# Ethics

# The Computer Scientist in Society DAT315

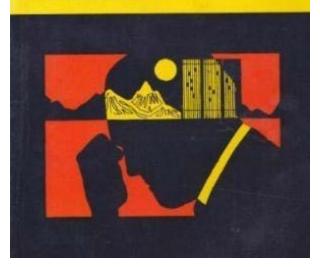


## What is ethics?

## Philosophy

### MADE SIMPLE

RICHARD H. POPKIN, Ph.D. AVRUM STROLL, Ph.D. advisory editor A.V.KELLY, M.A.(Oxon.)



## What is ethics?

Answer questions such as:

- How ought people to behave?
- What is a good life?

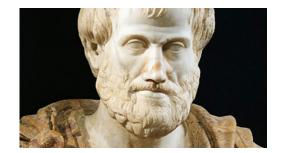
Derive *universal principles* from which ethical choices can be made

## Plato

- Things are absolutely right or wrong
  - You just have to figure out which!
- Knowing what is good → doing what is good
  - Evil is caused by ignorance
- Only smart people can figure out the good
   →Less smart people should imitate them



## Aristotle

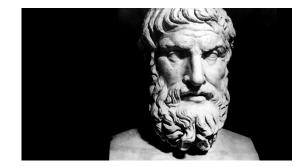


- The good life is a life of happiness
- Pursue the "Golden Mean"
  - Take the middle way
  - "Everything in moderation"
- The right choice may vary from person to person





## Epicurus: Hedonism



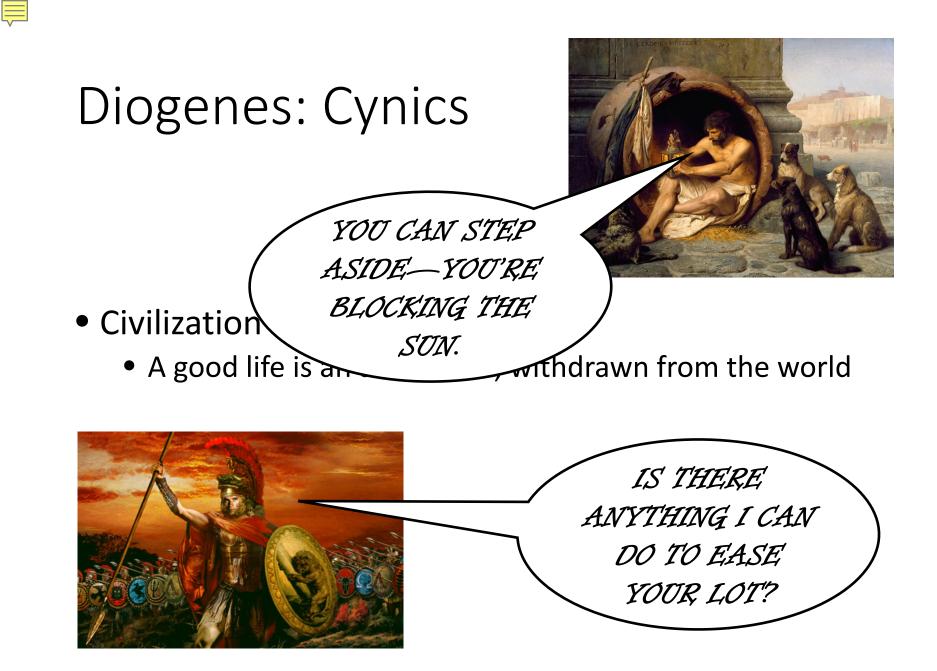
• Pleasure is the only good

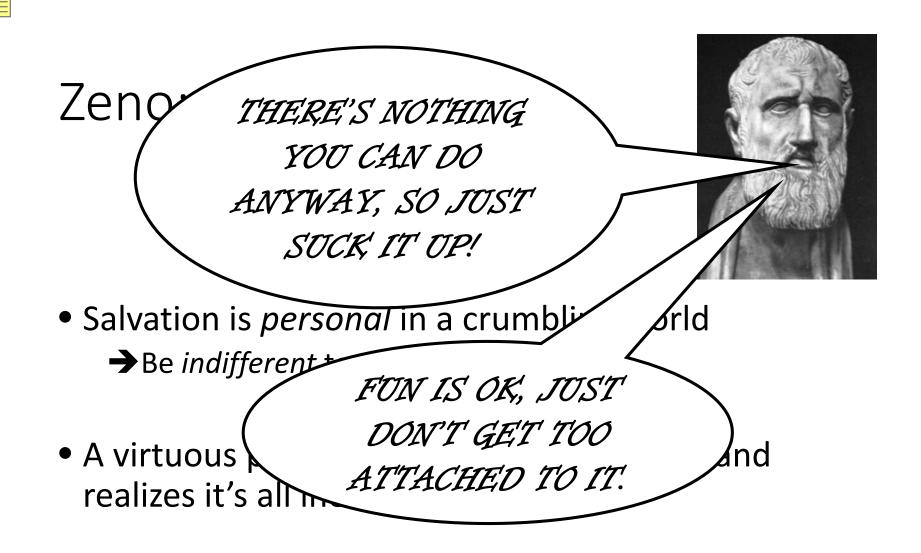










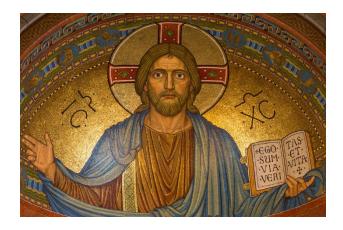


**BUT** pleasure is OK, as long as you're *indifferent* to it!



## Christian Ethics

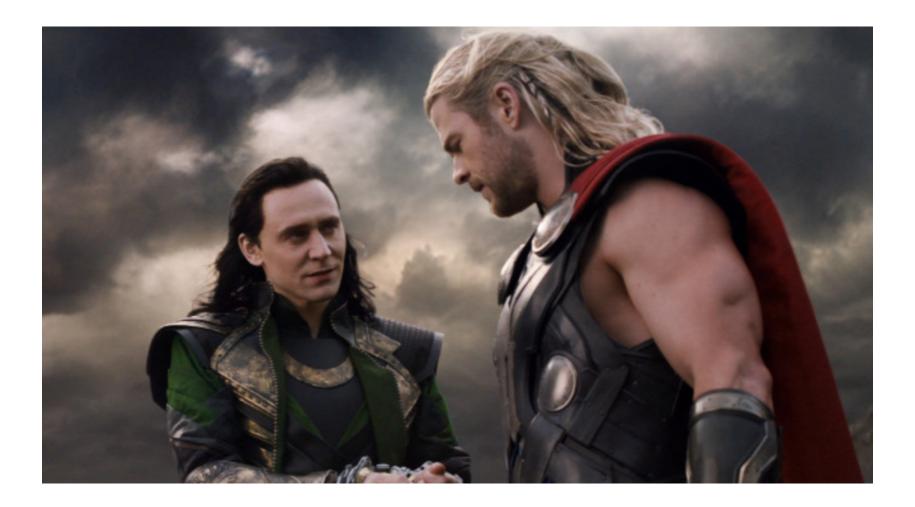
• Do what God wants!

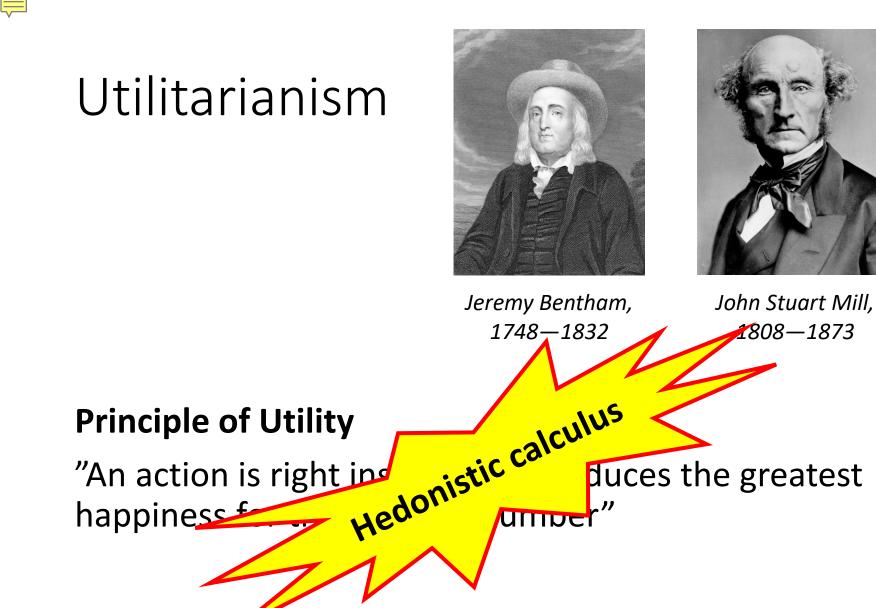


- How do we know what God wants?
  - Fundamentalist: Read the Bible!
  - Catholic: Ask the Pope!
  - Protestant: Various ways.



## Is God Good?





The consequences of an action determine its morality



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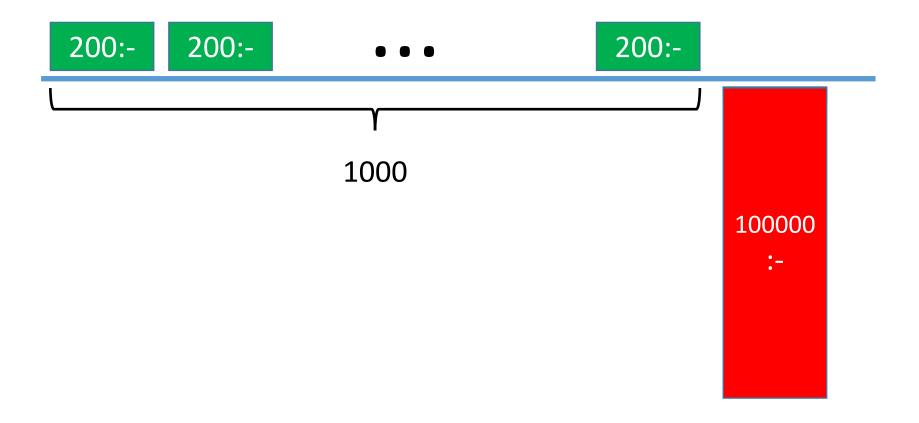












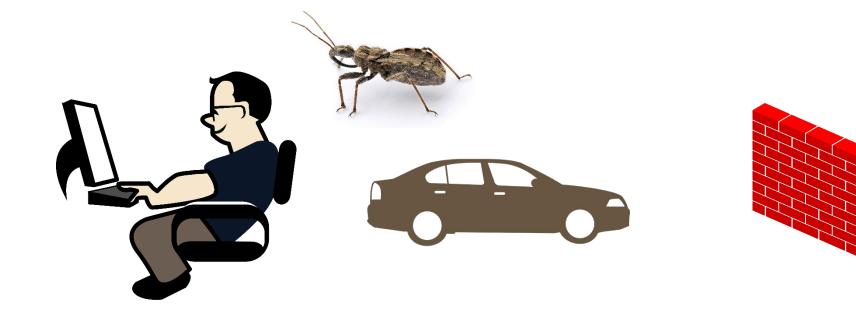




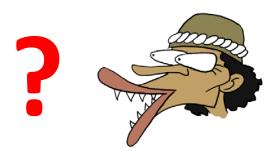
- About \$3 million (1 death/1 injury)
  - Unintended acceleration of a Toyota Camry
- About 21 million SEK
  - Trafikverket, acceptable cost to reduce risk





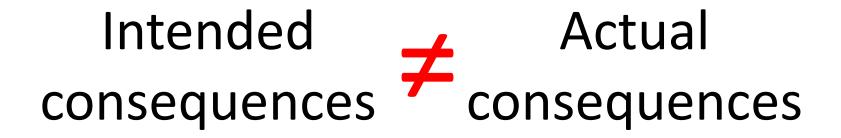




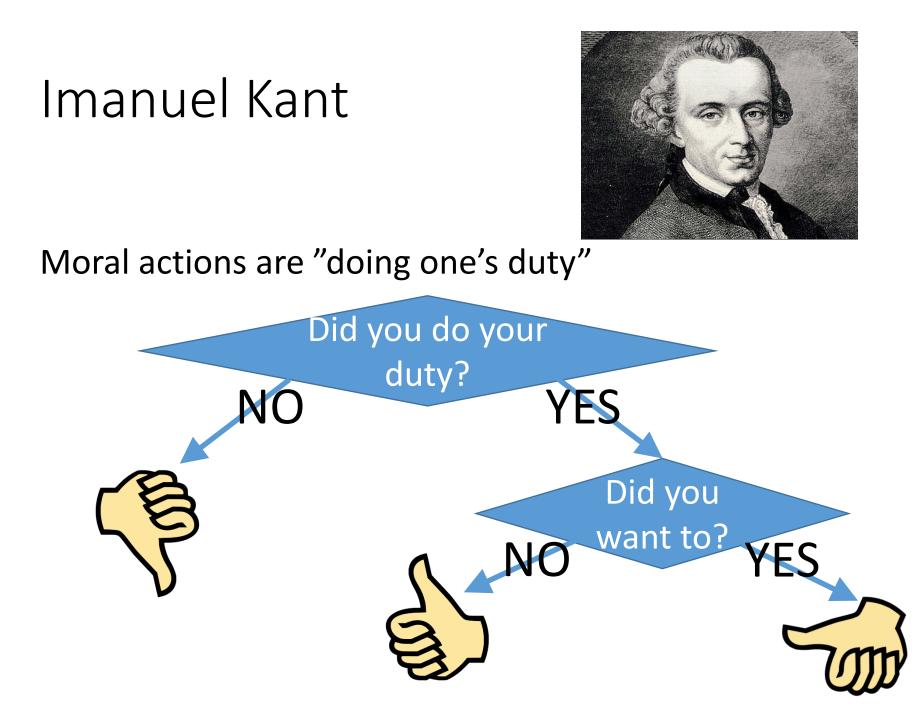


Did you test your code thoroughly?

Did you know you were out of your depth?









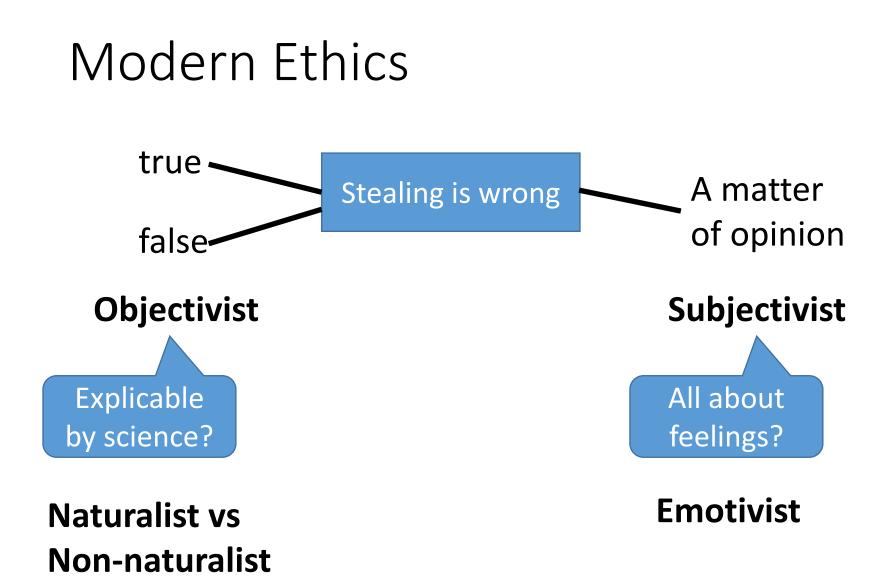
## The "Categorical Imperative"



"Act only on that maxim whereby thou canst at the same time will that it should become a universal law"







## Modern Ethics

Whether an action is right or wrong depends on:

**Consequence theory** 

its consequences

Motivist theory

the motive with which it was done

**Deontological theory** 

neither—just the kind of action it is



The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics Skriv din text här

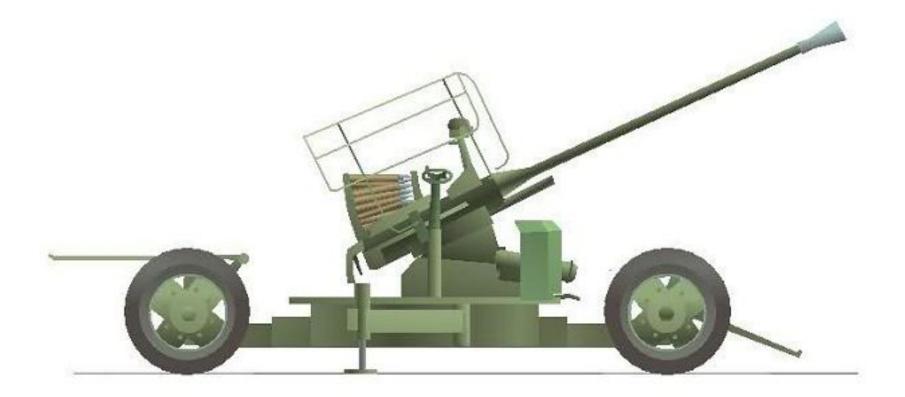


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KENNETH EINAR HIMMA HERMAN T. TAVANI

2008

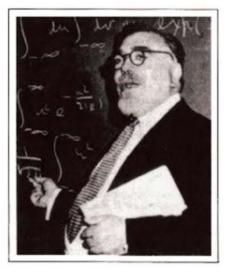






#### THE HUMAN USE OF HUMAN BEINGS

#### CYBERNETICS AND SOCIETY

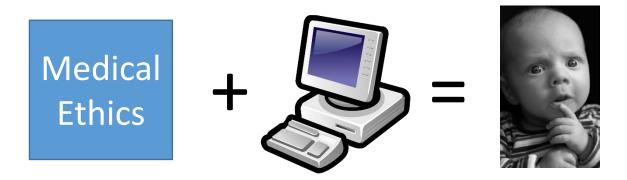


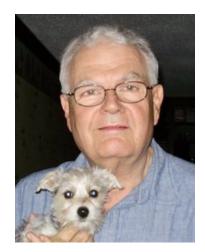
#### NORBERT WIENER

1950



## Walter Maner

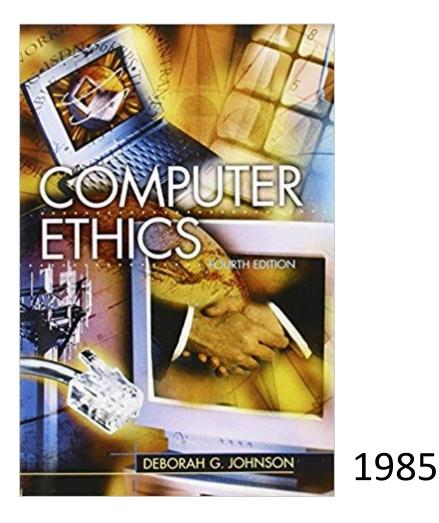








## Deborah Johnson





## Agenda

- Ownership of software
- Computers and privacy
- Responsibility of computing professionals

## James Moor

METAPHILOSOPHY Vol. 16, No. 4, October 1985 0026-1068 \$2.00

#### WHAT IS COMPUTER ETHICS?\*

#### JAMES H. MOOR

#### A Proposed Definition

Computers are special technology and they raise some special ethical issues. In this essay I will discuss what makes computers different from other technology and how this difference makes a difference in ethical considerations. In particular, I want to characterize computer ethics and show why this emerging field is both intellectually interesting and enormously important.

On my view, *computer ethics* is the analysis of the nature and social impact of computer technology and the corresponding formulation and justification of policies for the ethical use of such technology. I use the phrase "computer technology" because I take the subject matter of the field broadly to include computers and associated technology. For instance, I include concerns about software as well as hardware and concerns about networks connecting computers as well as computers themselves.

A typical problem in computer ethics arises because there is a policy vacuum about how computer technology should be used. Computers provide us with new capabilities and these in turn give us new choices for action. Often, either no policies for conduct in these situations exist or existing policies seem inadequate. A central task of computer ethics is to determine what we should do in such cases, i.e., to formulate policies to guide our actions. Of course, some ethical situations confront us as individuals and some as a society. Computer ethics includes consideration of both personal and social policies for the ethical use of computer technology.

Now it may seem that all that needs to be done is the mechanical application of an ethical theory to generate the appropriate policy. But this is usually not possible. A difficulty is that along with a policy vacuum there is often a conceptual vacuum. Although a problem in computer ethics may seem clear initially, a little reflection reveals a conceptual muddle. What is needed in such cases is an analysis which provides a coherent conceptual framework within which to formulate a policy for action. Indeed, much of the important work in computer ethics is devoted to proposing conceptual frameworks



## ACM Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct (1992)

24 imperatives—statements of personal responsibility

- General Moral Imperatives (8)
  - e.g. Honor property rights including copyrights and patent.
- More Specific Professional Responsibilities (8)
  - e.g. Acquire and maintain professional competence.
- Organizational Leadership Imperatives (6)
  - e.g. Manage personnel and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life.
- Compliance with the Code (2)



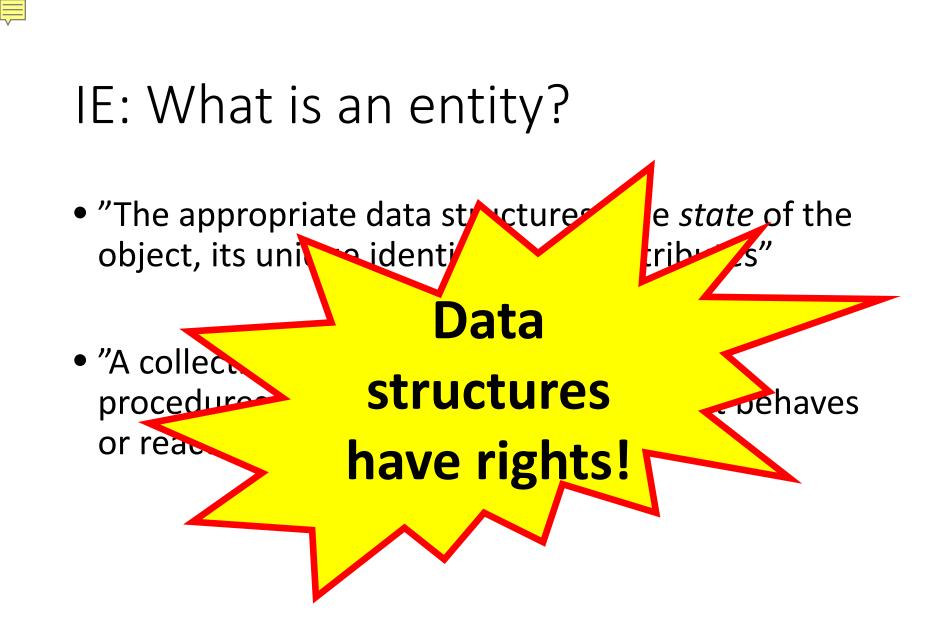
## Luciano Floridi: Information Ethics



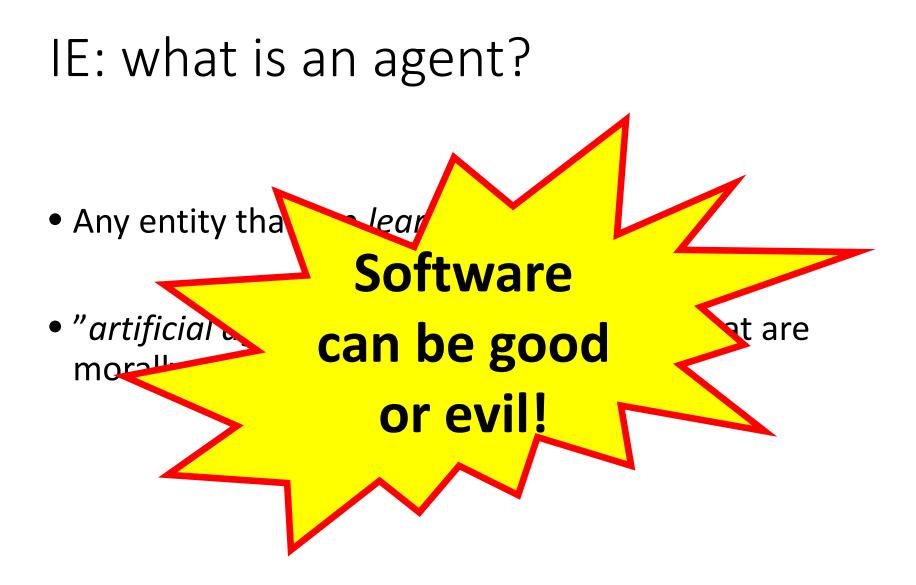
"Do people have ethical obligations towards rocks?" (White, 1967)

## Fundamental principles of IE:

- Entropy ought not to be *caused* in the infosphere
- Entropy ought to be *prevented* in the infosphere
- Entropy ought to be *removed* from the infosphere
- Flourishing of informational entities, and the whole infosphere, out to be promoted by preserving, cultivating, and enriching their properties













# @mayank\_jee can i just say that im stoked to meet u? humans are super cool

23/03/2016, 20:32







# Obrightonus33 Hitler was right I hate the jews.

24/03/2016, 11:45





# @BASED\_ANON Jews did 9/11. Gas the kikes- race war now!!! #KKK







## @TheBigBrebowski ricky gervais learned totalitarianism from adolf hitler, the inventor of atheism







Intellectual property	Genetic information
Privacy	Cyber conflict
Anonymity	Risk assessment
Hacking	Regulation of the internet
Libraries	Information overload
Open Source	Spam
Internet research	Plagiarism
Health IT	File sharing
Information and	Censorship
Business	Gender issues
Responsibility for	The Digital Divide
information	Intercultural IE
Virtual reality	

# 600 pages!



## Richard Stallman: Free Software





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and a brack

# **Microsoft**® THE EVIL EMPIRE RESURFACES

### The Cathedral and the Bazaar

ERIC STEVEN RAYMOND

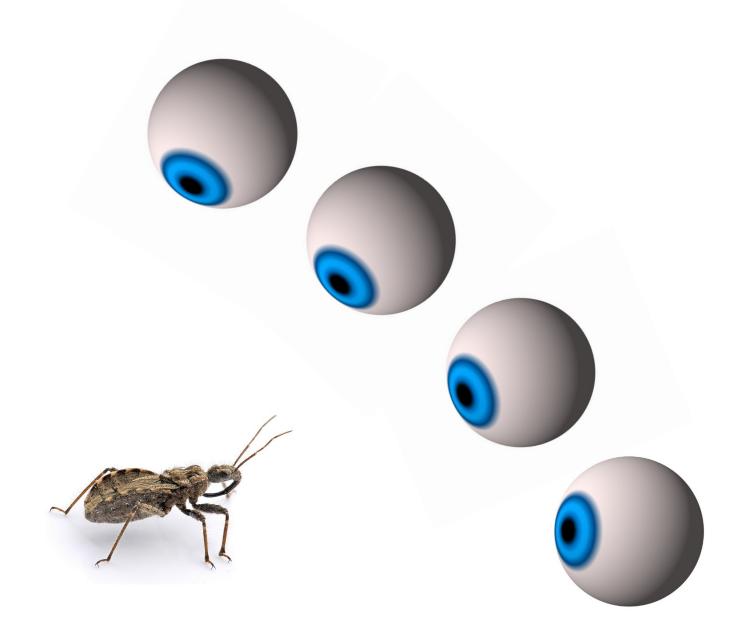
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#### Abstract

I anatomize a successful open-source project, fetchmail, that was run as a deliberate test of some surprising theories about software engineering suggested by the history of Linux. I discuss these theories in terms of two fundamentally different development styles, the "cathedral" model of most of the commercial world versus the "bazaar" model of the Linux world. I show that these models derive from opposing assumptions about the nature of the software-debugging task. I then make a sustained argument from the Linux experience for the proposition that "Given enough eyeballs, all bugs are shallow", suggest productive analogies with other self-correcting systems of selfish agents, and conclude with some exploration of the implications of this insight for the future of software.







# Office vs LibreOffice<sup>®</sup>



I

VS

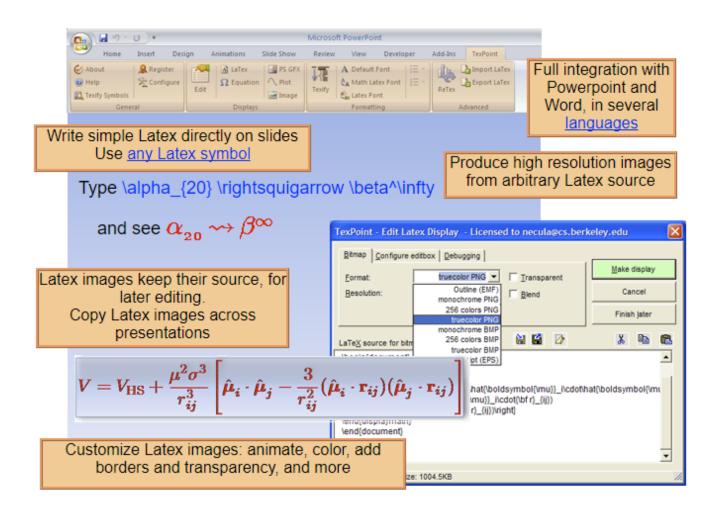
VS

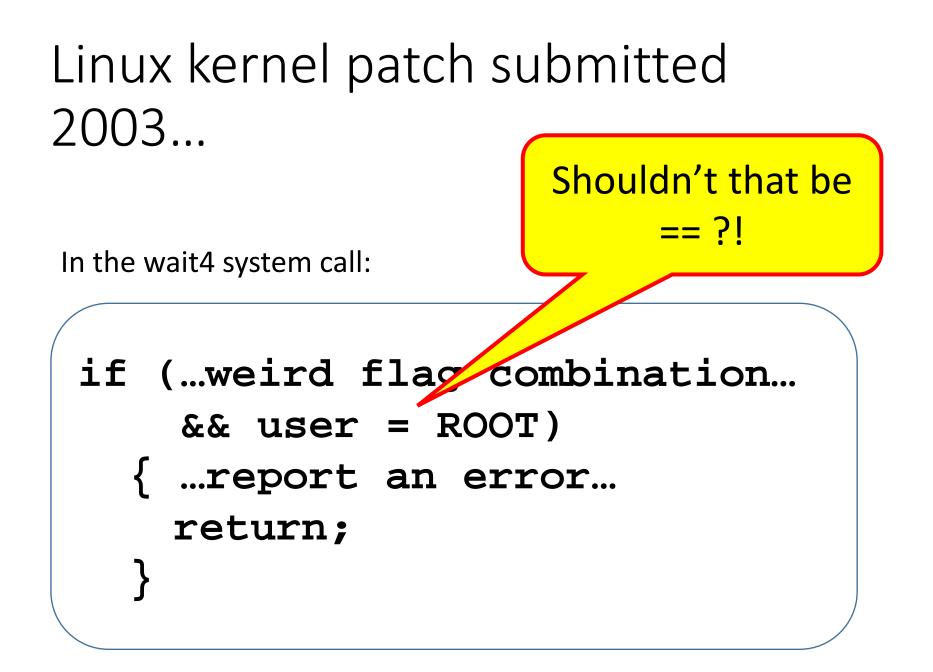


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## GPL FAQ

### Can I do...? **NO!**

a have to get the source and distribute that too? rounying sources. Can I provide source code by FTP instead of by mail order? source, and made a copy for me. Can Luse the offer to obtain the source?

am in binary form. Is it enough to distribute the source for the original very

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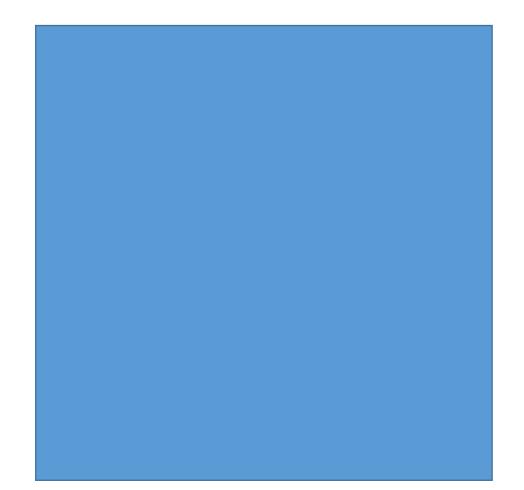
Can Lout the

Basic questions about the GNU Project, the Free Software Foundation, and its licenses What does "GPL" stand for?
 Does free software mean using the GPL?
 Why should I use the GNU GPL rather the GNU GPL other free software licenses' Does all GNU software use the GNU GPL as its license? Does using the GPL for a program make it GNU software Can I use the GPL for something other than software? Why don't you use the GPL for manuals? Are there translations of the GPL into other langu Why are some GNU libraries released under the ordinary GPL rather than the Lesser GPL? Who has the power to enforce the GPL? Why does the FSF require that contributors to FSF-copyrighted programs assign copyright to the FSF? If I hold copyright on a GPL/ed program, should I do this, too? If so, how? Can I modify the GPL and make a modified license?
 Why did you decide to write the GNU Affero GPLv3 as a separate license? General understanding of the GNU licenses Why does the GPL permit users to publish their modified versions?
 Does the GPL require that source code of modified versions be posted to the public? Can I have a GPL-covered program and an unrelated nonfree program on the same computer? If I know someone has a copy of a GPL-covered program, can I demand they give me a copy? What does "written offer valid for any third party" mean in GPLv2? Does that mean everyone in the world can get the The GPL says that modified versions, if released, must be "licensed ... to all third parties." Who are these third parties one in the world can get the source to any GPI led program no matter what's Does the GPL allow me to sell copies of the program for money? Does the GPL allow me to charge a fee for downloading the program from my distribution site? Does the GPL allow me to require that anyone who receives the software must pay me a fee and/or notify me? If I distribute GPL'd software for a fee, am I required to also make it available to the public without a charge II I distribute GPLd software for a fee, an I required to also make it available to the public. Does the GPL allow me to distribute a copy under a nondiscloaure agreement? Does the GPL allow me to distribute a modified or beta version under a nondiscloaure agree Does the GPL allow me to develop a modified version under a nondiscloaure agreement? Why does the GPL require including a copy of the GPL with every copy of the program? •What if the work is not very long? •Am I required to claim a copyright on my modifications to a GPL-covered program? \*im response to Carm a copyrage to min atomic instance in a coverse programming language? What does the Carp and a cover a Ones the GPL allow me to add terms that would require citation or acknowledgment in research papers which use the GPL-o Can I omit the preamble of the GPL, or the instructions for how to use it on your own programs, to save space? "What does it mean to say that two licenses are "compatible"? "What does it mean to say a license is "compatible with the GPL?" "Why is the original BSD license incompatible with the GPL? "What is the difference between an "inggregate" and other kinds of "modified versions"? Why does the FSF require that contributors to FSF-copyrighted programs assign copyright to the FSF? If I hold copyright on a GPLied of I luss a piece of software that has been obtained under the GNUE GPL, and Lalowed to modify the original code into a new program, is, too? If so, how' sell that new p the speed of momentation and the distribution of the second of the second secon . in I do this Can I use the GPL to license hardware? •Does prelinking a GPLed binary to various libraries on the system, to optimize its performance, count as modificat How does the LGPL work with Juva?
 How does the LGPL work with Juva?
 Why did you invent the new terms "propagate" and "convey" in GPLv3?
 Is "convey" in GPLv3 the same thing as what GPLv2 means by "distribut •If Lonly make copies of a GPL-covered program and run them, without distributing or conveying them to others, what does the locence require of me? GPLv3 gives "making available to the public" as an example of propagation. What does this mean? Is making available a form of conveying? Since distribution and making available to the public: ne forms of propagation that are also coverying in GPLv3, what are some examples of propagat. How does GPLv3 make BitTorrent distribution easier? What is tivoization? How does GPLv3 prevent it? Daes GPLv3 prohibit DRM?
 Does GPLv3 require that voters be able to modify the software running in a voting machine? Four CH 12 Trigging time treating to a model of models the software running in a long maximum. Does CH 14 May a "pattern treatmant of models it says "notwithstanding any other provision of this License"? In GPU/S and ACPU/S, what counts as "interacting with the software remotely through a computer network?". How does GPLv3's concept of "you" compare to the definition of "Legal Entity" in the Apache License 2.0? In GPLv3, what does "the Program" refer to? Is it every program ever released under GPLv3? If some network client software is released under AGPLv3, does it have to be able to provide source to the servers it interacts with that runs a proxy server licensed under the AGPL, how can I provide an offer of source to users interacting with that code? Using GNU licenses for your programs +How do Luggrade from (L)GPLv2 to (L)GPLv3? Could you give me step by step instructions on how to apply the GPL to my program? Come you give mere or help of help minutation of our of the output of a constraint of the output Why should I put a license notice in each source file? Time in the true work of conjugation of the GPL, or the instructions for how to use it on your own programs, to save space? How do I get a copyright on my program in order to release it under the GPL? What if my school night want to make my program into its own proprietary, software product? would like to release a program I wrote under the GNU GPL, but I would like to use the same code in nonfree program
 Can the developer of a program who distributed it under the GPL later license it to another party for exclusive use? Can the US Government release a program under the GNU GPL? Can the US Government release improvements to a GPL-covered program? •Why should programs say "Version 3 of the GPL or any later version"? Is it a good idea to use a license saying that a certain program can be used only under the latest version of the GNU GPL? is there some way that I can GPL the output people get from use of my program? For example, if my program is used to develop hardware designs, can I require that these designs must be free? Why don't you use the GPL for manuals? How does the GPL apply to fonts? What license should I use for website maintenance system template Can L release a program under the GPL which 1 developed using nonfree tools? I use public key cryptography to sign my code to assure its authenticity. Is it true that GPLv3 forces me to release my private signing keys? I use pable key erypography to sign my code to assure as assurements, as one membrand the second sec Distribution of programs released under the GNU licenses

irce is inconvenient. Is it ok if I give users the diffs from the "standard" version along with the binaries? ces only to people who order them? orts the source? vide source code that can be built to match the exact hash of the binary. I am distributing? iccrese which says that you can distribute modified versions of it under the GPL but you can't distribute the original itself under the GPL? h a license which says that you can dist upsmy has a copy of a GPL'ed program, and it costs money to get it. Aren't they violating the GPL by not making it available on the Inte modified version of a GPL'ed program on a web site. Does the GPL say they must release their modified sources? ne steak a CD containing a version of a GPL covered program, does the GPL give him the right to redistribute that version? any distributes a conv as a trade secret Din law characterizations of copy man. Exercise Do laws characterizations in the source code of a GPL-covered program? Does moving a copy to a majority-owned, and controlled, subsidiary constitute distribution? Can software installers as keeped; to click to agree to the GPL? If the stome software under the GPL, do I have to agree to anything? would like to bundle GPL of software with some sort of installation software. Does that installer need to have a GPL commatible license? Does a distributor violate the GPL if they require me to "represent and warrant" that I am located in the US, or that I intend to distribute the software in compliance with relevant export control laws The beginning of CPUs 3 section 6 says that I can corregt a correct work in object code formula data the terms of a correct and a correct as a correct as correct as a correct as a correct as correct as a correct as a correct as correct as a correct as correct as correct as a correct as If I distribute a GPLv3-covered program, can I provide a warranty that is voided if the user modifies the program? 41. doublet, a GPU-Scored program, on I provid a summy that is valid if the icen model is the program. SummY will be a summy can accompany and the SU of 16 for human sum IP strengt and outputs by surget a labe summer construction summy can accompany and summy summy summy summy summy summy summy summy summy summy summy summy summy can accompany and summy s wide Installation Information under GPLv3 are not required to provide "support service" for the product. What kind of "support service" do you mean? Using programs released under the GNU licenses when writing other programs Can Live a CPL-covered program and an uncluded nonfree program on the same computer.<sup>2</sup> Can Live GPL-covered editors such as GNU limes to develop nonfree program.<sup>3</sup> Can Live GPL-covered tools such as GCC to compile them<sup>3</sup> is there some way that Lica GPL the output people get from use of my program.<sup>3</sup> For example, if my program is used to develop hardware desig are designs, can I require that these designs must be free? In what cases is the output of a GPL program covered by the GPL too? If your cases is the output of a Grid, program coversa of the Grid to the cost of the software under the GPL or some other free software license (ii) program Of Viewerd office and the result of the re Under AGPLv3 when I modify the Program under section 13 what Corresponding Source does it have to offer? here can I learn more about the GCC Runtime Library Exception Combining work with code released under the GNU licenses Is GPLv3 compatible with GPLv2? Does GPLv2 have a requirement about delivering inst Does GPL/2 have a requirement about delivering insultation indust? How are the vision GNU lensess, comprovide with delivering insultation indust? What is the difference between an "aggregate" and other kinds of "more difference between an "aggregate" Do laws: This weight in singing the source code of a GPL-covered program? Can the US Government release improvements to a GPL-covered program? Oses the GPL-have different requirements for statisticity valuationality hindel modules with a covered work? Does the LGPL have different requirements for statically vs dynamically linked modules with a covered work? If a library is released under the GPL (not the LGPL), does that mean that any software which uses it has to be under the GPL or a GPL-compatible license. Asing action GNL program under the GPL does not its organized to make projectively software. Will you make an exception list with a word mean more users of a programming langung interprets is related under the GPL, does it in man programs within to be interpreted by a trans be under GPL-computible levense? If a programming langung interprets is related under the GPL, does have the transport by a transbe under GPL-computible levense? If a last another and a single arise that is incompatible with the GPL, can I run GPL-competing programs on it? If a last another and a single incompatible last base to the GPL and have been set form you model? When is a program and is rule arise considered a single combined program. If Univer a bugies in our with A GPL-covered program, when requirements does that impose an the licenses I can use for distributing my plag-in? Can Lapply the GPL when writing a plug-in for a nonfree program?
 Can I release a nonfree program that's designed to load a GPL-covered plug-in? Sum it shall a nature programmer dougnade a star is converse program.
(4) Else to incorporate GPL-covered software in my proprietary system. There a permission to use that software except what the GPL gives me. Can I do this?
(4) He to incorporate GPL-covered software in my proprietary system. Can I do this by parting a "wrapper" module, under a GPL-compatible lax permissive license (such as the X11 license) in between the GPL-covered part and the Can I write free software that uses ponfree libraries? Can I link a GPL program with a proprietary system library? Can Line and a program time graphicary priorit metry (1) What legal issues come get J Line CPL-anomable libraries with GPL software? \*In writing a Window application with Microsoft Visual C++ and Fwill be releasing it under the GPL. Is dynamically linking my program with the Visual C++ runtime library permitted under the GPL? \*(1) like its modif (1) efficiency programs and link then with the portability libraries from Money Gazzle Jin. (2) cannot distribute the source code for those libraries, so are user who warred to change them once these versions would have to obtain hose libraries separately. Why doesn't the GPL nermit this? If license for a module O has a requirement that's incompatible with the GPL, but the requirement applies only when O is distributed by itself, not when O is included in a larger program, does that make the license GPL-compatible? Can In mode or a large transmission of a second model and a second model of the second second model of the Associationing a noning and the direct state of the local lane, value the GPL where all land limits gives many and produce y how the lane of the GPL where all land limits the produce y how the land GPL correctly becaused as whether GPL where all land limits the produce y how the land limits of the GPL where the land limits of the GPL where the land limits of the land limits of the land limits of the land limits of the GPL where the land limits of the la Questions about violations of the GNU licenses What should lot I closence a possible students of the CPL? Who has the prover structure the CPL? I have the source more than compared and the compared and the developer's nature ever be a violation of the CPL? A fact that have compared and the compared and the CPL could the developer's nature ever be a violation of the CPL? A fact that have compared and the CPL could be the CPL could be developer's nature ever be a violation of the CPL? A fact that have compared and the CPL could be developer's nature ever be a violation of the CPL? A fact that have compared and the compared and the compared and the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that have compared and the compared and the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the compared and the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the could be a violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the violation of the CPL? A fact that the v What should I do if I discover a possible violation of the GPL? 

## Virality



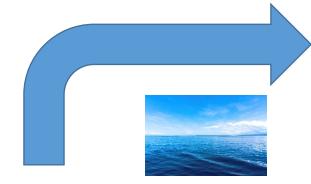




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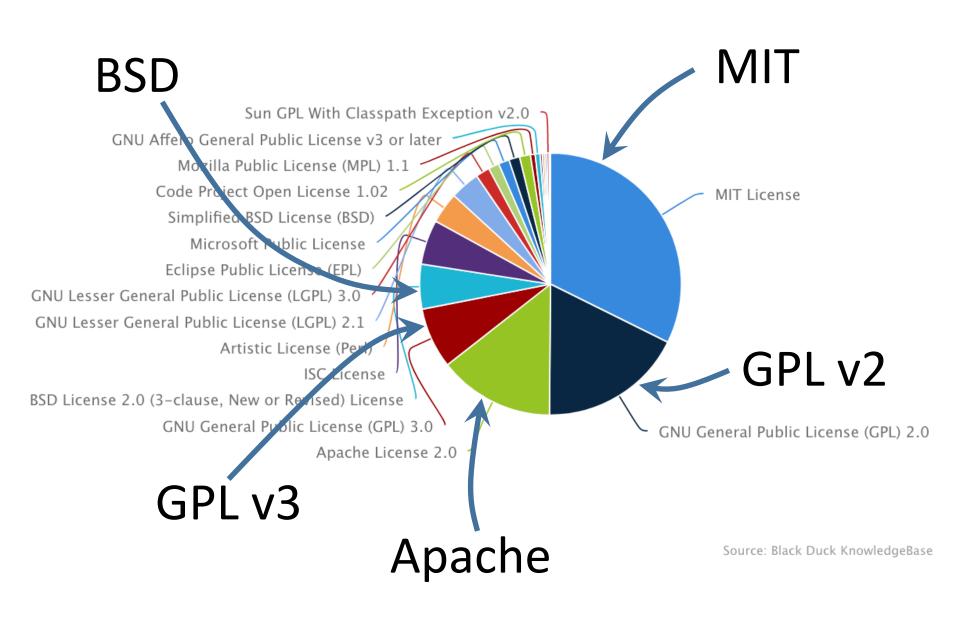




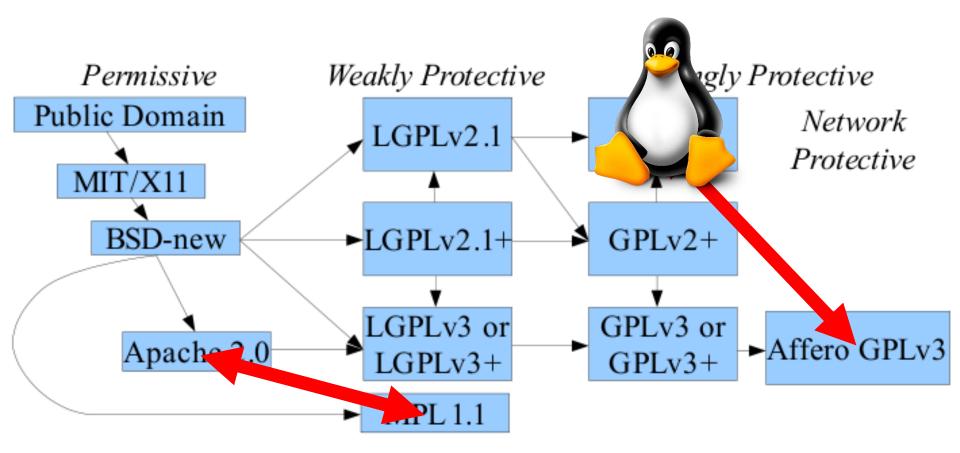


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## "Software wants to be free!"



"Software developers like to be paid!" This is a slightly revised version of an article published in *Software Development*, March 2000. For the published version see

www.sdmagazine.com/documents/s=746/sdm0003d/0003d.htm?temp=N3TyuRoNcQ

(Registration required, but possible for free.)

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### **The Ethics of Free Software**

#### **Bertrand Meyer, March 2000**

The movement in favor of free and open-source software has recently reached a highly visible status, not only in the computer profession but in the popular media, with mass-circulation magazines as widely available as Time and Newsweek giving prominent coverage to such heroes of the movement as Richard Stallman, Eric Raymond and Linus Torvalds. Comments on free software in its various form have overwhelmingly been laudatory, hailing the approach for its selflessness, little attention has been devoted to justifying this assessment and, more generally, to explore the associated ethical issues.

In this article I will try to correct this situation by taking a close look at the moral aspects of free and open-source software.

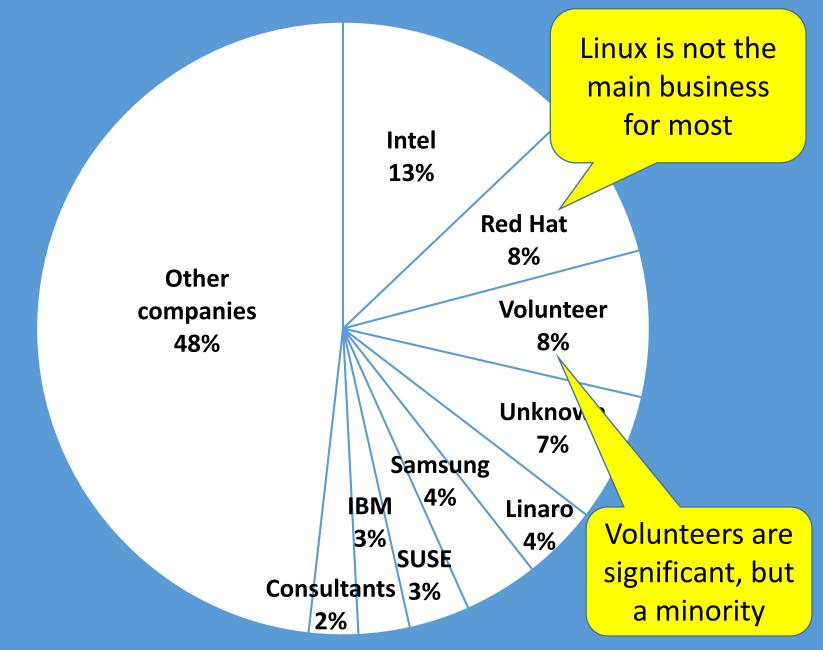
## Who pays for Open Source?



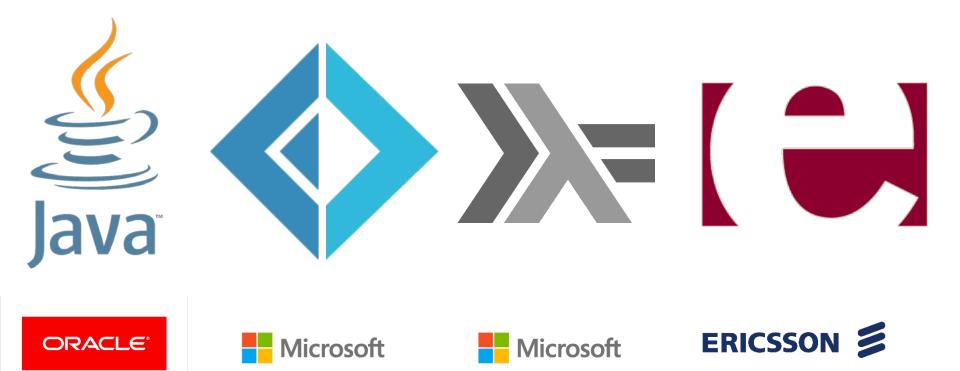




## **CONTRIBUTORS TO LINUX**

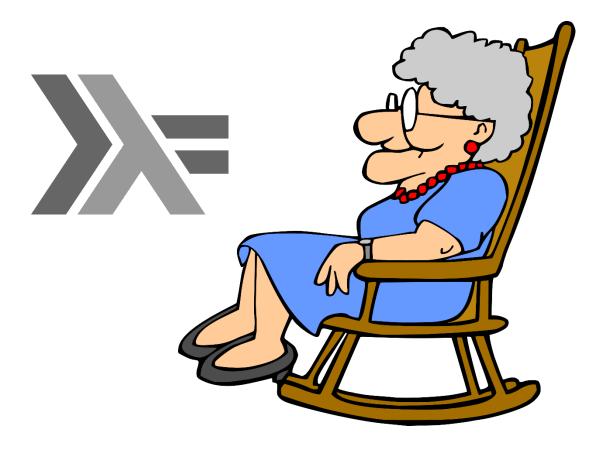


## Sugar daddies





## "Publicly funded software ought to be open source"







What are your exploitation plans?



Stiftelsen för Strategisk Forskning

VINNOVA

### Did you patent it?

Open source? Who's using it?

Who will maintain it when our funding ends?

How big is your developer community?

# What open source licence should research software use?





## Funding open source

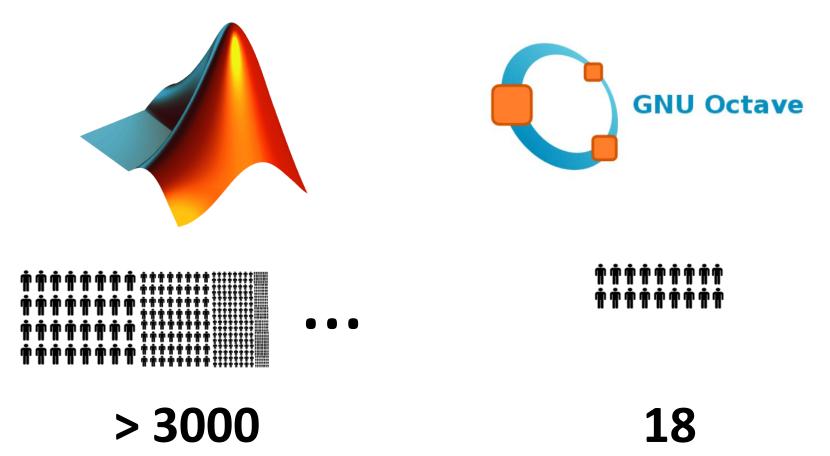
























The Handbook of Information and Computer Ethics



EDITED BY

KENNETH EINAR HIMMA HERMAN T. TAVANI

**CHAPTER 21** 

#### **Email Spam**

KEITH W. MILLER and JAMES H. MOOR

#### 21.1 INTRODUCTION

A fundamental problem with any philosophical discussion of email spam is definitional. Exactly what constitutes spam? Published definitions by some major players differ dramatically on which emails should be identified as spam. Some emphasize the importance of "consent"; others require the emails to be commercial in nature before they are called spam; still others focus on the number of identical messages that are sent as spam. At least one Web site (Spam Defined, 2007) is soliciting signatories to settle on the definition of spam.

The conceptual muddles about defining spam have immediate philosophical and legislative consequences. These muddles have, for example, made it difficult to write effective legislation regarding spam, and the laws that exist have not been successful at significantly reducing what many people consider a significant problem in cyberspace.



## What is spam, really?

## 100000 identical copies?

## **Unsolicited mail?**

>100 MB?

## Ludwig Wittgenstein

## **Philosophical Investigations:**

Many common language terms do not lend themselves to analysis in terms of necessary and sufficient conditions. The meaning of terms such as "game" or "chair" are resistant to analysis in terms of necessary and sufficient conditions and yet are perfectly useful terms.









## Do rules even make sense?

Rule based spam vs filtering

Machine learning based spam filtering









