For each of the following categories describe a data collection method.

Remember to answer these questions in your response:

* What data are being collected?
* Why are these data being collected?
* What are the likely benefits of this data collection?
* How might this data collection cause harm?
* How likely is it that these data can be accessed by others?

1. Data collection being performed on the Internet.

There are mainly 3 ways that data from a user can be collected on the Internet. A company or service can directly ask for it, it may be indirectly collected, and companies can sell your data to other companies. For the first example, the company may ask you to answer a survey like a Google Form. You may be asked to enter your name, age, date of birth, gender, email, etc. However, companies are not limited to that boring data; most applications require you to agree with terms and conditions that allow them to track your location, web searches, messages, phone calls, online purchases, and even your heartrate. Finally, in the last form of data collection stated, data hoarders like Google sell any data they may have collected to other companies that can generate personalized ads for you, for example. Companies collect this data with the effort of creating a personalized experience for you, however most of us do not know exactly what is being collected. An avid user of Google services can have well over 50 gigabytes of data collected, and in many situations this data has been used by officials to incriminate an individual. How likely it is for your data to be accessed by companies other than the developer of your application of choice is hard to determine. If you would like to know who can access your data, you should read through the endless terms and conditions, including the fine print.

1. Digital data collection from a source other than the Internet.

Examples of digital data that is collected without the Internet include, camera footage, scanners, scales, etc. It is rare to find any kind of store that does not have security cameras. These cameras collect raw data that can be used to identify an individual that visited the store at a given date, for example. Scanners are all around us, especially now that one must do a temperature check before entering certain buildings. These scanners do not necessarily require Internet, though the data collected is still digital and can be stored and analyzed later. Another scanner that one may be familiarized with are speedometers. The data they collect is extremely useful for the safety of roads and can determine which time of the day is the safest to drive, for example. Finally, many scales found in clinics and pharmacies are digital, and this data may be recorded and used to determine the health of patients. These kinds of data, especially camera footage and speedometers can be used to incriminate someone. Fortunately, data that is not collected through the internet is rarely used by any outside companies besides the one collecting it.

1. Analog (non-digital) data collection being performed in physical places.

In our digital area it is hard to think of examples of analog data collection. Recently, lots of analog data is promptly digitized, though it is still collected through an analog method. Examples of analog data include film, paper, books, etc. In the case of film, it is generated by cameras. Personal analog data collected in paper may include tests, quick surveys before entering a hospital, etc. Last but not least, books are probably the most popular way we store analog data, though many are digitized, there are many libraries that have countless bytes of data stored in trees. Analog data, unless digitized, moves around fairly slowly compared to its digital counterparts.