1) Technical measure are measures that can be implemented physically such as alarm systems fire walls and pesdonymisation of personal data. Organisational measure on the other hand are implemented through instructions and procedures such as visitor registrastion staff training or dual controlprinciple

Ex: Technical orginsitional measure (TOMs), Gimibtt data
Robin

to we should look use measures such as pesudonymisation and encryption. your measure must ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our system and servies and the personal data our process with them.

principle : i) lawfulness fairness and transparency
       ii) purpose limitation
       iii) data minimisation
       iv) Accuracy
       v) Storage limitation
       vi) integrity and confidentiality
       vi) Accountability

2) The term personal data is the entry way to the application of the Genral data protection Regulation (GDPR). only if a processing of data concerns personal data the Grenaral data protection Regulations applied. The term is defined in Art-uv personal date are any information which are related to entifiable natural person.

The data subject are identifiable if they can be directly or indirectly especially by reference to an identifier such a name an identification number, location data an online. identifier or one of several special characteristics expresst phyiscal, physiological genetic, mental commercial cultural or social identity of these natural persons.

Ex:- the telephone, credit card or personal number....etc.

iall personal data

The term privacy by design means nothing more than "data protection through technology design". Behind this is though that data protection in data procesing procedures is best adhered to when it is alredy integrated in the technology when created.

The criteria type, scope cricumstance and purpose of the processing must be consider. This must be contras with the various problitiy of occurcue and the severtity of the risk connected to the processing.

The lor Recognised certification can serve as an indicat to authorities that the persons responsible have complied with the satutory requried s of privacy by design

3) Cryptographices like Bit coin are based on block chain technology. individuls and orgization use cryptography on a daily basis to protect their privacy and keep their conversation and data confidential. Crypotography endures confidentiality by encrypting sent messages using an algorithm with key onknown to the sender and recipient. crptographic techniques are used to ensure secrecy and integratiy of data in the presnce

The aspect of the newer impactful rules in GDPR and CCPA are reviewed. CCPA is not simply a US version of GDPR CCPA (California consumer privacy Act) is more prescriptive than GDPR including the scope of application nature exter of collection limitations and rules concerning accounta CCPA also introduces a broad definition of what constitutes personal information.

private right
CCPA - yes but limited to "unauthorized access and exfitration, theft or disclosure of personal inform
The business has 30 days to cure the violation

GDPR - yes - Any person who has suffered. materi or non-material damages - receive compensati for the damage suffered

various techiques can be used to create pseudonyms.
The choies of techniques based on factors such as the cost
of creating the pseudonym the collision-resistance factor
means by which the data principal can be re-identified
for the purposes of a controlled re-identification.

It's should be very fast to computer

It should minimized duplication of out values

4) According to the Genral data protection Regulations (GDPR)
standard contractual clauses (SCC's)
Contractual clauses ensuring appopriate date protection
safegurds can be used as a ground for data transfers
for the EU to third countries. The includes
model contract claues - so-called standred
contractual claues that the have been
pre-apporved by European commision.

These modernised SSCs replace the three
seets ssc the were adopted under the previous
data protection directive 95/ub.

Binding-corporate Rules (BCRS)
Companies must submit binding corporate rule
for approval to the competent data protection authority
in the EU. The authority will apporve the BCRS in
consistency mechanism set

This procedure may involve several supervisory authorities since the group applying for approval of it's BCRs may have entities in more than one members state working documents on the approval procedure of the Binding corporate Rules for controllers Recommendation on the approval of the process Binding.

- Corporate Rule form (wp 265)

5) The california Consumer privacy Act of 2018 (ccpA)
- gives Consumers more control over the personal information that bussiness collect about them and the ccpA regulation provide guidance on how to impement the law.

The "right to know" about the personal information a bussiness collects about them and how it is used and shared.

The "right to delete" personal information collected form them.

The "right to opt-out" of the sales or sharing of their personal information

The right to non-discrimination for exercising their ccpA rights.

The right to correct in accurate personal information that business has about them.

the use and disclosure