

Weekly Reflection

In Chapter 8 of Ethics in technology, we went over the privacy principles and how they are necessary for protecting individuals personal information in today's digital age. These privacy principles are notice/consent, purpose limitation, data minimization and proportionality. **Notice/consent** principles say that the public should know what information is being collected and be given the opportunity to agree to them, giving them more control over their information. **Purpose limitation** says data should not be given out for any other purpose outside for the reason it was originally intended to be collected for. This works well with the next principle, **data minimization**, which is all about collecting only the necessary information and nothing more than that. And finally, **proportionality** is all about preventing overreach and not invading their systems for anymore personal information. One example of a policy that fits into the whole talk of privacy principles is the CCPA, which is a privacy act passed in 2018 and amended in 2020 granting Californian consumers more control over their personal information.

Schools that provide their students with laptops to allow them access to finish their assignments or take online exams from home is an excellent idea, especially around the pandemic when everyone was stuck at home. Though the original idea of making sure they aren't cheating on exams or homework starts off as a good idea, you have to wonder how much personal information you're getting from the people who use them. Instead of monitoring everything, the laptops should already be set up in a way for the operator to only access a certain list of websites or block off some of the more potentially dangerous ones. The laptops should also only monitor the students screens and webcams when they're taking an online exam. And finally, the students should all be notified and consent to the idea of owning one of these computers before being handed one.

Though consent is a huge topic in today's digital age, given how much we use technology nowadays and how easy it is to simply click an "I accept" button upon loading a page. Are there any situations where implied consent is not acceptable for obtaining and processing one's personal data? Is there a line between when implied consent should be used and when explicit consent is preferable?

For my portfolio site, I will be including:

- My question about where the line is drawn between implied and explicit, when it's right to be used
- I will also be adding in a statement to look up your state's laws about your own personal data. Consumers should be aware if they're granted rights over their personal information, what's happening to it, deleting that data and being given the ability to opt out of its sale.