Ch-14: Society Law and Ethics

Digital Footprints

- **Digital Footprints** refer to the **trail of data** a person leaves while using the internet.
- Includes:
  - Websites visited
  - Social media activity
  - Emails sent
  - Online purchases
  - IP addresses, location data, etc.

There are two types:

Type	Description
Active	Information the user deliberately shares (posts, forms, etc.)
Passive	Data collected without user's awareness (cookies, IP tracking)

Digital Society and Netizen

Who is a Netizen?

- A **Netizen** is a responsible and active **citizen of the digital world**, who behaves respectfully and ethically online.

Net Etiquettes (Internet Etiquette)

1. Communication Etiquettes

- Be polite and respectful in emails, chats, and forums.
- Avoid using all capital letters (it seems like SHOUTING).
- Use appropriate subject lines in emails.
- Do not spam or send unsolicited messages.

2. Social Media Etiquettes

- Think before posting (respect privacy and don't overshare).
- Avoid offensive, hateful, or misleading content.
- Give credit when sharing someone else's work.
- Be mindful of tone, emoji, and sarcasm.

3. General Net Etiquettes

- Don't share fake news or clickbait.
- Use secure and legal websites.
- Be kind and respectful in comments and discussions.

Data Protection and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

What is IPR?

Intellectual Property Rights protect creations of the mind (like books, inventions, art, logos, software).

Types of IPR

IPR Type	Description
Copyright	Legal protection for original work like books, music, code
Patent	Exclusive rights for inventors to use/sell their inventions
Trademark	Symbol, name, or phrase that represents a brand (e.g., logo)

Violation of IPR

Violation Type	Meaning
Plagiarism	Copying someone's work and claiming it as your own
Copyright Infringement	Using copyrighted content without permission
Trademark Infringement	Using a registered logo or name without authorization

Open Source Software and Licensing

What is Open Source Software?

Software whose **source code is freely available** to use, modify, and distribute.

Popular Open Source Licenses

License Type	Description
Creative Commons (CC)	Allows creators to specify rights like reuse, modify, share with attribution
GPL (General Public License)	Guarantees freedom to use, study, modify and share software
Apache License	Similar to GPL but also allows use in proprietary (commercial) software

Summary Chart:

Topic	Examples / Description
Digital Footprint	Online posts, browsing history, purchases
Netizen Etiquette	Respectful communication, avoid cyberbullying
Copyright	Music, articles, software, books
Patent	New machine, new medical technique
Trademark	Logos, slogans (e.g., Nike "✔")
Open Source License	Linux (GPL), LibreOffice (MPL), Apache HTTPD