Brandeis you and two hundred million others,

Art & Culture, Music

Brandeis relied on thoughts he developed in his Harvard Law Reviewarticle in 1890.

By the time of Katz, in 1967, telephones had become personal deviceswith lines not shared across homes and switching was electro-mechanical. In the1970s, new computing and recording technologies began to raise concerns aboutprivacy, resulting in the Fair Information Practice Principle. They also report that 70 percent of U.

S. recruiters have rejectedcandidates based on internet information. Andrew Grove, co-founder and former CEO of Intel Corporation, offeredhis thoughts on internet privacy in an interview published in May 2000   Privacy is one of the biggestproblems in this new electronic age. At the heart of the Internet culture is aforce that wants to find out everything about you.

And once it has found outeverything about you and two hundred million others, that's a very valuableasset, and people will be tempted to trade and do commerce with that asset. This wasn't the information that people were thinking of when they called thisthe information age. In 1960 legal scholar William Prosser created the following list ofactivities which can be remedied with privacy protection. 9   Principles of privacy: Collection personalinformation   Dealing personal information   Notification personalinformation   Use of personal information   Direct marketing Cross-border disclosure ofpersonal information   Adoption, use or disclosure ofgovernment related identifiers   Quality of personalinformation   Security of personalinformation   Access to personal information   Correction of personalinformation As of 22 February 2018, the Privacy Amendment

(Notifiable Data Breaches)Act 2017 will introduce a mandatory data breach notification obligations forall organisations that are subject to Australia's Privacy Act 1988 (Cth).

Thisincludes all Australian-registered companies and foreign-registered companiesthat carry on business in Australia or that interact with Australian datasubjects.   ETHICS

Meaning: Standards ofMoral Products

Definition: Ethics is a part ofpractical philosophy concerned with how computing professionals should makedecisions regarding professional and social conduct.   2important issues in computer ethics u Copyrightu Digital Right Management. u Plagirism.

Copyright·   When the person work on any field and that he hasthe power to control the divide, we and edit their work by someone else.·   When the person write a book and that book iscopyright. Some one other is not allowed to copy this book edit some words andpublish in market. It is illegal work. Few Examplesof material copyright:

Films, Games, Books , Music, Painting etc.

DigitalRights Management (DRM)·   When the people violate the rule of copyright, the DRM come in front tocontrol to stop the people from copyright·   DRM is the group of technologies and is designed to avoid the peoplefrom copyright violation.·   The DRM technology has devices that control the number of devices toaccess the illegal life.

PlagiarismItis a trend of ethics in which a person violate the rule and represent the ideaof some other person without explain his words and

purchasing from the owner Example:·   Cutting web content ·   Pasting web content   History Of EthicsThe history of ethics start fromtwenty century.

The idea of computer ethics is oriented in 1940 by a MTprofessor Norbert Wiener. The full work on ethics start and most work duringworld war II. At that time wiener is the most famous engineer that works atethics.

Wiener and his fellow engineer that work on ethics developed a systembetween the part of a cannon that trucked a warplane. After that work weinerbecome very famous wiener discussed the field of ethics with its companion that are releated to ethicalconcern on his 1948 book. After the invention of this field the computer crimeis increased In 1976 Joseph more work in the field ofethics . He write a bpoook and the of that bookis computer power and human reason.

Joseph want to say in this book eiboot howartificial intelligence is important for our world. However it shouldnever be permission to make the most important decisions and it does nothave human quality such as wisdom