M9A1Solution CSS 211/ CS 459 Spring 2020 Covers: Chapter 9 of textbook

DATE ASSIGNED: March 31, 2020 DATE DUE: April 6, 2020 POINTS: 30

[A, 6 points] Multiple Choice

[A1] Privacy is part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Confdentiality

(a) Confidentiality (b)Integrity (c)Availability

[A2] Cost of data storage per byte of data has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because of technological advances.

(a) falling

(a) falling (b) rising

[A3] Answering the question , “Is this X ?” , involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (b)authentication

(a) identification (b) authentication

[A4] Answering the question , “Who Is this ?” , involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a)identification

(a) identification (b) authentication

[A5] The use of email aliases and the use of pseudonyms to protect privacy is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(a)

(a) Pseudonymity (b) Anonymity

[A6] We authenticate an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (d)

(a) individual (b) identity (c)attribute (d) individual, identity , or attribute

[B, 24 points] For each of the following, state if it is TRUE or FALSE.

[B1] There is no universal standard of what is private. (T)

[B2] Sensitive data and many points about privacy predate computers. (T)

[B3] Notice of collection and consent to allow collection of data are foundations of privacy. (T)

[B4] Fair information principles describe requirements on data collectors. (F)

[B5] Privacy laws in the United States are National Laws; they do not vary by municipality and state. (F)

[B6] The Privacy Act of 1974 is a broad law covering all data collected by the government and by

private organizations. (F)

[B7] The e-Government Act of 2002 enacted by the US Congress requires federal government agencies

to post privacy policies on their web sites. (T)

[B8] Target areas of the laws still overlap but it is important to know which law applies to a single piece of data. (T)

[B9] Privacy policies define privacy in a particular setting. (T)

[B10] Privacy notices by private companies are not enforceable. (F)

[B11] The Federal Trade Commission has the authority to prosecute private companies that engage in

deceptive trade practices. (T)

[B12] Privacy laws of the United States and other countries are the same. (F).

[B13] Authentication is harder than identification. (F)

[B14] Data mining cannot threaten privacy. (F)

[B15] Credit card payments are better from the Privacy viewpoint than payment schemes such as PayPal. (F)

[B16] Third party cookies protect the privacy of individuals. (F)

[B17] State laws require notification of loss of personal data as a result of a computer incident. (T)

[B18] Web merchants must price products the same for all customers. (F)

[B19] Without encryption, there is no email privacy. (T)

[B20] Use of RFID tags cannot compromise privacy. (F)

[B21] VoIP telephony , and email can suffer some privacy loss even when messages are encrypted. (T)

[B22] Terms of use of some cloud providers may destroy the lawyer-client confidentiality normally

found in the American legal system. (T)

[B23] Data mining usually employs two approaches: aggregation, correlation. (T)

[B24] Privacy-preserving data mining cannot be performed. (F)