The new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) comes into effect on May 25, 2018. To start preparing, it’s important you understand some of the key terms of the law.

What is GDPR?
GDPR regulates the use of the personal data of European Union (EU) citizens. The law applies to organizations located both inside and outside the EU.

What is Personal Data?
Any information that can be used to identify an individual, such as names, photos, addresses, bank details, and phone numbers.

What is a Data Subject?
Individuals located in the EU whose data are being collected or processed by a data controller or data processor.

What is a Data Processor?
Individual or group that processes data on behalf of a data controller (collecting, altering, transferring, using, storing data, etc.)

What is a Data Controller?
Individual or group that decides how data will be stored, collected, or processed.

Data Minimization Techniques
- You should review what data you are collecting and try to collect the smallest amount of data you need.
- You should process personal data so it cannot be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information.

Pseudonymization
- Controller may have to alert the supervisory authority within 72 hours of discovering a data breach.
- If consent is required to collect and process data, the consent from the user must be clear and unambiguous.

Notifications
- GDPR establishes information you should supply to data subjects and when they should be informed.

Right to Be Informed
- Data subjects have clear rights of access, rectification, erasure, restriction, portability, objection, and object to automated decision making.

1. Right to Access
2. Right to Rectification
3. Right to Erasure
4. Right to Restrict Processing
5. Right to Data Portability
6. Right to Object
7. Right to be Informed
8. Rights in Relation to Automated Decision Making and Profiling

Unpacking the Language of GDPR

- Data Subjects have clear rights of access, rectification, erasure, restriction, portability, objection, and object to automated decision making.
- People can request access to their data at any time.
- People can request that their personal data be modified if it is inaccurate.
- People can request their data be deleted if it no longer serves a legitimate purpose.
- People can prevent their data from being processed for various reasons.
- People have the right to opt out of having their data used in certain circumstances, such as direct marketing or profiling.
- People have the right to object to data processing or collection done in an automated fashion (without human intervention).

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