



Anonymizing data in Postgres without losing your mind (or your schema)

Ahmet Gedemenli & Esther Minano

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The real data problem

Why copying production databases creates headaches

The Dev's Dilemma

*You need a prod clone for debugging
but oops - now you've got customer PII sitting on your laptop.*



What we all want: Real data for reproduction of bugs & realistic testing



But risk: Actual personal data & compliance violations

The Trade-Off: Convenience vs. Safety

Developer Needs	Risk / Concern
Accurate, representative data	Exposure of PII / secrets
Easy debugging & tracing	Non-compliance with laws
Reproducible production-like behavior	Leaks in dev / staging environments

Why anonymizing is tricky

Keeping schemas intact while making data safe and useful

Core Challenges

-  **Schema complexity:** Foreign keys, constraints, JSON fields
-  **Multiple Anonymization Goals:** Redaction, pseudonymization, masking
-  **Performance & maintainability:** Easy to evolve as schema changes
-  **Legal & compliance pressure:** GDPR / CCPA require care even in non-prod

What you can do in Postgres

Simple SQL, views, and JSON tricks you can use today

The simplest: Quick & dirty overwrites 1/2

```
UPDATE users
SET email = md5(email) || '@example.com',
    name = 'REDACTED',
    phone = NULL;
```

- ✓ Very easy to do
- ✓ Safe (if fully covers sensitive columns)
- ✗ Loses data variety & relationships
- ✗ Doesn't help JSON / nested fields

The simplest: Quick & dirty overwrites 2/2

```
UPDATE users
SET email = CASE
    WHEN is_vip OR email LIKE '%xata.io' THEN email
    ELSE md5(email) || '@example.com'
END;
```

- ✓ VIP or internal accounts may retain real values
- ✓ Can be tuned by flags, environment, user roles
- ⚠ Be careful about exceptions

Handling JSON Fields

UPDATE events

```
SET data = jsonb_set(data, '{ip}', "REDACTED");
```

- ✓ You can surgically alter JSON fields
- ✓ Remove or replace keys
- ⚠ Need to handle nested objects, arrays
- ⚠ Always test for missing keys

Views to the Rescue

```
CREATE [MATERIALIZED] VIEW safe_users AS
SELECT id,
       md5(email) || '@example.com' AS email,
       'REDACTED' AS name
FROM users;
```

- ✓ Devs query `safe_users` instead of `users` - no underlying PII exposed
- ✓ Row level security & permissions
- ⚠ Schema changes might break this - use carefully
- ⚠ Performance vs. Freshness

The tool landscape

Extensions, CLIs, and services for data masking

PostgreSQL Anonymizer (anon)

- Runs inside Postgres as an extension
- Masking rules via `SECURITY LABEL`
- Supports dynamic and static masking
- Anonymized dumps



Simple and tightly integrated



Overhead to queries



No replication support

Greenmask

- OSS External CLI tool
- Rules configured via YAML file
- Dump → anonymize → restore



Good for batch jobs



Additional infra required



No replication support

pgstream

- OSS External CLI tool (snapshot)
- External long running service (replication)
- Rules configured via YAML file
- DDL tracking
- Multiple target support



Good for batch jobs



Replication support



Additional infra required

Anonymization tools at a glance

Feature / Tool	PostgreSQL Anonymizer	Greenmask	pgstream
Runs inside Postgres	✓	✗	✗
External CLI (one-off)	✗	✓	✓
External service (continuous)	✗	✗	✓
Batch anonymization (dump/ restore)	✓ (static dump)	✓	✓ (snapshot)
Real-time / replication	✗	✗	✓
Column-level transformations	✓	✓	✓
Status	Active	Active	Active



How pgstream works

Making snapshots and replication safer with transformations

Anonymizing data with pgstream 1/8



```
name: alice  
email: alice@xata.io  
age: 32
```

Anonymizing data with pgstream 2/8



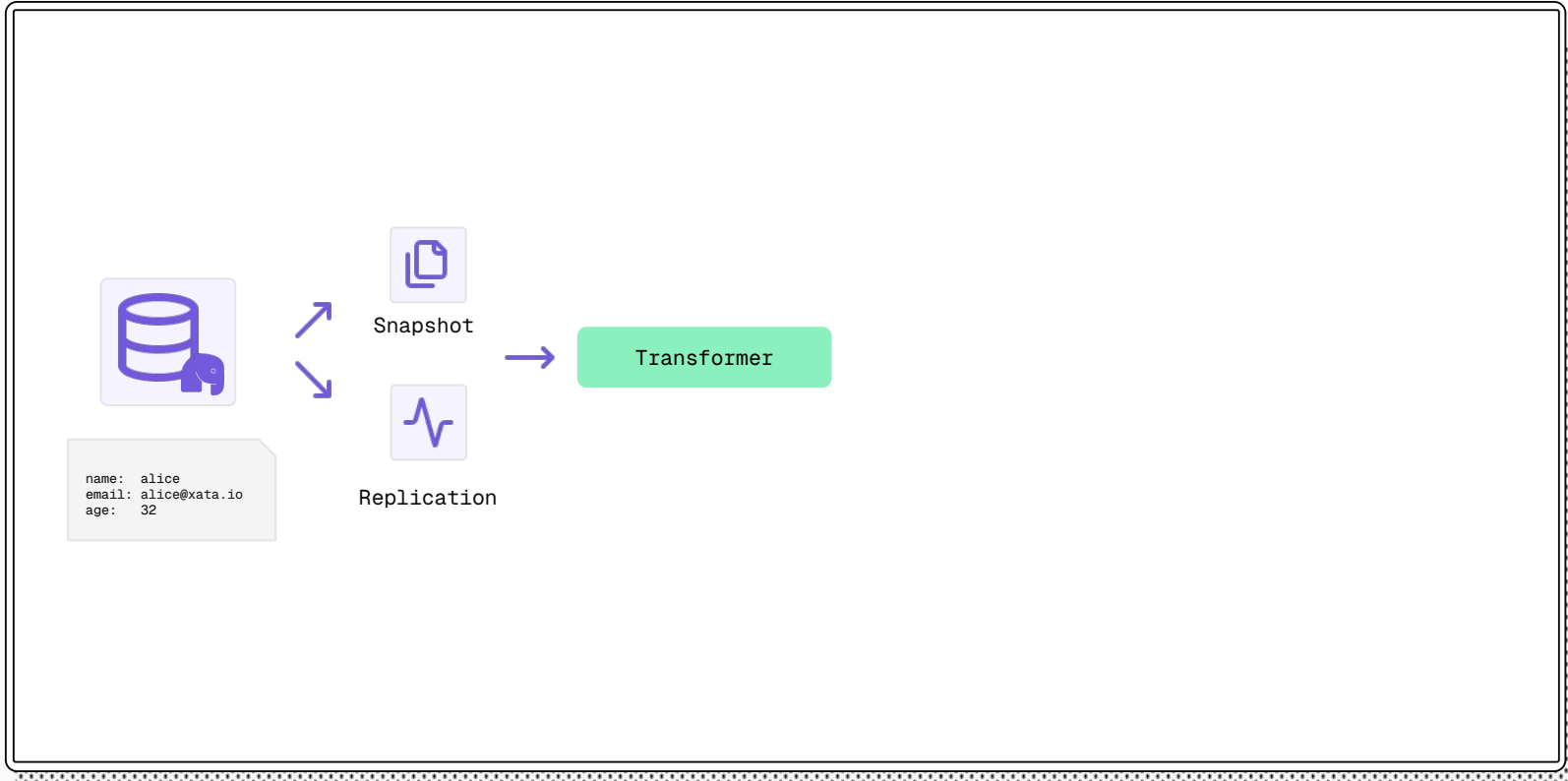
Snapshot

```
name: alice  
email: alice@xata.io  
age: 32
```

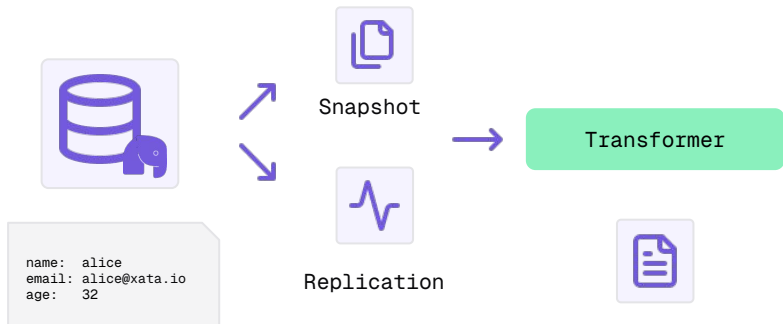
Anonymizing data with pgstream 3/8



Anonymizing data with pgstream 4/8

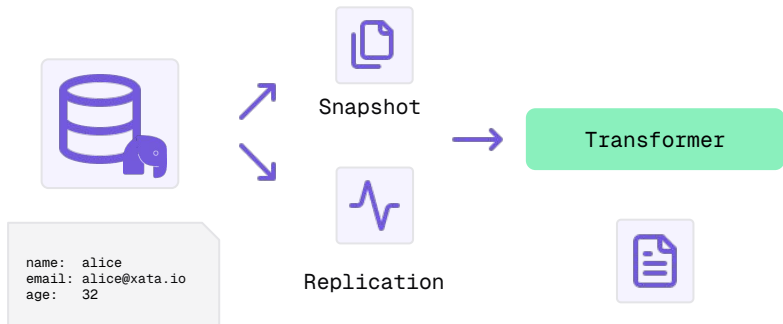


Transformation rules 1/6



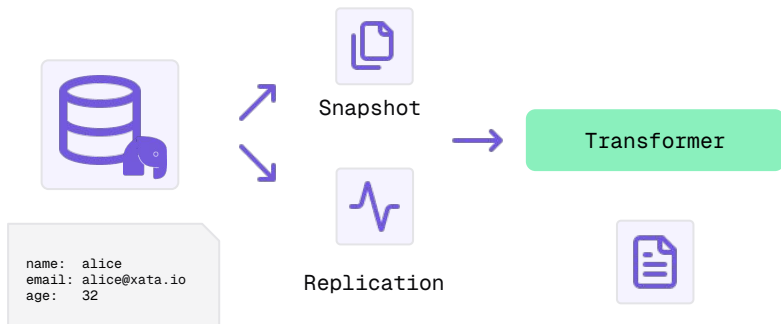
```
transformations:
  infer_from_security_labels: false
  dump_inferred_rules: false
  validation_mode: relaxed
  table_transformers:
    - schema: public
      table: test
      column_transformers:
        name:
          name: pg_anonymizer
          parameters:
            anon_function: anon.pseudo_first_name
            salt: mysalt
        email:
          name: masking
          parameters:
            type: email
        age:
          name: greenmask_integer
          parameters:
            min_value: 18
            max_value: 65
```

Transformation rules 2/6



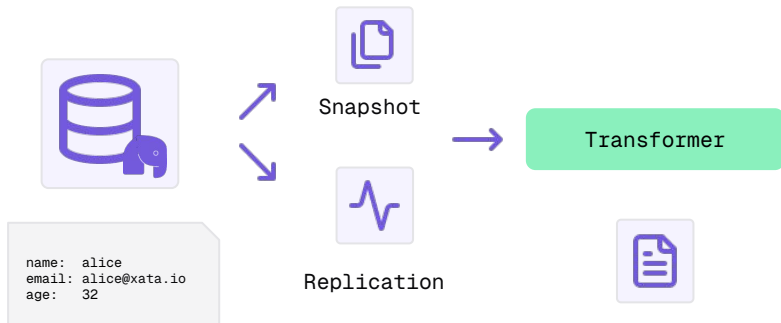
```
transformations:
  infer_from_security_labels: false
  dump_inferred_rules: false
  validation_mode: relaxed
  table_transformers:
    - schema: public
      table: test
      column_transformers:
        name:
          name: pg_anonymizer
          parameters:
            anon_function: anon.pseudo_first_name
            salt: mysalt
        email:
          name: masking
          parameters:
            type: email
        age:
          name: greenmask_integer
          parameters:
            min_value: 18
            max_value: 65
```


Transformation rules 3/6



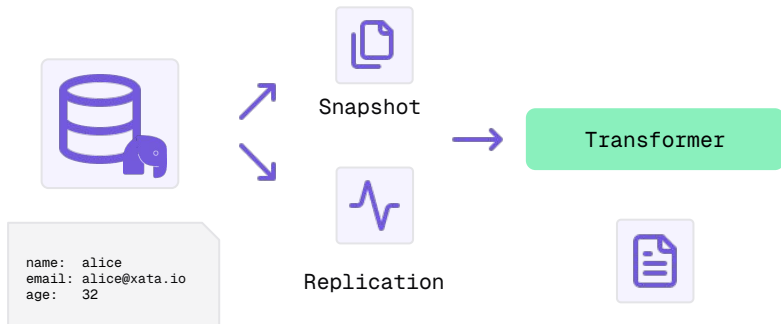
```
transformations:
  infer_from_security_labels: false
  dump_inferred_rules: false
  validation_mode: relaxed
  table_transformers:
    - schema: public
      table: test
      column_transformers:
        name:
          name: pg_anonymizer
          parameters:
            anon_function: anon.pseudo_first_name
            salt: mysalt
        email:
          name: masking
          parameters:
            type: email
        age:
          name: greenmask_integer
          parameters:
            min_value: 18
            max_value: 65
```

Transformation rules 4/6



```
transformations:
  infer_from_security_labels: false
  dump_inferred_rules: false
  validation_mode: relaxed
  table_transformers:
    - schema: public
      table: test
      column_transformers:
        name:
          name: pg_anonymizer
          parameters:
            anon_function: anon.pseudo_first_name
            salt: mysalt
        email:
          name: masking
          parameters:
            type: email
        age:
          name: greenmask_integer
          parameters:
            min_value: 18
            max_value: 65
```

Transformation rules 5/6

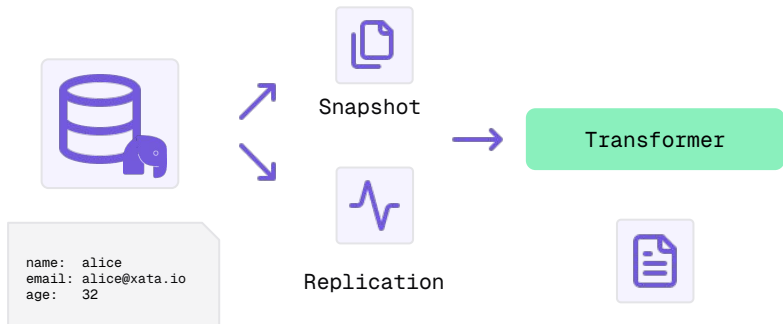


transformations:

```

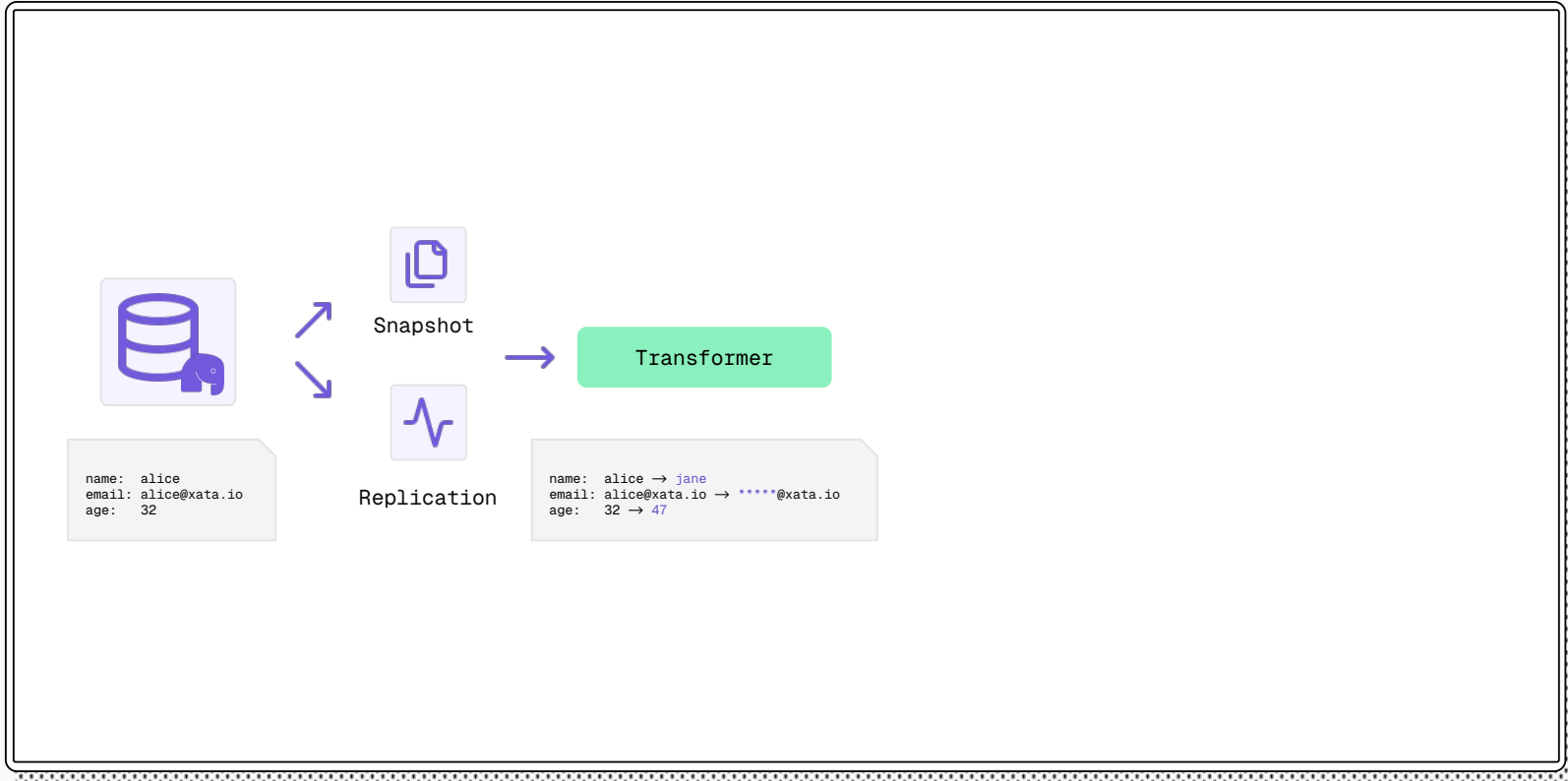
infer_from_security_labels: false # Postgres 'anon' masking rules
dump_inferred_rules: false
validation_mode: relaxed
table_transformers:
  - schema: public
    table: test
    column_transformers:
      name:
        name: pg_anonymizer
        parameters:
          anon_function: anon.pseudo_first_name
          salt: mysalt
      email:
        name: masking
        parameters:
          type: email
      age:
        name: greenmask_integer
        parameters:
          min_value: 18
          max_value: 65
  
```

Transformation rules 6/6

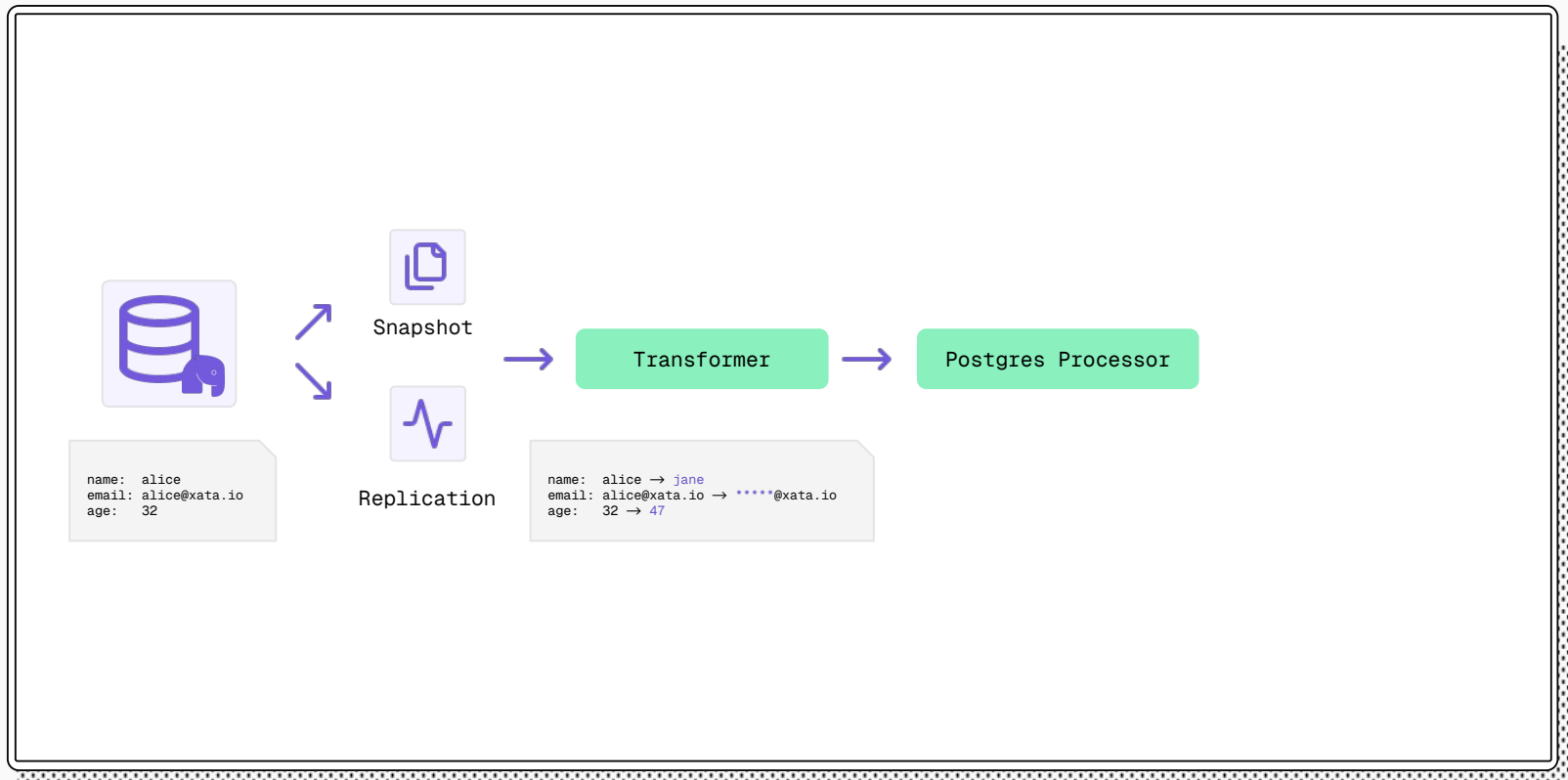


```
transformations:
  infer_from_security_labels: false
  dump_inferred_rules: false
  validation_mode: relaxed # one of relaxed, strict or table_level
  table_transformers:
    - schema: public
      table: test
      column_transformers:
        name:
          name: pg_anonymizer
          parameters:
            anon_function: anon.pseudo_first_name
            salt: mysalt
        email:
          name: masking
          parameters:
            type: email
        age:
          name: greenmask_integer
          parameters:
            min_value: 18
            max_value: 65
```

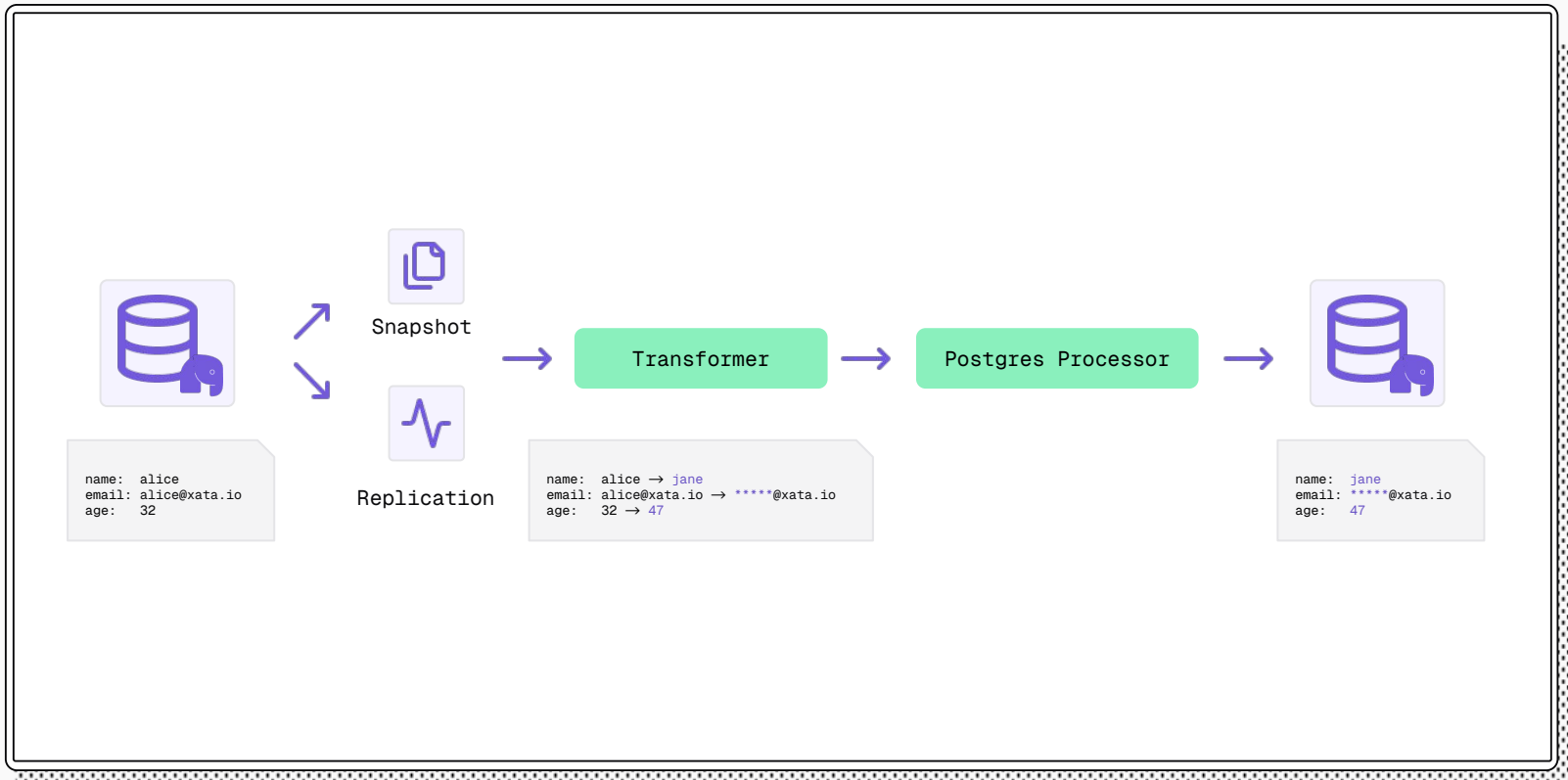
Anonymizing data with pgstream 6/8



Anonymizing data with pgstream 7/8



Anonymizing data with pgstream 8/8



Strengths

- Snapshot and continuous replication
- Security label compatibility
- Extensive integration support
 - Greenmask transformers
 - Postgres anonymizer (`anon`) functions
- Rich custom transformers
 - `json/jsonb` type transformations
 - `hstore` type transformer
 - Templating support
 - Dynamic parameters

Templating and dynamic parameters example

```
{{ $email := "" }}  
{{- if (ne .GetValue nil) -}}  
    {{ $email = .GetValue }}  
{{- else -}}  
    {{ $email = .GetDynamicValue "secondary_email" }}  
{{- end -}}  
{{- if (not (contains "@xata" $email)) -}}  
    {{ masking "email" $email }}  
{{- else -}}  
    {{ $email }}  
{{- end -}}
```

pgstream in Xata

- Powering onboarding workflow
- Clone production databases into Xata
 - Custom anonymization
 - Periodic snapshots for small databases (GB)
 - Snapshot + replication for large databases (TB)

Takeaways

Simple rules for safer data

Takeaways

- ✓ Plan for data to be copied and shared
- ✓ Build anonymization into your pipeline, not around it
- ✓ Pick tools that fit how you move data
- ✓ Keep transformations out of your schema

For more information



<https://github.com/xataio/pgstream>

Blog 📖

Insights and updates from the Xata team.

All posts

Agent

Event

Xata

Launch week

Design

Culture

pgzx

[pgstream](#)

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pgroll

Community spotlight

Case study

PostgreSQL

Sep 15, 2025 [PostgreSQL](#) [pgstream](#) [Open source](#)

pgstream v0.8.1: hstore transformer, roles snapshotting, CLI improvements and more

Learn how pgstream v0.8.1 transforms hstore data and improves snapshot experience with roles snapshotting and excluded tables option

By Almet Gademri

Jul 1, 2025 [PostgreSQL](#) [pgstream](#) [Open source](#)

Behind the scenes: Speeding up pgstream snapshots for PostgreSQL

How targeted improvements helped us speed up bulk data loads and complex schemas.

By Esther Miano Sanchez

Jun 28, 2025 [PostgreSQL](#) [pgstream](#) [Open source](#)

pgstream v0.7.1: JSON transformers, progress tracking and wildcard support for snapshots

Learn how pgstream v0.7.1 transforms JSON data, improves snapshot experience with progress tracking and wildcard support.

By Almet Gademri

<https://xata.io/blog>



A data platform for PostgreSQL



Thank you!

X @xata