



CS2001

软件工程

5. 个人开发技能 — 职业道德

社会和法律框架

- 软件开发是在现实的社会和法律框架下进行的
- 软件工程师需要具有职业道德和责任感
 - ✓ 遵守法律：不要利用自己的专业知识作恶
 - ✓ 合乎道德：行为合乎大众所接受的道德标准
 - ✓ 有责任感：尽自己最大努力为工作成果负责
- 需要与企业商业利益及个人受益进行平衡

具体含义

- 法律问题
 - ✓ 恶意软件，软件系统后门
 - ✓ 非法活动，如网上赌博、非法传销
- 道德问题
 - ✓ 保守商业和技术秘密
 - ✓ 认清自身工作能力
 - ✓ 尊重知识产权
 - ✓ 尊重雇主和客户利益，尊重用户隐私
- 责任问题
 - ✓ 质量意识，追求卓越，有合作精神
 - ✓ 有社会责任感，保护公平与公正

ACM-IEEE软件工程职业道德与行为准则

ACM和IEEE联合推出了一个关于软件工程职业道德和职业行为的准则

软件工程职业道德和行为准则

(ACM/IEEE-CS软件工程职业道德和行为规范联合工作组)

前言

准则的简要版对其中的愿望做了高度抽象的概括；完整版中的条款对这些愿望进行了细化，并给出了实例，用以规范软件工程专业人员的工作方式。没有这些愿望，所有的细节都会变得教条而又枯燥；而没有这些细节，愿望就会变成高调而空洞。只有将二者紧密结合才能形成有机的行为准则。

软件工程师应当作出承诺，使软件的分析、规格说明、设计、开发、测试和维护等工作对社会有益且受人尊重。基于对公众健康、安全和福利的考虑，软件工程师应当遵守以下8条原则：

1. 公众感——软件工程师应始终与公众利益保持一致；
2. 客户和雇主——软件工程师应当在与公众利益保持一致的前提下，保证客户和雇主的最大利益。
3. 产品——软件工程师应当保证他们的产品以及相关的修改尽可能满足最高的行业标准。
4. 判断力——软件工程师应当具备公正和独立的职业判断力。
5. 管理——软件工程管理者和领导者应当维护并倡导合乎道德的有关软件开发和维护的管理方法。
6. 职业感——软件工程师应当弘扬职业正义感和荣誉感，尊重社会公众利益。
7. 同事——软件工程师应当公平地对待和协助每一位同事。
8. 自己——软件工程师应当毕生学习专业知识，倡导合乎职业道德的职业活动方式。

<http://www.acm.org/about/se-code>

Computer
Society
Connection



Computer Society and ACM Approve Software Engineering Code of Ethics

Don Gotterbarn, Keith Miller, Simon Rogerson
Executive Committee, IEEE-CS/ACM Joint Task Force
on Software Engineering Ethics and Professional Practices

Software engineering has evolved over the past several years from an activity of computer engineering to a discipline in its own right. With an eye toward formalizing the field, the IEEE Computer Society has engaged in several activities to advance the professionalism of software engineering, such as establishing certification requirements for software developers. To complement this work, a joint task force of the Computer Society and the ACM has recently established another linchpin of professionalism for software engineering: a code of ethics.

After an extensive review process, version 5.2 of the Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice, recommended last year by the IEEE-CS/ACM Joint Task Force on Software Engineering Ethics and Professional Practices, was adopted by both the IEEE Computer Society and the ACM.

PURPOSE

The Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice, intended as a standard for teaching and practicing software engineering, documents the ethical and professional obligations of software engineers. The code should instruct practitioners about the standards society

expects them to meet, about what their peers strive for, and about what to expect of one another. In addition, the code should inform the public about the responsibilities that are important to the profession.

Adopted by the Computer Society and the ACM—two leading international computing societies—the code of ethics is intended as a guide for members of the evolving software engineering profession. The code was developed by a multinational task force with additional input from other professionals from industry, government posts, military installations, and educational professions.

CHANGES TO THE CODE

Major revisions were made between version 3.0—widely distributed through Computer (Don Gotterbarn, Keith Miller, and Simon Rogerson, "Software Engineering Code of Ethics, Version 3.0," November 1997, pp. 88-92) and Communications of the ACM—and version 5.2, the recently approved version. The preamble was significantly revised to include specific standards that can help professionals make ethical decisions. To facilitate a quick review of the principles, a shortened version of the code was added to the front of the full version. This shortened version is not intended to be a stand-alone abbreviated code. The details of the full version are necessary to provide clear guidance for the practical application of these ethical principles.

In addition to these changes, the eight principles were reordered to reflect the order in which software professionals should consider their ethical obligations: Version 3.0's first principle concerned the product, while version 5.2 begins with the public. The primacy of well-being and quality of life of the public in all decisions related to software engineering is emphasized throughout the code. This obligation is the final arbiter in all decisions: "In all these judgments concern for the health, safety and welfare of the

About the Joint Task Force

This Code of Ethics was developed by the IEEE-CS/ACM Joint Task Force on Software Engineering Ethics and Professional Practices. Members are

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D. Gotterbarn, K. Miller, S. Rogerson. Computer society and ACM approve software engineering code of ethics. IEEE Computer, Vol.32, No.10, Oct.1999, pp.84-88.

阅读建议

- 《软件工程》 1.2
- 《构建之法》 17.8

快速阅读后整理问题
在QQ群中提出并讨论

CS2001

软件工程

End

5. 个人开发技能
— 职业道德