

Ethics and Laws

❖ Ethics

- ◆ Rules of behavior based on ideas about what is morally good and bad
- ◆ Can vary with individual and religious beliefs, country, race, or culture
- ◆ Personal Ethics
 - ◆ Guide an individual's personal behavior
- ◆ Business Ethics
 - ◆ Guide a business's policies, decisions, and actions
- ◆ Computer Ethics
 - ◆ Concern moral conduct related to computer use



❖ Individuals and businesses make ethical decisions every day which determine success

❖ Laws

- ◆ Formal rules of society will result in a penalty if violated



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Policies and Guidelines

❖ Both are binding and enforced in organization

❖ Policies

- ◆ Large static documents approved by governance
- ◆ Written with some degree of flexibility so they can be adapted to changing circumstances
- ◆ Penalties are not usually included in a policy

❖ Guidelines are based on policy

- ◆ Focus on specific process in the functional area
- ◆ Approved and changed by department affected so puts authority in knowledgeable staff
- ◆ More explicit than policies in defining allowances
- ◆ Specify penalties for violations

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Codes of Conduct Acceptance

❖ User Access Agreements

- ◆ Log on to employer-owned computers, employees are required to acknowledge and accept the user access agreement

❖ Employee Code of Conduct

- ◆ Policies, steps, procedures, and guidelines define the “who, what, and when” for running the organization and also define the organization's expectations of all employees collectively

❖ Professional Associations' Codes of Ethics

- ◆ Standards and behaviors that apply to members who come from many different companies and even countries

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Software Theft or Piracy

❖ Software theft, occurs when software is illegally copied, registered, activated, released, or sold

- ◆ Software includes data files, music files, videos, pictures, game files, e-books, computer applications, and operating system programs

❖ Victims of piracy are software manufacturers, writers, programmers, and legitimate owners

- ◆ Customers who purchase software are victims of piracy as well, because the purchase price of software increases to cover development costs

❖ Software manufacturers register or *copyright* their work to protect it from unethical copying

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What Is Copyright?

- ❖ Copyright refers to a series of rights that are granted to the author of an original work
 - ◆ Reproduction and distribution rights
 - ◆ Right to exploit their work and stop others
- ❖ United States, copyright is automatically granted to the creator of a work
 - ◆ Copyright protection remains in effect for the life of the author plus an additional 70 years
 - ◆ explicit copyright notice on the work ("©2010"), is not required to qualify for copyright protection
 - ◆ "Copyright does not protect facts, ideas, systems, or methods of operation, although it may protect the way these things are expressed."

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The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (1998)

- ❖ If illegal activity is detected, the ISP is obligated to ensure that these illegal transfers or publications of copyrighted materials do not continue
- ❖ Violators can be liable for civil penalties of up to \$150,000 per violation
- ❖ You could also face criminal prosecution, with fines and penalties.
- ❖ Is the risk of getting a criminal record and paying a hefty fine worth the reward of having pirated software?

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Social Networking

- ❖ Social networking is ongoing communication between one or more groups of persons
 - ◆ Facebook.com, Twitter.com, eHarmony.com
 - ◆ Career development: jobs posts and resumes
 - ◆ Linkin.com, Glassdoor.com, monster.com, usajobs.gov
- ❖ Public databases can store integrated information about individuals such as:
 - ◆ Police records, tax records, and credit records
 - ◆ Photos, Location, likes profiles, connections
- ❖ Cyberbullying is hostile communication behavior
 - ◆ Intimidate, control, manipulate, or humiliate recipient
- ❖ Cyberstalking is repeated unwanted communication
 - ◆ Can lead to same behavior described in cyberbullying

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Privacy

- ❖ Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
 - ◆ Name, social security number, driver license ID,
 - ◆ Credit cards
- ❖ Methods Criminals Use to Illegally Obtain PII
 - ◆ Leaving computer unattended
 - ◆ UserID and password acquisition (keyloggers)
 - ◆ Weak or common passwords
 - ◆ Social engineering—trick you into providing personal information which grants them access
 - ◆ Phishing—e-mail that looks legitimate but comes from a source seeking to illegally obtain your PII
- ❖ Browser tracking in the name of "marketing"

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Consequences of Identity Theft

- ❖ You have been hacked
- ❖ Criminal may have access to any of your transactions stored online
 - ◆ Medical records, tax records, driver's license records, credit reports, and criminal records
 - ◆ Bank accounts, PayPal account, credit cards
 - ◆ Telephone numbers, home address
 - ◆ Email accounts



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Computer Security

- ❖ Computer Security is a safeguard.
 - ◆ Protect personally identifiable information (PII)
 - ◆ Protect computers from cyber criminal attack
- ❖ **Compromise** is a breach in security
 - ◆ Malicious attacker hacking into a system
 - ◆ User forgetting to log out of a machine
- ❖ **Risk** is likelihood that the compromise occurs
 - ◆ **Confidentiality** risk: exposing password and user ID
 - ◆ **Integrity** risk: unauthorized change to documents
 - ◆ **Availability** risk: improper control of access

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Cyber Criminal Tactics

- ❖ Malware = “malicious software.”
 - ◆ **Viruses** spread via e-mail, websites, file sharing, USB drives, and removable media
 - ◆ **Worms** spread across networks by exploiting software vulnerabilities
 - ◆ **Trojan horses** disguised as legitimate software “Backdoor” trojan facilitate unauthorized access
 - ◆ **Spyware** collects information about computers or their users and sends it to third parties
- ❖ Spam messages are unsolicited messages.
 - ◆ Can't harm computer without user interaction
 - ◆ Opening attachments or clicking links malware

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Protection from Cyber Attacks

- ❖ **Antivirus software** scans your computer and files to protect it from known viruses
 - ◆ Bitdefender Antivirus
 - ◆ AVG Antivirus
 - ◆ Avast
- ❖ **Firewall** is a protective layer with Internet
- ❖ **Strong Passwords** mix letter case, numbers, and symbols. Use password manager such as KeePass
- ❖ **Develop Good Security Habits** like logging out, beware of spam emails, changing passwords
- ❖ **Use Encryption** on transmitted documents
- ❖ Scan and Immunize against Spyware
 - ◆ Spybot Search and Destroy
 - ◆ Spybot Anti-Beacon

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Signs Computer Is Compromised?

- ❖ Signs Computer Is Compromised?
 - ◆ Pop-up ads appear even when not on web
 - ◆ Home page of your web browser is hijacked
 - ◆ Computer seems less responsive and slow
 - ◆ Internet access is persistently slower
 - ◆ Windows is "low on resources" frequently
 - ◆ Your firewall cannot be started
 - ◆ Antivirus software cannot be updated
 - ◆ Computer is crashing often
- ❖ Responding to a Compromise
 - ◆ Update and run virus and spyware scanners
 - ◆ Have serviced by a computer professional

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Introduction to PowerPoint

- ❖ PowerPoint is presentation graphics application
 - ◆ Utilizes Slide Show paradigm for speeches
 - ◆ Bulleted items, Clip art, Photos, Sound, Animation
 - ◆ Prepare speaker notes
 - ◆ Print Handouts
- ❖ PowerPoint is a Vector Graphics program
 - ◆ Math description for objects size and placement
 - ◆ Scalable Objects & Fonts for different resolutions
 - ◆ Uses *filename.pptx* extension
- ❖ Can export to Bitmapped (raster) graphics
 - ◆ *filename.bmp* is uncompressed fast rendering with large file size
 - ◆ *filename.gif .jpg .png* are compressed web graphic with small size

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PowerPoint View: Normal: Outline

Outline

Slide

Speaker Notes

View Buttons: Normal, Slide Sorter, Slide Show

Zoom Slider

Slide Sorter view – this view displays all the slides in miniature for the entire presentation. This view is useful for checking the overall flow of your presentation.

Notes Pages view – this lets you create speaker's or audience notes for the slides in a presentation. The notes do not appear during a slide show but can be printed to help you remember what to say as you give your presentation.

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Working Quickly: Outline

Slide Outline

Double-Click to Expand

View Buttons: Normal, Slide Sorter, Slide Show

Zoom Slider

Introduction to PowerPoint

The Essence of PowerPoint

Flexibility in Output

Add Objects for Interest

PowerPoint is Easy to Learn

Introduction to PowerPoint

Your name goes here

Your course goes here

The Essence of PowerPoint

- You focus on content
- Enter your thoughts in an outline or directly on the individual slides
- Add additional elements such as tables and charts
- PowerPoint takes care of the design
- Professionally designed templates
- Preformatted slide layouts
- Flexibility in delivery and presentation

Flexibility in Output

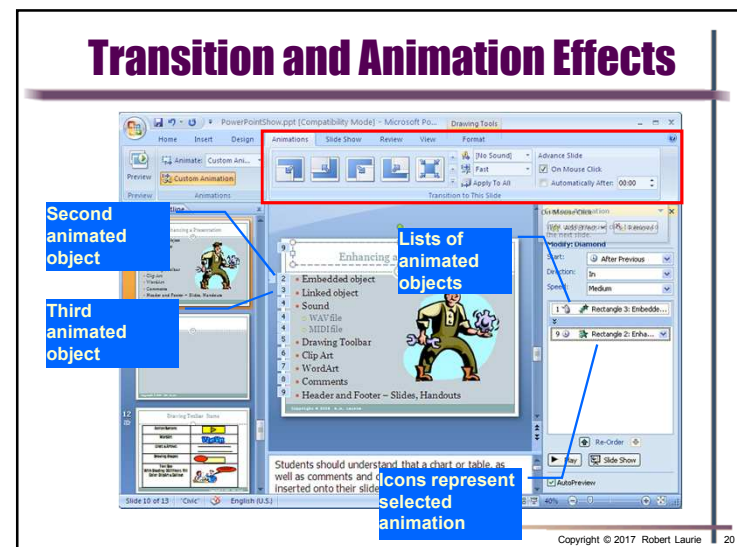
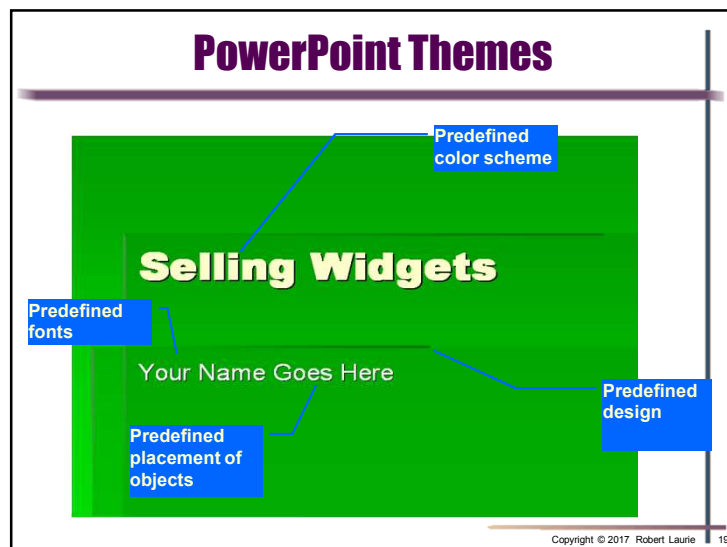
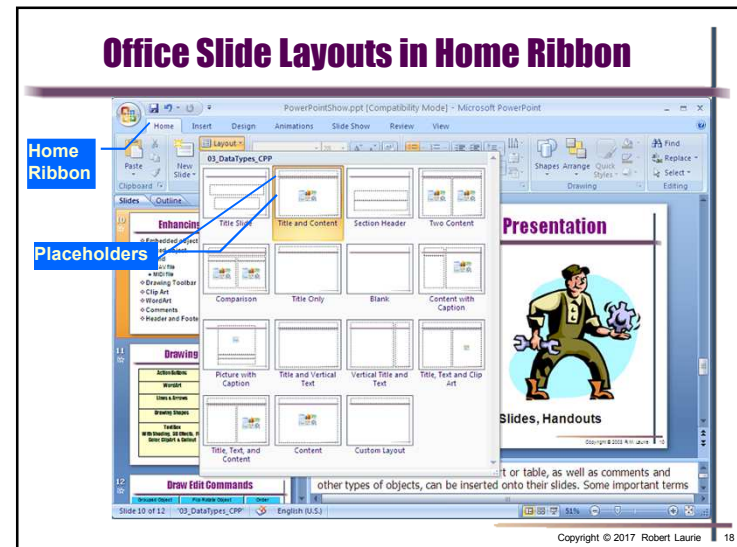
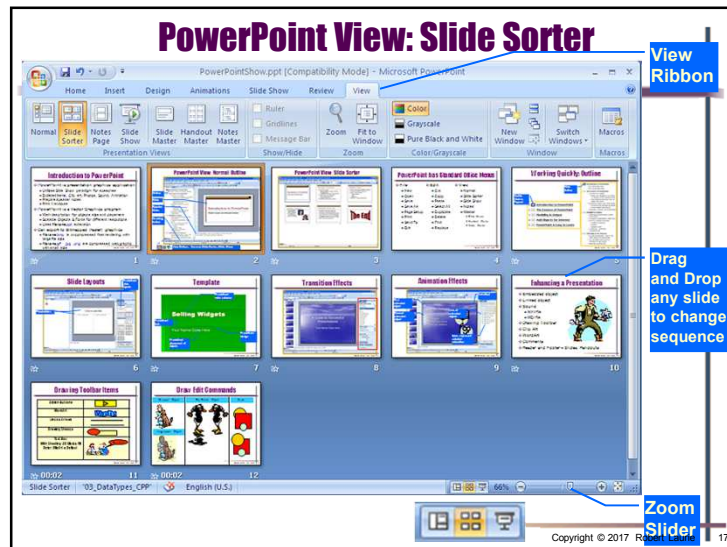
- Web-based presentations (HTML documents)
- Computer presentations (slide show)
- Print in a variety of formats
 - Audience handouts
 - Outline
 - Speaker notes
 - Traditional - Overhead transparencies

Add Objects for Interest

- Include photographs, clipart, and other objects as appropriate
- Use animation and sound to introduce to add variety
- Meet Bob and Maryann

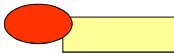
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IFSM201: Slide Set 7 - Ethics, Privacy, Security and PowerPoint



Enhancing a Presentation

- ❖ Embedded object
- ❖ Linked object
- ❖ Sound
 - ◆ WAV file
 - ◆ MIDI file
- ❖ Drawings
- ❖ Clip Art
- ❖ WordArt
- ❖ Comments
- ❖ Header and Footer – Slides, Handouts



WordArt



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Draw Edit Commands

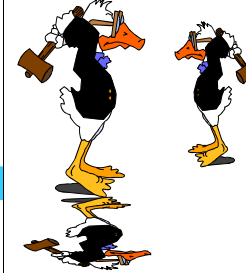
Grouped Object



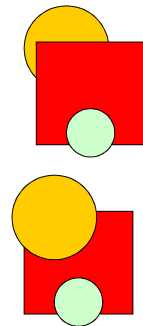
Ungrouped Object



Flip Rotate Object



Order



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