



# **EAST WEST UNIVERSITY**

## **Mini Project - 3 (Opposition)**

**Course Code: CSE487**

**Course Title: Cyber Security, Ethics and Law**

**Section: 01**

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## **Opposition's Report Review**

### **❖ Summary of the Opponent's Scenario and Ethical Dilemma:**

An employee of a company signed an agreement to buy a software for the company which can run only in 25 devices or computers. But he noticed that this software was running in 80 devices by violating the agreement.

Now he has four options to maintain his ethics. So in here, the ethical dilemmas are coming out which are:

1. He can inform his supervisor or upper level officer about the violation of agreement.
2. He can just ignore this not to face the following consequences.
3. Inform the vendor who supplied the software.
4. If he cannot do anything, he just can quit the job.

### **❖ Strongest Aspect of the Opponent's Work:**

Here we see some of the strengths of the opponent's work. Their scenario describes a situation where there are three moral dilemmas. They have beautifully mentioned almost all the solutions to their problems and made a list of their stakeholders. Some paths were open before them, some of them moral and some immoral. They have a clear discussion about the benefits of going one way, the risk of going the other way and the amount of risk. The strongest part of their work is that they have presented these two theories of Kant's and Mill's very well in line with their scenario. For example, In Kant's theory, he keeps morality ahead of utility. So they have shown only one option and that is to inform the supervisor. In Mill's theory, he keeps the utility at the top while making any decision. As a result, they have selected to go with the continuation to use the computer program to 80 computers even if it is against morality. So we think these are the strongest parts of their study about these dilemmas.

### **❖ Weakest Aspect of the Opponent's Work:**

According to the opponent's scenario, an employee has been signed a license agreement on behalf of the company but any employee from the company cannot sign a license agreement on behalf of the company. Only an authorized signatory can sign this kind of agreement who is defined as a director of the issuer or another person who has been authorized to sign documents and has notified the trustee that he has been given the power to do so. So if he sees any violation of the license's agreement, he can directly inform the other board of directors or managing body to solve the

violation. Also, he must have the proper knowledge about these types of license agreement's legal consequences and loopholes. That is why, for solving the legal violation, he does not have to call the software vendor to fix the license issue, he can manage this by himself to find any loophole to save his company. Finally, the authorized signatory signed the agreement on behalf of the company so if any legal action is taken, he will not be made responsible for this. The company will take full responsibility.

### ❖ **Suggestions/Criticisms to the Opponent's Decision:**

In the opposition's report, we see that their analysis was quite good though there were some ups and downs. They mentioned some solutions based on the dilemma and picked one of them as their decision. But we cannot agree with their decision which was "Informing the software vendor about the violation of agreement". There could be another solution that informing the supervisor or higher authority can be the perfect solution in this scenario. Because There are some rules and regulations about chain of command in every institution or company. It is normal basic ethics to follow the rules and regulations of where you do a job or related to an institution. So, when the employee is not informing your higher authority instead he is contacting the vendor about the issue, it is also a violation of ethics.

There could be some situations, the higher authority would not like his approaches against the violation. But still there will be some documents that he tried to convince them but if they did not listen to him and did not take any steps against it, then this time he will be ethically right and can make himself safe from any false allegations that the authority claims against him.

And there could be another situation where the authority is taking this situation seriously, that would be great. But if they do not pay any attention after being informed, it is better to keep silent and continue the job. Because if the employee directly contacts the vendor, it can cause trouble for him in future to get another job. Also the present company can make allegations against him that he shared some confidential information about business policy or company with others organization or third party.