**44-296 Professional Development Seminar**

**Topic: Privacy Part 1**

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**Problem:**

Three years ago Diane started her own consulting business. She has been so successful that she now has several people working for her and many clients. Their consulting work included advising on how to network microcomputers, designing database management systems, and advising about security.

Presently she is designing a database management system for the personnel office of a medium-size company. Diane has involved the client in the design process, informing the CEO, the director of computing and the director of personnel about the progress of the system. It is now time to make decisions about the kind and degree of security to build into the system. Diane has described several options to the client. Because the system is going to cost more than they planned, the client has decided to opt for a less secure system. She believes the information they will be storing is extremely sensitive. It will include performance evaluations, medical records for filing insurance claims, salaries, and so forth.

With weak security, employees working on microcomputers may be able to figure out ways to get access to this data, not to mention the possibilities for on-line access from hackers. Diane feels strongly that the system should be much more secure. She has tried to explain the risks, but the CEO, director of computing and director of personnel all agree that less security will do. What should she do? Should she refuse to build the system as they request?

She should design the product how the client wants, making a less secure system. It’s their money and she tried to advise them.

**Chapter 5 Discussion Questions**

1. What right is guaranteed by the Third Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?

No soldier should be housed in private property without permission from the owner.

1. What is the difference between a public record and public information?

Public records consist of legal documents; birth records, marriage records, court records. Public info can envelope public records but also includes personal information along with photos.

1. List five pieces of information about a person that are public records.

Birth records, marriage records, court records, death certificates, and bankruptcy cases are all public records.

1. Provide an example (not already given in the textbook) of a situation where people must reveal personal information, whether or not they consent.

When somebody donates plasma or is presented with a search warrant or is accused of being a terrorist are all cases.

1. Provide an example (not already given in the textbook) of a situation where information about people is gathered without their knowledge.

When a company buys user’s email addresses to spam them is an example of this.

1. What are the key provisions of the Patriot Act?

This act allowed the government to tap potential terrorist’s phones and even spy on people without a warrant.

1. Give two examples of government data mining projects currently in operation.

The NSA does collect metadata from the internet and people’s phones. Prism collects the transfer of digital photos across the internet to search for potential terrorist’s.

1. What is the most common kind of identity theft?

Social security identity theft is the most common form of identity theft.

1. What is the most significant difference between a public key encryption scheme and a traditional symmetric encryption scheme?

Public key encryption uses a pair of keys. A symmetric encryption uses a single key to encrypt and decrypt data.

1. What is digital cash? How does it differ from a credit card? How does it differ from ordinary cash?

Digital cash is money that maybe transferred electronically from one party to another. A digital cash certificate can be reused. Ordinary credit cards cannot be.