

Accountability

Abstract

Access control entry

The introduction of technical and organizational measures for appropriate handling of personal data according to the law, which is an idea mentioned in GDPR and the Fair Information Practice Principles.

To restrict the level of detail shared when processing personal information.

An element that governs, oversees, or records access to an object by an identified user in an access control list.

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Access control list

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Active Data
Collection

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AdChoices

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A list of access control entries that correspond to an object. This could be either discretionary, meaning controlling access, or system, meaning monitoring access via security event log or audit trail.

When an end user purposely provides information, usually through web forms, text boxes, check boxes, or radio buttons.

A Digital Advertising Alliance program that promotes awareness and choice for online advertising. Participating DAA members' websites need an icon near their advertisements or the bottom of their pages. Users set preferences for behavioral advertising by clicking on the icon.

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Adequate level of
protection

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Advanced
encryption
standard

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Adverse action

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Confirmation that a data transfer accounts for the rule of law and legislation, respect for human rights, data protection rules, professional rules and security measures, data subject rights, independent supervisory authorities, and any international commitments.

An encryption algorithm that the US government uses for security sensitive non-classified material. NIST selected this algorithm in 2001 to replace the Data Encryption Standard (DES).

Any business, credit, or employment action that affects consumers negatively, such as denying or canceling credit, insurance, employment, or promotion. A credit transaction where the consumer accepts a counteroffer would not count.



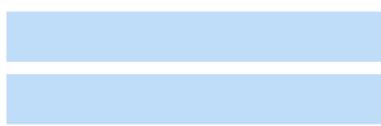
Agile development model



Algorithm



Anonymization



As opposed to the plan-driven development model, this process for software system and product design integrates new system requirements during the literal creation of the system, where specific portions are developed one at a time. The Scrum Model is one example.

A mathematical instruction applied to a set of data.

The process by which individually identifiable data is changed so that it can no longer be related back to any individual without affecting the usability of the data.



Anonymous
information



Anthropomorphism



Anti-discrimination
laws

Data that is not related to an identified or an identifiable natural person, nor can it be combined with other information to re-identify persons. Being made unidentifiable, it is not in scope for the GDPR.

The act of placing human characteristics or behaviors on non-living things.

Indications of special classes of personal data. If these exist based on a class or status, it is likely that the personal information is subject to more prescriptive data protection regulation.

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Application or field encryption

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Application-layer attacks

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Appropriation

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The ability to encrypt certain regions of data, particularly sensitive data including health-related information.

Attacks that take advantage of flaws in network server applications, which are present in applications such as web browsers, e-mail server software, and network routing software. Patches and updates to applications can help protect against such attacks.

Adopting one identity for another person's uses.

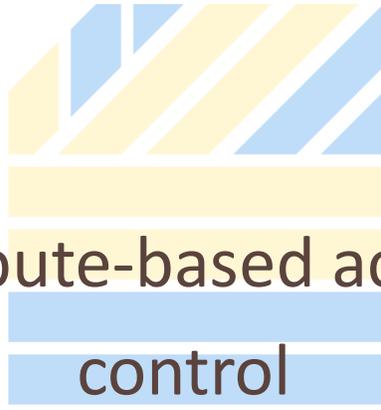
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Asymmetric
encryption

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Attribute-based access
control

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Audit trail

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A type of data encryption using two distinct but related keys to encrypt data: a public key for other parties, and a private key only for the first party. You need both keys to decrypt the data.

A permission model for access control made by reviewing attributes given to users, data, and the context of requested access.

A track or record of electronic activity used for monitoring or validation in tracking customer activity or investigating cybercrimes.

Authentication

Authorization

Automated decision making

Determining whether an entity is who it claims to be.

The process for deciding if the user should have access to a specific resource like an information asset or system containing and validating the identity of the user. The criteria could include things like organizational role, security clearance, and applicable law.

The process of making a determination apart from human involvement.

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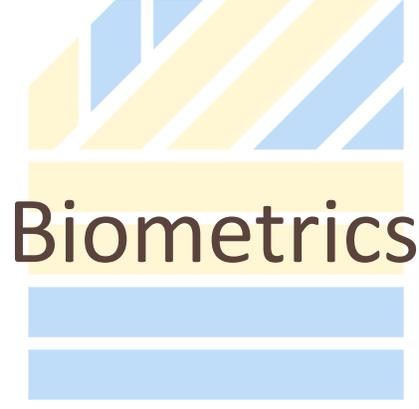
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An inclusive list of reform measures created by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to build up the regulation, supervision, and risk management of the banking sector.

Advertising targeted at individuals based on observations about their activity over time, likely done via automated processing of personal data, or profiling.

Large sets of information that organizations may collect due to the expansion of the amount and availability of data. It's also referred to as "the three V's": volume, variety, and velocity, referring to the amount of data, the type of data, and the speed at which data can be processed.

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Biometrics

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Blackmail

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Breach disclosure

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Data that relates to the physical or behavioral characteristics of a person, for example fingerprints, voice, or handwriting. This is considered a special category of data with processing only permitted in certain circumstances under GDPR.

The threat of sharing a person’s information against their wishes.

An organization must notify regulators and/or victims of incidents that have impacted the confidentiality and security of personal data. This transparency mechanism brings light to operational failures, helps mitigate harm, and assists in the identification of causes of failure.

Breach of confidentiality

Bring your own
device

Browser
fingerprinting

Sharing a person's personal information in spite of a promise otherwise.

Allowing employees to use their own personal computing device for work.

Differentiating between users from the instance of their browsers, which store information about webpages visited, making each unique due to access time and order.

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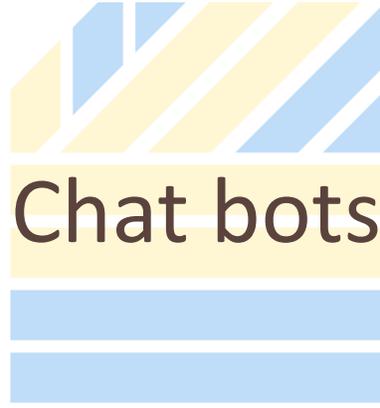
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Saving local downloaded copies so that there's no need to keep downloading content, which should be prohibited on pages that display personal information.

This act requires that all websites targeted to California citizens must provide a privacy statement to visitors with an easy-to-find link. Websites that collect personal data from individuals under 18 years of age must permit those children to delete their data. Websites are required to inform visitors of which Do Not Track mechanisms they support, if any.

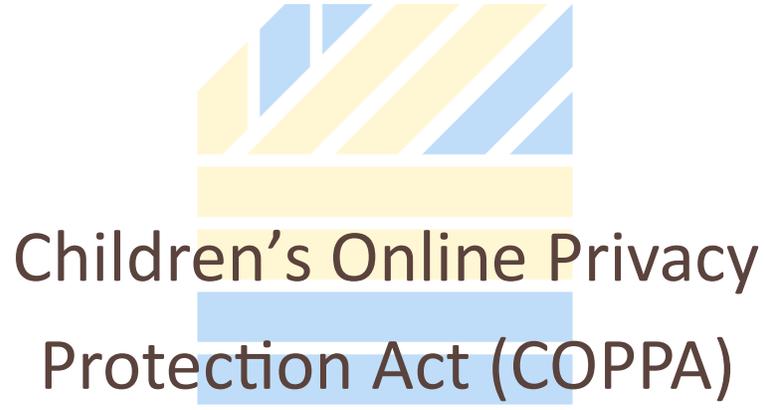
An acronym for "closed circuit television" which has become shorthand for any video surveillance system. These can be hosted via TCP/IP networks and accessed remotely, and the footage very easily shared.

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Automated intelligence that mimics human interactions and can be used for simple customer requests and interactions.

U.S. federal law applying to operators of commercial websites and online services either directed to children under the age of 13 or known to collect personal information from children under the age of 13. Operators are required under this law to post a privacy notice on the website, provide notice about collection practices to parents, obtain verifiable parental consent before collecting personal information of children, give parents the choice about whether their child’s personal information will be shared with third parties, provide parents with rights to access, delete, and opt out of future collection or use of the information, and maintain the confidentiality, security and integrity of children’s personal information.

The concept that consent must be freely provided and data subjects have a true choice whether to provide personal data, without which it is unlikely the consent would be considered valid under GDPR.

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Ciphertext

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Cloud computing

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Code audits

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Data that is encrypted.

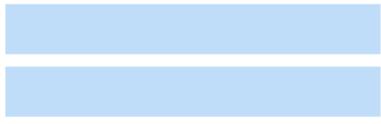
Provisioning information technology services online from a third-party supplier or by a company for its internal users. The services could be things like software, infrastructure, platforms, or hosting, with applications like email or data storage.

The analysis of source code's discovery of flaws, security breaches, or violations in the technology ecosystem.

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Code reviews



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Collection
limitation



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Communications
privacy



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Reports organized by code authors with a reader, moderator, and privacy specialist.

The fair information practices principle which says that there should be limits in the collection of personal data, where data should be gathered by fair and lawful means with the knowledge or consent of the data subject.

The class of privacy that encompasses protection of the means of correspondence, including mail, phone conversations, and email.

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Completeness
arguments

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Computer
forensics

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Concept of
operations

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Assertions used to confirm compliance with privacy rules and policies in the design of new software systems, where privacy rules are compared to the requirements used for a software system. This accounts for necessary technical safeguards and prohibits design that would violate privacy regulations.

Searching an information system for relevant clues after a compromise of security.

An outline for the functionality of a software product or system as used in plan-driven development models to project design and implementation.

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Confidentiality

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Consent

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Content delivery
network

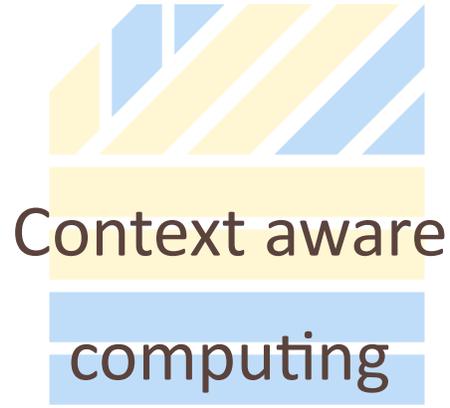
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The principal that data should be protected against unauthorized or unlawful processing.

The confirmation of an individual's agreement to the collection, use, and disclosure of their personal data. There are two thoughts on this: opt-in (making an affirmative action) and opt-out (implied by lack of action).

The servers containing the visible elements of a web page which would be signaled for those elements. In advertising, a general ad server would be signaled after a webpage is requested and search for information on the user trying to access the webpage.

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When a device adapts to its environment by changing location, video, audio, or brightness.

Resource access control on a network depends on the context in which the employee connects to the network.

Advertising using content from a visited webpage or user query. It's a widely used form of online targeted advertising.

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Contextual integrity

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Cookie

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Coupling

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A way of ranking potential privacy risks in software systems and products considering how the product or system compares to consumer expectations. If a product or system differs from expectations, it's possible that the consumer may perceive a privacy harm.

A small text file stored on a client machine to be retrieved by a web server. These keep track of the end user's browsing activities and pool individual requests into sessions. They also allow users to stay signed in. Types include first party, third party, session, and persistent. Consent is required before collecting.

The connection between objects within a technology ecosystem which controls the flow of information. Focusing makes objects depend on the connection to other objects, while loosening eases the dependency, isolating processing to a specific group of classes and reducing the chance of accidentally re-purposing information.

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Cross-site scripting

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Cryptography

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Cryptosystem

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Code input by malicious web users into web pages that other users will view.

Hiding information, usually by transforming it with encryption, such as digital signature, or non-repudiation.

The information required to encrypt and decrypt a particular message, most often the encryption algorithm and the security key.

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Customer access

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Customer data
integration

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Customer information

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A customer's right to access, review, correct, and delete the personal information collected about them.

The combination and management of all customer information, a key element of customer relationship management.

As opposed to employee information, this is data concerning the clients of private-sector organizations, healthcare patients, and the general public in relation to public-sector agencies.



Cyberbullying



Dark patterns



Data aggregation

Releasing a person's private information or re-characterizing the individual online.

Habitual means to mislead individuals into sharing personal information.

Combining data sets to analyze trends while maintaining individual privacy using groups of individuals with similar characteristics. The data set needs to come from a large number of individuals, be broadly categorized, and exclude data unique to a single individual.

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Data breach

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Data centers

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Data controller

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The unauthorized collection of computerized data that interrupts the security, confidentiality, or integrity of personal information maintained by a data collector.

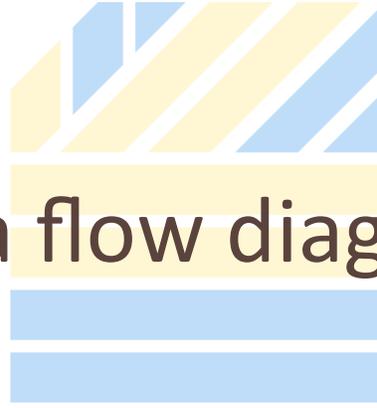
Facilities where data and critical systems are stored and managed, either centralized for one organization's data management needs or operated by a third-party provider.

The natural or legal person, public authority, agency or any other body who alone or together decides the intentions and means of personal data processing.

Data elements



Data flow diagrams



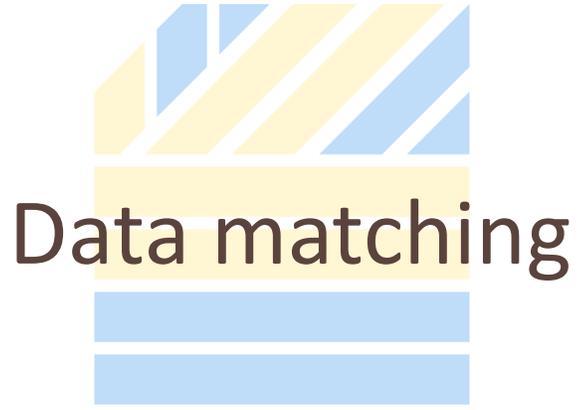
Data loss prevention



A piece of data with a distinct definition which can't be whittled down further. Examples include date of birth, numerical identifier, or location coordinates. In isolation these may not be considered personal data but they would be when combined.

A graphical depiction of how data flows in an information system and how the system runs to fulfill its purpose. These would be used by systems analysts creating information systems and management recreating the flow of data within organizations.

A term for the strategy to keep end users from sharing sensitive information with external ineligible sources and the software systems that help control what data end users can transfer.



The means of de-identifying, anonymizing, or otherwise obscuring data to retain the structure but remove the sensitivity of the content to create a data set for training or software testing.

Comparing personal data collected from multiple sources to make decisions about the identified individuals.

The idea that data controllers would simply collect and process personal data that is relevant, necessary, and adequate to fulfill the specified purposes.

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Data processing

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Data processor

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Data Protection Authority

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Any operation or set of operations performed on personal data including alteration, collection, recording, restriction, storage, use, retrieval, disclosure, dissemination, combination, organization, erasure, or destruction, whether by automated means.

The natural or legal person public authority, agency or other body not employed by the controller who processes personal data as instructed by the controller.

Independent public authorities that oversee the application of data protection laws in the EU through guidance on data protection issues and complaints made by individuals of GDPR violations. One per EU member state with extensive enforcement power to impose fines of up to 4% of a company's global annual revenue.

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The fair information practices principle that says personal data should be relevant, accurate, up-to-date, and complete. Four questions to consider: does it meet the business needs; is it accurate; is it complete; and is it recent?

The natural or legal person, public authority, agency, third party, or another body getting personal data by disclosure. This would not apply to public authorities getting personal data in the context of an EU or member state law inquiry.

All of the constraints, entities, and relationships used to separate customer information.



Data subject



Declared data



Deep learning

An identified or identifiable natural person about whom the organization has personal information.

Personal information shared on a social network or website.

A subset of artificial intelligence and machine learning where tasks are performed repeatedly with increasing layers of data.

Demographic advertising



Design patterns



Design thinking process



Online advertising based on an individual's age, height, weight, geographic location, or gender.

Shared solutions to recurring problems which enhance program code maintenance by applying a common mental measure.

A five-phase process of empathize, define, ideate, prototype, and tested, used alongside value-sensitive design.

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Differential identifiability

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Digital Advertising
Alliance

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Digital fingerprinting

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Establishing rules that limit the confidence that an individual has assigned to an aggregated value.

A non-profit organization that creates standards for consumer privacy, transparency, and control in online advertising and enforces the self-regulatory standards created by the Digital Advertising Alliance including AdChoices.

Using log files to identify a website visitor, mostly for security and system maintenance purposes. A log file is typically made up of the IP address, a time stamp, the URL of the requested page, a referrer URL, and the visitor's web browser, operating system, and font preferences.

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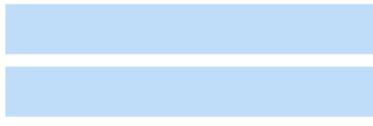
Overseeing access to and use of digital information and devices after sale. Usually done using access control (denial) technologies for defending copyrights and intellectual property, claims that may be considered controversial because they prevent users from lawful use of the information and devices.

A means of ensuring the legitimacy of an electronic document, such as an e-mail, text file, spreadsheet or image file, so that anything added afterward makes it invalid.

A policy directive for the EU Member States recognizing how cookies help modern websites function and the user's right to opt out. It was amended by the Cookie Directive 2009/136EC, which added a requirement for all websites using tracking cookies to obtain user consent unless the cookie is "strictly necessary."



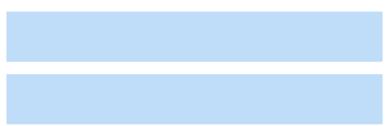
Disassociability



Discretionary access control



Distortion



Reducing connections between data and individuals as much as possible in relation to the system operational requirements.

A type of access control that permits the owner of an object to approve access to a computer-based information system.

Disseminating false or incorrect information about someone.

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Demilitarized Zone
Network

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Do Not Track

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E-commerce websites

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A firewall configuration to protect local area networks with a number of computers acting as a broker for traffic between the LAN and the external network.

A potential policy allowing consumers the right to opt out of web tracking, in the same vein as the existing US Do-Not-Call Registry.

Websites offering online ordering, which allows access to information related to user purchases and payments for targeted advertising.

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Electronic
communications data

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Electronic
communications
network

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Electronic communications
service

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Defined by the ePrivacy Directive to include the content of a communication, traffic data, and location data.

Things that would fall under this definition include networks used for radio and television broadcasting; transmission systems, switching or routing equipment, and other resources that send signals by electromagnetic means; electricity cable systems; fixed and mobile terrestrial networks; and cable television networks.

Any service allowing users to send or receive wire or electronic communications.

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Electronic surveillance

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Encryption

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Encryption key

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Digital monitoring, such as location-based services, stored communications, or video surveillance.

Obscuring information so that it can't be read without a key or other specific knowledge, usually with a cryptographic scheme.

A cryptographic algorithm used on plain text to mask value or used on encrypted text to make it plain again.

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End-user license
agreement

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Enterprise architecture

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EU Data Protection Directive

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A contract made between the user and the software application owner where the user promises to pay for the use of the software and comply with any restrictions.

An abstract outline or blueprint of the structure and operation of an organization, usually in an effort to achieve current and future goals.

The first EU-wide legislation protecting personal data use and privacy which was adopted in 1995 and replaced by GDPR in 2018.

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Denying an individual knowledge about or participation in data processing.

Sharing information that would normally be kept private, including physical details about bodies.

Also referred to as XML, this markup language allows for the transport, creation, retrieval and storage of files from tags that identify the contents. The content of a web page is described in terms of the data produced as opposed to how it should be displayed, which is done in HTML.

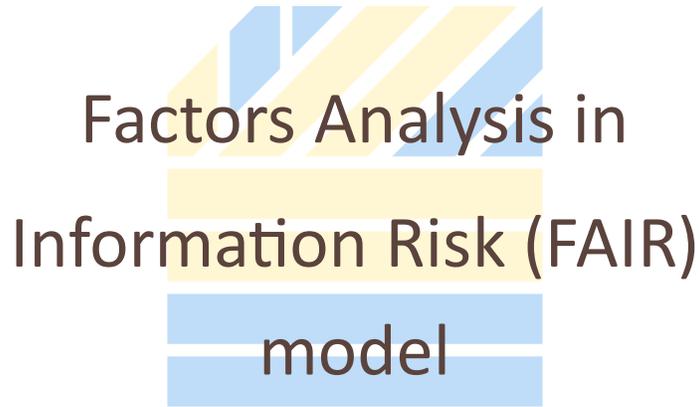
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Extranet

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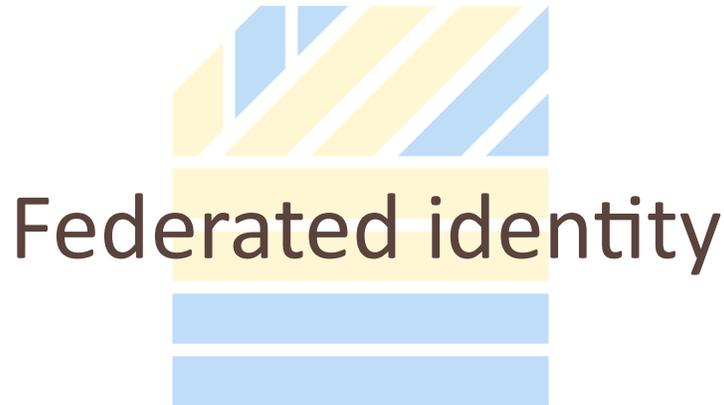
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Factors Analysis in
Information Risk (FAIR)
model

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Federated identity

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A network system made by connecting corporate intranets. These come with inherent security risks despite meeting organizational goals, including backdoors into the internal network and trust for third parties. Risk management would rely on a business contract to restrict access to data, list security controls in place, establish how shared devices will be managed, and create procedures for cooperating with technical staff.

A framework that separates risk by frequency of action and breadth of violation.

A model to confirm a person's identity using a credible centralized service.

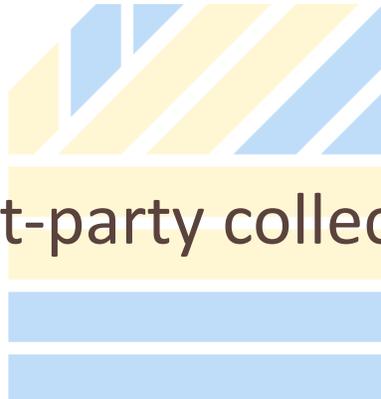
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Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan

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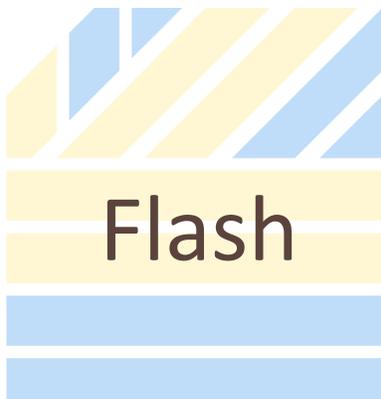
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First-party collection

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Flash

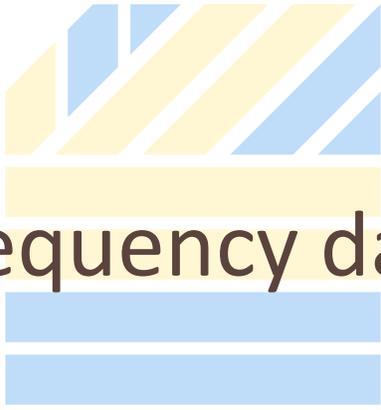
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A Japanese legislation for the financial services sector that created a cross-sectional legislative framework to protect investors, strengthened disclosure requirements, provided directions for financial exchange self-regulatory operations, and established strict rules to stop unfair trading.

A data subject gives personal data through a form or survey sent to the collector upon submission.

Software used to place animation and other visual effects on web-based content.

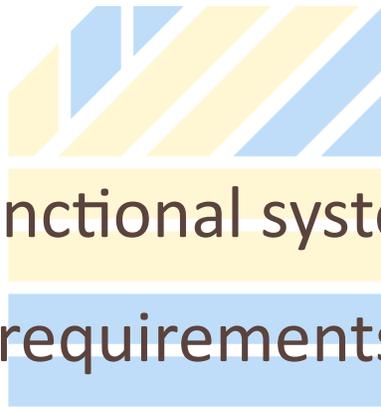
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Frequency data

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Functional system
requirements

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Geo-social patterns

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The number of times a particular value exists in the data set.

The details for implementation related to how a system should work, which inputs create which outputs, and elements of design.

Data related to mobility, social patterns, and behaviors that comes from smartphones and other devices when people share their emotions, opinions, experiences and locations. Artificial intelligence and machine learning use these to identify meaningful patterns and trends.

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GET Method

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Global Privacy
Enforcement Network

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Globally unique identifier

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Attributes from this method, as opposed to the POST HTML method, prescribe how form data is provided to a URL, particularly in name/value pairs showing passwords and other sensitive information in the browser's address bar.

The collection of data protection authorities set by an OECD recommendation for collaboration among member countries on enforcing privacy laws, developing common priorities, sharing best practices, and supporting joint enforcement and awareness activities.

An identifier that is special to an individual user.

Harm dimensions



Hashing functions



Hide



Distinctions between types of dimensions of privacy harms—namely objective and subjective. Perceived harm can have the same privacy impact as experienced harm.

Also called hashing, this refers to removing personal information from user identifications using an organized system but retaining activity tracking. It can be used to encrypt or map data and in other information security applications.

Personal information is rendered unconnected or invisible to others.

High-level design



Homomorphic



Hyperlink



How the system's front and back ends collaborate to create the desired system behaviors.

Allowing encrypted data to be viewed or changed without decryption.

A graphic or text linked to a website or web-enabled service via URL in the HTML code. Upon selecting the right words or images, the end user is sent to the intended website or page.

 PRIVACY REF



Hypertext Markup
Language (HTML)

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Hypertext Transfer
protocol

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Hypertext Transfer protocol
secure

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A language for content authoring used to make web pages and render content. Some of the details that can be input include hyperlinks, pictures, headings, and text with minimal commands.

A networking language that controls data packets via Internet. It sets rules related to the formatting and transmission of messages and actions to be taken by web servers and browsers according to commands.

A network communication technique where HTTP is placed on top of the SSL/TLS to apply security capabilities.

Identifiability

Identifiers

Information governance

The specificity to which a user is recognized by an authentication system. A user is more easily tracked or targeted with greater specificity and more easily falsely authorized with less.

Codes or strings that correspond to an individual, device, or browser.

Technical solutions, security measures, and privacy compliance efforts taken by stakeholders involved in the processing of personal data.

 PRIVACY REF

Information hiding

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

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Information Life Cycle

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Information Privacy

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Dividing data into different levels of classification and restricting access to that data using class functions.

This approach recognizes different values of data and data handling through an organization between collection and deletion. The stages involved are: collection, processing, use, disclosure, retention, and destruction.

The class of privacy which refers to the right of individuals, groups, or institutions to determine when, how, and to what extent information about them is disclosed to others.

 PRIVACY REF

Information Security



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Information utility



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Insecurity



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Protecting information in order to prevent loss, unauthorized access, and misuse. This includes measuring threats and risks to information and the processes and measures to be taken to preserve the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.

The ability for a business to use the information it's collected in as many ways as possible to improve its services and products.

Failure to appropriately protect collected personal information.

 PRIVACY REF

Interactive advertising
bureau

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Internet of Things

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Internet Protocol
Address

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

The trade association for businesses in the advertising industry that creates industry standards, leads research, and supplies legal support.

A term referring to the myriad of devices people own that connect to the internet and are subject to automation and remote access.

A unique string of numbers tied to a computer on the Internet or other TCP/IP network. This is considered a type of personal information.

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Internet Service Provider

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Interrogation

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Intrusion reports

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A company giving Internet access to homes and businesses via modem dial-up, DSL, broadband, or wireless connections.

Probing or leading individuals down a line of questioning to ascertain their personal information with the possibility of risking individual privacy and social norms if a person is compelled to answer.

The result of auditing a system for threats to network security.

 PRIVACY REF



ISO 27002

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



IT Architecture

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



IT Department

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A code of practice for information security made up of potential controls and mechanisms for implementing effective organizational and security management practices.

Also called enterprise architecture, this is made up of policies, principles, services, and products adopted by IT providers.

The part of an organization charged with overseeing the technology used to create, store, transfer, and use information.

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PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A computer programming language that creates interactive effects on web browsers.

Distinct information practices shared along with a consent request before information is collected.

A practice where direct identifiers are replaced with generalized, truncated, or redacted identifiers.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A practice where at least "l" distinct values are used on top of replacing direct identifiers with generalized, truncated, or redacted identifiers in every group of k records for sensitive attributes.

A privacy notice with sections of different lengths--a shorter version with key points and a longer, more detailed version.

A layered approach with three levels of security policies: a high-level document including the policy statement; the controls to be followed to meet the policy statements; and the operating procedures, about how the policy statements will be achieved in practice.

 PRIVACY REF

Least privilege

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Linkability

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Local area network

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

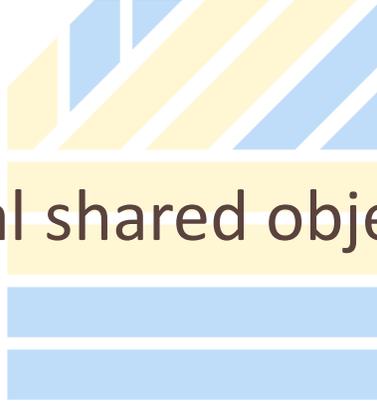
A security control allowing access according to the lowest possible level to complete the required action.

The capacity for identifiers used to track an individual to be combined with outside information and identify an individual.

Networks located inside the operational facility which are easy to manage and subject to local control.

 PRIVACY REF

Local shared objects



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

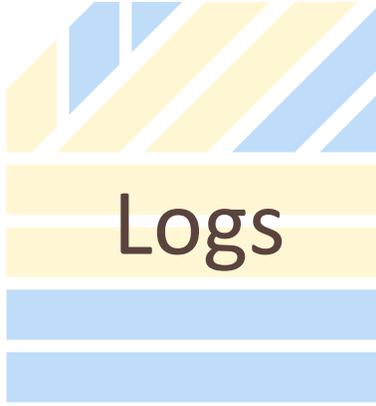
Location-Based
Service



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Logs



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Also known as flash cookies, these data files are made to track user preferences and used by Adobe Flash Player. They are different from HTTP cookies in being saved to the computer's hard drive.

Services that use location information to provide applications and services, including gaming, social networking, and entertainment, usually needing geolocation to identify the real-world geographic location.

A record of all events that take place in a computer system (usually an operating system). An application log includes events tracked by applications; a system log includes events recorded by the operating system; and a security log includes security events.

Low-level design



Magnitude data



Manageability



The specific details describing a high-level design system.

Data where the quantity of interest is presented over all units of analysis. A table showing average income by age is one example.

The ability to govern personal information in a detailed way, through things like correction, transfer, and deletion.

 PRIVACY REF

Mandatory access
control

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Metadata

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Microdata sets

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

An access control system where the system restricts access to data.

A piece of data that pertains to other data.

Anonymized groups of information about individuals, where the individuals can't be identified.

 PRIVACY REF



Mobility

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Multi-factor
authentication

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



National Initiative for
Cybersecurity Education's
Cybersecurity Workforce

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

The capability of a system to change locations, like that of laptops or mobile phones.

The authentication process using multiple verification methods, like a password and code sent to a phone number, or log-in and biometric identifier.

This framework created common terminology in cybersecurity for all sectors.

 PRIVACY REF



National Institute of Standards
and Technology
(NIST) framework

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 PRIVACY REF



Natural language
generation

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Natural language
understanding

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A risk management tool used to establish guidelines and best practices to the management of cybersecurity-related risks, help organizations communicate and plan around privacy risk, and build privacy governance programs.

Information made into content, which allows things like text-to speech, automation of reports, and mobile applications content.

Machine reading comprehension via algorithms used to find and extract language that the computer can interpret.

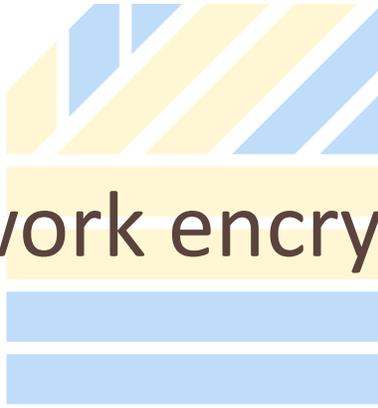
Network centricity



Network devices



Network encryption



The degree to which personal information stays local.

The components allowing two devices to connect for sharing electronic files, such as printers and fax machines. The most common ones make Local Area Networks using a hub, a router, a cable, a modem, and network cards.

Protecting data transfers at the network transfer layer via encryption that is invisible to the end user.

 PRIVACY REF

Network-layer attacks

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Noise addition

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Non-functional system
requirements

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Attacks abusing the basic network protocol for advantage, mostly through spoofing a network address to send data to an intruder instead of the intended recipient or service disruptions through a denial-of-service attack that overloads the capacity of a website's domain with brute force.

The type of anonymization where certain identifying values from one data subject are swapped with identifying values from another subject from the data set.

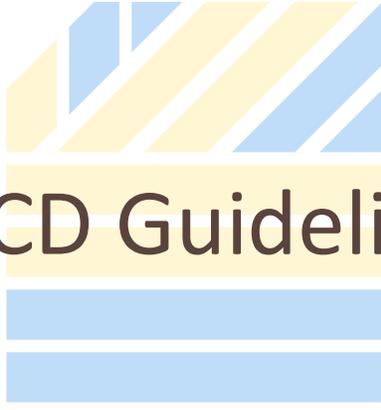
Abstract concepts informing the functional requirements for a new software, system, or product being developed—as in how a system should work instead of the technical processes or functions.



Obfuscation



Objective harm



OECD Guidelines

Making something harder to understand in order to hide its meaning.

Harm that is measurable and observable resulting from privacy violations to a person.

A universal set of internationally accepted privacy principles and guidance for countries developing regulations related to cross-border data flows and law-enforcement access to personal data. The principles are Collection Limitation, Data Quality, Purpose Specification, Use Limitation, Openness, Individual Participation, and Accountability.

 PRIVACY REF



Omnibus Laws

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Online behavioral advertising

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Online data storage

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Laws covering a wide range of organizations or natural persons, not simply a specific market sector or population.

Websites or online advertising services that track and analyze search terms, demographics, online activity, offline activity, browser or user profiles, location data, or preferences, to offer advertising.

Third-party vendors storing data accessible via Internet as an alternative to local storage on a hard drive or portable storage on a flash drive.

Open source vs. closed
source

Opt-in

Opt-out

Software that can be simply viewed, shared, or edited compared to that which can only be fixed and updated by the vendor.

One of two approaches to choice, where an individual makes an affirmative indication of agreement, like checking a box to allow the business to disclose the information to third parties.

One of two approaches to choice, where the lack of action on the part of the individual is taken as their implication of choice, so for example, their information will be shared with third parties if they don't uncheck a box.

 PRIVACY REF



Organization for
Economic Cooperation
and Development

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Passive collection

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 PRIVACY REF



Patches

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

An international organization that supports policies created to boost employment, sustainable economic growth, and the standard of living.

Collecting data unbeknownst to the data subject.

Making program changes to update or fix a system.

 PRIVACY REF

PCI Data Security
Standard

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Perimeter controls

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Persistent storage

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A self-regulatory system of security standards for payment card data drafted by the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council. Compliance necessitates companies above a certain threshold to conduct third party security assessments.

Technologies and processes intended to secure the network by stopping access from the outside.

Storing data in a stable medium such as a hard drive. An alternative to random access memory, which loses data whenever the device is disconnected from power.

 PRIVACY REF

Personal information

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Pharming

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Phishing

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Also called personal data, a term defined by CCPA as information that identifies or could be linked to a particular consumer.

Corrupting a host file or network router to send an authentic internet request to a malicious website.

Communication meant to trick a user to give a password, account number, or other information to a website managed by the attacker. It's called "spear" when the attack is targeted to a specific user, like an e-mail that looks like it's from the user's boss.

 PRIVACY REF



Plan-driven
development model

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 PRIVACY REF



Platform for privacy
preferences project

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 PRIVACY REF



Polymorphic

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

As opposed to the agile development model, this strategy to creating software and systems involves fully designing the system and functions before creation, one example being the Spiral model.

A project intended to introduce user privacy into web protocols. The most successful protocol from this project is XACML.

An algorithm changed when the code is copied, while the encryption stays the same for each key.

 PRIVACY REF

POST Method

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

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Predictability

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Premium advertising

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

As opposed to those of the GET method, this method's attributes specify how form data is given to a web page in a more secure way.

An indicator of the reliability of assumptions made about a system, specifically the data it holds and how it is processed.

The costliest and most pronounced type of web advertising displayed on a website's homepage which only big name companies can afford.

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy by Design

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy engineering

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy notice

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Generally regarded as a synonym for Data Protection by Design, this is an approach where privacy is embedded into technology, systems, and practices from early design stage to include privacy requirements in the processing of personal information. It ensures the existence of privacy from the outset.

A concept in which privacy values and principles are considered in technology systems and programs while protecting security and mitigating risk, requiring engineers and privacy professionals to work together.

A statement provided to the data subject explaining how an organization collects, uses, stores, and discloses personal information.

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Privacy nutrition label

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy Officer

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy patterns

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A standard label designed to make privacy policies more understandable, developed by the lab at Carnegie Mellon University.

An individual designated as the head of privacy compliance and operations in an organization. The US federal government sees this person as the official in charge of the implementation and management of all privacy and confidentiality efforts.

Borrowing from design patterns, these are common solutions to privacy problems encountered in software design.

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Privacy policy

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

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Privacy review

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

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Privacy risk

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

An internal statement that explains an organization or entity's handling of personal information to the members of the organization interacting with the personal information, informing them about the collection, use, retention, and destruction of the data and data subject rights.

An analysis of how well new comply with the organization's privacy policy to minimize potential privacy risks.

A formula used to determine the impact a new project may have on the privacy of the consumer base involved. In the evaluation, the likelihood of the threat taking place should be considered along with its potential impact. Then, projects should be compared in terms of their resulting risk.

 PRIVACY REF

Privacy standard

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Privacy technologist

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Protected health
information

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

The minimum level of privacy protection to be placed in all new projects, applications, and services both in terms of internal organizational policy and external regulations. There should be guidelines to help reach adherence.

A term for technology professionals who play a role in protecting privacy in technology. These could be audit, risk and compliance managers; data scientists; software engineers; or privacy engineers.

Any individually identifiable health information created, received, transmitted, or stored by a HIPAA-covered entity or its business associate or employee which can be used to identify the individual is created or received by a covered entity or an employer and is related to any physical or mental condition or payment or provision of healthcare.



Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act



Pseudonymous data



Psychographic advertising

An act that criminalizes cyber bullying and allows police to obtain warrants for telecommunications and internet data and hold onto electronic evidence.

Data points no longer directly associated with an identified person although it's known whether multiple of the data points relate to the same person. An ID is used instead of PII to tell if data has the same source. Examples include IP address, GUID, and ticket numbers.

Sending a user content based on their interest determined by their known preferences online rather than their interactions with web pages and advertisements.

 PRIVACY REF

Public key infrastructure



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Public records



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 PRIVACY REF

Quality attributes



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A system composed of digital certificates, authorities, and other registration entities that uses cryptography to check the authenticity of each party participating in an electronic transaction.

Information gathered and stored by a government entity that it makes available to the public.

Software development issues that cannot be fixed by one design element or function alone, one example being privacy. Implementing Privacy by Design in software development will help to account for the issues in all system functions.

 PRIVACY REF

Quantum encryption

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Radio-Frequency
Identification

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Re-identification

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

The use of quantum mechanics principles to encrypt messages so that no one other than the intended recipient can view them.

Technologies that identify people or objects with microchips using radio waves.

The action of reapplying characteristics to pseudonymized or de-identified data that could be used to identify an individual. There is risk in undoing the de-identification actions applied to data.

 PRIVACY REF

Remnant advertising

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Repurposing

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Retention

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

The simplest form of web advertising, lacking personalization because no data about the user or webpage is used.

The secondary use of information collected for a different purpose.

The part of the information life cycle that pertains to organizations keeping personal information only as long as required to fulfill the intended purpose.

Right of access

Role-based access control

RSA Encryption

The right of an individual to ask and obtain their personal data from a business or other organization.

Access policies following the restriction where no employee can gain greater information access than what is necessary to perform their job.

The most prevalent internet encryption and authentication system which uses an algorithm to generate a public key, which is then used to encrypt data and decrypt an authentication, and a private key, which can decrypt the data and encrypt an authentication.

 PRIVACY REF



Run time behavior
monitoring

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 PRIVACY REF



Seal programs

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

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Secondary use

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Auditing and evaluating data collected from an operating system.

Programs requiring participants to follow codes of information practices which will be monitored. The companies that comply with the terms will show the program's seal on their website.

The use of an individual's information for purposes that are unrelated to the original processing purpose without consent.

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A cryptographic key that corresponds to a private cryptographic algorithm, connected to one or more entities. The key should be protected from disclosure.

Internal security measures that prevent unauthorized or unnecessary access to corporate data or resources, which may be either physical, technical, or organizational. Protected resources may be intellectual property, financial data, or personal information.

The fair information practices principle establishing that personal data be protected by acceptable security safeguards from risks of loss or unauthorized access, destruction, use, modification, or disclosure of data.

 PRIVACY REF



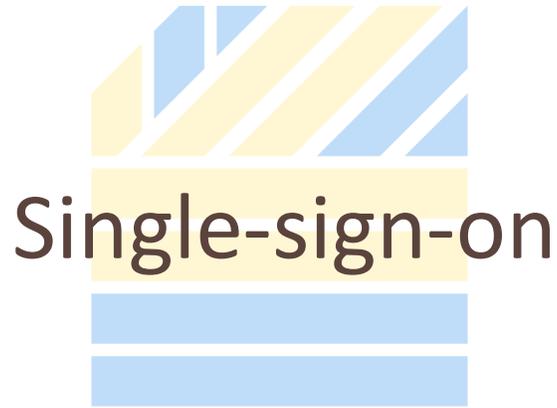
PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Processing personal data in a way that prevents identification of the individual, either using physically separate locations or isolating the data by purpose.

The standard authentication technique where a user name and password are provided for access.

An authentication method where the user provides one set of credentials to access multiple applications.

 PRIVACY REF

Social engineering

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Software requirements
specification

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

SPAM

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A term for a security vulnerability created by attackers persuading a user to provide information.

Formal documentation of a software system or product with functional and nonfunctional requirements that cover the needs of the customer.

Commercial e-mail that is unsolicited.

 PRIVACY REF

Spear phishing

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Speech recognition

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

SQL injection

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Phishing that is meant to reach a group of people connected to a specific organization.

Voice command technology permitting users to speak to technologies in order to control them.

Targeting SQL forms with commands entered into information entry boxes which may alter the system. This could erase data sets or over load servers if the SQL is left vulnerable.

Storage encryption

Structured query language

Subjective harm

Using encryption to protect stored or backed-up data in transit and at rest.

A programming language made by IBM that uses interactive forms into which users can insert or edit data to be made into usable data sets by the system administrators. It's now an international standard for the collection and use of information.

Only an expectation of harm existing, lacking anything perceptible or quantitative.

 PRIVACY REF

Super cookie

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Surveillance

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

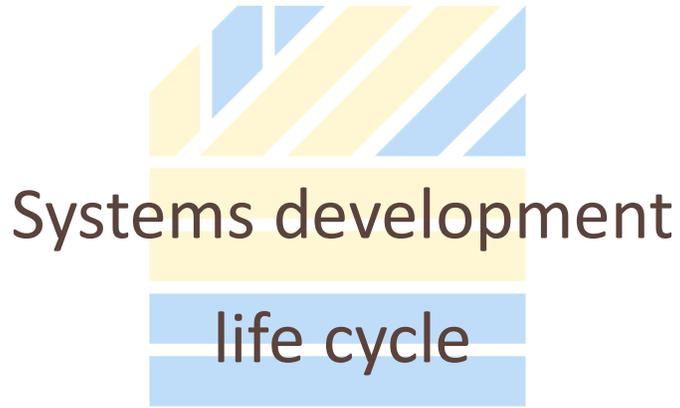
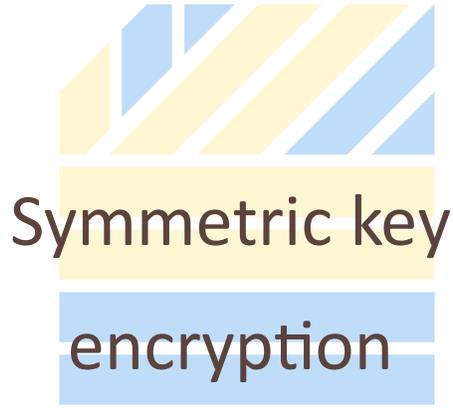
Surveillance collection

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A tracking tool that remains in a device even after deleting all cookies, kept in different types of storage.

Capturing or watching an individual's activities.

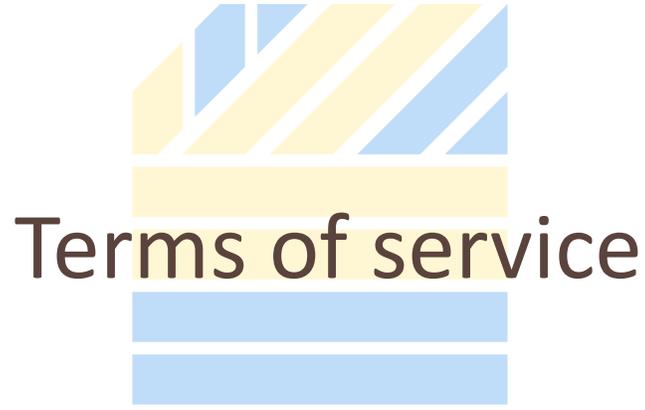
Collection of data made by observing a data subject without interfering in their activity.



A form of encryption where a single secret key is used to both encrypt and decrypt data, also called Secret Key Encryption.

Content that is created, bought, or licensed from a third party that may introduce malicious code into the organization's website code. Cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks may take advantage of this vulnerability.

A conceptual model used to follow an information system development project through various stages.



Decreasing the detail of the data in a data set to extend |
-diversity.

A set of rules governing the use of a service to which a
user agrees implicitly or explicitly before participating.

Data taken from a source that is not the data subject.

 PRIVACY REF

Tokenization

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Transfer

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Transient storage

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Replacing random tokens for true data as way of de-identifying data.

Moving information from one organization to another intended recipient.

Short-term data storage such as that used by a session cookie stored on a browser which will be erased once the browser is closed.

 PRIVACY REF



Transmission control
protocol

The diagram features a stylized 3D cube at the top with diagonal stripes in yellow and blue. Below the cube are three horizontal bars: a yellow bar, a blue bar, and another blue bar.

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Transport layer security

The diagram features a stylized 3D cube at the top with diagonal stripes in yellow and blue. Below the cube are three horizontal bars: a yellow bar, a blue bar, and another blue bar.

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



Trojan horse

The diagram features a stylized 3D cube at the top with diagonal stripes in yellow and blue. Below the cube are three horizontal bars: a yellow bar, a blue bar, and another blue bar.

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A protocol allowing two devices to connect and transfer data. TCP and IP are combined to send data over the Internet in the form of a packet, made up of content and a destination.

A protocol that maintains separation between client-server applications and Internet users. The connection is secured to make sure no third party has access when a server and client communicate.

A type of malware where bad software looks like beneficial software.

 PRIVACY REF

Ubiquitous computing

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Unified modeling
language

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Uniform resource locator

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Processing information connected to an encountered activity or object.

A notation language used to detail the elements of a system design for software development.

The letter and number coordinates that an end user inputs into a web browser to get to a website; for example, <https://privacyref.com>.

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

Stipulations for new software systems or products created using the Agile Development Model, typically comprised of a few sentences on how a consumer would use the system or product and its intended functionality. This is a way of informing the developers about how a system or product should operate while they are designing it.

Determining whether to grant or deny access to the resource based on the identity of the user.

Non-core services that are outside of voice calls and fax transmissions available at almost no cost to promote the business.

 PRIVACY REF

Value-sensitive design



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Virtual private network



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

 PRIVACY REF

Voice over internet protocol



PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

An approach to design with moral and ethical values in mind like privacy, trust, courtesy, or freedom from bias for both technologies and stakeholders.

A network that mostly uses public telecommunication infrastructure such as the Internet to allow remote users access to a central organizational network. The remote user is typically authenticated and data is secured using encryption technologies to prevent unauthorized disclosure of information.

A technology to let phone calls be made over an LAN or the Internet, in a similar risk to network-connected PBX systems but with the extra risk of data interception if using an unsecured connection.

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Evaluating and creating plans for the possibility that a threat actor will succeed.

Also called a web bug, pixel tag or clear GIF, this is a clear graphic image delivered via web browser or e-mail which records a user's visit or views. It may be used along with a web cookie for third-party tracking. They can be used to create specific profiles of user behavior or reports on what e-mails are opened. Similar privacy considerations should be made here to those for cookies.

Phishing targeted at wealthy individuals.

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Wide area network

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Worm

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Write once read many

PRIVACY IN TECHNOLOGY—CIPT

A non-localized network for sending data across far distances.

A computer program or algorithm that clones itself over the network and completes malicious actions.

A data storage device that doesn't allow information to be modified after it is written to ensure that the data originally written to the device won't be manipulated. The data can only be destroyed if the whole device is destroyed.