**Honesty and Transparency Are not Enough:**

According to me, there are many scenarios that can be considered, as mentioned in the second paragraph of the article, there are a few reasons provided for not having access to the data, a few reasons mentioned can be true but not all of them, there might be a case where a specific person is not allowing the data to be accessible due to its sensitivity, again not every time.

The following paragraphs examine sharing the data with outsiders and whether they can obtain access to complete the work that they are attempting to continue based on previously released work. In my opinion, simply pointing to the resources where you can find the data used in your work will not suffice for someone who is attempting to build something based on previously published work because it will be a difficult task to gather everything and rebuild it again, and there is a risk of replication crisis while doing so. To avoid all of this, my proposal is to share as many resources as possible, so that the person attempting to extend your work can create something out of it.

One of the points raised is that contacting the original work's writers will not only boost their chances of getting clarifications on the present work but will also be useful in future work.

Another important factor to examine when determining if a paper is misleading or honest is its design. There is no use in considering the work being done on the imbalanced datasets because you will end up providing misleading and unclear information. However, one point I'd want to make is that the data gathered should not be limited to a single region or location, as identifying an issue requires considering a significant amount of space or territory.

Even if the research is unreplicable, the first step is to accept it. The last thing to add is to accept it if you are unable to complete something that was planned early on in the project and try to introduce something new instead of focusing on what is impossible. If one thing does not work out, another will.

**Data and Rights Wrongs:**

In recent days, data privacy has become a major concern, a lot, probably all the companies these days are asking you for all your personal information. One example which is already mentioned is a consulting firm named Cambridge Analytica that helped one of the political parties in the USA for their political campaigning by extracting the personal information of the voters in America and benefiting them with a win. There is also a documentary about this scandal on Netflix called "The Great Hack" that provides us a better understanding of how personal information was exploited to get an advantage in voting for them.

Another example in this article is when individuals' privacy is jeopardized due to war scenarios, or when persons are identified and offered jobs based on their race. Whatever I described in the previous two words is adequate to explain what happened in the past and what is occurring now; not much has changed, particularly on a political level, with the use of your personal data in particular. Given that we now know that the data used was biased and discriminatory, perhaps there is a method to address this issue.

It is plainly mentioned in the first paragraph of "where do you begin?" that not only organizations, but also individuals, are accountable for their data being compromised. Then there's the forgetful technique that businesses are taking advantage of by providing a lot of text in their Terms and Conditions and asking customers to accept them. Because of the length, not everyone pays attention and accepts them without reading, which is a trap that many fall into. Furthermore, according to Nissenbaum, the primary things to focus on are anonymity and informed consent, but in my opinion, data can also be collected by firms to easily identify the person to catch them if he/she commits any crime. However, there are many circumstances in which we may argue that the most important thing to focus on is using data responsibly.

The next example is the COMPAS algorithm, which was utilized by the US Justice system to predict re-offense by offenders. The predictions were misunderstood, so ProPublica stepped in and emphasized that defendants will repeat the offense if they receive a point on a scale of 1-10. What I have in mind is not to totally rely on the algorithm's predictions while taking them into account and coming to a conclusion based on the knowledge that one has learned over dealing with the specific issue because algorithms are not always correct and may give false predictions at times.

Floridi mentioned that transparency is important; in my experience, one cannot easily understand how an algorithm works; there are a lot of relationships and cases that algorithms build on their own (especially Decision Trees and Neural Networks) in a complicated way that a normal person cannot answer just by looking at it. Furthermore, if there is a majority of data connected to any given thing, feeding it to the model will give you the outcome with respect to the majority. Data, if handled appropriately, could aid evolution in a variety of ways, in my opinion.

**Ethics in Medical Trials: Where Does Statistics Fit In?**

The first few paragraphs discuss the real problems that bioethicists and medical ethicists have encountered, such as testing drugs on undocumented immigrants and contract researchers signing off on paperwork that is part of the pharmaceutical company, which is a true case to be considered and gets us into a thought that before going to a doctor or a pharma company, one should make sure if they have chosen the right place or not by doing their own research. There have been a few occasions in India where doctors prescribed drugs and patients suffered from adverse effects, proving that contract researchers were not performing what they were supposed to do and instead were simply signing off on what the pharma corporations fed them.

The following paragraphs go into more detail about doctors not being involved in the study, but what I can say is that doctors are the ones who need to be considered when approving any of the medicines, contract researchers are doing their job and getting paid, and the result is the side effects experienced by the subjects. In this instance, independent doctors can be trusted, but they are difficult to find. Statisticians can only be held accountable if the work they have been performing is based on incomplete data, which can be the case. According to me, statisticians will only have medical knowledge if they receive good instruction from a medical specialist, such as a doctor. Based on my previous experiences, teamwork always leads to successful outcomes (such as the introduction of accurate medicine).

The following story is about Avastin, a cancer drug that was approved by the FDA but does not suppress tumor growth and is still being prescribed to patients, which in my opinion is not a good practice by a reputable organization like the FDA; it also makes us think about previous medicines that were approved by them. Avastin was approved by a number of additional institutions, including Roche/Genentech and The National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN), despite the fact that it is not appropriate for all women. This certainly leads us to the conclusion that there is a lot of politics involved, and the only thing that causes these types of mistakes is generating money in whichever way you want while disregarding the safety of others.

Don Berry, a statistician, explains that Avastin works by slowing the progression of breast cancer. He also adds that patients use the treatment for a set period of time before moving on to the next drug. This is a cause for worry because statisticians can only forecast whether a drug is appropriate based on the data presented. Again, the data must be reviewed by various qualified committees to ensure that there are no loose ends in the statistical analysis.

**Feedback:**

Overall, I would like to state that these articles helped me understand that honesty and transparency are not the only important aspects to consider while working on a project. You should be able to focus on something that can be extended simply by referring to what you have done.