
Cambridge Nationals R001

Revision help (LO4)

Data Protection Act 1998

The Data Protection Act 1998 sets out to protect the privacy of **personal** information.

- It covers data held on computers and paper



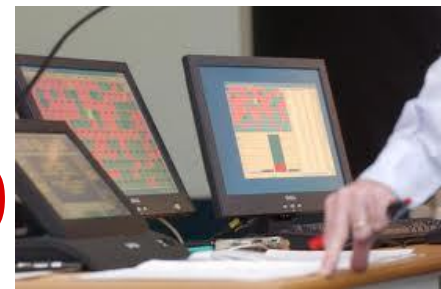
An Act is a
law passed in
Parliament



Key Points of The Data Protection Act

- 1. fairly and lawfully processed (used)
 - 2. used for limited purposes
 - 3. adequate and relevant. Only what is needed may be
 - used
 - 4. accurate
 - 5. not kept for longer than is necessary
 - 6. accessible to the individual and able to be corrected or
 - removed where necessary
 - 7. secure
 - 8. not transferred to countries without adequate protection.
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Computer Misuse Act 1990



Computer Misuse Act 1990 makes it an offence to hack or send viruses to anyone or to change to mess with someone work

The Act identifies three specific offences:

- Unauthorised access to computer material (that is, a program or data)
 - Unauthorised access to a computer system with intent to commit or facilitate the commission of a serious crime.
 - Unauthorised modification of computer material.
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Copyright Act 1998

Copyright Act 1998 makes it an offence to use someone's work without permission

The Act identifies has specific offences:

- Copy
- Sell
- Use
- Rent

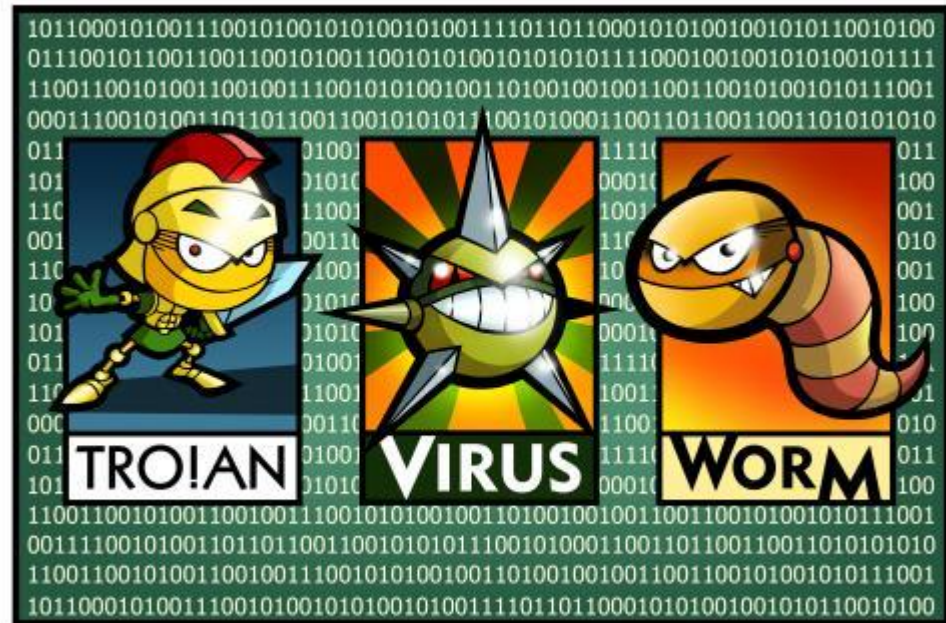


This can apply to music, written works, video and software and physical designs.

Computer Problems

Problems that can occur

- Phishing
- Viruses
- Trojans
- Malware
- Spyware
- Worms



Viruses

- Infect programs and documents.
- Make the computer do strange things and slow down and crash.



Trojan Virus

- Will look like its performing a useful task.
- Will Usually do something sneaky in background like deleting you antivirus or installing other programs.



Worm

- Infections usually via email.
- Makes copies of itself and sends copies to other people via email.
- Will slow computer down until it crashes.



Scareware

- Will keep popping up messages to scare people into buying fake antivirus or software that will trick people into giving their financial details to hacker websites.



You have a virus
buy our antivirus or
you're in trouble

Spyware

- Spies on you and watches what you do.
- Will try to copy any passwords or logins that you use and send them to hackers.



Phishing

- This is when you receive an email trying to get to you give financial details.
- An example of this maybe an email that looks like its from the bank asking you for your password.
- Another example might be an email from a online shop asking you to confirm payment details eg credit card details or username



Data Encryption



- When you bank/shop online, after you've logged in, you will notice that the *http* in the address bar has changed to **https**.
 - This indicates that a secure connection between your computer and the bank's computer has been established.
 - Data sent between the two computers is encrypted (changed to code) so that anyone trying to intercept your data will receive meaningless data.
 - The data can only be decrypted into readable data by using a key that is known only to the two computers - yours and the bank's.
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