



ECE PARIS
ÉCOLE D'INGÉNIEURS

Prénom :
NOM :
Promotion :
Groupe :

ING 4
English 7
Devoir surveillé

05 décembre 2017
08:30 - 09:30
Durée : 01:00

Sujet proposé par : BINI TISSIER Kristen / HERZ David
Calculatrice autorisée : NON
Documents autorisés : NON
Ordinateur autorisé : NON

RAPPEL :

- ✚ NOM et Prénom de l'élève doivent être portés sur toutes les copies rendues.
- ✚ Les copies doivent être numérotées.
- ✚ Tous les appareils électroniques (téléphones portables, PDA, ordinateurs, montre connectée, etc.) doivent être éteints et rangés.
- ✚ **Toute erreur constatée sur le sujet doit être signalée sur la copie. Le correcteur en tiendra compte lors de la correction du devoir.**
- ✚ Il est interdit de communiquer.
- ✚ Toute fraude, ou tentative de fraude, qu'elle soit passive ou active, fera l'objet d'un rapport de la part du surveillant et sera sanctionnée par la note zéro, assortie d'une convocation devant le Conseil de discipline. Aucune contestation ne sera possible. Tous les documents et supports utilisés frauduleusement, devront être remis au surveillant.
- ✚ Les élèves ne sont pas autorisés à quitter la salle où se déroule l'épreuve moins de 45 minutes après le début de l'épreuve. Au-delà de ces 45 premières minutes, toute sortie est définitive (sauf dans le cas d'une épreuve durant plus de deux heures).

DS ING4 English 7 DS

December 5, 2017

Anastasia AUTRET/David HERZ/Ben HILL/Kathleen Aubert /Elizabeth KINNE /Emma CLARKE /Mel FEARON /Buster BURK/Kristen BINI TISSIER

"This is a generation that has an inheritance of absolutely nothing as far as meaningful moral values, and it's our job to make them up." David Foster Wallace

Ethical Problems are like Design Problems: An introduction to the subject

There are ties between **ethical problems** and the implementation of technical solutions that you as an Information Systems professional will encounter :

- For research design problems, there is rarely, if ever, a uniquely correct solution or response.
- Some responses are unacceptable - there are wrong answers even if there is no unique right answer - and some are better than others.
- However, solutions have advantages of different sorts, such that where there are two candidate solutions, neither may be clearly better than the other.
- A proposed solution must do all the following
 - Achieve the desired performance or end - In the case of an ethical problem this might be to fulfill a moral, professional or family responsibility. You can substitute the word promise for responsibility.
 - Conform to given specifications or desired criteria -
 - Be consistent with (often unstated) background constraints, for example, that one not violate human rights and minimize the compromising of other rights.

<http://www.onlineethics.org/Resources/instructessays/teaching.aspx#problems>

For this exam, please read the two case studies below and answer the questions for both case studies

YOU HAVE ONE HOUR.

1. Summarize the essential conflict the protagonists you have chosen are facing. **5 points**
2. Describe what is at stake for the parties (the people) mentioned in the story). **5 points**
3. Finish the story with a dialog between the protagonists that are given at the end of each dialog. **10 points**

To make this dialog work you must name each person, write what they say, give their title and do it in the following format: **EXAMPLE**

CEO: I disagree with you, Diane. Your precautions are not necessary and the data is safe.

Diane: Unfortunately, you don't know that.

DIS: She's right, Francis.

You will be graded on how fully you explore the arguments of each party. How do they voice the values of honesty and responsibility? How do values of company loyalty and self-preservation figure into the argument?

Whose argument is stronger? It is up to you who is "right" if anyone, but keep your scenario realistic, polite and please, no Hollywood-style drama.

Case 1: Privacy.

Three years ago Diane started her own consulting business. She has been so successful that she now has several people working for her and many clients. Their consulting work includes advising on how to network microcomputers, designing database management systems, and advising about cyber-security.

Presently she is designing a database management system for the Human Resources Department of a medium-sized company. Diane has involved the client in the design process, informing the company CEO, the Director of Information Systems (DIS) and the Human Resources Director (HRD) about the progress of the system. It is now time to make decisions about the kind and level of security to build into the system.

Diane had described several options to the client. But because the system is now going to cost more than had been planned, the client now chooses a less secure system. The information they will be storing is extremely sensitive. It will include performance evaluations, medical records for filing insurance claims, salaries, and so forth. Weaker security may allow employees to access this data, not to mention on-line access from hackers.

Diane feels strongly that the system should be much more secure. She has explained the risks, but the CEO, DIS and HRD all agree that less security will be fine.

Question 3. deals with the following "What should she do? Should she refuse to build the system as they request?"

Once you decide on her answer write the dialog between Diane and the CEO/DIS/HRD.

From: Anderson, R.E., Johnson, D.G., Gotterbarn, D., & Perrolle, J. (1993) Using the new ACM code of ethics in decision making, Communications of the ACM, Volume 36 Issue 2, Feb. 1993, Pages 98-107)

Case 2: Quality In Professional Work

A computer company is writing the first stage of a more efficient accounting system that will be used by the government. This system will save taxpayers a considerable amount of money every year. A computer professional, who is asked to design the accounting system, assigns different parts of the system to her staff. One person is responsible for developing the reports; another is responsible for the internal processing; and a third for the user interface.

The manager is shown the system and agrees that it satisfies all the requirements. The system is installed, but the staff finds the interface so difficult to use that their complaints are heard by upper-level management. Because of these complaints, upper-level management will not invest any more money in the development of the new accounting system and they go back to their original, more expensive system

The Code of Ethics advocates that computer professionals "strive to achieve the highest quality in both process and products" while at the same time users and others affected by the system have their own clear needs.

We presume that in this case the failure to deliver a quality product is directly attributable to a failure to follow a quality process. I.E. to develop an adequate user interface as specified in the requirements.

In this case, the decision not to change the old system will result in extra cost to taxpayers: the failure to implement a quality process leads to a violation of ethical behavior.

The consumer is punished.

Question 3. deals with the following: How does the company defend its non implementation of the program to the taxpayers?

Once you decide on the company's answer write the dialog it will have with public representatives.

[http://delivery.acm.org/10.1145/160000/151231/p98-anderson.pdf?
ip=176.186.204.195&id=151231&acc=OPEN&key=4D4702B0C3E38B35%2E4D4702B0C3E38B
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&_acm_=1511085616_c5d6469d147e1b28f30260637e386cac](http://delivery.acm.org/10.1145/160000/151231/p98-anderson.pdf?ip=176.186.204.195&id=151231&acc=OPEN&key=4D4702B0C3E38B35%2E4D4702B0C3E38B35%2E4D4702B0C3E38B35%2E6D218144511F3437&CFID=831237116&CFTOKEN=56427762&_acm_=1511085616_c5d6469d147e1b28f30260637e386cac)

Answered

