

ITETHIC READER

Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEW
ON
HANDBOOK OF
INFORMATION
AND
COMPUTER ETHICS

Chapter 1 “Foundation of Information Ethics”

By Luciano Floridi

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

“An information ethics should be able to address and solve the ethical challenges arising in the infosphere.”

I chose this quote because this is very true. One should not only focus creating softwares that can help businesses but also knowing moral ethics as an IT person. It is not just by doing what we must do because of we are IT developer, programmer and etc, but also following the ten commandments of ethics. We have an information ethics because this is important in our lives not to harm other people. There are issues in technologies that are growing and must be solve in order not to grow much.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what are the importances of Ethics in the world of Information Technology. I want to know if it will really impact too much to the people that can eventually harm them. I want to know issues in ethics especially where there are numerous of information in the web. As an IT person, I want also to know what my duties are, as also a good citizen in this society. I want to make this my own experience or practice so that if by chance I would faced like this situation in the future, I would be able to solve it with what I have learned in this handbook of information and computer ethics.

Review:

We call nowadays as the information society because of the technologies that helps different sectors such as government, businesses, hospitals, schools and etc. We tend to used what technologies can give us. With that, we are also aware of what some ethical problems that it could do. Some people used technologies to help this sectors but the problem is some already forgot that there are also ethics in the world of Information technology.

This chapter is about Information Ethics. For some people, they mean different meaning towards it because of different professions. Some professional people only knows ethics in their line such as medical ethics. They actually do not know information ethics or if it exist. They only care what they are doing which is not bad if they are also complying to their ethics. Ethics are important in different lives of people that’s why we have many ethics such as medical ethics, business ethics, moral ethics that teaches us also to be professional in our desired profession. This chapter also says that it is not surprising and I agreed with it because it does not mean that if you are professional, you also know what is right and wrong in your line of profession.

There are three words mentioned in this chapter namely info-resource, info-target and info-product. Info-resource means where he get his information. Info-target means how it affect the environment. Info-product means the generation of the information he got from his resources. This three is called the Resource Product Target model. This RPT model explains why technology has its own ethics or moral implications to people the same with other fields of study.

What I've learned:

I have learned that the major role of Information Ethics (IE) is to address and solve the ethical challenges arising in the world of technology. Many professionals realized that there is a need to solve the concerns they have so they made this book for us also to be enlightened and not to commit the mistake of other people who are not doing ethical.

I also learned the RPT model. This is my first time to know what it means. RPT model actually stands as Resource Product Target which affects and being affected by information. This model explains the life of information that has also moral principles to it. As a user of information, we should also comply with this moral ethics or information ethics.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What are the four moral principles mentioned in this chapter?
- 2) What is the basic moral question asked by Information Ethics?
- 3) What does infosphere mean?
- 4) What is the major role of information ethics in the society?
- 5) What is RPT model?

Chapter 2 “Milestone in the History of Information and Computer Ethics”

By Terrell Ward Bynum

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

In Wiener's words, the new information technology had placed human beings “in the presence of another social potentiality of unheard-of importance for good and for evil.”

I chose this quote because after reading it over and over, I realized that all Wiener's thought made come true and are true. The new information technology is possible for doing bad or good things. It depends to the person who is using this kind of information. We are just only hoping that all the people would used it in a good way and not the other way around.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn the background history of information ethics. I wanted to know how they started and get noticed with it. I know it takes time for a person to study information ethics and named it as information ethics. There would be some people who would be against with it and also some would agree with it. I want to know how they made it to be successful.

Review:

According to what I have read and understood in this chapter, the history of information ethics starts from the middle of world war two. Actually it is also mentioned in this chapter that it is unintentional. When Mr. Reiner and his colleagues were doing a good strategy against their enemies without the use of human intervention and only the use of technology, he thought that technology can be good or evil since technology can protect them. But, there is also a bad thing because they can make an explosion to kill many people. I remember the first commandment in computer ethics that states “Thou shall not use a computer to harm other people”. The making of explosion would be definitely contradicting with this first commandment. A person who is not educated in the basic ten commandments of information ethics would thought it as a good way and not the bad one. After reading this chapter, I realized that there is a big impact of technology to people, it can be in a good way or can be in bad way. It depends to us and people around us who will comply with the moral ethics. Mr. Weiner had predicted that the new information technology can change the world.

When the war ended, Mr. Weiner and his colleagues make a book that entitled “cybernetics”. After that, they again made a second book which is about the ethical impacts of new information technology. We can say that they are the first people who wrote book for information ethics and make a foundation with computer ethics unintentionally.

According to Mr. Weiner in his book, to live well human beings must be free to engage in creative way and using his full potential. For me, that means that we can maximize our talents in our different profession such as to be a doctor, teacher, programmer and etc. It is also the purpose of human life.

What I've learned:

I have learned that there are many people contributed in the foundation of computer of information ethics namely Weiner, Moor, Gotterbarn and etc. It starts from Mr. Weiner. I noticed that they have also different beliefs but at the same time has some commonalities of each other.

I also learned the basic reason why there should be information ethics. Without it, we would not see the bad things which the new information technology can also be giving. We would only see the good ones and we will not realize that we are doing the evil thing such as copying and pasting without any acknowledgement. Even that simple way is against with the ten commandments. We only realized that it is bad because of what we have learned in ethics. Information is increasing and growing. Thus, it also increase the way we want to use the information we got in the web. To be able to avoid be on that wrong side, we have books that offers us information ethics to be knowledgeable with it.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is Weiner's point of view about information ethics?
- 2) What is James Moor contribution in information ethics? How does it apply to people?
- 3) What is the approach of Donald Gotterbarn?
- 4) What are the commonalities of James Moore beliefs and Donald Gotterbarn?
- 5) What is Floridi's IE theory?

Chapter 3 “Moral Methodology and Information Technology”

By Jeroen Van Den Hoven

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“The very possibility of moral thought and judgment depends on the provision of a suitable supply of moral principles.”

I honestly judge other people through my moral principles. This means that our thoughts are dependent on the moral principles that we have learned during our learning stage. We are capable to think the general rule which also governs us.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what the principles of ethics are. I want to know where the ethics was based so that I will know how the people makes judgment in the particular scenario based on moral ethics.

Review:

This chapter first discusses what computer ethics is. It is said in this chapter that computer ethics is also the same with other fields of study. This chapter gives a simple definition of computer ethics. Computer ethics studies the moral questions that are associated in the use of computers. There is a big question how to solve or address the problems especially the moral questions of using computers. The way we address the problems in other fields of study is also similar with how we can address the problem of computer ethics. That is why there are ten commandments of computer ethics for us to be able to have a basic learning with it. And with that, we can differ the bad ones from the proper ones of using computers.

This chapter also recognizes applied ethics in the past 100 years. This is evident during those years and until now. There are moral principles that were explained in this chapter. One is generalism. Generalism means to be able to think that there are general rules that can be codified. For example the code of conducts, this can be applied in all particular scenarios and not just in the new technology. I think this is more in laws that applied in the state because it is already for the universal. Second is particularism. Particulists oppose the search for universal valid moral rules. We can conclude that these two principles namely generalism and particularism is two opposing principles. According to particularism, the possibility of moral thought does not depend on the moral principles. Some people exercised this kind of principle. One of the example I can give is a person who is fond to make use of their judgement not according to the moral principles but to their own practical wisdom.

What I've learned:

I have learned that IT is also information. We almost forgot what is IT or information technology. We only think that IT is about technology. But actually IT is derived from information. The way we look IT

is different from the people who never experiences it before. They don't have much experience because of the lack of information before.

I have learned that there are problems that has two opposing ideas. According to this chapter, there are times that these competing principles apply to the same case. The best example given in this book is the principle of avoiding harm to others and respecting individual's privacy. For example, the situation is a person who has bad intention to another person. To know what he is planning, there is no choice but to look his cellphone's messages. The two code of conduct which is avoiding to harm other people and respecting his privacy. Even though I am a friend of him, I should also consider to look his cellphone just to avoid him to hurt other people. These two was discussed in this chapter because these are two opposing ideas. The question which I can draw is what the right thing to do is or what will I prioritize. People needs to study ethics because of some opposing issues like this that makes people hard to know what should they do.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is generalism?
- 2) What is the idea about particularism?
- 3) What is a Value Sensitive Design?
- 4) What is the concept of computer ethics?
- 5) What is a PACS system?

Chapter 4 “Value Sensitive Design and Information Systems”

By BATYA FRIEDMAN, PETER H. KAHN JR., and ALAN BORNING

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“We have to reject the worshipping [of] the newgadgets which are our own creation as if they were our masters”

I have to say that this quote strikes me not because I associate new gadgets as my master, but because many people are like this. They think that gadgets are things that need to have or if they don't have it they will feel powerless. I also agree with that we should not refer them as masters because we are the ones who made it.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what is the relation of Value Sensitive Design in the information ethics. Since this is my first time to hear VSD, I want to grab this opportunity to learn a new term that is so strange.

Review:

VSD or Value Sensitive Design is an approach to the design of the technology that record human values throughout the design procedures. There are three case studies of VSD. First is to study the information and control of web browser cookies. This is to make sure that there are consents or permissions needed before getting to the web. Second study is about using the high definition plasma that provides a way to show a screen from the web. I think this is computers, laptops and etc that give us a glance to show other people's privacy. Third study is the use of land, transportation that supports public deliberation for values of accountability such as opportunities of expansion and etc.

One of the focuses of this chapter is the value of privacy. In the previous chapter, the value of privacy was also discussed. I remember that there are two opposing ideas that come and that moral ethics should study what should they prioritize in that given problem. But it is said in this chapter that there are still methodological framework that needs to be used in order to address certain problems by which of handling the values of creating design of the system. VSD is a framework in order to provide a value in that system. This chapter will also discuss the three studies of VSD.

There are three tripartite methodologies. One is conceptual. This will answer who are the direct and indirect stakeholders. Stakeholders are the people who will be affected by the design. The important question is what values are implicated. These are the questions of Value Sensitive design under the conceptual investigation. Second is empirical investigation. Compare to conceptual, this needs many analyses because the technical will be situated. This can be applied to any activity that can be observed, counted and documented. There will be interviews and surveys that will be used in order to analyze. Last is a technical investigation. This focused on how technologies will support or hide human values. Since there are new technologies that are growing, some people are hiding their real identity because of that.

What I've learned:

I learned that there are three studies of VSD (Value Sensitive Design). First involves in cookies and consents particularly in web. Not all information in the web does not have virus. Because of we are attached with using web, many people make virus to it that makes our computers also affected in a bad way. As generation passes, it is evident that many people have copied information in the net that they does not realize that it is wrong because they are not showing their source. I think that is primarily the actions that we should be doing. I know that in some way it is good but there are limitations to it that we also need to respect.

I also learned the second studies which involves in displaying the technologies we have in our office environment. While reading this chapter, I remember the case study about the boy named Ethan who broke into Media defender. Even though his intention is good still it is against with one of the ten commandments of information ethics. It is said "Thou shall not interfere with other people's computer work". In short respect other people's privacy. The more computer we put in the office, the more people will be tempted to look to it because of our curiosity. But I think if people will learn that it is bad to interfere without permission, then they will try not to look at it.

In addition to that, I also learned the third studies which involve the use of land and environment simulation. I think people have the right or authority in the web. Everyone can use it but we should also consider that we should not do it in doing bad things to other people because it is against in the Ten Commandments.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the relation of Value Sensitive Design with Information Systems?
- 2) What are the three tripartite methodologies?
- 3) How does the three tripartite methodologies gave importance to the people?
- 4) What are the three case studies of VSD?
- 5) How does the three case studies of VSD differ from each other?

Chapter 5 “Personality-Based, Rule-Utilitarian, and
Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property”

By Adam D. Moore

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

“The person must give himself an external sphere of freedom in order to have being as Idea.”

This only means that individual has the right to claim over their talents, properties be it physical or non physical. The right to claim is important to know our real self. We will show our true personality by way of our talents and ideas that come from us. That is important to us.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will meet many arguments or issues such as intellectual property and etc while reading this chapter. I want to know if there are rights to claim our intellectual property even though it is not physical.

Review:

One of the arguments in information ethics is about the intellectual property rights. First, it discusses what does intellectual property mean. According to this chapter, it means that it is an extension of individual personality. I agree with that because we are the ones who are giving efforts to what we are learning. It is with our personality as a person that we also gain some intellectual property or wisdom. It is said in this chapter that within the Anglo-American tradition, in order to protect their intellectual property, they will have it copyright, patent and trade secret. I already know what is copyright and patent. But the trade secret is so new to me. It is also said that a trade secret may consists of any formula, pattern, device or etc. Now, I know what is trade secret. Sometimes, a painter paints and have put a pattern so that if some people would said that its their own painting, still he can acclaims that it is his own intellectual property because of the patterns he used. Intellectual property can also be works of an artists such as the lyrics, paintings, sculptings, and etc.

This chapter also discussed property rights. Property rights are important in two ways according to this chapter. One is by controlling and manipulating objects be it tangible or intangible, we have the right to claim it. It will be our measure of our freedom. Second is our personality becomes infused with an object. The right to claim the work is important to our personality.

There are four problems with the view of personality based justification of intellectual property. First, it is said that it is not clear that we own our feelings, experiences and etc. Even though the feeling, experiences is part of us as an individual, still there are arguments that have established in order to solved this kind of issues. Second is it does not follow that theories of the claims of property are expanded when personalities become infused in an object. It is said that we should just remember that is similar with hair falling that there are times we don't try to lose our hair, but it keeps falling. We don't have choice but to let them go. I actually don't like their argumentation with this second view of problems. Third

is we should still need an argument justifying property rights over our works. Last is there are many works that shows no evidence of creator's personality. The last issue for me is the best argumentation because I have seen that there are many works that does not show the real personality of one's person. Even though it came from their ideas or intellectual, sometimes we as the readers still not find his identity.

What I've learned:

I have learned that there are many arguments regarding intellectual property. There are many people are opposing that they should claim their intellectual property. But there would be also many people who stands for their answer and that is to claim their intellectual property be it tangible or intangible. It is difficult to actually have two opposing ideas at the same time because I don't know what is really the right or wrong.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What are some arguments they have with intellectual property?
- 2) How does intellectual property relate to an individual's personality?
- 3) What is right to claim your own work or not?
- 4) What is the argument of rule-utilitarianism?
- 5) How does rule-utilitarianism differ from intellectual property?

Chapter 6 “Informational Privacy: Concepts, Theories, and Controversies”

By Herman T. Tavani

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“privacy is conceived of as a “utility” in that it can help to preserve human dignity”

I chose this quote because I believed that privacy is used for people to preserve the respect they have with other person. We used wikipedia to write some people who are very prominent during those days. Even though there are areas that are private. Still, there is an increase of people who respects them and preserves their dignity.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will know what are some controversies regarding privacy. I want to know if there are really privacy when it comes to web because I have seen that all the information are exposed to people who wants to see, know and copy it. I want to know if it is important in web since the goal of web is to have it open source for everyone.

Review:

Privacy is the concern of this chapter. There are times that we want that nobody will invade our privacy. But we also want that all the information we got in the web are open for public. There are many arguments or issues that need to be addressed in this chapter. Even the simple definition of privacy was also being considered in this book.

This chapter argues the true meaning of privacy. According to Parent, we must first be familiar with the ordinary usage in order for us to define privacy. It is not sufficient to be familiar with ourselves because we are using languages that are unclear, inconsistent and etc. It means that we must be able to talk clearly, consistent and etc. to see if it belongs to us. In dictionary, privacy means secrecy, concealment and etc. that is so different from Parent's views. Parent suggests that we can define privacy as a unitary so that everything will be clear and the wrong notion of privacy will be clear and understandable for us. If Parent and McCloskey define privacy as unitary, some such as Volkman and Thomson also says that privacy is a derivable concept. We derived the word privacy from the rights to property. It is one our fundamental rights to claim. For other theories they reject the concept about unitary and derivative of privacy. First, they don't accept unitary because they believed that it is not possible to give a unique definition of privacy that covers different views. They believed that the privacy come from equally untenable or incapable of being defended. The best way according to this book is to understood it in terms of a cluster concept.

This chapter also recognizes the four factors that can be analyzed in using information technology. First is the amount of personal information that can be collected. There are many social medias that asked about our own personal information, but for me I think that is alright because it is my own idea to give out my real personal information. It depends to people if they will show or give their real self. Second is the speed at which personal information can be exchanged. Because of many chats such

as MSN, google and yahoo, it is so fast and easy that we got other people's personal information. There is no big problem when it comes to speed because of DSL which gives us a faster way to communicate with our friends and loved ones. Third is the duration of time that the information can be retained. I think there is no problem with this because we can retain our personal information until we want to delete our own account. It depends on the software if it is stable. The last is the kind of information that can be acquired. I think all the information we need are already in the web.

What I've learned:

I have learned that there are four distinct kinds of privacy. One is physical or accessibility. This defines as the freedom enjoys from the limitations of the interaction of people. At first, it is difficult to understand the meaning of this. But after thorough reading, I understood that it is about the physical space of one's person with you. We sometimes used the word space in order to have some privacy in our own. We don't like that one's person will be so close to us that gives us less freedom at all. Second is decisional privacy. This means that there are times that a person decides for our own interest. Sometimes it would be our parents because they know what is best for us. There is no decisional privacy in that scenario. We want to decide in our own ways to have also some privacy. Third is Mental Privacy. This means that we want to protect intimate thoughts or freedom from psychological interference. There is this kind of limitation in which others will not be able to access or manipulate our mind. Last is informational privacy. This means that there are restrictions facts about someone that are unknown. If a person is strange to us, we will not talk to him because we don't know him. Thus, we will not care their strange information. I have realized in this chapter that there are many ways to define privacy. Also, there are many opposing arguments I have found out while reading this chapter that makes me also able to think, understand the arguments of both ways. But no matter what their definition, the important thing is I have understood their own arguments and for me they have points regarding their ideas.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the idea of Parent and McCloskey in the word privacy?
- 2) How does it differ from other people who are opposing their ideas?
- 3) What are the four kinds of privacy?
- 4) How does Thomson define privacy?
- 5) What are the concerns of people when it comes to privacy?

Chapter 7 “Online Anonymity”

By Kathleen A. Wallace

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“To be fully anonymous means that a person cannot be identified according to any of...seven dimensions of identity knowledge.”

In this quote, I have learned that there are seven dimensions of identity knowledge. It is not only your real name that you will change about your identity but there are other things and this is called the seven dimensions such as location, pseudonyms, pattern and etc. In this way a person can hide his real identity and become anonymous to people.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I would clearly know what Online Anonymity is. Since I have a little background in online, I will have a chance to connect what I have learned with this current chapter. I want also to clarify all my learnings about being anonymous especially in the web.

Review:

If the previous chapter talks about privacy as a term used to denote in different kind of meanings. Here, this chapter talks about the word anonymity. Anonymity denotes to a person who used to hide his identity especially in the web where it allows us to be who we are. According to this chapter, anonymity can be in a positive or negative way. The positive way is we can easily share our own ideas without the need for us to say who we are. Because of that, we are not afraid that somebody will get angry to us since we can be anonymous or take another name in the web. There is this freedom to write any articles that we has strongly defended especially if in politics where there would people who will hurt us or do some revenge, if we will write bad things to them. While, the negative way is there are crimes or illegal things they do because of this anonymity such as fraud and etc. This is evident nowadays when there would be people in the web who will receives notifications that they win a lotto even it is not true. There are certain negative actions that they do in the web because there is this kind of anonymity. This chapter will much focus on the negative way to prevent people from being fraud or deceiving other innocent people because of the advantage of being anonymous.

This chapter first discusses the anonymity as a feature of complex social structures. Anonymity is one of the issues that technologies and web are facing nowadays. We have no assurance that the person who we interact is a good person or not. It affects the way we interact with many people. The best example I can give is my own experience. I don't usually accept friend requests to people who I really don't know since I don't know them. I can say that anonymity affects the social structure of people in also good way or in a bad way.

What I've learned:

I have learned that anonymity is never complete unknowability. According to this chapter, there will be traits that a person might show unintentionally even though he does not use his real name. Also, there will be connected traits.

I have find out that being in a strange place does not mean that you are anonymous to people. Sometimes the used of word are different from the real meaning of anonymous. We can be anonymous if there are actions we did that do not consider as being that person who we really are.

Integrative questions:

- 1) How does anonymity relate to online?
- 2) In what way, does it give a person a positive way to become anonymous?
- 3) How the issue of anonymity does affect the social structure in the web?
- 4) What are the seven dimensions to be considered as anonymous?
- 5) Does it have a big impact to people by way of being anonymous?

Chapter 8 “Ethical Issues Involving Computer Security:
Hacking, Hacktivism, and Counterhacking”

By KENNETH EINAR HIMMA

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“Hacking as politically motivated digital civil disobedience”

This quote refers hacking as method for people who are motivated even though they know that it would be wrong still they are motivated to try. Actually, I like people who hack because that only shows they have passion to hack to try things out. If there is no passion in it, they will not try to hack.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I would learn if hacking is good or bad. I know that at first a person might judge it in a bad way, but I realized that it might be a good way. Since if we will not hack, we will not try to use our knowledge in order to create information systems. I want to know if hacking is a serious issues that we must faced in order to solve this problem. And if there will be solutions in order to solve the problems or just lessen the people who hacked.

Review:

According to what I have read before about Hacktivism. It is said that many media people before have use the word in a wrong way. Actually the right meaning for hacktivist is people who used their intelligent mind to work by breaking computer systems to reward themselves and enjoy. Crackers are the people who break into computer systems in order to steal and not the hackers. As time goes on, they have used the word hackers to denote to a person who makes use of his knowledge in order to steal and destroy information. This chapter talks about the hackers who do bad intentions to companies and people through the information systems. This chapter addresses the problem to what extent people will be given an authority to hack a system.

This chapter gave an overview of some problems or issues regarding this hacking. First, let us say that this person who is hacking enters without any permission; obviously there are reasons why he enters. It might be that the reason why he is hacking a good intention and not bad because not all people who hacks does not break information systems just for only profit. I remember that I have read an article about a person named Ethan who broke Microdefender systems. I have seen that his intention is good by way of having some files of microdefender to have it open for the public in that way they can have a way they can defend themselves to microdefender such as limewire and microtorrent. The second problem is the person who is trespassing is not entering in a physical space such as lands or property but a digital space. It is said that it can be characterized not as a trespass if we will compare a person entering our house without any permission.

What I've learned:

I have learned that it is totally wrong if we try to hack an information system because we have a bad intention to break it. But if our intention is good such as learning to build an information system like that, then I think that is alright to hacked. Hacking is not actually bad if we will just analyze the reasons or intentions why we are hacking. I can only suggest that there are open sources in the web, we should not limit to others computer which does not give us authority. We can try to hack the open sources that are in the web that also give us opportunity to try to hack. There are also permissions or authority that we need to request before we do the act. Since there are open sources, we should not hack the things that we don't have any permission.

Integrative questions:

- 1) To what extend does we give an authority to other people?
- 2) What is Benign Intrusions as preventing waste?
- 3) Is hacktivism morally justified as cd?
- 4) What are the hacker's ethics?
- 5) What is the active response spectrum?

Chapter 9 "Information Ethics and the Library Profession"

By KAY MATHIESEN and DON FALLIS

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

"The public library collection should fit with the needs of its users"

I agree with this quote. All the information in the web is based to the needs of the people. There is no information in the web that we are not using. Everything is made possible for us by the information provider.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I would learn what the relation of Information Ethics and Library Profession is. I don't expect too much in this chapter because I don't really know what its relation with ethics is. I hope after I have read this chapter that I would have many things to learn.

Review:

This chapter focuses on public library since there are ethical issues that need to be addressed in that scenario. The public library can be Yahoo, Google, and Wikipedia that collects, organize, categorize, preserve and provide access the information to people. This will answer the issues that arise in the role of the librarian as an information provider. There are issues like children who have the right to access information. There will be problems because children must not have the rights to see some information that are for adults only. The big question is do they have any preventive action for the children not to access some information that is malicious and not to their aged. If we consider the part that children will have an accessibility to look at some malicious sites then there would be an ethical problem to it since they are not matured enough to being permitted. As far as I know there is no way for the information provider to prevent children from looking that kind of sites. How would they prevent it as an Information provider? A public library is not an easy job because for me they have this kind of responsibility to also ensure that people will get what they will need as an Information provider.

It is also said in this chapter that librarians or public librarians should make selections. The big problem that would arise in that situation is the possibility of being bias to other people. It is also said that they can avoid bias by way of being neutral between different points of view. Being neutral is not considering his personal beliefs in a certain discussion. I think Google, Yahoo and Wikipedia is neutral because they just make the information come to them. They don't deselect discussions which are against their own beliefs. People are using this kind of search engine because they know that there are no biasment on their part.

What I've learned:

I have learned that there are five laws of library science. First law states that Books are for use. This is to make sure that all the books will be used and read. This is one of the roles or responsibilities of

librarians. For example, a librarian must ensure that the books is clean and fix so that each of the students will not have a problem in reading that kind of book because if it is dirty and has scattered pages, then no one will try to read it. That's why there are people who says that we should not write in our books because some people will use it. It is useless if we wrote many things in our book because that will just create a bad image of the book. Second is every reader his or her book. People must have accessibility to their books that they are wanted or needed. This is evident in web online because everything is open for us. There is no problem for accessibility. Third is every book its reader. This means that we must make sure that people knows how to use the information given by the book. Every book there would be people who will read and used. Fourth is save the time and reader. This means that there must be a way for us to easily access the information we want. People must not prohibit us to read what we want to read. Last is the library is growing organisms. We have seen that there are changes from a physical library to a public library through the internet.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the mission of information providers?
- 2) What does public librarian mean?
- 3) Does the public librarian accountable to what their information is giving?
- 4) To what extent does the librarian can give access to people?
- 5) Is there any ways to ensure that children will be prohibiting not to enter malicious websites?

Chapter 10 "Ethical Interest in Free and Open

Source Software"

By FRANCES S. GRODZINSKY and MARTY J. WOLF

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

"The golden rule requires that if I like a program I must share it with other people who like it."

I have learned that there are golden rules as a programmer. I only know the proverb of Confucius which states "Do unto others as you would others do unto you". This is my first time to hear a golden rule of a programmer that is related with having open source. A programmer should share his invention or system to other people so that others would appreciate what he made. I think if we have talents, we must show it with people. It is not only the price that is important to us, but the reason that we also helped other people by giving free software.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I would learn the distinction of free software and open source. In what way, they are different. Also, how these FS and OS was s developed and people who made this a good concept to apply in the internet.

Review:

This chapter is about open or free source. From the word itself, it means that it is free and everybody can use it. The concept was developed by Richard Stallman when there is a big impact in the internet. This chapter will also discuss the histories, philosophies and development stage in open sources. Issues about the difference between free source and open source have been explained in this chapter.

The arising of free and open software began when Mr. Richard Stallman grew frustrated that much software come in not free and was expensive during that time. First thing he did is he began a project in 1984. The goal of that project is to promote free software to the market. He also made a foundation that supports his plan. He created an operation system that is free for everybody to edit or update it. His goal was successful and completed to have a free operating system. After that success, many other companies such as Netscape follow and consider making their browsers for free.

This chapter also answers the moral issue of setting a price in a software that we did. There is a big distinction of being rewarded and asking for reward. A programmer may be rewarded for their creativity of making software that are great but free. But, it is also said in this chaoter that the greatest reward that a programmer can have is a social contribution and not the money that somebody will give to them. Every people need to contribute to society what he learned even as a programmer. I can say that there is nothing wrong if we want that somebody will pay us for work. But the problem is if we ask users to pay us, then certain people will not be able to use the software due to financial condition. We are depriving many users to try our software. The second issue is a programmer has a right to control the results of his

creative efforts. Free software does not mean that you can take the right as the person who created it even though you are not the one who made it. A user must accept the terms and conditions you are putting in the software.

What I've learned:

Based on this chapter, I learned that programmers have a duty to write free software. If God gave us talent to program, we must not be selfish not to teach it to everybody. If we have no time to teach what we learned to other people, we must make sure that our creation or software must be for everyone and not only to keep for ourselves. People will be glad at you if you will share it to them. If one person will share to all what they learned, then they will not be selfish if they have learned something to our software. Also, it is morally wrong if we will sell our software. But, I think that it is hard thing to do because everybody wants to have money because of their skills. I can only suggest is we must share to everybody what we learned and make the companies pay for the software that you have created.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the distinction between free software and open software?
- 2) Is it right for a programmer to set a price in his or her software?
- 3) What is the important role of programmer relating to open sources?
- 4) How does open source originated?
- 5) What are moral issues that needs to be addressed in this chapter?

Chapter 11 “Internet Research Ethics: The Field
and Its Critical Issues”

By ELIZABETH A. BUCHANAN and CHARLES ESS

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseaerlsgroup>

Quote:

“On the Internet, no one knows you are a dog.”

This might be funny, but I think this is true. There is a sense of anonymity when it comes to internet. We really have no assurance that we are safe in using internet especially if we have account in social medias that offer us a way to connect with our networked friends. In reality, there is no physical touch and see in using internet except the use of webcam and chat.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I would learn what Internet Research Ethics is. I want to know what our obligations are as a user in using internet in researching, as a tool and etc. I want to know what are the insights of great philosophers about this issue and how did they answer it.

Review:

This chapter is about Internet Research Ethics. This means the field that studies the ethical issues that arise from the use of the Internet as a new community space, tools and for research. The biggest challenge is the set guidelines for ethical research that will be recognized as a universal law.

There are three sources of IRE. One is professional ethics. This included the codes for computer related courses. Second is the social sciences and the humanities. Philosophers need to study humanities who used online as amateur artists or authors who are using their creative mind to produce a work that has a need for copyright protection for people who will be copying their work. Third is the growing body of information and computing ethics. We all know that there are issues that need to be answered regarding moral ethics in having new information technology.

There are two western ethical frameworks used to examine ethics from different disciplines. First is the use of deontology. Deontology means respecting other people who are free person to think and do. We should treat other people right and do good things to others such as the right to privacy and confidentiality. We should not use other usernames and passwords which are not our own account because this is against the right to privacy. That is just a basic right that we must follow in using the internet. While, Utilitarianism means the option to choose the ethical choice rather than the costs of choosing a certain option. We must think not always think the benefits that we will gain in making the right decisions but following the ethical right that a person or an individual must take to consideration.

What I've learned:

I learned that to prevent people to copy and paste whatever they got in the internet, they must be disciplined and educated not to do it. As a student, we must learn that it is kind of stealing that we did if

we have copy the same sentence that an author writes online especially if we does not recognize the author or source based on that information we got. There are still many questions arising from this kind of issues about copyright.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is Internet Research Ethics(IRE)?
- 2) What do public and private spaces mean?
- 3) What does it mean to protect subjects from harm?
- 4) What is the principle of justice?
- 5) What are the emerging issues regarding to MySpace and Facebook?

Chapter 12 “Health Information Technology:
Challenges in Ethics, Science, and Uncertainty”

By KENNETH W. GOODMAN

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

“So, without trust—newly imperiled by the belief that computers might constitute new threats to confidentiality”

People must have trust in order for the computers to be reliable. If all the people would lie, then there is no use of internet as a reliable information provider. People will be afraid to believe in whatever they learned in the web. Thus, trust is important to have secured information systems.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I would learn the critical issues of information ethics. I want to know how people especially professional people will be affected in moral ethics regarding their respective fields of study. I want to further know the points to which an issue is said to be critical.

Review:

Many of the professionals nowadays disregards ethics in their respective fields. Even though they are professional to be called till many of them are acting as if they don't know the word ethics. They don't give importance to it. Sometimes the result of not knowing moral ethics is their profession is an immature person who is doing bad things to people. I can say that it is important to learn or just simply know moral ethics or obligations because if we become professional, we will know how to handle the ethical issues that we will be facing in our respective careers. The issues arising this kind of problem are unavoidable. Every instance in our lives, we will meet certain situations like what we have read in the newspaper or magazines. Actually if we are in that scenario of choosing the right thing to do or wrong actions, there is no assurance that we will do what is right. That is why there are different ethics is also different fields of study. This chapter will focus on privacy, use of decision support systems, and development of personal health records.

Privacy is said to be related with confidentiality. A student for instance will not easily tell the truth about his personal life to the guidance counselor. There must be an assurance that the counselor must secretly not spread whatever the student tells him. Or if the student believes that the counselor will not maintain the security, then he will be discouraged to tell the truth. Some people believed that they should not trust information systems because their identity is not secured. But actually, if we think deeper and compare it to other scenarios in our lives, we can conclude that having information system is the most safeguard of our data. When it comes to our health, it is said that people should trust information system to record their health problems. Obviously, no one wants to share their health condition to the world. That is why there is health privacy and confidentiality rules that must be maintain.

What I've learned:

I learned that trusting is important term to be able to have a reliable source. A person who does not trust internet, he will just contribute to having unreliable information system. The result would be everyone will not anymore trust internet because of that scenario. There is a need for people to trust.

Second, I learned that every professional people should take considerations of moral ethics. It is not how high you are, but people will admire you how you use your profession to do good actions. The most important thing in your life is doing good things and not hurting other people by way of your creation and works.

Integrative questions:

1. What is the assurance that our records in the internet will not be publicly known?
2. How can technology help health information?
3. What is the standard view?
4. How will we know health condition is secured?
5. What is the reason why people do not believed to information systems?

Chapter 13 “Ethical Issues of Information and Business”

By BERND CARSTEN STAHL

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“Private organizations usually give economic reasons for employee surveillance”

This is actually true. Every business organizations has installed surveillance camera for their employees to work. Even though, there would be a question of trust, still companies nowadays need to do it.

Learning Expectation:

I want to know the relation between ethics and business. Also, I want to strengthen my knowledge about how the business can be ethical as an entity. In addition to that, I expect that I would meet the word CSR or corporate social responsibility.

Review:

This chapter discusses the relation between business and ethics. It is said in this chapter that there are no relation between the two independent terms (business and ethics). But some also argues that there are connections in some scenarios. Moral ethics is important for the country to be successful and economic stable. If everyone will not pay his required taxes and does not follow the rules and regulations posted by the country, then I can say that the country will not grow. We all know that it is our moral obligation to follow the rules imposed by the country. So, we can see here that moral ethics affects the economy system of the country.

One of the approaches that were discussed in this chapter is about the issue of corporate social responsibility. Based on its name itself, it means that corporate has the responsibility to make an action that would be ethically acceptable. Corporations must know the effects of their duty as a business. It is not only maximizing its profit that is important, but also the social responsibility as an independent entity. Mostly, the CSR of businesses are attempting to find solutions to the problems of environment issues. The best example I can give is a Jollibee Corporation. Based on what I have learned about Jollibee, they are having foundations by way of helping poor people go to school by funding their tuition fees. They know that the biggest problem in this country, Philippines is the increasing or growing number of people who are not educated due to lack of financial issues. Their responsibility is to help many youth go to school. Also, I have read that they are also helping poor people by way of giving them foods which we know that they will not have a big problem because their line of business is a fast food. Thus, they are using their business to help and reach poor people to them.

What I've learned:

I learned that a business should also do their duty to oblige in moral ethics. Even though they are already big as a company, still they need to know their duties in morality so that others would also respect

them. Not only we as an individual should only follow moral ethics but also some biggest company. I find out that there are companies who are really doing CSR or Corporate Social Responsibility. I have realized that all the rules or regulations of the company are in line with moral ethics.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the microlevel influence of business on ethics?
- 2) Why business has a strong influence on ethical issues?
- 3) What is the aim of business organizations?
- 4) How important does information gave to business?
- 5) What is the impact of business on privacy?

Chapter 14 "Responsibilities for Information on the Internet"

By ANTON VEDDER

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

"According to Friedman, if they were to have these responsibilities, then these responsibilities might easily conflict with their obligations to make profits for the stockholders"

I chose this quote because I agree with him. This is referring to ISPs. If they are obliged to prevent harm to other people by way of blocking malicious websites, then I believed that it would be a conflict to make profits. I will choose other ISP that would give me access to all the sites in the internet than to an ISP who are conservative. The conservative ISP will lose many customers. Thus, they will not earn much profit than their competitors.

Review:

It is said in this chapter that it is very few accidents that happen in the internet. This means that the transportation of information and communication is very good. I have seen that some websites have complete information regarding to what I am needing. I have also experience that there is a good flow of information transacting between the person I talked to and me. This chapter discusses the responsibilities involved information in the internet. Also, this will discuss the three entities that surrounds internet namely CP, internet service, access providers. CP means content providers. They are the ones who write information and gives content to other people. Second, the Internet service is those organizations that provide structure of the information. This makes us easy to retrieve and sends information in the web. Third, the receivers or users of the information in the web. This can be us because we are the third parties.

There are three conditions that must be applied in order to know there are responsibilities. First, there should be a relationship between the person who use and his action. Whatever he puts has a cause and effect condition. Second, the action must be intentional. A person who is writing a blog should know that there will be people who will read his article. Last, there must be moral qualification of the action. Every action should have morality and not against ethics. For example, we are writing about sex. We should not suggest people especially youth to have sex since it is immoral because whatever we write, we have responsibility or accountable in it.

This chapter also discusses if Internet Service Provider(ISP) has an obligation with the information they are servicing. According to Deborah Johnson, shes suggests that ISP should not be responsible to what they are doing since for her that is related with freedom. For me, I also believed that she is right because as an ISP, they must make sure that all the information in the internet must be available to people or user. If I were the user and some websites were blocked by the ISP, I will get angry. For me, even though the website is maliscious, still it is the responsibility of ones person to look it or not. ISP should not be blamed if people are looking porn sites. I believed that people are already matured enough to know what is right and wrong without manipulating by ISPs.

What I've learned:

I learned that it is not only the information provider such as Google and Yahoo who are responsible in the contents in the internet. But also, we as the person who are using the information. Let us say that I am writing a blog. I should consider my blog or article is in line with morality because others might view it. My article might influence the way other people think. We have the responsibility to make sure whatever we write is not opposing with moral ethics.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What are the responsibilities of the information provider?
- 2) Does ISP have an obligation in the contents in the internet?
- 3) Does Content provider have an obligation with the contents in the internet?
- 4) What is the stand of Deborah Johnson regarding the responsibilities of ISPs?
- 5) What is the stand of Milton Friedman regarding the responsibilities of ISPs?

Chapter 15 “Virtual Reality and Computer Simulation”

By PHILIP BREY

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“The greater these harms are, and the greater the chance that they occur, the greater the moral responsibility of designers and manufacturers to ensure accuracy of representations.”

I agree with this sentence because a designer should take responsibility not to add many features that would influence badly to people. But I know the point of designers or manufacturers are to beautify the game, still I think they will be accountable whatever they did because they are the ones who make that game.

Review:

Chapter 15 is all about virtual reality. These virtual reality may be in a form of games where some ethical issues will again arise in respect to computer gaming. This is focusing on the benefits and harms that a person might get because of virtual reality. Even though, there are advantages of having virtual reality such as socializing or connecting to other people and to show their skills in a creative way. We must expect that there are issues like a student does not pay attention in studying because of computer gaming. There would be many issues that will arise in deep involving with this kind of virtual reality game.

The reason why many people are indulging in this kind of game is because of the four elements of virtual reality such as immersion. Immersion means there is a sensation of being present in an environment, rather than thinking that you are in that environment. Another element is the virtual world. It means there is an object and also governing rules that are followed in that cyber space. Third is sensory feedback. It means that there is a feedback to what we are inputting. The actions and position of the character we are portraying is depended to us. Last is interactivity. This means that this is kind of ability in which it looks like a real world that it can interacts with different objects, places and other characters.

With the advancement of technology, it also create a virtual thing which is not ethical in some sense. I can say that there are many computer gaming that a character has the function to kill another character which for me, may result for a person to be influenced especially if the person is underaged and don't have much knowledge in it. With that, he may be influenced to kill somebody because of what he learned in the computer game.

What I've learned:

There is a big distinction between the virtual and real. Virtual can be perceived on a computer. Thus, they are not real. These two words (virtual and real) is two distinct meaning. Virtual also means that for instance there are trees, but actually if it is visual, there are no weight and no mass. Some would argue such as Zhai that there is no distinction between virtual reality and actual reality. I stand to my point that there is a big distinction. With computer technology, it is easy now to make whatever we like for instance by creating an anime version of our images.

Designers should be accountable for whatever they manufacture. I think the best way for them not to be accountable is they must make a game that would not have a bad influence to people, but with the opposite of having it for a good cause to people.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What are the ethical issues regarding virtual reality?
- 2) What is the distinction between virtual and reality?
- 3) Is there any way for not to permit children to look at any malicious websites?
- 4) What is the effect of a person indulged to pornography at a very young age?
- 5) What is the effect of a person indulge to computer gaming?

Chapter 16 "Genetic Information: Epistemological and Ethical Issues"

By Antonio Marturano

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

"The future of biology is strongly tied to that of bioinformatics"

I agree with this quote. The reason why instead of months they are using in order to study certain things, they made it in days because of bioinformatics. Since technology is growing, I still believed that the use of computer will make a bigger help in the field of science.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that this chapter will discuss more about the impact of information technology to all the fields of science especially in studying genes. Also, I want to better know what are the moral implications of studying the genes by the use of computers.

Review:

With the advancement of information technology, there are also many studies conducted about genes. Lately, some scientist made an experiment to clone an animal, and they have discovered that it was successful. Now, they are observing if the clone really is successful. In that experiment, there will be many moral ethics that will be affected. One question is "Is it okay to clone" or "Is it ethical to kill or experiment an animal just for the sake of cloning?" In this chapter, it is possible to transfer from nucleic acid to a protein. But the other way around is not possible. With technology, scientist used them to experiment cells, medicine and etc that is related with sciences. We all know that in order for ones person to be identified as the related to one another, we tried to have DNA. If it is positive, then they are really related. In having DNA, biologists studies our cells and molecules that made up in DNA. This chapter compares molecules and cells as like computers because they can build up unique beings.

This chapter also discusses biology as an information technology. It is widely accepted that with the aid of information technology, it makes biologist's life so easy. Long before, it takes months just to know if one person is related or not. Nowadays, it only takes days and they will find the result of the DNA. We can say that information technology made the facilities improve and better. But, the problem is some ethical consequences arise in using technology in all the branch of science.

According to Castells, modern science really relies on computers simulations and analyses of data into information. Genetics is said to be not independent when it comes to electronics. Castells makes his point that genetics are information technologies, because they are focused on converting the ambiguous data to simple information. Without computers, scientists will be hard time to locate all the genes and make a concrete result.

What I've learned:

I have learned that information technology really helps many fields of study. It is not only in business which helps in improving the company's processes, but also in the field of science. There is no

need for doing some hard research, months spent in observing and studying. The scientists can do is to rely themselves in the technology and they can have a good and concrete result.

When it comes to moral duty, If instance a biologists make an experiment to clone certain animals. I think they should not be doing it since it is against their moral duty. They should not harm animals even though they want to learn new knowledge even though their intention is to make it better.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is genetic essentialism?
- 2) What is the mission of human genome project?
- 3) What is the idea of Holdsworth regarding with the use of bioinformatics?
- 4) What is Maynard Smith says about information?
- 5) What is intelligent design?

Chapter 17 "The Ethics of Cyber Conflict"

By Dorothy E. Denning

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

"One area where hacktivism may be morally justified is civil disobedience"

I chose this quote because I also believed that all hacktivist should obey to the rule or code of ethics. They are hacking because they are refusing to obey certain laws that the government is demanding.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that all the issues in cyber world would all be answered.

Review:

With the fast growing information technology, some people also made some viruses and cookies that also will harm computers. Many people are having problems because of this attacked. Also, some people are having fun that to steal credit card numbers for the exchange of the goods they bought in the web. The result of this is a person who is a victim of fraud. Some also send spams to say that they win a lotto, but actually it is not true. These are only some of the issues that information ethics are handling. Since web and computers are important in the lives of people, they are creating bad thing in order for them to destroy information systems.

This chapter focuses on three ethical issues that is essential. First is cyber warfare. This means that in web, some people might have struggles that they are some terrorists that are attacking them. One of the best examples, I can give is a Filipino student who dont have intention to attack the government of the other countries through what he is doing, a kind of virus. When this boy made a virus, he does not have intention that the security person in that government would open it and caused for the computer to broke and some files had been deleted. Immediately, the government had panic and resulted for that person to be filed a lawsuit for civil damages. Since information technology is still new, there is no corresponding law in line with unintentional harming other people through creation of virus. The ethical issues is an individual should not use a computer to harm other people. Even in the cyber world, moral ethics should also be followed. There are many ethical questions regarding this kind of cyber warfare. One important question that is related with my example is "what are the ground rules for such attacks?" or "can it be consider as an act of terrorist?".

The second is the issue about hacktivism. Hacktivism is considered as "cyberterrorism" if they have the intention to harm civilians like a normal terrorist. With this, philosophers have arises many questions such as "Is it ethical for a group of hackers to take down a website that is malicious?". With the study of ethics, there must be an idea why is it wrong or right if that is the case. But if I will be the one to answer it, I think it is still unethical because as a hacker, we should not broke other websites which is not our works. Even though the website is bad for the children and their intention is good, still let the parents of that children be alert and take the responsibility for that incident.

Finally, the issue of cyber defense is also discussed in this chapter. This means that if an administrator has felt that somebody is attacking them, can they defend themselves by way of attacking them also? I think this is the most difficult areas that we must consider. I consider this the same with self-defense and we are just defending our lives.

What I've learned:

I learned that there are three things to consider if it has information conflict. First of which is severity. This refers to people who were severely damaged and what was the effect of that attack to them. Second is immediacy. While, this refers to the time it takes for the consequences to happen. Third is directness. This refers to the relationship between an operation and its effects. Fourth is invasiveness. This is referring to whether an operation is beyond the limit of the country. Fifth is measurability. This means the ability to measure the effects of the operation or how much does it cost a person. Sixth is presumptive legitimacy. This means that if the operation is based on the law within the country. Last is responsibility. This relates to the degree to which the actor is accountable to his operation.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the role of the law of international conflict?
- 2) What are the two parts of law of international conflict?
- 3) What is jus in bello?
- 4) What is jus ad bellum?
- 5) What are the responsibilities of law enforcement regarding issues in internet?

Chapter 18 “A Practical Mechanism for Ethical Risk
Assessment—A SoDIS Inspection”

By DON GOTTERBARN, TONY CLEAR, and CHOON-TUCK KWAN

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

“Stakeholders are also those to whom the developer owes an obligation.”

I agree with this quote because the stakeholder will be the people who will be affected by the information system that the developer is doing. Thus, it is the developer obligation to follow the conditions of the stakeholder.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what this chapter is addressing to people especially students like me. Also, I want to have a background in this kind of Ethical Risk.

Review:

This chapter talks about the continued problems occurring that evolves creating risk assessment. These risks are systematic and start in establishing the context, identifying risks, analyzing risks, evaluating risks that would lead to minimize the losses and maximize opportunities. The context that was stated in that process refers to the organizational structure of one’s firm. This is the area to which the risk analyst must focus on. Second is analyzing the risk. This relates to negative impact to those people who will be affected and the project itself. Third step is analyzing the risk. After identifying the risk, they must give each priority level and what areas they will prioritize. Fourth is evaluating the risk. They need to consider the information system if they have negative ethical impacts to people. Last is to treat the risk. Treating the risk is sometimes said minimizing the risk because sometimes we have no control of what will happen to our system.

This chapter also discusses about the obligation of the developer. According to this chapter, the developer does not have obligations to the stakeholders if they are affected unethically with these information systems. For example, a candidate for president does not win because the information system is not user-friendly, still this book says that this developer does not have obligation to stakeholders because of software failure. Even the person is affected; still it is not included in generic concept of software failure. It is said that the system may be successful if the developer has the budget and meet on the deadline, but they were failed because they failed to make conditions. So, it is the fault of the person who is requesting. They must first make conditions and set requirements in order to have a good result of information system.

What I’ve learned:

This is my first time to hear about SoDIS. SoDis means software development impact statement. It is used to identify negative impacts of the proposed system and do necessary actions to lessen the risk or impact. There are stated system goals and set of list that is included in SoDIS because it would be

used as its primary input. The goal of this approach is to identify the ways in which the stakeholder may not be affected in a negative way and to prevent the problems that will happen in the information system. This relates to ethics because this encourages the developer to think of the stakeholders who will be affected with the kind of system and how they can help to mediate the risk. This is good because unknowingly it really helps the developer to think as an ethical person who has concerns with his fellow humans.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the SoDIS approach?
- 2) What does SoDIS indentifying relating to information system?
- 3) What are the basic four steps of SoDIS process?
- 4) What are Gert 10 basic moral rules?
- 5) How important does SoDIS approach to a developer and stakeholders?

Chapter 19 "Regulation and Governance of the Internet"

By JOHN WECKERT and YESLAM AL-SAGGAF

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

"Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontier"

This is Article 19 of the universal declaration of human rights. I also believed that blocking of websites is a violation of human rights. No one should manipulate and block websites which gives us freedom.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn who are responsible in regulating or monitoring suspicious websites in the internet. I want to know how effective they can regulate. Also, I want to know if there are countries that are supporting or blocking websites which has suspicious contents.

Review:

Chapter 19 talks about the issues in regulating internet effectively. The issues are who will be the one should be in charge and what areas in the internet should governed. Some suggest that there should be a universal authority in the internet which is WGIG. WGIG means working group on internet Governance. But also some would argue that there is a need for cooperation between nations. It is said that to have good governance, there should be one body that has the control of standards, but the body who has the control of the contents would be the national level. This governance and controlling is important and primary concern in the society because of people who are misbehaving and using internet for bad use.

One question that this chapter wants to answer is "Can content on the Internet be regulated effectively?". If it cannot be, then it should not be considered as practical issue. Since we all know that even though a group of people would monitor the contents in the internet, still there is no assurance that there would have no malicious websites in the net. The contents in the internet are can be monitor, but in my opinion it would not be effectively done.

The second problem is the extent to which the technology can allow effective regulation. Some says that regulating of contents is not possible, but I think there are other strategies that they can block the content in the internet. One way is through ISP; they can block web pages and ftp files with the use of proxy servers. In other countries, they blocked websites even though it is not malicious like multiply, but in the Philippines, I can say that they don't block any web sites which is for me is good because there is freedom in choosing sites that an individual would like.

What I've learned:

I learned that in some other countries like Saudi Arabia, they are very strict in terms of regulating their websites. I only know that there is a way in order for a group of people to regulate certain websites that coming across their country. In Saudi Arabia, they block websites that has pornographic materials which I think is good but I think if that will be regulated in the Philippines, I think many people would protests since we are democratic country. Also, blocking internet will take effect to the students since everybody is dependent on the use of internet to get information they wanted and also study certain areas like anatomy and all the fields of science. I think blocking of websites is also against with the definition of internet. I believed that the use of internet is to write, edit, view all the sites freely without any needed permission. I am fortunate to be born in Philippines because they are not strict when it comes to blocking websites. Also, I have heard that we have faster speed when it compares to other countries.

Integrative questions:

- 1) Who are the ones that would be likely to regulate the contents in the internet?
- 2) Is it right to regulate contents in the internet?
- 3) Is it effective in regulating contents in the internet?
- 4) What are the disadvantages if the nation would block malicious websites?
- 5) What are the laws that support blocking of websites?

Chapter 20 "Information Overload"

By DAVID M. LEVY

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“Our contemporary problem is not lack of knowledge or information. This is the 'information overload' problem.”

I chose this quote because this is very unique idea. I also believed that nowadays there is no lack of knowledge. Everything is in the internet, but the problem is what the relevant ones are so that I could focus on. There is much information that is not relevant which left us with a problem of distress because of numerous information.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn if information will be overload. If information will be full, what will the people do in order to keep the information? I think the last option is to delete or destroy the irrelevant information in the web.

Review:

This chapter is about information overload. Information overload means too much of information in the web. With Google and Wikipedia, they helped the people to filter the relevant information through the number of visits from irrelevant ones. Thus, it makes us more organize and manageable in gather information such as doing some research. There are many questions that need to be answered in this chapter but sometimes there is no answer in some questions. The problem of information overload is the experience of distress in a problematic situation.

There are three stages in a human information processing. First is reception. It means that information is received. For example, a person receives information through his email. There can be no effort when it comes to person opening his email account, when it compares to a person researching a certain subject that has relevant sources. I for instance had a hard time in knowing a certain subject if it has different relevant sources. Second stage is process. This means that the person is beginning to absorb, interpret and understand the information that was given to him. For example, a person who is reading his email from a friend. Third stage is action. This means that a person takes some action in response to what he read. A possible example of this is a person after reading his email, he immediately delete it.

Some people would say that they are suffering from information overload. That means that they had absorbed many information and they felt that they have no space for a new information that they will be hearing. A person cannot handle too much information in a given period of time that is why some have a hard time in learning for 10 hours.

What I've learned:

I learned that even though there are information that is on the web, still there are problems left. The problem is information overload. I want to stress out that Aristotle's idea about happiness is true in this chapter. He said that happiness lies on the mean or middle of lacking and excess which is I think is exactly true. Before, when there is no internet like this, there is a lack of information that one person is perceiving. But now, the problem is there is overloading of information in the internet which makes too stress for people to see. People like me were overwhelmed because of information that is showing in the internet.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What information overload means?
- 2) What actions can government do to solver information overload?
- 3) What are the consequences of information overload?
- 4) What was Simon's view about information overloading?
- 5) Explain "more-fater-better" philosophy

Chapter 21 “Email Spam”

By KEITH W. MILLER and JAMES H. MOOR

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“If spam lost its luster, the Internet might become more usable again”

There is a problem with many spams that are also affecting the way we surf the internet. People like me afraid to open messages which come from an unknown person because it might be a spam. I don't want that just for the sake of my curiosity, I would let my computer broke. I also believed that if spam would end, the way we use internet will again be useful.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn more about email spamming. Also, I want to know why many people are doing email spamming and what will they get from it. I want to know how the Google and Yahoo knows that the message is spam because sometimes I have seen that there are spam folders in my account that means that the messages are spams.

Review:

Chapter 21 is about email spamming and what constitutes an email spam. First, it is said that for a person to know that it is a spam, the emails are not commercial in nature and the number of identical messages that are spent are considered as spams. One of the reason why many people does not like spam is because it creates 80% of email traffic, instead of finding out who's the person writes an email at you, you always received spams that are not important. Some legislatives finds it hard to write a law against this problem –email spam because of how important is this in the net. According to this chapter, people are thinking that spam is irrelevant in emailing. I also think that it is irrelevant and nor a major problems that the ethics should not be concerned. In this chapter, it tackles the consequences of having email spams.

The history of spam starts from a telegram that sent in 1904. Many people before does not know what is spam since it was never used during that time. MUD (Multi-user Dungeons) had used spams in order to make a strategy in order to flood their interface so that many people would visit their site. Since this happened, they named it as spam because of repetitive messages that caught attention. The largest spam happened in newsgroups. Two lawyers tried to solicit business through using identical messages that can be considered as spams. They have used immigration lottery even though it is not true just for the sake to caught attention to people.

The difference of email and spam is the content. Email is a short message, while spam has some advertisement that was stated in the message. What's worse in spamming is sometimes it has attached virus. Thus, if one person tried to open the spam message, he would face the problem of having his hard drive shuts down. Another way to distinguish a spam is just to look the people he has been sent. If he sends it to many people, some email company considered it spam due to their mass emailing.

What I've learned:

I learned that the way to consider it as a spam is if it has many identical spams. That is why Google recognized easily that a message is spam or not. Another way is if the email violates the law. Spam is considered as illegal if it has false misleading information. I think blocking the user is also helpful so that a person and the Google as well recognize the people who are spamming.

I learned that the ethics of do nothing is important. In this chapter, it says that in order for the spammers to stop is to do nothing or let them get tired. We must be intelligent enough to distinguish which is a real spam from a real email. We should first examine this do nothing approach so that we can solve the issues about email spamming. Reducing spamming can help internet because it is said that spams creates email traffics in the internet. If people would get angry because of many spams in the internet, they may consider lessening their time doing surfing in the internet. That is why we must reduce spamming.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the consequence of receiving spam?
- 2) What is a do nothing approach?
- 3) What does the antispam measure?
- 4) What is the difference between blacklists and white list?
- 5) What is the ethics suggestion regarding to reduce spam?

Chapter 22 “The Matter of Plagiarism: What, Why, and If

By John Snapper

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“The right of placing its will in any and every thing, which thing is thereby mine”

This means that a person has the right to own his work which is his own. A person which is the author of his work can do whatever he like and even destroying his art.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn more about plagiarism. I want to know what considerations they have regarding plagiarisms. Also, I want to know what consequences that a person might get in plagiarizing certain information. Also, I want to know if they have strongly imposed rules regarding this kind of problem in the internet.

Review:

Chapter 22 is about plagiarism. First, plagiarism means copying of information without recognizing the author or the writer of the article. We always get information from the internet without even citing the one who wrote it. Also, plagiarism is considered as offensive to the part of the writer because we never seek for his approval regarding in getting or using his information. Plagiarism is considered also stealing because it is getting the ideas of people in the net without saying that you only borrowed it. We should avoid committing mistakes of plagiarizing since it is illegal. If we want to copy, we must make sure that we must seek first their approval and to document it. If we forgot to state our source, then we can be sued by the author of the source we have got.

The difference between the issue of authorization is different from the issue of documentation. Failure of authorizing is considered as theft because we are not recognizing the copyright that the author is paying just for the sake of publishing his paper. That case, we can be filed a lawsuit. While, the failure of documentation is not recognizing that there is a person who wrote. This is some students are having trouble because sometimes they got information in the internet. Since it is free, they likely to copy all the information and pasting it in their papers without citing their source. But this two are considered as a kind of plagiarism.

Open source software can be distribute without any formal authorization since it is free. Some also considered it as nonproprietary software. But it is more exact to say that the authors of open source does not demand formal authorization, but there is a valid copyright. We as the user of the open source must follow the rules and regulations in the copied source.

What I've learned:

I learned that file sharing enhances the value of copyright of the music. We should allow people to plagiarize in order for the copyright to be strengthened. Also, in order for people not to plagiarize, we should offer them cheaper price. For example, an original movie that costs P1000.00. Only little people

will buy that kind of movie because it was offered at high price. One of the reasons why people demanded to file share is because of the cheap costs that they were ready to pay. I think we cannot stop file sharing because many people are using it.

Integrative questions:

- 1) Is authorizing a property is a natural right or moral right?
- 2) What is the primary proponent of open source software?
- 3) Is file sharing considered as illegal thing?
- 4) Does the author of the work have the right to ask compensation for his user?
- 5) What is a free software foundation?

Chapter 23 “Intellectual Property: Legal and Moral
Challenges of Online File Sharing”

By Richard A. Spinello

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

“Taking property without permission is wrong. Recorded music is property. Taking recorded music without permission is therefore wrong as well.”

People are fond of using peer to peer networks in order to share some files especially music. The problem is if it is wrong because we don't asked for any permission.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn more about plagiarism. I want to know what considerations they have regarding plagiarisms. Also, I want to know what consequences that a person might get in plagiarizing certain information. Also, I want to know if they have strongly imposed rules regarding this kind of problem in the internet.

Review:

This chapter is about online file sharing. First it discusses peer-to-peer networks. Because of the advancement of technology, it allows the people to share digital files over network such as micro torrent, limewire and etc. A person can share his music with his online friends in a faster way. Also, if some files are broken, we can find other people who have the file that we are looking for.

Second question that it arises is file sharing is just only sharing or theft? With web, all the people can copy a file without any permission which is considered as stealing. According to this, there is nothing wrong to use peer to peer networks for sharing a copyrighted material.

Barslow and his supports argue that there should be an exclusive property right in cyberspace. Some people agreed in this kind of argument, but others do not like his reasons. According to Copyright act, an infringer is anyone who violates the right of the copyright that includes the right to make copies without any permission.

It is said in this chapter that sharing copyrighted files is morally acceptable because the concept of sharing is totally good since we are not selfish in keeping our copyright files. There is also an issue regarding if distributing music is wrong taking considerations that it has no permission to the owner. The essence of having an authorized is so that you can use it physically as a kind of work. Theft is said to be misuse of the words. Stealing is considered if there is publishing or using of that material without any consent. It is also said that downloading a music online is acceptable if he used it for personal used and not for his business.

What I've learned:

I learned that in some aspects of sharing are bad, but some aspects are good. We thought that sharing is always in the good side, but this chapter says that there is a way for this sharing to be considered as bad thing. One example is a person sharing his malicious materials to a young boy through peer to peer network. Even though, he does not know that the boy is still young, still there is accountability part in the one who is sending that file. We must consider what we are sharing that we intended to share to everyone else.

Integrative questions:

- 1) In what extent is sharing is considered as not commonly good?
- 2) What is Barlows idea about intellectual property?
- 3) Is sharing copyright files a morally wrong considering that there is no permission?
- 4) What is David Lange's idea about sharing?
- 5) What is labor-based approach?

Chapter 24 "Censorship and Access to Expression"

By Kay Mathiesen

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

"It is only in the context of free access to the full range of "alternative views that we can engage in deliberation on what to believe, value and do"

This quote comes from Cohen. We are lucky to have free access in the internet. It allows us to know the different opinions of people. With that, we are also analyzing what some people have said and not only believed to what we know but also what others had said. Because of universal ideas, it also helps us to have the ideas of all the people.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn to what extent is censorship. I want to know if it is morally right to censor information that prevents human rights to know that exact information that the speaker wants to convey in his speech.

Review:

This chapter is about censorship and access to expression. Censor means prevented or condemns to be seen by anyone. In medias such as tv advertisement, sometimes there are censors in order for the people not to see the real thing. Censorship limits access to an express by blurring our images or sounds that would be seen by people.

There are three fundamental interests in freedom of speech. First is the interest in expression. It means that there is a direct interest in knowing the thoughts, attitudes and feelings on a particular subject. By talking to other people, it promotes access to the information. This can be a relationship between the writer and the reader. A writer conveys a message to his reader through writing novels, books and etc. Second is interest in deliberation. This means that there is an interest to analyze, revise and have a deeper meaning to the information. This will gain us more knowledge on what we have found out and we understand it. This also requires the opinions and arguments of people to have a good result answer. Last is interest in information. This means that our interest is securing reliable information with having one aim or aspirations. If we don't have an access to information, we will not be able to fulfill our aims. I believed that because of accessing in information, we are becoming intelligent and knowledgeable to the aspects in our lives. We have determined plans that we also considering because of the information we have learned and assess.

This chapter also points out that the goal of freedom of expression focuses on allowing communication of the people. When there are forums that ask for our opinions, sometimes we also tries to say our opinions or ideas because it is our expression to a certain subject.

What I've learned:

I learned that the goal of freedom of expressions is not about the speaker spoke, but the reader who are able to communicate. There is also freedom to speak when it comes to the speaker. Speaker and Writer wants to convey their ideas, thoughts to their readers that is why they are writing, speaking and doing it. But the main goal is for the people to communicate. I believed that if people would talk, they will also learn information from other people. Thus, we will gain more knowledge in interacting with different people especially the differences of culture. It is about protecting the rights for the public to be informed of such happening or news in their country not protecting the writers to write their own article. Freedom of speech includes the freedom to express our own ideas, thoughts to other people. If this information will be censored, then there is no freedom or liberty because it interferes to what we are saying. Thus, censoring is against freedom of speech.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is Cohen's definition of the interest in expression?
- 2) What is the goal of freedom of expression?
- 3) What are the three fundamental interests in expressions?
- 4) What is censorship according to this chapter?
- 5) What is Carson's idea about censorship?

Chapter 25: "The Gender Agenda in Computer Ethics"

By Alison Adam

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

"Numbers cannot replace theoretical, conceptual explanations"

This means that numbers are more precise than scientific explanations. Even though there is no explanation of the concept, still numbers can be the evidence that a person wants to know.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what are the gender issues regarding computer ethics. I also expect that there is no problem in genders issue because of its untraditional way. Also, I want to know the different opinions of great people regarding this kind of issue.

Review:

Gender has been always the issue in our society. Before, there are gender issues that is arising even here in Philippines, when Spanish invades our country, males are only the ones who have the access in the information by going to school. There are many limits when it comes to females. Females are only in their respective house, cleaning, cooking and etc. Second gender issue is about homosexuals. It was believed before that it is a sin if you are homosexuals. Many priest before considered gay as immoral and must be condemned. When 20th century came, these gender issues were diminished and many people proved that it is not in their gender that their intellectual and skills must be based. Many ladies nowadays are also in the high position which they can perform their own skills. Also, gays are now welcomed in this society for them also to proved to each other that they have talents and skills to help the economy of the country. When new information technology came, I have seen that it does not only embraced the new technology but also all the people without any problem regarding gender issue. Everyone can access to information, not only limited to rich people and there is no bias when it comes to accessing in information.

This chapter addresses what gender issues are considered in computer ethics by way of discussing feminist ethics. Feminist's ethics includes the morality and virtue of women. Care ethics is the center of approaches toward feminist ethics. It is said that men have a well-developed moral sense and women do not have. While, some would also say that women are more focusing in strengthening their relationship with people. The feminist approach involves in caring, mothering and relationship. Gilligan's pint of view is that the standard of morality is based on men and not women. There are two different moral values of men and women. According to her, women tend to value caring in their relationship and responsibilities, while men tends to value ethics of fairness by complying to the rules and regulations of the community.

What I've learned:

According to this chapter, I learned that in some of their surveys the result is women are more ethical than men regarding to computer ethics. But also this chapter also said that some of their surveys

results like the In a Different Voices by Gilligan that female tends to be ethical in caring their families and responsibilities, while men considered themselves as ethical in complying to the rules and regulations. This chapter wants to know if there are differences in gender in morality. They want to know that if female are more ethical to male or not. According to what I find out, women are interested in computer ethics than men. Also, females are more users than the men.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is Gilligan's In a Different Voice was trying to convey?
- 2) What is Khazanchi's aim?
- 3) What is Kreie and Cronan's attitudinal model?
- 4) What is a quantitative research methodology?
- 5) What is a qualitative research methodology?

Chapter 26: "The Digital Divide: A Perspective

For the future"

By MARIA CANELLOPOULOU-BOTTIS and KENNETH EINAR HIMMA

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/thesearlsgroup>

Quote:

"It is noncontroversial that it is morally good for affluent persons or nations to help impoverished persons or nations, but there is considerable disagreement about whether affluent persons and nations are morally obligated...."

Since we can't control the problem about poverty, I think the best we could do is to help many poor people to access information technologies. They might possess the skills that an IT is looking for. We must give them their opportunity to have an experience with this kind of information. This also does not mean that we are required to help, but it is morally good if we help other people to reach the information that they wanted and needed.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what digital divide is. I want to know how will I contribute in helping other people in accessing information. I want also to know if it is my obligation as a student or not to help them and let them realized that it is important in their lives.

Review:

This chapter focuses on the status of life of people. We all know that there is an increasing number of people who are suffering especially nowadays that there are financial crisis going on different countries. Poverty is always a big problem which hinders one person not to have what other people have. They can't afford to buy an item that they will need in their life. Instead of buying an item, they consider that the important thing is food and their health. Poor people are discriminated and denying them that there is an essential part to human. We have no control that many people are dying because of poverty.

The title of this chapter is "the digital divide". This means that there is a gap in distributing of resources which must be available to all the people. This digital divide does not mean that there is a gap between the rich and the poor. Obviously, poor people don't have much access to information technologies. They might even know what is it all about because of that poverty issue. There is also a gap in having the required skills needed in information technologies. Some prefer to chose medicine rather than information technologies. Also, some poor countries don't have much access to internet. There are many gaps that this digital divide is taking to considerations.

It is said in this chapter that the problem is not with the local poverty that we cannot solve, but the moral importance of digital divide that must be addressed in order to diminished the inequalities between the rich and the poor. I also believed that it is right. Not all people are well informed by the available resources. Only the rich has been given access to it. Thus, they will become richer. Since the poor does not know the importance of this information technology, they are not given the opportunity to become also rich.

What I've learned:

I learned that there is a gap in the information. The problem is not all people can access information in the internet because of poverty. They can't afford to know information technologies since they are focusing on how to survive each day. They are also lack of training that requires a person to know the basic knowledge in computer in order for them to use and operate by themselves.

I found out that the poor country does not have internet access. I am lucky to know how to operate computer and internet that is a problem by many people. Even though Philippines is considered as small and poor country, there is a good speed internet access which allows people to know information they have been wanted. Poverty is always the reason why many people do not know information technologies. In order to solve this kind of problem, they must access it. But the problem is how they can access it, if they can't afford it. I think this will be the biggest problem in morality since information technologies is not only limited to people, but also focusing on equality to all the people.

Integrative questions:

- 1) Is there a gap accessing to information?
- 2) What is the reason why people are not informed?
- 3) Are all counties have internet access
- 4) What is the moral basis for the ideas that the various digital divides should be eliminated?
- 5) What can an affluent people can do in order for this digital divide to be eliminated?

Chapter 27: Intercultural Information Ethics”

By Rafael Capurro

Book: The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0738204315/theseearlsgroup>

Quote:

“Do not harm, help where you can”

This is the basic moral principle. This means that we should help other people. The will is in us. Even though there is a moral principle, still it is our own decision to help or harm other people. This just gives an opinion to what we will do.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what intercultural information ethics is. I want to know how people were affected because of the new information technology.

Review:

Intercultural information ethics focuses on the impact of information technology to the different cultures of different countries. This chapter wants to know if it has also impact the way people believe in a certain country because of the availability of information technology.

The first debate is about the moral philosophy about cognitive and non cognitive with the true claims. Cognitive means the ability for a person to learn new knowledge and ideas. It is said that human cognition has a truth value if it is free from emotions. A person should not based his ideas, actions and his plans to his emotion, but only to his mind. This is a wrong idea since no emotion is free. We always encounter that we cannot free ourselves from our emotions. There is a relation between the reason and our emotions.

According to Martin Heidegger, moods is not only a private feeling, we are the ones disclosing it for public. We don't want to show to public the way we cry and our sadness. The way we feel certain object does not separate us from ourselves. It is part of being us. Eugene Gendlin also argues that Heidegger idea about mood is “interactional” rather than “intrapysic”. He also believed that mood is with relation to understanding. The way we understand certain things will result to our unique moods. For example, a student passed the exam. That means he understood it in a good way. Thus, he would be happy for that thing.

Intercultural information ethics does not only focuses on the impact of ICT on our different cultures, but also deals with moral issues, media issues and etc. These issues are gender issue, digital divide, mobile phones, privacy, government issues and etc.

What I've learned:

I learned that there are three different perspectives such as Internet for social and political development, internet for economic development and internet for cultural development. Internet for political means that internet can be used in order to take in politics like the Obama's fund in the internet.

Many people said that he won in the latest election because of his highest campaign by way of asking people to donate for him because he don't have much money to campaign and be known by everyone. Internet for economic development means the country is becoming more technologized that's why many other countries are amazed. The best example of this is Japan; the country is developing because of the new technologies that they are developing. Thus, it helped the company to flourish and be known by everyone. Internet for cultural means that the way we believe certain issues are enriching. From a conservative way, we are adapting western culture which is not bad because we are learning others way of life. This was evident when we have many social medias that capable of connecting to our friends. Thus, we learned that we want to socialize with other people even the people who were strangers.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is Antonio Damasio is saying?
- 2) What is a phenomenological approach?
- 3) What is problematization according to Michael Foucault?
- 4) What is IIE?
- 5) What is the critical role of IIE?

BOOK REVIEW
ON
FORTUNE AT
THE
BOTTOM OF THE PYRAMID

Chapter 1: The market at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote:

“The bottom of the pyramid aims to help the poor.”

I chose this quote because in this we will see the significance of the Bottoms of the Pyramid. Traditionally speaking, we focus on the rich people who can afford the products that we are selling. We never thought that poor people can be a higher value to our products and services.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn the new strategy of marketing in the bottom of the pyramid. Also, I want to know when the bottom of the pyramid was originated and who are the people first who uses this kind of strategy.

Review:

First, this book discussed who is the person behind this book which is the Fortune of the Pyramid. His name is C.K Prahalad. Because of his experiences in teaching and other fields, he had successfully written several books that he was introduced and recognized to people.

Many businesses always target those who can afford to buy what they are selling which this book does not agree because they believed that poor people have also purchasing powers. The purchasing power is not that small. I believed that because there are many poor people, they are dominant than the rich ones. Because of the wrong conception that rich are only the ones who can be targeted by the big companies, many small companies also believed on that wrong conception. With this, the wrong conception was changed to right thing that is Poor can also represent bigger market in the society.

The question I have before I would know what is the bottom of the pyramid is why is it called bottom of the pyramid. We all know what the structure of the pyramid is. We will see that as soon as we draw the pyramid, the structure becomes bigger and wider compare to the top. The top ones represents the rich people. They are on the top because there are less rich people compare to the dominant poor people which is on the bottom. That's why this book called as the fortune at the bottom of the pyramid because if we will target poor people as our target market., then we might be successful because not all companies target this kind of people. This chapter wants to suggest if you want to be successful, we should focus not only the top but also the bottom of the pyramid.

What I've Learned:

I learned that the businesses who are successful are the ones who are taking the risks. I can say that thinking of new strategy in order to earn profit is so difficult and we must be ready to take the risk if we want to be successful just like other outstanding companies. Since we know that there are many companies that are serving the people, business men should have a new strategy in order for him to get many customers in buying his products and services. I believed that bottom of the pyramid is a new and

good strategy since many big companies are targeting and continuing to served the rich or on the top of the pyramid. This book is created in order to see or realized that bottom of the pyramid can be successful.

Integrative questions:

1. What is Bottom of the Pyramid?
2. Who is C.K. Prahalad?
3. Is Bottom of the Pyramid effective or not?
4. Explain what is the concept of the bottom of the pyramid?
5. How does this bottom of the pyramid originated?

Chapter 2: Products and services for BOP

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote:

“Innovation in the educational process is vital.”

I chose this quote because this has deep meaning. A person does not only need to be educated to what he learn, in order for him to be known with his products and services, he must have innovation in order to sell his products which is important for the consumers to support your products.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what are the products and services that would benefit the poor people. Also, what are products and services that would be applicable for the poor people to used in their different lives.

Review:

As more people are affected with the financial crisis, what the businesses can do is to make innovation in order for them to sell their products and services. Nowadays, people are educated in things what to buy and what products is not needed. Because of that, not only the poor people are having problems in finances but also the businesses. Businesses should not stick to the traditional way of doing business. There should be a vertical solution in order for them to capture many markets. What the business can do is to help the poor people to buy only the good quality that they produced. As a business analysis, we should see the factors that would be a problem for the markets to purchase such as the economic problem, people are now too tight and would seldom buy products that would served their needs and wants. The businesses role become different from the previous years because of the decline of economic growth.

This chapter also discusses the twelve principles of the bottom of the pyramid. The twelve principles are price performance, innovation, scale of operations, eco-friendly, functionality, process innovation, deskilling of works, education of customers, designing for hostile environment, distribution or assessing the customer, and challenge conventional wisdom. These twelve principles are important because we can check if the business is doing Bottom of the pyramid. We can see easily if they are really innovative based on the principle that I have discussed. I like the principle because it does not only for the purpose of being innovative but at the same time being economic friendly or contributing to the welfare of the environment which is seldom to do by some of the big and stable companies.

What I've Learned:

I learned the twelve principles of the fortune at the bottom of the pyramid. I think the principle is effective because we have tried to use it in our analysis of the businesses who are innovative like smart and starbucks. Also, we have seent hat these companies are not only earning for themselves but also contributing for the environment. These 12 principles would guide the companies to improve their

processes if they want to be social responsible. Also, this would help the starting the company to focus not only the profit but also the way to help the economy of the country. It is not the money that is important but being a good entity in helping the environment.

Integrative questions:

1. What are the twelve principles of the BOP?
2. Is the 12 principles effective or not?
3. How effective is the 12 principles?
4. Who created the 12 principles?
5. How does these 12 principles relate with the BOP?

Chapter 3: A global opportunity

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote:

“The BOP can be a source of innovations”

I believed that BOP can be a source of innovation because first of all it is not traditional. The traditional way of doing business is to target the rich people which do not have innovation because you stick to old practices. Also, it is easy to target the rich. Thus, you are not taking risk in business to be successful.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn how the BOP can be a source of innovations. Also, I want to stress the discussions of the chapter two with this chapter like the 12 principles. I want to know if there are companies who are adhering to these principles.

Review:

This chapter stressed out that BOP can be a source of innovation because if you would follow all the twelve principles it will guide you to become a successful business. The principle is very effective because it does not only concentrate to the business but also it focuses to contribute to the environment. I think if the companies would follow the 12 principles, they will not have a hard time reaching to their customer. As a customer, I would choose companies who are also helping the country to be successful. One of the companies that are implementing the 12 principles is Starbucks because of their way of composing. Instead of planting coffees, they reuse or recycle it which eventually helps the environment. As a customer, I would be greatly happy to help the business. While the companies are improving on their products and services, they can also apply innovation to their processes.

This chapter also suggests companies to start a new tactic by way of engaging to the concept of Bottom of the Pyramid. One should consider the fact that poor people can be a target market in order to sell the items. The company should just have a convincing way to approach and encourage the poor people to buy their items.

This BOP is concerned in especially rural places which there is no growth. It is difficult to take this risks since we know that it is hard to reach their places because of their different rural places. Sometimes, the cars and other transportation vehicle can not go to them in order to help them. Thus, we can see that there is a problem to reach them.

What I've Learned:

I learned that whatever happening in our society, we should consider it as an opportunity. I believed that because there are financial crisis that are happening in our society, we should now take this opportunity to show what our company can give to those people. We should consider the people who will

be also needing us or our products and services. This is our chance to be innovative but at the same time solving the problem of the world which is poverty.

Integrative questions:

1. What are the BOP markets?
2. What is a global opportunity?
3. How would BOP help the society?
4. How will the company used BOP
5. Cite some companies that are using BOP as a strategy.

Chapter 4: The ecosystem for creation

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote:

“A business system is at the heart of the ecosystem for wealth creation”

I find this more science concepts because there is a word system and ecosystem. I believed that business is the heart of everything since business is important. The businesses does not only earn profit, but also they are the ones who are serving people. Also, a business should adhere to the twelve principles of the BOP

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what the private sector is. Also, I want to know what are the ideas of Prahalad to the ecosystem for creation.

Review:

This chapter discusses the private sector. Based on my understandings, private sector is a social organization that runs in order to help socially and also served its purpose. I believed that this chapter is interesting because we want to know how the ecosystem can create wealth in our life. Everyone wants to become rich and successful to their respective careers. Like what I excerpted some quote in this chapter that “ a business system is at the heart of the ecosystem for wealth creation.” It is said if you want to earn profit go to business. It is not easy to earn money and we know it. One of the purpose of firm is to earn profit. Thus, it is their center or heart.

Private sector is an organization that reach people. It is said that there are three entities which are government, business and the social organization. Social organization is in the center because they don't have any biasment. They are the ones who solved problems if the customer and the business does not have any agreement. I got this information from Mr. Ben Quinones. He said that businesses wants to charge their customer in a higher price which is normal in order for them to earn more money. But if we are the customers, we want to be charged at a lower price. I believed that this is true. No one wants to be charged at a higher price. No one would give all his money to the firm which is understandable. What the private sector can do is to help these two entities have an agreement. In that, they will agreed on what they like, not higher price and not lower price. They will be both happy. That is the role of the private sector in order to solved issues of the different entities.

What I've Learned:

I learned that private sector is essential. Now I realized that the role of private sector is important because it create a market and a good value of the products and services charged by the firm to their customers. What I said earlier in the review is very true. Thus, there should be one who would interact with the customers and the firm in order to understand their own sides. Thus, with a warm approach of social organizations, it is not difficult for the company and the customer to be united. It is difficult to

implement unity in the Philippines since everybody is looking only for their self-interest which is again for me normal. Thus, Because of the need of the Filipinos, I think such private sector is needed in the country.

Integrative questions:

1. What is the private sector?
2. What are the roles of the private sector?
3. Can private sector help in an economic sense? In what way?
4. What is ecosystem?
5. How does Prahalad define the business system?

Chapter 5: Reducing Corruption: Transaction Governance Capacity

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: <http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Pub>

A business is said to be doing corruption if they charged their customers at a higher price which is not [lishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1](https://www.amazon.com/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1)

Quote:

“Most developing countries do not fully recognize the real costs of corruption and its impact on private-sector development and poverty alleviation”

I think the corruption that this chapter is talking about the businesses men who have big mark up price for their products and services. It is like a corruption because it is like asking the people to give us more money even though the cost is just so small. They are only the ones who are benefited and not the people they served.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn how BOP can help to reduce the corruption in the government. I don't have any idea as to how the Bottom of the Pyramid be related with the corruption that is happening in the country.

Review:

This chapter is much related with the previous chapter because this is the continuation of the discussion in the chapter four. I think the word corruption means in this chapter is that everybody is concerned for making money. Thus, they forget their purpose of their existence. They forget that they can be social responsible to their customers. The businesses should not only think of earning money, but also they must find a way to help or reach their customer. I am amazed of some companies who are adapting corporate social responsibility. Even though it is not required for them to do it, still I really admire them for adapting to it, One of the companies that I have read that has this kind of CSR is Jollibee corporation. With their outstanding profit, they also help poor people by way of feeding them. Even though it is small, still poor people would admire them. Thus, it would increase good image. I have also read that Jollibee has organization that helping the talented and skilled kids to be educated and literate. Thus, people would likely support the purpose of Jollibee because of their good actions which has a big difference when compare to other companies or corporations.

A business is said to be doing corruption if they charged their customers at a higher price which is so plenty. Like what is happening in the government about Fertilizer scam. They only debated this scam after they have bought the fertilizers already. It is said that fertilizers are charged as very expensive and there are corruption that is happening in that agreement. I think that it does not only affect the government but also us. Instead of paying for the debt of the country, the money they get from our respective tax will be given to the chosen powerful people. And the bad thing about this fertilizers scam is that the businesses had cooperated with this corruption thing. If we think of the BOP, it would result to reducing corruption in the government.

What I've Learned:

I learned that businesses can be considered as corrupt if they add greater mark up price which results to burdening the people. Many businesses are thinking of their self-interest by means of letting the poor people to buy what they need. An example that can be apply is the rice. Some would charged it at a higher cost when there is not enough supply. How can they charge the people at a higher cost if they don't have money to buy what they needed.

Integrative questions:

- 1) How can the BOP reduce corruption?
- 2) What is the role of government in this chapter?
- 3) In what way can the businesses be corrupt?
- 4) How will we know that a firm is corrupt?
- 5) How can we stop this corruption?

Chapter 6: Development as Social Transformation

Book: The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Fortune-Bottom-Pyramid-Eradicating-Publishing/dp/0131877291/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1234441981&sr=1-1

Quote:

“Development as Social Transformation”

I really like this quote because first of all, this is what we really needed. We need to be developed as a corrupt country. We should transform in a nice country in order for the country to be successful and be known.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn the ideas about development as social transformation. Also, I want to know how will the BOP can solve the problem of poverty.

Review:

This chapter is about being developed as a country. In order to be developed, we must each contribute. It is not only one person who will contribute but also us. I think the reason why we are not developing is because we have no unity at all. We don't care if the country is corrupt. There will be people who would protest, but also there would people who have no care as if they are not living in that country. I believed that as a citizen in this country, we should be aware of what is happening in the Philippines. Also, I believed that protesting is not the greatest solution for the companies or government to hear our sides. I think more of good communication. This is the problem because we are not given a chance to communicate with them and hear our sides.

In this chapter, it is said that there is this capability in order to become profitable by way of staying or targeting the BOP. But the question is how will we earn money to them and encourage them to buy at our stores. The only thing that they can be forced to buy as is the word innovation. With the advance in the technology, I think it is not hard for us to be innovative. Also, we must think what the poor people needs. They actually needs a cheaper item but has also good quality. They really don't want to buy items if that product will not last too long. Thus, they are choosy on buying products and services. I have read many articles about BOP. And all this businesses has the same reason why they become successful. I have seen that they uses information system in order to be innovative and also to cut the cost but remain as having the good quality.

What I've Learned:

I learned that business can help to transform the country to be successful. The main reason why the country is not successful is the problem about poverty. But if these businesses had contributed by way of implement BOP in their processes, I think it is a great impact for the poor people. Poor people can now choose from the businesses that has cheap prices. They can now afford the items they really need. Thus, they can now budget. With the money they saved, they can used it for their emergency. Thus, it would reduce people who are poor.

Integrative questions:

- 1) How can the BOP solve the problem of poverty?
- 2) What is the role of businesses in order to solve this problem?
- 3) Can they help?
- 4) What is the impact of businesses who are adapting to BOP?
- 5) Do you think that it is applicable in the Philippines?

BOOK REVIEW
ON
CYBER ETHICS

Chapter 1: Ethics and the Information Revolution
By Terrell Ward Bynum

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Computer is changing everything”

I chose this quote because even though this is short, I believed that it is true. This is really happening in these days. Before, computers are for research, but now, they used computers in order to communicate with other people in far flung areas. Computers are not only for communication, research, but also it helps the business to be on top or be successful. This made us realized that computers can not only be for individuals, but also for group of people achieving a common goal. Computer is for everybody. And with computers, everything is possible.

Learning Expectation:

I expect a brief introduction of how the information was formed. I want to know what computers can give to us. In addition to that, I want to strengthen my knowledge about computers, and cyber ethics.

Review:

First, this chapter discusses the importance of using computers. We have seen that because of its existence, we are capable to use its advantages. Also, this chapter discussed how the computers have helped us in different aspects of our life. Before, we know that computers have used in order to make some research, and until now we are trying to filter the information which is relevant because of its numerous information.

This chapter wants to stressed what Moor has said. Moor believed that computer is a universal tool. I certainly agree with it because I have seen that in different places, they make use of computers in their transactions. Computers helped individuals by minimizing the task performed by people in order to do just an activity whereas the computers can also do it efficiently and effectively. I have seen in most businesses that they used systems such as computer in order to make certain activity without a need for more people to hire. That means it is cheaper rather than paying certain individuals to do the task.

If we think about what are we into, we always think of computers, gadgets, and other media tools that greatly influences us. It makes us more knowledgeable in terms of how to made use of other gadgets. And with that, some people tried to be creative by way of making a gadget that everyone would be needing and wanting. Thus, we are already in the knowledge age because of this new information that changed our lives and especially influences the way of our thinking.

With information technology, there are no firewalls meaning we can go without limit. I think that is one of the advantage of having computers and internet nowadays. It does not limit us to what we should

have. But it gives us no boundaries at all. We appreciated the open source in the net, because in that we can make use of it without a need of paying for that certain software.

But, I think the disadvantage of having attached with computers if the information technology would fall down. I think everyone would be affected of this if this would happen.

What I've learned:

I learned the meaning of computer ethics. We thought that it has broad meaning. But actually, it only deals with a way to analyze and identify the impact of information technology to all the people. There would be pros and cons that the information technology would give to us. There are books like cyber ethics in order for us to know how to solved the issues if that would happen to our workplace, and our own careers.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is James Moor stand in this chapter?
- 2) Who is Walter Maner?
- 3) Who is Deborah Johnson?
- 4) How does Donald Gotterbarn define computer ethics?
- 5) How does computer helped in our own workplace?

Chapter 2: Ethics Online
By Deborah Johnson

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Anonymity creates problems of integrity”

I chose this quote because I believed that anonymity actually creates problems of integrity. I don't upload pictures in other websites that I don't have security. Also, in creating facebook or multiply accounts, I see to it that only my friends are the ones who can view my account. It is hard during these days for people to hide their self from a stranger because of this kind of trend which is exposing the information to the public.

Learning Expectation:

I expect what does Ethics online mean. Also, I want to know the stand of Deborah Johnson in this controversial issue. Also, I want to know more about Deborah Johnson.

Review:

This chapter introduces how people or government people made use of information technology to make some outstanding speech. First example would be Al Gore. He said that he would build an electronic superhighways for the future. Even though the concept is unique, the bottom line is the government people made use of this in order to caught attention the people. Even they are already traditional, we have seen that they know what computers can do especially nowadays where everybody make some creative systems. Second example was the elected president, Barrack Obama. We have seen that he won because of the donations that each individual contributed and offered to him. That is not difficult to do because you must have only pay pal gateway, computer and that's it.

This chapter is about online communication. One of purpose of computer and internet is to talk with our loved ones not thinking of their distances. This chapter said that the most disturbing is the human behaviour. Not all people are kind hearted meaning they would not do any bad actions in the web. One of the thing I really hate are the viruses I got from different pcs. I believed that there would be no virus if people would not create viruses. I don't think that their behaviour is ethical because they would cause harm to people. I was surprised when I read about raped online. I think it is related with the cyber sex. They used webcams in order to sell their bodies to unknown people which is again unethical. They did not realized that it caused harm to themselves.

The more people are using the computers, the more problems and issues evolving in the computers. I think the main solution is to educate the people. Also, I'm doing this kind of reader to educate the one who read this kind of problems especially in computer age.

Deborah Johnson made use of the issues about Anonymity. She believed that it is dangerous. Thus, anonymity should be restricted. But, I think we can't do anything in this kind of issue. But she believed that we don't need to eliminate anonymity. Actually being anonymous is not that bad. I think it depends to people who would be anonymous. Sometimes being anonymous has its advantage, but some it would really caused harm to other people.

What I've learned:

I learned that there are certain moral issues that we don't need to eliminate. I think we are not capable to eliminate the advantages of using computers such as being anonymous. What we can do is to educate them of being an ethical person while using the means of computers.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is Ethics online?
- 2) What is Reproducibility?
- 3) How will we solved the problems of anonymity?
- 4) What are the three general rules in online ethics?
- 5) What is the danger of being anonymous?

Chapter 3: Reason, Relativity and Responsibility in Computer Ethics
By James H. Moor

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“We are entering a generation marked by globalization and ubiquitous computing”

Our generation is said to be lucky because we have experiences such globalization like the evolving of computers and many gadgets. When compare to the past there are limitations to what they can do. For example they can only communicate to people face to face. But now we have emails that could help us to reach our loved ones.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know what our responsibilities in computer ethics are. Also, I want to know more about reason, relativity and responsibility in computer ethics.

Review:

This chapter discusses about the impact of computing. We can see that every year, there are many gadgets that were introduced and are doing great than the old inventions. It is not recommended for us to change our cell phones every months because every year, there will be new cell phones that businesses offers. We have felt that there are communities in the web. We will not have a problem in knowing certain business because we can seek for their help anytime and everywhere because of the availability of the internet especially in the Philippines. We are lucky because Philippines is also one of the countries who are technologically minded. We are aware of the impacts of this kind of new information technology because of that we don't have a problem regarding on how to use it and the reason to use it. In Philippines, there are no limitations to what we can view compare to other countries.

One of the stories that caught me attention is the recently news about Northern California. It was broadcasted that one sixth of the phone calls didn't connect because of the extensive use of internet. People can't live without internet. Surfing in the internet, blogging, updating their social networks, emailing to a friend is their routine activities each day. Most people loved to used internet. Because of how the people used it as their daily routine, this chapter strongly believes that ethical theories should be raised in order to eliminate unethical actions in the web.

This chapter also talks about routine ethics position and cultural relativism. This chapter said that “Routine ethics makes computer ethics trivial and cultural relativism makes it possible”. I also believed in that phrase. Routine ethics make it more trivial because we have seen that some ethical problems does not only exists in the web but actually in other fields. For example being a professional person. In the web, there are policies that we should act in accordance of being professional such as not creating worms, or viruses that would greatly affect the user of the web. Also, in other fields such as being scientist. They are grounded by the fact that they should invent certain things based on what the people needs, and not what the people would not like to have.

What I've learned:

This is my first time to hear about routine ethics position. Based on how I understood it, it means that ethical problems in web don't have any difference with ethical problems in other fields. I have seen

that some of the ethical problems that are in the web are also seen in the other fields. The way to solved the problem is the only difference of the ethical problems in the web and other fields.

Another term which I learned is cultural relativism. Actually that term is already discussed in our class. I was able to make connections of what I learned regarding cultural relativism in the class and in this chapter. There are certainly rules and regulations in each of the countries. Every countries has its own different way to judged if it is wrong or right. If you are on that country, you should know what your responsibilities are as a citizen of that country.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is Routine ethics position?
- 2) What is Culture relativism?
- 3) How does the author characterize computers?
- 4) What does the author mean when he says that computers are informationally enriching?
- 5) What are the examples of information enriching?

Chapter 4: Disclosive Computer Ethics By Philip Brey

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Self-governance is required for self realization”

I chose this quote because I believed that this is right. We should govern ourselves in order to realized what we should do as an ethical person.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know what disclosive computer ethics mean. Also, I want to know who is Philip Brey and his stand regarding this issue.

Review:

This chapter discuss the importance of having disclosive computer ethics. According to this chapter, disclosive computer ethics is concerned about the values of the people with the use of computers or information technology. What the author wants is to introduce disclosive computer ethics. Disclosive computer ethics is said to be similar with the mainstream computer ethics. Main stream computer ethics is the standard model of applied ethics. It is used already in the applied ethics.

What is good about disclosive computer ethics is that it focuses on controversial issues than the technology used since we can't do anything in order to eliminate technology. Also, there would be moral theories in order to solve the controversial issues. But, this disclosive computer ethics should not focused on the theory itself. There are four key values that this disclosive computer ethics should tackle such as justice, autonomy, democracy, and privacy.

Disclosive Computer Ethics would require the need for multi-disciplinary It is called multi level disciplinary because it has many levels. First level is what they call disclosure level. It is the initial stage wherein some computer systems is analyzed if it will have any conflict with privacy and justice. Second level is called theoretical stage. Jim Moor believed that changing of setting in any kind of application would eventually yield moral values. I also agree with this because in every social network I have, I see to it that only my friends can accessed my information or my page. No one can give comments if they are not my friends or relatives. Programmers should make sure that privacy of individual people should be maintained and secured from a strange person. With changing the settings, it gives us security that our information will be kept by the administrators of the application. The most issue that the philosophers want to solved is the problem regarding privacy. There would be conflicting sides because in the net, everything should be remain as public. What should the programmers do? To create software that would enable privacy or make it public to all the people. With theories, programmers would learn what to do in that situation. Third is application level which means how the programmers would apply what they learned regarding their ethical values.

What I've learned:

I learned more about the concepts of disclosive computer ethics. Also, I learned the difference of disclosive computer ethics with the mainstream computer ethics. In addition to that, I learned the multi-level disciplinary areas of this disclosive computer ethics. Moreover, I learned the key values of this

computer ethics such as justice, democracy, autonomy and privacy. I think these four areas are important for us to realize it while making use of information technology.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is disclosive computer ethics?
- 2) What is mainstream computer ethics?
- 3) What are the three steps of mainstream model?
- 4) What are the four key values of disclosive computer ethics?
- 5) What are the multi-level disciplinary areas of disclosive computer ethics?

Chapter 5: Gender and Computer Ethics
By Alison Adam

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“I can resist everything except temptation”

This quote points out the difference of men and women. The author, Alison Adam strongly believes that the women can resist everything except temptation. Women are able to distinguish easily what is right and wrong when compare to men. But there are not sufficient studies that would support this basis. The bottom line is that women have good behaviour.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know how the gender was related with computer ethics. Also, I want to know who is Alison Adam and her stand regarding this issue. In addition to that, I will be happy to know the difference of men and women when it comes to decision making in ethical concerns.

Review:

This chapter discusses two major issues regarding gender and computer ethics. First is the problem of women's access to computer technology. I believed that this is not a problem in the Philippines because we are in the democratic place and there is no discrimination when it comes to all the women. For some countries, this is a big problem because they believed that men are important than women. Even though it is already traditional, some other countries does not support this kind of equality between men and women. I will just based this problem in some other countries since this is not applicable in the Philippines.

Second problem is if there are differences between men and women in making decisions and judgements in information technology world. Based on this, I like this second problem since every people has its own judgment and sometimes it is because of their gender. The decisions of men would differ from the decisions of women.

The issue about gender problems are already decreasing because we are now aware of the people around us. We know that we have no right to judge other people because of their gender. What I really don't like is how the people before treat women as more minority than men before. I think with information technology, it enables us to be aware of the capabilities of women. Based on how I observed in the working place, IT consultants are not only men, but also there are women. They are given a chance to show their skills in this kind of field, Information Technology. I really appreciate the fact that because of the globalization and the computer has been developed; many females were now given an opportunity to be the same with men which means that there are no discriminations.

What I've learned:

I learned that there is not enough theory regarding the gender issues in computer ethics. The studies that the author discussed in this chapter are not related with each other. It is difficult to study this chapter because of its unauthorized theory. Philosophers will have a hard time to based their judgment with the existing theories since it is said that there is lack of theory to support the issue.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is the difference between ethical decisions and ethical processes?
- 2) What is “a plea for feminist ethics”?
- 3) What is the two strand of gender and computer ethics?
- 4) What is quantitative research methodology mean?
- 5) What is qualitative research methodology mean?

Chapter 6: Is the Global Information Infrastructure a democratic technology?
By Deborah Johnson

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Hammers, like all technologies, are polypotent in their social functions, effects and meanings.”

This quote addresses us that hammers are only things. Hammers are the same with other invention tools. It depends to the person how he will use the hammer with his embedded values. What the hammer would only do is to do his function and meaning as a thing.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know what the title itself means. Also, I want to know what is the global information infrastructure mean, if it is the information technology. This is my second issue to read the stand of Ms. Deborah Johnson. I hope that I would learn in this chapter and succeeding chapter.

Review:

My understanding about global information infrastructure is right that it also means information technology. My answer to the title is yes, the global infrastructure is a democratic technology. I believed that all of us would agree on that issue. It does not limit us to certain things we know, or place we are physically living, but it enables us to learn in the net and reach other countries by not doing it physically. Because GII or global information infrastructure gives us democracy, it means that it creates values.

The infrastructure that we know is entertainment, banking, shopping and etc. But with the GII, the infrastructure was recreated in order to have a touch of technology. We can withdraw without any banks, since there are available atm machines around the malls. First, we would think how was the atm machines related with information technology. If we think how the atm machines processed, we would now see that there is a bigger portion of programs in that system. Without any new technologies, we cannot build an atm machines that would support our needs or wants.

If there are advantages of having democracy in the web, there would also be the disadvantages. One of the disadvantages is privacy. Because it creates us democracy, people are not concerned of the people's feeling if they always looked that certain person page. We have no limitations. Thus, we don't care to view any pages without their permissions. We even stalk to a person and that is the problem about privacy. In order to solve this issue, that person should think what should be exposed to public and what things to remain as private.

What I've learned:

I learned that before, philosophers believed that there are no embedded values in technologies. I also think before that this is right since technologies are not able to understand, feel and think which makes it differ from human behaviour. They strongly believe that the technology will have a value if the people will already use the technology. But if no one would use it, there would be no values attached to it. The best example of technology is guns. Certainly guns should not be given values since it can harm or protect people's lives. It is not the guns who will decide on what he will do, but it is in the humans hand. Thus, that belief is certainly right because there would be value if people would use it and it depends to

the person on what he will do in the guns. Guns actually created to protect people, but not to kill the people. That's why philosophers called technology as value-neutrality.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is value-neutrality mean?
- 2) Do technologies have embedded values? Why and why not?
- 3) What are the two claims in STS?
- 4) What are the properties of technology?
- 5) What are the two claims of Winner regarding technologies having values?

Chapter 7: Applying Ethical and Moral Concepts and Theories to IT Contexts:
Some Key Problems and Challenges
By Frans Birrer

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Responsibilities inside institutions are often defined in an untransparency made.”

This quote means that institutions like schools have responsibilities to educate the students what should each of them be doing in their definite career. Because of not educating them, it would result for the students not to know what ethical principles they should apply in given situation.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn about the key problems and challenges in IT contexts. Also, I want to know the sides of Frans Birrer and his similarities and differences from other authors in this book, cyberethics.

Review:

This chapter suggest three conditions in order to apply moral concepts in IT context. First is we must know to what kind of questions such concepts and theories can be applied, and to what they cannot. Second, we must know the limitations of specific concepts and theories. Third is we must have sufficiently knowledge of the domain to which we want to apply them.

This chapter also tackles about the role of experts. It is also said that some experts taken for granted their ethics values because of its broad scope. Some experts are confused to what they can do because of its large scope which makes it difficult for the experts to apply their ethics. There are actually principles in ethics such as ACM code of ethics. I really like the ACM code of ethics than other code of ethics because it is lesser compare to other principles. Also, the ACM code of ethics is more specific and easy to understand for the purpose of letting the experts comprehend in that certain principles.

One of the articles that I really like in this chapter is about the expert who is not really expert in that given project. Also, the client who is ignorant when it comes to technical stuff. They expert would actually suggest any information technology that would help the clients and hide the truth that he knows nothing about the project. No one would admit that they cannot do it, if the other partner would not know that the expert is not really expert in that project. The result of that is having a bad outcome of information technology. What the clients needed are not the ones that the expert had been given. Nowadays, many users were victimized because of the experts who are not thinking of the ethical practices that he should embody.

What I've learned:

I learned that in the career world, there are problems such as a question of the ethical values embodied by group of experts. It is seldom to see that there are great experts who have also right values when it comes to work. They have a problem to decide in what actions they should be doing when compare to people who have great principles learned from their respective schools. It is so sad to learn that experts are not really expert when it comes to situations that will decide them what to do such as doing the right action or wrong action. It is in their hands to actually do their action. But this chapter says that every action has its consequences. We should know what is right from wrong so that the

consequences is also rewarding to us. There are institutions like schools that would teach us what to do in certain scenarios in our chosen path, but it would be in our own behaviour what to do.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) Give one of the roles of experts when it comes to computer ethics?
- 2) What is “demarcation of computer ethics” means?
- 3) What are social issues in computing?
- 4) How would you distinguish ethics in a narrow sense and broader sense?
- 5) What is the most disturbing fact in this chapter?

Chapter 8: Just Consequentialism and Computing
By James Moor

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“The ends do not justify using unjust means.”

This quote means that we should use just approach like just consequentialism by James Moor. We would know the consequences of our actions if we based the approach of having just. Sometimes, good can be bad because it may be good for us, but actually it is bad for other people. We should not only think ourselves but being just with other people.

Learning Expectation:

This my second time to hear about just consequentialism. I also met that term when I was having reviews in contemporary moral problems. And I also find out that the person who wrote about just consequentialism is also the author in this chapter, James Moor. But nonetheless, I'm expecting to learn more about just consequentialism.

Review:

This chapter discuss the importance of having just cosequentialism as a theory. James Moor believed that just consequentialism is a practical theory and is a good approach to ethical problems in computer ethics. I also agree with his point. We should think if it is just with the other people.

James Moor suggest that we should develop computing policies that would be just with all the people. We should not think to only the ones who will need to benefit, but we should consider all the people who will be affected by our system. The best example would be in creating principles like ACM code of ethics. If we are on the top management, we should not only concern with the other top management position, but also the people who is surrounding the company.

James Moor also introduced the article about the good as the enemy of just. The story is about the company who wants to market their services by giving out to people's personal information. If we are in that company, we should think of the feelings of the people who will be used in order to send this personal information. That would be conflict with privacy since no one wants to send to all the people the relevant and personal information of them. The article is entitled as the good because in the short run, it is overwhelming to see that many people supported it since everyone wants to know relevant information about a certain person. But in the long run, it would caused unhappiness to people who will be victim in that marketing strategy. The just consequentialist people would first know that the marketing strategy of selling personal information is bad. Having a good principle that would support just consequentialism is right in order not to have biasment with other people.

What I've learned:

I learned that the good becomes the enemy of the just. The example that I stated in the review is about the selling of personal information of people by companies who wants to earn profit. For them it is good since they can achieve their goals by earning profit. But the people who would be used in order to sell the items will be unhappy. Thus, it is unjust. Sometimes good becomes the enemy of the just because of this example. The difference of being unjust and just is that if our policies is unjust, it would

actually create goodness in the company for a short term. But if our policies are just, then the company would run in a long way without a need to hurt other people.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) Explain the ends do not justify any means that harm people.
- 2) Do you agree on that first integrative question? Why and Why not?
- 3) Do you believed in having just consequentialism as an approach?
- 4) What does “computing in uncharted waters” mean?
- 5) What is the enemy of just?

Chapter 9: The Internet as Public Space:
Concepts, Issues and Implications in Public Policy
By Jean Camp and Y.T. Chien

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“No universal service for schools or libraries that fail to implement a filtering or blocking technology for computers with internet access”

I really agree with this quote because in my school, they would implement a blocking technology in order for us not to play games while inside the laboratory. We can only access the proper content websites. Schools never forget to filter the relevant information from the improper information in order to educate the students while surfing the internet using the school's internet service.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn more about the concepts of internet. Also, I want to know more about Jean Camp and Y. T. Chien. I want to know how these two great people define internet and address the issues about public policy.

Review:

This chapter talks about internet. In the past, there is a debate about what is Internet or what its role in the society is. They are having a hard time to really define internet because it is broad or general. These two authors suggest that internet is more than multi-media. The four media types are publisher, distributor, broadcast, and common carrier. Internet is associated with multi media because internet tackles all the four types of multimedia. First, users can distribute any items in the web. Second, any user can broadcast any information he wants to address to people. Third, users can be carrier of the author and the reader. Last is publisher. There are many websites that offers us to publish our article and videos. With the advancement of technology, internet is more of the multi-media.

Surfing in the internet is like going to mall, walking in the park, sitting in a bench. These activities ask for physical space in public domain. We are part of the world. Thus, we are asking for space and to use it. The only difference is surfing in the internet is recently new trend. Sometimes, we want to be part of the community in order for us to be heard and to take part of it.

This chapter also discuss the opportunities and barriers we have with the internet. The internet provides 24/7 for people to have convenience. The only problems of schools in providing the students access with such students is to how to provide proper content websites. They don't want to let the students just play games, visit porn sites, or anything that is not related with the subject matter.

What I've learned:

I learned that educators were also threatened with the availability of internet. One should consider not to depend much on the use of internet because it would threaten the essence of teaching. Even though you are not going to school, you can learn from the internet. But actually, I believed that interney is also self-learning tool. It will helps us to figure out to ourselves without a need for asking for people to help us. Also, with minimal cost of accessing relevant information, everyone would consider to research in the internet than scanning books in the libraries.

Also, I learned the primary problems of the internet in a university. We would consider what to focus if it would be to control the information by way of filtering the proper information, it will have a conflict with individual's freedom. There are universities in order for us to learn, and give us the proper education. Thus, I understand the reason why schools are filtering the relevant information from improper information.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is the stand of universities in accessing the internet?
- 2) Do you agree that any fields should consider to access the web?
- 3) Do you agree that there should be a way to filter information in schools? Why and Why not?
- 4) What is the four types of multi-media?
- 5) How would you define internet?

Chapter 10: The Laws on Cyberspace
By Larry Lessig

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Cyberspace is unavoidable, and yet cyberspace is unregulable”

This means we can't avoid cyberspace. Every nation has its own laws in order to minimize what would happen in the use of internet. Cyberspace is also called as unregulable because even though there are laws in accordance with cyberspace, still we cannot fully enforce that law. Also, even though there are policies, still it is not in our hands to stop the people and let them behave in a proper manner.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what are the laws in cyber space. Also, I want to know who is Larry Lessig and his ideas regarding laws in cyber space. In addition to that, I want to connect what I learned before to this chapter.

Review:

There are four constraints that this chapter discusses. One of the constraints is law. Every actions should be accordance with the law. The law provides us the rules and regulations we need to follow or else there would be corresponding consequence, if we violated the law. Law is essential in the country in order for the people to be disciplined and know their limitations as a person.

Second constraint is the social norm. The social norm acts the guide for the people to be similar with other people. One person will not make himself funny or come out using pajamas because people might laugh at him. It is not normal if a person would go out wearing pajamas. It is what they call as social norms.

Third constraint is market. They are the ones who regulate what the company would provide. They would think if their offered products and services will be benefited by the customer. The higher the demand of the people to buy the product, the higher the price will rise. Thus, market are the ones who demand the price because they are the ones who will consume the products.

Last constraint is nature or architecture. The problem is that we are physically limited in our world. We can't reach other places easily. I cannot see what is happening on my neighbour house if there is a wall that acts as barriers between the two houses.

These four are all constraints in the real world and also in the cyberspace. Cyberspace is the world where everyone is connected with the use of internet and information technology. It is said that it is difficult to monitor the people who will buy certain items in the cyber space, while in the real world, it is easy to see if that person could buy that certain items. The example would be the porn magazines that should not be distributed to kid. But with internet, a kid can just search it and he can now get what he needed which is I believed the government cannot regulate.

What I've learned:

I learned that laws are difficult to regulate in cyber space. Even though some social networks require a person to be 13 years old in order for him to register for his account, still there is no assurance that the person who is signing up is 13 years old. We can't monitor the person which is the biggest constraint in the cyber space. It is easy to hide yourself in cyber space, which is hard thing to do in the real world.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is the connection between the events of Russia and cyberspace?
- 2) What are the four constraints in cyberspace?
- 3) How can you differentiate the real space and cyber space?
- 4) Is there any laws that can monitor the people to access the proper websites?
- 5) What would the government do regarding the issue about cyber space?

Chapter 11: Of Black Holes and Decentralized Law-making in Cyberspace
By David G. Post

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“In cyberspace, we must understand how code regulates”

This means that we should also know how the program works. The user should not only use the application, but should try to understand its processes. It is not only the programmer who would think of the codes, but also the users who will use its benefits.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what a black hole is and decentralized law making. Also, I want to know the sides of David Post regarding this chapter.

Review:

This chapter tackles the story about the incident that happened in a professor named Tom Field. The email address of the professor was listed in the RBL or Realtime Blackhole List. The professor was rejected to send a mail to his recipient because this RBL thinks that the email address is a spam. Thus, he would not allow this spam to transfer the message to the recipient. Before he would successfully transfer the message, the server of the recipient would look if the email address is listed in the RBL. Thus, he is unable to send any messages even though it is not really a spam. The question that was raised is why should there be a RBL? There should be a RBL in order for the recipient not to receive any spams from other senders. But the problem is it is not reasonable means to address the problems of spams.

The author wants to say that there are really problems in cyberspace. But this author reminds us not to suggest a proposal if it would be messy and chaotic just like the RBL. Even though RBL has its own purpose that is to eliminate spams, still it is not effective since of this incident happened to the professor named Tom Field. There should be a policy making, but this author suggests that it should be effectively planned so that there would be no incidents that would occur just like this. If we would just recommend a good proposal, the internet would be stable and the people can use its full functionality without a need to get angry or be impatient in using the internet. Each of us should contribute what we know in order to have a centralized decision making.

What I've learned:

I learned that there is a need to centralize the decision in order to have a better decision. Also, we are the ones who are using the internet, thus we should take care of it. We should avoid to make RBL that is not effective for everyone to use. We should first plan our actions if it would be for the betterment of the users. And stop what we are proposing if it would make the internet more unstable.

I learned the incident happened to Mr. Tom Field. This is my first time to hear that incident. This would help me to realize the importance of proposing an application. And think first of the people who will be affected with this kind of system.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is RBL?
- 2) What is the problem regarding RBL?
- 3) Is RBL effective? Why or Why not?
- 4) What does Post mean of decentralized decision making?
- 5) What is better decentralized or centralized decision making?

Chapter 12: Is Cyberspace burning?
By Ray Bradbury

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“The only other way to rate these areas of cyberspace would be to rate entire chatrooms or news group rather than individual messages.

I think in order to implement any changes, the people should also be asked if they would like to implement the changes before implementing it. Since the people are the ones who use the internet, they should be the one to decide if they would want a group if people to regulate the contents in the cyberspace.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know why the author ask that kind of question, “Is cyberspace burning”. I want to know what facts he learned about cyberspace. I think this is new and I would learn many things from this chapter.

Review:

This chapter is entitled as “Is cyberspace burning?” because the author believes that there would be people who would proclaim to censor information that is very vulgar. One of the people who would do that is the government because they are also concern of people who would fight back to them. Also, they are concerned of people who follow what these people have published. Writing a book and publishing an article in the internet is a very powerful tool because it sometimes persuades the reader to join them and tempt them to make rebellions. This is what the government does not want to do. Actually this article is already happened in other countries, they are finding a way to censor vulgar words in the net. Many Protestants would not like these since this would be against the freedom of speech. If there would be a law that would prevent the people to publish harmful words in the net, it would cause for people to be limited to what they should be saying.

Before there is also a law that prevents people to published an article in the books if it is against the government. They burned the book in order not to spread it. This is what the author is concerned about if the cyberspace would also be burned. But his answer regarding the title is “No, cyberspace is not yet burned”. He believed that if there is already smoke, there can be fire which is he believed soon cyberspace will be burned. If that would be the case, it would be against the essence of having cyberspace. The importance of cyberspace is to give the people freedom to talk, join the community and discuss certain issues.

What I've learned:

I learned that cyberspace should not be censored, filtered or manipulated because it will just ruin the essence of having cyberspace. If the cyberspace would be burned, the internet will become homogenize meaning regulated by a group of people.

Also, I learned the six reasons why self-rating schemes are wrong for the internet. After I read this chapter, I can't imagine what the internet would be look life if there would be people who would regulate

the information coming in and coming out of different websites. I think many people would not use internet if it would happen since no one wants to be forced to certain limitations.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What are the six reasons why self-rating schemes are wrong?
- 2) Is cyberspace burning?
- 3) Do you agree to have the content be censored in the cyberspace?
- 4) Who are the ones who will regulate the information?
- 5) What is the negative effect that would happen if there would be people who would regulate the information?

Chapter 13: Filtering the Internet in the USA:
Free Speech Denied?
By Richard S. Rosenberg

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“We’d rather block more than less”

I chose this quote because I believed that this is true. It is more better to block websites that would cause harm to people, rather than not regulating or blocking any websites that would cause harm to other people. Sometimes with the use of internet, kids who should not be given access, are given access in the school. Thus, will create more harm to people because of not regulating.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know the importance of this chapter. Also, I want to know what is the difference of this chapter with the previous chapter. In addition to that, I want to know more about Richard S. Rosenberg and his ideas regarding this issue.

Review:

This chapter discussed the definition of filtering or blocking software. This chapter suggests there should be a way to filter in school in order to monitor what the people can only do. The features of blocking are oversimplification, overbreadth, feasibility, subjectivity, full disclosure and security. First is oversimplification which means that the blocking system should distinguish the relevant information from improper information. Overbreadth means the filter system should also see to it that the exclude information will not be used by the students in their projects. Feasibility means the system should describe its contents by way of easy to imagine. Subjectivity means the rating system should be subjected. Thus, everyone should self-rate the blocking system. Full disclosure means that there should be no other way around in order for the student to see the blocked websites. Last is security. This means that parents should also agree to protect the children to the maliscious websites in the internet.

This chapter discussed the essence of filtering. The reason of filtering or blocking website is for me is right because in order for students to learn and focus attention to their teacher, there should no temptations such as playing online games that is not relevant with the subject matter. Thus, blocking of websites in any laboratories or schools is allowed because that is one of the essence of the school – to educate the people.

The story about a group of people filed a lawsuit in America was also discussed in this chapter. The library staff had to download the x stop, a filtering software in order to blocked websites which is irrelevant. What this group of parents did is to file a lawsuit because that X stop actually blocked all the websites which the students is needing.

What I’ve learned:

I learned the conditions which David Jones implemented in filtering information. First condition suggest that the specific websites should be approved by the Library Board since he knows what is better for the students. Second condition is the implementation of the censorship website should be controlled by the library staff which is accountable. Just like in the laboratory, there are assistants in order to

implement the censorship. Third condition is the blocked websites should have corresponding reason why it was filtered. The example would be if the website allows the student to play games then he would respond by saying that it is a game and he need to regulate it so that the students would pay attention to the lessons rather than playing games online. Last is the members should be entertained if they want to reconsider the website to remove in the blocked list. Sometimes the laboratory does not know that the information is really needed by the student. The example would be facebook. We all know that it is a social network, but actually the facebook apps which is in the facebook is needed in order to learn something or make an application in the facebook.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What are the features of filter system?
- 2) How would you define filter system?
- 3) Do the librarians have the right to blocked websites which is not relevant?
- 4) What is your idea regarding the issue of blocking?
- 5) What can the parents do in order for them to guide their children in the use of internet?

Chapter 14: Censorship, the Internet and the
Child Pornography Law of 1996
By Jacques N. Catudal

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“The law is devastating the lives of very good people”

This means that laws are not effective just like CPPA. Sometimes it creates harm to people which is the opposite that a law should do.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know the importance of this chapter. Also, I want to know what is the difference of this chapter with the previous chapter. In addition to that, I want to know more about Richard S. Rosenberg and his ideas regarding this issue.

Review:

This chapter talks about the agreement that was created in order to prevent the children to buy certain pornographic material. But with internet, it would be very hard for the government to secure the agreement. This is the concern or problems of the government into how would they prevent the children to read pornographic materials in the web.

The reason as to why the government does not want the child to see a pornographic material is because the government does not want that the minor to engage in sexual conduct. Because of his immature thinking, he would think that sex is good and he should try it. Without any pornographic materials that a certain minority will not look will not cause for him to try it out.

The amended law is called child pornography prevention act or CPPA. It aims to protect the child from those child pornography. The court finds the CPPA not effective since the court believed that targeting the regulation is the effect of pornography to a child, which is said to be not the nature of the pornographic material. One of the example is an anime generated character. It is not a human being. Thus, they should be exempted in CPPA.

Second is CPPA's protection are inadequate. CPPA does not discuss the adult people who would reveal their body in the internet. The point in this is the adults have the right to protect them from embarrassment same with the minority.

Last is CPPA can harm the minors. Everyone does not want that there would be certain people who would look at them, each and everyday and monitoring what they do. Minors want some trust be given to them so that they would not rebel.

What I've learned:

The government has the right to filter out the pornographic websites since a child can access it easily without a guardian, parent, teacher at his side. Even though it is against the freedom, I believed that it is the right thing to do because if a child will be faced by controversies about sex, he would likely to do it. I think what the government can do is to amend a law which prohibits a person to make a website

that would show some pornographic scenes. What we can do as an IT person is not to make any pornographic websites that would encourage a child to try it out.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is CPPA?
- 2) What are the three problems about CPPA?
- 3) What can you say about the pornographic issue?
- 4) How would you know that the amended law is effective?
- 5) What should the government do?

Chapter 15: Censorship, the Internet and the
Child Pornography Law of 1996
By Jacques N. Catudal

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“The law is devastating the lives of very good people”

This means that laws are not effective just like CPPA. Sometimes it creates harm to people which is the opposite that a law should do.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know the importance of this chapter. Also, I want to know what is the difference of this chapter with the previous chapter. In addition to that, I want to know more about Richard S. Rosenberg and his ideas regarding this issue.

Review:

This chapter talks about the agreement that was created in order to prevent the children to buy certain pornographic material. But with internet, it would be very hard for the government to secure the agreement. This is the concern or problems of the government into how would they prevent the children to read pornographic materials in the web.

The reason as to why the government does not want the child to see a pornographic material is because the government does not want that the minor to engage in sexual conduct. Because of his immature thinking, he would think that sex is good and he should try it. Without any pornographic materials that a certain minority will not look will not cause for him to try it out.

The amended law is called child pornography prevention act or CPPA. It aims to protect the child from those child pornography. The court finds the CPPA not effective since the court believed that targeting the regulation is the effect of pornography to a child, which is said to be not the nature of the pornographic material. One of the example is an anime generated character. It is not a human being. Thus, they should be exempted in CPPA.

Second is CPPA's protection are inadequate. CPPA does not discuss the adult people who would reveal their body in the internet. The point in this is the adults have the right to protect them from embarrassment same with the minority.

Last is CPPA can harm the minors. Everyone does not want that there would be certain people who would look at them, each and everyday and monitoring what they do. Minors want some trust be given to them so that they would not rebel.

What I've learned:

The government has the right to filter out the pornographic websites since a child can access it easily without a guardian, parent, teacher at his side. Even though it is against the freedom, I believed that it is the right thing to do because if a child will be faced by controversies about sex, he would likely to do it. I think what the government can do is to amend a law which prohibits a person to make a website

that would show some pornographic scenes. What we can do as an IT person is not to make any pornographic websites that would encourage a child to try it out.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is CPPA?
- 2) What are the three problems about CPPA?
- 3) What can you say about the pornographic issue?
- 4) How would you know that the amended law is effective?
- 5) What should the government do?

Chapter 16: Internet Service Providers and Defamation:

New Standards of Liability

By Richard A. Spinello

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“The internet itself has the potential to become a defamation prone zone”

I agree with this quote since a person would write what he wants in the internet without anyone controlling or commanding him what to do. In internet, we have respective voice that everyone can hear us. With internet, it gives us freedom to speak what we want to say with everyone else. Thus, it can become a defamation prone zone.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn more about internet service provider. I want to know if they are accountable in and liable in giving right and proper contents in the web. If ever, are there are legal laws if one internets service provider does not give what is expected.

Review:

This chapter talks about what is the role of internet service provider. As we all know, ISP means to give individuals access to the internet. There are many questions raised such as if they are liable if an individual defames someone else through internet? If this question will be answered by me, I think ISP is not liable in that situation because first of all the ISP can't control people not to talk or is against with the freedom of speech. Also, I believed that ISP's role is to give individuals access to internet meaning, they should not be liable if a certain person would utter bad words. Also, the essence of having internet will be ruined or destroy if ever the ISP will control it.

This chapter discuss the actual case wherein an ISP firm won the case. The ISP is CompuServe while the one who appealed is the Cubby Inc. CompuServe was accused of disseminating an electronic newsletter with illegal contents. But the Court justified that the CompuServe is just a distributor meaning they should not be liable. The examples of distributors are libraries and book stores. They are the ones who distribute books, cds, dvds and etc to the people, even though the book is plagiarized, still they are not liable since they are not the creator of the work or book. This chapter suggest that publisher, common carrier and distributor are different with each other. If the ISP is a publisher, then he would be liable to his service. If the ISP is a common carrier, he would be liable if he does nothing such as stopping the defamatory message. If the ISP is considered as distributor, then it would depend if the distributor is a magazine or newspaper.

What I've learned:

I learned that there are actual studies conducted by some great philosophers as to know if the ISP is accountable or liable in defamatory messages in the web. Also, there are actual cases such as

CompuServe vs the Cubby Inc. But I think now, there are no appealed cases in the Philippines like the giving example. For me, it is not the ISP should be studying if they are liable, but the ones who are publishing the real stories they made or they typed in their respective blogs because in writing bad words, they are actually destroying the image of the person they are writing.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What do you mean of defamation?
- 2) What is Communications Decency Act?
- 3) What is ISP?
- 4) What is Zeran Case?
- 5) What is CompuServe and Cubby Inc. Case?

Chapter 17: Digital Millennium Copyright Act

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“No liability for taking down generally”

This means that the service provider will not be liable to a certain person if the service provider is in good faith. For example, the internet service provider blocked the malicious content in the website, then he will not be held liable since he is only doing it for his good faith.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what Digital Millennium Copyright Act is. Also, I want to know who made that act and what the reasons why they did that act are. In addition to that, I want to be answered if Digital Millennium Copyright Act is really needed to be included in laws.

Review:

This chapter talks about what is Digital Millennium Copyright Act. This means that no one has the right to copy a copyrighted work if there is no permission. He cannot get the right which the copyright owner have with his work. Also, this copyright act explains the duration of the copyright which only lasts for 2 years. I think this is enough for the copyright owner to again renew his copyright works. After reading this chapter, I realized that copyright law is a broad term because there are numerous sections that were discussed in this chapter. First is section 1202 which means integrity of copyright management information. It means that the copyright owner should provide right information such as he is the real owner of the work. A person who is not the copyright owner of the work will be held liable if he used the work of a copyright owner. If we want to use the work of a person, we should first ask for their permission. I think this is a good way in order to show that you are respecting the works of a person. Also, the act also reminds us to not to distribute to someone else the copyright work. For example, the book's chapter is photocopied by everyone else without any permission. The act says that we should not photocopy the copyright work if we are not the authority of the work.

This chapter talks about online copyright infringement liability. This means that there are limitations or extents in which the service provider can only give to a certain person not the owner of the book. For example, i am uploading information in a certain website that is not shared to everyone. That website should make sure that everything will be available to me and the website itself. If I chose to make it private, it would be me who can access that information.

What I've learned:

I learned that copyright act such as digital millennium act is very broad and general. The whole chapter describes the digital millennium copyright act and I think that it tackles all of its concepts. There are many sections that were discussed and very relevant for me to undertand the concepts of copyright. Also, I learned that every two years, the copyright owner should see to it to renew the work since copyright works only last for 2 years.

In addition to that, I learned that the Internet service provider will not be liable if his actions are based on good faith. I think this is really important for us to know what is the extent or limitations of the ISP in the internet.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is Digital Millennium Copyright Act?
- 2) What is service provider?
- 3) What is monetary relief?
- 4) What are the conditions for eligibility?
- 5) What is accommodation of technology?

Chapter 18: Note on the DeCSS Trial

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“The implication is that congress cannot legally restrict one’s ability to transmit this code lest they violate the first amendment’

This quote says that the first amendment is not effective and efficient since there are conflicts with other constitutional laws.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what DeCSS Trial is. Also, I want to know if this is important for us to read this. In addition to that, I want to learn what is this chapter wants to say to the readers.

Review:

This chapter introduces a case about the Napster and Gnutella which allow the users to swap MP3. The music industry tried a way in order for the Napster to stop what he is doing since trading music is said to be illegal.

In addition to that, this chapter talks about the DeCSS trial. The question that was raised here is if the DecCSS is a privacy tool that would enable the people or users to copy dvd files in the web. Or is it fair use?

This chapter explains what is DeCSS. The story behind this is a group of person wants to watch a movie in the computer. Before, it is not easy to watch dvd in the computer since there is still configuration of CSS. What the group of people did is to decode the code and store it in DivX which is a tool in order to compress huge DVDS and store in manageable software. With the advancement of technology, everyone can download the movie without any problem. There is no problem since Johansen posted the DeCSS source code on the web in order for everyone to view the movie. After this, many websites followed by way of posting DeCSS source code. The movie industry was frightened because many people would go to internet and downloads their movie that they like rather than buying or purchasing in a physical music firm.

There are eight major Hollywood studios that filed a lawsuit in order to stop spreading of DeCSS code. They accused certain group of people that their actions is a theft because they are posting DeCSS source code which is a type of serial keys that a store would only give if a person would buy that certain movie.

What I've learned:

I learned that the first amendment act is not effective because there are conflicts such as the issdues about property rights. Some people believed that copyright makes the owner have broad power, they suggests to make it more specific in order for all people to understand what the copyright act is talking about.

In addition to that, I learned that DeCSS violated DCMA law because Judge Kaplan find out that DeCSS is more than privacy tool because it gives everyone a way to encrypt a video and view the video in their respective computers. But the pro DeCSS believed that there is no use for “fair use” if the copyright material is encrypted and nobody can view or access that material.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is DVD?
- 2) What is DeCSS?
- 3) What is fair use?
- 4) Is DeCSS a fair use?
- 5) What does Judge Kaplan find out?

Chapter 19: A politics of intellectual property:

Environmentalism for the net

By James Boyle

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Ownership and control of information is one of the most important forms of power in contemporary society”

This means that in order to know our power, we should also own certain property. Sometimes it is based on our property that we are categorized to the amount of power we have. This is the most biggest problem since it is difficult to claim intellectual property than claiming physical real property.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what a politics of intellectual property is. Also, I want to know the relationship between the politics and intellectual property. In addition to that, I want to know if the government is the one who is responsible to regulate the intellectual property.

Review:

Intellectual property means the work that you have made in the web that you used your knowledge. This is one of the biggest issue since everyone else does not have a way in order for them to say that it is their own work. But with creative commons, it would allow the owner to choose from variety such as to share it to the public or not. Intellectual property is just like a real property in which we need to save it, use it and claim it that it is our own property. One of the examples of intellectual property in the internet is blogging. All of us would agree that it is one of our traditions to write blogs in the internet because it shares what we think to the public. But if you find out that there is a one person who copied your stories in the net, you will feel angry at them. That is very normal since it is your own property and somebody is claiming the right to own that certain piece of work.

This chapter points out that there is a need of politics in intellectual property. Based on my understandings, there is a need for a group of people to regulate the intellectual property in order for everyone not to abuse this kind of property. It is morally wrong if a person would copy all the information of somebody else without any permission because it shows a way to disrespect the owner of that work.

The more we are in that cyberspace, the more we contribute in intellectual property. We actually does not realized that writing stories in the web is actually intellectual property.

What I've learned:

I learned that we should now work on intellectual property. There should be a way to regulate the property of each person. Even though it is not a physical property, still it is important because in

intellectual property, you are appreciated by your own inventions. Also, I think another solution would be letting the people be educated meaning everyone should know that claiming other's intellectual property is bad. They should be aware of the feelings of people, if somebody would claim their inventions.

Integrative Questions:

- 1) What is intellectual property?
- 2) What is the case study about copyright on the net?
- 3) What is the analogy to environment saying?
- 4) What are information issues?
- 5) Is the environmental analogy of rhetorical value?

Chapter 20: Intellectual Property, Information, and the common good

by Michael C. McFarland

Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"The fundamental problem with intellectual property as an ethical category is that it is purely individualistic"

This chapter discusses the fundamental problem regarding intellectual property. What this suggests is that we, as the creator of our works should control other people to access it or it depend to us if we want to share it with everyone. There are creative commons that we can used in order for us to protect our work from other people who will claim our own.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn what intellectual property is. Also, I have questions that I want to answer in this chapter like what is the extent of intellectual property.

Review:

This chapter is about intellectual property. Intellectual property is said to be contradict the actual definition of property. A person's property is considered as property if it can be measured, and always been an object. Actually, from other sources, I learned that intellectual property has no concrete definition since if you define it, it will have conflicts with other meanings. Some lawmakers find it hard to make a law regarding this kind of property because of its extent that they still are questioning. This intellectual property has always been a big issue regarding morality issues because compare to a car, we can keep it that others might not get it, while, this kind of intellectual property gives us a hard time to store in our web because some people would copy the exact thing. The examples of intellectual property are poems, music, photos and etc. It is not the cd, what we consider important but the content of cd that we made effort in trying to organized in the way we want it. The more technology helps us, the more intellectual property became an issue since it is easy for a person to get our works without out authorization as long as it is in the web.

There are five conflicts over intellectual property that was discussed in this chapter. One of them is the issue about plagiarism. We all know that sometimes if we are lazy to do an assignment, we tend to "copy and paste" which is convenient to use rather than thinking what to write in the assignment. Because of the means of technology, it helps us to be open with other ideas that do not limit us to what we know. This is conflict since some students, or users tend to get the whole information without citing their sources which is under the intellectual property of the owner. This is the biggest problem in the web since with technology, we are tending to depend on its advantages.

What I've learned:

I learned that there are two basic justifications regarding intellectual property. First is Lockean Theory which means that a person has the right to claim his property if he made efforts on it. For example, transforming a tree in a chair made by us is considered as intellectual property because we have applied efforts to it. That's why it is considered as our property. Even though a tree is not ours, still we used it in a useful manner. Second is Hegelian theory. This means that others should not claim other works because they violate the people's freedom. For example, we make lyrics based on our personality. Thus, if others will get it, it is like they are getting the biggest part of us which is our property.

Integrative questions:

- 1) How will you define intellectual property?
- 2) Why is it that the owner of the movies does not charge some small stores regarding the problems of pirated movies that has a conflict with intellectual property rights?
- 3) What are the five cases that this chapter discusses?
- 4) What is Lockean theory?
- 5) What is Hegelian theory?

**Chapter 21: Is Copyright Ethical? An Examination of the
Theories, Laws and Practices Regarding the
Private Ownership of Intellectual Work in United States
By Shelly Warwick**

Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Copyright, in as much as it attempts to balance the interests of creators and society, could be considered based on ethics”

I think the government has the responsibility to balance the happiness of creator and society. We should not only focus on the society because of their great number, but we should focus what is really ethical in this given situation of copyrighting.

Learning Expectation:

I expect that I will learn how the copyright was questioned if it is ethical. I expect that I will learn how other philosophers consider this not ethical and ethical in a way.

Review:

This chapter answers if the copyright is ethical. This chapter based their example in the laws applied in United States. I think I will not find hard time to know the laws of America since it is said that Philippines has based their laws in the constitution of America. We all know that the lawmakers are the one who make laws in the state. It is also said that the rights of copyright holders were created by the government only because no one will be the one to facilitate copyright than the government. This chapter also wants to stress out why the big companies are protesting if many individuals pirate their software without any authority. I think the answer is that the company's wants to earn profit based on the software they make. If the process of pirating will not stop in the country, it will be the disadvantage of the company to earn profit. Many people would tend to buy pirate movies that the real one since pirate movies are cheaper than the original ones. The point of the question given is that the software should be free for everyone who wants to use it. If we believed that everything should be free, and everything should be considered as for the public, then we can regards the big companies not ethical because they want to make money out of it. That is the point of this chapter. I also understand their point but if we would assess it, there would be no income for the company if they will not let the people to pay for it. In that way, I understand the problems of the company if copyright will not be followed in the country. Based on this given problem, we have seen that copyright laws are important in the society. There should be copyright laws that will give the creator to earn money based on their own works. I don't consider copyright laws as a selfish way in order to make profit. The state is such a utilitarian but when it comes to this, I think they are knowledgeable in knowing what is really important. I know that sometimes the state is just concerned

with their people, but I don't think it is right if we would not grant the creators the right to earn from their own works. Thus, I can say that copyright is ethical even though it is not in line with the utilitarian theory.

What I've learned:

This is my first time to read issues if copyright are ethical. Before reading this chapter, I can't really understand why some people would regard copyright as not ethical. But while reading thoroughly, I realized that they still have point or United States has some point. But now, I am sure that they have revise their copyright laws and they make it for the benefit of the creator, not the whole society. This chapter is an exceptions of the utilitarian theory. Utilitarian theory means that an action is considered as right if the majority of people is happy. Based on the copyright laws before in the United States, a creator has no natural rights regarding their work since it would be for people to use their work.

Integrative questions:

- 1) Is copyright ethical?
- 2) What is the first copyright law in the US?
- 3) What is the extent of copyright?
- 4) What is the best way to balance the society and the creator regarding the copyright?
- 5) What ethical theory was not applied in this chapter?

Chapter 22: **On the Web, Plagiarism Matters More than Copyright Policy**

by John W. Snapper

Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“It would be plagiarism but not piracy for me to take the works of an obscure 19th century poet and try to pass them off as my own”

This quote simply discusses the difference of piracy and plagiarism. I think with this given examples, the readers realized the differences of the two terms which is very significant.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know how the plagiarism become more important than copyright policy. Also, I want to know the ideas of John W. Snapper regarding this kind of issue.

Review:

For me, these two terms is much related with each other. I can say that this is very related because first of all if you claim a work that is not yours especially a copyrighted work meaning you plagiarized a work. I can also say that plagiarizing a work is more rampant than copyright policy because sometimes people don't copyright his own work or inventions. With the advancement of technology that gives us convenience, we forget to say our source or reference because we are already used to getting faster way of information without acknowledgment. We can easily copyright an information in the web without seeking any permission in order for us to do it.

Copyright is different in a way that in order for a person to say that it is his own work, he needs to copyright it. In order for that person not to have a hard time in claiming that it is his own work, then he must copyright rather than having other ways of saying that it is his own inventions. There are certain processes or steps to achieved copyright work. This is managed by government that acts as people who regulate this kind of policy. If you don't copyright your work, it will be your problem to say that it is yours because it is easy for a person to claim other's work especially if he did not copyright it.

While, plagiarism is just copying a source without acknowledgment. It is easy since we can egt what we wanted with the use of internet,

What I've learned:

I thought before that plagiarism and copying a copyright is similar with each other. In this, I learned that plagiarism and copyright policy is somewhat different from each other. Also, we should focus more on plagiarism because realized in this chapter that it is more rampant than the copyright policy.

I also learned the use of copyright. I learned that it is important for us to easily claim ours and avoid people from copying our inventions.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is plagiarism?
- 2) What is privacy?
- 3) How does plagiarism and privacy differ from each other?
- 4) How does plagiarism and privacy similar from each other?
- 5) What is the use of copyright?

Chapter 23: **An Ethical Evaluation of Web Site Linking**

by Richard A. Spinello

Book: Cyber Ethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“One person may morally alter at will some of the rights, duties, liberties, power or immunities of another person”

Based on how I understood it, I think each person has the right to give opinions regarding such issue. There is no right or wrong like ethics. It is based on how the people understood and belief.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn more about website linking. I want to know why website linking should be evaluated.

Review:

This chapter discusses what is deep linking means. Based on how I understood it, if a person has deep linking, instead the person goes to the homepage, he would now view the certain page in his website. This is said to be not good since the reader will not be able to view all the contents of website. But for me, there is no problem with that because the essence of website linking is just to point to that certain page. I disagree to what the author wants to imply.

But I also get the point of the author, he believed that all the contents of website should be read because sometimes the homepage is really important in order for the reader to view what is essence of the website and to know the author of the website.

Actually I read the case about ticketmaster versus Microsoft case. With the use of linking, instead of going to the homepage of the ticketmaster, it allows the reader to view the respective page of Microsoft which the ticketmaster eventually filed a lawsuit. I think with this kind of case, I believed that ticketmaster should not do it, they should talk first about it. Also, there is a problem in search engines related with deep linking. For example, I want to buy clothes in ebay, I would not directly go to the website itself such as ebay.com, I would chose to go to the search engine and type what I wanted. Then the respective page of ebay will be viewed. Ebay does not like this since they are not earning from their homepage itself.

What I've learned:

I learned the three theories such as utilitarianism, lockean theory, and personality theory. I also learned the right to manage should have the right to generate income. I also believed that it is right since every people should be deserving if they are doing very well. Just like by doing book reviews, I think students should be given good grades if they are doing all the assignments, seatworks, and projects asked by the teacher compare to other people who does not do their assignments. This right to income is

related with deep linking by way of search engines. Actually google earn profit by way of linking. They would give the information needed by the people and then link it in order for the person to just click the respective information they want.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is deep linking?
- 2) What is website as intellectual property?
- 3) What is maria's on line art gallery case?
- 4) What are the three theories that has encounter traditional literature?
- 5) What is personal theory?

Chapter 24: **The Cathedral and the Bazaar**

by Eric Raymond

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"The hacker culture that I long to observe is already alive."

This means that hacker is rampant nowadays are already starting to grow.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know about cathedral and bazaar.

Review:

Certainly all of us would love open source. With thousand people efforts to produce an open source, they have successfully did it. What is so amazing that they are only connected through the internet. We can see that there are cooperation and unity that they have used in order for them to be successful.

This chapter is called as cathedral and the bazaar. They have used cathedral to relate with operating systems and other tools because it is said that these two must be carefully crafted by individuals. Before, there are no beta that will be released in order for them to test the application. So developers before are carefully implementing or testing the application. The author used the term bazaar because according to him, he used to run his open source project in a bazaar style. And that was successful. Whenever he has projects, he does not only used what he learned in his job or what he learned in Linux, but what open source can give it to him. With open source, we are given this chance to learn something that we are unable to learn from our work. I personally am able to think because of the open source. You as a developer do not only need to download all the source, but also to understand each codes you have encountered. If you encounter some problems, you will try to solve it by your own skills and what you know as a developer.

This brief history of hackerdom discussed what the real programmer is. Based on what I learned, real programmers are the people who are associated with batch of scientific computing. They are the ones who discovered things and make things work out. But nowadays, we have this kind of open source that makes it possible for people to hack. We have now the culture of open source which is a big difference from the past.

Second, they mentioned about the early hackers. Before, we all know that the first computer network was called Arpanet. This allows them to link together as a community. The hacker culture was spread out and eventually has this kind of hacker dictionary. Because of many computers that came, many universities bought it and the hacker culture more grew. This whole paragraph only shows that

there are eventually hackers or hacker culture is alive in the past through many network computers such as Arpanet and etc.

What I've learned:

The press misapply the term hacker to refer to computer vandals, which continues up to this new generation. Hackers actually means as a real programmers. They are the ones who make programs, applications and software for the needs of people.

As many years came, new microcomputers offer low cost and high speed performance which other old microcomputers were threatened. But their big problem before is the cost of buying software such as operating system to run in their microcomputers. Unix remained expensive and not everybody can afford to buy it. Other operating systems stop to distribute. This makes the world of hackers stop since unix was ending in failure.

With this problem, a student names Linus Torvalds developed a free UNIX kernel using free software tool kits. With his initial attacked, many people attracted and want to help to develop Linux, a full featured of UNIX and open source. They believed that to be able for this Linux to be successfully develop, this must be created by tight small groups. The early beginning of Linux, it was contributed by huge numbers of volunteers in the internet. To maintain the operating system, they need to used it and have some feedbacks to it. Almost everyone contribute to make this Linux works.

We have seen that network people helped each other to make Linux works. After Linux, they have discovered internet and what internet can give to them.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the cathedral of bazaar mean?
- 2) What do the author mean of hacker?
- 3) What are the necessary preconditions for bazaar?
- 4) What do the author mean of "when is a rose not a rose"?
- 5) What is a fetchmail?

Chapter 25: Towards a theory of privacy for the information age'

By James H. Moor

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pbbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"An individual or group has normative privacy in a situation with regard to others if and only if in that situation the individual or group is normatively protected from intrusion, interference and information access by others."

This means that a person wants to be protected from other people. They are afraid that they will be hurt by others.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know more on privacy. Also, I want to know the ideas about James Moor regarding this kind of issue.

Review:

This chapter talks about the issue about privacy. This is same with other chapters that talks about privacy issues. With the given technology, it is easy for people to copy and claim it. Many are using internet to have reference materials and they tend to plagiarize other works. Since teenager are fond of faster way to create things, they relied on internet and its advantage. They forgot to acknowledge the author of the information they used.

There are two standard ways of privacy. First are instrumental values which means that it lead to something that is good. While, intrinsic value means that it is good in them. Privacy is associated with instrumental value because with the internet that is public, we are able to know certain information. I agree with this because I used internet as a source for me to understand certain things. With the internet that is not private makes me more knowledgeable and makes the internet become functional.

The author says that privacy does not directly harm you. Autonomy and privacy is different from each other. A person can have privacy even if he does not have autonomy. Thus, James Moor concluded that privacy is not essential condition for autonomy. Everyone values privacy itself.

Based on how I understood it, privacy is said to be not in the core values. Core values are what the people wanted such as happiness, freedom, knowledge and etc. These are the things that they would like to have and is essential in their life. For example, knowledge is essential for us to be on schools, and live a normal life. Without any knowledge, many people would not respect us.

What I've learned:

I learned that we cannot solve issues such as privacy because for me even though we will make an amendment, still the people is the one who can make it. Each of us should only be knowledgeable as to what their extent or limitation in other people's life. We should not interfere with other just like one of the commandments in ethics. We should think of privacy as a way to restrict people from accessing our private information.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the publicity principle?
- 2) What is the justification of exceptions principle mean?
- 3) What is the adjustment principle mean?
- 4) What are the policies for private situations?
- 5) What is the definition of privacy of Charles Fried?

Chapter 26: The structure of rights in directive 95/46/ZEC on the Protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data

By Dag Elgesem

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pbbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Each case has to be considered separately”

I believed that this is right since every case has different scenarios. Sometimes giving out of personal information is good but sometimes it is not, this quote says that each case should be considered as independent because of the different reason it has.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know more about the structure of rights. This chapter is for me broad so I want to understand each concepts of this chapter for me to easily digest the information that it would like to address to the reader.

Review:

This chapter is about the structure of rights in directive 95/46/EC. The directives is about the protection of the people concerning the processing of the personal data. The directive has several layers of provision: The data quality should have a connection with the purpose of collection; it should also be accurate and up to date. The data should be legitimate, the subject of the data should give his consent with regards to the information shared. The sensitivity of data is also put into consideration. Personal data which falls to the special categories of data including the race, origin, religion, politics, health and sex, which can be harmful to the subject's interest one are not permitted, unless a consent is given. The data subject has the right to be informed about the data processed about himself, he has the right to access and change his personal information. He also has the right to refuse the release of data that would affect personal aspects regarding to himself.

Personal data are used for different purposes. It should not be processed if the subject does not expect the data collection to take place. Privacy is restricted access, it is a limitation of how individuals can access other people and that the spread of information can contribute to a loss of privacy and security.

Control is essential in privacy. Privacy has three aspects. There is the protection of personal communications, the restriction on physical and informational access and the protection for expressing an individuals self identity through activity. Information privacy protects the individual from the use of personal information and it gives control for the individual to choose who has the access to the information revealed.

What I've learned:

I learned mainly the structure of the personal information. I learned how it was process and the things that should include in the personal information. While reading the chapter, I realized that giving out personal information can be dangerous if there would be people who will used your information to harm you. One of the problems is privacy issues because we don't want that other people would know our basic personal information. There are limitations as to people who can access from our information. But I believed that there are advantages if this giving out of personal information would be implemented. One of the example I believed is people would easily trace the person's identity if he is a killer or has criminal records.

Integrative questions:

- 1) Is giving out personal data harmful?
- 2) Can you cite examples that would make the personal data helpful to the society?
- 3) What are the three aspects of privacy?
- 4) Is giving out personal information applicable in the Philippines?
- 5) What are the hindrances or problems that would happen if this giving out personal information would be implemented?

Chapter 27: Privacy Protection, Control of Information, and Privacy enhancing technologies

By Herman Tavani and James Moor

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Privacy is the claim of individuals, group, or institutions to determine for themselves when, how and to what extent information about them is communicated to others”

Privacy is just similar with other terms in which there is limitations. Not all information should be considered as privacy matters because it should be for the public to know that basic information you have.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know about the privacy protection, control of information and privacy enhancing technologies. Also, I want to know more about the ideas of the two authors such as James Moor and Herman Tavani.

Review:

This chapter is divided into two main parts. In first part, this chapter tackles all the criticisms about the control of information as to the issues about the privacy protection concerned. Second part discusses the privacy enhancing technology that would control the personal information, if it is effective in ensuring that our personal information will be secured in that software.

Privacy is not the absence that each one would see in us, but actually the control of our information. Sometimes there are people who wants to access our private information even though they should not access it. We misinterpret the real meaning of privacy, we thought that if ones person is in private meaning he is absent and does not want people to see him. But actually, privacy means the control of information from us. There are things which I can say is public and there are also things that would remain as private.

The problem is said to be on the control part. Since we have large databases and networks, we have a hard time to control our information accessing by other people. I think the control is easy if the person knows what he wants to do. There are pictures, videos and text that is shared to public, but they can be set as a private. I think this is the purpose why there are “set to private” button in our different social networks. The personal information can be controlled by solely the owner itself and not other people.

What I've learned:

I learned that normative privacy and descriptive privacy is different from each other. We always distinguished privacy as normative privacy and not descriptive privacy. Normative privacy means the right to privacy, while the descriptive privacy means the privacy exists as a matter of fact. We always used normatively in knowing if the certain place is restricted. For example, the house is seen as private or restricted outsiders to look at the house because it is normatively private. Even though the house has less equipments, still it is not our basis for us to consider that it is private.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is normative privacy?
- 2) What is restricted access theory?
- 3) How will you define privacy in this chapter?
- 4) What is descriptive privacy?
- 5) How would you differ normative privacy and descriptive privacy?

Chapter 28: Toward an Approach to privacy in Public:

Challenges of Information Technology

By Helen Nissenbaum

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable=

Amazon: http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"The important thing is that there be some information which is protected"

I think this is right because some information can be public and some should be private. Not all information should be private.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know the approaches in order for the privacy to be public. Also, I want to know if there are challenges if the information would remain to privacy. I want to know the sides or ideas of Helen Nissenbaum in this issue.

Review:

This chapter describes the privacy like a sphere shape in which it is hard to make limitations. The problem with this privacy is because of its scope. No one has clearly define the scope of the privacy since according to Carl Friedrichs that it has broader scope. The inner space is safeguarded by the line that surrounds the inner space from the outer space. The outer space is the ones who want to access the information that is private. There is the line in which the outer space and the inner space should be separated from each other. It is called the private realm.

There are two misleading assumptions about privacy. One is there is a realm of public information about persons to which no privacy norms apply. This means that there are things which is considered as to be shared with everyone else. One of the example would be your gender, this is very common way to see that you are that person. We could not do anything if people would know our gender because it can easily see in our image. Second is an aggregation of information does not violate privacy if its parts, taken individually do not. One should consider as person who are accessing our privacy information, if that person is taking note of all our personal information. Sometimes we cannot blame them, because it is available in our social networks. And it is one of our tradition to see what is happening to our friends, know what is their updated personal information.

What I've learned:

I learned that we should consider that not all are regarded as privacy matters. There are things which is private, and there are also things that would remain as public. Before we would blame other for accessing our private information, we should consider if that information is really private or we have written it in a public way.

I realized that if we deprived people from knowing our private information, they will think more if we hide many information from them. They will easily questioned us if there are no information that we shared in the public.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What are the two misleading assumptions about privacy?
- 2) What is personal realm?
- 3) How does the author define public realm?
- 4) What does this chapter highlights?
- 5) What the biggest challenge in the information technology?

Chapter 29: Kidd, Privacy, and Distributive Justice

By Anton H. Vedder

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Privacy rules and conventions, as they are traditionally conceived of, do not apply”

This quote means that even though we will make a software that has good functionality, but if it will have conflict with privacy, then your system would not be that effective. Privacy will rule than the system that you build.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know what KDD means. This is my first time to hear this word. Also, I want to know distributive justice and its relation with privacy. In addition to that, I want to know the sides of the author, Anton H. Vedder regarding this chapter.

Review:

This chapter is about knowledge in discovery in database, privacy individuality and fairness. Through KDD, relevant information from data is gathered. The KDD process includes the collection, enriching, checking, coding, analyzing and interpretation of the data.

Personal data is defined as the information gathered about a person, it is often protected by privacy laws. The directive 95/46/EC of the European parliament was found for the protection on the processing of personal data. Personal data is gathered for specific compatible purposes. It should not be collected in excess, other than its purpose. And it should be accurate and up to date to prevent misinterpretations. The data should be legitimate; the subject must give consent for the data processing. The date subject has the right to his personal data; he has the right to know the information relating to the data.

The consequence of KDD affects individuals; people are judged and treated as a group rather than as individuals in their own self. Because of KDD people are also susceptible to discrimination; data may be used for denying provisions. Others may use the cyberspace to research an individual's, which may contribute to information regarding their health or personal issue which can hinder progress in their lifestyle.

There is unfairness in the use of group's profile. Distributive profiles are composed to members of group with other people. There are cases wherein individuals are judged unrightfully just because of the basis of their profile

There is a consequence on privacy conceptions. It makes it hard to label the problem areas of using personal data of applying it to group profile and it also makes it different to take in the intensity of these problems. Privacy rules do not apply to group profiles. Privacy is categorical, the data is collection from personal information of individuals; and when attached to groups, the information revealed can have a negative consequence.

What I've learned:

I learned the KDD, its purpose. I learned that it is a tool in order for a person to know the personal information.

I also learned that the way to protect individuals against negative consequences of the use of group profiles is in the careful assessment of the ways on how the profiles are used. There should be an investigation and evaluation done on the data collected. It should be taken into consideration that there is a positive and negative in the use of same produced information.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is KDD?
- 2) What is distributive justice?
- 3) What is categorical privacy?
- 4) What is the purpose of KDD?
- 5) Is KDD ethical or unethical?

Chapter 30: Data Mining and Privacy

By Joseph S. Fulda

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"Much of the current concern about privacy arises because of data mining and more generally, knowledge discovery.

It is said that if you did data mining, it means that you are violating the privacy issues. I agree with that since the two terms cannot be joined together.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn more about data mining and privacy. I think in this chapter I will not have a hard time to understand what is data mining because I already learned it from the class. Also, this chapter is short and is categorized.

Review:

This chapter first talks about what is data mining. To have a better way of understanding, data mining is retrieving information from the databases. It is used in businesses in order to see the previous transactions with their clients so that they can have a basis in their feasibility studies. Data warehouse are the storage where the data are stored and kept for a chance of data mining.

I will be focusing on the issues of the data mining rather than the process since ethics primarily focuses on the problems and issues they find in a certain thing. Nowadays, many businesses are using data mining as their best practice in the company. Some workers worry that their personal information will be given out by the companies. I believed that it would be unethical if that would happen. But I don't think that companies would give out such important information of their workers since they would also be affected if they will try to do it. We all know that data is difficult to understand since it is still data. Once the data is interpreted already, it will become information that a person can now use it. But the question is how the data becomes information. This chapter says the knowledge that each person did in order to interpret that data. The more people are attached with technology; I think the more people knowledge are increasing because of some technical stuff.

This chapter also suggests the government to separate privacy and data mining since there is conflicts if that two terms will be put together.

What I've learned:

I learned that data mining is actually a violation of privacy. If certain people would data mine a person then we can say that they are knowing that person and his knowledge. But I also learned that data

mining is accepted in the rights of a person. It hink for it to be considered as good if the person has the reason why he needs to use data mining to a person. I think it depends on the situation, if workers would be data mined by the company, then I think it would be appropriate for the company to do it.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is data mining?
- 2) What is data warehouse?
- 3) What is the first case study of this chapter?
- 4) What is the second case study of this chapter?
- 5) What is knowledge data?

Chapter 31: Workplace Surveillance, Privacy and Distributive Justice

By Lucas D. Introna

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

Privacy creates opportunities for hiding information that could render many social interaction.

This quote means that with privacy, many people are making it in order for them to make fraud. They are seeking personal information such as telephone number in order to call them and ask them for money.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know what other issues that are conflict with the use of surveillance camera. Also, I want to know if it is really ethical or not. In addition to that I want to know the ideas of Lucas Introna regarding this issue.

Review:

Nowadays, there is installed surveillance camera at different sites. And I agree that it was very effective. With surveillance camera, the company have seen what their workers are doing which would help the company to give commands with their workers. Surveillance camera has its advantage and also disadvantage. One of the advantages is it decreases the crime rate. With the strict policy of having surveillance camera at different establishments, people are not tempted to make bad things which is I believed an ethical decision. But this surveillance camera still evaluated because it is said that it against privacy and there is biasment happening. I agree that it has conflict with privacy because first of all your supervisor would know what you are doing during that specified time. But I know that the company only do this is because they want to monitor the working hours of each workers, if they are doing it efficient and effective. I really like surveillance camera because I have seen that it is effective in order the society, establishments, schools and hospitals monitored the people that are going and leaving out in their firm. Surveillance camera is said to be against with distributive justice because first of all the camera was installed in the place where the workers stay during their hours. No one would put a camera in the office of the manager because they trusted that person that he will do his best and be fair with everyone. I think if I will be the one to judged this, I think this is good for the company.

What I've learned:

I never thought that surveillance camera would have a corresponding conflicted issues. I thought that because it is effective, there are no studies made in this issue. But I learned that still the surveillance camera are being evaluated because of the privacy and distributive justice.

I also learned that when we hear of surveillance camera installed in different workplace, we first think of the people who are bad and doing unproductive in their time. But with this chapter, I learned that we should think that it is against privacy and justice.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is a workplace surveillance camera?
- 2) What is advantage of having surveillance camera?
- 3) What is the disadvantage of having surveillance camera?
- 4) Is surveillance camera ethical or unethical?
- 5) What does this author mean of surveillance camera?

Chapter 32: Privacy and the Varieties of Moral Wrongdoing

By Jeroen van den Hoven

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"The privacy issue lies at the heart of an ongoing debate"

I believed that this is true since in this book, mostly all the chapters that was discussed is regarding with the privacy issue.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know what are the varieties of moral wrongdoing. I think this is a good chapter and I will learn many things based on this title itself. Also, I want to know the sides of Jeroen van den Hoven regarding the subject matter.

Review:

This chapter talks about the moral reasons for data protection. There are three moral reasons for data protection. First is information based harm. This means that a person is protecting his information so that he would not be hurt by bad people. We have the right to privacy because we are afraid that people would used our personal information to access our relevant information. If we would think about this, actually there is no direct harm that caused by other people.

Second type is information inequality. We protect our data information in order to act as equal with other people. This chapter find out that there are more people who do not care of privacy because they are using information technology as their advantage. The example would be whenever we purchase a grocery item in the supermarket, we actually tend to use our credit card for convenience transaction. We don't care if that system would store our credit card number and our personal information because we are dully using the information technology.

Third type is information justice. This means that one person would not care of their privacy if they are to be given justice with everyone else. It is said that one sick person would give out his personal information in exchange for the doctor to cure him. It is also said that we give our information as long as people would not criticized our personal information.

In addition to that, government are encouraging establishments to use panoptic technology such as surveillance camera, and data mining techniques because it is for the public good. I agree to what the government is doing. They always think of the group of people who will be benefited and not by individual.

What I've learned:

I learned basically the three moral reason for data protection. Now, I understand that there are different reasons why they are doing that. Also, I learned that there are many wrong doing that are

happening, we don't realized that it is already rampant in the society. In order for this wrong doings to be stopped, the government believed that the best solutions are panoptic technologies.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is panoptic technology?
- 2) What is information based harm?
- 3) What is informational inequality?
- 4) What is informational injustice?
- 5) What does the government encourage the establishments to do?

Chapter 33: Defining the Boundaries of Computer Crime:

Piracy

By Herman T. Tavani

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“A principle goal of this essay has been to establish criteria for computer crime as a descriptive category”

I have seen that the examples of this chapter is based on descriptive category which makes it understandable to the reader.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn what are the boundaries of computer crime. Also, I want to be fully knowledgeable about piracy. Also, I want to know if it is really ethical or unethical. In addition to that, I want to know the sides of this author, Herman T. Tavani regarding this issue.

Review:

There are three types of crime. First is software piracy. Software piracy are processed by way of using technology in order to stored movie in that tiny piece of cd or dvd and sell it to the people who wants cheaper movie. I can say that this is effective since many people supported to buy fake movies even though it can hurt the artist who are in that movie. Rather than buying original dvd which is expensive, they tend to buy this software piracy. This is very evident in the Philippines when we have seen that there are many vendors selling cds and dvds that are illegal but still no one stopped them especially police. Sometimes I think their action is unethical, but why does the police don't stop what they are doing. I can say that this first type of crime is helpful for me, but is not helpful to the big companies such as Microsoft, music industry and other software firms.

Second is what they call electronic break ins. Based on how I understood it, some programmers would make a software in order for a person to access the private information of the company. They are trying to hack the software of the company in order to see the confidential statements. This is unethical since they should respect that if it is confidential, they should consider it private and not everyone to see.

Third is what they call computer sabotage. This means that a bad person finds a way in order for that software to have leak and have errors. If the software would have leaks, then that person can see the information. Instead that information will be transferred to other network, that leak will be transferred to him.

What I've learned:

I learned the three types of crime which are software piracy, electronic break ins and computer sabotage. Based on my judgment, I believed that software piracy can be ethical and can be unethical depending to the person who will be affected. If the affected people are the company, then it is unethical, But if the affected people are the market, then I can say that it is ethical.

I also find out that those two types of crime which is electronic break ins and computer sabotage is unethical because it is against privacy.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What are the three types of crime?
- 2) What is software piracy?
- 3) What is electronic break ins?
- 4) What is computer sabotage?
- 5) Among the three, which do you find unethical and ethical?

Chapter 34: Terrorism or Civil Disobedience:

Toward a Hacktivist Ethic

By Mark Manion and Abby Goodrum

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

Why is it, then, that a growing number of experts refuse to make this distinction, and insists in conflating hacktivism and cyberterrorism”

I think the reason why many experts do not condemn hacktivism is because being hacktivist, you are using your talent and skills and you are contributing to the society. It is the term that makes it unethical, but I don't think that it is unethical.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn about the terrorism made by hacktivist ethical. I also want to know why they are doing that terrorism. Also, I want to know the sides of these two great authors, Mark Manion and Abby Goodrum regarding this issue.

Review:

This chapter discussed hacktivism. Hacktivism means that the person is doing bad things in the society. The other definition of hactivist is a type of person using his intellectual to use free software. But with this chapter, the hacktivist that this chapter is explaining are the bad people who have bad intention for the company.

There are three principles of hacktivist ethic. First is access to computers. People have the right to use the computers with no limitation. Every people can access the internet without having biasment, discrimination. Second is all information should be free. The essence of an internet is to give the information free. Companies should not stop the information from flowing. Third is mistrust authority which means to promote decentralization. All the information should be centralized to all the people and not only to the chosen people.

The point of hackers is why does companies have the right to sell their software at a higher cost which makes it hard for the market to buy. Thus, hackers find a way to make the software be free to everyone who would use it. I understand the point of hacking because they are doing this for the market and not to the companies. Hackers want to have a free software for everyone to use it.

With the advancement of technology, hacktivist people are growing. They are now fully aware of the information technology. But there are disadvantages; programmers should make sure that their system would not be hacked by people.

What I've learned:

I learned what ECD is. ECD means electronic civil disobedience. ECD is refusing to follow the laws or regulations in the internet. Philosophers are making studies if the hackers are considered as ECD. But even though hackers are considered as ECD, still for me there are no ground rules for that action. I don't think that hacking should be given corresponding consequence because they are only using their intellectuality to make software that are for free.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is hacktivism in this chapter mean?
- 2) What is cyberterrorism mean?
- 3) What are the three principles of hacktivist ethic?
- 4) What is ECD mean?
- 5) Is hacktivism ethical or unethical?/i.m,

Chapter 35: Web security and privacy:

An American perspective

By J. Lean Camp

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

Security is privacy

This quote says that in order for you to become private, you need to have a security. Security and privacy are always attached with each other.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know web security and privacy in American perspective. Also, I want to know the sides of J. Lean Camp.

Review:

This chapter talks about security. There are many problems regarding the security issue. Some would prefer not to put his personal information in the web, but some would say that the information is secured in the net. Before, I thought that giving information in the web won't know my identity. But now, I realized that it is safe to put your identity in the web because it is stored in a database that has security.

The problem about the security issue is the assurance that it would be safe for the people to store their information. The example would be a company who has a computer and a server. Instead the computer will store the information to its server, the attackers find a way for the computer to store directly to the attacker's computer.

In everyday, monitoring of our social networks, there are security issue in that routine work. We don't realized that to log in by giving username and password is a way in order for our accounts to be secured and safe from people who wants to used our account. That is why in every software, there are log in in order to have a secured account. It is also said that we can't solved the problem of security since it is not in our hands to command people from not doing. They still will be the one to do that right or bad actions. We can only do is to minimize the problem of security by having that log in account.

What I've learned:

I learned basically the security issues in the web. I learned that there are cases which we cannot solved the problem of security. The bottomline is that we cannot really remove the problems of security, but we can minimize it.

Security is important for us to have privacy. Without security, we cannot find a way to maintain our privacy. These two terms are very dependent with each other.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What are the legal issues and societal implications?
- 2) What is the first amendment says?
- 3) What is the second amendment says?
- 4) What is the third amendment says?
- 5) What is the fourth amendment says?

Chapter 36: The meaning of anonymity in an information age

By Helen Nissenbaun

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

The value of anonymity lies not in the capacity to be unnamed, but in the possibility of acting or participating while remaining out of reach.

This only means that even though a person is anonymous, still he is capable to reach the internet. That is the advantage of having anonymous because the treatment is the same with other people who give their real name.

Learning Expectation:

I really want to know if the issue about anonymity is ethical or not ethical. I also want to know if it would be a good thing or not. In addition to that, I want to learn many things from this chapter in order for me to be ethical.

Review:

This chapter first asked “should anonymity be protected in information age?” If I would answer that question, I would say that anonymity should remain in the internet. I think the person who is anonymous is already matured enough of what he is doing. He has the right reason why he chose to be anonymous. Also, I think with the information technology, it is better for us to use its advantage such as being anonymous.

Anonymity refers to being nameless. He does not give his real name. The advantage of being anonymous is that you could see what your friends are doing without them knowing that you are monitoring them. With information technology, it helps us to be anonymous and go to different websites that has malicious content.

But this chapter says that being anonymous in information age can be ethical and can be unethical. For example, a person who wants to buy perfume in the web, I don't think that it would be ethical for him if he would remain to be anonymous especially if he is purchasing an item in the internet. I think he is not in the right mind to be anonymous.

The question of the author is that if the information technology can make the people not protected by anonymity. I don't think that with internet, they can make the people share who they are. I think if a certain group of people would enforce us not to be anonymous, I think many people would not already use internet. Internet is very different among the rest, since it gives us a way to be anonymous.

What I've learned:

I learned basically the meaning of anonymity. In different cases, it is in the advantage of people to be anonymous. Being anonymous makes it have more freedom so I think it is not good to stop the people from being anonymous. But being anonymous has its cons. I think we should be given choices to pick if we want to be anonymous or not.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is the meaning of anonymity?
- 2) What are the disadvantages of anonymity?
- 3) What are the conflicts of being anonymous?
- 4) Is anonymity ethical or unethical?
- 5) What are the advantages of anonymity?

Chapter 37: Double Encryption of Anonymized

Electronic Data Interchange

By Albert Vlug and Johan van der Lei

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pbbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"It is possible to automatically anonymize an electronic sender by the introduction of a gatekeeper's postbox"

I also believed that it is easy to be anonymous since there is the gatekeeper. Gatekeeper acts as the middle man or bridge between the sender and receiver. If I am the sender, I will just give the message by anonymous and then it is now anonymize.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know that double encryption of the data interchange. Also, I want to know what are the issues behind this double encryption. In addition to that, I want to know why they make this double encryption.

Review:

While reading the chapter, I find out that the double encryption is same with what I am thinking. The process for me is very chaotic in a sense that the way to encrypt and decrypt a text file is so difficult. Based on what I read and know, the process is first a sender would send a file that would have encryption key. In that encryption key, the receiver would use it in order to decrypt the text file. I think not all people would know how to encrypt a text file and decrypt it. It is done so that to have secured text file and not for everyone to see. But nowadays, I don't think that it is still existing because all of us want to have convenience in receiving and sending text files. In this, we have seen the biggest improvement and shift of sending emails.

One of the examples that was discussed here is the case of recoding patient information and doctor information. They data both have anonymized in order if someone would see it, they will not recognized who is that person. Also, he would not know the illness that the patient have. The sender of the data which is said to be the gatekeeper is anonymous and also the receiver of the email. This is very difficult to understand since I don't know how they will do this. The gatekeeper are the ones who are like the postman that would transact the information done by the sender and will be received by the receiver. Encryption key is very important in order to open the decrypted file by the person who will received that email.

What I've learned:

I learned that it is easy to be anonymous, if there would be someone who would act as a middle man. I also learned that having an encryption key has long process. Now I really appreciate the value of emails because it gives me convenience to send and receive emails from my friends. In addition to that, I learned the reason why there is a decryption key for the security, so that not all can see the emails I send to a friend. It safeguards my message to a friend.

Integrative questions:

- 1) How will the encryption key works in double decryption?
- 2) What is a gatekeeper?
- 3) What is the process of double decryption?
- 4) Compare emails before and now.
- 5) What is the reason behind double decryption?

Chapter 38: Written on the Body:

Biometrics and Identity

By Irma van der Ploeg

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Biometrics is not just about as narrow an identity check as some authors maintain”

We thought that biometrics is very small and narrow, but actually biometrics is very large. There are many dependencies in which biometrics depend.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know more about biometrics and identity. Also, I want to know the sides of Irma van der Ploeg regarding this issue. In addition to that, I want to know if biometrics is ethical and if there are disadvantages.

Review:

Biometrics are a finger print system that would store your fingerprint in order for identity. The process is so simple. First, you will touch the device, then your finger would be validated if you are the right person who can access that information. Finger print is not only the examples of biometrics, but there is still eye reader that would see if you are that person. This is very effective since it is said that each person has different thumb print.

So the question is when does the Biometrics used? This is used in companies wherein not all people should be given access. This is a solution for security measure. Also, some companies would have biometrics in order to track down the attendance of their workers. This is very helpful since you could monitor who attended the seminar and what time he got out from that work.

I can say that some of the examples of biometrics are not effective. One of the examples that are not effective are the token based identification scheme. What other workers would do is to have that thing and scan it in the device even though that person is not physically present in that building. I think there is no used for that token based identification scheme because some employees find a way in order to make it ineffective and inefficient.

Major buyers of the biometrics are businesses since they are really using its advantage in order to achieve their goal and to monitor what their workers are doing.

What I've learned:

I learned that some of the biometrics are useless, but some I believed is effective device. It really depends on the person characteristics, if he would not be ethical or not. The more chapters I learned, I

realized that it is not the term such as privacy that would be the problem. I believed that it is the person who would take that privacy for himself. Education is really needed in order for them to be ethical in their journey in life.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is a biometric?
- 2) What are the examples of biometrics?
- 3) What are the disadvantage of having biometrics?
- 4) What are some problems regarding biometrics?
- 5) Is Biometrics effective or ineffective? Why?

Chapter 39: Ethical Considerations for the Information Professions

By Elizabeth Buchanan

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pbbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"We are all becoming information workers"

This means that in the future we will be professional people so now, we should start to know what are our ethical concerns and what we should do in that situation.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know some of the ethical considerations for the information professions. Also, I want to know the side of Elizabeth Buchanan regarding this chapter.

Review:

This chapter talks about ethical considerations for the professional people. I believed that this chapter is very significant because this talks about the reason why there is a need to have code of ethics. In class, I learned that there are many code of ethics. This is maybe the main reason why it is important. Many businesses nowadays have seen the importance of having code of ethics and they really implement code of ethics in their business.

One of the best code of ethics that I really like is IEEE code of ethics because first of all it is very simple but yet understandable. Also, it is very concise and very specific. All information that a professional must have is written in that code of ethics.

What is code of ethics? Code of ethics is to give us a guide to be professional and especially to act as professional. There is a need for this in order to remind the professional people to act as professional. There is a big difference to act as a professional and a professional because sometimes there are professional people, but the important thing for them is money or to earn money. They are sometimes deceived by the money that will be given to them by way of using their skills or talents in order to harm other people. The code of ethics will be the one, we will reflect if we are on that situation wherein we should distinguish the right action from the wrong action.

What I've learned:

I learned the importance of code of ethics. I think all the businesses should have like this in order for the professional people to be reminded of their ethical mission. It is not good if a person would only recognized the money that he will gain if he would do that action, but also he should consider the ethical action.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is code of ethics?
- 2) What should the primary role of professional person?
- 3) What is Robert McChesney view?
- 4) Give some code of ethics.
- 5) What are the different phases of ethical considerations?

Chapter 40: Software Engineering Code of Ethics:

Approved

By Don Gotterbarn, Keith Miller, Simon Rogerson

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pbbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

Computers have a central and growing role in commerce.

This means that they are really aware of what the computers can give to them. Also, they know that computers are still growing.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know basically the software engineering code of ethics. In addition to that, I want to know the sides of the three authors regarding this issue.

Review:

This chapter recognized the importance of having code of ethics. Now the law approves the software engineering code of ethics. It means that they have seen the importance of this in professional people.

There are eight principles that were mentioned in software engineering code of ethics. One is public. It means that software engineers shall act with the respect of the public interest. Second is client and employer. It means that software engineering should be knowledgeable to act in the interest of the client and employer. This is same with "customer is always right". Third is product which means that the product should be effective and efficient. The software engineers should make sure that the product would really helped the company to achieve its goal. Fourth is judgment. It means that software engineers should maintain what the people is thinking to him. He must be equipped with discipline and integrity in order for his co-workers to follow him. Fifth is management. This means that the supervisors or managers of the software engineers should make sure to guide that SE to become ethical and do actions which is with ethical considerations. Sixth is profession. This means that the SE should maintain that integrity in order for him to be called as professional. Seventh are colleagues. This means that the colleagues should support and not discriminate their own co-worker. Last is self. This means that software engineers should learn from what he is doing. He must learn everyday as he worked in the business or firm.

What I've learned:

I learned primarily the eight principles which are public, client, product, judgment, management, profession, colleagues and self. I have seen the importance of each principles with the software engineers. Also, I learned the importance of having code of ethics in the field of software engineers.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is Software Engineering code of ethics?
- 2) What is the preamble of this code of ethics?
- 3) What are the principle of this code of ethics?
- 4) Is software engineering code of ethics effective?
- 5) Is this applicable in the Philippines? Why? Why not?

Chapter 41: No, PAPA:

Why Incomplete Codes of Ethics Are Worse than none at all

By N. Ben Fairweather

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Privacy and Accuracy of computer data and information are issues essentially unrelated to the environmental impacts of computing”

This means that privacy and accuracy is very independent from each other. But still with the environmental impact of computing, they are becoming related.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the reason why incomplete code of ethics are worse than none at all. Also, I want to know the side of N. Ben Fairweather regarding this issue.

Review:

I believed that incomplete code of ethics are worse than none at all because first of all if there is wrong or incomplete code of ethics, workers knowledge would be limited on that code of ethics. They will not think of some other issues that are really important because of that fixed code. Also, some of the code of ethics are not effective meaning the employers might followed that code of ethics wrongly and they will blame their actions sin that code.

This chapter talks about the problem of just focusing on the four areas. The four areas are privacy, accuracy, property and accessibility. With this limited four areas, we never realized that there is still more important than these four areas. Thus, I can also conclude that it is better to have no knowledge of the four areas than having it incomplete.

Sometimes, we never realized that weak points are important. We only focused on the strong points which lies on the top of the pyramid. The strong points that was mentioned in this chapter are the four areas. We are not aware of the weak points of issues that would also affect the professional ethics.

This chapter strongly argues that code of ethics is incomplete because first of all, he believed that author is not equivalent to what all the people are thinking. This means that having contributions of knowledge would make it more complete and be different from the rest of its code of ethics. Two brains are better than one.

What I've learned:

I realized that maybe the code of ethics are not really effective since sometimes it is contributed by one person. The more people contributed in that code of ethics, the more I can say that it would be stable and accurate. There are still many weak points or other issues that were not discussed because we tend to focus on the four areas of issues which are given by the author himself.

Integrative questions:

- 1) Do you think that the moral code of ethics is incomplete?
- 2) What are the four areas of issues?
- 3) What are the strong and weak points?
- 4) What is PAPA?
- 5) Why is it that incomplete code of ethics are worse than none at all?

Chapter 42: Subsumption Ethics

By David H. Gleason

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Satisfaction is short lived”

This means that our satisfaction does not last. One of the examples is eating. Sometimes the food satisfies to what our needs, but it would not last.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to know what is subsumption ethics since this is my first time to hear this term. Also, I want to know the side of David H. Gleason regarding this issue.

Review:

This chapter talks about subsumption ethics. Subsumption ethics means the process in which the decision will be operated by a machine that would make a decision as to run or to stop it.

There are four ethical principles in order to create the framework of IT decisions. First is golden rule. The golden rule is about “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you”. This means that because we are being paid by the stakeholders, we should also see to it that we are also doing our job. Second is the golden mean. This is the Aristotle’s happiness and virtue which means that happiness lies on that middle or mean which is not the extreme and not the deficient. We should be informed and judged other with just. Third is karma. This means that whatever we do, there are consequences. If our action is bad, then we should expect to have bad consequence. But if our action is right, then we should expect to have a good consequence. Fourth is ethical complexity which means that the job or work by a person does not have end. We are always accountable with the product that we are creating. Paying us and accepting our work does not mean that it is the end.

The difference of computers and human is that we can make decisions. Computers would only do what the users wants him to do. We, humans can choose what is best for us. This chapter suggest that because we are human, we should do the right action and not the wrong action.

What I’ve learned:

I learned primarily the subsumption ethics. With subsumption ethics, it forced the information technology to have ethical considerations. The subsumption ethics would help us to decide the best since there is a need to help us guide in decision making.

I learned the four ethical principles. I learned how important it is in the world of information technology.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is subsumption ethics?
- 2) What are the four ethical principle?
- 3) What are the axioms of subsumption ethics?
- 4) Can you give examples of subsumption ethics?
- 5) How does subsumption ethics works?

Chapter 43: Ethical Issues in Business Computing

By Duncan Langford

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

“Clear guidelines need to be in force”

This means that we need guidelines in order to implement it in our business.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn the ethical issues in business computing. Also, I want to know the sides of Duncan Langford with this chapter.

Review:

Every business would meet at certain point some ethical problems. No matter what the size of your business is, there will be always ethical issues that you should always prioritize. For example, in level one business would have collected software that is piracy. Being a professional person, we would think if this is right to have software that is a piracy. Even though it would cost you at higher price if you would buy the original ones, still it is in our hands to consider this kind of ethical considerations.

There are two kinds of data considerations. First is the nature of data. This means what the data is and what it can give to me as a person. Second is category. This means the data is in what category. The questions that will be raised here is “Can I access this kind of data?”

The main role of computers in business is to solve the problems of the business. I agree to it since we should use its functionality in order to achieve our goal.

This chapter recognizes the use of the computer in different size of businesses. I find out that there would be common ethical considerations in different kind of business no matter how big is the size was.

Also, no matter what the size of the business, they should see the advantage of having computer system. Some don't realized that having computer system would eventually helped them managed their business. They only think that it would create them cost which I also agree but in the long run, we can see the advantage of having it.

What I've learned:

I learned that in every business, there is corresponding ethical concern. This chapter is related with code of ethics since it would remind us to act as professional in the industry world.

Also, I learned the use of computer to the business. I always think that the business that could only have that computer system would be the big companies, but I realized in this chapter that it is not important.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is business computing?
- 2) What are the essential guidelines?
- 3) Give examples in level one business.
- 4) Give examples in level two business.
- 5) Give examples in level three business.

Chapter 44: The Practitioner from Within:

Revisiting the virtues

By Frances S. Grodzinsky

Book: Cyberethics

Library Reference: Not Applicable

Amazon: : http://www.amazon.com/Cyberethics-Morality-Cyberspace-Richard-Spinello/dp/0763737836/ref=pd_bbs_sr_1?ie=UTF8&s=books&qid=1238853343&sr=8-1

Quote:

"It is difficult to get from youth up a right training from virtue if one has not been brought up under right laws"

This means that youth should be educated. It is not so simple to guide him to all the theories. Still, the best way is to let him understand the theories and approach needed in order for him to grow.

Learning Expectation:

I expect to learn many things from this chapter since this would be the last chapter. Also, I want to know the title itself and the ideas that this author generated.

Review:

This chapter first discussed the character forming and action guiding theories. It is said that character forming is the most crucial since this is where a person would develop his character. A person's decision would always lie on his attitude and not with the guiding theories. No one would first think of the theories he learned from high school, elementary and even college. He would always consider his characteristics. The character forming is more important than guiding rules since people would always rely on his character and not the guiding rules.

The biggest problem in the field of IT is that each theory is considered as separate from each other. I agree with this because in this chapter, this divides into different areas such as privacy, anonymity and etc. They are not given relation by all the authors. The result of this separation is a vast and broad theories that taking considerations as separate from each other.

This chapter also revisits the theories that were discussed in this book, cyberethics such as privacy, security, anonymity, piracy and etc. They are given different views and different ideas. I find out that even though some have similar topics which are privacy, I have seen the difference among the other philosophers. In that, I realized that it has large and broad scope. Also, I learned that there is no right and wrong since sometimes the words or belief of some of the philosophers varies or have conflict with other philosophers. There is a need to integrate all what they are saying in order for the reader to better understand their saying.

What I've learned:

I learned basically the virtues of practitioner. I learned what should each individual would expect for him to do in his field.

I learned the character forming and action guiding theories. I have seen their similarities. There are guiding rules in order for a person to develop his character into a good and ideal person. But still, the important thing is the character forming since you will be the one to decide what you should do in ethical situations.

Integrative questions:

- 1) What is Character Forming?
- 2) What is Action-Guiding Theories?
- 3) What is their difference?
- 4) What are their similarities?
- 5) What do you learn from this chapter?