Criminal Procedure

[Name of the Writer]

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**Homework**

1. Cell phone data locations reveal the location of an individual. Cell phone data was used to know the location of accused. The localities and the geographical location traced by a cell phone can intimate the existence.
2. In the decision of Carpenter, Knotts was a well-communicated information source because Americans share their location on a daily basis either through social media or through location services. However, Jones holds specific significance in the context of more pervasive tracking; judges agreed in Jones because the case was about the detailed chronicle of an individual every day and every moment.
3. The third party is a tool to adhere to privacy policies. The phenomenon that an individual shares his location implicates the third part doctrine of Miller and Smith. In the case of Carpenter, the court allows a defendant who has the right to object the search of the third party. Justice Roberts concluded that cell phone location data is different from the type of information involved in Smith and Miller
4. I agree because a phone goes with the owner and this scenario did not impact the carrier along with the dialed digits taking into account the movement that an individual will take.
5. The right of the people to stay secure and to impart security to houses, properties and the papers of individuals against unreasonable seizures and searches affirm that certain variants should be issued on probable cause.
6. The court called decision narrow because there was a lack of expression on views and decision was based on matters. There was no use of surveillance techniques and tools in fact information was downloaded and implied.
7. CLI’s data is no more invasive of privacy because the information is unique in the context of detail, nature and the amount of information that is collectively revealed. The recorded information cannot be treated as voluntarily turned over to the information provider device because individuals are doing continuous monitoring without an approach to affirmative act.
8. There is a lack of privacy because a person's movement is not always private. It is important to note that the traveler‘s information is conveyed both voluntarily and involuntarily on the baseline of a daily basis and daily intervals.
9. Justice Alito argues the threat to information because the police may have conducted a violation of the fourth amendment. The attachment of any device without a search warrant is not allowed.
10. Yes, the court's decision interferes with the ability of law enforcement to investigate because there are certain scenarios of violation of laws and the dependency on the type of information.
11. The decision of Carpenter affects my abilities in different ways, taking into account that the decisions would not always be in synchronization with technology because technology can be manipulated. If technology is used, there should be complete enactment of the terms and conditions.