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OWNERSHIP OF DATA

- **Ownership:** The legal right to control and use data. It is often unclear who owns data, especially when it is collected from multiple sources or processed by third parties.
- **Control:** The ability to manage and protect data. This includes decisions about how data is stored, accessed, and shared.
- **Access:** The ability to view and use data. Access is often granted to various stakeholders, including data owners, processors, and analysts.
- **Portability:** The ability to move data from one system or platform to another. This is important for users who want to switch services or retain their data.
- **Retention:** The duration for which data is kept. Data retention policies vary significantly between organizations and industries.
- **Deletion:** The ability to remove data from systems. This is a critical aspect of data privacy, especially in light of regulations like the GDPR.
- **Consent:** The process of obtaining permission from individuals before collecting and using their data. Consent should be informed and freely given.
- **Transparency:** The practice of being open and honest about data collection and processing practices. This helps build trust with users.
- **Accountability:** The responsibility for ensuring that data is handled in a lawful and ethical manner. Organizations should have clear policies and procedures in place.

- **Example:** A company collects user data from its website and mobile app. The data is stored on servers owned by a third-party cloud provider. The company has access to the data and uses it for marketing and analytics. The user has the right to access, update, and delete their data. The company is responsible for ensuring that the data is protected and used in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

SECURITY

- **Security:** The protection of data from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, destruction, or modification. Security is a critical aspect of data management and is essential for maintaining trust and compliance.
- **Confidentiality:** The protection of sensitive information from unauthorized disclosure. This is often achieved through encryption and access controls.
- **Integrity:** The protection of data from unauthorized modification or destruction. This is often achieved through checksums and digital signatures.
- **Availability:** The protection of data from unauthorized denial of service or disruption. This is often achieved through redundancy and disaster recovery plans.
- **100%:** A goal of achieving 100% security, which is often unrealistic due to the complexity of data systems and the ever-evolving threat landscape.



EXERCISE

1. $\int \sin(x) \cos(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x) dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(2x) + C$
 2. $\int \sin^2(x) dx = \int \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + C$
 3. $\int \cos^2(x) dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos(2x)}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2x) + C$
 4. $\int \sin^3(x) dx = \int \sin(x) \cos^2(x) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3(x) + C$
 5. $\int \cos^3(x) dx = \int \cos(x) \sin^2(x) dx = -\frac{1}{3} \sin^3(x) + C$
 6. $\int \sin^4(x) dx = \int \sin^2(x) \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{8} \sin(4x) + C$
 7. $\int \cos^4(x) dx = \int \cos^2(x) \sin^2(x) dx = \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{8} \sin(4x) + C$
 8. $\int \sin^5(x) dx = \int \sin(x) \cos^4(x) dx = -\frac{1}{5} \cos^5(x) + C$
 9. $\int \cos^5(x) dx = \int \cos(x) \sin^4(x) dx = -\frac{1}{5} \sin^5(x) + C$
 10. $\int \sin^6(x) dx = \int \sin^4(x) \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{5}{8} x - \frac{5}{4} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(4x) + C$
 11. $\int \cos^6(x) dx = \int \cos^4(x) \sin^2(x) dx = \frac{5}{8} x - \frac{5}{4} \sin(2x) + \frac{1}{8} \sin(4x) + C$
 12. $\int \sin^7(x) dx = \int \sin(x) \cos^6(x) dx = -\frac{1}{7} \cos^7(x) + C$
 13. $\int \cos^7(x) dx = \int \cos(x) \sin^6(x) dx = -\frac{1}{7} \sin^7(x) + C$
 14. $\int \sin^8(x) dx = \int \sin^6(x) \cos^2(x) dx = \frac{35}{256} x - \frac{35}{64} \sin(2x) + \frac{7}{64} \sin(4x) - \frac{1}{256} \sin(8x) + C$
 15. $\int \cos^8(x) dx = \int \cos^6(x) \sin^2(x) dx = \frac{35}{256} x - \frac{35}{64} \sin(2x) + \frac{7}{64} \sin(4x) - \frac{1}{256} \sin(8x) + C$

EXERCISE

THIRD-PARTY VENDORS

What are some of the third-party vendors that you use in your library? How do you ensure that they are secure and that they are not sharing your data with other parties? What are some of the risks associated with using third-party vendors? How do you mitigate these risks?

Handwritten notes on lined paper.

WHAT SURVEILLANCE IS USED IN THE LIBRARY?

What types of surveillance are used in your library? How do you ensure that the surveillance is necessary and that it is not oversteering? What are some of the risks associated with surveillance? How do you mitigate these risks?

Handwritten notes on lined paper.

EXERCISE

HOW DO WE HANDLE REQUESTS FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT?

How do you handle requests from law enforcement? What are some of the challenges associated with handling these requests? How do you ensure that you are complying with the law and that you are protecting the privacy of your patrons?

Handwritten notes on lined paper.

California's new data privacy law, the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), will take effect on January 1, 2020.

What are some of the key provisions of the CCPA? How do you ensure that you are complying with the CCPA?



What are some of the key provisions of the CCPA? How do you ensure that you are complying with the CCPA? California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA)

