

CS 280 - Week 5

Question 1:

One thing that surprised me during Jon Bromstein's visit was the number of searches about Brexit. The number of query "What is Brexit" increased rapidly after the vote which suggested that many people didn't know what they voted for. However, on a different chart, which was the same chart as the first one but from a different scale, the number of people who didn't know about Brexit was so small compare to the number of people who were aware of the issue. This is an example of how graphic chart can be used to mislead intentionally (Many online newspapers talked about how people in the UK didn't know about Brexit based on the first chart but that wasn't the truth).

Question 2:

Facebook app on Android is the piece of software that I use everyday. All stakeholders along with success metrics:

Users/Members: privacy of information, the ease of using Facebook's services.

Advertisers: effective advertising service, accurate data from Facebook.

Developers: high compensation, career development.

Managers/Leaders: efficiency of app's performance, the number of advertises.

Board of directors: number of monthly active users, the profit comes from advertisement.

The metric privacy of information from users and accurate data from Facebook from advertisers are in opposition because in order to put advertisement on Facebook effectively, advertisers need as much users' data as possible, which is opposite to privacy in users' information.

Question 3:

Two organizations that have data on me: Department of Health and Citizenship and Immigration. To verify the information they have is correct, I can just come to their office in the city, identify myself with ID (health card for Department of Health and photo ID for Citizenship and Immigration), and then ask about the information which I think they have on me in order to verify if that information is correct.

Question 4:

In Canada, government institutions hold information in a bank indexed by a person's name or ID and citizens and residents have right to access their information and correct them if inaccurate. These information is protected against unauthorized uses. Persons whose information is collected by government institutions are informed of purpose and the information is not used for another purpose without consent.

In contrast, according to USA PATRIOT ACT, US government institution (FBI) can access personal information without informing that person, and data which is store on US soil can be searched at anytime for any reason.

Question 5:

::Short answer question:: When users use a service, even though sometimes they are aware that their personal information can be used for different purposes, why do many people still not take that issue seriously or not have any action to prevent it (for example, set their information to private mode)? {Because many people still think their information is not important (they are not celebrities), having their personal information enable to others doesn't affect their life much. Besides, by accepting that their information can be shared, these users are willing to trade their privacy for loyalty and promotions from services they are using.}