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Information literacy

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Intellectual Property

 Cybercriminals are affecting systems and taking advantage of vulnerabilities that get exposed. There are many ways organizations can combat these issues in many ways. One example of how they can do this is by developing open-source code. Using the information literacy process step I can break down the process that goes into the development of open sources. It starts with a company that is dealing with a vulnerability. The organization is either trying to solve an attack or is trying to protect a system’s vulnerabilities. They can rely on open sources to get the help that is needed. The process of open sources is simple but very effective. Open sources provide open access for people to modify the software. There are thousands, maybe millions of people modifying the components. Usually out of all these changes a company can find one code that can benefit them. There are two beneficial factors that I believe stand out with open sources. It would first benefit an organization since they have found a proper solution for their problem. The second benefit would go to the owner of creating that solution as some organizations do pay the individual or group for helping them with their vulnerabilities. It’s important for people who are creating these codes to ensure they have warranties on their code. If you don’t copyright a code, it could allow an organization to use that code without pertaining permission. Some codes on the other hand can do things that can also make it patent. Patent codes are much more flexible in use compared to copyrighted codes.

 Four components define intellectual properties. They are copyright, patent, trademark, and finally trade secrets. The two I’m going to discuss are copyright and patent. There are many examples of copyrighted materials. A book is a great example of intellectual property that can be copyrighted. Copyrighting a book protects the information that was created by an author. Another example of a category that would fall under intellectual properties would be movies. Films are copyrighted and it protects the authors that created those movies so they can make a profit from them. A patent is another component of intellectual property. A patent is the creation of something, and it protects how the way you create it. For example, if I created a new type of art for animations that have never been seen before, I can patent that process so that others can’t do the same thing. The only way other people could do it is by paying me a fee to incense my intellectual property. Another example of a patent that was discussed is coding. Coding falls under both copyright and patent. Content creators need to be aware of the two differences because it can protect them from plagiarizing another author’s information.