

## Computer safety and software Licenses

### 3.1 Introduction

Computers are used in all fields of life to deal with for example banks , shopping and communicate with others via e-mails or chatting programs. It is important to protect private messages, personal data and computer contents. Therefore, attention must be paid to computer security and protection. The recent development in computer network systems and information technology (IT) have brought about continues changes in working methods and all fields as the process of transmitting information through local and international networks and computers has become routine today, and one of the distinctive signs of the era that cannot be dispensed with for its clear impact in facilitating the requirement of modern life through business and developments of methods for storing and providing information, as the spread of computerized information system has led to it being vulnerable to penetration, so this technology has become a double-edged sword that organizations are keen to acquire and provide means of protection for it. The goal of computer security includes protecting information and property from penetration, theft corruption or natural disasters, while at the same time allowing information and property to remain productive and within the reach of its users. Hacking can be define as an attempt to enter a device or computer network be an unauthorized person with the purpose of perusal, theft, sabotage, or disruption.

### 3.2 Ethics of the electronic world

The electronic world has ethics that are almost similar to the ethics of the traditional world, as well as some of the ethics required by this new world. A set of ethics and public morals should be adhered to when using the Internet, the most important of which is:

- Respect for the other party.
- The obligation not to harm others.
- Brevity in presenting ideas and dialogue with others.
- Abide by the law.
- Respect the personal privacy of others.

### 3.3 Abuse Form in Digital World

Include a number of legal violations in the world of the internet and the computer, which are issued by some users for the purpose of reaching goals that violate the law and create science and violations of the privacy of others, and includes:

1. **Intellectual Property Crimes:** they include illegally copying software, and the theft of application software Piracy, whether commercial, scientific or military, as these programs represent cumulative efforts of research.
2. **Fraud:** marketing fraud, identity theft, bank fraud, fraud by means of communications, account information theft and theft of assets.
3. **Theft of private data:** defamation and extortion of others.

### 3.4 Computer security

Computer security is part of the information system security, which in turn is part of Cyber Security, and the goal of computer security includes protecting information and property from theft, corruption, or natural disasters. In other words, it is the process of preventing and detecting the use of computer by any unauthorized hacker (**Attacker** or **Intruder**). They are measures that help prevent unauthorized users from entering the computer and using its files, and that detection of these operations helps in identifying the succeeded in that and his actions on the computer. Today, personal information is more likely to be stolen without taking precautions and security computer protection at home and workplace.

### 3.5 Computer Privacy

This term is used to denote the legal right to maintain the privacy of data stored on computer or shared files. Show computer privacy sensitive issue or private data when it comes to personally identifiable data stored in any digital device, whether computer or otherwise. The inability to control the hiding of this data is what often threatens the privacy of data. Among the most common issues that are central to data privacy are:

- Health information,
- Criminal record,
- Financial information,
- Location and housing information,
- Personal photos.