**Task 02**

Read the IEEE/ACM and ACS codes of ethics

* **ACM**: Association for Computing Machinery
* **IEEE**: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
* **ACS:** Australia computer society

The code of ethics contains eight principles which are:

**IEEE/ACM** **Ethical principles**

1**. PUBLIC** - Software engineers shall act consistently with the public interest.

2. **CLIENT AND EMPLOYER** - Software engineers shall act in a manner that is in the best interests of their client and employer consistent with the public interest.

3. **PRODUCT** - Software engineers shall ensure that their products and related modifications meet the highest professional standards possible.

4. **JUDGMENT** - Software engineers shall maintain integrity and independence in their professional judgment.

5. **MANAGEMENT** - Software engineering managers and leaders shall subscribe to and promote an ethical approach to the management of software development and maintenance.

6. **PROFESSION** - Software engineers shall advance the integrity and reputation of the profession consistent with the public interest.

7. **COLLEAGUES** - Software engineers shall be fair to and supportive of their colleagues.

8. **SELF** - Software engineers shall participate in lifelong learning regarding the practice of their profession and shall promote an ethical approach to the practice of the profession.

**ACS codes of ethics**

1. **The Primacy of the Public Interest**

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

1. **The Enhancement of quality of life**

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

1. **Honesty**

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

1. **Competence**

You will work competently and diligently for your stakeholders.

1. **Professional Development**

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

1. **Professionalism**

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

1. Comment on any differences. How do you think these compare?

**Joel Benesha – s280615**

The ACS code of ethics applies to individual which are part of the Australia computer society regardless of their roles within the ICT industry. However, the IEEE/ACM ethical principal applies to the all software engineers acting as a professional standard for teaching and practicing software engineering. It specifies ethical and professional obligations of software engineers and states the standards to be followed.

**S299806 Yinrui Kang**

1. ACS code of ethics is a recommendation rather than restrict rule, as ACS understands that some rules could be unachievable in some specific situations. While, IEEE regards its rules as essential guidelines, every member should restraint his behavior according to these cods.
2. Only IEEE consider about the members’ responsibility in environment protection and other social duties.
3. In ACS code of ethics programmers will work competently and diligently for your stakeholders, while in IEEE/ACM code of ethics Software engineers shall act consistently with the public interest.

In conclusion, compared between ACS and IEEE/ACM code of ethics, ACS code of ethics is more concerned about the overall development of the software engineers team and also more focused on its own interests, rights and development. It didn’t mention about the aspects of management

**S304935 - Chao Liang**

Difference between IEEE and ACS ethics:

1. ACS code of ethics is just some basic rules which are recommended to follow, but these rules are not mandatory. The ACS understands that these norms are ideal, and cannot be achievable in every situation. By contrast, the IEEE regard their standards as ethical guidelines, and every member should act in accordance with these codes (Australian Computer Society, 2014).
2. IEEE code also cover environment protection, elimination of discrimination and social understanding aspects, whereas the ACS does not.
3. IEEE has several conditions need to be met when there are changes to the IEEE Code of Ethics, while the ACS does not have (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 1963).

In conclusion, the ACS code mainly focuses on information technology and professional perspectives, while the IEEE code takes a variety of aspects into consideration. They both think public interests as the primary. However, they all do not talk too much about internationally ethical problems and how to solve them.

**YUZE LI (s306890)**

**Q1. Difference between IEEE/ACM and ACS code of ethics**

In case, ACS code of ethics just show some very basic ethics, no more discerption. However, ACM code of ethics given more details, and given different level of ethics. Both of IEEE/ACM and ACS code of ethics showed that all members should make the quality life to people. For example, members should to minimize negative consequences of computing systems, including threats to health and safety.

**YUCHU HAN (S300408)**

1.The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) code of professional conduct and ethics provides a list of principle of ethics that relates to the issues covered outside the scope of the world of computing and acre also acutely related because of the fact of the availability of technology which is available to the members who are using the technology. The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) does not give importance and reliance to the detailed regulations; rather it focuses on considerations that are thoughtful on the fundamental principles involved. On the other hand, Australian Computer Society Code of Ethics (ACS) essentially provides that though the documented standards are fundamental, the same cannot be expected to be expected to be delivered always and levels as there are different circumstances involved.

1. Your team should discuss on any ethical issues which might arise while developing your software? How would you deal with them?

Ethical issues and solutions:

1. Issue: Collecting data may involve the use of public facilities, like public skips.

Solution: To avoid this situation, we should inform relative departments before we start.

1. Issue: During the period of development, disclosure of any sensitive information about the project may happen.

Solution: We will use non-disclosure agreement when we deal with clients and other third parties.

1. Issue: Due to our ignorance and unawareness, some security loopholes may appear when we are developing the application.

Solution: We will finish some cyber security training and improve our knowledge and skills before we start to develop the application. We will strictly follow the development process and do every test well.

1. If we violate the patents of others or other companies during the development process.

**Solutions:** a. Actively contact the copyright owner to obtain the license. b. Change the part of infringement.

1. The client is dissatisfied with the part that is already done and asks for changes.

**Solution:** Make changes to meet user needs and interests.

1. How to protect user privacy?

**Solution:**

Professionals are responsible for maintaining the privacy and integrity of personal data. This includes taking precautions to ensure the accuracy of the data and preventing unauthorized access or accidental disclosure to inappropriate individuals. In addition, procedures must be established to allow individuals to view their records and correct inaccuracies.

## References

Acs.org.au. (2018). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: https://www.acs.org.au/content/dam/acs/acs-documents/Code-of-Ethics.pdf [Accessed 10 Mar. 2018].

Ieee.org. (2018). *IEEE IEEE Code of Ethics*. [online] Available at: https://www.ieee.org/about/corporate/governance/p7-8.html [Accessed 12 Mar. 2018].