



# Test Your Tech

## 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.



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# Reflection Papers

## Dante File Server

- Dante stores student files
- Private

## Students Web Server

- Stores and serves student Web pages
- Public
  - Anyone in the world with the URL can view your Web pages at <http://students.washington.edu/uwnetid/>
- public\_html is a link to Students
  - Everything in public\_html is stored on Students

## Access to Dante and Students

SSH sftp tectia client, bash on Unix, and fugu or fetch on the Macintosh are programs that allow you to access/transfer your files on Dante and on the Students Web server to your local computer



# Reflection Papers

## HTML

- \* The language for Web pages
- \* Can run by itself
  - Without JavaScript
- \* Static
- \* Organizes content on a Web page
- \* Can be validated

## JavaScript

- \* A programming language
- \* Builds on HTML
  - Can't run by itself
- \* Adds interactivity (response to users)
- \* Adds behavior
  - Computation
  - Branching
  - Loops
- \* Problems with validation



## Project 2A

- Fair Use Doctrine
  - \* Chapter 12, *Fluency*, page 334
  - \* Checklist for Fair Use:
    - <http://www.copyright.iupui.edu/checklist.pdf>
  - \* The statute:
    - <http://www.copyright.gov/title17/92chap1.html#107>



# Project 2B Hints

## Hints

- Open new Window

```
/* opens new window for story contents, using given  
name to personalize title, "name's story" */  
var FirstName; FirstName =  
    document.getElementById("FirstNameField").value;  
    setupStoryWindow(FirstName, "Once Upon a time..."); }
```



## Project 2B Hints

```
function setupStoryWindow(name, contentString)
{
    // some HTML to put around the story itself,
    // including a page title incorporating user's name
    var header = "<head><title>" + name + "'s
    story</title></head>" + "<h1>" + name + "'s story</h1>";
    var storyWindow = window.open("", 'storyWindow');
    storyWindow.document.write(header);
    storyWindow.document.write(contentString);
    storyWindow.document.close();
    /* raise this window to the top, in case it's hidden behind
    another window*/
    storyWindow.focus();
}
```



# Project 2B Hints

## Hints

- Part 1 Step 7: Replace the alert with a call to the `setupStory` function

```
var FirstName; FirstName =  
    document.getElementById("FirstNameField").value;  
    setupStoryWindow(FirstName,"Once Upon a time..."); }
```





**Shhh, It's a Secret**

*Digital Privacy*



# Privacy

- What's different about digital privacy?
  - \* So many databases
  - \* So easy to link them up



Video

- Pizza Palace



# Privacy: 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 and Privacy

- 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



# A Privacy Definition

- **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)



# 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





## Comparing Privacy Across the Atlantic

- 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*



# US 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



## 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



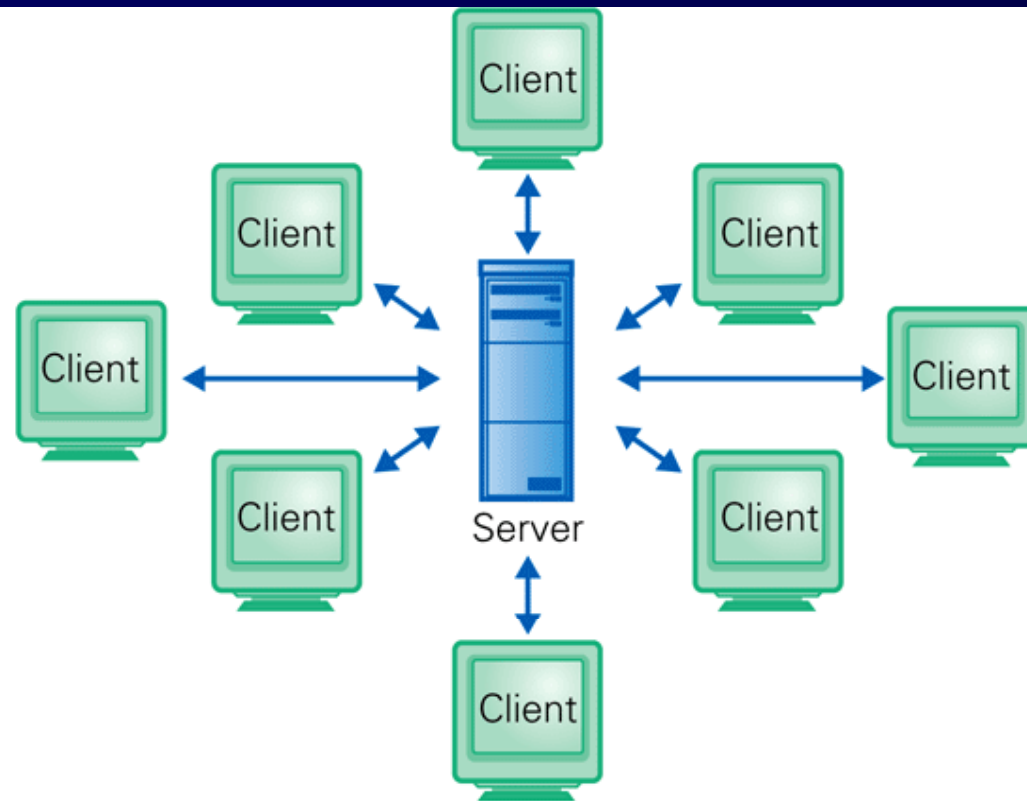
# The Cookie Monster

- *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



# The Cookie Monster (Cont'd)

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



**Figure 13.1** Server's view of the client/server relationship.



# Identity Theft

- 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





# 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



Video

- Avoid IDentity Theft



For Friday

- Read chapters 14-15 in *Fluency*
- Read chapter 3 in *QuickStart*