

# **CYS 2310**

## **Policy, Legal, Ethics and Compliance**

### **Lecture # 1**

### **Privacy Policy**

## Learning Objectives:

Upon completion of this lecture, you will be able to learn about:

- ✓ Privacy
- ✓ Large Databases
- ✓ Private Networks
- ✓ Internet and Web



# Privacy

- What are the threats to personal privacy and how can we protect ourselves?



# Privacy

- Privacy breaches on the internet pose real dangers.
- For instance, your medical conditions could be shared without your consent, or your banking data could be made available to third-parties.
- You might have your emails hacked.
- Your identity could be stolen.

# Privacy

**Privacy** – concerns the collection and use of data about individuals.

- The websites you visit, the stores where you shop, and the telephone calls you make are all examples of information about you.

**Three primary privacy issues:**

- **Accuracy** – ensure that data is correct
- **Property** – who owns data
- **Access** – who is able to access the data

# Large Databases

- Large organizations compile information about us.
- Every day, data is gathered about us and stored in large databases.
- **Telephone companies**
  - Compiles lists of calls we make
- **Supermarkets**
  - What we buy and when and how much we buy
- **Search engines**
  - Record the search histories of their users including search topics and sites visited

## Large Databases

- Every digital event is collected and recorded.
- As a result, the size and the number of databases are exploding.
  - This ever-growing volume of data is often referred to as **big data**.
- A vast industry of **data gatherers** known as **information resellers** or **information brokers** now exists that collects, analyses, and sells such personal data.
- Using publicly available databases and in many cases non-public databases, information resellers create **electronic profiles**, or highly detailed and **personalized descriptions of individuals**.

## Large Databases

- Information resellers sell these electronic profiles raising many important issues:
  - Collecting public, but personally identifying information
  - Spreading information without personal consent.
  - Spreading inaccurate information.



## Private Networks

- Many businesses search employees' electronic mail and computer files using employee-monitoring software.
- These programs record virtually everything you do on your computer.
- A proposed law could prohibit this type of electronic monitoring or at least require the employer to notify the employee first.

## The Internet and the Web

- IP addresses can be used to trace Internet activities to their origin.
- When you browse the web, your browser stores critical information onto your hard disk, typically without you being aware of it.
  - **History files** include the locations, or addresses, of sites that you have recently visited.
  - **Temporary Internet files**, also known as the browser cache, contain web page content and instructions for displaying this content.
- Whenever you visit a website, these files are saved by your browser. If you leave a site and then return later, these files are used to quickly redisplay web content.

# Review

- **Internet Privacy**
- **Understand Large Databases**
- **Private Networks**
- **The Internet and The Web**

**End of Lecture**