

Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

Showing results for contents of text-input area

Checker Input

Show

☒ source

☐ outline

☐ image report

Options...

Check by

text input

☐ CSS

</figure>

</section>

<section>

<h2>A new perspective </h2>

<p class="inicioparagrafo">There is no control of privacy nowadays; this is seen in the need to accept cookies from regular websites to do any daily task on a computer. Surveillance strips people of control over their freedom to remain private, thus taking away their right to privacy. Overcoming data domination will mean defying the liberal hegemonic conception of privacy and accepting that leaving people alone to do as they please is not enough. We need to rethink a possible feminist and neo-republican perspective. For that, Suárez-Gonzalo proposed

Check

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

Message Filtering

1.

Warning

 Article lacks heading. Consider using

h2

 -

h6

 elements to [add identifying headings to all articles](#).
[From line 36, column 3; to line 36, column 29](#)

<main> <article class="container"> <s

Document checking completed.

Source

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html lang="en">
3.
4. <head>
5. <meta charset="UTF-8">
6. <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
7. <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
8. <title>Index.html</title>

```

9.     <meta name="description" content="Second practice of the UOC's html
and css subject">↵
10.     <link rel="stylesheet" href="Style2.css">↵
11.     <link rel="icon" type="image/png"
href=". /RET0_2_Materials/images/favicon-1.png">↵
12. </head>↵
13. ↵
14. <body>↵
15.     <header class="header1">↵
16.     ↵
17. <nav class="Navigation">↵
18.     <ul>↵
19.         <li><a href="index2.html">Index</a></li>↵
20.         <li><a href="Ethics.html">Ethics</a></li>↵
21.         <li><a href="#">Big Data</a></li>↵
22.         <li><a href="#">Cybersecurity</a></li>↵
23.         <li><a href="#">Democracy</a></li>↵
24.     </ul>↵
25. </nav>↵
26. ↵
27. <div class="background">↵
28. </div>↵
29.     <div id="text"> ↵
30.         <h1>The effects of mass surveillance</h1>↵
31.         <p>By Sara <span class="redtext1"> Suárez-Gonzalo, Andrea Rosales,
Marina Mora. </span> 14 July, 2022</p>↵
32.     </div>↵
33.     </header>↵
34. ↵
35. <main>↵
36.     <article class="container">↵
37.     ↵
38.         <section>↵
39.             <h2>Data and algorithms</h2>↵
40.             <p class="inicioparagrafo">The <q>Data Society Research Seminar:
Behind Data and Algorithms – Actors,logics and cultures behind digital
technologies</q> took place last week on 16 June at <span class="bold1">
Malmö University </span>. There to speak at the event were <span
class="redtext1"> Andrea Rosales Climent </span> and ↵
41.             <span class="redtext1"> Sara Suárez-Gonzalo</span> ,researchers from
the <span class="bold1"> IN3 </span>. The seminar was organized by <span
class="bold1"> Malmö University's University's Data Society research
programme. </span> </p>↵
42.             ↵
43.             <p class="inicioparagrafo">Data and algorithms are intensively put in
the public eye and have been on the research agenda for some time,↵
44.             prompting studies on biased systems regarding gender, ethnicity and
now age. Researching the actors, logic and ↵
45.             cultures behind data can lead academics to key insights into how
algorithms embody rules, furthering discussions ↵
46.             on power in today's data society.</p>↵
47.             <p class="inicioparagrafo">Over the last 20 years, digital
technology and the internet have completely changed our mindsets. The
internet was ↵
48.             initially seen as a new world of amazing capabilities, but the
digital revolution now threatens to undermine values such as personal ↵
49.             freedom, democracy, trustworthy knowledge and even open competition.
The future looks more like a dystopian universe than a utopian digital
world. ↵
50.             Words like monopoly, surveillance and disinformation describe the
most pressing problems in this rather fearful internet setting. It
sometimes feels like↵
51.             we live in a technological regime where our privacy is not
respected anymore. In order to have any hope of recovering the promise
of new technology, ↵
52.             these problems need to be fixed.</p>↵
53.             ↵
54.         <blockquote id="quotation">↵
55.             <p>The concept of surveillance capitalism has been used and
popularized by sociologist <span class="othercolor"> Shoshana Zuboff
</span>. It refers to the commodification of personal data, i.e. the
transformation of personal information into merchandise that is put up
for sale to make a profit.</p>↵
56.         </blockquote>↵
57.     </section>↵
58.     ↵

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59. <section>↵
60.   <h2>Data domination: the effects of mass surveillance </h2>↵
61.   <p class="inicioparagrafo"> <span class="redtext1"> Sara Suárez-
62.   Gonzalo </span> focused her talk on explaining how neo-republican ↵
63.   theory can help us to better understand and deal with the effects of
64.   big data exploitation, mass surveillance↵
65.   and the way they shape social power relations.</p>↵
66.   <p class="inicioparagrafo"> The hegemonic framework for the
67.   discussion of the social and political effects of data-driven
68.   technologies ↵
69.   is the liberal conception of the values of privacy and freedom
70.   (traditionally defined by liberalism as non-interference).</p>↵
71.   ↵
72.   <figure class="center">↵
73.   ↵
74.   <figcaption>Illustration by <span class="redtext1"> Ivan Mesaroš
75.   </span> on Blush.design.</figcaption>↵
76. </figure>↵
77. </section>↵
78. ↵
79. <section>↵
80.   <h2>A new perspective </h2>↵
81.   <p class="inicioparagrafo">There is no control of privacy nowadays;
82.   this is seen in the need to accept cookies from regular websites to ↵
83.   do any daily task on a computer. Surveillance strips people of
84.   control over their freedom to remain private, ↵
85.   thus taking away their right to privacy. Overcoming data domination
86.   will mean defying the liberal hegemonic conception ↵
87.   of privacy and accepting that leaving people alone to do as they
88.   please is not enough. We need to rethink a possible feminist ↵
89.   and neo-republican perspective. For that, <span class="redtext1">
90.   Suárez-Gonzalo </span> proposed↵
91.   two conditions:</p>↵
92.   ↵
93.   <ul class="listimages">↵
94.   <li class="mundo1"> Everyone must be provided with the material and
95.   immaterial resources necessary to keep the potential ↵
96.   forms of domination in check. This means guaranteeing universal
97.   education on digital issues and bridging the digital divides affecting ↵
98.   some parts of the population that are unable to keep up with
99.   technological development. </li>↵
100.  <li class="mundo1"> Structural conditions, such as restrictions of
101.  policy, that give control to big tech companies↵
102.  must be avoided. This means preventing them from exercising their
103.  power on public institutions and imposing restrictions ↵
104.  on the monopolistic dynamics of the economy that guide the
105.  technological business model.</li>↵
106. </ul>↵
107. </section>↵
108. </article>↵
109. </main>↵
110. ↵
111. <footer class="footer1">↵
112.   <p>Extracted from <span class="bold1"> IN3 </span> Blog. The complete
113.   original can be found at: <a href="https://blogs.uoc.edu/in3/the-
114.   effects-of-mass-surveillance/">The effects of ↵
115.   mass surveillance</a></p>↵
116.   <p lang="es">Reto 2 realizado por : pon tu nombre</p>↵
117.   <p lang="es"> <a href="https://www.flaticon.es/iconos-gratis/bola-del-
118.   mundo">Bola del mundo iconos creados por Qonita – Flaticon</a></p>↵
119. </footer>↵
120. ↵
121. </body>↵
122. </html>

```

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 7 milliseconds.

