The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) takes effect on May 25, 2018, and introduces more stringent requirements for how businesses handle and secure personal data. In the area of data collection, the regulation requires that personally identifiable information (PII) is securely captured and processed. Many data capture forms found on websites fall within the scope of GDPR as they collect PII, such as name, username, email address, phone number, birthdate, or any other form of identification.

As part of the regulation’s fairness and transparency guidelines, organizations must clearly state at the point of capture how they’ll be using an individual’s data. “Opt-out” language and pre-filled consent tick boxes are no longer allowed, and organizations must be able to prove that a person gave his or her consent. Therefore, permission to use data must be explicit and demonstrated through an action, such as manually ticking a box. Online identifiers such as cookies also fall within the scope of GDPR, and their use, therefore, needs to be accompanied by appropriate notices.

Understanding What You Have

The challenge for larger organizations is the sheer volume and complexity of websites and web applications that need to be identified and inspected for GDPR compliance.

RiskIQ Digital Footprint® helps organizations address this challenge by

- Discovering and inspecting their public-facing web assets, including websites and associated pages and forms where PII is collected or cookies used
- Highlighting both security and GDPR violation exposures enabling security and governance and risk and compliance (GRC) teams to better understand, and in some cases reduce, their attack surface and achieve compliance

Supporting your Compliance and GDPR Programs

Digital Footprint provides an inventory of internet-facing assets as well as details about those assets, such as forms, cookies, software, applications, and frameworks running. This allows for RiskIQ to correlate CVEs to internet-exposed assets to help vulnerability management teams prioritize patching of software and devices outside the safety of the firewall.

To assist with GDPR compliance, Digital Footprint supports the initial assessment and on-going audit processes by helping organizations identify websites belonging to them, as well as the pages on those websites that collect PII. The PII/GDPR analytics feature flags pages where data collection is not encrypted, where

RiskIQ Digital Footprint®: GDPR Compliance

Do You Know Where You’re Collecting Personally Identifiable Information (PII)?

Business Benefits

- Quickly pinpoint internet-exposed assets that collect PII or which deploy cookies
- Verify security of the PII-collecting websites with SSL certificates and encryption
- Understand potential vulnerabilities in your attack surface that leave you exposed
- Easily report on compliance with GDPR PII and Cookie requirements
With RiskIQ Digital Footprint®: GDPR Compliance

outdated, untrusted encryption mechanisms are being used, or where certificates have expired. As an active compliance tool, the solution can identify the appearance of new sites and collection forms and ensure the presence of approved data usage notices.

Available to U.S. organizations who subscribe to Digital Footprint Enterprise, users will see PII assets highlighted in their inventory and be able to filter based on compliance violation types. Information such as affected webpages and host, domain, and ASN details are available via a central web portal. Users will also be able to configure compliance events to automatically trigger workflows to mitigate the GDPR risk associated with assets. The remediation process can either be audited in Digital Footprint or through integration with existing workflows in other security products, such as SIEMs (security information and event management).

Logon Page Posture

With RiskIQ Digital Footprint®, find internet-facing assets that may be collecting PII such as:

- Corporate website
- Known microsites managed by marketing
- Marketing landing pages
- Microsites created by vendors or as one-off pages
- Servers and web pages that were part of a merger or acquisition but not inventoried
- Abandoned servers or domain names
- Pages created outside of standard procedures

Learn more at riskiq.com

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