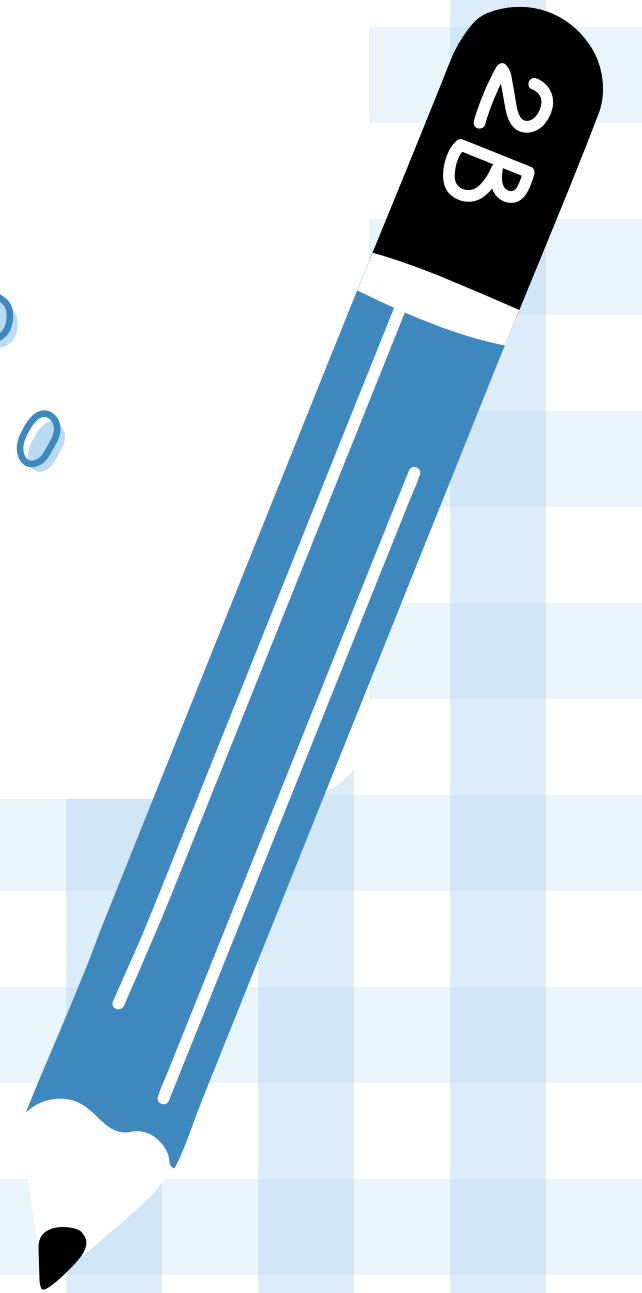# HACKER JOURNALIST, PROGRAMMER JOURNALIST, AND DATA JOURNALIST

Chapter 3

NEW JOURNALISTIC IDENTITIES:

HACKER JOURNALISTS

PROGRAMMER JOURNALISTS

DATA JOURNALISTS
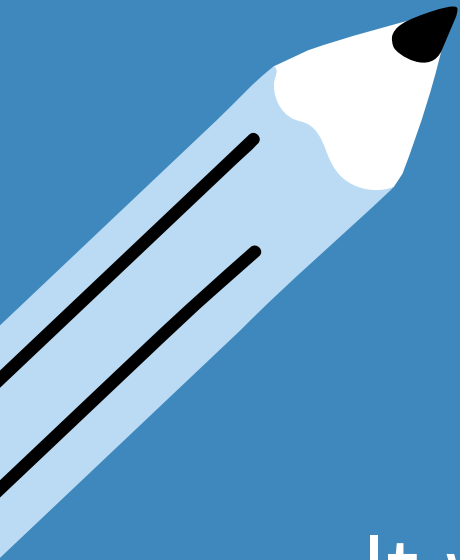
NEW JOURNALISTIC IDENTITIES:

HACKER JOURNALISTS

A "trading zone"—a hybridization of hacker and journalist practices—has resulted from the use of encryption in journalism (Galison, 1997; Lewis and Usher, 2014). "Trading zones" are metaphorical settings where performers with various backgrounds collaborate for common goals. **Encryption has always been associated with political resistance for hackers,** and their identity is frequently defined by their emphasis on privacy protection and anonymity measures. **Journalists** who use encryption benefit from strong security measures that shield them from being followed and subjected to reprisals, as well as from protecting their sources and themselves.

NEW JOURNALISTIC IDENTITIES:

HACKER JOURNALISTS

Additionally, investigative reporting has been spurred by hacker-influenced journalism; some of the most fascinating investigations in journalism in recent memory have included hacking in one way or another. In an era of ubiquitous digital surveillance, newsrooms face novel challenges and demands on their journalists. It will become more and more important to be prepared to help sources and whistleblowers by providing them with appropriate encryption tools.

HITHER COME THE HACKER JOURNALIST

It was Boyer who first used the phrase "hacker journalist" to describe those with a programming prior experience with newspaper workers.
One way to look at hacking is as a solution that applies the simplest method possible to get the intended outcomes. Values associated with hacking, including "do no harm," come from software
those are the tenets of the open-source community.
Programmers that utilize algorithms to advance civilization through the employment of journalism.

WHY THEY COME?

1 Within the newsroom, hacker journalists can design assignments to promote stories in the most the sake of society, something that would have been challenging to accomplish in their previous roles since everyday difficulties.

2 Emerging technology may benefit journalism, enabling software engineers to integrate their skills with its objectives. Journalists who use hacking techniques can now affect how or in which gadgets are used in the newsroom.

3 The programmers' beliefs about the welfare of the public are consistent with the larger goal of journalism, suggesting that they don't need to reconsider their goals or intents when stepping into the newsroom.

WAYS OF THINKING

- Past programmers, Persons that pursue journalism do so with a distinct viewpoint known as the "hacker" approach.
- Hacker journalists take a distinct approach to their job, appreciating the exploratory and lighthearted nature of programming.
- Journalist Stijn hacker, Debrouwere draws attention to how developers approach problems differently than traditional journalists do.

ARE THEY JOURNALISTS?

- While they may also have bylines on Page One, hacker journalists typically work in tandem with traditional journalists to locate and produce stories.

- It begs the question of whether hacker journalists are effectively acting as programmers in the newsroom if the output is an application and does not include analysis.

NEW JOURNALISTIC IDENTITIES:

PROGRAMMER JOURNALISTS

"Doing journalism through computer programming" is only an alternative approach to achieving these objectives. Specifically, the method prioritizes automation whenever it can. Newsrooms are made up of individual actors, according to Boyer. "That's not to say newsrooms don't have teams; they're just not included in the compensation system." According to Boyer, there are not enough competent project or team managers in many firms. Programmers with project management knowledge can be useful in this situation. Boyer remarked, "I have hired people before, and I will again, who weren't always the best programmers available to me, but who could talk, ask insightful questions, and be thoughtful." "You have to be able to ask good questions, especially in journalism and product."

NEW JOURNALISTIC IDENTITIES:

DATA JOURNALISTS

A journalist using data journalism can use compelling infographics to explain a difficult story. Millions of people have viewed Hans Rosling's amazing speeches about using Gapminder to visualize global poverty, for example. Furthermore, David McCandless's well-known work in simplifying large numbers—like contextualizing public spending or highlighting the pollution that the Icelandic volcano produces and avoids—illustrates the value of straightforward design at Information is Beautiful. Data can serve as the basis for data journalism, the means by which the tale is conveyed, or both. It should be regarded skeptically, just like any other source, and we should be aware of how it might limit and mold the tales that are told using it, just like we would any other instrument.

PROGRAMMER JOURNALIST: THE TRADITIONAL BACKGROUND

Before they even began programming, journalists who know how to code have some experience in the field, either from attending journalism school or from carrying out routine newsroom tasks. They are self-educated.

Programmers that highlight the importance of the story to their ultimate objective. What they think of themselves relies on how and on this differentiation.

It is crucial to initially identify as a journalist.

BACKGROUNDS AND PERSPECTIVES

Usher said in this section that we see a process of discovery that has progressed beyond the traditional technical path followed by hacker journalists who join the profession later, when programmer journalists talk about how they came to combine their knowledge with code and journalism. He also mentioned that programmers who are journalists usually define their backgrounds as having a stronger humanities orientation either from standard journalism programs or as undergraduate majors.

THINKING ABOUT STORIES

- largely identify as journalists, retaining positions such as interactive news developer or producer of data.
- Give priority to narrative and differentiate their strategy from journalists who hack.
- With software development as a tool, concentrate on producing journalism. Associated with usual principles of journalism, with a focus on public information storytelling.
- Accept flexibility and experimenting while making comparisons between fast programming iterations and journalism
- Release early, unfinished prototypes straying from conventional journalism conventions.

DATA JOURNALISTS: UNCERTAINTY IN A DEFINITION

DATA JOURNALISM OVERVIEW:

-Frequently used as a catch-all, although not universally applicable journalistic endeavors.
- Consists of obtaining, evaluating, and showcasing information to bolster journalistic actions.

DISTINCTION FROM INTERACTIVE JOURNALISM:

-Data journalists are not always interactive journalists, and vice versa. conversely.
-The main goal of data journalism is to use data to tell stories.

EVOLUTION FROM CAR:

-grew out of "computer-assisted reporting" (CAR), nevertheless highlights the interactive display and the full set of data.

EXAMPLES AND CHARACTERISTICS:

-Include WikiLeaks coverage, Nate Silver's predictions, and parliamentary expense disclosures.

INTERSECTION WITH PROGRAMMER JOURNALISTS:

-Depending on how much they work with data, programmers and journalists may be classified as data journalists.
- Draws attention to an extra online element that links it to the larger area of interactive journalism.

THIS CHAPTER

emphasizes that these new journalistic identities are part of traditional newsroom while also bringing innovative practices and thinking to the industry. It also delves into the definitions and ambiguity surrounding the terms, highlighting how they relate to and differ from each other.