

- **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.

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- (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?

3. (4 points)

What is the problem of moral luck? Give an example to clarify your explanation if you wish.

4. (10 points)

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

5. (6 points)

Summarize the different forms of direct censorship.

6. (4 points)

What are characteristics of the Internet that make censorship difficult? For each characteristic, list why it makes censorship difficult.

7. (5 points)

(a) [2 pts] What is Plagiarism?

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

8. (3 points)

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

9. (3 points)

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

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.

11. (4 points)

What are the relative advantages and disadvantages of patents vs trade secrets for protecting intellectual property? Provide at least one pro/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.

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:

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.