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ROLL No:- 29

CLASS:- MCA-I

SUBJECT:- ION (Dr. HARDIK JOSHI Sir)

ASSIGNMENT-2

★ Discuss briefly (One two sentences)

A) PII (Personally Identifiable Information)

→ Personally Identifiable Information is information that can be used by organizations on its own or with other Information to identify, contact, or locate a single person, or to identify an individual in context.

B) US Privacy Act of 1974

→ This Act is prepared by the Department of Justice's office of Privacy and Civil Liberties, is a discussion of the Privacy Act's disclosure prohibition, its access and amendment provisions, and its agency recordkeeping requirements.

C) FOIA

→ FOIA (Freedom of Information Act)

→ The basic function of the freedom of Information Act is to ensure informed citizens, vital to the functioning of a democratic society.

D) FERPA

→ The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) is a federal law that affords parents the right to have access to their children's education records, the right to seek to have the records amended, the right to have some control over the disclosure of personally identifiable information from the education records.

E) CFAA

→ The Computer Fraud and Abuse Act is a United States cybersecurity bill that was enacted in 1986 as an amendment to existing computer fraud law, which had been included in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984.

→ The law prohibits accessing a computer without authorization, or in excess of authorization.

F) COPAA

→ The children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPAA) gives parents control over what information websites can collect from their kids.

→ The COPAA Rule puts additional protections in place and streamlines other procedures that companies covered by the rule need to follow.

→ The COPAA FAQs can help keep your company COPPA compliant.

G) VPPA

→ A Virtual Power Purchase Agreement (VPPA), also known as a Synthetic PPA, or Contract for Differences, is a popular type of renewable energy contracting structure that provides a financial hedge against future energy fluctuations.

H) HIPAA

→ The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) is an act created by the U.S. congress in 1996 that amends both the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the Public Health Service Act (PHSA).

→ This Act was enacted in an effort to protect individuals covered by health insurance and to set standards for the storage and Privacy of personal medical data.

I) GLBA

→ The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) is also known as the Financial Modernization Act of 1999.

→ It is a United States federal law that requires financial institutions to explain how they share and protect their customers' private information.

J) PCI DSS

- The Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard is an information security standard for organizations that handle branded credit cards from the major card schemes.
- The PCI standard is mandated by the card brands but administered by the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council.

K) FCRA

- The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, (2010) is an act of the Parliament of India, by the 42nd Act of 2010. It is a consolidating act whose scope is to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality by certain individuals or associations or companies and to prohibit acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution or foreign hospitality for any activities detrimental to the national interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

L) FACTA

- Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA) is an amendment to FCRA (Fair Credit Reporting Act) that was added, to protect consumers from identity theft.
- The Act stipulates requirements for information privacy, accuracy and disposal and limits the ways consumer information can be shared.