

Informatics Ethics and Law

Prof. Dr. Eşref ADALI

Introduction

1

Opportunities Provided by Information Systems

Without space and time restrictions:

- To be able to learn the events in the world instantly,
- Access to information all over the world,
- Meeting with people all over the world,
- Sharing your opinions with others,
- Ability to shop,
- To be able to perform bank and stock exchange transactions,
- Listen to music, watch movies,
- Ability to play alone or with people in a virtual environment,
- Finding a job or finding a person to work

New Ethics and
Legal Issues

Ethic

- It is a field of philosophy that explores *values, rules*, and *custom* that determine relationships between individuals and between individuals in society.
- Ethics is, first of all, the research and understanding of a life to be desired. To put all the activities and objectives in place with a wider perspective; *what to do or not to do; knowing what to want or not to want, what to have or not.*
- It is a set of those who are accepted as *right* and *wrong* from the behaviors in the society.

Informatics Ethics

It is a field of philosophy that explores *values*, *rules* and *custom* that determine the relationships between individuals working in the field of informatics and individuals who use the informatics environment and between individuals and society.

Universal Ethical Principles

- Being right and honest
- To be reliable
- To be loyal
- To be fair
- To help others
- Respect others
- To have a citizenship responsibility
- Not to lie
- Not to be unfair someone else's right
- Not taking advantage of the power situation of the other person
- To share the pain of the person have pain
- Accepting the equality of individuals
- Adopting the principle of fair distribution of resources
- Seeking the best

Virtuous Person

The virtuous person is the person who turns the interpretation of the rules and values into a habit to perform the best by thinking, evaluating.

Virtuous person would be

- **Prudent**
- **Fair**
- **Brave and**
- **Moderate**

Morality, Ethics and Law

Morality: A set of *rules, values* and *principles* that are correctly accepted by the majority of society. The causality of the rules, values and principles accepted correctly is not investigated; is based on *honor* or *religion*. It is known that the moral rules, values and principles of every society are not the same. Therefore, *morality is a relative concept*.

Ethics: Ethics tries to create rules in a logical way. Therefore it is *universal*. It is valid for *business life and scientific studies* as well as ethical *social relations*.

Law: It is a rule which is regulated by the legislative power of the state in accordance with certain forms and which is *obligatory for everyone* after entering into force, and when certain rules are imposed.

Individual Ethics

Individual ethics are based on the *conscience of the person* and believe that someone who cares about individual ethics will take care not to commit defects.

Individual with ethical values;

- Truthfulness, morality, and ethical behavior are inherent in everyone.
- Individual ethics lead the individual to be perfect.
- He / she decides what is right and what is wrong when he / she encounters, according to the voice of the individual's conscience.
- Someone with individual ethics opposes injustice.
- The individual can acquire new ethical values throughout his life.
- The level of ethical standards increases as the individual becomes free.
- The behaviors that will lead the individual to the goal should be ethical.
- The individual can achieve perfection only by his own efforts.

Professional Ethics

- Profession is defined as the name of the skill and title acquired by a person at the end of the process he / she does in order to sustain his life and generally requires intensive education and work.
- The person who has gained this skill is expected to use his skill for the benefit of humanity.
- Each profession has its own values and ethical principles and members of the profession are expected to comply with these principles.
 - To define the social responsibility of the profession as a non-governmental organization.
 - To be more consistent and decisive for right or wrong actions.
 - To encourage professional members to act ethically.
 - To regulate the relations between the company owner or manager and the employees.

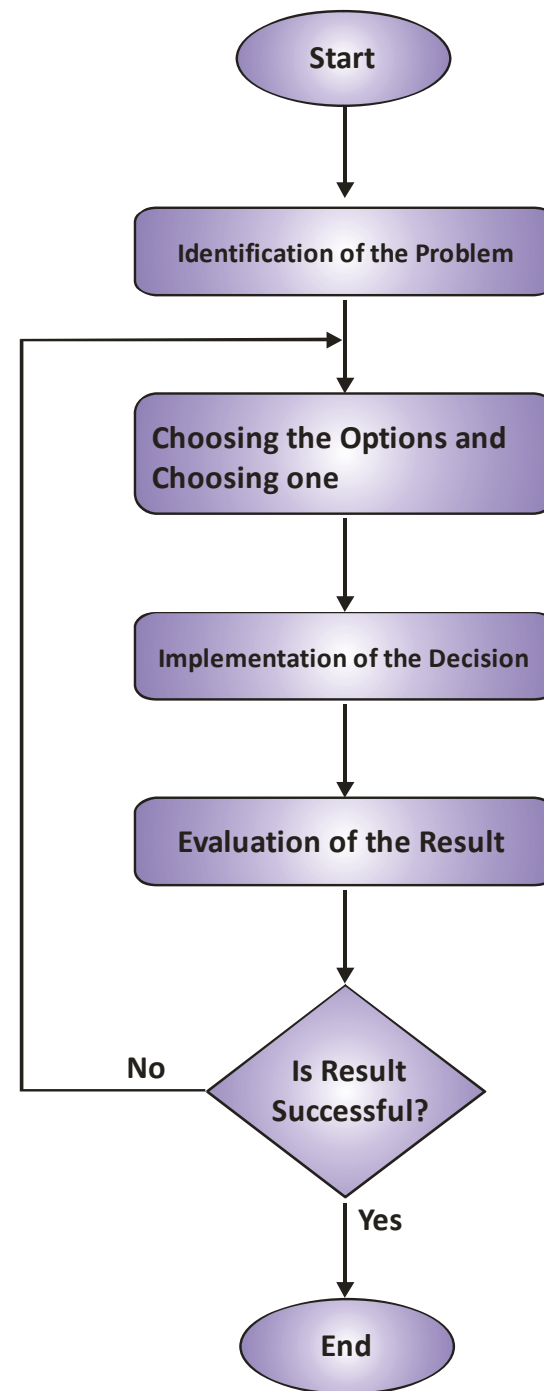
Corporate Ethics

There are ethical rules that institutions and organizations must follow, like individuals.

Universal Ethical Principles

- Justice
- Rule of law
- Truthfulness and Honesty
- Equality
- Impartiality
- Responsibility
- Human rights
- Tolerance
- Respect
- Democracy
- Rights and Freedoms
- The right of labor
- Frugality

Ethics in Decision Stage



Attack Classes in IT Space

- Active or Passive Attacks
- Internal or External Attacks
- Attacks by Attack Source
- Leveraging Vulnerabilities
- Attacks on Hardware
- Attacks on Individuals
- Attacks on Assets
- Attacks on the Community

Attack Types in Informatics Madia

Methods

- Intrusion
- Steal copyright work
- Sneaky tracking
- Identity Stealing
- Child Abuse
- Make Busy
- DNS Change and Strengthening
- Fishing
- Swindle
- Tricking, Hunting

Malicious software

- Virus
- Wolf
- Trojan horse
- Spy
- Slave
- Spam
- Cryptolocker



Effects of Attacks in IT

- Economics
- Social
- Politics

What is written on '**gossip pages**' cannot be believed or taken seriously.

Cybercrimes

Internal attacks

- Salami slice
- External expert
- Virtual time bomb

External attacks

- Stealing information
- Change information
- Deleting information
- Snooze or Stop

Cybercrimes

Crimes previously known but now committed through informatics

- Suicidal orientation
- Sexual abuse of children
- Facilitating the use of drugs or stimulants
- Supply of dangerous substances for health
- Obscenity
- Prostitution
- Providing space and opportunity for gambling

Crimes against private life and the hidden area of life

- Violation of the confidentiality of communication
- Violation of privacy
- Recording personal data
- Distributing or capture data unlawfully

Crimes against property

- Qualified theft
- Qualified fraud

Crimes committed in the field of informatics

- Entering the information system
- Blocking, breaking, destroying or changing the system
- Abuse of bank or credit cards