- INTEGRITY: By taking this exam, you pledge that this is your work and you have neither given nor received inappropriate help during the taking of this exam in compliance with the Academic Honor Code of Georgia Tech. Do NOT sign nor take this exam if you do not agree with the honor code.

- DEVICES: If your cell phone, pager, PDA, beeper, iPod, or similar item goes off during the exam, you will lose 10 points on this exam. Turn all such devices off and put them away now. You cannot have them on your desk.

- ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT: Academic misconduct will not be tolerated. You are to uphold the honor and integrity bestowed upon you by the Georgia Institute of Technology.

  - Keep your eyes on your own paper.
  - Do your best to prevent anyone else from seeing your work.
  - Do NOT communicate with anyone other than a proctor for ANY reason in ANY language in ANY manner.
  - Do NOT share ANYTHING during the exam. (This includes no sharing of pencils, paper, erasers).
  - Follow directions given by the proctor(s).
  - Stop all writing when told to stop. Failure to stop writing on this exam when told to do so is academic misconduct.
  - Do not use notes, books, calculators, etc during the exam.

- TIME: Don't get bogged down by any one question. If you get stuck, move on to the next problem and come back once you have completed all of the other problems. This exam has 13 questions on 9 pages including the title page. Please check to make sure all pages are included. You will have 1 hour and 20 minutes to complete this exam.

I commit to uphold the ideals of honor and integrity by refusing to betray the trust bestowed upon me as a member of the Georgia Tech community. I have also read and understand the requirements outlined above.

Signature: _____

Question	Points	Score
1. Multiple Choice	13	
2. Consequentialist Theory	4	
3. Moral Luck	4	
4. Benefits of Privacy	10	
5. Direct Censorship	6	
6. Internet Censorship	4	
7. Plagiarism	5	
8. Ethical Acts and Harm	3	
9. Ethics and Laws	3	
10. CopyRights	3	
11. Patents vs trade secrets	4	
12. Free Wifi	10	
13. Classical Argument	5	
Total:	74	

1. *(13 points)*

   For each of the following multiple choice questions, indicate **any and all** correct answers! Each question will have at least one correct answer. Indicate your selected answer(s) by circling it.

   (a) Which of the following is/are **NOT** a reason the ALA does not support the use of Internet filtering software?:

       A. Filters can impose the producers viewpoint on the community.

       B. Filtering software adds additional costs to providing Internet access, further burdening libraries.

       C. Filtering all Internet access is a one-size-fits-all solution, which cannot adapt to the varying ages and maturity levels of individual users.

       D. Publicly supported libraries are governmental institutions subject to the First Amendment, which forbids them from restricting information based on viewpoint or content discrimination.

       E. Blocking Internet sites is antithetical to library missions because it requires the library to limit information access.

(b) Brandeis and Warren argue that legal remedies for privacy violations are not adequate because:

    A. the third amendment is flawed.

    B. laws against libel are not adequate.

    C. the sixth amendment is flawed.

    D. laws assume people have control over how information about themselves is revealed

    E. English common law only provided for privacy rights for nobles.

(c) The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prevents all companies/institutions from using lie detector tests during job interviews.

    A. True   **B. False**

(d) Public-key encryption is an example of symmetric key encryption.

    A. True   **B. False**

(e) Ethos is defined as an appeal to emotions.

    A. True   **B. False**

(f) A sniffer as explained in the "Heartland Payment Systems ...Breach" article:

    A. is a computer program that captures network packets.

    B. is malicious software that records anything a user types on the keyboard.

    C. scans the network to detect viruses.

(g) One of the ways to overcome "unconscious" copying of copyrighted code is to use a clean-room software development approach.

    A. True   B. False

(h) Utilitarianism ignores the problem of justice (e.g., unjust distribution of happiness).

    A. True   B. False

(i) The first amendment guarantees a citizen's right to free speech and the supreme court views free speech as an absolute right.

    A. True   **B. False**

(j) To give weight to our arguments, Toulmin claims we need the following:

    A. backing

    B. reason

    C. grounds

    D. warrant

    E. enthymeme

(k) A delayed thesis (also called an "unfolding argument") is most useful with receptive or neutral audiences.

    A. True   **B. False**

2. *(4 points)*
   Name an ethical theory that is consequentialist, as well as a non-consequentialist ethical theory. What is the difference between a consequentialist theory and a non-consequentialist theory?

> **Solution:** Kantianism is non-consequentialist, while Utilitarianism is consequentialist. A consequentialist theory focuses on the consequences of an action, while a non-consequentialist theory does not.
>
> Grading:
> +1 for each of 2 correct examples.
> +2 for a clear explanation of the differences.

3. *(4 points)*
   What is the problem of moral luck? Give an example to clarify your explanation if you wish.

> **Solution:**
>
> In a consequentialist ethical framework, your act is moral if it does more good than harm. Unfortunately, in some cases you can not foresee the exact consequeses of your actions, meaning that you will not know if your action is moral until after you take them and then find out the results. This is the problem of moral luck and is a downside / criticism of consequentialist / act based moral frameworks. If your action has an unforseen harmful consequence (bad luck) it becomes immoral through no fault of your own.
>
> Grading:
> +2 morality of action depends upon the consequences +2 consequneces not fully under control of the moral agent

4. *(10 points)*

List five benefits of privacy as outlined by Levine, Reiman, Sykes, Scott, Fischer, Neville, Keegan, Fried or Rachels:

> **Solution:** Levine - Privacy is needed for a person to "blossom as an individual".
>
> Reiman - "How a social group recognizes and communicates to the individual that he is responsible for his development as a unique person, a separate moral agent."
>
> Sykes - "Lets us be ourselves"
>
> Scott - "Lets us remove our public persona....blow off steam"
>
> Fischer - Shut out the rest of the world to focus on our thoughts without interruption
>
> Neville - Needed to have a creative life
>
> Keegan - Needed for spiritual growth
>
> Fried - privacy is the only way people can develop relationships involving respect, love, friendship and trust.
>
> Grading: 2 points for each unique answer.

5. *(6 points)*

Summarize the different forms of direct censorship.

> **Solution:**
>
> Government Monopolization - Government ownes all the media outlets.
>
> Prepublication Review - Laws restricting the publication of specific information (harmful to national security, etc...)
>
> Licensing and Registration - Media outlets must obtain a license to operate, license can be revoked if they publish something the governement doesn't like.
>
> Grading: +1 for each name, +1 for each description.

6. *(4 points)*
   What are characteristics of the Internet that make censorship difficult? For each characteristic, list why it makes censorship difficult.

   > **Solution:** Many-To-Many - everybody has the ability to publish at will.
   >
   > Dynamic - Hosts/servers appear and disappear at will, difficult to track down.
   >
   > Huge/Size - Humans can't monitor it all, automation only partially helps.
   >
   > Global - Jurisdictional issues prevent local governments from censoring people outside of their borders.
   >
   > Difficult to verify identity of readers - Hard to self-sensor material that should only be seen by "adults" to protect children.
   >
   > Grading: +1 for each correct characteristic and reason. Only need 4 of 5.

7. *(5 points)*

   (a) [2 pts] What is Plagiarism?

   > **Solution:** - "When a writer deliberately uses someone else's language, ideas, or other original material [facts/figures] without acknowledging its source" (Council of Writing Program Administrators.)

   (b) [3 pts] Describe three different ways that a person can commit plagiarism.

   > **Solution:** Examples from your textbook: -Copying the words of another without quotes and citations. -Paraphrasing the words of another without citation. -Including facts that are not common knowledge without citation. -Use another person's ideas or theory without credit/citation.

8. *(3 points)*
   Describe (give an example of) an unethical act (with respect to computers) that does not result in harm.

   > **Solution:** -Hacking into your boyfriend/girlfriend's computer to leave them a nice message, and not looking at any of their files or changing anything else.
   > -Pirating software for personal use that you would not otherwise purchase (so that you have arguably not harmed the company making the software by denying them a sale).

9. *(3 points)*
   Briefly, how do ethics and the law relate to each other? (approx. 2-3 sentences)

   > **Solution:** -Ethics is the study of morality, and ethical systems allow people to determine what course of action is morally right, but do not offer incentives for following the right course of action or punishments for not following the correct course of actions. Over time, societies codify current moral beliefs into laws which are enforceable and provide punishments for people who violate them.

10. *(3 points)*
    According to your ETHICS textbook, a copyright owner has five principle rights. In addition, they have the right to authorize others to exercise these five rights with respect to their works. List at least three of these five principle rights enjoyed by the copyright holder.

    > **Solution:** 1. The right to reproduce the copyrighted work.
    > 2. The right to distribute copies of the work in public.
    > 3. The right to display copies of the work in public.
    > 4. The right to perform the work in public.
    > 5. The right to produce new works derived from the copyrighted work.

11. *(4 points)*
    What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of patents vs trade secrets for protecting intelectual property? Provide at least one pro/con for each.

    > **Solution:** Patents:
    > -Pro: Guaranteed protection for a set amount of time.
    > -Pro: No one else can produce/use the patented technology without a license.
    > -Con: Must publish enough details of the invention so that others can replicate it.
    > -Con: Protection eventually expires.
    >
    > Trade Secrets:
    > -Pro: Can last indefinately.
    > -Pro: Protected from theft by law.
    > -Con: Must work to keep it a secret.
    > -Con: "secret" can be reverse engineered and used by others.
    >
    > Grading: +1 point for each valid pro or con. Must have one pro and one con for each.

12. *(10 points)*
    If your neighbor does not change the default settings on their WiFi network and it allows you to access the Internet, is it wrong to use their network to get free Internet? Provide an argument for and a second argument against. For each of your two arguments, use a single ethical framework.

> **Solution:** For:
>
> Act Utilitarianism - As long as you are not a bandwidth hog and do not access illegal content that will get your neighbor in trouble, they will never know you are using their access point, so there will be no negative consequences for them. You get free Internet, so you are happy. They were already paying for their Internet, and because they have no negative consequences, they are no less happy than they were before. [Alternately, if they successfully argue that their happiness goes up more than the neighbors happiness goes down even if the bandwidth is a bit slower that is also acceptable.]
>
> Ethical Egoism - Getting free Internet is in my long term self-interest, so doing so is ethical. [Should state that they won't get caught using neighbors Internet by being a bandwidth hog or accessing illegal content, as that may not be good for their long term self interest.]
>
> Against:
>
> Deontological/Kantianism - 1st formulation: If all people though it was OK to steal Internet instead of pay for it (acting as a universal law) nobody would bother to pay for it, and nobody would have Internet. 2nd formulation: Doing so would also be using your neighbor as a means to an end. (should include both formulations for +5)
>
> Divine Command theory - It is wrong to steal.
>
> Social Contract theory - The Social contract provides a right to property, such as your neighbors wifi. By using/stealing wifi/Internet from your neighbor you are violating their rights and breaking the social contract, so this is unethical.
>
> Virtue Ethics - (Note that property rights are not intrinsic to virtue ethics.) To have a good argument using Virtue Ethics, students must tie property rights to a virtue (such as Justice which implies following laws and respecting rights). [Or state that respecting others property rights is an unnamed virtue.] A better approach is to approach the argument from the Honesty side, and state that a virtuous agent would tell his neighbor about the issue and offer to pay for any Internet he used.
>
> Grading for each argument:
> +5 - Very good argument +4 - good argument +3 - Superficial argument +1 - Wrote something

13. *(5 points)*

    List the main parts of the classical argument structure. In order, from beginning to end, write a one sentence description of what you should include in each of the main parts:

    > **Solution:**
    >
    > Introduction (Exordium, Narratio, Propositio, Partitio) Grab the audiances attention, explain the issue at hand, introduce any needed background info, introduce the writers claim and foreshadow the argument.
    > Presentation of writers position (Confirmatio) Main body of essay, present and support each reason in support of the writers claim.
    > Summary of opposing views (fair and complete)
    > Response to opposing views. (refutes or concedes to opposing views)
    > Conclusion (Peroratio) Bring essay to a close, sum up argument, leave strong lasting impression.
    >
    > (Note: The Summary and Response to opposing views can be combined into a single entity – the Confutatio)

When you finish this exam, you should go back and re-examine your work, both on the exam questions and in your life up until the day of this exam, for any errors that you may have made.