

4/15/2009

DE LA
SALLE
COLLEGE
OF SAINT
BENILDE

THE CODE OF ETHICS



Lex Eugene Peregrino | This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Philippines License.

| This paper is all about my Code of Ethics Book review Information Tecnology Ethic|
under Mr. Paul Pajo

**Information
Technology
ETHICS**

Reader

**By:
Lex Eugene Peregrino**

Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, friends, and God, without their patience, understanding, support, and most of all love. The completion of this work would not have been possible.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|---------|
| Front Page..... | 1 |
| Introduction..... | 2 |
| Dedication | 3 |
| Bottom of the Pyramid | 5-17 |
| The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics..... | 18-60 |
| Cyber Ethics | 61-145 |
| Contemporary Moral Problem | 146-181 |
| ITHEETHIC Requirements | 182-206 |

Bottom of the Pyramid

Book review

Name of the Book: “The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid”

Chapter: Chapter 1: The Market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Quote:

“The lenses through which we perceive the world are colored by our own ideology, experiences and established management practices”- C. K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

I expect to understand the potential of the people at the bottom as consumers.

Review:

According to the writer, this market remains untapped and invisible because of the dominant logic held by private sector and companies. Private sector and corporation believed that the poor is not their market because they could not afford their products and services; they could not afford appreciate and afford technological innovations; the BOP market is not critical for long-term growth of large companies; and that there is no intellectual excitement in recruiting for managers in this market. However, the writer believes otherwise. He writes that there is money in the market at the bottom of the pyramid. The combined GDP of developing countries is larger than the GDP of developed countries that include Japan, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The writer likewise content that there is an access in the BOP market the poor are just as brand conscious as the developed markets and they are also connected and ready for new technology. However, besides overcoming the dominant logic; the suspicion must also be erased. Trust on both sides is an important requisite for making this approach successful. This means the involvement of the private sector in the market: resulting to a harmonious relationship between the poor and the private sector replacing mistrust into trust. And companies through persistent effort and the provision of world-class quality, mutual trust and responsibility between them and BOP consumers. Large companies will be able to take the opportunity in BOP market by learning to innovate.

What I’ve learned:

The What I’ve learned: in this chapter provide us the hope that it is possible for the people at the bottom of the pyramid if only collaboration built on trust and confidence that replaces mistrust and prejudice.

Integrative Questions

- What is meant by being at the bottom of the pyramid?
- What are the features of the market at BOP?
- What are the prejudices of the large companies on the BOP market?
- What are the requirements for success at the BOP market?
- What are the benefits that may be derived from BOP market?

Name of the Book: “The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid”

Chapter:

Chapter 2: Products and Services for BOP

Quote:

“They need to be much more value-conscious”- C.K. Prahalad

Learning Expectations

As we read this chapter, we expect to know and understand the philosophy regarding development of products and services intended for the markets at BOP.

Review:

From the beginning, it was obvious that the writer is very excited about the challenges in the BOP markets. The basic economics of the BOP market are based on small unit packages, low margin per unit, high volume and high return on capital employed. In this regard, companies have to innovate. There are twelve principles of innovation that companies need to observe. The first consideration would be creating a new price-performance envelope. Innovation requires hybrid solutions; solutions must be designed for ease adaptation in BOP markets. In these market, innovations should focus on conserving resources; eliminating, reducing and recycling. There must be deep understanding of the functionality. Focus in the BOP markets should be on building a logistics infrastructure that is sensitive to the prevailing conditions; The design of the products and services must take into account the skill levels, poor infrastructure and difficulty of access for service in remote areas. Education of customers on product is a key to success in these markets. The products should work in hostile environment. Research on interfaces is critical given the nature of the consumer population. Products should be accessible to consumer. Product developers should focus on the broad architecture of the system so that new features. These changes in the approach to market development are the challenges for companies who want to benefit in the BOP markets.

What I’ve learned:

It requires them to develop a new philosophy that looks into the realities of the market. And an important lesson that the writer taught is that it is necessary for managers to start from zero-based view of the market.

Integrative Questions

- Why is the writer excited about the BOP market?
- What do companies need in market development for the BOP market?
- What are the challenges of innovation for large companies at these markets?
- What are the 12 principles of innovations offered by the writer?
- What is meant by zero-based view on market development in BOP markets?

Name of the Book: “The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid”

Chapter:

Chapter 3- BOP: A Global Opportunity

Quote:

“If an industry or a firm finds the ‘sweet spot’ meaning the right business model and right combination of products and services –these markets could have explosive growth”- C.K. Prahalad

Learning Expectations:

I am expecting to learn about the global opportunity present in the BOP markets. It is important for readers interested in business to learn about growing in a challenging market environment.

Review

In the BOP markets companies may be able to do a source of experimentation in sustainable development. As with innovation, companies may learn to become value-oriented from the consumers’ perspectives since the BOP consumers focus attention on both the objective and subjective performances of the product or service. Companies making it in the BOP markets have expanded their boundaries beyond its legal parameters as they engage and empower the large and heretofore economically isolated segment of developing country like the informal sector.

What I’ve learned:

It is interesting to learn that BOP markets offer global opportunities. From this chapter, we learn that the poor can also propel growth for large companies.

Integrative Questions:

- What is the global opportunity that BOP markets offer for companies?
- What are the global opportunities that are present in the BOP market?
- How does traditional approach in market development differ from the new approach?
- What does value-oriented innovation means?
- What is the impact of large companies operating in BOP markets to the informal sector?

Name of the Book: “The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid”

Chapter:

Chapter 4- The Ecosystem for Wealth Creation

Quote:

“Transparent transaction governance is an integral part of the ecosystem”-C.K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

Before this, we need to know what made up the ecosystem. It is also important to learn what is market-oriented ecosystem is about.

Review

The traditional approach in business and social development is focus on one aspects of the ecosystem. And there have been only few interests in attempting to focus on the symbiotic nature of the relationships between various private sector and social institutional players that can lead to a rapid development of markets at the BOP. Mr. Prahalad stressed the role of private sector in the BOP market. The private sector in the context of BOP includes social organizations of different kinds that interact to create markets and develop appropriate products and services and deliver value. A business system is at the heart of the ecosystem for wealth creation.

A market-based ecosystem is a framework that allows private sector and social actors with different traditions and motivations, varying in sizes and areas of influence to act together and create wealth in a symbiotic relationship. This symbiotic relationship has each constituent a role to play and is dependent of each other. The system is resilient and flexible and despite some distortions at the margin, is always oriented toward dynamic equilibrium.

What I've learned:

From the writer we understand that in the ecosystem the players are dependent to each other. At the heart of this is the development of individuals from the village to become an entrepreneur who benefit from learning the importance of transparency in transactions.

Integrative Questions:

- What is comprised the market-oriented ecosystem?
- What is nature of symbiotic relationship within the ecosystem?
- What is a nodal firm in the context of ecosystem in the BOP market?
- What is transparency in transaction means?
- What are the benefits of transparency in transactions?

Name of the Book: “The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid”

Chapter:

Chapter 5- Reducing Corruption: Transaction Governance Capacity

Quote:

“Corruption in various forms adds to the cost burden and business uncertainty”- C.K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

As readers we expect to learn the role of nation’s transaction governance capacity. Significantly, the writer may provide the readers meaningful insights on the costs of corruption in the country’s development.

Review:

Transparency in the process reduces transactions costs. There are four requirements for building TGC. First there must be a system of laws that allows for ownership and transfer of property; there should be a process for changing the laws governing property rights that is clear and unambiguous as in democratic countries. Thirdly, as societies become more complex, a system of regulations that accommodates complex transactions; and lastly a country should have institutions that allow the laws to be implemented fairly, and in timely fashion with transparency. TGC can results to economic transformation at the BOP, but as the writer stressed people should feel the changes that are taking place. For confidence building, it is imperative that the people experienced a high quality of service with no corruption in a variety of services.

What I’ve learned:

The writer clearly stressed the need to reduce it not eliminate corruption in the government. He had emphatically described the cost of corruption in terms of market development in the BOP but also in poverty alleviation.

Integrative Questions:

- What is the impact corruption in the private sector development and poverty alleviation?
- What is important in the evolution of market economy at BOP market?
- What are the varying degrees of TSG among countries?
- How can nations build up their TSG?
- What are the effects of building TGC?

Name of the Book: “The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid”

Chapter:

Chapter 6- Development as Social Transformation

Quote:

“The status of a ‘nonperson’ in legal terms can confine people to a cycle of poverty”- C.K. Prahalad.

Learning Expectations:

It is also expected that we learn about how people the resiliency of people at BOP.

Review

As barriers in communication are broken down, BOP consumers can increasingly enjoy the benefits of dialogue, access, risks benefit analysis and transparency. BOP consumers continue to upgrade and improve their lives. They participate more effectively in society and gain the benefits of the available opportunities by having legal identity. Women become emancipated and empowered, organized, networked and changing the social fabric of society. According to the writer, the real goal of social transformation is poverty alleviation. Such transformation is tested by morphing the economic pyramid into diamond. A diamond assumes that the bulk of the population is middle class, propelled by growing number of people who believe that they can aspire to a middle-class lifestyle. The evidence of opportunity, role models and real signals of change that allow people to change their aspirations is in diamond morphing. However, as the writer would admit, there still a long way before social transformation may be achieved around the world. However, there are signs of changing patterns of income distribution and increasing confidence of the BOP consumers, and their ability to become activists in changing their own lives.

What I’ve learned:

In this chapter, we learned about the positive results of empowering the consumers at BOP. The writer pointed to the fact that the poor can improve and better their lives. They are resilient and could easily adapt to changes.

Integrative Questions:

- How resilient are the people at BOP in adapting to social changes?
- What is the role of women in social development at BOP?
- What is the role of private sector in social transformation at BOP?
- What do people gain in having legal identity?
- What does diamond morphing signifies?

The handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Book review

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: foundation of information ethics

Quote:

Foundation of Computer and information ethics”, in the broadest sense of this phrase, can be understood as that branch of applied ethics which studies and analyzes such social and ethical impacts of ICT.

Learning Expectations:

Consequently, information and communication technology (ICT) has affected — in both good ways and bad ways — community life, family life, human relationships, education, careers, freedom, and democracy (to name just a few examples). The more specific term “computer ethics” has been used to refer to applications by professional philosophers of traditional Western theories like utilitarianism, Kantianism, or virtue ethics, to ethical cases that significantly involve computers and computer networks. “Computer ethics” also has been used to refer to a kind of professional ethics in which computer professionals apply codes of ethics and standards of good practice within their profession.

Review:

The founder of this new philosophical field was the American scholar Norbert Wiener, a professor of mathematics and engineering at MIT. During the Second World War, together with colleagues in America and Great Britain, Wiener helped to develop electronic computers and other new and powerful information technologies. While engaged in this war effort, Wiener and colleagues created a new branch of applied science that Wiener named “cybernetics” (from the Greek word for the pilot of a ship). Even while the War was raging, Wiener foresaw enormous social and ethical implications of cybernetics combined with electronic computers.

What I’ve learned:

Significantly involve computers and computer networks. “Computer ethics” also has been used to refer to a kind of professional ethics in which computer professionals apply codes

of ethics and standards of good practice within their profession. In addition, other more specific names, like “cyberethics” and “Internet ethics”.

Integrative Questions

- What are the uses of information technology?
- How to use to refer or application of information technology
- What is information technology?
- Define the moral of information technology?
- Which computer professionals apply codes of information technology?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Milestones in the History of Information and Computer Ethics

Quote:

The cybernetics of the machine or of the organism is an index of the performance. The human species is strong only insofar as it takes advantage of the innate, adaptive, learning faculties that its physiological structure makes possible.

Learning Expectations:

Human nature stressed the physical structure of the human body and the remarkable potential for learning and creativity that human physiology makes possible. While explaining human intellectual potential, he regularly compared the human body to the physiology of less intelligent creatures like insects.

The mechanical rigidity of the insect is such as to limit its intelligence while the mechanical fluidity of the human being provides for his almost indefinite intellectual expansion is highly relevant to the point of view of this book. ... man's advantage over the rest of nature is that he has the physiological and hence the intellectual equipment to adapt himself to radical changes in his environment.

Review:

Wiener apparently did not see himself as also creating a new branch of ethics. As a result, he did not coin a name like “computer ethics” or “information ethics”. These terms came into use decades later. (See the discussion below.) In spite of this, Wiener's three relevant books (1948, 1950, 1963) do lay down a powerful foundation, and do use an effective methodology, for today's field of computer and information ethics. His thinking, however, was far ahead of other scholars; and, at the time, many people considered him to be an eccentric scientist who was engaging in flights of fantasy about ethics. Apparently, no one — not even Wiener himself — recognized the profound importance of his ethics achievements; and nearly two decades would pass before some of the social and ethical impacts of information technology.

What I've learned:

The metaphysical ideas and analytical methods that he employed were so powerful and wide-ranging that they could be used effectively for identifying, analyzing and resolving social and ethical problems associated with all kinds of information technology, including, for example, computers and computer networks; radio, television and telephones; news media and journalism; even books and libraries. Because of the breadth of Wiener's concerns and the applicability of his ideas and methods to every kind of information technology, the term "information ethics" is an apt name for the new field of ethics.

Integrative Questions

- What is cybernetics?
- What are the information technologies?
- How to use an effective methodology, for today's field of computer and information ethics.
- What are the kinds of technology?
- is there an opportunities in the information technology?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Moral Methodology and Information Technology

Quote:

Information Technology (IT) is a general term that describes any technology that helps to produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and/or disseminate information.

IT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and securely retrieve information.

Learning Expectations:

IT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and securely retrieve information. Presumably, when speaking of Information Technology (IT) as a whole, it is noted that the use of computers and information are associated.

Review:

Walter Maner noticed that the ethical questions and problems considered in his Medical Ethics course at Old Dominion University often became more complicated or significantly altered when computers got involved. Sometimes the addition of computers, it seemed to Maner, actually generated *wholly new ethics problems that would not have existed if computers had not been invented*. He concluded that there should be a new branch of applied ethics similar to already existing fields like medical ethics and business ethics; and he decided to name the proposed new field “computer ethics”.

What I've learned:

He defined the proposed new field as one that studies ethical problems “aggravated, transformed or created by information technology”. He developed an experimental computer ethics course designed primarily for students in university-level computer science programs. His course was a success, and students at his university wanted him to teach it regularly.

Integrative Questions

- What is the moral methodology of IT?
- What are the moral of information technology?
- Defining the information technology?
- What is the database of information technology?
- What are the opportunities in moral methodology of IT?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Value Sensitive Design and Information System

Quote:

The third view is that values emerge in a dynamic fashion -- while technologies have biases the way in which technologies are adopted alters the values in the technology, and thus the future design of the technology in a interactive, almost evolutionary, manner.

Learning Expectations:

Design for values is a methodological approach based on a soft technological determinism, based on iterative evaluation of technology using the tools of the social science and detailed technical examination. Value Sensitive Design refers to an approach to the design of technology that accounts for human values in a principled and systematic manner throughout the design process.

Review:

The technologically possible will inevitably be developed and the characteristics of the newly developed technologies will alter society as the technology is adopted. The second view is social constructed: technologies are constructed by the stakeholders, including inventors and governments, on the basis of social values. Some proponents of this view hold that users are the only critical stakeholders, that adoption is innovation and thus technology is defined by the users. All three theoretical frameworks support the argument that values can be embedded at any stage in the development process: invention, adoption, diffusion, and iterative improvement.

What I've learned:

A complexity of dynamically interrelated ecological, social, cultural economic and psychological awareness problems interact and converge in the current crisis of our unsustainable civilization. However, in a constantly changing environment, sustainability is not some ultimate endpoint but is better conceived as a continuous process of learning and adaptation. Designing for sustainability not only requires the re-design of our habits, lifestyles and practices, but also, the way we think about design. Sustainability is a process of co-evolution

and co-design that involves diverse communities in making flexible and adaptable design decisions at local, regional and global scales.

Integrative Questions

- What is privacy?
- What are the ownership and property?
- What is the freedom from us?
- What is autonomy?
- What is the informed consent?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property

Quote:

Locke proposes that in this primitive state there are enough unclaimed goods so that everyone can appropriate the objects of his labors without infringing upon goods that have been appropriated by someone else.

Learning Expectations:

The enough and as good condition protects Locke's labor justification from any attacks asserting that property introduces immoral inequalities. Essentially the enough and as good condition is an equal opportunity provision leading to a desert-based, but noncompetitive allocation of goods: each person can get as much as he is willing to work for without creating meritocratic competition against others.

Review:

The general outline of Locke's property theory is familiar to generations of students. In Chapter V of the Second Treatise of Government, Locke begins the discussion by describing a state of nature in which goods are held in common through a grant from God. God grants this bounty to humanity for its enjoyment but these goods cannot be enjoyed in their natural state. The individual must convert these goods into private property by exerting labor upon them. This labor adds value to the goods, if in no other way than by allowing them to be enjoyed by a human being. "First possession" forms the basis for legal title and believes that this is the heart of Locke's position. Locke proposes that in this primitive state there are enough unclaimed goods so that everyone can appropriate the objects of his labors without infringing upon goods that have been appropriated by someone else. Although normally understood as descriptive of the common, the enough and as good condition also is conceptually descriptive of human beings.

What I've learned:

This condition prohibits the accumulation of so much property that some is destroyed without being used. Limited by this condition, Locke suggests that even after the primitive state there sometimes can be enough and as good left in the common to give those without property the opportunity to gain it.

Integrative Questions

- What justly can be reduced to property?
- What are the conditions there are no good reasons for not granting property rights in possessions?
- What is the limited capacity of humans put a natural ceiling?
- How much each individual may appropriate through labor?
- What is the condition prohibits the accumulation?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies

Quote:

It is argued that while many privacy concerns currently associated with the Internet are essentially concerns that were introduced by information and communications technologies

Learning Expectations:

In the present study, we consider whether any -- and if so, which -- privacy concerns are unique, or in any way special, to the Internet. It is argued that while many privacy concerns currently associated with the Internet are essentially concerns that were introduced by information and communications technologies that predate the Internet, at least two Internet-related privacy issues have resulted from the use of tools and techniques that did not exist prior to the Internet era: "cookies" and search engines.

Review:

It is also suggested that perhaps the most significant impact that the Internet has had for personal privacy thus far has not been with respect to any Internet-specific privacy concerns that have been recently introduced, but instead can be found in the implications that certain Internet activities have for questions related to the public vs. private nature of personal information. It will be seen that both Internet-specific privacy concerns, such as those caused by certain uses of search-engine tools, and Internet-enhanced privacy concerns, such as those related to certain uses of data-mining technology.

What I've learned:

We next set out to clarify what exactly is meant by the Internet before considering specific privacy concerns currently associated with the Internet. Privacy concerns attributable to Internet-specific and Internet-enhanced tools and techniques are then considered. Next, we examine the impact of those concerns for the debate over the public vs. private nature of personal

information currently accessible to users of the Internet. We conclude with an analysis of certain Internet-related privacy issues.

Integrative Questions

- What is Personal Privacy?
- What are the Control and Restricted Access Theories of Privacy?
- What is Restricted Access Theory?
- What exactly is the Internet?
- What is New about Privacy Threats Posed by the Internet?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Online Anonymity

Quote:

In colloquial use, the term typically refers to a person, and often means that the personal identity, or personally identifiable information.

Learning Expectations:

It is therefore unclear if multiple such messages have been sent by the same sender or if they have the same intended recipient.

In this case, it may be useful for the person to establish a unique identifier, called a pseudonym, with the other entity. Examples of pseudonyms are nicknames, credit card numbers, student numbers, bank account numbers, and IP addresses. A pseudonym enables the other entity to link different messages from the same person and, thereby, the maintenance of a long-term relationship. Although typically pseudonyms do not contain personally identifying information, communication that is based on pseudonyms is often not classified as "anonymous", but as "pseudonymous" instead

Review:

This can occur from a lack of interest in learning the nature of such characteristics, or through intentional efforts to hide these characteristics. An example of the former would include a brief encounter with a stranger, when learning the other person's name is not deemed necessary. An example of the latter would include someone hiding behind clothing that covers identifying features like hair color, scars, or tattoos, in order to avoid identification. In some cases, anonymity is reached unintentionally, as is often the case with victims of crimes or war battles, when a body is discovered in such a state that the physical features used to identify someone are no longer present.

What I've learned:

Several of these reasons are legal and legitimate - many acts of charity are performed anonymously, as benefactors do not wish, for whatever reason, to be acknowledged for their action. Someone who feels threatened by someone else might attempt to hide from the threat behind various means of anonymity; a witness to a crime can seek to avoid retribution, for example, by anonymously calling a crime tipline. There are many reasons why a person might choose to obscure their identity and become anonymous.

There are also many illegal reasons to hide behind anonymity. Criminals typically try to keep themselves anonymous either to conceal the fact that a crime has been committed, or to avoid capture.

Integrative Questions

- Why a person might choose to obscure their identity?
- What are the benefactors do not wish?
- for whatever reason?
- What is Anonymity?
- Why are many illegal reasons to hide behind anonymity?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hactivism, and Counterhacking

Quote:

Computer security imposes requirements on computers that are different from most system.

Learning Expectations:

The form of constraints on what computers are not supposed to do. This makes computer security particularly challenging because it is hard enough just to make computer programs do everything they are designed to do correctly. Furthermore, negative requirements are deceptively complicated.

Review:

Much of this technology is based on science developed in the 1980s and used to produce what may be some of the most impenetrable operating systems ever. Though still valid, the technology is in limited use today, primarily because it imposes some changes to system management and also because it is not widely understood. Such ultra-strong secure operating systems are based on operating system kernel technology that can guarantee that certain security policies are absolutely enforced in an operating environment. An example of such a Computer security policy is the Bell-La Padula model. The strategy is based on a coupling of special microprocessor hardware features, often involving the memory management unit, to a special correctly implemented operating system kernel. This forms the foundation for a secure operating system which, if certain critical parts are designed and implemented correctly, can ensure the absolute impossibility of penetration by hostile elements. This capability is enabled because the configuration not only imposes a security policy, but in theory completely protects itself from corruption. Ordinary operating systems, on the other hand, lack the features that assure this maximal level of security.

What I've learned:

These systems are found in use on web servers, guards, database servers, and management hosts and are used not only to protect the data stored on these systems but also to provide a high level of protection for network.

Integrative Questions

- What is the security of computer?
- What are reasons why computer hacking??
- What are the causes of hactivism?
- How can computer hacking?
- What are the ethical issues on computer security?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Information Ethics and the Library Profession

Quote:

The collection also contains a rich variety of materials on important generic issues relating to the professions, including, for example, codes of ethics, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, loyalty, risk and professional.

Learning Expectations:

Consistent with the Center's broad mandate to focus on a wide range of professional fields, the collection includes materials relating to ethical issues and activities in such areas as architecture, computers, dentistry, education, engineering, law, management, medicine, the military, nursing, psychology, public service, science, and social work. The library collection is intended to meet the educational and research needs of persons concerned with the study and practice of the professions.

Review:

The library houses an extensive paper archive of codes of ethics promulgated by professional and trade associations, businesses, and government organizations. Copies of most of these statements and codes can be obtained from the Center. Please also visit the extensive Codes of Ethics Online collection. The types of materials in the collection are almost as varied as the information they convey. In addition to books and journals, the collection includes monographs.

What I've learned:

The only restrictions on these activities are those imposed by specific and well-publicized laws and regulations which are generally applicable. However, since personal views and activities may be interpreted as representative of the institution in which a librarian is employed, proper precaution should be taken to distinguish between private actions.

Integrative Questions

- Has a special responsibility to maintain the principles of the Library Bill of Rights. ?
- Should know and execute the policies of the organization of which the librarian is a part and should endeavor to change any policy which conflicts with the spirit of the Library Bill of Rights?
- Should provide competent and complete professional service both to the individual user and to the clientele as a whole. ?
- Should recognize and protect the user's right to privacy with respect to information sought or received and materials consulted or borrowed. ?
- Should recognize and avoid situations in which the librarian's personal interests are served or financial benefits are gained at the expense of the employing institution. ?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software

Quote:

Microsoft's "get the facts" campaign identifies many studies, but nearly every study is entirely vendor-funded, and I have no way to determine. Open Source Software / Free Software (OSS/FS) also abbreviated as FLOSS or FOSS has risen to great prominence. Briefly, OSS/FS programs are programs.

Learning Expectations:

And some countries perceive advantages to not being dependent on a sole-source company based in another country. However, no numbers could prove the broad claim that OSS/FS is always "better" indeed you cannot reasonably use the term "better" until you determine what you mean by it. Instead, I'll simply compare commonly-used OSS/FS software with commonly-used proprietary software, to show that at least in certain situations and by certain measures, some OSS/FS software is at least as good as or better than its proprietary competition.

Review:

Using OSS/FS when you're looking for software, using quantitative measures. Note that this paper's goal is *not* to show that all OSS/FS is better than all proprietary software. Certainly, there are many who believe this is true from ethical, moral, or social grounds. It's true that OSS/FS users have fundamental control and flexibility advantages, since they can modify and maintain their own software to their liking. Some sites provide a few anecdotes on why you should use OSS/FS, but for many that's not enough information to justify using OSS/FS. Of course, some OSS/FS software is technically poor, just as some proprietary software is technically poor. And remember -- even very good software may not fit your specific needs.

What I've learned:

One ad, based on a vendor-sponsored study, was found to be misleading by the UK Advertising Standards Authority (an independent, self-regulatory body), who formally adjudicated against the vendor. The goal of this paper is to convince you to consider using OSS/FS when you're looking for software, using quantitative measures.

Integrative Questions

- What is the free Redistribution?
- What is the Source Code?
- Is there is a Derived Works?
- What is the Integrity of The Author's Source Code?
- Is there no Discrimination against Persons or Groups?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Internet Research ethics: The Field and Its Critical Issues

Quote:

The World Wide Web, for research. To the extent that the Internet is widely and readily accessible to hundreds of millions of people in many parts of the world, it can provide practically instant information on most topics.

Learning Expectations:

A book has to be identified, and then actually obtained. On the Net, the Web can be searched, and typically hundreds or thousands of pages can be found with some relation to the topic, within seconds. In addition, email (including mailing lists), online discussion forums (aka message boards, BBS's), and other personal communication facilities (instant messaging, IRC, newsgroups, etc) can provide direct access to experts and other individuals with relevant interests and knowledge.

Review:

Our lives, particularly our lives as researchers, and, correspondingly, our research objects and methods, are informed and thus transformed by digital devices and particularly by digital networks. We live in a digital environment in the sense that we look at reality within the framework of its possibility of being digital or of its *digitability*. We use the concept of ontology in its Heideggerian sense as related to the human capacity of world construction on the basis of the givenness of our being-in-the-world itself. Heidegger's *terminus technicus* for this existential givenness is *Dasein*. The perception of the finite openness of our existence allows us to produce not just new things but new world 'castings' within such castings, natural things and processes as well as man-made ones can be understood, discovered and/or invented, and used.

What I've learned:

That is: while human reason and understanding actively originate or "legislate" to use a later Kantian term the *forms* of our knowledge as embodied beings, we also depend entirely upon the material world as received through our senses for the *content* of our knowledge.

Integrative Questions

- What are the respects for bodily identity as affected by research on digital identity?
- What is the respect for the interests and values of the people subject to online research, giving them the opportunity of an active and free cooperation?
- Find the unmasking of abuses with regard to the misuse of instrument-oriented analysis by political and/or private bodies?
- What are the creation of an atmosphere of social responsibility of online researchers as well as of their patrons with regard to the utility and usability of their research?
- What are the particularly with regard to the weakest members of society?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Health Information Technology: Challenges in Ethics, Science and Unertainty

Quote:

The advancement of the national health IT agenda and achieving many of the agenda's intended health goals and outcomes.

Learning Expectations:

To promote a more effective marketplace, greater competition, and increased choice through accessibility to accurate information on healthcare costs, quality, and outcomes, The Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) is advancing the NHIN as a “network of networks” which will connect diverse entities that need to exchange health information, such as state and regional health information

Review:

By harmonizing standards, different information systems, networks, and software applications will be able to ‘speak the same language’ and work together technically to manage and use consistent, accurate, and useful health information.

What I’ve learned:

The core capabilities of the NHIN establish an interoperable infrastructure among distinct networks and systems that allows for different approaches and implementations, while ensuring secure information exchange as needed for patient care and population health.

Integrative Questions

- What are the Improve health care qualities?
- How to prevent medical errors?
- Why reduce health care costs?
- How many Increase administrative efficiencies?
- Is there an Expand access to affordable care?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Ethical Issues of Information and Business

Quote:

Applied ethics is a field of ethics that deals with ethical questions in many fields such as medical, technical, legal and business ethics. Business ethics is a form of applied ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems.

Learning Expectations:

The demand for more ethical business processes and actions (known as ethicism) is increasing simultaneously, pressure is applied on industry to improve business ethics through new public initiatives and laws (e.g. higher UK road tax for higher-emission vehicles).

Review:

In academia descriptive approaches are also taken. The range and quantity of business ethical issues reflects the degree to which business is perceived to be at odds with non-economic social values. Historically, interest in business ethics accelerated dramatically during the 1980s and 1990s, both within major corporations and within academia.

Ideally, CSR policy would function as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business would monitor and ensure their adherence to law, ethical standards, and international norms. Business would embrace responsibility for the impact of their activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of the public sphere. Furthermore, business would proactively promote the public interest by encouraging community growth and development.

What I've learned:

The benefit in multiple ways by operating with a perspective broader and longer than their own immediate, short-term profits. Critics argue that CSR distracts from the fundamental economic role of businesses.

Integrative Questions

- What is the corporate social responsibility?
- Find the Issues regarding the moral rights and duties between a company and its shareholders: fiduciary responsibility, stakeholder concept v. shareholder concept.?
- What is Ethical issues concerning relations between different companies?
- Who are the Leadership issues: corporate governance. ?
- Is there a Political contributions made by corporations?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Virtual Reality and Computer Simulation

Quote:

“whether virtuality can and should function as a substitute for ordinary reality”

Learning Expectations:

Basically this is like a typical situation in virtual world so that as a student I expect to learn the main processes of computer simulation base on the given chapter, I want to know the relevance of virtual Reality now in our daily situation.

Review:

To start the Review the main part of the chapter show to us what virtual reality is all about, what are the function and how this will react to the people today. Typically this is like virtual show which can be experience by different people and will attach to the technology. And the site some example of virtual reality these are the Online and Offline video gaming, arcade and other virtual gadget that is available today.

This topic also tackles what are the relevance and compatibility with each other the virtual and computer simulation. The chapter also compares what is the difference of each other. According to the specialist it is hard for them to continue the virtual reality and computer simulation because of large scale and different uses.

In generalization many application had been apply and it is uses the technology of virtual reality, so the effect of the development of virtual reality today is very fast.

What I’ve learned:

I’ve learn what is the meaning of virtual reality and computer simulation which comprises of different application, also what are the relevance to the people of that product, I also learn what are the purposes of these if it is advantage or disadvantage to the people.

Integrative Questions

- What is Virtual Reality?
- What is Computer Simulation?
- What is the Relevance of the chapter to the recent technology?
- Define information technology?
- Which is more reliable Virtual Reality or Computer Simulation?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Genetic Information: Epistemological and Ethical Issues.

Quote:

“The SoDIS analyst then visits each cell in the matrix, asking for each requirement whether meeting this requirement violates that obligation to the stakeholder.”

Learning Expectations:

What I expect to learn on this chapter is the Risk factor that may affect us in the future, what is Risk Assessment, what are the main issues related to the ethical purposes, which are the main issue and advantage that you will get in the chapter.

Review:

To start the chapter the risk is something challenges in our daily life because everything that we encounter and also what we do has a risk, it is the same thin in the system or application that we develop everything is not perfect so that we may encounter some difficulties.

So basically the chapters show us how to handle the risk correct and to minimize the risk in our life. This chapter teaches us how to analyze the main risk in our life which can solve easily and how we address the risk correctly.

What I’ve learned:

I’ve learn what is the meaning of risk and Epistemological, how to hand the risk correctly and accurate to handle the risk we should be analytical person and know what are the boundaries in our life which will have the possibilities to become cautious.

Integrative Questions

- What is Ethical Issue?
- Define Risk assessment?
- What is the Relevance of the chapter to the recent technology?
- Explain the theory Ethical Risk Assessment?
- Do you think we can apply the Risk assessment today?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: The Ethics of Cyber conflict

Quote:

“The paper does not address methods of cyber conflict other than cyber attacks, for example, messages transmitted for the purpose of psychological operations or deception.”

Learning Expectations:

What I expect to learn on this chapter is the meaning of cyber conflict because I want to know if it is advantage to us if it is good or bad. I want to know what the effects of this are in the present day. I also want to know if it is reliable to us to depend on this idea and last is the relevance of information technology ethics to the cyber conflict.

Review:

First let me discuss what Cyber Conflict, basically this is conflict between the cyber elements of the ethics which comprises different element including the stealing, Ethical hackers, and many different ethical element. These people really don't care of what is the effect to the people who don't know what the dark side of Cyber world is because this act can affect the whole world which will result to a big conflict to the people and in the cyber world.

What I've learned:

I've learn what is the meaning Cyber Conflict, the effect to the people of the cyber conflict and the result if the cyber conflict dominates in the whole world in the future. I also learn who the bad people behind the cyber world are and these are the hackers which do a lot of bad thing that will result to the conflict.

Integrative Questions

- What is Cyber Conflict?
- Define Ethics?
- What is hacker?
- Which is more reliable the Ethical hacker or Normal Hacker?
- Do you think we can adopt what is in the chapter?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: A Practical Mechanism for ethical risk assessment

Quote:

The SoDIS analyst then visits each cell in the matrix, asking for each requirement whether meeting this requirement violates that obligation to the stakeholder.

Learning Expectations:

What I expect to learn on this chapter is the meaning of Practical mechanism because I want to know if the practical mechanism helps the people to have the ethical risk analysis. I want to know how to assess risk correctly. What is soDIS analyst and last is what are the possible risk that may we encounter.

Review:

To discuss this chapter let me start on sharing some thoughts we all know that everyone in these world are born skilled but not all of us are able to make a perfect thing such as application and other computer related things. Some application that we develop has a possibility that there is a error or problem and if its happen this chapter show us to manage the risk with practical mechanism means we should do what we can do in simple way, and also how to handle the problem without panic because everything in this world has a possible solution all we need to do is make some relax mind to cover all the risk and problem.

What I've learned:

I've learn what is the meaning soDIS, and also the definition of Practical mechanism which will apply to our daily life movement. I also learn how to handle the risk correctly.

Integrative Questions

- What is Risk Assessment?
- Define Practical Mechanism for ethical risk assessment?
- What is soDIS?
- Do you think it is possible to have a perfect application without risk?
- What is the relevance of practical mechanism to the risk assessment?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Regulation and Governance of the Internet

Quote:

So what should be done? On balance, a case can be made for content regulation, although that case is probably not as strong as proponents would wish. That the case can be made can be seen by looking a little more closely at the two opposing factors just mentioned.

Learning Expectations:

What I expect to learn on this chapter is the meaning of Regulation and Governance of the Internet because I want to know if the Regulation and Governance give us a good idea and better understanding about the morality issue of every person in the internet. I also want to know are the different regulations that we implement to the cyber world.

Review:

To discuss this chapter first is all of the institution, private and public organization, company has their own regulation to follow so that this chapter shows the regulation that we must follow in using the internet or World Wide Web. Because every people using internet has a possibility to harm or label other people so that as a computer people they create a boundaries which can be apply to the internet. Internet is a powerful application that can hurt the feeling of other so that we must follow the regulation for the sake of other people all over the world.

What I've learned:

I've learn what is the meaning Regulation and Governance, the different regulation that is implement to the cyber world and the effect of using the internet if it is good or bad I also learned that internet can harm other people.

Integrative Questions

- What is Regulation in the internet?
- What is Governance in the internet?
- What is internet?
- Do you think regulation can change the effect to the internet?
- What is the relevance of internet regulation to the people?

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Information Overload

Quote:

Some of these information goods are end-products (films and video games and newspapers), while others are agents of control (advertisement and e-mail messages) that help to manage the accelerating processes of production and consumption. The result is that more and more information products are being produced faster and faster, and attempts to manage these flows lead to the production of yet more information.

Learning Expectations:

What I expect to learn on this chapter is the meaning of Information Overload what is the relevance of information overload to the people, if it is affect us or will result a better society which will become the main purpose of the society. to learn what are the advantage and disadvantage of information overload to the people.

Review:

The first part of the chapter tackles the meaning of information overload, and basically information is like a wind which can travel all over the world, in short information is everywhere where you can react and find the answer to your problem. It is also a tank where you can store information and fill with different idea which you can use and if it is full of information the result of this is very nice because of complete information that you can gather and find answer to your problem.

What I've learned:

I've learn what is the meaning Information Overload, the different Information that is implement to the cyber world and the effect of using the internet if it is good or bad I the result of information overload to the society.

Integrative Questions

- What is Information Overload?
- It is true that information overload exist?
- What is the effect of Information Overload to the people?
- What is the advantage of Information overload?
- What is the relevance of information overload to the people?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: Email Spam

Quote:

"On the other hand, with human beings and their social units we can receive direct reports that, at the very least, describe their subjective state: This is more than I can handle."

Learning Expectations:

I expect to learn what email spam really mean and does it affect the users of computer.

Review:

According to what I've read, every email has an effect. It is also called "junk email" that is sent to a lot of people who uses email. E-mail spam has steadily, even exponentially grown since the early 1990s to several billion messages a day. Spam

has frustrated, confused, and annoyed e-mail users.

Laws against spam have been sporadically implemented, with some being opt-out and others requiring opt in e-mail.

What I've learned:

I have learned more about email spam. I've learned that emails are sold to spammers and they get the emails of different users through chat rooms and other social websites and viruses.

Spam's are not good for every email user because it floods their account. It also fools them in away.

Integrative Questions

- What is email spam?
- What is chatting?
- How to send a message?
- How to obtain the email addresses?
- Define email spam?

Name of the Book: The Hand Book of Information and Computer Ethics

Book Review Chapter:

Chapter 1: The Matter of Plagiarism: What, Why, and If

Quote:

"Plagiarism will be treated here very broadly as expression that improperly incorporates existing work either without authorization or without documentation, or both."

Learning Expectations:

I expect to learn the deeper meaning of plagiarism and how does it affect the one who plagiarized something.

Review:

Now that Plagiarism is bad. That's why I am glad that I had an ethics class that further expands my knowledge on plagiarism. When some one is caught committing plagiarism, he/she will suffer the consequences.

What I've learned:

I know that we have creative commons that would help a lot of people in protecting their works. We actually used it and I owe it all to my ethics class. I learned that there's a way to protect my works even if I published it on the internet. Now I know that I'm protected and I will be secured.

Plagiarism is simply like stealing something away from anyone without asking his/her permission. It's not a good thing to do because you are taking credit into something you didn't even create.

Plagiarism can lead to some serious trouble and consequences that's why people should stop doing this as early as possible because it will not do any good to them. It will just ruin the credibility of someone's reputation and it is something that can't be polished easily.

Integrative Questions

- What is email spam?
- What is chatting?
- How to send a message?
- How to obtain the email addresses?
- Define email spam?

Cyber Ethics

Book review

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Ethics and the Information Revolution

Quote:

*Computing technology is the most powerful and most flexible technology ever devised. For this 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*Rogerson and Bynum, 1995.

Learning Expectation:

I am expecting to learn how computer can raise some special ethical issues. It is to learn how computer made an impact in the history of mankind. I am also inclining to learn that computer becomes a basic commodity of every household.

Review:

Computers are special technology and they raise some special ethical issues. In this essay I will discuss what makes computers different from other technology and how this difference makes a difference in ethical considerations. In particular, I want to characterize computer ethics and show why this emerging field is both intellectually interesting and enormously important.

On my view, computer ethics is the analysis of the nature and social impact of computer technology and the corresponding formulation and justification of policies for the ethical use of such technology. I use the phrase “computer technology” because I take the subject matter of the field broadly to include computers and associated technology. For instance, I include concerns about software as well as hardware and concerns about networks connecting computers as well as computers themselves.

A typical problem in computer ethics arises because there is a policy vacuum about how computer technology should be used. Computers provide us with new capabilities and these in turn give us new choices for action. Often, either no policies for conduct in these situations exist or existing policies seem inadequate. A central task of computer ethics is to determine what we should do in such cases, i.e., to formulate policies to guide our actions. Of course, some ethical situations confront us as individuals and some as a society. Computer ethics includes consideration of both personal and social policies for the ethical use of computer technology.

Now it may seem that all that needs to be done is the mechanical application of an ethical theory to generate the appropriate policy. But this is usually not possible. A difficulty is that along with a policy vacuum there is often a conceptual vacuum. Although a problem in computer ethics may seem clear initially, a little reflection reveals a conceptual muddle. What is needed in such cases is an analysis which provides a coherent conceptual framework within which to formulate a policy for action. Indeed, much of the important work in computer ethics is devoted to proposing conceptual frameworks for understanding ethical problems involving computer technology.

What I've learned:

The mark of a basic problem in computer ethics is one in which computer technology is essentially involved and there is an uncertainty about what to do and even about how to understand the situation. Hence, not all ethical situations involving computers are central to computer ethics. If a burglar steals available office equipment including computers, then the burglar has done something legally and ethically wrong. But this is really an issue for general law and ethics. Computers are only accidentally involved in this situation, and there is no policy or conceptual vacuum to fill. The situation and the applicable policy are clear.

Integrative Questions:

- What are the bases of computer Ethics?
- What is a computer program?
- Is it really intellectual property which can be owned or is it more like an idea, an algorithm, which is not owned by anybody?
- If a computer program is intellectual property, is it an expression of an idea that is owned traditionally protectable by copyright or is it a process that is owned traditionally protectable by patent?
- Is a machine-readable program a copy of a human-readable program?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Online Ethics

Quote:

Computer ethics today is rapidly evolving into a broader and even more important field, which might reasonably be called “global information ethics.” Krystyna Gorniak-Kocikowska

Learning Expectation:

In the language of computer technology, it is to further learn the relevance of information being conveyed in the computer world. It is to understand the utilization of the information to benefits mankind. At the same time, being aware of the governing laws that provide safety measure with the information relevant to the needs of the user.

Review:

The world is very close to having technology that can provide electronic privacy and security on the internet sufficient to safely conduct international business transactions. Once this technology is in place, there will be a rapid expansion of global “cyberbusiness”. Nations with a technological infrastructure already in place will enjoy rapid economic growth, while the rest of the world lags behind. What will be the political and economic fallout from rapid growth of global cyberbusiness? Will accepted business practices in one part of the world be perceived as “cheating” or “fraud” in other parts of the world? Will a few wealthy nations widen the already big gap between rich and poor? Will political and even military confrontations emerge?

If inexpensive access to the global information net is provided to rich and poor alike — to poverty-stricken people in ghettos, to poor nations in the “third world”, etc. — for the first time in history, nearly everyone on earth will have access to daily news from a free press; to texts, documents and art works from great libraries and museums of the world; to political, religious and social practices of peoples everywhere. What will be the impact of this sudden and profound “global education” upon political dictatorships, isolated communities, coherent cultures, religious practices, etc.? As great universities of the world begin to offer degrees and knowledge modules via the internet, will “lesser” universities be damaged or even forced out of business?

The gap between rich and poor nations, and even between rich and poor citizens in industrialized countries, is already disturbingly wide. As educational opportunities, business and employment opportunities, medical services and many other necessities of life move more and more into cyberspace, will gaps between the rich and the poor become even worse?

What I've learned:

I have learned that the computer is importance in the globalization. It connects people from all walks of life. It is an outside source of information relevant to understand one another and the culture and beliefs manifesting from one country to another. It also provides relevant information on the kinds of information being conveyed, that is, suitable to the needs of the user.

Integrative Question:

- What is globalization?
- What is the relation of computer to globalization?
- Who is Krystyna Gorniak-Kocikowska?
- What are the global laws on computer?
- What is on-line communication?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Reason, Relativity, and Responsibility and Computer Ethics

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 rather than an enslaving or debilitating one. T. Bynum, S. Rogerson, 1996

Learning Expectation:

I am expecting to understand the core values which James Moor is talking about. The ethics about computer is a broad subject that needed to be dissecting in order to understand. The understanding the human manifest different behaviors response to different computer ethics.

Review:

We must remain vigilant and proactive so that we don't pillage the global village. Although almost everyone would agree that computing is having a significant, if not a revolutionary, impact on the world, and those ethical issues about applications of this surging technology should be raised; there is disagreement about the nature of computer ethics. Let me describe two positions with which I disagree. These two positions are both popular, but represent opposite extremes. I believe they mislead us about the real nature of computer ethics and undercut potential for progress in the field. The first view I will call the “Routine Ethics” position. According to the Routine Ethics position, ethical problems in computing are regarded as no different from ethical problems in any field. There is nothing special about them. We apply established customs, laws, and norms, and assess the situations straightforwardly. Sometimes people steal cars and sometimes people steal computers. What's the difference? The second view is usually called “Cultural Relativism.” On this view, local customs and laws determine what is right and wrong, but, because computing technology such as the World Wide Web crosses cultural boundaries, the problems of computer ethics are intractable. Free speech is permitted in the United States but not in China.

How can we justify a standard for or against free speech on the World Wide Web? Routine Ethics makes computer ethics trivial and Cultural Relativism makes it impossible.

I believe that the views of both Routine Ethics and Cultural Relativism are incorrect, particularly when used to characterize computer ethics. The former underestimates the changes that occur in our conceptual framework and the latter underestimates the stability of our core human values. The problems of computer ethics, at least in some cases, are special and exert pressure on our understanding. And yet our fundamental values, based on our common human nature, give us an opportunity for rational discussion even among cultures with different customs. The purpose of this chapter is to explain how it is possible to have both reason and relativity in computer ethics. Only with such an understanding is responsibility in computer ethics possible.

What I've learned:

I have learned that the values being tackle in this selection are based on our common human nature. We rationalized our own deeds, however different it seems to be. The laws governing computer ethics might be different from one country to another. It is just a matter of having your own perspective to what is right from wrong.

Integrative Questions:

- What does Moor mean by Reason and Relativity?
- What is the Special nature of computer ethics in comparison with ethics related to other fields?
- People spread a wide spectrum with regard to their attitude towards computer ethics. According to Moor, what are the two extremes along this spectrum?
- What are the characteristics of computing?
- Who is James Moor?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Disclose Computer Ethics

Quote: *technology is political*

Learning Expectation:

There is little attention paid to the domain of professional ethics -- the values that guide the day-to-day activities of computing professionals in their role as professionals. By computing professional I mean anyone involved in the design and development of computer artifacts... The ethical decisions made during the development of these artifacts have a direct relationship to many of the issues discussed under the broader concept of computer ethics

Review:

According to Moor, the computer revolution is occurring in two stages. The first stage was that of technological introduction in which computer technology was developed and refined. This already occurred in America during the first forty years after the Second World War. The second stage -- one that the industrialized world has only recently entered -- is that of "technological permeation in which technology gets integrated into everyday human activities and into social institutions, changing the very meaning of fundamental concepts, such as money, education, work, and fair elections.

Moor's way of defining the field of computer ethics is very powerful and suggestive. It is broad enough to be compatible with a wide range of philosophical theories and methodologies, and it is rooted in a perceptive understanding of how technological revolutions proceed. Currently it is the best available definition of the field.

Nevertheless, there is yet another way of understanding computer ethics that is also very helpful--and compatible with a wide variety of theories and approaches. This other way was the approach taken by Wiener in 1950 in his book *The Human Use of Human Beings*, and Moor also discussed it briefly in *What Is Computer Ethics*. According to this alternative account, computer ethics identifies and analyzes the impacts of information technology upon human values like health, wealth, opportunity, freedom, democracy, knowledge, privacy, security, self-fulfillment, and so on. This very broad view of computer ethics embraces applied ethics, sociology of computing, technology assessment, computer law, and related fields; and it employs concepts, theories and methodologies from these and other relevant disciplines. The fruitfulness of this way of understanding computer ethics is reflected in the fact that it has served as the organizing theme of major conferences like the National Conference on Computing and Values 1991, and it is the basis of recent developments such as Brey's "disclosive computer ethics" methodology and the emerging research field of value-sensitive computer design.

What I've learned:

I have learned that the about the disclosure of the ethics which we can use to the technology and other aspect of IT, I also learned about the author of the chapter which shares different knowledge.

Integrative Questions:

- What is disclosing computer ethics?
- Who is Phillip Brey?
- What are the stages of computer revolution?
- What are the effects of computer revolution to humanity?
- What is computer ethics?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Gender and Computer Ethics

Quote:

Optimistically we may hope for positive change as more studies of gender and information technology begin to gel. Within contemporary gender and ICTs studies, there has been something of a shift from the traditional concerns about women in the workplace, with women's supposed technophobia which several studies now challenge, towards an interest on how women fare on the internet, how communication and communities are organized, how sexuality and identity is played out in that medium. Many studies point to the inequalities that remain between men's and women's access to ICTs and their interactions when women do have apparently equal access.

Learning Expectation:

Women are susceptible being, we should be able to take care of them most especially. The study will further help me understand the nature of women in relation to cyber technology. Furthermore, how does women shaped the development of cyber technology.

Review

Women are seriously under-represented in science, technology and engineering. If they can be shown that these areas can offer suitable careers that women are perfectly capable of doing e.g. through measures such as workshops for schoolgirls, then surely women will begin to enter technical areas in greater numbers. Not surprisingly such measures have had little effect. In the UK and elsewhere, women's representation in higher education computing courses continues to run at around 10%, a significant decrease from the figures of the late 1970s and early 1980s and which shows little likelihood of improving.

Flis Henwood argues that the reasons for this point squarely to the way that the 'women into science and engineering' type of view offers no analysis nor challenge to the ways in which science and technology are perceived as 'gendered'. It is assumed that science and technology are inherently neutral and that it is enough to get more women to enter for equality to prevail.

This view asks women to do all the changing; it asks no change of science and technology, or of neither men nor even schoolboys. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see why measures based largely on propaganda exercises should make a difference to women's participation. Indeed there could even be a negative effect from such activities. Women may be made to feel that they are somehow inadequate for not taking up the wonderful opportunities on offer on science and engineering when they still feel deep-rooted uneasiness despite protestations about the neutrality of these disciplines.

A further example of where a liberal approach to ethics does not serve both genders equally well in relation to networked technologies can be found in the problem of cyber stalking. Broadly speaking cyber stalking is the Internet version of traditional stalking where a computer and the Internet are used in the perpetrator's attempt to stalk the victim. Perpetrators have quickly discovered ways in which the Internet can provide relative anonymity and also the way that it can provide a means to impersonate the victim e.g. to make it look as if the victim is issuing invitations to others, thereby increasing the harassing behavior. The majority of victims are women and the majority of perpetrators, men. However the major policy document to date, namely the report of former Attorney General Janet Reno to former US President Clinton in the summer of 1999 makes nothing of this fact in causal terms. Instead of trying to get to the root causes of cyber stalking and its gendered nature, the report offers the traditional forces of self-help, state and capitalism to counter the crime. I.e. it exhorts us to protect ourselves, to trust the forces of law which have already proved less than adequate in many reported cases and to trust that industry will best serve its customers.

What I've learned:

I have learned that harassment of female is predominant in the cyber space. It should be noted that government should be doing extensive study on how to further the protection needed by women while in the cyberspace. It should be also implemented with just punishment to violators.

Integrative Questions:

- Is gender diversity or lack there-of really an ethical problem in the IT professions?
- What does Adam think is the cause of the lack of Women in IT professions and why does she feel that it is important? What do you think is the cause(s)?
- Is it possible to say that one sex approaches morality/ethical questions differently than another?
- How does Adam feel that Ethical diversity can be beneficial to the field of CS/IT?
- What determines what action is ethical and which action is not?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Is the Global Information Infrastructure a Democratic Technology?

Quote:

The world is slowly witnessing the development of the global information infrastructureGII, a seamless web of communication networks, computers, databases and consumer electronics that will put vast amounts of information at user's finger tips.

Learning Expectation:

To learn the impact of global information infrastructure to the humanity and to be able to confirm users of said information. Furthermore, to be able to identify the uses of information infrastructure. In addition, to define global information infrastructure and its effect to democracy.

Review:

The world is slowly witnessing the development of the global information infrastructureGII, a seamless web of communication networks, computers, databases and consumer electronics that will put vast amounts of information at user's finger tips United States. Information Infrastructure Task Force. Through the global information infrastructure, users around the world will be able to access libraries, databases, educational institutions, hospitals, government departments, and private organizations located anywhere in the world. The Internet, a global network of computers and networks is being seen as the front runner to GII, and is providing an opportunity and infrastructure for publishing and distributing all types of information in various formats in the shortest possible time and at the lowest cost. With millions of people around the world accessing the Internet and still a large number trying to do so, providing information content on the Internet has become a major business, economic, cultural and even political activity. Both large and small business institutions are marketing their products through the Internet. Cultural institutions such as music and film industries, national libraries, archives and museums are also establishing their presence on the Net. Political parties and governments around the world are also using the Internet to communicate their policies, programmers and ideologies.

In general, academic and research institutions appear to be in the forefront in establishing and using the Internet. Universities in many countries are providing Internet access to their faculties and research staff members while some have even started providing facilities to students. The industrial and commercial sectors are also using the Internet and setting up Web sites. Electronic banking and commerce through the Internet is also slowly becoming a reality on the continent with banking institutions in South Africa leading the way. Governments, although some of them initially appeared to have been opposed to the free flow of information on the Internet, have also started establishing their presence on the Web. A large number of international and non-governmental organizations operating in Africa have Internet access. Internet access from homes is also slowly taking shape.

What I've learned:

The global information infrastructure is a global phenomenon with no borders. There are no restrictions on how much should be contributed to its growth in terms of the information content. Political leaders should create a conduct environment by providing the required information communication technology infrastructure, while information professionals should use their information processing and management skills to ensure that information available on the global information infrastructure.

Integrative Questions:

- What is global information infrastructure?
- What is the effect of global information infrastructure to democracy?
- What are the uses of global information infrastructure?
- Are all nations benefited by global information infrastructure?
- How is global information infrastructure being distributed?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Applying ethical and moral concepts and theories to IT Contexts: Key Problems and Challenges

Quote:

Justice requires “the liberty of each human being to develop in his freedom the full measure of the human possibilities embodied in him.”Wiener 1954

Learning Expectation:

In laying down a foundation for information ethics, Wiener developed a cybernetic view of human nature and society, which led him to an ethically suggestive account of the purpose of a human life. Based upon this, he adopted “great principles of justice” that he believed all societies ought to follow. These powerful ethical concepts enabled Wiener to analyze information ethics issues of all kinds.

Review:

According to Wiener, for human beings to flourish they must be free to engage in creative and flexible actions and thereby maximize their full potential as intelligent, decision-making beings in charge of their own lives. This is the purpose of a human life. Because people have various levels of talent and possibility, however, one person's achievements will be different from those of others. It is possible, though, to lead a good human life — to flourish — in an indefinitely large number of ways; for example, as a diplomat, scientist, teacher, nurse, doctor, soldier, housewife, midwife, musician, artist, tradesman, artisan, and so on.

This understanding of the purpose of a human life led Wiener to adopt what he called “great principles of justice” upon which society should be built. He believed that adherence to those principles by a society would maximize a person's ability to flourish through variety and flexibility of human action. Although Wiener stated his “great principles”, he did not assign names to them. For purposes of easy reference, let us call them “The Principle of Freedom”, “The Principle of Equality” and “The Principle of Benevolence”.

What I’ve learned:

Given Wiener's cybernetic account of human nature and society, it follows that people are fundamentally social beings, and that they can reach their full potential only when they are part of a community of similar beings. Society, therefore, is essential to a good human life. Despotic societies, however, actually stifle human freedom; and indeed they violate all three of the “great principles of justice”. For this reason, Wiener explicitly adopted a fourth principle of justice to assure that the first three would not be violated.

Integrative Questions:

- What are the great principles of justice?
- Who is Norbert Wiener?
- What is the purpose of human life?
- What is information revolution?
- What is the principle of benevolence?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Just Consequentialism and Computing

Quote

Justice requires "a good will between man and man that knows no limits short of those of humanity itself." Wiener 1954

Learning Expectation:

Identify an ethical question or case regarding the integration of information technology into society. Clarify any ambiguous or vague ideas or principles that may apply to the case or the issue in question. If possible, apply already existing, ethically acceptable principles, laws, rules, and practices that govern human behavior in the given society.

Review:

For many philosophers working in computer ethics, Moor's description best captures the methodology of this relatively new field of applied ethics. As noted in the preceding section, Moor argues that not only must we revise existing policies and frame some new ones, but we must also *justify* those policies. To justify policies involving moral issues, philosophers have typically appealed to one or more standard ethical theories. But some have questioned whether it would always be possible to appeal to such theories when attempting to resolve computer ethics issues, especially if at least some of those issues are unique ethical issues. Although a number of philosophers have recently argued that traditional ethical theories. Utilitarian, deontological, and aretaic theories cannot be easily applied to all computer ethics issues, their reasons for holding such a view, as well as the alternative theories they put forth, differ markedly.

Luciano Floridi, who believes that the greatest challenge to computer ethics in terms of its philosophical status is methodological in nature, has recently claimed that the issues of computer ethics "strain" the conceptual resources of traditional ethical theories. Although some might disagree with Floridi, others have put forth either new theories or new variations and combinations of standard ethical theories in order to resolve computer ethics issues. Jeroen van den Hoven, for example, believes that a theory, first articulated by John Rawls, called "The Method of Wide Reflective Equilibrium, offers the "best model of practical moral reasoning available for justifying new policies involving computer ethics issues. Using an example involving the privacy debate, van den Hoven illustrates how the WRE method can be applied. A somewhat different approach has recently been suggested by Bernard Gert who believes that his system of common morality can help us to understand better, and in some cases resolve, moral issues associated with computing technology. Gert illustrates his methodology via an example involving software piracy. Building on an aspect of Gert's theory of common morality, involving the notion of impartiality, Moor has recently developed a conceptual framework called just consequentialism.

What I've learned:

Today, the “information age” that Wiener predicted half a century ago has come into existence; and the metaphysical and scientific foundation for information ethics that he laid down continues to provide insight and effective guidance for understanding and resolving ethical challenges engendered by information technologies of all kinds.

Integrative Questions:

- What is the principle of equality?
- What is the principle of benevolence?
- What is the principle of freedom?
- What is information revolution?
- Who is Norbert Wiener?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: The Internet as Public Space: Concepts, Issues and Implications in Public Policy

Quote:

"A typical problem in computer ethics arises because there is a policy vacuum about how computer technology should be used".

Learning Expectation:

It is very important to teach everyone about moral values and ethics. The Internet can educate the public on the importance of respecting privacy, property and learning to be critical of negative information. It is important for everyone to learn what is morally right and wrong and act accordingly.

Review

The challenge is to understand that notion not as hyperbole, but as a genuine expression of an apparently nonphysical space that is nonetheless a real social space. Drawing from radical geography and discourse analytics, this study shows how cyberspace is a produced social spacelike all other social spaces but one constituted in part by different physical laws than the spaces in which human bodies move. This alternative physics as much electricity as it is the material infrastructure in which electronic data flow makes cyberspace another space a heterotopia in relation to our more conventional physical spaces. This difference is what leads us to experience cyberspace as at once real but contradictory: a space that invites us to rethink our assumptions about what goes on in our embodied spaces. In other words, a key issue here is what we learn about the spaces of atoms from our travels in the spaces of bits.

Johnson has argued that with respect to ethical considerations, Internet technology has three special features or characteristics worth considering: its scope, which is global and interactive; the ability to communicate with anonymity; and the reproducibility of information on the medium. Although she notes that these features may make a "moral difference in that they make behavior in an electronic network morally different from offline behavior," Johnson does not claim that the Internet has introduced any new ethical issues. Some authors, however, now use the expressions "Internet Ethics" and "CyberEthics" in ways that might suggest, at least initially, that the Internet has generated new ethical issues and that possibly a separate field of study dedicated to ethical issues involving this relatively new medium is needed. Clearly, the Internet has perpetuated and, in certain cases, exacerbated many of the ethical issues associated with the use of earlier computing technologies. But has it introduced any new ethical issues?

To answer such a question, perhaps it would help to consider a particular computer ethics issue, such as personal privacy and computers, the Internet. Helen Nissenbaum has recently shown how certain intrusions into the activities of online users are not currently protected by privacy norms because information available online is often treated as information in "public space" or what she describes as a sphere "other than the intimate." She also notes that few normative theories sufficiently attend to the public aspect of privacy and that philosophical work on privacy suffers a "theoretical blind spot" when it comes to the question of protecting privacy in public. Agreeing with Nissenbaum that activities on the Internet involving the monitoring and recording of certain kinds of personal information can cause us to reconsider our assumptions regarding the private vs. public character of personal information currently available online, Tavani argues that Moor's "control/restricted access theory" of privacy can be extended to resolve issues involving the protection of personal privacy in the "public space" of the Internet. Despite the challenges that the Internet has posed with respect to protecting certain kinds of personal information, however, there is no compelling evidence that any genuinely new privacy issues have been introduced by that medium or that we need a new category of "Internet privacy," as some have suggested. Analogously, there does not appear to be a convincing argument for the claim that a separate field of "Internet ethics" is needed, either.

What I've learned:

I think that we ought to realize that the Internet is "public space" in the sense that what we say there can never be anything other than "public". Therefore as individual we ought to behave accordingly, and I have so stated. I am not entirely sure that this is an area law needs to address though in the area of concrete, demonstrable harm to the innocent, I may be willing to revisit this.

If you take precautions such as forcing people to log in with laborious security measures then I'd argue perhaps your private areas could be affected you can't very well argue you stumbled inadvertently into an area that forces you to log in with a secure password. If you end up offended oh well However, if crimes are committed there, especially against children, I will support law enforcement in stringing up your sorry tuckus online or not.

Integrative Questions:

- What is internet?
- What is internet ethics?
- What must we realize about internet being a public space?
- What are the adverse effects of internet to humanities?
- What is plagiarism?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: The Law of Cyberspace

Quote:

*For a truly intercultural information ethics, one must take seriously the diverse cultures of the world and their own historical traditions.*Rafael Capurro

Learning Expectation:

It is problematic in our global information society to assert that the grounds for ethics, in particular information ethics, lies in this Western tradition. If we are trying to create a genuine dialog about ethical values and ethical reasons in the multicultural internet world, we cannot be bound solely to this tradition, because, for example, Chinese and Indians have engaged in ethical thought and ethical reasoning and the grounds for the resolution of their ethical dilemmas may or may not be the same as those offered in Western society.

Review

Information ethics has grown over the years as a discipline in library and information science, but the field or the phrase has evolved and been embraced by many other disciplines. What will be sketched here is a brief summary of the strands that have now come to make up information ethics. In fact, it can now be seen as a confluence of the ethical concerns of media, journalism, library and information science, computer ethics including cyber ethics, management information systems, business and the internet. In the process of showing this evolution, several bibliographic references will be highlighted, although given the brevity of this article, the set of references provided is in not intended to be comprehensive.

In the United States the field of information ethics has had a 20year evolving history, pulling together strands from librarianship at first and then from computer ethics. For example, one of the key figures in the field is Robert Hauptman who wrote several works and articles on ethical issues, one of the best known and seminal being Ethical challenges in librarianship. This work addressed some of the problem areas of librarianship: censorship, privacy, access to information, balance in collection development, copyright, fair use, codes of ethics, and problem patrons, to name a few. At this time, when schools of library and information discussed ethical issues, these issues would be included in the content of some other, larger subject matter: for example, a course in reference work might discuss ethical issues in reference, such as competency in supplying adequate or correct information. However, there were no courses whose sole concern was ethical issues in the field of library and information science. When courses solely devoted to ethics emerged in America, they tended to move away from a sole concern of ethical issues in

librarianship to a broader concern of ethical issues in information science, information technology and information in society. In fact, even at its beginning the domain of concern in information ethics spilled over to other areas: computer ethics, information systems ethics, ethical issues in management information systems, and information policy.

What I've learned:

In sum, information ethics is a dynamic and evolving field, flowing from various disciplines and perspectives and cultures, critical in these times of intercultural exchange and dialog. The theme of the paper was both provocative and challenging —asking the participants to think beyond their own traditions.

Integrative Questions:

- What are the laws of cyberspace?
- Who is Rafael Capurro?
- What are the means of implementing the laws of cyberspace?
- What is information ethics?
- What is cyberethics?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Of Black holes and Decentralized Law-making in Cyberspace

Quote:

Reports that say that something hasn't happened are always interesting to me, because as we know there are known knowns; there are things we know we know. We also know there are known unknowns; that is to say we know there are some things we do not know. But there are also unknown unknowns the ones we don't know we don't know. Rumsfeld, 2002

Learning Expectation:

This study seeks to identify significant philosophical implications of the free, open source option as it has emerged in global software development communities. A three part approach inspired by the Carl Mitcham's philosophy of technology has been employed. Each section has touched on some ideas whose elucidations are in no way complete

Review

James Moor suggested that "conceptual muddles" and "policy vacuums" exist where there are problems lacking a philosophical framework to address them, and this is particularly true of computer technology Moor, 1985. Likewise, Walter Maner proposed that innovations in computer technology create unique, new ethical problems Maner, 1995. For years, this conceptual vacuum has been filling with the musings of self-proclaimed accidental revolutionaries like Richard Stallman, Eric Raymond, and Linus Torvalds, the creator of the Linux kernel, as well as industry leaders like Bill Gates and Tim O'Reilly. While subject area experts have arisen in the field of computer ethics and the philosophy of computing and information, articulation of the ethical implications of trends favoring free, open source software are only beginning to be featured in academic publications and conferences. An excellent example is the 2007 North American meeting of IACAP, which keynoted free software and open access. The argumentative approach I have selected is borrowed from the philosophy of technology, in particular the work of Carl Mitcham and Andrew Feenberg, to present practical and moral advantages of the FOS option. Finally, I will offer a third approach based on its potential epistemological advantages.

In *Thinking through Technology: the Path between Engineering and Philosophy*, Carl Mitcham introduced the Engineering Philosophy of Technology (EPT) as the field of study focused on determining the best way to conduct engineering and technological endeavors Mitcham, 1994. This work is from the insider's perspective, and the obvious starting point to transfer insights from the technical arena to the academic study of FOSS. There is a ready set of commonly cited practical benefits supported by empirical research as well as the methodologies used to evaluate, organize, and execute such projects Lerner and Tirole, 2005. Practical ethics have to do with

making everyday choices and judging which are appropriate based on their anticipated outcome. In this respect, technologists engage ethics in the early stages of project management when they evaluate options. A fundamental differentiation of options to be considered has always been between in-house versus third party, or build versus buy Weinstock and Hissam, 2005. Other 'practical ethics' employed by technology decision makers include minimizing the total cost of ownership TCO, using the best tool for the job, standardizing on a particular technology tool set, and outsourcing where there is no competitive advantage, which is to leave the decision to a third party. One ought to add, "Utilizing free, open source options where feasible."

What I've learned:

Software piracy is very tempting due to the relatively high cost of commercial applications, the easy transfer of digital information, and the lack of a perception of doing harm. Software piracy is especially common among curious academics and hobbyists

Integrative Question:

- Why not avoid the moral dilemma by selecting FOSS?
- What is the FOS option?
- Who is Walter Maner?
- Who is James Moor?
- Who is Deborah Johnson?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Fahrenheit 451.2: Is Cyberspace Burning?

Quote:

Any content-based regulation of the Internet, no matter how benign the purpose, could burn the global village to roast the pig." U.S. Supreme Court majority decision, Reno v. ACLU June 26, 1997

Learning Expectation:

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:

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.

The White House meeting was clearly the first step away from the principle that protection of the electronic word is analogous to protection of the printed word. Despite the Supreme Court's strong rejection of a broadcast analogy for the Internet, government and industry leaders alike are now inching toward the dangerous and incorrect position that the Internet is like television, and should be rated and censored accordingly. Is Cyberspace burning? Not yet, perhaps. But where there's smoke, there's fire.

What I've learned:

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. And in the end, we may find that the censors have indeed succeeded in "burning down the house to roast the pig."

Integrative Questions:

- Who is Ray Bradbury?
- Will Fahrenheit, version 451.2 a new kind of virtual censorship be the temperature at which cyberspace goes up in smoke?
- Is cyberspace burning?
- Is third party-rating the answer?
- Internet Ratings Systems How Do They Work?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Censorship: The Internet and the Child Pornography Law of 1996: A Critique

Quote:

The only ground on which intervention is justified is to prevent harm to others; the individual's own good is not a sufficient justification."Easton 1998

Learning Expectation:

This site explores some of the issues associated with the debate of censorship of various types of pornographic material on the web. There is a discussion of definitions of pornography and obscenity, an exploration of some of the general arguments for and against the censorship of pornography and a short legal history of pornography, censorship and the Internet in the United States. This web site is intended to be a starting point for exploring the issue of Internet pornography and is not an exhaustive source.

Review:

Censorship of pornographic material of all types is not a new phenomenon and has been debated nearly every time a new medium of distribution has emerged. The Internet has been no exception in this regard. Given that the issue has been around for a while, it is necessary to understand some of the general arguments made for and against the censorship of pornography before discussing the specific challenges brought about by the Internet.

The types of arguments dealt with in this section will focus on John Stuart Mill's harm principle. According to Easton, both English and American jurisprudence on free speech and censorship are rooted in the democracy and truth justifications of Mill. Underpinning this debate has been the harm principle. Mill's harm principle states that "the only ground on which intervention is justified is to prevent harm to others; the individual's own good is not a sufficient justification."

Mill's influence is substantial in Canadian, American and English democracies because they are all varieties of liberal democracies. A liberal democracy is a representative democracy where a large part of what the citizens do or don't do is believed as being none of the government's business. Essentially, Mill's harm principle has been a central part of the debate in deciding what the government's business is legitimately and what is not. In the case of pornography, those against and those for censorship or regulation at some time have to deal with Mill's conception of harm to some. Lee Groarke summarizes the situation nicely by stating:

The classic defense of freedom of expression is John Stuart Mill's *On Liberty*. It is difficult to exaggerate its influence and it is enough for us to note that its account of freedom of expression has become a rarely questioned part of liberal theory that is routinely invoked by contemporary theorists, both in discussions of pornography and in the more general accounts of justice

proposed by influential thinkers like John Rawls, Jan Narveson, and Michael Walzer." Clearly, Mill and the harm principle are at the center of this debate, but what is this classic account of freedom of expression which Mill proposed, and what are some of its implications?

The close relationship between the harm principle and liberalism and the censorship of pornography and feminism make Wendy McElroy's Liberal Feminist argument a compelling summary of the liberal arguments against censorship. Underlining all of her arguments is the importance of moral independence, the essential nature of freedom of expression in a democratic country, and that the harms of pornography are not justifications for censorship while the harms of censorship are justifications not to censor. Essentially her argument is summarized by three general arguments. First, that freedom of speech is necessary for freedom; second, that the censorship of pornography will hurt women; and third, that pornography offers certain benefits to women.

What I've learned:

US laws on obscenity and child pornography have remained applicable to the new medium of the Internet. With amendments to the child pornography laws, the range of material and methods of distribution covered have been increased. The more difficult area has not been with the obscene or child pornography neither of which are subject to First Amendment protection, but rather the prevention of minors viewing the more vague and protected indecent material. Minors have no right to view indecent material, but for adults it is part of protected speech. The *CDA* failed to balance these competing interests and was therefore ruled unconstitutional. However it is unlikely that the US government will not attempt to pass more focused legislation restricting minors Internet access. Once this happens, more challenges and precedents will be set, particularly in regards to the status of ISP's as common carriers and the application of the zoning rationale to the Internet. In the meantime, the most offensive of the material remains illegal in the United States, and problems with this material on the Internet remain a matter of enforcement rather than a matter of legality.

Integrative Question:

- What is Pornography?
- What are the general arguments for and against the censorship of pornography?
- What is Communication Decency Act?
- Who is the author of Communication Decency act?
- What is moral ethics?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: PICS: Internet Access Controls Without Censorship

Quote:

Restricting inappropriate materials at their source is not well suited to the international nature of the Internet, where an information source may be in a different legal jurisdiction than the recipient. Moreover, materials may be legal and appropriate for some recipients but not others, so that any decision about whether to block at the source will be incorrect for some audiences.
Paul Resnick

Learning Expectation:

New infrastructures are often used in unplanned ways, to meet latent needs. There will be many labeling vocabularies that are unrelated to access controls. The PICS specifications also plan for unplanned uses, by including extension mechanisms for adding new functionality. PICS is a new resource available to anyone who wishes to associate data with documents on the Internet, even documents that others control

Review:

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. Societies have tailored their responses to the characteristics of the media: in most countries, there are more restrictions on broadcasting than on the distribution of printed materials. Any rules about distribution, however, will be too restrictive from some perspectives, yet not restrictive enough from others. We can do better—we can meet diverse needs by controlling reception rather than distribution. In the TV industry, this realization has led to the V-chip, a system for blocking reception based on labels embedded in the broadcast stream.

On the Internet, we can do still better, with richer labels that reflect diverse viewpoints, and more flexible selection criteria. PICS, the Platform for Internet Content Selection, establish Internet conventions for label formats and distribution methods, while dictating neither a labeling vocabulary nor who should pay attention to which labels. It is analogous to specifying where on a package a label should appear, and in what font it should be printed, without specifying what it should say.

The PICS conventions have caught on quickly. In early 1996, Microsoft, Netscape, SurfWatch, CyberPatrol, and other software vendors announced PICS-compatible products. AOL, AT&T WorldNet, CompuServe, and Prodigy provide free blocking software that will be PICS-compliant by the end of 1996. RSACi and SafeSurf are offering their particular labeling vocabularies through on-line servers that produce PICS-formatted labels. In May of 1996,

CompuServe announced that it will label all web content it produces using PICS-formatted RSACi labels.

What I've learned:

PICS provide a labeling infrastructure for the Internet. It is values-neutral: it can accommodate any set of labeling dimensions, and any criteria for assigning labels. Any PICS-compatible software can interpret labels from any source, because each source provides a machine-readable description of its labeling dimensions.

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.

Integrative Question:

- What is PICS?
- How PICS does censored internet access controls?
- What are the specifications for PICS?
- Who is Paul Resnick?
- What are the advantages of PICS?

Name of the Chapter: Internet Service Providers and Defamation: New Standard of Liability.

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Quote:

"No provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider." Section 230, USA Communications Decency Act 1996

Learning Expectation:

Like almost all other laws to date, defamation is defined within jurisdictions that are based on geographical areas. The Internet is inherently trans-border in nature, with both push technologies like email and pull technologies like the web unconstrained and indeed unconstrainable by state or national borders. The cyberspace era presents challenges to longstanding laws far greater than did the broadcast media of radio and TV.

Review:

Many of the American cases that have considered the issue of ISP liability for defamation have focused on the possible analogies between print and broadcast media, and the Internet. A major difference in how ISPs conduct their business has been identified by some courts as a reason to deviate from standard principles of imposing liability for defamation on the ISP intermediary: ISPs, unlike their print and broadcast counterparts, generally do not impose any sort of editorial filter on content. The argument is then made that ISPs function more like the 'innocent disseminator', and should not be held liable for the defamatory statement carried on the service unless it was known, or the ISP ought to have known, of the existence of the defamatory statement.

From time to time, it is claimed that the USA First Amendment protects the speech of Americans to the extent that they can say anything they wish about another person without risk of a successful defamation action against them. However, the First Amendment does not protect all speech; for example, there is no constitutional protection for false statements of fact.

Defamation laws in the USA are significantly less restrictive of speech than the laws of most probably all other countries because the US First Amendment provides strong protection for freedom of speech. The rules governing when defamatory speech is actionable have been developed by the US Supreme Court primarily since 1964 the *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* case and are complex.

What I've learned:

Defamation laws have developed over several centuries to provide recourse for people whose reputation are or are likely to be harmed by publication of information about them.

In theory, the objective of defamation laws is to balance protection of individual reputation with freedom of expression. In practice, defamation laws are frequently used as a means of chilling speech. A threat of costly defamation proceedings and damages, whether or not a plaintiff's claim is likely to be upheld by a court, is often used to silence criticism not only by a particular person or group but also as a threat to others.

Integrative Question:

- What is Internet Services Provider?
- What is defamation?
- What is liability?
- What is Communication Decency Act 1996?
- What is libel?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Digital Millennium Copyright Act

Quote:

The DMCA is anti-competitive. It gives copyright holders — and the technology companies that distribute their content — the legal power to create closed technology platforms and exclude competitors from interoperating with them. Worst of all, DRM technologies are clumsy and ineffective; they inconvenience legitimate users but do little to stop pirates. Timothy B. Lee

Learning Expectation:

This article will further expand the meaning of Digital Millennium Copyrights Act. It will also highlight the importance of DMCA for the mankind. Likewise, it will also enumerate the disadvantages of the said act.

Review:

The DMCA has had an impact on the worldwide cryptography research community, since an argument can be made that any cryptanalytic research violates, or might violate, the DMCA. The arrest of Russian programmer Dmitry Sklyarov in 2001, for alleged infringement of the DMCA, was a highly publicized example of the law's use to prevent or penalize development of anti-DRM measures. While working for Elcomsoft in Russia, he developed The Advanced eBook Processor, a software application allowing users to strip usage restriction information from restricted e-books, an activity legal in both Russia and the United States. Paradoxically, under the DMCA, it is not legal in the United States to provide such a tool. Sklyarov was arrested in the United States after presenting a speech at DEF CON and subsequently spent nearly a month in jail. The DMCA has also been cited as chilling to legitimate users, such as students of cryptanalysis including, in a well-known instance, Professor Edward Felten and students at Princeton, and security consultants such as Niels Ferguson, who has declined to publish information about vulnerabilities he discovered in an Intel secure-computing scheme because of his concern about being arrested under the DMCA when he travels to the US.

What I've learned:

The DMCA has been criticized for making it too easy for copyright owners to encourage website owners to take down allegedly infringing content and links which may in fact not be infringing. When website owners receive a takedown notice it is in their interest not to challenge it, even if it is not clear if infringement is taking place, because if the potentially infringing content is taken down the website will not be held liable.

Integrative questions:

- What is DMCA?
- What is copyright?
- What is cryptography?
- What are the provisions of DMCA?
- What are the advantages of DMCA?

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Note on the DeCSS Trial

Quote:

"Our main goal," said Gross, "is to build a strong, solid record to take to the appeals court, where civil liberties are taken more seriously."

Learning Expectation:

Linux came to the forefront of the ongoing DeCSS trial late last week. That's because, in a very real way, Linux started the uproar that has resulted in eight movie studios suing Eric Corley. The trial could ultimately affect the way consumers use products they purchase and the way researchers advance technology.

Journalist Eric Corley better known as Emmanuel Goldstein, a nom de plume borrowed from Orwell's 1984 posted the code for DeCSS so called because it decrypts the Content Scrambling System that encrypts DVDs as a part of a story he wrote in November for the well-known hacker journal 2600. The Motion Picture Association of America MPAA claims that Corley defied anticircumvention provisions of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act DMCA by posting the offending code for anyone to download from his Website.

Review:

The whole affair began when teenager Jon Johansen wrote DeCSS in order to view DVDs on a Linux machine. The MPAA has since brought suit against him in his native Norway as well. Johansen testified on Thursday that he announced the successful reverse engineering of a DVD on the mailing list of the Linux Video and DVD ProjectLiViD, a user resource center for video- and DVD-related work for Linux. The Electronic Frontier FoundationEFF, an organization based in San Francisco which supports civil liberties in digital arenas, is providing a legal defense that cites, among other issues, fair use. After all, the EFF argues, if you buy a DVD, why can't you play it on any machine you want?

The judge in the case, the honorable Lewis Kaplan of the US District Court in southern New York, issued a preliminary injunction against posting DeCSS. Corley duly took down the code, but did not help his defense by defiantly linking to myriad sites which post DeCSS.

By taking his stand, Corley has brought key issues of the digital age to trial. Among them is the right to experiment and to share knowledge, he said. The case also points to the DMCA's broad protections, which for the first time not only give copyright to creative work but also to the software or any other technology that protects it.

What I've learned:

I learned that copyright is not the issue to supporters of the defense in this trial. "I think that anyone who holds First Amendment rights dear, in addition to Linux users at large, are interested in satisfying the copyright of entertainment properties, as long as fair use and freedom of speech is not inhibited," said Jim Gleason, president of the New York Linux Users Group, which plans further protests should Corley lose the case.

Integrative Questions:

- What is DeCSS?
- What is Trial?
- What is the copyright issue of the defense trial?
- Who is the Judge?
- What is the plan?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: A Politics of Intellectual Property: Environmentalism for the Net

Quote:

Without that balance, there is a danger of absolutizing the claims to ownership and control to the detriment of other interested parties, something we have noted in recent legislative proposals. Samuelson, 1997

Learning Expectation:

What I expect is the question is, how much protection is required, and when and to what extent should it apply? This paper addresses that question. First it presents some cases that illustrate the range of possible intellectual property rights. Next it examines the traditional justifications for such rights. It then critiques those justifications, not to refute them, but to show their limits. Finally it proposes a different way of looking at the problem, using traditional natural law ethics.

Review:

Intellectual property is an odd notion, almost an oxymoron. Property usually refers to tangible assets over which someone has or claims control. Originally it meant land. Now it could also refer to a car, a milling machine, a jacket or a toothbrush. In all these cases the property claim is of control of the physical entity. If I claim a plot of land as my property, I am saying I can control who has access to that land and what they do there. I can build a fence around it, rent it out, or drill for oil on it. If a car is my property, I get the keys to it. I can exclude others from using it and use it myself for whatever I want, as long as I do not threaten the lives or property of others. 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 around a song?

What does it mean to "own" an idea. Where are the locks that keep other people from "driving" it? 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 ways of creating and disseminating writing, musical composition, visual art, and so on. In fact it was the technology of the printing press that originally gave rise to intellectual property as a legal and moral issue. Before, when it took almost as much of an effort to reproduce a document as it took to create it, there was little need to impose limits on copying. It was only when inexpensive reproductions became feasible that it was seen as necessary to give authors more control over how their works were used by creating copyrights.

What I've learned:

Computer technology has created a new revolution in how intellectual property is created, stored, reproduced and disseminated; and with that has come new challenges to our understanding of intellectual property and how to protect it. Of course computers have given rise to a whole new category of intellectual property, namely computer software. A major commercial program can take a team of one hundred or more highly skilled and highly paid programmers years to create and can sell for hundreds, or even hundreds of thousands, of dollars per copy. Yet someone with access to such a program can make a copy in moments at practically no cost.

Integrative Question:

- What is intellectual property?
- What is information?
- What is copyright?
- What is plagiarism?
- What is computer technology?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Intellectual Property, Information and the Common Good

Quote:

*Software is not really free, according to free software advocates, unless its human-readable source code is available for distribution*Mann, 1999

Learning Expectation:

The purpose, or the good, of these intellectual works is to be communicated and shared. Of course ethics is about people, not databases or automobile designs. But knowing the purpose of information tells us something very important about the purpose, or the virtue, of information producers. It is not just production that matters, but communication as well. They are not fulfilling their purpose, that is, they are not virtuous, unless their work is shared in an appropriate way; and the more effective the sharing, the more virtuous they are.

Review:

The fundamental problem with intellectual property as an ethical category is that it is purely individualistic. It focuses on the creator/developer of the intellectual work and what he or she is entitled to. There is truth in this, but not the whole truth. It ignores the social role of the creator and of the work itself, thus overlooking their ethically significant relationships with the rest of society. The balance is lost.

If we start with the idea of property, then the issue naturally becomes ownership and control, because that is what property is about. It is necessary to step outside that framework to get a more complete view of the issues. The way I propose to do that is to use the traditional, but now much neglected, theory of natural law.

Natural law, which goes back at least as far as Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, begins by asking what is the good. For Aristotle the good of something was inherent in its nature; it was the fulfillment of its purpose. Thus an acorn exists to become a tree. That is its purpose. It finds its fulfillment, its virtue, in growing into that tree. Human beings are by nature rational and social beings. Their fulfillment, then, and their happiness come from living rationally in society. Aristotle identifies a number of particular virtues that support this, the most important of which are friendship and love.

We might ask, then, what is the nature of all those creative products we call intellectual property, especially the ones that can be stored and transmitted electronically? What do a mystery novel, an autobiography, a demographic study, a table of stock prices, a photo, a painting, a piece of music, the design of an automobile, and a web browser all have in common? All are information in some sense. Anything that can be stored on a computer is information, including the computer

programs that process that information. Software can be examined, manipulated and modified like any other information.

What I've learned:

Producers of information who want to maximize their control over its use, and therefore their ability to profit from it, find intellectual property a very attractive concept because it focuses primarily on the producers and their claims of ownership. These claims are not invalid. As we saw there are some convincing justifications for them. But they are incomplete.

To get a more adequate perspective, we need to step back and ask about the significance and purpose of this information. When we do this, we gain a very important insight that tends to be lost when we only think in terms of rights and property. That is that information is about communication; it is meant to be shared. Ethical policies for the use and distribution of information must take into account the social nature of information, even as they recognize the legitimate claims of the producers. It is in this balance, Aristotle's median, that virtue is found.

Integrative Question:

- Who is Aristotle?
- What is Nicomachean ethics?
- What is the nature of all those creative products we call intellectual property, especially the ones that can be stored and transmitted electronically?
- What is copyright?
- What is Plagiarism?

Name of the Chapter: Is copyright unethical, an examination of the theories, laws and practices regarding private properties of intellectual work in the United States

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Quote:

Intellectual property laws tend to stuff creative works back into containers, creating an artificial scarcity Branscomb, 1984

Learning Expectation:

United States copyright law is theoretically based on policy created within a framework that valued the interests of the people as a whole over the interests of individual creators. The original framework is being slowly dismantled to give more weight to the interests of individual creators. This shift in policy is often defended based on the ethics of allowing a creator control over her work. However, this ethical position does not generally extend to moral rights. Moral rights, of course, only benefit creators, not publishers or distributors.

Review:

One could argue that the continual extension of the term of copyright protection and the expansion of authors' rights indicates a shift of ethical perceptions in the United States and that the "right" of creators to benefit from their work is now perceived as more legitimate. Or one could argue that copyright has lost whatever mooring it once had to either ethics or theory and is a law unduly influenced by those who would benefit most from stronger protection. For example, many of those who argued for an expanded term of copyright often spoke of literary work as an author's legacy to their family, echoing the arguments of the Stationer's Company who pointed to the widows and orphans of authors as they lobbied for perpetual copyright Rose, 1993. What drove term expansion, however, were the interests of corporate copyright holders such as Walt Disney who feared the entry of Mickey Mouse into the public domain Litman, 1994.

Given the strong connection between a creator and her work especially in literary genre it is difficult to assert that granting no rights to the creator is ethical. Likewise given the fact that almost all works, including those that are literary, owe a debt to the sum of works that have gone before, it is difficult to assert that granting exclusive perpetual rights in a work to a creator is ethical. However, the arguments for personal ownership and control of intellectual works are appealing, since they accords with concept of ownership as awarded to physical works, since original works can satisfy all four approaches to private property: occupancy, labor, personality and a means to an economic end. However intellectual works are different from physical objects. And one of the problems of the current copyright system is that it was created at a time when intellectual property was easily fixed in real objects so it was not necessary to confront the difference between the container and the content. This is no longer the case with the advent of

technologies that allow intellectual works to be easily copied and shifted from media to media. Not only is the enforcement of copyright more difficult but the non-consumable and non-exclusive nature of intellectual property becomes evident, along with its low marginal cost of reproduction (Hettinger, 1993). Intellectual property laws tend to stuff creative works back into containers, creating an artificial scarcity (Branscomb, 1984).

What I've learned:

As stated before, the United States has traditionally protected the economic rights of creators, not their moral rights. However in 1990 authors of visual works were granted the rights of attribution and integrity. These rights were designated as being separate from copyright and for a term that expired with the death of the creator. However, unlike moral rights in France, they can be waived. It is difficult from an ethical viewpoint it is difficult to understand how if visual artists have moral rights and not creators in other media, such as text or music? Is it perhaps the fact that an original painting or sculpture is usually unique one of a kind item that lose value artist and financial in reproduction so that the original needs to be preserved s created? If so, then an underlying value of copyright law would be that works which retain value through reproduction should receive less protection. In that case factual works should receive the least amount of production.

Integrative Question:

- What is copyright?
- What copyright doesn't cover?
- Is copyright unethical?
- What is Copyright Act of 1790?
- What are the theories of intellectual property and copyright?

Name of the Chapter: On the Web, Plagiarism Matters More Than Copyright Piracy

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Quote:

Student plagiarism subverts the system of course evaluation, debases qualifications and offends against academic integrity”Walker, 1998.

Learning Expectation:

This paper mainly examines various aspects of plagiarism on the web. We also try to argue that on the Internet, plagiarism does more harms than the violation of copyright, especially in academic communities. This essay starts with giving a general description of plagiarism and then examines the negative effects it may have on the academic environment. It will then suggest some solutions to the problems and demonstrate the important role of computer professionals in these significant issues.

Review:

A quick search for sales of academic essays or reports using any search engine can yield a large number of websites that sell various kinds of pre-written or customized papers. These papers can be used by students to submit as their own work for assignments at school or university. All major credit cards are accepted and delivery is guaranteed within twenty four hours. A browsing student could spend just a few minutes and shop for the best service or the best price Gajadha, 2001. Each site also includes a disclaimer stating that all papers supplied through the service are meant as models or aids and any misuse of contents were not the responsibility of the providers. However, most of the papers were purchased for such”misuse of contents”.

The above websites have arguably formed a new highly profitable industry. For instance, the site ”School Sucks” in just only one and a half year after launching could attract 5,000 to 6,000 surfers a day. Kenny Sahr, entrepreneur of ”School Sucks” defends his service claiming it is not about plagiarism but providing a research tool for students. Sahr also insists that establishing such website is a good way to stop educators from using the same subject contents year after year. Many similar sites like ”School Sucks” are providing tools for academic plagiarists and their businesses still continue blooming.

What I've learned:

At the first glance, it may not be clear that anyone is harmed by plagiarism. An author, who does not receive credit for his work, may not suffer any direct financial harm. As ideas and information are not protected as the authors' property, we usually do not tend to grant an author any financial interest when using his ideas or information.

The only indirect financial harm to the author is that he would miss some reputation when his ideas are used by others. But this harm is clearly difficult to assess, and in the case of plagiarism from an author who died several years before, there seems to be no grounds for worrying about loss of potential reputation. Thus there is insufficient background to establish legal protections of reputation through plagiarism. Plagiarism is neither a tort nor a crime. It is an ethical, not a legal offence. As a result, courts never handle plagiarism disputes; only academic authorities do so regarding their codes of honours and academic honesty policy .

What I've learned:

- What is plagiarism?
- What is copyright?
- What are the harmful effects of plagiarism?
- What is cyber-plagiarism?
- Why do students plagiarise?

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: An Ethical Evaluation of Web Site Linking

Quote:

“It is important to our company that you know our exact process we take for the education and understanding on how is the ethical evaluation on web site linking”

Learning Expectation:

Web Site linking we use this SEO strategy to navigate people to other pages within the website for the relevant information they are looking for. This improves navigation and link back popularity as well. This procedure is not a huge factor in our search engine optimization services but we have found it very functional for the end user getting them where they want to be in a site for information they may be looking for and possibly get the website owner the sale or lead in that specific area. In case people do not understand me on this an interior link can be spotted as a underlined or highlighted keyword on a specific page that moves you to another URL on that website.

Review:

For the most part we consult with the person or team of people for that company on the most important keywords they would like to rank high for. Nine out of ten times we find that the keywords the companies like to see are not their only main or lateral phrases for keyword placement and top search engine rankings. In fact I have had keywords come across to me that really have no relevancy to their web sites goals for success. Scam and Spam search engine optimization companies eat this up because they realize that some words have no competition to them and can be achieved with very little effort, and if you're locked into their contract, you will sometimes have to shell out more money because they claim they have much more to do. Which from an ethical stand point Keyword Performance has a problem with that especially because they are not looking at your company with ethical standards just their bottom lines.

What I've learned:

Each category will be built for a unique area targeting links that compliment the website services as well as other high Google page ranking directories. The Directory is developed to increase traffic and search engine popularity by targeting other websites to point back to your website. This will also help to improve traffic by other audiences finding your website through another site on the World Wide Web. This is a very important factor in driving your website to the top for your relevant keyword terms.

Integrative Questions:

- What is ethical evaluation?
- What is Web Site Linking?
- What is the Strategy of Web Site Linking?
- Why Ethical Evaluation is important?
- What are the different kinds of Web Site Linking?

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: The Cathedral and the Bazaar

Quote: "Given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow"

Learning Expectation:

I expect that 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.

Review:

Raymond's standard talk begins with references to himself as an ordinary but experienced IT guy of sorts who, without any sort of formal training in sociology, psychology, marketing, business, or the like, has become the chronicler of the "gnu generation" not his quote, just a common one and predictor of open source things to be. Then, he drones on for an hour or two about sociology, psychology, marketing, business, and the like. I've seen him give this talk in front of academics. Thankfully, he has little shame, or he'd have dropped dead long ago from the subtle looks and snickers that inevitably result from his bombast.

It's rather to warn you, the lay reader--this guy may have attained some sort of status in the open source community which needs such figures, but it doesn't mean that what he has to say is any good or even true. In his works including "Cathedral", Eric makes a very one-sided analysis of software engineering methodologies. It's a complete ra-ra piece which fails to seriously address the very many shortcomings of open-source development, including, most critically, the inability to scale timewise as well as commercial software while not under the GNU licence, two years ago Raymond was predicting the success of the open-source Mozilla browser initiative, which is at this point a complete fiasco. Instead, he talks about obscure supporting sociological constructs such as that of "gift cultures" that would only convince the already converted.

What I've learned:

What people should be getting out of this book or a book like this is a balanced, informed view of open source vs commercial software, undertaken with sound research on various cost/effectiveness metrics and some case studies. What we have here is a bible for a community that desperately needs one, because, as Eric's whole thrust implies, it is largely ego driven.

What I've learned:

- What are Cathedral and the Bazaar?
- What is the cathedral model?
- What is Linux Kernel?
- Who is Raymond?
- Why is this book worth reading?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Towards a Theory of Privacy for the Information Age

Quote:

The public/private distinction has sometimes been taken to reflect differences between the appropriate scopes of government, as opposed to self-regulation by individuals. It has also been interpreted to differentiate political and domestic spheres of life. These diverse linguistic descriptions capture overlapping yet nonequivalent concepts. Nevertheless they share the assumption that there is a boundary marking off that which is private from that which is public.
Judith W.DeCew

Learning Expectation:

In the course of this paper I will argue that privacy in public, which in the past has been explicitly excluded or merely neglected by many of the most highly-regarded and often cited philosophical and legal works on privacy, is a genuine privacy interest that is worthy of study as well as protection.

Review:

After surveying circumstances and activities that give rise to the problem of privacy in public, I offer an explanation for why predominant and influential theoretical accounts of privacy have failed to deal explicitly with it. Following this, in what may be seen as the core of the paper, I identify the features of contemporary surveillance practices that are central to viewing these practices as genuine concerns for any normative theory of privacy. In the concluding sections of the paper, I consider how we may absorb privacy in public into comprehensive theories of privacy. Although I do not provide such a theory myself, I suggest that resources are already present in some existing theories.

I also clear the way for such a theory by showing how certain barriers that, in the past, have seemed insurmountable may be overcome.

Before responding directly to the challenge of producing principles by which Lotus Marketplace Households and similar efforts may be judged violations of privacy, I consider the reasons why many influential philosophical theories of privacy may not have addressed directly the cluster of issues raised by widespread public surveillance. If privacy in public does constitute a genuine privacy interest, then not only is it important to construct the much needed justificatory framework, but also to ask why philosophical and normative theories of privacy have either explicitly dismissed the idea of any genuine privacy interest in public, or merely have overlooked it.

A variety of factors have shaped normative theories of privacy, making them more responsive to some types of problems and constraints and less responsive to others. Examining these theories with a view to understanding why specifically they either neglect or dismiss the normative force of privacy in public, three factors there may be others emerge, which I have labeled, respectively, conceptual, normative, and empirical.

What I've learned:

To many, the idea that privacy may be violated in public has an oddly paradoxical ring. One likely source of this response is the way the terms "public" and "private" have been used in political and legal theory. Although their respective meanings may vary from one context to another and I take it this assertion is relatively uncontroversial among scholars in these areas, the terms are almost always used as a way to demarcate a strict dichotomy of realms.

Integrative Question:

- What are the theories of privacy?
- What are the factors that shaped normative theories of privacy?
- What is privacy?
- What are laws governing privacy of every individuals in the internet?
- Who is Judith DeCrew?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: The Structure of Rights in Directive 95/46/ec

Quote: *The European Commission just postulated for the Convention no. 108 of the Council of 1982 to be ratified by the Member States.*

Learning Expectation:

To be able to define the directive, in order to understand its scope. and to analyze its necessity for the mankind.

Review:

The Directive assumed a very broad understanding of the term of personal data and of data processing. It defined personal data as any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person, and processing of personal data as any operation or set of operations which is performed upon personal data and enumerated these operations. It introduced a catalogue of minimum rights for persons whose data are collected. The violation of these rights would result in a possibility to pursue these rights before court. Admissibility of data processing was made dependent on the data subject's will consent. However, a closed catalogue of situations in which data processing is possible without such consent was specified. The Directive determines a group of so called sensitive data. In case of their processing a written consent is required. Also data relating to criminal convictions, which can be processed only by public entities, were handled separately in the Directive. Possible exemptions from the principle of ban on the processing of such data were specified. At the same time, pursuant to the Directive, data can be used exclusively for the purpose for which they were collected. The Directive introduced an obligation to inform persons about the principles of their data processing before the collection of these data. The person concerned can object to the processing of his/her data, provided that he or she has a legitimate purpose. Any person whose data were included in the filing system has the right to ask about the principles of data processing, starting with a possibility to obtain information on the controller, and ending with indication of the contents of these data. The Directive introduced as well the right for the data subject to control his/her data, including the right to object to the processing of data. Pursuant to the Directive, any person who has suffered damage as a result of an unlawful data processing incompatible with the Directive is entitled to receive compensation. One of the most important regulations introduced by the Directive is the issue of personal data transfer to third countries such transfer is possible in case where the third country ensures an adequate level of protection.

What I've learned:

The Directive provided appointment of national supervisory authorities to supervise compliance with the Directive. A Working Party on the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Processing of Personal Data was set up under Art. 29 of the Directive. The Working Party shall be composed of the representatives of national supervisory authorities and representatives of the Community institutions and European Commission. It shall contribute to uniform application of the Directive in Member States and give opinions on EU legal acts on privacy protection for the purposes of the Commission. The Directive provided also appointment of an advisory committee composed of the representatives of Member States. The Committee shall draft and give opinions on new legal acts in the scope regulated by the Directive.

Integrative Question:

- What is directive 95/46/ec?
- How does the directive protect individual data?
- What is personal data?
- What is privacy?
- How is privacy being invade?

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Privacy, Individuality, Control of information, and Privacy –enhancing Technologies

Quote: *“Privacy” is used frequently in ordinary language as well as in philosophical, political and legal discussions, yet there is no single definition or analysis or meaning of the term.*

Learning Expectation:

The concept of privacy has broad historical roots in sociological and anthropological discussions about how extensively it is valued and preserved in various cultures. Moreover, the concept has historical origins in well known philosophical discussions, most notably Aristotle's distinction between the public sphere of political activity and the private sphere associated with family and domestic life. Yet historical use of the term is not uniform, and there remains confusion over the meaning, value and scope of the concept of privacy.

Review:

There are several skeptical and critical accounts of privacy. According to one well known argument there is no right to privacy and there is nothing special about privacy, because any interest protected as private can be equally well explained and protected by other interests or rights, most notably rights to property and bodily security Thomson, 1975. Other critiques argue that privacy interests are not distinctive because the personal interests they protect are economically inefficient Posner, 1981 or that they are not grounded in any adequate legal doctrine Bork, 1990. Finally, there is the feminist critique of privacy, that granting special status to privacy is detrimental to women and others because it is used as a shield to dominate and control them, silence them, and cover up abuse MacKinnon, 1989.

Other commentators defend privacy as necessary for the development of varied and meaningful interpersonal relationships Fried, 1970, Rachels, 1975, or as the value that accords us the ability to control the access others have to us Gavison, 1980; Allen, 1988; Moore, 2003, or as a set of

norms necessary not only to control access but also to enhance personal expression and choice (Schoeman, 1992), or some combination of these (DeCew, 1997). Discussion of the concept is complicated by the fact that privacy appears to be something we value to provide a sphere within which we can be free from interference by others, and yet it also appears to function negatively, as the cloak under which one can hide domination, degradation, or physical harm to women and others.

What I've learned:

There is no single version of the feminist critique of privacy, yet it can be said in general that many feminists worry about the darker side of privacy, and the use of privacy as a shield to cover up domination, degradation and abuse of women and others. If distinguishing public and private realms leaves the private domain free from any scrutiny, then these feminists such as Catharine MacKinnon (1989) are correct that privacy can be dangerous for women when it is used to cover up repression and physical harm to them by perpetuating the subjection of women in the domestic sphere and encouraging nonintervention by the state. Jean Bethke Elshtain (1981, 1995) and others suggest that it appears feminists such as MacKinnon are for this reason rejecting the public/private split, and are, moreover, recommending that feminists and others jettison or abandon privacy altogether. But, Elshtain points out, this alternative seems too extreme.

Integrative Questions:

- What is informational privacy?
- What is the constitutional right to privacy?
- What are the Privacy and Control over Information?
- What is the privacy and Intimacy?
- Is privacy relative?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Toward and Approach to privacy in public: Challenges of Information technology

Quote:

There is a sphere, nonetheless real because it is impossible to define its limits, within which the law and public opinion are intruders likely to do more harm than good". James Fitzjames Stephen, 1873

Learning Expectation:

This article highlights a contemporary privacy problem that falls outside the scope of dominant theoretical approaches. Although these approaches emphasize the connection between privacy and a protected personal or intimate sphere, many individuals perceive a threat to privacy in the widespread collection of information even in realms normally considered "public." In identifying and describing the problem of privacy in public, this article is preliminary work in a larger effort to map out future theoretical directions.

Review:

Many influential approaches to privacy emphasize the role of privacy in safeguarding a personal or intimate realm where people may escape the prying and interference of others. This private realm, which is contrasted with a public realm, is defined in various ways. It is delimited by physical boundaries, such as the home; by personal relationships, such as family, friends, and intimates; and by selected fields of information, such as personal, sensitive, or embarrassing information. Privacy is worthy of safeguarding, these approaches argue, because intimacy is important; privacy is worth protecting because we value the sanctity of a personal realm.

This article does not dispute 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. It argues, however, that an account of privacy is not complete that stops with the intimate and personal realms. The widespread use of information technology, such as in personal profiling, to assemble and transmit vast stores of information--even so-called "public" information--has shown that an adequate account of privacy should neither neglect the non-intimate realm nor explicitly exclude it from consideration.

Loud calls of public protest in response to information harvesting strongly indicate that implicit norms of privacy are not restricted to personal zones. I henceforth call this challenge to existing theoretical frameworks the problem of protecting "privacy in public."

What I've learned:

I learned the idea that privacy functions to protect the integrity of a private or intimate realm spans scholarly work in many disciplines, including legal, political, and philosophical discussions of privacy. Law in many countries recognizes realms that are basically off-limits. In the United States, for example, constitutional prohibitions on unreasonable searches and seizure, protection against self-incrimination and guarantees of freedom of conscience delineate for each citizen a personal zone that is free from the prying and interference of government. This zone covers the home and personal effects as well as certain areas of his life such as family, "conscience," sexual and marital relations, and reproduction.' Tort Law has also helped insulate this personal zone against intrusion by nongovernmental agents.

Integrative Question:

- What is privacy in public?
- What are the challenges in store for the future technology of mankind?
- Who is Helen Nessenbaum?
- What is privacy?
- Who is James Fitzjames Stephen?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: KDD, Privacy, Individuality, and fairness.

Quote: *The products of KDD are morally acceptable, and even desirable, many other possible applications are at odds with commonly held values regarding the individuality of human persons.*

Learning Expectation:

I am expecting that this article will further define what is KDD. In addition, to enable me to understand its importance in the computer technology. Furthermore, the advantages and disadvantages of KDD towards an individual.

Review:

Personal data is often considered to be the exclusive kind of data eligible for protection by privacy law and privacy norms. Personal data is commonly defined as data and information relating to an identified or identifiable person. A clear illustration of this rather narrow starting point can be found in the highly influential European Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the European Council of 24 October 1995, "on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data." Because a European Directive must be implemented in the national law and regulation of European Union countries, the definitions and principles formulated in the Directive are mirrored in the national privacy laws and regulations throughout the European Union. With regard to the processing of personal data, the Directive poses some basic principles. For the purposes of this paper, I will highlight some of these. It is important to notice that—as may be expected from the definition of personal data—most of these principles lean heavily on the idea that there is some kind of direct connection between a designate person and his or her data.

There are some principles regarding data quality. Personal data should only be collected for specified, explicit, legitimate purposes and should not be further processed in a way incompatible with these purposes. No excessive amounts of data should be collected, relative to the purpose for which the data is collected. Moreover, the data should be accurate and, if applicable, kept up to date. Every reasonable step must be taken to ensure that inaccurate or incomplete data is either rectified or erased. Also, personal data should be kept in a form that permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purpose for which the data were collected.

What I've learned:

Most conceptions of individual privacy currently put forward in law and ethical debate have one feature in common: Not only do they assume that the personal data with which privacy is concerned originally contains statements about states of affairs or aspects accompanied by

indicators of individual natural persons, but they also assume that the data as a result of processing continues to contain statements about states of affairs or aspects accompanied by identifiers of individual natural persons. This feature of current privacy conceptions has two important consequences: It makes it difficult to label the problematic aspects of using data abstracted from personal data and producing and applying group profiles; it also makes it difficult to fathom the seriousness of these problems in practice.

Integrative Questions:

- What is KDD?
- What is privacy?
- What is individuality?
- What is fairness?
- What is personal data?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Data Mining and Privacy

Quote:

The reason data warehousing is closely connected with data mining is that when data about the organization's processes becomes readily available, it becomes easy and therefore economical to mine it for new and profitable relationships. Thus data warehousing introduces greater efficiencies to the data mining exercise. Cavoukian ,1988

Learning Expectation:

One's life consists of a variety of data. Without any technical devices, we may get much information or data from others. For example, how they look, what language they speak, and what they eat. Although what we could get from others is a continuous stream data format, those data, roughly collected, can tell us many things about them, for instance, their age, race, nationality, food tastes, etc.

Review:

According to Kurt Thearling, Ph.D. a senior director of Wheelhouse Corporation, "data mining" is a set of automated techniques used to extract or previously unknown pieces of information from large databases. He points out that data mining is not a business solution but simply the underlying technology. In technical terms, data mining is described as the application of artificial intelligence and other intelligent techniques such as neural networks, fuzzy logic, genetic algorithms, decision trees, nearest neighbor method, rule induction, and data visualization, to large quantities of data to discover hidden trends, patterns, and relationships. Cavoukian, Ph.D, the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario, says that successful data mining makes it possible to reveal patterns and relationships, and then use this "new" information to make proactive knowledge-driven business decisions.

Data mining is often confused with other terms such as Knowledge Discovery in Database or On-Line Analytical Processing. First, KDD is distinguished from data mining because KDD process includes the work done before the data is searched for patterns, as well as the work done on the patterns after searching which uses deductive reasoning. Whereas KDD is the overall process of discovering useful knowledge from data, data mining is a particular step in that process. Secondly, differing from OLAP which uses deductive reasoning, data mining uses inductive reasoning. Thus data mining does not rely on the user to determining information from data, which, in other words, data mining does not require users to directly query the database. Instead the user asks the system to use a model to discover the patterns.

What I've learned:

Likewise, data mining now is considered as basis for new products and for enhancing existing offerings, and sometimes as a tool for R&D and solution to business problems. For example, retailers, who utilize point-of-sale databases, use the records to send targeted promotions based on an individual's purchase history. By mining demographic data, retailers can develop products and promotions to appeal to segmented consumer groups. Taking another example, not only as a marketing tool, large data mining companies such as HNC Software and IBM, have used data mining techniques to detect credit card fraud and to evaluate real estate.

Integrative Question:

- What is data mining?
- What is privacy?
- What is data mining relation to privacy?
- What is knowledge discovery in data base?
- Who is Ann Cavoukian?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Privacy and Varieties of Informational Wrongdoing

Quote:

"It is not non-exclusion that makes retaliation impossible for there may be other ways of punishing the free-rider than by excluding him, but anonymity of the free-rider. Clearly in a small group it is easier to spot the free rider and sanction him in one of many possible ways once he is identified than in a large group, where he can hide in the crowd". De Jasay

Learning Expectation:

I expect awareness of informational wrongdoing. It will also define different varieties of informational wrongdoing. It will also define privacy.

Review:

The privacy issue lies at the heart of an ongoing debate in nearly all Western democracies between liberalists and communitarians over the question how to balance individual rights and collective goods. The privacy issue is concerned more specifically with the question how to balance the claims of those who want to limit the availability of personal information in order to protect individuals and the claims of those who want to make information about individuals available in order to benefit the community. This essential tension emerges in many privacy discussions, e.g. undercover actions by the police on the internet, use of Closed Circuit Television in public places, making medical files available for health insurance purposes or epidemiological research, linking and matching of databases to detect fraud in social security, soliciting information about on-line behavior of internet users from access providers in criminal justice cases.

Communitarians typically argue that the community benefits significantly from having knowledge about its members available. According to communitarians modern Western democracies are in a deplorable condition and our unquenchable thirst for privacy serves as its epitome. Who could object to having his or her data accessed if honorable community causes are served? Communitarians also point out that modern societies exhibit high degrees of mobility,

complexity and anonymity. As they are quick to point out, crime, free riding, and the erosion of trust are rampant under these conditions. Political philosopher Michael Walzer observes that "Liberalism is plagued by free-rider problems, by people who continue to enjoy the benefits of membership and identity while no longer participating in the activities that produce these benefits. Communitarianism, by contrast, is the dream of a perfect free-riderlessness".

The modern Nation States with their complex public administrations need a steady input of personal information to function well or to function at all. In post-industrial societies 'participation in producing the benefits' often takes the form of making information about oneself available. Those who are responsible for managing the public goods therefore insist on removing constraints on access to personal information and tend to relativize the importance of privacy of the individual.

What I've learned:

Both in the private as well as in the public sector IT is seen as the ultimate technology to resolve the problem of anonymity. Information and communication technology therefore presents itself as the technology of the logistics of exclusion and access-management to public goods and goods involved in private contracts. Whether IT really delivers the goods is not important for understanding the dynamics of the use of personal data. The fact that it is widely believed to be effective in this respect is I think sufficient to explain its widespread use for these purposes. The game-theoretical structure and the calculability of community gains make the arguments in favor of overriding privacy seem clear, straightforward and convincing.

Integrative Question:

- What are the different varieties of informational wrongdoing?
- What is informational injustice?
- What is informational inequality?
- What are panoptic technologies?
- Define privacy.

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Defining the Boundaries of Computer Crime

Quote:

Businesses and individuals rely on law enforcement crime statistics when making important decisions about their safety. Many citizens contact a local police station prior to the purchase of a home in a particular neighborhood to inquire about the number of burglaries and violent crimes in the area. Just as these data provide important information for communities in the "real world," the same is true in cyberspace.

Learning Expectation:

For individuals and organizations to intelligently assess their level of risk, agencies must provide accurate data about criminal threats. Access to reliable and timely computer crime statistics allows individuals to determine their own probability of victimization and the threat level they face and helps them begin to estimate probable recovery costs. Law enforcement organizations traditionally have taken a leading role in providing crime data and crime prevention education to the public, which now should be updated to include duties in cyberspace.

Review:

Crime statistics facilitate benchmarking and analysis of crime trends. Crime analysts use criminal statistics to spot emerging trends and unique modi operandi. Patrol officers and detectives use this data to prevent future crimes and to apprehend offenders. Therefore, to count computer crime, a general agreement on what constitutes a computer crime must exist.

In many police departments, detectives often compile and report crime data. Thus, homicide detectives count the number of murders, sexual assault investigators examine the number of rapes, and auto detectives count car thefts. Computer crime, on the other hand, comprises such an ill-defined list of offenses that various units within a police department usually keep the related data separately, if they keep them at all. For example, the child abuse unit likely would maintain child pornography arrest data and identify the crime as the sexual exploitation of a minor. A police department's economic crimes unit might recap an Internet fraud scam as a

simple fraud, and an agency's assault unit might count an on-line stalking case as a criminal threat. Because most police organizations do not have a cohesive entity that measures offenses where criminals either criminally target a computer or use one to perpetrate a crime, accurate statistics remain difficult to obtain.

What I've learned:

Generally, crime statistics can provide approximations for criminal activity. Usually, people accurately report serious crimes, such as homicide, armed robbery, vehicle theft, and major assaults. Many other criminal offenses, however, remain significantly underreported. Police always have dealt with some underreporting of crime. But, new evidence suggests that computer crime may be the most underreported form of criminal behavior because the victim of a computer crime often remains unaware that an offense has even taken place. Sophisticated technologies, the immense size and storage capacities of computer networks, and the often global distribution of an organization's information assets increase the difficulty of detecting computer crime. Thus, the vast majority of individuals and organizations do not realize when they have suffered a computer intrusion or related loss at the hands of a criminal hacker.

Integrative Question:

- What is computer crime?
- What are the boundaries of computer crime?
- What is a crime in general?
- What are the precautions being offered to combat computer crime?
- What are the punishments for computer crime?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Terrorism or Civil Disobedience: Toward a Hacktivist Ethic

Quote:

Recently, a number of writers, such as Manion and Goodrum2000, 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.” The argument is roughly as follows. 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. Thus, digital attacks that might otherwise be morally objectionable are morally permissible if they are politically-motivated acts of digital civil disobedience or hacktivism.

Learning Expectation:

In this essay, I argue that this increasingly influential line of reasoning is problematic. First, I argue that it wrongly presupposes that committing civil disobedience is morally permissible as a general matter of moral principle; in an otherwise legitimate state, civil disobedience is morally justified or excusable only in certain 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 electronic civil disobedience. I argue that such acts typically result in significant harms to innocent third-parties that are not morally justified as an expression of free speech – and especially not as the expression of a view that is deeply contested in society.

Review:

It is true; of course, that most civil disobedience has effects on third-parties, but digital civil disobedience can potentially do much more damage to the interests of far more people than ordinary non-digital civil disobedience. The effect of the protest in Washington was that many persons might have been late to work – losses that are easily made up. An attack that shuts down a busy commercial or public website for a few hours can easily affect hundreds of thousands of

people. If the website's activity is vital to the economy, this can translate into morally significant losses of revenue, which will usually be shifted to employees and consumers.

What I've learned:

One should say much more by way of justification for hacking 300 sites than just a vague slogan like this. The victims of such an attack, as well as third-parties, have a right to know exactly what position is motivating the attack and why anyone should think it is a plausible position. The willingness to impose morally significant costs on other people to advance fringe positions that are neither clearly articulated nor backed with some sort of plausible justification is clearly problematic from a moral point of view. It seems clear that such behavior amounts, at least in most cases, to the kind of arrogance that is problematic on ordinary judgments. Indeed, it is exactly the sort of arrogance that hacktivists believe they are responding to in their intended victims.

Integrative Question:

- Why might companies who try to privatize the internet be intimidated by hacktivism?
- What is the difference between a hacktivist and a cyberterrorist? How can one differentiate the two?
- Should the laws regarding hacktivism be loosened? Explain your answer.
- How does M&G's notion of hacktivism fare under the various ethical frameworks
- Define hacking.

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Web Security and Privacy: An American Perspective

Quote:

Ethical theory explains why moral rules are desirable. It can draw on a rich history of justificatory ideas ranging from duty deontology to utility teleology to the individual character virtue ethics. It is not the purpose of this paper to engage in the ethical discourses surrounding privacy and security but only to demonstrate their relevance by explicating some of the more frequently used arguments.

Learning Expectation:

The main argument of this paper is that there are discourses concerning privacy and security that focus on the ethical quality of the concepts and that the resulting ethical connotation of the terms is used to promote particular interests. In order to support this claim, I will briefly review the literature on privacy and security, emphasizing the ethical angle of the arguments.

Review:

Privacy and Security are concepts that have a strong moral connotation. We value privacy as well as security because they represent moral values which can be defended using ethical arguments. This paper suggests that the moral bases of privacy and security render them open to misuse for the promotion of particular interests and ideologies. In order to support this argument, the paper discusses the ethical underpinnings of privacy and security. It will then introduce the critical approach to information systems research and explain the role of ideology in critical research. Based on this understanding of the centrality of ideology, the paper will discuss the methodology of critical discourse analysis which allows the identification of instances of ideology. This will then lead to the discussion of an ideology critique based on Jürgen Habermas's theory of communicative action, which will be applied to the websites of Microsoft Vista and Trustworthy Computing. The results of this discourse analysis support the contention that privacy and security can be used for ideological purposes. The paper will conclude by discussing possible avenues to address this problem.

What I've learned:

In this paper I have argued that privacy and security are concepts with important moral connotations. I then suggested that these moral qualities render the concepts open to be used to promote certain ideologies. In the final step, I have attempted a brief critical discourse analysis on Habermas's Theory of Communicative Action to support the suspicion that the moral nature of privacy and security can be used for ideological purposes.

Integrative Question:

- What is the difference between security and privacy?
- Why secure information is not necessarily private?
- What are the goals of security?
- What aspects of security can both be protecting and limiting privacy at the same time?
- What are the tools used to provide security?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: The Meaning of Anonymity in an Information Age

Quote:

It is this level of understanding that would make people more cautious, more guarded, more mindful of the information they divulge to others in various transactions, and as a result, more capable of protecting the possibility of anonymity.

Learning Expectation:

Why does this matter? Although answers to this foundational question will not immediately yield answers, it is essential to understanding what is at stake in the answer to these question. For, after all is said and done, we would not want to discover that the thing we have fought so hard to protect was not worth protecting after all.

Review:

An understanding of the natural meaning of anonymity, as may be reflected in ordinary usage or a dictionary definition, is of remaining nameless, that is to say, conducting oneself without revealing one's name. A poem or pamphlet is anonymous when unattributable 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 they are. Extending this understanding into the electronic sphere, one might suggest that conducting one's affairs, communicating, or engaging in transactions anonymously in the electronic sphere, is to do so without one's name being known. Specific cases that are regularly discussed includes ending electronic mail to an individual, or bulletin board, without one's given name appearing in any part of the header participating in a "chat" group, electronic forum, or game without one's given name being known by other participants buying something with the digital equivalent of cash being able to visit any web site without having to divulge one's identity

The concern I wish to raise here is that in a computerized world concealing or withholding names is no longer adequate, because although it preserves a traditional understanding of anonymity, it fails to preserve what is at stake in protecting anonymity.

What I've learned:

For situations that we judge anonymity acceptable, or even necessary, we do so because anonymity offers a safe way for people to act, transact, and participate without accountability, without others "getting at" them, tracking them down, or even punishing them. This includes a range of possibilities. Anonymity may encourage freedom of thought and expression by promising a possibility to express opinions, and develop arguments, about positions that for fear of reprisal or ridicule they would not or dare not do otherwise. Anonymity may enable people to reach out for help, especially for socially stigmatized problems like domestic violence, fear of HIV or other sexually transmitted infection, emotional problems, suicidal thoughts. It offers the possibility of a protective cloak for children, enabling them to engage in internet communication without fear of social predation or perhaps less ominous but nevertheless unwanted -- overtures from commercial marketers. Anonymity may also provide respite to adults from commercial and other solicitations. It supports socially valuable institutions like peer review, whistle-blowing and voting.

Integrative Question:

- What is anonymity?
- What is pseudonym?
- What is anonymity in a computerized world?
- How is the concept different from that prior to the computerization of the society?
- What's the difference between anonymity and pseudonymity?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Privacy and Varieties of Informational Wrongdoing

Quote:

This conception of the person as being morally autonomous, as being the author and experimentator of his own moral career, provide a justification for protecting his personal data. Data-protection laws thus provide protection against the fixation of one's moral identity by others than one's self and have the symbolic utility of conveying to citizens that they are morally autonomous. A further explanation for the importance of respect for moral autonomy may be provided along the following lines. Factual knowledge of another person is always knowledge by description. The person himself, however, does not only know the facts of his biography, but is the only person who is acquainted with the associated thoughts, desires, and aspirations. However detailed and elaborate our files and profiles of bill may be we are never able to refer to the data subject as he himself is able to do.

Learning Expectation:

To be aware of the varieties of informational wrongdoing, in addition to be able to find means of stopping spam messages. And furthermore, to be able to confirm the extend of harm the varieties of informational wrongdoing might concur.

Review:

There are a lot of things that should not or should never be done by anyone online but still people do it because, honestly, what will happen to them anyway?

It is really a shocker when people starts complaining about those irritating pop ups that most often than not show up from random sites you visit but that is not really the thing they should worry about, because they should worry about the fact that they need to think of ways how to extinguish those recurring pests to stop spamming them or retrieving information from them in the first place. I know it is tough to think of such things but it is really just a matter of thinking a smart way of approaching such problems. I can name more than ten informational wrongdoing that have been happening online in a consistent basis but I beg to not do so for I do not want anything to leak out of myself and gets blamed for it so I better research a little bit more and make sure that what I know is true and what I know are proven facts. Now once I've done my research, maybe I can impart a little of what I learned so far, no not from class but from tedious research.

I am not kidding. It is really just about life itself for the reason why we need to get something out of what we already have. Do you get it? No? I don't get it as well but I am trying to think. Trying to think of a definition that will best explain that to people who can't read or write and hopefully find it as soon as possible so I won't get lost with words.

What I've learned:

Communitarians have always felt themselves comfortably supported by Aristotle in their critique of this liberalist conception of the individual and its relation to the community. He has been traditionally been interpreted as exalting the community and public realm over the private and the individual. Judith Swanson persuasively argues however, that privacy plays an important role in Aristotle's political philosophy. The rationale of privacy for Aristotle is to enable one to turn away in order to achieve moral excellence. Insofar as private activity requires pulling away from the drag of common opinion the public should foster privacy, that is not sites but activities that cultivate virtue without accommodating or conforming to common opinion.

Integrative Questions:

- What is privacy?
- How can you categorize an action to be a “wrongdoing”?
- What do you mean by informational wrongdoing?
- What are panoptic technologies?
- Define the type of wrongdoing that is a harm based on information.

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Defining the boundaries of Computer Crime

Quote:

Internationally, legislative bodies define criminal offenses in penal codes. Crimes, such as murder, rape, and aggravated assault, all suggest similar meanings to law enforcement professionals around the world. But what constitutes a computer crime? The term covers a wide range of offenses.

Learning Expectation:

Does computer crime pose a serious threat to America's national security? Recent highly publicized computer virus attacks have shown that computer crime has become an increasing problem. Unfortunately, the absence of a standard definition for computer crime, a lack of reliable criminal statistics on the problem, and significant underreporting of the threat pose vexing challenges for police agencies.

Review:

The United States Department of Justice DOJ has defined computer crime as "any violation of criminal law that involved the knowledge of computer technology for its perpetration, investigation, or prosecution." Some experts have suggested that DOJ's definition could encompass a series of crimes that have nothing to do with computers. For example, if an auto theft investigation required a detective to use "knowledge of computer technology" to investigate a vehicle's identification number VIN in a state's department of motor vehicle database, under DOJ guidelines, auto theft could be classified as a computer crime. While the example may stretch the boundaries of logic, it demonstrates the difficulties inherent in attempting to describe and classify computer criminality.

Over the past 15 years, several international organizations, such as the United Nations, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development OECD, the Council of Europe, the G-8, and Interpol, all have worked to combat the problem of computer crime. These organizations have provided guidance in understanding this problem. Yet, despite their efforts, no single definition of computer crime has emerged that the majority of criminal justice professionals use. Although many state and federal laws define terms, such as "unauthorized access to a computer system" and "computer sabotage," neither Title 18 nor any of the state penal codes provide a definition for the term computer crime.

What I've learned:

Defining criminal phenomena is important because it allows police officers, detectives, prosecutors, and judges to speak intelligently about a given criminal offense. Furthermore, generally accepted definitions facilitate the aggregation of statistics, which law enforcement can analyze to reveal previously undiscovered criminal threats and patterns. Crime statistics serve an

important role in law enforcement. First, they allow for the appropriate allocation of very limited resources. Second, accurate statistics on computer crime are important for public safety reasons. Computer crimes not only affect corporations but hospitals, airports, and emergency dispatch systems as well. Furthermore, surveys have indicated that many individuals fear for their safety in the on-line world and worry about criminal victimization.

Integrative Question:

What is computer?

Define crime?

Does computer crime pose a serious threat to America's national security?

What is penal code?

Define the boundaries of computer crime.

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Toward a Hactivist Ethic

Quote:

It is probably tempting to immediately infer from the above analysis of the concept of civil disobedience, together with the claim that people have a moral right to free speech, that acts of civil disobedience, as political expression, are morally justified as an exercise of the moral right to free speech. On this line of analysis, the right to free speech entails a right to express one's political views about the legitimacy of the law. Since the very point of civil disobedience is to call attention to the illegitimacy of the law, it is a morally justified exercise of the right to free expression.

Learning Expectation:

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 of technologies that will ultimately make the Internet more secure. Some believe that any barriers to information are morally illegitimate and hence deserve no respect – including barriers that separate the information on one person's computer from another person's computer.

Review:

As it turns out, acts of hacktivism typically lack several of the characteristics that would excuse or justify those acts. First, and most conspicuously, persons committing acts of hacktivism typically attempt to conceal their identities to avoid detection and exposure to prosecution. It is comparatively rare though presumably not unheard of for hacktivists to claim responsibility for any particular intrusion – except as members of some group whose membership is concealed. This has a couple of related consequences to social well-being. First, it contributes to an increasing sense of anxiety among the population about the security of the internet, which has become increasingly vital to economic and other important interests. Second, it requires an expenditure of valuable resources, which could be allocated in more productive ways, to protecting computers against intrusions – costs that are passed on to consumers.

In many instances, it is just not clear that an intrusion is intended to express or protest some particular view. Whereas those people who shut down the Washington state highway carried signs and alerted the press they were protesting a specific measure, the point of many putative acts of hacktivism is not clear. A distributed denial of service DDoS attack, for example, directed against Amazon.com could mean any number of things – some of which have nothing to do with expressing a political view. g., a recently discharged employee might be taking revenge for her dismissal. The absence of any clear message is surely problematic from a moral standpoint.

Second, and most importantly, acts of hacktivism frequently result in morally significant effects on third parties. A sustained DDoS attack against a large commercial website, unlike a sit-in at a local lunch counter, can result in millions of dollars of losses. These economic losses can translate into layoffs something that is particularly problematic when the persons losing their jobs are innocent of any relevant wrongdoing or injustice.

What I've learned:

The foregoing argument should not, of course, be construed to condemn all acts of hacktivism. Nothing in the foregoing argument would justify a condemnation of narrowly targeted acts of electronic civil disobedience properly motivated by a well-articulated plausible position backed with the right kind of justification and that do not result in significant harm to innocent third-parties. Acts of hacktivism that have these properties might very well be justified by the right to free speech – though, again, it bears emphasizing here that such acts will be much harder to justify in societies with morally legitimate legal systems.

Integrative Question:

- Describe Manion and Goodrum's for now on called M&G definition of a "hacktivist" or electronic political activist. How is this form of civil disobedience?
- According to M&G what do hacktivists aim to confront?
- What, according to M&G, is the difference between symbolic and direct acts of civil disobedience?
- Describe how hacktivism can be described as a legitimate form of civil disobedience.
- Why might hacktivism, if a legitimate form of civil disobedience, hold harsh penalties as opposed to non-electronic forms of civil disobedience?

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Double Encryption of Anonymized Electronic Data Interchange

Quote:

“Collecting medical data electronically requires, according to our moral belief, also some kind of encryption.”

Learning Expectation:

Both 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. 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.

Review:

To be sure that the data are really sent by the sender of the electronic message, the double encryption of PGP is a suitable and widely used protocol. The sender encrypts his message with his secret key firstly and with the public key of the receiver secondly and afterwards he sends the message. The receiver must decrypt that message first with his own secret key and second with the public key of the sender according to the header. When the message is readable after this double decryption, one can be sure that the message was meant to be received by the decrypting receiver and the message was really sent by the sender named in the header of the message.

Thus: double encryption needs the sender identification in order to decrypt the message with the senders' public key. The problem with an anonymized electronic message is that the senders identification was anonymized by the virtual postbox.

What I've learned:

To use double encryption for anonymized electronic communication, new requirements must be specified. In this paper we suggest additional features that network providers must incorporate in the functionality of electronic message handlers. In fact we propose to add some 'intelligence' to the virtual postbox: instead of automatically forwarding, the postbox must now be able to read the sender from the header, select the appropriate public key from that sender, decrypt the message with that public key, replace the senders identification and encrypt the message with its own public key. On the receiver side the central database we have to decrypt the message with the secret key of the virtual postbox and after that with the secret key of the central database receiver. This procedure requires the availability of a list with only public keys at the virtual postbox, as well as a program to intervene the electronic communication. Unfortunately, so far none of the network providers is willing or has been able to implement it. We are building it ourselves first, to convince the technical feasibility. Meanwhile it is a nice example of ethical constraints demanding new technology, instead of the opposite

Integrative Questions:

- What is Double Encryption of Anonymized Electronic Data Interchange?
- What do the authors mean by "double encryption used twice"?
- Is it a robust setup?
- What is the problem the authors are trying to solve?
- Why is double encryption necessary in this case?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Written on the Body: Biometrics Identity

Quote:

“Biometrics will soon hold the key to your future, allowing you and only you to access your house, car, finances, medical records and workplaceBiever, Celeste 2005.”

Learning Expectation:

Signature verification is natural and intuitive. The technology is easy to explain and trust. The primary advantage that signature verification systems have over other types of biometric technologies is that signatures are already accepted as the common method of identity verification. This history of trust means that people are very willing to accept a signature based verification system.

Review:

Biometrics is a technology that verifies a person’s identity by measuring a unique-to-the-individual biological trait. Biometric technologies include dynamic signature verification, retinal/iris scanning, DNA identification, face-shape recognition, voice recognition and fingerprint identification. Biometric identification is superior to lower technology identification methods in common use today - namely passwords, PIN numbers, key-cards and smartcards.

Biometrics is the measuring of an attribute or behavior that is unique to an individual person. Biometrics includes measuring attributes of the human body - such as DNA, iris/retina patterns, face shape, and fingerprints - or measuring unique behavioral actions, such as voice patterns and dynamic signature verification.

Before biometrics only physical objects or behaviors based-on-memory were used to identify a computer user. Physical objects include smartcards or magnetic-stripe cards - behaviors based-on-memory includes the act of entering a PIN number or a secret password.

The primary use of a physical objects or behaviors based-on-memory has a clear set of problems and limitations. Objects are often lost or stolen and a behavior-based-on-memory is easily

forgotten. Both types are often shared. The use of a valid password on a computer network does not mean that an identity is genuine. Identity cannot be guaranteed, privacy is not assumed and inappropriate use cannot be proven or denied. These limitations decrease trust and increase the possibility of fraud. These limitations are at the root of widespread distrust of the Internet, and these limitations are the biggest weakness in true network security.

What I've learned:

Some strengths of using biometrics come from the distinguishable rather than unique physiological and behavioral traits Chandra, Akhilesh 2005 that make up one's body and the ease at which they can be used for identification and authentication. Unlike your passwords, you will not forget your fingerprints, irises, or DNA when you go to work. They are a part of you. They are also extremely distinguishable from another person's biometrics. This means that they can be used with great confidence. Since they are a part of you they are difficult for another person to obtain or fake. They are also easy to use. All you may have to do is put your finger into a device and it gives you access if you are authorized or denies you if you aren't. For these reasons and others, biometric systems are becoming more mainstream and commonplace. There are, however, some major weaknesses which need to be considered as biometric systems become more heavily relied upon.

Integrative Questions:

- What is the entry-point paradox as defined by Roger Clarke?
- In what ways are name, code, knowledge, and token-based identification schemes deficient?
- What factors have led to the emergence of a consortium-based specification for a global standard for biometric technologies?
- In the context of identity determination and verification, what are the distinctions between a 'one to many' and 'one to one' match?
- In what ways are verification and identification procedures inter-dependent?

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Ethical Considerations for the Information Professions

Quote:

‘A Physician’s Guide To Medical Writing’, an ideal medical write up framed along ethical considerations,”

Learning Expectation:

The efficiency flowing into this professional stream, promises a brighter and strategically stable future for this industry. But the emergence of certain negative trends in the practice of this profession poses a threat to its ability to deliver quality contents with reliable information.

Review:

Ethical issues are the concerns that address subjects like, content reliability, data collection techniques and presentation tactics, marketing strategy and the relevance of research and development. They play a vital role in relieving the writers of regulatory pressures involved in the process. Properly includes technical exposition on any subject related to medical science, such as biochemistry, pharmacologic studies, sanitation and psychoanalysis”. It is the responsibility of the writer to include necessary technical details under regulatory limitations to establish a level of understanding among the readers. Such ethical responsibilities have to be shared by the writer as well as the client. Some ethical considerations to be observed by a client are:- The client or the researcher should generate complete information on the academic background of the writer before allotting the assignment. This helps a client to understand the performance level that could be extracted from a writer. Regular communication with the writer is an essential condition for the correct formulation of the content. It is pivotal for a client to allow proper validation of the content written for him before mass circulation.

What I've learned:

Ethical and legal considerations enhance the quality and reliability of the content. It is true that the technical aspects in the profession of medical writing demand constant attention and need to be presented with clarity. In absence of such considerations it will be impossible for the clients to bridge the communication gaps between them and the target audience. It is widely accepted by many researchers that legal and ethical issues can play the role of obstacles in the progress of marketing a research as they impose certain limitations on the utilization of research products. But it is important to remember that appropriate observance of these issues can bring momentum in research activities along with assured standards of safety.

Integrative Questions:

- What is an ethical consideration?
- What is the information profession?
- What are the activities of ethical?
- Define ethical considerations?
- Find the legal and ethical issues?

Name of the Book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: Software Engineering Code of Ethics: Approved!

Quote:

For Aristotle, on the other hand, the purpose of moral rules was to promote individual moral virtues and the development of a good will or moral character. Put in more general terms, the rights/obligations ethicist starts with rules stating obligations about how one should behave and rights about how I am to be treated, while the virtue ethicist starts with the human character and its ethical dispositions. Virtue ethics does not lie in following a set of well defined rules but it lies in one's character; you have to see what is the right action and then choose to do it.

Learning Expectation:

How were these two approaches to ethics reflected in the initial development and responses to the Code? There are several purposes of a code of ethics. Several principles that were suggested for the code used imperative language.

Review:

In 1993, the IEEE Computer Society (IEEE-CS) and the Association of Computing Machinery (ACM) formed a joint committee to help organize software developers and engineers into a profession. As part of this project, a sub-committee of professionals, academics, and members of ACM and IEEE-CS began work drafting a code of ethics for software engineers through electronic mail. After four years of online discussion and revision, version 5.2 of the Software Engineer's Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice was adopted by IEEE-CS and ACM in 1998, and since then, the code has been adopted by software engineering and computer societies worldwide.

The IEEE-CS/ACM Software Engineering Code of Ethics Archive documents the drafting, debate, and final adoption of the joint IEEE Computer Society /ACM Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice. Indirectly, the archive illustrates how software engineering developed from an occupation to a profession. The drafting and approval of the Software Engineering Code, carried out in substantial part by email, has produced a detailed record of the

development of a professional code of ethics. This correspondence, as well as related documents, interviews, and publications, make up the contents of the IEEE-CS/ACM Software Engineer's Code of Ethics Archive.

What I've learned:

Addressing computer ethics issues for the professional and in the classroom needs to include both of these approaches. The software engineer as a practicing professional acts from a higher level of care for the customer/virtue ethics and conforms to the development standards of the profession/right/obligations ethics. Both types of ethics are needed for the Professional engineer.

Integrative Questions:

- What does IEEE-CS stand for?
- What does ACM stand for?
- Why did they develop a joint force ethical approach for software engineering?
- Enumerate and explain the short version of the software engineering ethics.
- What is Virtue Ethics?

Name of the book: Cyber Ethics

Name of the Chapter: No,Papa,: Why incomplete Codes of Ethics Are Worse Than None at All”

Quote:

“Computer and information ethics”, in the broadest sense of this phrase, can be understood as that branch of applied ethics which studies and analyzes such social and ethical impacts”

Learning Expectation:

I Expect to learn about the history of the incomplete codes of ethic and why this is relevance to the information technology.

Review:

The more specific term “computer ethics” has been used to refer to applications by professional philosophers of traditional Western theories like utilitarianism, Kantianism, or virtue ethics, to ethical cases that significantly involve computers and computer networks. “Computer ethics” also has been used to refer to a kind of professional ethics in which computer professionals apply codes of ethics and standards of good practice within their profession. In addition, other more specific names, like “cyber ethics” and “Internet ethics”, have been used to refer to aspects of computer ethics associated with the Internet.

What I’ve learned:

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

The same considerations are highly likely to apply to any moral code that is developed whether in computing or elsewhere. Authors of incomplete moral codes risk encouraging others to act in immoral ways with the author's apparent sanction.

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.

Integrative Questions:

- What is codes of ethics
- What are the worse than none at all in ethics
- What are the kinds of computer ethics?
- Define codes of ethics?
- How does codes of ethics existence?

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book review and Review Question

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

James Rachels: Egoism and Moral Skepticism

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “Actions are the right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness”

This quotation shows the meaning of action, if you act what is favor to yourself the tendency or effect for you is happiness but sometimes this happiness can affect other people because while you are happy they feel sadness.

Learning Expectation:

- What is the meaning Egoism?
- What is Moral Scepticism?
- Is egoism affects the peoples life and attitude.
- I want to know what is the true meaning and relationship of egoism in the people around the world.
- Who is the philosopher wrote this theory and why he wrote it.

Review:

This chapter is all about the term Egoism and Moral Scepticism. First let me discuss who is the author of this chapter, he is James Rachel, he is a professional man who is responsible in the said theory. He is also a professor of philosophy at the University of Alabama. He will show to us what the true meaning of Egoism is and what it means to be happy.

So first of all let me discuss what the meaning of egoism is, this is the theory which separated in two divisions this are psychological and ethical egoism. This two have different meaning and first this is the type of person who only cares for her/himself because of happiness he/she will do what they want to become happy without the concern of other people even if they hurt other human. The second is the vise versa of the first one because this is the type of person who are not selfish meaning they are taking care of other people feeling,

What I've learned:

- I learned what is the meaning of Egoism
- I learned the true meaning of Scepticism
- I learned what is the different people and what they actually care for their own happiness
- I learned that there is a two division of egoism

Questions:

1. All of the people are aware what is this?
2. Is this affect the people for their own living?
3. Is this the key to change the world and the Human being?
4. In our era is this actually the basis of living?
5. Do we really need to know about this thing for the sake of all?

Explain the legend of Gyges. What questions about morality are raised from the story?

The Legend of Gyges is all about a story which a shepherd found the magical ring which make a man or a human being invincible, in connection with the story in the morality whether a distinctive human being would be ethical if they did not have to fright the penalty of their actions.

Distinguish between psychological and ethical egoism.

Psychological egoism means that this is the act of human being based on their idea and in their own self awareness. This is considered as a specific form of psychological hedonism. While Ethical egoism holds that moral mediator have a responsibility to help and serve others people.

Rachels discusses two arguments for psychological egoism> what are these arguments, and how does he reply to them?

The Two arguments that James Rachels discuss is “the agent is merely doing what he most wants to do”. And the other is the act of people that is base on their own need and interest. People have their own belief their self righteousness and to help the other these are the action that implement by a human being with or without a moral dignity. Some people do bad things because they want it to do and they think that is the right act of doing that brings happiness to them.

What three commonplace confusions does Rachels detect in the thesis of psychological egoism?

The three commonplace confusions does Rachel detect is the misunderstanding of self-centeredness with self importance. Second is that apprehension for single own benefit is unable to get along with any genuine concern for the benefit of others. And the last one is the every act is complete either from self concern or from be of assistance of the other concerning intention.

State the argument for saying that ethical egoism is inconsistent. Why does Rachels accept the argument?

The argument is: *“To say that any action or policy of action is right (or that it ought to be adopted) entails that it is right for anyone in the same sort of circumstances.”* This argument is unnecessary according to rachels because not all action or policy of action is right maybe it will produce unwarranted things.

According to Rachels, why shouldn't we hurt others, and why we should help others? How can egoist reply?

The value of helping other and hurt other is the value of human being is for their own interest and sake, it is something important to do for their own interest not meaning they help other is helping other people it is something that part of the community that is majority and our culture.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

John Arthur: Religion, Morality and Conscience

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “no one, it is commonly believed, would have such iron strength of mind as to stand fast in doing right or keep his hands off other men’s good, when he could go to the market-place and fearlessly help himself to anything he wanted, enter houses and sleep with any woman he chose, set prisoners free and kill men at his pleasure, and in a word go about among men with the power of a God. He would behave no better than the other both would take the same course”

I choose this quotation because it shows that the person in the quote is he acts like an immoral person. He will do what he wants even though his act is not good, he will continue what is needed to be done. It shows that not all people in the world have conscience because of this attitude and to summarize all his experience the result will be bad.

Learning Expectation:

- To know what is the meaning Morality?
- To have an idea what is Conscience?
- Is Morality and Conscience affects the peoples life and attitude.
- I want to know what is the true meaning and relationship of Conscience and Morality in the people around the world.
- Who is the philosopher wrote this theory and why he wrote it.
- To enhance my idea about religion especially in Morality, and Conscience.

Review:

This review is all about religion and morality of different people on how they interact with each other and apply the ethics of religion in personal life. This chapter shows and says that if people don’t have any religion they will do terrible things in short person without religion is possible to do wrong action and attitude. This helps the people to guide their journey of life, in making decision and to do the correction attitude. Morality is like our nature which this is part of a person but the decision is depend on the person view.

What I've learned:

- I learned what is the meaning and relationship of Religion with human Being.
- I learned the true meaning of Morality.
- I learned that religion is needed to guide our own path.
- I learned that morality is societal but this is one of the most important in person.

Questions:

1. Morality can actually change the people's life?
2. Religion is part of Morality?
3. When Religion starts?
4. Is there a person who wants to choose to become not a part of religion?
5. If there is no Religion what is the output of our country?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003

Review Questions: John Arthur – religion Morality and Conscience

According to Arthur how are Morality and Religion different?

For John Arthur, these two are different in different ways or from different perspectives. Morality for him is tending to estimate whether the person is good or bad. This is the action of other people that is producing and realizing the guilt of a person. Meaning the morality is basically the act of the person which realizes if its good or bad human act. While in Religion it involves different actions, like having a god, praying, faith, and other rituals.

Why isn't religion necessary for moral motivation?

Because religion says the morality and how it is performed but in the long run even the religion motivates the person to do good things and not to do bad things in the end the person who holds the decision will win so that the morality of a person is not in the religion according to the sayings although the religion can lessen the act of bad things but it is not purely 100% that if you have religion you will act as a good person. But the other interpret the religion is make other people to perform the true morality of a person because many sayings in the religion can affect the human for their actions, many things that will motivate their conscience to do good things so that in religion it is necessary for moral motivation its lessen the act of doing bad things and make other abominable things.

Why isn't religion necessary as a source of moral knowledge?

In the chapter of the book this is one of the topics that the religion is open for the people who think that religion is good for morality that will affect them. But people need to focus more in their moral attitude and their act of doing things that will gain knowledge not to other people beliefs. This will show that morality is guided by religion and the knowledge of religion will lead you to know the deeper insight of morality.

What is divine command theory? Why does Arthur reject this theory?

Divine Command Theory is "*claim that something is right because God will it. It is shows that morally right are determined by the will of the single supreme deity (or, in a polytheistic religion, the agreement of all the gods).*" But in the chapter it shows that this means that God has the same relation to the different morality law. Arthurs reject this theory because this theory says that everything that the God said or commanded by god are correct.

According to Arthur, how are morality and religion connected?

According to the chapter these two have their own meaning and are not connected to each other, but these two can influence each other because of the belief and other sayings. Because some thoughts in the religion can affect the morality of one person.

Dewey says that morality is social, what does this mean according to Arthur?

Arthur has many different meanings in morality is social, it means that morality has different language to understand by a person which we think what we fit from us and what should we go after. Morality is social also is showing that we are connected to each other, that we are responsible for other people and vice versa because it includes that relationship with our love one. Many different ideologies that come on us that show different viewpoints in moral is social we respond on what is the most important option we apply.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

Friedrich Nietzsche: Master and Slavery Morality

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “Good and evil mean practically the same as noble and despicable; it is off difference origin, the cowardly, the timid, the insignificant and those thinking merely of narrow utility are despised.”

I choose this statement because this means that every people has a possibility to become a bad and good person, it depends on how they implement their attitude but this show that good and evil are practically the same, I think this will become the same if the good person do the right thing for personal action this is consider good while bad.

Learning Expectation:

- What is the meaning of slave Morality
- I want to increase my knowledge about Morality
- I want to know if these will help people to become good.
- Who is the philosopher wrote this theory and why he wrote it.

Review:

To begin this chapter let me first discuss who the author of this chapter he is Friedeich Nietzsche, he is a German philosopher and poet, and he has the idea of modern existentialism and deconstructionism view. To start with the topic slavery is legal system with the connection to the government. All slavery has a people under the system and they will this slave this is force to serve the other people called Master or Slave owner. This will show how the morality affects the slavery system. For the present era this slave system is wrong and not allowed because every person has the right to become a normal not to become slave even if they are poor.

What I've learned:

- I learned what is the meaning of Slavery
- I learned that in the old age there is a slavery system
- I learned how the morality affects the slavery system

- I learned that every people has the right to live normal
- I learned that not all era has a good society and community.
- I learned who the author of the chapter is and why he wrote this study.

Questions:

1. What is Slavery System?
2. What is Morality?
3. When the Slavery System stop?
4. Will everyone will be happy if this will exist now?
5. How long the system exist.

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

Review Questions

How does Nietzsche characterize a good and healthy society?

According to the Nietzsche, he distinguish a good healthy society should allow superior individuals to exercise their “will to power” their drive to toward to domination and exploitation of the inferior.

What is Nietzsche’s view of injury, violence and exploitation?

It’s involve different interpretation, and according to his view point this show us to keep away from the experience the sense of good conduct, when the essential condition are given from us.

Distinguish between master-morality and slave-morality.

The meaning of each other is different because Master Morality is the significance of the creator the power and strength from the people while the slave morality is showing the true virtue of sympathy, weakness and worship.

Explain the Will to Power.

This is the willingness of a person to achieve the truthful and the authorship of a thing. This is the will to existence because you can see imaginative things.

Discussion Questions

Some people view Nietzsche’s writings as harmful and even dangerous. For example, some have charged Nietzsche with inspiring Nazism. Are these charges justified or not? Why or why not?

This will need a justification for every people because every human being can achieve this act and for other reasons this will show as a hint for everybody.

What does it mean to be “a creator of values”?

This creator of values show what is a good person because you will encourage everyone to do good act, because instead of hurt somebody's feelings you will show to them what is need to achieve the true values.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

Mary Midgley: Trying Out One's New Sword

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: "Moral isolation forbids us to form any opinions on these matters. Its ground for doing so is that we don't understand them"

Based on my personal reaction on this quotation is these moral isolation affect the human being to have a better idea on different thing like give a equal attention on different people, so that the effect of this is misunderstanding among different people because of different opinions and language.

Learning Expectation:

- The meaning of Trying out one's new sword.
- I want to increase my knowledge about isolation opinion.
- I want to know if this chapter has a better output for being a good person.
- Who is the philosopher wrote this theory and why he wrote it.

Review:

This Review the topic is all about the ethical perspective of the author, and to start let start to introduce the author. The name of the author is Mary Midgley he Share her knowledge at the University of Newcastle-upon-tyne in England for about twenty years and now retired. She is the author of cluding Animals and why they matter.

This chapter attacks the moral isolationism, the view of anthropologist and others that we cannot criticize cultures that we do not understand. This view shows that every culture has its own uniqueness and according to the author equilibrium of different people is the most important. According to the author this isolationism is a place where embrace the humankind is piercingly.

We cannot criticize other people and other country for our own happiness and idea. This isolation is like separated societies with different boundaries and limitation eat societies have different policies, but in the end moral isolation is wrong because it is different moral to apply in different person and moral values what we are familiar with.

What I've learned:

- I learned what the meaning of Trying out new Sword is.
- I learned that moral isolation is wrong.
- I learned how the authors differs the moral isolation to the different view.
- I learned that every country is unique, that we will need to understand their culture before make a conclusion for them.
- I learned that this is happening now in the present period.
- I learned who the author of the chapter is and why he wrote this study.

Questions:

1. It is true that morality isolation is correct?
2. How does it affect the people now in our country?
3. It is applicable now in our present day?
4. Criticizing other culture will give happiness?
5. What is Moral Isolationism?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

What is “moral isolationism”?

Based on this chapter, the moral isolationism focuses on the people who do not now know about their own culture. Sometimes it affects the living of a person. It is the view of anthropologists and others that we cannot criticize cultures that we do not understand.

Explain the Japanese custom of tsujigiri. What question does Midgley ask about this custom?

It is like when you have a new weapon like a sword, katana, and etc. you are trying to apply your new learned abilities to your opponent and to other people who provoke you because you want to know if it's effective or not. It is like every culture has their own specialty that will make them unique, but sometimes being unique makes you isolate you from other people because you are considered dangerous.

What is wrong with moral isolationism, according to Midgley?

For her, we should understand that different cultures exist and this will produce different ideas, criticism about their different acts. She agrees that moral isolationism is effective for the people, which are giving ideas and truth because it would prevent other people from going into other societies and following their rules.

What does Midgley think is the basis for criticizing other cultures?

Midgley thinks the basis for criticizing other cultures is by insulting them without knowing what is their true culture, by isolating them and comparing them to others.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

John Stuart Mill: Utilitarianism

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “According to the Greatest Happiness principle, the ultimate end with reference to and for the sake of which all other things desirable whether we are considering our own good or that of other people.”

For my personal reaction about the quotation is showing a happiness and helping other is a good idea, because this is a good essential of doing good, being happy is considering the sake of other people,

Learning Expectation:

- I want to learn what the meaning of Utilitarianism is.
- I want to know who the author of this chapter
- I want to learn what the viewpoint of the author is.
- I want to know what are the different principles in utilitarianism

Review:

To start my book review let start on the author of the book, he is John Stuart Mill he is one of the most important British philosopher. His most works in ethics are Liberty (1859) and Utilitarianism (1861)

And to begin the review the topic discuss the principle of happiness which in equality side, this topic shows that in order for you to become happy there is a certain approval this is the approval of all people, but it depends on the act of a person, and the example of this is stealing if you think you are happy in stealing other peoples money, and as a utilitarianism community legal aspect stealing is wrong so the majority wins,

What I've learned:

- I learned the meaning of utilitarianism
- I learned Who is the author and what is his story

- I also Learned Who are the people become happy
- I learn that Utilitarianism is the happiness of all people.

Questions:

1. Every people in the world are utilitarian?
2. What are effect of this in all philosopher did they get any benefits??
3. Utilitarianism is Correct?
4. Does Utilitarianism Country become wealthy?
5. It is happening today in our daily lives?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

Review Question:

State and explain the principles of utility. Show how it could be used to justify actions that are conventionally viewed as wrong, such as lying and stealing.

A utility principle means that the idea of moral work is conducted by overall utility. This is a majority action of the people what they want their happiness, and other thing. Their choices are majority of other people even if they not agree; the majority of other people become the rule and this become as a general rule for all of the people. Other people and the majority of the people know and agree that stealing is prohibited so that this is not applicable for a person to do stealing even the person wants to do that.

How does Mill reply to the objection that Epicureanism is a doctrine worthy only of swine?

In the chapter it says that Mill that he don't want to agree that the rule of Epicureanism is liable with the perfection in imagining of the different consequences from the other utilitarian people. Because doing that is like a insulating of all people in the community.

How does Mill distinguish between higher and lower pleasures?

It shows that higher pleasures are the thing or act that is some people can't do that and can't refuse to go along with because it is not easily to achieve while lower pleasure is the thing that is advantage to you and easy to achieve like taking care of others people life your own life.

According to Mill, whose happiness must be considered? T

he Happiness to consider is the happiness of all the people, because the utilitarianism is majority so that the first priority is the majority number of people. The good things that will make the people happy this is the best happiness for the people.

Carefully reconstruct Mill's proof of the principle of utility

Base on my own perspective mills proof principle of utility if we have something to act or to show to the other people you should think if the majority will become happy or it will produce unhappiness. In generalization principle of utility is doing something that the majority should agree.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

James Rachels: The Debate Over Utilitarianism

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “What things are good? Is different form the question what action are right?”

In my personal opinion about this statement is as a utilitarianism point of view if you do the right action of your own or doing the right action, this are the ones that create the most good. That this two questions are connected to each other so that doing the right action is the better thing to implement in our own life because, it may produce a large amount of Excellency.

Learning Expectation:

- I want to know who the author of the topic is.
- I want to know what is the real meaning of Debate over Utilitarianism
- I want to gain more idea about this topic so that I can apply it now in our present day
- I want to know that if Utilitarianism suits the best ethical theory.
- To enhance my idea about utilitarianism

Review:

To start my review let have a brief introduction about the author of this book, he is James Rachel he presents the main objection to utilitarianism and the replies given by defenders of utilitarianism. This review is all about utilitarianism on how the happiness shows to become the only thing desirable. The book will discuss the theories of Classical Utilitarianism, there are three action in the books the first action are to be evaluate what is right or wrong, send is assessing the consequences of other people, the right action produce the equality to all. And the third is calculating the happiness or unhappiness that will be caused, this is like no one are happy which is counting by the other.

It also tackle that hedonistic or utilitarianism what are most effective in generalization this chapter focuses on the debate over the utilitarianism and different angle how they arrive with their different arguments,

What I've learned:

- I learned who the author of the book
- I learned what they want to tell us if this are effective and right
- I learned what is the meaning of Utilitarianism
- I learned that happiness is like a law which you must follow
- I learned not all people are not happy because they are hedonistic people.

Questions:

1. It is wrong to have happiness in life?
2. It is true that happiness is chain in rules?
3. Do you think all people are agreeing with this book?
4. What is happiness?
5. What is Hedonism?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

Immanuel Kant: The Categorical Imperative

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “It is impossible to conceive anything at all in the world, or even out of it, which can be taken as good without qualification, except a good will”

For my Personal reaction about this quotation there is a certain limitation of people that is with them because it is impossible to see and visualize that world because we are human being and we cannot see the future, you cannot take it as long you have the good will which is given by God.

Learning Expectation:

- I want to know what is Categorical imperative
- Who is the author of the book?
- I want to know what the relationship of this topic is for us.
- To gain more knowledge in different ethical theories
- To adopt this theories in the present era.

Review:

To start my Review, let me first discuss who the author of the book is, he is Immanuel Kant he is a German, and one of the most important philosophers of all time. He made significant contributions to all areas of philosophies, he wrote the book Critique of Pure Reason, Prolegomena to All Future Metaphysics. Kant Believes that our moral duty can be in one supreme rule, meaning this will become a good idea if all of the people gather their ideas and share it to other people.

This chapter Cover the good will and the duty of the person, which means that all the talents that you have has a purpose the intelligence, wit, judgment and all of the talents of mind will be elaborated so in generalization this chapter is all about Immanuel Kant Theories and his idea which helps the people to discover and analyze which is the best theories.

What I've learned:

- I learned who is the author of the book
- I learned what is the meaning of categorical Imperative
- I learned that the good will is important.
- I learned that Immanuel Kant is a Famous Philosopher which shares a great idea for all the people in the world.
- That this idea is very logical to understand.

Questions:

1. Who is the Author of The Foundation of the Metaphysics of Morals?
2. Immanuel Kant is the Best Philosopher?
3. What is Categorical Imperative?
4. Do you think that their ideas can affect our present situation?
5. Do you think all the people believe in their Ethical Theories?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

Review Question:

Explain Kant's account of the good will

Good will is the things that are possibility or chance to visualize in this world, sometimes goodwill produce good and bad because sometimes there is a possibility that you may affect other person or your own self.

Distinguish between hypothetical and categorical imperatives.

Categorical imperative is you will easily know what it contains, and this becomes the universal law of all. While the hypothetical is like a wild guess because you have no idea on what will happen.

State the first formulation of the categorical imperative (using the notion of a universe law), and explain how Kant uses this rule to derive some specific duties toward self and others.

This is just an opinion, this is his idea and what is the main purpose of the idea.

State the second version of the categorical imperative (using the language of means and ends). And explain it.

We set the community as a not balance settings we leave anxious whether the people who suffer is there. We shall be able to share to them what is the true meaning of imperative and what the theory means.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

Aristotle: Happiness and Virtue

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “with the greatest sufferings and misfortunes, but a man who was living so no one would call happy unless he were maintaining a thesis at all cost”

For my personal reaction on this statement, it shows that everyone can be happy but not at all time because according to the statement he can be happy as long as there are maintaining a theory every time, so that being happy is not what you got all the things in you life but is like having a good idea and never lost this idea at all time this is according to the statement.

Learning Expectation:

- Who is the author of the book
- I want to know what the meaning of Happiness is.
- I want to know what the meaning of virtue is.
- I want to know if this theory is applicable in my personal life.
- I want to gain more knowledge in studying Ethical Theories.

Review:

To start the review let me first discuss who the author of the book is, he is Aristotle he is one of the famous philosopher in the world. He is famous in formulation of traditional logic he also argues that all human seek happiness in life which will be discuss in the book.

The book show that the happiness seeks by the people is real because they are happy in different way and angle which is true but the happiness they achieve is temporary. Happiness is one thing that is desirable. The book also covers those two kinds of virtue in life,

So in generalization this book talks about the theories of Aristotle and how the happiness and virtue connected to each other but in different meaning, and also which is good and why the two connected,

What I've learned:

- I learned who the author of the book is.
- I learned what the meaning of Happiness is.
- I learned what the meaning of Virtue is.
- I learned that there are two kind of virtue.

Questions:

1. Do you think happiness is real?
2. What is the Happiness of life?
3. Do you achieve the happiness with other people?
4. Do you think is this happening today?
5. Is it good to become happy while you are doing the wrong thing?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

What is happiness, according to Aristotle? How is it related to virtue? How is it related to pleasure?

Happiness is like a food because it is for all the people in the world and for everyone. When we feel good for other and for ourselves this is happiness. For Aristotle happiness is within the human self, human virtue and those are the ethical and for personal viewpoint of every person.

How does Aristotle explain moral virtue?

Aristotle applies the moral virtue in a way that this is his habit so that this is every person his or her habit. Those habits are the trademark of every human being and this is serving as a character or attitude of a person. Aristotle sees the different virtue of the people that is the person attitude and what is or she rose. This is the thing where we believe and where we raised our personality.

Is it possible for everyone in our society to be happy, as Aristotle explains? If not, who cannot be happy?

Aristotle want every people in the society to be happy and he has a lot of reason why should this happen and what are the possibilities to make this happen. And for me I think every people in the society has a change to attain happiness in life, this is a free and when you achieve happiness and all people get happiness in life I think this is better to the community and society. Every person can have their happiness it a matter of time when he/she will be happy. For human being no one can decide that you are happy but you self only. Because happiness is not a tangible material but this is inside in the human nature.

Discussion Questions:

Aristotle characterizes a life of pleasure as a suitable for beasts. But what, if anything, is wrong with a life of pleasure?

Aristotle characterizes a life of pleasure as a suitable for beasts because we as a human being we wants pleasure in life, and for my personal side this pleasure is something that you will decide, so that we have our own mind to decide what is wrong. Different culture and religion practice their morality in life so for other thing are right and other are wrong. If you get the right pleasure in the right time you will achieve your happiness in life that is the true pleasure when you attain the happiness in life.

Aristotle claims that the philosopher will be happier than anyone else. Why is this? Do you agree or not?

Aristotle is trying to show us what his own perspective view of what is happiness is. We can apply this because everyone in the world has a change to become philosopher but in the end only yourself are the one who can said the you are happy or not because it is within human being as a circumstance of individual

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

Joel Feinberg: The Nature and Value of Rights

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “Doctrines of the logical correlativity of rights and duties”

I choose this statement because I think this is like the doctrine of all duties that involves the others people right and attitude. This will connect to the all rights that is involves on the others people duties. Meaning they are connected to each other with return they will get each other benefits because they are linked together this may result a better understanding on rights and duties for every people in the world that they think duties is not important thing.

Learning Expectation:

- I want to know who the author of the book is.
- I want to know what is the meaning of value rights
- I want to know what the connection of nature and rights is.
- If this theories are applicable in our present day.
- I want to know if this topic is related to the human behavior which gives a better understanding in life.

Review:

To start my review let discuss first a brief introduction about the author of the book. The author is Joel Feinberg he is a professor of philosophy at the University of Arizona. As a philosopher he make different book in philosophy including Doing and Deserving, Social Philosophy, the moral Limits of the criminal law and freedom and fulfillment.

He is a philosopher who wants to share and demonstrate that the rights are morally important to person. He has undergo in different scenario which he imagines that a world like people do not have rights. And the result of this is people who do not have rights are people who cannot make any moral claims. And deprive of self respect and human dignity.

To begin this chapter focus on how the doctrine of the logical correlativity rights and duties are connected, and this doctrine will explain and elaborate according to the connection of human duties for themselves.

What I've learned:

- I learned who is the author of the book
- I learned what is rights and its value
- I learned the connection of duties to the people with rights.
- That this study is happening now in present day.
- I learned that in order for you to have a great thing in life you should deserve on what you want.

Questions:

1. Is it good if you get special or valuable even if you don't deserve it?
2. All around the people know what is the meaning of Value of rights?
3. Do you think majority of the community agree with on this topic?
4. Who is the author of the book?
5. What is the meaning of Value of Rights?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

Review Question:

Describe Nowheresville. How is this world different from our world?

This is a beginning of the true sense of duty to be more purpose and responsible for any action that we made, this is different because duties are allowable with any action as long you have the rights.

Explain the doctrine of the logical correlativity of right and duties. What is Feinberg's position on this doctrine?

This are the doctrine that all duties are involve which require other people believes and rights. Other duties intend to show that we used action when they feel to do that action; this is like an extensive but lacking in originality usage.

How does Feinberg explain the concept of personal desert? How would personal desert work in Nowheresville?

This will work by giving the right decision to the people by giving them an exact amount of care and providing a rights to the community when a people deserves to have right.

Explain the notion of a sovereign right-monopoly. How would this work in Nowheresville according to Feinberg?

This will work because this is the right to control this is like controlling the right of other people so that this is not good to implement.

What are claim-rights? Why does Feinberg think they are morally important?

These are the different opinion of the people which is connected to the right of a person which intend to make a connection between the rights and the people who affected it is like a petition to have a correct and equal distribution of right.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

Ronald Dworkin: Taking Rights Seriously

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “The constitution fuses legal and moral issues, by making the validity of a law depend on the answer to complex moral problem.”

For my personal reaction on this statement why I choose this statement is basically this statement shows the combination of different issues which is legal and moral values that all of the rules are dependent by which the moral problems are involved. This will show that every law is valid if you have a answer on different thing which Is complicated like moral problem.

Learning Expectation:

- I want to know who is the author of the book
- I want to know what is Taking Rights Seriously
- I want to know if these are happening in the present day.
- I want to gain more knowledge about the ethical theories.

Review:

To start the discussion let me first discuss who is the author of the book to introduce that he is Ronal Dworkin, He is a professor of different university like Jurisprudence, Oxford University and New York University, he wrote different book like a bill of Rights for Britain, freedoms law, the moral reading of American constitution, sovereign virtue, the theory of practice and equality and taking rights seriously.

This review focus on different aspects like the rights of the citizens which show that are the different rights of the people within that community, if it is the citizen are involve on different situation like taking the rights of other people. It also discuss what is the rights and the right to break the law, this means that there is a certain limitation that you are able to break the law if you argue that you own opinion and you think you are doing right at the same time violating that law of the community. The next is the controversial rights this topic is showing what are the government rules that they need to fesses what are the need of different individual rights.

What I've learned:

- I learned who the author is and what his background is.
- I learned what is the meaning of Taking Rights Seriously
- I learned that the government must focus on the different individual rights
- I learned how the people react on the different rights by the government.

Questions:

1. It is compatible with our own culture?
2. How these theories affect the people in the world?
3. Do you think that all philosophers will go after the statement and rules?
4. What is the reason why the author wrote this book?
5. it is his own idea or he experience this?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

Review Questions:

What does Dworkin mean by right in the strong sense? What rights in this sense are protected by the U.S. Constitution?

According to the chapter all of us in the world, human being have the right to do their wants and the action they want to do. Because they have the right to do something, and the wrong part is interfering the people. These sense that protected by the U.S constitution is the equal in moral community, equal politics.

Distinguish between legal and moral right. Give some example of legal rights that are not moral right, and moral right that are not legal rights.

Legal right are the right which included in the constitution or in the related to the Government or Country, this will serve as a right for all the people under the same constitution while moral right is like a natural right of a person which does not part of constitutional meaning these are the natural thing that people might experience which involves that morality of a person.

What are the two models of how a government might define the rights of its citizens? Which does Dworkin find more attractive?

There are different model first is the model of balancing the public interest of all people in their personal interest and in the community. Second is the equality in the politics this shows that the government will give the equality in all people same freedom for all the more attractive model Is the second model.

According to Dworkin, what two important ideas are behind the institution or rights?

All the information included in the right case and this will produce the correct values if ideas. The government has the possibility to show that the ideas and values are secured.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

John Rawls: A Theory of Justice

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “in working out the conception of justice as fairness one main task clearly is to determine which principles of justice would be chosen in the original position.”

I think this statement shows that the working in justice is need to become fair and in order to become successful they must know what are the main beliefs of justice in order for them to gain what is the original position of the justice and to clearly analyze what is happening to the community.

Learning Expectation:

- I want to know who the author of the book is.
- I want to know what is Theory of justice
- I want to gain more knowledge about theory of justice that is applicable in my own life.
- I want to know if these are effective to the people who are reading the chapter.
- I want to adopt all the theories which are indicated on this book.

Review:

To start the review let me first discuss the author of this chapter, a brief introduction of the authors profile, he is John Rawls he is a professor of philosophy at Harvard University, he make many book including the justice as fairness, a Restatement and the law of the peoples.

He believes that there are two principles of justice, the first is the equal basis liberties which means that all people are equal so that they will get exactly what are the freedom compatible to them, second is principle of concern this are the arrangement of social and economic inequalities

To start the review that book tackle the main idea of the theory of justice which shows the meaning of true justice on how they implement it and how the people get the equal justice give the people also. The second topic is the two principles of justice which I said in the second paragraph, all people has the equal rights and justice to get the most extensive liberty of being a human being

What I've learned:

- I learned who is the author of the book
- I learned what is the background of the author
- I learned what is the meaning of theory of justice
- I learned that this justice is related now in the present era.

Questions:

1. It is true that all people are treated equally with the right justice?
2. Do you think all the philosophers agree on what he says?
3. It is applicable to the people all over the world?
4. The principles and idea are effective to the country and to the people?
5. This principles exist nowadays in our present period

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

Review Questions:

What does Dworkin mean by right in the strong sense? What rights in this sense are protected by the U.S. Constitution?

According to the chapter all of us in the world, human being have the right to do their wants and the action they want to do. Because they have the right to do something, and the wrong part is interfering the people. These sense that protected by the U.S constitution is the equal in moral community, equal politics.

Distinguish between legal and moral right. Give some example of legal rights that are not moral right, and moral right that are not legal rights.

Legal right are the right which included in the constitution or in the related to the Government or Country, this will serve as a right for all the people under the same constitution while moral right is like a natural right of a person which does not part of constitutional meaning these are the natural thing that people might experience which involves that morality of a person.

What are the two models of how a government might define the rights of its citizens? Which does Dworkin find more attractive?

There are different model first is the model of balancing the public interest of all people in their personal interest and in the community. Second is the equality in the politics this shows that the government will give the equality in all people same freedom for all the more attractive model Is the second model.

According to Dworkin, what two important ideas are behind the institution or rights?

All the information included in the right case and this will produce the correct values if ideas. The government has the possibility to show that the ideas and values are secured.

Contemporary Moral Problems

Book Review Chapter 1: Ethical Theories:

Annette Baier: The Need for More Than Justice

Library Reference: N/A

Amazon:

http://www.amazon.com/Contemporary-Moral-Problems-James-White/dp/0534584306/ref=pd_bbs_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1233793391&sr=8-1

Quote: “Justice is a social value of a great importance”

I choose this statement because this shows that the values shows what is the true meaning of justice that this is very important in every human being which need help and equality, this a re are social value which means that these are for all the people in the world which have value and have the rights to obtain justice for life.

Learning Expectation:

- I want to know who the author of the book is.
- I want to know what the meaning of Need for more than justice is.
- I want to know the different law.
- If this justice are applicable in my life.

Review:

To start the review let start with brief introduction about the author of the book, she is Annette Baier, She Teach philosophy at the University of Pittsburgh, she is the author of different book like Progress of Sentiments Moral Prejudice, she distinguish the justice perspective of kant and Rawls.

To start the Review this is the last Topic of chapter 1 book of Ethical Theories. In this chapter this will show the view of Baier which is the need for more than justice which means that there's another principle in justice that is need by the people who are connected to the liberty of life, this will show how the people get the right justice, justice as a whole and a great importance of life.

What I've learned:

- I learned what is Justice
- I learned who is the author
- I learned that his is applicable in the people now in our country.

Questions:

1. Justice is equal?
2. What is justice?
3. We need Justice or quality?
4. All philosophers will agree on this view?
5. Who is the author of the book?

Citation: (James E. White, St. Cloud State University, 2003)

ITETHIC Requirements

Homework and Seatwork

Natalie Dylan Student Auction off Virignity

Is it right for Natalie to sell her virginitly?

For my personal point of view and reaction, this is not right because as a roman catholic you should not sell your virginitly because this is the important thing in girl life, because as a serious and respectable girl you should find a different way to continue you study there's other thing that is presentable work. If you are full of determination to study you should find a right way. So it's obvious that she needs money only and he wants money for study and for personal things. If you sell your virginitly this is something that will never back in your life as a girl.

Gandhi "Salt"

No, Gandhi did not steal and violated the British law because first he only picked was in the coast and second he did not violated the rule because he did not sell the salt He only show that the salt is everywhere that the salt is free for all, he did not use the salt for personal intention.

Noblesse Oblige

First is if you are the CIO of the company you have a great responsibility to ensure that the system and the information technology department runs smoothly don't let you subordinate you will help them to understand the flow of the system and how the system run. Even if you have the power and wealth you should help other people to become successful and this is called noblesse oblige. Second example is if you are the programmer of the big company. You must have a big responsibility in programming the system because if the system you created is connected to the money and the system has minimal bug that let the company to fall down this is great responsibility to figure out what is happening and help the company to become successful.

DNS

My reaction about the statement after my reading is all about Kaminsky Article and works he is unique because of his discovery. After reading I go to their website to download the program called TOR to test if it's working and effective and after downloading I install it to my computer to test, it is working that you can change your personal IP address and change it to US IP address in this way you have the rights to watch movie in restricted site who provide video streaming if US citizen. After running the program there is a certain disadvantages in doing this because the speed of your internet will reduce because you are hacking into the site that is supposed watch by US citizen.

SOX

To start my reaction paper the topic is all about SOX, the speaker of the seminar is Mr. Robbie Charles Sia. The topic that he covered are the following, Definition of SOX, Roles and responsibility, what is SOX in the Philippines, what is the relevance of SOX in business world and last is the connection of SOX as an Information Technology person, SOX also known as Sarbanes Oxley. He start he seminar in analogy concept which he show the purpose of seatbelt while you are in the car it means that if you don't follow the control you're putting the company at risk. And After that he show to us what is "IT is Business and Business is IT" it means that any business or corporation, company will become successful if they don't have the Information Technology while IT is dependent in the business which give benefits to each other. He also discusses the significance of internal control the process, affected by people, reasonable assurance, and objective oriented. The importance of this is you must Document the control, process of the company as a evidence.

Entrepreneur

Last Meeting we had a talk in our IT ethic class, the speaker talk about different strategy in business such as Entrepreneurial strategy and how to have a successful business process. Basically what is Entrepreneur, according to the Speaker Mr. Ben Quiniones, which specialized business aspects and different tactical operation regarding business, Entrepreneur is something a different from other, a person who create or develop innovative product. This is a person who is ready to gamble in doing business in switch for profit. This is a type of person who is engaged with different money relationship this is for business and profit purposes.

The speaker also discuss the situation here in the Philippines, he said that the we need a different entrepreneur people in order to become successful country because here in the Philippines there are few entrepreneur that's why they build up the student to become entrepreneur in the future. In addition if we have entrepreneur we don't need to rely on other country to provide the innovative products for us, because we are the one to supply and to start making different product if we train and develop aspiring entrepreneur here in the Philippines.

They discuss also the two types of entrepreneur these is the profit-centered and social entrepreneur. Profit-centered entrepreneur focus on business which they will earn money, while the social entrepreneur focus on social wealth of the people, it is engaged in the profit but for the people to help and to aid them.

In addition to the topic the speaker also talks about the mental model. These mental modes are intensely fixed assumption, summary, generalization on how we understand the situation and understand the humanity. This metal mode locks us from doing different and many things.

And in the end this was an interesting talk because of the topic and the idea that we gain. I learn different good and important idea that guides me in the future.

The Pirate Can't be stopped - Ten Commandments

10 Commandments

T.S.N use a computer to harm other people.

T.S.N interfere with others people computer work.

T.S.N Swoop around in other peoples computer file.

T.S.N use a Computer to Steal.

T.S.N use a computer to bear false witness.

T.S.N copy or use proprietary software for which you have not paid.

T.S.N use other people's computer resources without authorization.

T.S.N appropriate others people intellectual output.

T.S.N Think about the social consequences of the program you are writing or the system you are designing.

T.S.N always uses a computer in ways that ensure consideration and respect for your fellow human.

He Figured out how to read Media Defenders emails, listened to its phone calls, 3

Access just about any of the company computers he wanted to browse, 3

MediaDefender monitors this traffic and employs a handful tricks including planting booby-trapped version of songs and films to frustrate downloaders, 5

He broke into Media Defender Company,3

He blocked Other IP Address, 7

Abandon technologies like the encryption used on HD-DVDS to prevent them from being copied on certain machines. - Com. 2, 3, 4.

IEEE Question:

1. To accept responsibility in making engineering decisions consistent with the safety, health, and welfare of the public, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment;

Strength: Because this is one of the fundamental of a very responsible society. Meaning if we have this aspect we will have a better life in the future. In every task that we might face, decision we make, and other things.

2. To avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist;

Weakness: Because this will cause a lot of misunderstanding because the code will be unclear and universal.

3. To be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data;

Strength: Because the mass media and the other people are aware about the environment.

4. To reject bribery in all its forms;

Weakness: Because it is unclear for the people and this is bad.

5. To improve the understanding of technology, it's appropriate application, and potential consequences;

Strength: because this will help the people to improve the connection between each other and other non IT people. And have a better understanding in the IT world.

6. To maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure of pertinent limitations;

Strength: it will help us to adapt the technology in the future and improve our life and also our community in a better way.

7. To seek, accept, and offer honest criticism of technical work, to acknowledge and correct errors, and to credit properly the contributions of others;

Strength: Because this will minimize the discrimination and the impact is everyone will share their capability to do a lot of things.

8. To treat fairly all persons regardless of such factors as race, religion, gender, disability, age, or national origin;

Strength: It is good because if people is treated equally and no discrimination this will lead to peace.

9. To avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious action;

Strength: Because judging everyone by your own decision and without knowing what you are doing is not proper way of evaluating people.

10. To assist colleagues and coworkers in their professional development and to support them in following this code of ethics.

Strength: Because if you cooperate with them and integrate both of your idea this will become a great bonding to you and your colleagues.

Christian Nation

Why Christian nation involve in the world, what is the meaning of Christian nation?

The Christian nation involve in many different area which comprises by different people in the world, this Christian is one of the most dominant nation in the world, they involve in many discussion regarding God, worship, teaching the word of God and other holy elements and action. This Christian nation show the true nature of Christianity, it will show what is the culture of a Christian nation, and in order to become true Christian you will follow the word of God.

Our Country consider as a Christian Nation?

For my personal reaction, I think our country is not consider as a pure Christian nation because many people in our country act like a fiend because of the wrong behavior as a human. Even though we are Christian some people in our country not admit Christ as their lord because of lack of faith. Filipino accepted Christ as their God but even they accept Christ they are focus only on their money and consider this as their life and God.

10 Integrative Questions:

It is true that America is Christian Nation?

All of the People know what is the Meaning of Christian Nation?

What is the real purpose of Christian Nation?

People are aware if the confession that they do totally clean their body and mind?

It is true that all of the people gain unity when in they have Christian Nation?

Does anyone angry because of changing their nation?

All of the people accept the said nation?

Is this the true salvation if you achieve this nation?

The nation saves all the people?

It is true that they have a faith even if they commit sin?

Review and Discussion Questions on Chapter 2 Ethical Concepts and Ethical Theories

1. What is ethics, and how can it be distinguished from morality?

For my personal opinion ethics is the view of a person in different angle this is like a opinion of what is good and wrong, while morality is the attitude of a person and these two are inter

2. What is meant by a moral system? What are some of the key differences between the "rules of conduct" and the "principles of evaluation" that comprise a moral system?

This system is like pursuing the good and wrong act of the people, the goal of this is to have a good output of human being.

3. What does Bernard Gert mean when he describes morality in terms of a "public system"? Why is the notion of "personal morality" an oxymoron?

This system is a public like showing what the rule of the system is and everyone must learn these rules.

4. Why does Gert believe that morality is an "informal" system? How is a moral system both similar to, and different from, a game?

Morality becomes informal because Gert says that this system has no formal authority because if you compare it to a game the game provides the rules which are used by the player. These rules will be followed by the user which gives a legal system, so that morality is like a game for Mr. Gert.

5. Describe how the ideals of "rationality" and "impartiality" function in Gert's moral system.

Moral system is like a balance system that is based on different people's principles of reasonable person. This system is independent in the way that is logically designed to implement to all aspirants in the system.

6. What are the values and what are some of the key differences between moral values and nonmoral values?

Values means that this is the amount of goods, services, or money, considered to be a fair and suitable equivalent fair price or return. Moral values are the values which need to be shown or elaborated from the situation of nonmoral values.

7. How do religion, law, and philosophy each provide different grounds for justifying a moral principle?

They justify the moral principle in different way such as giving a different rules and law that is suitable for being a good person. Religion is base on self and other people, Law is based on what is right and wrong, and last is philosophy that is base on different theory which is logical.

8. What is the method of philosophical ethics and what is a philosophical study?

The method of philisophical ethics is the explanation of the good and bad by means of different things which helps the people to fully understand the study this explanation is done by doing different theory, hypothesi,and reasonable study.

9. How does philosophical study differ from a descriptive study?rather than normative in nature?

This two study differs from each other by own expressing way of their argument. Philosophical study is the opinion of philosopher while the descriptive study is base on the people's view.

10. Summaraze the four diff. kinds of "discussion stoppers" in ethical discourse.

People are not agreeing by way of resolving the moral issue.

Morality is simply the different culture and peoples view.

We are people and humankind to judge other people?

Morality is basically a concealed matter

11. Why are these discussion stoppers problematic for the advancement of dialogue and debate about ethical issues?

This discussion will stop on different ethical ideologies on when they will resolve it.

12. What is moral relativism? How is it different from cultural relativism?

Moral relativism is the act that is not to make a moral judgement about the attitude of other people who are in their own culture.while cultural relativism is the manner by which believe on their own beliefs.

13. What is ethical theory, and what important functions do ethical theories play in the analysis of moral issues?

Ethical theories are the one who help the people to figure out what is imporantant about the essensials in life. This will help us to minimize the fault Golden Rule and one's conscience.

14. What are the distinguishing features of consequence-based ethical theories?

Consequence-based ethical theories are explained what the correct and wrong act is. This means that if you want to achieve your goal the greater the desire which is greater possibility of doing right.

15. Describe some of the key features between act and rule utilitarianism.

Act Utilitarianism – the properness or injustice of one's procedures is depended on its projected conclusion.

Rule Utilitarianism - the properness or injustice of one's procedures is depended whether it chase the universal regulation.

16. Which feature distinguish duty-based ethical theories from alternative types of theories?

The main features which distinguish duty-based ethical theories is the duty that is unique and that has no other substitute category. We are the same so we need to have a equal treat on human being as a whole.

17. Describe some of the main differences between act deontology and rule deontology.

The law is based on different ethical law in making some argument and generalization. While the other is finding the key to solve the difficulty.

18. What is meant by the expression contract-based ethical theories?

This explains that individuals are free to do whatever they want to express in able them to become happy,

19. What features distinguish character based ethical theories from alternative schemes of morality?

This theories is pay no attention to the different roles of penalty. Rather it focus on the improvement of the character and the good behavior of a person.

20. How does James Moor's "Just consequentialist" theory incorporate aspects of utilitarianism and deontological theories into one comprehensive framework?

This will premeditated the different rules from an unbiased point of view.

Patent Rolling

John Stuart Mill – Utilitarianism

I choose this because Asian people will benefit with the product that will patent in that country. And to apply the situation now in the Philippine many people suffer because of the global crisis. The need to care so in order to help this country the majority of the wealthy country should help the deprived country.

Strength – Majority will win and many will benefits.

Weakness – Possibility of conflicts with the different beliefs.

John Arthur – Religion, Morality , Conscience

I choose this because this will help the company to ensure that the company will run smoothly, like implementing some rules such as prohibited similar to stealing, cheating, hurting other and other bad action tat will related to morality, conscience and religion. In related to religion all religion is allowed to the company as long as they believe in God.

Strength – The faith, morality and conscience will become heighten.

Weakness - Conflict in religion and Different beliefs

Annette Baier – The need for more than Justice

This is my last choice of ethical theory because in this theory the will show that the nation has the power and wealth will take care the weaker nation so that there is a sharing of knowledge and equality

Strength – Equality and Sharing Applied

Weakness – Conflict with the different country

CSR Activity Starbucks and E-Load

| Starbucks | Smart e-load | 12 CSR Factor |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Yes they are competitive | Yes because of low price meaning para sa masa | Price Performance |
| No not unique | Yes because of new technology | Innovation |
| Yes because of numerous branch | Yes because it is large and cover the whole philippine | Scale of Operations |
| Yes because they used pure coffee | Yes they are eco friendly | Sustainable Dev.: Eco Friendly |
| No there is none | No there is none | Identifying, Functionality |
| Yes they have different and unique style of coffee | Yes because of different way of load | Process Innovation |
| No there is none | Yes they have deskilling of work | Deskilling of Work |
| Nothing educating factor | Nothing educating factor | Education of Customers |
| No simple environment | Nothing educating factor | Designing for Hostile Environments |
| Yes because they entertain type of consumer | Yes because if easy and reliable process | Interface w/ Consumer |
| Yes they assess the customer well | Yes because of faster transaction | Distribution Assessing the Customer |
| Yes they put up challenge | Yes because they have a lot of competitor | Challenge Conventional Wisdom |

BSC Code of Conduct

| C.1 Introduction | Strength | Weakness |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 st Paragraph | S1, s3, s4, s7 | w7 |
| 2 nd Paragraph | S1, s2, s4 | W7 |
| 3 rd Paragraph | S1, s2, s4 | W5 |
| 4 th Paragraph | S1, s2 s6 | W5 |
| | | |
| C.2 Public Interest | | |
| 1 st Paragraph | S1, s3, s5 | W1 |
| 2 nd Paragraph | S1, s3 | W2 |
| 3 rd Paragraph | S1, s3, s6 | W4, w6 |
| 4 th Paragraph | S1, s2, s7 | W5, w6 |
| 5 th Paragraph | S2, s3 s5 | W5, w6 |
| 6 th Paragraph | S3 | W4 |
| | | |
| C.3 Duty to relevant authority | | |
| 1 st Paragraph | S2, s3, s4 | W5 |
| 2 nd Paragraph | S1, s2, s3, s5 | W1, w4 |
| 3 rd Paragraph | S1, s2, s4 | W3 |
| | | |
| C.4 Duty to the profession | | |
| 1 st Paragraph | S2, s3, s4 | W5 |
| 2 nd Paragraph | S1, s2, s3, s4, s5 | W2, w3 |
| 3 rd Paragraph | S1, s3 | W6 |
| 4 th Paragraph | S2, s3 s5, s6 | W4, w6 |
| | | |
| C.5 Professional Competence and Integrity | | |
| 1 st Paragraph | S2, s3, s1 | W5 |
| 2 nd Paragraph | S2, s3, s4, s5 | W5 |
| 3 rd Paragraph | S1, s2, s3 | W5, w6 |
| 4 th Paragraph | S1, s5, s6 | W5, w6 |

BOP Assessment

12 Principles of innovation for BOP markets

Ception Employee Monitoring and Payroll System

1. price performance
2. hybrid solutions ✓
3. scaleable and transportable operations
4. eco-friendly product ✓
5. redesign from the beginning ✓
6. infrastructure ✓
7. deskill works 8. educate customers ✓
9. hostile environment ✓
10. adaptable user interface ✓ 1
1. distribution methods ✓
12. broad architecture

Profitable Until Deemed Illegal

1) If you were asked to program this example, would you do it? Why?

I think I cannot do this kind of act; to do this kind of program is like you fool different people and if you do this you don't have any business ethics in yourself. This is really a bad thing so that as a programmer you are even if you get a lot of many by doing this don't forget the pride in your side as a programmer and as a human.

2) Is it right to program this example? Why?

For me I think no, it is not correct to program such a application that is wrong even if you will become famous but in the end your consciousness blame you why you did such a wrong action. So for me I don't do this to become famous because I know this is wrong and I will follow my own belief what is good for other people.

10 Questions:

1. Why they change the name to Telebid.com?
2. What are the advantages of Telebid.com?
3. It is true that bidding help people to make a cheap deal?
4. How much is the lowest price bid in Telebid.com?
5. Why the telebid.com website is illegal it is like other site like ebay.com?
6. Does Telebid.com help the user to get their item easily?
7. Telebid.com gives satisfaction to you or gives guild to you?
8. Why it is not clear that this is a brand new or not?
9. Why do your high tech items have a short life?
10. Why people are so interested in terms of bidding item?

Tough times call for more CSR

What is CSR?

-Corporate Social Responsibility

Does CSR affect your IT profession, in what way?

-no, because in term of CSR this is all about service in the community and what affects on this matter is the morality side which you need to show and act what is right, so that your it profession is not affected.

Who shares the light and help the community?

-the company shares the light and help the community is the Meralco Millennium foundation, they help the community via electrification of the different Philippine public school and depressed communities.

Is it true that Meralco Millennium Foundation believe in sharing the light?

-yes, they believe in the light because they are the one providing that act and they are the one who share the light in the community.

How the CSR help the company to achieve their goal?

-CSR help the company to achieve their goal because in CSR it is like helping the poor and because CSR motivate the big company in the Philippine to share their blessing and their goal is to serve the people so that it is like achieving their goal when they help these people.

How does the CSR affect the Jollibee Food Corporation?

-the CSR affect the Jollibee Food Corporation in a way that the Jollibee gain a good will in the people while helping the other people, so that their name will become famous in doing good things.

What are the organizations, company, and corporation run by CSR?

-Jollibee Food Corporation, Figaro, Meralco Millenium Foundation, Splash Foundation, Team Energy Foundation.

How does the Figaro apply their CSR to the community?

-The Figaro apply their service to the community in a way that they are strengthening the local coffee industry by assisting the communities and sectors that derive sustenance form coffee farming.

With the core operation of the company is it useful for them that they will apply CSR? Why?

-yes because, the goal of the CSR is help the community and as the core operation these company is goal to help the poor and the community so that this is useful for them to apply.

It is true that CSR give advantage to the community and in the different company?

-Yes, because the community get a light for their dream because the community get a satisfaction for these company, and also give hope for their future, company also get a advantage by sharing a blessing their company will gain good will for their name.

Professional Ethics, Codes of Conduct and Moral Responsibility

What is professional ethics?

Professional ethics is the study in the computer ethics issues and other computer related moral and ethic evaluation.

Who is a computer professional?

Computer professional are people who are in charge and have the knowledge in dealing with the computer and other duties that is related with the community that available the code of conduct.

Do computer professionals have special responsibilities that ordinary computer users do not have? If so, what are some of those special responsibilities?

Yes, because in computer professional they are dealing with the community which they will ensure that software or system they made will come up with a good output and help the community.

Why is it useful to limit our discussion of moral issues affecting computer professionals to issues affecting software engineers and engineering teams, computer science instructors, and IT support professionals, as opposed to professionals such as lawyers and accountants who also use computers and who may work for computer corporations?

Because the computer profession because these professional need some action that is violating the rules which is moral issues. They will violate the rules for some reason which benefits the majority.

How do Gotterbarn, Miller, and Rogerson propose that we define the profession of software engineering? Who is included in a software engineering team?

This includes the software quality analysis, software quality analysis, managers and supervisors. These are the person responsible for the analysis, and deployment of the system including development, designing and implementation.

What are professional codes of ethics and what are the functions that this code serves?

These codes explain the attitude which show the requirements to become a person who are in excellent status.

List some of the benefits of professional code of ethics. Describe some of the criticisms of these codes have.

They serve as the inspiration of people. They are responsible in guiding the people who are in the wrong way. The critics in code of ethics says that they come up with the rules which have no teeth

Why does John Ladd believe that professional codes of ethics rest on a series of errors that are both intellectual and moral? Describe the arguments that he uses to provide his position.

Because he believes that this codes are sequence of misinterpretation of intellectual and moral things. Ethics is an “open ended, reflective, and critical intellectual activity”. This is ethics which have the argument in the beliefs.

Explain Don Gotterbarn’s three-fold distinction: codes of ethics, codes of conduct and codes of practice. Do Gotterbarn’s distinctions help to eliminate any of the criticisms that have been raised against professional codes?

The main goal of the codes of ethics is to motivate the people which give a dream of a profession. This will focus in the professionals approach and also the different activities.

How does IEEE-CS/ACM Software engineering code of ethics and Professional practice (SECEPP) improve on earlier professional codes?

SECEPP is for the code of the people which are in line of computer related people.

Do computer professionals have a presumed, or prima facie, obligation to loyalty to their employers? Explain.

Yes they need loyalty because this is a deal, and in the business these are the factors and key to achieve the purpose and mission of the business.

Describe the arguments by Ronald Duska and John Ladd regarding employee loyalty.

He says that loyalty appear if there is a connection between the two people, which is special relationship. And John Ladd has a different belief which shows that loyalty is not important because he believe that the goal are the thing needed in the benefits of the employee

What, exactly, is whistle blowing? According to Michael Martin, what are the three general approaches that have been taken in the analysis of whistle-blowing cases?

Whistle blowing is the action which produces difficulty in the company. The general approach is the teamwork base on the power in the company, avoid the problems.

In which ways do Gene James and Kenneth Alpern disagree with De George’s model for whistle-blowing?

His understanding is every people have a different moral duty it is acceptable to blow a whistle but be sure that is for the sake of the community and other people.

Describe John Ladd's argument in defense of De George's position on whistle-blowing.

He says that computer professional such as engineers are needed to blow the whistle but it is acceptable in situation that is really important.

Why does Helen Nissenbaum believe that the notion of accountability has been systematically undetermined in the computer age? How does she distinguish between accountability and responsibility?

She believes that accountability is connected to the person which is examine, if you failed with that action this will end in with accountable.

What does Nissenbaum mean by "the problem of many hands" in a computing context?

It means that this is hard to detect if there is a wrong act that is result in hurting one another people.

Why does Nissenbaum believe that it is important to distinguish between moral accountability and legal liability?

This is important because this will help you to determine if it is a non juridical and juridical duty.

According to Don Gotternbarn, what is required for a model of risk analysis to be adequate in the software development process for safety-critical systems?

He said that risk analysis is focusing in cost and effectiveness of the flow of the system,

Semex Case Study

CEMEX Case Study Guide Questions:

How did CEMEX fundamentally change the way it conducted its business?

In order for them to have different business operation the strategy they emphasized is increasing their profit in effective and efficient process. They used strategy which selling their products continuously. They come up with this strategy and the brand of their product will increase and get a high profit.

How does information systems contribute to CEMEX' competitive advantage?

Now in daily technological advantage the company gets high benefits because they used the technology to monitor the product, in that way they able to forecast the trend of their business status. They get advantage in Email system servers which benefit the company in getting some feedback.

What is social capital? How does CEMEX build social capital?

Social capital is a concept developed in sociology and also used in business, economics, organizational behaviour, political science, public health and natural resources management that refers to connections within and between social networks as well as connections among individuals. Source: Wikipedia. They build social capital by way of creating and continuing the innovation strategy they used.

How are the low-income savings characteristics of Mexican society characterized?

They come up with that low income saving while they are helping the poor people to buy the product by giving a low cost and affordable to the customer.

How are the entrepreneurial characteristics of the women in Mexican society tied to the CEMEX BOP strategy?

The women in the Mexican society are born with the business nature, meaning they are entrepreneurial people. They are responsible people which give saving to their family. Just like CEMEX strategy they are responsible with their product on how they apply and innovate the product to the consumer.

What did the CEMEX initial market research in Guadalajara discover?

The research in Guadalajara is the building styles are unique and different place to the other society.

What is the role of *socios* in the Patrimonio Hoy system? How important are they in the making the system successful?

This Socios mean they will need to bond or partner with other, because this is one of the important thing to them, if they the partner to other this is one of the way to become successful.

Why do you think it was important for CEMEX to position itself as a *complete solutions provider* vs. just another product provider?

Because being a company provide a different and great solution to the consumer will become a different and unique company, Uniqueness in giving benefits in the costumer is one of the important things.

How is the social capital of Patrimonio Hoy promoters related to economic capital?

They are in common goal because they are in the same path and the purposes of the two factors are the same so they are associated.

What, in brief, is the value of Patrimonio Hoy to a) it's promoter b) its *socios* & partners c) its suppliers and d) its distributors?

- a) Promoter will gain more idea and money
- b) They are connected so that they will earn same thing
- c) The effect is efficient and easy for them to get the product.
- d) In distribution this will become easy

What is *patrimonio*? Why is this important for the marketing efforts for the Patrimonio Hoy system?

This means Capital Assets this is because in the future this will become the assets of the system of the company

How can Patrimonio Hoy offer a slightly higher price than its competitors and maintain a competitive edge?

Because they get the people belief and this will end by trusting their product and become loyal to the product.

How does the concept of freezing prices encourage *socios* to do more business for Patrimonio Hoy?

They have the idea that the price of the product will remain as is and will not increase.

Intuitively, doing with business with a low income group would be riskier than traditional lending models but it is profitable for Patrimonio Hoy. Why?

Because the mind of the business is focusing their mission and do the process correct. So this will output a greater success and profitable result

What is the role of peer/community pressure in the Patrimonio Hoy lending model?

The role of the peer pressure is they want to attach and implement the business with them

How has Patrimonio Hoy changed the consumer behavior in Mexico?

He changes the consumer behavior in Mexico by changing the mindset of the people that these people focusing on different view which result of different idea.

What are the challenges of the Patrimonio Hoy program?

The challenge of the Patrimonio Hoy program is the rapidly increasing customer, and the production of low quality product.

What does Construmex take advantage of the existing remittance market between U.S.A and Mexico?

The Construmex are able to generate the consumer activity and likeness. They provide the knowledge to the consumer, and building a trustworthy community.

CEMEX Philippines is exploring the possibility of replicating the Patrimonio Hoy system in the Philippines. What are the parallels between the Mexican and the Philippine market?

Because in Mexico most of the people are poor, homeless no money and other form of poverty so that this is align with the Philippine community

As an IT practitioner looking at the Construmex business model, what IT-driven systems can you propose to make CEMEX more competitive?

IT driven System

Website System with E-commerce

Increasing of Outbound logistics with Delivery Service System

Implementation of Customer Relation Management

Forecasting System

Advertisement System

Product Analysis System

Annapurna

What is the role of NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) in BOP markets according to Prahalad? Do you agree with this position?

The NGO people are the organization responsible in helping the poor and the people needs care, they are not profitable organization because they are private government or sector. For me I agree with the position of the NGO because it is advantage and there's nothing wrong of what they are doing.

According to Rekha Balu of *Fast Company*, "poor people ... can become just as discerning about brands as rich customer". Do you agree with this statement? Is this applicable in the Philippines?

Yes I agree with this statement, and its applicable in the Philippines. First in the way of clothing on how they apply and implement their action, even they are poor they are descent in attitude and how they express they gratitude in rich people. Although they have no many they still buy original and branded product to have the impression of being descent and in the Philippines there is a imitation product which is available..

What is the nature of the breakthrough of K15 Technology in your own words?

For my personal reaction about k15 technology is this is good in a way that the salt may prevent in decreasing in amount but there is a disadvantage because there is a possibility that the salt may lead to desertion.

What are the issues/difficulties in branding something like salt according to Vishal Dhawan?

The issues or difficulties in branding the salt are the uniqueness people are serious in looking the salt because they want the best salt and if they discover the best salt they will easily buy the product because most of the people now are looking in the quality of product.

Why is the Annapurna evolution necessary according to Vishal Dhawan?

The evolution of the business is very easy, because the difficulty comes when the business establishing the goodwill of the company and how they bond with the consumer. Because having goodwill in the consumer will lead your business to become successful.

What would the nature of the "differentiator" for Dr. Amitava Pramanik?

“Differentiator” means exclusivity. In being exclusive means you are capable to attract customer to purchase Annapurna salt.

What is the effect of advertising for the marketing strategy for Annapurna with K15?

The effect of advertising strategy increase the popularity of the product and this will result to communication with the customer

What are the innovations of HLL with regards to transporting salt?

The innovation strategies they use are transportation in outbound management because they use the rail to deliver the product.

What is Project Shakti and what are its goals?

Project Shakti is a department that aims to give opportunity to BOP markets. The goal dos Shakti are to have a high number of consumers, to become popular in the market, and have the growth strategy in the rural area.

How would you imagine SANGA, an "e-tailing program for daily ordering and delivery"? If you were its designer how would you describe it?

For designer perspective this is like a shopping cart system so for me I will end up in e-commerce system since they are using the technology of computer and web because this will easily tract the transaction and records that data between the consumer and the seller.