



BACS 3033

Social and Professional Issues

Misuse of personal Data (Social Media)

Written Assignment

2021/2022 (session 202105)

FORM 1



TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
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TECHNOLOGY

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Written Assignment

BACS3033 Social and Professional Issues
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FORM 2**Assignment Final Report Assessment Criteria**

The assessment of this final assignment report is based on the following criteria:

Assessment Criteria

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Score
Part A Background (4%)	Very clear description about the background of the contemporary topic selected. (4%)	Some part of description about the background of the contemporary topic selected with ambiguity. (3%)	Brief description about the background of the contemporary topic selected, which are not directly related to question. (2%)	Very brief description about the background of the contemporary topic selected, which are not related to question. (0-1%)	4
Part B Topic analysis and exploration. (30%)	Able to provide very clear and reasonable assessment & justification with very details explanations on the chosen topic from social, legal, architecture and market perspectives. Able to look for relevant information from many sources within the duration of time given and well utilize it. (24-30%)	Good to provide reasonable assessment & justification on the chosen topic from social, legal, architecture and market perspectives. However, some explanations are not clear. Able to look for relevant information from many sources but some information is not used wisely. (15-23%)	Average to provide reasonable assessment & justification with limited explanation on the chosen topic from social, legal, architecture and market perspectives. Able to look for information from many sources but some of them are irrelevant. (8-14%)	Poor to provide reasonable assessment & justification with very little to no explanation at all on the chosen topic from social, legal, architecture and market perspectives. Able to look for limited information and subject to limited few sources and some information are irrelevant. (1-7%)	17
Part C Proposed solution(s) for your chosen topic. (20%)	Able to provide very clear and reasonable evaluation with very detailed explanations on the proposed solution(s) for your chosen topic. Able to apply the new ideas and thoughts in solutions and able to apply it for autonomous learning. (16-20%)	Good to provide reasonable evaluation on the proposed solution(s) for your chosen topic. However, some explanations are not clear. Able to apply new ideas or thoughts in solutions in most situations and able to use them without assistance. (11-15%)	Average to provide reasonable evaluation with limited explanation on the proposed solution(s) for your chosen topic. Able to apply new ideas or thoughts in solutions under certain situations and can only use them with some assistance. (6-10%)	Poor to provide reasonable evaluation with very little to no explanation at all on the proposed solution(s) for your chosen topic. Unable to receive & apply new ideas or thoughts on solution. (1-5%)	18

Summary (6%)	Able to provide very clear summary on the topic chosen. (6%)	Good to provide summary on the topic chosen. (4-5%)	Average to provide summary on the topic chosen. (2-3%)	Poor to provide summary on the topic chosen. (1%)	4
Sub-Total (60%)					

Criteria	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Score
Part D Ethical evaluation (40%)	Able to provide very clear and reasonable assessment of ethical issues raised from chosen topic. Excellent justification on such ethical issues with well appropriate selection of the ethics philosophy to support it. Able to give excellent interpretations and consider numerous views from related perspectives based on facts, rules and laws that are relevant to the ethical problem. (31-40%)	Able to provide clear and reasonable assessment of ethical issues raised from chosen topic. Good justification on such ethical issues with well appropriate selection of the ethics philosophy to support it. However, some explanations are not clear. Able to verify whether the facts are relevant or not based on facts, rules and laws relevant to the ethical problem. (21-30%)	Average to provide clear and reasonable assessment of ethical issues raised from chosen topic. Average justification on such ethical issues with limited point to support it. Able to gather facts related to ethics problem but some of it being irrelevant. (11-20%)	Poor to provide clear and reasonable assessment of ethical issues raised from chosen topic. Poor justification on such ethical issues with very limited or no point to support it. (1-10%)	18

TOTAL MARK: 61 /100

Lecturer/Tutor's Feedbacks/Comments:



Faculty of Computing and Information Technology

Plagiarism Statement

Read, complete, and sign this statement to be submitted with the written report.

I confirm that the submitted work are all our own work and are in our own words.

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Background

As of the technology growth today, most of the online things, especially social media are collecting the personal data for few purposes such as to create an account, for authentication purposes, for personalising services and others. Personal data is the information that represents the identity of ourselves such as name, address, contact number, and more. So, when we share our information to others, we must be careful of the general terms and conditions that we agree to in order to allow the other person involved to use it for the specific purposes only. While if the other person concerned or the third party later uses your personal data for purposes which are not stated in the agreement, it is called misuse of personal data.


The main stakeholder involved in this misuse of the personal data is the person that is sharing their personal data. They are the biggest victims in this case and we call them “data subjects”. The data controller is also the key stakeholder involved in this misuse of personal data. They are the ones that ask for the data subject’s personal data and determine the purposes for the collected data including methods handling the data. There is a possibility to have more than one data controller at a time. Next, the data processor plays an important role in analysing and processing the data obtained by the data controller. So, they can also obtain someone’s personal data. Lastly is data protection authority. If someone found out that their personal data is being misused for other illegal purposes, they can contact the data protection authority to request an investigation.

Body

Analyze on Misuse of Personal Data in Social Media

Misuse of personal data in social media is at a higher risk due to social media being widely-used nowadays. Users need to share their personal data for registering new social media accounts, authentication, posting and other purposes. So, the data collector, data processor and any relevant third party can access the data easily and might use it for purposes that are not stated in the agreement.

There are a few real life examples of social media involved in misuse of personal data issues. Twitter recently admitted that it “inadvertently” used the personal information of its users, which it collected on the pretext of security purposes, to enhance targeting of advertisements [1]. The average falls around \$1.35 each time someone clicks, replies, or retweets your tweet [8]. While Twitter targeted the population, they can increase the revenue efficiently. Although the user didn’t get threatened, this action also counted as misuse of personal data as the Twitter user didn’t agree to this intention.

Facebook has continued to face allegations of data privacy failures in connection with the sharing of user data with other tech firms, following on from the Cambridge Analytica scandal [1]. Facebook has allowed third-party apps to access the personal data shared by the user on Facebook. Hence, Aleksandr Kogan, the Cambridge University researcher used this opportunity by creating a psychology quiz app to “steal” almost 300,000 users’ data and give it to Cambridge Analytica for commercial and political use. As the rate of occurrence in misuse of personal data continues to increase, we can predict that there are more and more group cases will be brought to court in the future. 

Opinions on the impacts of the misuse of personal data in social media from social, legal, architecture and market perspectives (Lessig's 4 modalities)

Social

The impact of the misuse of personal data in social media towards society can be seen as an imminent challenge for people to ignore. This is because social media enables people around the world to share information that can be seen by the public, which certainly will face issues in someone misusing others' personal information in social media.

From these venomous actions that were made by these anonymous people in social media it may affect the lives of the innocents after misusing their personal information by creating memes, releasing some of their turbulent past on social media platforms and creating fake accounts to cheat for money. All this may cause these innocent people to lose their trust from society's perception.

For example, people reposting somebody's rough history in the past that are sensitive enough to be criticized by the public. By doing so, it may result in these people ending up losing their jobs [10], not treated the same by the public, getting kicked out of schools and even losing their minds that leads to them being mentally ill.

In the end, it might affect the society upon their impression towards the trustworthiness of social media and may reduce the courage of the people who are willing to use social media platforms as a communication tool to share personal information to their friends and close ones.

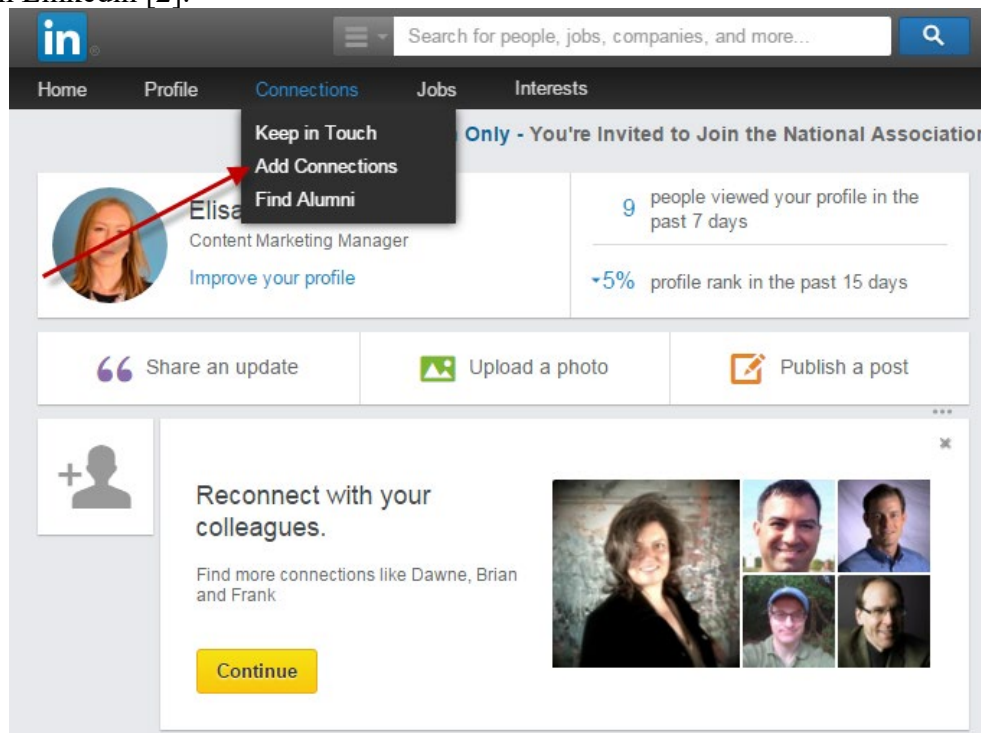


Signs of the social networking times.

Legal

In western countries, class action lawsuits gradually increase as victims seek compensation due to misuse of their personal data. For instance, LinkedIn has agreed to pay \$13 million to users to resolve class action lawsuits alleging that it sent too many unsolicited emails. This lawsuit targets the service "Add Connections," which allows users to import their contacts from their external

email account and send connection invitations to one or more of these contacts, inviting them to connect on LinkedIn [2].



“Add Connection” feature in LinkedIn

If the recipient does not accept the invitation, LinkedIn will send two “reminder emails” to remind them the Add Connection invitation is still pending. However, based on the terms & conditions LinkedIn members initially agreed to importing their contacts and send them Add Connection invitation but they didn’t consent LinkedIn to send these two reminder emails.

In 2015, both parties told the Court that they had reached an agreement, and in 2016, the Court approved a \$13 million settlement . This is one of the largest per-class member settlements, with LinkedIn agreeing to allow users to manage their contacts, including viewing, removing, and sending invitations, as well as to stop sending reminder emails if members send out Add Connection invitations mistakenly to non-member [5].

Last but not least, we can predict that cybersecurity laws such as Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (PDPA) may increase their penalty and in future to ensure data users will not collect by unauthorized parties.

Architecture

Misuse of personal data in social media has given impacts towards the architecture including online architecture. As the rise of smart devices, the amount of social media applications are also increased in order to be used conjunctively. It’s no exaggeration to say that people tend to buy the latest model of smartphone and share it on social media to gain attention. While getting attention from the public, there is also a risk of getting people with different intentions to misuse their data.

Moreover, while people are following the trend, the number of similar social media applications will increase suddenly. However, it does not ensure the security where it can easily be logged in

by anonymous users. Not only applications, there are also an increase of websites. Some websites published on social media that are intentionally created to collect the personal data of the public but stated with other wholly justified titles as social media is the platform that can collect most data in the fastest way.

As of the increase of architecture, the risk of personal data misuse in social media is also increasing, no doubt. Almost every child nowadays has been brought into contact with smart devices and most of them have their own smartphone. And that, social media users are also mostly the youth which had very least cautions on their personal data published.

Market

Misuse of personal data in social media can lead to impacts to the market. It can harm a company's competitive edge in the market. Facebook was involved in a scandal that allowed data harvested by Cambridge Analytica and that caused the stock market crash. This also hurt the company's economic interests and reputation. Consumers lose financially because the value of their personal data is exploited for the profit of the platform. Users are unaware and essentially powerless to demand privacy protection, resulting in an increase in the flow of personal information to third parties and advertisers.

Some companies gain confidential personal data in an illegal way to manipulate markets, exploiting the weaker points of the competitor or stealing other companies' clients. This information may also be repurposed from the companies not only to strengthen their positions in present services, but also to broaden their economic reach. Furthermore, A lot of companies have difficulty performing market surveys during pandemics, thus they use personal data to analyze markets in order to promote their product. It may also cause disadvantage to sellers who do small business on social media due to lack of trust. In the job market, especially during the pandemic, many people avoid job searching in social media, they are afraid of their private data being exploited, causing company difficulty in finding expert workers which could reduce the production.

Solution for Misuse of Personal Data in Social Media (Social, Legal, Architecture, Market Perspective)

Solution (Social)

One of the solutions for the misuse of personal data in social media from a social perspective is by mastering the use of privacy settings that was provided in social media platforms in order to avoid the misuse of personal data [11]. Since most default privacy settings in social media might allow the use of personal information to be shared online, adjusting the privacy settings will help in reducing the chances of any private information being leaked online and was shared to unknown users without the permission from the owners.



Besides, another solution in avoiding the misuse of personal data can be done by creating a so-called “off-limits” list. This off-limits list involves items such as credit/debit card number, driver’s license numbers and personal location that were meant to be known only by the individual and avoid sharing these items to the public [11].

Furthermore, identifying and knowing our friends in social media is also a vital solution for the misuse of personal data in social media [12]. This can be done by regularly reviewing the friend list and trying to avoid strangers from adding or following your social media’s accounts.

Solutions (Legal)

Malaysia Personal Data Protection Department (PDPA) is under the Ministry of Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and related to Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (PDPA) of Act 709 [3]. This department is responsible to oversee the processing of individual personal data in commercial transactions and ensure user information is not misused by involved parties. The penalty for misuse of personal data set out by PDPA is the fine would not exceed RM 300,000 and/or imprisonment less than two years [4]. Respect of other offences, the penalty may increase as stated below:

A fine not exceeding RM 200,000 and/or imprisonment not exceeding 2 years for failure to comply with an enforcement notice or failure to process sensitive personal data in accordance with the PDPA;

A fine not exceeding RM 500,000 and/or imprisonment not exceeding 3 years where a person who belongs to a specified class of data user, processes personal data without a certificate of registration;

A fine not exceeding RM100,000 and/or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year where a data user fails to comply with provisions of the codes of practice (which have legal force);

To avoid the cases of misuse of personal data increasing, the penalty of Personal Data Protection Act needs to increase.

Furthermore, each company needs to enhance their company policies on privacy policy and penalty policy relevant to misuse of consumer data. For example, companies need to advise their employees not to use personal computers to manage consumer data as employee personal computers may contain viruses and cause the customer information misuse such as being compromised by the hacker and they may be sued by the company as they do not follow company policy.

Solution (Architecture)

In order to solve the problem faced from architecture perspective towards misuse of data in social media, first, the developers can give more advice to the users on social media before they post on the social media. Although it can't restrict what users want to share on their social media, it can always warn the users that there might be a risk of them leaking their personal information. Next, developers of social media can first authenticate the user's age before allowing them to register for an account. This action can avoid some under age youth that lack self-protection consciousness to leak their personal information easily.

Moreover, developers for smart devices or social media can partner with the security company to provide a better security development such as implementing firewalls and always updating the security. There is also a need for the developer to authenticate or verify the new social media before allowing it to be installed in the smartphone. Social media developers must always monitor the trend. The inappropriate behaved websites that are being spread on social media must be blocked as fast as possible.

Solutions (Market)

There are several ways to solve the misuse of personal data in social media from a market perspective.

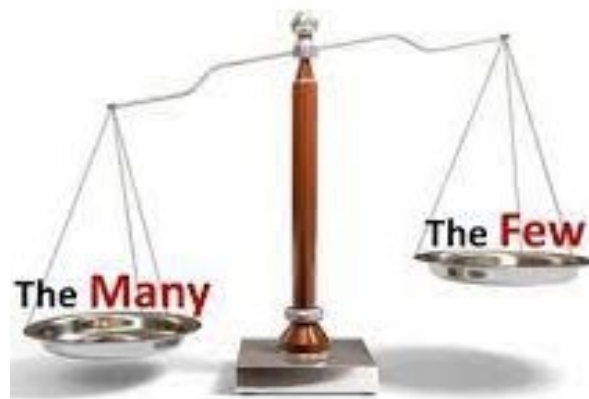
Market structural adjustments must be imposed in order to increase competition. Regulators should consider how to organize data platform industries to foster more competition and consumer power inside those industries. The government must take action by regaining some level of control over what personal data can be shared to avoid the continued damages to consumers.

It is also critical for businesses to communicate openly with their consumers. Customers should be aware of when and why their data is being gathered. Many businesses include customer privacy as part of their value propositions, and carefully structuring the contents in their privacy policies and cookie warnings to match their entire brand. Consumers should check and review whether the company is registered under board of business before buying with sellers on social media, the same situation could also apply to people who are seeking for a job on social media to avoid private information being exploited. Companies should educate their employees about the consequences faced by the company to prevent misuse of personal data in their everyday job.

Ethical Evaluation

Act Utilitarianism and Rule Utilitarianism

Act utilitarianism means those actions are able to let people get happiness. It is a utilitarian theory of ethics that asserts that a person's action is ethically good if and only if it achieves the greatest possible consequences in that particular scenario. It is also the foundation for other utilitarian theories and can be summed up by one phrase, "The greatest happiness for the greatest number". The action is considered good (or bad) if it increases (or decreases) the total happiness of the involved parties.



Rule utilitarianism means those actions are able to let people get happiness by following moral rules. It says the action is right as it follows the rules and leads to the greatest good. The rule is determined by the amount of good things it brings about when followed and it can be summed up by one phrase, "A specific action is morally reasonable if it follows a moral rule that is justified." [7].

The principle of utility, established by Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill, states that an action is good if it benefits others and is bad if it harms others. Rule utilitarianism applies the principle of utility to moral norms, whereas act utilitarianism applies it to individual actions. To understand how act utilitarianism and rule utilitarianism works, an example will be discussed below [6].

Imagine that the police get wind of a plot to set off a bomb in city A. They capture a suspected person who may have information about where the bomb is planted. Is it legal for them to reach out to the social media companies such as Facebook and look for this suspected person's personal chat if the suspected person does not cooperate ?

If the answer is "yes", this is the act utilitarianism as it is the action that produces the maximum benefits for everyone, and not caring about the benefit may produce "harm". For example, the "benefit" is the police being able to access the suspected person's private chat in social media and know where the bomb was planted which may save other people. However, it may "harm" to the suspected person if the police could not find out any information relevant to the bomb but his personal privacy has been compromised. Briefly, the action increases total happiness therefore this action is ethical.

If the answer is “no”, this is the rule utilitarianism as this action could not produce the maximum benefits for everyone, and this is the right action as it follows the rules and leads to the greatest good. For example, based on the terms and conditions social media are not allowed to compromise the user’s personal chat to any institution. So, police need to find other ways that follow “rules” to find out where the bomb was planted. However, it can protect the suspected person's privacy as the police do not have the right to check his personal chat so his privacy is protected. Briefly, this action does not increase total happiness therefore this action is unethical.

Egoism

Ethical egoism is the normative idea that promoting one's own good is morally acceptable. The strong version holds that it is consistently moral to advocate and take action only if it is in one's own self-interest, and that no one is required to promote the interests of others. However, for the weaker version, while it is always virtuous to encourage one's own benefit, it is not always immoral to not [17]. That is, there may be circumstances in which avoiding personal gain is possibly a moral decision. Since this is an ethical theory, one has a moral responsibility to promote one's own self-interest. Hence, behaving "selfishly" is also acting ethically while at the same time, acting against one's own self-interest is an immoral action and acting in one's own self-interest is a moral action.

Smith said in a well-known statement when individuals single-mindedly pursue “the gratification of their own vain and insatiable desires” they unintentionally, as if “led by an invisible hand,” benefit society as a whole [18]. Individuals are told to be the greatest judges of their own best interests, as it is considerably far more driven to commit for their own advantage than for any other reason [18]. However, one clear flaw in this argument is that it does not actually support ethical egoism. It assumes that what counts most is the overall well-being of society, or the general good. The only way to attain this goal is to watch out for themselves. However, if it could be demonstrated that this attitude does not benefit the greater good, proponents of this argument would probably abandon their egoism.

The adoption of ethical egoism can occur in stakeholders with the misuse of personal data on social media. For instance, the personal data that is collected on social media by stakeholders in use for market analysis for the intent to gain a competitive advantage over its competitors on the market and that as long as it doesn't go against the law, in this situation it is justifiable as a desire to enhance one's own self-interest. Another example is the decision of stakeholder to limit the access of external developers to personal data of users, in terms of self interest and Ethical Egoism, this action is justifiable and overall viewed as a positive.

Virtue

Virtue ethics is one of the ethical philosophies that should be possessed by the stakeholders in order to avoid the misuse of personal data in social media. Virtue ethics mainly focuses on the qualities of morally excellent people instead of focusing on rules for good and bad actions [14]. A virtuous person usually acts in moderation by not overly or cowardly reacting to a certain situation. Besides, people that aim to be virtuous usually try to find the medium (“golden mean”) between 2 extremes and also be able to see what is morally required while facing new or unusual situations without following conventional moral rules [15]. Based on Aristotle and Plato, it stated

that one should take actions that strive towards arete (be virtuous) because it may help in acquiring phronesis (moral wisdom and knowledge) [16]. In this sense, stakeholders should be virtuous in making decisions to protect user's data in social media.

Aristotle & Plato



Plato, 348-428BC (left) &
Aristotle, 384-322BC (right)

- Believed that the ultimate goal = achieve *eudaimonia* (human flourishing)
 \therefore virtues = those which increase human flourishing
- One should practice *arete* (to be virtuous/be the best 'you' you can be), and in doing so obtain *phronesis* (moral wisdom or knowledge)
- Helped develop the Cardinal Virtues:
 Prudence, Justice, Temperance, Fortitude

Furthermore, stakeholders that have virtuous habits may help them in acquiring knowledge about what the people wanted in protecting their personal data in social media and at the same time making the most suited decision based on their own understanding of people's needs in protecting user's data in the correct way after years of obtaining and learning people's criticism and complaints on all social platforms. This may also help the stakeholders act in a moderate way to shun away from more and more misuse of personal data in social media. However, stakeholders also should not overly protect the user's data or overly let people misuse other's personal information in certain situations.

Other than that, stakeholders that apply with virtuous ethics are able to work upon their own actions that they thought bring benefits and fairness in the most suited fashion in all aspects. They should only give solutions to people that were known to be morally correct in misusing personal data instead of judging someone based on their actions. In other words, the misuse of personal data might sometimes be a good decision made by these so-called "news accusers". Example, a recent case regarding a chinese celebrity "Wu Yi-Fan" in abusing the use of his power to deceived young woman to have sex. This news started as an accusation posted by a woman called "Du Meizhu" and the post was not banned by any social media platforms. In this case, virtue ethics were applied because we didn't know whether the disclosure of a news may cause a huge backlash of a celebrity and from the victim's perspective, she has the right to disclose her own snapshots of the conversation online. From this point, we shouldn't be helping people who are famous and bring influence to the public by banning such posts on social media since we didn't know whether the situation stated was true or not. In this sense, we should consider both sides regardless of which one is more trustworthy and from here making the best decision by letting others make use of their personal information in their own desired way.

Conclusion

In short, misuse of personal data in social media has impacted many aspects in cyberspace. Even though there are multiple solutions to solve each impact, those top social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter are also facing the issues of misuse of personal data. Their users signify that the risk of personal data being misuse is significantly high as some stakeholders have the authority to access their personal data. Ethics philosophies such as act utilitarianism, rule utilitarianism, egoism and virtue ethics have been used to perform ethical evaluation on the actions of stakeholders in misuse of personal data in social media. Therefore, we can conclude that misuse of personal data in social media can lead to a serious issue if it is not handled properly.

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Appendix (Originality Report)

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ZHANG QUAN CHIAH - Assignment submission Group 1

Originality report

COURSE NAME

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REPORT CREATED

Sep 4, 2021

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1 of 11 passages

Student passage **CITED**

Twitter recently admitted that it "inadvertently" used the personal information of its users, which it collected on the pretext of security purposes, to enhance targeting of advertisements

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Twitter recently admitted that it "inadvertently" used the personal information of its users, which it collected on the pretext of security purposes, to enhance targeting of advertisements.

What is data misuse? - Internet Newsletter for Lawyers - Infolaw <https://www.infolaw.co.uk/newsletter/2019/11/what-is-data-misuse/>

2 of 11 passages

Student passage **CITED**

...of security purposes, to enhance targeting of advertisements [1]. The average falls around \$1.35 each time someone clicks, replies, or retweets your tweet

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The average falls around \$1.35 each time someone clicks, replies, or retweets your tweet. promoted tweet example. Twitter advertising costs: Promoted accounts ...

How Much Does It Cost to Advertise on Twitter? | WebFX <https://www.webfx.com/social-media/how-much-does-it-cost-to-advertise-on-twitter.html>

https://classroom.google.com/g/sr/MzY0NjQ1NjMyNjM4/Mzg2NzEwNTE4Njky/1bAAFyF3-B1IQzD_Y9Hn5yaHmCqMSEI3Ae15dJDmATkA

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3 of 11 passages

Student passage CITED

Facebook has continued to face allegations of data privacy failures in connection with the sharing of user data with other tech firms, following on from the Cambridge Analytica scandal

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Facebook has continued to face allegations of data privacy failures in connection with the sharing of user data with other tech firms, following on from the Cambridge Analytica scandal.

What is data misuse? - Internet Newsletter for Lawyers - Infolaw <https://www.infolaw.co.uk/newsletter/2019/11/what-is-data-misuse/>

4 of 11 passages

Student passage FLAGGED

...due to misuse of their personal data. For instance, LinkedIn has agreed to pay \$13 million to users to resolve class action lawsuits alleging that it sent too many unsolicited emails

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LinkedIn Corp. has agreed to pay \$13 million to settle a class-action lawsuit alleging that the social network sent too many emails to potential connections without members' consent.

LinkedIn agrees to pay \$13 million in 'spam' settlement <https://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-linkedin-settlement-20151006-story.html>

5 of 11 passages

Student passage CITED

Connections," which allows users to import their contacts from their external email account and send connection invitations to one or more of these contacts, inviting them to connect on LinkedIn [2].

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Add Connections allows LinkedIn members to import contacts from their external email accounts and email connection invitations to one or more of those contacts inviting them to connect on LinkedIn.

LinkedIn agrees to settle unwanted email lawsuit - The Verge <https://www.theverge.com/2015/10/2/9444067/linkedin-email-lawsuit-settlement-add-connections>

6 of 11 passages

Student passage FLAGGED

the terms & conditions LinkedIn members initially agreed to importing their contacts and send them Add Connection invitation but they didn't consent LinkedIn to send these two reminder emails.

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The Court found that members consented to importing their contacts and sending the connection invitation, but did not find that members consented to LinkedIn sending the two reminder emails.

LinkedIn agrees to settle unwanted email lawsuit - The Verge <https://www.theverge.com/2015/10/2/9444067/linkedin-email-lawsuit-settlement-add-connections>

7 of 11 passages

Student passage FLAGGED

In 2015, both parties told the Court that they had reached an agreement, and in 2016, the Court approved a \$13 million settlement. This is one of the largest per-class member...

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In mid-2015, the parties notified the Court that they had reached a settlement and, on February 16, 2016, the Court granted final approval to a \$13 million settlement, one of the largest per-class...

https://classroom.google.com/g/sr/MzY0NjQ1NjMyNjM4/Mzg2NzEwNTE4Njky/1bAAFyF3-B11QzD_Y9Hn5yaHmCqMSEi3Ae15dJDmATkA

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LinkedIn "Add Connections" - Lief Cabraser <https://www.lieffcabraser.com/privacy/linkedin/>

8 of 11 passages

Student passage CITED

LinkedIn agreeing to allow users to **manage their contacts, including viewing, removing, and sending invitations**, as well as to **stop sending reminder emails if members send out Add Connection ...**

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Specifically, LinkedIn revised disclosures to real-time permission screens presented to LinkedIn members using Add Connections, and implemented new functionality allowing **LinkedIn members to manage...**

LinkedIn "Add Connections" - Lief Cabraser <https://www.lieffcabraser.com/privacy/linkedin/>

9 of 11 passages

Student passage CITED

...and it can be summed up by one phrase, **"A specific action is morally reasonable if it follows a moral rule that is justified."** [7].

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According to rule utilitarians, a) **a specific action is morally justified if it conforms to a justified moral rule**; and b) **a moral rule is justified if its inclusion into our moral code would create...**

Act and Rule Utilitarianism - Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy <https://iep.utm.edu/util-a-r/>

10 of 11 passages

Student passage CITED

...said in a well-known statement when individuals single-mindedly pursue **"the gratification of their own vain and insatiable desires"** they unintentionally, as if "led by an invisible hand,"

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employ, be **the gratification of their own vain and insatiable desires**, they divide with the poor the produce of all their improvements. They are led by an invisible hand to make nearly the same...

Invisible Hand - Econlib <https://www.econlib.org/library/Topics/Details/invisiblehand.html>

11 of 11 passages

Student passage FLAGGED

the personal data that is collected on social media by stakeholders in use for market analysis for the intent to gain a competitive advantage over its competitors on the market and that as long as it...

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The data was collected for the sole purpose of self-interest, and Cambridge Analytica used the data with the intent to gain a competitive advantage over its competitors on the market...Therefore, the...

Ethicality of Data Collection done by Cambridge Analytica and

... https://elearning.unyp.cz/pluginfile.php/58141/mod_data/content/5169/Pappova%20Katarina_513904_Final%20Project%20Thesis.pdf