

Learning Objectives

- Understand the difference between personal and organizational data.
- Recognize the importance of data protection.
- Implement data encryption practices.
- Follow secure data-sharing protocols.





What is Personal Data?

Information that identifies or relates to an individual.

Examples:

- •Full name
- Date of birth
- Home address
- Bank account details
- •Personal data should be handled with care to avoid identity theft.



What is Organizational Data?

Information critical to the functioning of a company.

Examples:

Customer databases

Financial records

Intellectual property

Employee information

Protecting organizational data ensures business continuity and reputation.



Why Data Protection Matters

Prevents unauthorized access, theft, or loss of data.

Complies with legal and regulatory requirements.

Maintains trust with customers and stakeholders.

Avoids financial and reputational damage.



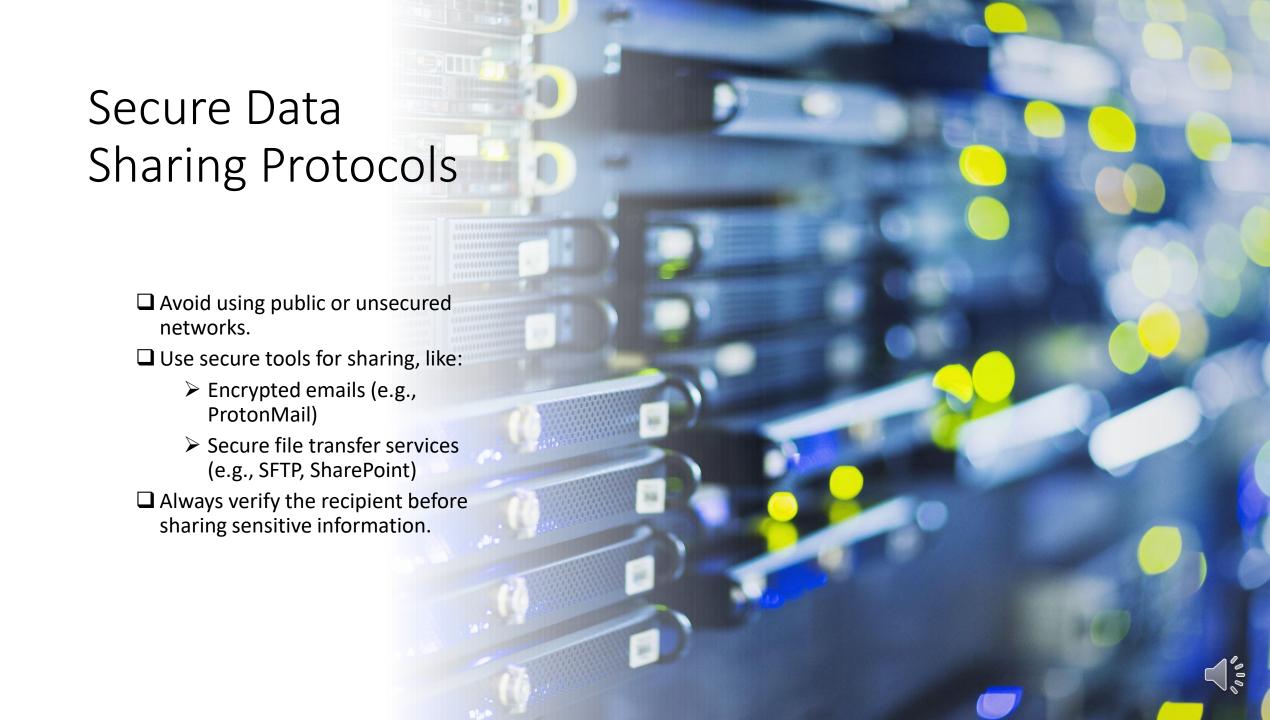
Data Encryption Practices

Encryption converts data into a secure format.

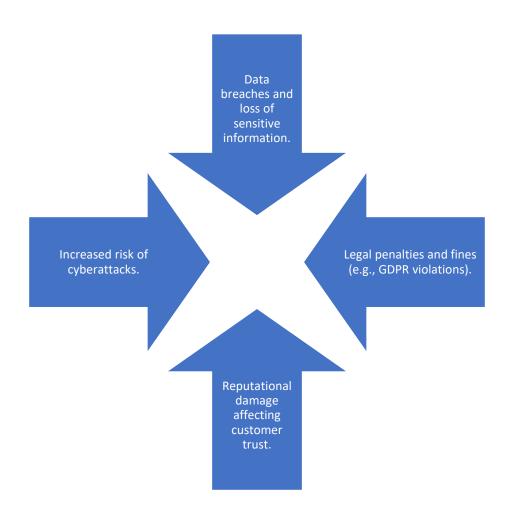
Types of Encryption:

- ❖ Symmetric encryption (e.g., AES)
- ❖ Asymmetric encryption (e.g., RSA)
- Use encryption tools to secure files, emails, and communications.
- Ensure encryption keys are stored securely.





Consequences of Poor Data Protection

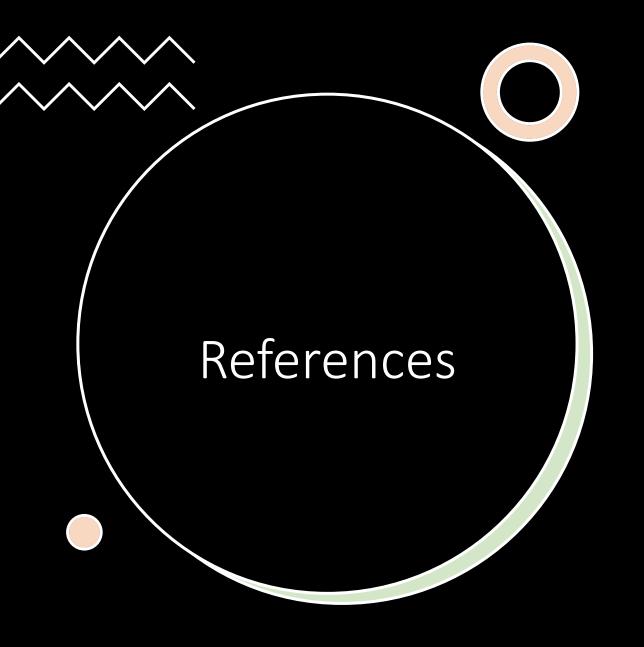




Real-Life Examples of Data Breaches

- In February 2024, Tangerine Telecom, a popular Australian telecommunications provider, experienced a data breach
- Australian National University (ANU) Data Breach
- On July 01, Prudential Financial says 2.5 million impacted by data breach
- Formula 1 governing body discloses data breach after email hacks





- 1. https://www.corbado.com/blog/ data-breaches-australia
- 2. https://www.bleepingcomputer.c
 om/news/security/prudential-
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- 3. https://www.bleepingcomputer.c
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