

PI 2017 - 2018 resit

1. Company A wants to buy company B

a. What to look at in the company reports to assess the health of company B?

Three main components of financial reporting:

1. balance sheet

- Shows what the company owns (its assets) and what it owes (its liabilities)

2. the profit and loss account

- shows how much money has been received and how much has been spent in a given period

3. the cash flow statement

- the link which ties the balance sheet and the profit and loss account to the capital expenditure

The balance sheet shows a snapshot of the financial position of a company at the end of the financial year.

The profit and loss account and cashflow describe what has happened during the accounting period thus explains the relationship between successive balance sheet.

b. Company B is bureaucratic, A is matrix.

- Forms of organisation: suggest that the products they produce are different, therefore it is hard to merge product lines.

- Work force issues: issues around understanding the split bet. line management and project management inherent in matrix approach.
staff used to matrix think bureaucratic is very rigid.

- Authority: decision taking is difficult because two diff. notions of authority (one negotiated, one absolute)

- Solution: create a structure that keep organisations in separate divisions.

Reorganising to agile.

Migrating to matrix is possible (other way is difficult)

c. Change to more flexible approach. Issues?

Duty to profession - reorganisation may result in less professional conduct in the development organisation because accountability and professional relationships have been disrupted.

Professional competence -

2. Lecture Capture System

a. Ethical issues

- consent - ensuring everyone consented
 - recording who take responsibility for consenting people
- privacy - not clear who audience is and how they access the video
 - not clear of access control / logging
- control - can participants correct / retract what they said?
 - revision mechanisms

b. GDPR

- storage limitations - how long is it stored?
 - backups?
 - copies and unwarranted copying?
- purpose limitations - intended use of recording should be clarified + measures put in place to ensure limited use
- patient info is sensitive personal info
 - treated w/ integrity and confidentiality

c. Ethical and reputational risk of students editing the lectures.

- ensure purpose limitation and it is quite possible to imagine many different kinds of breaching of intended purpose.
- controlling integrity and confidentiality becomes more difficult
 - giving access to rework → posting it online
 - GDPR + reputational issue

3. Company manage and exploit the data supplied by smart meters.

a. Privacy issues from analysing smart meters.

- discern patterns of activity - when home is occupied
- use consumption data to target individuals for marketing attention.
- point to particular patterns that indicate type of employment.

b. Legal Issues

- consent needed from customer to allow processing of the data this becomes more complex when people use medical equipment
 - becomes sensitive personal data
- subsequent use of the data: the use of data w/ or w/o permission in legal proceedings is an issue arising from the deployment of smart meters.

c. Issues that arise in the acceptance of the Smart meters.

- involve dynamic changes in the cost of power depending on the match of supply and demand.
- lack regimes to get customers on board, disincentive to later adopters.

d. How to mitigate risks.

- convince to customers that data is safe
- explain how data is used and show that customers will not be disadvantaged.