Ethics

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CSS142, B

Part 1

1.1) Mike has suffered a technological error that was impossible to prevent. Mike lost the money he saved for Sarah’s college since she was born. Because of this unexpected error and the poor service of the bank, Sarah will not be going to college this upcoming freshman year and Mike has his money lost until the bank might reimburse him.

1.2) There could be many possible scenarios to why this happened. A software engineer might’ve made a mistake in programming or debugging the system. A hacker might of won access to the account. Or Mike could be a victim of fraud.

1.3) Low security in the software could have been the issue. Mike losing his money was all out of pure ignorance and carelessness by the software engineer. Software engineers are hired based on their knowledge and skill, the software engineers should not be let off easily because of this preventable blunder.

1.4) Karen seems to put a lot of trust in this app. The app seems to be trustworthy and reliable… but if the app was not, Karen would end up losing her personal credentials and could turn in to a mess of a scenario.

1.5) The app developers would be to blame if there was a lack of cybersecurity.

1.6) If the developing team wants the application to grow and earn them more profit, a lack of cybersecurity would certainly stun the growth of the application.

Part 2

2.1) The software engineers’ job is to make everyone else’s virtual world easier and simpler. They advance their technology to make their consumers happier. The consumers are happier when their software is updated for good security, more features, and a simpler interface.

2.2) Overall, everyone is happy after a good software update for an app. The contributors have their goal which is to make an app more convenient. Their traits would be more isolation from others to get their task finished, which can be a good quality when it comes to developing an app.

Part 3

3.1) Obviously the company’s goal is not quite legal. There is a dire legal risk over the action especially if the software fails. In this scenario, I can be held accountable for any mistakes that might happen, and the steakholders would be relying on my actions.

3.2) With the extra experience under the advanced software engineer holds, the overall approach would be different. As in the expert would analyze the situation more diligently and would have an overall better idea over what to do, therefore mistakes are less likely.

Part 4

4.1) The software engineer’s job at the end of the day is to make an application’s software better. Their job is simple to state but challenging to do. The vital public goods that I previously did not mention was the public’s demand toward the product. New features especially are brought to apps because the consumer asked for the change, and the software engineers deliver.

Part 5

5.1) A habit can be corrected but not easily changed. A person’s habits also change over time. “A better human” can be looked upon in many different ways, and it really comes down to how every individual looks at it. In other words, it is an opinion. The contribution to the character comes from over time and regular changes in the person.

5.2) Yes, but it is very difficult to spot our own flaws and mistakes at most times.

5.3) I can definitely agree on the statement “obligated to make the effort”. The nature of people is to be liked by other people. So the nature of most people would to force themselves to better themselves for people, or maybe even one specific person.

5.4) The most influential role model for every living person are the parents. This is when the “obligated to improve” statement works the most affectively. I would want my future children to look at me (and my partner) as the role model with excellence.

5.5) The hardest part would be living as a lower-level non-important being. The most rewarding part would be the ability to survive with no high-level importance handicap.

5.6) The highly important people are not used to no as an answer, which causes hammock if no is given as an answer. The quality would be an easier life.

5.7) In a way, people impulse-buy. Impulse-buying makes the consumer feel better after spending. But this only applies to some.

5.8) I agree. The quality of life absolutely depends on the person’s happiness.

5.9) I tend to personally act the way I truly feel. Not the way how other people feel.

5.10) Example 1: This principle highlights my duty to always respect the dignity of all human lives. Example 2: In many cultures of East Asia, deontological systems may focus not on on rights but on duties; these are fixed obligations to others (parents, siblings, rulers, fellow citizens etc.) that must be fulfilled according to established rules of conduct that govern various types of human relationships.

5.11) Mostly. I do not think that a fixed price contributes to a total happy life. But a lot of happiness can come out of a good price.

5.12) Happiness out of all of the theories. Natural happiness is priceless, and overall, happiness can always get a person through any scenario. Does not matter how tough and horrible it may be. Happiness gives hope, and thats the most important feeling for one to have.