

## Lesson 5 questionnaire

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### Questionnaire

1. Does ethics provide a list of "right answers"?  
---> No there is no list for right or wrong answer at some point someone is right in their own way but it's wrong in some others point of view ethics is complicated and context-dependent
2. How can working with people of different backgrounds help when considering ethical questions?  
---> cause while working with the different background peoples will help you to recognize the concerns of the various races and due to different thinking the resulting product will be better one
3. What was the role of IBM in Nazi Germany? Why did the company participate as it did? Why did the workers participate?  
----> IBM developed the software which was being useful for Nazi Germany to keep the track of the files and the financial data it was not stoppable but they haven't given any apologies for that act
4. What was the role of the first person jailed in the Volkswagen diesel scandal?  
-----> the engineer did what he was being told he forged the emission tests and it led to the Volkswagen diesel scandal
5. What was the problem with a database of suspected gang members maintained by California law enforcement officials?  
-----> it was having some biased data and the data of the 1 yr child they considered them as criminal so it doesn't make any sense
6. Why did YouTube's recommendation algorithm recommend videos of partially clothed children to pedophiles, even though no employee at Google had programmed this feature?  
-----> it takes the type of the video on user clicked and thinks that the person is interested in that video resulting showing more of that kind of videos
7. What are the problems with the centrality of metrics?  
----->
8. Why did Meetup.com not include gender in its recommendation system for tech meetups?  
-----> cause it'll create the bias which will result in not recommending some people in meetup
9. What are the six types of bias in machine learning, according to Suresh and Guttag?  
----> \* historical bias  
representation bias  
\* measurement bias  
\* evaluation bias  
\* aggregation bias  
\* deployment bias
10. Give two examples of historical race bias in the US.

11. Where are most images in ImageNet from?  
Most of the data are from white males so it's really biased since it's already on really huge scale it's hard to eliminate the bias from the dataset
12. In the paper Does Machine Learning Automate Moral Hazard and Error why is sinusitis found to be predictive of a stroke?  
----> the black people doesn't have the symptoms of the stroke was found it was complete error cause the bias is due to the people are not going to the doctors ( many unconcerned people are not going to the doctors)
13. What is representation bias?  
-----> when the data is represented in the different way than it supposed to be represented that may cause in the representation bias
14. How are machines and people different, in terms of their use for making decisions?  
-----> machines are trained on the data which are being made indirectly in some way by humans so humans might be the reason when the machines can be biased but since the machine learning already amplifies what we are already passing so the bias is again amplified while working with the data
15. Is disinformation the same as "fake news"?  
No disinformation often includes the inauthentic behaviour but the fake news can have the bad impact over all the nation
16. Why is disinformation through auto-generated text a particularly significant issue?  
Cause at some point in the future there might be bots be developed which are writing really similar to human and it's hard to find is the text generated is really generated by human or not (GPT2 and GPT3)
17. What are the five ethical lenses described by the Markkula Center?
  - Whose interests, desires, skills, experiences, and values have we simply assumed, rather than actually consulted?
  - Who are all the stakeholders who will be directly affected by our product? How have their interests been protected? How do we know what their interests really are—have we asked?
  - Who/which groups and individuals will be indirectly affected in significant ways?
  - Who might use this product that we didn't expect to use it, or for purposes we didn't initially intend?
18. Where is policy an appropriate tool for addressing data ethics issues?  
-----> nah doesn't feels like there is some policy but there are some policies which are implemented by government which helps to reduce the hate speech and various form