


## 16. Ethics

CSE 498, Collaborative Design



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## S Ethics vs Law

- Ethics
  - “Good” vs “Evil” or “Right” vs “Wrong”
  - Moral Judgment
  - Choice
- Law
  - Legal vs Illegal
  - Legal Judgment
  - No Choice

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## S Professional Ethics

- Set by...
  - Professional Society
  - Licensing Agency
  - Government
  - Company
  - Etc...
- Must obey if you want to...
  - ...be a member
  - ...be licensed
  - ...do business
  - ...etc
- More Like Law

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## S Resources

- University of Virginia  
<http://repo-nt.tcc.virginia.edu/ethics/index.htm>
- Texas Tech  
<http://www.niee.org/pd.cfm?pt=NIEE>
- ACM  
<http://www.acm.org/constitution/code.html>
- IEEE  
<http://www.ieee.org/portal/paques/about/whatis/code.html>

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## S ACM (1 of 5)

- Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct
- <http://www.acm.org/constitution/code.html>

1. General Moral Imperatives
2. More Specific Professional Responsibilities
3. Organizational Leadership Imperatives
4. Compliance with the Code

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## S ACM (2 of 5)

1. General Moral Imperatives
  1. Contribute to society and human well-being.
  2. Avoid harm to others.
  3. Be honest and trustworthy.
  4. Be fair and take action not to discriminate.
  5. Honor property rights including copyrights and patent.
  6. Give proper credit for intellectual property.
  7. Respect the privacy of others.
  8. Honor confidentiality.

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## S ACM (3 of 5)

### 2. More Specific Professional Responsibilities

1. Strive to achieve the highest quality, effectiveness and dignity in both the process and products of professional work.
2. Acquire and maintain professional competence.
3. Know and respect existing laws pertaining to professional work.
4. Accept and provide appropriate professional review.
5. Give comprehensive and thorough evaluations of computer systems and their impacts, including analysis of possible risks.
6. Honor contracts, agreements, and assigned responsibilities.
7. Improve public understanding of computing and its consequences.
8. Access computing and communication resources only when authorized to do so.

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## S ACM (4 of 5)

### 3. Organizational Leadership Imperatives

1. Articulate social responsibilities of members of an organizational unit and encourage full acceptance of those responsibilities.
2. Manage personnel and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life.
3. Acknowledge and support proper and authorized uses of an organization's computing and communication resources.
4. Ensure that users and those who will be affected by a system have their needs clearly articulated during the assessment and design of requirements; later the system must be validated to meet requirements.
5. Articulate and support policies that protect the dignity of users and others affected by a computing system.
6. Create opportunities for members of the organization to learn the principles and limitations of computer systems.

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## S ACM (5 of 5)

### 4. Compliance With The Code

1. Uphold and promote the principles of this Code.
2. Treat violations of this code as inconsistent with membership in the ACM.

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## S IEEE (1 of 2)

We, the members of the IEEE, in recognition of the importance of our technologies in affecting the quality of life throughout the world, and in accepting a personal obligation to our profession, its members and the communities we serve, do hereby commit ourselves to the highest ethical and professional conduct and agree:

1. to accept responsibility in making decisions consistent with the safety, health and welfare of the public, and to disclose promptly factors that might endanger the public or the environment;
2. to avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist;
3. to be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data;
4. to reject bribery in all its forms;
5. to improve the understanding of technology, its appropriate application, and potential consequences;

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## S IEEE (2 of 2)

6. to maintain and improve our technical competence and to undertake technological tasks for others only if qualified by training or experience, or after full disclosure of pertinent limitations;
7. to seek, accept, and offer honest criticism of technical work, to acknowledge and correct errors, and to credit properly the contributions of others;
8. to treat fairly all persons regardless of such factors as race, religion, gender, disability, age, or national origin;
9. to avoid injuring others, their property, reputation, or employment by false or malicious action;
10. to assist colleagues and co-workers in their professional development and to support them in following this code of ethics.

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## S Patent vs Copyright

- Patent
    - Own "Idea"
    - Via Patent Process
    - "Easier" to Protect
  - Copyright
    - Own "Text"
    - Via "© 2007 by Wayne R. Dyksen. All Rights Reserved."
    - and/or
    - By Registering
    - "Harder" to Protect
- Check with an IP attorney!

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## S Ethics Issues

- Is it ethical to monitor email?  
Is it legal to monitor email?
  - University
  - Employer
  - Government
- Is it ethical to monitor Internet traffic?  
Is it legal to monitor Internet traffic?
  - University
  - Employer
  - Government

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## S Ethics Scenario

- If a novice user does not restrict access, is it ethical to browse or take their files? Legal?
- If an **expert** user does not restrict access, is it ethical to browse or take their files? Legal?

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## S Ethics Scenario

- You miss a meeting for your capstone team. You were at Midnight Madness, but you tell your teammates that you were sick. Is this ethical? Legal?
- You're testifying in a court of law under oath and you say that you missed your capstone meeting because you were sick when you were really at Midnight Madness. Is this ethical? Legal?

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## S Ethics Scenario

Suppose you work at a company that stores sensitive data (medical records, social service records, etc.). You have access to data, and download them to your notebook computer, and bring it home to finish a report. You also back up a copy of the data to your home computer in order to work at home.

Is this ethical? Legal? Against company policy?

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## S Ethics Scenario

Suppose you visit certain countries where there are vendors with large displays of cheap software, music, and DVDs.

Is it ethical to buy them? Legal?

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## S Ethics Scenario

You work as a software engineer on an airplane. The project is late and the software does not work to specifications. It may be safety critical, but your boss says it's of no concern. And, after all, the project is late and over budget.

What should you do? What would you do?

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## S Ethics Scenario

You are a consultant to develop a database for a company. An inexpensive implementation does not provide security for sensitive personal data of the client's customers. The more expensive implementation provides security, but the company says they want a cheap albeit non-secure solution.

Is this ethical? Legal?

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## S Ethics Scenario

You are a consultant, asked to evaluate designs and recommend a solution for a company. You conclude that one particular company has the best solution. However, you do not mention that you have a significant financial interest in the company.

Is this ethical? Legal?

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## S Ethics Scenario

Six CSE seniors enroll in the capstone design course. A client has ideas for a software product. The students implement the ideas with a few new ideas of their own. After graduating, the students form a company, produce, and sell the same software.

Is this ethical? Legal?

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