

(PIT)

How law?

↓
ek baat ho epidemic + law jisko
approve karun.

(Lec-1)

Why PPIT



Computing is always everywhere.

- Major in pakistan that offer above degree program don't have any course, which covers laws related to computing, Computing Ethics.
- CS, CE, IT, SE, → Msc universities in Pak don't offer.

↓
law
related
computing
in Pak/Abroad

→ This is contradictory to medical.
who course exist.

→ If something goes wrong, who to blame?

→ Computer / IT / software sector important
for mission critical application.

+ life / Death involved here -

→ Something goes wrong who to blame??

(lec-2)

1) Brook's law: late project mn, agar bangle badhainge, woh ~~aur~~ aur bhi late hoga.

2) Law of Credibility or 99% Rule

90% of code - 90% time

10% of code - 90% time

3) 1% Rule \rightarrow only one people work in the group

4) Pareto Principle

80% of group will be 80% of activity.

5) Wirth law: Software gets slower, faster than hardware gets faster.

Gale's law: "8 Peal of Software halves
by 18 months."

Moor's law: "Hardware gets faster every
18 months."

→ we are not concerned about "ALL"
legal concepts; but only specific
laws / ~~or~~ related to IT.

Criminal law: ~ government or Police.

Civil law: Settlement of Disputes
between people. Victims
can be compensated.

Law

- Set of rules that can be enforced by rules.
- Varies from country to country.

Ex:- * Data protection laws

- * Right to access of information laws
- * Laws of misuse of computers

Criminal laws:-

Punishment of wrong-doers (using fines or imprisoned)

Civil laws:-

Settlement of Disputes b/w people (Arbitration)

Victims can be compensated.

Criminal law

What is crime?

→ Society/government decides.

Murder, Fraud, Money laundering.

→ Mechanism to determine whether person guilty or ~~or~~ or not-guilty

Criminal law :: How it works ?

- Criminal law decides what's wrong and punishes people for doing bad things. Police and courts investigate and decide if

Civil law.

- Resolution of dispute b/w people.
- Resolution of dispute b/w companies, after they are incorporated.

Standard of proof.

- How sure we must be in court,

Burden of proof.

- who needs to proof things.

Crimes in CS/IT

- Mobile Credit / credit card / ATM fraud.
- Itenary calls.

Who makes laws?

→ People elected in elections, and in Assembly they create laws, and it varies from country to country.

(~~Lec 10~~) (Lec 11)

Information Privacy = Communication Privacy + Data Privacy.

Comm privacy: Ability to communicate with other people such that the communication is not monitored by other people and organization.

Data privacy limit access of personal data to other people and organization.

Constitution of 1947.

Article 12, says nobody should barge you or snoop onto your private stuff without a good reason.

It also means if someone tries to ruin your reputation or treat you badly, you can ask the law to help you.

National Cyber Security Act (2014)

→ This act says that the cyber Authority can collect real-time data about certain electronic documents sent through devices.

This is one of the things the cyber Authority is allowed to do under the law.

Pakistani NSA.

(Immunity of the council and employees.)

→ The council and its employees are protected from legal actions for acts done in good faith while performing their duties under the Act.

→ No legal proceedings can be filed against them.

(Act's compatibility with other laws) ^{Section 14.}

→ The act doesn't affect the activities of the armed forces or intelligence agencies.

(Cyber-Squatting crime)

- * Cyber-Squatting, misleading or defaming others through acquiring a domain name in bad faith, is a crime.

Investigation team's Power (Section 98)

- * The investigation team, has the right to access and inspect electronic devices.

Scheduled Offenses under Protection of Pakistan Ordinance (2014)

- killing, Kidnapping, extortion and crime against computer, if someone found ~~is~~ in it, then he/she will be assume in waging war against Pakistan until he found non-guilty.

Punishment for scheduled offenses:

- Scheduled offenses can lead up to 10 years, fines and property confiscation.

Criticism of Cyber Security.

- (Excessive power to National Institutions.)

* Some people argue that some national institutions or organizations have too much power under these laws. If these powers are used they could directly conflict with the privacy protection guaranteed in the constitution.

(Ambiguity in Interpretation)

- Some laws and articles are not clear, this lack of clarity can make it challenging for individuals to understand their rights.

After Effects: (Advantages)

• Pakistan amongst the first few countries in Islamic world to draft laws on cyber security.

* Rest muslim countries, likely to copy pakistan.

* Result = 1 billion people are at risk of their privacy rights being compromised

Privacy Issues.

* Financial Data:
credit card etc --

* Health Information
centralized health system!

* Children's personal data

→ All children can be tracked.

* Access to government records.

Privacy Issue : Identity Theft

* When a person steals information about another person

Identity

* Information may include

— Name, Address, Date of Birth -

* With this information, thief may:

— Apply for credit cards, take up ro

* How thief gets data.

- By end user via large dataset.

→ Proactively inform from black market

→ Trickily users to enter personal information on counterfeit webs

Privacy Issues: Identity Theft

- Write "recent photo ID"
 - Nobody looking at you, while using ATM
- Don't write your identification information on documents.
- Don't use ~~check~~ debit cards, use credit cards.
- Use hand to guess passwords and bank pin numbers.
- Don't share your personal account with others
- Privacy Issue: Consumer Profiling
 - ↳ Numerous ads based on user interests, like Google form exp: cookies.