

Ethics

Ethics - Are morals that individuals and organizations abide by.

Privacy - Focuses on the use and governance of personal data, ensuring that it is collected, shared, and used appropriately.

Security - Focuses on protecting data from unauthorized use and the exploitation of stolen data for profit.

Ethical Culture of an Organization

- Organizational Culture
 - Defined by the
 - Expectations
 - Experiences
 - Philosophy
 - Values
 - Is exhibited in the employees' self-perceptions and interactions with others.
- Ethical Code of Conduct
 - A written policy that assists employees in identifying ethical behaviors as defined by the organization.

CIA TRIAD

Confidentiality - Confidentiality is a set of rules that limits access to data/information. Data is commonly categorized according to the amount and type of damage that could be done by unauthorized access. Implementing access controls is largely responsible for enforcing confidentiality.

Integrity - Integrity is maintained when the data/information is both trustworthy and accurate. Data must not be changed in transit or be altered by unauthorized users. Methods for maintaining integrity include file permissions, user access controls, version control, and redundant systems or copies.

Availability - Availability refers to the ability to provide reliable access to the data/information for authorized individuals. Availability is best ensured by rigorously maintaining all hardware, testing compatibility with operating systems and installed applications, and keeping systems patched and up-to-date.

U.S. IT Regulations

- Computer Fraud and Abuse Act - Prohibits intentionally accessing a computer without authorization or in excess of authorization; the anti-hacking law
- Electronic Communication Privacy Act - Confirms an individual's right to private communication, making it illegal for ISPs to share information about clients' communication
- Communication Assistance for Law Enforcement Act - Requires U.S. telecommunications carriers to modify their equipment to accommodate law enforcement taps
- Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act - Protects U.S. organizations from purchasing domain names that are identical and confusingly similar to a trademarked name
- Federal Information Security Management Act - Requires each U.S. federal agency to develop, document, and implement an agencywide program providing information security
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act - Provides U.S. federal protections for personal health information and gives patients' rights with respect to their health information
- Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act - Requires the U.S. Federal government's information and communications be accessible to persons with disabilities
- Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act - Gives U.S. students a right to their own protected records, and prevents colleges from sharing student information without explicit authorization

- Computer Matching and Privacy Protection Act - Requires written agreements between agencies before data for use in matching programs can be shared Digital Millennium Copyright Act Specifies the rights of copyright owners and users of digital media

Information Technology Law Organization and Resources

- The global organization [Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility \(opens new tab\)](#) (CPSR) promotes the responsible use of technology through education.
- The [Federal Communications Commission \(opens new tab\)](#) (FCC) is an independent U.S. government agency that regulates communications by radio, television, wire, satellite, and cable.
- The [Institute for Telecommunication Sciences \(opens new tab\)](#) (ITS) is the research and engineering laboratory of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). It promotes the development of advanced telecommunications and information infrastructure in the United States.
- The [National Institute of Standards and Technology \(opens new tab\)](#) (NIST) promotes the development and deployment of systems that are reliable, usable, interoperable, and secure; advances measurement science through innovations in mathematics, statistics, and computer science; and conducts research to develop the measurements and standards infrastructure for emerging information technologies and applications in the United States.
- The [National Security Agency \(opens new tab\)](#) (NSA) is the U.S. government agency that is responsible for the health and security of American vital data and networks. Some examples may be confidential resources stored at the Department of Defense, networks responsible for the U.S. power grid, and military operations.