Student name

Institutional affiliation

Course number and name

Instructor’s name

**Information Systems for Business and Beyond**

**Chapter 11**

1. Globalization is an intensification of global interconnectedness through services, goods, and culture.
2. A platform for global collaboration resulting from information technologies
3. Telecommunication and transportation technologies
4. Increased market for products, a 24 hours operation, and Seamless labor supply from the global market.
5. Different labor laws and regulations. Different language and custom preferences. Different infrastructures like internet bandwidth and quality. Complexity in shipping products across international borders
6. The Internet has had a lot of impact on the global economy, and the impact can also be implemented on local economies within several countries.
7. The digital divide is the difference between those of who have access to global networks and those without access.
8. Economic, empowerment, and usability divide
9. It is an economy with the ability to work as a unit within the planetary scale in real-time.
10. Singapore has the highest average internet speed at 60.39Mbps, with my country, the US coming number 20 with a speed of 25.86Mbps.

**Exercise one**

Friedman's perspective of globalization 3.0 is based on the evolution of different technologies starting with the popularization of the personal computer's graphical user interface, late 90s building of internet infrastructure consisting of laying cables and turning network communication into necessity and final face of automation, which included software integration into the business operation and processes (Bourgeois, 2019). However, the Nielsen empowerment divide is based on the personal usage of technology. For example, several users accept technology basics, with only a few adding valued contents on the Internet as part of the technology revolution. Nielsen's main argument is based on a personal understanding of the technology, specifically digital technology (Bourgeois, 2019).

**Chapter 12**

1. It is the development of ethical guides that inform the use of new information systems.
2. A Code of ethics outlines an acceptable set of behaviors governing a professional or social group. One of the advantages of the code of ethics is that it defines the acceptable professional standards and behavior within a group of professionals. However, the code of ethics does not have any legal recognition by laws and policies.
3. Intellectual property is any property derived from the individual original work inform of innovation or creation—for example, songs, books, journals, or computer programs.
4. Copyright provides protection against who can produce copies of the original work, who can distribute the work, who performs the work publicly, and who can display the original work. Copyright protection is obtained by simply creating or inventing an original work.
5. It is a form of copyright law that allows the use of protected works for a specific purpose without prior authorization.
6. A patent protects an inventor from infringement by others on their patent; for example, nobody can sell, use or make a copy of the invention. A patent is obtained when an innovation meets the set standards after application and review are made by the patent office in different countries.
7. Trademark protects the consumers. It is obtained through application, supervision, approval, and registration by the trademark offices in different regions.
8. Personal identifiable information is defined as unique information used for identifying an individual. It includes social security numbers, biometrics, or name.
9. COPPA accords children under the age of thirteen online privacy and protection against providing their data to websites.

FERPA protects students’ educational records from exposure.

HIPAA protects health records and personal identifiable information accorded special treatment.

1. It is the process of collecting extensive data from different databases with the aim of using the information to create individual groups based on the obtained attributes.
2. GDPR is a protection policy designed by the EU to help people take control of their personal data.

**Exercise one**

An ethical dilemma is a decision resulting in two antagonistic alternatives with no clear definition depending on the societal and individual rules (Bourgeois, 2019). In the advent of IT, examples of ethical dilemmas include; e-crime, cybercrime, or cyberterrorism. This is best done by experienced computer professionals defined as hackers. Another ethical dilemma is software piracy which is duplicating other programs.

**Reference**

Bourgeois, D. (2019). Information Systems for Business and Beyond (2019).

**Information Technology and Organizational Learning Assignment**

**Chapter 9**

Leaders must develop conventional knowledge on cyber protection beyond anti-viruses and internal and external strategies. Cyber management can be grouped into three fundamental components: learning how to educate the of directors, implementing new and evolving security strategies, and understanding when an organization is compromised (Langer, 2017). Managing cyber threats involve strategic integration and cultural assimilation of the organization towards a specific technology threat.

According to Langer (2017), the methods to reduce the chances of cyber threats include instituting an aggressive organization structure responsible for reviewing the existing exposure. Continuous research and collaboration with third parties to identify any new evolving threats. Periodically identifying technologies and processes necessary for combating new cyber threats and the resulting damages. Finally, developing an intelligent system that is able to recover in case of a breach within the system. Other methods for reducing cyber threats include incorporating honeypots within the system network to distract attackers from attacking the organization's servers (Marotta & McShane, 2018).

**Chapter 10**

According to Langer (2017), to adopt the organizational climate change in the IT era, leaders must be; innovative and business-oriented who are able to exploit new ideas and significantly implement business requirements based on consumer taste and information—improving quality in a more complex way in order to maintain the equilibrium through quality and production through constant negotiation. Creation of multiple layers of communication to help in dynamic interaction between users and business teams in order to create autonomy and purpose. Organizations should only outsource a driver technology that is at a support status. Until the product becomes obsolete, application analysis, design, and development must be continuously maintained.

**References**

Langer, A. M. (2017). Information Technology and Organizational Learning: Managing Behavioral Change in the Digital Age. CRC Press.

Marotta, A., & McShane, M. (2018). Integrating a proactive technique into a holistic cyber risk management approach. *Risk Management and Insurance Review*, *21*(3), 435-452.