

1. Listers and Airbnb are able to get away with putting short-term rentals on the market even if they are illegal. This is because the only way that the listers or airbnb could get in trouble for posting an illegal listing is if complaints get sent to the government. In order to validate short-term rentals, an alternative system could check every pending listing before it is publicized so that it can be validated as a legal listing before it is put on the market. This alternative system would prevent illegal listings from being listed. One issue with this system is that it would require hiring more staff in order to check every pending listing which is costly and would take a very large amount of time. Other than hiring new staff, another option would be creating new software that is able to go through every pending listing and decide whether it is legal or not, which is also costly and takes time to develop. Another issue with this system is that it does not account for the rentals that are posted on Airbnb currently. This means that there will still be illegal rentals on the Airbnb site. If the individuals who were hired to go through every future pending listing were also asked to go back and check that all the listings on the Airbnb website are legal, it would be even more time consuming and costly.

2. After I read about housing insecurity within the U.S. on Wikipedia, I gathered that a solution for this issue is the implementation of starter homes. Data scientists probably have a lot of questions about starter homes. One question data scientists could have is, "would renting short-term rentals be a wiser decision than purchasing a smaller house?" Another question would be, "down the line, would purchasing a smaller home combat housing insecurity?" In order to investigate the answer to these questions, one could look at the database we created which includes several rental properties and relevant information about them like the number of bedrooms in each house and how much it costs for a stay. One could compare this data to houses that are available to purchase by looking into their costs and amount of bedrooms. Data scientists can arrange and present this data to individuals who are in the market to rent or purchase a new home, based on the amount individuals are willing to pay and how much space they need in a house. Individuals could then decide whether their budget allows them to purchase a smaller house or whether renting would make more sense based on their needs. Comparing the cost and amount of space in rental properties and properties one would need to buy, would also allow individuals to see which category has more options which will be useful for if individuals need to purchase or rent another house in the future.

3. After reading two articles about the legality of web scraping, I found that one factor I believe is important when looking at the legality of web scraping is the task an individual is trying to accomplish when web scraping. I believe that cases where web scraping is done with the goal of assisting others, making sure platforms and the algorithms they are composed of are held accountable, or for discovery needs should be evaluated differently than situations where bots or other third parties are using web scraping to destabilize a website or use the information in a way that would harm individuals or platforms. In *Sandvig v. Barr*, for instance, the objective was to investigate how algorithms unjustly treat people differently based on one's race or gender. This kind of study was done to test algorithms for prejudice, whether it be deliberate or not, and

to hold them accountable. Sandig v Barr is a perfect illustration of the kind of study that should not only be permitted but is also required to guarantee that algorithms do not discriminate and do not break the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act by any means.

4. Transparency in the usage of users' data is a crucial consideration when addressing the ethics of web scraping. Users should be made expressly aware of the purposes for which, by whom, and how their data will be used. On top of that, a user should be notified in a clearer manner than only through terms and conditions, which are sometimes lengthy, difficult to read, and frequently skipped by most users, if data is going to be used by a corporation for more extensive reasons than what would be considered ordinary. Unethical business practices start to surface when a corporation is opaque about how it manages the data of its customers. The privacy and anonymity of the data being used is another consideration. It is crucial that a user's identity remain anonymous and that they cannot be identified if their data is used, especially if it will later be made public. A corporation also has a duty to make sure that its users' data is highly protected and that it can be relied upon to keep it secure in the event that any data is utilized for research but will not be made public if it contains confidential information.