

Moral
ethics

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is what is comp ethics

Why should we study computer ethics.

Ethics

- * Work ethics means conforming to accepted professional standard of conduct.
- * Ethics can be defined as moral principle that govern person behaviour or the way an activity is conducted.

It is concerned with distinguishing between good and evil and between right and wrong human actions.

Ethics can also be defined as the rules of natural behaviour accepted by the society.

An ethical person is:

- ~~honesty~~ honest
- Diligent
- respectful
- trustworthy
- responsible

- * A set of ethical principles is called an ethical system.

- * What is comp ethics? it is the application of moral principles to the use of computers and the internet.

- * It is ^{an} analysis of the values of human actions influenced by comp technology.

9. Cyber stalking: This is a way of harassing other people online.
10. Cyber ~~teror~~ terrorism — This means hacking, threat and blackmailing towards a business or person.

Five ways in which computer abuse can be tackled

1. enlist top management support
2. conduct security inventory and protect passwords
3. identify computer criminals
4. look at technical background, moral, gender and age.
5. employ forensic accountant.

Six candidate ethical principles

1. Golden rule: This states that do onto others

Example of Computer Crime

1. Identity theft - This is a way of pretending to be someone you are not.
2. Intellectual property theft - This refers to stealing practical or conceptual information developed by another person or company.
3. Phishing - This means deceiving individual to gain private or personal information about that person.
4. Salami-slicing - This means stealing tiny or small amount of money from each transaction.
5. Spamming - This is a way of distributing unsolicited email to dozens or hundred of different addresses.
6. Wire-tapping - This is the way of connecting to a computer devices or telephone to listen to conversation.
7. Harvesting - This is a way of collecting account or other account related information on other people.
8. Espionage - This means spying on a person or business.

5. It save staff of disability might community and societal benefit
1. It conserve energy
2. It preserves the environment by reducing pollution and congestion.
3. It reduces traffic accident and reducing injuries and death
4. Increased employment opportunity for the home bound.
5. It allows the movement of job opportunities in the area of high unemployment.

Computer abuse / crime

Computer crime is the manipulation of computer or computer data by whatever method to dishonestly obtain money, property or some other advantage of a value or to cause a loss.

Computer abuse is an unauthorized use of computer or access to a computer for the purpose contrary to the wishes of the computer owner.

Fair use.

This limitations and exemption are provision in copyright laws which allow for copyrighted work to be use ^{from the copyright owner} without a licence. A work must meet minimum standard of originality in order to qualify for copyright. A copyright holder must bear the cost of enforcing copyright.

Telecommuting

Telework or telecommuting (means work from home)

Benefits to individual

1. It saves time
2. It improves health by reducing stress
3. It allows proximity to family
4. It reduces involvement in office policy
5. It promotes closer bond to the community

Organizational benefit

1. It reduces office space
2. It improves job satisfaction and productivity
3. It increases labour pool
4. It decreases employee turn-over, absenteeism

to the payment of maintenance fees.

A patent being an exclusive right does not necessarily give the patent owner the right to exploit the invention subject to the payment. For example, many inventions are improvement of previous invention that may still be covered by someone else's patent. Patent infringement occurs when a third party without authorisation from the patentee makes, uses, or sell a patented invention. Patents are enforced through ^{civil} law suits.

Copyright

This is a legal right created by the laws of a country that grant the creator of an original work exclusive right to its use and distribution, ~~which~~ usually for a limited time.

Typically, the duration of copyright is the author's life plus 50 to 70 years.

The exclusive right for copyright are not absolute, they are limited by limitations and exemptions to copyright including

For example, the formula for Coca-Cola is a trade-secret and has been like that since Coca-Cola was invented in 1886 by John Pemberton.

Finally, a trade-secret can last indefinitely and it requires nothing except being serious about protecting the secret. The court will enforce the owner's right to the trade-secret as long as the owner remains diligent in effort to protect the secret.

- Patent

It is a set of exclusive right granted by a sovereign state to an inventor or assignee for a limited period of time, in exchange for detailed public disclosure of an invention.

To be patentable, an invention must be novel, unique and useful. A patent protects an IP for a limited period of time.

A patent does not give a right to make or use or sell an invention. Rather it provides the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale or importing the patented invention for the term of the patent which is usually 20 years from filing date. Subject

- Trademarks

This are symbols, names, design or any combination thereof that ~~company~~^{companies} use to identify their company and product. A trademarks may be designated by the following symbols.

- TM - for unregistered trademarks
- SM - for unregistered service marks
- (R) - for a registered trademark

The essential function of a trademark is to exclusively identify the commercial sources or origins of product and services.

- Trade Secret

It is defined as any valuable business information that is not generally known and is subject to reasonable effort to preserve confidentiality.

It can also be defined as any valuable commercial information that provides a business with an advantage over competitors who do not have that information.

When trade secret regulations are used to mask the composition of chemical agents used by consumers, they were subject to criticism for hiding the presence of potentially harmful and toxic ingredients.

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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - intellectual prop
can be copied | Physical property
cannot be copied |
| - only we can claim
intellectual | more than one can
own physical |

20- Deontology: The theory of deontological reasoning does not concern itself with the consequences of the action but rather with the will of the action. An action is good or bad depending on the will inherent in it.

According to deontological theory, an act is considered good if the individual committing it had a good reason to do so.

Intellectual Property (IP)

This refers to any product of the human reasoning that the law protects from unauthorized use by others.

The ownership of intellectual property individually creates a limited monopoly in the protected property.

There are four ways in which people protect their IP and these are:

1. Trademarks
2. Trade secret
3. Patents
4. Copyrights

individual overall happiness. There are two kinds of egoism: ethical egoism which states how people ought to behave as they pursue their own interests, and psychological egoism which describes how people actually behave.

2 - utilitarianism: This theory puts a group's interest and happiness above those of an individual, for the good of many. Thus, an action is good if it benefits the maximum number of people.

Among the forms of utilitarianism are the following:

* Act: Tells one to consider seriously the consequences of all actions before choosing the one with the best overall advantage, happiness in this case, for the maximum number of people.

* Rule: Tells one to obey those rules that bring the maximum happiness to the greatest number of people.

3 - Altruism: In altruism, an action is right if the consequences of that action are favorable to all except the actor.

religious and professional body.

Ethical theory

An ethical theory is a means by which to reflect on moral question, come to some conclusion, and defend the conclusion against objection.

There are several steps for making and justifying an ethical choice:

1. understand the situation.
2. know several theories of ethical reasoning
3. list the ethical principles involved
4. determine which principles outweigh others.

consequentialism

There are many ethical theories, but we consider ^{utilitarianism, deontology, human nature, etc.} three: consequentialism, deontology, and utilitarianism.

- consequentialism: in consequentialism ethical theory, human actions are judged good or bad, right or wrong, depending on the result of such actions.

three types of consequentialism theory

- 1- Egoism: This theory puts an individual's interests and happiness above everything else. With egoism, any action is good as long as it maximizes an

1. ignorance
2. punishment
3. self-discipline

6. Citizenship - This includes the attitudes and things we do as a part of larger community.

Why ethics is important?

LAW VS ETHICS

Law is a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or government institutions to regulate behaviours.

An ethic is different from law. It is a moral principle or set of principles that governs the conduct of an individual or a group. There are different ways of ethics.

1. Laws applied to everyone but ethics is a personal choice. One may disagree with the intent or meaning of a law.
2. If two laws conflict, judicial process ~~itself~~ ^{the} determines which law takes precedence i.e. court is final habitat ~~habit~~ of right. but if two principles conflict, there is no external arbiter.
3. Law is described by formal, written laws while ethics is described by unwritten principles.
4. Law is interpreted by court while ethics is interpreted by individuals.
5. Law is established by legislature representing everyone while ethics is presented to philosopher,

i. Avoid bad-faith excuses

ii. Avoid unclear commitment

iii. Avoid unwise commitment

loyalty - This means responsibility to promote the interest of certain people, organization or affiliates. It requires us to keep some information confidential.

Respect

This is defined as ~~the~~ a positive feeling of admiration for a person or other entity.

3. Responsibility this means

i. being in charge of your choice and life

ii. being accountable of what you do and who you are.

iii. being diligent, careful etc.

iv. finishing what you start

v. looking for ways to do your work better.

vi. Exercising self restraints.

4. Fairness - involves issues of equality, impartiality, openness and due process.

5. Caring - means being considered about the welfare of others.

- * Why should we study computer ethics?
- It will make us behave like responsible professionals.
- It will teach us how to avoid comp abuse.
- To control plagiarism, student identity fraud.
- To make ICT available and accessible to all people.

Six pillars of characters that must be exhibited in the workplace

1. Trustworthiness
2. Respect
3. Responsibility
4. Fairness
5. Caring
6. Citizenship

1. Trustworthiness

There are four dimensions and how you act.

- ① honesty - This involves both what you say or do not say.
- ② integrity - They are consistent, undivided, complete.
- ③ reliable -
- ④ loyalty

Reliability - This means accepting the responsibility to make every reasonable effort to fulfil a commitment.

A reliable worker would: