ITETHICS

FOR

RETAIL READER

BY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER TITLE   PAGE

To All Readers,

       This is a compilation of all the requirements needed in ITETHICS Class at De La Salle – College of Saint Benilde during the third semester, nineth term of school year 2008-2009.

       The requirements include; Book Reviews in Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics, Bottom of the Pyramid, and Cyberethics.

       As part of this class, I can proudly say that after doing all these requirements, we have now more a bigger picture of what this ITETHICS is all about. It is something that we should apply in the industry.

       I hope to what I have written in this compilation, it would really help you to give you an idea on how to handle and understand this topic. Enjoy reading and thank you very much for the time. GOD BLESS...

<div align="center">

To God,

</div>

Who is always there at my side to accomplish my goals in life.

<div align="center">

To my Family,

</div>

Who gave me the support and inspiration to come this kind of job.

<div align="center">

To my Mentors

</div>

Who gave me guidance and patience in my school works, and help to stand to what I perceive.

Book Review – Chapter 1

Book – The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference – None

Amazon Reference

Quote –

"The Information Society"

Our society becomes informational society because it plays a big role of becoming an intellectual, intangible assets, information- intensive services and public sectors. It also made possible by a cluster of information and communication technologies infrastructures. But becoming an information society will also give problems in terms of ethical concerns.

Learning Expectations:

My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Information Society" is all about, and how this "Information Society" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Information Society"? These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review

As I have said earlier, it is good to be an information society, but there are also problems that are attached with that, and the major problem is ethical issues that evolve in time. We all know that if there is a problem there is also correspond solution for that, it is only a matter on how we derive to its solution that will really stop or just limit the effect of a certain problem. Formulating an information ethics can help us to treat the world of data, information, and knowledge.

The reading material mentioned the relevant life cycles, and these are the following, it includes creation, elaboration, distribution, communication, storage, protection, usage, and possible destruction.

An information ethics must be able to address the problems and eventually solve ethical issues that are arising in our society. For other researchers, Information Ethics has its different meaning that supports through different disciplines, that may include

computer ethics, business ethics, medical ethics, computer science, the philosophy of information, social epistemology ICT studies, and library and information science.

What I have learned:

I learned the importance of this becoming an information society. As the word information implies, information is a resource, information can also become a product, and an information meets the target.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is information society?

2. The benefits of having an information society?

3. How to achieve it?

4. How long will it take?

5. Is it for all good?

Book Review – Chapter 2

"Milestones in the History of Information and Computer Ethics"

Book – The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

 Library Reference – None

Amazon Reference

Quote – "Cybernetics takes the view that the structure of the machine or of the organism is an index of the performance that may be expected from it"

Learning Expectations:

    My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Computer Ethics" is all about, and how this "Computer Ethics" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Computer Ethics"? These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review

    At the first part of this chapter, it stated there that the field of information ethics was born unintentionally and almost accidentally in the middle of the Second World War. One of the greatest philosophers that we have was Norbert Wiener together with his group of scientist and engineers; they created digital computers, radar, and the creation of a new kind of antiaircraft cannon that could perceive the presence of an airplane, can gather information about its speed and trajectory, can predict its future position a few seconds later, decide where to aim and when to fire the shell, and lastly can carry out that decision. Later on, Norbert Wiener and his colleagues realized that there inventions has its good impacts but with an evil side also. It will depend on how it was being used.

    According to the book "Computer Ethics" is a subfield of Wiener's information Ethics. The computer Ethics includes the topic in computers and unemployment, computer and security, computers and learning, computers for persons with disabilities, a computers and religion, information networks and globalization, virtual communities, teleworking, the responsibilities of computer professionals, the merging of human bodies and machines, "agent" ethics, artificial intelligence, and a number of other issues.

    It also discussed the "Cybernetic" which views the human nature and of society that leads to an ethically suggestive account of the purpose of a human life. From his book, he identified the "great principle of Justice" that every society should follow, and in line with the strategy for analyzing and resolving information ethics issues wherever

they might occur.

What I have learned:

I learned the relevance of Computer Ethics in our society, in which whatever the computer brought in our society should be in line with the virtues.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is good about "Computer Ethics"?

2. The world of Cybernetics is something that we should rely on?

3. What are the implications of "Human use of Human Beings"?

4. The benefits of computer ethics?

5. Is it for good?

Book Review – Chapter 3

"Moral Methodology and Information Technology"

Book – The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

 Library Reference – None

Amazon Reference

Quote – ""

Learning Expectations:

My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Moral Methodology and Information Technology" is all about, and how this "Moral Methodology and Information Technology" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Moral Methodology and Information Technology"? These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review

At the start of this chapter, it says there that Computer Ethics is a form of applied or practical ethics. Basically, it studies the moral questions that are associated with the development, application, and use of computers and computer science as what the reading material states. It also exemplifies, like any other areas of applied and professional ethics, the increasing interest among professionals, public policy makers, and academic philosophers in real life ethical issues. Some issues that violate ethical acts are; privacy, software patents, responsibility for software errors, equal access, and autonomous agents is one thing.

The development of our IT is very abrupt, same thing with the ethical concerns, it also rapid. IT changes everything, for example, if we use IT in health care, the health care will never be the same as the first time we used it.

The use of Internet and the World Wide Web is very powerful, because it can change our way living. For an example as what the reading material gave, if we introduced the internet and the World Wide Web to our children, their lives will change comparing to those children who grew up without the online computer games, MSN, chat rooms, Hyves, and Second Life.

Sometimes, we tend to forget the use of IT which is about information. It is very hard for us to accommodate IT, because it has special properties in its conceptual

frameworks that concerned with tangible, material goods – their production, distribution, and use.

What I have learned:

I learned the relevance of Information Technology in our society, in which whatever the computer brought in our society should be in line with the virtues. It has a big impact in our lives the use of Information Technology, we must be aware the reason why the information technology why it is existing.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is good about "Information Technology"?

2. The world of Information Technology is something that we should rely on?

3. What are the implications of "Information Technology"?

4. The benefits of these Information Technology?

5. It can really help?

Book Review – Chapter 4

"Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems"

Book – The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference – None

Amazon Reference

Quote – ""

Learning Expectations:

My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Value Sensitive and Information Design" is all about, and how this "Value Sensitive and Information Design" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Value Sensitive and Information Design"? These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review

From this reading material the Value Sensitive Design is defined as a theoretically grounded approach to the design of technology that accounts for human values in a principled and comprehensive manner throughout the design process, it employs an integrative and iterative tripartite methodology, consisting of conceptual, empirical, and technical investigations.

There are studies that have been conducted about the value sensitive design; the first study concerns information and control of the web browser cookies, implicating the value of informed consent. The second study concerns using high – definition plasma displays in an office environment to provide a "window" to the outside world, implicating the values of physical and psychological well- being and privacy in public spaces. The third study concerns an integrated land use, transportation, and environmental, simulation system to support the public deliberation and debate on major land use and transportation decisions that implicates the values of fairness, accountability, and support for the democratic process, as well as a highly diverse range of values that might be business expansion, or walkable neighborhoods. These things conclude the direct and practical suggestions on how to engage with Value Sensitive Design.

What I have learned:

I learned that human values will be determined on creating a value sensitive design. It will give us the answers on how human reacts in a particular situation.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is good about "Value Sensitive Design"?

2. The Value Sensitive Design is something that we should rely on?

3. What are the implications of using "Value Sensitive Design"?

4. The benefits of a Value Sensitive Design?

5. It can give a big help?

Book Review – Chapter 5

"Personality- Based, Rule Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property"

Book – The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference – None

Amazon Reference

Quote – "Personality must be permitted to be active, that is to say, to brings its will to bear and reveal its significance to the world; for culture can thrive only if persons are able to express themselves and are in a position to place all their inherent capacities at the command of their will"

Learning Expectations:

       My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Personality- Based, Rule Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property" is all about, and how this "Personality- Based, Rule Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Personality- Based, Rule Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property" These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review

       On the first part of this chapter, it explains the "Intellectual Property", and according to this reading material, it has three forms. For Personality theorists maintain the intellectual property is an extension of individual personality. For Rule- Utilitarians gound intellectual property rights in social progress and incentives to innovative. And lastly, for Lockeans argue that the rights are justified in relation to labor and merit. These three forms have its strengths, but also it has weaknesses.

       To have a greater view of what Intellectual Property is all about, let me define it using this reading material, Intellectual property is generally characterized as nonphysical property that is the product of cognitive processes and whose value is based upon some idea or collection.

       We all know that Intellectual Property is under intangible property. In our Law there are rules and regulations that must be followed und Intellectual Property law, this will secure the owner from being copied of his/ her works without the authorization or proper compensation.

What I have learned:

I learned that your works will be secured with the help of Intellectual Property Law, because this will help you to have the rights of your works.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is good about Intellectual Property?

2. Intellectual Propery is something that we should rely on?

3. What are the implications of Intellectual Property?

4. How sure the owners that their works are secured?

5. Is it for our own good?

Book Review – Chapter 6

"Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies"

Book – The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

 Library Reference – None

Amazon Reference

Quote – ""

Learning Expectations:

     My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies" is all about, and how this "Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies" These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review

     To begin with the review let me first define what this Privacy is all about, as what denoted by this reading material, privacy was understood in terms of freedom from physical intrusion, but later on privacy came to be interpreted by the U.S. courts as freedom from interference in making important decisions, especially with respect to one's choices involving reproduction and marriage.

     After a long time the meaning of privacy is evolving and now, privacy is an including freedom from interference involving one's ability to think and express one's thoughts without external pressures to conform, it also concerns about the protecting one's personal information, which is now easily collected and stored electronically and easily exchanged between electronic databases.

     The major concern of this chapter focuses on privacy in issues of affecting access and control of personal information, because other people access others profile without any authorization.

     There are laws that needs to be followed in protecting others privacy. Everyone in one point in time, we want to be free from intrusion, but there are still other people violates are right of privacy.

What I have learned:

I learned that we must observed others privacy. We should not intrude them, because it is very unethical. Learn how to respect others, so that you will be also gained respect.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is good about Privacy?

2. One's Privacy is something that we should rely on?

3. What are the implications of having privacy?

4. Is privacy can gain by anyone?

5. How can a person have its privacy?

Book Review Chapter 7:

Online Anonymity: Kathleen A. Wallace

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "anonymity was used to denote a number of things that are connected like nameless, detachment, unidentifiability, lack of recognition, loss of sense of identity, or sense of self, and so on."

Learning Expectation:

My expectation for this chapter is to know what this "Online Anonymity" is all about, and how this "Online Anonymity" will affect the lives of every individual. Is it important to know about this "Online Anonymity" These are some of the questions that are placed at the back of my mind.

Review:

Is everyone knows what is Online Anonymity is? Maybe for some it is new for them, and for me, I have little idea about anonymity, but of course it is little different to what I knew regarding anonymity. Hehehe….

Let me first discussed the meaning of anonymity in accordance with this reading material. Anonymity is something that lack of recognition, meaning it doesn't have sense of identifying. It is like a nameless thing.

The reading material presented lots of ideas. It may be different for us to easily grasp the real meaning of online anonymity.

What I've learned:

- Only Anonymity
- How it affects human life
- The importance of knowing it

Integrative Questions:

1.   What is Anonymity?

2. What is Online Anonymity?

3.   The effects of it?

4.   Is it important to know more about it?

5.   How can it be banned?

Book Review Chapter 8:

Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking:
KENNETH EINAR HIMMA

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "At first glance, it might seem obvious that hacking is wrong"

   Most people when they heard the work of "Hack" what comes into their minds is that hacking is something doing bad, but they did not know that hacking is manipulating computer programs and it may refer also to a clever or quick fix to a computer program problem. Others think that hacking is bad, but not all so they are wrong. As I have said earlier, I hope I changed their notion about hacking.

Learning Expectation:

- Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking:
- Knowing the effect of these issues
- How can it be stopped
- Is there any way to handle these things

Review:

      To begin with this chapter let me give you an idea about hacking as part of this chapter. As I have said earlier, I will just repeat it, Most people when they heard the work of "Hack" what comes into their minds is that hacking is something doing bad, but they did not know that hacking is manipulating computer programs and it may refer also to a clever or quick fix to a computer program problem. Others think that hacking is bad, but not all so they are wrong. As I have said earlier, I hope I changed their notion about hacking.

      Hacking is kind of activity that will improve or enhance an existing computer programs if it will be used in good purpose.

What I've learned:

- about hacking
- the importance of it
- the effects of it

Integrative Questions:

1. What is hacking?

2. What is hacktivism?

3. what is counter hacking?

4. How can we counter hack?

5. How to control hacking?

Book Review Chapter 9:

Information Ethics and the Library Profession: KAY MATHIESEN and DON FALLIS

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "Librarians continue today to see their central value as the promoting of intellectual freedom."

For me, librarians do something that has a big impact for the society, because they are not in the library just to assist the people who will enter the libraries but rather the librarians are there to promote an intellectual freedom for people.

Learning Expectation:

- Information Ethics and the Library Profession
- The importance of ethics
- The effects of ethics
- The importance of a librarians
- The effect of librarians in ourselves

Review:

This chapter discusses things about libraries and also librarians. Basically, it is stated that all libraries are all the same, in which its purpose is to store the collections of book that will serve as the information needed by the people, and for the people.

The reading material says that librarians are in different types. As we go on, there are three types of librarians, first librarian that is mentioned in this reading material is corporate librarian, its main goal is to provide access to enable and enhance the activities of the university whom he/she worked for. The second type of librarian is academic, it can be found in school libraries, and it also enhances and enables the activities of the university. And lastly, the third type of librarian which is public librarian, in which it provides an access to respond to the information needs of the members of the society or community.

What I've learned:

- Information Ethics and the Library Profession
- The importance of ethics
- The effects of ethics
- The importance of a librarians
- The effect of librarians in ourselves

Integrative Questions:

1. What is librarian?

2. The roles of librarian?

3. Roles of libraries?

4. What is the relation of librarians to ITETHICS?

5. How often we should visit a library?

Book Review Chapter 10:

Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software: FRANCES S. GRODZINSKY and
MARTY J. WOLF

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-
Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "Freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public,
so that the whole community benefits"

       Let other people to enhance your computer programs, this activity will not just
benefit you but the entire people who are going to use your system. Give freedom to
other people to manipulate your works, but of course those people who will improve or
enhance your works must acknowledge your works and or they can also compensate.

Learning Expectation:

- Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software
- The importance of it
- The effects of it
- How can we help the open source community

Review:

       Let me first discuss what Open source software is. Basically, an open source
software community, it is where all software programs are for free to use, or enhance. It
is good to have this kind of community, because everyone helps each other to have a
greater output. Computer programs are available for everyone, no fees or any means of
compensation, but you must give credits to the author of these programs, or you must
acknowledge their works after enhancing it or using it after. It is a matter of give and
take.

       Things will be good if people would help each other to attain a prosperous
community

What I've learned:

- Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software
- The importance of it
- The effects of it
- How can we help the open source community

Integrative Questions:

1. What is freedom?

2. What are open source softwares?

3. The importance of participating in an open source community?

4. What will be our benefits from it?

5. Is it good to have this kind of community online?

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Book Review Chapter 11:

Internet Research Ethics: The Field and Its Critical Issues: ELIZABETH A. BUCHANAN and CHARLES ESS

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "We have only just begun"

For me, what the quote is trying to say is that the world of information has just begun and must be in line with the ethics. Information must be used for the benefits and not for destruction of the moral of the people.

Learning Expectation:

- The meaning of Internet Research Ethics
- The critical issues about it
- How it affects the community
- Reasons why we should know about it

Review:

We all know that internet has a big impact in our lives. Everything becomes possible with the use of internet wherein we can research such information that we can use our own purpose. It made easy for everyone to access such information right away.

Internet will serve as a tool for everyone for them to research something that interests them. It is powerful, because it may help, but it can also damage. It is matter on how people are going to use it. In any ways on how the internet will be used, it should always be observed morally.

According to this reading material, Information Research Ethics started in the 1990s; it is the time that people used the internet. It started with a limited number of users only, until it boost to a greater number that became part of everyone's lives.

What I've learned:

- The meaning of Internet Research Ethics
- The critical issues about it
- How it affects the community
- Reasons why we should know about it

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Internet Research Ethics?

2. Can we live now without the internet?

3. Is internet is for good or for bad?

4. What makes internet especial?

5. The values can we get from using of Internet?

Book Review Chapter 12:

Health Information Technology: Challenges in Ethics, Science, and Uncertainty1:
KENNETH W. GOODMAN

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-
Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "as a practical matter, it is often essential for individuals to disclose sensitive,
even potentially embarrassing, information to a health care provider to obtain appropriate
care. Trust in professional ethics and established health privacy and confidentiality rules
encourages individuals to share information they would not want publicly known"

Learning Expectation:

- What does it mean of Health Information Technology?
- How doest it affect our lives?
- Is it for the benefit of the entire community?
- What are things why we should know about this?

Review:

This chapter presents some issues about information technology, and these are;
privacy and confidentiality, use of decision support systems, and development of
personal health records.

Basically the privacy and confidentiality is one of the issues that are hard to solve,
because it happens everywhere. Some people do malicious acts in a sense that they
manipulate others files without any authorization from the owner and it feels bad,
because the privacy and confidentiality of a person has been violated by these violators of
law.

The use of decision support systems, based on my knowledge about the decision
support system, you must have a system that will support all the decisions or files that
may block the possible intruders.

For the development of personal health records, this means that we should have
systems that will take good care of our records; this will serve as storage.

What I've learned:

- What does it mean of Health Information Technology?
- How doest it affect our lives?
- Is it for the benefit of the entire community?
- What are things why we should know about this?

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Privacy and Confidentiality?

2. What are the uses of decision support systems?

3. What is development of personal health records?

4. How to attain a personal health records?

5. How can we limit these issues?

Book Review Chapter 13:

Ethical Issues of Information and Business: BERND CARSTEN STAHL

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "right to be let alone"

Everyone has the rights to have his or her own privacy. If we want to be alone, others should respect that, same thing if others want to be alone, I will let them.

Learning Expectation:

- what is Ethical Issues on Information and Business
- What are the effects of ethical issues
- How can we limit these issues
- The importance of information and business

Review:

We all know that there are ethical issues that may affect the information and business. Maybe it is already a sick in our community, because these people don't act with values, they do whatever they want, they don't just even consider the sides of the people that are being involved of their malicious acts.

For businesses, they want to stop these bad activities, because their businesses have been affected, so they want to find a solution that will stop or just even limit these bad activities.

Businesses want to have privacy so that they could keep their processes or files in confidential. But some people are tried to enter, manipulate the businesses records, which will affect the entire business.

Privacy is a central issue of computer and information ethics as what this reading material is mentioned.

What I've learned:

- what is Ethical Issues on Information and Business
- What are the effects of ethical issues
- How can we limit these issues
- The importance of information and business

Integrative Questions:

1. What is privacy?

2. How does privacy affect the businesses?

3. Is it vulnerable?

4. How can companies monitor their privacy?

5. How can businesses prevent these intruders?

Book Review Chapter 14:

Responsibilities for Information on the Internet: ANTON VEDDER

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-
Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "the search for instruments for maintaining or improving reliability has just
started"

The quote means that the instruments that we need to maintain and improving the
reliability of our records are available. It is up on us to discover how it will be
implemented. Things that we need are there, we must just resourceful to find

Learning Expectation:

- What are the responsibilities for information on the internet
- How can handle the information properly
- How can we know if we abuse already the information from the internet
- What are the effects of it

Review:

Errors or misuse of information from the internet can not be ridded, but we can
limit, if we know how to handle it properly. We can not blame these people because of
the errors they have done, as long as if it was not intentionally planned.

If we are going to use the information coming from the internet, we must know
how to use it properly, because it may damage others or simply ourselves. We use it, so
we must know how to take good care of all the information that we get from the internet.

To know our responsibilities about the information that we get from the internet,
we must assess it if our act is under moral or immoral, because this will serve as a guide
for everyone who will use the information from the internet.

What I've learned:

- What are the responsibilities for information on the internet
- How can handle the information properly
- How can we know if we abuse already the information from the internet
- What are the effects of it

Integrative Questions:

1. What are the responsibilities that we should comply?

2. The information we get from the internet has a value?

3. How can we handle the information we have gotten from the internet?

4. What are the damages that may happen in the misuse of the internet?

5. How can we maximize the information coming from the internet?

Book Review Chapter 15:

Virtual Reality and Computer Simulation: PHILIP BREY

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-
Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "whether virtuality can and should function as a substitute for ordinary reality"

Learning Expectation:

- I expect to learn what virtuality really means.
- How a computer simulation relates to ethics
- The ethics enter the virtual reality and computer simulation
- The effects of computer simulation to people
- The effects of virtual reality to the lives of every individual.

Review:

The first part of this chapter tells us about the Virtual Reality is and how this virtual reality being experienced of the people today. Maybe for some, don't have the idea on virtual reality without noticing it that they are using it in some ways, like playing video games is one of the example of virtual reality.

This chapter also discusses the virtual reality and the computer simulation. The comparison of virtuality and reality has been discussed in this chapter. According to ethicists it is very complicated to show interests to virtual reality and computer simulation. For the part of ethicists, it is a challenge for them to continue the virtual reality and computer simulation.

For some applications that had been made, it uses virtual reality, that is why the development of virtual reality in our present them is very abrupt.

What I've learned:

- I expect to learn what virtuality really means.
- How a computer simulation relates to ethics
- The ethics enter the virtual reality and computer simulation
- The effects of computer simulation to people
- The effects of virtual reality to the lives of every individual.

Integrative Questions:

1. What is virtual reality?

2. There will be a time that virtual reality will become closest to reality?

3. What do you mean by computer simulation?

4. What are the effects of virtual realty?

5. Is it good for us to interact with the virtual reality?

Book Review Chapter 16:

Genetic Information: Epistemological and Ethical Issues: ANTONIO MARTURANO

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "Progress is best in open source"

       The quote states that the progress in open source is really needed, because it is the improvement or the development of a certain application that will address its purpose effectively, because an application in an open source needs to improve from time to time. When the developer has its application he/she will send it to an open source, wherein everyone can download it and improve it. The main purpose of an open source is to improve what is in there.

Learning Expectation:

- What is Epistemological
- What are Ethical Issues that will be discussed in this chapter
- What are effects of these issues
- How can we know if we are evaluating ethical concerns.

Review:

   The first part of the book talks about genetics, at first I wonder how genetics will be related to ethics, but after I realized the book I realized that issues on genetics can connect to ethical issues also. The main concern of this chapter is more on Genetic Information. It tells us how these computers will help our scientists to formulate things that will help to discover things that will benefit everybody.

       It was also mentioned in this reading material the Epistemology and ethical issues.

What I've learned:

- What is Epistemological
- What are Ethical Issues that will be discussed in this chapter
- What are effects of these issues
- How can we know if we are evaluating ethical concerns

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Epistemological?

2. What are the Ethical issues?

3. The relation of Epistemological to ethics?

4. What are the impacts of computers in genetics?

5. How can we limit/solve an ethical issue?

Book Review Chapter 17:

The Ethics of Cyber Conflict: DOROTHY E. DENNING

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "it's not a question whether attacks involve the use of force but rather, a framework for evaluating a particular attack or class of attacks"

Learning Expectation:

- What doest it mean "The Ethics of Cyber Conflict"
- The effects of Cyber Conflict
- How can we resolve this
- How ethics assess the cyber conflict

Review:

In this chapter talks about stealing, what comes into our mind when we heard about stealing in a cyber perspective is hacking, it is where hackers steal something, it can be either files or any thing that can be stolen with the use of computers.

Hackers steal information that will be used for their purpose. But there are hackers who steal information because of fun, curiosity, or they want to destruct other's files. These people don't care with the effects that it may bring up to the people who are involved in this kind of activity. I'm not saying that hacking is really bad, it will just depend on how it was performed, there are bad hacking, but there are also good hacking.

The dark side of hacking is when it destructs or destroys a system, because it may damage an entity or it may also the damage the whole world. Hacking is very powerful activity, because it can control everything in the computer, again this activity is very dangerous if it will be used in a bad way.

What I've learned:

- What doest it mean "The Ethics of Cyber Conflict"
- The effects of Cyber Conflict
- How can we resolve this
- How ethics assess the cyber conflict

Integrative Questions:

1. Cyber is a very powerful thing?

2. What are the things that cyber can do to people?

3. How can we secure the system from the intruders?

4. How can we stop hacking activity?

5. Ways on how to stop hackers?

Book Review Chapter 18:

A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk Assessment—A SoDIS Inspection: DON GOTTERBARN, TONY CLEAR, and CHOON-TUCK KWAN

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "The work reported here reflects an ongoing program of research into developing and refining the SoDIS process"

Learning Expectation:

- How to handle risks in ethics
- How to assess risks
- What does it mean "A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk Assessment"
- What is SoDIS inspection

Review:

We all know that there is no perfect in this world. So, same thing with the system that is developed, it still has some minor errors that we can not resolve. Basically, the main focus of this chapter is on how to handle risks that may happen in our system. It discusses certain analysis methods, how to identify risks, how to analyze risks, how to handle problems, and how can we address to these risks.

It also mentioned the topics about ethical risks, and stakeholder.

What I've learned:

- How to handle risks in ethics
- How to assess risks
- What does it mean "A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk Assessment"
- What is SoDIS inspection

Integrative Questions:

1. How to handle risks properly?
2. How can we assure that we identified the risks correctly?
3. What is SoDIS?
4. The effects of SoDIS?
5. Good things on SoDIS?

Book Review Chapter 19:

Regulation and Governance of the Internet: JOHN WECKERT and YESLAM AL-SAGGAF

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "Given the benefits of the Internet, however, we do not want to throw the baby out with the bathwater."

What this quote wants to tell us that the benefits we could get in the internet must be handling with care, the information from the internet may be for good or bad; it will depend on how we are going to use this information. Things that are in the internet may harm our children, or people that is part on that subject.

Learning Expectation:

- What are the things we can get from the internet
- What are the regulations and governance in the internet
- How can we control the internet
- The effects of using internet

Review:

The rules and regulations are very important, because it controls everything to the limit. Without rules and regulations everything will be ruined by the people who are opportunists. In using the internet, the information that we may get must be handled with care, as I have said earlier, because the internet is very powerful tool, that can destroy the integrity of a person or any entities. We must use the internet for a good purpose, and not for worst.

This chapter discusses on the rules and governance of the internet, and these rules and governance will be enforced in the current setting.

What I've learned:

- What are the things we can get from the internet
- What are the regulations and governance in the internet
- How can we control the internet
- The effects of using internet

Integrative Questions:

1. How to set regulations?

2. How can it be enforced?

3. Is there any assurance that it will become effective?

4. Are there any regulations in the internet today?

5. What are the consequences it is being violated?

Book Review Chapter 20:

Information Overload: DAVID M. LEVY

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "Is information overload simply a question of one's subjective state—that one feels overloaded—or must there be some objective reality to it?"

Learning Expectation

- What does it mean Information Overload?
- How will you know if there is an information overload?
- How can we limit information to avoid overload?
-

Review:

The first part of this chapter, gives an introduction about information overload. Nowadays, information is everywhere; we can access almost everything with the use of these devices. We must know how to separate information that are helpful and not. So, that we can avoid information overload, it is like a hard drive we must limit the information or softwares that are installed, so that it can work 100% effective, because if the hard drive is fully loaded with information or installed softwares, it will not react according to its capacity.

What I've learned:

- What does it mean Information Overload?
- How will you know if there is an information overload?
- How can we limit information to avoid overload?

Integrative Questions:

1. Why there is an information overload?

2. How can we maximize this information?

3. How to limit information overload?

4. Effects on information overload?

5. The relation of information in our lives?

Book Review Chapter 21:

Email Spam: KEITH W. MILLER and JAMES H. MOOR

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "The struggle against unwanted emails will continue"

I guess, these unwanted emails are inevitable. We will receive these unwanted emails until in the future. If I am not mistaken these unwanted emails are known as "SPAM".

  Learning Expectation:

- what is Email Spam
- How It ruins our mood
- How it affects us

Review:

As I read this chapter, it gives an overview of Spam, how it was started. As I checked in into Wikipedia, it is mentioned that the first spam is a telegram sent in 1904. Sounds interesting, because an that moment there was already a spam. Actually the term "spam" is not yet used in that era and up to 1980's.

Before, people did not know that they are engaged with spam already, it is actually a repetition of messages being sent to someone. The story that is being discussed in this chapter is all about the spam.

What I've learned:

- what is Email Spam
- How It ruins our mood
- How it affects us

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Spam?
2. How will it stopped?
3. How to manage spam?
4. What are the effects of Spam?
5. How can we control it?

Book Review Chapter 22:

The Matter of Plagiarism: What, Why, and If: JOHN SNAPPER

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-
Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "The open source movement in software remains a major area of controversy"

　　　　Open source is really in a controversy, because there are issues that are involved
in the activities inside this environment. Like the issue of plagiarism, anyone can access
the open source, used any codes or anything that is available to be downloaded. There are
times wherein the user uses a code but did not acknowledge the original owner of that
code. We must do everything with fairness, meaning if we use a someone's work , we
must cite it or acknowledge in any form.

Learning Expectation:

- What is Plagiarism?
- What are the effects of it?
- Are there any solutions for that?
- What are the consequences?

Review:

　　　　As we all know Plagiarism is a major offense. From a Wikipedia **Plagiarism** is
the use or close imitation of the language and ideas of another author and representation
of them as one's own original work.

　　　　Within academia, plagiarism by students, professors, or researchers is considered
academic dishonesty or academic fraud and offenders are subject to academic censure. In
journalism, plagiarism is considered a breach of journalistic ethics, and reporters caught
plagiarizing typically face disciplinary measures ranging from suspension to termination.
Some individuals caught plagiarizing in academic or journalistic contexts claim that they
plagiarized unintentionally, by failing to include quotations or give the appropriate
citation. While plagiarism in scholarship and journalism has a centuries-old history, the
development of the Internet, where articles appear as electronic text, has made the
physical act of copying the work of others much easier, simply by copying and pasting
text from one web page to another.

What I've learned:

- What is Plagiarism
- What are the effects of it
- Are there any solutions for that
- What are the consequences

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Plagiarism?

2. How to handle plagiarism?

3. What are the consequences if someone plagiarizes?

4. How it was started?

5. How can it be monitored?

Book Review Chapter 23:

Intellectual Property: Legal and Moral Challenges of Online File Sharing: RICHARD A. SPINELLO

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "developers must design their code responsibly and embed within that code ethical values in the form of tools that will discourage and minimize misuse"

Developers must know how to secure their codes that is inline with ethical values. If their codes are secured, the intruders of their codes will be discouraged to use their codes without their authorization.

Learning Expectation:

- What is Intellectual Property?
- How come it becomes a big issue?
- What are the benefits of having an intellectual Property?
- What are the consequences if someone is accused of violating an intellectual property?

Review:

The main topic of this chapter is about Intellectual Property. The issues involve in this matter. To have a greater view of what is intellectual property, I searched into the internet to have the meaning of intellectual property, and one the sites that I visited which is Wikipedia, according to the site Intellectual property (IP) are legal property rights over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial, and the corresponding fields of law. Under intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to a variety of intangible assets, such as musical, literary, and artistic works; ideas, discoveries and inventions; and words, phrases, symbols, and designs. Common types of intellectual property include copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets.

The majority of intellectual property rights provide creators of original works economic incentive to develop and share ideas through a form of temporary monopoly. While credited with significant contributions to modern economic growth, some have criticised the expansion in nature and scope of IP laws.

What I've learned:

- What is Intellectual Property
- How come it becomes a big issue
- What are the benefits of having an intellectual Property
- What are the consequences if someone is accused of violating an intellectual property

Integrative Questions:

1. What is piracy?

2. How to stop piracy?

3. The effects of piracy?

4. Are there any laws that monitor privacy?

5. What is the penalty when someone committed to it?

Book Review Chapter 24:

Censorship and Access to Expression: KAY MATHIESEN

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "To censor is to restrict or limit access to an expression, portion of an expression, or category of expression, which has been made public by its author, based on the belief that it will be a bad thing if people access the content of that expression."

We usually censor things because we don't want it to be seen or exposed. Because these things may be bad for the view of others, it maybe censored to children, or the country itself doesn't give permission to be exposed.

Learning Expectation:

- What is Censorship?
- What does it mean an Access to Expression?
- How it affects our lives?
- How to engage with censorship?

Review:

This chapter discusses about censorship. We might know that censorship is something that is connected with computers and ethics issues. To have an idea on censorship, it is basically covering things, because it either against the law or it portrays violence that might not be acceptable for the majority. Example that censorship must be applied is a nude movie, in some countries it is accepted, but in the Philippine setting it prohibits, because there is a government agency that monitors.

What I've learned:

- What is Censorship
- What does it mean an Access to Expression?
- How it affects our lives
- How to engage with censorship

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Censorship?

2. What doest it mean an Access to Expression?

3. Why do we need to censor things?

4. What are the effects?

5. Is it good to censor things?

Book Review Chapter 25:

The Gender Agenda in Computer Ethics: ALISON ADAM

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-
Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "Wollstonecraft – A Vindication of the Rights of Women in the eighteenth
century"

This statement states the right of women during the old times, which basically
discusses the right of women. Women must have equal rights to men, not just because
men are born strong, it does not mean that women are under to men, they must be treated
same as men.

Learning Expectation:

- What are the gender agenda in Computer Ethics?
- How is it related to computer ethics
- What are gender issues
- How can it help the nature of humanity

Review:

As what the title implies, it basically about the gender concerns in computer
ethics. As I read the title, it something that twist my mind the question of how gender is
related to computer ethics. The discussion focuses on the general gender into specific.

The chapter also explains if that computer ethics is actually for a male or female
binary? It is also interesting to know in this chapter about Feminist Ethics, which
undergoes debates about the special nature of women's morality, which is a vindication
of rights of women in the eighteen century.

What I've learned:

- What are the gender agenda in Computer Ethics?
- How is it related to computer ethics
- What are gender issues
- How can it help the nature of humanity

Integrative Questions:

1. How gender issues affect computer ethics

2. What are the reasons?

3. Are there any differences between men or women when it comes to computer ethics?

4. What is wrong with men?

5. What is wrong with women?

Book Review Chapter 26:

The Digital Divide: A Perspective for the Future: MARIA CANELLOPOULOU-BOTTIS and KENNETH EINAR HIMMA

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "The global distribution of material resources should bother any conscientious person."

       The global distribution of material resources is very important in market and in the industry, because it is where the activity starts for every country. If a certain country does not allow global distribution of materials, meaning the distribution of resources will just be limited to its area or territory, it will be less progress, and slow of improvement for the country. Every man must do his part for the betterment of everyone.

Learning Expectation:

- What does it mean a Digital Division?
- What does it mean a Perspective for the future?
- The digital division affects individual's life?
- How it affects?
- The benefits of digital?

Review:

       This chapter talks about the global distribution, what comes into my mind when I heard the global distribution is that resources or materials are being distributed globally. One of the issues that may address of this global distribution is poverty, because if materials are not being distributed globally, there will be only limited access, and it may not be available to poor people. This is a reason why the poor does not meet their needs.

       They don't access what they supposed to have. Like for example a health care, there are organizations can't access rural areas because they hinder by factors. These people in these rural areas don't receive equal distribution.

What I've learned:

- What does it mean a Digital Division
- What does it mean a Perspective for the future
- The digital division affects individual's life

- How it affects
- The benefits of digital

Integrative Questions:

1. What does it mean of global distribution?

2. How to manage poverty?

3. Why there is poverty?

4. Who are responsible for this?

5. Is there any solution for this?

Book Review Chapter 27:

Intercultural Information Ethics: RAFAEL CAPURRO

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1232853902&sr=8-1

Quote: "IIE is an emerging discipline. The present debate shows a variety of foundational perspectives as well as a preference for the narrow view that focuses IIE on ICT."

Learning Expectation:

- What does it mean of Intercultural Information Ethics?
- How it affects our culture?
- How it affects our lives?
- The benefits of information into our culture

Review:

In the real world, it is a fact the each community has its own culture, so meaning it has its own belief. We must consider it, and give some respect. Basically, this chapter talks about intercultural information ethics. What does it mean?

Intercultural is within their cultural. Everyone is exposing to this information of ethics. Each community stick to what they believed in, and from that, other communities must not criticize or judge them, because they have their rights to be respected.

What I've learned:

- What does it mean of Intercultural Information Ethics?
- How it affects our culture?
- How it affects our lives?
- The benefits of information into our culture?

Integrative Questions:

1. How different are ethics in other cultures?

2. Can't we have just one ethics in general?

3. Will it help develop the world with multiple ethics?

4. How does IIE impact the world?

5. What if IEE didn't exist?

BOTTOM OF THE PYRAMID

Book Review Chapter 1:

The Market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote: "The dominant assumption is that the poor have no purchasing power and therefore do not represent a viable market."

We must admit that poor can not have what they want, so meaning they are poor in their purchasing power in return these people can not represent in the market. Unlike to those people who have the purchasing power to participate in the market. It is because of the standard of living, not everyone can afford to buy what they want.

Learning Expectation:

I want to learn anything about the bottom of the pyramid. How it become important in our lives. The things that it may give to everyone, is it for good or bad? I am just wondering why the book is entitled as "Bottom of the Pyramid". Is it because it represents the status or hierarchy of people, from the upper-class, middle-class up to the lower -class? Maybe yes but maybe no, whatever the answer is, I know it can help me understand things about market.

Review:

This would be my first book review for this book. As we all know the first chapter of every books talk about its introduction. One way to acknowledge the author is to mention him/her; "The Bottom of Pyramid" by C.K. Prahalad, the author is recognized as a specialist on corporate strategy, and a top management in multinational corporations. He is a professor and become as the board of director of the NCR Corp.

The quote strikes me the most, because it is very true, this is what happening us today. Not everyone can afford to buy what they want, because they have poor purchasing power. One medium that is very essential in the market is money. Money is used to buy goods or avail such services, so a lesser money you have, the less you can participate in the market, same thing if you have lots of money, you have a greater purchasing power compare to those who are limited.

What I've learned:

- The purchasing power
- How to participate in the market
- The importance of purchasing power

Integrative Questions:

   1. What are the things we can do?

   2. How long will it take to attain it?

   3. How sure the Bottom of the Pyramid is effective?

   4. Is there any way that everyone can participate in the market?

   5. Is BOP is the answer?

Book Review Chapter 2:

Products and Services for BOP

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote: "Innovation in the BOP markets requires significant investments in educating customers on the appropriate use and the benefits of specific products and services. Given the poor infrastructure for customer access, innovation in the educational process is vital."

This statement is true, for every business to have innovation; they must educate their customers regarding the products and services that they offer in the market, so that the customers will patronize the products / services that the company is being offered in the market.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn about the things regarding the Bottom of the Pyramid. More details about the Bottom of the Pyramid, and the strategies that may use in real life. BOP is the answer to have a successful business?

Review:

This chapter I think is the most interesting chapter for me because this chapter talks about the Twelve Principles of Innovation for the Bottom of the Pyramid Markets, which are the following:

In this chapter, it basically introduced to the reader/s the twelve Principles of Innovation of the Bottom of the Pyramid. And these are;

1. Price Performance

2. Innovation

3. Scale of Operations

5. Sustainable Dev.: Eco Friendly

6. Identifying, Functionality

7. Process Innovation

8. Deskilling of Work

9. Education of Customers

10. Designing for Hostile Environments

11. Distribution Assessing the Customer

12. Challenge Conventional Wisdom

The twelve principles that are presented will really a big help for the companies, because from the principles mentioned it will serve as a guide if the company is in the good track.

What I've learned:

- The twelve Principles of BOP

- How it can help the company

- the essence of the 12 Principles of BOP

Integrative Questions:

1. The use of the Principles mentioned?

2. How sure it can really help?

3. Things we can get from the 12 Principles of BOP?

4. Should a company have these Principles?

5. How long will it take in doing these principles?

Book Review Chapter 3:

BOP: A Global Opportunity?

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote: "The BOP markets can be a source of innovations for not only products and processes, but business models as well."

I agree with this statement, because the BOP makes the business become effective. The BOP is sculpturing the business model into a better one. If the company will rely on the principles of the BOP, it will be a source of innovation for the products and processes of the company. The BOP will make the economy better.

Learning Expectation:

In this chapter, I expect to learn how BOP becomes an opportunity for every company. The benefits could get of every company that will impart the principles of BOP.

Review:

I guess this is the shortest chapter in this book, anyway, this third chapter of the Bottom of the Pyramid tells how companies can have innovations for their products and services that they offer to the market. The BOP helps the company to improve their products/ services to a better one that will lead for the company to attain a successful business. The BOP also improves the business model of a company.

The BOP is not just a principle, but also a tool maker that will improve a company to achieve a great future for the business.

In this chapter it also mentioned that Solutions for Developed Markets.

What I've learned:

- The Solutions for Developed Markets
- How to attain a good business model
- How to have innovations

Integrative Questions:

    1. Are all BOP principles are applicable for all businesses?

    2. Is it possible to have all the principles in one business?

    3. Cite a company who has these principles?

    4. How long will it take to achieve these principles?

    5. How effective these principles?

Book Review Chapter 4:

The Ecosystem for Wealth Creation

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote: "The private sector in the BOP context includes social organizations of different kinds that interact to create markets and develop appropriate products services and deliver value. A business system is at the heart of the ecosystem for wealth creation."

We all know that system is vital like the human body system. Without a system there will be no structure. We set things in a system, for us to be guided to our goal. I believe to the statement of "A business system is at the heart of the ecosystem for wealth creation".

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn about "The Ecosystem for Wealth Creation", what this is all about. Anything about the ecosystem, how to manage and handle ecosystem is one of the things I want to know, and how to have a wealth creation.

Review:

In the fourth chapter of this book, it was mentioned the social organizations of different kinds that interact to be able to create markets where the business can offer their products/ services that have values.

The private sector and the other social actors have different motivations and traditions, but despite of their different traditions and believes, they are combine as one to attain a symbolic relationship to reach a wealth creation.

The concept of ecosystem is to work all the components as a system to play its role in attaining a wealth creation. The main idea on this chapter is it is all about an Ecosystem of markets that will help the world to be better.

What I've learned:

- Ecosystem of markets
- The benefits of a system
- How to attain a wealth creation

Integrative Questions:

1. How to attain an effective system?

2. How to attain a wealth creation?

3. How to have a good ecosystem of markets?

4. How to set a good system?

5. How long will it take?

Book Review Chapter 5:

Reducing Corruption: Transaction Governance Capacity

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote: "Most developing countries do not fully recognize the real costs of corruption and its impact on private-sector development and poverty alleviation"

       Countries that participate corruption like the Philippines don't understand the effects of corruption, without knowing it , it is the one of the root causes why other people are in the poverty line, because these people don't get what they supposed to get/have. People should know the consequences that may happen because of their action, so think before to act.

Learning Expectation:

- I expect to learn on how to reduce corruption,
- how to manage corruption,
- And how to limit it.

Review:

       It was mentioned in this chapter that the private sector can be the major facilitator of poverty. Basically, this chapter talks about the corruption, on how to reduce it, and manage it. The Transaction Governance Capacity has been discussed in this chapter.

       For us to have a great view about corruption, let me discuss it. Corruption is something an evil act wherein someone took something without the permission of someone else. It can be in a form of monetary or just simply a connivance of two persons that is against to the standard.

       One government agency wherein the corruption is rampant is in Customs. Sorry to tell, but the corruption here in the Philippines is something that must be prevented.

What I've learned:

- how to reduce corruption,
- how to manage corruption,
- And how to limit it.

Integrative Questions:

1. How to limit corruption?

2. Is corruption inevitable?

3. Any solution to stop the corruption?

4. The impact of corruption?

5. How long will it take?

Book Review Chapter 6:

Development as Social Transformation

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote: "The capabilities to solve the perennial problem of poverty through profitable businesses at the BOP are now available to most nations. However, converting the poor into a market will require innovations."

   This statement is true; the problem of poverty can be resolved through the profitable businesses at the BOP that are now available to most nations. But the statement has its condition that is to convert the poor into a market that will require innovations. The condition is not easy to achieve, because it takes a lot of effort to achieve this, but if our determination is structured already nothing is impossible.

Learning Expectation:

- how to have a good social form
- how to develop it
- The benefits of a developed social formation
- Challenges that may face in attaining a good social formation

Review:

   This chapter talks about the "Development as Social Transformation". How to build a good social transformation is one main concern of this book, because a good social transformation will benefit the entire people who are being affected on it, so vice versa, if the social formation is bad, the entire people will be directly affected on it, so most will suffer from it.

   Even though they are poor, the Bottom of the Pyramid treats them still as consumers. These people must be given some respect, and help to take the opportunity for them to leave the poverty.

   This is the last chapter of this book, which completes the concept of BOP.

What I've learned:

- how to have a good social form
- how to develop it

- The benefits of a developed social formation
- Challenges that may face in attaining a good social formation

Integrative Questions:

1. How to have a good social transformation?

2. Is poverty inevitable?

3. Is it possible to attain poverty free?

4. Is BOP the answer?

5. How?

Book Review: Chapter 1:
Book: Computer Technology: "Ethics and the Information Revolution" by: Terrel Ward Bynum

Library References
Terrell Ward Bynum (1993) Computer Ethics', a keynote address at the AICE99 Conference, Melbourne, Australia, July 1999.
Amazon.com.References

Quote:
   "*Computing technology is the most powerful and most flexible technology ever revised. For the reason, computing is changing everything—where and how we work, where and how we learn, shop, eat, vote, receive medical care, spend free time, make war, make friends, make love*"

Learning Expectation:

   I learn to expend the real meaning of Ethics and Information Technology, and be able to know the meaning of it, as a universal tool, because it is logically malleable, and can be shaped and molded to perform, nearly any task, and contribution of Terrel Bynum in the Field of Computer Ethics.

Review:

   The ICT had begun to profoundly affect in both good and bad ways in community life, family life, human relationships, education, freedom, democracy and others. University modules, conferences, workshops, professional organizations, curriculum materials, books, articles, journals and research centers have created both nations. Computer Ethics was being founded by Norbert Wiener, as for an MIT professor, while he is helping to develop an antiaircraft cannon capable of shooting down fast warplanes. Donn Parker of SRI International in Menlo Park, California began to examine unethical and illegal uses of computers by computer professionals, the people entered the computer center they left their ethics, as he collected examples of computer crime and other unethical computerized activities.

   Bynum put all together a special issue devoted to Computer Editor of *Metaphilosophy* and had created the Research Center in Computing & Society at Southern Connecticut State University, and began planning (with Maner) the first international conference on Computer Ethics, held in 1991, which attracted participants

from seven (7) countries and 32 US states, and set of monographs, video programs, and curriculum materials that are now being used on hundreds of university campuses around the world.

Computer Ethics that is also very helpful and also compatible with a wide variety of theories and approaches, and for the other way is an elaboration of an additional suggestion in Moor's 1985 paper.

The definition does developed by the present, as for the impacts of information technology on social and human values like health, wealth, work, opportunity, freedom, democracy, knowledge, privacy, security, self-fulfillment, etc.

What I have learned

In Chapter 1, I have learned that for the Computer Ethics, attempt to involve in global networks like internet, and especially the Word Wide Web, involved in a number of related activities such as co-authoring the latest version of the ACM Code of Ethics and professional Conduct and working to establish licensing standards for software engineers.

Programming threats provide a significant challenge to computer security and these include viruses, which cannot run on their own, but rather are inserted into other computer programs, "worms" which can move from machine to machine across networks and may have parts of themselves running on different machines.

Integrative Question:

1. **What is meant by Computer Ethics?**
   Computer Ethics is rooted in a very perceptive understanding of how technological revolutio0ns proceed. Analyzes the impacts of information technology on social and human values like health, wealth, work, opportunity, freedom, democracy, knowledge, privacy, security, self-fulfillment.

2. **Enumerate the different aspects of Computer language.**
   The different aspects of Computer language were:
   a. Source code- written by the programmer in a high-level computer language like Pascal or C++.
   b. Object Code- machine language translation of the source code.
   c. Algorithm- the sequence of machine commands that the source code and object code represent.
   d. and feel program- the way the program appears on the screen and interface with users.

3. **Is there a future on Computer Ethics?**
   Krystyna Gorniak-Kocikowska and Deborah Johnson had considered the branch of applied ethics, as a system of global ethics applicable in very culture on earth.

The very nature of Computer Revolution so as new ethical theory is likely to have the spatial sense since it will encompass the entire Globe. And in global sense that it will address the totality of human actions and relations.

4. What is ICT?
Information and Communication Technology

5. **What does the ETHICOMP paper, express its view on computer ethics?**
   The computer revolutions lead to a new ethical system, global and cross-cultural in nature. The new ethics for the Information Age, and for in reality, it is essentially the opposite of *Gorniak*, Johnson's of hypothesis, essentially is the opposite of *Gorniak*. The principles according to Johnson remain the bedrock foundation of ethical thinking and analysis, and the computer revolution will not lead to a revolution in ethics.

Book Review: Chapter 2:
Book: Computer Technology: "Ethics On Line" by Deborah G. Johnson

Library References
Amazon.com.References
Johnson, D.G. Computer Ethics, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 1985, 1994.

Quote:
"*Law and technology will never be enough to solve behavioral problems on line, it will have internalize norms of behavior for their on-line interactions, after identifying three special features of on-line communication as compared with off-line communications. The ethical issues that rise on-line are not so different from ethical issues offline*".

Learning Expectation:

What I expected to learn in Chapter 2, would deal to know the rules of the forums in which you communicate and follow them, respecting the privacy and property rights of others. When in doubt, assume the user wants privacy and ownership, and thus respecting the individuals with whom you communicate and those who are affected by your communication; that is, do not deceive, defame, or harass.

Review:

The on-line communication has been evolving and growing at an unprecedented pace, and there is very indication that the demand for it will continue, the evolution, however, has not been without problems and most disturbing of these problems involves human behavior, disturbing and disruptive behavior ranges from unauthorized access, theft of electronic property, launching of destructive worms and viruses, racism, defamation, harassment to a recent incident involving a form of rape on-line, and the responses on the behavior will shape the future of on-line communication and will determine to what extent and in what ways the promise of electronic networking technology is realized in the future.

While it is tempting to think of these characteristics as *intrinsic* features of communication in computer networks and therefore, as unchangeable features, this temptation should be resisted. Communication in computer networks has several characteristics making it different from faced-to-face communication and other forms of technology-mediated communication, such as telephone, fax and mass media, these

features may make a moral difference in sense that they may make behavior in an electronic network morally different than comparable behavior off-line. The speed/immediacy of on-line communication is not unusual on the attention that was for the message sent by one individual can reach vast numbers of individuals around the world, and from this would take part on the reality on the radio, television and telephone have this reach. Anonymity and Reproducibility, do take charge hand-in-hand. The dangerous one, were for the attention that was for the technology to take precautions and exercise greater care than those who are using less powerful technologies, and thus effects on their actions when they use powerful technologies recklessly.

What I have learned

In this chapter I have learned that was on the on-line communication, there were for ethical issues, and for the new species would deal with the generic moral problems, that comes on to on-line communication, and from this would allowed to take part with the computer technology and that came into being into a vacuum, adverse to it had created the attention that were for the one that is acceptable, and for the highly industrialized, democratic societies, became aware of the meaning and consequences of their actions on line, the issues surrounding computers are new and for the generic problem, and for the moral problems, that shaped in response and shaped to response that pushes and pulls in our way of life, our culture, politics, and social institutions.

Integrative Question:

1. What is On-Line Communication?
   On-line communication has been evolving and growing at an unprecedented pace, and there is very indication that the demand for it will continue, and for it has not been without problems and from this were the most disturbing of these problems involves human behavior, and from this were for the involving form of a form of rape on line, the behavior will shape the future of on-line communication and will determine.

2. What are the Special Characters of Communication in Networks?
   The special characters of Communication in Networks were the Scope, Reproducibility, and Anonymity

3 Give examples of special characteristics of communication in network.
   The scope as power--- as for the action—as a communication or transfer of information, in a network can have much greater power than an action in an ordinary space. And for that certain space would deal with it, as for the electronic bulletin board that reaches thousands of people around the world.

4. What is Anonymity in On-line Communication?

Anonymity creates problems of integrity, and disconnects the words from the person, were it is possible for the words to be taken by someone and distributed their words, and for words to be created entirely b someone else.

5. What is Reproducibility in On-Line Communication?

Reproducibility has moral implications because it goes counter to our traditional notions of property and personal privacy. Our notions of property are associated with the idea of control; owners can control the use of her property. The notions that it would depends on how the system s set up, effort is generally necessary to delete an action in a computer network, whereas, ordinary space, effort is necessary to record it. So it would like to have anonymity, seem to be favored in computer networks.

Book Review: Chapter 3:
Book: Computer Technology: "Reason, Relativity and Responsibility in Computer Ethics"
Library References
Moor, James [1985] "What is Computer Ethics?" Metaphilosophy, 16(4)2666-275.
Amazon.com.References

Quote: *"We are entering a generation marked by globalization and ubiquitous computing. the second generation of computer ethics, therefore, must be an era of 'global information ethics'. the stakes are much higher, and consequently considerations and applications of Information Ethics must be broader, more profound and above all effective in helping to realize a democratic and empowering technology and rather than an enslaving or debilitation one."*

Learning Expectation:

In Chapter 3, I expect to learn that for almost everyone would agree that computing in Computer Ethics is significant, and is revolutionary impact on the world, and that ethical issues about applications of his surging technology should be raised, there is a disagreement about the nature of computer ethics.

Review:

Routine Ethics position, were for the ethical problems in computing are regarded as no different from ethical problems in any field. It makes computer ethics trivial. *Cultural Relativism,* had involved in local customs and laws determine what is right and wrong, but because computing technology like the World Wide Web crosses cultural boundaries, the problems of computer ethics are intractable. And it makes computer ethics impossible. The former underestimates the stability of the core of human values, and the problems of computer ethics, that in some ethics, and from this were for the one are for the core human values, they are special and exert on the pressure on our understanding.

Computers are logically malleable, and make computers so revolutionary. They can be manipulated syntactically and semantically, and for the computer's performance can be changed through alterations in its program.   Computers are *informationally enriching*, because of its logical malleability, computers are to put on the many uses in diverse activities, and for the computers are to enhance capabilities and improve overall performance even further, And for the one that was fro the one that becomes a crucial

activities becomes a crucial one and for the ingredient in performing and understanding the understanding the reality on assisting its activity.

Informational enrichment can also affect ethical and legal practices and concepts and for considering the facts on the attention that was for the one of the legal concept of privacy had expanded and include the one of the earlier elements for concept of privacy, and collecting large databases of personal information.

The *conceptual muddle* is not trivial matters of semantics and for the health status are for discovered through e-mail or an impressionable child is exposed to distressing material on the internet, the consequences maybe significant, and one that was for the one that was for the technology on the application of new technology to the situation.

What I have Learned

In Chapter 3, computers are logically malleable, and thus continue to be applied in unpredictable and novel ways by generating numerous policy vacuums for the foreseeable future. Moreover, because computerized situations often become informationally enriched, and will continue to find themselves in conceptual muddles about how precisely to understand these situations, and conceptual clarity and that it can formulate and justify reasonable policies.

Integrative Question:

1. How that it comes that computer ethics is special but is the subject matter unique?
The computer ethics is unique, for computing technology possesses unique properties, which is logical malleability, the occurrence of some novel ethical issues, and then computer ethics is not unique because other fields of ethics.

2. What is Spaghetti Code?
A kind of computer program that involved in not so not doing serious computer science at all.

3. How does Fallacy affect computer ethics?
Fallacy occurs when one reasons from the fact that many alternatives are acceptable to the claim that any alternative is acceptable.

4. Enumerate two (2) example of the Possible for a Web Site
(1) Destroy information on the user's hand disk by leaving a time bomb on the user's hard disk.

(2) Do not leave or take any or permanent information from the user's hard disk.

5. Give some resolution technique in Computer Ethics, discuss it briefly.

Assuming the impartial position when evaluating policies, it finally, analogies are sometimes useful in resolving disagreements, if a computing professional would not being affected and thus resolving for the one as the issues that takes place for the crucial one, in the greatest danger of being harmed by computer technology.

Responsibility requires us to adopt the ethical point of view to engage in ongoing conceptual analysis and policy formulation and justification with regard to this ever-evolving technology. The global village needs to conduct a global conversation about the social and ethical impact of computing and what should be done about it, and for computing may help us to conduct exactly and for the conversation took place.

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Book Review: Chapter 4
Book: Computer Technology: "Disclosive Computer Ethics by Philip Brey
Library References

Brey, P. (1999) Worker Autonomy and the Drama of Digital Networks in Organzations, Journal of Business Ethics.
Amazon.com.References
Quote:

> *Mainstream Computer Ethics, is a name that will be used in those approaches that currently make up the mainstream computer ethics fits this model and then go on the outline limitations of how mainstream computer ethics fits and it will be able to overcome to have the one that was for the defense of disclosive computer ethics as an approach within computer ethics.*

Learning Expectation:

Mainstream computer ethics had three different models; First, an individual or collective practice is outlined that has been the topic of moral controversy. A biomedical ethicist, for example may write about euthanasia, cloning, informed consent or late-term abortion, and may focus on wetlands development, the use of nuclear energy, or emission of greenhouse gases. Next, an attempt is usually made and situates the practice, through conceptual analysis and fact-finding. For example, ethical studies of late term abortion may analyze the one that was for the concept of personhood, distinguish different stages in the development of the fetus, and describe existing procedure s and techniques for late techniques for late term abortions. Third, moral principles are outlined along with moral principles are outline, along with moral judgments or intuitions and applied to the topic. This is a deliberative process, with arguments for and against particular principles of their applicability to the case. The outcome is a moral evaluation of the practice that is investigated.

Review:

There are three (3) features of mainstream computer ethics are particularly noteworthy. First, mainstream computer ethics focuses on existing moral controversies, that its focus is on issues that are recognized by many as being morally problematic. Second, its focus on practices, as for the individual or collective behavior of persons. It aims to evaluate and devise policies for these practices. And third, its focus usually is on the use of computer technology as opposed to, for example, its design or advertisement. A typical problem in computer ethics arises because there are policy vacuum of about how computer technology should be used.

The first limitation of mainstream computer ethics may be identified; it limits itself to the analysis of morally controversial practices for which a policy vacuum currently exists. The research effort in computer ethics should be devoted to identifying and studying morally non-transparent practices.

Computer-related practices may be morally opaque, for two (2) reasons: because they are unknown or because they have a false appearance of moral neutrality. Many computer-related practices are simply unfamiliar or unknown to most people, because they are not visible for the average computer user and not widely discussed in media.

The second way in which moral nontransparency may arise is when a practice is familiar in its basic form, but is not recognized as having the moral implications that it in fact has. Mainstream computer ethics focuses on the morality of practices, particularly on the use of computer technology. The particular search algorithms used in search engines are far from neutral, and are often discriminatory in giving the highest ranking to sites that are large, popular, and designed by knowledgeable computer professional. Mainstream computer ethics focuses on the morality of practices, particularly on the use of computer technology.

What I have learned

In Chapter 4, the Disclosive Computer Ethics are studies in computer ethics are hence studies concerned technology. Disclosive studies in computer ethics are hence studies concerned with disclosing and evaluating embedded normativity in computer systems, applications and practices, rather than in the description of computer technology and related practices in a way that reveals their moral importance. Existing work in computer ethics that takes a disclosive approach covers moral issues such as privacy, democracy, distributive justice, and autonomy and covers the full spectrum of information and communication technologies. The consequences of the design of computer systems for the autonomy of users. Computer systems may undermine the autonomy of users by being designed to facilitate monitoring by others, or by imposing their own operational logic on the user, and thus limiting creativity and choice, or by making users dependent on systems operators or others for maintenance or access to systems functions.

Integrative Question:

1. **What is Disclosive Computer Ethics?**

2. **Cite the Limitations of Mainstream Computer Ethics.**

3. What are the three (3) features of mainstream computer ethics?

4. Enumerate the keys values as departure points for analysis of mainstream computer ethics.

5. Why is the need for multi-level of interdisciplinary research?

Book Review: Chapter 5
Book: Computer Technology: " Gender and Computer Ethics" by: Alison Adam

Library References
Adam A. (1998) Artificial knowing: Gender and the thinking machine: Routledge, London and New York.
Amazon.com.References

Quote:
    "The computer ethics research must always maintain a balance between empirical research and theory, gender and computer ethics research is long overdue for more substantial theorizing, an thus given the traditional ethical theories as for the large ignored gender, feminist philosophy and so holds much explanatory potential, not jut for gender and computer ethics problems, but as an alternative ethics for computer ethics, to rank alongside more traditional approaches from utilitarianism."

Learning Expectation:

    What I expected to learn on Gender and Computer Ethics, discusses on the low numbers of women in computing ethics, and that noted on the past for adopting a traditional, liberal position that characterizes the gender and the computing problems in terms of educating, socializing and persuading women rather than challenging the subject matter and deeper structures of the subject. The liberal argument in leaving the organization of computing unchallenged, does little to alleviate women's position, in relation to computing education and work, campaigns to attract women based on such a position do not work.

Review:
    The Gender and Computer Ethics, thus involved with the reliability of ethical data gathered by questionnaire, we need to be wary of conclusions based on results from such methods. Given these considerations, there are strong reasons to believe that empirical ethical studies are not a sufficiently mature research stage to use statistical methods with certainty. The fictitious ethical scenarios, and for the standard account of ethical maturity and against an alternative theoretical stance of care ethics, all these considerations imply that empirical research in this area has not yet got to grips with understanding the process of making an ethical decision. The aspect is well known to computer ethics researchers, the process rather than the process of making an ethical decision. To focus on the process rather than the decision, this would make this decision seem less important per se, as quite different approaches can arrive at the same decision through different routes.

Looking at process rather than decisions would also mean that we would have to be much more sophisticated about our theorizing, and stop treating gender as a unitary, unanalyzed other reason, questionnaire techniques focus too sharply done, and fro that the decision was achieved and for the techniques involved, it is no easy matter to find , and this anthropology does takes place with the one and for the one who participates and becomes part of the one that was for the task and the reality that was for then intend to take part of the one that was for then seeking to have the one and for the process of describing one and for the one that was for the reflective intentions having to know the observer had to participates to yield much richer accounts of the ethical decision process than can be gained by questionnaire type surveys.

The responses to men in regard to computer privacy, adverse to the feminist ethics brings a direct considerations of questions of power that are so often absent in traditional ethical theories and from this notes on the criticism of Gilligan's research, and the methods of feminist techniques intend to have the question of power that are so often absent in traditional ethical theories. Questions of power are often disguised, but they are crucial to the ethical decision-making process. And for instance, would take part on the Internet Pornography and Cyberstalking in terms of gender ethics might prove instructive, issues of power must be rendered visible to make these and other areas understandable.

What I have learned

In Chapter 5, the Gender and Computer Ethics, brings a direct consideration of questions of power that are so often absent in traditional ethical theories. Utilitarianism argues on the attention that was for surveys and the students who take part on the reality an the intentions of the other areas, and for this involved the current gender and computer ethics studies.

Feminist's ethics has two major roles, the first is to challenge the traditional ethical canon, the second is to develop a new ethics with which to make normative judgments on ethical judgments on ethical problems from a wide range of domains. To begin to build such a tradition, two related things are related things are needed. First, we need to explore alternatives to the survey technique currently employed in so many empirical studies, to be more successful in uncovering the processes of ethical reasoning using observational and interviewing strategies. Lastly, we need to combine more thoroughgoing empirical studies with theorizing from the burgeoning literature of feminist ethics to offer alternative readings of issues such as power and privacy.

Integrative Question:

1. **What is Gender and Computer Ethics?**

2. **Give the sub-headings of Gender and Computer Ethics.**

3. **How does the qualitative/quantitative conundrum, takes place in Computer Ethics?**

4. **How does the Plea of Feminist Ethics take part with the Computer Ethics?**

5. **Cite the two related thing in real tradition of gender and computer ethics. State each briefly.**

Book Review: Chapter 6
Book: Computer Technology: "Is the Global Infrastructure a Democratic Technology?"
by: Deborah G. Johnson

Library References
Johnson, D. (1997) Ethics on Line, Communications of the ACM, January, 1997, pp. 60-66.
Amazon.com.References

Quote:
  "The pendulum started to swing, and especially historians, some economists, and later, philosophers and sociologists discovered technology, the swing went too far, however, and technology was viewed as an autonomous factor to which society had to bow. Technology was all important with the rise of social shaping models, the pendulum, swung back from this technological determinist conception. The impact theme almost disappeared from view and technology seemed merely a social construct that could not appear in the obdurate, transformations—resisting, and society shaping form."

Learning Expectation:
  I expect to learn on this chapter would deal for the two tene5ts and from this would pushes, the infrastructure aspects in our lives used to takes place to work, shopping, banking and entertainment, and to have the attention that was for this special characteristics affect social values of the extent of the anonymity and reproductibility. The claim that technology is value-neutral rested in a part on the alliance between science and technology, computers, as well, were thought to be neutral tools that acquire values only when used for particular purposes.

Review:

  Discussions on the value ladenesss of technology are often muddled and suggestive and have tried to have the following:

1.) Moral/Metaphysical meaning of Embedded Values- values pervade the invention and production of technology in such a way that they cannot be separated from it, the institutions , practices and actors and actors that produced it. The culture of hackers, in the early history of computers, hackers was not criminals, but computer enthusiasts. The culture of hackers is described as a culture of sharing and openness, an environment in which individuals would spend long hours helping each others programs with no interest in who owns what or what credit would be assigned to them.

2.) The Support Meaning of Embedded Values- inseparability between technologies, in effect, support or endorse or promote the values creates it.   On this account of values embedded in technology, the important point is to know what values one is supporting when one buys or uses a technology. The idea that a user uses a technology, the idea involves with the attention that was for the limited range of users, to a commercial system.

3.) The Material Meaning of Embedded Values- the material object carries values in its design, resulting in activities to confront the values in the technology. And is compatible with the individuals intend to have the autonomy and the idea that it allows individuals to control who they are connecting everyone and with decentralized routing, but is also compatible with limited access and centralized routing.

4.) The Expressive Meaning of Embedded Values- can only be understood by the social context may refer to the use of the technology. It symbolizes a future in which individuals are working, doing business and being entertained on a global scale and that it is high-speed train into the future and those who do not get on board will be left behind forever.

What I have learned

I have learned that for the democracy means power in the hands of many information is power, the GII puts information in the hands of the many; therefore, the GII is democratic. On the first impression, there was the reality that would takes place and that intends to the individuals and these individuals are thereby powered, and vote for more intelligently. "Information is power" as being sent by some individuals and this individual is thereby empowered; they have the power to influence, shape, and mold, in some sense control those who receive information. The putting of information in the hands of individuals is perceived to be democratic because it empowers individuals. The processes insures a degree of reflection, better ideas on the table and listen to the responses of others, ideas are submitted to critique.

Integrative Question:

1. What is Global Infrastructure in Democratic Technology?
2. Give the different aspects of infrastructures in the field of democratic technology.
3. How does technology an values do coincide with the Global Infrastructure and for the science and technology?
4. Enumerate the values embedded in the Global Information Infrastructure.
5. How does Democracy served as a starting place as for power and insularity.

Book Review: Chapter 7
Book: Computer Technology: "Applying Ethical and Moral Concepts and Theories to IT Contexts: Some Key Problems and Challenges by: Frans A.J. Birrer

Library References
Birrer, Frans A.J., Understanding values and biases in IT, Computers and Society29 (1999a) No. 1, pp. 16-21.
Amazon.com.References

Quote:
"*But ideal rules may work out every differently in (non-ideal) practice. That is, it may be the case that such a rule will give rise to gliding scales such as ethical and unethical cases are so hard to separate by observable criteria that is better to forbid some cases that perhaps are not really unethical in order to prevent the rules from being gradually emptied together. The rules of ethics with practical reasons could be included in rule-oriented one and based branch of ethics to produce some version of rule consequentialism. The revival of virtue ethics considers the search of analytical one are for the other way and thus included in a rule-oriented based branch of ethics to produce some version of rule consequentialism.*

Review:
There are good reasons to distinguish between ethics in narrow sense, and more broad category, and it is not accidental that many classical textbooks on ethics only deal with choices by individuals, as for many additional questions about the legitimacy of action and addition were for intends to have the one with the legitimacy in action and in decision making arise. The demarcation of computer ethics, were for the more disturbing confusion, and for the entire rights of the software are an example of a political one, and thus involved with no political issue on the task as for no copyrights on texts done, and for this are for the grounds involved and for it had claim the quasi self-evident one is inserting a strong assumption without any form of proof.

An automatization expert advises with the reality and the intentions seeking to know the advantages that deal with the reality and the intentions seek to nurture with the reality indeed t have the necessary information, and in asking the right questions, because they are not experts. The two parties are for the database involved with the reality seeking to know the reality and for the one that is ignorant one, the two "databases" were completely separate it would be highly unlikely that any useful combined result would come out.

The inadequacy can be formulated as follows, first, what we encounter in daily life is not merely the one, and from this were having life and thus takes time, and for the paradigms for its design and use, paradigms constituting social expectations that guide our views and attitudes, the economic imperatives governing innovations are not universal.

First, what we encounter in daily life is not merely physical technology; technology is inextricably linked to paradigms for its design an use, paradigms constituting social expectations that guide our vies and attitudes, and second, even the economic imperatives governing innovation are not universal; depend upon the specific canalization of these imperatives, and this involved in the control, for he is controlled by his principals and the enticements they encounter.

What I have learned
There has been some debate on the question whether IT poses specific ethical problems, and thus takes part on the appropriate one, and for the role of experts do takes place with the attention that would seek to know the intentions seek to know the reality and the one that intends seek to know the naïve technological determinism is persuasive, for it; makes the picture a lot simpler. And is much highly intended to take part on the one and thus seeking to know the one, and for the effect of the theories tend to know the nurtured task that was indulge on this part.

But there are strong reasons to believe the effects of these rhetoric's is no other than reinforcing already done and the source of self-fulfilling and self-destroying prophecies, to give an example of the latter, many publications on the electronic one and for the democracy, intend to have the social process, and the existing socio-political tendencies that drive in exactly the opposite direction. To make arguable statements about the ethics and morals of expert advice, it will start unraveling, the process of joint problem solving by expert and client, and the effects of untransparency and self-deception for democracy.

Integrative Question:

1. How do ethical and moral concepts in IT do able to meet with what conditions?

2. What is the Untangling Terminological Confusion, are for the demarcating of Computer Ethics?

3. Is there a connecting ethics and social context involved in the applying ethical and moral concepts and theories in IT contexts?

4. Enumerate the computer ethics and the role of experts in theories of IT contexts.

5. How can inadequacy takes place with the one that was for the product of subliminal enticement and individual and collective self-deception?

Book Review: Chapter 8
Book: Computer Technology: "Just Consequentialism and Computing" by James H. Moor

Library References
James H. Moor. What is Computer Ethics? Metaphilosophy 16 (4): 226-275, 1985.
Amazon.com.References

Quote:
        "*Computer and information ethics, as well as other fields of applied ethics, need ethical theories which coherently unify deontological and consequentialist aspects of ethical analysis, the consequentism emphasize consequences of policies within the constraints of justice. The practical and theoretically sound approach to ethical problems of computer and information ethics. Advancing computer technology produces policy vacuums in its wake, and there was designed for times for times with a less versatile technology than computing. *"

Learning Expectation:
        I learning expectations, the policies are rules of conduct ranging from formal laws to informal, implicit guidelines for action, dealing with it were knowing n the one that was much ethical one, and for the one that would regulate its path, and what does it expect, and from this seek to know the numbers of viewing issues in the ethics of computing in terms of policies n important. Policies have the right level of generally to consider in assessing the one that involves in the morality of conduct. The public does able to stress on the rights and duties, and for the philosophers does take part on the intentions involved, and does stressing the rights and duties. The evidence does take part wit the overall description, an for the conflicting descriptions seeking to make sense and for the descriptions does pertain to know and does make sense of the one and for the incompatible descriptions.
        The overall description served the benefits and harms. At the core, humans have similar kinds of values, and what kinds of things they consider to be goods and does considering with the one and for the intentions involved with the principles of justice.

Review:

        The theory so far does not constrain consequentialism by considerations of justice, but perhaps too well, realistically, harmful consequences cannot always be avoided and sometimes it seems justified to cause harm to others, in giving punishment or defending oneself, and thus take part on approach to justice that will allow us to resolve conflicts of action or policy when causing harm seems unavoidable or even unreasonable.

        Humans ought to have protection of fundamental human rights should guide them on shaping ethical policies for using computer technology, when humans are using

computer technology to harm other humans, there is a burden or justification on those doing the harming.

Justice requires an impartially toward the kinds of policies they allow, and for the unjust for someone to use a kind of policy that permits the attention and for seeking and thus intend to harming them, and for the rational impartial point of view, and for the rational, impartial person could accept such a policy will not harm you unless you harm them first. The two-step procedure in which one abstracts the essential features of the situation using morally relevant features and then asks whether the resulting rule so modified could be publicly allowed and for the consequences are for the abstracting the one, and for asking the one and was publicly allowed. The computing policies pass the one and for the one as for the one should not be among those that every rational, impartial person would regard policies should not be among those that every rational, impartial person would regard as unjust.

The copyright law does seem to be just in this way, this leaves open the question of whether the copyright law could be better, and it might be the one involved in the use of the copying the software and enact better laws.

What I have learned

I have learned in this chapter were for the consequentialist would point out in addition that law has been properly enacted and does not unjustifiably violate anyone's fundamental rights. The ends do not justify the means that harm people, and sometimes harming some people somewhat to avoid much greater harm to them or others is completely justified as for setting ethical policies for computing might be compared to setting a course while sailing, but sometimes there are no charts and even if there are, experienced sailors know how difficult it is to keep the course true. As for taking any course of the sails precisely. Similarly, setting ethical policies for computing is something of an approximation, and given the logical malleability of computing, many new possibilities were equally difficult to predict, midcourse attention does takes place with the equally difficult to predict, and for the computing policy are necessary and proper and should be expected.

Integrative Question:

1. What is meant by consequentialism in computer ethics?
2. How about Computing in Computer Ethics?
3. Can consequentialism constrained justice?
4. Is there any good in the enemy of the just?
5. Does computing involve in th uncharted waters of computer ethics?

Book Review Chapter 9

Book: Computer Technology: The internet as Public Space: Concepts, Issues, and Implications in Public Policy by Jean Camp and Y.T. Chien

Library References:
J. Camp, 1999, "trust and Risk in Internet Commerce," The MIT Press, January
Amazon.com References:

Quote:
      "The Internet has long been identified as an information agora, the role of the Internet as a public space for every citizen as for having the contradictory character and for the attention that had involved with the space and the interaction enables the citizenry to find decisions and the reality were for the very nature of its ubiquity may also impinge on a variety of individual or organizational rights, thus hindering its overall usefulness."

Learning Expectation:
      My learning expectation regarding this topic, were for the reality that involved with the hindering task and for the overall usefulness, intend to regulate the internet as public space sheds a light on public policies, of the future regarding the Internet governance, and for the one that is regulating the space on the one that involves with the ability of barriers between spatial, organizational, or traditional barriers to be made less powerful or effective with the adoption of information technology.

Review:
      There are four traditional media types: publisher, distributor, broadcast, and common carrier, and is easy to distinguish between these media types in daily the offering of the Internet. Once on the internet, any individual may be all four and more; a customer, a merchant, a pamphleteer, a broadcaster, a publisher, and distributor. The media type rubic fails, however, because it requires that the Internet be exclusive and technologically determent and that it fit into one of a small set of prescribed categories, physical spaces, though also exclusive, are not technologically determinant and are not limited to a tiny set of prescribed categories.

      To begin consideration, contrast the four media types and the Internet. Broadcasters use the commonly owned spectrum to transmit content. They do not own the spectrum but instead have a limited right to the spectrum based on a license. The evolutionary changes in conventional media are for technologically deterministic, it

seems trivial to say that the architecture, function does not follow form, and for the conventional ideas, were for the important distinction were for the distinction of the technology that would define things, which are very different—different spaces, locale, media, or forums, and may also seem trivial to note that physical spaces are separated by meaningful distance.

Physical space is also synchronous, thus there are times that would deal with the attention and the task that would handle with the change in nature over time, and thus collaborate with the intentions and the persons that are involved with.

What I have learned:

I have learned that   In order to accomplish our goal we begin by describing what the Internet is not: a new entrant into the media types paradigm. The media types approach fails with respect to the Internet. The failures of the media regulatory metaphor have lead to a spatial metaphor, which better addresses the subtly and complexity of virtual reality. However, the differences which prevent the spatial model from being mapped directly onto the Internet are issues of simultaneity and the permeability of boundaries on the Internet.

We address the fundamental policy issues that result from treating the Internet as public space. We delineate the types of public spaces that may be found on the Internet: libraries, clinics or hospitals, universities, marketplaces, international marketplaces or cultural exchange centers, schools, and as a forum for political speeches or debate

Integrative Question:

1. **Is there a task on the Internet as a Public Space?**
2. **Does it necessary for the everyone that can be a publisher?**
3. **How does physical spaces helpful in the conventional media types?**
4. **Enumerate the different digital characteristics of a public space.**

Book Review Chapter 10

Book: Computer Technology: The Laws of Cyberspace by Larry Lessig

Library References:

Amazo.com References:

Quote: *"This is the age of the cyber-libertarian. It is a time when a certain hype about cyberspace has caught on. The hype goes like this: Cyberspace is unavoidable and yet cyberspaceis unregulable. NO nation can live without it, it is the world that has the potential to be antithesis of a space of freedom."*

Learning Expectation:
    What I expected learned is:
1. Know the real meaning of Cyberspace.
2. Enumerate the laws of Cyberspace.

Review:
      Sovereigns must come to see this: That the code of cyberspace is itself a kind of sovereign. It is competing sovereign. The code itself is a force that imposes its own rules on people, who are there, but the people who are for the citizens, the code thus competes with the regulatory one and for the competition, the net becomes a dominant place for business and social life, it will displace the regulations of local sovereigns, and yet a new nation is now wired into your telephones, and its influence over the citizens is growing.

      A rhetorical cheat that tends to obscure an important factor. So the response to all this is not necessarily to give up the technologies of control. The response is not to insist that Net95 will be perpetual architecture of the net. The response instead is to find the one that for the constitutional democracy through the power involved with the properly critical one and thus pertain to take the notions of life, and to served the reality of the living

      If it becomes possible to license every aspect of use (by means of trusted systems created by code), then no aspect of use would have the protection of <u>fair use</u> (136). The importance of this side of the story is generally underestimated and, as the examples will show, very often, code is even (only) considered as an extra *tool* to fight against "unlimited copying".

      <u>The Future of Ideas</u> is a continuation of this part of the book; where Lessig argues that too much long term copyright protection hampers the creation of new ideas based on

existing works, and advocates the importance of existing works entering the <u>public domain</u> quickly.

What I have learned:

I have learned that informed the following:

a.) If you and your web site are located in California, can someone sue you in New York so that a court in New York will assume personal jurisdiction over you forcing you to defend yourself in New York? Maybe. Until the US Supreme Court clarifies the answer, we may have differing views in different states. The cases so far decided have never allowed jurisdiction merely for having a web site, nor even for a web site which advertises, if the advertising is not related to the law suit.

b.) But, if you have a web site and a) other contracts with others in the other state, b) telephone service for those in another state, c) advertisements which are related to the suit, or d) other contacts, then another state may exert personal jurisdiction over you. The law is not settled in the US yet. What would be necessary for a non-US jurisdiction to exert jurisdiction relying on internet contacts is also not known.

Integrative Question:

1. **What does the cyberlaw involved in the antitrust?**
2. **How does the INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY** be classified in the CyberLaw?
3. **What is mean by COPYRIGHTS in Cyber Law?**
4. **Does Web Sites** coincide with Cyber Law?
5. **Enumerate the different types of acts involved in Cyber Law**.

Book Review Chapter 11

Book: Computer Technology: Of Black Holes and Decentralized Law-making in Cyberspace by David Post

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote: *"There is, within the (rapidly-growing) community of people who spend their time thinking about law and policy in cyberspace, a rather interesting debate taking place. Though it is not always characterized in these terms, it reflects a conflict between competing visions of "order" and "disorder" in social systems. This is by no means a "new" debate, but it takes on a new shape in the rather special conditions of cyberspace -- or so, at least, I hope to suggest in what follows".*

Last January, Professor Tom Field of the Franklin Pierce Law Center (FPLC), posted the following message to the Cyberprof listserv. Assuming that the message isn't screened out by the [the server at the University of Texas that hosts the Cyberprof discussion group], you might be interested in a 'small' problem FPLC faces. A few weeks ago, someone 'bounced' some spam off our server. It somehow corrupted.

Learning Expectation:
The learning expectation took place with the:

a.) MAPS provides an extensive rationale for its proposed norms.
b.) The RBL has apparently become popular enough that many of the vendors of the most popular mail server configuration software provide support for RBL implementation in their product
c.) The implementation *in software* of this particular norm is surely an unusual feature of this process that has no clear analogue in real-space norm-creation schemes. Enforcement of norms by code is, as Professor Lessig has demonstrated, a large, and a most fundamental change.

Review:

There were, as it turned out, lots of ideas about how to deal with it - but that is getting ahead of myself. First, the facts, as best one can make them out here. Professor Field had sent an e-mail message to an address at *ljx.com.* But the ljx.com e-mail server had refused to deliver the message to the intended recipient ("Mail From: tfield@fplc.edu refused") and returned it "undelivered" to Professor Field.

The explanation is provided -- elliptically, to be sure -- by the hyperlink reference in the message that Professor Field had received. If you do indeed " you are taken to the home page of something called the Mail Abuse Prevention System (MAPS). MAPS, the primary focus of this tale, is a California non-profit limited liability company.

It coordinates a kind of group boycott by Internet service providers (ISPs) for the purpose of reducing the flow of what is commonly called "spam" - unsolicited bulk e-mail. It operates, roughly, as follows. The managers of MAPS create and maintain what they call the   Here we have a problem -- the proliferation of unsolicited mass e-mailing operations --that is, we might agree, a serious, or at least a non-trivial, one. At just the moment that e-mail has become an indispensable form of communication, of incalculable commercial and non-commercial importance for a substantial and ever-growing segment of the world community, its value is being undermined by a barrage of unwanted and unsolicited communications. To what extent can we, and should we, rely on things like the RBL to devise a "solution" (however we might define a solution) to that problem?

Realtime Blackhole List" (RBL), which consists of a long list of Internet addresses. They place on the RBL any Internet address from which, to their knowledge, spam has originate They also place on the RBL the address of any network that allows "open-mail relay" or provides "spam support services. Apparently, Professor Field's network -- *fplc.edu* -- had been placed on the RBL -- "blackholed" -- and *ljx.com*, the home server of the intended recipient of Professor Field's e-mail, was an RBL subscriber. When the *ljx.com* mail server received Professor Field's message, it recognized the e-mail as originating from a blackholed address and deleted it, helpfully sending back the message, reproduced above, to Professor Field to inform him what was going on.

What I have learned:

I have learned that the question is, I think, both an interesting and an important one. Legal scholars have recently discovered -- or re-discovered -- the important role played by informal systems of decentralized, consensus-based social control in shaping human social behavior. It is becoming increasingly clear that systems of rules and sanctions created and administered without reliance on State "authority," and outside of any formal State-managed process -- "norms" -- are powerful determinants of behavior in many contexts. And what is the RBL if not a textbook example of an informal, decentralized, norm-creation process? The MAPS operators propose a norm, a description of behavior that they consider, for whatever reason, unacceptable - allowing open mail relay systems, for example, or providing "spam support service

Integrative Question:

1. What had happened? Why had it done so with blackholes?

2. How does MAPS focus on Blackholes?
3. What are we to make of things like the RBL?
4. But is the RBL a reasonable means of addressing this problem?
5. What is meant by Realtime Blackhole List?

Book Review Chapter 12

Book: Computer Technology: Fahrenheit 451.2: Is Cyberspace Burning?

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote: *"In the landmark case* Reno v. ACLU *, the Supreme Court overturned the Communications Decency Act, declaring that the Internet deserves the same high level of free speech protection afforded to books and other printed matter. But today, all that we have achieved may now be lost, if not in the bright flames of censorship then in the dense smoke of the many ratings and blocking schemes promoted by some of the very people who fought for freedom.*

The ACLU and others in the cyber-liberties community were genuinely alarmed by the tenor of a recent White House summit meeting on Internet censorship at which industry leaders pledged to create a variety of schemes to regulate and block controversial online speech.

But it was not any one proposal or announcement that caused our alarm; rather, it was the failure to examine the longer-term implications for the Internet of rating and blocking schemes.

Learning Expectation:

I would like to expect upon my learning that In his chilling (and prescient) novel about censorship, Fahrenheit 451, author Ray Bradbury describes a futuristic society where books are outlawed. "Fahrenheit 451" is, of course, the temperature at which books burn.

In Bradbury's novel and in the physical world people censor the printed word by burning books. But in the virtual world, one can just as easily censor controversial speech by banishing it to the farthest corners of cyberspace using rating and blocking programs. Today, will Fahrenheit, version 451.2 a new kind of virtual censorship be the temperature at which cyberspace goes up in smoke?

The first flames of Internet censorship appeared two years ago, with the introduction of the Federal Communications Decency Act (CDA), outlawing "indecent" online speech. But in the landmark case *Reno v. ACLU* , the Supreme Court overturned the CDA, declaring that the Internet is entitled to the highest level of free speech protection. In other words, the Court said that online speech deserved the protection afforded to books and other printed matter.

Review:

The ashes of the CDA were barely smoldering when the White House called a summit meeting to encourage Internet users to self-rate their speech and to urge industry leaders to develop and deploy the tools for blocking "inappropriate" speech. The meeting was "voluntary," of course: the White House claimed it wasn't holding anyone's feet to the fire.

The ACLU and others in the cyber-liberties community were genuinely alarmed by the tenor of the White House summit and the unabashed enthusiasm for technological fixes that will make it easier to block or render invisible controversial speech. (Note: see appendix for detailed explanations of the various technologies.)

Industry leaders responded to the White House call with a barrage of announcements:

- Netscape announced plans to join Microsoft together the two giants have 90% or more of the web browser market in adopting PICS (Platform for Internet Content Selection) the rating standard that establishes a consistent way to rate and block online content;
- IBM announced it was making a $100,000 grant to RSAC (Recreational Software Advisory Council) to encourage the use of its RSACi rating system. Microsoft Explorer already employs the RSACi ratings system, Compuserve encourages its use and it is fast becoming the de facto industry standard rating system;
- Four of the major search engines the services which allow users to conduct searches of the Internet for relevant sites announced a plan to cooperate in the promotion of "self-regulation" of the Internet. The president of one, Lycos, was quoted in a news account as having "thrown down the gauntlet" to the other three, challenging them to agree to exclude unrated sites from search results;
- Following announcement of proposed legislation by Sen. Patty Murray (D Wash.), which would impose civil and ultimately criminal penalties on those who mis-rate a site, the makers of the blocking program Safe Surf proposed similar legislation, the "Online Cooperative Publishing Act."

What I have learned:

The theme that was for the Cyberspace is burning involves with any one proposal or announcement that caused our alarm; rather, it was the failure to examine the longer-term implications for the Internet of rating and blocking schemes.

Integrative Question:

1. What is the Result on the Internet?
2. Explain the scenario involved in the Cyberspace Burning?
3. What happen on June 26, 1997 in the Supreme Court?
4. Enumerate the Six Reasons Why Self-Rating Schemes Are Wrong for the Internet
5. Is Third-Party Rating the Answer?

Book Review Chapter 13

Book: Computer Technology: Filtering the Internet in the USA: Free Speech Denied? By Richard S. Rosenberg

Library References:
WTXF, FOX Philadelphia Evening News, 21 February 1999, 10:00 pm

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"Content-control software, also known as censorware or web filtering software, is a term for <u>software</u> designed and optimized for controlling what content is permitted to a reader, especially when it is used to restrict material delivered over the <u>Web</u>. Content-control software determines what content will be available on a particular machine or network; the motive is often to prevent persons from viewing content which the computer's owner(s) or other authorities may consider objectionable; when imposed without the consent of the user, content control can constitute <u>censorship</u>. Common <u>use cases</u> of such software include parents who wish to limit what sites their children may view from <u>home computers</u>, <u>schools</u> performing the same function with regard to computers found at school, and employers restricting what content may be viewed by employees while on the job. Some content-control software includes time control functions that empowers parents to set the amount of time that child may spend accessing the <u>Internet</u> or playing games or other computer activities.

Learning Expectation:

Those critical of such software, however, use the term "censorware" freely: consider the Censorware Project, for example.[5] The use of the term *censorware* in editorials criticizing makers of such software is widespread and covers many different varieties and applications: <u>Xeni Jardin</u> used the term in a <u>9 March</u> <u>2006</u> editorial in the New York Times when discussing the use of American-made filtering software to suppress content in China; in the same month a high school student used the term to discuss the deployment of such software in his school district.

Review:

Filters can be implemented in many different ways: by a software program on a personal computer or by servers providing Internet access. Choosing an <u>Internet service provider</u> (ISP) that blocks objectionable material before it enters the home can help parents who worry about their children viewing objectionable content.

Those who believe content-control software is useful may still not agree with certain ways in which it is used, or with mandatory general regulation of information. For example, many would disapprove of filtering viewpoints on moral or political issues, agreeing that this could become support for propaganda. Many would also find it unacceptable that an ISP, whether by law or by the ISP's own choice, should deploy such software without allowing the users to disable the filtering for their own connections. In addition, some argue that using content-control software may violate sections 13 and 17 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 1998, a United States federal district court in Virginia ruled that the imposition of mandatory filtering in a public library violates the First Amendment of the U.S. Bill of Rights

As the World Wide Web rose to prominence, parents, led by a series of stories in the mass media, began to worry that allowing their children to use the Web might expose them to indecent material. The US Congress responded by passing the Communications Decency Act, banning indecency on the Internet. Civil liberties groups challenged the law under the First Amendment and the Supreme Court ruled in their favor. Part of the civil liberties argument, especially from groups like the Electronic Frontier Foundation, was that parents who wanted to block sites could use their own content-filtering software, making government involvement unnecessary.

What I have learned:

Critics then argued that while content-filtering software might make government censorship less likely, it would do so only by allowing private companies to censor as they pleased. They further argued that government encouragement of content filtering, or legal requirements for content-labeling software, would be equivalent to censorship. Although at severe risk of being sued under charge such as copyright infringment, trade secret violation, or breach of license agreement, groups such as the Censorware Project began reverse-engineering the content-control software and decrypting the blacklists to determine what kind of sites the software blocked. They discovered that such tools routinely blocked unobjectionable sites while also failing to block intended targets. An example of this tendency was the filtering of all sites containing the word "breast", on the assumption that this word could only be mentioned in a sexual context. This approach had the consequence of blocking sites that discuss breast cancer, women's clothing, and even chicken recipes.

Integrative Question:
1.   What is meant by Content Control Software?
2. Does content labeling involved in the Filtering Internet in USA?
3. How does the use of Internet filters or content-control software?
4. What is the service discounts on the use of Internet filters through the Children's Internet Protection Act (CIPA).
5. Are you aware of this Filtering Internet?

Book Review Chapter 14

Book: Computer Technology: Censorship, the Internet, and the Child Pornography Law of 1996: A Critique by Jacques N. Catudal

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"Agreement over the proposition that children of protection against those who would exploit them by producing child pornographic materials, especially now that such materials are quickly and widely distributed over in the Internet, and thus pertain to take palce on the Child Pornography Prevention Act (CPPA)."

Learning Expectation:

To learn all the important things about censorship, internet and the child pornography law in 1996.

Review:

And describing the Child Pornography Prevention Act (CPPA) of 1996, I argue that the Act ought to be significantly amended. The central objections to CPPA are (1) that it is so broad in its main proscriptions as to violate the First Amendment rights of adults; (2) that it altogether fails to provide minors and their legal guardians with the privacy rights needed to combat the harms associated with certain classes of prurient material on the Internet; and, (3) that the actual rate of technological advance in home computing, and Congress' failure to appreciate how prurient material may be accessed, combined with CPPA to wrongfully expose an increasing number of individuals to possible prosecution and personal ruination.

There are several other objections are registered along the way, including one aimed at the draconian punishments the law metes out to violators. I close by offering the outlines of an amended version of the law that promises not to violate the rights of adults, that affords children and adults equal and effective protection against the very harmful practices the current law cannot eradicate, and that prescribes punishments that

are consistent with the tolerance necessary to support a more democratic vision of the Internet

The Internet Censorship does involved with the prohibitions against the acquiring of certain words or pictures, or against expressing the certain ideas deemed morally, politically or otherwise objectable, in e-mail, websites, ftp site, Usenet groups, chat rooms and so on.

What I have learned:

Filtering the Internet Laws in US. The unwieldy discussion of censorship on the internet, that it will be useful to introduce an define a number of key terms and distinctions, not only for achieving greater clarity and control over the discussion but for setting the moral and political backdrop against which it takes place, that deal with the reality of the Internet Space and be able to learned that the difference forms of censorship bears on affecting the prohibition in US.

Child Pornography means any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced electronic, mechanical, or other means of sexually explicit conduct.

Integrative Question:

1. Enumerate the different forms of child pornography?
2.. Does is the meaning of child pornography in the field of Filtering Internet?
3. What does Ray Bradbury describes Fahrenheit 451 means?
4. How does rating standard that establishes a consent way to rate and block online net?
5. When and where does the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals upheld?

Book Review Chapter 15
Book: Computer Technology: PICS: Internet Access Controls Without Censorship by Paul Resnick and James Miller

Library References:

Amzon.com References:

Quote:

    "*With its recent explosive growth, the Internet now faces a problem inherent in all media that serve diverse audiences not all materials are appropriate for every audience..***"**

Learning Expectation:

    What I expected to learn all the important details about this book, were for the PICS, as an Internet Access Controls without Censorship, and be able to take the reality and for the intentions seeking to nurture with the reality that is being understandable on this part, and for the one that is being supported by UNICEF.

Review:

    On the Internet, we can do still better, with richer labels that reflect diverse viewpoints, and more flexible selection criteria, the PICS, the Platform for Internet Context Selection, establishes Internet conventions for label formats and distribution methods while dictating neither a labeling vocabulary nor who should pay attention to which labels.

    A second method-one used in products such as CyberPatrol and SurfWatch-is to perform this operation as part of each computer's network protocol stack. A third possibility is to perform the operation somewhere in the network, for example at a proxy server used in combination with a firewall.

    Around the world, governments are considering restrictions on on-line content. Since children differ, contexts of use differ, and values differ, blanket restrictions on distribution can never meet everyone's needs. Selection software can meet diverse needs, by blocking reception, and labels are the raw materials for implementing context-specific selection criteria. The availability of large quantities of labels will also lead to new

sorting, searching, filtering, and organizing tools that help users surf the Internet more efficiently.

Labels can be retrieved in various ways. Some clients might choose to request labels each time a user tries to access a document. Others might cache frequently requested labels or download a large set from a label bureau and keep a local database, to minimize delays while labels are retrieved.

PICS-compatible software can implement selective blocking in various ways. One possibility is to build it into the browser on each computer, as announced by Microsoft and Netscape. But also a default home page provided by UNICEF. When publishers are unwilling to participate, or can't be trusted to participate honestly, independent organizations can provide third-party labels.

What I have learned:
That as such process any PICS-compliant label, and from that learning PICS provides a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is values-neutral: it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions, and any criteria for assigning labels involved.

There is the flexible blocking involves as for the supervisor, parenting style differe, the recipient, and the context, were a game or chat room that is appropriate to access at home may be inappropriate at work or school.

Integrative Question:

1. **How does PICS specify the importance of the Internet Access Control?**
2. **Enumerate the flexible blocking in Internet Access Controls without Censorship?**
3. **Give the common set of dimensions would make publishers self labels involved in the Internet Access Control?**
4. **What PICS doesn't specify?**
5. **Enumerate the different uses of labels.**

Book Review Chapter 16

Book: Computer Technology : Internet Service Providers and Defamation: New Strands of Liability by Richard A. Spinello

Library References:

Amazon,com References

Quote:
The Internet Service Providers be held accountable for preventing or preventing or limiting the damage of defamatory statements made by individual users."

Learning Expectation:
Based on the standard of accountability that is grounded in ISP, the more it function as a publisher do takes place with the one that was defamatory once notified, issue a retraction, and make a reasonable effort to track down the originator of those defamatory remarks so that future postings be prevented .

Review:

Failure to take these steps in a timely manner, and for it would imply that for the ISP has not acted responsibly and should be held strictly accountable for anynegative consequences.First, a brief history of the legal attempts to regulate defamatory Internet speech in the United States is presented & semi; a short comparative discussion of defamation law in the UK and Australia is included. No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by information content provide.

The law of defamation, be structured to reflect the subjectivity of a moral construct, but since it is the authors position that the legal assignment of liability in online settings is misaligned, this reflection can serve as beginning reassessment of that assignment. The recent developments in the regulation of Internet speech, in particular, injurious or defamatory speech and the impact the attempts at regulation are having on the `body' in the sense of the individual person who speaks through the medium of the Internet and upon those harmed by that speech.

Certain assessment then concludes with possible suggestions for changes in the legal climate governing the regulation of defamatory speech on the Internet, as well as prediction of the result should the legal climate continue to develop on its present course.

What I have learned:

I have learned that there are legal definitions and standards that do involved with the Internet Service Providers and Defamation of New Standards of Liability., and as well as for the Legal precedents for ISP Liability.

Integrative Question:

1. **How does the defamation occur in a internet?**
2. **When the Congress did entered the fray and promulgated a new policy on ISP?**
3. **Give the meaning of AOL?**
4. **Does Cyberspace Alter the Need Libel Law?**

Book Review Chapter 17

Book: Computer Technology: A Politics of Intellectual Property: Environmentalism for the Net? By James Boyle

Library References:
Spinello R. 1997 "Prodigy Services, Co. and Bulletin Board Liability," in Case Studies in Information and Computer Ethics, (Upper saddle River, NJ; Prentic-Hall, Inc.)

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"Everyone *says that we are moving to an Information Age, everyone says that the ownership and control of information is one of the most important forms of power in contemporary society.*"

Learning Expectation:
There for involved the Cyberpunk in the politics of Intellectual property, and to know the 2-dimensional priggishness of the normal science fiction, and for the one that for involved in the cyberpunk technology.

Review:

The cyberpunk writers also offer us the legal insight, and for the one or more that was for a world in which the message, rather than the medium, is the focus of conceptual and economic interest, and thus involved with no politics of intellectual property in the way that for the politics involved with for in the diverse situations.

The government produced a proposal that laid down the ground rules for the information economy, that profoundly altered the distribution of property rights over this extremely important resource and that threatened to "lock in" the power of current market leaders, one would expect a great deal of attention to be paid by lawyers, scholars and the media. Nothing could be further from the truth.

What might such a politics look like? Right now, it seems to me that, in a number of respects, we are at the stage that the American environmental movement was at in the 1950's. There are people who care about issues we would now identify as

"environmental" -- supporters of the park system, hunters, birdwatchers and so on. And thus seeking to have the reality that is being allowed with, and to think that

The cyberpunk do intend to have the one that is being offered with and for having th good intentions had the contentious and ideological one.

Assume for a moment the need for a politics of intellectual property. Go further for a moment, and accept the idea that there might be a special need for a politics to protect the public domain.

In the world of intellectual property we have start-up software engineers, libraries, appropriationist artists, parodists, biographers, biotech researchers etc. There are flurries of outrage over particular crises -- burning rivers, oil spills.

What I have learned:

Structural reasons why these tendencies will continue. The first crucial aspect of the current information economy is the increasing homologisation of forms of information. As for libertarians don't want newspapers censored; their attitude to the Net is the same (though the interactive quality of the technology, and the proprietary feeling that novelty gives first adopters have certainly given more people a stake in the protection of the system.) Non-profit groups have to adjust to changes in communications technology, just like changes in tax law, or the regulation of lobbying.

The media were not the only one to miss the boat. Lawyer and legal academics large followed suit, with a few exceptions, lawyers have assumed that intellectual property was esoteric and arcane field.

Integrative Question:

1. **Give the article mentions two limitations on intellectual property rights.**
2. **What is privatizing under that Cyberpunk?**
3. **Is there is any products requires enormous investments?**
4. **How does the Intellectual Property is the Legal Form of the Information Age?**
5. **Cite some tensions in an Intellectual Property System?**

Book Review Chapter 18

Book: Computer Technology: Intellectual Property, Information, and the Common Good by Michael C. McFarland, SJ

Library References:

Amzon.com References:

Quote:
    "Intellectual property has always been closely tied to technology. Technology arises from intellectual property in the form of new inventions, but technology also supports intellectual property as for providing new, more powerful and more efficient ways of creating and disseminating writing, musical composition, visual art, and so on.

Learning Expectation:
    Computer technology has created a new revolution in how the intellectual property is created, stored, reproduced, and disseminated, with the revolution has come new challenge to the understanding of intellectual property and how to protect it.

Review:

    Intellectual property has always been closely tied to technology. Technology arises from intellectual property in the form of new inventions. But technology also supports intellectual property by providing new, more powerful and more efficient

    Intellectual property is different because its object is something intangible, although it usually has tangible expression. The intellectual property in a book is not the physical paper and ink, but the arrangement of words that the ink marks on the paper represent. The ink marks can be translated into regions of magnetic polarization on a computer disk, and the intellectual property, and whatever claims there are to that property, will be the same. The owner of a song claims control, not of the CD on which the song is recorded, but of the song itself, of where when and how it can be performed and recorded. But how can you build a fence.

There are different cases involved in the natural law ethics: PLAGIARISM,SOFTWARE PIRACY, REPACKING DATA AND DATABASES, REVERSE ENGINEERING, SOFTWARE NEVER RUNS IN ISOLATION & COPYING IN TRANSMISSION.

What I have learned:

I have learned that computers have given rise to a whole new category of intellectual property, namely computer software. This chapter was all about the computer technology and how it changed every one's life, its intellectual aspect, the information we get from it and the common good or affects of it. And the traditional forms of intellectual property, such as writing, music and other sound, movies and videos, photographs, and so on, are being made publicly available on computer networks, they can be copied, manipulated, reworked, excerpted, recombined, and distributed.

Integrative Question:

1. **Enumerate the five cases in conflicts over intellectual property?**
2. **How does this any intellectual property involved ?**
3. **What is meant by plagiarism?**
4. **Enumerate the philosophical justification for intellectual property.**
5. **How does the justification of Hughes pattern in the intellectual property?**

Book Review Chapter 19

Book: Computer Technology: Is Copyright Ethical? An Examination of the Theories, Laws, and Practices Regarding the Private Ownership of Intellectual Work in United States by Shelly Warwick

Library References
Warwick, S., 1998. "Beyond Copyright: Database Protection and the Web." In Williams, Martha (Ed.) Proceedings of the Nineteenth National Online Meeting New York Hilton May 12-14, 1998,455-463, (Information Today, New York).

Amazon.com References

Quote: *"To provide a basis for this examination, some varying construction of rights, property, and intellectual property will be represented along with a brief historyof copyright in the United States"*.

Learning Expectation:
　　The copyright legislation does took place with the 105th Congress will be discussed as well as some of the reality that was for the theory and the reality that had reach the conclusion on whether all the aspects of intellectual property are a matter of ethics, but will be found that copyright in the United States.

Review:

　　It does examines the relationship between intellectual property rights and ethics, focusing for the most part on copyright. The focus is on two key questions: 1) what is the relationship between ethics and copyright law and practice in the United States; and, 2) is the concept of private ownership of intellectual property inherently ethical? These questions are important because access to an overwhelming number of the elements of daily life is now controlled by intellectual property law.

　　Plagiarism is certainly despicable, and academic solution of public shaming doesn't seem to apply to the entertainment industry. But what would be worse, unpunished plagiarism or the loss of what little public domain that remains.

The legally protected property interests individuals possess in the fruits of their intellectual endeavors as for the essence of this decision is that infringement (copying works protected by copyright) is illegal but plagiarism (claiming the work or ideas or another as one's own) is not illegal. The Lanham Act protects goods not expression.

Copyright protects expression not ideas. Works once they enter the public domain have no protection. Scholarly ethics would require acknowledgment of sources whether or not they are protected, but entertainment ethics appear to be different. I can't recall the parties involved, but I remember that a few years ago a judge found that a novel based to a considerable extent on the ideas presented in a scholarly work of history, and which did not acknowledge that source, had not infringed the copyright of the scholar since no expression had been copied. The judge I believe decried the ethics of the lack of acknowledgment but found, and in my opinion rightly, that the law provided no protection for ideas.

The ethics of COPYRIGHT can be approached in two ways: (1) if every creator had involved in the shoulders of the giants, what is the essential morality in allowing the last contributor. (2) an individual involved in the one that is entitled to what he or she creates.

What I have learned

I have learned that dealing that Current copyright law, as per the Copyright Act of 1976 as amended, protects all original works of authorship fixed in a tangible medium expression.

The intellectual property is a term that has recently come into extensive use without definition that was the first things I learned in this chapter. Another is that striking the correct balance between access and incentives as the central problem of copyright law. Copyright law avoids taking an ethical position or even deciding which group holds the highest trump, but endeavors to affect the compromise one.

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Integrative Question:

1. **What is copyright law**
2. **Who defines property rights as the relationship between individuals in reference to things?**
3. **How does Copryright Law, have an advantage in Computer technology?**
4. **What year did the 105th congress passed three major copyright laws?**
5. **Is Copyright Ethical?**

Book Review Chapter 20

Book: Computer Technology: On the Web, Plagiarism Matters More than Copyright Piracy by John W. Snapper

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:
"*But it remains a plagiarism of the sort that hat could be grounds for dismissal from the one that were plagiarism but not piracy remains assuming that the credits were properly given to the author and source publication. This is not a plagiarism.*"

Learning Expectation:
Expecting to learn the uses of plagiarism and what is the copyright piracy role in the web, and for the piracy would be able to eliminate.

Review:

Web-based publication lessens the importance of piracy, while it heightens the need for protections against plagiarism. Copyright policy protects the opportunity for publishers to make a profit from their investments. As the cost of publication decreases in the electronic media, we need fewer copyright protections. Plagiarism is the failure to abide by scholarly standards for citation of sources.

Plagiarism is using others' ideas and words without clearly acknowledging the source of that information, the values inherent in copyright policy are different from those inherent in scholarly standards for proper accreditation of ideas. Piracy is the infringement of a copyright, and plagiarism is the failure to give credit. The increasing use of web-based electronic publication has created new contexts for both piracy and the focus on the rights of the producer rather than the expectations of the reader is what distinguishes piracy from plagiarism in the sense that which is commonly called crime against property, resemble vandalism.

What I have learned:

The real issue is that for the one that involved as regarding the copyrights in Web publications, they are legal conventions that establish the relevant notion of property.

Integrative Question:

1. What is Plagiarism?
2. What's harmful effects of plagiarism?
3. What is the use of copyright?
4. What's the use of copyright?
5. How does the threats involved in the free-riding technique in copyright law?

Book Review Chapter 21

Book: Computer Technology: An Ethical Evaluation of Web Site-Linking by Richard A. Spinello

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"*The hyperlink within the same web site or between two different sites, contain the URL, for another web site, which is activated with the click of the mouse, while the most links take the user to the other web site's home page, it is possible to bring the user to subordinate pages within the web site.*"

Learning Expectation:
I expected to learn that the hyperlink text itself can appear in many forms, and for the one that there are mechanics of the more common HREF linking are enough simple.

Review:

The World Wide Web has grown in popularity; the propriety of linking to other web sites has achieved some prominence as an important moral and legal issue. Hyperlinks represent the essence of Web-based activity, since they facilitate navigation in a unique and efficient fashion involved.

Having established that a web site is really property, we consider the specific rights implied by such ownership. We conclude that on the basis of those rights, a prima facie case can be made that because of the potential for negative effects, users should not presume that deep linking is acceptable unless they first seek out the permission of the target web site. We also fully appreciate the dangers inherent in propertizing the web and the need to encourage the most flexible forms of linking.

The resolution of the normative one does have the deep thoughts have thend to know the one of the Word Wide Web, and for the intentions that do seek with the reality

that had been allowed with the three theories that they had encountered: (1) utilitarianism, (2) the lockean or labor-desert theory (3) the personality theory.

What I have learned:

Learning hat issues and problems that spread related web site. This problem was not easy to solve if the computer user will continue spreading and to take the performance taken in the web pages.

Although there are certain disutilities can be identified when we take away the unrestricted liberty to deep link, none are grave enough to justify the limitation of these basic ownership rights to manage and derive income from one's possessions.

Integrative Question:

1. Is Web Site Linking be harmful for target web sites?
2. What is "The right to manage" in the Web Site Linking
3. What is the meaning of "The right to income"?
4. What is Web Site as an Intellectual Property?
5. Cite some factors in respecting the Common Good in the Web Site Linking.

Book Review Chapter 22

Book: Computer Technology: The Cathedral and the Bazaar by Eric Raymond

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"*I had gotten quite used to instant Internet email, I found having a periodically telnet over to locke to check my mail annoying, and from this would notified when it arrived and could handle it using all my local tools.*"

Learning expectation:

My learning expectation does involved with the POP clients as for there are involving the different lessons that would is being allowed with. And for the Mail that Must Get Through, the Importance of Having Users, Release early, and Release Often.

Review:

Raymond's proposition that "given enough eyeballs, The essay helped convince most existing open source and free software projects to adopt Bazaar-style open development models, fully or partially — including GNU Emacs and GCC, the original Cathedral examples. Most famously, it also provided the final push for Netscape Communications Corporation to release the source code for Netscape Communicator and start the Mozilla project.

When O'Reilly Media published the book in 1999, it achieved another distinction by being the first complete and commercially distributed book published under the Open Publication License. Open source provides the competitive advantage in the Internet Age. According to the August Forrester Report, 56 percent of IT managers interviewed at Global 2,500 companies are already using some type of open source software in their infrastructure and another 6 percent will install it in the next two years.

This revolutionary model for collaborative software development is being embraced and studied by many of the biggest players in the high-tech industry, from Sun Microsystems to IBM to Intel. The Cathedral & the Bazaar is a must for anyone who cares about the future of the computer industry or the dynamics of the information economy.

The establishment of the Cathedral and the Bazaar is an essay by Eric S. Raymond on software engineering methods, based on his observations of the Linux kernel development process and his experiences managing an open source project, fetchmail. It was first presented by the author at the Linux Kongress on May 27, 1997 and was published as part of a book of the same name in 1999 was established.

What I have learned

Eric Raymond's great contribution to the success of the open source revolution, to the adoption of Linux-based operating systems, and to the success of open source users and the companies that supply them. The interest in open source software development has grown enormously in the past year.

Cathedral and Bazaar has a big role in the web site, we should just used it in the right time, place and reasons. And to have this are for the one that must be plan to throw one away, and be able to know the knowhow, if you have the right attitude, it is interesting problems will find you.

Integrative Question:

1. Who is the author running the technical side of a small free-access?
2. What is POP means?
3. When is rose is not a rose?
4. What was Linux style of development?
5. How does popclient becomes fetchmail?

Book Review Chapter 23

Book: Computer Technology: Towards a Theory of Privacy for the Information Age by James H. Moor

Library References:
Moor, James. "Ethics of Privacy Protection. "Library Trends 39. 1& 2 (1990): 69-82.

Amazon.com References:

Quote:
    "*From the point of view of ethical theory, privacy is curious value, and for the one that it seems to be something of very great importance and something vital to defend, and, on the other hand, privacy seems to be a matter of individual preference, culturally relative and difficult to justify in genera""*.

Learning Expectation:
    Learning expectation and knowing the theory 0of privacy for the information age and its history.

Review:
    The justification of privacy would be more secure if we could show that it has intrinsic value. Good definition of privacy in Western societies, but it is important to remember that this value is neither universal nor absolute. China and Singapore are examples of many societies where it is not considered correct that individuals have the right to be shielded as described by Moor.

    RFID can perhaps be seen as arguments for and against information and communications technology (ICT) in general as the enemy of privacy. As the eminent computer ethicist Herman Tavani explains, ICT poses a unique threat to personal privacy because of the type and quantity of personal information that can be collected.

    Even where this is held to be correct, in societies such as Australia, it is seen as acceptable for individual privacy to be overridden for the sake of something more valuable, such as the general welfare, and indeed people frequently sacrifice their own privacy for some other benefit, such as the convenience of transacting over the Internet privacy techniques.

What I have learned:

I have learned that privacy is one of our personal time where we can do what we want. Greased information is information that moves like lightning and is hard to hold onto.

Privacy is only for our selves that no one has the right to disturb or distract and there are theory that determines the privacy for information age.

Integrative Question:

1. **What is privacy in Information Age?**
2. **Is privacy primary value?**
3. **How then should we justify privacy?**
4. **How does privacy grounded?**
5. **Explain the justification of exception principle in privacy?**

Book Review Chapter 24

Book: Computer Technology : The Structure of Rights in Directive 95/46EC on the Protection of Individuals with Regard to the Processing of Personal Data and the Free Movement of Such Data by Dag Elgesem

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

" *Nearly every country in the world includes a right of privacy in its constitution. At a minimum, these provisions include rights of inviolability of the home and secrecy of communications. Most recently written constitutions include specific rights to access and control one's personal information., and the conditions is legitimate to process the personal data uses information that is already available as the result of other information processes.*

Learning Expectation:

The processing of the personal data were for the Directive addresses the one that was for the reality involved with the use of the data quality, legitimate purpose, sensitive data, the right to be informed, the data subject's right to access and to object, the reprocessing of personal data, and using personal data for a different purpose.

Review:

In many of the countries where privacy is not explicitly recognized in the constitution, the courts have found that right in other provisions. In many countries, international agreements that recognize privacy rights such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights or the European Convention on Human Rights have been adopted into law. In one sense, all human rights are aspects of the right to privacy.

The human rights in the international catalogue, privacy is perhaps the most difficult to define. Definitions of privacy vary widely according to context and environment. In many countries, the concept has been fused with data protection, which interprets privacy in terms of management of personal information involved.

In strict context, privacy protection is frequently seen as a way of drawing the line at how far society can intrude into a person's affairs. The lack of a single definition should not imply that the issue lacks importance. As one writer observed, "in one sense, all human rights are aspects of the right to privacy.

Privacy is a fundamental human right. It underpins human dignity and other values such as freedom of association and freedom of speech. It has become one of the most important human rights of the modern age.

What I have learned:

I learned that the basic idea of the restricted access in its most suggestive sense, privacy is a limitation of other's access to individual this is all about the data in a internet where there are so many problems had encountered by the user and owner.

Any processing is justified for other reasons. However it is unclear whether it is necessary in this case for the controller to obtain the data subject's consent to the further processing.

Integrative Question:

1. **What are the three aspects of privacy?**

2. **What are the three types of channels?**

3. **What is the concern of European standard in the aspect of privacy?**

4. **What article stated that personal data maybe processed for purposes of various legitimate interest**

5. **Enumerate   the two very different ideals in the directive pertaining to the protection of individual rights?**

Book Review Chapter 25

Book: Computer Technology: Privacy Protection, Control of Information, and Privacy-Enhancing Technologies by Herman Tavani and James H. Moor

Library References:
Moor, J.H. [1990] "Ethics of Privacy Protection." Library Trends, 39 (1& 2): 69-72.
Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"Once these data have been collected, information technologies make it very easy and cheap to process the data in any number of ways (for example, to make profiles of particular users' interests" Information privacy is a scarce commodity in cyberspace. The technical infrastructure of cyberspace makes it remarkably easy and cheap to collect substantial amounts of information identifiable to particular individuals.
Learning Expectation:

To learn what is privacy protection, the role of it in the internet, web site, to users and to the owners. And to know the philosophical distinctions that have practical import and having control, but no privacy, and privacy but no control.

Review:

The increased use of the Internet for everyday activities is bringing new threats to personal privacy. This paper gives an overview of existing and potential privacy-enhancing technologies for the Internet, as well as motivation and challenges for future work in this field.

While innovative information and communication services are constantly improving people's lives and generating growth throughout Europe's economy, they can also bring about new risks. Privacy Enhancing Technologies (PETs) can minimise them by helping people better protect their privacy and personal data online. PETs can help to design e European Commission points out in its Communication on Promoting Data Protection by Privacy Enhancing Technologies , that risks such as identity theft, discriminatory profiling, continuous surveillance and fraud are increasingly undermining the consumer's privacy online because people cannot yet fully control

Information and communication systems and services [to] minimise the collection and use of personal data.

The privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs) are being developed and deployed, these technologies have thus far done little to make cyberspace more privacy friendly. The market incentives for firms to collect and process personal data are very high. Data about users is not only useful in assessing how a firm might improve its service for its customers, but it also has become a key commercial asset which firms use both for internal marketing purposes and for licensing to third parties.

What I have learned:

Privacy refers to the ability of the individual to protect information about himself. Anonymity is privacy of identity. We can divide anonymity into two cases: persistent anonymity where the user maintains a persistent online persona which is not connected with the user's physical identity and one-time anonymity.

Be able to learned that privacy is not simply an absence of information about us in the minds of others. This chapter was all about protecting one's privacy in the field of web site and internet. It also deals with the privacy enhancing technologies

Integrative Question:

1. **What are the Who said that PETs can be understood as technical and organizational concepts?**
2. **What is the function of PET in the privacy rules**
3. **What is the use of control in justification of privacy ?**
4. **Enumerate the complementary notions that reinforce each other**
5. **Give the concepts aim to protect personal identity**

Book Review Chapter 26

Book: Computer Technology: Toward an Approach to Privacy in Public Challenges of Information Tevhnology by Helen Nissenbaum

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"This paper will explore how the introduction of VSC technologies might disrupt the "contextual integrity" of personal information flows in the context of highway travel and threaten one's "privacy in public. As the technical standards and communication protocols for VSC technologies are still being developed, certain ethical implications of these new information technologies emerge: Coupled with the predicted safety benefits of VSC applications is a potential rise in the ability to survey a driver engaging in her everyday activities on the public roads."

Learning Expectation:

I expected learned the problems involved in privacy and knowing its importance in the field of technology, and to know the privacy and the personal realm, violating privacy in public, and the two misleading assumptions in privacy.

Review:

The heart of the concern to protect "privacy" lies a conception of the individual and his or her relationship with society. The idea of private and public spheres or activity assumes a community in which not only does such a division make sense, but the institutional and structural arrangements that facilitate with an organic representation of this kind are present.

It would be able to argue, account of privacy is not complete that stops with the intimate and recent advances in wireless technologies have led to the development of intelligent, in-vehicle safety applications designed to share information about the actions of nearby vehicles, potential road hazards, and ultimately predict dangerous scenarios or imminent collisions. These vehicle safety communication (VSC) technologies rely on the

creation of autonomous, self-organizing, wireless communication networks connecting vehicles with roadside infrastructure and with each other.

The importance of securing intimate and personal realms. Nor does it challenge the compelling connection between privacy norms and the ability to protect these realms against unwarranted intrusion.

VSC technologies and their related protocols and standards are still in the developmental stage, the paper will conclude by revealing how close attention to the ethical implications of the remaining design decisions can inform and guide designers of VSC technologies to create innovate safety applications that increase public safety, but without compromising the value of one's privacy in public.

What I have learned:

I learned that privacy functions to protect the integrity of a private or intimate realm spans scholarly work in many discipline, including legal, political, and philosophical aspects. And knowing the use of technology such as in personal profiling, to assemble and transmit vast stores of information is called public information regarding the privacy in World Wide Web.

Integrative Question:

1. **What are the two misleading assumption of privacy?**
2. **Who characterized privacy as a legal island of privacy**
3. **Who is 19th century British legal theorist of privacy?**
4. **Who is James Fitzjames Stephen?**
5. **Who is Charles Fried?**

Book Review Chapter 27

Book: Computer Technology : KDD, Privacy, Individuality, and Fairness

Library References:
Vedder, A.H. The values of freedom, Utrecht: Thesis Utrecht Universtiy, 1995.

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

" All deserve some quality time with ourselves and it is for a fact that that quality time with ourselves is not something that should be taken away from us by others nor other parties.

What I expect to learn:

I expected learned the information about KDD, Privacy, Individuality, and Fairness, and to know the reality that was for the KNOWELDGE DISCOVERY IN DATABASES.

Review:

Problems with KDD because for one thing, it uses personal data in terms of categorical privacy, and I have indicated the shortcomings of traditional privacy conceptions. But the primary concern would be the problems being faced by using KDD. I know privacy is something we all should attain and something the Information technology industry should think of ways to protect us but one thing or another personal information gathering problem. In the case of non distributive profiles, however, the information remains attached to an information subject constituted by a group. It cannot be tracked back to individual persons in any straightforward sense.

We can work together through the task of getting those techniques work for everyone. As a matter of fact, we should consider cooperating with people that can truly help us with our individual privacy problems such as those geek and loner people wearing unbelievably large eyeglasses in universities, no, just kidding because we should consult those who may know the problem we are facing and can actually help us out.

From the perspective of others than the producers and certain users of the profiles, the definition of the information subject will remain hidden because they do not know the specific purpose of the definition.

Observed that group profiles may occasionally be incompatible with respect to individuals privacy and rules and regulations regarding the protection of personal data, as it is commonly conceived of. For instance, distributive profiles may sometimes be rightfully thought of as infringement of individual privacy when the individuals involved can easily be identified through a combination with other information available to the recipient or through spontaneous recognition.

What I learned:

I have the learned the following:

> Definition of KDD
> Social consequences
> Categorial privacy
> Solutions
> Closing remarks
> - Law
> - Ethics
> - Personal Data

Integrative Questions:

1. **What is meaning of KDD?**

2. **How can be improved to grow unfairness in social interaction of KDD?**

3. **Define the meaning of personal data.**

4. **What is the importance of KDD?**

5. **Where dos categorial privacy strongly connected?**

Book Review Chapter 28

Book: Computer Technology: Data Mining and Privacy by Joseph S. Fulda

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

" Data mining is the process of extracting hidden patterns from large amounts of data. As more data is gathered, with the amount of data doubling every three years, data mining is becoming an increasingly important tool to transform this data into information. It is commonly used in a wide range of <u>profiling practices</u>, such as <u>marketing</u>, <u>surveillance</u>, <u>fraud</u> detection and scientific discovery."

Learning expectation:

What I expected to learn the meaning of data mining and privacy.

Review:

Technology cannot make right what is otherwise wrong, so such data mining, is indeed a violation of privacy

Only functions in conjunction with the appropriate raw material: in this case, indicative and representative data that the user must first collect. Further, the discovery of a particular pattern in a particular set of data does not necessarily mean that pattern is representative of the whole population from which that data was drawn. Hence, an important part of the process is the <u>verification and validation</u> of patterns on other samples of data.

Privacy. It's a loaded issue. In recent years privacy concerns have taken on a more significant role in American society as merchants, insurance companies, and government agencies amass warehouses containing personal data. The concerns that people have over the collection of this data will naturally extend to any analytic capabilities applied to the data. Users of data mining should start thinking about how their use of this technology will be impacted by legal issues related to privacy.

While data mining can be used to uncover hidden patterns in data samples that have been "mined", it is important to be aware that the use of a sample of the data may produce results that are not indicative of the domain.

Data mining will not uncover patterns that are present in the domain, but not in the sample. There is a tendency for insufficiently knowledgeable "consumers"

What I have learned:

I have learned the process of identifying valid, novel, potentially useful, and ultimately understandable structure in that some of them arehighly structured and available in many different forms at many different levels in what are known as data warehouses in our modern technology.

Integrative Question:

1. **Providing the context of the data mining intend to pattern in our modern technology. Justify the statement.**
2. **What is meaning of data mining?**
3. **What does data warehouse contains**
4. **What do we call if the data are highly structured and available ?**
5. **How can data be allowed and to be compared and contrasted in different form of our Computer Ethics?**

Book Review Chapter 29

Book: ComputerTechnology: Workplace, Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice by Lucas Introna

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"*Legal developments, especially in the USA, seem to favour such an interpretation. The individual's call for workplace privacy seems illegitimate in a context where the 'personal' is almost excluded by default. In this paper I want to argue that the private/public distinction is not useful in the context of workplace surveillance since it always seems possible to argue that the workplace is always and only 'public'---thereby leaving the employee without resources to defend their claim*"

Learning Expectation:

I expected learned the Workplace, Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice in Computer Ethics.

Review:

The Modern technologies are providing unprecedented opportunities for surveillance. In the workplace surveillance technology is being built into the very infrastructure of work. Can the employee legitimately resist this increasingly pervasive net of surveillance? The employers argue that workplace surveillance is essential for security, safety, and productivity in increasingly competitive markets. They argue that they have a right to ensure that they 'get what they pay for', furthermore, that the workplace is a place of 'work' which by its very definition excludes the 'personal' dimension at the core of all privacy claims.

It seems that one needs to develop another approach to think through the issues at stake. I will argue that the distribution of privacy rights and transparency (surveillance) rights is rather a matter of organizational justice. I will suggest that we may use theories of justice---in particular the work of Rawls---to develop a framework of distributive justice for distributing privacy and transparency between the collective and the individual.

Employers have generally been considered merely extensions of traditional management prerogatives.

The position belies the fact that the fundamental claim of workplace privacy is not a claim for some personal space as such but rather a claim for the protection against the inherently political interests in the 'gaze' of the employer. Furthermore, that it is probably impossible, in practice, to separate the public from the private in the flow of everyday work.

What I have learned:

I learned that Privacy is by no means an uncontroversial issue. For Posner privacy creates opportunities for hiding information that could render many social interactions.

The surveillance has become a central issue in our late modern society. The workplace surveillance. With the new technology, surveillance become less overt and more diffused in our modern technology.

Integrative Question:

1. **What is the central issue in late modern society of Workplace, Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice**

2. **Enumerate the exceptions that allows monitoring communications.**

3. **What does IPC stands for ?**

4. **How does monitoring those cases where prior consent has been obtained in the Workplace, Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice**

5. **What is the purpose of ECPA?**

Book Review Chapter 30

Book: Computer Technology: Privacy and the Varieties of Informational Wrongdoing by Jeroen van den Hoven

Library References

Amazon.com References

Quote:

"Formal legislation, traditionally applicable within physically defined national boundaries, can of course work internationally, but the controls and constraints of physical borders applicable to our geographical environment do not transfer easily to "cyberspace". Using the metaphor of "cyberspace" encourages a spatial and somewhat abstract concept leading to an impression of a "virtual world". This abstract entity compounds the perceived difficulties of enforcing legislation. Within this environment, which is controlled and constrained by users and technical development (respectively), the emphasis is on self-regulation and a response to perceived ethical concerns in the form of trust-building initiatives."

Learning Expectation:

I am expecting to learn the things about privacy and varieties of information wrongdoings. I intend to know the wrongdoings that the title stating.

Review:

It is non-exclusion that makes retaliation impossible, but anonymity of the free-rider. Clearly in a small group it is easier to spot the free rider and sanction him I one of many possible ways once he is identified than in a large group, where he can hide in the crowd"

A good classification of the various activities that could harm the privacy of users in the information age. His classification is broader than the privacy torts identified in American law. He distinguishes between Information Collection, Information Processing, Information Dissemination and Invasions in the Modern Technology

Examines the concept of privacy from a different perspective. I find his work very fundamental. He deals with the specific reasons why we want to restrain access to the information that we disseminate to others. Van den Hoven identifies four reasons to

restrain access to this information: information-based harm, informational inequality, informational injustice and moral autonomy and moral identification stand for.

Surrounding the issue of regulation of the Internet, and the way the discussions are managed, are similar in many ways to the discursive atmosphere of the 18C coffee houses that Habermas refers to. Modern society is also in the process of bringing a regulatory framework to an anarchic situation, at the same time seeking a framework that will maximize the possibilities of innovation and creativity. It is impossible at this stage to derive any clear practices from this, but we hope that future studies will draw out how Habermas's theoretical scheme can help to illuminate practices in this fundamental area of social activity.

What I have learned:

I have learned that protecting privacy here is proposed as way of acknowledging our systematic inability to identify the data subject as being the same as the moral self with which the data subject identifies itself.

And therefore many public administration problems can be characterized as free-rider problems, law enforcement, tax collection, implementation of environmental policies. And for the fact that personal information is used to inflict harm or cause serious disadvantages to individuals does not necessarily make such uses violations of Privacy and the Varieties of Informational Wrongdoing.

Integrative Question:

1. **What is the meaning of IVHS**

2. **What is the purpose of CCTV**

3. **Who pioneer of liberalism in Computerized Databases?**

4. **Who observes that liberalism is plagued by free-riders problem?**

5. **How can anyone be intend to take the full knowledge of life of knowing the Privacy and the Varieties of Informational Wrongdoing?**

Book Review Chapter 31

Book: Computer Technology : Defining the Boundaries of Computer Crime: Piracy, Breaks-Ins, and Sabotage in Cyberspace by Hermani T. Tavani

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

" Computer crime is a growing problem all over the globe now that personal computers have become the norm. In fact there are over 800 million people are using the internet all over the globe at this moment. This international nature of modern computer society creates many complications when it comes to criminal activities".

Learning expectation:

I am expecting to learned the different kinds of computer crimes is, and how it would be able to eliminate.

Review:

Computer crime is a territory that is not so well defined, a number of ethical questions both precede and follow from There is one major roadblock to this task. What exactly is computer crime? Does any crime involving a computer constitute a computer crime or should its definition be more stric. Does cyber-stalking count as a computer crime or is that merely an extension of a pre-existing type of crime.

Indeed, it's all too often that we hear of the latest virus to hit the major networks to be the work of a hacker living on the opposite side of the globe or of a large scale attack being made on an internet backbone.

With the number of internet users all around the world growing at an ever increasing pace, it has now become critical for all users to be familiar with the inherited risks that the internet brings forth and also some of the legal responsibilities that a user has in an open environment that is the internet. This means that knowing what a computer crime is will help not only a user avoid legal troubles down the road, but also

make the user aware of the ways that computers can be exploited and how to protect oneself against such attacks.

What I have learned:

I have learned that in this chapter the computer crime they called was the piracy, break-ins and sabotage in a cyberspace. It was really a problem in so many cyberspace. And does further allowed that it would be able to eliminate in deeper sense.

Integrative question:

1. **Justify the following statement: It is the way of using computer technology to produced one or more unauthorized copies of proprietary.**
2. **When does the "ILOVEYOU" computer virus infected computers in US?**
3. **How does gain unauthorized access either to individual's or organization's computer system?**
4. **Enumerate the three different perspectives of computer crime**
5. **Is technology be able to unleash one or more programs that disrupt the flow of electronic information?**

Book Review Chapter 32

Book: Computer Technology: Terrorism or Civil Disobedience: Toward a Hacktivist Ethic by Mark Manjon and Abby Goodrum

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"Hactivism is impermissible insofar as such acts result in significant harms to innocent third-parties or insofar the persons responsible for such acts conceal their identities to avoid the potential legal consequences.

Hackers believe that non-malicious intrusions are morally permissible and have offered a number of arguments purporting to justify such intrusions. Some hackers believe, for example, these intrusions are justified because they result in an increase in humanity's stock of knowledge about the relevant technologies and thereby promote the development.

Learning expectation:

My learning expectation were for having the knowledge o entitling Terrorism or Civil Disobedience: Toward a Hactivist Ethic, – including barriers that separate the information on one person's computer from another person's compute, as well as for the hacker.

Review:

The legitimate state, civil disobedience is morally justified or excusable only in narrowly defined circumstances. Second, I attempt to identify a reliable framework for evaluating civil disobedience that weighs the social and moral values against the social and moral disvalues. Third, I apply this framework to acts of hacktivism. Intellectual property is not tangible, material entity. It is nothing more than a volatile pattern arrayed in patterns and closed gates to form intelligible numerical or textual information, documents, and data reside inside computers in a form that can be stolen without ever being removed, indeed without being ever touched by a would-be-thief, or depriving from still using proofing off the property.

Since civil disobedience is morally justifiable as a protest against injustice, it is sometimes justifiable to commit digital intrusions as a means of protesting injustice. Insofar as it is permissible to stage a sit-in in a commercial or governmental building to protest, say, laws that violate human rights, it is permissible to intrude upon commercial or government networks to protest such laws.

Digital attacks that might otherwise be morally objectionable are morally permissible if they are politically-motivated acts of digital civil disobedience or hacktivism in our modern technology. They do believe that any barriers to information are morally illegitimate and hence deserve no respect Recently, , have begun to argue that attacks on government and corporate sites can be justified as a form of political activism – that is, as a form of "hacktivism."

What I have learned:

I have learned that there are so many reason why a person hacking in a cyberspace. Hacktivist here was defined as an act of electronic civil disobedience, then the punitive outcomes must be brought into alignment with other forms of civil disobedience, and there must be actually think of holdups, but that was true but did you know that there are many kinds of hacking, and be able to eliminate it.

Integrative question:

1. **When does hacker attacked yahoo, amazon,**
2. **When does hacker attacked eBay,**
3. **When does hacker CNN and buy.com?**
4. **What is the meaning of hacktivism?**
5. **Name of some of hactivist group that hacked India's Bhabba Atomic Research Center**

Book Review Chapter 33

Book: Computer Technology: Web Security and Privacy: An American Perspective by Jean Camp

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"*A system that maintains availability while under attack exhibits survivability. System with survivability exhibit degradation in the face of attacks. An example of an incident that that illustrates survivability is the Morris worm incident, where the internet slowly lost the ability to provide service.*".

Learning expectation:

The learning expectations would involved the the methods of securing information in the Web, and the Privacy in the Web.

Review:

User's home page using a timeline which lists all the updates received in chronological order, and delivered to other users who have signed up to receive them. Users can respond to other users' updates from their timeline through the Plurk.com website, by instant messaging, or by text messaging.

Plurk is a free social networking and micro-blogging service that allows users to send updates (otherwise known as plurks) through short messages or links, which can be up to 140 text characters in length.

It is like, the more you inform people of your current physical ,emotional, and even spiritual status, the more they get attached to you and the larger your network gets. The more informed people gets, the more interested and curious they are of you as a person. I am not saying that this allows me to become exposed but it just helps people understand me more as a person, a student and a friend because of my status.

What I learned:

I have learned in the last information on this chapter as for:

Access Control List
Availability
Browser client connects
Private key encryption
A replay attack
Simple replay attacks fall with public key cryptography
Browsing information
Definition of security
Definition of integrity
provided technical services

Integrative Questions:

1. **What does ISP stands for?**
2. **How does private key encryption be done?**
3. **What does IP mean?**
4. **What is meant by Access Control List?**
5. **What does NAACP means?**

Book Review Chapter 34

Book: Computer Technology: The Meaning of Anonymity in an Information Age

Library References:

Amzon.com References:

Quote:

"I *have been known in my class to be the very mysterious one. I do talk a lot and loudly at times but no one really do know me. People and some of my friends already told me that I should let loose and just, you know, let myself be open to the world, but that is not me. This is me. I am person who is anonymous. I have to admit, I am mysterious even to myself because I tend to not talk about things about me that much considering my interest with other people's lives. I find my life boring even though people kept on pushing that I am doing the coolest things because for me, the hype is not there anymore; it is nonexistent".*

Learning expectation:
To know the meaning of anonymity in an information age

Review:

The natural meaning of anonymity, as may be reflected in ordinary usage or dictionary definition, is of remaining nameless, that is to say, conducting oneself without revealing one's name. A poem or a pamphlet is anonymous when attributable to a named person; a donation is anonymous when the name of the donor is withheld; people strolling through a foreign city are anonymous because no one knows who why are. Extending this understanding into electronic sphere, one might suppose the conducting one's affairs, communicating; engaging in transactions anonymously in the electronic sphere is to do so without one's name being known. Specific cases that are regularly discussed include

The unknown because we have a feeling that being mysterious is cool and I've proven that it truly is cooler than cool.

The application that does such a thing or aids us for becoming more informed in other person's every movement is plurk. I recently created an account just to see what the

hype all about is. To know why my classmates are creating accounts and having too much fun and you know

What I have learned:

I have learned that for the Anonymity in an Information Ag

Brief definition of anonymity
Methods
Anonymity of sender
First encryption with a public and secure key
Double encryption twice applied
Encryption procedure with an anonymity sender
Information registration
Gatekeepers
Analysis after admission

Integrative Questions:

1. **What is meant by Anonymity?**
2. **Justify the following statements. It also provide respite to adults from commercial and other solicitations**
3. **How does double encryption be applied?**
4. Explain the encryption procedure with an anonymity sender
5. **Who are the gatekeepers?**

Book Review Chapter 35

Book: Computer Technology: Double Encryption of Anonymized Electronic Data Incharge by Albert Vlug and Johan van der Lei

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"We cut this electronic head by creating a virtual postbox, that forwards all the incoming electronic data thereby replacing the doctors address by its own address. All the data we receive in the central database have one sender: the virtual postbox. Once this problem was solved a large complication occur".

Learning expectation:

I expected to learn how this encryption being use in the modern technology of computer age.

Review:

Even the number of the patient in the doctors database will be replaced, because once the doctor may be a researcher using the central database who recognizes one of the patients based on the number. Anonymization of he patient means that only a randomized number, sex, insurance, month and year of birth are transmitted"

Data are collected for sending all patients are randomly numbered the patient identification in the data and the doctor identification in the data must be anonymized We skip the name and address; only the sex and the month-year of birth will be sent from the doctor to the central database. The list of these numbers are stored in the database of the doctor, because each time a follow-up of a CPR is sent, the random number of the same patient must be the same in order to reconstruct the whole CPR in the central database. Not only the patient and the doctor identification in the data, but also the doctor as the sender of data must be anonymized. An empty envelope around a floppy disk is sufficient for the anonymization of the doctor as sender, but electronic envelopes receives automatically a sender identification in the header of the electronic message.

What I have learned:

From this chapter I have learned kind of device can cause some distraction, especially to those people that are busy with their lives, as it involved in double encryption.

That this double encryption was really amazing technique if someone don't want to know his/ her identification. I have learned also that double encryption is the doings where you can send a massage.

Integrative question:

1. **What is gatekeeper postbox stands for?**
2. **What does Integrated Primary Care Information evaluated use in double encryption technique in computer ethics?**
3. **Where does national drug safety system developed in the field of double encryption?**
4. **When does database collection started?**
5. **5. What does Postmarketing Surveillance stands for?**

Book Review Chapter 36

Book: Computer Technology: Written on the Body: Biometrics and Identity by Irma van der Ploeg

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

*"*Biometrics is often described as `the next big thing in information technology'. Rather than IT rendering the body irrelevant to identity – a mistaken idea to begin with – the coupling of biometrics with IT unequivocally puts the body center stage. **Learning expectation**

I intend to learn the meaning of biometrics and identity.

Review:

The questions to be raised about biometrics is how bodies will become related to identity, and what the normative and political ramifications of this coupling will be. Unlike the body rendered knowable in the biomedical sciences, biometrics generates a readable body: it transforms the body's surfaces and characteristics into digital codes and ciphers to be `read' by a machine.

The metaphors open up ways to investigate the different meanings that will become attached to the biometric body and the ways in which it will be tied to identity. This paper reports on an analysis of plans and practices surrounding the Eurodac' project, a European Union initiative to use biometrics (specif. fingerprinting) in controlling illegal immigration and border crossings by asylum seekers.

Biometrics is often described as `the next big thing in information technology'. Rather than IT rendering the body irrelevant to identity – a mistaken idea to begin with – the coupling of biometrics with IT unequivocally puts the body center stage. The questions to be raised about biometrics is how bodies will become related to identity, and what the normative and political ramifications of this coupling will be. Unlike the body rendered knowable in the biomedical sciences, biometrics generates a readable body: it

transforms the body's surfaces and characteristics into digital codes and ciphers to be read by a machine.

This metaphor says: the iris is read, in the same way that your voice can be printed, and your fingerprint can be read", by computers that, in turn, have become touch-sensitive and endowed with seeing and hearing capacities. Thus transformed into readable text, the meaning and significance of the biometric body will be contingent upon context, and the relations established with other texts.

What I have learned:

I have learned the task of Gatekeeper was also a hi-tech thing that they invented, it only removes the envelope with the sender's address and delivers the bare floppy disk with anonymized data to central data bases.

The knowledge of anonymizing in sending mail,, and having the knowledge of double encryption was really amazing technique to send any email or documents to someone without revealing the identity of the sender.

Integrative Questions

1. **What is the description for biometrics?**
2. **What is Gatekeeper?**
3. **Enumerate the advantage and disadvantages of gatekeeper?**
4. **What is ATM machine?**
5. **Give the function of ATM machine. Enumerate each briefly.**

Book Review Chapter 37

Book: Computer Technology : Ethical Considerations for the Information Professions by Elizabeth A. Buchanan

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

The range from offering only selected accounting services, to providing a complete line of the firm's services to clients online. Alternatively, a firm may simply want clients to be able to receive information from the firm's website. In between these extremes fall such activities as marketing, instruction, referral, and chat rooms or bulletin boards, were further involved with the ethical considerations for the information professions."

Learning expectation:

I expect to learn the different ethical considerations for the information professions.

Review:

Ethical concerns of information science professionals from two viewpoints: concerns of practitioners and the information industry, including a prototype for ethical contexts and principles for ethical actions; and concerns of theoreticians and researchers, including system principles and ideological, political, and social frameworks. Codes of ethics are also discussed.

"Ethics is the study of morality; the study of what we do. Morality could exist without ethics but there cannot be ethics without morality. Morality is like eating; it is an crucial to living a good life but it is not an inevitable part of living or an activity engaged in by all. The following sections identify differences occurring in an online service environment, discuss ethical issues raised, and propose guidelines for an online code of ethics for business and financial professionals.

As a result, CPAs are left with little ethical guidance when problems unique to the Internet arise. Professionals may not be fully aware of the ethical issues that could arise or how their codes apply on the Internet.

One place to start is with the guidelines adopted by the medical and counseling professions that specifically address Internet practice. Providing services online enables practitioners to serve customers remotely; however, it also creates the potential for both intentional and inadvertent abuse. Only limited regulatory or professional standards specifically address online service providers. In addition, most professional codes of conduct fail to address Internet delivery of services. Code of Ethics is discussed.

What I have learned:

I learned that the growth of new opportunities is accompanied by equal, if not greater, growth in ethical issues for businesses seeking to expand their offerings via the Internet. These issues include the quality of services and information, privacy and security, nature of relationship, forms of delivery, contractual considerations, and regulation and enforcement that painstaking with it.

The Internet's rapid expansion has enabled an equally rapid expansion of web based professional services, it has not been matched by the consideration and understanding of the related ethical implications involved.

Integrative question:

1. **What is Information Profession had a great importance in our society.**
2. **How does philosophical study of moral behavior in the field of Information profession?**
3. **Identified the growth of ethical issues in Information Profession**
4. **What is the function of National Telecommunications and Information Administration**
5. **Who are the pioneers of American Library Association?**

Book Review Chapter 38

Book: Computer Technology : Software Engineering Code of Ethics: Approved! By Don Gottenbarn, Keith Miller and Simon Rogerson

Library References:

Amazon.com references:

Quote:

"To ensure, as much as possible, that their efforts will be used for good, software engineers must commit themselves to making software engineering a beneficial and respected profession. In accordance with that commitment, software engineers shall adhere to the following Code of Ethics and Professional Practice."

Learning expectation:

In this chapter I expect to learn software engineering code of ethics.

Review:

Computers have a central and growing role in commerce, industry, government, medicine, education, entertainment and society at large. Software engineers are those who contribute by direct participation or by teaching, to the analysis, specification, design, development, certification, maintenance and testing of software systems. Because of their roles in developing software systems, software engineers have significant opportunities to do good or cause harm, to enable others to do good or cause harm, or to influence others to do good or cause harm.

Ethical tensions can be best addressed by thoughtful consideration of fundamental principles, rather than blind reliance on detailed regulations. These principles should influence software engineers to consider broadly who is affected by their work; to examine if they and their colleagues are treating other human beings with due respect; to consider how the least empowered will be affected by their decisions.

The Clauses of each Principle are illustrations of some of the obligations included in these relationships. These obligations are founded in the software engineer's humanity, in special care owed to people affected by the work of software engineers, and in the

unique elements of the practice of software engineering. The Code prescribes these as obligations of anyone claiming to be or aspiring to be a software engineer.

The Code contains eight Principles related to the behavior of and decisions made by professional software engineers, including practitioners, educators, managers, supervisors and policy makers, as well as trainees and students of the profession. The Principles identify the ethically responsible relationships in which individuals, groups, and organizations participate and the primary obligations within these relationships.

What I have learned:

I have learned the ethical tensions can best be addressed by thoughtful consideration of fundamental principles, rather than blind reliance on detailed regulations. The dynamic and demanding context of software engineering requires a code that is adaptable and relevant to new situations as the Code provides support for software engineers and managers of software engineers who need to take positive action.

Integrative question:

1. **Enumerate the eight principles that software engineer shall adhere.**
2. **What is a software engineer?**
3. **Who are the person who contributed by direct participation or by teaching. fundamental principles?**
4. **What is the relation of client and employer in software engineer?**
5. **Does it have a great importance of the Code in the eight principles of a software engineer?**

Book Review Chapter 39

Book: Computer Technology: No, PAPA: Why Incomplete Codes of Ethics Are Worse Than None at All by Ben Fairwether

Library references:

Amazon.com references:

Quote:

"It has been argued that it is in the best interests of IT professionals, to adopt and enforce professional codes in the work place. But there is no code for usability engineers, unless one accepts that it is a branch of software engineering. The new joint ACM/IEEE-CS Software Engineering Code of Ethics is applied to actual usability cases. This enables usability engineers to interpret this code in their profession. This is achieved by utilizing four case studies both directly in terms of the ethical issues involved and in the light of the code."

Learning expectation:

I expect to learn why this chapter entitling No, PAPA: Why Incomplete Codes of Ethics Are Worse Than None at All, and what are the issues.

Review:

The problem is, that by focusing on these four areas of concern, attention may be taken away from other, potentially more important, moral issues. Not all important moral issues in information technology can be put under those headings. Related, broader, questions are considered, and it is advocated that there should always be acknowledgment of the existence of 'external', potentially more important, moral issues.

Yet focusing on four areas gives the erroneous impression that adherence to the moral requirements in those areas alone could ensure moral rectitude.

Attempting to derive a code o0f ethics or any similar kind of any practical ethical guidance from fundamental ethical principles is of little practical help, because there is often more dispute about fundamental ethical principles .The same considerations are highly likely to apply to any moral code that is developed. Authors of incomplete moral codes risk encouraging others to act in immoral ways with the author's apparent sanction.

The ethical issues involved are many and varied", before claiming that "it is helpful to focus on just four. There are good reasons for moral consideration of the 'PAPA' issues. Immorality in those areas can destroy some lives.

What I have learned:

I learned that the "information revolution" has altered many aspects of life significantly: commerce, employment, medicine, security, transportation, entertainment, and so on. Consequently, information and communication technology (ICT) has its effect in both good ways and bad ways community life, family life, human relationships, education, careers, freedom, and democracy in the field of PAPA.

Integrative question:

1. **What does Privacy, Accuracy, Property and Accessibility related in the field of ICT?**
2. **Give the ethical issues in PAPA?**
3. **What is Richard Mason's article title stands for?**
4. **What is the important telework issue?**
5. **Enumerate the Four Ethical Issues of the Information Age.**

Book Review Chapter 40

Book: Computer Technology: Subsumption Ethics by David H. Gleason

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote:

"Subsumed objects have a high "invisibility factor;" and D. Subsumptive complexity increases over time. These axioms can be applied to practical problems in IT by using them in conjunction with established ethical frameworks."

Learning expectation:

I expected to learned to know the meaning of subsumption ethics.

Review:

Subsumption ethics is the process by which decisions become incorporated into the operation of information technology (IT) systems, and subsequently forgotten. There are four axioms of subsumption ethics: T Information systems subsume design, policy and implementation decisions in programming code.
he different between computers and simple machines is the extent to which computer systems subsume design and development decisions over which users have little or no control"

Information systems subsume design, policy and implementation decisions in programming code and content; B. Subsumed objects have determinate moral value; C. The difference between computers and simple machines is the extent to which computer systems subsume design and development decision, having a little or not control. Normally, such decisions are all but forgotten after implementation. Subsumption ethics describes this process.

Which is the process by which decisions become incorporated into the operation of Information Technology systems and subsequently done, and for the IT systems, by nature, repeat operations over and over.

What I have learned:

I have learned that for the subsumption ethics and describes the four axioms of subsumption ethics, four ethical frameworks with roots of philosophical traditions are introduced, including the golden rule: the golden mean, nishaka karma and complexity"/

Integrative question:

1. **What is the process by which decisions become incorporated into the operation of Information Technology?**

2. **What is Information Technology?**

3. **Explain the are the four ethical principles that have roots in antiquity**
    - **Golden rule**
    - **Golden mean**
    - **Action without desire aversion**
    - **Ethical complexity**
4. **It is a part of an ancient Hindu Text called Mahabharata. Explain it briefly.**

5. **What do we call the third ethical principle?**

Book Review Chapter 41

Book: Computer Technology: Ethical Issues in Business Computing by Duncan Langford

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote: *"Business, Legal and Ethical Issues is the first of the core subjects undertaken by Computer Professional Education Program (CPeP) students in their ongoing professional development. Professionalism is a risk management strategy and in this subject the emphasis is on applying professionalism in the business context.*

"

Learning expectation:

I expect to learn how computer become useful in a business, as for the computing process.

Review:

Essentially, computers are used in business to solve problems. An individual manager, focused on use of a computer for the task in hand, may understandably lack specialist awareness of wider ethical issues Because of our new hi-tech technology, computer nowadays was very useful in may ways. It can also used in business. That is why there are so many businessman that has the newest model of computer to use for their businesses.

Nevertheless the overwhelming commercial advantages carried by use of modern computer systems, their power and distance from common human experience potentially carry considerable associated disadvantages, and for the relevant one does developed and maintained in appropriate business behavior.

The business computing is by no means straightforward, one complication is that there is no one type of computer or computer system that must be used by business people, because the nature of properly designed computer systems is to change and adapt to specific needs.

The PC's must allow for some generalization, and for the business computing even physically identical computers become quite different in appearance and use when dissimilar applications are employed.

What I have learned:

I learned that all companies of whatever size, should consider their use of computer systems. If a policy on computer use has not already developed, it is not just sensible but essential that urgent consideration is given to the ways in which systems are currently being used, and for there are different levels that are involved with.

Integrative question:

1. **What is the smallest scale of business computing?**
2. **At this level a business is large enough to employ a designated computer specialist**
3. **What is meant by level two in business computing?**
4. **Enumerate the tasks of business computing.**
5. **A level there will be at least one team of computer specialist ?**

Book Review Chapter 42

Book: Computer Technology: The Practitioner from Within: Revisiting the Virtues by Frances S. Grodzinsky

Library References:

Amazon.com References:

Quote: *"It is grounded in practical wisdom. It is experiential, learning to care about the self, others, the community, living the good life, flourishing and striving for moral excellence. It offers a model for the development of character and personal ethics which will lead to professional ethics. Yet, the strict Virtue Ethics espoused by Aristotle has its limitations. This paper will explore the need for a more integrative approach to contemporary moral theory, one that may be found by revisiting the virtues through the works of Aristotle and Kant. It will offer insight into translating theory into practice for students of computer science and information technology."*

Learning expectation:

I intend to learn in this chapter all the information where is its title is all about.

Review:

Traditionally the study of computer ethics involves taking students who are not philosophically trained, exposing them to action-guiding theories, presenting them with the codes of ethics of several companies and professional organizations and asking them to make ethical decisions in scenario-based cases. It is difficult to get from youth up a right training for virtue if one has not been brought up under right laws; for to live temperately and hardily is not pleasant to most people especially when they are young. For this reason their nurture and occupation should be fix by law. This approach is deliberately action-based and focuses on doing. "

The traditional question we ask our students. While this pedagogical methodology forces them to examine situations and argue from a particular point of view, it does little to influence their character. They see the utilitarian or deontologist as someone other than themselves.

Here seems to be very little internalization of these action-based theories. Virtue Ethics offers character-forming theory that has been more successful with my students

than the action-based theories of computer ethics texts. Why? Virtue Ethics is directed toward character development.

Virtue ethics offers character-forming theory that has been more successful with the students than the action guiding theories of computer ethics. One problem of novices in the field of ethics are for the reductionist in the moral theory underlying the compute ethics, and for the one whose vision of who are is too important to jettison. Personal intentions and dispositions guide actins, and people over it.

What I have learned:

I have learned that in order to encompass with the reality that would deal with the examining the complex and novel one, and for the issues of computer technology, and for the one that for life and happiness for humans and includes other core . The different cultures took place with the ability, freedom, knowledge and resources and security. They give us reasons to favor some courses of action over others.

Integrative question:

1. What is meant by core values?
2. **How does the practitioner from within, does revisited the virtues from within?**
3. **How does the Imagination and Narrative Genre takes place?**
4. **What does Ethics mean?**
5. **Does Ethics and Morality took hand-in-hand in the field of the computer-mediated action?**

Book Review CHAPTER 43
Book: CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
Library References: None
Amazona.comReferences; N/A
Quote:

The Code shall be supplemented by a set of Guidelines, which provide explanation to assist members in dealing with the various issues contained in the Code. It is expected that the Guidelines will be changed more frequently than the Code.

The Code and its supplemented Guidelines are intended to serve as a basis for ethical decision making in the conduct of professional work. Secondarily, they may serve as a basis for judging the merit of a formal complaint pertaining to violation of professional ethical standards.

Learning Expectations:
>Positive side of code of ethics
>Application to our daily living
>Possible solution to the problems
Review:

It should be noted that although computing is not mentioned in the imperatives of Section 1, the Code is concerned with how these fundamental imperatives apply to one's conduct as a computing professional. These imperatives are expressed in a general form to emphasize that ethical principles which apply to computer ethics are derived from more general ethical principles.

It is understood that some words and phrases in a code of ethics are subject to varying interpretations, and that any ethical principle may conflict with other ethical principles in specific situations. Questions related to ethical conflicts can best be answered by thoughtful consideration of fundamental principles, rather than reliance on detailed regulations.

This principle concerning the quality of life of all people affirms an obligation to protect fundamental human rights and to respect the diversity of all cultures. An essential aim of computing professionals is to minimize negative consequences of computing systems, including threats to health and safety. When designing or implementing systems, computing professionals must attempt to ensure that the products of their efforts will be used in socially responsible ways, will meet social needs, and will avoid harmful effects to health and welfare.

In addition to a safe social environment, human well-being includes a safe natural environment. Therefore, computing professionals who design and develop systems must be alert to, and make others aware of, any potential damage to the local or global environment.

What I have learned

The following lesson I have learned in this chapter are;
- ➢ The value of life

- ➢ The morality of human persons

- ➢ Application of code of ethics in computer world

Integrative Questions

1. What are the learning experiences of the people with other people?

2. What are code of ethics in the computer world?

3. What is quality of life?

4. What are the cons and pros of the code of ethics?

5. How to applied this code of ethics in your life?

Book Review Chapter 44
Book: MORE SPECIFIC PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Library References: handbook in cyber ethics
Amazona.com.References: N/A
Quote:
    "Understanding of the code ethics among an invidiuals."
Learning Expectations:

    To apply the code of ethics in my life and to meet several forms of ethical issues.

Review:

    Harmful actions include intentional destruction or modification of files and programs leading to serious loss of resources or unnecessary expenditure of human resources such as the time and effort required to purge systems of "computer viruses."

Well-intended actions, including those that accomplish assigned duties, may lead to harm unexpectedly. In such an event the responsible person or persons are obligated to undo or mitigate the negative consequences as much as possible. One way to avoid unintentional harm is to carefully consider potential impacts on all those affected by decisions made during design and implementation.

To minimize the possibility of indirectly harming others, computing professionals must minimize malfunctions by following generally accepted standards for system design and testing. Furthermore, it is often necessary to assess the social consequences of systems to project the likelihood of any serious harm to others. If system features are misrepresented to users, coworkers, or supervisors, the individual computing professional is responsible for any resulting injury.

In the work environment the computing professional has the additional obligation to report any signs of system dangers that might result in serious personal or social damage. If one's superiors do not act to curtail or mitigate such dangers, it may be necessary to "blow the whistle" to help correct the problem or reduce the risk. However, capricious or misguided reporting of violations can, itself, be harmful. Before reporting violations, all relevant aspects of the incident must be thoroughly assessed. In particular, the assessment of risk and responsibility must be credible. It is suggested that advice be sought from other computing professionals.

What I have learned:

    In this chapter I have learned the following:
    ➢ Perception of people about code of ethics

    ➢ Understanding and awareness

➢ Different responsibilities to applied

Integrative Questions:

1. What are professional responsibilities?

2. How do you applied code of ethics in your life/

3. What type of behaviors you have in moral values/

4. What are your perception about the specific professional responsibilities?

5. How to prefer the contracts agreements and assigned responsibilities?