

#### Welcome to this session:

# Data Privacy and Compliance

The session will start shortly...

Questions? Drop them in the chat. We'll have dedicated moderators answering questions.





# What is Safeguarding?

Safeguarding refers to actions and measures aimed at protecting the human rights of adults, particularly vulnerable individuals, from abuse, neglect, and harm.

To report a safeguarding concern reach out to us via email: safeguarding@hyperiondev.com



#### Live Lecture Housekeeping:

- The use of disrespectful language is prohibited in the questions, this is a supportive, learning environment for all - please engage accordingly.
- No question is daft or silly ask them!
- For all non-academic questions, please submit a query: www.hyperiondev.com/support
- To report a safeguarding concern reach out to us via email: safeguarding@hyperiondev.com
- If you are hearing impaired, please kindly use your computer's function through Google chrome to enable captions.

#### Stay Safe Series:

Mastering Online Safety One Week/step at a Time

While the digital world can be a wonderful place to make education and learning accessible to all, it is unfortunately also a space where harmful threats like online radicalisation, extremist propaganda, phishing scams, online blackmail and hackers can flourish.

As a component of this BootCamp the *Stay Safe Series* will/is designed to guide you through essential measures in order to protect yourself & your community from online dangers, whether they target your privacy, personal information or even attempt to manipulate your beliefs.



#### **Security Tip**

#### Close unused accounts

- Delete old online accounts you no longer use.
- They may have weak passwords or poor data protection, making them easy targets for hackers.
- Clean up your digital footprint to protect your personal information.







#### **Learning Outcomes**

- Explain the importance of data privacy and the impact of privacy breaches.
- Identify how data privacy laws (e.g., GDPR, CCPA, HIPAA) apply to real-world scenarios.
- Compare and contrast the requirements of major data privacy regulations (e.g., GDPR vs. CCPA).
- Explore the key components of a basic data privacy plan



#### Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

#### What does 'data privacy' mean to you?

- A. Keeping your social media accounts private
- B. Protecting personal information from misuse or unauthorized access
- C. Deleting all your online data
- D. Sharing data only with friends and family



#### Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

Why do you think companies collect personal data?

- A. To improve their products and services
- B. To sell it to third parties for profit
- C. To comply with government regulations
- D. All of the above



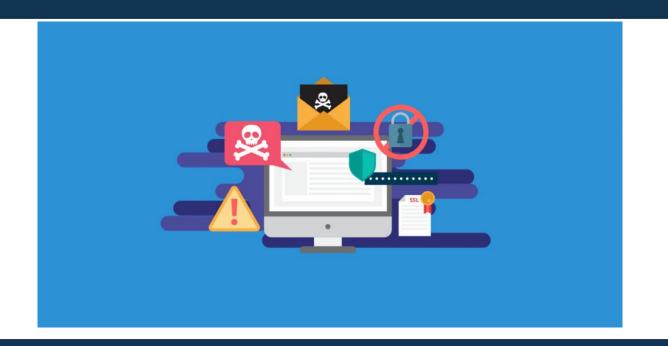
## **Software Engineering**

Think about the last time you signed up for an app or website. What kind of personal information did you share? Did you read the privacy policy? Why or why not?











## **Data Privacy Definition**

Data privacy refers to the protection of personal information





## **Importance of protecting PII**

Why does it matter?





# Real world Examples of Privacy Breaches

#### Equifax Breach (2017):

Exposed sensitive data (SSNs, credit card info) of 147 million people.

#### **Facebook-Cambridge Analytica Scandal:**

Misused personal data to influence elections.

#### Yahoo Breach (2013-2014):

Affected 3 billion accounts, leading to a \$35 million fine.







#### Overview of Major Data Privacy Regulations









### **Key Compliance Requirements**

#### Data Subject Rights:

Individuals can access, correct, or delete their data.

#### • Consent:

Companies must clearly explain how data will be used and get permission.

#### Breach Notification:

If a breach occurs, affected individuals must be notified promptly.





#### Non-Compliance

• Fines:

GDPR fines can be up to 4% of global revenue(e.g., Amazon was fined €746 million in 2021).

- Reputation Damage:: Breaches can lead to loss of customer trust.
- Breach Notification:
  Individuals can sue companies for mishandling their data.





## **Data Minimization & Encryption**

Data minimisation means collecting the minimum amount of personal data that you need to deliver an individual element of your service

Data encryption is a security method that translates data into a code, or ciphertext, that can only be read by people with access to a secret key or password



## **Privacy by Design and Default**

Build privacy into your systems from the start. For example, default settings should be the most privacy-friendly option, and users should have to opt-in, not opt-out, of data collection.





#### **Data Access Controls and Audits:**

Limit who can access sensitive data. Use role-based access controls and regularly audit who has accessed what data and when.





## **Employee Training and Awareness**

Your employees are your first line of defense. Train them to recognize phishing attempts, handle data securely, and understand compliance requirements





## Wrap Up and Call to Action

Data privacy isn't just a legal requirement—it's a responsibility





#### Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

## Which of the following is a key requirement of GDPR?

- A. Companies must delete all data after 30 days
- Individuals have the right to access and correct their data
- Companies can sell data without user consent
- D. Data breaches do not need to be reported



#### Polls

Please have a look at the poll notification and select an option.

## What is the best way to protect sensitive data in a database?

- A. Share it with as few people as possible
- B. Encrypt it and implement access controls
- C. Store it in a public folder for transparency
- D. Delete it immediately after collection



# Q & A SECTION

Please use this time to ask any questions relating to the topic, should you have any.



