

Quiz 5

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Question # 1:

For the most part, I was taught these ethics growing up. The only parts that I was not taught are the computing specific ones. For example, I was not taught to acknowledge that all people are stakeholders in computing. I was also not explicitly told that I should contribute to society and human well being.

Question # 2:

”Privacy in Public” refers to the problem of protecting public personal information. For the most part, there is no legal protection for what is considered public personal information, even though some people would not want that information just given away. For example, the things that you purchase in a store, or online, are considered PPI, but you may not want people to see what you are buying. There are many other situations where you would want ”public” information kept relatively private, but since there are no protections for this information, it may be passed around without your explicit permission. That is the problem.

Question # 3:

The US government uses several controversial surveillance techniques. For example, they have means to intercept and read emails of US citizens. They also have the ability to get the searches made by US citizens on certain search engines. These are considered controversial as there is almost zero accountability for the government's use and gathering of people's data. Many people believe that the government shouldn't have access to any ”online” data without having a warrant, like if the data was on paper, as it could be considered a violation of the 4th Amendment.

Question # 4:

James Moor connects these by saying that an individual only has privacy if they are protect from intrusion, interference, and information access by others in that situation. Moor means "situation" in a very broad sense, where it refers to any context where the idea of privacy can be applied. He then further differentiates situations into naturally private situations and normatively private situations. Naturally private situations are those where individuals are protected by natural things, such as being alone in the woods. Normatively private situations are those where people are protected by "norms" such as laws, policies, and other social constructs.