Privacy, and Security for companies and organizations.

Governments: A government is a political system that regulates and administers rules to a country or community. A high priority should be placed on security within governments, as they handle crucial data, strategies, economical information, and multiple critical public services. If a cyber-attack is successfully launched on a government, data leaks (which disrupt the privacy and security of its residents), and many critical services will fail.

Societies: Many groups and societies may need their intentions private, so there will need to be a high priority on privacy within the society, which security can help preserve.

Community: A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common is a community.

Legislation : A group or set of laws. Laws are meant to maintain order and security, as it prevents crime that can the violate privacy of others.

By-law vs laws: By-laws are a set of rules established by an organization or community to regulate itself, as allowed or provided for by some higher authority. They can be placed by business corporations, etc. Laws in general are rules enforced by a governing body, meant to maintain order and security.

Legal and illegal: Something not prohibited by law is legal. Something that is prohibited is illegal. Having illegal things means that said things can be regulated, which can increase security withing an organization.

Privacy: Privacy is the state of being hidden, secure, or free form the public, exclusive to you or a few. This is a result of tightened security.

Information security: Information security is the practice of protecting information by mitigating information risks. It involves preventing or reducing the chance of unauthorized access or editing of data.

Security: This is the state of being free from danger, threats, or vulnerabilities.

Operational Security (OpSec): This is a risk management process meant to protect sensitive information from attackers or unauthorized people.

Crown company: These are companies in Canada that have both commercial and public-policy objectives. They are fully owned by the Crown (gov. of Canada).

Public company: A public company is a corporation whose shareholders have a claim to part of the company's assets and profits. They need to maintain security because they need to consistently show investors that the company is safe for them to invest in.

Private company: A business company that isn’t not publicly available to buy, but instead to smaller groups of investors. In order to keep the names of these investors safe, much focus is required on their privacy and security.

Nonprofit companies: A company meant wholly for social welfare, recreation, or any purpose except profit. Exempt from taxes.

Not-for-profit: A corporation that uses the money they earn to pursue the objectives of the company; this money is not given to the owners or members.