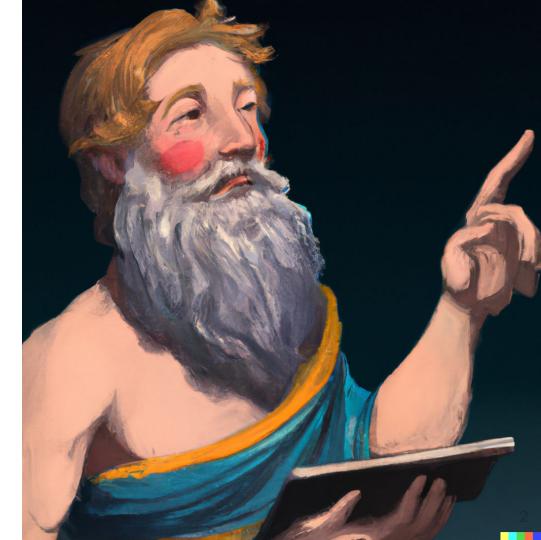
Data Access Automation at Scale

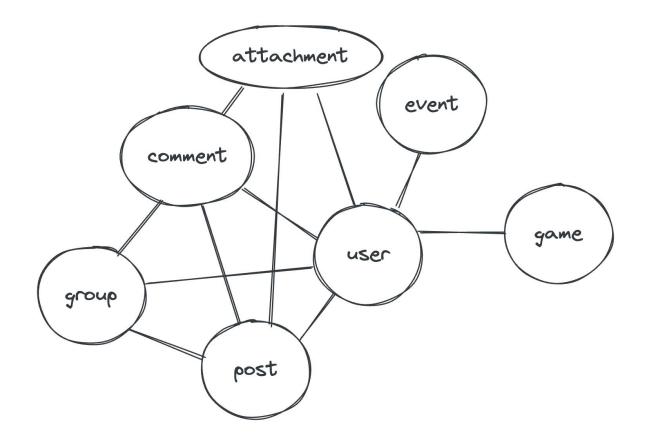
Miró Khalifa

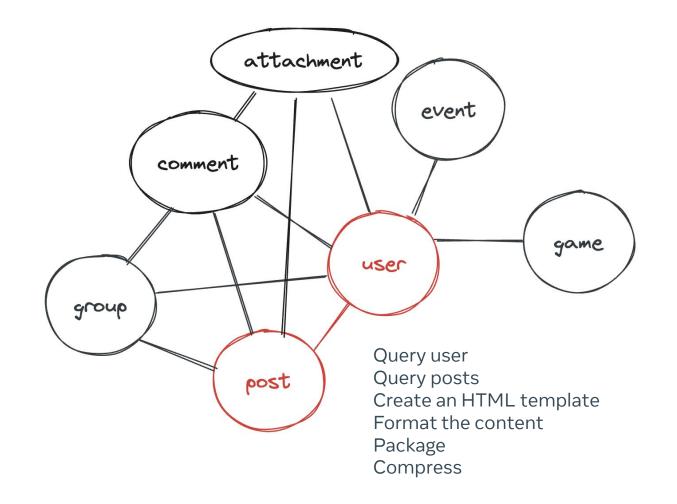


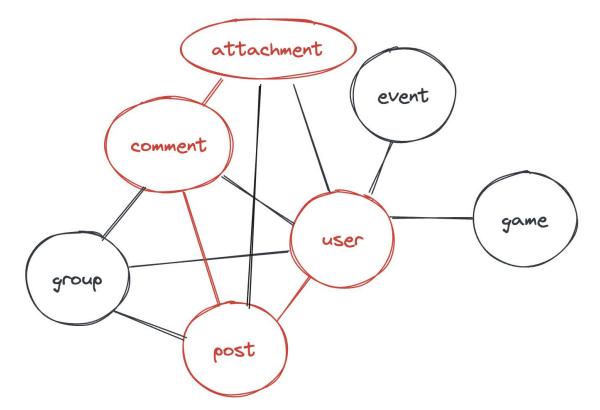
1

Data Access is a fundamental privacy expectation

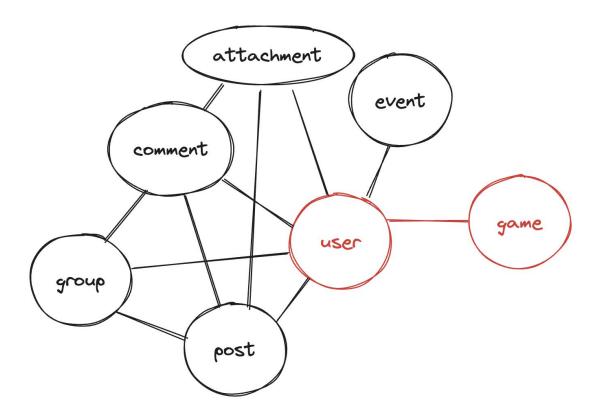




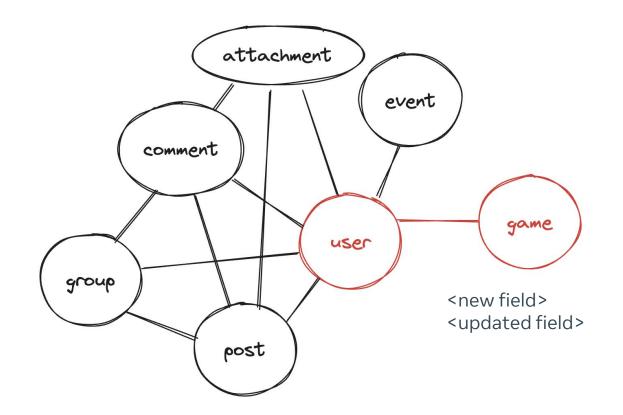




Data relations can be complex; even preparing seemingly simple data types can be a time-consuming endeavor

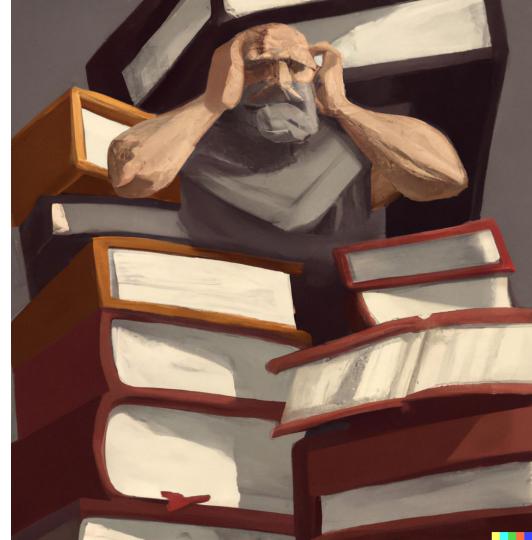


New data types require repeated efforts numerous times.



Moreover, updates to data types should keep privacy expectations up-to-date Data is stored in various systems and databases

Data is supported by hundreds of engineering teams



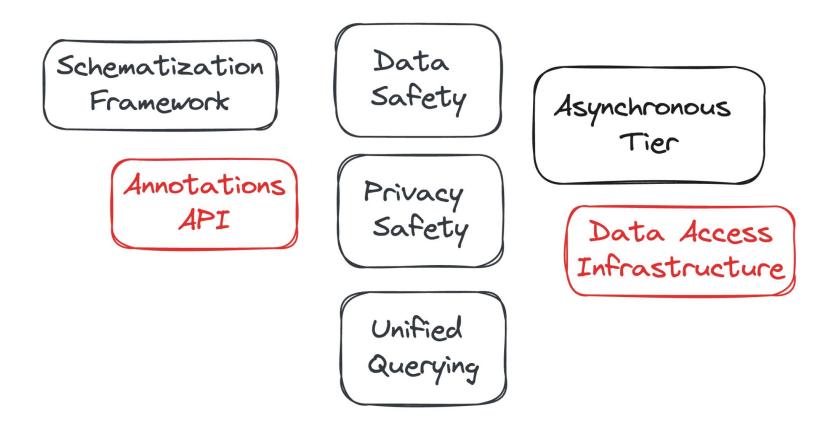
Sannotations

->userDataAccess()

Engineers are provided with an annotations API, and code is generated to:

- 1) Safely retrieve the data
- 2) Format it in unified containers
- 3) Expose it in rich formats



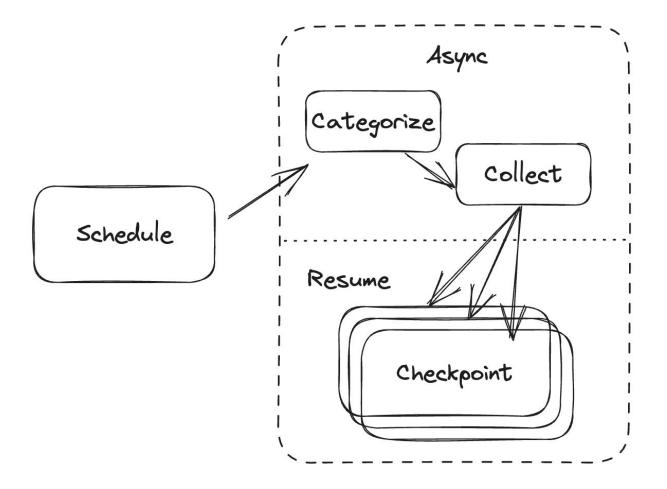


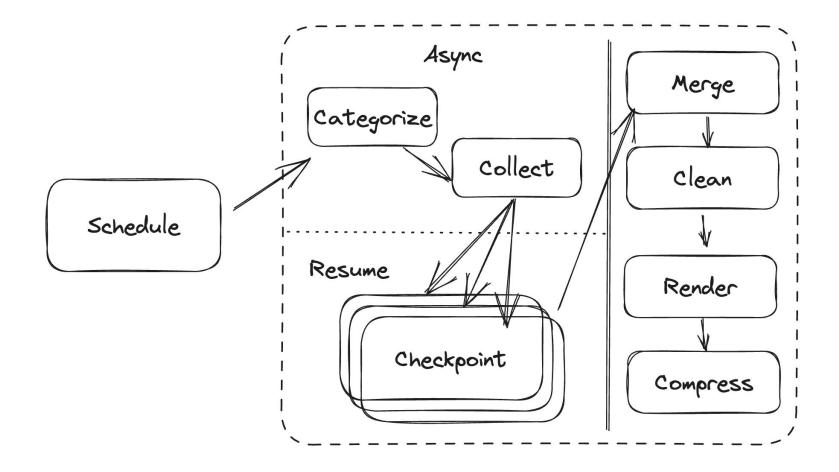
01 A reliable infrastructure

A reliable infrastructure, scales to user data needs, including:

The amount of data being served, and the number of requests to serve that data







02 Data annotations

Data annotations to automate the process

Sschema ->userDataAccess()

fields(): { ->userDataAccess() 2 edges(): { ->userDataAccess()

Sannotations ->actors(...)

User Application Business ..

Data actors

Data actors identify the subject of a data point.

Sannotations ->userDataAccess() ->scope(...)

Stacktraces..

Policy scopes

Policy scopes state the reasons for which our policy does or does not apply

Sannotations ->userDataAccess() ->fetchers(...) ->fields(...) ->edges(...)

Fetchers

Fetchers specify how to load the data, e.g. from an edge or userId field

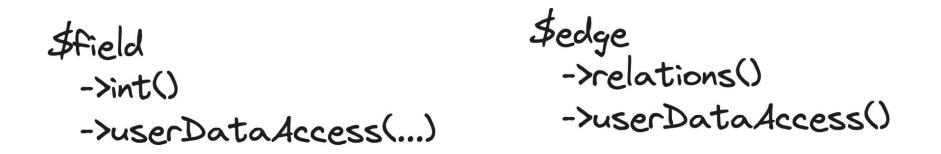
Fields

Fields specify the policies applied on fields

Edges

Edges allow hopping to connected edges to gain expanded or contextual data ->Fetchers(Fetcher(") ->category(...) ->scope(...) ->filter(...), ->fetcher/Field(") ->title(...) ->description(...), ->Fields/edges(->Field(") ->Field(") ->header/body() ->header/body() ->inline/block() ->primaryTimestamp(),

Data Fetching Content Design



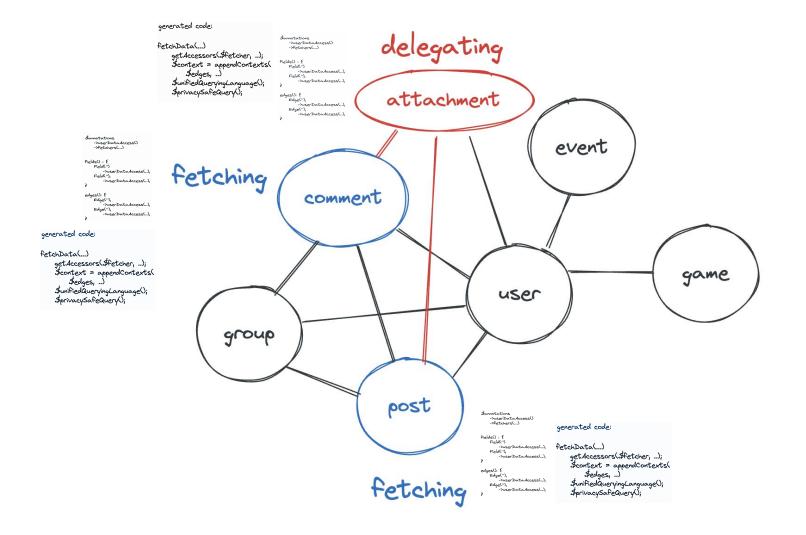
The schema language includes a validation step, which contributes to the semantic correctness of the annotations, specifically:

- (a) The ownership relations of the data,
- (b) how to load and render it, and
- (c) how to explain it in a meaningful way.

```
Sannotations
    ->userDataAccess()
    ->fetchers(...)
fields(): {
    Field(")
        ->userDataAccess(...),
    Field("),
        ->userDataAccess(...),
5
edges(): {
    Edge("),
        ->userDataAccess(...),
    Edge("),
        ->userDataAccess(...),
```

generated code: fetchData(...) getAccessors(\$fetcher, ..); \$context = appendContexts(Sedges, ...) SunifiedQueryingLanguage(); SprivacySafeQuery();

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A UI can visualize and annotate schemas within a few clicks

03 Flexibility and enforcement



Enforcement of this process can occur during schema creation

A ->developmentOnly() annotation can facilitate prototyping before a product/feature launch

Takeaways

- 01 Data access at scale requires a reliable infrastructure
- 02 Data annotations are efficient for automating and enforcing data access

Thank you.

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Images credit: DALL-E

