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Lab - Create Your Personal Code of Ethical Conduct

Objectives

Part 1: Research Approaches to Ethical Decision Making

Part 2: Research Code of Ethics

Part 3: Develop Your Own Personal Code of Ethical Conduct

Background / Scenario

When confronted with an ethical dilemma, what do you consider when making a decision?

Suppose you find a new USB 3.0 flash drive in the computer lab, what would you do? A student in your class says they found a site on the internet that has all of the class exams and quizzes with answers, what would you do?

Working in Cybersecurity is not always about stopping cyber attacks. As a Cybersecurity specialist, your organization may entrust you with some of the most sensitive data. As a result, you will be confronted with challenging ethical dilemmas, which may not have an easy or clear answer. For example, when researching a security breach, are the personal devices of employees and their personal content included?

The focus of this lab is to research approaches or perspectives for ethical decision making. Next, you will research code of ethics and finally you will create your own personal code of ethical conduct.

Required Resources

- PC or mobile device with Internet access

Instructions

Part 1: Research Approaches to Ethical Decision Making

There are several approaches or perspectives on Ethical Decision Making, including Utilitarian ethics, the Rights approach and the Common Good approach. Other ethical decision models include the Fairness or Justice approach as well as the Virtue approach.

In this part, you will research each ethical decision model or framework and then formulate the underlying principle from that approach.

Use an internet browser to research approaches to ethical decision making.

Step 1: Research Utilitarian ethics

Define the underlying principle for the Utilitarian Ethics approach.

Answer:

Utilitarian ethics is an ethical theory that holds that the morally right action is the one that produces the greatest happiness or benefit for the greatest number of people.

Step 2: Research the Rights approach to ethical decision making.

Define the underlying principle for the Rights approach to ethical decision making.

Answer:

- Right to life: Every individual has the right to live and be free from the threat of death.
- Freedom: Every individual has the right to think, argue, and act freely as long as it does not harm others.
- Justice: Every individual has the right to be treated fairly and equally before the law.
- Privacy: Every individual has the right to privacy and protection against intrusion into his or her private life.

Step 3: Research the Common Good approach to ethical decision making.

Define the underlying principle for the Common Good approach to ethical decision making.

Answer:

Shared Prosperity, Solidarity, Social Justice, Shared Responsibility, Community

Step 4: Research the Fairness or Justice approach to ethical decision making.

Define the underlying principle for the Fairness or Justice approach to ethical decision making.

Answer:

The Justice approach to ethics focuses on giving each individual what they deserve. This principle emphasizes fair and equal treatment of all people, regardless of social status, race, religion or other factors.

Part 2: Research Code of Ethics

Most organizations develop their own code of ethics. Developed by management, this document is based on values and principles to promote the company business with honesty and integrity.

In this part, you will research computer code of ethics and cybersecurity code of ethics. Use

an internet browser to research code of ethics.

Based on your research, create a list of at least ten items. The list should be sequential from most important to least important.

Answer:

1. Confidentiality of Information: Protecting the confidentiality of data and information accessed or managed, both personal and organizational. This includes preventing unauthorized access, data leakage, and use of information for personal purposes.
2. Data Integrity: Maintaining data integrity, ensuring that data is not unauthorizedly altered, tampered with, or manipulated. This includes precautions against malware attacks, viruses, and other data manipulation.
3. System Availability: Ensuring the continuous availability of information systems and services. This means that systems must be accessible and functioning properly when needed.
4. Resource Usage: Using computing resources responsibly and efficiently. This includes avoiding resource wastage, excessive bandwidth usage, and actions that may disrupt system performance.
5. Digital Asset Protection: Protecting the organization's digital assets, such as software, data, and IT infrastructure, from threats such as hackers, viruses, and other cyberattacks.
6. Ethics in Software Development: Developing software with high quality, free from bugs that can cause damage or loss. Also, pay attention to security and privacy aspects in software development.
7. Ethics in Internet Use: Using the internet responsibly, avoiding illegal activities such as hacking, data theft, and spreading false information.
8. Professional Development: Continuously improve knowledge and skills in computer and cybersecurity. This is important to maintain competence and keep up with the latest technology.
9. Collaboration: Cooperate with colleagues and related parties to maintain system and data security.
10. Whistleblowing: Report any security or ethical violations found to the appropriate authorities.

Part 3: Develop Your Own Personal Code of Ethical Conduct

A code of conduct provides guidelines for acceptable as well as unacceptable specific behaviors.

Based on your research, develop a list of your own personal code of ethical conduct.

Create a code of ethics list of at least ten items. The list should be sequential from most important to least important.

Answer:

1. Always uphold honesty, truth, and trust in all actions. Respect yourself and others, including differences of opinion, background, and beliefs.
2. Responsible for one's own actions and decisions, and ready to face the consequences.
3. Striving to treat all people fairly and equally, without discrimination.

4. Understanding and feeling the feelings of others, and trying to help those in need.
5. Working earnestly and diligently to achieve goals.
6. Continuously learning and developing oneself to become a better person.
7. Not arrogant and always open to criticism and suggestions.
8. Respecting different opinions and beliefs, and coexisting peacefully.
9. Seeing the positive side of every situation and always trying to find solutions.

Reflection Questions

1. Is there a Cyber Security incident you remember where the company acted ethically or the company acted unethically? Explain.

   Answer: The occurrence of Kominfo data leaks

2. What is a weakness or drawback to Utilitarian Ethics?

   Answer: Disregard for individual rights, difficulty measuring happiness, excessive demand

3. Based on your list of code of ethics, which is the most challenging item in your list to implement? Answer: Should inform the public about security incidents