

Computer Ethics

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Ethics

- Code of practice adopted/ agreed upon by a profession or organizations to regulate that profession/group.
- AKA code of responsibility
- Which will
 - Discuss difficult issues, difficult decisions
 - Provide a clear account of what behavior is considered "ethical" or "correct" or "right"

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Why Ethics for Using Computer Systems?

- Computers are becoming greater part in many aspects of our lives
 - Banking
 - Medical System
 - Personal Information
 - Governmental Databases
 - Social Media
- Access and Use to these information can affect the owner of such information, for good and/or for ill.
 - With the effect becomes larger and more widespread in modern time
- Hence, the need for ethics.

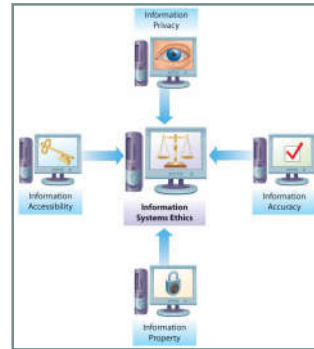
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4 Issues in Information System Ethics*

PAPA

- Information **P**rivacy
- Information **A**ccuracy
- Information **P**roperty
- Information **A**ccessibility



*Richard O. Mason, **Four Ethical Issues of the Information Age**, *MIS Quarterly*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Mar., 1986), pp. 5-12
misq.org/misq/downloads/download/editorial/336/

Information Privacy

- Which piece of information should you have to reveal?
 - To whom?
 - Any safeguard?
- Information you should keep private:
 - Family History
 - Medical History
 - Identification Information (ID numbers, Birth Date)
 - Location
 - Account and password information

Information Privacy (cont.)

- Channel of Privacy Loss
 - Automatic System
 - Trojan/Spyware
 - Privacy Setting on Social Network
- Result of Privacy Loss
 - Cyberstalking
 - Identity Theft
 - Fastest growing “information” crime
 - Other use/misuse of personal information
 - Employer might use your Social Media information to not hire you

Information Accuracy

- Ensuring of the authenticity and fidelity of information
 - “Is this information correct?”
 - “Is this information from credible source?”
- High costs of incorrect information
 - Banks
 - Hospitals
- Difficult to track down the person who made the mistake

Credibility of Information



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Information Property

- Who owns information about individuals?
- How can this information be sold and exchanged?
- Data Ownership
- Intellectual Property

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Data Privacy Statements

- Company maintaining the database with customer information legally owns it
 - Is free to sell it
 - Cannot sell information it agreed not to share
 - Must ensure proper data handling practices

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Information Accessibility

- Who has the right to access a piece of information?
 - Under what condition?
 - Any Safeguard?
- Who has to right to block access to a piece of information?
- When can data be monitored?

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IT Laws in Thailand

- Electronic Transactions Law
- Electronic Signatures Law
- National Information Infrastructure Law
- Data Protection Law
- Computer Crime Law
- Electronic Funds Transfer Law

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Posting and Sharing in Thailand

- You should not share/upload contents that
 - Are false/ partially false and intend to harm others
 - Are false/ partially false and threaten national security or intend to cause panic
 - Violate national security or related to terrorism
 - Consists of obscene materials
- Violator can be jailed up to 5 years, and/or fined for up to 100,000 baht.

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Responsible Computer Use

Responsible computer use* (based on work of the Computer Ethics Institute) prohibits:

1. Using a computer to harm others
2. Interfering with other people's computer work
3. Snooping in other people's files
4. Using a computer to steal
5. Use a computer to bear false witness (impersonation/spread lies)
6. Copying or using proprietary software without paying for it
7. Using other people's computer resources without authorization
8. Appropriating other people's intellectual output

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* <http://computerethicsinstitute.org/publications/tencommandments.html>

Responsible Computer Use (cont.)

And encourage:

1. Thinking about the social consequences of what you are/will be doing.
2. Using a computer in ways that insure consideration and respect of your fellow human.

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Intellectual Properties

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Intellectual Properties

- Legally recognized exclusive right to creations of the mind
 - Intangible assets

- Laws can vary
 - Limited time
 - Limited to exclusivity
 - Fair use
 - Need to defend/ maintain

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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intellectual_property

Types of Intellectual Property

- Copyrights
 - Creative works, including software
- Patents
 - Inventions
- Trademark
 - recognizable sign, design or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others
 - Name, Logo, Slogan
 - Trademark holder needs to defend

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Trademark

- Usually, trademark needs to be defended/ keep using.
- Can become abandoned, or generic: common name for that types of products.
- Examples:
 - Aspirin
 - Dry ice
 - Trampoline
 - Videotape







source: wikipedia

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Free Use License — Creative Commons







- Creative Commons (CC) licenses facilitates legal sharing
 - Customizable — owner can specify terms
 - Standardize — Easy to understand
- Based on (mainly) 4 terms
 -  Attribution (BY)
 - Must credit the original creator
 -  ShareAlike (SA)
 - Must license under identical terms
 -  NoDerivers (ND)
 - No derivatives – No modification
 -  NonCommercial (NC)
 - Can't use for commercial purpose

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Free software

- Available for use at no monetary cost
- Free-to-use, but with restriction
 - Ads/ solicitation for donation
 - Limited types of use
 - Non-commercial
 - Limited time trial (shareware)
 - With upgradable version, for a price (freemium)
- May collect user's data
- Might not be safe
 - Only use free software from credible sources

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