Exploring Ethics in Data and Technology Research

MSU Library

Sara Mannheimer Scott W. H. Young Jason Clark Justin Shanks

Computer Science Seminar Series February 22, 2016

1. Twitter Sentiment Analysis

2. Personalized Web Search

3. Semantic Web Identities

Ethical Questions

Can vs. should

Personalized services vs. user privacy

Who benefits?

Twitter Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment Analysis + Data Sharing

Identify researchers in 16 disciplines

Pull data from Twitter API

Isolate data-related tweets

Code sentiment using Mechanical Turk



Phoebe Cohen @PhoebeFossil







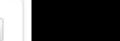








Zeynep Tufekci @zeynep



Follow

Newsweek hired company to do "sentiment analysis" on #Gamergate and declared 90% of tweets were

- "neutral" when, um, truth was "can't tell".
- 8:05 AM 28 Oct 2014







Zeynep Tufekci @zeynep



- 1-"Sentiment analysis" on Twitter is hard; only 140. 2-Five min. on the hashtag is enough to realize 90% neutral is, um, face value absurd.
- 8:08 AM 28 Oct 2014

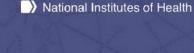












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The ability to harvest the wealth of information contained in biomedical Big Data will advance our understanding of human health and disease; however, lack of appropriate tools, poor data accessibility, and insufficient training, are major impediments to rapid translational impact. To meet this challenge,

the National Institutes of Health (NIH) launched the Big Data to Knowledge (BD2K) initiative in 2012.

What is Biomedical Big Data?

On this Page...

BD2K Mission Statement:

BD2K Program Management Working Groups:

BD2K Organization & Coordination:





"The ability to harvest the wealth of information contained in biomedical Big Data will advance our understanding of human health and disease."

NIH Big Data to Knowledge

"Numbers are seductive because they look like answers."

Nathan Jurgenson

Ethical concerns for social media (big) data research

Perceived Publics

Informed Consent

Digital Labor



Jeffrey Keefer, PhD @JeffreyKeefer Perhaps people conclude that Internet research of public Tweets and such are fair game, even without the easy ability to anonymize?

ethics of social data. I've taken Twitter/Instagram



27 Sep

Follow



@hei_scott

@JeffreyKeefer @bonstewart Good questions re:

#AoIR

- content as public & therefore reusable.
 - 11:46 AM 27 Sep 2013

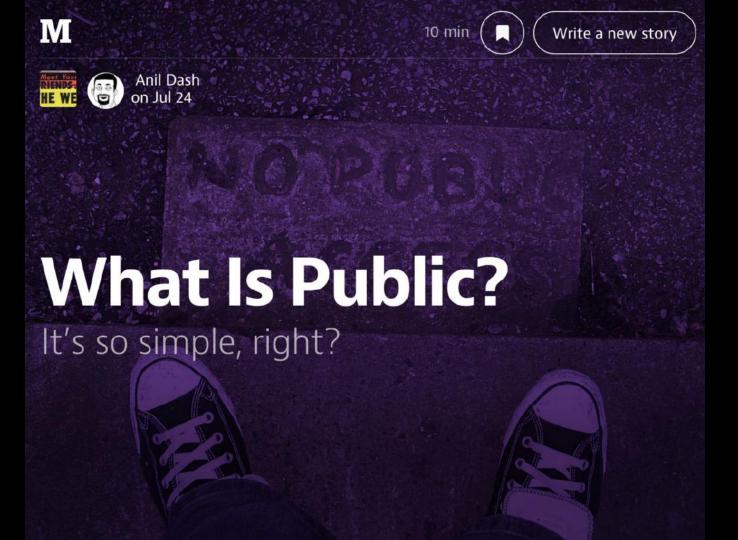












Ethics Inf Technol (2010) 12:313–325 DOI 10.1007/s10676-010-9227-5

"But the data is already public": on the ethics of research in Facebook

Michael Zimmer

Social media for large studies of behavior

Large-scale studies of human behavior in social media need to be held to higher methodological standards

By Derek Ruths1* and Jürgen Pfeffer2

n 3 November 1948, the day after Harry Truman won the United States presidential elections, the *Chicago Tribune* published one of the most famous erroneous headlines in newspaper history: "Dewey Defeats Truman" (1, 2). The headline was informed by telephone surveys, which had inadvertently undersampled Truman supporters (1). Rather than permanently discrediting the practice of polling, this event led to the development of more sophisticated techniques and higher standards that produce the more accurate and statistically rigorous polls conducted today (3).

Now, we are poised at a similar technological inflection point with the rise of online personal and social data for the study of

POLICY

human behavior. Powerful computational resources combined with the availability of massive

social media data sets has given rise to a growing body of work that uses a combination of machine learning, natural language processing, network analysis, and statistics for the measurement of population structure and human behavior at unprecedented scale. However, mounting evidence suggests that many of the forecasts and analyses being produced misrepresent the real world (4-6). Here, we highlight issues that are endemic to the study of human behavior

different social media platforms (8). For instance, Instagram is "especially appealing to adults aged 18 to 29, African-American, Latinos, women, urban residents" (9) whereas Pinterest is dominated by females, aged 25 to 34, with an average annual household income of \$100,000 (10). These sampling biases are rarely corrected for (if even acknowledged).

Proprietary algorithms for public data. Platform-specific sampling problems, for example, the highest-volume source of public Twitter data, which are used by thousands of researchers worldwide, is not an accurate representation of the overall platform's data (11). Furthermore, researchers are left in the dark about when and how social media providers change the sampling and/or filtering of their data streams. So long as the algorithms and processes that govern these public data releases are largely dynamic, proprietary, and secret or undocumented, designing reliable and reproducible studies of human behavior that correctly account for the resulting biases will be difficult, if not impossible, Academic efforts to characterize aspects of the behavior of such proprietary systems can provide details needed to begin reporting biases.

The rise of "embedded researchers" (researchers who have special relationships with providers that give them elevated access to platform-specific data, algorithms, and resources) is creating a divided social media research community. Such researchers, for example, can see a platform's inner workings and make accommodations, but may not be able to reveal their corrections or the data used to generate their findings.

REPRESENTATION OF HUMAN BEHAV-IOR. Human behavior and online platform design. Many social forces that drive the formation and dynamics of human behavior and relations have been intensively studied and are well-known (12-14). For instance, homophily ("birds of a feather flock together"), transitivity ("the friend of a friend is a friend"), and propinguity ("those close by form a tie") are all known by designers of social media platforms and, to increase platform use and adoption, have been incorporated in their link suggestion algorithms. Thus, it may be necessary to untangle psychosocial from platform-driven behavior. Unfortunately, few studies attempt this.

Social platforms also implicitly target

Reducing biases and flaws in social media data

DATA COLLECTION

• 1. Quantifies platform-specific biases (platform design, user base, platform-specific

↑ UBER.COM

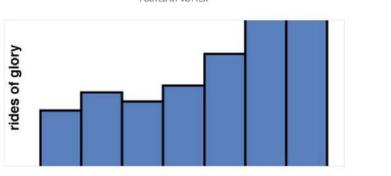
BLOG HOME

CITY BLOGS Q SEARCH

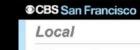
#UBERDATA

RIDES OF GLORY

MARCH 26, 2012 POSTED BY VOYTEK



Today we're going to get a little emotional. You know that Uber loves you and well, gosh, sometimes it's nice to think that you love us, too. But we know we're not the only ones in your life and we know that you sometimes look for love elsewhere. Well, while you're out loving other human beings, we #UberData nerds are cuddled up with our computers, loving math.



Your Home Buy Tickets More ▼











LOGIN













View Comments









Uber Crunches User Data To Determine

Come From November 18, 2014 1:45 PM

(Photo by David Ramos/Getty Images)

Where The Most 'One-Night Stands'

Uber can track your one-night stands

Matthew Williams at 9:05 am Wed, Nov 19, 2014



↑ UBER.COM

UBER

HOME / 404 ERROR

BLOG HOME

CITY BLOGS

THE PAGE YOU ARE LOOKING FOR IS NOT HERE - PLEASE CONTINUE BROWSING! -

Q SEARCH

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Chanelle Bessette Contributor

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Does Uber Even Deserve Our Trust?



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The Opinion Pages **OP-ED CONTRIBUTORS**

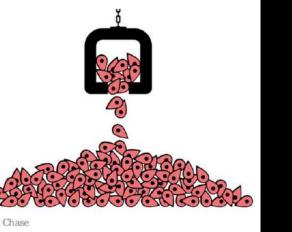
We Can't Trust Uber

By ZEYNEP TUFEKCI and BRAYDEN KING DEC. 7, 2014

UBER, the popular car-service app Email that allows you to hail a cab from your smartphone, shows your assigned car Share as a moving dot on a map as it makes its way toward you. It's reassuring, Tweet especially as you wait on a rainy street



corner. Save Less reassuring, though, was the More



apparent threat from a senior vice president of Uber to spend "a million Matt Chase dollars" looking into the personal lives



Experimental evidence of massive-scale emotional contagion through social networks

Adam D. I. Kramer^{a,1}, Jamie E. Guillory^{b,2}, and Jeffrey T. Hancock^{b,c}

^aCore Data Science Team, Facebook, Inc., Menlo Park, CA 94025; and Departments of ^bCommunication and ^cInformation Science, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853

Edited by Susan T. Fiske, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved March 25, 2014 (received for review October 23, 2013)

Emotional states can be transferred to others via emotional contagion, leading people to experience the same emotions without their awareness. Emotional contagion is well established in laboratory experiments, with people transferring positive and

negative emotions to others. Data from a large real-world social

the amount of emotional content in the News Feed. When positive

demonstrated that (i) emotional contagion occurs via text-based computer-mediated communication (7); (ii) contagion of psy chological and physiological qualities has been suggested based on correlational data for social networks generally (7, 8); and (iii) people's emotional expressions on Facebook predict friends

moods (e.g., depression, happiness) can be transferred through networks [Fowler JH, Christakis NA (2008) BMJ 337:a2338], although the results are controversial. In an experiment with people who use Facebook, we test whether emotional contagion occurs outside of in-person interaction between individuals by reducing emotional expressions, even days later (7) (although some shared experiences may in fact last several days). To date, however, there is no experimental evidence that emotions or moods are contagiou in the absence of direct interaction between experiencer and target On Facebook, people frequently express emotions, which are later seen by their friends via Facebook's "News Feed" produc

expressions were reduced, people produced fewer positive posts and more negative posts; when negative expressions were reduced, the opposite pattern occurred. These results indicate that

content than one person can view, the News Feed filters posts stories, and activities undertaken by friends. News Feed is the primary manner by which people see content that friends share

(8). Because people's friends frequently produce much more

Facebook

Facebook emotion study breached ethical guidelines, researchers say

Lack of 'informed consent' means that Facebook experiment on nearly 700,000 news feeds broke rules on tests on human subjects, say scientists

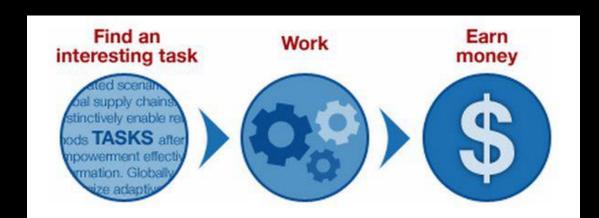
"[The work] was consistent with Facebook's Data Use Policy, to which all users agree prior to creating an account on Facebook, constituting informed consent for this research."

Authors of the Facebook Emotional Contagion Study

"This study is a scandal because it brought Facebook's troubling practices into a realm—academia—where we still have standards of treating people with dignity and serving the common good."

— James Grimmelmann

amazon mechanical turk



My Experience as an Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk) Worker

Jul 20, 2015 8,849 views 🖒 75 Likes 🖵 19 Comments in

I was surprised by the degree and variety of what I, as an MTurk worker, perceived to be unethical researcher behavior. In answering surveys, I was made to work much longer than promised, refused payment for work I had already done without sufficient explanation or recourse, and I was not provided with an appropriate method to protest or to receive redress.

"In most crowdsourcing platforms, fragmentation of tasks disenfranchises cognitive workers by disconnecting them from the final intellectual work."

—Ayhan Aytes

Guidelines for Academic Requesters

About the project

Version 1.0

"Treat your workers with respect and dignity. Workers are not numbers and statistics. Workers are not lab rats.

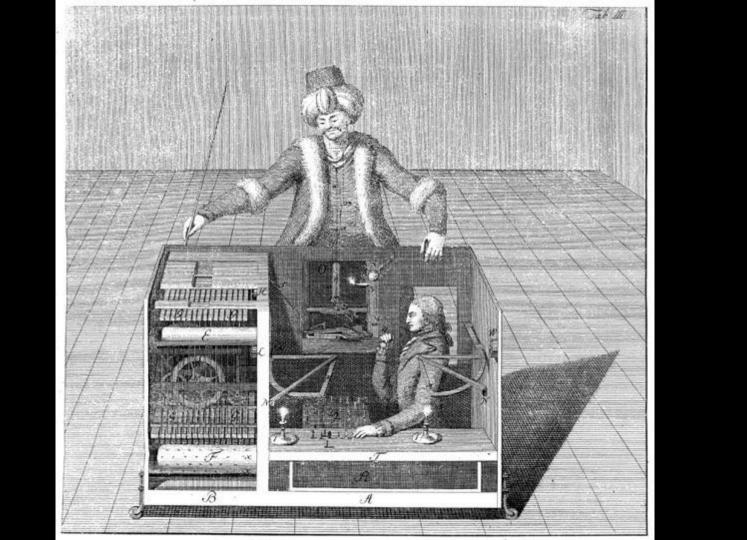
Workers are people and should be treated with respect." - turker 'T', a Turkopticon moderator

This document consists of this main **Guidelines for Academic Requesters** page, and several subpages with important additional details, which are referenced with "Read more" links at relevant points throughout this main page:

- · Basics of how to be a good requester
- Fair payment
- Resources for communicating with requesters
- Links to other resources on AMT and online research ethics

Contents [hide]

- 1 About the project
 - 1.1 Goal: Guidelines that IRB will use to approve responsible AMT research
- 2 For Turkers: what can you do when these guidelines are violated?
- 3 Guidelines
 - 3.1 Clearly identify yourself to give workers a sense that you are accountable and responsible
 - 3.2 Provide reasonable time estimates
 - 3.3 Approve work as soon as possible
 - 3.4 Maintain worker privacy
 - 3.5 Abide by AMT Terms of Service
 - 3.6 Ensure conditions for rejecting work are clear and fair
 - 3.7 Do not block workers to avoid duplicate subjects
 - 3.8 Maintain a responsive line of communication



Is there a Ghost in the [Search] Machine? Improving Search UX using Query Analysis and Machine Cues

Jason A. Clark Associate Professor Head, Library Informatics & Computing Montana State University (MSU) Library

Overview

- What are the "ghosts" of the search act?
- Applying context and intention to Search UX
- Intention mining and anticipatory design in a search prototype
- Questions



Browse Learn Attend Research Find Us Give Get Help

What would you like to find?

Q)

- Search the Catalog
- Search NYPL.org



NYPL BLOG
In Memory of
Harper Lee



JOHN SPOOR BROOME LIBRARY











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Journal

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Optics & Laser Technology.

Journal



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eBook

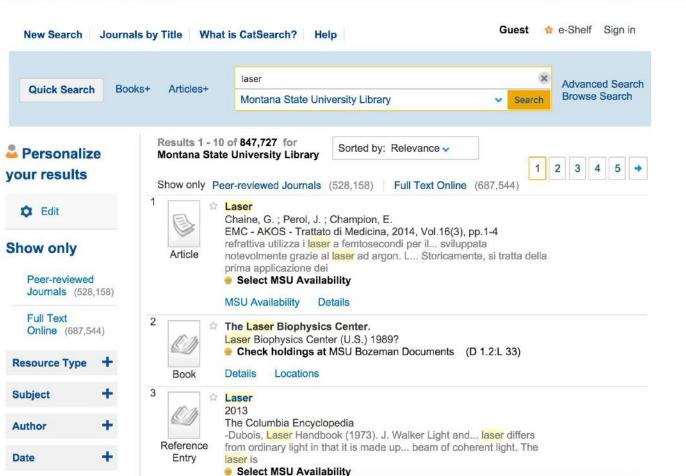
✓ Online QB460 -466 ebook

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eBook

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Librarians

the original search engine

ı



MIND | BODY

The Concept of Mind

"Such in outline is the official theory. I shall often speak of it, with deliberate abusiveness, as "the dogma of the Ghost in the Machine." I hope to prove that it is entirely false, and false not in detail but in principle. It is not merely an assemblage of particular mistakes. It is one big mistake and a mistake of a special kind. It is, namely, a category mistake."

literal aspect + inferred aspect

search query =

"yellowstone national park" [search query]

"yellowstone national park" [literal aspect]

iPhone user, on MT highway [tacit, inferred aspect]

Search Act => Context + Intention

What are the Ghosts in the Search Act?

How do we enhance services and keep privacy in place?

Cues from the "live" Query

```
$cueWords = array( "about", "above", "across", "after", "afterwards", "again",
"against", "all", "almost", "alone", "became", "because", "become", "becomes",
"becoming", "been", "before", "beforehand", "behind", "being", "below", "beside",
"besides", "between", "beyond", "by", "call", "can", "cannot", "cant", "could",
"couldnt", "cry", "describe", "do", "either", "except", "few", "fill", "find", "found",
"from", "front", "full", "further", "get", "give", "go", "had", "has", "hasnt", "have",
"how", "however", "hundred", "if", "in", "indeed", "interest", "into", "is", "keep",
"might", "mine", "more", "moreover", "most", "mostly", "move", "much", "must", "my",
"myself", "name", "never", "nevertheless", "nor", "not", "nothing", "now", "nowhere",
"of", "off", "often", "on", "once", "one", "only", "onto", "or", "other", "others",
"otherwise", "our", "ours", "ourselves", "out", "over", "own", "part", "per", "perhaps",
"please", "put", "rather", "see", "seem", "seemed", "seeming", "seems", "should",
"show", "side", "since", "so", "some", "somehow", "someone", "something", "sometime",
"sometimes", "somewhere", "still", "such", "system", "take", "temp", "temperature",
"than", "that", "the", "their", "them", "themselves", "then", "thence", "there",
"thereafter", "thereby", "therefore", "therein", "thereupon", "these", "they", "this",
"those", "though", "three", "through", "throughout", "thru", "thus", "to", "together",
"too", "top", "toward", "towards", "under", "until", "up", "upon", "us", "very", "time",
"were", "weather", "what", "whatever", "when", "whence", "whenever", "where",
"whereafter", "whereas", "whereby", "wherein", "whereupon", "wherever", "whether",
"which", "while", "whither", "who", "whoever", "whole", "whom", "whose", "why", "will",
"with", "within", "without", "would", "yet", "you", "your", "yours", "yourself",
"yourselves");
```

```
cueWords = ["about", "above", ..., "can", ...]
query = 'Can I get research help?';
if (in array(strtolower($query), $cueWords)) {
    echo "Here are some people to talk to: ";
OR
# python example
cueWords = ["about", "above", ..., "can", ...]
query = 'Can I get research help?'
query.lower()
if query in cueWords:
    print Here are some people to talk to:
```

Cues from the Machine

HTTP Headers + Global Server Variables

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_HTTP_header_fields

Connection: keep-alive

Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_7_5) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/38.0.2125.122 Safari/537.36

Referer: http://www.lib.montana.edu/~jason/files.php Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch

Host: www.lib.montana.edu

Accept-Language: en-US,en:g=0.8

Cookie: is_returning=1; optimizelyEndUserId=oeu1413387638672r0.9280797478277236;

optimizelySegments=%7B%22204658328%22%3A%22false%22%2C%22204728159%22%3A%22none%22%2C%22204736122% optimizelyBuckets=%7B%7D; s_fid=1162C3214F4A86F8-1B28DA485FC96756; s_lv=1413387991698;

atuvc=0%7C39%2C0%7C40%2C0%7C41%2C0%7C42%2C1%7C43; is returning=1; utma=55097015.1071264323.1398267937.1415934660.1415983050.7;

utmz=55097015.1415983050.7.7.utmcsr=googlelutmccn=(organic)lutmcmd=organiclutmctr=(not%20provided);

_ga=GA1.2.1071264323.1398267937; __utmt=1; __utma=112212121.694734941.1395729614.1416383505.1416454676.267: utmb=112212121.2.10.1416454676; utmc=112212121; utmz=112212121.1416383505.266.57.utmcsr=googlelutmccn=

(organic)lutmcmd=organiclutmctr=(not%20provided) Page URL: http://www.lib.montana.edu/~jason/files/digital-collections-custom-search-api/index.php

Referring URL: http://www.lib.montana.edu/~jason/files.php IP Address: 153.90.170.5

Timestamp: Wednesday, November 19, 2014 8:38 pm

Network Info

Location from the Browser or

```
"offset": "-6",
              "ip": "153.90.170.5",
              "area code": "0".
              "continent code": "NA",
              "dma code": "0",
              "city": "Bozeman",
              "timezone": "America/Denver",
    10
              "region": "Montana",
              "country_code": "US",
              "isp": "Montana State University",
              "postal_code": "59717",
              "country": "United States",
              "country code3": "USA",
              "region code": "MT"
    16
Figure: Screenshot of JSONLint view of values returned from Telize API
```

"longitude": -110.9013,

"latitude": 45.628, "asn": "AS13476",

Browser Load

Javascript variables from the

Am I Unique? Home We reached 100,000 fingerprints! We never thought we would reach such a high number! Thanks to all visitors for supporting our research! We also launched an AmlUnique extension for Firefox and G Chrome. More details can My fingerprint be found HERE. My timeline Learn how identifiable you are on the Internet Global statistics Help us investigate the diversity of web browsers ? FAQ View my browser fingerprint Privacy policy **♥** Privacy tools By clicking on this button, only anonymous data will be collected and a cookie will be stored in your browser for four months. You can find more details in the Privacy Policy. & Links Spread the word! Share AmIUnique! O About Try it on all your devices! ★ View on GitHub MAY 8+00 -

Javascript functions:

window.navigator.plugins window.navigator.platform window.navigator.cookieEnabled window.navigator.doNotTrack new Date().getTimezoneOffset() window.screen.height window.screen.width window.screen.colorDepth

Cues from Analytics Logs

```
deer,
divergent,
indian,
avalanche,
dissertations,
cinnabar,
Election+1845,
Hudson%2C+B.,
montana+hospital+records+1927-1933,
yearbook,
JFK+assassination,
William+Lester+Stockton,
bison,
sounds+of+yellowstone,
dissertation,
Search+our+digital+collections...,
Search+our+digital+collections...,
service+learning,
bozeman+claims+association,
photosynthesis,
Dissertations,
milk+river,
bison+vocalization,
geothermal,
 thunder,
 swan,
dissertation,
burgess,
Reproductive + biology + of + brown + and + rainbow + trout + below + Hauser + Dam \$2C + Missouri + River \$2C + with + reference + to + proposed + hydroelectric + peaking, and the peaking of the peak
yearbook,
bison,
leadership+philosophy,
ISSW.
dissertations.
 jason+clark,
justin+spinelli,
 jason+clark,
Lanny+Real+Bird,
```

arc.lib.montana.edu/digital-collections/search-log.txt

dissertations,



Benedict Evans @BenedictEvans





All curation grows until it requires search. All search grows until it requires curation.

RETWEETS

LIKES

584

752



















3:23 PM - 18 Dec 2015









Applying Contextual and Intentional Cues

Use these cues to show different parts of search index and additional context

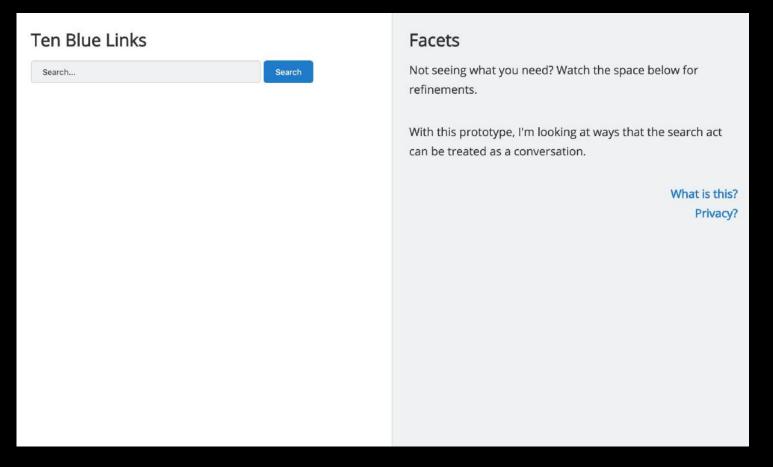
This is anticipatory design.

This is intention mining.

Search Prototype

Demo www.lib.montana.edu/~jason/files/search-ux/

Code github.com/jasonclark/search-ux



Initial Search Landing Page

Ten Blue Links

sara mannheimer data services

Search

Sort: Relevance or Date

"sara mannheimer data services" (About 10 results)

Sara Mannheimer - Data Management Librarian [Assistant

Professor ...

www.lib.montana.edu/people/about/139

Publication and Data Services - MSU Library | Montana State

...

https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/publication-and-data/

Home - Data Management - Library Guides at Montana State

...

guides.lib.montana.edu/data

Sara Mannheimer - Library Guides at Montana State

University

guides.lib.montana.edu/prf.php?account_id=33395

Faculty & Professional Vitae :: Montana State University

Libraries

Facets

Not seeing what you need? Watch the space below for refinements.

- ▶ Categories
- ▶ People
- ► FAQ
- ▶ Offers

With this prototype, I'm looking at ways that the search act can be treated as a conversation.

What is this? Privacy?

Small Result Set (< 30 results)

Ten Blue Links

research help

Sort; Relevance or Date

"research help" (About 825 results)

Ask the Library - Ask the Library

ask.lib.montana.edu/

Research and Instruction Services - MSU Library \mid Montana State ...

www.lib.montana.edu/services/research-and-instruction/

Services - MSU Library | Montana State University https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/

Home - Psychology Research - Library Guides at Montana State ...

guides.lib.montana.edu/psy

Publication and Data Services - MSU Library | Montana State

..

https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/publication-and-data/

Facets

Not seeing what you need? Watch the space below for refinements.

- ▶ Categories
- ▶ "Hand-picked" Topics
- ► Topics by Location
- ▶ Popular
- ▶ People
- ► FAQ
- ▶ Offers

With this prototype, I'm looking at ways that the search act can be treated as a conversation.

What is this? Privacy?

Large Result Set (> 30 results)

Ten Blue Links who is susan borda? Sort: Relevance or Date

"who is susan borda?" (About 9 results)

Susan Borda - Digital Technologies Development Librarian ... www.lib.montana.edu/people/about/141

Search

People in the Library - Results :: Montana State University (MSU ...

www.lib.montana.edu/people/view.php? team=Library...and...

Faculty & Professional Vitae :: Montana State University Libraries

www.lib.montana.edu/people/vitae.php

Liaisons by College/Department - MSU Library | Montana State ...

www.lib.montana.edu/services/liaisons-by-department.html

Profiles - Library Guides at Montana State University guides.lib.montana.edu/prf.php

Facets

Not seeing what you need? Watch the space below for refinements.

▼ It looks like you are asking a question.

Do you want to talk to a librarian?

- ▶ Research Help
- ► FAQ
- ▶ Categories
- ▶ Offers

With this prototype, I'm looking at ways that the search act can be treated as a conversation.

Privacy?

What is this?

Ten Blue Links

research help

Sort: Relevance or Date

Search

"research help" (About 846 results)

Ask the Library - Ask the Library

ask.lib.montana.edu/

Research and Instruction Services - MSU Library | Montana State ...

www.lib.montana.edu/services/research-and-instruction/

Services - MSU Library | Montana State University

https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/

Home - Psychology Research - Library Guides at Montana State ...

guides.lib.montana.edu/psy

Publication and Data Services - MSU Library | Montana State

..

https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/publication-and-data/

Facets

Not seeing what you need? Watch the space below for refinements.

- ▶ Categories
- ▼ "Hand-picked" Topics

A few common topics based on our human-created sitemap and an analysis of our search logs.

articles & research databases, borrow, research help, library hours, yellowstone, parking & directions, montana history, google scholar msu, montana code annotated, mla format 6th edition

- ► Topics by Location
- ▶ Popular
- ▶ People
- ► FAQ
- ▶ Offers

With this prototype, I'm looking at ways that the search act can be treated as a conversation.

Suggestions Based on Result Set Size

Ten Blue Links

research help

Sort: Relevance or Date

"research help" (About 825 results)

Ask the Library - Ask the Library

ask.lib.montana.edu/

Research and Instruction Services - MSU Library | Montana

Search

State ...

www.lib.montana.edu/services/research-and-instruction/

Services - MSU Library | Montana State University

https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/

Home - Psychology Research - Library Guides at Montana

State ...

guides.lib.montana.edu/psy

Publication and Data Services - MSU Library | Montana State

https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/publication-and-data/

Facets

Not seeing what you need? Watch the space below for refinements.

- ► Categories
- ▶ "Hand-picked" Topics
- ▶ Topics by Location
- ▶ Popular
- ► People
- ▶ FAQ
- ▼ Offers

An offer based on local weather.

can be treated as a conversation.

It's cloudy and cold, stop in for a cup of something warm.

Check out the "Brewed Awakening" hours and menu.

With this prototype, I'm looking at ways that the search act

What is this?

Privacy?

Suggestions Based on Local Context

Ten Blue Links

research help

Sort: Relevance or Date

"research help" (About 806 results)

Ask the Library - Ask the Library ask.lib.montana.edu/

Services - MSU Library | Montana State University www.lib.montana.edu/services/

Research and Instruction Services - MSU Library | Montana State ...

www.lib.montana.edu/services/research-and-instruction/

Publication Services - MSU Library | Montana State University https://www.lib.montana.edu/services/publication/

Home - HHD 512 - Research Methods in HHD - Library Guides

at ...
guides.lib.montana.edu/HHD512

Home - Psychology Research - Library Guides at Montana State

Facets

Not seeing what you need? Watch the space below for refinements.

- ▶ "Hand-picked" Topics
- ▶ Topics by Location
- ▶ Popular
- ▶ Categories
- ▼ Offers

Offers based on current date and local weather.

The semester is just getting started. You still have some time to read. Check out our browse collection.

It's cloudy and cold, stop in for a cup of something warm. Check out the "Brewed Awakening" hours and menu.

With this prototype, I'm looking at ways that the search act can be treated as a conversation.

What is this? Privacy?

Suggestions Based on Time and Date

Woman Stalked Across 8 Websites By Obsessed Shoe Advertisement

NEWS IN BRIEF

October 12, 2015

VOL 51 ISSUE 41

News · Technology · Advertising · Fashion









LAWRENCEVILLE, GA—Expressing her growing unease at repeatedly spotting the same picture and text lurking in the corners of her favorite webpages, local woman

Search and Surveillance Workshop Series









Bard College

EXPERIMENTAL

Search & Surveillance is a multi-part workshop series that enables scholars from different disciplines to engage fundamental search algorithms that have come to govern the ways in which we access and navigate digital and analogue spaces. Algorithms like Google's Pagerank tend to be experienced through clean interfaces that imply the limitless possibilities of search while actually enforcing boundaries on digital environments through browsing history, links, and lexical patterns. As illustrated in issues ranging from advertising, to political movements, to academic disciplines, search has altered the organizing logic of nearly every type of social structure. This series is designed to seed research projects that examine the consequences of digital media by learning and interrogating the foundational assumptions of burgeoning algorithmic paradigms.

Our first workshop, led by Collin Jennings,



Quaero ergo sum

"I search, therefore I am"

There are Ghosts in the [Search] Machine.

What do we as a profession choose to do with them?

Search Surveillance Engine

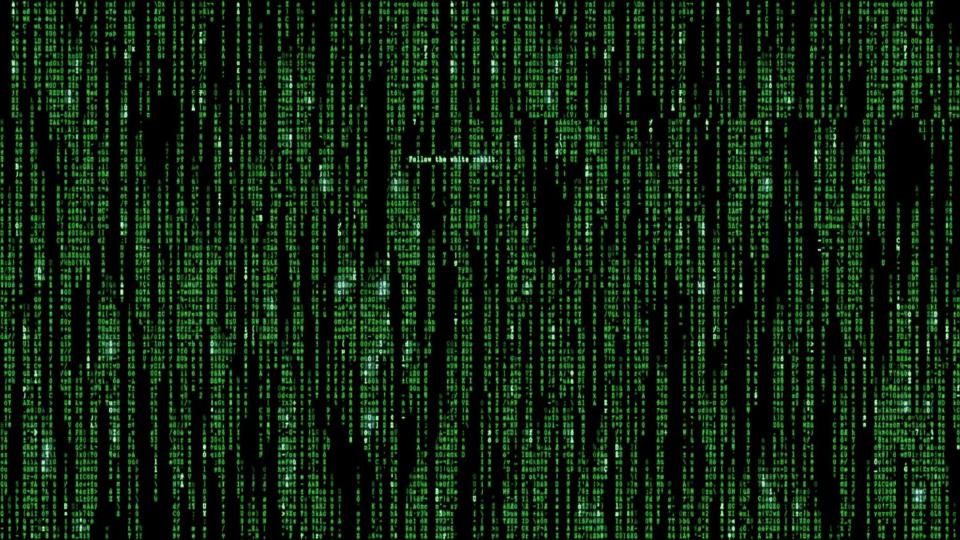
Research - Next Steps

Systems design with domain experts (research librarians)

 Testing users with eye toward where tolerance for added value and privacy coincide

Semantics of Ethics or

Ethics of Semantics







Sir Timothy John Berners-Lee b. 1955

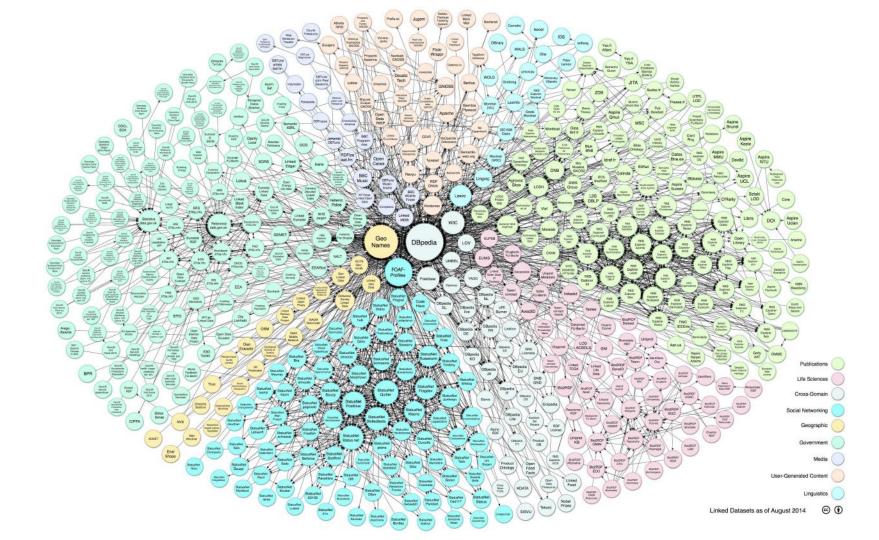


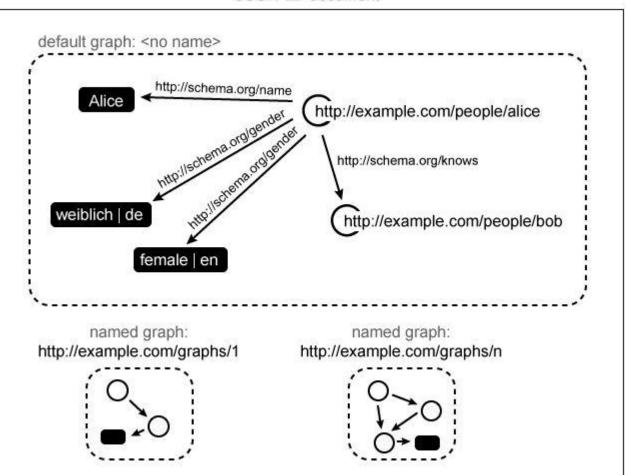




"Properly designed, the Semantic Web can assist the evolution of human knowledge as a whole."

~TBL, 2001

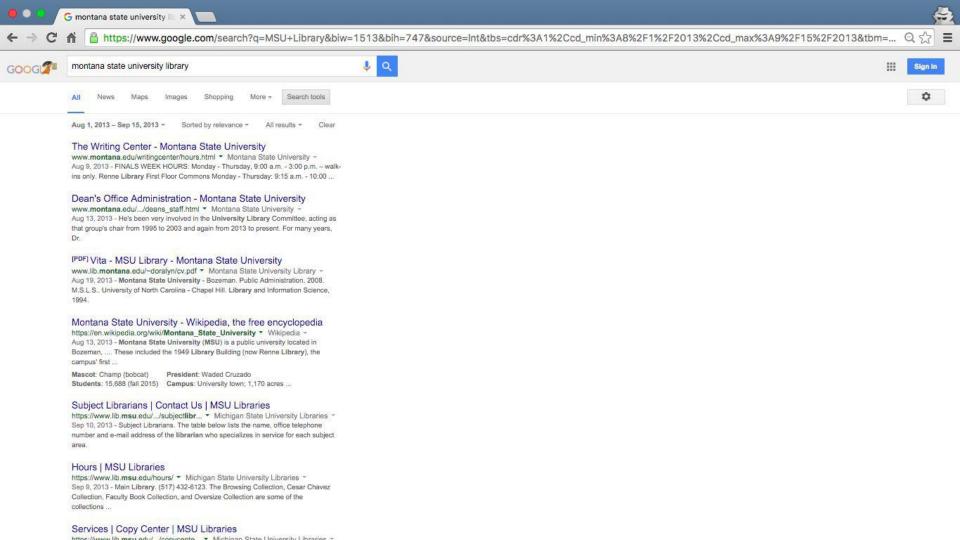


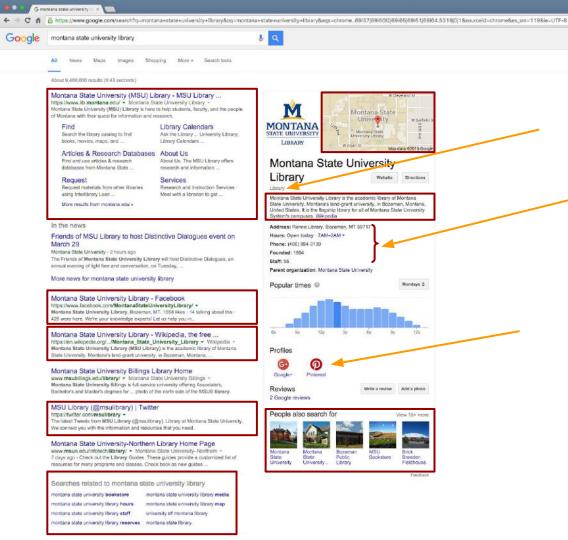


goo.gl/AVRjWq **(g)** of W3C courtesy model data **JSON-LD**



POWER TO THE DATA





☆ =

Sign in

Interoperability.

Discoverability.

Visibility.

Authority.

More is better. Always.

Right?

The Reflective Moment

Sociotechnical Considerations

Cloud Publications

International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Information Technology 2012, Volume 1, Issue 1, pp. 1-4, Article ID Tech-06 ISSN 2320 - 0235



Research Article

Open Access

Professional and Ethical Issues in Semantic Web

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Correspondence should be addressed to Pankaj Kumar, pankaj@glug4muz.org and Dr. A. K. Singh, aksingh@brabu.net

Publication Date: 16 September 2012

Article Link: http://technical.cloud-journals.com/index.php/IJACSIT/article/view/Tech-06



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Abstract This paper highlights professional and ethical issues in semantic web environment. As in case of semantic web environment information is more visible to search engines and other websites and so it raises significant privacy issues for users providing personal data on a semantic website. This paper also highlights the importance of informed consent in a semantic web environment. Finally it expires the challenge for developers and designers of semantic web environment and potential approach to meeting these issues in an efficient way.

Keywords Semantic Web, RDF, OWL, Ethics, Privacy, Informed Consent

1. Introduction

The main aim of semantic web (1) is to develop a website in which data available on it becomes as much visible to other websites as it is visible to its users. The information available on such websites becomes much more sharable as compared to information available on traditional websites. So the privary issue for users signing up on these websites becomes more critical. The information provided by users become available in the source code of the web pages in very systematic way so that they can be easily scrapped by crawlers and other websites. The information provided by users may even become available in the URL of the web pages of that website. So such situation may become problematic for users. Some of the sensitive information given by the users can also become accessible on other websites. So it may violet the consent given by the user at the time of creating account on that website. Therefore the ethical responsibility of designer and developer of such website become much more than as compared to traditional websites.

2. Introduction to Semantic Web

Traditionally Internet was developed as collection of static web pages, it was simply collection of documents. But now the Internet has become collection of data. The documents available on Internet are collection of data provided by users. Traditionally it was one way communication between the website owner and visitor. But now days, the information available on web pages mostly consists of information provided by visitors itself. So one visitor is interested in searching for Information provided doy visitors itself. So one visitor is interested in searching process easy and causaria. For this ourcose, the methods of disclavation information on web pages are being redefined.

Philos. Technol. (2015) 28:33-55 DOI 10.1007/s13347-014-0170-y

ORIGINAL PAPER

Semantic Web Regulatory Models: Why Ethics Matter

Pompeu Casanovas

Received: 8 November 2013/Accepted: 17 June 2014/Published online: 24 July 2014 © Springer Science+Business Media Dordrecht 2014

Abstract The notion of validity fulfils a crucial role in legal theory. In the emerging Web 3.0, Semantic Web languages, legal ontologies, and normative multi-agent systems (nMAS) are designed to cover new regulatory needs. Conceptual models for complex regulatory systems shape the characteristic features of rules, norms, and principles in different ways. This article outlines one of such multilayered governance models, designed for the CAPER, platform, and offers a definition of Semantic Web Regulatory Models (SWRM). It distinguishes between normative-SWRM and institutional-SWRM. It also compares existing principles in privacy by design, linked open data (LOD), legal information institutes (LII), and online dispute resolution (ODR). The article concludes by proposing the notion of Relational Law to summarize the ethical dimension of SWRM. Ethics are the only regulatory way to constitute a global space, out of the jurisdictional public domain set by national, international, or transnational law, and opposed to the private one.

Keywords Validity · Legal theory · Semantic web regulatory models (SWRM) · Legal ontologies · Normative multi-agent systems (mMAS) · Privacy by design (PbD) · Linked open data (LOD) · Online dispute resolution (ODR)

1 Introduction

Collaboration between humans and computers is the key in addressing societal challenges. Democracy and the rule of law can and should benefit from this synergy. The

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D Springer

(IJACSA) International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications, Vol. 5, No. 7, 2014

Computer Ethics in the Semantic Web Age

Aziz Alotaibi

Department of Computer Science 221 University Ave, University of Bridgeport Bridgeport, CT, USA

Computer ethics can be defined as a set of moral i monitor the use of computers. Similar rules were for both programmers and users. Issues that were in the past have arisen due to the introduction of ms such as Semantic Web. Both programmers and obliged to consider phenomenon such as informed its paper, I will explore the ethical problems that desionals and users with the advent of new especially with privacy concerns and global

Computer ethics; semantic web; privacy concerns; semantion

I. INTRODUCTION

940s, the computer ethics fleld was founded by or Norbert Wiener as academic filed[1]. Whits made in computer science, web technologies with the opportunity to explore a whole new were previously unaware of due to our limited sources. However, this knowledge came at a duals can no longer be assured that their privacy on the web. First, people's privacy is being y hackers and computer crime since their is being controlled by other entities, such as reencies or other royate enterprises.

s, people have share personal information at a scale than in the past; for instance, their lifestyle, shout their health, their financial status, their st, their religious affiliation, and gender. Thus, er paramoia in their minds that their information essed by computer hackers. From the hacker's there should be no restriction to accessing mration. However, that is not the case and being strictly controlled through various means from being easily shared. Yet, in the new age information our desire to gather information as l-time high, we pay for our quicker, fisster access y loosening our grip on our privacy and security

II. SEMANTIC WEB

Tim Berners-Lee, at CERN (European for Nuclear Research), made a proposal for a would enable people to share the information bertext system. And in 1990, he wrote the first ing HTML[3]. As we know WWW is an for World Wide Web which known as (web), need the HTML and HTTP protocol. HTML, peterxt markup language, is used to create and

structure documents that can be shown as web pages. HTTP, short for the hypertext transfer protocol, is an application protocol that use to request and transmit files over the internet. And he invented the HTML and HTTP protocol. HTML, stands for hypertext markup language, is used to create and structure documents that can be shown as web pages[4]. HTTP, short for the hypertext transfer protocol, is an application protocol that use to request and transmit files over the internet. Semantic web is known as web 3.0 and an extension to the World Wide Web that enables to share the data.

As Tim Berners-Lee states semantic web is the movement from the web of documents to the web of data [5] and from the human centric to the machine-processable.

Document web 1.0	TABLE 1	WEB GENERATION		
	Social web 2.0	Semantic web	Ubiquitous web 4.0	
Document centric HTML, CSS, Javascript Search engines	Data-centric API, web services, AJAX Social network URI	Data-centric RDF-RDFs, OWL, SPARQL Structure data Linked data	User centric Invisible web Smart market Semantic mobile services	

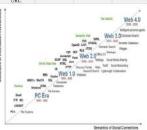


Fig. 1. Source: Radar Networks & Spivack, 2007 www.radamerworks.com

Since these privacy issues already existed prior to the development of newer technologies such as semantic web, its creators and users may question how the introduction of this new platform will affect an already existing problem, i.e., how

P. Casanovas (24)

Informed Consent.

Data Persistence.

Privacy.

Programmers ¿or?

¿and? ¿or? ¿versus?











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Fri, 2016-02-19 **ORCID** Security Incident Tue, 2016-02-16

consortium officially launched! Thu, 2016-02-11 Updates to ORCID

Governance: Member Flortions

Australian ORCID







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L. Dille



All Since 2006

Albert Einstein

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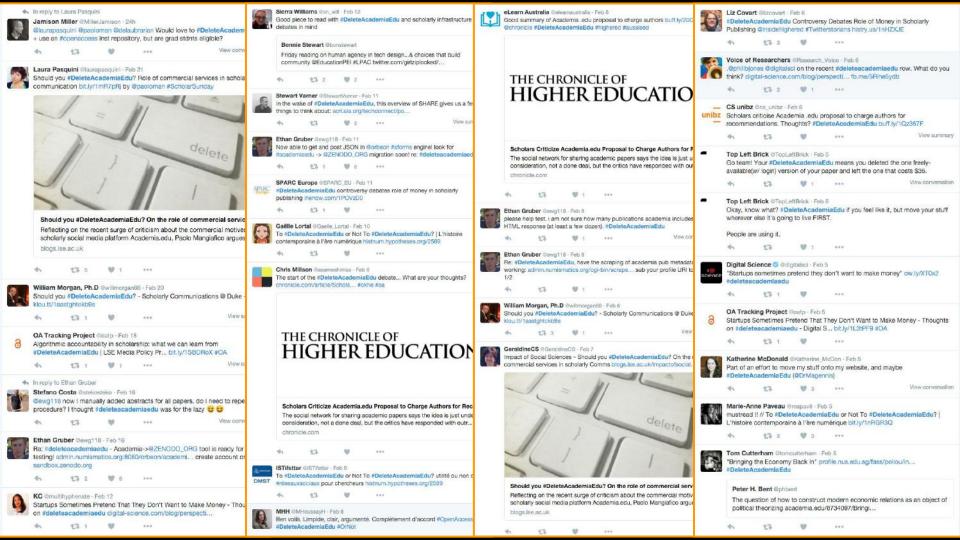


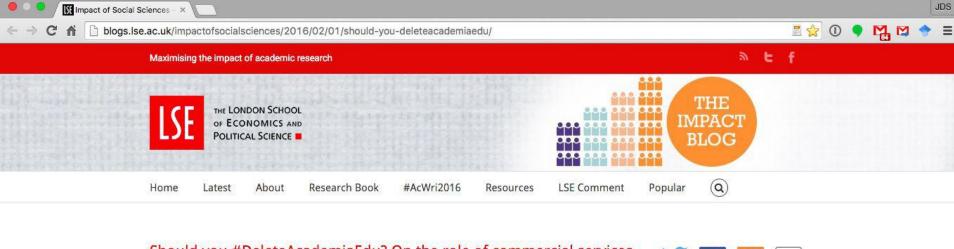


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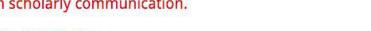


#deleteacademiaedu





Should you #DeleteAcademiaEdu? On the role of commercial services in scholarly communication.





Reflecting on the recent surge of criticism about the commercial motives of scholarly social media platform Academia.edu, Paolo Mangiafico argues this is now an ideal opportunity for scholars to make informed choices about their work. If you are comfortable with the trade-offs and risks, and willing to exchange those for the service provided, then don't #DeleteAcademiaEdu. But consider whether alternatives exist that will meet your needs while also preserving your ability to keep control of your work.

Last week a kerfuffle arose on Twitter about Academia.edu, a social networking site for academics, where many academic authors have profiles, share their publications, and connect with other scholars. You can read about the beginning of the controversy in this article the Chronicle of Higher Education posted on Friday.

The ensuing tweetstorm followed a fairly typical trajectory – moral outrage, call to action, a hashtag, and then of course the inevitable backlash, with each side calling into question the integrity of each

















. Follow

Hey @academia, is this for real? Or have you been hacked? Here's hoping for the latter

My name is Adnan, I'm the Product

Certification Value

Today at 6:29 PM

Hi Dr. Johnson,

had received a few recommendations or your papers. Would you be open to paying a small fee to submit any upcoming papers to our board of editors to be considered for recommendation? You'd only be charged if your paper was recommended. If it does get recommended then you'll see the natural boost in viewership and downloads







Academia.edu team members contact our users all the time to discuss new ideas and get their input. Adnan has had hundreds of discussions with academics over email, on the phone, and in person about ideas for new features. Most of those ideas were never implemented, but some ideas, such as the successful Sessions and Recommendations features, came about because of the conversations started by Adnan and other people here. Early on in the life of new ideas they can seem a bit crazy. In order to find the non-crazy aspects, we start these conversations in private.

Many people in science and the humanities are wondering - what is the right way to fund publication and peer-review? Are there any crazy ideas that might turn out to be great new ways to do things? The old subscription journals have the major downside of paywalls. In response to this, many journals are now open access. Publication and peer-review are covered by article processing charges (called APCs), mainly coming from research grants. This idea seemed crazy 15 years ago, but is now the preferred model for many research agencies and foundations.

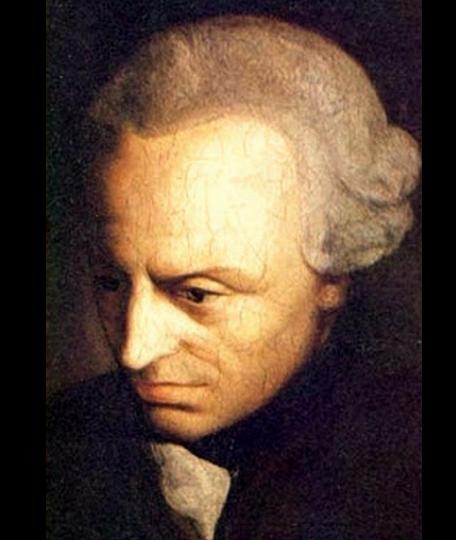
We think a lot about new and better ways to do peer-review and publishing on Academia, which is a platform that can enable even wider access to research. Having a much cheaper APC is one crazy idea we've asked our users about.

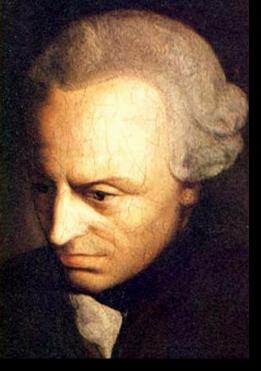


Were Adnan's intentions ethical?

Is academia.edu an ethical company?

How can we know?





Immanuel Kant 1724 - 1804

Categorical Imperative

immoral to use another person merely as a means to an end

a posteriori

justification relies upon experience; thus, such propositions are logically contingent

Remember...

Not new questions.

Answering is not the end goal.

Sit with questions.

Consider implications in digital endeavors.

Framework for Ethical Inquiry

Context

Expectation

Value Analysis

Context

☐ What are the data privacy norms and policies in your culture or context?

Expectation

- □ What are your expectations as a researcher conducting your research?
- □ What are users' expectations of data reuse?

Value Analysis

- Consider the balance between privacy risks/potential ethical breaches and potential research gains.
- ☐ Consult with an ethicist, when appropriate and feasible.

How can ethical inquiry impact design and development?

Privacy statements

User testing to confirm expectations

Transparency about how algorithms work

Development that ends if privacy is threatened

Analytical work that ends if exploitation becomes apparent