

Data Sovereignty in use for the common European mobility data space - Proof Of Concept

DIGIT.B2 - Interoperability.

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Agenda

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Context and Purpose

02

Role of Solid and focus on the SDK

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Acknowledgements



Quest and Inception

A component to deal with **personal data** exchange among the actors of the common European mobility data space (EMDS), with the objectives of:



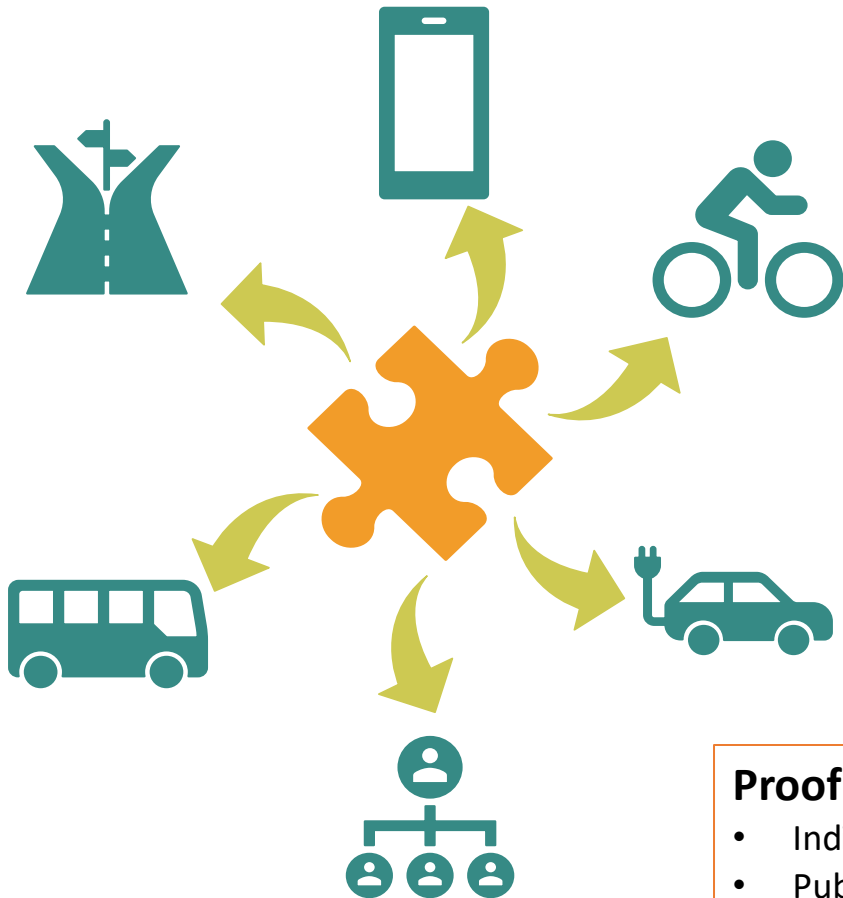
Ensuring universal compliance with the regulatory framework (e.g., Data act, Data governance act, GDPR, AFIR, etc.)



Facilitating individuals' control over their personal data



Enabling collaboration and creating value for mobility service providers



Proof of Concept Actors:

- Individual Commuters
- Public Transport Authority (PTA)
- Public Transport Operator (PTO)
- Transport Infrastructure Manager (TIM)
- Infrastructure Operators (IO)
- Service Providers (SP)

Devised Use Cases



A service provider builds an app to issue **personalised travel recommendations** relevant to their commuting patterns, and based on:



Disruptions and changes affecting their commute on specific days and times



Personal data provided by the commuters

Commuters can:

- Be informed by their service providers about disruptions and changes that might interrupt their modes of transport
- Receive personalised travel recommendations (e.g. alternative modes of transport)
- Share data of personal mobility patterns while keeping control on how it is used



Mobility Actors (PTA/PTO/TIM/IO)

Improve their **mobility service offering** based on the analysis of anonymous personal mobility data provided by commuters

Mobility Actors can:

- Inform specific commuters about relevant disruptions and changes on the transport network according to their commuting patterns (e.g., road works, strikes, dynamic LEZ, schedule changes, availability of charging points)
- Be informed about the patterns of commuters to:
 - adapt the mobility and transport offer (e.g., number or frequency of trams or buses)
 - make infrastructure adaptations (e.g., car or cycling lanes opening/closing, further installation of charging points)

Core Aspects



Control and exercise the **right to grant and revoke consent** for the use of personal data



Control that personal data is **not used beyond** the **original intention** for the provision of service



Control that personal data is **not post-processed** or **transferred** to third parties **without consent**



Control **data lifecycle** and **reverse** the original consent



Control which services **use personal data** and under what **terms and conditions**

Provide **identity verification** and ability to **sign up** for multiple mobility services



Decentralization of the **personal data storage**



Minimal footprint for **compatibility** with data exchange mechanism across the participants of the EMDS



Systematisation of the **European legislation** on the matter of handling personal data:

- GDPR
- Data Act
- Data Governance Act
- AFIR



Design and Technology Decisions by SEMIC



Promote the component/building block representing “**Data Sovereignty and Trust**” originating from the **DSSC-blueprint**

Incorporate aspects of semantic interoperability designing a data model that adopts **SEMIC** data specifications.



Design the PoC taking into account the definitions of **IDSA-roles** related to data exchange

Adopt **SOLID** as a facilitator to develop the PoC in a scenario of multimodal mobility



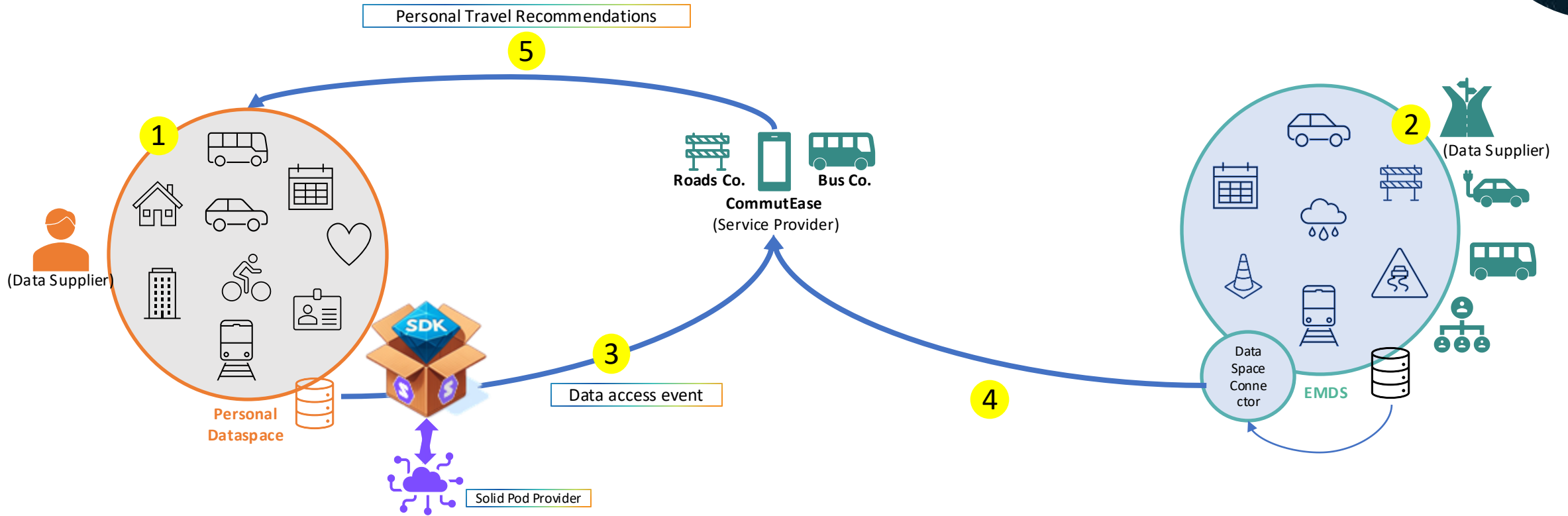
Ensure that any entity/actor assigned a role within a data exchange context is

- Bound by its ability to own, host, process, or transfer personal data
- Exhibiting behaviour that reflect the systematisation with the regulatory framework

Deliver the “Data Sovereignty and Trust” building block as portable **Software Development Kit** (SDK) that can be integrated in any Service Provider software project (e.g. mobile app)



Schematic View: Commuters



1 Personal data is generated by commuters, and might include: identity, public transport cards, home address, work/office location

2 Mobility data is generated by mobility actors, and might include: public transport schedule, planned road or rail maintenance, event alerts

3 For the provision of the recommendations, commuters **provide consent** for personal data to be **accessed** from their personal SOLID POD, via the SDK and by the Service Provider

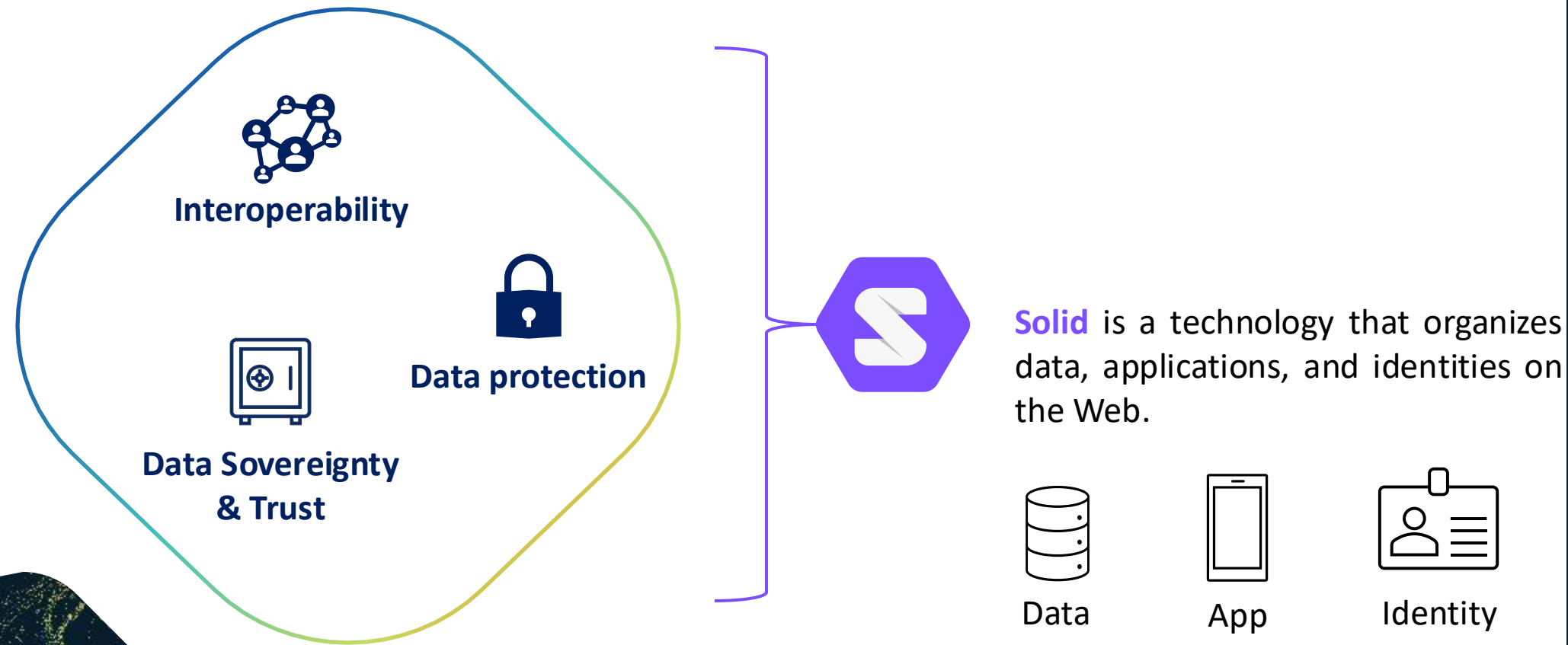
4 Mobility data is sourced via the EMDS through the connectors that are made available.

5 Service provider issues multimodal mobility commuting options without becoming the owner of the acquired data.



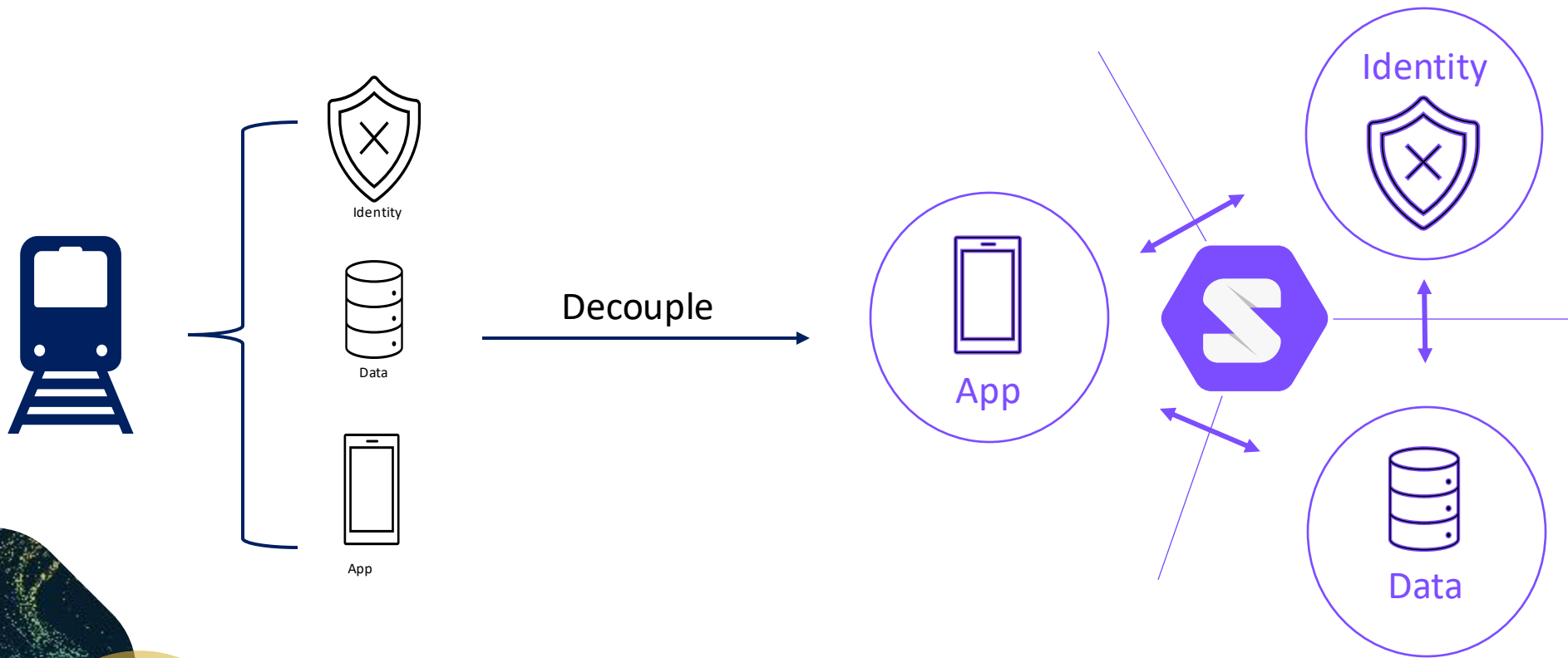
Role of SOLID and focus on the SDK

Considerations match with the Solid technology

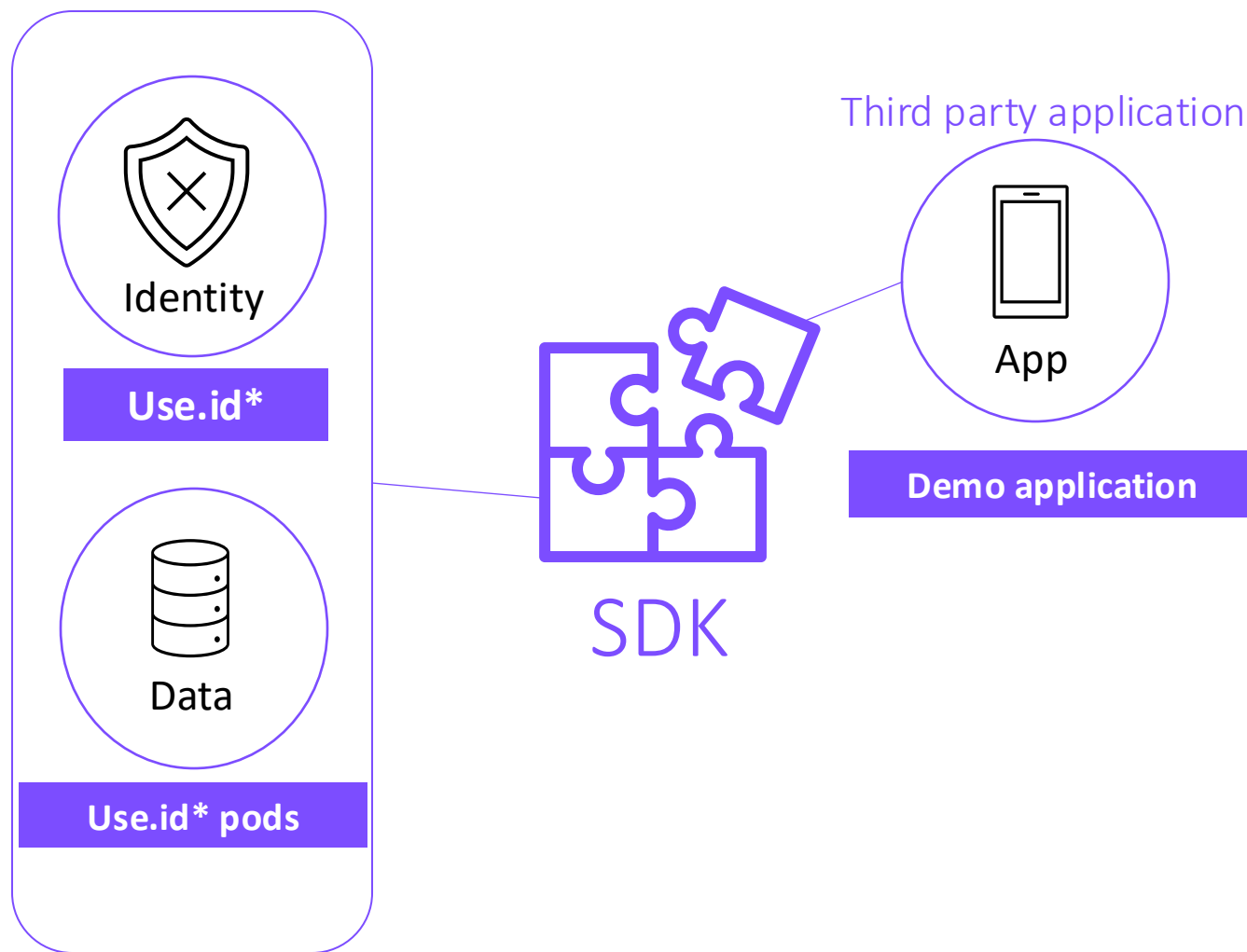


Solution

At the core of **Solid** is the idea of decoupling these three elements from each other and standardising the interactions between them.



PoC and its cornerstones in practice



*Can be any other Solid pod or identity provider

Software Development Kit

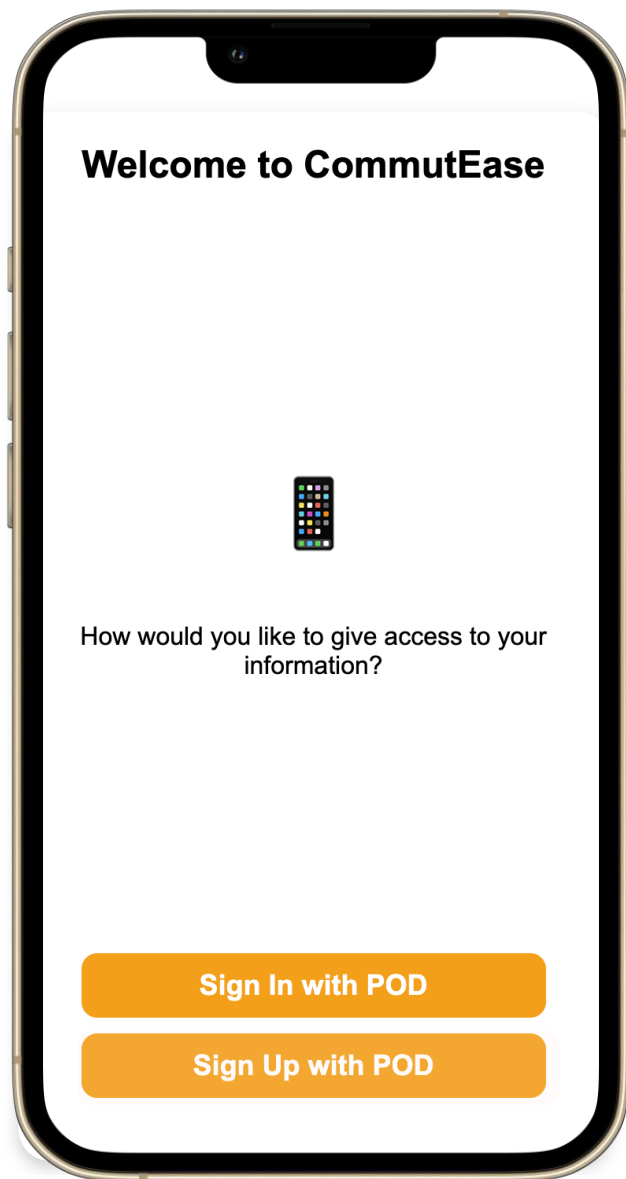


- **Creation** of a SOLID Pod
- **Verification** of **identity** and **authorisation** mechanism
- **Storage** of **personal data**
- **Linked Data base** representation of personal data facilitating interoperability across service providers and other actors
- Management of **access** to personal data
- Review of previously **granted consent** to personal data with fine-grain detail
- **Access to personal data** for service providers
- Detaches the **pre-existence of a SOLID** Pod from the provision of the mobility service
- **Portable** to more Data Spaces
- **Open-source** project available on **GitHub**
- **Detailed documentation** on how to integrate it into software projects



Application Scenario Demonstration

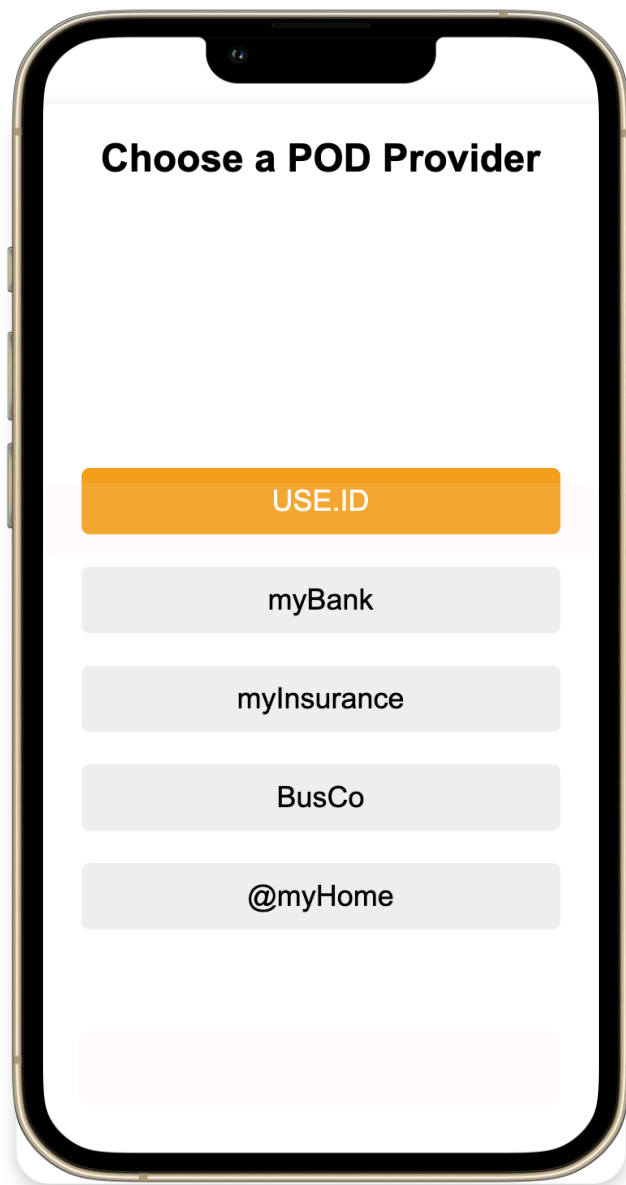
Scene 1: Commuters



CommutEase is a **mock-up app** that recommends the most efficient combination of modes of transport on a commute and for selected days during the week.

CommutEase welcome screen requires to **Sign In** or **Sign Up** with a POD.

We choose to **Sign Up** for the sake of demonstrating how easy it is to **create a POD for a new user**.




CommutEase shows a **list of POD providers** available to create a personal SOLID pod

Any entity can become a **service provider**.
SOLID allows also for a local installation of a POD at your home, for the ultra privacy-oriented user.



Welcome to use.id



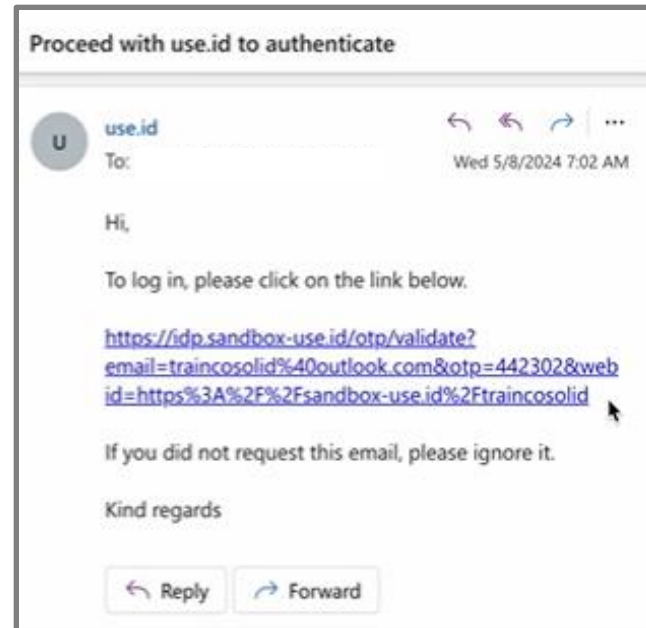
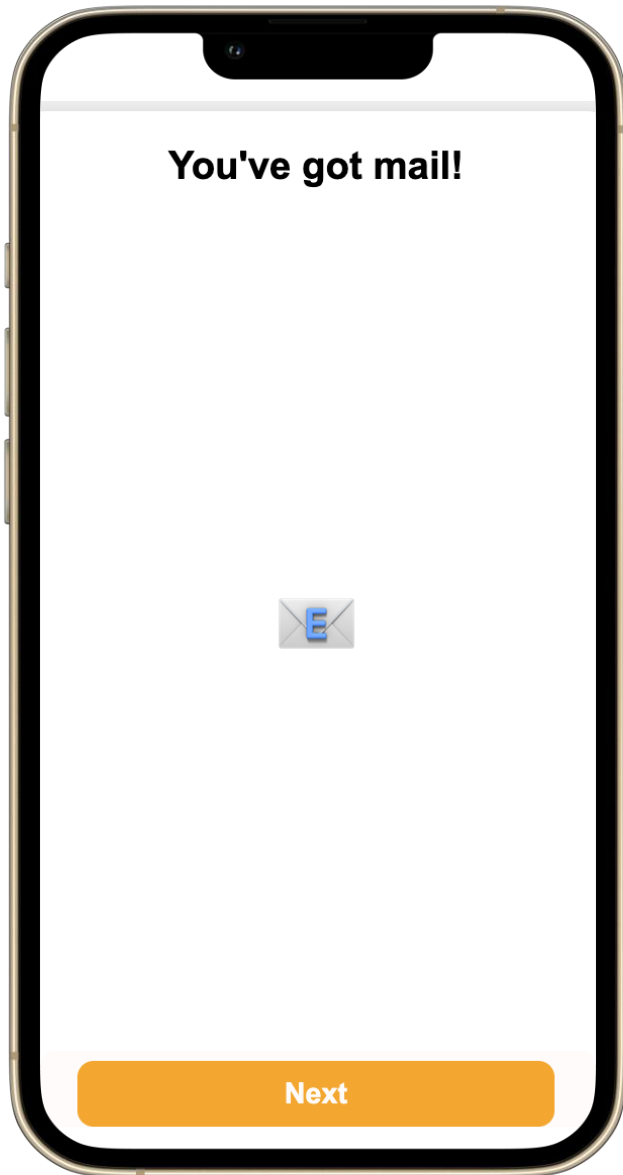
Enter your username and email address to sign up

Tom Heist

iamtom@useid.dev

Sign up

Creating a **POD** requires a username and email address.



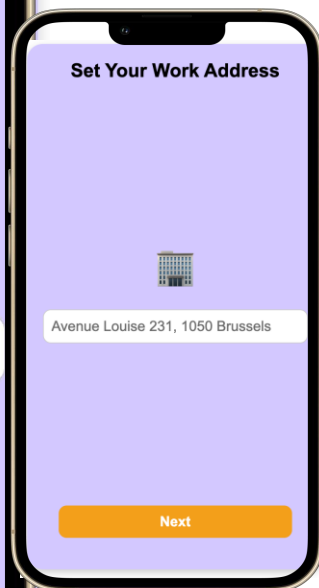
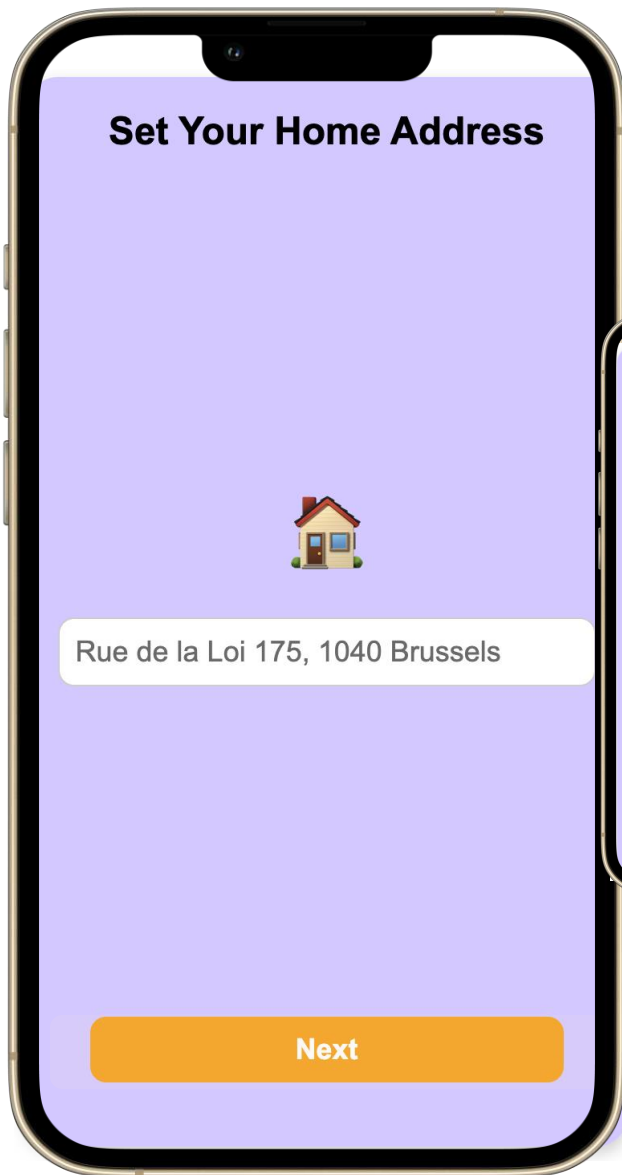
Agile creation of a SOLID POD

Verification of identity and authorization
SDK function call

```
const newToken = await exchangeCode();
```

A new screen presents the notification of an email message. This serves as acknowledgment that the POD has been created, and as **verification of identity** in case the POD already exists.

Users are directed to their email inbox, can click on a link that completes the identity verification, and leads back to the CommutEase app.



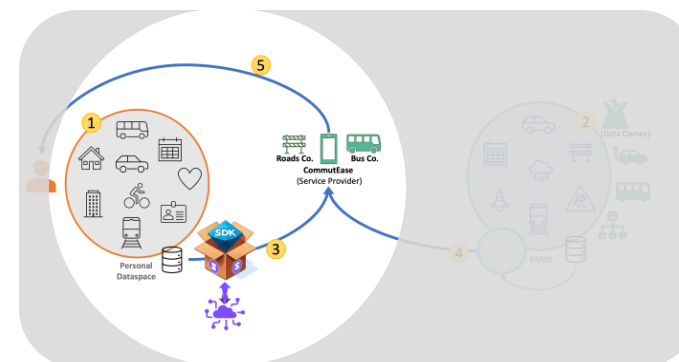
Storage of personal data
SDK function call:
createData()

Since our POD is newly created, CommutEase requests to fill in our POD with **personal data** necessary to for the commute recommendations to be issued.

Users are requested to specify their home and work address and confirm.



GDPR Articles 25 and 32 - Emphasize data protection by design and by default, as well as the implementation of appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure data security



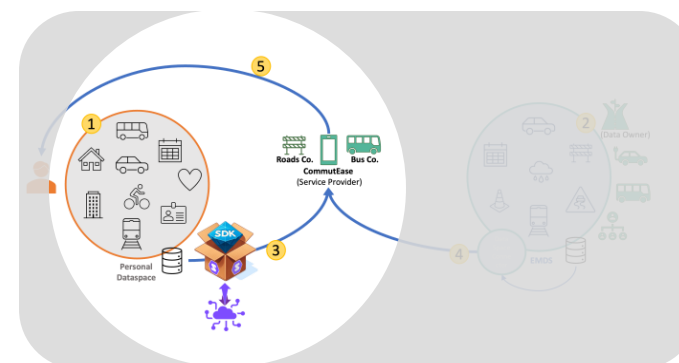


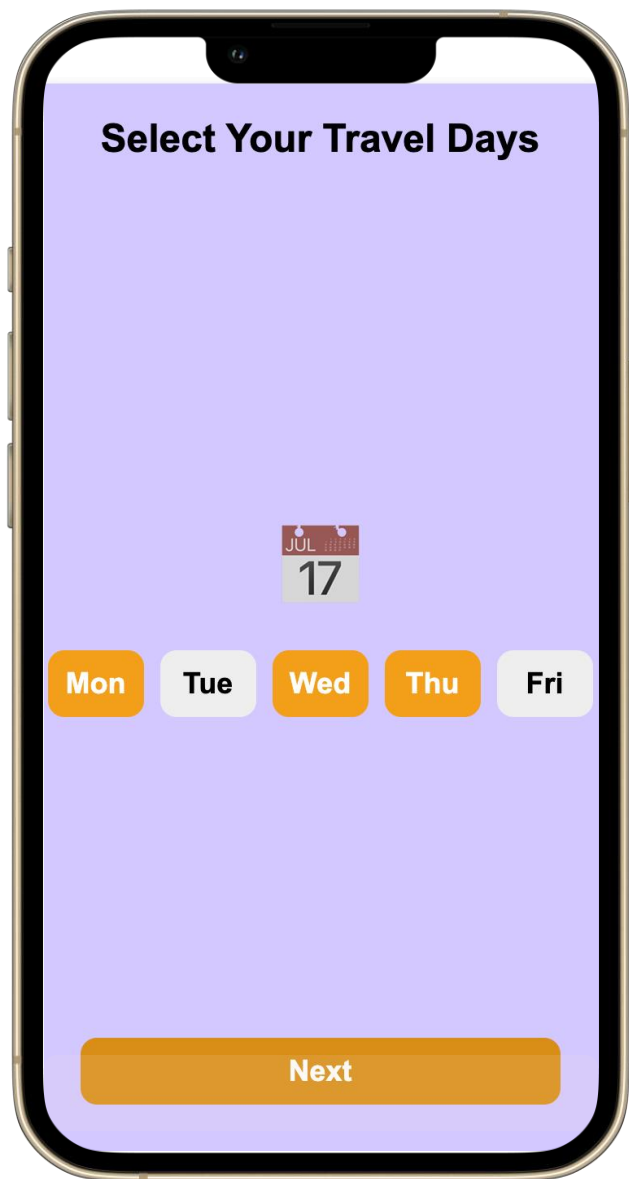
Storage of personal data
SDK function call:
createData()



Users are requested to specify their preferred **means of transportation** and confirm.

Options include bus, train, bike, scooter, and car.
Multiple selections allowed for flexibility in **commute options**.

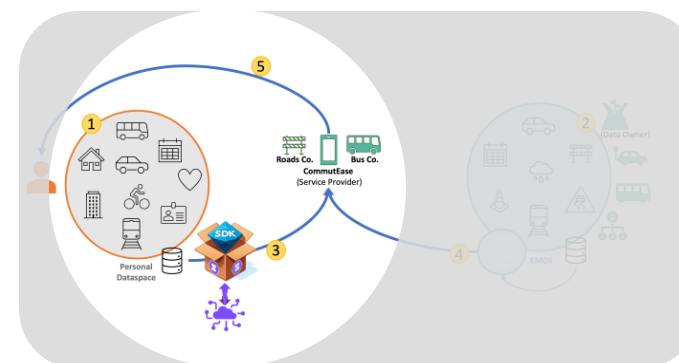


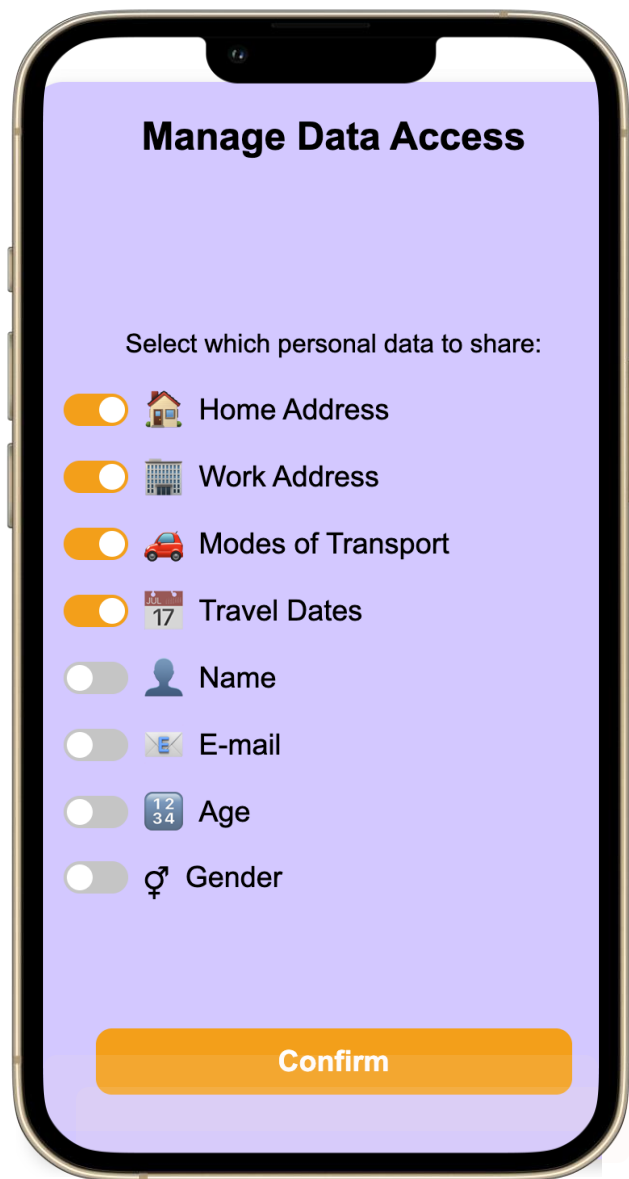


Storage of personal data
SDK function call:
createData()



Users are requested to specify **when they commute** during the week and confirm.





Review of previously granted consent to personal data with fine-grain detail
SDK function call:
requestPatch()



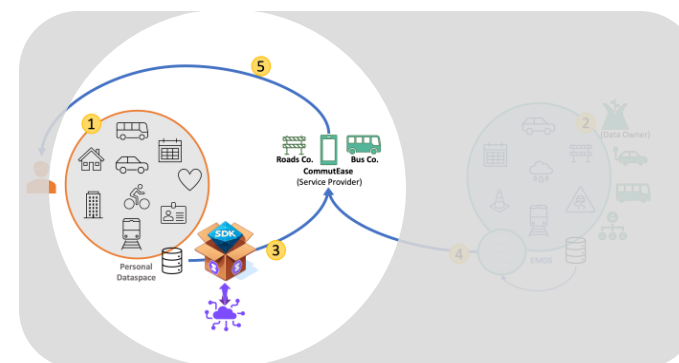
Users can **manage the access to personal data**, switching them on and off selectively.

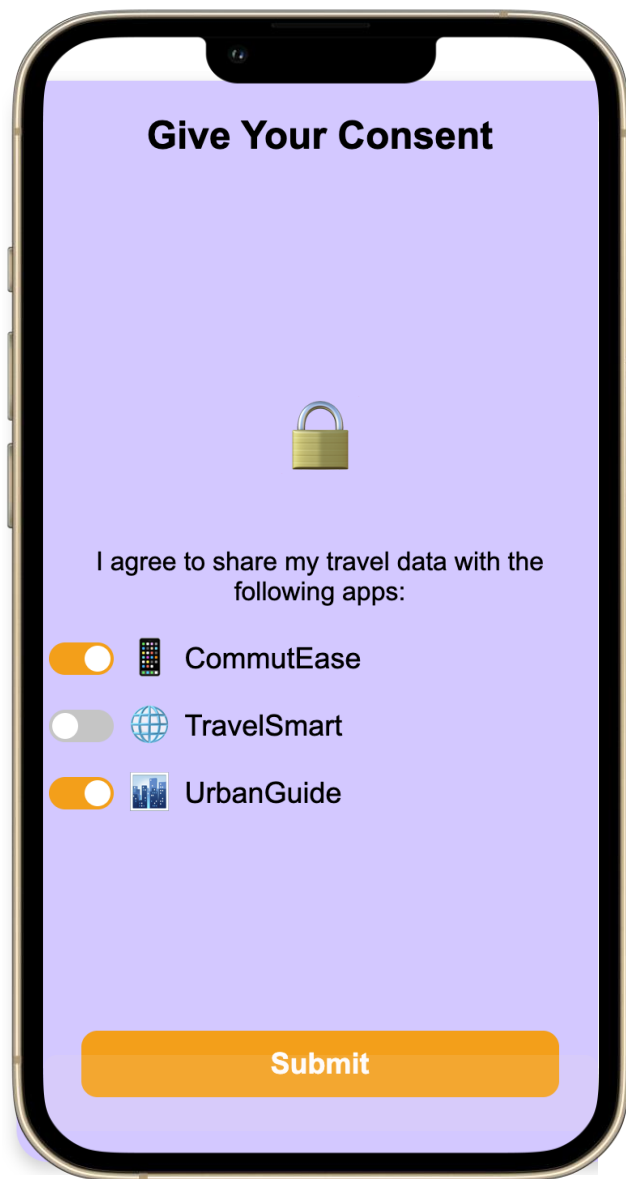
Some data are mandatory to access or the CommutEase app won't be able to provide recommendations



GDPR Articles 25 and 32 - emphasize data protection by design and by default, as well as the implementation of appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure data security

GDPR Article 15 - The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her are being processed

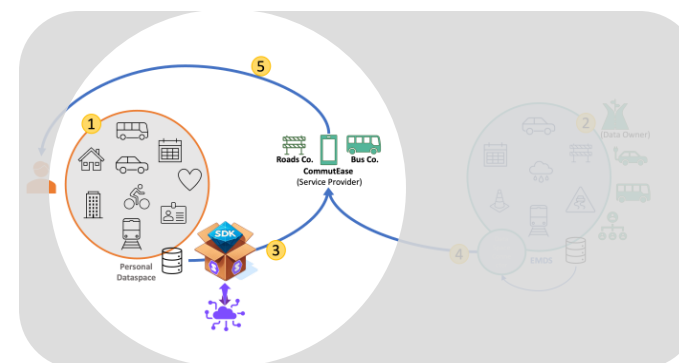


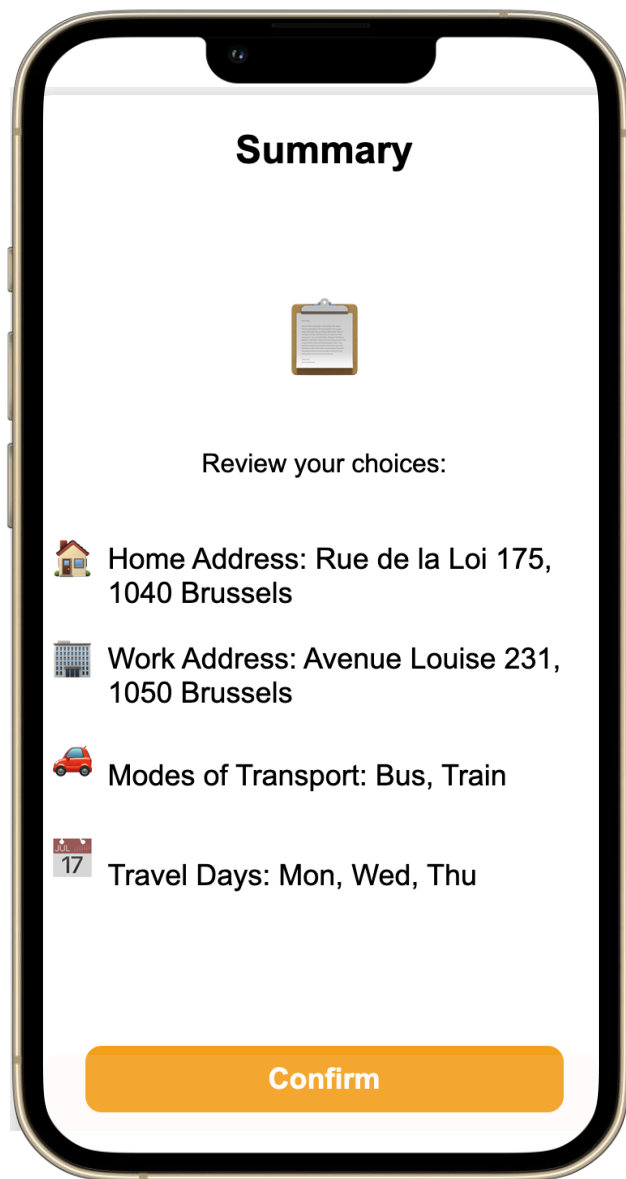


Users can manage consent globally to a service provider to access personal data, in the same way a commuter can revoke consent.



GDPR Article 7(3) - *The data subject shall have the right to withdraw his or her consent at any time*





Finally, users are prompted a summary screen to review the personal data that is provided. By doing this, they are assured that there is no mistake.



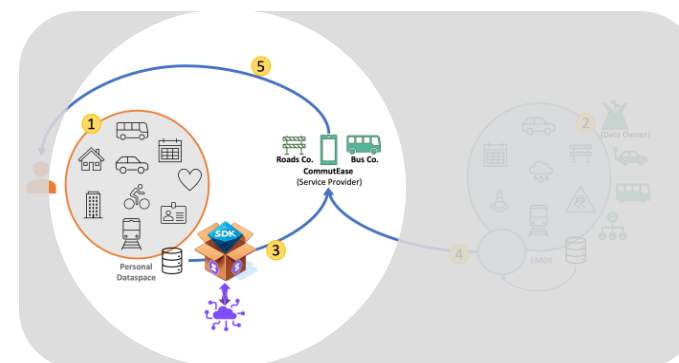
Access to personal data for service providers.

Function Call:

`getData()`



GDPR Article 15 - The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller confirmation as to whether or not personal data concerning him or her are being processed

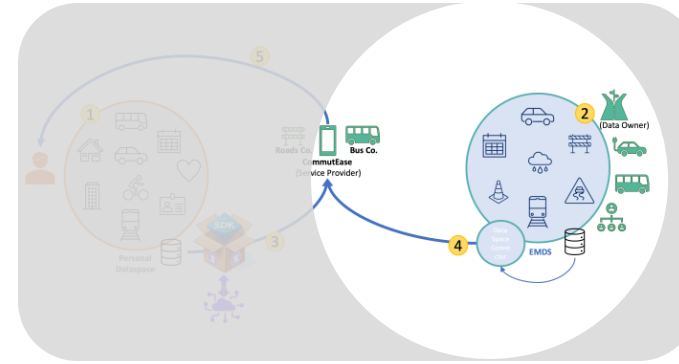
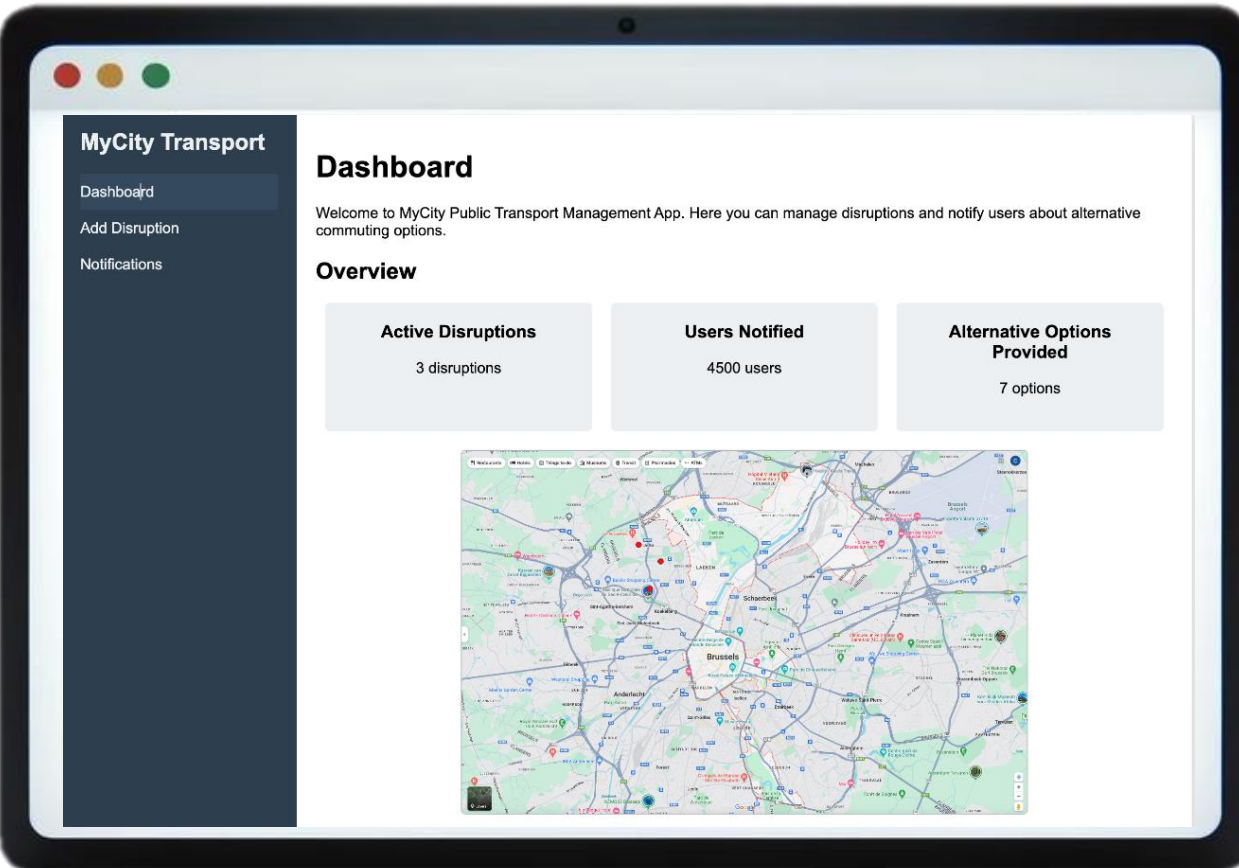




Application Scenario Demonstration

Scene 2: Transport Operator

Example of a transport operator



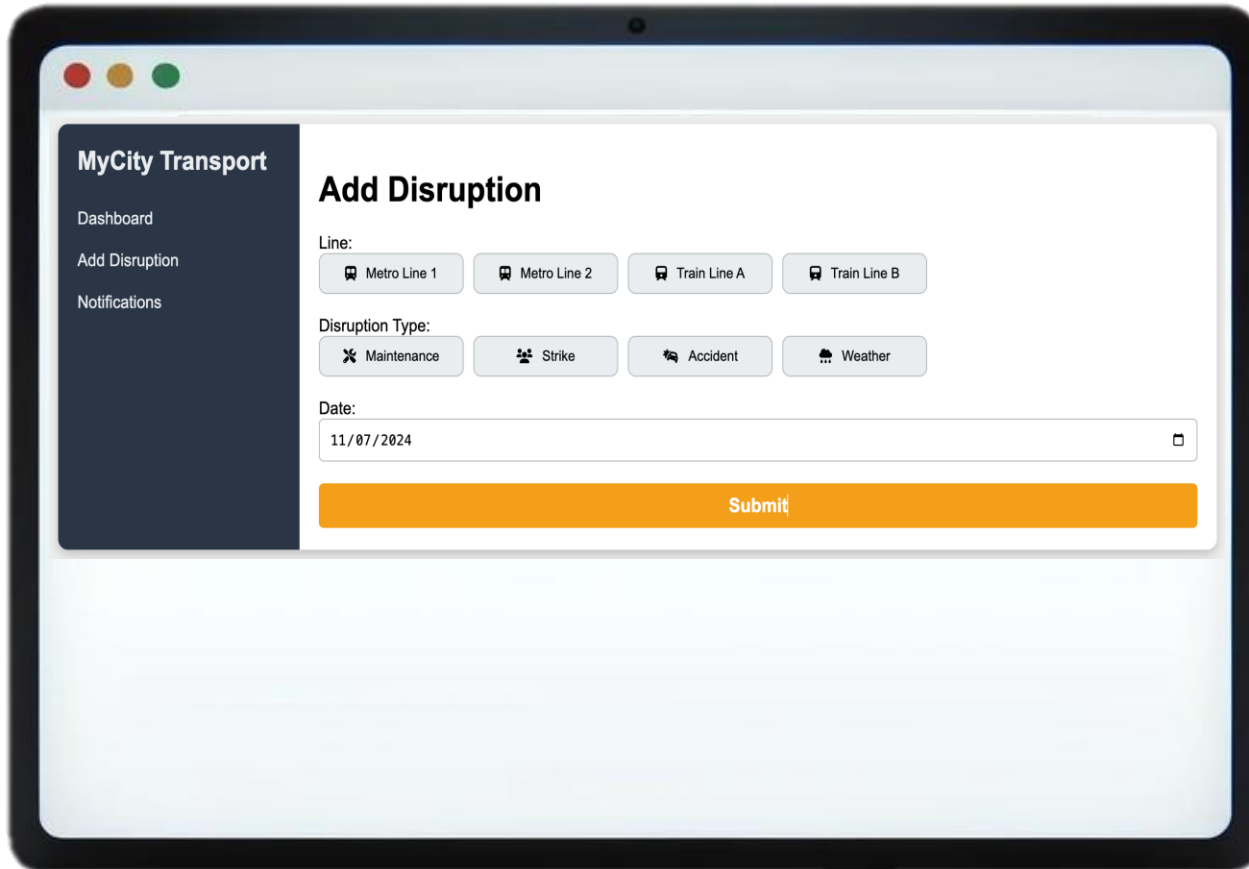
Transport Operators monitors the disruptions currently active.

The operators offer a service to log and notify users of potential future disruptions, allowing commuters to be better prepared



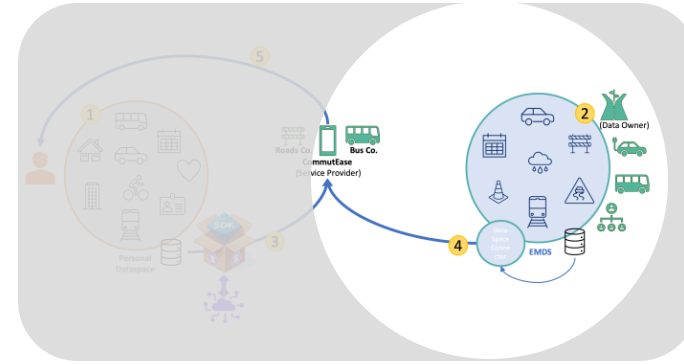
GDPR Article 5(1)(b) - Personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes

Example of a transport operator



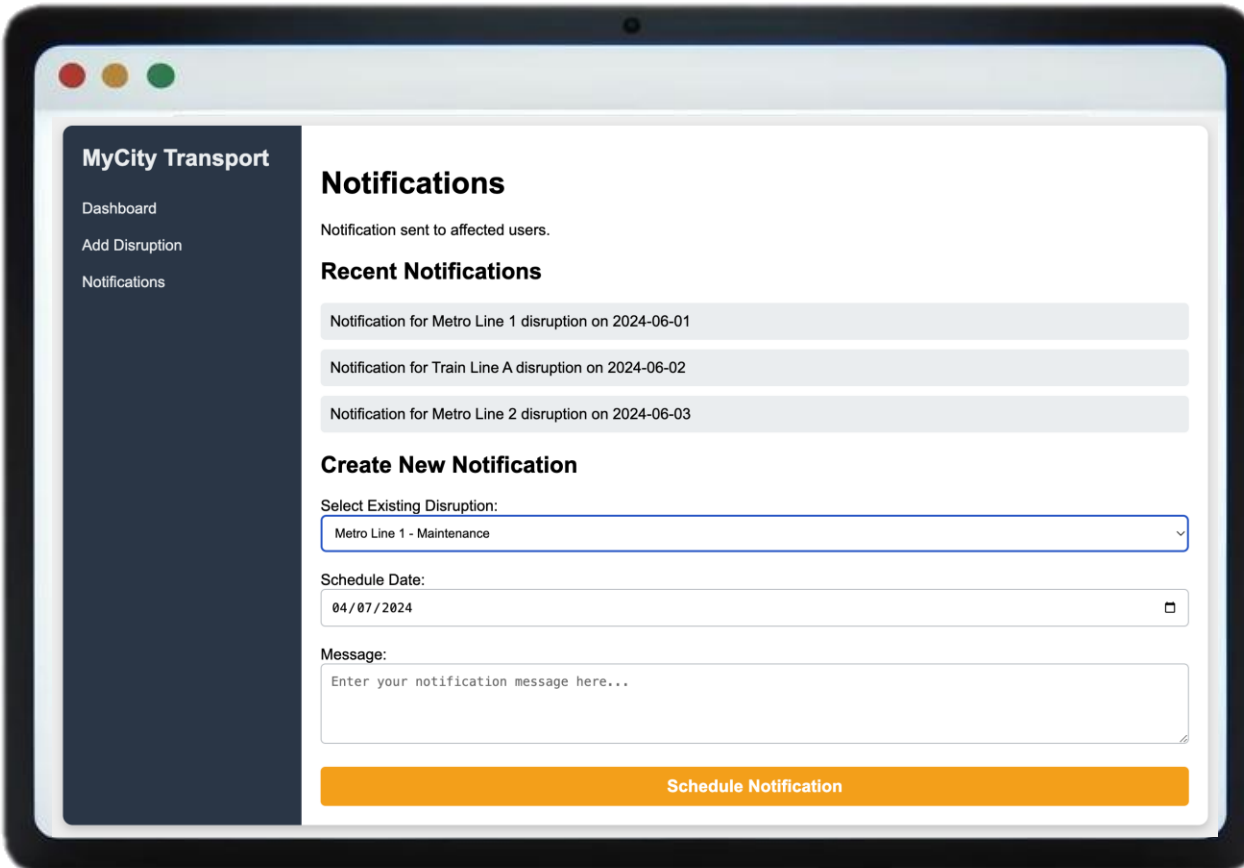
The screenshot shows a web application titled "MyCity Transport" with a sidebar containing "Dashboard", "Add Disruption", and "Notifications". The main content area is titled "Add Disruption" and contains the following fields:

- Line:** Four buttons labeled "Metro Line 1", "Metro Line 2", "Train Line A", and "Train Line B".
- Disruption Type:** Four buttons labeled "Maintenance", "Strike", "Accident", and "Weather".
- Date:** A text input field containing "11/07/2024" and a calendar icon.
- Submit:** A large orange button at the bottom.

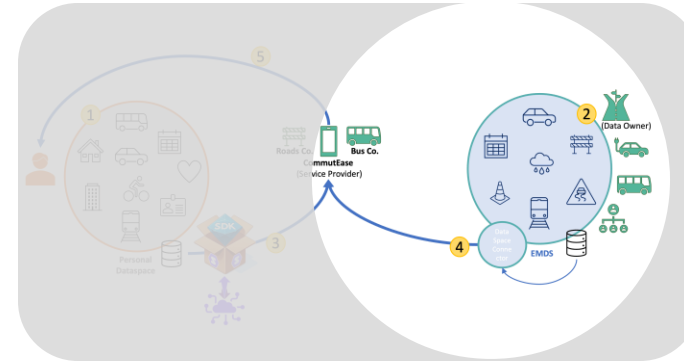


From their dashboard, operators create entries for planned disruption of the traffic.

Example of a transport operator



The screenshot shows a tablet displaying the 'MyCity Transport' web application. The interface has a dark blue sidebar with navigation links: 'Dashboard', 'Add Disruption', and 'Notifications'. The main content area is titled 'Notifications' and includes a status message 'Notification sent to affected users.' Below this is a 'Recent Notifications' section with three entries: 'Notification for Metro Line 1 disruption on 2024-06-01', 'Notification for Train Line A disruption on 2024-06-02', and 'Notification for Metro Line 2 disruption on 2024-06-03'. The 'Create New Notification' section contains a dropdown menu for 'Select Existing Disruption' (currently showing 'Metro Line 1 - Maintenance'), a 'Schedule Date' field (showing '04/07/2024'), and a 'Message' text area with the placeholder 'Enter your notification message here...'. An orange 'Schedule Notification' button is at the bottom.



The operators can schedule a message with a period of notification from the beginning of the disruption.

The notification message becomes part of the mobility data space dataset.



Recommendation for your commute



Your usual commute for tomorrow is disrupted due to rail works.



Take Bus Route 12



Use temporary bike lane on 5th Avenue

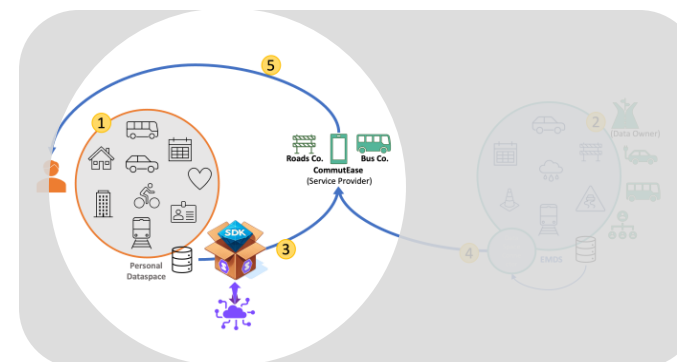


Take a scooter from Station B

Ok

Users receive **personalised commute recommendations** based on selected transport modes and travel data.

Alerts for any disruptions and alternative routes provided.



Explore the SDK on [GitHub](#)

main 1 Branch 0 Tags

Go to file

<> Code

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| wouteraj chore: version 0.17.0 | d0af42a · last month | 4 Commits |
| .changeset | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |
| .github/workflows | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |
| demo | chore: version 0.17.0 | last month |
| sdk | chore: version 0.17.0 | last month |
| .gitignore | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |
| .npmrc | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |
| .nvmrc | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |
| README.md | chore: version 0.17.0 | last month |
| movejs.code-workspace | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |
| package-lock.json | chore: version 0.17.0 | last month |
| package.json | chore: version 0.17.0 | last month |
| tsconfig.base.json | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |
| turbo.json | chore: initial commit | 3 months ago |

About

No description, website, or topics provided.

- Readme
- Activity
- Custom properties
- 0 stars
- 6 watching
- 0 forks
- Report repository

README

Solid-SDK

This repository contains an SDK and demo of the Solid protocol. It's written

Getting started

Start by installing the SDK as a dependency of your project.

```
npm i @useid/movejs
```

As a first step, you need to authorize your user. This is done by following OIDC's Code Grant Flow. To do so, start by generating a uri by calling the `requestPatch` function and redirecting the user.

```
const onSignIn = async () => {
  log('Handling sign-in', email);

  const patch = patchForCommuter(
    import.meta.env.VITE_CLIENT_ID,
    import.meta.env.VITE_SUBJECT_WEBID,
  );

  const uri = await requestPatch(
    email,
    i.codeVerifier,
    import.meta.env.VITE_IDP_BASE_URI, // idpBaseUri
    import.meta.env.VITE_CLIENT_ID, // clientId
    window.location.href, // redirectUri
    patch
  );

  window.location.href = uri;
}
```



Future Outlook



- Looking for **local authorities** that want to be involved in a **pilot** to test the use of the SDK in a real scenario of mobility.
- Connecting with **providers of technologies** to handle personal data and tackle data sovereignty.
- Review the Proof of Concept with the **Data Spaces Support Centre**



Thank you



Q&A

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