

2i) What is professionalism?

**Ans:**

Means delivering the service to the highest standards by being

- Excellence
- Diligent
- Impartial
- Properly using official information

2ii) Briefly describe the following terms

- a. Excellence
- b. Diligent
- c. Impartial
- d. Properly using official information

**Ans:**

- a. Excellence: Means doing your best
- b. Diligent: Means working hard and well
- c. Impartial: Means being fair to others.
- d. Properly using official information: Means being careful with confidential documents

2iii) Why do Utilitarian's believe that happiness is the ultimate basis for morality? Why can't happiness be the highest good for humans according to deontologists?

**Ans:**

- Utilitarian's they claim that happiness is the ultimate intrinsic good, because it is valuable for its own sake. Happiness cannot be understood as simply a means to something else.
- Deontologist point out that happiness cannot be the highest good for humans. The fact that we are rational beings, capable of reasoning about what we want to do and then deciding and acting, suggests that our end (our highest good) is something other than happiness. Humans differ from all other things in the world insofar as we have the capacity for rationality.

2iv) Describe the way in which virtue ethics theory is different from Consequentialism and Deontology theories.

**Ans:**

Virtue theory: It addresses the question of moral character, while the other theories focused primarily on action and decision-making.

3i) What is profession? Discuss 3 basic professional requirements.

**Ans:**

An occupation or vocation requiring advanced study in a specialized field.

**Basic professional requirements are: -**

- a. A set of highly developed skills and deep knowledge of the domain
- b. Autonomy
- c. Observance of a code of conduct

3ii) Using mature profession criteria by Ford and Gibbs, explain whether telecommunication engineering is a profession or not?

**Ans:**

Ford and Gibbs have identified eight components of a mature professional infrastructure:

- Initial professional education
- Accreditation
- Skills development
- Certification
- Licensing
- Professional development
- Code of ethics
- Professional society

3iii) How is a computer-related career, such as programming or system administration, similar to a fully developed profession, such as medicine? How is computer related career unlike a fully developed profession?

**Ans:**

Software engineering has little in common with a fully developed profession such as medicine or law, other than the ability to cause great harm.

- Initial professional education is very helpful, but not required.

3iv) Explain how the professional to society relationship can be viewed as a contractual relationship?

**Ans:**

4 i) What is Locke's labor theory of property? Why doesn't it necessarily apply to ownership of computer software?

**Ans:**

Locke's theory of property is to protect the privacy of a security and a person's own property by not sharing the information gathered to other people

4ii) Explain the kind of protection offered by copyright, trade secrecy and patents. What are the advantages and disadvantage of each for developers of computer software?

**Ans:**

Copyright: Protects expression of ideas in a medium, but not the ideas

Trade secrecy: Protects concept, idea, info, or innovation

Patent: Protects inventions and innovations

Trademarks: Protects any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof used to distinguish goods from others

## **ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTES**

4iii) You are software tester .....

**Ans:**

5i) Briefly explain at least 3 health risk that might result from long time computer use and what precautions might be taken to prevent them?

**Ans:**

- a. Repetitive Stress Injury (RSI)
- b. Computer Vision Syndrome (CVS)
- c. Technostress: Irritation, hostility, impatience, enervation, fear
- d. Video display terminal (VDT) radiation: Role of radiation, screen emissions, low-level electromagnetic fields

5ii) Would Utilitarianism say that lying is moral or immoral? If the answer is “depends” what does it depend on?

**Ans:**

Depending to Act Utilitarianism lying is moral: An act is right if it maximizes pleasure and minimize pain and wrong if it brings about more pain than pleasure.

**WHILE**

Depending to Rule Utilitarianism lying is immoral: Rule-utilitarian's takes rules to be strict. If rule is justified, then an act that violates the rule is wrong.

5iii) Why do Businesses and governments often use utilitarian thinking to determine the proper course of action?

**Ans:**

Businesses and governments often use utilitarian thinking to determine the proper course of action because it allows all the consequences of a decision to be boiled down to dollars and cents (or some other quantifiable unit)

5iv) Suppose company A wants to develop a program that duplicates the functionality of a program made by company B. Describe how company A may do this without violating the copyrights held by company B.

**Ans:**

Company A resorts to "clean room" software development. Two independent teams work on the project. The first team is responsible for determining how company b's program works and produces a technical specification. The second team relies solely on the technical specification to develop the software. because the code developers are isolated from company B's product, Company A can ensure no code gets compiled, even unconsciously.

6i) What is moral dilemma?

**Ans:**

Moral Dilemma are the situations in which two or more moral obligations, duties, rights, goods, or ideals come into conflict with one another, and it appears that not all of them can be fulfilled or respected.

ii)What are the Situations leading to Moral Dilemma?

**Ans:**

- The problem of vagueness
- The problem of conflicting reasons
- The problem of disagreement

iii)Describe the Steps in Confronting Moral Dilemmas

**Ans:**

- a. Identify the relevant moral factors and reasons.
- b. Gather all available facts that are pertinent to the moral factors involved.
- c. Rank the moral considerations in order of importance as they apply to the situation.
- d. Consider alternative courses of actions as ways of resolving dilemma, tracing the full implications of each.
- e. Get suggestions and alternative perspectives on the dilemma.
- f. By weighing all the relevant moral factors and reasons in light of the facts, produce a reasoned judgment.

### **POSSIBLES FOR UE 2016**

Describe similarities and differences between divine command theory and Kantianism.

**Ans:**

**Similarities:**

Both divine command theory and Kantianism are objective, holding that right and wrong can be expressed in rules that are true for all people at times in history.

### **Differences:**

Divine command theory identifies the good with the will of God, and holds the will of God is communicated through His Holy books. WHILE

Kantianism determines that we can use our reason to determine what is good.

Qn:

Describe similarities and differences between Kantianism and rule utilitarianism.

**Ans**

### **Similarities**

Both Kantianism and utilitarianism are objective. According to both theories, right actions are those that are in line with universal moral rules. However, the two theories derive the rules in different ways.

### **Differences**

Kantianism determines whether a proposed moral rule is acceptable by evaluating it according to the Categorical Imperative. Utilitarianism determines whether a proposed moral rule is acceptable by considering the long-term overall total change in happiness that would result if everyone always followed the rule.

Qn:

Difference b/n consequentialist and non-consequentialist theories.

**Ans:**

A consequentialist theory determines whether something is right or wrong based on its consequences. Utilitarianism is a consequentialists theory. WHILE

A non-consequentialist theory determines an action as right or wrong based on the principle motivating the action.

Qn: Differences b/n Act and Rule utilitarianism

**Ans:**

Act utilitarianism applies Principle of Utility to individual actions, WHILE

Rule utilitarianism applies Principle of Utility to moral rules