

# FIT1049: IT professional practice

Week 7: One's moral, professional ethics and the responsibilities of individual practitioners



# Things to cover today...

At the end of this lecture, you will broadly understand:

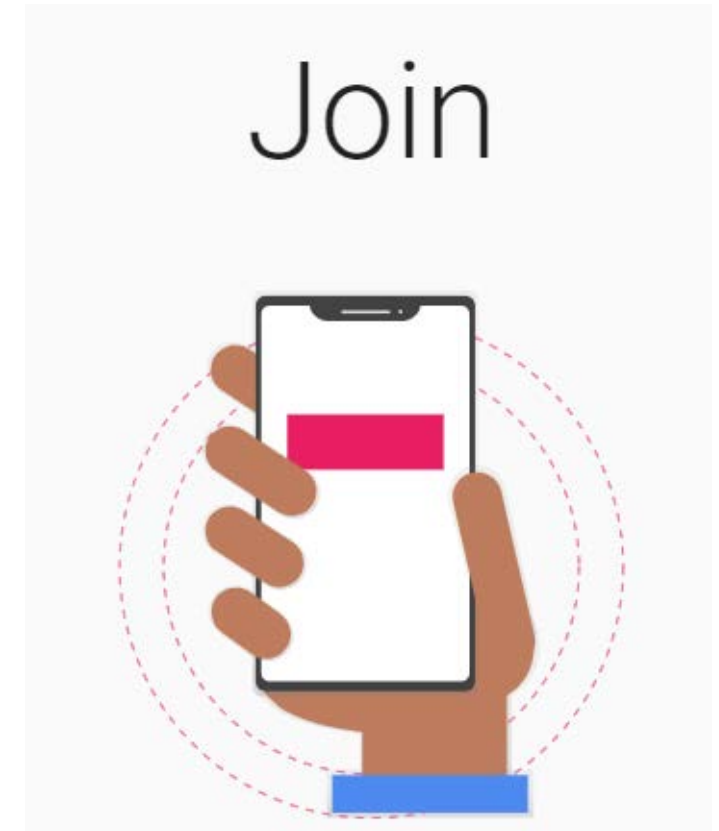
1. How ethical arguments are used to justify one's actions in the IT professional contexts;
  2. Why the individuals' awareness of their ethical responsibilities of IT professionals are increasingly relevant in contemporary societies; and
  3. How professional bodies and their Codes of Ethics (e.g. that of ACS) could contribute positively to the IT professions and the society.
4. We'll also discuss Assignment 2...

# Week 7 ePub revision: Recall and apply...

Please head to **<https://flux.qa>** and sign in with your Monash account (you should then stay logged in for the semester).

Hit the plus button in the top right and type in code **8JQJ4J** to join the FIT1049 group. The code is case sensitive.

\*Please note that this is a Monash system, and your responses to questions are not anonymous.



# Question 1: Individual morality

You are on a bus late in the evening. The bus is near empty, with a couple of other passengers sleepily sitting in the front half of the bus, and one other passenger sitting at the very back alone. As you sat in a seat somewhere in between, and you realise that the passenger at the back of the bus was crying. Which of the following would be closest to how you respond to the situation?

1. You would just leave this person alone, because you might embarrass this person;
2. You would speak to this person to see if you could offer any help;
3. You would just pretend that you did not notice because that's how you would like other people to do if you were in the same position; or
4. You would just ignore because you feel like you should not be interfering other people's business.

## Question 2: Professional ethics

You noticed a coding error made by one of your team members. It's not a significant mistake, and will surely get identified in a next team meeting. You are at the moment pretty busy with other things, and after all the only adverse consequence from leaving the error is that the person who made the error would be pretty embarrassed by this, since it was really his job to identify this kind of errors. Having said, this person who made the error hasn't been very nice to you and others in the team at all anyway. Which of the following would be closest to how you respond to the situation?

1. You would just pretend that you did not notice the error; why would you since this person hasn't been that nice to you anyway;
2. You would just pretend that you did not notice the error; the person would learn a lesson or two from this experience;
3. You would let the person know of the error, stressing to him that he owes you some favour; or
4. You would let the person know of the error, just because...

# Question 3: Theories of ethics

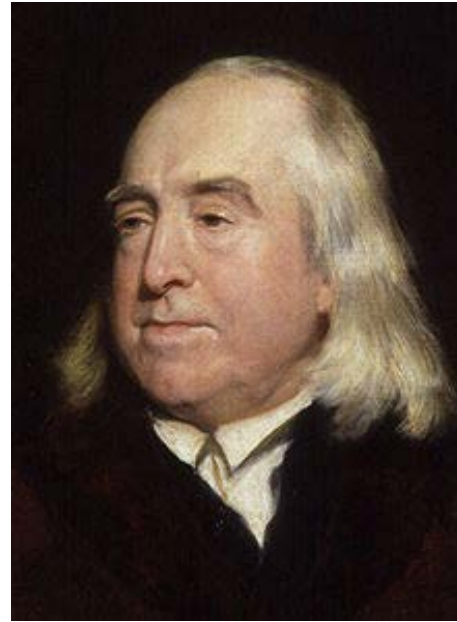
You realise that the system you and your team were developing may have some vulnerability in the way it stores customer data. Though this is not a major issue (it can be fixed in a week or so, if the entire team works on it), but you know that everyone wouldn't like this. Which of the action and reasoning listed below would be closest to how you respond to the situation?

1. You let them know anyway because that's how a competent and responsible professional should behave;
2. You let them know anyway because the personal information of all the customer as well as the organisation's reputation (and its future) would be at stake;
3. You let them know because it is important for us to follow the rules around protecting customer information; or
4. You just carry on; no one's going to notice...



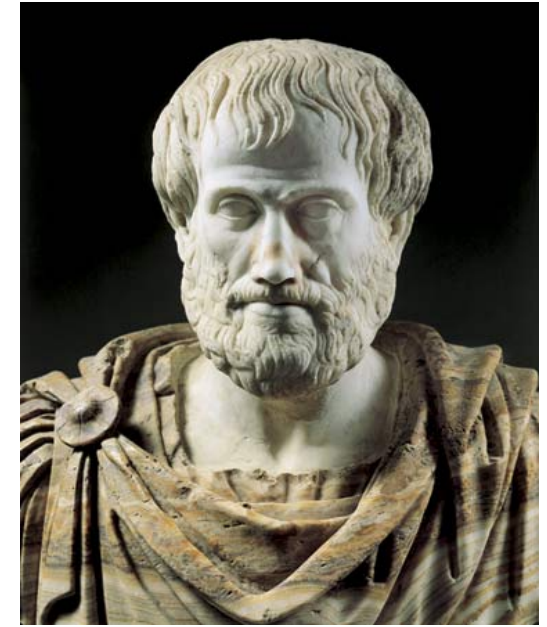
Rule-oriented ethical  
argument

*I do this because that's the  
rule!*



Consequence-oriented  
ethical argument

*I do this because that'd make  
more people's life better!*



Virtue-oriented  
ethical argument

*I do this because that's what  
a virtuous person would do!*

# Question 4: Professional organisations

Professional organisations, such as Australian Computer Society, promote fostering of the ‘communities of practice’ for their members who commonly identify themselves with a certain profession and/or specific professional expertise. Aside from their benefits for their members, how do people outside these organisations benefit from these organisations?

1. There is not much benefit for non-members; they are essentially a club for the like minded;
2. Non-members can contact the organisation to get a contact when there is a need;
3. Non-members have a legal benefit that they can sue the organisation if any of its members did anything unprofessional; or
4. Non-members can assume certain integrity and cohesion in the profession and/or professional expertise.





1. ***The Primacy of the Public Interest:*** You will place the interests of the public above those of personal, business or sectional interests.
2. ***The Enhancement of Quality of Life:*** You will strive to enhance the quality of life of those affected by your work.
3. ***Honesty:*** You will be honest in your representation of skills, knowledge, services and products.
4. ***Competence:*** You will work competently and diligently for your stakeholders.
5. ***Professional Development:*** You will enhance your own professional development, and that of your staff.
6. ***Professionalism:*** you will enhance the integrity of the ACS and the respect of its members for each other.

## ACS CODE OF ETHICS

The ACS Code of Ethics are part of the ACS Constitution. As an ACS member you must uphold and advance the honour, dignity and effectiveness of being a professional. This entails, in addition to being a good citizen and acting within the law, your adherence to the following Society values:

### 1 The Primacy of the Public Interest

You will place the interests of the public above those of personal, business or sectional interests.

### 2 The Enhancement of Quality of Life

You will strive to enhance the quality of life of those affected by your work.

### 3 Honesty

You will be honest in your representation of skills, knowledge, services and products.

### 4 Competence

You will work competently and diligently for your stakeholders.

### 5 Professional Development

You will enhance your own professional development, and that of your colleagues and staff.

### 6 Professionalism

You will enhance the integrity of the Society and the respect of its members for each other.

This Code of Ethics applies to all ACS members regardless of their role or specific area of expertise in the ICT industry.



The Code of Ethics is:

1. A set of norms for members to agree on, so that...
2. Greater good can be achieved in the name of the profession, yet...
3. All this assumes one's willingness to participate.

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## The 'digital poorhouse': coders need a Hippocratic oath to protect disadvantaged people

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ABC Science By technology reporter Ariel Bogle

Updated 30 January 2018 at 3:48 pm

First posted 30 January 2018 at 7:49 am

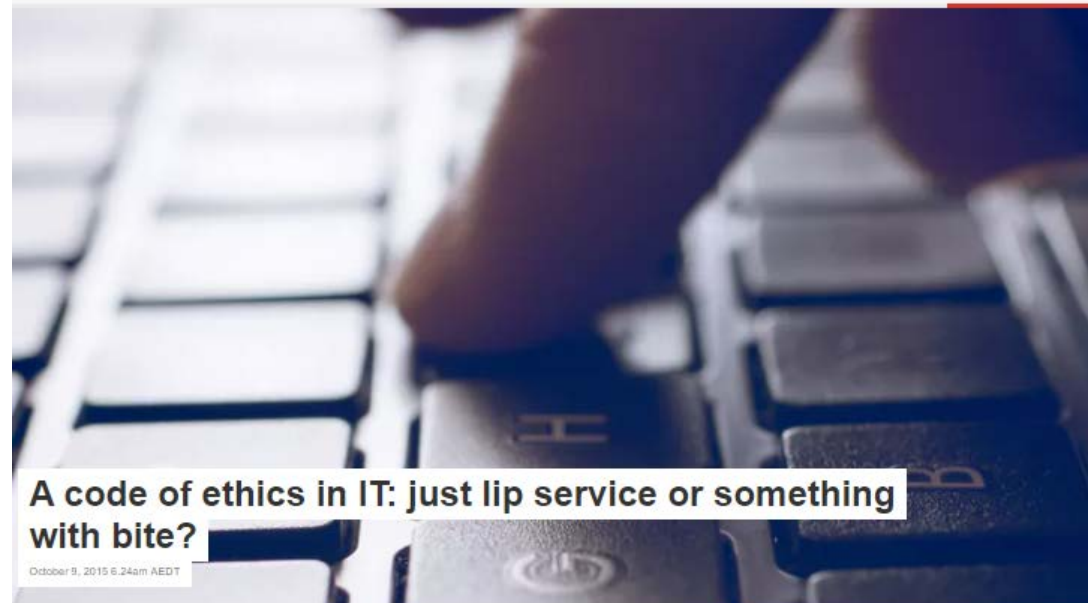


([ABC, 2018](#))

## THE CONVERSATION

Academic rigour, journalistic flair

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## A code of ethics in IT: just lip service or something with bite?

October 9, 2015 6:24am AEDT

What's to prevent an IT worker doing something against the public's interest? Shutterstock/oneinchpunch

([Merkel & Burmeister, 2015](#))

## Question 5: ACS code of ethics 1a

Bianca is a security analyst in an IT consulting firm, and over last two weeks she went through hundreds of emails employees of the client's company sent using the company's email system. This work was conducted in order to identify inappropriate use of the company's emails, and she naturally had to read some emails that included the employees' personal information and/or some personal photos of the employees, some of which were rather compromising for these individual employees. Bianca found some of the things people write in their emails rather funny, and posted on her personal blog called 'The secret life of an IT security analyst' an article about these 'embarrassing' emails however de-identified. Which one of the six core values in the *ACS Code of Ethics* ([ACS, 2014](#)) has Bianca's action breached?

1) The Primacy of the Public Interest; 2) The Enhancement of Quality of Life; 3) Honesty; 4) Competence; 5) Professional Development; or 6) Professionalism



## Question 6: ACS code of ethics 1b

So you now know what Bianca did something unethical. Do you think there would also be legal ramifications as well?

- 1) Yes, she has done something illegal;
- 2) Yes, there are potential legal ramifications; or
- 3) No, what she did wasn't illegal even though it was unethical.



Legal and  
ethical

Illegal and  
ethical

Legal but  
unethical

Illegal and  
unethical

Legal and  
ethical

Illegal and  
ethical

Legal but  
unethical

Illegal and  
unethical

## Question 7: ACS code of ethics 2a

Jun is a data analyst working in the IT department of a company that sells vitamin supplement products that are known to be effective for relief of specific diseases. One day, the Sales and Marketing department staff approached Jun to profile each of the previous clients by age, gender, ethnicity (by their last name) and types of products they purchased, so that they can ‘target’ their marketing activities in order to reverse the recent decline in the profit. As an IT staff member, however, Jun know that her company’s policy on the use of client data states that the company only uses such data for delivery purpose, which contradicts with the ways the Sales and Marketing department proposes to use the data. If Jun were to comply with the proposal, which one of the six core values in the *ACS Code of Ethics* ([ACS, 2014](#)) would Jun be breaching as a result?

1) The Primacy of the Public Interest; 2) The Enhancement of Quality of Life; 3) Honesty; 4) Competence; 5) Professional Development; or 6) Professionalism



## Question 8: ACS code of ethics 2b

So you now know that Jun shouldn't be doing what the Sales and Marketing team proposed. Jun indeed responded to the Sales and Marketing staff that she won't be able to do what they suggested, and as a result, Jun had received an email from the department's manager that he will be formally writing to Jun's manager a complaint that her refusal would compromise the department's and hence the company's performance. What should she be doing then?

1. Write back to the Sales and Marketing manager to find a workable compromise;
2. Report to Jun's own manager in IT and explain the situation; or
3. Report to the police or relevant authority as a case of whistleblowing.

## Question 9: When every attempt failed...

Danielle is a developer working for a medium sized software engineering company. Together with her manager and two other developers, Danielle has been assigned for a project to develop an interface for the existing patient data management system used in a public hospital in regional Victoria (Australia). In the course of the project, Danielle found that the system has a series of critical errors in the way it stores the patient data, exposing the patient data potentially to those who should not have access at all. These issues however do not have any direct link to Danielle's project, and the project is going so well that it will conclude next week.

When Danielle advised this to Danielle's own management, they were not keen on doing anything, fearing that the client organisation may lose their faith on Danielle's company, and also considering that Danielle's company is not liable for this issue. Danielle also raised this to the hospital management, but they just responded that this issue has nothing to do with the project Danielle and her team was conducting.

## Question 9: When every attempt failed...

What can Danielle do? Assume that she had exhausted all the internal processes available in her own company.

1. Don't do anything further. She had tried everything she could, but once the project is over, she would have nothing to do with this hospital.
2. Don't do anything further. She should after all respect the value of *Competence* and *Professionalism* that demands her diligence to her stakeholders, including both her employer and the clients.
3. Seek an option of anonymous whistleblowing using an independent authority and/or an independent whistleblowing platform, observing the *Primacy of Public Interest*.
4. Contact local media and/or politicians to report the issue, in light of the *Enhancement of Quality of Life* and *Honesty*.

(ASIC, 2018)

## Whistleblowing

Guidance for whistleblowers

[Home](#) > [About ASIC](#) > [ASIC investigations and enforcement](#)  
> [Whistleblowing](#) > [Guidance for whistleblowers](#)

## Guidance for whistleblowers



This information sheet (INFO 52) explains:

- [who is a whistleblower](#)
- [what you should do if you believe you are a whistleblower](#)
- [the protections available to whistleblowers under the law](#)
- [ASIC's role and the limitations of our role in relation to whistleblowers](#)
- [how ASIC deals with information from whistleblowers](#), including [when we will act on your information](#)
- [our communication with whistleblowers](#)
- [the role of ASIC's Office of the Whistleblower](#).

### Information about whistleblowers

[ASIC and whistleblowers](#)



Warren Day, Senior Executive Leader, Assessment and Intelligence talks about ASIC's role in relation to whistleblowers.

[Read the transcript](#)

[The Corporations Act and whistleblowers](#)



You are currently:  
Home > Reporting corruption

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| What can you report?            |
| Your privacy                    |
| What is a protected disclosure? |
| How to make a complaint         |
| Report corruption or misconduct |
| What happens to your complaint? |
| Other complaint agencies        |
| Mandatory notifications         |

## Reporting corruption

Anyone can make a complaint to us or provide information about **public sector corruption** and **police misconduct** in Victoria.

Find out [how to make a complaint](#) or [provide information](#).

**Do you have to notify IBAC?** Victoria Police, Protected Disclosure Coordinators and heads of public sector bodies **must notify IBAC** of suspected **corruption**.

### Why report corruption?

Corrupt activity left unchecked can:

- lead to funding being diverted away from public services that support you and your family
- waste public money and resources
- undermine people's trust and respect in government
- support ongoing criminal activity
- damage reputations of individuals, colleagues, organisations and the whole public sector.

(IBAC, 2018)

## What legal protections do disclosers receive?

If your complaint is assessed as a protected disclosure:

- we will never publicise your name
- you and your family, friends and colleagues will be protected from being fired or bullied for making a complaint
- you will receive protection from defamation and detrimental action in reprisal for making a protected disclosure
- you will receive immunity from:
  - civil or criminal liability as well as administrative action (including disciplinary action) for making the disclosure
  - committing an offence under the *Constitution Act 1975* (Vic) or any other Act that imposes obligations of confidentiality or otherwise restricts the disclosure of information
  - breaching any other obligation (made by oath or rule of law or practice) requiring the maintenance of confidentiality or otherwise restricting the disclosure of information.

Legal and  
ethical

Illegal and  
ethical

Legal but  
unethical

Illegal and  
unethical



## Julian Assange: What next for the Australian-born hacker, who may soon face eviction from Ecuadorian embassy

The Signal By Stephen Smiley and Penny Timms

Updated 6 Aug 2018, 1:51pm



PHOTO: WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange's days in the Ecuadorian embassy in London are numbered. (Reuters: Peter Nicholls)

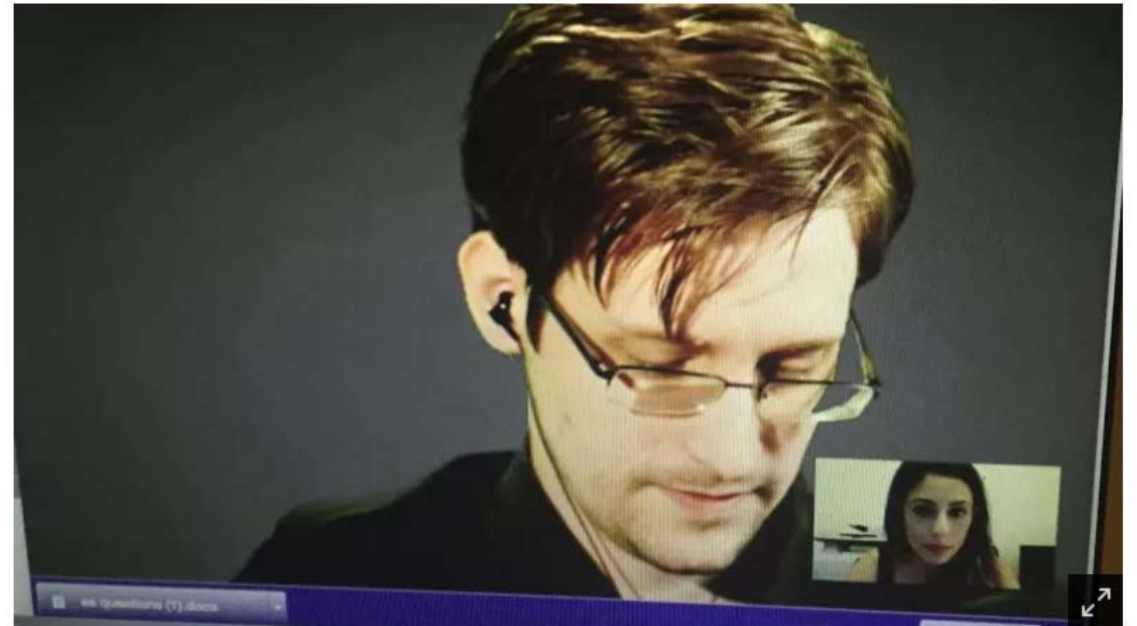
([ABC, 2018](#))

The Sydney Morning Herald

EXCLUSIVE WORLD

## Edward Snowden speaks about living in exile as America's most wanted

In his first Australian interview, Edward Snowden talks for 90 minutes via video about his life in exile and how the internet that has enabled mass surveillance can also be a force for good.



Screenshot of the encrypted video interview with Edward Snowden. Think Inc co-founder Suzi Jamil (bottom right) was the intermediary putting Fairfax Media's questions to the US whistleblower who is holed up in Russia.

([SMH, 2016](#))



([Baynes, 2018](#))

[News](#) > [World](#) > [Americas](#) > [US politics](#)

## Christopher Wylie hearing: Cambridge Analytica whistleblower to give evidence to US Congress over Facebook data breach

Former employee of data analytics firm likely to face questions over work for Trump campaign

Chris Baynes | Monday 23 April 2018 14:59 | [2 comments](#)



Cambridge Analytica whistleblower Christopher Wylie gives evidence to the House of Commons Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Committee's inquiry into fake news (PA)



*The Honest Merchant who acts honestly because of fear of being caught. It is relatively easy to recognize that this is a case of acting in accord with duty for selfish purposes...*

Immanuel Kant

*The Honest **IT professional** who acts honestly because of fear of being caught.  
It is relatively easy to recognize that this is a case of acting in accord with  
duty for selfish purposes...*

Immanuel Kant

# Answers and comments for the quizzes

- 1) No correct answer. Whatever you choose, this is a reflection of what you think, i.e. your own individual morality. Note that there are two aspects to consider in ethical decision making: 1) the action you take (i.e. whether to speak to the person or not), and 2) the argument behind it.
- 2) The correct answer is 4. Putting your own moral compass aside, part of the professional ethics is about developing a workplace culture and practice that encourage all to be able to contribute effectively, and also to collectively achieve the best deliverable one can deliver. The options 1 and 2 are based on one's own moral; they are not wrong or anything (not for us to judge), but not 'professional'. The option 3 too is a bit questionable. Although the action taken may lead to a better consequence than otherwise, framing it as though you did some kind of favor is a bit of question mark. The option 4 should end with "...just because that's the professional thing to do!" whether you like it or not.

## Answers and comments for the quizzes (cont'd)

- 3) Not the option 4 please! All the others are fine, but the point is to identify different ways of justifying the same ethical action. The option 2 is utilitarianism, and the option 3 is normative ethics. They are introduced as 'consequence' and 'rule' oriented ethical theories in the reading materials. The option 1 is based on a school of thought called 'virtue ethics' based on Aristotle, which is actually the assumption many professional ethics make, i.e. individual's willingness to be good.
- 4) The answer is **4**. Professional organisations are neither a directory (the option 2) nor a legal proxy (the option 3), but they represent and advocate to the public the profession as something that has internal cohesion and integrity around specific expertise.
- 5) The answer is **6**. Bianca did not perform in a professional manner by mishandling the knowledge she obtained on her duty. You can argue that it also can potential breach of 1, 2 and 4.
- 6) The answer would be **2**. She may well actually have violated her contractual agreements around confidentiality, and may also potentially be subject to legal actions depending on the consequences.

## Answers and comments for the quizzes (cont'd)

- 7) The answer is **1**, though 'potential' implications would be multifaceted, including 2, 4, and 6. Note that the refusal to accept the proposal may lead to the further decline of the company's profit, and also negative impacts on the Sales and Marketing department. However, the primacy of the public stands as even stronger an imperative here.
- 8) The answer is **2**. This is where the skill to logically justify one's action comes in as an essential skills! Save the option 3 for later in case the management didn't listen (hopefully not!).
- 9) The answer is **3**. The option 1 is contrary to all the things discussed so far, and the options 2 and 4 are examples of common misreading of the values.

So, how will this week's topics be assessed in the exam?

*You shall see in the tutorial next week...*

# Things to do this week...

1. Read the Assignment 2 specification (if you have not yet),
  2. Attend your Tutorial session(s) this week, in which you will be allocated to a group for Assignment 2, and
  3. Decide in the group the Assignment 2 topic as soon as you can!
- 
4. Read the ePub for Week 8 before the lecture next week. You will also see in the Week 8 tab on the Moodle Site a summary of what to come in Week 8.

*We'll also welcome a guest lecturer next week!*

# Assignment 2

1. Assignment 2 specification has been published.

## Assignment 2 - Instructions and Submission

 [Assignment 2 specification and marking sheets](#) 201KB PDF document



2. There are two parts:
  - A. A group presentation** on a selected topic on IT professional practice, and
  - B. An individual reflective report** on the teamwork.
3. Selecting a 'right' topic would be essential for successful completion of the assignment. (And you will discuss in detail with your tutor this week and next week.)



# A 'right' topic?

1. A topic that is too broad/generic won't be helpful.

e.g. 'ethics', 'security', 'cyberbullying', 'communications'

2. A topic that is too narrow/technical won't be helpful either...

e.g. 'authentication techniques used in IT organisations'

3. Potential effective topics would give you easily identifiable 'sub-topics' to work with.

e.g. 'Benefits and risks of using open source software in an organisation'



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# **FIT 1049**

## **Assignment 2: Contemporary Issues in IT Professional Practice**

Library staff



# Introduction

# Assignment 2: Part A

## **PART A: A 15 minutes group presentation**

**Tasks:** The presentation will be on a topic related to the issues covered/to be covered in the unit, and will need to be specifically related to the IT professional practice issues and/or contemporary issues related to IT, its professions and professional practice. Your team will discuss this as part of the tutorial in Weeks 7 and 8, and your team will need to agree on the topic.

Once you have agreed with your tutor on the topic, you are then to conduct research in order to develop a presentation that is suitable for undergraduate students as a prospective audience.

The aim of the presentation is to inform the audience with an overview of the topic selected, and your group will need to use more than 10 purposefully selected credible sources, including at least 5 scholarly sources in order to develop this presentation.

# Reminder:

From Week 3 lecture

- What 'research' actually entails in IT professional context;
- How a systematic, analytical and critical approach to information will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of your research, as well as the quality of the outcomes arising from your research; and
- How poor research and/or poor dissemination of the research outcomes, could compromise the integrity of your professional practice and outcomes.

## In this session:

- What types of information sources should you use for Assignment 2?
- Evaluating the quality of information
- Locating the information sources you need
- Citing and referencing



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# Getting started

# Background reading







What types of information  
sources should you use for  
Assignment 2?

# Is it a scholarly source?



| Scholarly article            |            | Popular article               |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Researchers & experts        | Author     | Journalists, Non-experts      |
| Academic journals            | Source     | Newspapers, popular magazines |
| To share research findings   | Purpose    | General information           |
| Other researchers & scholars | Audience   | General public                |
| Specialised vocabulary       | Vocabulary | Everyday language             |
| Provided for all sources     | Citations  | Few or no citations provided  |

# Levels of Research

## Primary Research



- Original research
- Authored by experts (e.g. PhD or higher)
- Published as articles in peer-reviewed journals
- Example: An article on a new risk model for federated cloud services

## Secondary Research



- Explains or reviews Primary Research
- Authored by experts (e.g. PhD or higher)
- Published as chapters in an edited book, or as articles in peer-reviewed journals
- Example: A book chapter on different types of cloud computing

## Tertiary Research

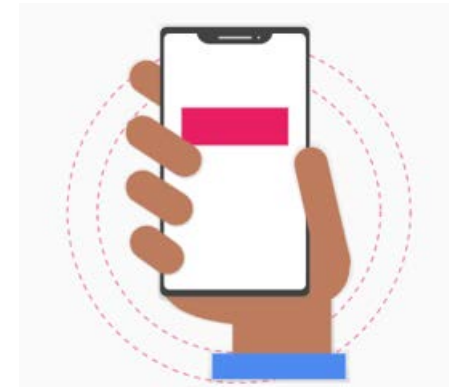


- Summarises Secondary Research
- Authored by people with knowledge in the field (e.g. Bachelor-level)
- Published as encyclopedias or reference materials
- Example: An encyclopedia on cloud computing which contains a summary of hardware and software

# PEER REVIEW



# IN 3 MINUTES



## Question:

Now that you know what peer review is...  
what do you think is the **main** reason you're  
expected to use peer reviewed articles in  
academic writing?

# Grey literature

"That which is produced on all levels of government, academies, business, and industry in print and electronic formats, but is not controlled by commercial publishers."

Some of the many organisations that produce grey literature include:

- Government agencies
- Non-profit organisations
- Research centres
- Professional organisations
- Special interest groups



# Finding grey literature

## Cloud Computing Security - Australian Cyber Security Centre (ACSC)

<https://acsc.gov.au/infosec/cloudsecurity.htm> ▼

Cloud Computing Security. Cloud computing **offers** organisations potential benefits including cost savings and **improved** business outcomes. However, there are a variety of information security risks that need to be carefully considered.

## Security for Cloud Computing: 10 Steps to Ensure Success | Object ...

<https://www.omg.org/cloud/.../security-for-cloud-computing-10-steps-to-ensure-succe...> ▼

Security and privacy challenges pertinent to cloud computing and considerations that organizations should weigh when migrating data, applications, and **infrastructure**. Threats, technology risks, and safeguards for cloud computing environments and the insight needed to make informed IT decisions on their treatment.

## What is cloud computing security? - Definition from WhatIs.com

<https://searchcompliance.techtarget.com/definition/cloud-computing-security> ▼

**Cloud computing security** is the set of controlbased technologies and policies designed to adhere to regulatory compliance rules and protect information ...

## Top 5 Tips For Cloud Computing Security - Online Tech

[www.onlinetech.com](http://www.onlinetech.com) › [Resources](#) › [References](#) ▼

Are you hesitant about adopting **cloud computing** services into your IT infrastructure? You are not alone. Data **security** is the leading concern for IT professionals ...

## 12 top cloud security threats for 2018: The dirty dozen | CSO Online

<https://www.csoonline.com/article/.../security/12-top-cloud-security-threats-for-2018.h...> ▼

Jan 5, 2018 - **Cloud computing** continues to transform the way organizations use, store, and share data, applications, and workloads. It has also introduced a ...

# For use in professional practice

| Peer-reviewed    | Other academic | Grey literature    | Non-academic |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Journal articles | Books          | Government reports | Newspapers   |
|                  | Edited books   | Conference papers  | Magazines    |



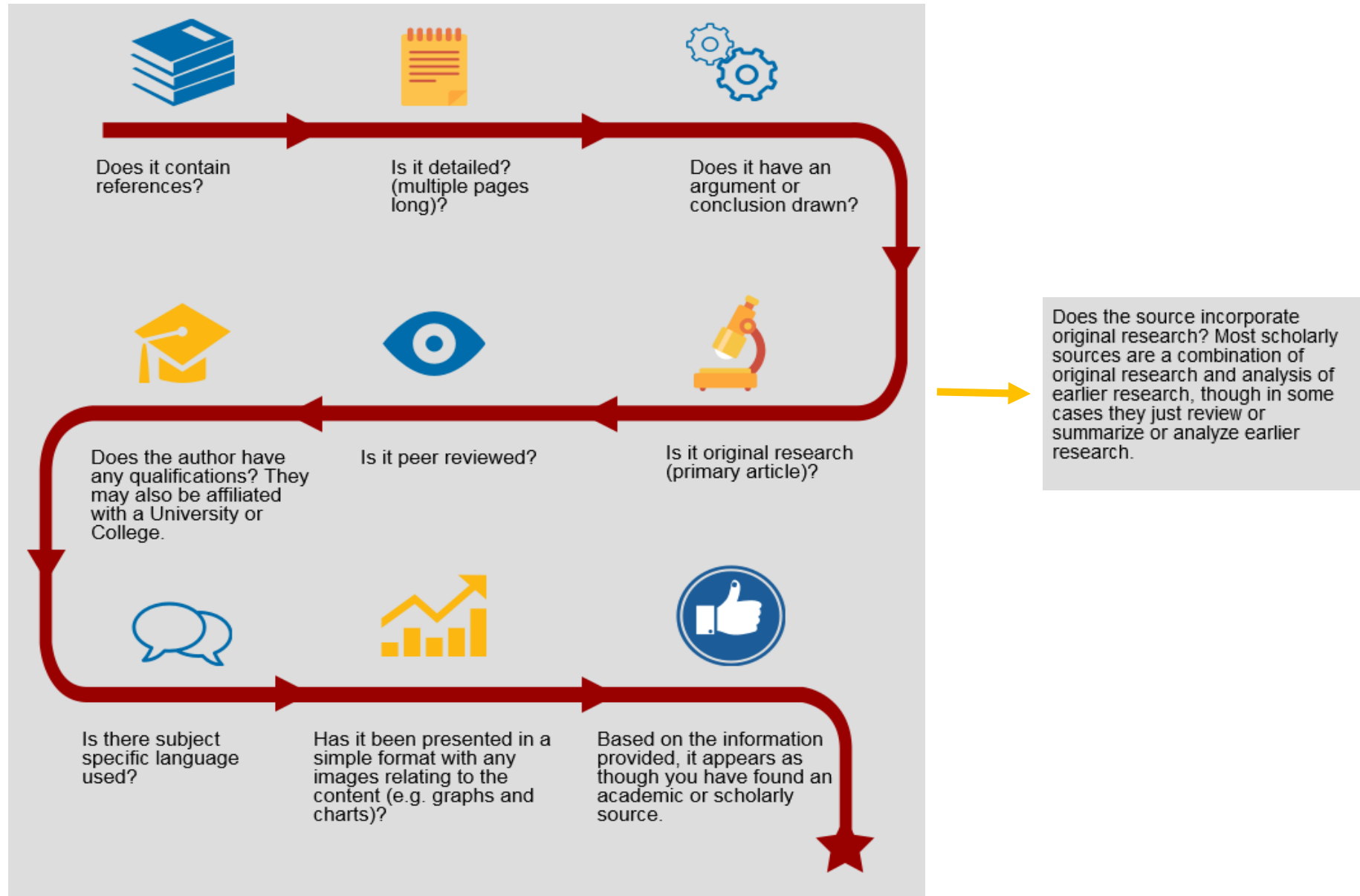
# Evaluating the quality of information

Context is king

**Context**



# Scholarly sources – have you found one?



# Locating the information sources you need

# Searching the open web

Scholarly

Academic

Authoritative

Peer reviewed

Relevant

Purpose

Currency



Accurate

Reliable

# Searching library resources



# Library guide



Monash University Library / Library guides / Information Technology / Finding Books

## Information Technology: Finding Books

|                        |                                      |                               |                                 |                                  |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| HOME                   | DEVELOPING YOUR COMMUNICATION SKILLS | CLASSES TO HELP YOUR LEARNING | FINDING BOOKS                   | FINDING JOURNAL ARTICLES         |
| CITING AND REFERENCING | HELP FOR SPECIFIC UNITS              | WHAT ARE ACADEMIC SOURCES?    | SEARCHING DATABASES EFFECTIVELY |                                  |
| EVALUATING SOURCES     | GOOGLE TIPS                          | USING GOOGLE SCHOLAR          | WEB EVALUATION TUTORIAL         | GETTING STARTED WITH YOUR THESIS |
| FINDING THESES         | ALERT SERVICES                       |                               |                                 |                                  |

### Using Search

Search indexes the **combined collections** of all Monash University Libraries.

There are over 3.2 million items in the library's collection, including

- 2.1 million books
  - 85,000 print and electronic journals
  - 420,000 electronic books
  - 1100 networked electronic databases
- [Search](#)

### Electronic books

A number of electronic books relevant to Information Technology studies are available via [Search](#)

Do a Basic search and refine by **Books** in the **Resource Type** facets and **Full Text Online** in the **Show Only** facets on the left-hand side of the search results screen.

More titles can be searched in [Ebook library](#) and [EBook collection](#) : EBSCOhost.

<http://guides.lib.monash.edu/information-technology>



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### YEAR PUBLISHED

☒ 2017

☒ 2016

### SUBJECT

☒ Business/Management

☒ Computer Science/IT

☐ Economics

☐ Engineering

☐ Social Science

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### LANGUAGE

☐ English

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### Trustworthy Cloud Computing

Safonov, Vladimir O. John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated 2016

ISBN: 9781119114215, 9781119113515

SERIES: Wiley - IEEE Ser.

Available



### Mobile Cloud Computing : Models, Implementation, and Security

Qiu, Meikang; Gai, Keke CRC Press 2017

ISBN: 9781498796033, 9781498796101

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# E-books

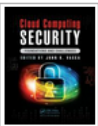
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Find an item whose

Title contains "cloud computing" and security

 **Cloud Computing : Implementation, Management, and Security**  
Rittinghouse, John W.; Ransome, James F. Chapman and Hall/CRC 2016  
ISBN: 9781439806807, 9781439806814  
... This book is a compact and readable primer on the vocabulary and concepts behind the cloud computing phenomenon. ... For those readers unfamiliar with basic virtualization software, the authors provide a brief tutorial using the popular (and free) VirtualBox product. ... the book can serve as a brief ...  
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 **Mobile Cloud Computing : Models, Implementation, and Security**  
Qiu, Meikang; Gai, Keke CRC Press 2017  
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 **Cloud Computing Security : Foundations and Challenges**  
Vacca, John R. CRC Press 2016  
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# Library guide



Monash University Library / Library guides / Information Technology / Finding journal articles

## Information Technology: Finding journal articles

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|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| HOME                   | DEVELOPING YOUR COMMUNICATION SKILLS | CLASSES TO HELP YOUR LEARNING | FINDING BOOKS                    | FINDING JOURNAL ARTICLES |
| CITING AND REFERENCING | HELP FOR SPECIFIC UNITS              | WHAT ARE ACADEMIC SOURCES?    | SEARCHING DATABASES EFFECTIVELY  | EVALUATING SOURCES       |
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### Finding journal articles

Academic journals report the ongoing research and debate in an academic discipline.

Using journal databases you can simultaneously search large collections of journals to find articles relevant to a particular topic.

Journals may also be referred to as serials or periodicals. These terms also include newspapers and magazines.

### Does Monash hold this journal?

In 

- select **Advanced search**

### Key databases

Databases provide access to the contents of journal articles, conference papers, these, patents and other information sources. They form the basis of, or add greater depth to your research. Most of databases provide links to full text sources where the library holds a subscription. Content not available in full text online may be held in the library in hard copy.

Databases allow keyword searching of article titles, abstracts, and subject headings / descriptors.

#### These databases are useful starting points

**ACM Digital Library:** Full-text journals and proceedings of the Association of Computing Machinery (ACM) since the 1950s.

**AIS electronic library (AISeI)** Provides access to ten highly regarded information systems journals and access to AIS conference proceedings.

**Business Source Complete:** This business database also covers business related ICT academic and professional literature.

**Expanded Academic ASAP:** This interdisciplinary database covers a range of academic and professional literature related to ICT.

**IEEE Explore:** Comprehensive coverage of IEE and IEEE publications including journals, transactions and conference proceedings since 1994. Includes all current IEEE Standards.

**ProQuest Computing:** Wideranging coverage of academic and professional literature in the ICT discipline. Also includes product reviews.

The databases page for **Information Technology** has more than sixty databases that provide a range of online resources for ICT students, academics and researchers.

<http://guides.lib.monash.edu/information-technology>

# Peer-reviewed articles


ProQuest

All databases > Science & Technology databases > **Computing Database** | Change databases

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Advanced Search **Command Line** Recent searches Thesaurus Field codes Search tips

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Publication date: All dates

**Search** Clear form

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# Citing and referencing

# Referencing - IT Style guide



## [Referencing](#)

This section explains why referencing is important and describes the referencing style you will use in Monash IT.



## [Giving an oral presentation](#)

This section helps you consider content, delivery and visual aids for high quality presentations.



## [Working in a team](#)

This section provides you with suggestions for working effectively in a team or group.



## [Preparing for exams / study skills](#)

This section provides advice on determining what to study and how to effectively revise for exams.

# In summary

1. These skills help you to excel in research
2. If you have a problem to solve or a topic you need to understand for your job, you won't get this from google, which can be dominated by commercial overviews, potted summaries and unproven "facts". Look deeper.
3. As a professional practitioner research skills give you the edge because you can trust the quality of the information and the insights you derive from it



# Where to go with questions / for more information



**Hargrave-Andrew  
Library**

**Sara Miranda**

Subject Librarian

9905 5590

[Sara.Miranda@monash.edu](mailto:Sara.Miranda@monash.edu)

**Bei-En Zou**

Learning Skills Adviser

9905 2647

[Bei-en.Zou@monash.edu](mailto:Bei-en.Zou@monash.edu)