

- How different data types, information sources and information formats, including the advantages and disadvantages, are used by PHHC and the customers.

**Text:**

A written or typed information format.

**Advantages:**

Provides detailed summaries  
Changeable to suit purpose  
Able to be in different Languages

**Disadvantages:**

Difficult to read is large amounts of text  
Prone to spelling errors

**Where is it used:**

Used for the descriptions and titles of the cottages  
And general information on the PHHC webpage

**Images/Graphics:**

Visual form of data: logos, photos

**Advantages:**

Multilingual – can be understood by any language  
Presents idea immediately  
Engaging

**Disadvantages:**

Longer to load due to file size.

**Where is it used:**

It will be used to show images of the cottage and profile pictures of the owners and customers on the webpage

**Video:**

Visual information with sometimes audio

**Advantages:**

More engaging  
Easy to follow  
Convey a message in a short time span  
Audio can be added to videos eg music

**Disadvantages:**

Large amount of storage space  
Long time to create

**Where is it used:**

For the 3D video and the videos of the cottage homepages

**Audio:**

Uses sound waves. Come form of audio is music

**Advantages:**

Can be listen to once busy  
Visually impaired can interact and listen to it.  
People prefer listening then reading.

**Disadvantages:**

Audio might not be suitable if noisy.

Words can be misheard

**Where is it used:**

It will be used for to add sound to the videos.

**Numerical:**

Information represents by numbers

**Advantages:**

Statistical data is easy to manage and understand

Can be exported into spreadsheets

**Disadvantages:**

Long numbers can be inputted incorrectly.

Formatted data like telephones cant be a number as it cant have a space

**Where is it used:**

Used to display amount of money made from rentals and some of the information.

**Charts/Graphs:**

Presents numerical data in a visual way

**Advantages:**

Easier to visualise

Summaries information

Easy to identify trends

**Disadvantages:**

Mislead and display incorrect information

**Where is it used:**

Used to show rental sales over a year or period.

**Boolean:**

A data type that is either true or false.

**Where is it used:**

It can be used to show when a place is available or not.

- The types of www technologies that are currently used by PHHC and the owners of the cottages.

Internet:

Used to access the PHHC webpage.

Extranet:

Used for the owners to access the owner area where they can edit the information etc

Speed:

They will need a quick speed so that they can access the webpage and update the information on their as quick as possible, so it doesn't deter customers away.

Security:

They will need a secure way so that people cannot brute force in to owners admin pages and the admins of PHHC's accounts.

- The different categories of information, information structures and information classifications used by PHHC, the owners of the cottages and the customers.

**Sensitive Information:**

Sensitive Information that PHHC will have is the financial data of sales of rental properties.

**Non-Sensitive Information:**

Non-Sensitive Information that will be withheld will be the address/location of the property and the prices for the stay per night.

**Private Information:**

Private information will be Owners Bank Details and home address and DOB. It will also be the data on employees.

**Public Information:**

PHHC public information will be the name/username of the property owner.

**Personal Information:**

PHHC Personal information will be the Owners Full name, DOB and gender.

**Business Information:**

PHHC business information will be the address of the PHHC headquarters, Employee details and financial data.

- The legislation and regulations relating to the storage and use of information and data that need to be considered and how PHHC can comply with these.

**Data Protection Act:**

The act is set to protect the data of people on computers or organisation systems.

Each person who has their data stored is known as a subject.

**Copyright:**

- The different physical and logical security measures that could be implemented by PHHC.

**Physical:**

Locks – A lock would be used to prevent access to a server room or data store.

Biometrics – A biometric requires input of a human characteristic (fingerprint, iris or voice)  
This will scan a database for a match.

Security Staff – These will be people hired to watch out and protect buildings with sensitive data. They can use systems like CCTV and checking ID cards.

Backup – Backups will be taken regularly. These will be stored at a different location.

RFID & Tokens – These use electromagnetic fields to attach tags to physical objects.

RFID is used with security tokens such as ID cards to permit access to authorised people to certain areas

**Logical:**

Username & Passwords – Usernames must match with a secure password to minimise the chances of an unauthorised user accessing a system.

Passwords should contain a mix of uppercase and lowercase letters, punctuation and numbers. Passwords should be of a substantial length. And regular changed

Anti-Malware – antivirus software scans a system and removed viruses. Anti-spyware removes spyware preventing hackers to watch and monitor users and their data.

Firewall – Firewalls prevent unauthorised packets and block anything that is identified as harmful to a system or network. Firewalls can block specific access to websites or programs.

Encryption – Encryption is the conversion of plaintext to ciphertext. So it cannot be understood if intercepted by hackers. Encryption data can only be understood by an authorised system.

Tiered Levels of Access – Tiered access is when you grant different types of permissions to certain users. Managing levels of file access ensures that authorised people can access and change files. The three tiers are: No Access, Read-Only, Read/Write

Obfuscation – Obfuscation is when data is changed on purpose to be unreadable by humans but still can be understood by computers. Program code might be obfuscated to stop rival programmers from viewing and stealing code. Specialist software can be used to obfuscate data and convert it back to human.