IT-ETHIC

READER

by Abram John A. Limpin

Copyright © 2009 Abram John A. Limpin. All Rights Reserved.

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

Preface

Greetings!

Soon as you are reading this book, you have stumbled yourself in the world of Ethics in Information Technology! As a partial requirement for our IT-ETHIC class, I have created my second book. For the span of three months, I have experienced sacrifices, hardships, paperwork, rough drafts, countless nights with lack of sleep, and frustrations too. Although I have experience these negative encounters, I soon realize how should I value reading, writing, and learning from this subject. Indeed, my efforts are all paid off.

This book has three (3) parts, all of which contains my books reviews for:

1. the first part of **The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid by C.K Prahala**d,
2. **The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics by Kenneth E. Himma**, and
3. **Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace by Richard Spinello**

Now, it is my privilege to share this book to all of you. I hope you would learn something from my book, not only for the sake of reading the entire 162 pages, but appreciating what I've experienced during my stay in this course. Also, may this serve as a channel, not as a map, towards your understanding about the Ethics in Information Technology.

God bless you all!

Yours truly,

Abram

Acknowledgement

I would like to dedicate this book

TO SIR PAJO

TO THE PROFESSORS

TO THE BENILDEAN COMMUNITY

TO ASSOCIATION OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

TO SECTION O1T/O1S

TO MY FAMILY

and

TO MY GOD

Table of Contents

Part 3: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace 74

Part 1

The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 1: The Market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid
Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/

Quote: "The bottom of the pyramid aims to help the poor."

This quote already gives me the idea of what the book is in store for the readers. The idea of "pyramid" explains the hierarchal position of people around a certain country. As what I've learned from my professor, the bottom of the pyramid draws attention to the majority, which is below the "higher class" of society. The quote already gives me an understanding the Bottom of the Pyramid are for people to afford valuable products and services

Learning Expectation:

- What is the concept of the Bottom of the Pyramid?
- How did the concept started?
- What does the author have to do with the Bottom of the Pyramid?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?

Review:

The first chapter of the book written by C.K. Prahalad introduced what the Fortune of the Pyramid is all about. C.K. Prahalad is an internationally-recognized specialist on corporate strategy and value-added of top management in multinational corporations. He is a professor of University of Michigan, a board of director of the NCR Corp., Hindustan Level Ltd. and the World Resource Institute. The person behind the book, "The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid", had written a lot of books, based on his experiences in teaching and other fields, which were introduced and highly recognized by people around him. For over ten years, he was been named among the top ten management thinkers of the world.

This chapter also explained that more businesses are concerned in "reaching" people who can only afford to buy for their necessities. According to the book, in reality, *"The dominant assumption is that the poor have no purchasing power and therefore do not represent a viable market".* The book disagreed on this impression and considered that even less fortunate people should have the ability of purchasing powers.

This chapter was able to explain the economical hierarchy of distribution of wealth and the capacity to generate profit from it. People "above the pyramid" are considered to be the "wealthy ones", while people "at the bottom" are considered to be the "less fortunate ones". What we should realized that the majority, the bottom of the pyramid, should be the concern of the companies. They are the ones dominant in the pyramid.

This chapter suggested that people at the bottom of the pyramid should consider as target market. According the Prahalad, *"what is needed is a better approach to help the poor, an approach that involves partnering with them to innovate and achieve sustainable win–win scenarios where the poor are actively engaged and, at the same time, the companies providing products and services to them are profitable."*

What I've Learned:

- The concept of the Bottom of the Pyramid
- Learning new strategies to reach out people while earning profit
- People at the bottom of the pyramid are the majority target market
- Companies should look after the "dominance" of the people at the bottom of the pyramid and should consider "investing from them"
- More companies should focus on how they will benefit from the bottom of the pyramid

Integrative questions:

1. What is the Bottom of the Pyramid?
2. Who is C.K. Prahalad?
3. How effective is Bottom of the Pyramid?
4. What triggered the author to make the concept of the Bottom of the Pyramid?
5. Are purchasing powers only limited at the top of the pyramid?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 2: Products and Services for the BOP

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/

Quote:

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

It is important for consumers to be educated in what they are buying, products or services. Being informed what benefits they are getting from a certain product would ensure them that what they are buying is worth every cent. By letting them enlightened on what the markets have to offer, customers' purchasing power will be influenced. Corporations should not stick on 'educating people'. In order to meet the demands of their target markets, it is important to be innovative when it comes to making strategies to persuade possible customers to buy their own merchandise.

Learning Expectation:

- What are the products and services for the BOP?
- What is in store for people at the bottom of the pyramid?
- What are the benefits coming from the Bottom of the Pyramid?
- How do BOP principles affect the lives of people?
- What are ways to persuade people to focus more in BOP?

Review:

In this chapter, Prahalad provided the following building blocks for creating products and services for the Bottom the Pyramid markets. These are the twelve (12) Principles of Innovation for the Bottom of Pyramid, namely:

1. Focus on (quantum jumps in) price performance
2. Hybrid solutions, blending old and new technology.
3. Scaleable and transportable operations across countries, cultures and languages.
4. Reduced resource intensity: eco-friendly products
5. Radical product redesign from the beginning: marginal changes to existing Western products will not work.
6. Build logistical and manufacturing infrastructure
7. Deskill (services) work.
8. Educate (semiliterate) customers in product usage.
9. Products must work in hostile environments noise, dust, unsanitary conditions, abuse, electric blackouts, and water pollution.
10. Adaptable user interface to heterogeneous consumer bases.
11. Distribution methods should be designed to reach both highly dispersed rural markets and highly dense urban markets.
12. Focus on broad architecture, enabling quick and easy incorporation of new features.

Thus creating products and services for the BOP and emerging economies will have to follow these principles but the business models to deliver these products and services will have to be based on micro level. One of the biggest strengths of the Bottom of the Pyramid approach by Prahalad is that it helps to reconsider and change long held beliefs, assumptions, and ideologies, which are all based on and are supporting victim - and burden thinking. The chapter explained that there is there is money at the Bottom of the Pyramid since it is a viable market. The author also wanted to explain that accessing to Bottom of the Pyramid markets is not necessarily difficult.

If the companies will apply these principles, there is chance of improvement when it comes to dealing with the right market. More lives would be affected and be changed for a big difference. Expect something big to happen once the majority of the corporations around the world would notice the Bottom of the Pyramid.

What I've Learned:

- Twelve (12) Principles of Innovation for the Bottom of Pyramid
- People at the bottom of the pyramid are viable markets
- BOP has something good to offer – economical development and social transformation
- One way to contribute to our society is through corporate social responsibility
- Money should not become the number one priority, helping others should be.

Integrative questions:

1. What are the twelve principles of the BOP?
2. How effecting are the twelve principles of the BOP?
3. How do these 12 principles relate with the BOP?
4. What is the origin of the Bottom of the Pyramid?
5. What are the benefits of the Bottom of the Pyramid?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 3: BOP: A Global Opportunity

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/

Quote:

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

The good thing about BOP markets is that they are flexible in a way that they are different from traditional markets. People at the bottom of the pyramid are developing new models of doing business, which by purposely target that demographic. People at the bottom of the pyramid often use new technologies, which make them innovative. The good thing about the BOP market is that they represent the majority of the world's population. Since they cover the majority, they are most likely to be the target market.

Learning Expectation:

- What are the global opportunities found in the Bottom of the Pyramid?
- How can people gain in these opportunities?
- How effective are these opportunities for people?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges on these opportunities?
- What makes BOP markets distinct from traditional markets?

Review:

In this chapter, the author illustrated and explained why there are global opportunities found in the BOP market. Prahalad implied that four billion poor can be the engine of the next round of global trade and prosperity, and can be the source of innovations. Serving the Bottom of the Pyramid customers requires that large firms work collaboratively with civil society organizations and local governments. Furthermore, market development at the Bottom of the Pyramid will also create millions of new entrepreneurs at the grass roots level.

One of the biggest strengths in the Bottom of the Pyramid approach by Prahalad is how it able to help to reconsider and change long held benefits, assumptions, and ideologies. He explained that there is money at the Bottom of the Pyramid, since it is considered as a viable market. Also, access to Bottom of the Pyramid markets is not necessarily difficult. Contrary to the popular view, BOP consumers are getting connected and networked. They are rapidly exploiting the benefits of information networks, using tools such as mobile phones, televisions, and the Internet. BOP markets are very brand-conscious and are very much open towards advance technology.

One of the opportunities that the companies could gain is that they can not only improve their products and services with the Bottom of the Pyramid, but they can also develop new business models because of the modernization they are getting from the BOP market. This concept would promote and would engage companies to engage with the Bottom of the Pyramid. By developing a distinctive approach to BOP, it is likely to be seen that companies would become more successful someday.

In this chapter, Prahalad also suggested that companies should start creating new set of strategies in considering less fortunate people to become their target market. Since they are the majority, companies won't find a hard time selling their products and services, as long their prices are affordable yet considerable. Companies should form tactics in order to convince BOP markets to buy merchandise from them.

Prahalad also highlighted his concern to the people at the bottom of the pyramid. Some areas, especially in rural places are experiencing no growth for several years. It will be challenges for companies to reach out for them – a matter of decision in which risk and cost are required. In order to get in touch with, people in rural places should also find a way to connect with them.

What I've Learned:

- People from the bottom of the pyramid are very brand-conscious
- Companies should focus on the benefits coming from the BOP market
- Being connected in the BOP market is essential
- Development and aid agencies are important in our society
- Being innovative makes opportunities possible

Integrative questions:

1. What are the BOP markets?
2. What is a global opportunity?
3. How would BOP help the society?
4. How will the company used the BOP principles?
5. Cite some companies that are using BOP as a strategy.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 4: The Ecosystem for Wealth Creation

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/

Quote:

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

The involvement of private sector in the bottom of the pyramid would make huge impact in creating a good and healthy ecosystem. The good thing about this 'community' that private sector belongs is that it not only seeks profit, but they also take the consideration to serve people what they demanded for – proper products and services, customer satisfaction and deliver value.

In order to create a better world, these entitles such as the business, the government, and the social organizations should work together as one for the fulfillment of a common goal – to serve and to make the bottom of the pyramid as the core of their business. Whatever strategies they have in store, they should be remembered to adhere to the twelve principles of the BOP.

Learning Expectation:

- What is wealth creation?
- What the private sectors are?
- What are the ideas of Prahalad to the ecosystem for creation?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?

Review:

In this fourth chapter, Prahalad discussed the goal to transform the focus of the debate from a preference for one form of private sector at a time to focus on a market-oriented ecosystem that is a combination of multiple forms of private enterprises coexisting in a symbiotic relationship.

According to Prahalad, a market-based ecosystem is a framework that allows private sector and social actors, often with different traditions and motivations, of different sizes and areas of influence, to act together and create wealth in a symbolic relationship. Such an ecosystem consists of a wide variety of institutions coexisting and complementing each other. The concept of ecosystem is used because each constituent in the system has a role to play.

Both of them rely on each other. In order to achieve and to meet the standards, the system is able to adapt and to progress, which makes it even more resilient and flexible. Also, Prahalad added that although there will always be distortions at the margin; the system is oriented toward a dynamic equilibrium. Every developing country has the components of this portfolio. However the relative importance of the various components of the ecosystem differentiates depending on what country.

The poor can not participate in the benefits of globalization without an active involvement of the private sector and without access to products and services that represent global quality standards. The Bottom of the Pyramid market provides a new growth opportunity for the private sector and a forum for innovations. Old and tried solutions cannot create markets at the Bottom of the Pyramid. According to Prahalad, Bottom of the Pyramid markets must become an integral part of the work and of the core business of the private sector. Bottom of the Pyramid markets can not merely be left to the realm of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

What I've Learned:

- Private sectors are important for the creation or existence of a business
- The heart of the ecosystem is the private sectors
- Private sector creates a market and a good value of the products and services charged by the firm to their customers
- There should be one who would interact with the customers and the firm in order to understand their own sides.

Integrative questions:

1. What is the private sector?
2. What are the roles of the private sector?
3. Can private sector help in an economic sense?
4. What is ecosystem?
5. How does Prahalad define the business system?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 5: Reducing Corruption: Transaction Governance Capacity

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/

Quote:

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

I would like to agree in this statement. This is a reality that we should observe - the people in their countries are susceptible to be deceived then they would take advantage of that so as to fulfill their self interests. To some countries that are experiencing corruption like our country, people are having a difficult time in understanding what corruption is all about. They don't realize how corruption can greatly affect the development of private sectors, especially the alleviation of the poverty. It is essential for people to recognize and to be aware of what is really happening in the society.

Learning Expectation:

- What is corruption?
- How can we reduce corruption?
- What is the real role of the government in facing corruption?
- How do the ideas shared by the author apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of these ideas?

Review:

In the previous chapter, we have discussed the role played by the private sectors in facilitating poverty alleviation by establishing a market at the Bottom of the Pyramid. In this chapter, the author discussed that people in the top management may be convinced in the opportunities Bottom of the Pyramid has to offer for them, however, the issue about corruption is still an issue for them. This concern raised a doubt for companies who wish to operate with BOP markets. Primary reason? Corruption is still unavoidable – and this alarming concern will still be a challenge for everyone.

Prahalad also discussed some important insights on how regulations have come a long way to prevent corruption as possible. There were several cases like the impact of micro regulations and local customs that are unclear to MNC managers – which may be interpreted as corruption scheme. People should understand the distinction between local practices and corruption. Alliances with local firms and NGOs can provide visibility to these "understood but not explicit" local practices. Prahalad also stated that people should reduce frictional losses in doing business at the Bottom of the Pyramid.

The main focus in this chapter is about corruption. As we all know, corruption, in various forms, adds to the cost burden and business uncertainty. Some developing countries, like the Philippines, cannot fully distinguish the real cause of corruption and its impact on private-sector development and poverty alleviation. What Prahalad wanted to pointed out is that we as citizens must be aware what corruption is all about. We should take the initiative to find ways on how to deal with corruption and little by little, corruption can be prevented in a way that sets of rules or regulations are properly imposed and enforced. In order to attain justice and fairness for everyone, facilitating of transactions should be properly monitored to private sector and public sectors, too. It is critical that each processed are implemented according to the bylaws.

What I've Learned:

- Most countries don't realize the great effect or impact of corruption
- Poverty alleviation is a challenge for everyone in the BOP market
- Many businesses are thinking of their self-interest by means of letting the poor people to buy what they need.
- Government finds alternative ways on how to solve or to lessen corruption

Integrative questions:

1. What are private sectors?
2. How do you define corruption?
3. Are all private sectors corrupt?
4. What countries are considered one of the most corrupt countries?
5. How can BOP market reduce corruption?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 6: Development as Social Transformation

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/

Quote:

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

Permanent problems about poverty around the world are being solved – thanks to the help of Bottom of the Pyramid and the business established. Through the great efforts of profitable businesses, we can see the great improvements when it comes to transforming the lives of less fortunate people by giving them opportunities to initiate business and create a market where everyone is connected and innovated.

Learning Expectation:

- What is social transformation?
- How we will develop a social transformation?
- How does the Bottom of the Pyramid affect the social transformation?
- What does the author have to do with the Bottom of the Pyramid?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?

Review:

In this chapter, the author, Prahalad presented his new view regarding explaining and solving the problem of poverty as a solution towards the development of economy and the transformation of the society. In this chapter, he also highlighted the people involve this 'solution'. Parties are involved such as the private enterprises, development and aid agencies, BOP consumers, BOP entrepreneurs, and lastly, the civil society organizations and local government.

As we have seen in the previous chapters of this book, Prahalad explained about people of the bottom of the pyramid can be as viable and profitable growth market. We all have learned that the Bottom of the Pyramid had establish a goal in which it lead to reducing poverty by giving them opportunities to be involve in a community called as markets. In this chapter, Prahalad discussed the business partnerships of non-government organizations (NGOs), community groups and local companies.

According to Prahalad, the development of markets and effective business models at the Bottom of the Pyramid can transform the poverty alleviation task from one of the most constant struggles with subsidies and aid to entrepreneurship and the generation of wealth. Also, it is said that when the poor at the Bottom of the Pyramid are treated as consumers, they can reap the benefits of respect, choice, and self-esteem and have an opportunity to climb out of the poverty trap – which makes their situation better for them.

As what author wanted to point out - if we stop thinking of the poor as victims or as a burden and start recognizing them as resilient and creative entrepreneurs and value-conscious consumers, a whole new world of opportunity will open up.

Prahalad also discussed the participation of national and local governments in playing a vital role in business process in BOP. These entities are responsible for creating and enabling conditions for active private-sector involvement in creating this Bottom of the Pyramid market opportunity. In the near future, it is likely to be expected that the methodologies for innovation at the BOP are becoming bigger and bigger. Traditional approaches will be changed sooner and the opportunity of significant profitable growth is at hand. Social transformation now begins in the society.

What I've Learned:

- Every person can contribute to the Bottom of the Pyramid
- In order to establish social transformation, everyone should initiate changes
- Less fortunate people can contribute to the society to make a difference
- Every person counts in making a difference for the human welfare.
- The biggest challenge now is to develop the social transformation for the world to be free from poverty.

Integrative questions:

1. What does social transformation mean?
2. How we should we alleviate corruption?
3. Who are the important key players in this social transformation?
4. How can people contribute to changes in the society?
5. What are the BOP concepts that taught me a lot?

Part 2

The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 1: "Foundation of Information Ethics"
By Luciano Floridi

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"An information ethics should be able to address and solve the ethical challenges arising in the infosphere."

I would like to agree in this statement. Developers, programmers, or any IT personnel should not only set their attention into creating applications, systems, or software for businesses but they should learn to the importance of moral ethics in their field in Information Technology. We must follow sets of guidelines or principles in which we abide. Not to mention, we must follow that ten commandments of ethics that we already know. Information ethics had become a great part of experience as an IT professional. We have this so-called ethics because it enables us to develop a character of transforming people's lives, not the other way around.

Learning Expectation:

- What is the importance of ethics in the world of Information Technology?
- What is the impact of Information Ethics in our lives?
- What issues we are now facing when Information Ethics is at hand?
- What are our responsibilities as an IT people in meeting the standards of Information Ethics?
- What are the concepts we could apply in the industry we are now living?

Review:

In this chapter, the author discussed his opinions on how information society have influence us in different ways. The technologies we have right now have contributed in making our society a better place – from different sectors such as the government, agencies, businesses, establishments, organizations, etc. These technologies have come a long way to facilitate us in every day needs. What we don't know is that we are not aware of ethical problems we are facing in utilizing these helpful technologies. Some people tend to forget that there is such thing as information ethics in place.

The chapter mainly focuses on Information ethics. People have different definition whenever Information Ethics is to be defined. Different professions have different approaches to the classification of Information ethics. Believe it or not, a lot of people are still confused whether information ethics really exists or not. What they do not understand is the fact that they should learn to comply with the standards formed.

Ethics is essential for all of us. It keeps us making and doing the right thing as possible. It help us understand what is wrong from what it is right. Ethics plays a vital role for people in different professions. Many have become 'student of ethics', one way or another. From medical ethics to business ethics and moral ethics, it is not surprisingly that ethics have come a long way to be influenced by the professionals in their line of work.

The authors mentioned about the Resource Product Target (RPT) Model in this chapter. RPT model gives explanation why technology has its own ethics or moral implications to people the same with other fields of study. RPT mode has three important words:

1. Info-resource (where he gets his information)
2. Info-target (how it affects the environment), and
3. Info-product (the generation of the information he got from the resources)

What I've Learned:

- The basics of Information and Computer Ethics
- The major role of Information Ethics (IE) is to address and solve the ethical challenges arising in the world of technology.
- Professionals should be concern in dealing information ethics
- Ethics have influence people in different professions

Integrative questions:

1. What is information ethics?
2. What are the four moral principles mentioned in this chapter?
3. What does infosphere mean?
4. What is the major role of information ethics in the society?
5. What is RPT model?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 2: "Milestone in the History of Information and Computer Ethics"
By Terrell Ward Bynum

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"In Wiener's words, the new information technology had placed human beings "in the presence of another social potentiality of unheard-of importance for good and for evil."

Information we have right now is very crucial when it comes to dealing them properly. The information technology we have right now may lead into different things – one can be positive and the other, becomes the positive. Handling information right now, I must say, is something we should be serious dealing with. Because of the new knowledge people are learning, they have now the ability to control information. Bottom-line, it is expected that the information right now can be used by people who could great an impact to the society, good or bad.

Learning Expectation:

- What is the background history of information ethics?
- How did information ethics started?
- Who were the key players when the information ethics was started?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?
- What made information ethics became successful?

Review:

In this chapter, the author discussed how the information ethics started. It was explained that the history of information ethics started during the period of the historical World War II (WWII). Unintentionally, when Mr. Reiner and his colleagues were making a good strategy against their enemies without the use of human intervention and only the use of technology, he thought that technology can be good or evil since technology can protect them.

The chapter also mentioned the disadvantage of his new discovery – the making of explosion. It was soon discovered the impact of making the explosion – it destroyed lives because of what technology they have been using. This made them realize their ethical approach towards the technology – what they are doing was terrible. It is believed that the technology we are using can change the lives of people, and many lives are at stake. In the chapter, Mr. Weiner had predicted that the new information technology can change the world.

The idea of using a technology in hurting other people is violating the Ten Commandments of Information Technology. People should not use these technologies to harm other people, but instead, they should be given what is expected to be given. These technologies should be properly used by people – people who knows how to handle them morally and ethically.

When the World War II ended, Mr. Weiner and his colleagues made called "Cyberrnetics". After the first production of their book, they made another book which focused on the ethical impacts of the new information technology. They were the first people who wrote a book about information ethics and made a foundation about computer ethics as well.

What I've learned:

- Many people contributed in the foundation of computer of information ethics
- There should be information ethics in the first place
- It is important that ethics should be considered in making use of technologies
- Information ethics was born unintentionally during World War II

Integrative questions:

1. What is Weiner's point of view about information ethics?
2. What is James Moor contribution in information ethics? How does it apply to people?
3. What is the approach of Donald Gotterbarn?
4. What are the commonalities of James Moore beliefs and Donald Gotterbarn?
5. What is Floridi's IE theory?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 3: "Moral Methodology and Information Technology"
By Jeroen Van Den Hoven

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"The very possibility of moral thought and judgment depends on the provision of a suitable supply of moral principles."

People should learn how to abide with moral principles set by people. Of course, it would always depends on the level of our consciousness and understand of our own set of standards to begin with. Each of us is capable to think and to judge whether what we are doing is morally and ethically acceptable or not. We are capable to consider the general rule which also presides over us.

Learning Expectation:

- What is moral methodology?
- What is moral ethics?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?
- How people make judgment?

Review:

In this chapter, computer ethics was thoroughly defined and explained. Computer ethics is also the same with other fields of study. Computer ethics, as what was defined in this chapter, studies the moral questions that are associated in the use of computers. The chapter also discussed that there is something we should solve especially when moral question of using computer are discussed. The way we address the problems in other fields of study is also similar with how we can address the problem of computer ethics.

On my course, I have learned the importance of the Ten Commandments of Computer Ethics. It helped me become aware on dealing technologies and computers at the same time. Learning these set of commandments would ensure you of doing things that are morally and ethically suitable. In order to use computers properly, one must learn to abide on regulations drawn by people who create ethical standards.

Generalism was discussed in this chapter. According to the chapter, generalism means to be able to think that there are general rules that can be codified. The chapter illustrated an example through the use of code of conducts. Code of conducts can be applied in all particular scenarios and including the new technology created or discovered.

Next was particularism. As demonstrated. particulists oppose the search for universal valid moral rules. This negates the principle of generalism. In this chapter, the distinction of the principles of generalism and particularism was explained. According to particularism, the possibility of moral thought does not depend on the moral principles. As we all know, some people are exercising this kind of principle. Usually, philosophers and practitioners do this kind of principle. They may not make use of judgment according to the moral principles but they make the basis of their own practical wisdom.

What I've learned:

- There are two principles explained in the chapter: generalism and particularism
- Code of conducts increases the validity and the quality of work because set of standards are properly enforced and monitored.
- Generalism and particularism are two opposing ideas

Integrative questions:

1. What is generalism?
2. What is the idea about particularism?
3. What is a Value Sensitive Design?
4. What is the concept of computer ethics?
5. What is a PACS system?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 4: "Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems"
By Batya Friedman, Peter H. Kahn Jr., and Alan Borning

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"We have to reject the worshiping [of] the new gadgets which are our own creation as if they were our masters"

People are always having the feeling of getting attach to a particular technology, especially if the technology is new. People are having this notion that whenever new stuff comes out in a market, they would totally embrace it as if they were slaves. Talking about being 'hyped', people tend to forgot that these tools or gadgets are only considered as part of their conveniences. They should not completely embrace from it since nothing is permanent in this world – only changes can.

Learning Expectation:

- What is value sensitive design?
- What does value sensitive design something to do with information systems?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter mainly focuses on VSD or Value Sensitive design. Value Sensitive Design is an approach to the design of the technology that record human values throughout the design procedures. In order to explain what it is all about. The author illustrated its definition by giving out three case studies of VSD. The first case was a study about information and control of web browser cookies. In this case study, the control of web browser of cookies was highlighted to ensure that there are consents or permissions needed before getting to the web. The second case study was about using the high definition plasma. In this manner, the idea of people's privacy was pointed out. The third study was about the usage of resources such as land and transportation that supports public deliberation for values of accountability such as opportunities of expansion and etc.

The chapter also highlighted the importance of privacy. According to the author, there are still methodological frameworks that need to be used in order to address certain problems by which of handling the values of creating design of the system. VSD is a framework in order to provide a value in that system. This chapter explained thoroughly about Value Sensitive Design by illustrating tripartite methodologies.

The idea of conceptual is discussed. Conceptual answers who are the direct and indirect stakeholders. To begin with, stakeholders are those people who are affected primarily in the design. Another question is raised – what values are implicated. The second idea is empirical investigation. Unlike conceptual, empirical investigation requires analytical and technical skills. Empirical investigation may lead to any activity that involves observation, documentation and data gathering. Usually, information will be organized in such a way that these data are to be evaluated using various analytical tools. Last idea is a technical investigation. This involves in-depth gathering of information that will support or hide human values.

What I've learned:

- There are three studies of VSD (Value Sensitive Design)
- Not all information in the web does not have negative impact
- Thee are tripartite methodologies explained in the chapter: conceptual, empirical investigation and technical investigation

Integrative questions:

1. What is the relation of Value Sensitive Design with Information Systems?
2. What are the three tripartite methodologies?
3. How these three tripartite methodologies do benefit people?
4. What are the three case studies of VSD?
5. How do these three case studies of VSD differ from each other?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 5: "Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian and Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property"
By Adam D. Moore

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"The person must give himself an external sphere of freedom in order to have being as Idea."

Property is still a property. Each person has the right to protect their personal materials. Each person has the right to claim over their talents, properties be it physical or non physical. The right to claim is important to know our real self. We will show our true personality by way of our talents and ideas that come from us. That is important to us.

Learning Expectation:

- What is personality-based?
- What is rule-utilitarian?
- What are Lockean justifications of intellectual property?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter mainly discussed about the intellectual property rights. As what the author defined intellectual property in this chapter, it means that it is an extension of individual personality. Each person gives effort on what he or she wants to learn. Each person has its own personality in gaining intellectual property or wisdom. In this chapter, within the Anglo-American tradition, in order to protect their intellectual property, they will have it copyright, patent and trade secret.

According to various sources, intellectual properties are legal property rights over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial, and the corresponding fields of law. Under intellectual property law, owners are granted certain exclusive rights to a variety of intangible assets, such as musical, literary, and artistic works; ideas, discoveries and inventions; and words, phrases, symbols, and designs. Common types of intellectual property include copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial design rights and trade secrets. The majority of intellectual property rights provide creators of original works economic incentive to develop and share ideas through a form of temporary monopoly.

The concept of property rights is also included. The author stated that, property rights are important in two ways according to this chapter. One is by controlling and manipulating objects, whether it is tangible or intangible, we have the right to claim it. Second is our personality becomes infused with an object. The right to claim the work is important to our personality.

What I've learned:

- There are many arguments regarding intellectual property.
- There are many people are opposing that they should claim their intellectual property
- The person must give himself an external sphere of freedom in order to have being as Idea
- Intellectual property should be properly monitored
- Each person has the right to claim his work

Integrative questions:

1. What are some arguments they have with intellectual property?
2. How does intellectual property relate to an individual's personality?
3. What is right to claim your own work or not?
4. What is the argument of rule-utilitarianism?
5. How does rule-utilitarianism differ from intellectual property?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 6: "Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies"
By Herman T. Tavani

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"Privacy is conceived of as a "utility" in that it can help to preserve human dignity"

It is important for people to understand of securing personal information. The word "privacy" has been used to describe many concerns with the modern world. It is a complex concept even before other concerns are lumped with it. The concept of "privacy" deserves to be carefully examined. It defies easy definition, and many proposals to protect privacy have gone forward without a clear articulation of what privacy really is.

Learning Expectation:

- What are some controversies regarding privacy
- How did the concept of privacy started?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, piracy is the primary topic. According to the resource, privacy is the ability of an individual or group to seclude them or information about themselves and thereby reveal them selectively. The boundaries and content of what is considered private differ among cultures and individuals, but share basic common themes. Privacy is sometimes related to anonymity, the wish to remain unnoticed or unidentified in the public realm.

According to Parent, we must first be familiar with the ordinary usage in order for us to define privacy. When something is private to a person, it usually means there is something within them that is considered inherently special or personally sensitive. The degree to which private information is exposed therefore depends on how the public will receive this information, which differs between places and over time. Privacy can be seen as an aspect of security — one in which trade-offs between the interests of one group and another can become particularly clear.

Parent suggests that we can define privacy as a unitary so that everything will be clear and the wrong notion of privacy will be clear and understandable for us. If Parent and McCloskey define privacy as unitary, some such as Volkman and Thomson also says that privacy is a derivable concept. We derived the word privacy from the rights to property.

The chapter also included four distinct kinds of privacy:

1. Physical or accessibility - freedom that enjoys from the limitations of the interaction of people.
2. Decisional privacy. – freedom of a person decides for our own interest.
3. Mental Privacy. – freedom from psychological interference. There is this kind of limitation
4. Informational privacy – freedom of restricting other away from personal information

This chapter also included some technology-based controversies affecting four categories of informational privacy. These are consumers, medicals, employees, and location privacy. The author also considered the framing of appropriate policies for protecting informational privacy

What I've learned:

- What is privacy according to the chapter
- What are the our distinct kinds of privacy
- While privacy is held up as one of our highest values, people also constantly share information about themselves
- It is a desirable lack of privacy that allows people to interact with one another socially and in business.

Integrative questions:

1. What is privacy?
2. How does it differ from other people who are opposing their ideas?
3. What are the four kinds of privacy?
4. How does Thomson define privacy?
5. What are the concerns of people when it comes to privacy?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 7: "Online Anonymity"
By Kathleen A. Wallace

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

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

There are many reasons to hide your real identity when you use the Internet. You might want to protect yourself against other people. Sometimes you want to send something without having your real name attached to it. That's how anonymity works – hiding in a so-called mask where no one can possibly distinguish your real appearance in the Web.

Learning Expectation:

- What is online anonymity?
- How does it affect people using online?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, anonymity is the main topic discussed by the author. Anonymity denotes to a person who used to hide his identity especially in the web where it allows us to be who we are. According to this chapter, anonymity can be in a positive or negative way. The positive way is we can easily share our own ideas without the need for us to say who we are. Because of that, we are not afraid that somebody will get angry to us since we can be anonymous or take another name in the web. There is this freedom to write any articles that we has strongly defended especially if in politics where there would people who will hurt us or do some revenge, if we will write bad things to them. While, the negative way is there are crimes or illegal things they do because of this anonymity such as fraud and etc.

Although everyone takes privacy in normal life for granted, trying to get the same level of privacy on the Internet, or even on your own computer, is a little less accepted, and sometimes a bit more complicated. While the general attitude his hard to change, many ways exist to enhance your privacy online.

This is evident nowadays when there would be people in the web who will receives notifications that they win a lotto even it is not true. There are certain negative actions that they do in the web because there is this kind of anonymity. This chapter will much focus on the negative way to prevent people from being fraud or deceiving other innocent people because of the advantage of being anonymous.

This chapter first discusses the anonymity as a feature of complex social structures. Anonymity is one of the issues that technologies and web are facing nowadays. We have no assurance that the person who we interact is a good person or not. It affects the way we interact with many people. The best example is to start in your own experience.

What I've Learned:

- What is anonymity
- When dealing with computers, security and privacy are almost synonyms.
- We can be anonymous if there are actions we did that do not consider as being that person who we really are.

Integrative questions:

1. How does anonymity relate to online?
2. In what way, does it give a person a positive way to become anonymous?
3. How the issue of anonymity does affect the social structure in the web?
4. What are the seven dimensions to be considered as anonymous?
5. Does it have a big impact to people by way of being anonymous?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 8: "Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security: Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking"
By Kenneth Einar Himma

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"Hacking as politically motivated digital civil disobedience"

Computer hacking is the act of modifying computer hardware or software, in order to cause damage to sensitive data on a computer or to simply steal confidential information. Computer hackers often target home and office computers that are connected to the Internet. The Internet is a gateway for a computer to connect to the world, which also makes it vulnerable to attacks from hackers from across the globe.

Learning Expectation:

- What are the ethical issues involving computer security?
- What is hacktivism?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

Computer hacking is the practice of modifying computer hardware and software to accomplish a goal outside of the creator's original purpose. People who engage in computer hacking activities are often called hackers. Since the word "hack" has long been used to describe someone who is incompetent at his/her profession, some hackers claim this term is offensive and fails to give appropriate recognition to their skills.

Computer hacking is most common among teenagers and young adults, although there are many older hackers as well. Many hackers are true technology buffs who enjoy learning more about how computers work and consider computer hacking an "art" form. They often enjoy programming and have expert-level skills in one particular program. For these individuals, computer hacking is a real life application of their problem-solving skills. It's a chance to demonstrate their abilities, not an opportunity to harm others.

According to what I have read before about Hacktivism. It is said that many media people before have use the word in a wrong way. Actually the right meaning for hacktivist is people who used their intelligent mind to work by breaking computer systems to reward themselves and enjoy. Crackers are the people who break into computer systems in order to steal and not the hackers. As time goes on, they have used the word hackers to denote to a person who makes use of his knowledge in order to steal and destroy information.

This chapter talks about the hackers who do bad intentions to companies and people through the information systems. This chapter addresses the problem to what extent people will be given an authority to hack a system. Computer hacking subculture is often referred to as the network hacker subculture or simply the computer underground. According to its adherents, cultural values center on the idea of creative and extraordinary computer usage.

What I've learned:

- Hacking
- Hacking subculture
- Cracking vs. Hacking
- Open source

Integrative questions:

1. To what extend does we give an authority to other people?
2. What is Benign Intrusions as preventing waste?
3. Is hacktivism morally justified?
4. What are the hacker's ethics?
5. What is the active response spectrum?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 9:
"Information Ethics and the Library Profession"
By Kay Mathiesen and Don Fallis

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"The public library collection should fit with the needs of its users"

It is vital for everyone that all the information coming from the Internet is based to the needs of the people. Basically, what this means is that librarians don't assist people to get the information they need but also they see themselves as one who promotes the intellectual freedom. Everything is made possible for us by the information provider.

Learning Expectation:

- What is the relation between Information Ethics and Library Profession?
- What is library profession?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, the Five Laws of Library Science was illustrated. The 1st law of library science is "Books are for use' which implies that a book should be durable and the material of which it is made should have longevity. The 1st law insists upon intensifying the use of books by every possible method and it urges the library profession to select such edition of the book which is readable and pleasing to the eye. A book is to select for easy understanding by the majority of the user of the library. A book that is written with flair for simple style, language and clarity of expression should be purchased.

The 2nd law is that "Every reader his or her book". Any patron from the library community should have access to the books in the library. Any person has a right to use the collections housed in the library. There are not certain books or collections that some audiences within the population can not access. Collections should be developed that every part of the population will be interested in. The 3rd law is "Every book its reader". This law is about items in the library's collection, and who uses them. Each book in the library has a member of the community that will find the book useful or interesting.

The 4th law is "Save the time of the Reader ". This law makes it clear that if readers find what they are looking for in a timely manner they will be more satisfied, and more likely to feel like their needs have been met. This not only makes library service more efficient, but also makes the reader feel like their search has been an effective one.

The fifth and the last law is "The library is a growing organism ". This law says that the library is dependent on life and change. Without the human and organizational changes that occur, the library would neither function properly, nor meet its purpose.

What I've learned:

- The Five Laws of Library Science
- Different types of librarians: corporate, academic and public
- Library profession

Integrative questions:

1. What's the connection of the librarian to IT Ethic?
2. How does it play a role in computers?
3. What is a librarian to a computer?
4. Is there a need for librarian in computer ethics?
5. Do all librarians see themselves or even know that they are promoting intellectual freedom?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 10: "Ethical Interest in Free and Open Source Software"
By Frances S. Grodzinsky and Marty J. Wolf

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"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 effort resulted in a large collection of free software. As part of this work, he codified his notion of free software in the GNU General Public License."

Learning Expectation:

- What are open source software?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

Open-source software is not a new idea - its traditions go back to the beginnings of the Internet thirty years ago - but only recently have technical and market forces converged to draw it out of a niche role. Today the open-source movement is bidding strongly to define the computing infrastructure of the next century. For anyone who relies on computers, that makes it an important thing to understand.

The arising of free and open software began when Mr. Richard Stallman grew frustrated that much software come in not free and was expensive during that time. First thing he did is he began a project in 1984. The goal of that project is to promote free software to the market. He also made a foundation that supports his plan. He created an operation system that is free for everybody to edit or update it. His goal was successful and completed to have a free operating system. After that success, many other companies such as Netscape follow and consider making their browsers for free.

It is interesting to note how Stallman stated his pursuit of the four freedoms that are essential for free software. Freedom to run the program for any purpose and Freedom to study how the program works, and adapt it to your needs are two of Stallman's four freedoms that are essential for free software.

What I've learned:

- Free software
- Open source software
- Critiques of Free and Open Source Software
- The Controversy Regarding GPL Version 3
- The Motivations of OSS Developers

Integrative questions:

1. Why would people not consider the four freedoms?
2. Will people eventually consider it in the future?
3. Why the need to compare the two?
4. What would most people choose?
5. How can it prevent people from using it wrongly?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 11: "Internet Research Ethics: The Field and Its Critical Issues"
By Elizabeth A. Buchanan and Charles Ess

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

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. No one discipline can claim IRE as its own, as various disciplines since the 1990s have used the Internet for research and, to some extent, grappled with the ethical implications of such research. Indeed, because Internet research is undertaken from a wide range of disciplines."

Learning Expectation:

- What are internet research ethics?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter is about Internet Research Ethics. Internet research ethics involves the research ethics of Internet research, with an emphasis on social science, humanities and scientific research carried out via the Internet. This means the field that studies the ethical issues that arise from the use of the Internet as a new community space, tools and for research. The biggest challenge is the set guidelines for ethical research that will be recognized as a universal law.

In this chapter, three sources of IRE were discussed.
1. Professional ethics included the codes for computer related courses.
2. Social sciences and the humanities.
3. Growing body of information and computing ethics

According to the author, there are two western ethical frameworks used to examine ethics from different disciplines. First is the use of deontology. Deontology means respecting other people who are free person to think and do. It is an approach to ethics that focuses on the rightness or wrongness of intentions or motives behind action such as respect for rights, duties, or principles, as opposed to the rightness or wrongness of the consequences of those actions. Next is utilitarianism. Utilitarianism means the option to choose the ethical choice rather than the costs of choosing a certain option.

What I've learned:

- Anonymity/Confidentiality
- Copyright
- Revealing Identities
- Public Versus Private Spaces
- Respect for persons
- Recruitment
- Research with Minors
- Emerging issues

Integrative questions:

1. What is Internet Research Ethics (IRE)?
2. What do public and private spaces mean?
3. What does it mean to protect subjects from harm?
4. What is the principle of justice?
5. What do you mean by revealing identities?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 12: "Health Information Technology: Challenges in Ethics, Science, and Uncertainty"
By Kenneth W. Goodman

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"There is arguably no better trigger for reflection on morality and its relationship to the law and society than privacy and its cousin, confidentiality. The demands of privacy are intuitively straightforward and the consequences of its violation obvious. Without a credible promise that privacy and confidentiality will be safeguarded, the task of fostering trust is frustrated. If for instance a patient believes that a physician will disclose interesting or salacious diagnostic data to others, the patient might not disclose information the physician needs to render an accurate diagnosis in the first place."

Learning Expectation:

- What is health information technology?
- What are the challenges in ethics, science and uncertainty?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

There are two things the in which the author discussed in this chapter: privacy and confidentiality. According to the chapter, privacy is said to be related with confidentiality. In most people, confidentiality applies to all communication pertaining to a licensed professional's evaluation and treatment relationship with you.

Another topic discussed in this chapter is the Clinical Decision support system. Clinical decision support systems (CDSS) are interactive computer programs, which are designed to assist physicians and other health professionals with decision making tasks. A working definition has been proposed by Dr. Robert Hayward of the Centre for Health Evidence; "Clinical Decision Support systems link health observations with health knowledge to influence health choices by clinicians for improved health care". This definition has the advantage of simplifying Clinical Decision Support to a functional concept.

According to various resources, a clinical decision support system has been coined as an "active knowledge systems, which use two or more items of patient data to generate case-specific advice." This implies that a CDSS is simply a DSS that is focused on using knowledge management in such a way to achieve clinical advice for patient care based on some number of items of patient data.

What I've learned:

- Privacy and confidentiality
- Clinical Decision Support Systems
- Diagnostic Expert Systems
- Prognostic Scoring Systems

Integrative questions:

1. Define confidentiality as explained in the chapter.
2. What is a clinical decision system?
3. What is a diagnostic expert system?
4. What is a prognostic scoring system?
5. Differentiate the standard vie and the progressive view.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 13: "Ethical Issues of Information and Business"
By Bernd Carsten Stahl

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"Businesses and the economic system they work in have an important influence on ethical issues arising from information and information and communication technology. This chapter aims at establishing a link between several sets of ethical discourses that concern similar topics. It offers an introduction to some of the current debates in business ethics and considers how information and technology influence the current topics and debates in the area. Drawing on some of the debates in computer and information ethics, the chapter points out areas where these two sets of discourses overlap and where they have the potential to inform each other."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the ethical issues of information and business?
- What are the challenges in ethics, science and uncertainty?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter discusses the relation between business and ethics. It is said in this chapter that there are no relation between the two independent terms (business and ethics). But some also argues that there are connections in some scenarios. Moral ethics is important for the country to be successful and economic stable. If everyone will not pay his required taxes and does not follow the rules and regulations posted by the country, then I can say that the country will not grow. We all know that it is our moral obligation to follow the rules imposed by the country. So, we can see here that moral ethics affects the economy system of the country.

One of the approaches that were discussed in this chapter is about the issue of corporate social responsibility. According to Wikipedia, corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), also known as corporate responsibility performance is a form of corporate self-regulation integrated into a business model. Ideally, CSR policy would function as a built-in, self-regulating mechanism whereby business would monitor and ensure their adherence to law, ethical standards, and international norms. Business would embrace responsibility for the impact of their activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders and all other members of the public sphere.

Furthermore, business would proactively promote the public interest by encouraging community growth and development, and voluntarily eliminating practices that harm the public sphere, regardless of legality. Essentially, CSR is the deliberate inclusion of public interest into corporate decision-making, and the honoring of a triple bottom line: People, Planet, and Profit.

What I've learned:

- Corporate responsibility
- Business Ethics and Computer Ethics
- The Business Value of Information
- The Impact of Business on Privacy: Employee Surveillance
- The Ethical Response to Employee Surveillance
- The Impact of Business on Intellectual Property

Integrative questions:

1. What are the approaches to ethical issues in business and information?
2. Explain the concept of business.
3. Differentiate stakeholders and shareholders.
4. Give at least two examples of corporate responsibility.
5. What is the micro level influence of business on ethics?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 14: "Responsibilities for Information on the Internet"
By Anton Vedder

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"Unfortunately, the law does not offer many clues as to this question. With regard to information that is not in itself illegal, the possibilities of invoking legal regulation are very limited. Traditionally, the law approaches the problematic consequences of information as a liability problem. As I suggested already in Section 14.3, this approach is insufficient. Liability only arises after the harm and offence have really taken place. Thus, the preventive potential with regard to possible harm and offence and to risks is severely limited. Establishing liability for information is further complicated, because of difficulties of identifying causal relationships, of giving due consideration to the perspectives of content providers and users, and—sometimes— of balancing the good of establishing liability against information freedoms."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the responsibilities for information in the Internet?
- What are the challenges in ethics, science and uncertainty?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

It is said in this chapter that it is very few accidents that happen in the Internet. According to the author, transportation of information and communication is remarkable. This chapter discusses the responsibilities involved information in the internet. Also, this will discuss the three entities that surrounds internet namely CP, internet service, access providers. CP means content providers. CPs are the ones who write information and gives content to other people. Second, the Internet service is those organizations that provide structure of the information. These entities make us easy to retrieve and send information in the web. Third, the receivers or users of the information in the web.

There are three conditions that must be applied in order to know there are responsibilities.

1. There should be a relationship between the person who use and his action. Whatever he puts has
2. The action must be intentional
3. There must be moral qualification of the action

This chapter also discusses if Internet Service Provider (ISP) has an obligation with the information they are servicing. According to Deborah Johnson, she suggested that ISP should not be responsible to what they are doing since for her that is related with freedom. An Internet service provider (ISP, also called Internet access provider or IAP) is a company that offers its customer's access to the Internet. According to Wikipedia, ISPs may provide Internet e-mail accounts to users which allow them to communicate with one another by sending and receiving electronic messages through their ISPs' servers. ISPs may provide other services such as remotely storing data files on behalf of their customers, as well as other services unique to each particular ISP.

What I've learned:

- 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 (according to pedigree criteria).
- Raising expertise and background knowledge in all users (to enable them to recognize reliability on the basis of pedigree criteria).
- Raising the awareness of the varying qualities of information.

Integrative questions:

1. What are the conditions of responsibility?
2. What type of responsibility did this chapter focus on?
3. What is information in general?
4. What are the responsibilities involved?
5. Give one responsibility that you think should be included.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 15: "Virtual Reality and Computer Simulation"
By Philip Brey

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"Virtual reality and computer simulation have not received much attention from ethicists. It is argued in this essay that this relative neglect is unjustified, and that there are important ethical questions that can be raised in relation to these technologies. First of all, these technologies raise important ethical questions about the way in which they represent reality and the misrepresentations, biased representations, and offensive representations that they may contain. In addition, actions in virtual environments can be harmful to others and raise moral issues within all major traditions in ethics, including consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics."

Learning Expectation:

- What is virtual reality?
- What is computer simulation?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, the author discussed mainly about virtual reality Virtual reality may be in a form of games where some ethical issues will again arise in respect to computer gaming. Virtual reality (VR) is a technology which allows a user to interact with a computer-simulated environment, whether that environment is a simulation of the real world or an imaginary world.

In this chapter, is discussed the reason why many people are indulging in this kind of game is because of the four elements of virtual reality:

1. Immersion - there is a sensation of being present in an environment, rather than thinking that you are in that environment.
2. Virtual - there is an object and also governing rules that are followed in that cyber space.
3. Sensory feedback - there is a feedback to what we are inputting. The actions and position of the character we are portraying is depended to us
4. Interactivity - this is kind of ability in which it looks like a real world that it can interacts with different objects, places and other characters.

According to Wikipedia, there has been increasing interest in the potential social impact of new technologies, such as virtual reality. In the future virtual reality will lead to a number of important changes in human life and activity. He argues that:

- Virtual reality will be integrated into daily life and activity and will be used in various human ways.
- Techniques will be developed to influence human behavior, interpersonal communication, and cognition
- As we spend more and more time in virtual space, there will be a gradual "migration to virtual space," resulting in important changes in economics, worldview, and culture
- The design of virtual environments may be used to extend basic human rights into virtual space, to promote human freedom and well-being, and to promote social stability as we move from one stage in socio-political development to the next.

What I've learned:

- Behavior in Single-User VR
- Behavior in Multiuser VR
- Virtual Property and Virtual Economies
- The Goods and Ills of Computer Games
- Computer Games and Values
- Computer Games and Gender

Integrative questions:

1. What are the ethical issues regarding virtual reality?
2. What is the distinction between virtual and reality?
3. Is there any way for not to permit children to look at any malicious websites?
4. What is the effect of a person indulged to pornography at a very young age?
5. What is the effect of a person indulge to computer gaming?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 16: "Genetic Information: Epistemological and Ethical Issues"
By Antonio Marturano

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"This ethical problem is not directly related to the way biologists use the notion of information, nonetheless this problem is related to data banks in which genetic results are stored.17 The controversy between Celera and the public HGP consortium would provide an example. Indeed, according to HGP researcher John Sulston: "The Human Genome Project and Celera were not working toward a common goal, since only the former generated a public sequence. Like everyone else, Celera had free access to all our assembled sequence. But Celera also asked us for a personal transfer of individual nematode sequence reads. To comply would have been a major distraction from our [HGP] work" (Sulston quoted in Koerner, 2003).

Learning Expectation:

- What is genetic information?
- What are the epistemological and ethic issues we have right now?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter also discusses biology as an information technology. It is widely accepted that with the aid of information technology, it makes biologist's life so easy. Long before, it takes months just to know if one person is related or not. Nowadays, it only takes days and they will find the result of the DNA. Because of the recent trend and innovations in the world of Information technology, genetics is likely to be seen in the industry. We can say that information technology made the facilities improve and better. But, the problem is some ethical consequences arise in using technology in all the branch of science.

According to Castells, modern science really relies on computers simulations and analyses of data into information. Genetics is said to be not independent when it comes to electronics. Castells makes his point that genetics are information technologies, because they are focused on converting the ambiguous data to simple information. Without computers, scientists will be hard time to locate all the genes and make a concrete result.

What I've learned:

- The Concept of Information
- The Notion of Genetic Information
- Berlinski: Bacterial Cell as Automata
- Maynard Smith: Eggs as Computer Machineries

Integrative questions:

1. What is genetic essentialism?
2. What is the mission of human genome project?
3. What is the idea of Holdsworth regarding with the use of bioinformatics?
4. What is Maynard Smith says about information?
5. What is intelligent design?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 17: "The Ethics of Cyber Conflict"
By Dorothy E. Denning

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"There are several areas of cyber conflict that the paper does not address. Besides cyber attacks conducted for pleasure or personal gain, the paper does not consider revenge attacks by insiders—all of which are generally regarded as unethical. In addition, the paper does not address methods of cyber conflict other than cyber attacks, for example, messages transmitted for the purpose of psychological operations or deception. Although other types of activity raise important ethical issues, their treatment is beyond the scope of this paper."

Learning Expectation:

- What is the ethic of cyber conflict?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

Three issues were discussed in this chapter, first is cyber warfare. Cyber-warfare, also known as cyberwar, is the use of computers and the Internet in conducting warfare in cyberspace. Offensive cyberwarfare raises serious ethical problems for societies, problems that need to be addressed by policies. Cyber-attacks exploit vulnerabilities of software, both operating systems and applications. Since cyberweapons are so different from conventional weapons, the public is poorly informed about their capabilities and may endorse extreme ethical positions in either direction on their use.

The issue about hacktivism was also discussed in this chapter. According to Wikipedia, Hacktivism is "the nonviolent use of illegal or legally ambiguous digital tools in pursuit of political ends. These tools include web site defacements, redirects, denial-of-service attacks, information theft, web site parodies, virtual sit-ins, virtual sabotage, and software development." It is often understood as the writing of code to promote political ideology - promoting expressive politics, free speech, human rights, or information ethics. Acts of hacktivism are carried out in the belief that proper use of code will have leveraged effects similar to regular activism or civil disobedience. Fewer people can write code, but code affects more people.

Finally, the issue of cyber defense is also discussed in this chapter. Cyber Defense means acting in anticipation to oppose an attack against computers and networks. It represents the dynamic between purely offensive and defensive action; interdicting and disrupting an attack or a threat's preparation to attack, either pre-emptively or in self-defense.

What I've learned:

- Just Cause for Hacktivism
- Conduct of Hacktivism
- Other Ethical Frameworks for Hacktivism
- The Doctrine of Self-Defense
- Hack Back and Force

Integrative questions:

1. What is cyber conflict?
2. Give at least two cyber conflicts mentioned in this chapter.
3. What is Jus in Bello?
4. What is Jus ad Bellum?
5. What are the ethical frameworks of Hacktivism?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 18: "A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk Assessment—A SoDIS Inspection"
By Don Gotterbarn, Tony Clear, and Choon-Tuck Kwan

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"A matrix can be set up for each ethical rule such as "Don't cause harm." The column headers of the "Don't cause harm" matrix are the stakeholders, such as the "developer" and the "customer," and there is a row for each major requirement or task. The SoDIS analyst then visits each cell in the matrix, asking for each requirement whether meeting this requirement violates that obligation to the stakeholder."

Learning Expectation:

- What is an ethical risk assessment?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter talks about the continued problems occurring that evolves creating risk assessment. These risks are systematic and start in establishing the context, identifying risks, analyzing risks, evaluating risks that would lead to minimize the losses and maximize opportunities. The context that was stated in that process refers to the organizational structure of one's firm. This is the area to which the risk analyst must focus on. Second is analyzing the risk. This relates to negative impact to those people who will be affected and the project itself. Third step is analyzing the risk. After identifying the risk, they must give each priority level and what areas they will prioritize. Fourth is evaluating the risk. They need to consider the information system if they have negative ethical impacts to people. Last is to treat the risk. Treating the risk is sometimes said minimizing the risk because sometimes we have no control of what will happen to our system.

This chapter also discusses about the obligation of the developer. According to this chapter, the developer does not have obligations to the stakeholders if they are affected unethically with these information systems. For example, a candidate for president does not win because the information system is not user-friendly, still this book says that this developer does not have obligation to stakeholders because of software failure. Even the person is affected; still it is not included in generic concept of software failure. It is said that the system may be successful if the developer has the budget and meet on the deadline, but they were failed because they failed to make conditions. So, it is the fault of the person who is requesting. They must first make conditions and set requirements in order to have a good result of information system.

What I've learned:

- Generic Standards for Risk Analysis Models
- The Context
- Risk Identification
- Risk Analysis
- Limitations of the Generic Standards
- Software Development Impact Statement
- Stakeholder Identification
- SoDIS Stakeholders Identification

Integrative questions:

1. What is SoDIS?
2. Explain the SODIS audit process.
3. Explain the concept of risk identification?
4. What is risk assessment?
5. Is risk assessment necessary? Explain.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 19: "Regulation and Governance of the Internet"
By John Weckert and Yeslam Al-Saggaf

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"A strong moral case can be made for regulating the content of the Internet, but there is also a strong case that such regulation cannot be very effective and comes at a price in Internet performance. These last two factors together constitute an argument of considerable weight against attempting to control Internet content through legislation. So what should be done? On balance, a case can be made for content regulation, although that case is probably not as strong as proponents would wish. That the case can be made can be seen by looking a little more closely at the two opposing factors just mentioned. First, while in general laws that are not enforceable to any great extent are to be avoided, in certain instances they can be useful. Consider illicit drugs, for example."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the regulations and governance of the Internet?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, Working Group on Internet Governance was discussed. he Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG) was a United Nations multistakeholder Working group set up after the 2003 World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) first phase Summit in Geneva to agree on the future of Internet governance.

According to the chapter, the main activity of the WGIG was "to investigate and make proposals for action, as appropriate, on the governance of Internet by 2005." The WGIG was asked to present the result of its work in a report "for consideration and appropriate action for the second phase of the WSIS in Tunis 2005."

The group was formed in order to deal the following issues:

- Develop a working definition of Internet Governance;
- Identify the public policy issues that are relevant to Internet Governance;
- Develop a common understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities of governments, existing international organizations and other forums as well as the private sector and civil society from both developing and developed countries.

The chapter also discussed about effective and content regulation. One question that this chapter wants to answer is "Can content on the Internet be regulated effectively?" If it cannot be, then it should not be considered as practical issue. Since we all know that even though a group of people would monitor the contents in the internet, still there is no assurance that there would have no malicious websites in the net. The second problem is the extent to which the technology can allow effective regulation. Some says that regulating of contents is not possible, but I think there are other strategies that they can block the content in the internet. Through censorship, probably it can.

What I've learned:

- Content regulation
- Effective regulation
- Regulation: Technical Issues
- The current situation
- Across borders
- Censorship

Integrative questions:

1. What is content regulation?
2. Is content regulation necessary? Why?
3. What are the technical issues surrounding effective regulation of content?
4. Define censorship.
5. What are the mentioned normative issues in internet regulation?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 20: "Information Overload"
By David M. Levy

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"In the analysis I have presented here, information overload is one of the side effects of an information society operating under a "more-faster-better" philosophy of life. For a variety of reasons—some economic, some social, and some spiritual11—our society's sense of progress and achievement is tied to the accelerated production of material and information goods. Some of these information goods are end-products (films and video games and newspapers), while others are agents of control (advertisement and e-mail messages) that help to manage the accelerating processes of production and consumption. The result is that more and more information products are being produced faster and faster, and attempts to manage these flows lead to the production of yet more information."

Learning Expectation:

- What is information overload?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter is about information overload. Information overload means too much of information in the web. In Wikipedia, Information overload refers to an excess amount of information being provided, making processing and absorbing tasks very difficult for the individual because sometimes we cannot see the validity behind the information. As the world moves into a new era of globalization, an increasing number of people are logging onto the internet to conduct their own research and are given the ability to produce as well as consume the data accessed on an increasing number of websites

According to the chapter, the general causes of information overload include:

- A rapidly increasing rate of new information being produced
- The ease of duplication and transmission of data across the Internet
- An increase in the available channels of incoming information
- Large amounts of historical information to dig through
- Contradictions and inaccuracies in available information
- A low signal-to-noise ratio
- A lack of a method for comparing and processing different kinds of information

There are positive and negative impacts on system overload. In negative side, people are provided with wrong information about economics, politics and business. Hence, problems like misunderstanding arise in a society, and this creates havoc and madness. Since information is different, people tend to react differently according to their set of beliefs corroborating with the information available. On the other hand, the increase of information growth provides opportunity for interaction and communication to take place.

What I've learned:

- Definition of information overload
- Definition of information
- More than information
- Perception and reality

Integrative questions:

1. What is information overload?
2. How did the chapter define information?
3. Distinguish the difference of perception and reality.
4. Briefly enumerate the history of information overload.
5. What are the given consequences of information overload?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 21: "Email Spam"
By Keith W. Miller and James H. Moor

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"If spam lost its luster, the Internet might become more usable again"

Spam has increasingly become a problem on the Internet, and even though there may be state or federal laws concerning some types of unsolicited email, these laws do not address all types of spam email and it can be very costly to pursue spammers through the courts.

Learning Expectation:

- What is email spamming?
- What are the effects of email spamming?
- How did it start?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, spamming is the main topic discussed. According to Wikipedia, spam is the abuse of electronic messaging systems (including most broadcast mediums, digital delivery systems) to send unsolicited bulk messages indiscriminately. While the most widely recognized form of spam is e-mail spam, the term is applied to similar abuses in other media: instant messaging spam, Usenet newsgroup spam, Web search engine spam, spam in blogs, wiki spam, Online classified ads spam, mobile phone messaging spam, Internet forum spam, junk fax transmissions, and file sharing network spam.

Spamming remains economically viable because advertisers have no operating costs beyond the management of their mailing lists, and it is difficult to hold senders accountable for their mass mailings. Because the barrier to entry is so low, spammers are numerous, and the volume of unsolicited mail has become very high. The costs, such as lost productivity and fraud, are borne by the public and by Internet service providers, which have been forced to add extra capacity to cope with the deluge. Spamming is widely reviled, and has been the subject of legislation in many jurisdictions

The difference of email and spam is the content. Email is a short message, while spam has some advertisement that was stated in the message. What's worse in spamming is sometimes it has attached virus. Thus, if one person tried to open the spam message, he would face the problem of having his hard drive shuts down. Another way to distinguish a spam is just to look the people he has been sent. If he sends it to many people, some email company considered it spam due to their mass emailing.

What I've learned:

- What is email spamming?
- What are the effects of email spamming?
- How did it start?

Integrative questions:

1. What is the consequence of receiving spam?
2. What is a do nothing approach?
3. What does the antispam measure?
4. What is the difference between blacklists and white list?
5. What is the ethics suggestion regarding to reduce spam?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 22: "The Matter of Plagiarism: What, Why, and If
By John Snapper

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"The right of placing its will in any and every thing, which thing is thereby mine"

A person cannot own any work without the consent of another. It is import to understand the essence of getting information to one's work.

Learning Expectation:

- What is plagiarism?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

This chapter is talks about is about plagiarism. According to Wikipedia, plagiarism is the use or close imitation of the language and ideas of another author and representation of them as one's own original work.

As what have Wikipedia said "Plagiarism is not copyright infringement. While both terms may apply to a particular act, they are different transgressions. Copyright infringement is a violation of the rights of a copyright holder, when material protected by copyright is used without consent. On the other hand, plagiarism is concerned with the unearned increment to the plagiarizing author's reputation that is achieved through false claims of authorship."

The difference between the issues of authorization is different from the issue of documentation. Failure of authorizing is considered as theft because we are not recognizing the copyright that the author is paying just for the sake of publishing his paper. In hat case, we can be filed a lawsuit. While, the failure of documentation is not recognizing that there is a person who wrote. This is some students are having trouble because sometimes they got information in the internet. Since it is free, they likely to copy all the information and pasting it in their papers without citing their source. But this two are considered as a kind of plagiarism.

Open source software can be distributed without any formal authorization since it is free. Some also considered it as nonproprietary software. But it is more exact to say that the authors of open source does not demand formal authorization, but there is a valid copyright. We as the user of the open source must follow the rules and regulations in the copied source.

What I've learned:

- What is plagiarism?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Integrative questions:

1. Is authorizing a property is a natural right or moral right?
2. What is the primary proponent of open source software?
3. Is file sharing considered as illegal thing?
4. Does the author of the work have the right to ask compensation for his user?
5. What is a free software foundation?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 23: "Intellectual Property: Legal and Moral Challenges of Online File Sharing"
By Richard A. Spinello

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"Taking property without permission is wrong. Recorded music is property. Taking recorded music without permission is therefore wrong as well."

File-sharing has been widely accepted throughout the cyber world. The question is – do we have the permissions to make use of these resources?

Learning Expectation:

- What is intellectual property?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, the author mainly discussed about intellectual property. Intellectual property rights are a bundle of exclusive rights over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial. The former is covered by copyright laws, which protect creative works, such as books, movies, music, paintings, photographs, and software, and gives the copyright holder exclusive right to control reproduction or adaptation of such works for a certain period of time.

The second category is collectively known as "industrial properties", as they are typically created and used for industrial or commercial purposes. A patent may be granted for a new, useful, and non-obvious invention and gives the patent holder a right to prevent others from practicing the invention without a license from the inventor for a certain period of time. A trademark is a distinctive sign which is used to prevent confusion among products in the marketplace.

An industrial design right protects the form of appearance, style or design of an industrial object from infringement. A trade secret is an item of non-public information concerning the commercial practices or proprietary knowledge of a business. Public disclosure of trade secrets may sometimes be illegal. The term *intellectual property* denotes the specific legal rights described above, and not the intellectual work itself.

Copyright is said to be infringed when one of the exclusive rights of the copyright owner is performed by a party without the consent or authorization of the copyright owner or of the law. This infringement is called primary infringement. Providing facilities for infringing the exclusive rights or assisting in the making or distribution of infringing copies is also treated as an infringement and is referred to as secondary infringement.

What I've learned:

- What is intellectual property?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Integrative questions:

1. Will piracy ever be stopped?
2. Why don't the record labels and such do something about it?
3. How can these piracies even get away with these things?
4. What's the use of an anti-piracy group when they haven't even changed anything yet?
5. Should the penalty be higher for these pirates?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 24: "Censorship and Access to Expression"
By Kay Mathiesen

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"It is only in the context of free access to the full range of "alternative views that we can engage in deliberation on what to believe, value and do"

The good thing about our technology today is that we can able to access information anywhere and anytime. Thanks to Internet, information processing had come a long way. Opinions, ideas, suggestions, reactions, and different viewpoints are widely spread into this so-called community in the cyber world. We can able to participate and interact with other people through the use of different applications found in the World Wide Web. Internet is for all.

Learning Expectation:

- What is censorship?
- Is it morally right to censor information?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

The chapter begins with explaining what is the censorship and access to expression. This chapter is about censorship and access to expression. Censorship is the suppression of speech or deletion of communicative material which may be considered objectionable, harmful or sensitive, as determined by a censor. Censor may refer to the control of speech and other forms of human expression.

In this chapter, the author illustrated three fundamental interests in freedom of speech. First is the interest in expression. Expressing one's interest means that there is a direct interest in knowing the thoughts, attitudes and feelings on a particular subject. By talking to other people, it promotes access to the information. This can be a relationship between the writer and the reader. A writer conveys a message to his reader through writing novels, books and etc.

Second is interest in deliberation. Deliberation means that there is an interest to analyze, revise and have a deeper meaning to the information. This will gain us more knowledge on what we have found out and we understand it. This also requires the opinions and arguments of people to have a good result answer.

Last is interest in information. Interest in information means that our interest is securing reliable information with having one aim or aspirations. If we don't have an access to information, we will not be able to fulfill our aims. Because of accessing in information, we are becoming intelligent and knowledgeable to the aspects in our lives. We have determined plans that we also considering because of the information we have learned and assess. The chapter also highlighted some ideas about freedom of expression. It focuses merely on allowing communication towards people with other people.

What I've learned:

- There are three fundamental interests in freedom of speech: interest in expression , interest in deliberation, and interest in information
- Freedom expression should be considered but should be done properly
- People should take initiative to learn by conversation
- Censoring is against freedom of speech.

Integrative questions:

1. What is Cohen's definition of the interest in expression?
2. What is the goal of freedom of expression?
3. What are the three fundamental interests in expressions?
4. What is censorship according to this chapter?
5. What is Carson's idea about censorship?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 25: "The Gender Agenda in Computer Ethics"
By Alison Adam

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"Numbers cannot replace theoretical, conceptual explanations"

Numbers or even numerical facts cannot prove everything. Sometimes in order to explain, it is better to answer the problem based on your experiences. The quote explains a basic moral principle. This means that we should help other people. The will is in us. Even though there is a moral principle, still it is our own decision to help or harm other people. This just gives an opinion to what we will do.

Learning Expectation:

- What are gender issues?
- What do gender issues have something to do with computer ethics?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

Computer ethics is a relatively young discipline; hence it needs time both for reflection and for exploring alternative ethical standpoints in building up its own theoretical framework. Feminist ethics is offered as one such alternative particularly to inform issues of equality and power. In this chapter, the author argued that feminist ethics is not narrowly confined to `women's issues' but is an approach with wider egalitarian applications.

This chapter addresses what gender issues are considered in computer ethics by way of discussing feminist ethics. Feminist's ethics includes the morality and virtue of women. Care ethics is the center of approaches toward feminist ethics. It is said that men have a well-developed moral sense and women do not have. While, some would also say that women are more focusing in strengthening their relationship with people.

The feminist approach involves in caring, mothering and relationship. Gililigan's point of view is that the standard of morality is based on men and not women. There are two different moral values of men and women. According to her, women tend to value caring in their relationship and responsibilities, while men tends to value ethics of fairness by complying to the rules and regulations of the community.

According to this chapter, some of their surveys the result is women are more ethical than men regarding to computer ethics. But also this chapter also said that some of their surveys results like the In a Different Voices by Gilligan that female tend to be ethical in caring their families and responsibilities, while men considered themselves as ethical in complying with the rules and regulations. This chapter wants to know if there are differences in gender in morality. They want to know that if female are more ethical to male or not.

What I've learned:

- Gender and Computer Ethics – Barriers and Pipelines
- Gender and Computer Ethics – Men's and Women's Moral Decision Making
- Critique of Gender and Computer Ethics Studies

Integrative Questions:

1. What is Gilligan's In a Different Voice was trying to convey?
2. What is Khazanchi's aim?
3. What is Kreie and Cronan's attitudinal model?
4. What is a quantitative research methodology?
5. What is a qualitative research methodology?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 26: "The Digital Divide: A Perspective For the future"
By Maria Canellopoulo-Bottis and Kenneth Einer Himma

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote:

"It is noncontroversial that it is morally good for affluent persons or nations to help impoverished persons or nations, but there is considerable disagreement about whether affluent persons and nations are morally obligated…."

Poverty is inevitable. One thing we could alleviate poverty is to help less fortunate people to reach out on the technologies we have right now. As individuals, we have our social responsibility towards people, the society and life. This also does not mean that we are required to help, but it is morally good if we help other people to reach the information that they wanted and needed.

Learning Expectation:

- What is digital dive?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?
- How can people contribute in accessing information?

Review:

The chapter illustrated the lives of people. As we are now facing into a global crisis, more and more people are experiencing a dilemma in which people cannot withstand alone. Financial crisis is everywhere. Poverty is always a big problem which hinders one person not to have what other people have. They can't afford to buy an item that they will need in their life. Instead of buying an item, they consider that the important thing is food and their health. Poor people are discriminated and denying them that there is an essential part to human. We have no control that many people are dying because of poverty.

The main focus of this chapter is all about the digital dive we are now facing in the industry we are now living in. Digital dive means that there is a gap in distributing of resources which must be available to all the people. This digital divide does not mean that there is a gap between the rich and the poor. No equilibrium. As we all know, less fortunate people don't have much access to information technologies. Poverty has become an issue all over the place.

In this chapter, the author also explained his thought that is a gap in having the required skills needed in information technologies. People prefer to chose medicine rather than information technologies become information technology is too technical, which they cannot handle well. The unavailability of Internet access to some countries is also a one factor.

There are so many problems we can get in our society. The chapter explained that the problem is not with the local poverty that we cannot solve, but the moral importance of digital divide that must be addressed in order to diminish the inequalities between the rich and the poor. People should learn the importance of sharing information to people fairly as possible. Information has come a long way to give opportunities to less fortunate people to become successful someday.

What I've learned:

- There is a gap in information.
- The problem is not all people can access information in the internet because of poverty.
- People can't afford to stay connected with the community because of their situation
- People lack training in order to use a computer
- Initiative in poverty alleviation should be considered

Integrative questions:

1. Is there a gap accessing to information?
2. What is the reason why people are not informed?
3. Are all counties have internet access
4. What is the moral basis for the ideas that the various digital divides should be eliminated?
5. What can an affluent people can do in order for this digital divide to be eliminated?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 27: "Intercultural Information Ethics"
By Rafael Capurro

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Handbook-Information-Computer-Ethics/dp/0471799599

Quote: *"Do not harm, help where you can"*

Today people are finding ways on how to help people be in one community. Some organizations and entities are extending their hands, reaching those who need help and those who need guidance in the field of information technology.

Learning Expectation:

- What is intercultural information ethics?
- What are some ideas the author pointed out and mainly discussed?
- What are the key points the author discussed in this chapter?
- What are the ideas the author shared which apply the recent situations we have right now?

Review:

In this chapter, the author discussed his ideas about intercultural information ethics. As what to be understood in this chapter, intercultural information ethics highlights on the great impact of Information Technology with different cultures of different locations around the world. The chapter mainly discusses on how Information Technology is widely available for those people who wish to be connected with it. The author exchanged some of his words on a debate between cognition and non cognition of moral philosophy.

In this chapter, debates were thoroughly participated. The first debate is about the moral philosophy about cognitive and non cognitive with the true claims. Cognitive means the ability for a person to learn new knowledge and ideas. According to the author, the human cognition has a truth value if it is free from emotions. A person however should not base his ideas, actions and his plans to his emotion, but only to his mind. This creates a misconception – thinking should be freely and widely expressed. Mind over matter should always be considered.

According to Martin Heidegger, moods is not only a private feeling, we are the ones disclosing it for public. We don't want to show to public the way we cry and our sadness. The way we feel certain object does not separate us from ourselves. Eugene Gendlin also argues that Heidegger idea about mood is "interactional" rather than "intraphysic". He also believed that mood is with relation to understanding. The way we understand certain things will result to our unique moods.

This chapter explained that intercultural information ethics not only focuses on the impact of ICT on our different cultures, but also deals with issues such as gender issue, digital divide, mobile phones, privacy, government, etc.

What I've learned:

- There are three different perspectives such as Internet for social and political development, internet for economic development and internet for cultural development.
- Internet for political means that internet can be used in order to take in politics
- Internet for economic development means the country is becoming more innovative
- Internet for cultural means that the way we believe certain issues are enriching

Integrative questions:

1. What is Antonio Damasio is saying?
2. What is a phenomenological approach?
3. What is problematization according to Michael Foucault?
4. What is IIE?
5. What is the critical role of IIE?

Part 3

Cyberethics: Morality and Law in Cyberspace

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 1: Ethics and the Information Revolution
By Terrell Ward Bynum

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote: *"Computer is changing everything"*

I really have to agree with this quote. Our lives were never the same since computers came. Computers have come a long way in reaching people's live, day by day. Computers became a tool for communication. It makes human conversations possible because of what computers has to offer. Computers, I must say, are for everyone. Each individual can make use of this kind of technology to inspire others as well. With computers, I believe everything is possible – from information gathering to information sharing.

Learning Expectation:

- How information formed and started?
- What computers have to offer to the humans?
- How do computers affect the lives of people?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of computers
- What are some concepts did the author explained in this chapter?

Review:

In this chapter, the author introduced to us the importance of computers in our lives. Computers have become successful to influence the lives of people because of its existence. In business, many things have changed because of computer – and they changed for the better. Some business goals used to take hours to do but because of computers, they only take minutes to accomplish. That's how computers help everyone when in comes to minimizing their works. Things like emails, word processors and spreadsheets have become a part of 'life-changing' experience of the way businesses complete tasks.

Computers have come a long way when it comes to research and studies, because of the recent technology we have right now, information gathering can be done with simple clicks. Computers have been a great help when it comes to performing numerous tasks all at the same time. With computers, tasks are performed more efficient and more effective.

Most businesses used such systems that deal with computer and these systems helped them when it comes to business processes and business transactions. In addition, opportunity cost is one factor. Because of computers, costs and risks are lessened since manual work is change to automation – which changes the idea that one entity can affect others easily in one progression.

Our technology right now had greatly influenced the lives of people around the world. These tools had come a long way to be understood by people. People are becoming well-informed with these set of tools. Because people are learning from these technologies, they are becoming innovative in making new ways how to improve things. People are starting to become imaginative. They create new ways to satisfy user experiences. Information technology has become a great help in a way that they influence us on the way we think and the way we create changes.

In this chapter, information ethics was also explained. It deals with a way to analyze and identify the impact of information technology to all the people. It's safe to say that the *importance of computers* is important to the way we act, work and live nowadays. More importantly people lives have changed and have become more productive with the use of computers. On my opinion, as long people would use these "God-given" abilities and talents, I know that Information Technology would emerge into something great that it can change humans and can make a big difference.

What I've Learned:

- What is information ethics
- What computers have to offer to the humans
- How do computers affect the lives of people
- More ideas about information revolution

Integrative questions:

1. Who is the author of this book?
2. How information ethic was defined?
3. When did information revolution started?
4. How computers help our lives easier?
5. Who is Deborah Johnson?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 2: Ethics Online
By Deborah Johnson

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote: *"Anonymity creates problems of integrity"*

There is no such thing as a secure place – even on the cyber world. That's a dilemma people who are now facing in the Internet. Secrecy had affected the integrity of people in online. I believe data integrity has become an issue for several years in the Internet. These days, everything is not secure. Some people are starting to abuse their computer literacy to expose information coming from others. In the World Wide Web, people are afraid. Identity theft is inevitable, that's why online users are becoming cautious all the time.

Learning Expectation:

- How ethics online defined in this chapter?
- Who is Deborah Johnson?
- How does Deborah Johnson make a stand in this issue?
- What are some concepts did the author explained in this chapter?

Review:

As today's teenagers grow up to become tomorrow's workers, we can expect to see the pervasiveness of the use online communication and collaboration tools transferred and reproduced from a predominantly social environment into the workplace. This presents a vast forthcoming opportunity for vendors developing enterprise-based solutions, especially if they can replicate the ease-of-use and features and functionality of today's consumer orientated applications.

The field of ethics, also called moral philosophy, involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behavior. Philosophers today usually divide ethical theories into three general subject areas: metaethics, normative ethics, and applied ethics. *Metaethics* investigates where our ethical principles come from, and what they mean. Are they merely social inventions? Do they involve more than expressions of our individual emotions?

Metaethical answers to these questions focus on the issues of universal truths, the will of God, the role of reason in ethical judgments, and the meaning of ethical terms themselves. *Normative ethics* takes on a more practical task, which is to arrive at moral standards that regulate right and wrong conduct. This may involve articulating the good habits that we should acquire, the duties that we should follow, or the consequences of our behavior on others. Finally, *applied ethics* involves examining specific controversial issues, such as abortion, infanticide, animal rights, environmental concerns, homosexuality, capital punishment, or nuclear war. By using the conceptual tools of metaethics and normative ethics, discussions in applied ethics try to resolve these controversial issues.

The lines of distinction between metaethics, normative ethics, and applied ethics are often blurry. For example, the issue of abortion is an applied ethical topic since it involves a specific type of controversial behavior. But it also depends on more general normative principles, such as the right of self-rule and the right to life, which are litmus tests for determining the morality of that procedure

(http://www.iep.utm.edu/e/ethics.htm)

What I've Learned:

- Special Characteristics of Communication in Networks
  - Scope
  - Anonymity
  - Reproducibility
- Anonymity
  - Diminished trust
  - Variety and Consent

Integrative questions:

1. What is Ethics online?
2. What is Reproducibility?
3. How will we solved the problems of anonymity?
4. What are the three general rules in online ethics?
5. What is the danger of being anonymous?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 3: Reason, Relativity and Responsibility in Computer Ethics
By James H. Moor

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Computers are logically malleable. This is the feature that makes computers so revolutionary. They are logically malleable in that they can be manipulated to do any activity that can be characterized in terms of inputs, outputs, and connecting logical operations. Computers can be manipulated syntactically and semantically. Syntactically, a computer's performance can be changed through alterations in this program. And semantically that states of a computer may represent anything one choose, from the sales of a stock market to the trajectory of a spacecraft. Computers are general purpose machine like no others. That is why they are now found in almost every aspect of our lives and that is why a computer revolution is taking place."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

Primarily, James Moor talked about Reason, Relativity, and responsibility in this chapter. He pointed out that the computer revolution has great impact on human lives – both have pros and cons. Most solid example of this is the way of communication. People used the World Wide Web to connect to different kinds of people across the globe. He mentioned in this chapter that there was a time when America On-line offered free connection at a flat rate to their users, because they're overwhelmed with the number of people using the net.

According to Moor, "*aspects of the computer revolution will continue to spring up in unpredictable ways- in some cases causing us considerable grief. Therefore, it is extremely important to be alert to what is happening. Because the computer revolution has the potential of having major effects on how we lead our lives, the paramount issue of how we should control computing and the flow of information to serve us to our mutual benefit.*"

Also found in this chapter is about logical malleability and informational enrichment. He stated that computers are logically malleable. James Moor explained that computer is manipulated to do any activity from inputs, outputs, and connecting logical operations. According to the book, informational enrichment is said to be that computers can be improved so that it can satisfy the needs of users, once these computers are updated its performance will become better even.

What I've Learned:

- Ethics in the global village
- Logical malleability and informational enrichment
- The special nature of computer ethics
- Reasons within relative frameworks
- Core values
- Responsibility, resolution, and residue

Integrative questions:

1. What does "global village" means?
2. Why did the author insist that computers are malleable?
3. Enumerate at least four (4) responsibilities of computers ethics.
4. What are the core values of computer ethics?
5. Enumerate the possible policies for a Website

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 4: Disclosive Computer Ethics
By Philip Brey

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

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

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter provides a critique of mainstream computer ethics and argues for the importance of a complementary approach called disclosive computer ethics, which is concerned with the moral deciphering of embedded values and norms in computer systems, applications and practices. Also, four key values are proposed as starting points for disclosive studies in computer ethics: justice, autonomy, democracy and privacy. Finally, it is argued that research in disclosive computer ethics should be multi-level and interdisciplinary, distinguishing between a disclosure level, a theoretical level, and an application level.

Disclosive Computer Ethics would require the need for multi-disciplinary It is called multi level disciplinary because it has many levels. First level is what they call disclosure level. It is the initial stage wherein some computer systems are analyzed if it will have any conflict with privacy and justice. Second level is called theoretical stage. Jim Moor believed that changing of setting in any kind of application would eventually yield moral values.

Programmers should make sure that privacy of individual people should be maintained and secured from a strange person. With changing the settings, it gives us security that our information will be kept by the administrators of the application. The most issue that the philosophers want to solve is the problem regarding privacy.

What I've Learned:

- Limitations of mainstream computer ethics
- Hidden morality and disclosive computer ethics
- Key values as departure points for analysis
    - Justice
    - Autonomy
    - Democracy
    - Privacy
- The need for multi-level interdisciplinary research

Integrative questions:

1. What are the limitations of computer ethics?
2. State and explain one hidden morality in computer ethics.
3. Give the four (4) departure points for analysis.
4. What is autonomy in ethics?
5. Define how democracy is defended in the book.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 5: Gender and Computer Ethics
By Alison Adam

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Secondly, feminist ethics brings a direct consideration of questions of power that are so often absent in traditional ethical theories. Utilitarianism argues for the greatest good for the greatest number. But who is to decide whether one good is better that another? We do not all have an equal say. Tnog (1993) argues that is it powerful groups, usually hite professional men, who are the decision makers in contemporary cost-benefit analysis. Questions of power are often disguised but they are crucial to the ethical decision making process. For instance, it was noted above that in the empirical studies discussed, there is a disguised power relation between the university teachers undertaking the surveys and the students who take part. This suggests that a study of problems relating to internet pornography and cyberstalking in terms of gender ethics might prove instructive. Issues power must be rendered visible to make these and other areas."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter discusses two major issues regarding gender and computer ethics. First is the problem of women's access to computer technology. Second problem is if there are differences between men and women in making decisions and judgments in information technology world. According to the chapter, Technologies should be equally accessible to male and female people. Yet, as girls enter adolescence; large numbers of them tend to lose interest in science, math, and computer science. Girls are narrowing the gender gap in science and math, but not in technology

In order to attempt to address this issue, the cause of the discrepancies between males and females in computer use must be established. Several issues need to be addressed:

- What is gender bias?
- What evidence is there that a technology gender gap and gender bias exist?
- Why are girls in their adolescent years losing interest in computers?
- What are the differences and similarities between how males and females perceive and use technology?
- What technologies are out there?
- What role do parents, educators, and manufacturers have in encouraging technology use among females?

By addressing these questions, a better understanding of the gender gap in technology can be attained and solutions to closing the gender gap can be studied. While progress has been made to encourage girls in math and science, parents, teachers, and manufacturers have just begun to look at girls' use of computers and computer related programs.

What I've Learned:

- Gender and Computer Ethics – Barriers and Pipelines
- Gender and Computer Ethics – Men's and Women's Moral Decision Making
- Critique of Gender and Computer Ethics Studies

Integrative questions:

1. Why is gender included as a computer ethics issue?
2. What do you mean by "Men and Women's Moral decision"?
3. Define how student population affects computer ethics.
4. Define how quantitative methodology affects computer ethics.
5. Define how qualitative methodology affects computer ethics.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 6: Is the Global Information Infrastructure a democratic technology?
By Deborah Johnson

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"The above remarks about the moral non-neutrality of many technologies and techniques point to a second limitation of mainstream computer ethics. Mainstream computer ethics focuses on the morality of practice, particularly on the use of computer technology. What is often marginalized in the discussion, or left out entirely, is the moral role of the technology that is being used. That is, the design features of computer systems and software are often taken as a given in computer ethics. The technology is taken as a neutral tool with which both moral and immoral actions can be performed, and the focus is on these actions. In philosophical and empirical students of technology. They have plans of shaping the environment."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The chapter mainly discussed about the global information structure.

"Through the global information infrastructure, users around the world will be able to access libraries, databases, educational institutions, hospitals, government departments, and private organizations located anywhere in the world. The Internet, a global network of computers and networks is being seen as the front runner to GII, and is providing an opportunity and infrastructure for publishing and distributing all types of information in various formats in the shortest possible time and at the lowest cost.

'With millions of people around the world accessing the Internet and still a large number trying to do so, providing information content on the Internet has become a major business, economic, cultural and even political activity. Both large and small business institutions are marketing their products through the Internet. Cultural institutions such as music and film industries, national libraries, archives and museums are also establishing their presence on the Net. Political parties and governments around the world are also using the Internet to communicate their policies, programmers and ideologies."

(http://www.ifla.org/IV/ifla65/papers/118-116e.htm)

This chapter wanted to show that if there are advantages of having a leeway in using the Web, there would always be the disadvantages – and one of them is privacy. Because it creates us democracy, people are not concerned of the people's feeling if they always looked that certain person page. We have no limitations. This chapter is also about the values that the technology has in it. The values stated are complicated to explain but one way or the other. The chapter also told us what are the different types of technology values are out there.

What I've Learned:

- Technology and Values
- Values Embedded in Technologies
- Values Embedded in the Global Information Infrastructure
- Democracy as the Starting Place: Power and Insularity

Integrative questions:

1. Explain the concept power to many.
2. Elaborate the idea of joint deliberation.
3. Enumerate the different values in computer ethics.
4. What are the values embedded in the global information infrastructure?
5. What is the support meaning of the embedded values?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 7: Applying Ethical and Moral Concepts and Theories to IT Contexts: Some Key Problems and Challenges
By Frans Birrer

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"In the wake of the Enlightenment the emphasis in ethical theory has been for a long time on systems and rules. Almost invariably, these rules were derived from some supposed "ethically perfect world." But ideal rules may workout very differently in (non-ideal) practice. That is, it may be the case that such a rule will give rise to gliding scales, e.g., "ethical" and "unethical" cases ate so hard to separate by observable criteria that it is better to forbid some cases that such a rule will give rise to gliding scales."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, there are three suggestions that were suggested in order to apply moral concepts in Information Technology:

1. Determine what kind of questions such concepts and theories can be applied, and to what they cannot
2. Understand the limitations of specific concepts and theories
3. Acquire sufficient knowledge of the domain to which we want to apply them

In addition, Birrer draws attention to the very special problems that are posed by the role of expert advisers. The protocol for joint problem solving process by expert and client has to be explored in much more detail than is usually done. There are good reasons to distinguish between ethics in a narrow sense and a broader category and it is not accidental that many classical textbooks on ethics only deal with choices by individuals.

The case, mentioned in this chapter, that such a rule will give rise to gliding scales are so hard to separate by observable criteria that if it's better to forbid some cases that perhaps are not really unethical in order to prevent the rule from being gradually emptied altogether.

Many ethicists find this abhorrent; they tend to perceive it as an infringement on the purity of ethical discourse. There has been a revival of virtue ethics. It considers the search for analytical rules as fruitless and turns to narratives and virtues as the place where ethics resides.

What I've Learned:

- Untangling terminological confusion: the demarcation of "computer ethics"
- Connecting ethics and social context
- Computer ethics and role of experts

Integrative questions:

1. What is untangling terminological confusion?
2. What do you mean by demarcation of "computer ethics"?
3. Give ways on how to connect ethics and social context.
4. Enumerate reasons to distinguish ethics in narrow sense.
5. What are the roles of experts?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 8: Just Consequentialism and Computing
By James Moor

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Policies are rules of conduct ranging from formal laws to informal, implicit guidelines for action. Policies recommend kinds of actions that are sometimes contingent upon different situations. "Turn off your computer when you are finished" is a policy, though probably one without much ethical significance. "Don't steal computer chips" is another policy with more obvious ethical content. Even when policies are the policies of others, they can help us to regulate our lives. We know what to expect and can react accordingly. If a restaurant has the policy of waiting caller ID to capture the numbers of incoming phone calls, then, if we don't want to have our phone number known by the restaurant, we can block the caller ID system or use another restaurant. In this discussion our concern is with those computing policies that make an ethical difference and how to evaluate them properly."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

"Computer and information ethics, as well as other fields of applied ethics, need ethical theories which coherently unify deontological and consequentialist aspects of ethical analysis. The proposed theory of just consequentialism emphasizes consequences of policies within the constraints of justice. This makes just consequentialism a practical and theoretically sound approach to ethical problems of computer and information ethics."

(http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=594585)

This chapter discussed the importance of having just cosequentialism as a theory. James Moor believed that just consequentialism is a practical theory and is a good approach to ethical problems in computer ethics. James Moor suggested that we should develop computing policies that would be just with all the people. He added that we should not think to only the ones who will need to benefit, but we should consider all the people who will be affected by our system. That's how corporate social responsibility comes in place.

What I've Learned:

- Consequentialism constrained by justice
- The good as the enemy of the just
- Computing in uncharted waters

Integrative questions:

1. What is consequentialism?
2. What are humans not concerned of based on this chapter?
3. What are the combined notions of human life?
4. Why consequentialism is constrained justice?
5. What are the uncharted waters?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 9: The Internet as Public Space:
Concepts, Issues and Implications in Public Policy
By Jean Camp and Y.T. Chien

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"There has been much recent debate about what the internet really is – its role in society – as it rapidly moves from a pure academic interest into the public domain. Of particular internet when it comes to characterizing cyberspace is the way we look at the public services that are being created with the internet. Naturally, since the internet is part of the national and global telecommunications infrastructure, many tend to classify the internet's services into traditional media types. One of the earlier voices in this debate (Camp and Riley, 1996) argues, however, that this classification hardly works well. In fact, previous work illustrates, using events at several universities that neither create protected spaces nor encourage open dialogue. A different model, based on treating virtual spaces as their physical counterparts, would better serve both the organizations and the individuals (Camp and Riley, 1996). We extend this work by focusing on the internet's public spaces, and the threats and promises of mapping physical spatial models onto virtual space."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The author of this chapter stated that the Internet has two characteristics - ubiquitous and personal. The cyber space enables people to find new ways to interact economically, politically, and socially. With the World Wide Web, you can distribute various announcements to millions of users in a timely manner. Because there is virtually no time lag from the time it takes to publish information to making the information available to users, the Web is an ideal medium to publicize announcements. As more people discover the virtues of the Web and get connected to the Internet, the Web will become the medium of choice for many organizations and individuals to publicize various announcements.

The Internet provides a powerful resource for learning, as well as an efficient means of communication. Its use in education can provide a number of specific learning benefits, including the development of independent learning and research skills, such as improved access to subject learning across a wide range of learning areas, as well as in integrated or cross-curricular studies; and communication and collaboration, such as the ability to use learning technologies to access resources, create resources and communicate with others.

This chapter also included what is the role of Internet in the society. The Internet is divided into four media types:

1. Publisher
2. Distributor,
3. Broadcast, and
4. Common carrier

What I've Learned:

- The internet is more than multi-media
- Digital characteristics of a public space
- Uses of Internet as public space: Opportunities and Barriers
- Implications in Public Policy

Integrative questions:

1. What is the impact of public policy of social well-being?
2. What is the impact of public policy of social capital and society leadership?
3. Which are the establishments that use internet as a public space?
4. What are the digital characteristics of a public space?
5. Is internet more than multi-media? Explain your answer.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 10: The Laws on Cyberspace
By Larry Lessig

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"The reason for this freedom was a decision by the administration. For the Provost University of Chicago is Geof Stone, a former dean of the University of Chicago Law School, and a prominent free speech scholar. When the university was designing its net, the technicians asked the provost whether anonymous communication should be permitted. The provost, citing a principle that the rules regulating speech at the university would be as protective of the free speech as the first amendment, said yes. One would have the right to communicate at the university anonymously, because the first amendment to the constitution would guarantee the same right vis-à-vis the government. From that policy decision flowed the architectural design of the University of Chicago's net."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, the author discussed his thoughts about the implications of copyright law. He also mentioned in this chapter there are four constraints is presently seen in the cyber space:

1. Law -it provides us the rules and regulations we need to follow or else there would be corresponding consequence, if we violated the law. Law is essential in the country in order for the people to be disciplined and know their limitations as a person.

2. Social norm - it creates rules that people uses for appropriate and inappropriate values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors. These rules may be explicit or implicit.

3. Market - is any one of a variety of different systems, institutions, procedures, social relations and infrastructures whereby persons trade, and goods and services are exchanged, forming part of the economy. It is an arrangement that allows buyers and sellers to exchange things

4. Architecture

These four are all constraints in the real world and also in the cyberspace. Cyberspace is the world where everyone is connected with the use of internet and information technology. Cyberspace is far from the first example of the way in which a technological change can have profound personal and social impact. One of the great things about the Web is that it puts information into your hands that you might otherwise have to pay for or find out by less convenient means.

People use the Internet and spend a lot of time using it. However, there are advantages and disadvantages along with it. The more time people spend using the Internet, the more they lose contact with their social environment. Of course using internet helps a lot of people in many ways; however, Internet can be addictive. Some people just can't live without it. They have no real friends and when Internet is down they are getting furious. Internet has some opponents but more and more people treats Internet like telephone, or radio. They use it for fun and work, and I think at present living without internet would be quite difficult.

What I've Learned:

- The laws present and open in "cyberspace"
- law in the cyberspace is not that detailed yet compared to the civil law

Integrative questions:

1. Enumerate the laws of "cyberspace".
2. What is meant by the word "cyberspace"?
3. What factors all together generates the law of cyberspace?
4. What is the most important real constraint?
5. Is cyberspace different?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 11: Of Black Holes and Decentralized Law-making in Cyberspace
By David G. Post

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"The task of identifying the alternative rule-makers for purposes of normative comparison is made even more difficult than this because cyberspace, having emerged from decentralized disorder – from the primordial ooze of the internet engineering task force – many well create conditions that the favour the growth of powerful centralizing forces. The state of Virginia will soon discover that its anti-spam statute has little effect on the amount of spam that its citizens receive, because while spam originating anywhere on the network can easily make its way into Virginia, spam originating elsewhere, i.e. outside of Virginia's borders – is largely immune to Virginia's control. The same will be true to a federal anti-spam statute (if such statute is enacted), just on a grander scale. We can already write the headline."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, the author explained something about realtime blackhole list. A Blacklist is a database of known internet addresses used by persons or companies sending spam. Various ISP's and bandwidth providers subscribe to these blacklist databases in order to filter out spam sent across their network or to their subscribers.

This chapter tackles the story about the incident that happened in a professor name Tom Field. The email address of the professor was listed in the RBL or Realtime Blackhole List:

The case:

Last January Professor Tom Field of the Franklin Pierce Law Center (FPLC) posted the following message to the Cyberprof Listserve:

"To all:

Assuming that this message isn't screened out by the server, you might be interested in a small problem FPLC faces. A few weeks ago, someone bounced some spam off our server. It somehowcorrupted our email system, and I am beginning to get messages like this:

The message that you sent was undeliverable to the following: ipww@ljx.com
Transcript of session follows:

MAIL from : tfield@fplc.edu refused to see http://,maps.vix.com/rbl/

I hope it never happens to you. Meanwhile, any ideas about how to deal with it?"

MAPS was also highlighted in this chapter. MAPS is short for "Mail Abuse Prevention System". MAPS state they are a not-for-profit organization whose mission is to defend the Internet's e-mail system from abuse by spammers. The principal means of accomplishing this mission is by educating and encouraging ISP's to enforce strong terms and conditions prohibiting their customers from engaging in abusive e-mail practices.

What I've Learned:

- The incident
- The explanation
- The question
- The debate

Integrative questions:

1. What is the stated incident in regulating the Net?
2. What is the stated explanation in regulating the Net?
3. What is the stated question in regulating the Net?
4. What is the stated debate in regulating the Net?
5. What is the stated idea in regulating the Net?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 12: Is Cyberspace burning?
By Ray Bradbury

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"The preliminary information available on the internet has several important components that distinguish it from all the ratings systems discussed above. It is created and provided by the speaker. It helps the user decide whether to read any further. It does not result in the automatic blocking of speech by an entity other than the speaker or reader before the speech has ever been viewed. Thus, the very nature of the internet reveals why more speech is always a better solution than censorship for dealing with speech that someone may find objectionable. It is not too late for the internet community to slowly and carefully examine these proposals and to reject those that will transform the internet from a true marketplace of ideas into just another mainstream. Lifeless medium with content no more exciting or diverse that of television."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The chapter illustrated that the condition of the cyberspace. It talks about Fahrenheit 451.2 and is the cyberspace burning. The author expounded his thoughts by giving his insights about censorship or blocking of information in the cyberspace. This is like burning books in the real world. Burning books is a way to silence the issues that it upholds and the normal temperature of which the papers of the books burn is 451 Fahrenheit. A lot of controversies have erupted due to this reason.

People are saying that information in the internet should also have free of speech protection. It means that people who shares information in the cyberspace has the right to freely publish it and distribute it towards other people. They have by all means had the right to say what they want to say towards a specific topic. On the other hand, it is up to them whether or not they would be gaining positive or negative reactions by the people who get a shot of their information. It is up to their ethical knowledge on whether or not they would cause harm to other people with the information they have or not. Their morality would be gauged depending on the result of the information that they have produced.

Other people are having contradicting thoughts about giving information in the cyberspace the right of speech. They are having these thoughts because they think that some people might use it as propaganda against them. They also think that the information can propagate other people's lives.

What I've Learned:

- cyberspace burning
- Free speech online: a victory under siege
- Rethinking the rush to rate
- Recommendations and principles
- Six reasons why self-rating schemes are wrong for internet
- third-party rating

Integrative questions:

1. Why is cyberspace burning?
2. Is there a point to rethink the rush to rate?
3. Enumerate and define the six reasons why self-rating is wrong in the internet.
4. What is third-party rating?
5. What are the problems with user-based blocking software?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 13: Filtering the Internet in the USA:
Free Speech Denied?
By Richard S. Rosernberg

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Thus, access criteria are preset by the product manufacturer and can be altered by the regular downloading of updates or even altered, for certain of the filters, by the active user. Not surprisingly, most users, especially busy parents, are likely to use the default criteria and therefore have minimal awareness of which sites and newsgroups are not accessible. Since blocking and filtering programs are commonly available, the focus of this paper will be on their use; however, also of importance, and potentially more dangerous, are rating programs, analogous to systems in place for movies and television. Two systems are intended to first encourage and later require websites and newsgroups to rate themselves along a number of dimensions for example includes nudity, sex, violence, and language. Browsers and search engines could then be programmed to return or access sites and newsgroups that satisfy a preset profile. The dangers associated with self-rating schemes will be discussed later in this paper."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, it primarily talks about the censorship or blocking of information in the cyberspace. Other people are having contradicting thoughts about giving information in the cyberspace the right of speech. They are having these thoughts because they think that some people might use it as propaganda against them. They also think that the information can propagate other people's lives.

The internet is a vast place and exists as one of the greatest sources of information. As well as being informative, the internet also has offensive, racist and pornographic sites that are unacceptable. Over the last few years, the internet has grown considerably with modern day sites taking over people's lives. When surfing the Internet, it is imminent that you will come across a site that contains aggressive or explicit material. The big question that remains to this day is: Should the internet be controlled and censored? This idea brings up many topics, both good and bad as the internet can be seen in a positive light or negative one.

The book also highlighted about the fight against Censorship. The National Coalition Against Censorship, which aims to eliminate confusion and is concerned with public's safety, characterizes the problems associated with such programs as follows:

1. Oversimplification. How to distinguish "good" sex from "bad"?
2. Overbreadth, Ratings and filters often ignore context and, thus inevitably exclude material that users might want to have, along with material they might not want.
3. Feasibility. The internet is many times vaster and the task of describing its contents is virtually unimaginable
4. Subjectivity. Any rating system that classifies or describes content is dependent on the subjectivity of the rater.
5. Full disclosure. Few internet filters disclose what you lose by using them. The makers of these products claim that information is proprietary and its disclosure would provide a roadmap to objectionable material.
6. Security. Filters and ratings give a false sense of security by suggesting that all parents need to do to protect children is to block disturbing ideas and images.

What I've Learned:

- Definitions
- Examples of Problems with blocking and filtering programs
- Mainstream Loudoun
- Librarians and filtering programs
- Discussion and analysis

Integrative questions:

1. What does filtering mean?
2. What is blocking?
3. Enumerate problems encountered with blocking.
4. Enumerate problems encountered with filtering.
5. Give the two libraries that were given as examples that use filtering software

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 14: Censorship, the Internet and the Child Pornography Law of 1996
By Jacques N. Catudal

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"These features of an amendment law represent only a few of the elements of a more comprehensive and more just approach to dealing with the problems presented by child pornography and more generally, by the prurient. Naturally, the features are not without problems, and a great deal of work remains to be done. IT should be clear; however, that in the age of the internet, the problem of child pornography, like so many others arising in a visual medium, must be construed among the most basic of the harms we should seek to prevent. It is therefore surprising that in the zealous rush to stamp out prurience (by appeal to the notion of material harmful to minors); privacy violations have not given any consideration."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter primarily talked about the Child Pornography Law. The author mentioned that CPPA is broad in its proscriptions as to violate the First Amendment rights of adults; the same protections made available to children by CPPA can be provided by an amended version of the law that does not violate the First amendment rights of adults. He explained that CPPA fails to provide minors and their legal guardians with the privacy rights needed to combat the harms associated with certain classes of prurient material.

The author explained the classifications or types of censorship in this chapter:

1. *Censorship by suppression*. It effects prohibition by preventing the objectionable material itself from being revealed, published, or circulated. It may do this by blocking the material, by removing the material to inaccessible archives or by destroying the material.

2. *Censorship by deterrence.* It does not prevent material from being published; indeed, material be quit available to all.

The chapter also highlighted CPPA or the Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996. According to the Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996 content, it *appears* to use children, individuals under the age of 18, engage in sexual conduct is illegal, regardless of whether such images have any scientific, literary, or artistic merit. CPPA also went one troublesome step further; merely giving the impression that material contains images of children engaged in sexual conduct, regardless of whether that impression is actually true, is illegal. Prosecutors argued that such legislation is needed because it is impossible to tell which child pornography actually involves children and which does not.

(http://www.cybertelecom.org/cda/cppa1.htm)

What I've Learned:

- Definitions
- Scope
- Child pornography prevention act
- Argument 1: CPPA Violates the First Amendment
- Argument 2: CPPA's protective are inadequate
- Argument 3: CPPA can harm our children

Integrative questions:

1. What do you mean by censorship?
2. What do you mean by pornography?
3. Do you think pornography should continue to be hosted online? Why?
4. What is child pornography?
5. What is stated in the Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 15: Censorship, the Internet and the Child Pornography Law of 1996
By Jacques N. Catudal

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"PICS-compatible software can implement selective blocking in various ways. One possibility is to build it into the browser on each computer, as announced by Microsoft and Netscape. A second method – one used in products such as CyberPatrol and SurfWatch – is to perform this operation as part of each computer's network protocol stack. A third possibility is to perform the operation somewhere in the network, for example at a proxy server used in a combination with a firewall. Each alternative affects efficiency, ease of use, and security. For example, a browser could include nice interface features such as graying out blocked links, but it would be fairly easy for a child to install a different browser and bypass the selective blocking. The network implementation may be the most secure, but could create a performance bottleneck if not implemented carefully."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The chapter discussed PICS or the Platform for Internet Content Selection The PICS specification enables labels to be associated with Internet content. It was originally designed to help parents and teachers control what children access on the Internet, but it also facilitates other uses for labels, including code signing and privacy. The PICS platform is one on which other rating services and filtering software have been built.

The author discussed about the agreement that was created in order to prevent the children to buy certain pornographic material. But with internet, it would be very hard for the government to secure the agreement. This is the concern or problems of the government into how would they prevent the children to read pornographic materials in the web.

In this manner, the author of this chapter also briefly discussed some acts/laws regarding the subject matter namely:

1. The Child Pornography Prevention Act of 1996
2. Communications Decency Act
3. The Child On-line protection Act
4. Social Internet Act

While the focus of this chapter aims at regulating the use of computers in the production and dissemination of child pornography and is upon close inspection, remarkably restrictive. The act has the following features:

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

- *The production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct*
- *Such visual depiction is, or appears to be, of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or*
- *Such visual depiction has been created, adopted, or modified to appear that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or*
- *Such visual depiction is advertised, promoted, presented, described, or distributed in such a manner that conveys the impression that the material is or contains a visual depiction of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct;*

(http://www.adultweblaw.com/laws/childporn.htm)

What I've Learned:

- Definition of PICS
- The labelling vocabulary
- Granularity
- Creation of labels
- Coverage
- Revenue generation
- Collaborative labelling
- Online journals
- Labelling vocabularies
- Privacy vocabularies
- Reputation vocabularies

Integrative questions:

1. What is PICS?
2. What are the specifications of PICS?
3. How do you make the internet better?
4. What is flexible blocking?
5. Identify ways to do flexible blocking.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

**Chapter 16: Internet Service Providers and Defamation:
New Standards of Liability
By Richard A. Spinello**

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"The one ambiguity in all of this is the need to factor into our analysis of responsibility the difficulties and costs that are involved in preventing harm or rendering aid to someone else. What are the limits of responsibility in cases like this one? How much time and money should ISP's is expected to spend on investigating allegations of defamation? These are pertinent questions with no easy answers. However, I would argue that while it will be somewhat costly to take these investigative steps promptly and efficiently, economic feasibility does not seem to be issue at this point unless the incidence of defamation in cyberspace reaches epidemic proportions. The critical importance of protecting private reputation must be weighed against the modest cost of post-screening."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter mainly discussed about ISPs or the Internet Service Providers.

An Internet service provider, also called Internet access provider or IAP, is a company that offers its customer's access to the Internet. The ISP connects to its customers using a data transmission technology appropriate for delivering Internet Protocol datagrams, such as dial-up, DSL, cable modem or dedicated high-speed interconnects.

ISPs may provide Internet e-mail accounts to users which allow them to communicate with one another by sending and receiving electronic messages through their ISPs' servers. As part of their e-mail service, ISPs usually offer the user an e-mail client software package, developed either internally or through an outside contract arrangement. ISPs may provide other services such as remotely storing data files on behalf of their customers, as well as other services unique to each particular ISP.
(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_service_provider)

In this chapter, the author stated that ISPs must have limited liability for defamation. To some extent, that liability will depend on the role played by an ISP: The more it functions as a publisher instead of an information conduit, the higher its standard of accountability. But no matter what the ISP's role, there is a moral obligation to post-screen in a diligent fashion, that is, to remove defamatory remarks once notified, issue a retraction, and make a reasonable effort to track down the originator of those defamatory remarks so that future postings can be prevented.

The author also cited his explanation with regards to the topic:

- If an ISP were considered to be a publisher, it would be liable for defamatory content
- If an ISP were considered as a distributor there would be liability but only if were informed of defamatory material and failed to remove it in a timely manner.
- If an ISP were considered as a common carrier it would be not liable unless it know of the defamatory message before it was transmitter and did nothing to stop that transmission

What I've Learned:

- Legal Definitions and standards
- Internet service providers and legal defamation
- Legal precedents for ISP liability
- Cyberspace alter the need for libel laws
- Moral perspective

Integrative questions:

1. What is ISP?
2. Expound on the idea of legal defamation.
3. Is there such thing as moral perspective? Explain.
4. Why does the cyberspace alter the need for libel laws?
5. What are the legal precedents for ISP liability?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 17: Digital Millennium Copyright Act
Book: Cyberethics

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Identification of the material that has been removed or to which access has been disabled and the location at which the material appeared before it was removed or access to it was disabled. A statement under penalty of perjury that the subscriber has a good faith belief that the material was removed or disabled as a result of mistake or misidentification of the material to be removed or disabled. The subscriber's name, address, and telephone number, and a statement that the subscriber consents to the jurisdiction of federal district court for the juridical district in which the address is located, or if the subscriber's address is outside of the united states, for any juridical district in which the service provider may be found, and that the subscriber will accept service of process from the person who provided notification under subsection or an agent of such person."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter talks about what is Digital Millennium Copyright Act. According to Wikipedia, the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) *"is a United States copyright law that implements two 1996 treaties of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It criminalizes production and dissemination of technology, devices, or services intended to circumvent measures (commonly known as Digital Rights Management or DRM) that control access to copyrighted works and it also criminalizes the act of circumventing an access control, whether or not there is actual infringement of copyright itself. In addition, the DMCA heightens the penalties for copyright infringement on the Internet. Passed on October 12, 1998 by a unanimous vote in the U.S. Senate and signed into law by President Bill Clinton on October 28, 1998, the DMCA amended Title 17 of the United States Code to extend the reach of copyright, while limiting the liability of the providers of on-line services for copyright infringement by their users."*

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_Millennium_Copyright_Act)

The author also cited Sec. 1202: Integrity of copyright management information. I just want to highlight what was extracted in this chapter:

(a) False Copyright Management Information.— No person shall knowingly and with the intent to induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal infringement—

(1) provide copyright management information that is false, or

(2) distribute or import for distribution copyright management information that is false.

(b) Removal or Alteration of Copyright Management Information.— No person shall, without the authority of the copyright owner or the law—

(1) intentionally remove or alter any copyright management information,

(2) distribute or import for distribution copyright management information knowing that the copyright management information has been removed or altered without authority of the copyright owner or the law, or

(3) distribute, import for distribution, or publicly perform works, copies of works, or phonorecords, knowing that copyright management information has been removed or altered without authority of the copyright owner or the law,

knowing, or, with respect to civil remedies under section 1203, having reasonable grounds to know, that it will induce, enable, facilitate, or conceal an infringement of any right under this title.

(c) Definition.— As used in this section, the term "copyright management information" means any of the following information conveyed in connection with copies or phonorecords of a work or performances or displays of a work, including in digital form, except that such term does not include any personally identifying information about a user of a work or of a copy, phonorecord, performance, or display of a work

What I've Learned:

- Limitations on liability for copyright infringement
- Limitations on liability relating to material online
- System Caching
- Information location tools
- Limitation on liability of non-profit education institutions

Integrative questions:

1. What is the title of section 103?
2. What is the title of section 1201?
3. What is the title of section 1202?
4. Explain the limitations on liability for copyright infringement.
5. Explain the limitations on liability relating to material online.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 18: Note on the DeCSS Trial

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"In the fast-pased world of cyberlaw the first summer of the new millennium will be remembered for two controversial cases. The first is the well publicized dispute involving web sites such as Napster and Gnutella which allow users to swap MP3 music files. The music industry has sought an injunction to prevent Napster, since the subject matter probably seemed more arcane to the general public. Both cases have the potential to shape the precarious landscape of intellectual property law but the effects of the DeCSS case"

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter talked about the DeCSS trial. The DeCSS Trial is based from a case involved a decryption program known as DeCSS.

DeCSS was devised by three people, two of whom remain anonymous. It was released on the Internet mailing list LiViD in October 1999. The one known author of the trio is Norwegian programmer Jon Lech Johansen, whose home was raided in 2000 by Norwegian police. Still a teenager at the time, he was put on trial in a Norwegian court for violating Norwegian Criminal Code section 145, and faced a possible jail sentence of two years and large fines, but was acquitted of all charges in early 2003. However, on March 5, 2003, a Norwegian appeals court ruled that Johansen would have to be retried. The court said that arguments filed by the prosecutor and additional evidence merited another trial. On December 22, 2003, the appeals court agreed with the acquittal, and on January 5, 2004, Norway's Økokrim (Economic Crime Unit) decided not to pursue the case further.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DeCSS)

The case of Johansen who created a software to play DVD on a Linux operated personal computer. To be able to accomplish this Johansen must crack the code, using software called DeCSS he was able to crack the code of CSS and soon was able to release the code of DeCSS on the cyberspace.

What I've Learned:

- Technical background
- The lawsuit
- The outcome

Integrative questions:

1. Explain the technical background of the DeCSS Trial.
2. Explain the lawsuit in the trial.
3. What might be the outcome of the trial?
4. What is the actual outcome of the trial?
5. What is the DeCSS trial?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 19: A politics of Intellectual Property: Environmentalism for the Net?
By James Boyle

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Beyond the failures in the decision-making process lie failures in the way that we think about the issues. The environmental movement gained much of its persuasive power by pointing out that there were structural reasons that we were likely to make bad environmental decisions; a legal system based on a particular notion of what "private property" entailed, and an engineering or scientific system that treated the world as a simple, linearly, related set of causes and effects. In both of these conceptual systems, the environment actually disappeared; there was no place for it in the analysis. Small surprise then that we did not preserve it very well. I have argued that the same is true about the public domain. The fundamental aporia in the economic analysis of information issues, the source-blindness of an "original author" – centered model or property rights, and the political blindness to the importance of the public domain disappear, first in concept and then, increasingly, as a reality."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

"Environmentalism can also be defined as a social movement which seeks to influence the political process by lobbying, activism, and education in order to protect natural resources and ecosystems. In recognition of humanity as a participant in ecosystems, the environmental movement is centered on ecology, health, and human rights."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmentalism)

Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce.

Intellectual property is divided into two categories:

1. Industrial property - includes inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of source;

2. Copyright – it includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and plays, films, musical works, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures, and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs.

(http://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/)

Intellectual property means the work that you have made in the web that you used your knowledge. I remember a commandment in Computer Ethic – *"Thou shalt not appropriate other's intellectual output.".* We must all remember that the more we are in that cyberspace, the more we contribute in intellectual property.

What I've Learned:

- The logic of the information relation
- Intellectual property is the legal form of the information age
- The conceptual structure of an intellectual land-grab
- Tensions in an intellectual property system
- Tensions in an intellectual property system
- Analyzing the case study: Copyright on the Net
- The analogy to environmentalism

Integrative questions:

1. What the logic of information relation?
2. Define intellectual property.
3. Explain the conceptual structure of an intellectual land-grab
4. What is the analogy to environmentalism?
5. What is the tension in an intellectual property system?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 20: Intellectual Property, Information, and the common good
by Michael C. McFarland

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Intellectual property is an odd notion, almost an oxymoron. Property usually refers to tangible assets which over someone has or claims control. Originally it meant land. Now it could also refer to a car, a milling machine, a jacket, or a toothbrush. In all these cases the property claim is of control of the physical entity. If I claim a plot of land as my property, I am saying I can control who has access to that land and what they do there. I can build a fence around it, rent it out, or drill it for oil on it. If a car is my property, I get the keys to it. I can exclude others from using it and use it myself for whatever I want, as long as I do not threaten the lives or property of others. Intellectual property is different because its object is something intangible, although it usually has tangible expression. The intellectual property in a book is not the physical paper and ink, but the arrangement of words that the ink marks on the paper represent. The ink marks can be translated into regions of magnetic polarization on a computer disk."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter primarily discussed about intellectual property. According to the author, the usual notion of intellectual property refers to tangible assets over which someone has or claims control. If am the owner and somebody access it I have the right to keep him/her from accessing that property. But in reality intellectual property is more on something intangible although it has tangible expression.

"The intellectual property in a book is no the physical paper and ink, but the arrangement of words that the ink marks on the paper represent".

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

(http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/law/st_org/iptf/commentary/content/1999060503.html)

What I've Learned:

- Conflicts over intellectual property: Five Cases
- Philosophical justification for intellectual property
- A more balanced view of the common good

Integrative questions:

1. What is an intellectual property?
2. Define the word "information".
3. Why is intellectual property important for the common good?
4. What are the conflicts over intellectual property?
5. State the philosophical justification for intellectual property.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 21: Is Copyright Ethical? An Examination of the Theories, Laws and Practices Regarding the Private Ownership of Intellectual Work in United States
By Shelly Warwick

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"To provide a basis for this examination, some varying constructions of rights, property, and intellectual property will be presented along with a brief history of copyright in the United States. The copyright legislation passed by 105th Congress will be discussed as well as some current international aspects of intellectual property. Then, with both theory and practice at hand, we will proceed to the ethical examination. Sadly we will be unable to reach a conclusion on whether all aspects of intellectual property are the matter of ethics, but we will have found that copyright in the United States is an economic regime that pays homage to ethics only when it wishes to invoke a higher ground than economic damages for reasons to obey the copyright law."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The author in this chapter explained his insights with regards to whether copyright is ethical or not.

"The Constitution of the United States empowers Congress to secure for authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their writings and discoveries for a limited time in order to promote the progress of science and the useful arts (Article 1, §8). In revising the Copyright Act in 1909 Congress stated that the rights of copyright holders were solely created by government grant and had no other basis (H.R. REP. No. 2222). It would seem then that copyright law was created by the government as an instrument of policy. Policy usually is based on a choice of preferred outcomes, and that choice may be based on considerations other than the moral or the ethical. Given then that copyright law expresses policy why does the software industry decry the lack of ethics of individuals and nations who pirate computer programs, and why do database producers cry unfair when the public domain material in their databases is copied by others?"

(http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/law/st_org/iptf/commentary/content/1999060505.html)

This chapter explained the importance of citing one's work. Documenting each citation will also allow the reader to look at the original text - the reader will catch you if you are inaccurate or imprecise. According to various resources, there are three reasons why citation is important:

1. Because ideas are the currency of academia
2. Because failing to cite violates the rights of the person who originated the idea, and
3. Because academics need to be able to trace the genealogy of ideas

What I've Learned:

- The rights
- The origins of those rights
- Property rights
- Theories of intellectual property and copyright
- History of copyright in the United States
- Limitations of copyright
- Ethical manner of copyright

Integrative questions:

1. What is a copyright?
2. Enumerate the rights of copyrighting.
3. What is the origin of copyright?
4. What are the theories of intellectual property?
5. State the history of copyright in the US.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 22: On the Web, Plagiarism Matters More than Copyright Policy
by John W. Snapper

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Although commonly confused, the values inherent in copyright policy are different from those inherent in scholarly standards for the proper accreditation of ideas. Piracy is the infringement of a copyright and plagiarism is the failure to give credit. They are confused because the most common examples of these wrongs involve both sorts of wrongs. But it is not hard to give examples that separate them. It would be plagiarism but not piracy for me to take the works of an obscure 19th century poet and try to pass them off as my own. Since the copyright will have expired on such works, this is not piracy. But it remains plagiarism of the sort that could be grounds for dismissal from journalism post. It would be piracy but not plagiarism if I were to edit a volume of modern poetry and forget to get copyright."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The chapter explained the differences between plagiarism and copyright infringement. Plagiarism is using someone else's work without giving proper credit, while copyright infringement is using someone else's work without getting that person's permission.

Another topic that was discussed was about data mining. According to Kurt Thearling (1995), Ph.D. a senior director of Wheelhouse Corporation, "data mining" is a set of automated techniques used to extract or previously unknown pieces of information from large databases. He points out that data mining is not a business solution but simply the underlying technology. In technical terms, data mining is described as the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and other intelligent techniques such as neural networks, fuzzy logic, genetic algorithms, decision trees, nearest neighbor method, rule induction, and data visualization, to large quantities of data to discover hidden trends, patterns, and relationships. Cavoukian (1998), Ph.D, the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario, says that successful data mining makes it possible to reveal patterns and relationships, and then use this "new" information to make proactive knowledge-driven business decisions.

Data mining is often confused with other terms such as Knowledge Discovery in Database (KDD) or On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) (Tavani, 1999; Mena, 1999). First, KDD is distinguished from data mining because KDD process includes the work done before the data is searched for patterns, as well as the work done on the patterns after searching which uses deductive reasoning. "Whereas KDD is the overall process of discovering useful knowledge from data, data mining is a particular step in that process" (Tavani, 1999: 265). Secondly, differing from OLAP which uses deductive reasoning, data mining uses inductive reasoning. Thus data mining does not rely on the user to determining information from data, which, in other words, data mining does not require users to directly query the database.

What I've Learned:

- Plagiarism
- Piracy
- Harm in Plagiarism
- Harm in Piracy
- Use of copyright

Integrative questions:

1. What is plagiarism?
2. What is piracy?
3. Explain the harm in plagiarism.
4. Explain the harm in piracy.
5. What are the uses of copyright?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 23: An Ethical Evaluation of Web Site Linking
by Richard A. Spinello

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"As the World Wide Web has grown in popularity, the property of linking to other websites has achieved some prominence as an important moral and legal issue. Hyperlinks represent the essence of Web-based activity, since they facilitate navigation in a unique and efficient fashion. But the persuasive activity of linking has generated notable controversies. While most sites welcome and support incoming links, others block them or seek to license them in some way. Particularly problematic are so-called "deep links" which bypass the home page along with the extensive advertising and promotional material that is usually found there. While some contend that a site's mere presence on the web is implicit permission for virtually any form of linking, others argue that at least in some circumstances deep linking is unfair and constitutes misappropriation of intellectual property."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The author mainly discussed two things: website linking and deep linking. Deep linking, on the World Wide Web, is making a hyperlink that points to a specific page or image on another website, instead of that website's main or home page. Such links are called *deep links*. According to Wikipedia, in some cases, some commercial websites object to other sites making deep links into their content either because it bypasses advertising on their main pages, passes off their content as that of the linker.

"Sometimes, deep linking has led to legal action such as in the 1997 case of Ticketmaster versus Microsoft, where Microsoft deep-linked to Ticketmaster's site from its Sidewalk service. This case was settled when Microsoft and Ticketmaster arranged a licensing agreement.

Ticketmaster later filed a similar case against Tickets.com, and the judge in this case ruled that such linking was legal as long as it was clear to whom the linked pages belonged. The court also concluded that URLs themselves were not copyrightable, writing: "A URL is simply an address, open to the public, like the street address of a building, which, if known, can enable the user to reach the building. There is nothing sufficiently original to make the URL a copyrightable item, especially the way it is used. There appear to be no cases holding the URLs to be subject to copyright. On principle, they should not be."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deep_linking)

What I've Learned:

- The technical aspects of website linking
- Two case studies
    - The ticketmaster vs Microsoft Case
    - Maria's online art gallery
- Websites as intellectual property
    - Utilitarianism
    - Labor-desert theory
    - Personality theory

Integrative questions:

1. What is website linking?
2. What is deep linking?
3. Explain the harm of deep linking.
4. What are the two case studies covered in this chapter?
5. Is it necessary to gain permission first from a website?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 24: The Cathedral and the Bazaar
by Eric Raymond

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"The fact that the bazaar style seemed to work, and work well, came as a distinct shock. As I learned my way around, I worked hard not just at individual projects, but also at trying to understand why the Linux world not only didn't fly apart in confusion but seemed to go from strength at a speed barely imaginable to cathedral-builders. By mid-1996 I thought I was beginning to understand. Chance handed me a perfect way to test my theory in the form of an open-source project that I could consciously try to run in the bazaar style. So I did – and it was a significant success. This is the story of that project. I'll use it to propose some aphorism about effective open-source development. Not all of these are things I first learned in a Linux world, but we'll see how the Linux world gives them particular point. If I'm correct, they'll help you understand exactly what it is that makes the Linux community such a fountain of good software – and, perhaps, they will help you become more productive yourself."

Learning Expectation:

- What is The Cathedral & The Bazaar?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The Cathedral & the Bazaar is a must for anyone who cares about the future of the computer industry or the dynamics of the information economy. His works include source developments in 1999 and 2000. It is interesting because the author's clear and effective writing style accurately described the benefits of open source software that has been a key to their success.

The hacker culture is now defined by shared work and plays focused around central artifacts. Some of these artifacts are very large; the Internet itself, the World Wide Web, the GNU project, and the Linux operating system are all hacker creations, works of which the culture considers itself primary custodian.

These sorts of cultures were commonly found at academic settings such as college campuses. hey evolved in parallel, and largely unconsciously, until the Internet and other developments such as the rise of the free software movement drew together a critically large population and encouraged the spread of a conscious and common.

It's good to know that even college students are getting fascinated with these 'hacking' experiences. Indeed, fresh minds would always get the best imagination in the world.

What I've Learned:

- The cathedral and the bazaar
- The mail must get through
- Characteristics of a good programmer
- Importance of having users
- Releasing early and releasing often

Integrative questions:

1. Why should the mail get through?
2. What is the "cathedral" mean?
3. What is the "bazaar" mean?
4. How will you know if one is a good programmer?
5. 5Why is it really important to have users?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 25: Towards a theory of privacy for the information age'
By James H. Moor

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

I have argued that using the core value framework, privacy can be grounded both instrumentally and intrinsically – instrumentally, as a support of all the core values, and intrinsically, as an expression of security. I am, however, concerned that the traditional instrumental/intrinsic understanding may be misleading. Traditionally, instrumental/intrinsic analyses push us in the direction of a search for a summum bonum, a greatest good. We try to find the one thing to which all other things lead. In the core value approach that I am advocating, some values may be more important than others, but there is not a summum bonum. Rather the model is one of an intersupporting framework. The core values, as the beams of a truss, are in support of each other.

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

According to this chapter, there are two standard ways of privacy.

- *Instrumental values*. Something is said to have instrumental value if it is good because it provides the means for acquiring something else of value.
- Intrinsic values. Something is said to have intrinsic value if it is good in and of itself," not merely as a means for acquiring something else.

Privacy is associated with instrumental value because with the internet that is public, we are able to know certain information. Many worry about the extent of their privacy and the limits of their personal autonomy. Both the government and large corporations show signs about wanting to restrict both - either for our own good or for their good. These are political as well as ethical issues because they involve serious social consequences, raise questions about the nature of our duty to one another, and impact social relationships generally.

What I've Learned:

- The definition of Greased Data
- Grounding Piracy
- The nature of piracy
- Setting and adjusting policies for private situations
- Publicity principle
- The rules and conditions of governing private situations

Integrative questions:

1. What is the adjustment principle?
2. What is the definition of greased data?
3. What is the setting of policies for private situations?
4. Enumerate the rules and conditions of governing those situations.
5. What is the justification of exceptions principle?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 26: The structure of rights in directive 95/46/ZEC on the Protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data
By Dag Elgesem

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"As mentioned above, I do not consider these objections to be refutations of the restricted access account. Perhaps it can be developed into a more sophisticated theory. What the objections tend to show, however, is that a more resourceful theoretical framework should be developed. But let us turn, now, to the question of whether this account has anything interesting to say about the protection of the "right to privacy with respect to the processing of personal data", i.e. the problems of the Directive. The restricted access view is clearly relevant, because the questions of restricted informational access are quite central in the Directive. In particular, the restrictions on the processing of sensitive data are concerned with restricting access to the individual. There are, however, many norms in the directive pertaining to data protection that are not adequately described as restricting access to individuals."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter discussed what is personal data is all about. Personal data is particularly important to ensure that the data is held in a secure manner and that you abide by the requirements to ensure confidentiality of the data.

Some insights about data protection were also highlighted in the chapter:

- Personal data shall be processed fairly and lawfully;
- Personal data shall be obtained only for one or more specified and lawful purposes, and shall not be further processed in any manner incompatible with that purpose or those purposes;
- Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purpose or purposes for which they are processed;
- Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date;
- Personal data processed for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes;

Control is essential in privacy. Privacy has three aspects.

- the protection of personal communications,
- the restriction on physical and informational access and
- the protection for expressing an individuals self identity through activity

What I've Learned:

- The right to be informed
- Data subject's right to access and to object
- The reprocessing of personal data
- Data quality
- Legitimate purposes
- Sensitive data

Integrative questions:

1. What is the relationship between privacy and data protection?
2. What do you mean by protection of channels?
3. What is the concept of privacy as control?
4. What is the concept of privacy as restricted access?
5. Enumerate the uses of personal data.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 27: Privacy Protection, Control of Information, and Privacy enhancing technologies
By Herman Tavani and James Moor

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"We believe this tradition of identifying the concept of privacy with control is misleading. Control of personal information is extremely important as, of course, is privacy. But, these concepts are more useful when treated as separable, mutually supporting concepts than as one. A good theory of privacy has at least three components: an account of the concept of privacy, an account of the justification for privacy, and an account of the management of privacy. This tripartite structure of the theory of privacy is important to keep in mind that because each part of the theory performs a different function. To give an account of one if the parts is not to give an account of the others. The concept of privacy itself is best defined in terms of restricted access, not control. Privacy is fundamentally about protection from intrusion and information gathering by others. Individual control of personal information, on the other hand, is part of the justification of privacy and plays a role in the management of privacy. Privacy and control do it fit together naturally, just not in the way people often state."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter discussed about Control and Restricted Access Theories of Privacy. Recently, Moor (1997) has advanced an account of privacy, called the "control/restricted access theory," in which he argues that an individual "has privacy in a situation with regard to others if and only if in that situation the individual...is protected from intrusion, interference, and information access by others." Included in Moor's definition is the notion of a situation, which is central to his theory of privacy. He deliberately leaves this notion of a situation vague so that it can apply to a number of contexts which we "normally regard as private." A situation can, he says, be an "activity," a "relationship," or a "location," such as the storage, access, or manipulation of information in a computer database.

"Unlike earlier theories of privacy, Moor's account enables us to distinguish clearly between the condition of privacy and a right to privacy, and between the loss of privacy and a violation of privacy. It does so by drawing a crucial distinction between what Moor calls a "naturally private situation" and a "normatively private situation." In the former situation, individuals are protected by natural means -- e.g., physical boundaries in natural settings, such as when one is hiking in the woods -- from observation or intrusion by others. In the latter situation, privacy is also protected by ethical, legal, and conventional norms. In a naturally private situation, privacy can be lost but not violated or invaded because there are no norms -- conventional, legal, or ethical -- which proscribe one's right to be protected. Moor further refines his definition of privacy by claiming that an individual "has normative privacy in a situation with regard to others if and only if in that situation the individual...is normatively protected from intrusion, interference, and information access by others".

(http://www.bc.edu/bc_org/avp/law/st_org/iptf/commentary/content/2000041901.html)

What I've Learned:

- Privacy-enhancing technologies
- PETs
- PETs and the role of individual choice in controlling personal information
- PETs and the principle of informed consent
- PET owners beware

Integrative questions:

1. What is PETs?
2. Why is it appealing?
3. Explain the theory of privacy.
4. What do you mean by "informed consent"?
5. What is the normative privacy?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 28: Toward an Approach to privacy in Public:
Challenges of Information Technology
By Helen Nissenbaum

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"They did not, however, anticipate the vigorous public outcry against Lotus Marketplace Households. An estimated 30, 000 letters of protest expressed its displeasure. Defenders were astonished. How was it possible to construe Lotus Marketplace as an invasion of privacy when the information it contained was taken from public sources only and not by violating any sensitive or personal realms.? It was to be compiled from information already. "Out there" and would use no intrusive in bedrooms. Information was to be harvested from public records and from records of transactions that individuals carried out in the public arena and made no efforts to hide. No private zones would be breached, the integrity of home and family would be respected, and embarrassing personal facts would not be revealed. Defenders argued, furthermore, that opposition to Lotus Marketplace violated the right of its creators to pursue profitable enterprise."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, the author mainly discussed those challenges of information technology about privacy. According to Wikipedia, Internet privacy consists of privacy over the media of the Internet: the ability to control what information one reveals about oneself over the Internet, and to control who can access that information. Many people use the term to mean universal Internet privacy: every user of the Internet possessing Internet privacy.

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

What I've Learned:

- The personal Realm
- Violating privacy in public – the case of Lotus Marketplace: Households
- Two misleading Assumptions
- Erroneous Assumption
- Implications for a theory of privacy

Integrative questions:

1. What is privacy?
2. What do you mean by personal realm?
3. Explain the first erroneous assumption.
4. Explain the second erroneous assumption.
5. What is the final implication for the theory of privacy?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 29: Kidd, Privacy, and Distributive Justice
By Anton H. Vedder

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"It should be observed that group profiles may occasionally be incompatible with respect to individuals' privacy and rules and regulations regarding the protection of personal data, as it is commonly conceived of. For instance, distributive profiles may sometimes be rightfully thought of as infringement of individual privacy when the individuals involved can easily be identified through a combination with other information available to the recipient or through spontaneous recognition. In the case of nondistributive profiles, however, the information remains attached to an information subject constituted by a group. It cannot be tracked back to individual persons in any straightforward sense."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, the author explained and defined what is personal data. Personal data is defined as the information gathered about a person; it is often protected by privacy laws. The data should be legitimate; the subject must give consent for the data processing. The date subject has the right to his personal data; he has the right to know the information relating to the data. The directive 95/46/EC of the European parliament was found for the protection on the processing of personal data. Personal data is gathered for specific compatible purposes. It should not be collected in excess, other than its purpose. And it should be accurate and up to date to prevent misinterpretations.

The author also included his insights with regards to data mining or KDD. According to Wikipedia, Data mining is *"the process of extracting hidden patterns from data. As more data is gathered, with the amount of data doubling every three years, data mining is becoming an increasingly important tool to transform this data into information. It is commonly used in a wide range of profiling practices, such as marketing, surveillance, fraud detection and scientific discovery."*

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_mining)

What I've Learned:

- Definition of KDD
- Personal data
- Law
- Ethics
- Social consequences
- Categorial privacy

Integrative questions:

1. What is KDD?
2. Why is there a KDD anyway?
3. What do ethics mean?
4. Define categorial privacy.
5. Enumerate the solutions stated in this chapter.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 30: Data Mining and Privacy
By Joseph S. Fulda

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"If the courts will not protect private data from being associated with each other and forming new information about an individual, there is a long-standing set of methodologies, based on cryptographic protocols, which can provide such protection. Devised by computer scientist David Chaum, these techniques prevent the dossier society in which computers could be used to infer individuals' life styles, habits, whereabouts, and associations from data collected in ordinary consumer transactions can have a chilling effect causing the people to alter their observable activities. While answering the need for organizations to devise more persuasive, efficient and interlinked computerized record keeping systems so that everything from consumer credit social services is not abused. Unfortunately, there is no real incentive for organizations to implement these rather simple methodologies, despite consumer concern with data collection and mining. Thus, as long as the law silent on the subject, it appears that existing non-intrusive technological means of solving this problem will remain merely a unit in various advanced courses in the computer science curriculum."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

According to Kurt Thearling (1995), Ph.D. a senior director of Wheelhouse Corporation, "data mining" is a set of automated techniques used to extract or previously unknown pieces of information from large databases. He points out that data mining is not a business solution but simply the underlying technology. In technical terms, data mining is described as the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and other intelligent techniques such as neural networks, fuzzy logic, genetic algorithms, decision trees, nearest neighbor method, rule induction, and data visualization, to large quantities of data to discover hidden trends, patterns, and relationships. Cavoukian (1998), Ph.D, the Information and Privacy Commissioner of Ontario, says that successful data mining makes it possible to reveal patterns and relationships, and then use this "new" information to make proactive knowledge-driven business decisions.

This chapter briefly discussed data mining and its importance. Generally, data mining , often called as KDD, is the process of analyzing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information - information that can be used to increase revenue, cuts costs, or both. Data mining software is one of a number of analytical tools for analyzing data. It allows users to analyze data from many different dimensions or angles, categorize it, and summarize the relationships identified. Technically, data mining is the process of finding correlations or patterns among dozens of fields in large relational databases.

"Data mining is primarily used today by companies with a strong consumer focus - retail, financial, communication, and marketing organizations. It enables these companies to determine relationships among "internal" factors such as price, product positioning, or staff skills, and "external" factors such as economic indicators, competition, and customer demographics. And, it enables them to determine the impact on sales, customer satisfaction, and corporate profits. Finally, it enables them to "drill down" into summary information to view detail transactional data."

(http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/faculty/jason.frand/teacher/technologies/palace/datamining.htm)

What I've Learned:

- Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining
- The issue
- Analysis of the issue
- Issues in the first case as well as the second case
- Categories in pre-existing data
- Cluster data by mapping

Integrative questions:

1. What do you mean by knowledge discovery?
2. Define data mining.
3. Provide at least three (3) examples of the usage of data mining.
4. How do you analyze an issue?
5. What are the categories of pre-existing data?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 31: Workplace Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice
By Lucas D. Introna

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"For the individual, privacy secures autonomy, creates social capital for intimacy, and forms the basis of structuring many diverse social relations. It is generally accepted that it is in the interest of the individual to have maximum control over her privacy – here taken to be the freedom from the appropriate judgement of others. For the collective or institution, transparency secures control and thereby efficiency of resource allocation and utilization as well as creating mechanisms for disciplinary intervention. It is generally accepted that it is in the interest of the collective or institution to have maximum control over surveillance – here taken to mean subjecting all individuals in the institution to reasonable scrutiny and judgement. If the individuals are given an absolute right to privacy, they may act only in their own interest and may thereby defraud the institution."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

"Distributive justice considers the distribution of goods among members of society at a specific time, and on that basis, determines whether the state of affairs is acceptable. For example, someone who evaluates a situation by looking at the standard of living, absolute wealth, wealth disparity, or any other such utilitarian standard, is thinking in terms of distributive justice. Generally, those people who hold egalitarianism to be important, even implicitly, rely on notions of distributive justice. Distributive justice could be considered a means that addresses the burdens and benefits to some norm of equality to members. The definition of DJ has stayed constant, compared to other concepts in macro marketing and social economics.

However, not all advocates of consequentialist theories are concerned with an equitable society. What unites them is the mutual interest in achieving the best possible results, or in terms of the example above, the most perfect distribution of wealth."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributive_justice)

The disadvantage of using surveillance was also discussed in this chapter. Any type of security system has its own particular advantages and shortcomings. As a crime deterrent, homes and businesses would be better served with a camera that is placed in an obvious and highly visible location. The general consensus is that would-be burglars and/or criminals will hesitate to invade a space where overt surveillance is present.

On the other hand, covert surveillance serves many other useful purposes. Should a criminal decide to invade your home or business, they will probably tend to be a little less careful about disguising their appearance and, on the off chance they do discover a recording device, chances of them disabling it are pretty slim. Therefore, even if they do succeed in committing a crime their image will be captured and available to law enforcement officials - which may aid in a speedy capture.

"There is of course some controversy surrounding the use of covert security cameras. Many people view them as an invasion of personal privacy. This is a valid concern due to the hidden nature of the cameras themselves, and because it is virtually impossible to determine when they are being used inappropriately. Nevertheless, this does not negate the fact that there are some positive legitimate uses for these devices. Individuals have been able to uncover child abuse from caregivers, as well as catch those responsible for personal theft and vandalism. Business owners have been able to uncover among other things theft, trespassing, and improper conduct by using these covert devices."

(http://www.video-surveillance-guide.com/hidden-video-cameras.htm)

What I've Learned:

- Definition of surveillance in the workspace
- Definition of privacy and justice
- Resisting workplace surveillance
- Privacy as a matter of justice
- Privacy, surveillance, and distributive justice

Integrative questions:

1. What is surveillance?
2. Why do we need workplace surveillance?
3. Is there a need for surveillance in the workspace? Explain.
4. What is justice?
5. What is distributive justice?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 32: Privacy and the Varities of Moral Wrongdoing
By Jeroen van den Hoven

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

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

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter talks about the three moral reasons for data protection. First is Information based harm, second is information inequality and lastly, information justice.

- *Information based harm*. A person is protecting his to avoid negative encounters.
- *Information inequality*. It is the protection of data information in order to act as equal with other people.
- *Information justice*. We give our information as long as people would not criticized our personal information.

"The word "privacy" has been used to describe many concerns with the modern world. It is a complex concept even before other concerns are lumped with it. The concept of "privacy" deserves to be carefully examined. It defies easy definition, and many proposals to protect privacy have gone forward without a clear articulation of what privacy really is.

Importantly, privacy is a personal, subjective condition. One person cannot decide for another what his or her sense of privacy should be. An important conclusion flows from this latter observation. That is that government regulation of the private sector in the name of privacy can only create confidentiality or secrecy rules based on the guesses of politicians and bureaucrats. The better way to protect true privacy is to distribute decisions about how personal information is used to the people affected.

While privacy is held up as one of our highest values, people also constantly share information about themselves by allowing others to see their faces, learn their names, learn what they own, and learn what they think. In fact, it is a desirable lack of privacy that allows people to interact with one another socially and in business. This does not mean that people should lose control over the information they want to keep private. It means that generalizations about privacy are almost always wrong."
*(http:// www.privacilla.org/fundamentals/whatis**privacy**.html)*

What I've Learned:

- Definition of Privacy
- The different varieties of informational wrongdoing
- Panoptic technologies and the public good
- Information-based harm
- Informational inequality
- Informational injustice

Integrative questions:

1. What is privacy?
2. How can you categorize an action to be a "wrongdoing"?
3. What do you mean by informational wrongdoing?
4. What are panoptic technologies?
5. Define the type of wrongdoing that is a harm based on information.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 33: PICS: Internet Access Controls Without Censorship

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"PICS-compatible software can implement selective blocking in various ways. One possibility is to build it into the browser on each computer, as announced by Microsoft and Netscape. A second method – one used in products such as CyberPatrol and SurfWatch – is to perform this operation as part of each computer's network protocol stack. A third possibility is to perform the operation somewhere in the network, for example at a proxy server used in a combination with a firewall. Each alternative affects efficiency, ease of use, and security. For example, a browser could include nice interface features such as graying out blocked links, but it would be fairly easy for a child to install a different browser and bypass the selective blocking. The network implementation may be the most secure, but could create a performance bottleneck if not implemented carefully."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

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

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

According to such source, "*PICS specifies very little about how to run a labeling service, beyond the format of the service description and the labels. Rating services must make the following choices:"*

1. The labeling vocabulary. A common set of dimensions would make publishers' self-labels more useful to consumers but cultural divergence may make it difficult to arrive at a single set of dimensions. Governments may also mandate country-specific vocabularies. Third party labelers are likely to use a wide range of other dimensions.
2. Granularity. Services can label entire sites, or individual documents and images.
3. Who creates the labels. Services can employ professionals, volunteers, or computers to do the labeling. They can also delegate all or part of the label-creation task to content creators or to other rating services.
4. Coverage. Some services may strive for comprehensive coverage of the entire Internet, others for narrower areas such as pornography or educational sites. An interesting intermediate offering may be to label the documents that subscribers ask about: while there are thousands of sites and millions of documents available on the Internet, any particular set of users is likely to ask for access to a much smaller set.
5. Revenue generation. Some organizations that provide labels may choose not to charge anyone, relying on donations or levies on members. Other services can charge subscribers, charge intermediaries such as on-line services for the right to redistribute labels, or charge sites for the privilege of being labeled. We might even see the rise of labeling intermediaries who pay a royalty to values-oriented organizations such as UNICEF for the right to label documents with the UNICEF logo, according to criteria set by UNICEF.

(http://www.w3.org/PICS/iacwcv2.htm)

What I've Learned:

- Definition of PICS
- The labelling vocabulary
- Granularity
- Creation of labels
- Coverage
- Revenue generation
- Collaborative labelling
- Online journals

Integrative questions:

1. What is PICS?
2. What are the specifications of PICS?
3. How do you make the internet better?
4. What is flexible blocking?
5. Identify ways to do flexible blocking.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 34: Terrorism or Civil Disobedience:
Toward a Hacktivist Ethic
By Mark Manion and Abby Goodrum

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Further cases of criminal activity involving computer technology may cause us to re-examine the tripartite scheme of computer crime advanced in this essay. One recent form of criminal activity that seems potentially to border on computer crime is a criminal act involving the act of digital telephony. Base points out that in the use of cellular phones, a popular technique for avoiding charges is "cloning" – i.e. reprogramming one's cellular phone to transmit another customer's number. When true "computer telephony" (the merging of computers and telephones, also known as Internet phones) arrives, we may need to re-examine our proposed definition of computer crime."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, hacktivism is briefly explained. Formed by combining "hack" with "activism," hacktivism is the act of hacking into a Web site or computer system in order to communicate a politically or socially motivated message. Unlike a malicious hacker, who may disrupt a system for financial gain or out of a desire to cause harm, the hacktivist performs the same kinds of disruptive actions in order to draw attention to a cause. For the hacktivist, it is an Internet-enabled way to practice civil disobedience and protest.

"However, both hacking and activism, and thus hacktivism, are loaded words ripe for a variety of interpretation. Therefore it is preferable not to clinically define hacktivism but rather to describe the spirit of hacktivism. Hacktivism is root. It is the use of one's collective or individual ingenuity to circumvent limitations, to hack clever solutions to complex problems using computer and Internet technology. Hacktivism is a continually evolving and open process; its tactics and methodology are not static. In this sense no one owns hacktivism - it has no prophet, no gospel and no canonized literature. Hacktivism is a rhizomic, open-source phenomenon."

(http://www.thehacktivist.com/?page_id=97)

According to this chapter, there are three principles of hacktivist ethic:

- *Access to computers*. People have the right to use the computers with no limitation. Every people can access the internet without having biasment, discrimination.
- *All information should be free*. The essence of an internet is to give the information free.
- *Mistrust authority to promote decentralization.* All the information should be centralized to all the people and not only to the chosen people.

What I've Learned:

- Boundaries of Computer Crime
- Definition of a Computer crime
- The need to know these computer crimes
- Legal categories of computer crime
- Moral categories of computer crime
- Informational/descriptive categories of computer crime

Integrative questions:

1. What is a computer crime?
2. Why do we need to categorize the computer crimes?
3. Define Piracy.
4. Define Break-Ins.
5. Define Sabotage in Computer Crime.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 35: Web security and privacy:
An American perspective
By J. Lean Camp

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Hacktivism is in its infancy, but, given the ubiquity and democratizing possibility of the internet, we will certainly bear witness to the movement's growing pains and increasing maturity. One thing is sure, however. Incidents of cyberactivism are the rise and will continue to be on the rise in the near future."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter discussed mainly about how security and hacktivism take place. "*Hacktivism is "the nonviolent use of illegal or legally ambiguous digital tools in pursuit of political ends. These tools include web site defacements, redirects, denial-of-service attacks, information theft, web site parodies, virtual sit-ins, virtual sabotage, and software development." It is often understood as the writing of code to promote political ideology - promoting expressive politics, free speech, human rights, or information ethics. Acts of hacktivism are carried out in the belief that proper use of code will have leveraged effects similar to regular activism or civil disobedience. Fewer people can write code, but code affects more people."*

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hacktivism)

In this chapter, the author also suggested the importance of ethical hackers in the society. An ethical hacker is a computer and network expert who attacks a security system on behalf of its owners, seeking vulnerabilities that a malicious hacker could exploit. To test a security system, ethical hackers use the same methods as their less principled counterparts, but report problems instead of taking advantage of them.

The Electronic Civil Disobedience (ECD) was also discussed. Electronic Civil Disobedience is *"a legitimate form of non-violent, direct action utilized in order to bring pressure on institutions engaged in unethical or criminal actions. Within the electronic environment, ECD aims to disrupt the operation of information and capital flows of carefully selected target sites without causing serious damage. Currently based on, but not limited to, the tactical use of blockade and trespass, ECD acts as a mechanism through which "the value system of the state (to which information is of higher value than the individual) is inverted, placing information back in the service of people rather than using it to benefit institutions." ECD is the extra-parliamentary expression of mobile, international networks acting in support political objectives that appeal to the spirit of universal rights and freedoms."*

(http://www.thehacktivist.com/?page_id=98)

What I've Learned:

- Definition of a hacktivist
- Hacktivist Ethic
- Electronic civil disobedience
- Hacktivism and electronic civil disobedience
- Hacktivism
- Cyberterrorism

Integrative questions:

1. What is a Hacktivist?
2. What is a Hacktivist ethic?
3. What do you mean by electronic civil disobedience?
4. What is Cyberterrorism?
5. Differentiate Hacktivism from Electronic Civil Disobedience.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 36: The meaning of anonymity in an information age
By Helen Nissenbaun

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"A system that maintains availability while under attack exhibits survivability. System with survivability exhibit degradation in the face of attacks. An example of an incident that that illustrates survivability is the Morris worm incident, where the internet slowly lost the ability to provide service but was never completely destroyed."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter included an in-depth discussion with regards to the stand of anonymity in the Information age.

Information technology has made it possible to track people in historically unprecedented ways. We are targets of surveillance at just about every turn of our lives. In transactions with retailers, mail order companies, medical care givers, daycare providers, and even beauty parlors, information about us is collected, stored, analyzed and sometimes shared. Our presence on the planet, our notable features and momentous milestones are dutifully recorded by agencies of federal, state and local government including birth, marriage, divorce, property ownership, drivers licenses, vehicle registration, moving violations, passage through computerized toll roads and bridges, parenthood, and, finally, our demise. (Nissenbaum, 1997)

Into the great store of information, we are identified through name, street address, email address, phone number, credit card numbers, social security number, passport number, level of education and more; we are described by age, hair color, eye color, height, quality of vision, purchases, credit card activity, travel, employment and rental history, real estate transactions, change of address, ages and numbers of children, and magazine subscriptions. The dimensions are endless. (Nissenbaum, 1997)

What I've Learned:

- Access Control List
- Definition of security
- Definition of integrity
- Availability
- Private key encryption

Integrative questions:

1. What does ISP mean?
2. What does IP mean?
3. What does DNS mean?
4. Enumerate the legal issues and societal implications in the web.
5. What is private key encryption?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 37: Double Encryption of Anonymized Electronic Data Interchange
By Albert Vlug and Johan can der Lei

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

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

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter discussed what is anonymity and the importance of it. According to Wikipedia, *"Anonymity is derived from the Greek word ανωνυμία, meaning "without a name" or "namelessness". In colloquial use, the term typically refers to a person, and often means that the personal identity, or personally identifiable information of that person is not known.*

More strictly, and in reference to an arbitrary element (e.g. a human, an object, a computer), within a well-defined set (called the "anonymity set"), "anonymity" of that element refers to the property of that element of not being identifiable within this set. If it is not identifiable, then the element is said to be "anonymous".

The term "anonymous message" typically refers to message (which is, for example, transmitted over some form of a network) that does not carry any information about its sender and its intended recipient. It is therefore unclear if multiple such messages have been sent by the same sender or if they have the same intended recipient."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anonymity)

There are some drawbacks with regards to the issue of anonymity. The Internet community is going to have to address this issue. Privacy advocates promote anonymity, while security-conscious individuals and law enforcement officials want to end it. The good thing about anonymity people can express themselves without fear using the Internet. However, anonymity is often used to illegally move secret information. People and corporations are often libeled by those who spread false information. In fact, the spread of false information is what makes anonymity so dangerous.

What I've Learned:

- Brief definition of anonymity
- Data-flow
- Information registration
- Gatekeepers
- Analysis after admission

Integrative questions:

1. What is data-flow?
2. Why do we need information registration?
3. What is a gatekeeper?
4. Is it really necessary to analyze after admission?
5. Explain the encryption procedure with an anonymity sender.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 38: Written on the Body:
Biometrics and Identity
By Irma van der Ploeg

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"So we are stuck with a riddle" How can a biometric identifier be both identifying and not saying anything particular about you? I think the key to this riddle may be found in the idea that meaning is not something intrinsic, but, following determined by use. Following this kind of reasoning, we should perhaps not expect to be able to determine any intrinsic meaning of biometric data, or the biometric body in general, but investigate quite specifically what uses and practices biometrics will become part of."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter mainly discussed what is biometrics and how do we use it. *Biometrics* refers to the automatic identification of a person based on his/her physiological or behavioral characteristics. Biometrics is the science and technology of measuring and analyzing biological data. In the following chapter, biometrics refers to technologies that measure and analyze human body characteristics, such as fingerprints, eye retinas and irises, voice patterns, facial patterns and hand measurements, for authentication purposes.

According to such resource, *"The most popular biometric authentication scheme employed for the last few years has been Iris Recognition. The main applications are entry control, ATMs and Government programs. Recently network companies have realized the advantages of biometric authentication for networks and offer products to achieve this scheme. Products offered include fingerprint analysis, iris recognition, voice recognition or combinations of these. However widespread use of biometrics as a means of authentication has not yet been fully realized."*

(http://ntrg.cs.tcd.ie/undergrad/4ba2.02/biometrics/now.html)

For it's benefit, biometrics create and makes reliable user authentication, which makes it essential. The consequences of insecure authentication in a banking or corporate environment can be catastrophic, with loss of confidential information, money, and compromised data integrity. Many applications in everyday life also require user authentication, including physical access control to offices or buildings, e-commerce, healthcare, immigration and border control, etc.

What I've Learned:

- Use of biometrics
- ATMs
- Identifying biometric identity
- Virtual identities
- Questioning the biometric body

Integrative questions:

1. What is a biometric?
2. How can a biometric identify our identity?
3. How an ATM did came about?
4. What do you mean by virtual identities?
5. What do you mean by questioning the biometric body?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 39: Ethical Considerations for the Information Professions
By Elizabeth Buchanan

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Information ethics, much like the technologies that continue to contribute to its complexity, will thrive and present new challenges of all of us. Ethics will continue to be put through new tests as technologies race ahead of many social and cultural conventions and norms."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The Code of Ethics was briefly explained in this chapter. According to Wikipedia, *"some codes of ethics are often social issues. Some set out general principles about an organization's beliefs on matters such as quality, employees or the environment. Others set out the procedures to be used in specific ethical situations - such as conflicts of interest or the acceptance of gifts, and delineate the procedures to determine whether a violation of the code of ethics occurred and, if so, what remedies should be imposed.*

The effectiveness of such codes of ethics depends on the extent to which to management supports them with sanctions and rewards. Violations of a private organization's code of ethics usually can subject the violator to the organization's remedies (in an employment context, this can mean termination of employment; in a membership context, this can mean expulsion). Of course, certain acts that constitute a violation of a code of ethics may also violate a law or regulation and can be punished by the appropriate governmental organ.

Ethical Codes are often not part of any more general theory of ethics but accepted as pragmatic necessities. They are distinct from moral codes that may apply to the culture, education, and religion of a whole society. Even organizations and communities that may be considered criminal may have their own ethical code of conduct, be it official or unofficial."

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethical_code)

Information professional (IP) was also included in this chapter. An Information Professional strategically uses information in his/her job to advance the mission of the organization. This is accomplished through the development, deployment, and management of information resources and services. The IP harnesses technology as a critical tool to accomplish goals. IPs include, but are not limited to, librarians, knowledge managers, chief information officers, web developers, information brokers, and consultants.

What I've Learned:

- Flagrant quantitative imbalance
- Inequality in information resources
- De facto hegemony
- Lack of information in developing countries
- Survival of the colonial era
- An alienating influence in the economic, social and cultural spheres

Integrative questions:

1. What are the ethical considerations for the information profession?
2. Explain the flagrant quantitative imbalance.
3. Explain the De facto hegemony.
4. Explain the survival of the colonial era as an issue.
5. What are the two phases in code of ethics? Explain each.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 40: Software Engineering Code of Ethics: Approved
By Don Gotterbarn, Keith Miller, Simon Rogerson

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"The Code emphasizes the professional obligations to the public at large. This obligation is the final arbiter in all decisions. "In all these judgments concern for the health, safety and welfare of the public is primary; that is, the 'public interest' is central to this code." The primacy of well being and quality of life of the public in all decisions related to software engineering is emphasized throughout the code."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, ACM or the Association of Computing Machinery was highlighted in discussing the eight (8) principles of Software Engineering Code of Ethics. The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers or IEEE was also included in the discussion.

Software engineers shall commit themselves to making the analysis, specification, design, development, testing and maintenance of software a beneficial and respected profession. In accordance with their commitment to the health, safety and welfare of the public, software engineers shall adhere to the following Eight Principles:

1. PUBLIC - Software engineers shall act consistently with the public interest.
2. CLIENT AND EMPLOYER - Software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer consistent with the public interest.
3. PRODUCT - Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible.
4. JUDGMENT - Software engineers shall maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment.
5. MANAGEMENT - Software engineering managers and leaders shall subscribe to and promote an ethical approach to the management of software development and maintenance.
6. PROFESSION - Software engineers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest.
7. COLLEAGUES - Software engineers shall be fair to and supportive of their colleagues.
8. SELF - Software engineers shall participate in lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote an ethical approach to the practice of the profession.

What I've Learned:

- IEEE-CS/ACM Joint task force on software engineering ethics
- professional practices
- The short version of the software engineering ethics

Integrative questions:

1. What does IEEE-CS stands for?
2. What does ACM stands for?
3. Why did they develop a joint force ethical approach for software engineering?
4. Enumerate and explain the short version of the software engineering ethics.
5. Does the full version of the software engineering ethics make any difference from the first one?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 41: No, PAPA:
Why Incomplete Codes of Ethics Are Worse than none at all
By N. Ben Fairweather

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Those who write moral codes (or things that could be mistaken for them) need to be aware of the possibility that they may be abused. Codes that address some issues but not the others are very common, and particularly open to such abuse on issues at the edge of their competence. Codes should make it clear what their area of competence is. More importantly, thought, authors of codes should always make it clear that their code is no substitute for careful moral consideration and especially in areas or on questions where there is no clear guidance in the code."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this chapter, the author mainly discussed only four important areas: This chapter talks about the problem of just focusing on the four areas. The four areas are privacy, accuracy, property and accessibility. With this limited four areas, we never realized that there is still more important than these four areas. Thus, I can also conclude that it is better to have no knowledge of the four areas than having it incomplete.

Sometimes, we never realized that weak points are important. We only focused on the strong points which lie on the top of the pyramid. The strong points that were mentioned in this chapter are the four areas. We are not aware of the weak points of issues that would also affect the professional ethics.

This chapter strongly argues that code of ethics is incomplete because first of all, he believed that author is not equivalent to what all the people are thinking. This means that having contributions of knowledge would make it more complete and be different from the rest of its code of ethics. Two brains are better than one.

What I've Learned:

- Definition of PAPA
- Weapons or the question of whether the technology for use in weapons systems ought to be developed
- Environmental impact of these systems
- Teleworking
- Telecommuting
- Protecting the weak against the strong
- Importance of the PAPA issues

Integrative questions:

1. What do you mean by PAPA?
2. Define teleworking.
3. Define telecommuting.
4. Enumerate the importance of the PAPA issues and explain.
5. How do we avoid accidental incomplete moral codes?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 42: Subsumption Ethics
By David H. Gleason

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Subsumption in general is the process of building larger components from smaller ones. In this sense, a cell subsumes DNA function. American common law subsumes juridical decisions and a half dryer subsumes an electric motor. Subsumption in computers is different because there is so much more subsumption going on than in simple machines."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

This chapter talks about subsumption ethics. Subsumption ethics is the process by which decisions become incorporated into the operation of Information Technology (IT) systems, and subsequently forgotten. IT systems, by nature, repeat operations over and over. If those operations have unethical impacts, the system will continue to execute them anyway. Unlike a human operator, there is no point in the cycle where the machine pauses to ask, "Should I do this?"

There are four axioms of subsumption ethics:

- Information systems subsume design, policy and implementation decisions in programming code and content.
- Subsumed objects have determinate moral value.
- Subsumed objects have a high "invisibility factor."
- Subsumptive complexity increases over time. As systems are developed, components become subsumed more and more deeply.

Since the axioms are not dependant on a specific ethical framework, they can be applied in many situations, across cultural as well as industrial boundaries. Subsumption ethics therefore offers developers a powerful tool to use to enhance project management and facilitate software impact analysis.

What I've Learned:

- Subsumption ethics
- Systems Development
- Organizational policy drives IT development
- Axioms of Subsumption ethics
- Ethical Framework
- Philosophical frameworks applied to subsumption ethics

Integrative questions:

1. What is subsumption ethics?
2. What is systems development?
3. Enumerate the four axioms. Explain.
4. What is the unnecessary complexity of a programmer?
5. Why organizational policy does drives IT development?

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 43: Ethical Issues in Business Computing
By Duncan Langford

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"Finally, practical use of the systems is not only relevant issue. The actual material processed by business systems – all 'data' entered and generated – differs greatly. This is particularly important, as the nature of the data held on company systems must affect the uses to which it may ethically be put. For example, a list of names and addresses held on computer and used by a bookshop to mail invoices and statements is surely acceptable. However, if an identical list of names, addresses and invoice details were secretly examined and correlated to determine which customers were buying suspect literature, the ethical position is very different, and the need for the ethical consideration clear. Such issues need attention."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

The chapter started by explaining that each business should meet a certain pint in meeting up with their ethical problems. According to the author, no matter what the size of your business is, there will be always ethical issues that you should always prioritized. For example, in level one business would have collected software that is piracy. Being a professional person, we would think if this is right to have software that is a piracy. Even though it would cost you at higher price if you would buy the original ones, still it is in our hands to consider this kind of ethical considerations.

In this chapter, two kinds of data were to be considered:

- Nature of data
- Category

The author also added the roles of computers in solving business problem. The main role of computers in business is to solve the problems of the business. Some jobs have now become so easy that we almost take for granted how they used to get done. Computers can add numbers in a matter of seconds for large amounts of data. This is huge and only shows the importance of computers. Workers can do things such as work from how now because of computers and organizations can hire employees all over the world and keep tabs on their work. It's safe to say the rules have all changed because of computers.

People who never were able to get out and meet new people can now do so online. Computers have made this easy for these people. With computer dating, people can now find dates online instead of going out to bars to meet new people. Personal finance has also changed. People can now keep an eagle eye on their finances through the use of software such as quicken. This completely shows the importance of computers.

What I've Learned:

- Scope of business computing
- Business computing itself
- Size issues
- The tasks of business computing
- Data considerations

Integrative questions:

1. What is business computing?
2. What is the purpose of a business computing system?
3. What are the penalties for computer misuse?
4. What are the company expectations to be considered?
5. Describe the size issues in terms of business computing.

Abram John A. Limpin
10665226

Chapter 44: The Practitioner from Within:
Revisiting the virtues
By Frances S. Grodzinsky

Book: Cyberethics: Morality And Law in Cyberspace

Library Reference: N/A
Amazon:
http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836

Quote:

"It is unrealistic to discuss computer ethics without emerging the languages of technology, philosophy, psychology and sociology."

Learning Expectation:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of this concept?
- How does the concept apply to the recent situation of society?
- What are the challenges of this concept?
- What are the responsibilities connected to the growth of computer ethics?

Review:

In this last chapter of the Cyberethics book, the author first discussed the importance of character building and action guiding theories. According to the author, character forming is the most crucial since this is where a person would develop his character. A person's decision would always lies on his attitude and not with the guiding theories. Character forming is essential guiding rules since people would always rely on his character and not the guiding rules.

The author stated that one of the biggest problem in the industry of Information Technology that each theory is considered as separate from each other. This concept divides into different areas such as privacy, anonymity and etc. The result of this separation is a vast and broad theories that taking considerations as separate from each other. The chapter also re-examined the theories that were discussed in the book. Some theories were somehow summarized such as privacy, security, anonymity, piracy and etc. They are given different views and different ideas. Most of the chapters are talking almost the same topic.

What I've Learned:

- Ethics
- Morality
- Character forming vs. Action guiding theories
- Need for contemporary moral theory
- Revisiting the virtues
- Core vales
- Practitioner from within
- Imagination and narrative genre

Integrative questions:

1. Enumerate the core values and explain each.
2. What do you mean by revisiting the virtues?
3. What virtues are mentioned?
4. Defend your side, either character forming or action guiding theories.
5. What is ethics?