3.1 Ensure that the public good is the central concern during all professional computing work.

People—including users, customers, colleagues, and others affected directly or indirectly—should always be the central concern in computing. The public good should always be an explicit consideration when evaluating tasks associated with research, requirements analysis, design, implementation, testing, validation, deployment, maintenance, retirement, and disposal. Computing professionals should keep this focus no matter which methodologies or techniques they use in their practice.

3.1 Ensure that the public good is the central concern during all professional computing work.

1.

An engineer writing an application could arrive at ethical concerns for the public health many times during their process. An application with a deadline could cause a lot of pressure and potentially lead to developmental "cutting of corners". These shortcuts could help an application meet its deadline but expose the public, and those using the application to a variety of dangers to themselves, their identity, and their personal belongings. These shortcuts would be in defiance of code 3.1, and preferring reputation and deadlines over the safety of the public.

2.

Part of Moor's argument about computer aspect is the "invisibility factor". This applies directly to Code 3.1 because a person using an application has a sense of trust into this application, without being exactly able to see the back-end of the application and what potential loop holes may be present. The safety of the public has to the top priority because of the inability of a user to see the dangers for themselves. An engineer has to assure the security of the public and cover any potential issues before exposing others to an application and could be ethically responsible for dangers that arise because of their negligence.