

## I. Ethics and Safety

- a. E-mail Students a JunkMail.
- b. Veracity
  - i. MySpace Suicide as Example
- c. Safety
  - i. Phishing
    - 1. Yahoo, Google, Amazon will NEVER contact you for your personal information.
  - ii. SSL “HTTPS” and lock icon in bottom of browser
- d. Net Neutrality Laws
- e. Three Laws of Robotics
  - i. Three Laws of Roboticists
- f. The IEEE Code of Ethics
- g. Hacker Code of Ethics
- h. E-mail Etiquette
  - i. A “Cold” Medium
  - ii. Emoticons
- i. Forum Etiquette
  - i. Flaming (Human Torch “Flame On!”)
  - ii. Goodwin’s Law
- j. Healthy Computer Usage
  - i. Most of the Internet is "Free as in Candy," but that doesn't mean it doesn't come at a cost
    - 1. Time, Productivity
    - 2. Every program you install reduces the power of your computer
    - 3. Start Up Applications in the Task Tray
  - ii. Get up every hour and stretch, go for walk
  - iii. Internet Addiction
  - iv. Multitasking
    - 1. Picture of Kalif: Headphones, TV, Doing Homework
    - 2. Open a video, an MP3, a video game, and ask students to read something or do math
    - 3. Not doing any of these things well
- k. Lab: CTRL+ALT+DELETE
  - i. You are the Administrator on your Computer
  - ii. Set up a Guest account
- l. Political Activism Online
- m. Lab: Write your representative.

<http://www.tjhsst.edu/~dhyatt/ethics/>

### Ethics Scenarios

1. NPR Story about man who committed a crime in college. Later this was removed from his record for good behavior so that it wouldn't appear in a background check; however, archives of

the local news posted online included a story about his conviction, which could be found with a google search. How should this be handled legally?

2. This same man sued the newspaper to have the story taken down, lost, and now the story of him suing is online.

3. MySpace suicide story: Should it be legal to pretend to be someone else online?  
- If not, how should we verify who you are?

4. Wikileaks, should people be allowed to be anonymous online?

5. Net Neutrality

Ethics: DRM

- Sony Rootkit
- If this had been a hacker, they would have gone to jail

Unsecure Network

- Command Line Shutdown: <http://www.tech-recipes.com/rx/84/xp-easy-shortcut-or-command-line-shutdown/>
- Social Engineering

Snopes.com: XKCD Cartoon of Commenters on Moon Landing

Deception online: Story of the orchid and the wasp

- Cute girl or boy flirting with you is the orchid
- IMG: Robot at Computer
- IMG: Or worse: Monster at Computer

Professions: Foxes and Hedgehogs

- Two evolutionary strategies
- We often start out as Foxes, but settle down into a Hedgehog strategy

ACM Code of Ethics

<http://www.acm.org/about/code-of-ethics>  
[www.acm.org/serving/](http://www.acm.org/serving/)

Ethics - CAPTCHA to beat AIs.

---Software Patents---

Ethics: Supreme Court Patent Case Bilski VS Kappos

<http://www.patentlyo.com/patent/2009/11/supreme-court-hears-bilski-v-kappos.html>  
PDF

[http://www.supremecourtus.gov/oral\\_arguments/argument\\_transcripts/08-964.pdf](http://www.supremecourtus.gov/oral_arguments/argument_transcripts/08-964.pdf)

End of Patents Organization  
<http://endsoftpatents.org/>

Wiki of Arguments Against Software Patents  
[http://en.swpat.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://en.swpat.org/wiki/Main_Page)

State of Software Patents Report  
[http://esp.wdfiles.com/local--files/2008-state-of-softpatents/feb\\_08-summary\\_report.pdf](http://esp.wdfiles.com/local--files/2008-state-of-softpatents/feb_08-summary_report.pdf)  
- Loading data into a computer to change its configuration is obvious.

Obviousness: What is obvious to a Computer Programmer is not obvious to a Judge.

Patent Vs Copyright: Physical VS Informational

A Process may not be patented. An algorithm is a process.

Gottschalk v. Benson - Algorithms are not Patentable  
[http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1972/1972\\_71\\_485/](http://www.oyez.org/cases/1970-1979/1972/1972_71_485/)

Diamond v. Diehr - Software is Patentable if attached to a physical device.  
[http://www.oyez.org/cases/1980-1989/1980/1980\\_79\\_1112/](http://www.oyez.org/cases/1980-1989/1980/1980_79_1112/)

In re Alappat  
<http://digital-law-online.info/cases/31PQ2D1545.htm>  
"...a general purpose computer in effect becomes a special purpose computer once it is programmed to perform particular functions pursuant to instructions from program software."

State Street decision  
<http://library.law.emory.edu/fedcircuit/july98/96-1327.wpd.html>

Applies to a specific machine: what about software that runs on any PC?