to the 'MyMetaData' entry in the Datasets table.
- Execute Training, Model creation, Prediction:** Points to the '+ Execute' button.
- Log tracking, execution tracking:** Points to the Jobs Queue table.

CONSORTIUM SCALING – OVERCOMING THE CATCH-22

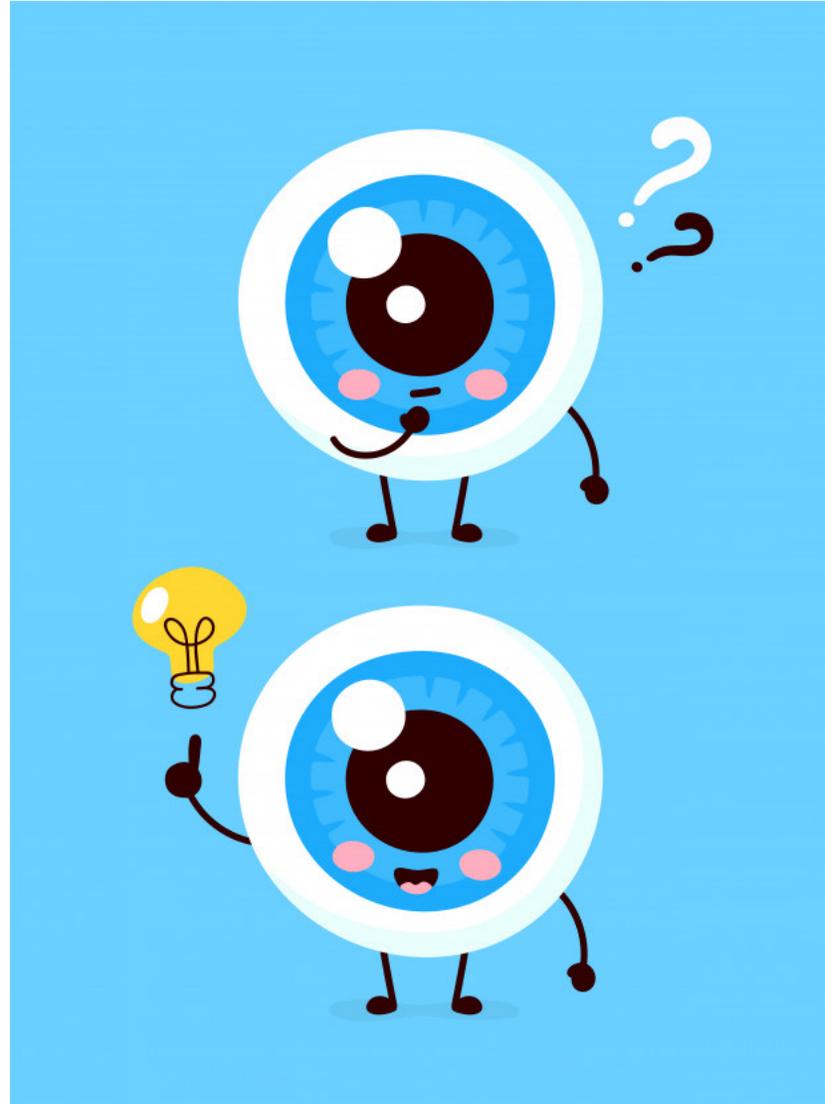


QUESTIONS



SSPDDP

SecConNet

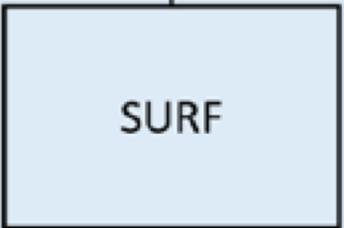


Marktplaatsen



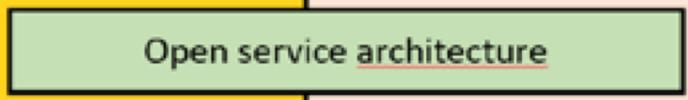
AMDEX Fieldlab

Marktplaats services

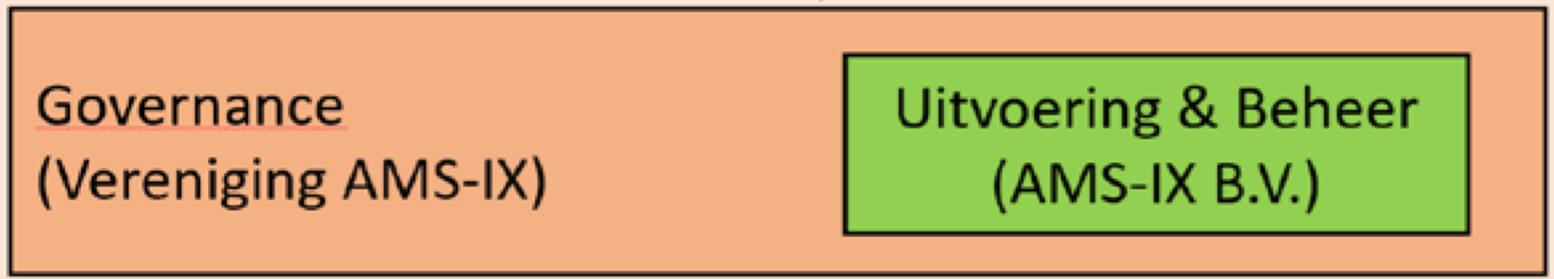


AMdEX Industry Lab

Open exchange infrastructuur



Exchange operatie



Governance (Vereniging AMS-IX)

Uitvoering & Beheer (AMS-IX B.V.)

UVA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

Research Area's



Consortia development
 Identify 'why' (use-case benefits), rulemaking, organize trust, policy scheme's



Normative reasoning
 Implement trust via automated compliance monitoring, request assessment, enforcement using legal concepts



'Data Space' Infrastructure Development
 Data sharing architectures & archetypes for streaming, transactional, historic data, AI development (DDM)



Data Exchange Systems
 Applied Industrial Research Lab using Future Internet concepts to create software definable global data exchanges

