

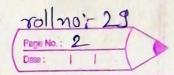
NAME & ANKIT VIPULBHAI PRAJAPATI CLASS: MCA-I ROLL No: 29 (Dr. HARDIK JOSHI SIY) SUBJECT; ION ASSIGNMENT-2 * Discuss briefly (one-two sentences) A) PII (Personally Identifiable Information) Personally Identifiable Information is information
that can be used by organizations on its
own or with other Information to identify,
contact, or locate a single person, or to identify
an indentify 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 Acts disclosure prohibition, its access and amendment provisions, and its agency record keeping requirements. c) FOIA

> FOIA (Freedom of Information Act)

The basic function of the freedom of Information Act is to ensure informed citizens, vital to

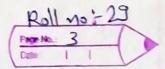
the functioning of a democratic society.



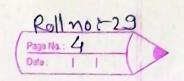
D) FERPA The Family Educational Rights and Privacy
Act (FERPA) is a federal law that affords
parents the right to have access to their children's education records, the right to seek to have the records amended, the right to have some control over the disclosure of personally indentifiable information from the education E) CFAA the Computer Frand 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. the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPAA) gives parents control over what information websites ean 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.



a) 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 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 cardo schemes.

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 investinterest and for matters connected therewith or incidental therto.

1) FACTA

Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA)
is an amendment to FCRA (Fair Credit Reporting Act)
that was dolded, to protect consumers from indentity

The Act stipulates requirements for information privacy, accuracy and disposal and limits the ways consumer information can be shared.