Define the following terms:

Trademark: A special sign that shows something belongs to a company.

Information Ethics: Making fair choices about using and sharing information.

Copyright: Protection for creative things like books or art.

Government Licensing: Official permission from the government for certain things.

Data Privacy: Keeping personal information safe.

Warranties: Promises that come with things you buy.

Differentiate policy from ethics:

Policy: Rules made by bosses or groups.

Ethics: Your personal sense of what's right or wrong.

Why there are few international laws on privacy and information security:

Explanation: Countries have different views, making it hard to agree on one set of rules.

Define identity theft and techniques used:

Identity Theft: Stealing someone's personal info.

Techniques: Phishing, hacking, or stealing physical documents.

Ethical conducts expected of IT professionals:

Examples: Honesty, protecting data, respecting privacy.

Myth: "No copyright symbol means no protection":

Explanation: Copyright is automatic; the symbol is not required.

Limitations on intercepting electronic communications:

Explanation: To protect privacy and prevent misuse.

Computer crime prevention strategies:

Examples: Strong passwords, regular updates, security software.

Forces changing IT professionals:

Examples: Technology advances, remote work, cybersecurity importance.

Section B

IT Professional Code of Ethics:

Definition: Guidelines for ethical behavior in IT.

Forces changing IT professionals (again):

Examples: Technology, remote work, cybersecurity, data privacy, globalization, sustainability.

Possible states due to the relationship between law and ethics:

Examples: Alignment, conflict, law following ethics, law lagging ethics.

Computer crime prevention strategies (again):

Examples: Regular updates, employee training, encryption, monitoring.

Major practical approaches to ethical decision making:

Examples: Consequentialism, deontology, virtue ethics, social contract.

Examples of computer crime:

Examples: Hacking, malware, identity theft, online fraud.

Privacy and anonymity issues in computer use:

Issues: Surveillance, data collection, online tracking, digital profiling.

POLICIES

What it is: Rules made by bosses or groups.

Where it comes from: Bosses or groups decide what's okay.

Why follow: You follow or there are consequences.

What it covers: Different things at work or in a place.

Changes: Rules can change based on what's happening.

Ethics:

What it is: Your personal sense of what's right or wrong.

Where it comes from: Your own beliefs or what society thinks is good.

Why follow: It's about doing what feels morally okay.

What it covers: How you act in general, not just at work.

Changes: Doesn't change quickly; it's steady over time

Define fair use, intellectual property, plaintiff, and case:

Fair Use: It's the legal allowance to use copyrighted material without permission for purposes like education or criticism.

Intellectual Property: Things created by the mind, like inventions or artistic works, protected by law.

Plaintiff: The person bringing a case to court.

Case: A legal action brought to court.

Explain why IT professionals need to know about laws:

Answer: IT professionals deal with technology, data, and software. Knowing laws helps them use and protect these things legally, avoiding problems.

Differentiate a formal guideline from an informal guideline:

Formal Guideline: Official rules set by an organization.

Informal Guideline: Unofficial suggestions or advice.

Briefly explain different types of software licensing:

Answer: Software licensing is how you can

Certainly! Here are simple answers to the questions:

Question 1:

Define fair use, intellectual property, plaintiff, and case:

Fair Use: It's when you can use someone else's work, like a photo or text, without permission for things like learning or criticizing.

Intellectual Property: Things created by the mind, like inventions or art, protected by law.

Plaintiff: The person bringing a problem to court.

Case: A legal problem or situation.

Explain why IT professionals need to know about laws:

Answer: IT professionals work with computers and data. Knowing laws helps them use and protect these things the right way.

Differentiate a formal guideline from an informal guideline:

Formal Guideline: Official rules from a group or boss.

Informal Guideline: Unofficial advice or suggestions.

Briefly explain different types of software licensing:

Answer: Software licensing is how you can use software. Some are free to use and change (open source), some you pay for (proprietary), and some need regular payments (subscription).

Question 2:

Define and explain the following terms:

Open Source Software (OSS): Software everyone can see, use, and change.

Freeware: Free software, but you can't change it.

Shareware: Free to try, but you pay if you want to keep it.

Commercial Software: Software you buy to use.

Explain the concept of shrinkwrap licenses:

Answer: Shrinkwrap licenses come with software in a sealed package. If you open it, you agree to follow the rules inside.

Discuss the legal and ethical implications of using unlicensed software:

Legal Implications: It's against the law and can lead to fines.

Ethical Implications: It's not fair to the people who made the software; it can hurt their business.

Differentiate between copyright, patent, and trademark protection for software:

Copyright: Protects the way software is written.

Patent: Protects new and useful ideas in software.

Trademark: Protects the name or symbol of the software.

Briefly explain the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA):

Answer: The DMCA is a law that protects against the theft of digital content. It makes it illegal to break digital locks on things like software or movies.

1. Distinguish between certification and compliance:

Certification: It's like getting a stamp of approval, showing you have certain skills or meet specific standards.

Compliance: It means following rules or laws; it's about meeting set requirements.

2. Explain the benefits of a professional code of ethics to individuals, professions, and society:

Individuals: It guides personal behavior, helping make ethical choices.

Professions: It sets standards, improving trust and reputation.

Society: It promotes fairness, honesty, and responsible behavior.

3. State four benefits of a professional code of ethics to the individual, the profession, and society:

Individuals: Guides behavior, builds trust, prevents harm, and enhances personal integrity.

Profession: Sets standards, maintains credibility, fosters trust, and ensures responsible practices.

Society: Promotes fairness, safeguards public interest, builds trust, and encourages ethical conduct.

4. Briefly explain different types of software licensing:

Answer: Software licensing is how you can use software. Some are free to use and change (open source), some you pay for (proprietary), and some need regular payments (subscription).

5. Define the following:

Deterrence: It's making threats or taking actions to prevent something bad from happening.

Plaintiff: The person who brings a complaint or lawsuit to court.

Negligence: Not being careful or not doing what you should, leading to harm.

Defendant: The person being accused or sued in court.

6. Differentiate between contract law and tort law:

Contract Law: Deals with agreements between parties, ensuring promises are kept.

Tort Law: Deals with actions causing harm, where one party might be responsible for damages.

7. Why do law enforcements need to monitor and intercept electronic communications on computer networks?

Answer: It helps catch and prevent illegal activities like cybercrimes and threats to public safety.

8. Briefly explain different types of laws:

Answer: There are criminal laws (crimes), civil laws (disputes between people or organizations), and administrative laws (government rules).

9. Mention policy components that support ethical practices of IT professionals:

Answer: Policies should include guidelines on honesty, data protection, respect, and fairness in IT practices.

10. Explain different issues associated with government licensing for IT workers:

Answer: Issues may include ensuring qualifications, protecting public safety, and avoiding discrimination in licensing processes.

11. What are the various strategies for consumer profiling and the associated ethical issues?

Answer: Strategies include tracking online behavior. Ethical issues involve privacy invasion, potential discrimination, and misuse of personal information.

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