SUNWAY

INT'L BUSINESS SCHOOL

Programme Name: _____**BCS HONS**_____

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Course Name: _____**Ethics and Professional Conducts**_____

Internal Examination

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Submitted By:

Student Name**: CSC_1013_Dipesh Tha Shrestha**

IUKL ID: **041902900028**

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Faculty Name**: Khushal Regmi**

Department**: LMS**

1. **With the concept of End-User License Agreements, list out major ethical issues that are presented with EULAs.**

Answer: A legally binding agreement between the owner of a product and the end-user more specifically, a contract between the product's licensor and the licensee is known as an End-User License Agreements.
Major ethical issues that are presented with EULAs are given below:
- Early EULAs prohibited reverse-engineering to prevent people from creating knockoff products that they would sell competitively.
- The fine print in the EULA might grant fairly broad access to your computer and your activities, with surprising latitude in what can be done with the information collected.
- Cascading EULAs are a particular concern. These include EULAs that grant access to a third-party, which in turn can grant access to another third-party, and so on, thereby legally granting access to your computer for multiple unknown parties.
- Many products come with EULAs with terms that force users to agree to automatic updates – usually by having the computer or networked device contact a third party without notifying the consumer, thus potentially compromising privacy and security.
- Some EULA terms harm people who want to customize their technology, as well as inventors who want to create new products that work with the technology they've bought.

2. **Professional ethics is concerned with the standards and moral conduct that govern the profession and its members. List out the especial aspects of professional ethics which should apply to professionals as well as to ordinary individuals.**

Answer: As we know, Professional ethics are a set of standards that are used for making decisions in the workplace. The especial aspects of professional ethics which should apply to professionals as well as to ordinary individuals are Given Below:
- **Organizational Skills**

A professional can quickly and easily find what is needed. Your work area should be neat and organized, and your briefcase should contain only what is needed for your appointment or presentation.

- **Appearance**

A professional is neat in appearance. Be sure to meet or even exceed the requirements of your company's dress code, and pay special attention to your appearance when meeting with prospects or clients, and take your cue from the way they dress.

- **Social Responsibility**

Employees can be socially responsible by making decisions that enhance the welfare of the people around them. Socially responsible behavior enhances teamwork and improves the overall productivity of the organization. Effective managers perform business and social audits to obtain an over-all picture of how their team is performing. The scope for social responsibility extends beyond the workplace as well. People who are socially responsible work toward developing their communities and neighborhoods.

- **Reliability**

As a professional, you will be counted on to find a way to get the job done. Responding to people promptly and following through on promises in a timely manner is also important, as this demonstrates reliability. It's about meeting expectations, which requires effective communication skills. Never assume. Clarify everything, especially when things change, to make sure you are always on the same page as your customer, and to eliminate nasty surprises.

- **Teamwork**

a professional should be a team worker, helpful and confident, and also should displays a customer service attitude, and seeks continuous learning are some other especial aspects of professional ethics which should apply to professionals.

3. **Hacker ethic is a term for the moral values and philosophy that are common in hacker culture. Explain the Principles of Hacker Ethics**

Answer: As we know, Hacker ethic is a term for the moral values and philosophy that are standard in the hacker community.
The Principles of Hacker Ethics are

- Above all else, do no harm

Do not damage computers or data if at all possible

- Information should be free

Free information means the freedom to copy existing code and to share that information with others.

- Computers can change your life for the better

Hackers see computer programming not merely as a technical pursuit, but also as a tool for making the world a better place.
For example, hackers can write code to automate redundant tasks and they spread free information with the goal of improving the quality of human life

- Hackers should be judged by their hacking, not based on degrees, age, race, sex, or position

Hackers judge each other by the quality of their code. A hacker doesn't need permission to hack. Your ability is not defined by who you know, or your expensive computer science degree.

- Be wary of authority – encourage decentralization.

Hackers promote decentralization in order to dilute the concentration of power and fight to redistribute that power among the many.

- You can create art and beauty with a computer.

Hacking is equated with artistry and creativity. Furthermore, this aspect of the ethos elevates it to the level of philosophy (as opposed to simple pragmatism), which is about humanity's search for the good, the true, and the beautiful (at least in some quarters).

- Leave No Traces

Leave no trace of your presence. Do not draw attention to yourself or your exploits. Keep quiet so that everyone can appreciate what you've got. This is an

ethical principle in the sense that the hacker follows it not only to protect himself, but also to protect other hackers from being caught or losing access.

4. **With the concept of Information Privacy explain the ways to safeguard personal information.**

Answer: As we know, Personal information privacy refers to the protection of personal information stored on computer systems.

The ways to safeguard personal information are given below:

- **Create strong and unique passwords for your online accounts**

Everyone who wants to protect their data from hacking should make strong and unique passwords for your online accounts. Choose combinations of lower and upper-case letters, numbers, and symbols and change them periodically.

- **Avoid clicking on links or attachments**

Think before you click spelling errors, email addresses that don't seem right, and out-of-the blue communications from friends should be treated with utmost caution.

- **Limit social media sharing**

Sharing too much on social media may put your personal information in the wrong hands. Pay attention to not only the pictures and posts you share, but also to your privacy settings, as well, so that you're limiting the number of people who can see what you're sharing.

- **Close unused accounts**

Think about all of the online accounts you've opened over time. Now, consider which ones are still open, but that you never use. If there's a breach involving one of those entities, hackers may have access to whatever personal information is tied to that account.

- **Back-up your data**

If your computer becomes infected with ransomware or malware, or if it crashes, the only way to guarantee that you will be able to recover your lost data is to regularly back it up. This also means that if you lose data or delete something by accident, it can always be recovered.

5. **The Ten Commandments of computer ethics have been defined by the Computer Ethics Institute. List out them.**

Answer: The Ten Commandments of computer ethics have been defined by the Computer Ethics Institute are:

➢ Thou shalt not use a computer to harm other people.
➢ Thou shalt not interfere with other people's computer work.
➢ Thou shalt not snoop around in other people's computer files.
➢ Thou shalt not use a computer to steal.
➢ Thou shalt not use a computer to bear false witness.
➢ Thou shalt not copy or use proprietary software for which you have not paid (without permission).
➢ Thou shalt not use other people's computer resources without authorization or proper compensation.
➢ Thou shalt not appropriate other people's intellectual output.
➢ Thou shalt think about the social consequences of the program you are writing or the system you are designing.
➢ Thou shalt always use a computer in ways that ensure consideration and respect for other humans.

THANK YOU