

Sample Wiki Posts

This document provides a collection of Wiki posts made in an earlier CS300T offering. Each received full credit (100%) for a grade. This should offer students an overview of what is required, and motivation to prepare high quality posts.

Sharing Files

Sharing files have been instrumental in the process of globalization. From mailing documents which took days to emails which capped sizes sharing documents has evolved. The new sharing technique will become even more instrumental in the coming future. Cloud computing will allow users to store their documents to storage centers like servers and hard drives and access them through the internet. The size of the file is dependent on the size of the database. This allows documents which were too large for email to be seen by anyone who has access to your cloud server. Beyond just sharing documents some companies can use the cloud to run their business. Joe Mckendrick from Forbes thinks that the cloud is just the shot the economy needs. Corporations can cut back on costs tremendously by using cloud base services. The sharing of information hasn't been any better allowing corporations run their IT departments like never before. Productivity will continue to increase dramatically with easier access to needed materials. With this type of sharing corporations and individuals every where will be able to access any file from any computer instead of having to mail/email it to the recipient. This cloud base service will revolutionize the technology field in the since of how we store our information.

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/joemckendrick/2011/09/19/cloud-computing-may-be-a-shot-in-the-arm-our-economy-needs/>

September 19, 2011 by Joe Mckendrick

Libel and Defamation on the Internet

On the Internet, it is not uncommon for users to berate, harass or insult other users who disagree with them. But, if you damage someone's reputation by trying to embarrass or insult someone in a public forum, you could be sued for libel or defamation.

According to Dave Marburger, an attorney who represented Brock Meeks in one of the first defamation lawsuits in the U.S. involving the Internet, "The Internet culture right now is for users to refute speech with speech...But, as the Internet culture gets more diverse, users will start refuting speech with lawsuits." There have only been a few libel and defamation lawsuits filed involving the Internet so far, but the number of lawsuits will most likely increase as the Net grows. It is advantageous for everyone to understand how these few court cases have been decided because it is indicative of how the law will side in the future. Understanding what constitutes libelous or defamatory claims and what does not is important.

Other users have the right to sue you for defamation if they can prove you damaged their reputation or good name with false information or if another user can prove that you have distributed defamatory

statements in a public forum. In April of 1993 an anthropologist in Australia was ordered to pay David Rindos \$40,000 because she defamed him on an international mailing list. He believed that her posting damaged his chances of finding work. She posted a message on an international discussion group that suggested Rindos was fired because he was a bully and had sexually molested a local boy. Because those claims were suspect and not founded on fact, the judge found that Rindos had suffered a great deal of personal hurt because of that posting and decided in Rindos' favor.

David Donaldson, editor of an electronic magazine, Legal Bytes believes that the number of lawsuits involving libel and defamation will grow as the Internet grows. He says that when you are stating your opinion, you must state the facts that your opinions are based on to keep you safe. He believes that one would not lose a libel or defamation lawsuit if you can back up what you write with solid facts.

Brock Meeks, a full-time journalist who distributes an electronic magazine avoided losing a defamation lawsuit because he could prove what he wrote in an article on the Net was true. The company finally settled with Meeks but did not comment on why they agreed to settle. Meek's lawyer believes the plaintiff settled for \$67 because if it had gone to court, Meeks would have won. He also believes that defendants in libel or defamation suits involving the Internet have enhanced First Amendment rights. The plaintiff must show malice. He must show that false statements were made or the defendant was negligent.

It is important that everyone who communicates through the Internet back up what they say about others with facts. Libel laws apply to the Internet the same way they do to newspapers and TV stations. The Internet provides a huge audience to any user of the Net. With that access comes responsibility.

Reference

Retrieved on 9/20/11 from: www.writing.upenn.edu/~afilreis/defamation-in-cyberspace.html. Libel & defamation in the information age. Eden, Eric.

Free Speech and Public Safety

<http://www.forbes.com/sites/marcwebertobias/2011/08/15/free-speech-v-denial-of-communications-for-public-safety-agencies/>

Author: Marc Tobias Date of Article: 15 August 2011 Forbes Magazine

Credentials: Whilst working for the State of South Dakota in 2000, as a law enforcement communications specialist, he was involved in the first implementation of statewide digital trunked radio system in the United States.

Currently he is an investigative attorney and physical security/communications expert with 40 years of experience in same. Featured in Wired magazine in 2009

This is a very timely article in that we have recently witnessed the fall of several regimes in the Middle East, widespread rioting and destruction in the United Kingdom, and a "threat of protest" at a Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) station in San Francisco, that were all intimately connected with the use of social media.

It has been widely reported in the media that the protestors in the Middle East and the rioters in multiple cities across Britain planned, co-ordinated and executed their movements via social media and cellular networks – cell phones, Twitter, Facebook, and email were all used extensively.

This has prompted a great deal of discussion on the internet and among Security Agencies regarding the potential of social media as a force for good and evil.

This new-found awareness may have prompted the BART police to immediately disrupt and block all digital communication within the area of the station when they got wind of a potential protest. A new tool for law-enforcement was born.

Unfortunately, Tobias points out that a new tool for hackers and protestors has also been born.

Using his laptop, Tobias identified all the communication channels used by BART in under 30 seconds. Any competent computer user can find data bases of state and local law enforcement online as they are matters of public record. Federal security channels are not made public, but Tobias claims that any online knowledge community would have little trouble finding them.

He then goes on to state:

“You can purchase virtually any radio equipment from commercial sources on the Internet and all radios can be programmed with a laptop computer to transmit and receive on any radio system used by any law enforcement agency”

His position is that the right to Freedom of Speech is a subject that frequently engenders passionate debate and defense. If Law Enforcement chooses to continue to compromise the right to Free Speech in the interests of Public Safety as a 'go to' strategy, they may well incite hackers, and other internet-savvy protectors of that right, to retaliate in kind and disrupt the communication ability of the security services.

A new way to communicate?

Syracuse University's School of Information Studies in partnership with Virginia Tech, MIT, Tufts University, and Rochester Institute of Technology is developing a new technology that allows people to communicate no matter what technology or operating system they are using. The initial idea was brought about by 9/11 and the fact that first responders could only communicate to others on the same frequency. The Edgeware is the name of the software that is downloaded from Wireless Grids Corporation that allows users to access a new temporary network or grid. This technology creates a virtual wireless grid among those identified as part of the grid. The grid uses radio signals to communicate so the grid does not require a server. As far as how it works, one would download the software to a phone, laptop, or radio and everyone identified as part of the grid can communicate. Then, a cognitive radio understands the information and transmits it to the devices on the grid in an understandable way to the different devices. It also developed an imaging system that can take high definition photos that can be relayed as well. Developers and others believe this system will change the way we communicate and will especially aid those responding to disasters. Some police departments, communication centers, and retail companies are now testing the system out. The wireless grid system will be unveiled next Spring at a technology exhibition in Harlem.

Doran, Elizabeth. (July 24, 2011). New Technology from Syracuse University researchers could change the way we communicate. *The Standard Post*. Retrieved from http://www.syracuse.com/news/index.ssf/2011/07/new_technology_from_su_researc.html

THE PRINTED WORD

Instead of going to the library and checking out a printed copy of the book, readers can now download the e-book onto their Kindle. Amazon is bringing Kindle e-books to 11,000 participating libraries. Once the customer picks which book they would like to check out, it is downloaded onto their Kindle for a set duration, typically two weeks. Once the set duration is up, the book is automatically deleted from the borrower's collection. There are over 1 million books that are available on the Kindle, but only a small amount can be borrowed. Some publishers have not yet allowed their books to be used in this library lending program. Other e-readers like Nook, Sony, and Barnes and Noble's already are apart of this lending program and it has been very successful. The borrower can also write notes in it and highlight, but when the book is returned then it is stored in case the borrower checks it out again or wants to buy the book. For the other e-readers that are apart of this program, powered by OverDrive had this to say "OverDrive says it ended last year with 400,000 e-book, music and video titles available to libraries, which were borrowed 15 million times in 2010." . Borrowers who do not own a Kindle can use the mobile app to download the e-books, available on Android phones and iPhones.

http://money.cnn.com/2011/09/21/technology/kindle_amazon_library/index.htm

Brunswick, Deborah. "Amazon brings Kindle e-books to 11,000 libraries." *CNNMoney*. Cable News Network, 21092011. Web. 22 Sep 2011.