Privacy at Speed: Privacy by Design at Uber

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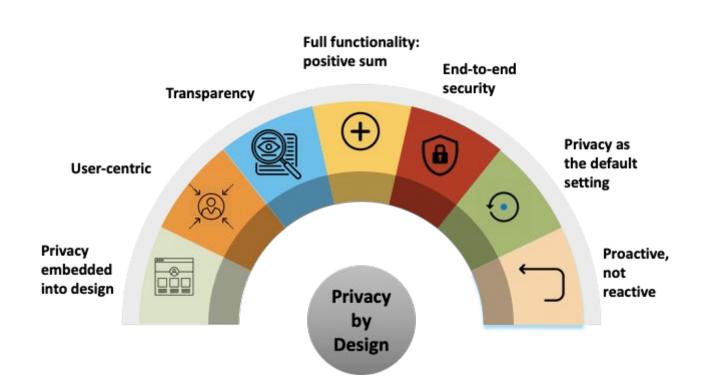
Outline

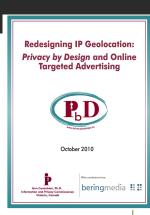
- Introduction
- Part 1: GDPR and Privacy by Design
- Part 2: Challenges and Strategies
- Part 3: Q&A

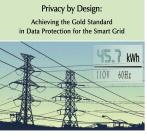
Part 1

Privacy By Design

Privacy by Design (Since 1995)







June 2010

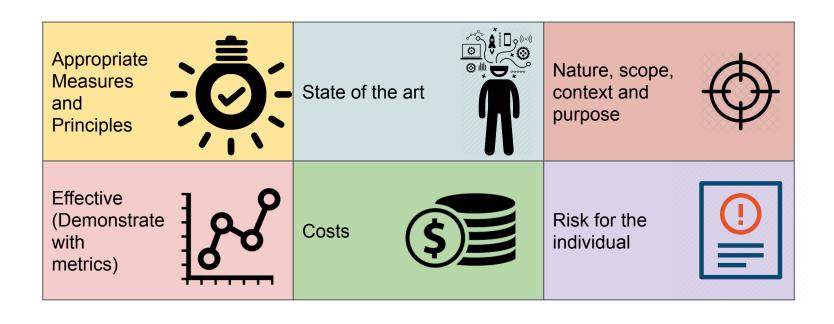








GDPR Art 25: Which factors?



When to implement the controls?







- Decision making on the tech stack, vendor
- Abstract, engineering design document, prototypes



PRIVACY FRAMEWORK

- Implementation is effective
- Periodic vendor reviews
- Data breaches
- Data deletion

Part 2

Challenges and Strategies

Existing Guidelines



EDPB Plenary meeting, 12-13 November 2019

Guidelines 4/2019 on Article 25

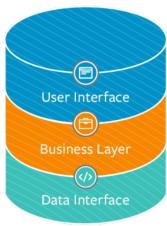
Data Protection by Design and by Default

Adopted on 13 November 2019

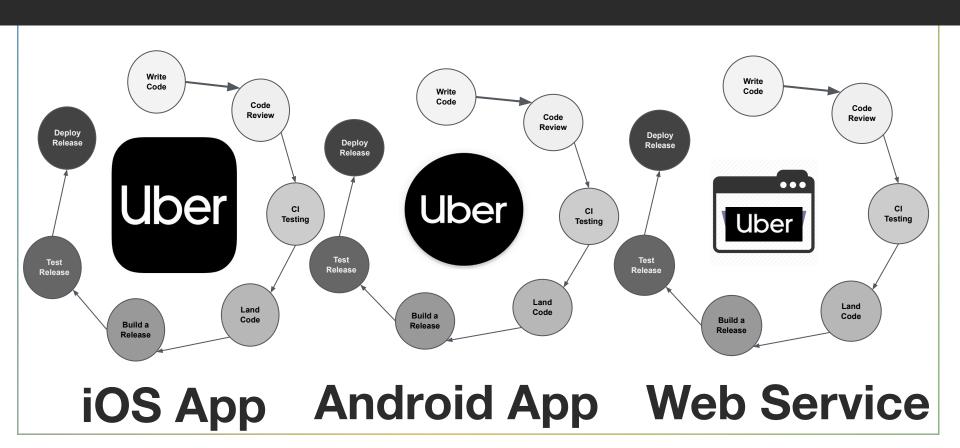


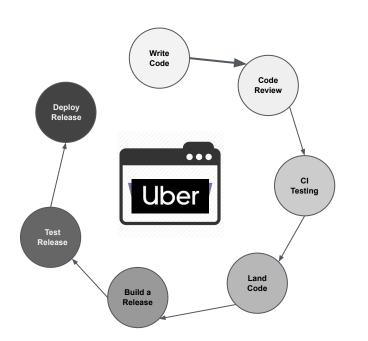
Transparency	Accuracy	Data Minimization	Privacy Rights
Lawfulness	Purpose Limitation	Storage Limitation	Privacy by Default

Monolithic Architecture



Microservices













another service







another service

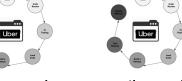
another service

another service

Uber Android App

another service

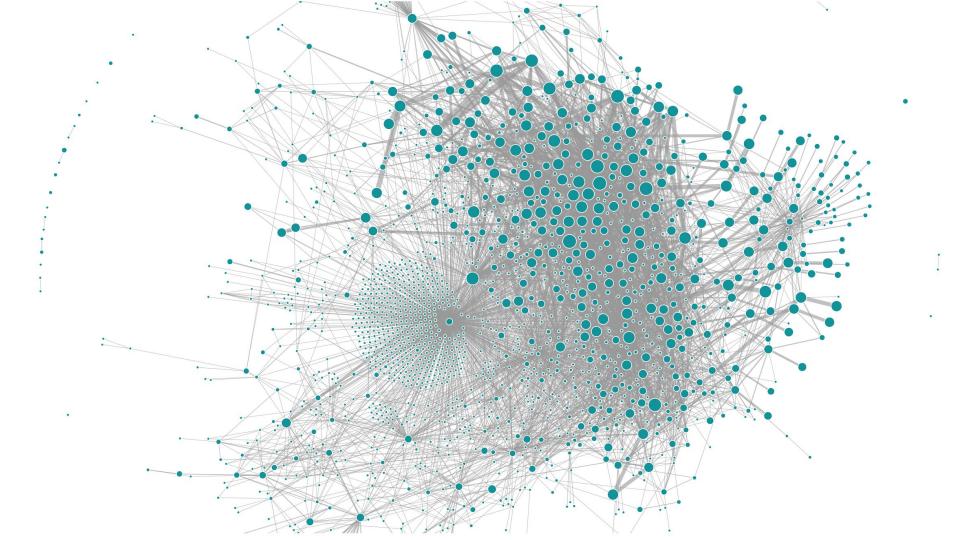




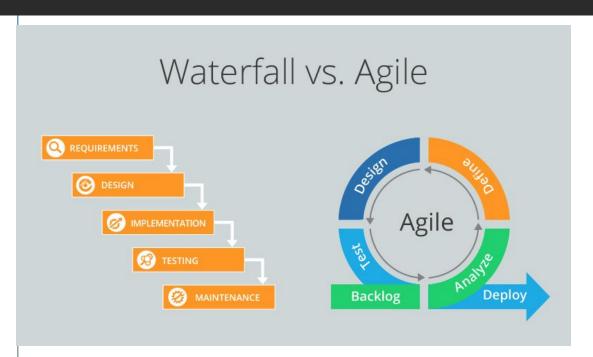


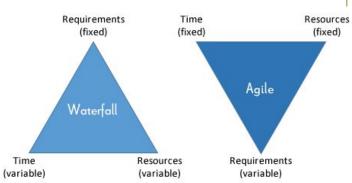
another service another service

uber-web service



Agile Development





Challenge 1: System Characterization

- Distributed data
- Mix of structured + unstructured data
- Off-the-shelf tools don't scale
- No (stable) architectural documentation











Data Classification

Example Category

Example Data Sets

Tier 1: Highly Restricted

Government Identifier & location

Driver's License

Tier 2: Restricted

Vehicle Data

License Plate Number Proof of Insurance

Tier 3: Confidential

Non-Identifying Vehicle Data

Make and Model Color

Tier 4: Public

Public Information

Product Brochures

Uber's Approach: Data Classification



Uber's Approach: Data Inventory



Unified data category tags



Automatic tagging and verification



Maturity Levels: Tagging at DB level, tagging at column level, identify ALL data of an individual

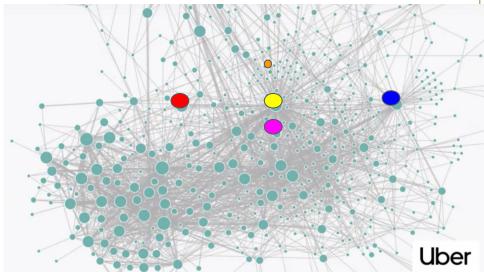


Use Data Inventory results to improve processes

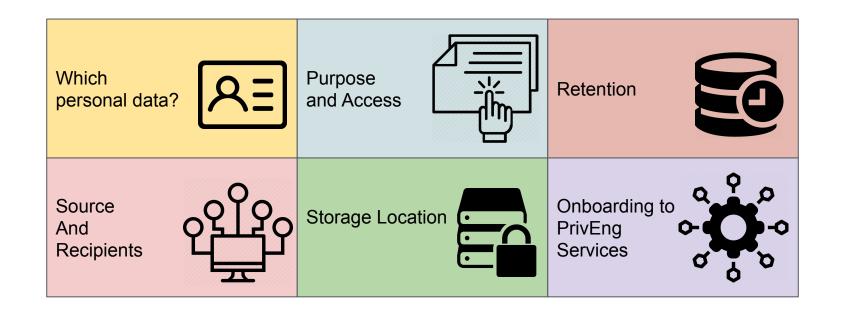
Challenge 2: Threats and Mitigation

Privacy threat of the service vs the whole chain

- Where to place the control?
- Privacy can be slow vs Agile fast
- Legacy systems and privacy debt
- Resource and costs



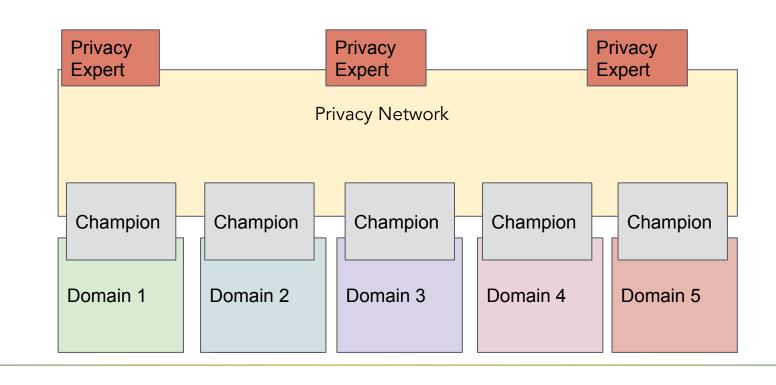
Modular Reviews: Technical Privacy Consulting



Modular Reviews: Technical Privacy Consulting

- Outcome:
 - Technical privacy requirements for this specific project
 - Mitigation prioritization
 - Input to Privacy Legal
- After the review:
 - Further analysis of platforms based on discovered knowledge
 - Embed privacy into platforms
 - Update Data Classification and Handling Standard

Uber Approach: Education and Privacy Champions



Challenge 3: Doing Privacy at Scale: Deletion



Multiple use cases: user initiated account deletion, inactive account deletion, time-based deletion



Variety of data stores



Scalable, reliable, adaptable, demonstrable

Uber's Approach to Data Deletion



Support scale of data, data stores, and microservices



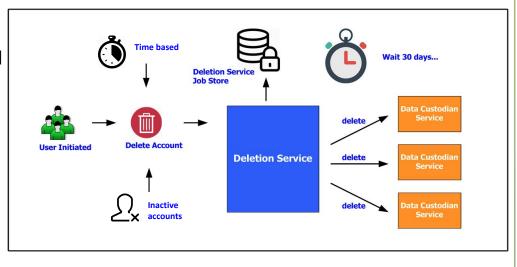
Privacy Impact Assessment and Technical Privacy Reviews



Vetting process combines legal and technical privacy



Automate onboarding process for new services



Conclusion

- Privacy controls need to be chosen by the organization
- Existing PbD guidelines do not address the challenges of agile development an complex environments
- Solution:
 - Fix what you can in the project
 - Discover the bigger challenges
 - Monitor and iterate
- Provide privacy tools/services that are easy to adapt by engineers

