# Lecture 20 Professional Ethics

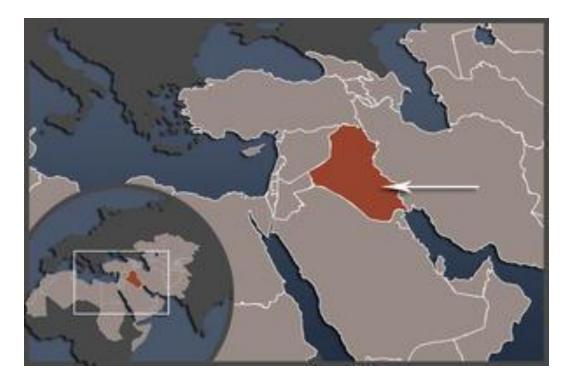
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#### **Participation Quiz**

#### What country is this?



- A. Iran
- B. Jordan
- C. Saudi Arabia
- D. Iraq
- E. Syria

### **Computer Simulations**

- Simulations are used to answer questions about scenarios that can't be easily observed in the real world
  - Nuclear explosions
  - Climate change
  - Car crashes
- Models are only useful if they accurately describe reality
- What would you need to see to trust a simulation? How accurate does a simulation have to be to be useful?

#### **Software Warranties**

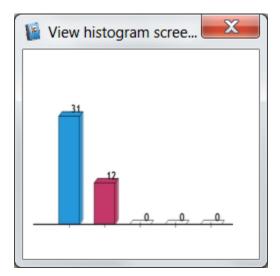
- Software companies tend to write license agreements saying that the software may not perform as promised
  - "we expressly disclaim ... the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose"
- Why is this reasonable?
  - Software is expensive
  - Other expensive goods are backed up by warranties
- Should software come with warranties? If so, what should these warranties cover?
- Do software makers have a moral obligation to produce software that does what it promises?

## Is Software Engineering a Profession?

- In many ways software engineering is similar to other professions such as law or accounting
  - Dependence on professional education and practical training
  - Professional associations (IEEE, ACM)
  - Potential for bad decisions to cause significant public harm
- It's not a "full-fledged" profession:
  - No formal accreditation/licensing system
- All the same, sensible to ask software engineers to follow a code of ethics.
  - One with significant support is described in the book.
  - Nothing it says ought to come as a big surprise at this point in the course <sup>(i)</sup>.

#### **Professional Ethics**

"A UBC CS sysadmin accidentally discovers pornography in a student's private department file space, depicting a woman the sysadmin believes may be under 18. The sysadmin should inform the department head."



Course Website: <u>http://cs.ubc.ca/~kevinlb/teaching/cs430</u>

### **Whistle-Blowing**

- Revealing a real or potential harm to the public being caused by your employer.
  - Not an attempt to take revenge on the employer, e.g., for turning down a promotion
  - Not an attempt to avoid personal responsibility for a problem that is about to come to light anyway.
- Question: Under what circumstances is whistle-blowing morally justified? When is it morally necessary?