



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2022
Programme – B.Tech.(CSE)-2019
Course Name – Cyber Law and Ethics
Course Code - OEC-701C
(Semester VII)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Read the statement and deduce whether it is correct or not: It can be possible that in some cases, hacking a computer or network can be legal.
- a) No, it cannot be legal in any scenario. b) Some cases may require hacking which is permitted by law
- c) Both a and b d) Neither a nor b
- (ii) Explain hacktivism.
- a) A process to break into systems and dig out information and make it public b) The act of hacking a computer system, for politically or socially motivated purpose
- c) Gaining access to systems with an intention to fix the identified weakness d) Test technique for existing internet infrastructure and to find its loopholes
- (iii) Recognize the individual who invented the World Wide Web.
- a) Ted Nelson b) Tim Berners-Lee
- c) Linus Torvalds d) Robert E. Kahn
- (iv) Identify the full form of https.
- a) High Text Transfer Protocol Secure b) Hyper Transfer Protocol Secure
- c) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure d) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
- (v) Describe the application of moral principles to the use of computers and internet.
- a) Ethics b) Protocols
- c) Software d) All of these
- (vi) Decide the cyber crime which is dealt under Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- a) Cracking or illegally hack into any system b) Stealing data
- c) Stealing hardware components d) Putting antivirus
- (vii) Select: The internet was originally a project of:
- a) ARPA b) NSF
- c) NSA d) ISO
- (viii) Relate the offence of cyber terrorism with the appropriate section of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

- a) 66A
c) 66D
- b) 66C
d) 66F
- (ix) Anticipate the authority established under IT Act, 2000 to resolve disputes arising from the law.
- a) Cyber Appellate Tribunal
c) Cyber Administrative Tribunal
- b) Technolofy Disputes Bureau
d) IT Disputes Tribunal
- (x) Cite the case in which the judiciary struck down 66A of the IT Act, 2000.
- a) Ranjit Udesh v. State of Maharashtra
c) Regina v. Hicklin
- b) Shreya Singhal v. UOI
d) Syed Asifuddin v State of A.P.
- (xi) Write: General accepted standards of right and wrong in a society is called as ____.
- a) Moral
c) Guidelines
- b) Ethics
d) Code of standard
- (xii) Identify the term used for data that has been organised or presented in a meaningful manner.
- a) Software
c) Storage
- b) Information
d) Process
- (xiii) Choose the constituents of a key pair: a. private key b. public key c. domestic key d. computer key
- a) Only a and d
c) Only a and b
- b) Only c and b
d) Only c and d
- (xiv) Apply the rules of IT Act, 2000 and predict the punishment for violation of privacy under 66E of the said Act.
- a) Imprisonment of three years
c) Either a and b
- b) Fine not exceeding two lakh rupees
d) Both a or b
- (xv) Complete the statement: To make the exact copy of a program is termed as ____.
- a) Copyright
c) Fair use
- b) Software privacy
d) Law

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Describe the following: a. Cyber space ii. Cyber ethics (3)
3. Interpret the classification of cyber crimes and categorize cyber criminals. (3)
4. Determine the various jurisdictional issues in cyber space. (3)
5. Differentiate email spoofing and email bombing. (3)
6. Compose the advantages of electronic signatures as recognised under the Information Technology Act, 2000. (3)

OR

- Prepare a list of ethics which should guide computer professionals. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Deduce the reasons for the emergence of cyber jurisprudence. (5)
8. Right to access internet is a fundamental right or glorified privilege? Justify your stand with reasons. (5)
9. Devise the means to bridge the gap of digital divide. (5)
10. Discuss the significance of the Budapest Convention on the cyber regulation in terms of its aims. (5)
11. State the negative and positive impact of the computer and web technology on the society. (5)
12. Assess the position of India as respect to the Budapest Convention. (5)

OR

- Editorialize recommendations to prevent cyber crimes under the following heads: i. Technological aspects ii. Legal aspect iii. Research aspect (5)
