

FOREVER ETHICS

By:

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Preface

This is a book review about Computer Ethics. There are twenty seven chapters based on the book “The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics” by Kenneth Einar Himma and Herman T. Tavani and this book contains review each of the chapters from the book. This book review has what I expected to learn from each chapter, what I learned and integrative questions.

This book review is a requirement of our It-Ethic subject in De La Salle-College of Saint Benilde. The purpose of this book is to share and give ideas, informations each chapter, knowledge, values and principles from the book to the readers.

Dedication

I thank you God for giving me strength, knowledge and all the blessings to accomplish this book review.

I dedicated this book review to all my friends, cousins, relatives but especially to my family, who have always been there for me. My family is my inspiration in everything I do and every choice I make, by always reminding me the importance of hard work and higher education. I thank them for their support, patience, understanding and everlasting love that they gave. They are always there for me, in the time of need and care. They will be the reason forever where I am now, as a successful professional person.

Chapter 1 – Foundations of Information Ethics

Quote: “Does looking at reality through the highly philosophical lens of an informational analysis improve our ethical understanding, or is it an ethically pointless exercise? “ – Luciano Floridi

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What are the foundations of information Ethics
- 2.) What is Information Ethic
- 3.) Connection between Information Ethics and Information technology

Review

The foundations of information Ethics by Luciano Floridi gives us what is and what are the foundations of information ethics. He said that nowadays, a task to formulate or to know the information ethics in the field of world of data, information, knowledge, and a new environment called infosphere. Infosphere, a term referring to that limited region on our planet that supports life. It denotes the whole informational environment constituted by all informational entities properties, interactions, processes, and mutual relations. For Luciano Floridi, it is not surprising to see the science, the philosophy of information, social epistemology ICT studies, information science etc, working in variety and different things, because it can generate some confusion about each novelty of field such as nature, scope and the goals of information ethics.

He also shows that info-resource, info target and info product makes up the info sphere called the “External” Resource Product Target model. There are many stages of information ethics; the first stage of Information ethics is Information ethics as an ethics of informational resources. By using the “External” Resource Product Target model this must need an attention and fully understand because it is something extremely important for evaluations and actions especially in moral text. Luciano Floridi also said that being informed is not always a blessing and might even be morally wrong or dangerous. The second stage of Information ethic is Information ethics as an ethics of informational products. It’s hard for researchers to identify who support this interpretation of information ethics as works on Information-as-Product Ethics. They tend to build the first understanding of information ethic as an ethics of informational resources and add some concerns for informational products. The third stage of Information ethic is Information ethics as an ethics of informational environment. Hacking plays a large role in this third stage. For Luciano Floridi, the “analysis of hacking belongs to what in this section has been defined as an Information-as-Target Ethics”. Other issues are privacy, security and authorization.

In this informational environment ethics is a global and environmental concern. There are also limits on micro ethical approach to information ethics, first, the model is too simplistic. Second is the model is insufficiently inclusive. The information cycle is unsatisfactory because of the model that was used. Information ethics as a macro ethics is the first useful approximation for determining this. The fourth stage of Information ethic is Information ethics as a macroethics. It talks about as a whole. Macro means large scale; topic defines that one to deal more satisfactorily with the original character of some of its moral issues, by approaching them from a theoretically strong perspective said by Floridi. "Information of Ethics position, like that of any other macroethics, is not devoid of problems. But it can interact with other macroethical theories and contribute an important new perspective: a process or action may be morally good or bad irrespective of its consequences, motives, universality, or virtuous nature, but depending on how it affects the infosphere" said by Floridi. It is the problem in particular about information ethics.

What I learned

- 1.) There are four stages of Information Ethics
- 2.) Responsibilities of moral agents
- 3.) Four Moral principles
- 4.) About infosphere, and describing the model
- 5.) Responsibilities of Human agents

Integrative Questions

- 1.) What does the RPT model really mean?
- 2.) What are the four stages of foundation of information ethics?
- 3.) How does the society affect the information ethic?
- 4.) What is information ethic?
- 5.) Is there a limit on micro ethical approach to information ethics?

Chapter 2 - Milestones in the history of information and computer ethics

Quote: "Enormous potential for good and for evil" - Norbert Wiener

Expect to learn:

- 1.) Know more about information and computer ethics
- 2.) History of information and computer ethics
- 3.) How information and computer ethics change our technology

Review:

The emergence of new technology really became a part of us. As our future develops, we as people keep developing too. Our minds keep expanding, as we realize that human being has many potential capable of learning so many things. But like what I wrote on my quotation "Enormous potential for good and for evil" by Norbert Wiener, there's always a probability that technology can be sometimes good for us or not. There are so many movies, book etc that talks about robots, doomsday that in our future, it will not be the same anymore like today. Technology in our future will give us extinction of our human race based on fiction books." To live well, according to Wiener, human beings must be free to engage in creative and flexible actions that maximize their full potential as intelligent, decision-making beings in charge of their own lives. This is the purpose of a human life." a quote from Norbert Wiener. He explains that we need to use our fully potential to give our best on a certain things. As a human, we have the capacity to give our minds the best we can be. The purpose of human life can be the greatest principle we have. It can instantly thinks and learn some new ideas about values and principles. Norbert Wiener also said that "cybernetic account of human nature and society leads to the view that people are fundamentally social beings who can reach their full potential only by actively participating in communities of similar beings." Norbert Wiener, wrote a two book called "cyber ethics". When he wrote these books, he said that he is not very sure on what he wrote in it. But the way he thinks and imagined he feels that there is something about his knowledge that needs to be written for the information and computer ethics. Norbert Weiner explored all the impacts of information and computer ethics to moral values. He also explained that future technology can bring harmful to us not always bringing hopes and brining easier life and doings. Future technology is one of the major topics discussed or expressed by Norbert Weiner, he said that, in order to cope with social environment and our moral values, we must should be free in ourselves, be open minded to everything. As the time goes by, the social and cultural impacts of social computing are developed. Norbert Weiner also evaluates the human values in computer ethics such as health, happiness, security, freedom, knowledge,

opportunities and ability of a particular person. "Computer and information ethics has grown exponentially in the industrialized world, and today the rest of the world has begun to take notice. As the "information revolution" transforms the world in the coming decades, computer and information ethics will surely grow and flourish as well." Said by Terrel Ward Bynum. The purpose of human life is very important to him; it serves us to know our responsibility as a person to this world of cyber ethics.

What I learned:

- 1.) The account of good life
- 2.) What computer ethics is all about
- 3.) The professional approach of Donald Gotterbarn
- 4.) The influence of computer ethics theory
- 5.) The development of computer ethics

Integrative Questions

- 1.) What is the importance of computer ethics theory
- 2.) Does our technology in our future can really be a problem to us
- 3.) What are the issues surrounding the computer ethics theory
- 4.) What are the different kinds of methodology of computer ethics
- 5.) What does computing and human values really mean?

Chapter 3 – Moral Methodology and Information Technology

Quote: “The possibility of moral thought and judgment does not depend on the provision of a suitable supply of moral principles.” – Jonathan Dancy

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) Know about moral methodology
- 2.) Connections between moral methodology and information technology
- 3.) What is moral methodology in the field of information technology

Review

There are two principles that were discussed in this chapter. We have the generalism and particularism. Nowadays, information technology is very important to us. Every aspect of its field is much as important as our future keeps closer and closer. In the beginning of the chapter, “Computer ethics is a form of applied or practical ethics. It studies the moral questions that are associated with the development, application, and use of computers and computer science” said by Jeroen Van Den Hoven. Jeroen Van Den Hoven explained that Computer ethics has a major role in information technology; it has the role to rise and examined moral questions. Moral technology and information technology are well connected mentioned in this chapter. Both Moral technology and information technology are also well discussed. The differentiation and information of each are explained. The importance of Generalism is very helpful in the field of this chapter. Jeroen Van Den Hoven said that generalism is “The simplest way to be a generalist is to think that there are fairly accurate general moral rules or principles that may be captured and codified, for example, in codes of conduct, which can be applied to particular cases”. This quote means that generalism has able to think that there are general rules that can be codified. Code of conducts increases the validity and the quality of work because set of standards are properly enforced and monitored. Particularism based on other research, is the view that there are no moral principles and that moral judgment can be found only as one decides particular cases, either real or imagined. This stands in stark contrast to other prominent moral theories, such as deontology or utilitarianism. There are important objections to particularism, of which two deserve closer examination in this context. The first is that theory and thinking in terms of moral principles and rules seems to be part of our moral practices. According to some, philosophers and other practitioners do this kind of principle, even though they may not make use of judgment according to the moral principles but they make the basis of their own practical principle. Method of reflective equilibrium was discussed briefly by different philosophers and practitioners. The different kind of methods in computer ethics was also discussed especially the VSD or the “Value Sensitive Design”. Value Sensitive Design or VSD

was first proposed in connection with information and communication technology, and that is still its main area of application. The last topic that was discussed in this chapter was the conceptions of method in computer ethics. Philip Brey has proposed a conception that was likely related to Value Sensitive Design or VSD. There are many different approaches in the field of moral methodology and information technology. Computer ethics in our society is very important to understand especially when you are in the field of information technology. Moral methodology made the information technology more diverse and open so many moral questions and rules. It needs more knowledge and open minds to fully examine the computer ethics.

What I learned

- 1.) How important applied ethics in this chapter
- 2.) Different methods in computer ethics
- 3.) Value Sensitive Design
- 4.) Method of Reflective Equilibrium
- 5.) Computer ethics on our society

Integrative Questions

- 1.) What is Generalism?
- 2.) Is applied ethics really important?
- 3.) What is Particularism?
- 4.) What is VSD?
- 5.) What are the other conceptions of method in computer ethics?

Chapter 4 – Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems

Quote: “There is a longstanding interest in designing information and computational systems that support enduring human values.” - Batya Friedman, Peter H. Kahn JR., and Alan Borning

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is value sensitive design?
- 2.) The introduction of value sensitive design
- 3.) The connection between value sensitive design and information systems.

Review

This chapter is all about VSD or Value Sensitive Design. Value Sensitive Design was well defined in this chapter “Value Sensitive Design is a theoretically grounded approach to the design of technology that accounts for human values in a principled and comprehensive manner throughout the design process. It employs an integrative and iterative tripartite methodology, consisting of conceptual, empirical, and technical investigation”. All the details and information are explained in this chapter. The introduction of Value Sensitive Design was a little bit short, but well introduced. “Value Sensitive Design shares and adopts many interests and techniques from related approaches to values and system design”. They begin by sketching the key features of Value Sensitive Design and then describe its integrative tripartite methodology, which involves conceptual, empirical, and technical investigations, employed iteratively. We have three tripartite methodologies or can be called investigations, they are: conceptual, empirical and technical investigations. Conceptual investigations talk about careful working on specific values. Trust, safety, online security are the major topics about Conceptual Investigations, next is, Empirical investigations. “Empirical investigations are needed to evaluate the success of a particular design. Empirical investigations can be applied to any human activity that can be observed, measured, or documented.” Empirical investigations can also focus on a particular principle and specific values. And lastly, technical investigations, Technical investigations focus on how existing technological properties and underlying mechanisms support or hinder human values. Technical investigations and empirical investigations can be similar or can be related. For some, it can bring some confusion about these two investigations. The three case studies about Value Sensitive Design practice were also discussed. There are many practices; all of them are clearly stated in the chapter. I will identify them, Cookies and Informed Consent in Web Browsers, Conceptualizing the Value, Using a Conceptual Investigation to Analyze Existing Technical Mechanisms, Iteration and Integration of Conceptual, Technical, and Empirical Investigations, Room with a View: Using Plasma Displays in Interior Offices, Multiple Empirical Methods, Direct and Indirect Stakeholders, Coordinated Empirical Investigations, Multiplicity of and Potential Conflicts Among Human Values, Technical Investigations, UrbanSim: Integrated

Land Use, Transportation, and Environmental Simulation, Distinguishing Explicitly Supported Values from Stakeholder Values, Handling Widely Divergent and Potentially Conflicting Stakeholder Values, Legitimation, Technical Choices Driven by Initial and Emergent Value Considerations, and Designing for Credibility, Openness, and Accountability. These are all practices; they are stated in the book chapter 4. They have also an image that shows plasma display technologies, peripheral awareness of cookies interface in the context of browsing the web and demographic changes presence in an urban environment. There are also practical suggestions when using Value Sensitive Design; they are all stated in the chapter such as identifying different harms and benefits to the stakeholders. The values that were talked about are very important especially when you are designing software and creating informational systems. Their goal is "to provide enough detail about Value Sensitive Design so that other researchers and designers can critically examine, use, and extend this approach." this will be benefited to all people, mostly researchers and designers for emerging technologies.

What I learned

- 1.) The definition of value sensitive design
- 2.) The three case studies in value sensitive design in practice
- 3.) Using plasma displays in interior offices
- 4.) How important direct and indirect stakeholders
- 5.) The practical suggestions for using value sensitive design

Integrative Questions

- 1.) Identify Benefits and Harms for Each Stakeholder Group?
- 2.) What is a value?
- 3.) What are the related approaches of value system design
- 4.) What are the important values when designing for credibility, openness and accountability?
- 5.) Explain the map benefits and harms into corresponding values?

Chapter 5 – Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian, and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property

Quote: “When the artist creates, be he an author, a painter, a sculptor, an architect or a musician, he does more than bring into the world a unique object having only exploitive possibilities; he projects into the world part of his personality and subjects it to the ravages of public use. There are possibilities of injury to the creator other than merely economic ones; these the copyright statute does not protect.” - M.A. Roeder

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What Rule-Utilitarian means?
- 2.) What is Personality-Based Justifications of Intellectual Property?
- 3.) What is Intellectual Property?

Review

The introduction of intellectual property is the first that were discussed in this chapter. “Intellectual property is generally characterized as nonphysical property that is the product of cognitive processes and whose value is based upon some idea or collection of ideas”, this is the definition of intellectual property in the book. It means owning a property or private is an important keyword in intellectual property, having our own copyright or publications is our rights. Strengths and weakness are needed in order to learn intellectual property. There are four problems for Personality-Based Justifications of Intellectual property. First, it is not clear that we own our feelings, character traits, and experiences. Second is, even if it could be established that individuals own or have moral claims to their personality it does not automatically follow that such claims are expanded when personalities become infused in tangible or intangible works. Third, assuming that moral claims to personality could be expanded to tangible or intangible items we would still need an argument justifying property rights. And lastly is there are many intellectual innovations in which there is no evidence of the creator’s personality. There are the four problems surrounding personality-based justifications of intellectual property. The importance and having the rights of a property are the most having information in this topic. There are many alternatives that were discussed also in this chapter, alternatives to patent, alternatives to copyrights, and trade secret and social utility. Alternative to patents are government support of intellectual labour. This would result in government funded research projects, with the results immediately becoming public property. While, alternatives to copyrights talked about having copyrights and an alternative to it by copyrighting your own work in different values. Lastly is trade secret and social utility,” Trade secret protection appears to be the most troubling from an incentives-based perspective. Given that no disclosure is necessary for trade secret protection, there are no beneficial trade-offs between promoting

behavior through incentives and long term social benefit". It means that it allows authors and inventors the right to slow the dissemination of protected information indefinitely or simply trade secret that requires secrecy. Long term benefits are also important because it talks about the "The Utilitarian Rejoinder" there are some arguments in this topic. True or false mostly are the main roles. The Lockean justification of intellectual property is the last topic that will be discussed in this chapter five."A final strategy for justifying intellectual property rights begins with the claim that individuals are entitled to control the fruits of their labor. Laboring, producing, thinking, and persevering, are voluntary and individuals who engage in these activities are entitled to what they produce. Subject to certain restrictions, rights are generated when individuals mix their labor with an un owned object. For the author of this chapter, he said that Lockean justification of intellectual property is the strongest of the three that he discussed. He said that if "no one is worsened by an acquisition, and then there seems to be little room for rational complaint". A lot of arguments can be changed whether it's true or false in intellectual property.

What I learned

- 1.) The definition of Intellectual property
- 2.) The problems of for Personality-Based Justifications of Intellectual Property
- 3.) The formal way to characterize the rule-utilitarian argument
- 4.) The alternatives to Patent
- 5.) Different alternatives to copyright

Integrative Questions

- 1.) How important having the right of your own work?
- 2.) Are the three property of intellectual property important to us? Why?
- 3.) What are Long Term benefits?
- 4.) What are the baseline problems?
- 5.) What are the steps to put the Lockean argument for intellectual property right?

Chapter 6 – Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies

Quote: “We demand recognition of our right to privacy, we complain when privacy is invaded, yet we encounter difficulties immediately [when] we seek to explain what we mean by privacy, what is the area, the content of privacy, what is outside that area, what constitutes a loss of privacy, a loss to which we have consented, a justified loss, an unjustified loss”.
—H.J. McCloskey

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) Learn how important privacy is?
- 2.) What are the concepts, theories and controversies about Informational privacy
- 3.) What is control theory?

Review

The whole chapter talks about privacy. The concept of privacy was the first discussed in this chapter. All of us know that privacy is very important and it is part of us nowadays, on our information, computer information wherever we go, we have our own privacy and we have to protect it. Privacy as moral values can be related to privacy on different informational principle or values. Having or own privacy, it represents ourselves to the society that makes privacy weaker to others. There are four distinct kinds of privacy; we have physical or accessibility decisional, psychological or mental and informational privacy. But the main focus of the author in this chapter was “privacy centers on issues affecting access and control of personal information”. The conception of privacy in terms of physical non intrusion or being let alone has been criticized because of its tendency to conflate two different concepts that need to be distinguished namely, having privacy and being let alone. This phrase from the book gave us or set us in a situation where in privacy is intact. Having our own private personal information, it is easy for us to tell that we have our own identification to others, but doesn’t really mean that we can give or share or private information to others especially to those that we do not know. The scenario happens every time to each of every one of us, maybe we only not recognized. We have different theories of informational privacy: first, we have the restricted access theory, the control theory, the restricted access or limited control (RALC) theory, and lastly the three “Benchmark Theories” of informational privacy. IT solutions or principle collaborate with many ideas that can execute or solve the hacking or leaking of private information. There are also some technology based controversies affecting the four categories of informational privacy. We have the consumer, medical, employee and location privacy. Cookies technology enables Web site owners to collect information about users, online browsing preferences when users interact with their sites. Then, we have the data mining, first, what is a data mining? Based in the book, “Data mining is a technique that searches for patterns

in data that can reveal or suggest information about persons that would otherwise not be easily attainable. Unlike the kind of personal data that resides in explicit records in databases, information acquired about persons via data mining is often derived from implicit patterns in the data". Most people like us that are assigned to traditional groups would not be surprised if we were told that we have been identified with such groups or categories. There is a question in the book, "What Kind of Value is Privacy?." For me, privacy is simply an instrumental value but uses different strategy. It is likely related to Moor suggestions and arguments. The last topic that was discussed in this chapter was about privacy valued. They believe that privacy is essential for freedom and democracy. Privacy is something that mainly benefits individuals. Privacy protection is offered to us in many ways such as granting us special security, it is our only way to protect our private information.

What I learned

- 1.) What is privacy
- 2.) The concepts of privacy
- 3.) Threat from cookies technology
- 4.) Healthcare privacy
- 5.) Why is privacy valued

Integrative Questions

- 1.) What are the types of informational privacy?
- 2.) What is location privacy?
- 3.) Are there policies for protecting informational privacy
- 4.) What are the threats from surveillance technologies? Identify and explain.
- 5.) Define Informational privacy

Chapter 7 – Online Anonymity

Quote: “The Internet as a social environment may be of concern in so far as it has the capacity to increase the scope of natural or spontaneous anonymity as a by-product of or endemic to the nature of online communicative relations”. - Kathleen A. Wallace

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is Online Anonymity?
- 2.) What is Anonymity as a feature of complex social structures?
- 3.) What is its purpose to our society?

Review

First, we define Anonymity based on the book. “The term anonymity has been used to denote a number of related things: namelessness, detachment, unidentifiability, lack of recognition, loss of sense of identity or sense of self, and so on. Anonymity can also be brought about in a variety of ways and there are many purposes, both positive and negative, that anonymity could serve, such as, on the positive side, promoting free expression and exchange of ideas”. Privacy and Anonymity are very much related, because both of them talks about some privacy things about many information. We have the concept of Anonymity, it pre supposes social or communicative relations; it has the capacity to act in relevant social context. Marx said “To be fully anonymous means that a person cannot be identified according to any of seven dimensions of identity knowledge.” The seven dimensions that Marx told here are legal name, locatability, linkable pseudonyms, non linkable pseudonyms, pattern knowledge, social categorization, and symbols of eligibility-non eligibility. These are the methods that can be recognized as anonymous. There are many anonymity and ethical issues in information technology, data mining, tracking and User’s presumption of anonymity are the first. Because computer-mediated or online communication may encourage the impression that one is anonymous, even though one’s activities may be relatively easily coordinated, leading to identifiability by marketers, researchers, government officials. The kind of online tracking is very similar those from electronic tracking. Second is Anonymity and attribution bias, the summary of this particular topic was “One particular risk to note is that anonymizing practices might inadvertently contribute to bias due to the strong human tendency for attribution, that is, to want to identify who is communicating or acting. The tendency to make attributions of authorship or agency can lead to bias and poor decisions if attributions turn out to be inaccurate.” phrase from the book. The third one is Anonymity and expression of self, “cyber stalking” is a threat for us. There many ways that privacy can be broken not literally hacking or something. Stalker can easily manipulate in this principle. Next is globalization of online activity. Online communication has many benefits for us; it is our global worldwide trend since our internet technology emerged. This

technology keeps emerging, we cannot control it, it keeps evolving, but it has harmful effects also. Based on the book "The Internet may contribute to the blurring of jurisdictional boundaries, raising such questions as: where does speech, hacking, fraud, or any other type of online activity occur. Internet can easily bring illegal rights down to the legal rules that will give bad contributions to it. Last is the anonymity and identity theft, this topic can also be related with the globalization of the online activity. "Identity theft involves stealing identifying information and, in effect, using it as a pseudonym to misdirect identification and render the actual agent anonymous." This can really happens each of every one of us. The purposes of ethics of anonymity are that it has given so many values and principles that we need to learn in order to protect ourselves from the harmful effects of online anonymity.

What I learned

- 1.) Definition of Online Anonymity
- 2.) How online Anonymity important to us
- 3.) The purpose of online anonymity
- 4.) The ethical issues in information technology
- 5.) Data Mining, Tracking, and Users Presumption of Anonymity

Integrative Questions

- 1.) Define Online Anonymity?
- 2.) Are they the same with the word privacy?
- 3.) Why we should fully understand this chapter?
- 4.) Can we apply this to ourselves?
- 5.) What are the seven dimensions given by Marx?

Chapter 8 – Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hactivism, and Counterhacking

Quote: “The acceptance of responsibility and the legal consequences of disobedience signals that the act is motivated by a principled stand, a feature that operates to legitimize these acts”. - Kenneth Einar Himma

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) Is hacking really bad for us
- 2.) What is hactivism
- 3.) What are the relevant moral principles

Review

Based on the title of this chapter, it is easy to say that this is all about ethical issues about hacking, hactivism and counter hacking in the computer security. The introduction gives a better idea about what is really a hacking?, And talks a lot about various types of unauthorized computer intrusions by private persons or groups. “Hacking without moral judgment, to refer to acts in which one person gains unauthorized entry to the computers of another person, and “hacker” is used to refer to someone who has committed such acts.” By this definition, it clearly states that hacking is not good for us especially for those who will attempt this kind of matter. But in terms of others, there are also benefits of hacking that were using by people for their advantage. The term hactivism is not really familiar to me, so based on the topic from the book about hactivism. Hactivism can be defined as “the commission of an unauthorized digital intrusion for the purpose of expressing a political or moral position.” Qua digital act, hactivism is nonviolent in nature. Qua activism, hactivism does not seek to achieve its political purposes, unlike terrorism, by inspiring terror among the population; it attempts to achieve these purposes by stimulating discussion and debate”. The Active Response Spectrum, The term “active response” is intended to pick out digital intrusions that come in response to a hacker’s intrusion and are intended to counter it; these responses are sometimes called “counterhacking” or “hacking back.” Counter hacking is a word that can be familiar to everyone. It means that it is like hacking again to a specific informational data. There are different moral principles in this chapter about hacking: first one is the principle allowing force in defense of self and others. Everyone has the right to defend him or her in case there is an attack of hacking. It is our responsibility to act fast to these kinds of wrong values. Next is the principle allowing otherwise wrongful act to secure greater moral good. It is “generally accepted that morality allows the infringement of an innocent person’s rights when it is necessary to secure a significantly greater good”. The third one is all about punishment and retaliation. Active

response cannot be justified as retaliation. “The act of inflicting injury on another person for no other reason than to even the score is “revenge,” and revenge is generally regarded as morally wrong because it is no part of the concept of revenge that harm be inflicted to give a person his just deserts” this is based on the article of the book. Relevance of consent, if ordinary intuitions and practices are correct, this line of reasoning will not justify directing aggressive measures at owners of compromised machines. Ethical principles of negligence are not generally thought to justify against negligence of parties. The last argument of the chapter is about the inadequacy of law enforcement efforts, protection against attacks are indicated that they are morally good in terms of this topic but the idea of defensive measure that deals with many intrusions cannot really defend itself, that why this chapter is important to know about ethical issues on hacking.

What I learned:

- 1.) Definition of hactivism
- 2.) How hacking can be prevented
- 3.) The summarization of “hacker ethic” by Levy
- 4.) The different relevant moral principles
- 5.) Some benefits of hacking

Integrative Questions

- 1.) Is hacking important to us?
- 2.) What is hactivism?
- 3.) What is “Active Response Spectrum”?
- 4.) What are the various types of unauthorized computer intrusions by private persons and groups?
- 5.) How counter hacking is applicable?

Chapter 9 - Information Ethics and the Library Profession

Quote: “The process of selection is not simply about choosing quality individual works, but about providing a quality collection overall. This requires that we be concerned not just about how individual books are selected, but about how a whole collection is designed”. - Kay Mathiesen and Don Fallis

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) Introduction of Library Profession
- 2.) The core values of the Library Profession
- 3.) What is Library Profession

Review

The introduction to library ethics and the library profession is well discussed in this chapter. Almost all of it talked about library and giving the connections of it to library ethics. You will get a brief introduction about librarians and how it will all connect to ethics. The next topic that was discussed was the core value of the library profession. Gorman quoted that ““When it comes down to it, libraries exist to make the connection between their users and the recorded knowledge and information they need and want.” For me, it means that library is very important to all of us. It is where the knowledge and minds came from, all the sources that we need, all the information came from library. When we need something, such as something to learn or we want to know some kind of information, libraries are always there to gives us some information. There are also five laws of library science, it was eloquently by Hiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan. There are the books are for use, second is every person his or her book, third is every book its reader, fourth is save the time of the reader and lastly is the library is a growing organism. Based on this chapter, “Ranganathans aphoristic list of these laws is a bit mystifying at first, but their scope and depth reveal themselves as one reads Ranganathans work. With the first law, “Books are for use,”. It was stated that Hiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan made sure that libraries have all the correct information for the users. Classification and labeling are also one of the chapters that were discussed. It is important for libraries that they have a classification or labeling, it is easy for us to find somethinglike books or other things in the library if there an easy way to classify books in the library. But in our modern times, technology gave us modern systems even in the library. Advances in computer technology have allowed a similar sort of process to create ways to categorize information. By automating the systems or through a computer to identify what you need or where you will your book through categories. Just like selection, organizing and classifying materials shape routes of access. It makes some information easier to find and

access than others; it provides descriptors for materials guiding information seekers to particular sources. Children's access to information is very important, almost all of information in this chapter are very important. Children must first learn all the information about libraries. They are very useful, they must learn to borrow books to learn something from it, not just watching tv at home. Children's are easier to learn than when they grow up or enter puberty. Parents should taught now their children's to read books or borrow books in the library. For children's this is a good hobby. For now, libraries keep their dominant information, even though we have internet today, libraries are very useful until now. There's a lot of books, information and knowledge inside the library that internet don't have, even now. Some things in the internet are summarized, that's why it is better for us to go to a library even it is old school from somebody. Libraries have intellectual freedom rather than anything else.

What I learned:

- 1.) The connection between Information Ethics and Library profession
- 2.) The classification of library
- 3.) How important to know the librarian profession
- 4.) The five laws of library science.
- 5.) How their values applied in information ethics

Integrative Questions

- 1.) What are the arguments provided by the author why libraries serve an essential function in promoting intellectual freedom?
- 2.) Is it important to know the values of information ethics and library profession?
- 3.) What are the connections between Library Profession and information ethics?
- 4.) Explain children's access to information topic?
- 5.) What is classification and labeling?

Chapter 10 - Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software

Quote: “Whether you run or change a program I wrote affects you directly and me only indirectly. Whether you give a copy to your friend affects you and your friend much more than it affects me” - Stallman

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is ethical interest in free and open source software?
- 2.) The history and introduction of free and open software?
- 3.) The ethical responsibilities

Review

Before I read the whole chapter, I already know what will be the topic in this chapter, because of its title “Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software” it talked about free and open source software. Maybe all of us have free and open source software in our computer desktops or laptops. People are now familiar to this kind of software’s, especially now where computer technologies are more dominant. The introduction of this chapter discussed that open source software can give us some benefits and how it is good for the public. But first, before we discuss the Open source software, I should start at the history of open source software. “As the software industry began to mature, the bond with academia and its ideals of sharing research results weakened. After spending many years as an active participant in the hacker culture, Richard Stallman grew frustrated as more and more software was not free not free in a financial sense, but free in a way that allowed for its inspection, running, and modification. Stallman took a stand and began the GNU project in 1984. The goal of the project was to establish a software development community dedicated to developing and promoting free software. He established the Free Software Foundation (FSF) to support his plan to create an operating system complete with all of the tools needed to edit, compile, and run software.” this phrase are based on the chapter. From these, it resulted a large collection of software’s. Stallman also discussed his principle about sharing a file, “the golden rule requires that if I like a program I must share it with other people who like it”. This is his manifesto, he said that his golden rule requires that if there’s a program that he like or have, he will share it to others that also liked the program like what he did. For others, this is a problem, like the government and other supporting people that didnt like it. But for us, it makes sense, especially when you need something that others have it, but you can easily have also the copy or information by just sharing it to you by a friend or

something. In the manifesto, he also deals with some of the early objections to free software. Free software could be very useful to developers. While other people can afford licensed software's, others cannot. They rely on free software's that can help them what they need. He also said in the manifesto that developers have the rights to their software whether they will license it or not. Stallman said that "All intellectual property rights are just licenses granted by society because it was thought that society as a whole would benefit by granting them". He also gave a four freedoms that are essential for free software. First is the freedom to run the program, for any purpose, second is freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs, third is freedom to redistribute copies so you can help your neighbor and lastly is freedom to improve the program, and release your improvements to the public, so that the whole community benefits. Open source software has some benefits to us and some bad things that can harm other people. For Stallman, it is good for the public as long as not plagiarism. Free Software and Open Source Software has had a positive effect on the software development community and on the larger online community as well.

What I learned:

- 1.) The history and introduction of free and open software
- 2.) The benefits of using free and open software
- 3.) The quality of OSS
- 4.) Different economic foundations for OSS
- 5.) Why OSS is useful for developers

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What is free software?
- 2.) What are the four freedoms that are essential for free software?
- 3.) What do you mean by OSS?
- 4.) Are there any motivations for developers said in this chapter?
- 5.) Is OSS good for the public? Why?

Chapter 11 - Internet Research Ethics: The Field and Its Critical Issues

Quote: "Internet research ethics (IRE) is an emerging multi- and interdisciplinary field that systematically studies the ethical implications that arise from the use of the Internet as a space or locale of, and/or tool for, research." - Elizabeth A. Buchanan and Charles Ess.

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What are the major issues in the literature?
- 2.) Rules and regulations about copyright?
- 3.) What is global internet research ethics?

Review

For me, Internet research ethics are hard to understand but eventually you learn all the principles and values. The introduction gives a good background understanding Internet research ethics and the major issues surrounding literature. The history is well said, Throughout the 1990s, disparate disciplines began in piecemeal fashion to examine the ethical complexities and implications of conducting research online, this is based on the chapter. Then we have, philosophical foundations such as sources, frameworks, and initial considerations. Philosophers who examine extant statements on research ethics from diverse disciplines and diverse countries will recognize that these make use of at least two familiar Western ethical frameworks, namely, deontology and utilitarianism. Although philosophers will, of course, debate these characterizations of deontology and utilitarianism, these distinctions have proven useful in the development of IRE in two ways. First, it says that researchers and other non philosophers with no formal training in ethics, these distinctions help them "make sense" of their ethical experience and intuitions. Second, distinctions have proven helpful in articulating important differences between national and cultural ethical traditions. It was also discussed the copyright which is morally correct, because copyright is very important to each of every one of us. It makes us responsible for what we developed or did. There are rules and regulations about copyright. They are very important to know, especially for developers and other professionals claiming their rights on something. Revealing identities is sometimes right but there could be morally wrong also. Privacy can be related to this matter. Respects for persons are principles that are right. Further problems arise in the actual verification of understanding one's role in the research as a participant or subject, which is arguably the cornerstone of informed consent. There are still plenty of other and emerging issues in this chapter, but the one that I discussed here are one of the major issues for me, and others are just simple to understand. Next topic that were discussed is methodologies and ethics. Both of them, they gave many information's

that can really relate them to internet research ethics. Global internet research ethics, based on the chapter, “The global reach of the Internet means that research participants may be drawn from a wide range of nations and cultures. Coupled with the often international collaborations behind online research, this fact of a global range of participants forces a still more demanding question for ethicists”. It talked all about different internet research ethics around the world. For every country in the world, they have difference, the way they give information’s about global internet research ethics. This chapter clearly gave is information, values and principles in information research ethics. Its field at the intersections between applied ethics, information and computer ethics, and professional and research ethics, can now be seen as reasonably well established and said. For some developers, internet research ethics are still very young at its age, especially for our modern technology. New technology means new possibilities for us to develop and research more on something we liked. Our modern technology keeps developing and still growing for internet research ethics.

What I learned:

- 1.) I learned the brief history of internet research ethics
- 2.) The philosophical foundations
- 3.) What is internet research ethics really mean to us
- 4.) The different issues of internet research ethics
- 5.) Knowledge about sources, frameworks, and initial considerations of philosophical foundations

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What are the benefits learning internet research ethics?
- 2.) Give the summary introduction to internet research ethics.
- 3.) What are the specific issues surrounding internet research ethics?
- 4.) Give a conclusion about this chapter.
- 5.) What are philosophical foundations?

Chapter 12 – Health Information Technology: Challenges in Ethics, Science, and Uncertainty

Quote: “The use of computers or, more generally, information technology in the health professions is indeed a rich source of ethical issues and challenges”. - Kenneth W. Goodman

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is Health Information Technology?
- 2.) How health related to information technology?
- 3.) What does privacy and confidentiality means to health information technology, how it is related?

Review

Nowadays, health and information technology became a part of our modern life today. Information technology helps and improves every single life on us especially on our health. The contributions that information technology gave to our society and environment are very important and useful. The use of computers or information technology in the health professions is a rich source of ethical issues and challenges. Without our modern technologies today, it will be big disadvantage for many that our technology has no capacity improving our lives especially to those who are sick. The instruments that we use every day, the high technology instruments that doctors used every day for their patients, information technology has big contributions to it. Improving our health records became easier and showed simplistic. Health information technology makes our lives easier, simple as that. Privacy and confidentiality are also very important in health information technology, especially to our personal health records. Keeping privacy to them are like keeping our privacy juts like our name to strangers. Clinical decision support systems, “the use of clinical decision support systems, including diagnostic expert systems, is arguably one of the most significant and interesting ethical issues that arise in the field of computer ethics.” based from the chapter. Intelligent machines such as modern instruments are the way that can change one's life. But there are some issues surrounding clinical decision support system, one is diagnostic expert systems. For health professionals, these devices raise questions related to the nature of professional practice itself. The other one is prognostic scoring systems, it has an opportunity to identify variables that shapes. The very idea of a prognosis, or the so called medical prediction, is generally an inductive and probabilistic affair, and when the stakes are high it is especially important to have a sense of how things will turn out. The standard view and progressive caution, based on the explanation of standard view in the chapter, “The Standard View” is a simple acknowledgment of the fact that clinical practice is about much more than induction, even evidence-based induction.” and

progressive caution is “idea that promotion of scientific and clinical advancement is a value devoutly to be encouraged at the same time that steps are taken to ensure that evidence and not enthusiasm carries the day.” Goodman quoted about progressive caution, “Medical informatics is, happily, here to stay, but users and society have extensive responsibilities to ensure that we use our tools appropriately. This might cause us to move more deliberately or slowly than some would like. Ethically speaking, that is just too bad.” for him, medical information to our society that users taking its advantages everyday wants to ensure that we use them in appropriate way, but he said that it will make our information society become slower. Personal health records, these are very important to us. All of us have personal health records, it is our information that we have in a hospital and it is the basis for our doctors our surgeons. Saving patient record is part of medical practice, all around the globe. It is needed both for a clinician to refresh her memory about a patient over time and for clinicians to share information about patients within their care. It is a record of signs and symptoms, tests and diagnoses, pharmacologic history and treatment plans. But there also issues surrounding keeping personal health records, other is inaccessible. Even we keep our records or the hospitals keep it, there are still some misplaced files or can cause some errors. That’s why information technology is our way to improve our way of life. Even though it is in the process for changing our way, it will surely become the reason to have better and easier for the patients.

What I learned:

- 1.) The connections between health and information technology, how it is related.
- 2.) How privacy related to this chapter
- 3.) Different questions about appropriate users to access medical information.
- 4.) What is clinical decision support systems
- 5.) What is diagnostic expert system

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What does Prognostic scoring system means?
- 2.) What are the reasons offered in support of such reluctance to rely on a computer?
- 3.) What is “The Standard View” and “Progressive Caution” means?
- 4.) Give the summary of this chapter
- 5.) What are the connections between health and information technology

Chapter 13 – Ethical Issues of Information and Business

Quote: “Information is becoming increasingly important in most aspects of our lives, and this is particularly true for our economic activities”. - Bernd Carsten Stahl

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What are the ethical issues of information and business?
- 2.) The introduction and the concept of business?
- 3.) Relation of business and privacy?

Review

This chapter is difficult to understand because of the moral questions that surrounding the different ethical issues of information and business. It talked all about overview of the influence of businesses on ethical issues arising in the context of information. First we must analyze the introduction of the chapter, business is a central aspect of our lives and as such produces many ethical problems. We have many ethical problems surrounding the aspects of business, that makes this chapter difficult to analyze. Many of the problems are hidden within particular business contexts or means of dealing with information. Business and the economic constitution of society are at the heart of many ethical problems, and, similarly, information raises new ethical questions. Even though we have ethical questions, we will analyze in the next topic. There are some approaches to ethical issues in business and information, but the introduction of business ethics will lead to a comparison of business and computer ethics. The first approach we have is the concept of business, it said that there are two levels in the concept of business observations, the micro level and macro level, these are reflected by the distinction between the academic disciplines of economics and business studies. Next we have, business ethics, micro level and macro level still play a large role in business ethics. Macro level issues are relevance to business ethics and constitute an important part of the development of the field, many observers view the microlevel analysis of activities of individuals and organizations as the main of business ethics. The microlevel analysis takes the economic framework as given, but it opens an ethical question such as the act of moral and how are they going to be justified? These can be useful applications of existing ethical theories to the world of business. Shareholders and stakeholders, the idea of the stakeholder is that the legitimate interests of stakeholders need to be considered when decisions are made. Next topic that was discussed was micro level influence of business on ethics and information, there are several micro level influences, first we

have the business value of information, the aim of business organizations according to standard economic theory is the maximization of profits. These are true, all the company and business aim for this kind of goal. Second is, employee surveillance in impact of business on privacy. Attacks on employee surveillance as the main threat to employee privacy are strongly grounded in ethics, these are one of the main issues in ethics in terms of employees privacy. "Violating individual privacy is an ethical problem because it interferes with the development and maintenance of a healthy personality and identity", this is based from Brown. Intellectual property is another one that brings a big issue to the information ethics. The protection over intellectual property is very advisable. Ethical response to intellectual property protection are well discussed, it said that "The Intellectual Property holders such as the software companies or the content owners such as record or film companies are in conflict with those who use their Intellectual Property against their wishes". After discussing the micro level influences, we have macro level influences of business on ethics and information, digital divides and globalization takes the big role in this topic in macro level. Many different values and ethical questions are still open for debate in this topic discussion.

What I learned:

- 1.) I learned the concepts of business
- 2.) The connection of privacy to business.
- 3.) Introduction of ethical issues of information and business.
- 4.) What is business ethics?
- 5.) The influence of business on ethics and information.

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What is business value of information?
- 2.) What is the ethical response to intellectual property protection?
- 3.) The ethical response to globalization and digital divides?
- 4.) Give the summary of globalization
- 5.) What is digital divides?

Chapter 14 – Responsibilities for Information on the Internet

Quote: “The connection between prospective responsibility and retrospective responsibility is not only a motivational one; understanding the prospective responsibility involved also focuses our attention on the relevant aspects of a situation when we are deciding whether the first and the second condition of retrospective responsibility have been satisfied.” - Anton Vedder

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) The introduction of responsibilities for information on the internet
- 2.) What are the conditions of responsibilities for information on the internet
- 3.) The different aspects of responsibilities

Review

This chapter is all about the responsibilities for information on the internet, unlike the previous chapter, this is more easy to understand, even though there are still ethical questions surrounding. The introduction gives a better understanding about responsibilities for information on the internet. It explained well before I go to the next topic, understanding the different responsibilities being information on the internet. The conditions of responsibilities, this is all about moral responsibilities and the everyday moral debate as well in ethical theory. There are three condition of responsibilities, first is the there should be a causal relationship of some kind between the agent and the action or the consequences of the action, second is, the action or its consequences should be performed or produced intentionally. This does not mean that the agent should have or should have had a positive desire to bring about the action or its consequences, third is, responsibility leads us back to the relationship between retrospective and prospective responsibility. It should be possible to give a moral qualification of the action or its consequences. Information in general, these are mostly discussions on issues of quality and quality assessment with regard to information tend to be rather short and clearly aim at particular short term results. Many problems regarding reliability of online information on the Internet are not problems of information lacking reliability, but of receivers misperceiving. There are two types of problems of reliability, first is “people lack the necessary expertise to assess information on the basis of content criteria, and they also lack the necessary expertise to assess information on the basis of pedigree criteria”, this means lack of competence of the users, second is, “peoplelacktheexpertiset assessinformationonthebasisofcontentcriteria, and it is impossible for them to test the information with the help of pedigree criteria”. This means information is presented in a way that there are no indicators. The broad accessibility to information also causes different types of reliability related problems with regard to online

information, because online information are not as that accessible for the users reliability. Responsibilities involved, liability is mentioned in the chapter, liability only arises after the harm have really taken place. The preventive potential with regard to possible harm and to risks is very limited. There are also four necessities for the initial cause of the problem for incompetence of the users. The creation of new credibility-conferring systems, such as certification systems, allowing us to use pedigree criteria with regard to online information, when such systems are lacking, raising the visibility of indicators or markers of reliability of information, raising expertise and background knowledge in all users and lastly is raising the awareness of the varying qualities of information. The perspectives of the users/receivers of the information should be taken into account in order to decide for what kind of information these markers and basic systems are needed and which kind of information should meet what degree of reliability.

What I learned:

- 1.) The different necessities for the incompetence of the users
- 2.) What are the responsibilities involved in this chapter?
- 3.) The brief introduction of the chapter
- 4.) What is offensive information?
- 5.) The negative effects of offensive information

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) How important for us this chapter?
- 2.) What are the conditions of responsibilities
- 3.) Based on the chapter, are these our responsibilities?
- 4.) What are the two types of regards to the problems of reliability?
- 5.) What do the benefits know the information in general?

Chapter 15 – Virtual Reality and Computer Simulation

Quote: “here is no principled distinction between actual reality and virtual reality and that with further technological improvements in VR, including the addition of functional teleoperation, virtual reality could be made totally equivalent to actual reality in its functionality for human life.” - Zhai (1998)

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What are virtual realities and computer simulation is all about?
- 2.) What are the connections between virtual reality and computer simulation? Also their connections?
- 3.) What are they backgrounds?

Review

The introduction is all about virtual reality and computer simulation. It analyzes the relation between virtuality and reality. The background of the technology and its application are interesting to learn because virtual reality and computer simulation is all about modern technologies that we have and technologies that we will probably see someday and some games that we always like to hear. Virtual reality started in 1980's, with the development and marketing of systems consisting of a head mounted display and data suit or data glove attached to a computer. These technologies simulated three-dimensional environments displayed in surround stereoscopic vision on the display. But the book has also have their own definition, Virtual reality is “an immersive, interactive three-dimensional computer-generated environment in which interaction takes place over multiple sensory channels and includes tactile and positioning feedback”. While computer simulation is “a computer program that contains a model of a particular system. The program can be executed, simulating changes in the system according to certain parameters, after which the output results of the simulation can be analyzed. Computer simulation is also the name of the discipline in which such models are designed, executed, and analyzed”. Applications are very important to this chapter, computer simulations can be related to its applications, it serves as the basis for the computer simulation. And then we have the distinction between the virtual and real. The explanation between these two things in the topic are good, you will understand both of them clearly. Based from the chapter, “the term virtual is often contrasted with real. Virtual things, it is often believed, are things that only have a simulated existence on a computer and are therefore not real, like physical things. Virtual things and processes are simulations of real things, but this need not preclude them from also being real themselves. Example of these virtual things is chess. But still, we have ethical issues surrounding this chapter, one is that virtual child pornography. In our

society, we all know that child pornography is morally wrong. Children must not know any of these things at their young age, but some people said that children have their rights to produce and keep it as private. Because of this, ethical questions emerged, is it legal for children or not? But it is easy for us to say that those are not good for the children, but does it make any sense? “Permissibility of virtual child porn has been defended on the argument that no actual harm is done to children and that people have a right to free speech by which they should be permitted to produce and own virtual child pornography”. This quote is hard to explain in the field of ethics. It can be whether morally right or wrong. Levy's own argument against virtual child porn is not that it will indirectly harm children, but that it may ultimately harm women by eroticizing inequality in sexual relationships. This is true, because there are arguments that can easily satisfy their answers, but ethical questions will still remain in this topic. There are more ethical issues in behavior of virtual environments, such as our identity, single user, multi user, and virtual economics. Computer games were the last topic in this chapter, knowing all the principles, information and answering the questions does it have any values? Computer games are famous since it started in 1980's when the technology became popular. As the computer emerges, developing games also became popular, even now. A lot of children like computer games, we cannot blame them. Even us, when we were a child. Computer games has values, we can learn something from it, innovating games and knowledge. It is already are part of us. Many games are developed especially for young age, but there are also games for adults. But in some ethical questions, games have also some wrong values that can affect the knowledge of a young's mind. Both of them has beneficiary, we cannot blame the games, we cannot stop even though it has some ethical questions revolving it. Our modern technologies and virtual games have been already a part of our social life.

What I learned:

- 1.) The brief introduction of virtual reality and computer simulation
- 2.) The application involved in this chapter
- 3.) The ethical issues in this chapter
- 4.) The summary of misrepresentations, biased representations, and indecent representations
- 5.) Virtual Child Pornography

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What are the ethical issues behind behavior in virtual environments?
- 2.) What is ethics in computer games all about?
- 3.) What are the goods and ills of computer games? Explain each.
- 4.) Define Virtual reality and computer simulation
- 5.) What are the distinctions between virtual and real?

Chapter 16 – Genetic Information: Epistemological and Ethical Issues

Quote: “To achieve such a vision in a positive sense, culture cannot be separated from biology.” - Antonio Marturano

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is Epistemological?
- 2.) How is Epistemological related to ethical issues?
- 3.) How important generic information?

Review

The concept of information is important to know in this chapter. Informations are very useful especially in the environment of ethics, because the knowledge and principles must have first an information before the process and developing start. Whether a questions or answers are morally right or wrong, it has informations. They are major structure of a principle or values. The quantity of information in a system can be understood roughly as the amount of order in that system, or the inverse of disorder that all closed physical systems accumulate over time. The central dogma of genetics are well explained. The diagram is based on the so “called broadcasting theory of communication in which we have just only one information sender and multiple information recipients, and information flows one way from a receiver to recipients”. The cell as computer machinery, it has many categories, first is by Berlinski known as Bacteria Cell as Automata. The discovery of these structures known as bacteria cell automata led researchers to think of nucleotides as an alphabet, codons as words, and genes as sentences whose meaning would be that proteins are associated to the genes, this based from the research of Berlinski. The other one is by Maynard Smith known as- Eggs as computer machineries. Maynard Smith said that “Yolk is just a store of nutrients: it no more carries information than the petrol in your petrol tank. An egg must also contain the machinery ribosomes etc. needed to translate the genetic message. The machinery is provided by the mother, and coded for by her genes. It is perhaps the classic example of the chicken and the egg paradox: no coding machinery without genes, and no genes without coding machinery”. But according to Griffin, the two arguments that were given by Maynard Smith and Berlinski are weak, even though they have strong arguments that can really satisfy the readers, it has some ethical issues. Here are the reasons by Griffin, there is a genetic code, In a molecular develop

mental biology, there is talk of signals, switches, master control genes, and so forth, therefore, the information flowing in is information in the code. Other people seem that Griffin's reasons can be correct at some point. Ethical problems of genetic information can easily arise in this chapter, because of its values and principles. But it can be answered, there will be no difficulty and the information in question will be answered. However, there may be many reasons, rational and irrational, why individuals will not want to share the results of their genetic diagnosis. In cooperation and public access of data, this is one of the main problems in the chapter, this is because of the cooperation of different researchers. For many, cooperation is a good idea to help each other on something, but sometimes it can lead to difficult times.

What I learned:

- 1.) The theory of genetic information.
- 2.) Different ideas that biology is an information technology
- 3.) The Ethical problems of genetic information
- 4.) What Epistemological means?
- 5.) The importance knowing the aspects of generic information

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) Give the summary of "Cooperation and public access of data".
- 2.) What are use and misuse of models?
- 3.) What did you learn in "Cell as computer machinery?"
- 4.) Explain the theory of genetic inform.
- 5.) Explain the diagram "Central of Dogma" of genetics

Chapter 17– The Ethics of Cyber Conflict

Quote: ““Hack back” is a form of active response that uses hacking to counter a cyber attack. There are two principal forms. “ - Dorothy E. Denning

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) The introduction of “The ethics of cyber conflict”.
- 2.) What is cyber warfare?
- 3.) How harmful a cyber attack is?

Review

This chapter talks about different aspects and information's about cyber attacks. We all know that cyber attacks are very harmful, because of what it can bring damaged to us. International law and United Nations always discussing this kind of matter, especially now, where our technology is always at their peak. But today, we have law of international conflict, it is designed to promote peace and minimize the adverse effects of war on the world. As a general rule, states are not permitted to attack other states, except as a means of self-defense. Where conflict does arise, the law is intended to ensure that wars are fought as humanely as possible, minimizing collateral damage. Law of international conflict makes the meeting easier and simple for peace talks, it has the power to maintain peace and minimizes the effects to start a war. We are lucky to have this kind of law, third world countries can participate also in the organizations unlike North Korea and other countries that are independent. Cyber attacks by non state actor's conducts cyber attacks for some kind of political reason and social reason. Hactivism is another one that is morally wrong in the world of cyber ethics. One area where hacktivism may be morally justified is civil disobedience. Civil disobedience is conducted to protest and draw attention to laws, policies, and practices that are considered unjust or unethical. It employs such means as peaceful demonstrations, blockades, sit-ins, and trespass. This involves breaking crimes and other illegal actions. Cyber attacks can harm us in many ways, that's why privacy is indeed very important to us. Security also could be the best way to protect us under cyber attack. In our modern times, it is more difficult to prevent cyber attacks because of what we have now, technologies that cannot prevent for keep evolving. There are seven principles that provide guidance for using force and, by extension, for engaging in cyber attacks that resemble force. These are given in the chapter. But there are also other ethical frame works for hactivism,

such as no damage done to persons or property, non violent, not for personal profit, ethical motivation that is, the strong conviction that a law is unjust, unfair, or to the extreme detriment of the common good, willingness to accept personal responsibility for outcome of actions. This are based from Manion and Goodrum's analysis. Active response or hackback is way to prevent cyber attacks. "Hack back is a form of active response that uses hacking to counter a cyber attack. There are two principal forms. The first involves using invasive tracebacks in order to locate the source of an attack. The second involves striking back at an attacking machine in order to shut it down or at least cause it to stop attacking." this is the definition from the book. But there are still many ways to counter or prevent cyber attack. If all of us will make a move to prevent this, it can happen for each of every one of us. Government cannot prevent this by their own, society must make a move just like this hack back. Security and our identities are very important in the world of cyber ethics. Each of every one of us must always alert at all time to prevent this kind of crimes.

What I learned:

- 1.) The definition of cyber warfare
- 2.) The seven principles of law of war
- 3.) Different kinds of cyber attacks
- 4.) What is conduct of hactivism
- 5.) The different ethical frameworks of hactivism

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) Enumerate the five conditions that weigh in favor of acts of civil disobedience
- 2.) What is "Hack Back"?
- 3.) How important the doctrine of self defense?
- 4.) What are the conducts of Hack Back?
- 5.) Is there a difference between cyber attack and cyber war? Why?

Chapter 18 – A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk Assessment A SoDIS Inspection

Quote: “Research in software quality has focused largely on the technical aspects of quality improvement, while limited attention has been paid to the organizational and socio-behavioral aspects of quality management.” - Ravichandran (2000)

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is the practical mechanism for ethical risk assessment is all about?
- 2.) What are the common risk factors?
- 3.) What is SoDIS inspection?

Review

There are many evolving practices for risk assessment, one is the generic standard for risk analysis models. They are presented in many professional societies. You can easily understand the generic standard for risk analysis because the diagram based on the model is well presented. All the steps and figures are in the picture. Each of them are explained and discussed through definition. The original SoDIS concept, as developed by Gotterbarn and Rogerson, was based on two sets of findings from multiple software development projects. One of the findings showed that software project failures were largely because of defective risk, it analyses failed to consider a system's impact on all who might be affected by that system's deployment. Defective risks are important to be concern because it is the basis for the software whether it is a failure or not. Stakeholder identification are also important, identification can easily be known by someone and keeping our identities are important for each of every one of us. Identifying of tasks or requirements is not that easy, it requires full information and analyzing the tasks before it can get started. The SoDIS Audit process can help the developer responsibly address the ethically loaded risk potential of each of the tasks or requirements. Based in this topic, “The SoDIS analysis process also facilitates the identification of new tasks or modifications to existing tasks that can be used as a means to mediate or avoid identified concerns.” it helps the process faster and more secured as the inputs are stored, avoiding concerns. The inspection process s a long way to understand due to its long phases but can easily is understood when analyzed briefly. There are five phases, they are the context scoping, SoDIS Audit, concerns clustering,

cluster guided SoDIS review and analysis summary. Each of them is explained in the chapter. You will learn all of these five phases clearly. Some part of it has diagrams showing the phases from two to five, it gives better to understand those phases with the diagram. At the end of this topic, I found it difficult to understand the whole chapter because of its long pages of discussions, there are many diagrams that I get confused with. Modeling the existing system are hard to understand but eventually you will learn them. The SoDIS inspection has its lack of advantage but we all know that it is still in the process developing itself. Developers find them easy because they know better to determine how far to extend the analysis and when to terminate the process. Each use of the SoDIS process provides opportunity for continuous improvement of the process itself

What I learned:

- 1.) I learned the SoDIS inspection
- 2.) Identifying task and requirements
- 3.) Stakeholder identification
- 4.) Different practices and values behind SoDIS
- 5.) Practices for risk assessment

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) Summarize the introduction of this chapter
- 2.) Analyze the risk management diagram and then explain
- 3.) What are the common risk factors for various project types?
- 4.) Identify the risk rating
- 5.) Explain the limitations of the Generic standards

Chapter 19 – Regulation and Governance of the Internet

Quote: “Vicarious liability is a legal and not a moral term, but the idea of taking responsibility for actions that I did not commit can easily be extended into the moral realm. “ - John Weckert and YeslamAl-Saggaf

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What are the regulations and governance of the internet? What does it mean?
- 2.) What are the technical issues behind regulation and governance of the internet?
- 3.) Understand the regulations and governance of the internet

Review

This chapter is about the regulations and governance of the internet and it is very important to know all these regulation of the internet. Even all of us use the internet, we must know something about the governance of the internet. There are rules and regulations using the internet, maybe for some, they will not noticed it, but for some users that has familiarity on the internet they can easily understand the rules and regulations. Almost all of the websites has it, for example are emails, videos etc. But there are also things that are illegal in the internet, that is why governance of the internet are there. Internet governance is the development and application by Governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programs that shape the evolution and use of the Internet, this is based on the book. By the definition you can already understand what internet governance is. Content regulations are needed from each website, first we must understand all the regulations before we post something on our website. But for hackers and some developers that are not professional, they can illegally access a website without knowing and learning the regulations. Because of this, technical issues about regulation rises, there is no doubt that to some extent the Internet can be and is being regulated by blocking certain material. In the topic current situation, it showed a diagram of country profiles, the population of a country, number of internet users, human development index, and press freedom index are all discussed and presented well. United States has the highest number of all categories except for human development index and press freedom index. China ranks second in the diagram. The normative issues are also a technical issue in this chapter, various things that are illegal in other media are illegal on the Internet as well, these are already clear for us as well, but the primary concern of this topic was the regulations of the activity in the internet. Next topic was Censorship, it is a violation of a right. This is important especially to those

websites that are illegal or not suit for young ages. Because nowadays, young ages have already had an access through the internet, we cannot blame our evolving technologies, there are some sites that needed censorship, they are morally wrong and it is a violation. Regulations and efficiency are needed to perform values and principles in the idea of governance of the internet, there many open arguments in these topic some are right some are wrong. Still, there many regulations that were discussed in this chapter, regulations across legal jurisdictions are a good example that tackled the principle of regulations in governance of the internet. The argument here falls short of demonstrating conclusively that it is fair and just to hold carriers responsible rather than content providers. Internet can really cause harm to us but some are morally justified.

What I learned:

- 1.) I learned the brief introduction of this chapter
- 2.) The different regulations across legal jurisdictions
- 3.) The different technical issues of regulation
- 4.) Moral arguments about regulation of the internet
- 5.) The connection of censorship to this chapter

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) Is regulation and governance of the internet important to us? Why?
- 2.) What are normative issues?
- 3.) Explain the current situation
- 4.) What are the contents of regulation?
- 5.) What can you say about Country profiles chart? Explain.

Chapter 20 – Information Overload

Quote: “In a world where information is relatively scarce and where problems for decision are few and simple, information is always a positive good. In a world where attention is a major scarce resource, information may be an expensive luxury, for it may turn our attention from what is important to what is unimportant. We cannot afford to attend to information simply because it is there”. - Simon (1978).

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is information overload?
- 2.) Does information overload make any sense?
- 3.) What are its causes?

Review

This chapter is all about too much information, what the consequences are, what can be done and what the causes are. The introduction gives an interesting topic because of their given examples of information overload. Based on the definition of information overload in the book, “refers to the state of having too much information to make a decision or remain informed about a topic. Large amounts of historical information to dig through, a high rate of new information being added, contradictions in available information, a low signal-to-noise ratio make it difficult to identify what information is relevant to the decision. The lack of a method for comparing and processing different kinds of information can also contribute to this effect” reference is Wikipedia. Information overload causes stress and can be harmful to others. It can give negative results and negative consequences. Information’s cannot be stopped; all are always rising from questions and other principles. For example, websites like Google a Wikipedia, they have too much information but they can maintain their websites, but it causes information overload. Capacity will suffer due insufficient storage. What is information? Information has no defined meaning but for some they have, but for me, information is easy to define, such as emails, letters, important files and documents whether it is stored in a computer or not it is still information. This chapter also discussed the brief history of the phrase, I will not mention it because they are very long, instead you can read it through the book, it is easy to understand because they are in bulleted form. Information overload becomes quite popular a lot of these days, because there is a table in this chapter showing the years with number of articles referring to information overload in several literatures. The table has ProQuest business press, ProQuest science and technology press and lastly is New York Times, as you can see from

the table as decades goes by the numbers of information overload becomes higher, it means there is a lot of information right now because of our modern technologies. What are the causes of information overload? They say it started in 1960's when technology becomes faster to innovate, but others said that it started earlier but people didn't notice it. But by the mid-nineteenth century, mass production and accelerated rates of distribution and consumption had precipitated what Beniger calls a control crisis, both human and technical systems for managing the increased flow were found to be negative. But Beniger has also a solution to this control crisis, Beniger explains, control revolution, it is the development of a whole series of innovations in information technologies and practices. Consequences of information overload are already expected, we cannot prevent this kind of consequences especially to this kind of chapter talking about information overload. "Information overload may have consequences not only for the task but for the well-being of the person performing it, who may experience a diminished sense of accomplishment and a heightened degree of stress." Stress could be the major consequences of information overload. Based on scientifically research, "stress is a contributor to both physical and psychological ailments, including high blood pressure, depression, and anxiety. A certain amount of stress, of course, is inevitable in life, and not all of it is bad. The tensing of major muscle groups, along with increased heart rate and respiration, was, and still is, an appropriate response to physical threat. But living essentially full-time in fight-or-flight mode is bound to wreak havoc on health". This phrase from the book is easy to understand through its meaning, it is the harmful effects to us from information overload, but they said that technology has a solution that can hide these problems, as our knowledge in our technology becomes faster, solution also becomes faster to rise to eliminate this kind of information overload.

What I learned:

- 1.) What is information overload is all about?
- 2.) The consequences of information overload
- 3.) What are the causes of information overload?
- 4.) The introduction of information overload
- 5.) The brief history of the phrase of the chapter

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) From the term “Information Overload”, what can you say?
- 2.) Give the two definitions of information overload given in the chapter.
- 3.) Give the summary of “Perception or Reality” discussions
- 4.) In your own term, what is information?
- 5.) What is information overload based on the chapter?

Chapter 21 – Email Spam

Quote: “The relationship (or lack of relationship) between the sender and the receiver of an email affects the receivers classification of the email. The relationship may be personal, professional, or commercial; the “relationship” might be based on a shared interest or on a desire to make a transaction; and the relationship can be positive or negative.” - Keith W. Miller and James H. Moor

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) How harmful Email Spam to us?
- 2.) What is the history of the term “spam”?
- 3.) How can it be prevented?

Review

What are the negative effects of email spam? What are its causes? And how can it be prevented? This chapter talks about issues about email spam. Based on the short history of the term spam, “unsolicited electronic messaging,” is mentioned in Wikipedia, a telegram that was sent in 1907, but the term spam wasn’t used until the 1980's where the technology starts emerging. Spam has rapidly spread to many forms of electronic communication. For example, spim is instant messaging spam. Some Web sites are now called “spam.” But most people today used the term spam with certain kinds of email. The rest of this chapter will use “spam” to refer to email spam; although there are some ethical questions that might be different in different kinds of electronic spam, we will focus on email spam. For me, spam can be really defined as an email that is from an unsolicited, commercial, bulk emailing, often considered spam, may provide a receiver with just the information that he or she does want, simple as that. This is certain illegal, maybe 90% of all our emails have already encountered spam. It is easy to delete it but it will be sent all over again. We have also the unsolicited commercial bulk emails or simply are called UCBE, Unsolicited commercial bulk emails become a significant portion of Internet traffic for simple economic reasons. The incremental cost of one more email in a large unsolicited commercial bulk emails project is negligible. The characteristic “accountability and deception” should be critical in any ethical analysis of unsolicited commercial bulk emails. The interesting part of the topic was the ethics of anti spam measures, they have different anti spam measure such as ethics of doing nothing, ethics of reducing the number of spam emails read after they sent, this second anti spam measure is defined as when a spam blocker allows an email that the recipient thinks is spam to reach the recipient, that means a “false negative.” A

false positive happens when, in attempting to block spam, the blocker additionally blocks an email that the recipient would not have labeled spam. And lastly is the ethics of suggestions to reduce the number of emails sent, under it topics there are different semi topics also under its ethics of suggestions to reduce the number of emails sent, such as changing the economics of email, this could be very helpful to us against spam. We have powerful technologies now that a prevent spam, but literally nothing of these technologies emerges. Maybe hackers that creating spams are just having their sufficient knowledge to prevent them by stopping. Second is legislating against the sending of spam, this technique has been tried, and some domestic spammers have been arrested. However, this has not eliminated the problem of spam email, political boundaries is a major problem for this. Internet cannot reach easily other boundaries. And lastly is the require authentication before email is delivered, this could be very helpful but still there are issues surrounding this such as, the problem of accountability, The costs and benefits, therefore, will be difficult. This struggle against unwanted emails will continue, for our modern world it is hard to prevent these kind of things. Our internet world is now massive than ever, we have different issues such as hacking and other things like spam. Technology will have always been side effects. Negative moral values will always be there, unless we take actions, we can easily prevent this if we will just focus on these problems, analyzing their values and principles. Ethical analysis can be useful in analyzing emerging strategies of email senders and email recipients for now these are the only way to prevent these ethical issues.

What I learned:

- 1.) Where the term “spam” came from?
- 2.) The different ethics of Anti spam
- 3.) How harmful Anti spam is?
- 4.) Different connections and values of the sender and the receiver?
- 5.) How Anti Spam can be prevented

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) Give the introduction of Email spam based on the chapter
- 2.) Where the term “spam” came from?
- 3.) Analyze and then explain the table 21.1 based on the chapter
- 4.) In what ways can Anti spam be prevented?
- 5.) What is the difference of anti spam and hacking? Explain.

Chapter 22 – The Matter of Plagiarism: What, Why, and If

Quote: “There is a range of economic theories that seek to understand the consequences of a broader or narrower definition of copyright infringement, and narrower or broader definitions of fair use, and tighter or looser plagiarism policies.” - John Snapper

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is the concept of plagiarism?
- 2.) What is the impact having lack of authorization?
- 3.) What are the economic foundations?

Review

This chapter is interesting to learn, it talks all about plagiarism. The concept of plagiarism is just like hacking something; both of them are illegal values. All of us are familiar to plagiarism; this chapter will discuss the economic foundations, what is infringing plagiarism? And the different attacks and impacts of plagiarism. There are many definitions of plagiarism, but based from the chapter, “Plagiarism will be treated here very broadly as expression that improperly incorporates existing work either without authorization or without documentation, or both.” Plagiarism is morally wrong value, having lack of authorization can really harm us in our self principle and values. There are many economic foundations that were discussed in this chapter. Economic foundations is the first to be discussed, Copyright law and intellectual property law in general, including patents and trade secrets is justified in the Anglo-American tradition as a legal tool for encouraging progress in science and technology, their law are far more different than any other countries. Copyright law holds more information and more secured than any other copyright laws. Next was lack of authorization in natural or moral rights, it illustrates different personality and economic harms with legal disputes. Non infringing plagiarism is a new term for me, I haven't heard this since I knew some information's about plagiarism. A failure to accredit is also infringement, the accusation of plagiarism will most likely focus on the lack of proper authorization, since this focus lets us easily identify the harm as harm to the copyright holder. It is tempting to see the wrong of idea plagiarism as a form of cheating in a competitive context. In personal view of the matter, authors believe that some contexts, new technology has tended to increase the importance we should place on acknowledgment and to lessen the importance that we should place on authorization. For me, this is true, as our technology becomes faster and faster to develop, importance to certain kind of things are also there, problem is, is the

authorization will become also important to us? Maybe yes, all of us want to have something that we really owned, just like our identity. We can lessen authorization concerns while increasing concern for acknowledgment, consider academic values. The standards for infringing plagiarism have created a special set of problems for the software industry, copyrights are very important. Having an authorship and copyright can be related to each other. Although they have some differences, they can easily compare to each other. Their values and principles are almost the same, but they have also several issues, open source community has addressed these issues through attacks on some infringing plagiarism.

What I learned:

- 1.) I learned the concept of plagiarism
- 2.) The different values behind preventing plagiarism
- 3.) What is non fringing plagiarism
- 4.) How the standards for infringing plagiarism created a special set of problems for software industry?
- 5.) The attack of plagiarism in different values

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What is an economic foundation under lack of authorization?
- 2.) What are the practices to prevent plagiarism?
- 3.) In your opinion, moral or natural rights? Based on lack of authorization discussions.
- 4.) What is non fringing plagiarism?
- 5.) What is lack of accreditation?

Chapter 23 – Intellectual Property: Legal and Moral Challenges of Online File Sharing

Quote: “The central core of the notion of a property right in X, relative to which other parts of the notion are to be explained, is the right to determine what shall be done with X; the right to choose which of the constrained set of options concerning X shall be realized or attempted.” - Nozick (1974)

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What are the legal and moral challenges of online file sharing?
- 2.) Are online file sharing gives us some benefits? Or does it really illegal and bad for us?
- 3.) The introduction of online file sharing

Review

This chapter is all about online file sharing, is this illegal or legal? For many, this are easy questions because it has many benefits, sharing files online is a great way to learn or to have something, but for developers this are wrong, government and other society loses money and their copyrights. Online file sharing can be related also to hacking and plagiarism. It is hard to distinguish whether it's wrong or right. There are benefits and also have some negative effects. Ethical issues will surely evolve in this chapter, it is very interesting to learn this chapter because, you will know the principles of online file sharing, whether it's morally right or wrong. All of us are familiar to peer to peer networks, based from the chapter, peer to peer is defined as “two or more computers share [files] without requiring a separate server computer or server software”. Data can be accessed and distributed from any node in a P2P network. Each computer in the network can function as a server when it is serving or distributing information to others. They are easy to install and to know their information's, peer-to-peer networks require some method of indexing the information about the digital files available across the network so that user queries can be handled efficiently. The interesting part of this chapter is to know whether it is a sharing or theft? Or are they the same? There are many arguments rises in this ethical question. There are some defensive about online file sharing is not a theft, but if you will look and learn some information from it, it is clearly theft. Because from our previous discussions, we learned that plagiarism, hacking and copyright infringement are morally wrong, and online file sharing can really be related to these categories. Secondary liability, there are two doctrines in secondary liability in current copyright law, First, contributory infringement pertains to “one who, with knowledge of the infringing activity, induces, causes, or materially contributes to the infringing conduct” Second, “one may be vicariously liable if he has the right

and ability to supervise the infringing activity and also has a direct financial interest in such activities". These are based in the book, they are well explained, and their differences and similarities are well said. The moral considerations are well discussed, but somehow I have some few questions about it. Their arguments are sometimes confusing but others are easy to understand. As a summary, online file sharing is still an ethical question to solve, whether it's illegal or not. Everyone commits online file sharing, we can have some benefits from them such as download videos from torrent, I think from now on, we should avoid online file sharing, but then again because of our growing world of cyber ethics, we cannot stop this. We are not the only one preventing online file sharing, as our technology grows, online file sharing will also grow. Governments are always failed to their actions against online file sharing, just like SOPA and PIPA.

What I learned:

- 1.) The moral considerations of online file sharing
- 2.) Different values of Peer to Peer networks
- 3.) Are online file sharing good or bad for us?
- 4.) The introduction of online file sharing
- 5.) The possible bad effects of online file sharing

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) In your opinion, is online file sharing legal or illegal?
- 2.) How harmful online file sharing?
- 3.) Give the summary of second liability based on the chapter
- 4.) What are moral considerations?
- 5.) What can government actions reply to this online file sharing?

Chapter 24 – Censorship and Access to Expression

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

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is censorship limits access to an expression?
- 2.) What does censorship really mean?
- 3.) What are the types of arguments against censorship?

Review

Based on the chapter, the definition of censorship is it limits access to an expression, either by deterring the speaker from speaking or the hearer from receiving such speech. It is important to learn the information in this chapter especially to those websites that are illegal or not suit for young ages. Because nowadays, young ages have already had an access through the internet, we cannot blame our evolving technologies, there are some sites that needed censorship, they are morally wrong and it is a violation. Regulations and efficiency are needed to perform values and principles in the idea of governance of the internet, there many open arguments in these topic some are right some are wrong. But in the next topic there was a better definition of censorship, it is from the author of this chapter, for him, “To censor is to restrict or limit access to an expression, portion of an expression, or category of expression, which has been made public by its author, based on the belief that it will be a bad thing if people access the content of that expression.” because of this definition, there are already ethical questions that emerged, first is is censorship can be justified? According to Carson, “There are good pragmatic reasons for us to use the concept of lying to help point out and distinguish between salient features of actions and thereby assist us in making moral judgments. In order to serve this purpose, the concept of lying must be defined independently of controversial moral assumptions” this is a good principle by Carson, he stated that concept of lying must be first defined independently. Second is all about motivation of the censor act and the third one is definition limits censorship to those efforts to restrict access to an expression “made public by its author.” There are many types of harm and arguments against censorship, the things that I learned in the types of harm are the three notable ways that access to information is bad, and they are very important that is why I will write them on my review. First is the material is offensive or insulting to the recipient,

second is the material is degrading or corrupting to the character of the recipient, or accessing the material exploits the human beings who are the subjects of the expression. In the topic instrumentally harmful access, there are four contents of bad consequences that might want to avoid by censoring such as creating a market, creating a hostile atmosphere, influence, and implementation. Each of these are very well explained, the reasons why these four content are given are in the chapter, they are very easy to understand that is why I will not write them on my review book, because there are many things that I need to write from what I learned this chapter. All the information that this chapter has are very important especially in cyber ethics, there are values and principles that were discussed for censorship.

What I learned:

- 1.) What is censorship?
- 2.) The types of harm and arguments against censorship
- 3.) The principle values of censorship
- 4.) The different definitions behind censorship
- 5.) What are the benefits of censorship to us?

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What are the interests in access to expression?
- 2.) In your own words, what is censorship term to you?
- 3.) Is censorship and privacy can be related to each other? Why?
- 4.) How can we prevent this?
- 5.) What are the benefits of censorship?

Chapter 25 – The Gender Agenda in Computer Ethics

Quote: “Feminist ethics grew out of long-running debates about the special nature of women's morality that date from at least the time of Wollstonecraft. A Vindication of the Rights of Women in the eighteenth century and Mills concerns about the virtue of women in, The subjection of women in the middle of the nineteenth century.” - Gilligan (1982)

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is feminist ethics?
- 2.) What is gender and computer ethics?
- 3.) What is Ethical behavior?

Review

This chapter is all about gender agenda in the world of computer ethics, men and women, both of them has their own values and principles. They have their own knowledge but different in the field of ethics. What is feminist ethics? Based from the chapter, feminist ethics is “to create a gender-equal ethics, a moral theory that generates non sexist moral principles, policies and practices.” this is by Rosemarie Tong. Feminist ethics has tended to be women’s caring roles, especially mothering. Women now must have a role in cyber ethics, they have their own skills and values, not only men. It is important to extend the reach of feminist ethics wider than traditional caring roles because differences in men’s and women’s experiences are really different, not only in terms on minds, they way they think or their personality and even in the sense of their structured human being. In gender and computer ethics, this part of the topic almost talked about the most important aspects of gender and computer ethics. It requires a lot of research especially for philosophers. As you read this topic, all are detailed, it is easy to understand. The next topic that we will discuss is about ethical behavior, another important topic in this chapter. First, what is ethical behavior? “Gender is treated as a unitary, unanalyzed variable. Apart from any other reason this tends toward essentialism, that is, the assumption that men and women have essential, fixed, natural, and even possibly biological, characteristics.” This is a phrase from the book. It said that gender has different uniqueness among every one of us, we have different styles of our own, but our gender, it tries to unify or to be a single values for us, even though we are different from another, gender could result them equally. What is the connection of hacking in gender agenda and computer ethics? They have really have a connection in this chapter, because not only hacking are there in modern technology or cyber ethics, since this book is all about computer ethics, hacking can also be related to gender agenda. Cyber stalking, or the stalking of an individual by means of information and communications technologies, represents an important computer ethics topic

for feminist analysis. But the majority of these ethical issues are female, which remains an ethical question. It is still an explanation, but for some philosophers they have already answers. A feminist analysis of the phenomenon draws on writing from feminist politics⁶⁴ to argue that we should look to the public and private, noting that historically the concept of privacy has related differently to women and to men. The last topic that was discussed is all about what might feminist computer ethics offer feminist ethics? Based on the chapter, there was this so called cyborg feminism, philosophers has many different explanations about cyborg, each of them has different meanings. Others said that they are robots like Robocop and others said that they are still computers that have very incredible knowledge. Feminist ethics of computer ethics might offer back to the development of feminist ethics as a discipline and other moral values and principles.

What I learned:

- 1.) The introduction of “The gender agenda in computer ethics” chapter.
- 2.) Ethical behavior
- 3.) What is feminist ethics?
- 4.) Different moral values about feminist ethics
- 5.) How hacking and cyberstalking related to gender and computer ethics

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What is Ethical behavior?
- 2.) What is feminist ethics?
- 3.) Is this chapter important to us? Why? If yes, in what way?
- 4.) What are the connections between gender and computer ethics?
- 5.) Give the summary of the introduction of this chapter

Chapter 26 – The Digital Divide: A Perspective for the Future

Quote: “information poverty is the situation in which individuals and communities, within a given context, do not have the requisite skills, abilities, or material means to obtain efficient access to information, interpret it, and apply it appropriately. ” - Britz (2004)

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What “The Digital Divide: A perspective for the future” means?
- 2.) How it is related to computer ethics?
- 3.) What is Digital divide?

Review

Almost poverty is the main topic in this chapter, the introduction starts about the poverty that we are now facing, especially in other third world countries. Poverty is a main problem of our world. There are countries that cannot help their own citizens and they are only relying goods for other countries due to their unsustainable environment and society. United Nations and other organizations are now taking actions to these issues since after the Second World War, where poverty increases. Calamities that always happening to different countries add significantly to poverty issues, we cannot blame or nature to prevent this. The actions are at stake at us, to prevent this. But what is his connection of poverty to computer ethics? Information are very important, as we all know information’s make the problem in order to solve it. A lot of information’s are needed, like in the world of cyber ethics and its ethical issues. Digital divide, I searched its definition in the internet from Wikipedia, and it means “refers to any inequalities between groups, broadly construed, in terms of access to, use of, or knowledge of technologies. The divide inside countries such as the digital divide in the United States can refer to inequalities between individuals, households, businesses, and geographic areas at different socioeconomic and other demographic levels, while the Global digital divide designates countries as the units of analysis and examines the divide between developing and developed countries on an international scale.” if we will analyze this term it is all about knowledge information based on different areas and economic issues and levels. The moral basis for the case for nations to eliminate the digital divide is grounded in the idea that nations and people with far more than they need to satisfy basic needs have a moral obligation to distribute some of their wealth, to nations and people in life-threatening or absolute poverty. This is based from the explanation from the book, but we all know that this is difficult to

achieve. Charities and other organizations can and other first world countries, but others will refuse to it. Even though it is morally good, there are some ethical questions that will arise to refuse these arguments. Expectations, there are still some expectations surrounding this issues in the chapter, the information age is very important to know, based on the chapter, information age is a “study that shows only that the effects of the Information Age are not all beneficial something that is probably true of nearly every technology, including the television and the development of antibiotics, which by curing diseases among the top ten killers in the early 1900s”. it talked all about the benefits of our modern technology of its new inventions such as medical technologies. Problems of poverty is still in question in computer ethics, in some way only ethical questions still remains in this chapter, there are still the main arguments and explanations between digital divide, poverty and information age.

What I learned:

- 1.) The introduction of this chapter
- 2.) What is absolute poverty?
- 3.) What is digital divides?
- 4.) What is the moral basis of this chapter?
- 5.) How it is related to computer ethics?

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What are the fundamental questions of this chapter? Based in this chapter.
- 2.) What are the expectations?
- 3.) What is the definition of digital divide?
- 4.) Is this chapter related to computer ethics? If yes, How?
- 5.) What is information poverty?

Chapter 27 – Intercultural Information Ethics

Quote: “whether information ethics in this ontological or global sense may be biased in favor of Western values and interests and whether far-eastern cultures may provide new perspectives and heuristics for a successful development of the information society.”- (Floridi and Savulescu, 2006; Floridi, 2006).

What I expect to learn:

- 1.) What is intercultural information ethics?
- 2.) What are the foundations of intercultural information ethics?
- 3.) What is intellectual property?

Review

The introduction of Intercultural information ethics is clear. It gives some brief discussions and definitions of intercultural information ethics, this chapter is long than any other chapter, that is why I found this chapter a difficult, but if you will analyze it, you will easily understand this chapter. There are many different categories in each country that were explained. The foundational debate is quite interesting, on the sources of morality, there are different classic debate in moral philosophy between cognitivism and non cognitivism with regard to the truth-value of moral claims. They are given in the chapter, I will not write them on my review because they are long, and instead you can learn all of them by reading them each carefully.

Foundations of Intercultural information ethics, there are different philosophers give their arguments and their principles, each of them has different from the other. The most important topic of this chapter is about the impact of Intercultural information ethics on local cultures from Intercultural information ethics perspectives. In Asia and pacific, there are network involves a tension between cultural homogenization and heterogenization that can lead to increased fragmentation as well as increased homogenization, this phrase from the book is where I get confused with, but in other countries that were discussed, they are easy to understand, Latin America and the Caribbean, although this part of the topic is short, it has all the information about the Intercultural information ethics, those models of their communications are very different from any other countries. In Africa, it was devoted to fundamental ethical challenges such as the foundations of African information ethics, this is about the issues on different values behind the Intercultural information ethics and the problems of Africa that they are facing, like poverty and corruptions. While in Australia, according to Van der Velden, “the technological design of an information system controls, to a large extent, how information is produced, categorized, archived, and shared in the system. This design reflects the politics, culture, and even race, gender, class, and ethnicity of the people involved”. He said this because he wants to know all the information’s and the different

designs of a certain aspect. And from what is the design that reflects different cultures. In Turkey, internet revolution is delayed for their society, which means that digital divide is a serious problem in Turkey. The next topic was the several issues on different countries, intercultural information ethics is still in remains in the field of ethical issues such as China, Thailand and Japan. Intellectual property was also discussed again in this chapter, but this time, it talked about intellectual property in other countries like Japan, knowing their principles and values. Online communities are interesting topic because it talks about free networks, free networks are guided by the idea of the commons and the principle of sharing and participating in contrast to a closed conception of location as the negation of freedom. Freedom is important especially in the world of ethics, moral values and principles are ways that can literally help freedom in some ways, not only in countries but also in our society even in our surroundings.

What I learned:

- 1.) The meaning of intercultural information ethics?
- 2.) The different kinds of special issues
- 3.) Foundational debate
- 4.) How morality relates to this chapter?
- 5.) The different foundations of intercultural information ethics

Integrative Questions:

- 1.) What is intercultural information ethics?
- 2.) What is intellectual property?
- 3.) Differentiate other countries of their kinds of special issues
- 4.) What is the impact of intercultural information ethics on local cultures from IEE perspectives?
- 5.) How it differs each of every country?

Egoism and Moral Scepticism

James Rachels

Review Questions

- 1.) Explain the legend of Gyges. What questions about morality are raised by the story?

Gyges the story teller, a farmer found a ring between a fissure. It has the power to become invisible at will. He rushed to the palace, seduced the queen and killed the king. Through the story of the ring, it discusses whether a typical person would be moral if he did not have to fear the consequences of his actions. What reason is there from him to continue being “moral” when it is clearly not to his own advantage.

- 2.) Distinguish between psychological and ethical egoism

Psychological egoism tells that everyone does act in a self-interested way but it's impossible for us to act unselfishly. While ethical egoism is the view that everyone ought to act in his or her rational self-interest. And it is not logically inconsistent and it cannot be decisively refuted.

- 3.) Rachel discusses two arguments for psychological egoism. What are these arguments, and how does he reply to them?

On the first argument, he said that it is bad because it cannot deserve to be taken seriously except for the fact that there so many intelligent people taken by it.

Second argument, he said that unselfish actions always produce a sense of self-satisfaction in the agent, and since this sense of satisfaction is a pleasant state of consciousness, it follows the point of action that is really to achieve the state of consciousness , rather that bringing any good to others.

- 4.) What three commonplace confusions does Rachels detect in the thesis of psychological egoism?

First confusion is selfishness with self interest, Second confusion is the assumption that every action is done either from self interest or from other regarding motives. All are false by the actions of selfish and

self interest. And third confusion was the common but false assumption that a concern for one's own welfare is incompatible with any genuine concern for the welfare of others.

- 5.) State the argument for saying that ethical egoism is inconsistent. Why doesn't Rachels accept this argument?

Because he cannot be refuted by the claim that he contradicts himself.

- 6.) According to Rachels, why shouldn't we hurt others, and why should we help others? How can the egoist reply?

Hurting others is not morally right, but helping others can result in right principles and values. The egoist will not be happy. He will protest that we may accept this as a reason, but he does not.

Religion, Morality and Conscience

John Arthur

Review Questions

1. According to Arthur, how are morality and religion different?

Without religious motivation people could not be expected to do the right thing. Religion is necessary to provide guidance to people in their search for the correct course of action and religion is essential for there even to be a right or wrong.

2. Why isn't religion necessary for moral motivation?

Because despite of lack of any logical or other necessary connection. And religious motives are far from the only ones people have.

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

4. What is the divine command theory? Why does Arthur reject this theory?

Divine command theory means that God has the same sort of relation to moral law as the legislature has to statutes it enacts: without Gods commands there would be no moral rules, just as without a legislature where would be no statutes. Arthur rejects this theory because it faces many problems and what it implies.

5. According to Arthur, how are morality and religion connected?

Yes, as is religion by morality, but morality's social character extends deeper even than that. Morality provides the standards we rely on in gauging our interactions with family, lovers and even strangers.

6. Dewey says that morality is social. What does this mean, according to Arthur?

It depends on socially learned language. It is learned from interactions with others, and governs our interactions with others to society.

Discussion Questions

1. Has Arthur refuted the divine command theory? If not, how can it be defended?
2. If morality is social, as Dewey says, then how can we have any obligations to non human animals?
3. What does Dewey mean by moral education? Does a college ethics class count as moral education?

Morality cannot exist without the broader, social perspective introduced by others, and this social nature ties it, in that way, with education and with public discussion, both actual and imagined. It is not only possible, but essential.

The Natural Law

Saint Thomas Aquinas

Review Questions

1. Distinguish between the eternal law and the natural law. How are they related?

Natural law has a natural inclination to its proper act and end; and this participation of the eternal law is rational creature and function is good and evil. While eternal law is the divine light. It is rational creature participation of eternal law.

2. What are the precepts of the natural law? Specifically what should we do, and what should we avoid?

Discussion Questions

1. Do you agree that everything in the world has a purpose? If so, can you discern it using reason alone?

Yes, because God made us for a reason. Life that gave us is always for something. Everything has something in it.

2. Are all natural inclinations good? Why or why not?

Good, because all has purposes. God made us to have our own responsibility and purposes.

3. Does the natural law tell you what to do in a particular situation? Explain your answer.

No, because natural law gives us natural things that are already planned in our faith by God. From the term natural, all have made the right sense.

About the Author



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