* 1. What were two unexpected uses of social-networking sites?
* Friends may post racy profiles of friends as pranks, sometimes generating laughs, sometimes generating serious embarrassment and other problems.
* Ex-boyfriends, ex-girlfriends may post false and damaging profiles.
* Politicians create profiles for themselves.
* Advertisers request to be added to members’ contact list and they may spam their friends.
* Fake celerity profiles.
  1. What are two ways free services on the web are paid?
* Advertisement
* Donations
* Grants
  1. Describe two applications of speech recognition.
* Computer programs that teach foreign languages give instructions in correct pronunciation if they do not recognize what the user said.
* Air traffic controllers train in mock-up tower whose “windows” are computer screens. The trainee directs air traffic that is entirely simulated by computer. The computer responds when the trainee speaks to the simulated pilots.
  1. List two applications mentioned in this chapter that help ordinary people to do things for which we used to rely on experts.
* McDonald’s and other fast food sellers installed robotic food preparation systems to reduce costs and speed service.
* Robots can work in environments that are hazardous to humans, for instance, they inspect undersea structures and communication cables.
  1. List four kinds of software that helped expand use of the web.
* Email, blogs, social networking, telemedicine, web courses.
  1. What are two of Kant’s important ideas about ethics?
* Principle of universality
  + We should follow rules of behavior that we can universally apply to everyone
* Do unto others as you would have them do unto you
* One must never treat people as merely means to ends, but rather as ends in themselves
  1. What is the difference between act utilitarianism and rule utilitarianism?
* Act Utilitarianism:
  + For each action, we consider the impact on utility and judge the act by its net impact.
* Rule Utilitarianism:
  + Applies the utility principle not to individual actions but to general ethical rules.
  1. Give an example of a law that implements an ethical principle. Give an example of a law that enforces a particular groups’ idea of how people should behave.
* Ethical principle:
  + Uniform Commercial code
* Group's idea:
  + Law against coloring margarine yellow to look more like butter
  1. Explain the distinction between the negative and positive right to freedom of speech.
* Negative rights:
  + Rights to act without interference. The government my not interfere with you, jail you, because of what you say or what your religious beliefs are.
* Positive rights:
  + Impose an obligation on some people to provide certain things for others. When freedom of speech is interpreted as a positive right, it means that owners of shopping malls, radio stations, and online services may be required to provide space or time for content they do not wish to include.

2.1) What does the term personal information mean?

* Any information relation to, or traceable to, an individual person.

2.2) What does the term secondary use mean? Give an example.

* Use of personal information for a purpose other then the one for which it was supplied. An example includes sale of consumer information to marketers or other businesses.

2.3) What does the term re-identification mean? Give an example.

* Re-identification means identifying the individual from a set of anonymous data. Journalists and acquaintances identified people in small communities who searched on numerous specific topics, such as the cars they own, the sports team they follow, their health problems, and their hobbies.

2.4) Explain the difference between opt-in and opt-out policies for secondary uses of personal information.

* Opt-in: The collector of information may not use it for other purposes unless the consumer explicitly checks or clicks a box or signs a form permitting the use.
* Opt-out: The consumer must check or click a box on a contract, membership form, or agreement, or call or write to the organization to request that one's information not be used in a particular way. If the consumer does not take action, the presumption is that the organization may use the consumers’ information.

2.5) Give one useful application of location tracking.

* Providing information about nearby restaurants of a particular kind, the nearest automated teller machine, hospital, or dry cleaners, based on the location of your cell phone or laptop.

2.6) Give one example in which release of one's personal information threatened the person's safety.

* In 1997 an AOL employee violated the policy to no disclose identity information to their parties that would link a member's screen name with a member's actual name. The employee gave the caller - pretending to be a friend but actually a Navy investigator - the real name of a sailor who described himself as gay in an online profile. The Navy tried to discharge him after 17 years of service with an excellent record.

2.7) Describe two tools people can use to protect their privacy on the web.

* Cookie blockers:
  + Web browsers added options to alert the user whenever a website is about to store a cookie and to allow the user to reject it.
* Encryption:
  + A tool that transforms data into a form that is meaningless to anyone who might intercept of view the data.

2.8) What are some of the wiretapping capabilities the government requires under the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act?

* Interception of all wire and electronic communications originating from or coming to a particular subscriber in real time, at any time, in ways not detectable by the parties to the communication.
* performance of a large number of interceptions simultaneously
* access to numbers entered after the initial number dialed, with the looser justificatuion standard that applies to pen registers
* determination of the physical location of cell phone users
* interception of packet-mode communication on the internet

3.1) Briefly explain the differences between common carriers, broadcasters, and publishers with respect to freedom of speech and control of content.

* Common carriers:
  + Provide a medium of communication and must make their service available to everyone. In some cases the government requires them to provide "universal access", i.e., to subsidize service for people with low incomes. Based on the argument that common carriers are a monopoly, the law prohibits them from controlling the content of material that passes through their system.
* Broadcaster:
  + Television and radio are similar to newspaper in their role of providing news and entertainment, but the government regulates both the structure of the broadcasting industry and the content of programs. The government grants broadcasting licenses. Licenses must meet government standards or merit.
* Publishers:
  + Have the strongest First Amendment protection. Although books have been banned in the U.S. and people were arrested for publishing information on certain topis such as contraception, the trend has been toward fewer government restrictions on the printed word. Publishers do not have to publish material they consider offensive, poorly writen, or unlikely to appeal to their customers for any reason. Websites, serach engine companies, and magazines may decline specific advertisements if they so choose.

3.2) Describe two methods parents can use to restrict access by their children to inappropriate material on the web.

* With filters:
  + Block sites with specific words, phrases, or images
  + Block sites according to various rating systems
  + Maintain a list of specific sites to block

3.3) What was one of the main reasons why courts ruled the censorship provisions of the Communications Decency Act in violation of the First Amendment?

* The decision against the CDA established that "the internet deserves the highest protection from government intrusion". The court accepted two main arguments against the CDA: that it was too vague and broad and that it did not use the least restrictive means of accomplishing the goal of protecting children.

3.4) Mention two methods some governments use to control access to information.

* In countries such as China and Saudi Arabia, where the government owns the internet backbone, the governments install their own computers between the Net and the people with sophisticated firewalls and filters to block what they do not want their people to see.
* Vietnam uses filtering software to find and block anticommunist messages coming from other countries.

3.5) Give an example of an anonymous publication from more than 100 years ago.

* Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay wrote the Federalist Papers using the pseudonym Publius.

3.6) What is one way of reducing spam?

* Filtering content