**Name**

**Lab #11**

**AUP**

This Procedure specifies the general obligations of users. Its goal is to define permissible uses of information resources (for example, computer usage, internet browsing, email, and webpage password security).

This procedure applies to:

• Users, systems, and locations

• Employees, contractors, service providers, visitors;

• Applies to all facilities

* Students
* Web surfing

Users shall be responsible for exercising good judgment regarding the reasonableness of personal use of the Internet / Intranet. Should there be any uncertainty regarding appropriate Internet or Intranet usage. Users shall not access websites containing pornographic, violent, or illegal content. Users shall not change or attempt to change any preinstalled settings or configurations pertaining to proxies, webbrowsers, anti-virus software, or security controls of any kind. Users shall exercise extreme caution when navigating to new or unknown websites. Users are responsible for using sound judgement in determining the appropriateness of personal Internet / Intranet use. If there is any doubt about appropriate Internet or intranet usage. Users must not visit websites that include pornographic, violent, or unlawful information. Users must not modify or attempt to change any preinstalled settings or configurations for proxies, web browsers, anti-virus software, or any other security controls. Users should use extra caution while visiting new or unfamiliar websites. Passwords in any institution should be kept strong. My policy somewhat falls nearer to MIT’s policy leaving fewer details only. I think MIT’s policy is more stricter they even don’t allow hubs to connect on MITnet. In this way how can students learn networking. Because hubs, switches and routers are crucial components.

Only change is required is to allow students to experiment with hubs , switches and routers on MITnet.

TASK 2:

**Ethics:**

Organizational ethics relates to how an organization should respond to its external environment. Organizational ethics include a variety of norms and concepts that govern how employees should conduct themselves at work. Business ethics is more than just a concept employed to improve a company's reputation. Business ethics are the basic foundation of success, and ethics should be practised from the moment a company opens its doors. The acts of persons working within companies constitute business ethics. Personal ethics and corporate ethics: Individuals who believe that norms do not normally apply to them frequently regard ethics as theoretical or relative. Laws and regulations, as well as principles of good and bad behaviour, apply to everyone. Every individual's actions inside the company have an impact on both the individual and the entire organisation. When a person acts morally and responsibly, it benefits the entire organisation.

**My Policy**

**Builds a Positive Corporate Culture**

A company that invests in building rules and processes that support ethical behaviour fosters a healthy corporate culture. Employee morale rises when they feel safe from retribution for their personal convictions. These policies include anti-discrimination rules, open-door policies, and equitable growth chances. When people like coming to work, the entire mood of the firm improves. Because people feel happy about coming to work, this fosters organisational loyalty and productivity.

**Boosts Consumer Confidence**

A few negative internet reviews may swiftly erode customer trust in a company. Consumer loyalty must be maintained by ethical procedures that begin with fair and honest advertising and continue throughout the sales process. Failure to honour commitments or a negative response to complaints are two areas where businesses might lose customer confidence. This is why it's critical to have uniform policies and personnel training. Employees must be instructed on how to serve customers in accordance with the company's fundamental principles.

**Reduces Financial Liabilities**

Organizations that don't develop policies on ethical standards risk financial liabilities. The first liability is a reduction in sales.

**Minimizes Potential Lawsuits**

Potential litigation are the second source of financial responsibility. No company is immune from a dissatisfied employee or a disappointed consumer who alleges discrimination. Because they are not effectively dealing with charges and harassment claims, sexual discrimination in the workplace is losing CEOs, politicians, and celebrities their jobs. Organizations must have policies and processes in place to deal with a variety of forms of harassment and discrimination. Furthermore, corporations must follow the same standards when it comes to dealing with charges. This helps to prevent spurious lawsuits from bankrupting small businesses.