



Professional Practices

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LECTURE OUTLINE

- Professional Ethics & Code of Ethics
- Code of Ethics
- Code of Ethics Goals
- IEEE Code of Ethics



Professional Ethics & Code of Ethics:

Law:

Limitation of living is the best society that will be applied through governing activities or laws.

Morals:

Religion and society define your attitude toward a particular group.

Ethics:

Define social behaviors that means What kind of efforts you made for the social life.



Code of Ethics:

When we are talking about any professional organization, if we do our work with the limitation of ethics then the organization will grow in a positive way to progress.

The organization has some rules and regulations that define it and apply it.



Code of Ethics Goals:

When we make decisions individually then have some goals to achieve them i.e.

Privacy, Professional quality, fairness,
Liability, Confidentiality, Software risks,
Conflicts with the internet, and
Unauthorized access to computer systems.



IEEE Code of Ethics:

IEEE, pronounced "Eye-triple-E," stands for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

Actions

wise ethics may have two ways i.e. Public & Client and employer.

- 1. Public:** The software Engineer shall act must be in the public interest.
- 2. Client & employer:** SE acts in a manner that the client and employer must be satisfied.



IEEE Code of Ethics:

Product

3. SE shall ensure that their product will be professional and higher standard quality.

Hierarchy:

Hierarchy is based in two ways i.e.
Judgment and Management.



IEEE Code of Ethics:

4. **Judgment**: In your work, no influence or burden of any parties to do best judgment without the influence of any political parties or any other as well.
5. **Management**: SE management parties should attain the approach of ethical to develop the software development and maintenance.



IEEE Code of Ethics:

Peers:

It must be based on profession and Colleagues.

6. SE must be fair with their colleagues, and clients and must be consistent value with the public as well.
7. The profession of our work must be fair and consistent with their clients.



IEEE Code of Ethics:

Self:

8. SE will perform professional tasks along with learning and practice will also continue that will promote your ethical approach in the profession.



Principles of IEEE Code of Ethics:

"Above all eight points fall in the principles of the IEEE Code of Ethics.

ACM Code of Ethics:

ACM Stands for **Association for Computing Machinery**

Have another organization (ACM) computing point of view. This organization defines the rules and regulations as computing point of view.



Principles of IEEE Code of Ethics:

General:

ACM member then I'll.....

1. Contribute to society and human well-being.
2. Avoid harm to others.
3. Be honest and trustworthy.
4. Be fair and take action not to discriminate.
5. Honor property rights including copyright and product
6. Respect the privacy of others.



Principles of IEEE Code of Ethics:

Specific:

ACM member then I'll....

1. Solve to achieve the highest quality.
2. Maintain professional competence.
3. Know and respect existing laws regarding professional work.
4. Accept and provide appropriate professional review.
5. Respect contracts, agreements, and assigned responsibilities.
6. Include public understanding of computing.



Principles of IEEE Code of Ethics:

Organization:

ACM member then I'll....

1. Manage the personal and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life.
2. To fulfill the requirements of the users that it's needed.
3. To support policies that protect the dignity of users affected by the computing system.
4. Create an opportunity for the members of the organization to learn the principles and limitations of computing system.



Principles of IEEE Code of Ethics:

Compliance:

ACM member then I'll.....

1. Uphold and promote the principles of this code.
2. Treat violations of this code as consistent with membership in the ACM.



Case Study 1

Ahmad is a data programmer and he has found himself struck on a problem. He remembers that coworker has given sources listening of their work. He studies and apply it and also complete his project without telling anyone.

Did Ahmed is right or not with an ethical point of view, give the proper answer?



Case Study 2

A software development company has just produced a new software package. The company's president knows that the program has several bugs. The company widely advertises the package. They violate the laws and regulations.

So what is the decision about it based on Ethically that it's right or not, describe it.



THANK YOU!