

CPSC 2910 Lesson 2

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Today's Topics

- The Pace of Change
- Unexpected Outcomes of Change
- Ethics

The Pace of Change

"In a way not seen since Gutenberg's printing press that ended the Dark Ages and ignited the Renaissance, the microchip is an epochal technology with unimaginably farreaching economic, social, and political consequences."

Michael Rothschild

The Pace of Change

The Pioneering Era The Stabilizing Era 1955-1965

1965-1980

The Micro Era 1980-2005

The Cloud Era 2005-now









Moore's Law: refers to Gordon Moore's (co-founder of Intel) perception that the number of transistors on a microchip doubles every two years, though the cost of computers is halved.

The Pace of Change Discussion

What devices are now computerized that were not originally? Think back 10, 20, 50 years ago.

Unexpected Outcomes: Cell Phones

- Relatively few in 1990s. Approximately five billion worldwide today (over half the population) and 3.5 billion smartphones
- Used for conversations and messaging, but also for:
 - taking and sharing pictures
 - downloading music and watching videos
 - checking email and playing games
 - banking and managing investments
 - maps and directions



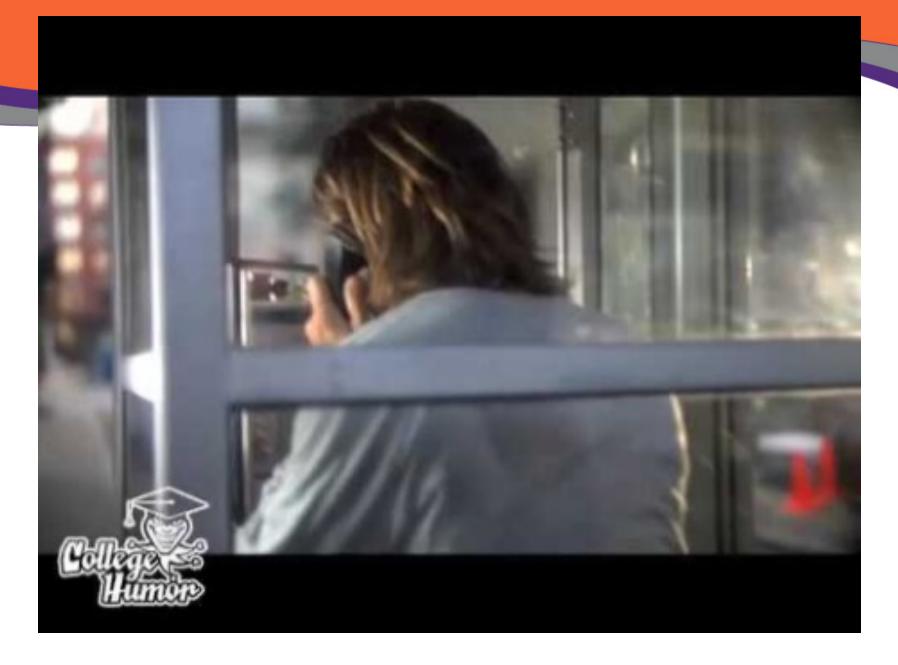
- monitoring diabetes
- locating water in remote areas



Unexpected Outcomes: Cell Phones

- Location tracking raises privacy concerns
- Cameras in cell phones affect privacy in public and non-public places
- Cell phones can interfere with solitude, quiet and concentration
- Talking on cell phones while driving is dangerous
- Other unanticipated negative applications: sexting, terrorists detonating bombs, rioters organizing looting parties





https://youtu.be/JMLH_QyPTYM

Unexpected Outcomes Breakout

Social Networking

Ecommerce

Artificial Intelligence

Unexpected Outcomes:Themes

- > Old problems in a new context: crime, pornography, violence
- Adapting to new technology: thinking in a new way
- Varied sources of solutions to problems: natural part of change and life
- Trade-offs and controversy: i.e. increasing security means reducing convenience
- Perfection is a direction, not an option
- > There is a difference between personal choices, business policies, and law

What is Ethics?

- Study of what it means to "do the right thing".
- Assumes people are rational and make free choices.
- Rules to follow in our interactions and our actions that affect others.

Many Ethical Views

- Deontological theories emphasize duty and absolute rules (i.e. it is wrong to lie)
- Utilitarianism what is the overall utility of an act?
- ❖ Natural rights life, liberty, and property (John Locke)
- Negative rights (liberties) the right to act without interference
- Positive rights (claim-rights) an obligation of some people to provide certain things for others
- ❖ Golden Rules- treat others as you wish to be treated
- Contributing to society Doing one's work honestly, responsibly, ethically, creatively, and well is virtuous.
- Social contracts and a theory of political justice people willingly submit to a common law in order to live in a civil society.

Ethical Views: Some Important Distinctions

- * Right, wrong, and okay
- Distinguishing wrong and harm
- Personal preference and ethics
- Law and ethics

Ethics Discussion

Can you think of examples of liberties (negative rights) and claim-rights (positive rights) that are at opposition to each other?

Next Class

- Read Chapter 2 of the book
- Questions 2.12 and 2.19 from the book

PSA

A group of students are starting a **Google Developers Student Club** at Clemson University. They will be hosting an info session at a soon to be determined time next week. If you are interested, please sign up using the link below.

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfJLxR1FEAh1nq71V7 IPYMNevdFUs6Ic3nalvrz76Ej2am55g/viewform?usp=sf_link