TTTT3013 COMPUTER, ETHICS AND SOCIAL

Semester 2, Session 20242025

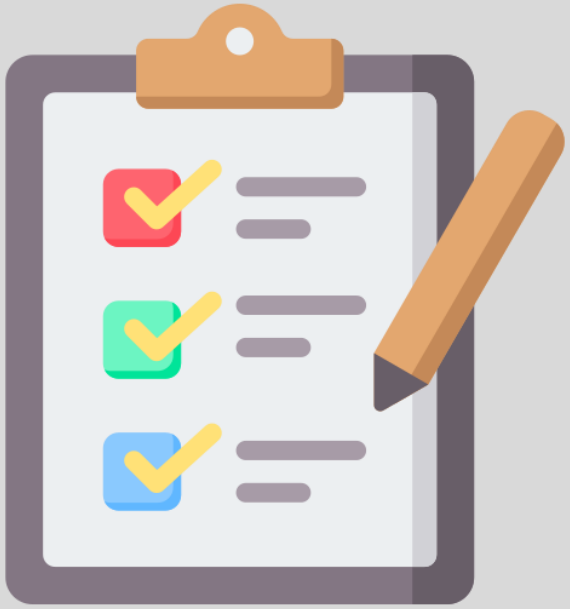
- Happiness is upholding good ethics in computing and society -

TTTT3013 TUTORIAL

1. 3CSInt-IM (6)
2. 3CSInt-ST (22)
3. 3CSInt-DS (10)
4. 3CSInt-NT (7)
5. 3IntIT (13)
6. 3IntMM (9)
7. 3IntIS (18)
8. 3IT1 (22)

TOTAL: 107

TTTT3013 ASSESSMENT



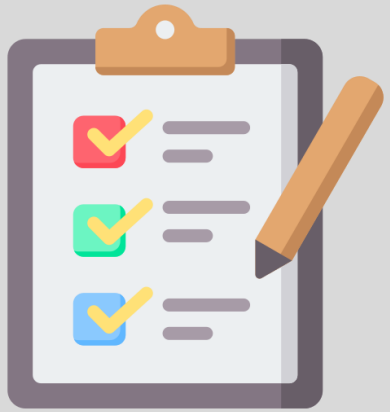
EVALUATION	PERCENTAGE	Passing Rate
Continuous assessment	60	40%
Final assessment	40	30%
Total	100	36 marks

PASSING REQUIREMENT OF A COURSE

At least pass [40% of the Continuous Assessment component] **AND** [30% of the Final Examination component]

1. 40% Continuous (**24**/60 marks) **AND** 30% Final (**12**/40 marks) = **36 marks** (Pass, D)
2. Student will be considered as FAIL if one of the assessment components does not meet the minimum percentage

TTTT3013 ASSESSMENT



TYPE	EVALUATION	DESCRIPTION	Submission	%
CONTINUOUS assessment (60%)	**Assignment1 (Dr. Masnizah)**	**Group: Role play**	UKMFolio (Youtube link)	**10**
	Assignment2 (Dr. Dian)	Individual: Quiz	Gogle Form	10
	Assigment3 (Dr. Yazrina)	Group: Mind map	UKMFolio	10
	Case Study Project 1. Presentation 2. Report by 20 June 2025	Group: Case Study 1. Tutorial (Case study) 2. groupX-DrMasnizah.pdf	 - UKMFolio	 10 20
FINAL assessment (40%)	Final Examination	MCQ	-	40
			TOTAL	**100**

	LECTURE	TUTORIAL		
WEEK (Lecture Date)	**LECTURE (Friday 3-5 pm, ONLINE)** MSTeams: https://bit.ly/TT3013-20242025	**DIAN,Tues** (4-6 pm) - Set 3CS-ST, 3CS-NT, 3CS-IM, 3CS-DS, 2DipIT https://bit.ly/TT3013-20242025	**YAZRINA,Tues** (5-7 pm) - Set 3IT2, 3IS1, 3IS2, 3MM1, 3MM2 https://tinyurl.com/43u5axep	**MASNIZAH, Thurs** (11-1.00 pm) - Set 3CSInt-IM, 3CSInt-ST, 3CSInt-DS, 3CSInt-NT, 3IntIT, 3IntMM, 3IntIS, 3IT1 https://bit.ly/TT3013-20242025
1 (21/3)	**No class**	-		
2 (28/3)	[MASNIZAH] Knowledge Epistemology (Recording1)	-		
3 (4/4)	[MASNIZAH] Introduction to Ethics (Recording2)	-		
4 (11/4)	[MASNIZAH] Computing and Ethical Issues (Recording3)	-		
5 (18/4)	[DIAN] Professional Ethics (Online, Recording4)	-		
6 (25/4)	[DIAN] Computer Ethics (Online)	2,3	1,2	**ALL**
7 (2/5)	Mid semester break (28 April – 4 May 2025)			
8 (9/5)	[DIAN] Internet Ethics (Online)	1,4	3,4	**3 (C15), 4 (C24)**
9 (16/5)	[DIAN] Software Piracy (Online)	5,6	5,7	**5 (C9), 6 (C36)**
10 (23/5)	[YAZRINA] Privacy (Online)	7,8	8,9	**7(C39), 8 (C10)**
11 (30/5)	[YAZRINA] Intellectual Property (Online)	No tutorial session	10	**9 (C34), 1 (C27)**
12 (6/6)	**Public Holiday (No class)**	9,10	No tutorial session	**Finalize report**
13 (13/6)	[YAZRINA] Computer Security (Online)	Finalize report	Finalize report	**Finalize report, Assignment1 Submission**
14 (20/6)	[YAZRINA] Computer Crimes (Online)	Case Study report submission via UKMFolio		
23 – 29 June	**Revision week**			
30 June – 20 July	**Exam Week**			
21 July – 28 Sept	**Sem 2 20242025 Break**			

CONTINUOS ASSESSMENT
ASSIGNMENT 1 (10%)
Role-Play Case Scenario

ASSIGNMENT 1: Role-Play Case Scenario

- Definition: **Role-Playing** is a simulation-based learning activity that involves using cases or scenarios to discuss a problem or issue, where each participant is assigned a specific role (Österlind, E. and Hallgren, E., 2025). Example of Computer Ethics Role play (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mD6r5QrsqHs)

- **Assignment 1: Role-Play Case Scenario**
  - **Group Size:** 10 – 15 students per group
  - **Weightage:** 10% (Role-play video)
  - **Language:** Malay/English
  - **Submission Format:** Upload your role-play video to YouTube (maximum 6 minutes) and submit the URL via UKMFolio

ASSIGNMENT 1: Role-Play Case Scenario

Task Overview

- In this assignment, students will engage in a role-play activity based on **real-world** ethical dilemmas in computing. Each group will select a **scenario**, prepare a **script**, and **act** out their discussion, showcasing **ethical decision-making**. The final role-play should be recorded and uploaded to YouTube, with an unlisted link shared in the submission.

Submission Guidelines

- Upload the video to YouTube (Set as Unlisted)
- Submit the link via UKMFolio by June 13, 2025 (Week 13)

ASSIGNMENT 1: Role-Play Case Scenario

Instructions for Students

1. **Form Groups**: Each group will consist of 10 – 15 members.
2. **Identify a Scenario**: Each group will provide a good scenario related to ethical issues in computing. You can also use the same scenario from Case Study Project.
3. **Assign Roles**: Each group member should take on a role relevant to the scenario (e.g., software engineer, cybersecurity officer, data privacy advocate).
4. **Research and Discuss**: Conduct background research on the ethical implications of your scenario.
5. **Prepare a Script**: Structure the dialogue and arguments to ensure a balanced discussion.
6. **Act and Record**: Perform your role-play, demonstrate ethical reasoning, and include a reflection on the ethical issues in your scenario at the end of your act. The duration should not exceed 6 minutes.
7. **Upload to YouTube**: Set the video as unlisted and share the link in your submission.

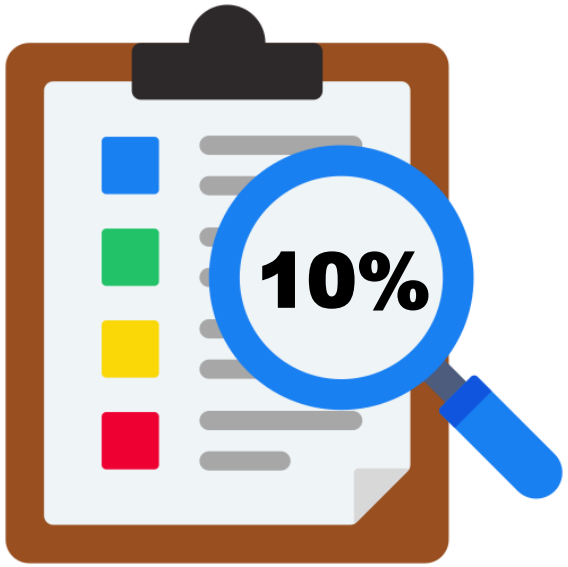
ASSIGNMENT 1: Role-Play Case Scenario

Scenarios and Roles

Here is an example of scenarios and roles to serve as a guideline. Be creative and develop practical, relevant, and engaging characters. Ensure that the chosen scenario is logical and aligns with real-world contexts.

No.	Scenario	Case study	Roles	Discussion Points:
1	**Data Privacy Violation in a Tech Company**	A large tech company is found collecting user data without consent. An employee discovers this and debates whether to become a whistleblower.	• Software Engineer (who found the issue) • Company CEO • Data Privacy Advocate • Government Regulator • Company Lawyer • Concerned Customer • Journalist • IT Security Officer • Ethics Professor • Social Media Influencer	• Is the company violating ethical and legal principles? • What should the employee do? • What are the consequences of exposing or covering up the issue?

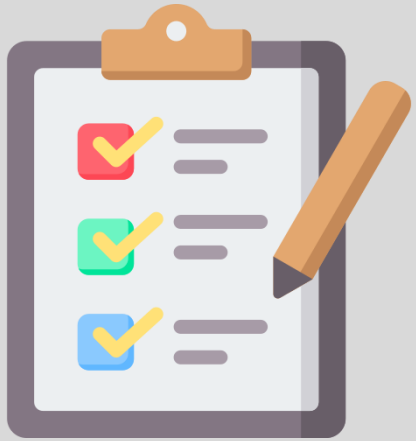
No.	Scenario	Case study	Roles	Discussion Points:
2	**AI Hiring Bias in Recruitment Software**	A company uses AI for hiring but discovers that it discriminates against women and minorities.	• AI Developer • HR Manager • Affected Job Applicant • Legal Expert on Workplace Discrimination • Ethics Consultant • Company CEO • Data Scientist • Journalist • Activist from a Social Justice Organization • Government Labor Policy Maker	• Who is responsible for the bias in AI? • Should the company continue using the software? • How can ethical AI principles be implemented?
3	**Cybersecurity Breach & Ransomware Attack**	A hospital's system is hacked, and patient data is held for ransom. The IT team must decide whether to pay the hackers or risk data loss.	• Hospital IT Manager • Cybersecurity Expert • Hospital CEO • Ethical Hacker • Medical Data Privacy Advocate • Journalist Covering Cybersecurity • Affected Patient Representative • Insurance Company Representative • Criminal Investigator	• Should the hospital pay the ransom? • What security measures should have been in place? • Who is liable for the data breach?



Evaluation Rubric for Role-Play Case Scenario Task (10%)

Criteria	Excellent (5)	Good (4)	Satisfactory (3)	Needs Improvement (2)	Poor (1)	Score
1. **Relevance & Logic of Scenario**	Scenario is highly relevant, logical, and well-structured	Scenario is mostly relevant and logical with minor inconsistencies	Scenario is somewhat relevant but lacks logical coherence	Scenario is unclear or unrealistic	No clear scenario or logical structure	
2. **Role Performance & Engagement**	Characters are well-developed and roles are convincingly portrayed	Most roles are well-portrayed with minor inconsistencies	Some characters lack depth or engagement	Weak character portrayal, unconvincing	No effort in role-playing	
3. **Creativity & Originality**	Highly creative, engaging, and original presentation	Good creativity with engaging elements	Some originality but lacks strong engagement	Minimal creativity, lacks engaging elements	No creativity, unclear execution	
4. **Critical Reflection**	Strong reflection with clear insights on learning outcomes	Good reflection with minor gaps	Some reflection but lacks depth	Minimal reflection, lacks insight	No reflection provided	
					Total Score for Role-Play Case Scenario: ___ / 20	
					FINAL SCORE (10%):	____

TTTT3013 ASSESSMENT



TYPE	EVALUATION	DESCRIPTION	Submission	%
CONTINUOUS assessment	Assignment1 (Dr. Masnizah)	Group: Role play	UKMFolio (Youtube link)	10
	Assignment2 (Dr. Dian)	Individual: Quiz	Gogle Form	10
	Assigment3 (Dr. Yazrina)	Group: Mind map	UKMFolio	10
	Case Study Project **1. Presentation** **2. Report by 20 June 2025**	**Group: Case Study** **1. Tutorial (Case study)** **2. groupX-DrMasnizah.pdf**	**-** **UKMFolio**	**10** **20**
FINAL assessment	Final Examination	MCQ	-	40
			TOTAL	**100**

CONTINUOS ASSESSMENT CASE STUDY PROJECT

https://tinyurl.com/42j2tucz

8 MAY 2025
3 (C15), 4 (C24)

Group 3

Case no.: 15 *Please fill up the case no. Choose between case no. 1-40 in the case study list provided.

1

No.	Matric no.	Name	Program code
1	A197895	LI YIHAO	3CSInt-ST
2	A197914	WAN PUDONG	3CSInt-ST
3	A197919	ZHAO YULIN	3CSInt-ST
4	A197985	ZHANG MENGJIN	3CSInt-IM
5	A197887	YANG XIAOXUAN	3CSInt-IM
6	A197779	DONG ZIHAO	3CSInt-ST
7	A197885	CHEN JUNPENG	3CSInt-ST
8	A197987	AN YU XUAN	3CSInt-ST
9	A197543	ZHANG ZHIHANG	3CSInt-ST
10	A197881	HAN SHUO	3CSInt-ST
11	A191309	MA BOQI	3IntIS
12	A198066	LIXIANGCHE	3IntMM
13	A192201	QU KAI	3CSInt-ST
14	A191653	LIU YICHENG	3CSInt-NT
15	A191702	YU YIFAN	3CSInt-DS

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

Case 15

2

A Violation of Privacy

Marcus is a computer engineer who has recently developed an app which helps users keep track of medical information, doctor's appointments, and prescriptions.

Information about the user is stored in this app, including what prescriptions they are taking and how frequently they schedule doctor's appointments. As the developers of the app, Marcus and his company have access to this information.

The marketing department requests Marcus supply them with customer-specific information so they can better target ads and app suggestions to the users. Marcus understands that he is part of a company, but also feels that the privacy of the app users should be protected. Additionally, Marcus feels that as an engineer, he should be responsible to those who use his technology.

How does Marcus determine how much of the user's information should be shared with marketing? Is this an ethical use of information or a violation of the user's privacy?

Group 4

Case no.: 24 *Please fill up the case no. Choose between case no. 1-40 in the case study list provided.

1

No.	Matric no.	Name	Program code
1	A197446	NURUL DINAH HAZIRAH BINTI DALNI	3IT1
2	A194144	ERIN ADRIYANA BINTI MUHAMMAD FAIZAL	3IT1
3	A193422	SHERIL AIDA BINTI SHARUDDIN	3IT1
4	A193940	IZMA ARISHA BINTI AZIZEE	3IT1
5	A193436	FARRAH AYUNIE BINTI ZAMRI	3IT1
6	A194167	ANIS ROSSYAZANA BINTI AZMIR ROSS	3IT1
7	A193887	SITI ZULAIKHA BINTI AHMAD ZULKIFLI	3IT1
8	A193287	NABILA SYUHADA BINTI NOORHALIM	3IT1
9	A194147	NUR ANIS BINTI ZAMZAINI	3IT1
10	A193399	MUHAMMAD NAQIUDDIN BIN AZAMLEE	3IT1
11	A193977	FAYZUL ANWAR FITRI BIN ZAIDI	3IT1
12	A193653	FAKRURRADZI BIN MAIDIN	3IT1
13	A193602	MUHAMAD YUZAIREN BIN MOHD YUSOF	3IT1
14	A193193	MUHAMMAD 'ARIFF BIN MOHD ZAKARIA	3IT1
15	A193390	IZZ HAIMAN ABQARI BIN NASLI	3IT1

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

Case 24

2

May the Truth be with You

Catherine is a new hire at a start-up that produces LCD displays for large venues, such as shopping malls. Part of her job requires her to troubleshoot malfunctioning displays.

One day, a shopping mall reported that two display units out of twelve had stopped working from their installation three months prior. The customer also noted serial and revision numbers on the two units were different from the rest of the units.

At the job site, Catherine inspected the displays and realized her company had sold units that were from a bad batch (i.e. group of displays that did not have over 50% yield during manufacturing). Catherine wanted to tell the site why the units failed, but recognized that if she disclosed this information, the site would be eligible to receive replacement displays at no additional cost. On the other hand, if she blamed the failing units on a weaker cause, such as improper installation, her company would be able to charge the site for replacement units.

Catherine knew her manager would want her to choose the option that would minimize the company's losses; however, she wanted to be honest with the site as they were one of the company's best customers.

What should she do?

15 MAY 2025
5 (C9), 6 (C36)

Group 5

Case no.: 9 *Please fill up the case no. Choose between case no. 1-40 in the case study list provided.

1

No.	Matric no.	Name	Program code
1	A191221	Yang Kefan	3IntIT
2	A191992	WANG YANGHAO	3CSInt-ST
3	A185125	Liaonan	3CSInt-ST
4	A191222	HAN YUYAOYANG	3IntIS
5	A192268	WEI JINGLIN	3IntMM
6	A191258	HEZHIPENG	3CSInt-ST
7	A191259	ZHOUWENJIE	3CSInt-ST
8	A191284	LI MINGJIE	3IntIS
9	A191918	CHEN GUANZHOU	3CSInt-ST
10	A197548	JIANG MINGHAO	3CSInt-ST
11	A191628	SHI ZEYU	3CSInt-ST
12	A191296	Yang Xingyi	3IntIS
13	A197996	ZHANG CHENGJIN	3CSInt-DS
14	A191610	WANGSHAOCONG	3CSInt-DS
15	A197597	CHEN YIMING	3IntIS

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

2

Case 9

Time-Sharing Space

Ramona is an intern at an up-and-coming power electronics start-up. On her first day of work, she was shown around a laboratory where she would complete most of her projects. During this time, she was also introduced to nine male interns who would be sharing the same lab space. Since the lab could only accommodate five interns at a time, a vote was held to determine who would work in the lab during the day (e.g. 8am to 4pm) and who would work at night (e.g. 4pm to 12am) during certain days of the week. The morning shift was a popular option for a majority of the interns; Ramona was fortunate to be selected for four (out of five) morning shifts.

Weeks passed. Ramona had been enjoying her work and almost completed one of her projects. However, one day, a fellow intern asked how she was doing. Ramona commented that she was “good but tired.” The intern replied that Ramona had “no reason to be tired because [she was] working mostly day shifts.” Ramona was offended, but chose to ignore his comment.

The next day, she ran into several interns, one of whom was the one she encountered the previous day. At some point in group’s conversation, the same intern made a remark about how Ramona “always got her way [in the workplace] because she was a girl.” Ramona was upset; however, because she did not want to cause a scene, chose again to ignore his remark.

During the following weeks, Ramona tried to avoid the intern who made the inappropriate comments. However, certain settings forced her to interact with him and, in those times, he made a point to make Ramona feel guilty and trivial. Because she did not observe him behave condescendingly towards the other interns, Ramona speculated that her colleague held a prejudice towards female engineers.

How should Ramona respond?

Group 6

Case no.:	36	*Please fill up the case no. Choose between case no. 1-40 in the case study list provided.

1

No.	Matric no.	Name	Program code
1	A185190	ZHANG CHAOFAN	3IntIT
2	A197847	Peng Yujie	3CSInt-NT
3	A197869	LI QINGMIN	3CSInt-NT
4	A197903	Kou Baoguo	3IntIT
5	A186091	Yan Xueqing	3CSInt-ST
6	A197840	Yang Junwen	3CSInt-NT
7	A198060	Zhang Ming	3CSInt-DS
8	A191636	Fan Tianshuo	3IntIT
9	A192299	Zhong Qingjie	3CSInt-ST
10	A191369	Huo Hongye	3IntIT
11	A197838	Wang Rui	3CSInt-DS
12	A191555	LI JIALE	3CSInt-ST
13	A191303	Zhou Helekang	3IntIT
14	A197998	YANG ZHENGZHI	3IntMM
15	A192169	CAI YINGXI	3CSInt-DS

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

CASE 36

2

Apps and Privacy

Path is a social networking app that describes itself as "the smart journal that helps you share life with the ones you love." The company behind it was founded in 2010 by Dave Morin, who had previously worked at Facebook. In February 2012, Path found itself at the center of a privacy controversy after a Singapore-based blogger reported that the app collected all the information in its users' "Contacts" lists, without asking the users' permission to do so. As it turned out, that information, unencrypted, was transmitted to Path's servers, where it was stored-again unencrypted.

Initially, the founder of Path responded in comments to Arun Thampi's blog by stating, "We upload the address book to our servers in order to help the user find and connect to their friends and family on Path quickly and efficiently as well as to notify them when friends and family join Path;" he added that his company's actions were an "industry best practice." Other commenters also noted that many other apps were similarly downloading users' contact information without notifying the users or asking for permission.

Within a day of the initial report, after further negative reactions from Path users and increasing press coverage, Morin apologized for the company's practice. The Los Angeles Times reported that "Path's chief executive and co-founder issued an apology on the San Francisco start-up's blog, and the company quickly deleted the collected user data and updated its iOS app, all while promising more transparency in how it collects and uses information from its users." Some bloggers and tech journalists, in turn, praised Path's prompt response. In an interview with Wired's "Gadget Lab," Morin noted that "[i]n social, you have to innovate in information," but added that the tech industry as a whole is "probably going to have to innovate on how transparent we are."

According to Arstechnica, some of the criticism of Path spilled also onto Apple, whose app platform (unlike the Android one) was not designed to force app developers to notify users before accessing and downloading the users' contacts list. At the time, Apple's guidelines did instruct developers that apps could not transmit data about a user without obtaining the user's prior permission. Path appeared to have ignored this guideline, yet was still available through the Apple app store.

The Path controversy echoed all the way to Washington, DC, where legislators demanded more information from Apple about its platform and about the practices of app developers and their implications for consumer privacy.

Update: On February 1, 2013, Path announced that it had reached a settlement with the Federal Trade Commission, which had been investigating the company's practices. In connection with alleged violations of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), the company agreed to pay an $800,000 fine, delete approximately 3,000 accounts, and submit to privacy audits every other year-for the next 20 years. Path's CEO noted that the company had discovered and addressed this particular issue on its own, before the FTC focused on it; he added,
"From a developer's perspective, we understand the tendency to focus all attention on the process of building amazing new things. It wasn't until we gave our account verification system a second look that we realized there was a problem. We hope our experience can help others as a reminder to be cautious and diligent."

Before formulating an answer to the questions below, please review this summary of the qualities of good ethical judgment and the questions that we need to examine when faced with an ethical issue.

Discussion: **Based on the Four-Step Methods, discuss ethical dilemma in this case.**

22 MAY 2025
7(C39), 8 (C10)

Group 7

Case no.: 39 *Please fill up the case no. Choose between case no. 1-40 in the case study list provided.*

1

No.	Matric no.	Name	Program code
1	A197931	CUI KAI	3IntIT
2	A197938	WEI MINGHAO	3IntIT
3	A197788	BI YANGCHEN	3CSInt-DS
4	A197817	YAN YUHAN	3IT1
5	A191390	Rajendra Anselmo Hendrawarman	3IntIT
6	A191665	Naufal Fayyadh Putra Raja	3CSInt-IM
7	A191788	LIXIANGLIN	3CSInt-ST
8	A185452	CHENG XUANKANG	3CSInt-IM
9	A185218	CHENG YUXUAN	3CSInt-IM
10	A184458	LIYINGYANG	3CSInt-IM
11	A191629	WANG ZEDONG	3CSInt-IM
12	A196184	NUR SYUHADA BINTI SAPAR	3IT1
13	A195149	NUR YUSRA NABIHAH BINTI YUSOF@MOHD Y	3IT1
14	A193711	FATIN NUR ALIA BINTI MOHD FAHMY	3IT1
15	A192390	ALLEYA BINTI ALBHAR	3IT1

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

2

CASE 39

Data Collection: "Harvesting" Personalities Online

A recent MIT Technology Review article details the efforts of a big data analytics company named Cambridge Analytica, which claims to use behavioral science insights in helping political candidates tailor their campaign messages according to the recipient's "personality." "Like other big-data analysis companies," the article notes, "it categorizes voters based on demographics and issues, but it appears to be the first to add personality typing to the mix. The company says it has assessed the personalities of all 190 million registered voters in the United States."

And how were those personalities assessed? According to the article, which is titled "How Political Candidates Know If You're Neurotic,"

Cambridge Analytica administers… questionnaires online, promoting them using ads that promise to tell you the relative weight of your personality traits. The company says it has used these tests to "harvest" the personalities of several hundred thousand Americans. Even if you haven't taken one of its tests, the company categorizes you by extrapolating. It concludes that you tend to be, say, agreeable or neurotic by matching statistical profiles made up of as many as 5,000 commercially or publicly available data points about you to the statistical profiles of people who took the personality tests and came out as agreeable or neurotic and so on. (It will not discuss the particulars of these statistical matches but says the data come from consumer database companies including Acxiom, Experian, Infogroup, and Aristotle, as well as the Republican Party's voter file.)

Before answering the questions below, please review this article about ethical decision-making, different ethical perspectives, and the considerations that we should keep in mind when faced with ethical issues.

Is the company's personality-"harvesting" method ethical? Why, or why not?

Should people who attempt to answer the questionnaire be advised, ahead of time, that the data collected from those questionnaires will be used to improve the targeting of political messaging?

In terms of disclosure, here's what Cambridge Analytica's privacy policy currently includes under the header "How will we use information about you?": "The information we collect will be used in order to gain insight into the behavior of the whole population. We, or our research partners may contact you for direct marketing or research purposes." Is this disclosure sufficient? Why, or why not?

Consider the process of matching the profiles of questionnaire-takers to statistical profiles of other people who don't choose to answer such questionnaires (profiles based on "commercially or publicly available data points" about those others). Is the assessment of personalities by extrapolation ethical? Why, or why not? If you do have concerns about this practice, are they rooted in perceptions of fairness? The question of autonomy? Privacy rights? Other? (For more on "consumer database companies," see Pro Publica's "Everything We Know About What Data Brokers Know About You.")

Discussion: **Based on the Four-Step Methods, discuss ethical dilemma in this case.**

Group 8

Case no.:	10	*Please fill up the case no. Choose between case no. 1-40 in the case study list provided.*	
No.	Matric no.	**Name**	**Program code**
1	A185202	YANG FANGMING	3CSInt-ST
2	A191289	WU HENGYU	3CSInt-DS
3	A191411	LU YINUO	3CSInt-DS
4	A192147	CHEN XINJIA	3CSInt-DS
5	A191848	TIAN KUO	3CSInt-ST
6	A192281	LI JIAHAO	3CSInt-ST
7	A191305	LIU ZIHENG	3IntMM
8	A191790	WANG YIFAN	3IntMM
9	A178787	MA HANZHENG	3IntIS
10	A191225	NIU WENBIN	3CSInt-NT
11	A197980	DAI WENCONG	3IntMM
12	A197790	XIA QI	3IntMM
13	A205292	WANG CHENHAO	3IntMM
14	X	X	
15	X	X	

1

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

Case 10

2

Copyright Concerns

SDX Alliance is a large company that sells computers, computer components, and software. Ralph is hired as an entry-level software engineer at SDX Alliance. His first project was to assist in writing the code for SDX Alliance's new hard disc controller. He had previously worked on a similar system interning at a start-up and had written a code which greatly enhanced the performance of their product. Ralph quietly re-uses this same code in the SDX Alliance product, and does not think to tell anyone that he has used the code from his last job. His manager is thrilled with the speed improvements this code brings to the product.

Before the product is released, it has to undergo a four-month long quality assurance process review. During the review of the product, it was found the code which Ralph developed had been copyrighted by the start-up he had previously worked for. Even though Ralph had developed the code, his previous company still owned the intellectual property rights to it.

When his manager informed Ralph of the problem, Ralph admits he did not realize he had made a mistake because he was not familiar with copyright laws. Ralph then goes on to explain that the start-up he used to work for is now out of business and is unsure if SDX Alliance would be able to get in contact with the owner of the copyright. If SDX Alliance can't use Ralph's code, then it will have to rewrite the entire code of the product, delaying its release by many months.

What should they do?

29 MAY 2025
9 (C34), 1 (C27)

Group 9

Case no.: 34 *Please fill up the case no. Choose between case no. 1-40 in the case study list provided.

1

No.	Matric no.	Name	Program code
1	A197834	DING FANGWEI	3IntMM
2	A197810	ZHANG XIAOYA	3IntIT
3	A197799	LIU BINGBING	3IntIT
4	A197837	LAI JUNLIN	3IntIS
5	A197488	Zhang Diming	3IntIS
6	A197960	ZHU FANZHI	3IntIS
7	A191902	WU JIAJIA	3CSInt-NT
8	A197967	WU JICEN	3IntIS
9	A197878	HE YEFENG	3IntIS
10	A178806	QI HANBING	3IntMM
11	A191511	XU QIAN	3CSInt-NT
12	A192298	HUANG JINGXI	3IntIS
13	A197992	Mobina Parandvash	3IntIS
14	A197997	ZHAO YUHAO	3IntIS
15	A197635	ZHANG CONGHUI	3IntIS

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

CASE 34

2

AI-Writing Detectors

In January 2023, OpenAI released a tool designed to identify AI-written text. Earlier that month, a Princeton student had released his own app aiming to detect text produced by ChatGPT. Both efforts were, at least in part, a response to concerns expressed by many instructors that students were submitting assignments written by AI, claiming to have written them themselves. OpenAI's announcement included a caveat:

In our evaluations on a 'challenge set' of English texts, our classifier correctly identifies 26% of AI-written text.. as 'likely AI-written,' while incorrectly labeling human-written text as AI-written 9% of the time…. We're making this classifier publicly available to get feedback on whether imperfect tools like this one are useful.

In February, Turnitin announced that it had "developed an AI writing detector that, in its lab, identifies 97 percent of ChatGPT and GPT3 authored writing, with a very low less than 1/100 false positive rate." The company's Chief Product Officer noted that it was "essential that [the company's] detector and any others limit false positives that may impact student engagement or motivation." In April, Turnitin "made its AI detection feature available to 10,700 secondary and higher educational institutions."

In May, Stanford researchers reported that AI-detection tools (seven available on the market by that point) were "especially unreliable when the real author (a human) is not a native English speaker." The researchers cautioned that their analysis raised "serious questions about the objectivity of AI detectors and… the potential that foreign-born students and workers might be unfairly accused of or, worse, penalized for cheating."

In July, an article titled "Tools to Detect AI-Generated Content Just Don't Work" reported on an academic study that reviewed 14 AI-detection tools by then available for use. The researchers, who built on previously published papers, wrote that the tools (which included Turnitin's) were "neither accurate nor reliable (all scored below 80 percent of accuracy and only 5 over 70 percent…) In general, they have been found to diagnose human-written documents as AI-generated (false positives) and often diagnose AI-generated texts as human-written (false negatives)."

Also in July, OpenAI updated its blog post to announce that its tool was "no longer available due to its low rate of accuracy."

Some students have spoken publicly about being wrongly flagged for plagiarism by some of these assessment tools. Turnitin's AI-detection feature remains available. The company notes on its website that its "model may not always be accurate (it may misidentify both human and AI-generated text) so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student."

Discussion: **Based on the Four-Step Methods, discuss ethical dilemma in this case.**

Group 1

Case no.: 27 *case 27: Intellectual Property*

1

No.	Matric no.	Name	Program code
1	A191802	ZHENG BITAO	3IntIS
2	A197547	Yuntian Wu	3CSInt-IM
3	A179153	Huangyunfan	3CSInt-NT
4	A184687	Tong Yuesheng	3CSInt-NT
5	A193103	MOHAMAD KAMARUL BIN MOHAMAD ISHAK	3IT1
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

3-Instruction

A Four-Step Process for Ethical Analysis and Decision Making

Step 1. Understanding the situation
Step 2. Isolating the major ethical dilemma
Step 3. Analyzing the ethicality of both alternatives in Step 2
Step 4. Deciding and planning the implementation

CASE 27

2

Intellectual Property

You find a novel solution to an important problem posed by your advisor; however, your advisor sees this as an opportunity for him to get published, downplays the significance of the results, collates a paper, and submits it before you are any the wiser (the paper acknowledges a discussion with you, but does not include you as an author). You are clear that this idea was yours and feel suitably put out. You approach your advisor and make a complaint, but he empathizes with you and tells you to be a bit quicker with the write-up next time. He tells you, “That’s just the way of the world.”

You decide not to leave it there and approach the head of the department (going up one link in the management chain). You make your complaint to him, and he asks you for evidence, but you can’t provide any because you didn’t keep a dated notebook: all your notes are in several ring binders, some at home and some in your desk at work. You start feeling a bit silly, and the head advises you to drop the matter.

What should you do?

CONTINUOS ASSESSMENT
CASE STUDY PROJECT (30%)

Presentation (10%), Report (20%)

Presentation (10%)

Oral presentation rubric
TTTT3013
Total = 10 marks

	3 Good	2 Fair	0 Poor
Content	• Shows a good understanding of the topic	• Shows a good understanding of parts of the topic	• Shows minimum understanding of parts of the topic
Preparedness	• Pretty prepared but might have needed a couple more rehearsals	• Somewhat prepared but it is clear that rehearsal is lacking	• does not seem prepared to present
Enthusiasm/speak clearly	• facial expression, body language, or voice dictation sometime generate a strong interest and enthusiasm about the topic	• facial expression, body language, or voice dictation try generating an enthusiasm about the topic	• very little use of facial expression, body language, or voice dictation. • Did not generate much interest and enthusiasm about the topic
Extra point (1)	• Teamwork		

Note: The case study must be presented by all team members according to the tutorial schedule.

Report (20%)

Format report
Rubric evaluation

Note: Project report: Only ONE (1) report for each group needs to be submitted. Submission must be made by the group leader/representative.

Thank you

masnizah.mohd [at] ukm.edu.my