6.a

In the examples above, concerns have been raised about the discriminatory nature of companies' use of machine learning, particularly in treating job applicants based on location, gender and persona. This is consistent with NeurIPS guidelines on discrimination, as the model's reliance on location and its misinformation about certain groups can increase access to credit and systematically create disparities. Therefore, it is important to ensure fairness and impartiality in the decision-making process to reduce potential harm and promote inclusion in the lending process.

6.b

The misuse of stylometry techniques to extract text, including code, raises ethical questions. This is in line with NeurIPS guidelines on privacy and consent, as retaining anonymous files without consent violates people's fundamental rights and exposes them to unintended consequences. Furthermore, the potential abuse of such algorithms raises concerns about surveillance and loss of anonymity, which could undermine freedom of expression and stifle creativity. Therefore, safeguards must be implemented to ensure the correct use of stylometric algorithms and protect individual privacy and anonymity.

6.c

The illegal use of popular images in the development of facial recognition technology has raised concerns about theft and copyright infringement. Additionally, including copyrighted images without permission raises legal and ethical issues related to intellectual property rights.

6.d

Using machine learning to predict plant species from images raises concerns about consent and data privacy. Although the model uses images submitted by users who have consented to the search, there may be concerns about misuse or unauthorized access to user data. Additionally, security must be ensured to ensure that samples are used for the purpose of helping users identify plants in the iNaturalist program and not for other purposes without the user's consent.