

The dangers of phishing include

- A. Sharp hooks and nightcrawlers.
- B. Credit-card fraud at a look-alike Web site that mimics your bank.
- c. High mercury content in fish from polluted oceans.



Identity theft is:

- A. Your sister borrowing your makeup, your shoes, and your boyfriend.
- B. Someone using your name, address, social security number, driver's license number, and credit card number at your expense.
- c. Retiring from your job or your kids leaving home.



• Lab 10 is due by 10pm tonight

• Read ch 13 (first half) by today



• Project 2B 1-1-1 deadline tonight

- WebQ is re-opened for 1-1-1 rule
- Lab 10 due tonight



• New survey opens (5 extra-credit points)

- Vote for the Best GoPosters
 - Who posted the best questions
 - Who posted the best answers
 - Winners in each category
 - First (40 points)
 - Second (25 points)
 - Third (15 points)
 - Fourth (10 points)
 - Fifth (5 points)
 - Due 12/11/2009



Relational databases and tables

FIT 100–Fluency with Information Technology



Digital Privacy

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• What's different about digital privacy?

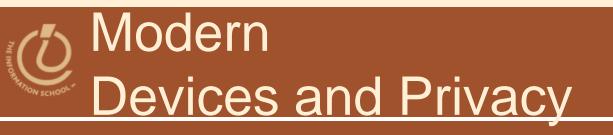
- So many databases
- So easy to link them up



• Pizza Palace

Orivacy: Whose Information Is It?

- What is privacy? Examine a transaction of buying *Dating for Total Dummies*
 - Information linking the purchase with the customer
- How can the information be used?
 - Book merchant collecting information is ordinary business practice
 - Book merchant sending advertisements to customer is ordinary business practice
 - What about merchant selling information to other businesses?



- Modern devices make it possible to violate people's privacy without their knowledge
- In 1890, Brandeis wrote that individuals deserve "sufficient safeguards against improper circulation" of their images



Controlling the Use of Information

- Spectrum of control spans four main possibilities:
 - 1. **No uses**. Information should be deleted when the store is finished with it
 - 2. Approval or Opt-in. Store can use it for other purposes with customer's approval
 - 3. **Objection or Opt-out**. Store can use it for other purposes if customer does not object
 - 4. **No limits**. Information can be used any way the store chooses
 - 5. Fifth possibility is **internal use**—store can use information to continue conducting business with you



- Privacy: The right of people to choose freely under what circumstances and to what extent they will reveal themselves, their attitude, and their behavior to others
- Threats to Privacy: Government and business
- Voluntary Disclosure: We choose to reveal information in return for real benefits (doctor, credit card company)

Example 7 Fair Information Practices

- OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) in 1980 developed the standard eight-point list of privacy principles.
 - 1. Limited Collection Principle
 - 2. Quality Principle
 - 3. Purpose Principle
 - 4. Use Limitation Principle
 - 5. Security Principle
 - 6. Openness Principle
 - 7. Participation Principle
 - 8. Accountability Principle



- U.S. has not adopted OECD principles
- China does not protect privacy
- European Union has European Data Protection Directive (OECD principles)
- EU Directive requires data on EU citizens to be protected at same standard even after it leaves their country

OUS Laws Protecting Privacy

- Privacy Act of 1974 covers interaction with government
- Interactions with business:
 - Electronic Communication Privacy Act of 1986
 - Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988
 - Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991
 - Driver's Privacy Protection Act of 1994
 - Health Insurance Privacy and Accountability Act of 1996
- These all deal with specific business sectors—not an omnibus solution

Privacy Principles: European Union

- Two points of disagreement between FTC (US) and OECD (Europe):
 - Opt-in/Opt-out
 - When can an organization use information it collects for one purpose, for a different purpose?
 - Opt-out is US standard except for highly sensitive data; Opt-in is European standard
 - Compliance/Enforcement
 - US has "voluntary compliance," EU has offices to control data

O A Privacy Success Story

Do-Not-Call List

- Telemarketing industry's "self-policing" mechanism required individuals to write a letter or pay an on-line fee to stop telemarketing calls
- US government set up Do-Not-Call List. Over 107,000,000 households are on the list and telemarketing industry has largely collapsed

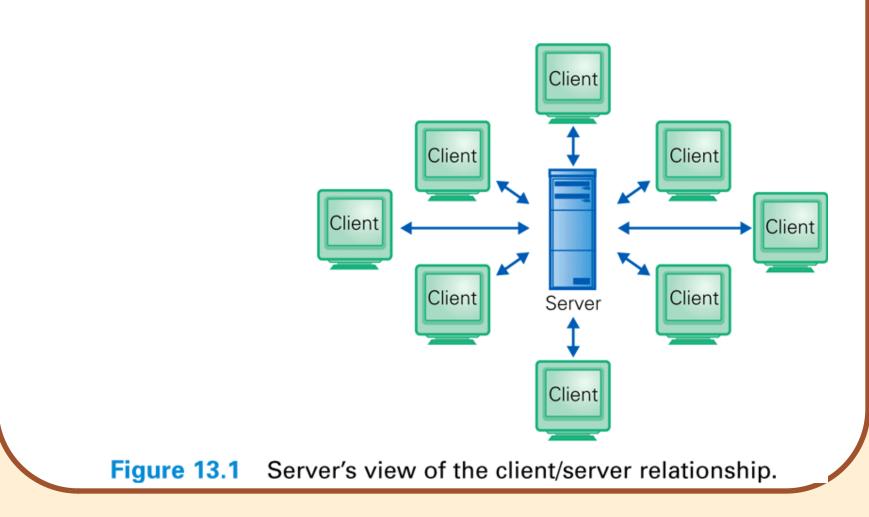


- Cookie: Record containing seven fields of information that uniquely identify a customer's session on a website. Cookie is stored on customer's hard drive.
- Abuse: Third-party cookie
 - Third party advertisers on web site enter client/server relationship with customer as page loads
 - Advertiser can set cookies, and can access cookies when user views other websites that advertiser uses

Oracle Monster (Cont'd)

- Browser options:
 - Turn off cookies
 - Ask each time a server wants to set a cookie
 - Accept all cookies







- Americans do not enjoy the Security Principle
 - Those who hold private information are obliged to maintain its privacy against unauthorized access and other hazards
- *Identity theft* is the crime of posing as someone else for fraudulent purposes
 - Using information about person like credit card numbers, social security numbers



Avoid IDentity Theft

One Managing Your Privacy

- Purchase up-to-date anti-virus/anti-spyware software
- Adjust your cookie preferences to match your comfort level
- Read the privacy statement of any website you give information to
- Review protections against phishing scams

Managing Your Privacy (cont'd)

- Patronize reputable companies for music, software, etc.
- Be skeptical
- Stay familiar with current assaults on privacy
- Lobby for US adoption of Fair Information Practices