Search online for “[name of your field]” plus the phrase “Code of Ethics.” As you may know, placing two or more search terms in quotation marks in the search field directs the search engine to search for that exact string of characters. For that reason, using quotation marks around the phrase allows you to narrow the results to pages that contain that exact phrase.

If you can’t find a Code of Ethics for your field, try searching instead for the name of your field plus the phrase “Code of Conduct.”

Still no results? Remove the quotation marks from around the second phrase and try again.

If there appears to be no Code related to your field, select any Code from your search results that looks interesting to you.

INSTRUCTIONS

*As with DB-2 (Future Audience), structure your response to match the structure of the directions below.*

1. Identify the Code, starting with the title of the Code.

          A. Identify the field to which the Code applies.

          B. Name the professional organization that created the Code or is  
              responsible for keeping it updated.

          C. Give the url (internet address) for the Code.

     2. Quote at least one statement in the Code that applies or can apply  
         to written communications in your field.

     3. Identify three ethical issues discussed in Ch. that are relevant to your Code,  
         and describe how each is relevant.

1. Code of Ethics in Information Technology
   1. IT professionals are trusted to work with private and company’s private information. And they are expected by the companies they work for to adhere to this strict code of ethics.
   2. Every company has their own code, and its almost an unwritten code. People trust that the IT’s working on their information wont use it in an ethical manner.
   3. <http://www.ehow.com/facts_5764997_code-ethics-information-technology.html>
2. “The IT professional is expected to abide by all copyright laws and agreements. This would include laws against the unauthorized use, or pirating, of software.”
3. Exaggerating claims – it is possible for an IT professional to lie about assessing a problem. One could suggest that a problem is worse than it may really be to try soak a little bit more money out of someone’s pocketbook.

Stealing or divulging proprietary information – IT’s are trusted with everything that someone has on their PC and what is placed in front of them. It would only take a few seconds to steal any information they wanted off of it and sell it or use it to their own advantage.

Misusing electronic information – the amount of personal information people keep stored on their PC is constantly increasing, and that can hold a curious security threat. An IT could easily access that information and sell, use it, or do whatever else they wish with it.