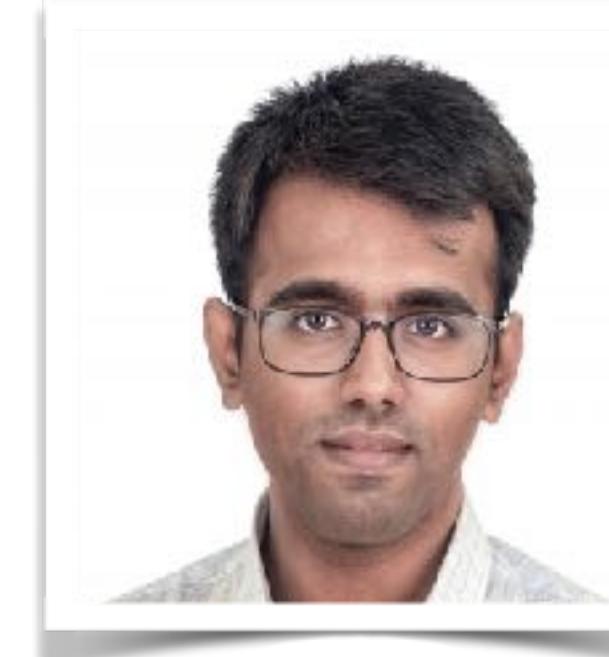


Understanding and Benchmarking the Impact of GDPR on Database Systems



Supreeth Shastri



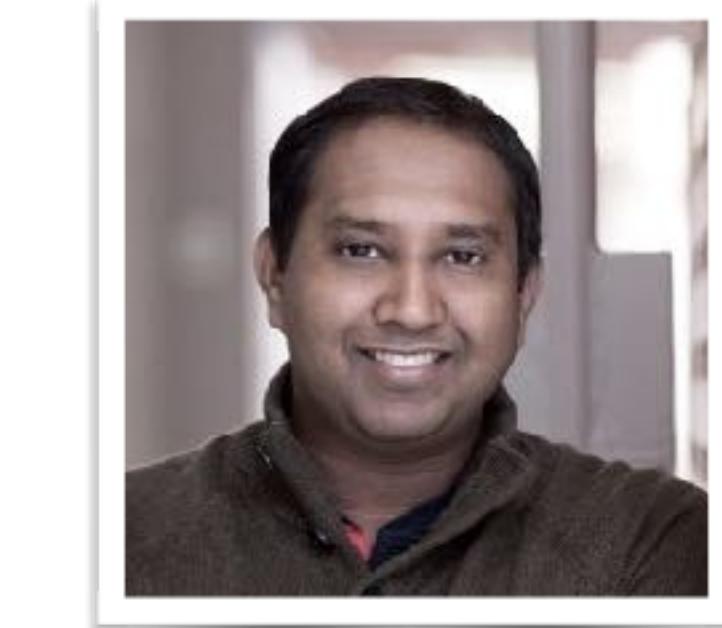
Vinay Banakar



Melissa Wasserman



Arun Kumar



Vijay Chidambaram

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Privacy and protection of personal data is a fundamental right of natural persons

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99 Legal Articles

Regulate the collection, processing, protection,
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Grants Rights to People

Grants all European people a right to protection and privacy of their personal data

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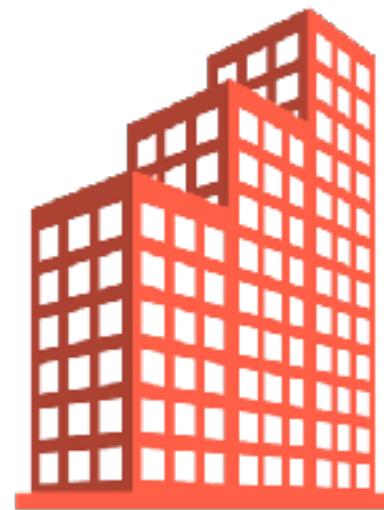
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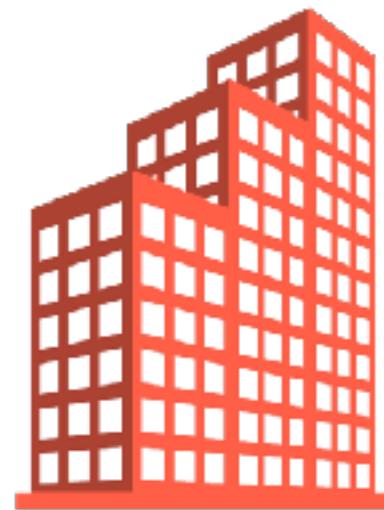
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Hefty Penalty

Max penalty of 4% of global revenue or €20 million, whichever is greater

Complying with GDPR has been a *challenge*

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Google

€50M

French Data Protection
Authority, Jan 2019

Marriott
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UK Data Protection
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**BRITISH
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**Public
Complaints**

144,376

EU-wide (Year 1)

Personal Data

any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person

GDPR §4(1)

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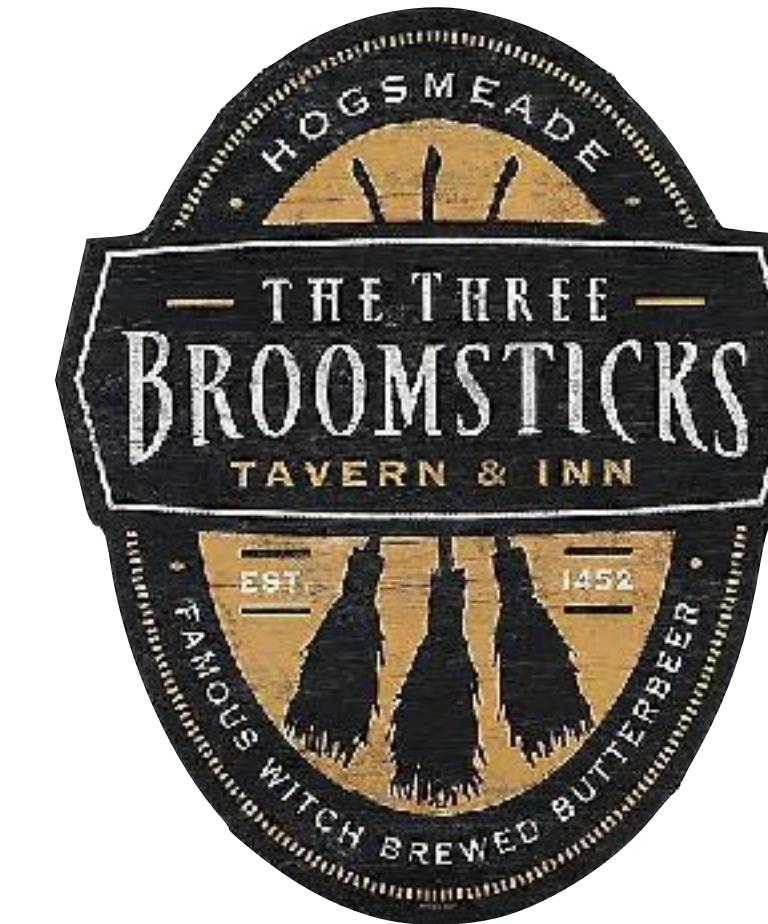
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Right to know, access, rectify, erase, object, port, restrict processing, and withdraw from automated processing



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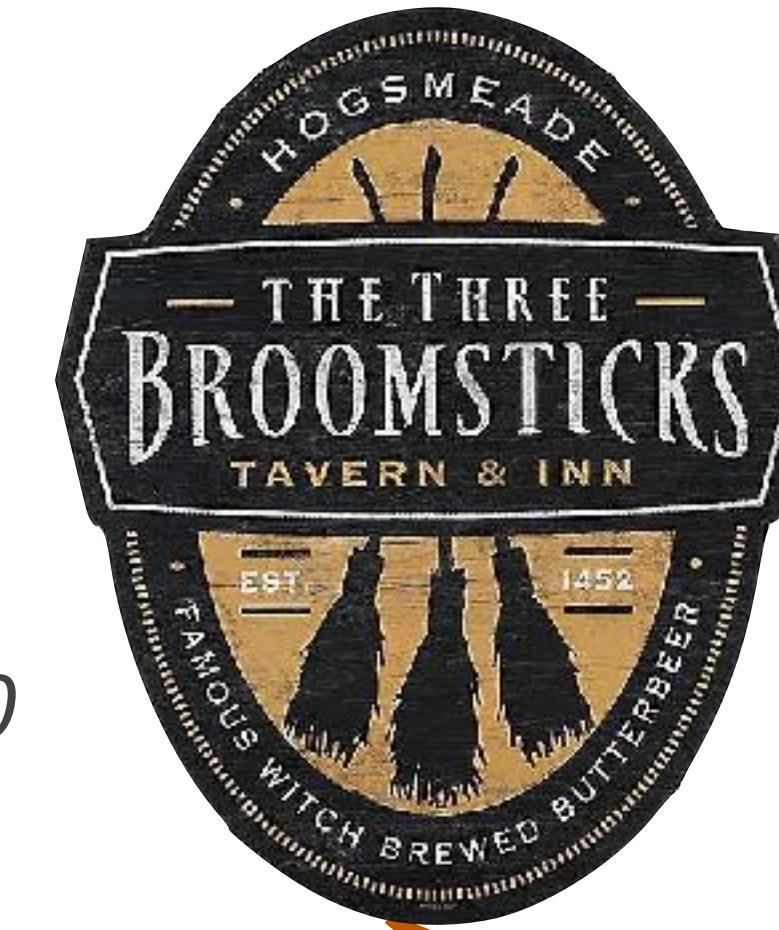
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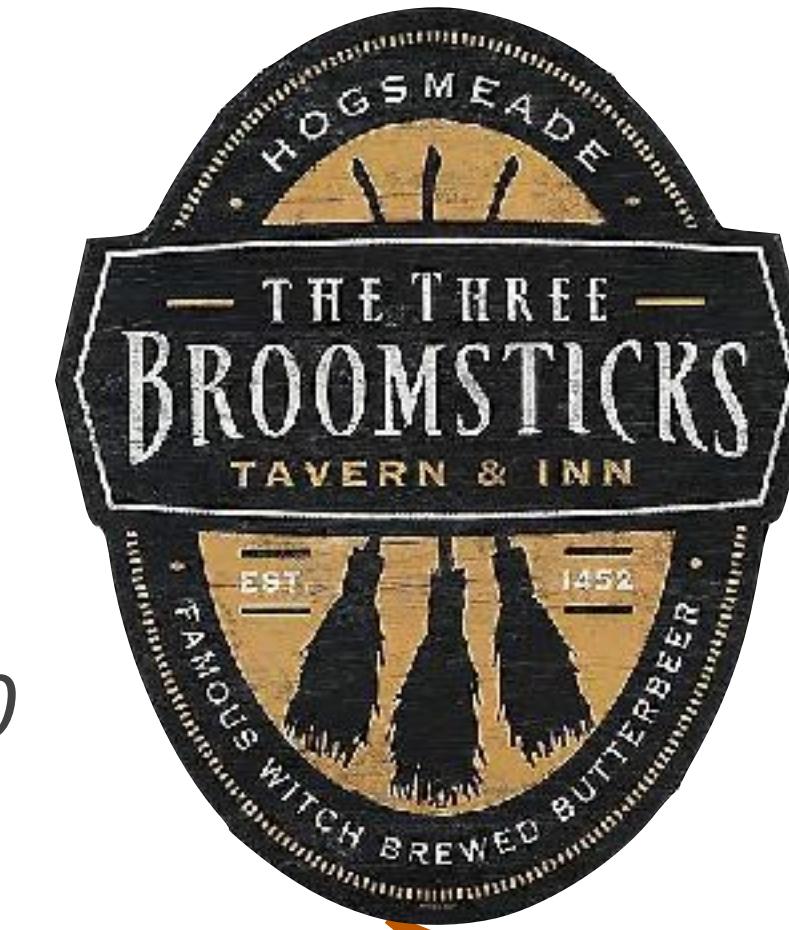
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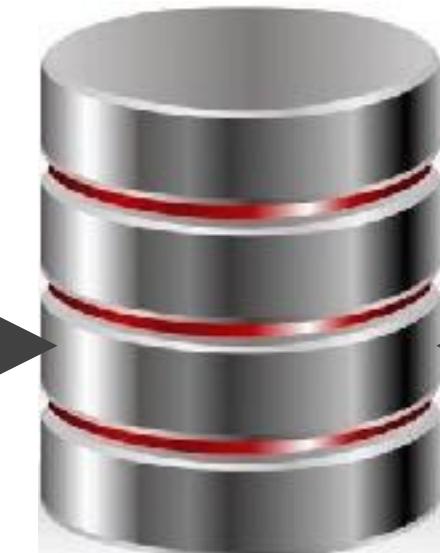
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*How to build a **GDPR-compliant** database system for storing personal-data?*

Analyze

Translate GDPR articles into system-level capabilities and characteristics

Build

Implement GDPR requirements in Redis and PostgreSQL

Measure

Benchmark compliant systems against GDPR workloads

Store Data with a Timeline for Deletion

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§ 5(1)(E): STORAGE LIMITATION

"[...] kept for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed [...]"

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GDPR-compliant datastore should:

Associate a
time-to-live
attribute with all data

Have support for
timely deletion
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Associate an
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Implement support for
monitoring/logging
of all data accesses

Translating GDPR Articles into Systems-Level Attributes and Actions

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We analyzed all the 99 articles of GDPR, both individually and collectively...

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GDPR Metadata

*Associate **seven behavioral attributes** with personal data*

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GDPR Metadata

Associate seven behavioral attributes with personal data

1	<i>Purpose</i>
2	<i>TTL</i>
3	<i>Audit trail</i>
4	<i>Objections</i>
5	<i>Origin of data</i>
6	<i>Externally shared?</i>
7	<i>Use in automated decision-making?</i>

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GDPR Capabilities

Implement **five features** in the database system

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Encryption



Monitoring



Access control



Timely deletion



Metadata-based querying

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Storage overhead

GDPR Capabilities

Implement **five features** in the database system



Timely deletion

Metadata-based querying

GDPR-Compliant Storage Systems

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Goal: Introduce GDPR-compliance into two representative storage systems and measure its impact

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redis

PostgreSQL

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redis

Postgre**SQL**

Encryption

TTL/Timely deletion

Monitoring/Logging

Metadata Indexing

Access control

GDPR queries

GDPR-Compliant Storage Systems

Goal: Introduce GDPR-compliance into two representative storage systems and measure its impact

	redis	PostgreSQL
Encryption	<i>3rd party lib</i>	<i>3rd party lib</i>
TTL/Timely deletion	<i>Code change</i>	<i>Scripting</i>
Monitoring/Logging	<i>Code change</i>	<i>Configure</i>
Metadata Indexing	<i>Scripting</i>	<i>Configure</i>
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*Control- and data-path
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manage & administer



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exercise rights

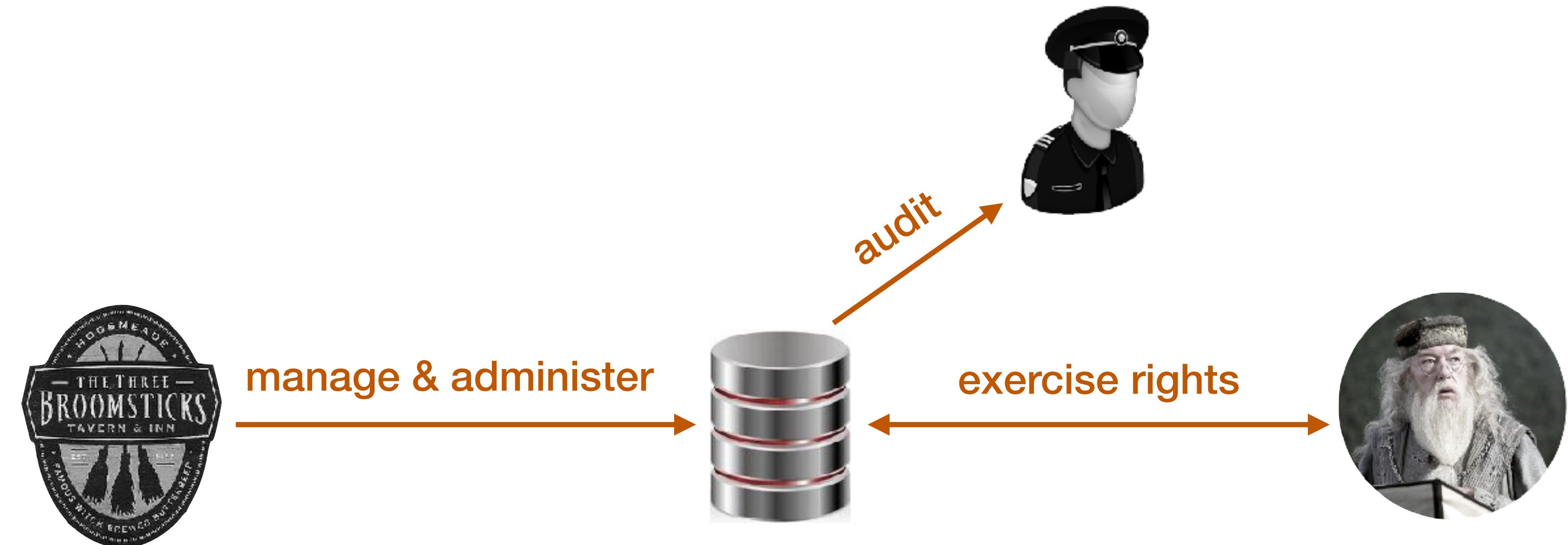


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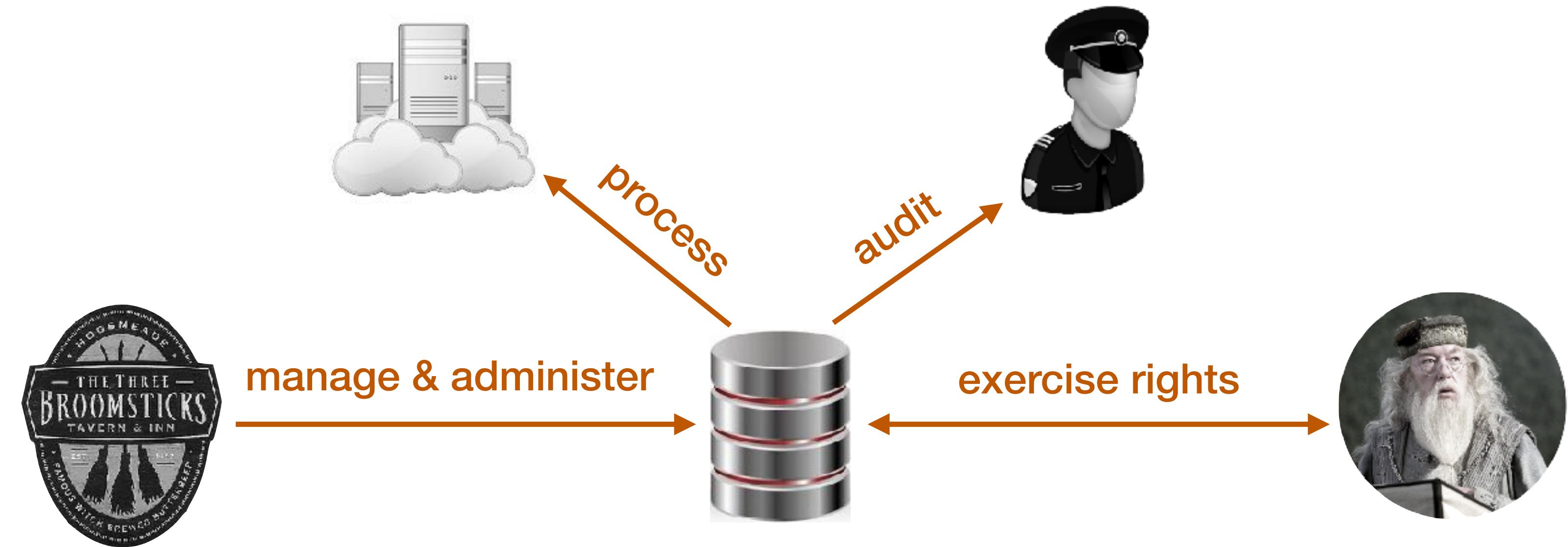


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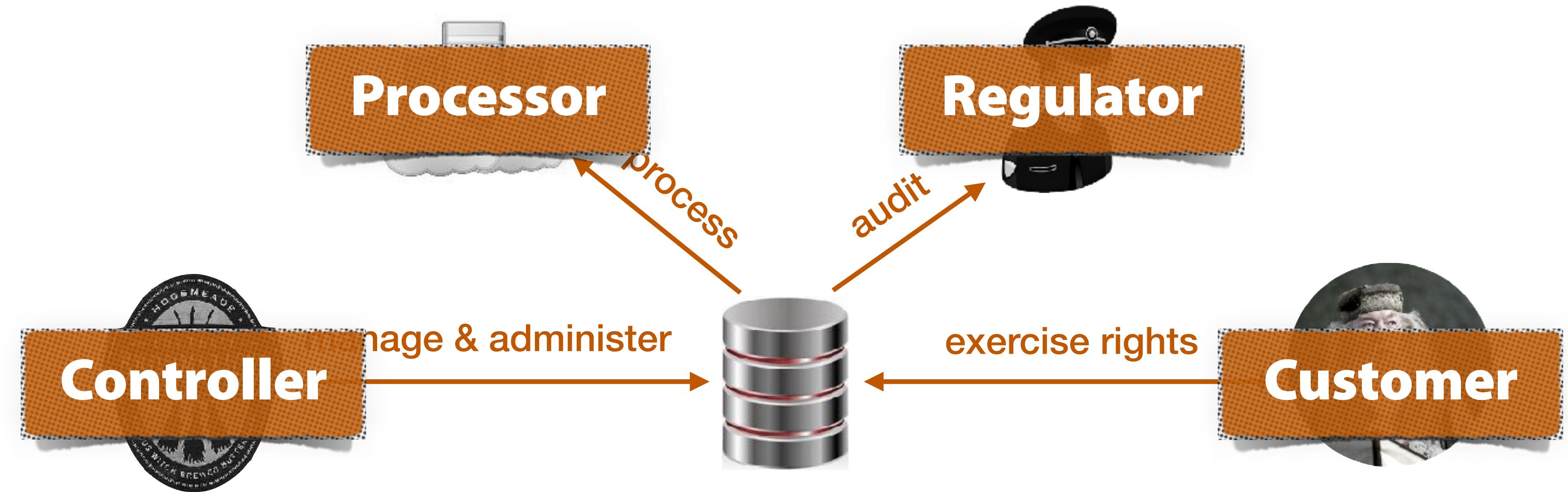


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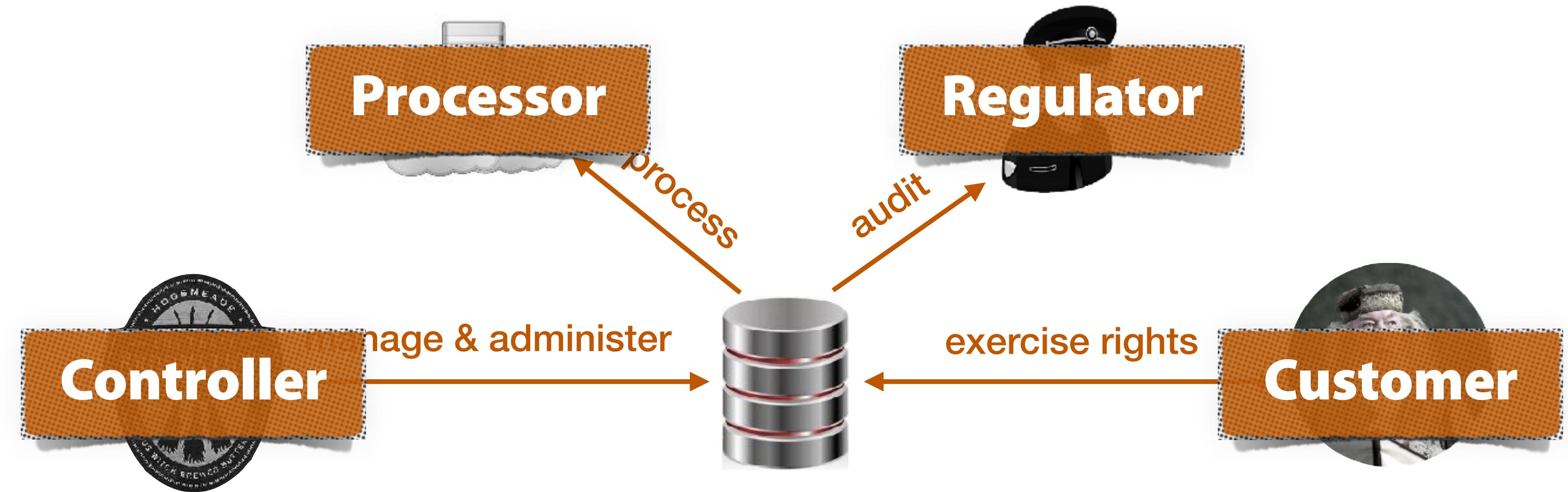
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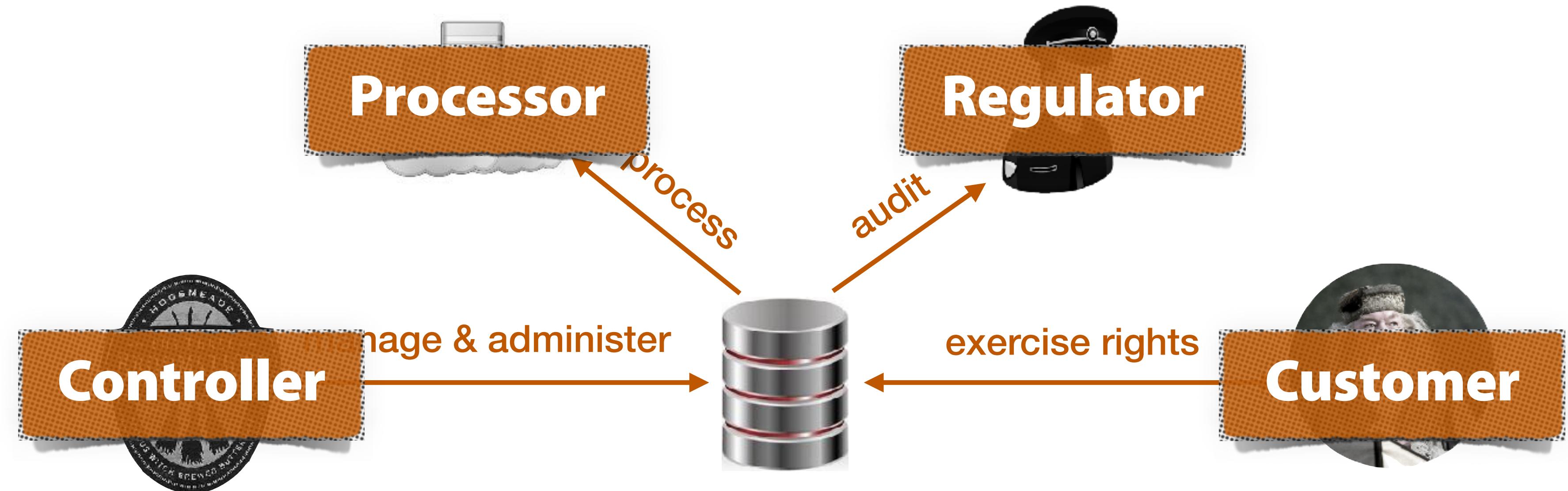


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GDPR Queries

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Benchmark Metrics

Correctness

% responses that match the expected results

Completion Time

Time to complete all the workloads

Space Overhead

Ratio of total DB size to size of personal data

How do our compliant systems perform against GDPRbench?

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3.5X
space overhead



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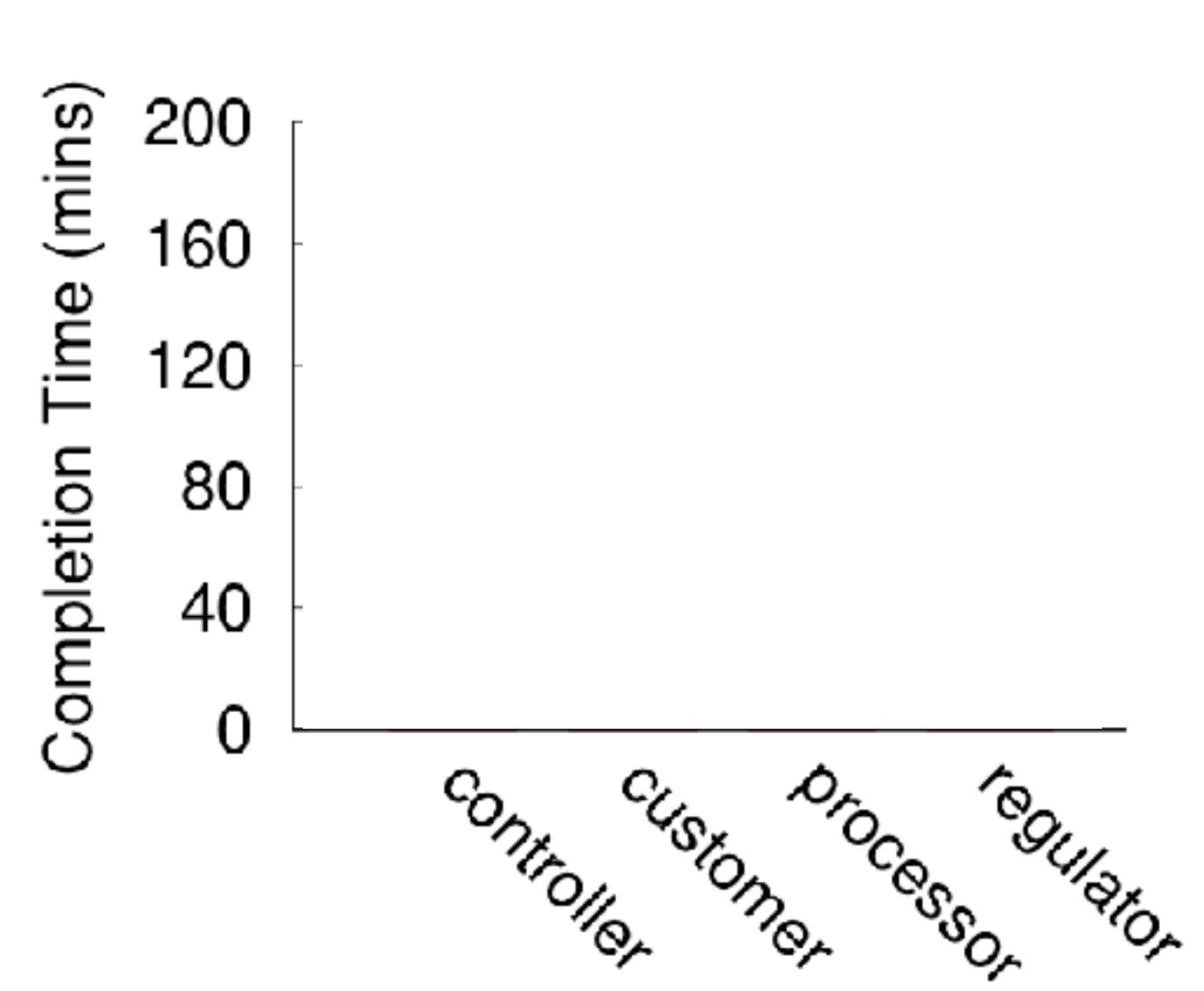


5.95X
space overhead w/
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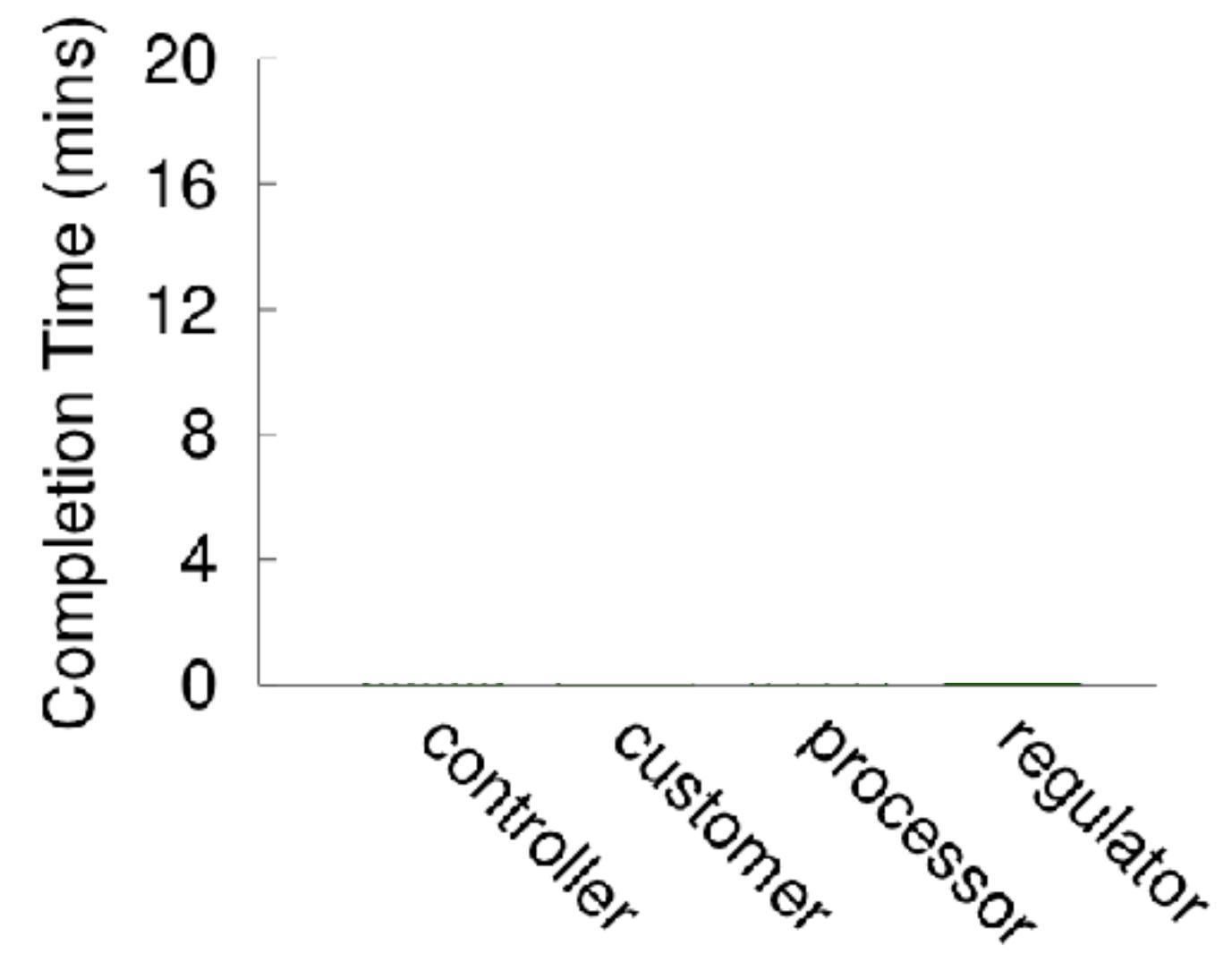
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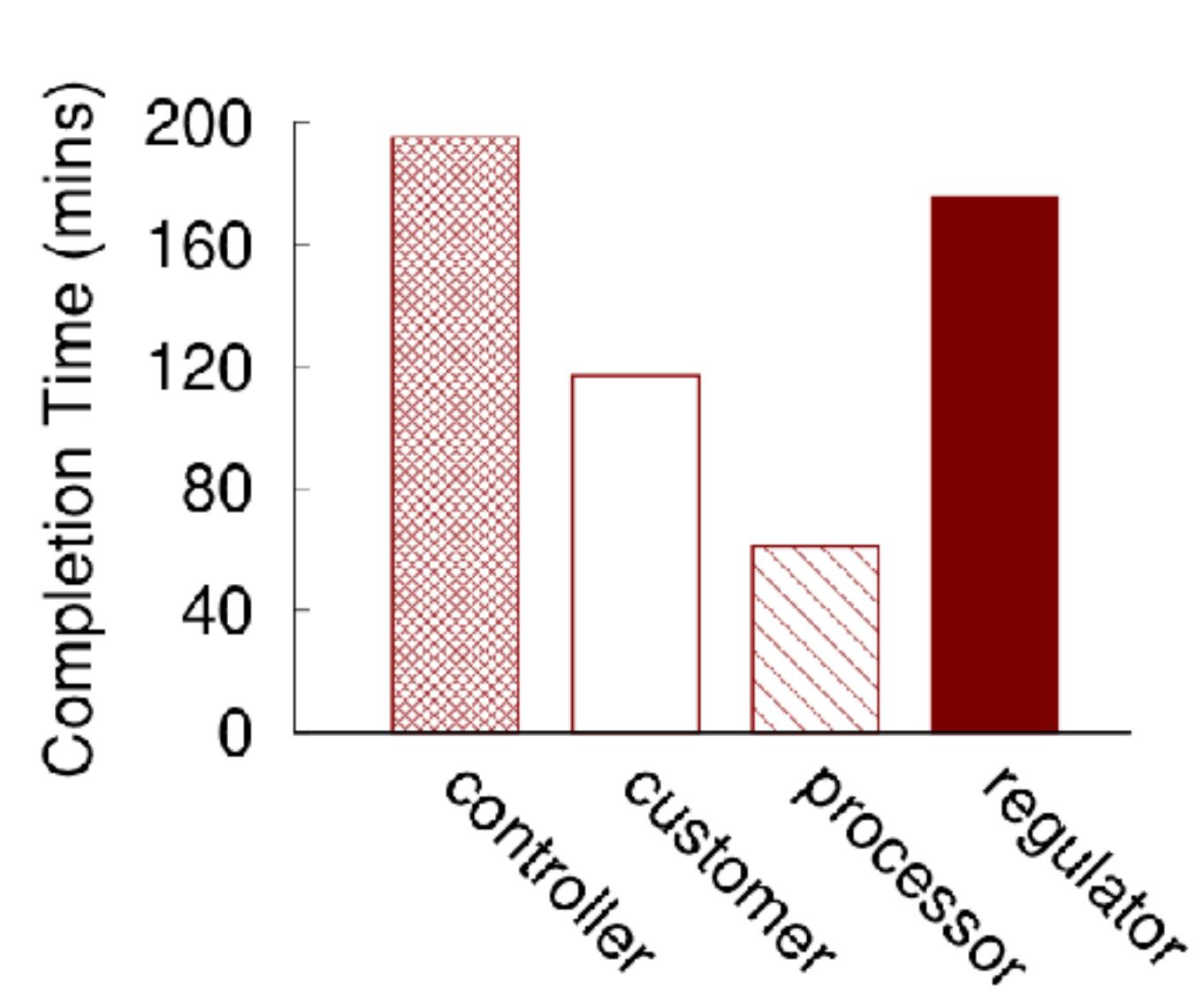
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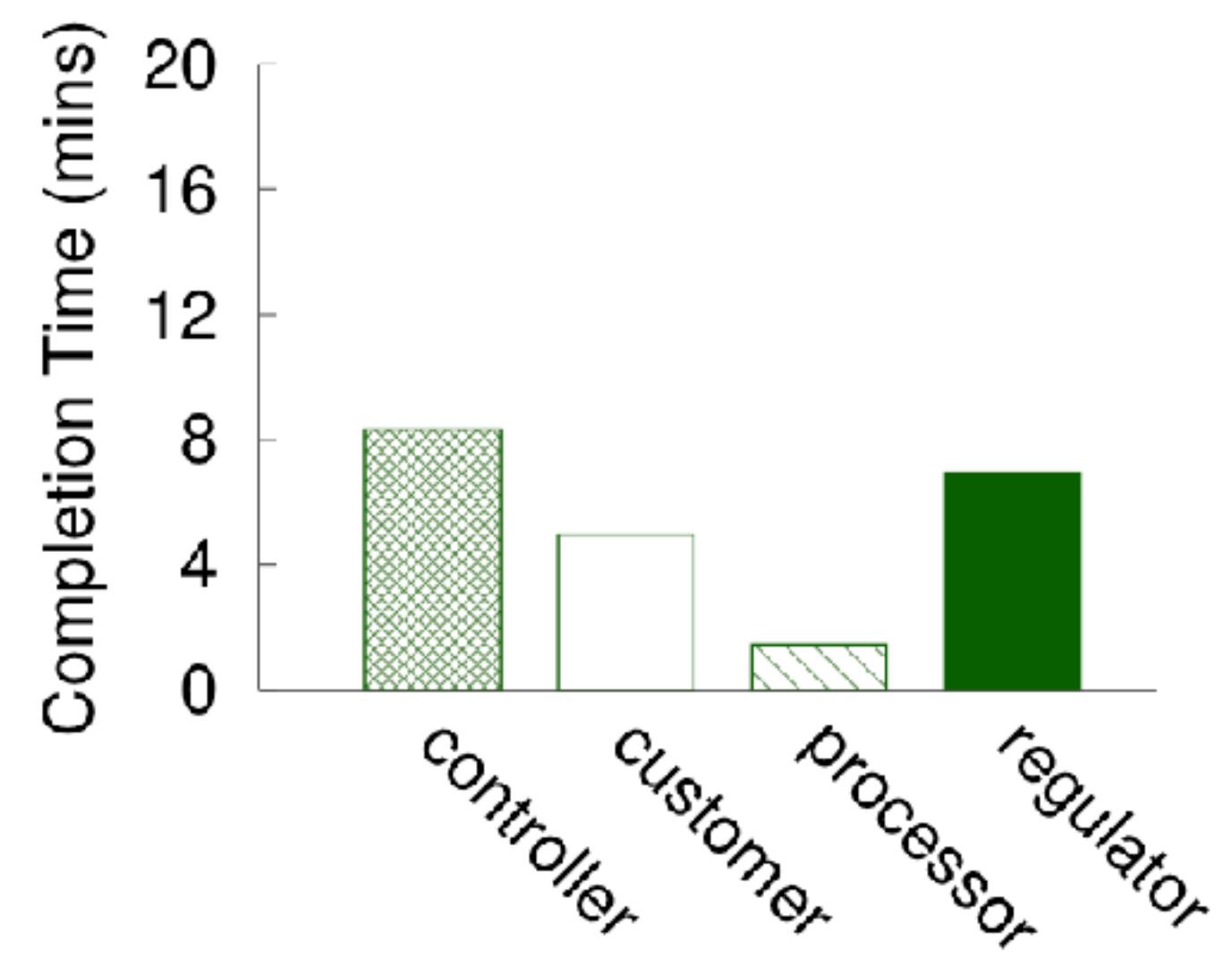
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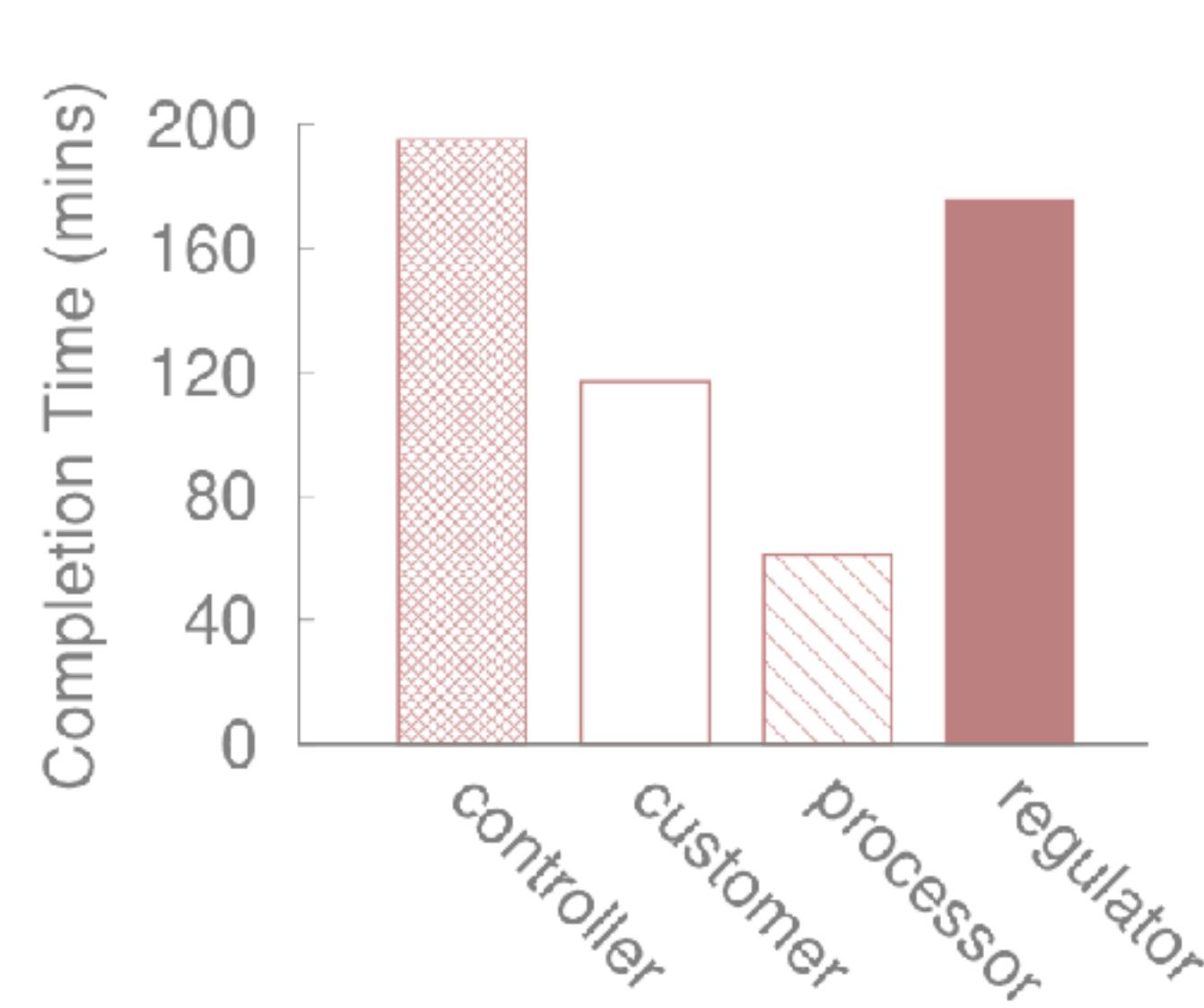
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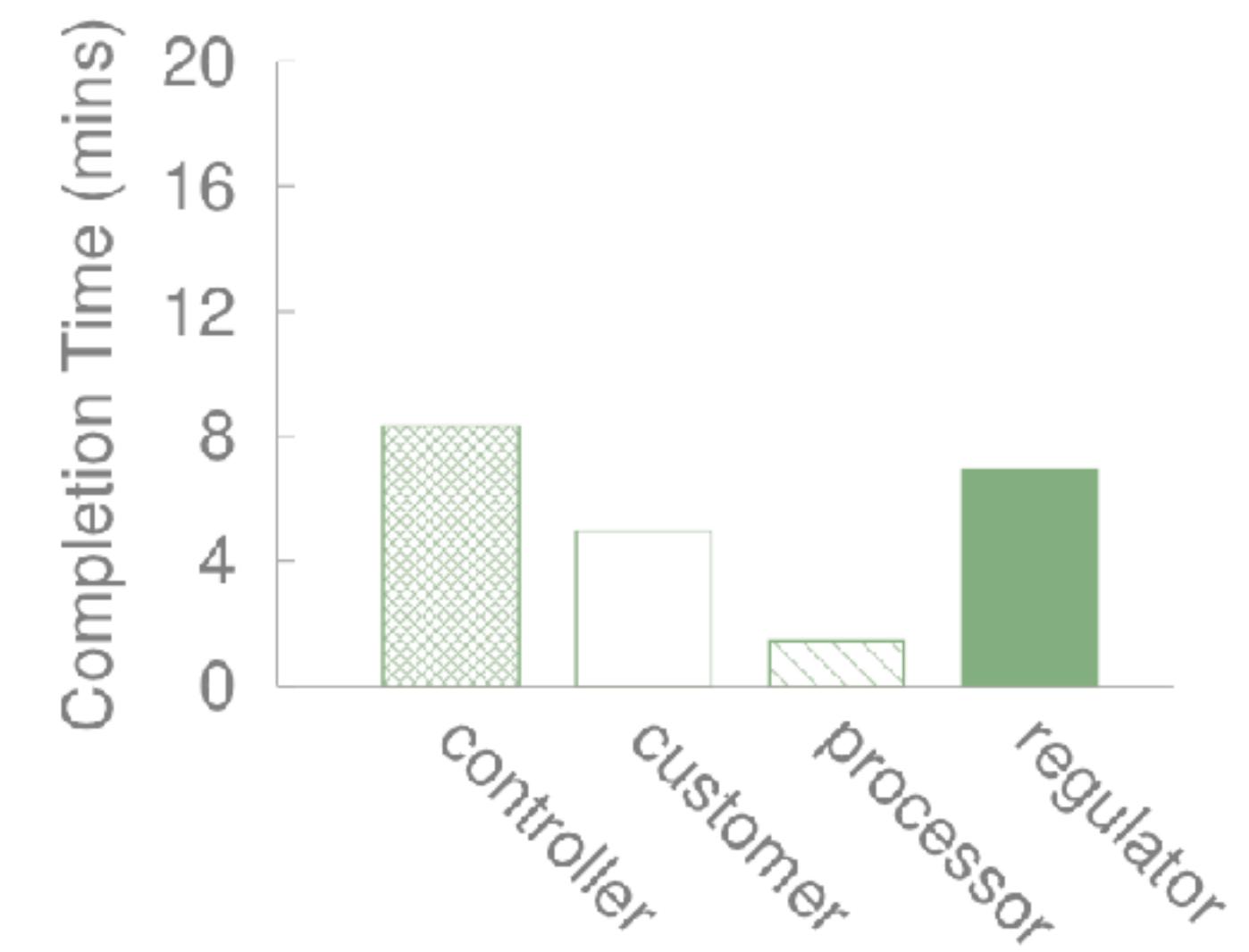
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GDPR workloads run faster and scale better on SQL than NoSQL databases

Real-World Implications

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Compliance may result in high performance overheads

Production system should be carefully analyzed before enabling/claiming compliance

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Compliance is easier in RDBMS than in NoSQL

Redis needed more involved changes and had much higher overhead

Compliance is a spectrum

Examine tradeoffs b/w strictness vs. efficiency

Need mechanisms for efficient auditing/timely deletion/indexing

We want to hear from you!



We want to hear from you!



Find out more at

<https://www.GDPRbench.org/>

Our Interpretation of GDPR

“ In Law, nothing is certain but the expense ” — *Samuel Butler*

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Law faculty, UT Austin

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Complete GDPR tasks synchronously



Response Time

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Per data item
Support right for every piece of data



Per service/person
Support rights at the level of service

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Strict interpretation that will benchmark worst-case performance overhead



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GDPR-Compliant Storage Systems



redis *Support for TTL and Timely Delete*

GDPR-Compliant Storage Systems



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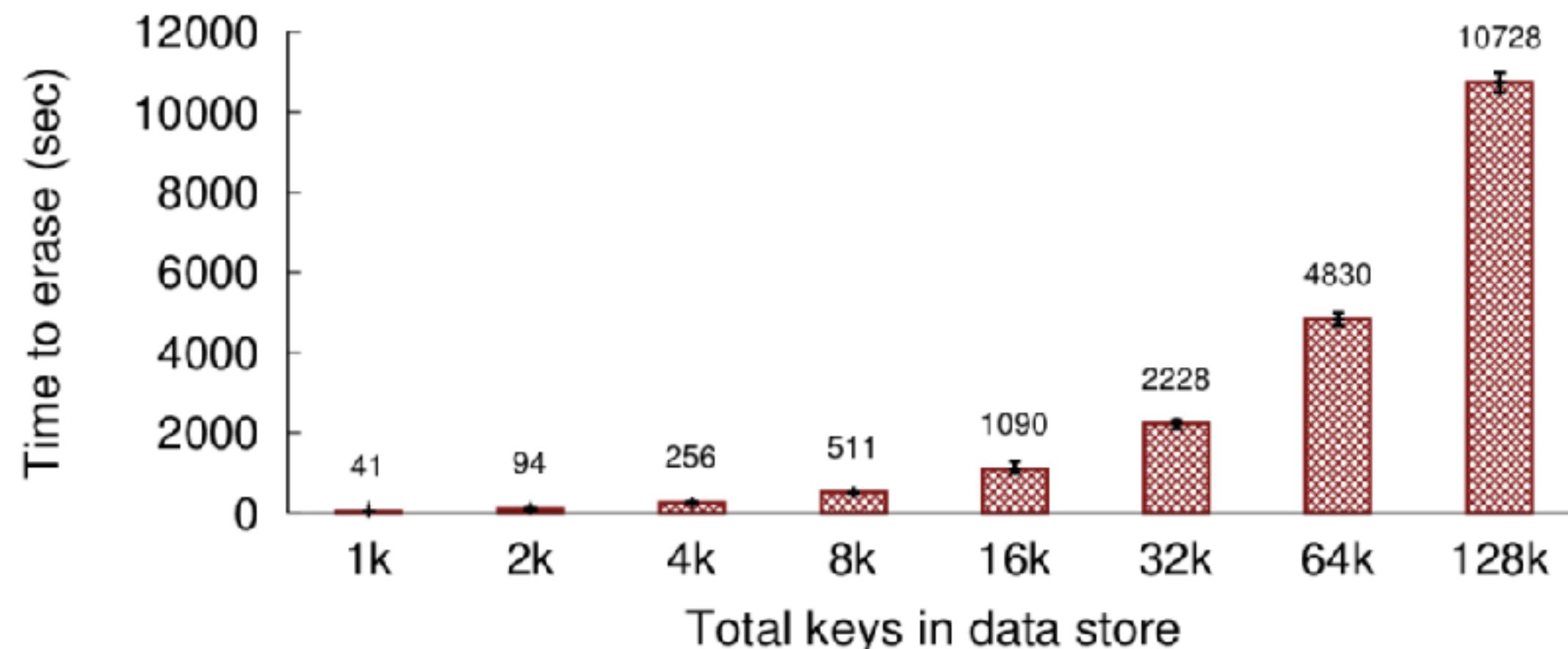
Redis has built-in support for TTLs but... it internally erases
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GDPR-Compliant Storage Systems



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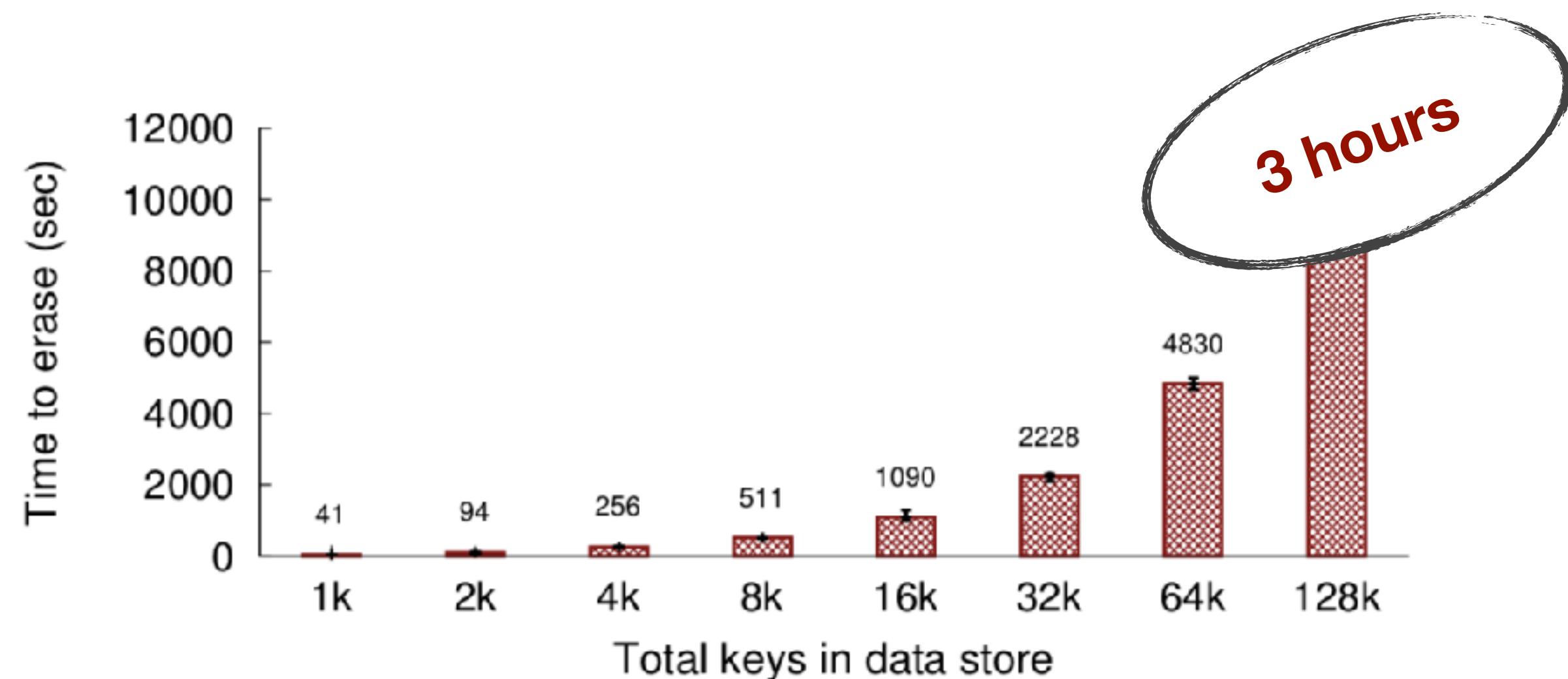


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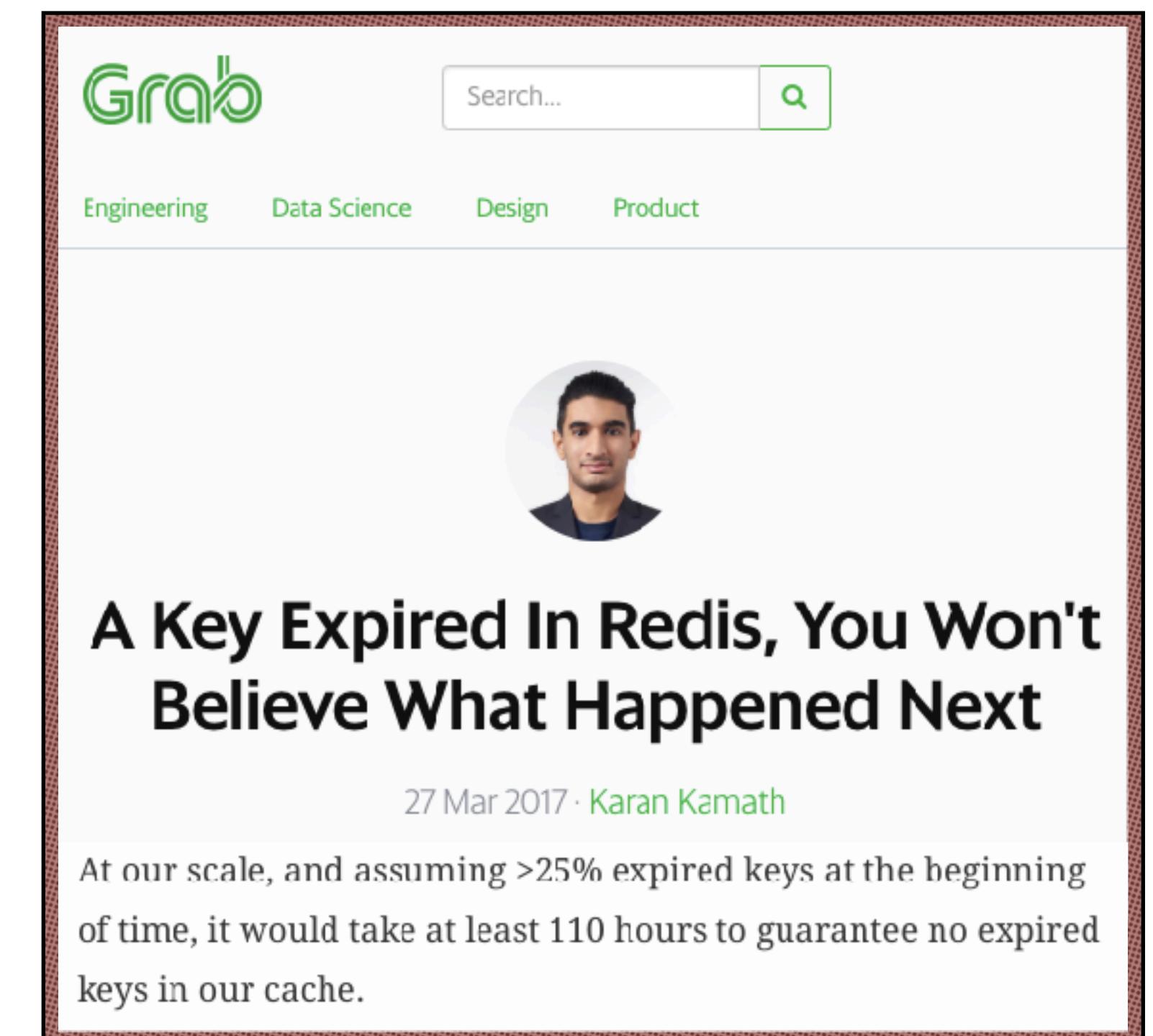
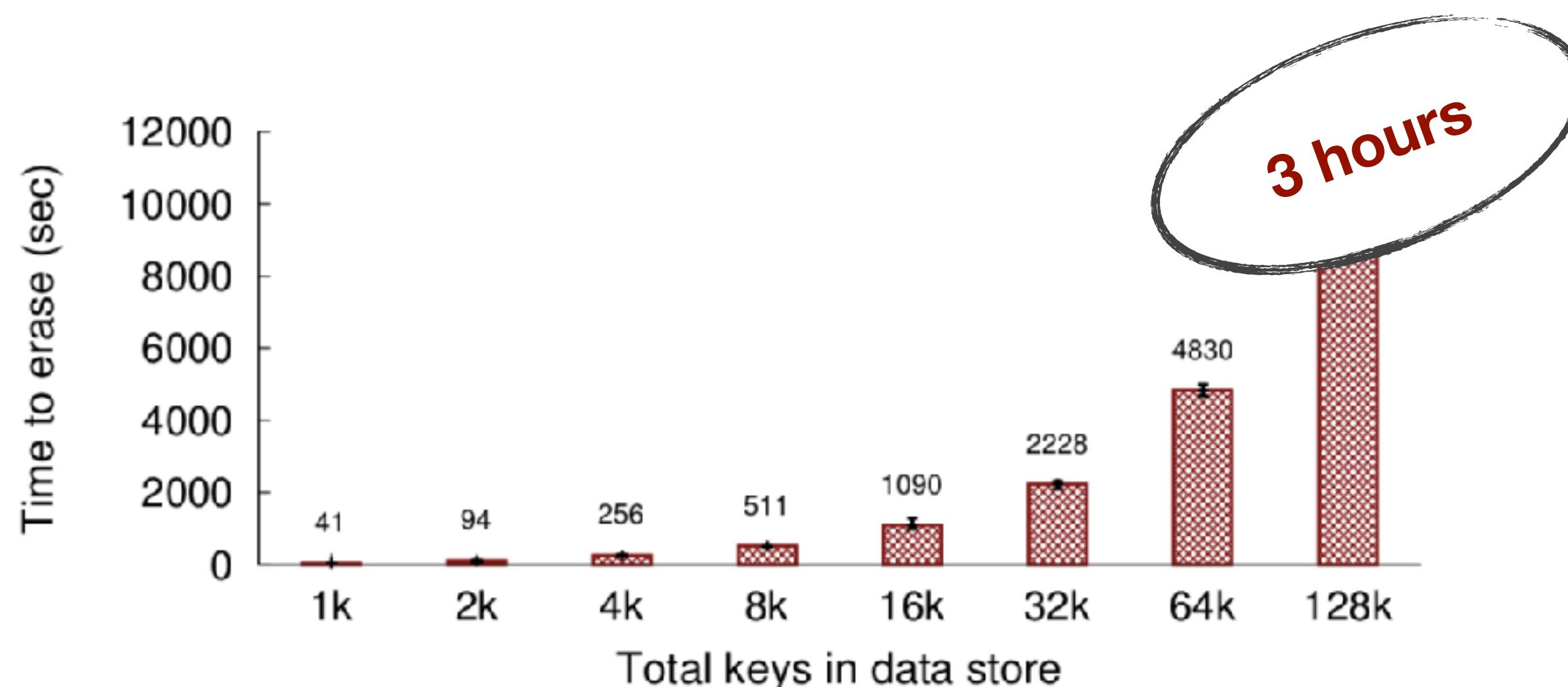


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The screenshot shows a blog post titled "A Key Expired In Redis, You Won't Believe What Happened Next" by Karan Kamath on March 27, 2017. The post discusses the implications of Redis's lazy randomized algorithm for GDPR compliance, stating that at their scale, it would take at least 110 hours to guarantee no expired keys in their cache.

Grab

Engineering Data Science Design Product

A Key Expired In Redis, You Won't Believe What Happened Next

27 Mar 2017 · Karan Kamath

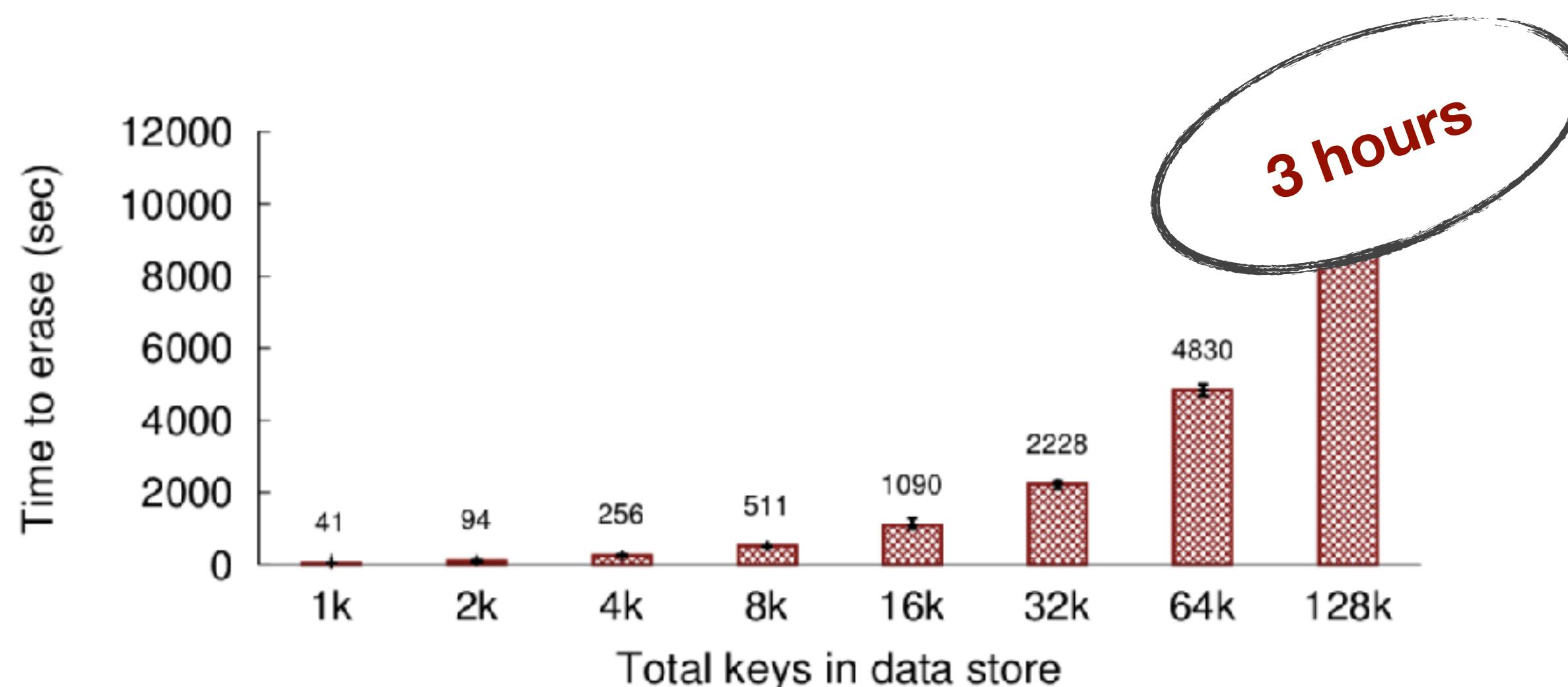
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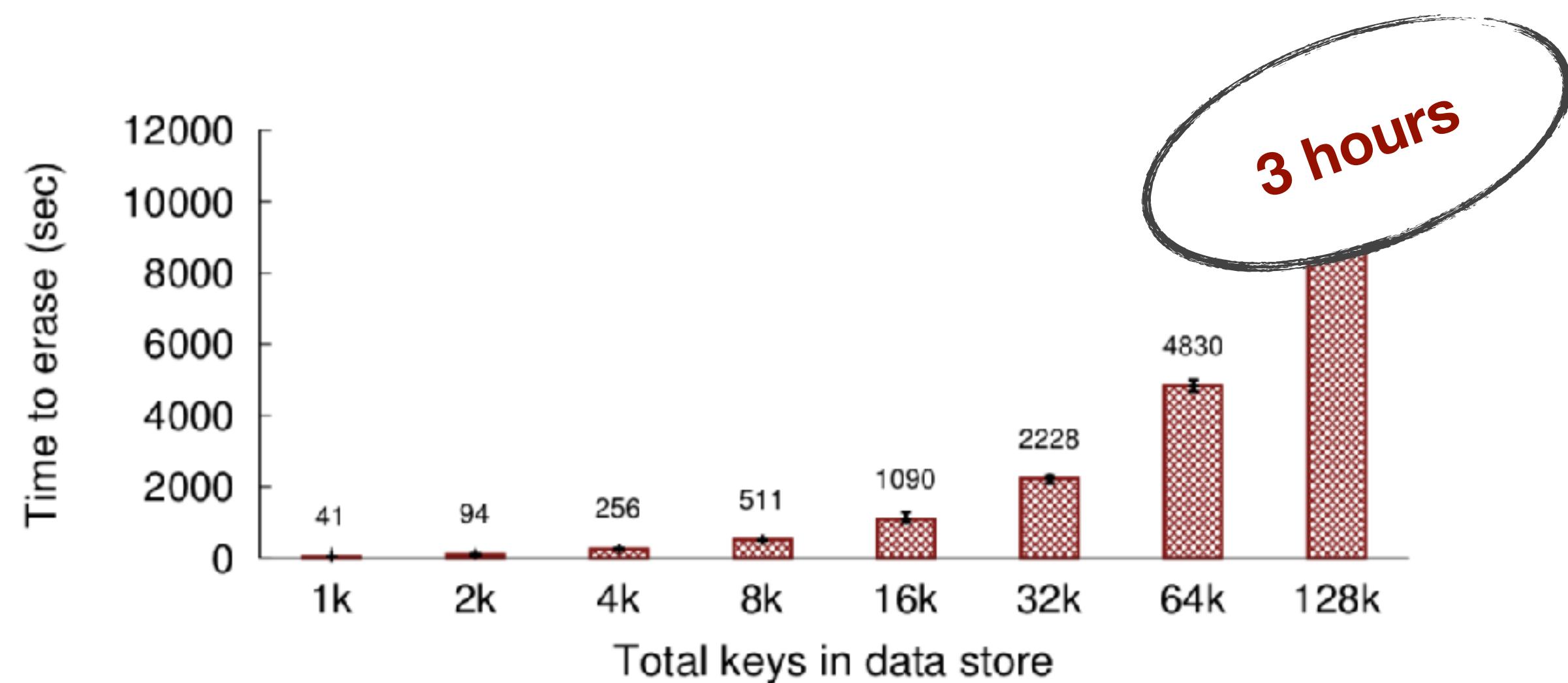
6M keys → 4.5 days

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A screenshot of a blog post from the Grab Engineering blog. The title is "A Key Expired In Redis, You Won't Believe What Happened Next". It features a photo of Karan Kamath and was published on 27 Mar 2017. The text discusses the implications of Redis's lazy randomized algorithm for managing millions of keys.

At our scale, and assuming >25% expired keys at the beginning of time, it would take at least 110 hours to guarantee all keys in our cache.

Code change: we changed the expiry algorithm to be deterministic

6M keys → 4.5 days