**Anel Thom Macalla**

**ANSWERS:**

**UNIT 5 ASSESSMENT:**

1. Should you reveal to your employees the reason for their co-worker's absence? Why or why not?

No, because the employee ask me not to tell anyone. I believe in ones privacy so I never tell her co workers about it unless he/she gives her permission.

1. Should you explain to your boss what is really going on?

Yes, I would definitely tell my boss about it. But I would tell the employee about the situation first that leads me to telling my boss about her/his situation.

1. How would you handle this situation?

If I were on his situation, I would tell the employee to tell her co-workers his/her problem even if its personal so that we can avoid misunderstandings.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 1:**

**A.**

1. What are some common elements of privacy policies you have read?

* What data is being collected? How is that data being collected?
* What is the Legal basis for the collection?
* For which specific purposes are the data collected? Analytics? Email Marketing?
* What rights do users have? Can they request to see the data you have on them, can they request to rectify, erase or block their data? (under European regulations most of this is mandatory)
* Description of process for notifying users and visitors of changes or updates to the privacy policy

1. What data does the government have about you?

The government has my personal information due to my birth certificate, and credit information.

1. Who has access to the data?

Any government official that has a cause to use it, but it has do be for a law threatening reason.

1. How is your data protected?

There are now Privacy Act Laws to help with crimes against privacy of a person.

1. Is there information that you have posted to the Web that you later removed? Why did you remove it? Were there consequences to posting the information?

None, as far as I know, I didn’t post anything personal on the web, only when using personal information’s to create facebook account or gmail account,

1. Have you seen information that others have posted about themselves that you would not reveal about yourself?

Yes, sometimes. I have seen people posting there address or phone numbers on facebook. I would never do such thing to avoid problems. I post something like that when I travel.

1. How would the free-market view and the consumer protection view differ on errors in Credit Bureau databases?

The free market view gives people freedom to make voluntary agreements. Whereas the Consumer Protection View, uses personal information.

1. Who is the consumer in this situation?

The government seems to be because of the information that is received from the actually consumer.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 2:**

* + - 1. How is hacking done now in the 21st century? Discuss.

Hacking doestn’t change much it was done by finding vulnerability or finding some backdoor to get through. I think what change is the technology how fast they can get thourgh because of what they called super computers

* + - 1. Is hacking that does no direct damage or theft a victimless crime?

When you are hacking theres some extent that you can harm people even if its not your intention. Because now all of our data is in the internet. Example you are hacking facebook and your motive is to just harm the developer but in the end you get all the data.

* + - 1. Do you think that hiring former hackers to enhance security is a good idea or a bad idea? Why?

It is a good idea because theres no perfect system in some ways theres always a vulnerability by hiring experts they can find vulnerability in able for you to fix them. Theres a reason why white hat hacking is a job because they do good by finding that vulnerability

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 3:**

What steps can you take to protect yourself from identity theft and credit card fraud?

You can buy the wallets that prevent hackers to steal the data and always check what the cashier or website doing with you credit card check if the website is legitimate. But that’s all you can do. Because hacker sometimes attack the main server and get the data through that.

How can you distinguish between an e-mail that is a phishing attempt and an e-mail from a legitimate business?

Always check if its https and check the link if its really the link you want to access.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 4:**

1. How is intellectual property like physical property?

Intelectual propery is something you can say yours if you patent it just like physical property.

1. How is intellectual property different than physical property?

Intellectual property is intangible unlike physical property that is tangible meaning you can feet it or use it.

1. Do you agree with the idea that someone can "own" intellectual property?

Yes because you’re the one who think of it. As far as I know you can use it even if you are not the owner but you need to improve it or alter it so that you are not using the same intellectual property. In my own opinion It hinders the advancement because of some limitaion

1. What do you think the impact would be on creative industries, such as music, movies and fiction novels, if copyright laws did not protect their intellectual property?

There would be a repeated type of movies, music and fiction novels. Also the inventors of the concept will not make money from the idea. Copyright laws help creators and inventors stay in business.

1. Some have argued that copyright lawsuits have been used to stifle innovation, do you agree? Why or why not?

There is a wide range of inventions that can be patented without the need to copy someone else’s work. I think the copyright laws makes artist and inventors work harder to make a better product than their counterparts.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 5:**

Discuss three (3) cases in the Philippines under unfair competition and three (3) cases in other countries. (any category)

In the Philippines:

**Taking Advantage of Customers**

They always over promising something and under delivery it because they don’t care of consumer they always there for profit.Others have been subject to intense pressuring tactics. While you aren’t necessarily trying to mislead potential purchasers, you should always use your best judgment and common sense. Be as clear as possible and plainly answer any questions your customers might have.

**Misrepresenting a Product**

Like I said in the first they always say this is better. Yes sometimes its better in the first few months but in adjacent month its not. Because they always want some big profits even if it compromise the qualiy of the product.

**Faking Endorsements and Guarantees**

Much like the point about product misrepresentation, you need to be able to deliver on your promises of guarantees and assurances. If you advertise a 100 percent money-back guarantee, you should be prepared to issue it to any dissatisfied customers. Similarly, you must be able to back up your claims about endorsements and testimonials. You can’t invent a Jane Doe and write a glowing testimonial on her behalf, nor can you pretend that Brad Pitt loves your products if he has never said any such thing.

**On other Countries:**

**Unfair Advertising**

False advertising includes the misrepresentation of a product, service, or price. It may be more expansively defined to include unfair sales strategies, such as advertising one item and then selling another item in its place, e.g., one that is higher priced, lower quality and/or less in demand. This method is most commonly referred to as “bait and switch.” Additional examples of unfair advertising include incorrect pricing, fake endorsements, deceptive guarantees, making false statements, and providing descriptions that exaggerate the performance of the product or service.

**Failing to Disclose Pertinent Information**

Merchants must disclose facts that would reasonably influence the consumer’s decision to make a purchase. Withholding pertinent information from customers may be viewed by the FTC as equal in severity to the process of using overtly incorrect or deceptive information. For example, sellers should always disclose the full price of their products or services before accepting payment for them.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 6:**

1. From your previous computer use, what virus you have encountered and how did you fix your computer. What are the steps you did and how it affects your files and computer?

Worms, which hides some of my files. I just clean all my folders and find the worm but its hard to keep up because it will spread and hide in the deepest folder. So in the end I format my laptop

1. Now, try to clean up your computer and cite examples of viruses you scanned.

Theres some but its because I use some pirate applications.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 7:**

1. Discuss the different challenges you encountered during teleconferencing, videoconferencing and other online tasks. How were you able to fix them? Discuss.

Challenges I have encountered are :

Trouble joining by phone

Technical glitches from insufficient internet bandwidth

* Screen sharing is slow and lags

1. Interview some users of online meeting/class users. What are the most common audio conferencing problems they encountered and ow were you able to fix them? Discuss.

They cannot see or hear each other when using a video conferencing platforms. Delays in the system, echoing audio or even just too-low volume can all render the solution unusable.

To fix such problems, start by ensuring that users have the right equipment in hand. For instance, noise cancellation equipment will go a long way towards minimizing any audio disruptions associated with background noise. Anyone using a computer should have a headset, earbuds or a recommended microphone to minimize echoes. Check all connections, including headset and camera, to ensure that all cables are securely connected to their respective ports.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 8:**

1. The number of cybercrime complaints has increased over the past 3 years, with online libel, online scams, and identity theft being the most common complaints. Identify 3 cases regarding this matter.
2. According to PNP-ACG Assistant Chief PSupt Jay Guillermo, online threats and libel complaints mostly make use of social media sites like Facebook and Twitter. But threats made using cellular phones, like the “gun for hire” modus operandi reported in recent months, also fall under their scope of investigation.
3. One victim reported having sent money to a person he met only online. Another person wired money to someone who identified himself as a Microsoft representative. Two others reported receiving emails they thought were from their bosses at work who then instructed them to purchase gift cards and provide the card numbers, which they did.
4. Another victim reported having clicked on an email link to investigate what she was told were fraudulent charges on her Amazon account. Clicking the link gave the scammer access to her computer and credit card.

**UNIT 6 ASSESSMENT 9:**

1. Discuss issues and concerns on piracy.

There are very clear laws about what people can and cannot do with purchased content. Generally, purchasing content means you are allowed to listen, play, read, or use that content yourself. It does not give you the right to copy it, share it, trade it, let others download it or make money off of it for yourself, like buying a movie and then charging people to come see it.

Copying software or digital content without permission of the content creator is stealing. It is no different than shoplifting the same program from a computer store. It doesn’t matter whether you copied copyrighted material from a friend, illegally downloaded from the internet, or purchased from a person who was selling illegally made copies; it is all theft.

* People who copy digital content they do not have permission to use are digital pirates. This includes:
* Copying digital content a friend has bought - like music, pictures, videos, movies, games, books or software.
* Copying digital content from peer-to-peer networks or file sharing servers.
* Buying content from a source that stole the content and made copies to sell – like counterfeit versions of games, movies, music, books, or software – is buying stolen goods.

1. Research three cases about software piracy and discuss.

**Softlifting**

The most common type of piracy, softlifting, (also called softloading), means sharing a program with someone who is not authorized by the license agreement to use it. A common form of softlifting involves purchasing a single licensed copy of software and then loading the software onto several computers, in violation of licensing terms. On college campuses, it is rare to find a software program that has not been softloaded. People regularly lend programs to their roommates and friends, either not realizing it's wrong, or not thinking that it's a big deal. Softlifting is common in both businesses and homes.

**Hard disk loading**

Often committed by hardware dealers, this form of piracy involves loading an unauthorized copy of software onto a computer being sold to the end user. This makes the deal more attractive to the buyer, at virtually no cost to the dealer. The dealer usually does not provide the buyer with manuals or the original CDs of the software. This is how operating systems, like Windows 95, are often pirated.

**Renting**

Renting involves someone renting out a copy of software for temporary use, without the permission of the copyright holder. The practice, similar to that of renting a video from Blockbuster, violates the license agreement of software.

**UNIT 7 ASSESSMENT:**

1. Explain the difference of Accountability, Liability and Control.

**Accountability** is the readiness or preparedness to give an explanation or justification to stakeholders for one’s judgments, intentions and actions. A **liability** is a financial obligation of a company that results in the company’s future sacrifices of economic benefits to other entities or businesses. **Controls** are often policies and procedures that seek to ensure compliance in and of themselves. However, a particular system of ethical controls or “guiding rules” is needed to accommodate organizational change or situations that are not easily foreseen (for which ethical behavior is still very much needed). Accountability, liability and control raise certain ethical issues .Here it is necessary to find answer to the responsibility, liability and accountability of software companies regarding the use of their software .It is also essential to see the responsibilities and liabilities of users in acquiring and using software and its related consequences.

1. What are the steps to attain Data Quality?

There are 7 essential steps to attain data quality:

1. Rigorous data profiling and control of incoming data
2. Careful data pipeline design to avoid duplicate data
3. Accurate gathering of data requirements
4. Enforcement of data integrity
5. Integration of data lineage traceability into the data pipelines
6. Automated regression testing as part of change management
7. Capable data quality control teams
8. Identify some system errors and discuss your solutions how to handle it.

When working with Windows, we will sometimes experience errors, lockups, and system crashes. Sometimes our Windows system will simply freeze. We can’t use our mouse and we can’t type. This can be caused by a variety of different things. Sometimes this is caused because some application is using 100% of our CPU, so our system can’t do anything else. In this case the error is simply caused by an over-utilized processor or otherwise busy system. Many times, with Windows this will resolve itself if we wait a few seconds or minutes, but sometimes it won’t. If we have a specific application that stops responding, we can use Task Manager to end or stop the application. If waiting or closing an application doesn’t help, we will have to manually power down the system and bring it back up. We have to hold the power button about 4 seconds to manually power our computer down. This will usually fix the problem.

**UNIT 8 ASSESSMENT:**

1. Does downloading through utorrent, bit torrent, etc, belongs to the scope of the cybercrime law? even if the contents downloaded were already old?like old movies, songs etc?
   1. If it has copyright it is illegal . that’s why torrenting is illegal in some countries
2. Is the libelous or defamatory exchange in the PM inbox of Facebook can be used as evidence for Libel in RA 10175?

No it must be posted in public for it to be an evidence

1. If some body blackmails some one to post their nude pictures online . Does it comes under cyber crime?

Yes it is cyber crime because it is cyber pornography.