**Rights** are the legal, social principles of freedom and entitlement. There are 2 **types of rights**, positive and negative.

A**Profession** comprises a group of individuals who adhere to ethical standards and have a particular skill set in a recognized body of learning. An**Occupation** is defined as a person’s role in an organization or the field or industry he is a part of. **Profession and Occupation are not the same**, some of the main differences are: 1) A profession requires extensive training while an occupation does not.2) In a profession a person is paid for his/her skill set and knowledge while in an occupation people are paid for what they produce. The **profession of computing** is widely recognized. Computer professionals have specialized knowledge and various degrees. **Software Engineering** is also an emerging profession in the field of computing.

To reach the **status of Engineers**one requires to achieve several pre-requisites. For example, An engineer must be registered with the State Engineers Registration board. It is illegal for a company to use the word ‘engineering’ in its name unless it employs at least one registered engineer. The academic programs of engineering must be taught by engineers. Moreover, to carry out engineering work in the absence of an engineer is illegal. There have been many **International Accreditation Agreements** for engineers. For example The Washington Accord, The Sydney Accord, etc. The **British Computer Society (BCS)**promotes education in many ways, some of them are: It accredits degree programs of higher educational institutions, approves organizations to provide courses to prepare students for professional exams, etc.

An **Organization** is a group of people working together in formal and legal existence. For Example Schools, colleges, and banks, etc. There are **4 major types** of organizations Commercial Organization, Sole Trader, Partnership, and Co-operatives. A **Director** of a company is a person who has a duty towards shareholders, devotes himself to the benefits of the company, and is liable for any wrong decision. A **Start-Up Company** is a business owned by individuals who seek to do independent work instead of working for others. New graduates often intend to start their own company. Some examples of start-ups are a Mobile company, computer services, and software development, etc. Every company needs a **Business Plan** to operate. It mainly comprises of what the main focus of the business will be, what the business wants to achieve, and what are its targets.

A **Contract** is an agreement between two parties that can be enforced in a court of law. A contract usually comprises milestones such as: What is to be produced and delivered, ownership of rights, confidentiality and payment terms, etc.

The **Rules of data protection** state that personal data should be processed lawfully and fairly. It must be only obtained for specified or lawful purposes. Appropriate technical and organizational measures shall be taken against illegal acquiring and processing of personal data. There are many **advantages as well as disadvantages of the internet**. Some of the main advantages are access to information, ease of communication, simplified and speedy commercial transactions, etc. On the other hand, there are also disadvantages to the internet such as defamation, terrorism, and spamming.  **Spamming**is also a major disadvantage of the internet. It is defined as, “unsolicited email sent without the consent of the addressee and without any attempt at targeting recipients who are likely to be interested in its contents”. Spamming can be stopped by using machine language techniques, using virus detection software, and closing the loopholes which facilitate the spammers.

**The Computer Misuse Act of 1990**creates 3 new offenses that can be briefly described as Unauthorized access to a computer, accessing the computer to commit a crime, and modification of the content of a computer. **Cyber Crime**is also becoming increasingly widespread as internet networks increase their coverage. The “E-crimes” are usually committed by a knowledgeable computer user, sometimes referred to as a hacker. Cybercrimes include illegally browsing and stealing a company’s or an individual’s private information. In some cases, hackers also destroy or corrupt the files of the victim.