Name(s)\_Robin Liu\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Project Guide - Internet Dilemmas** |  |

## Background

You are the Chief Technology Advisor for a candidate running for elected office. Your candidate is relying on you to help inform her about important technological dilemmas and come up with good policy ideas to address them. For this project you’ll investigate a social dilemma related to the Internet and prepare a report summarizing your findings and making a policy recommendation for your candidate.

## Step 1 - Pick Your Dilemma

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Net Neutrality** | **Internet Censorship** | **The Digital Divide** |
| **Background:** Internet users love services like streaming movies, video chatting, or online gaming. All of this content needs to travel over the Internet, however, and the companies that build and maintain networks are complaining about the increased demands being placed on their networks. Your candidate is hearing more and more about a debate called “net neutrality” and would like a more informed opinion as part of her platform. | **Background:** While the Internet is used to share many useful services and information, there are growing concerns about the way that the Internet can be used to spread damaging information ranging from national secrets to calls for violence. Censoring this information may provide some people with increased security, but potentially risks free speech and the safety of social and political activists. Your candidate would like to have a policy that balances these two concerns in a way that makes sense for our digital age. | **Background:** While technology is increasingly integrated into daily life, there are still many who lack access to the Internet or digital technology. In rural areas there are challenges building networks to connect geographically sparse populations, but even in cities some groups or areas have relatively less access to the Internet or knowledge of how to use it. Your candidate is worried that while technology is bringing social and economic benefits to many, there are others being left behind. |
| **Core Question:** When and how should internet service providers be allowed to treat some kinds of internet traffic different from others? | **Core Question:** When and how should the government be allowed to censor or block internet traffic, if at all? | **Core Question:** When and how should resources be invested to close gaps between those who do and don’t use the Internet? |
| **Impacted Groups**   * Internet Service Providers (ISP) * Internet Content Provider * Everyday internet Users | **Impacted Groups**   * Everyday internet user * Intelligence Agencies * Political activists | **Impacted Groups**   * Those lacking internet access * Internet Service Providers (ISP) * Schools and libraries |
| **Sources**   * "How the end of net neutrality could change the internet" (video): [link](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqXKEgTYZBQ) * "'Net Neutrality' is ending. Here's how your internet could change" (article): [link](https://www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/net-neutrality-is-ending-heres-how-your-internet-use-could-change) * "Wikipedia - Net Neutrality": [link](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Net_neutrality) | **Sources**   * "Free Speech Or Hate Speech: When Does Online Hate Speech Become A Real Threat?" (audio article): [link](https://www.npr.org/2018/11/19/669361577/free-speech-or-hate-speech-when-does-online-hate-speech-become-a-real-threat) * "Internet Censorship Explained" (video): [link](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ohH-RkSLo4) * Wikipedia - Internet Censorship: [link](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_censorship) | **Sources**   * "Eliminating the Digital Divide" (video): [link](https://www.pbs.org/video/eliminating-digital-divide-ihdcln/) * "Internet/Broadband Fact Sheet" (article): [link](https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/fact-sheet/internet-broadband/) * Wikipedia - the Digital Divide: [link](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_divide) |

## 

## Step 2 - Review the One-Pager and Rubric

Review the one pager template and rubric to make sure you understand what you’ll be responsible for creating for this project and how it’ll be evaluated.

## Step 3 - Review the Concept Bank

This concept bank includes the key terms and concepts covered in this unit. Quickly review them before reading your articles so that you’ll be ready to identify them in your articles. You can also refer to these as you complete your one-pager.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Protocols / Layers**  Physical internet, IP, TCP, UDP, HTTP, DNS | **Networks**  Fiber optic cable, copper wire, wifi, router, path, direct connection, bandwidth | **Packets and Routing**  Packet metadata, IP addresses, dynamic routing, | **World Wide Web**  Web pages, browsers, servers, domain, world wide web | **Internet Principles**  Redundancy, fault tolerance, scalability, open protocols |

## Step 4 - Review Your Sources

Review the three sources provided or additional ones you find online. For each source take notes on instances when your impacted groups are mentioned or technical details are explained.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Notes on Impacted Groups** | **Notes on Technical Details** |
| "Free Speech Or Hate Speech: When Does Online Hate Speech Become A Real Threat?" (audio article) | “What is offensive behavior? Do I have to be walking out of my condo building and end up being physically hurt or harmed in order for it to be taken seriously?” in the source, Ritchie was frustrated as she was threatened by a user online. As the result, the users are easy to be threatened by strangers and the social media platform can do nothing about it. (Everyday internet user) | “I don't know. Do you see a direct threat in there? Cause I don't.” – Toba, the CEO of the social media platform, think it isn’t the platform’s fault to being threatened by the strangers online. It’s hard to tell whether a message is a hate speech. |
| "Free Speech Or Hate Speech: When Does Online Hate Speech Become A Real Threat?" (audio article) | “My view is that minorities are better off in a society that protects hate speech than in a society that protects minorities from hate speech.” Rauch, who is Jewish and has been active in the gay rights movement for decades, believes that confronting hate speech has been key to the advancement of civil rights in America. As the result, the censorship of the hate speech can sometimes lead to the wrong result. It might hurt the political activists.  (Political activists) | Trying to deal with hate by repressing hate speech is like trying to deal with global warming by breaking the thermometers. The problem isn't the speech. The problem is the hate. And the way we deal with that problem is by understanding and confronting it. |
| "Internet Censorship Explained" (video) | It censors the content using many methods by using technical methods like word search and DNS management, making the internet user inaccessible to the content. However, if they are used wrong, authorities can track the user’s activity, which is against the law.  (Intelligence Agencies) & (Everyday internet user) | Internet Protocol (IP) address blocking: Access to a certain IP address is denied. If the target Web site is hosted in a shared hosting server, all websites on the same server will be blocked. This affects IP-based protocols such as HTTP. A typical circumvention method is to find proxies that have access to the target websites, but proxies may be jammed or blocked, and some Web sites, such as Wikipedia (when editing), also block proxies. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Internet Dilemma Policy One Pager** |  |

## Core Question

*Copy and paste this directly from your dilemma above*

## Impacted Groups

*Fill in the table below with your Impacted Groups. You may optionally add new groups or split one of the ones assigned into smaller subgroups if it will help better explain who’s involved in the dilemma.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Impacted Group and Description** | **Interests, Benefits, and Harms** |
| * Everyday internet user - Venerable and easy to be attacked without any protection. | The internet users have the right to conduct free speech, hate speech included, which is guaranteed by the US constitution. However, other users might be harmed by the hate speeches published by some users, and the line between hate speech and free speech is really vague. As the result, the social media platform is having a hard to distinguish between hate speeches and the normal speeches. The users are easy to be threatened by strangers and the social media platform can do nothing about it. In short, the internet users are benefiting from the censorship by receiving less hate speech regarding their daily lives. |
| * Intelligence Agencies – try to contain and censor the inappropriate content by using various technical methods. | The intelligence agencies can benefit from the internet censorship as they are controlling the traffic on the internet. They are use high-tech methods (ie. Internet Protocol (IP) address blocking, DNS blocking) in filtering the sensitive words online. However, they are easy to get into the legal hot water of if they are tracking the users’ activities, as it is related to a user’s privacy. |
| * Political activists– a group of people who are trying to promote their political believes | The interest of the political activists is promoting their political believes to the general public. However, they are calling to end censorship as they are suffering from the condition that they are the target of the censorship, they don’t have the right to put whatever they want on the internet anymore. As the result, internet censorships are harming the political activists. |

## Technical Background

*Explain the technical background necessary to understand the problem. Include:*

* *Background on layers / protocols / principles of the Internet necessary to understand the dilemma*
* *Use the concept bank on the first page to help brainstorm ideas to include. A strong description will reference several of these concepts*
* *Make sure your descriptions are approachable for your candidate, who does not have as strong of a background in the way the Internet works*
* *This can be completed in bullets*

## Recommended Policy Solution

*Give a recommendation for what policy or solution your candidate should advocate for. Your solution could be a law that should be passed or repealed, a government policy, or a technological solution your candidate should promote.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Recommended Policy:** *A moderate censorship by using technical methods like words search and DNS blocking, but not too much by tracking user’s activity which is in conflict with his/her privacy.* | |
| **Pros / Who Benefits**   * *Regular internet users, they are receiving less hate speeches, they are more protected.* * *Government, it is facing less potential social disturbance* | **Cons / Who is Harmed?**   * *The political advocates, as they are sometimes censored. That is because it is hard to distinguish between the “good groups” and the “bad groups”* |

## 

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Extensive Evidence** | **Convincing Evidence** | **Limited Evidence** | **No Evidence** |
| Completed research guide demonstrates use of multiple sources | Research guide indicates referencing three or more sources. provided are referenced | All three provided sources are referenced | Only one or two sources were referenced | No evidence that sources were used |
| Interests, benefits, and harms of all impacted groups are clearly explained | Interests, benefits, and harms for all groups, including possibly additional groups beyond the required three, are provided. | Interests, benefits, and harms of most groups are provided and accurate. | Interests, benefits, and harms are either limited, inaccurate, or incomplete. | No description of impacts on different groups |
| Technical details reflect an accurate and detailed understanding of the internet | Extensive technical details are provided demonstrating broad understanding of how the internet works | Many technical details are provided that accurately reflect how the internet works | Few technical details provided. Some may be inaccurate. | No technical details provided |
| Technical details are clear and described for a non-technical audience | All technical details are clear and easily read by a non-technical audience | Most of the technical details provided can be understood by a non-technical audience | Many of the technical details provided are confusing to a non-technical audience | No technical details provided |
| A clear policy recommendation is provided that is justifiable based on other information in the one-pager | Policy recommendation is justifiable and clear based on information in both other sections of one-pager | Policy recommendation is clear but some aspects may not build upon information elsewhere in the one-pager | Policy recommendation provided but is disconnected from other information in one-pager | No policy recommendation provided |
| Reasonable benefits and harms of the policy choice on different impacted groups are provided | Benefits and harms to all impacted groups are clearly explained | Benefits and harms to most impacted groups are clearly explained | Benefits and harms are limited or not tied to specific groups | No benefits and harms are provided |