The Edward Snowden revelations brought forth many conversations about ethical practices in the government and how they may clash with laws or policies. Those inside certain agencies called Snowden a traitor to his country and reinforced the belief in these systems to protect National Security. However many people took Snowden’s side saying that he had a moral obligation to his fellow Americans and the rest of the world to reveal the unconstitutional practices of the federal government and the awkwardly unconstitutional laws defending them. The revealing of their surveillance techniques caused discussions about shared data policies between messaging, email, social media companies and the government, the constitutional rights of individual consumers, potential threats developing to bypass these practices, and what information journalists and reporting platforms should be able to reveal to the public.

The first quandry, Surveillance Practices, affects companies holding sensitive user data, public knowledge platforms, and the end consumers themselves. The second, Constitutional Rights, refers to what should be protected by the constitution as supreme law regarding the consumers and their privacy. The third, Context of Collected Data, is essentially a discussion about exactly what kind of data/information the government collects and how that affects the places this data is coming from, and who the data is about. The fourth, National Security Threats, only applies to the government and how the leaking of this information can be used against them. And finally fifth, Changes to Policy, affects what is in place and what needs to change between corporations and the government.