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UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2016/2017**

COURSE NAME : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
COURSE CODE : DAT 21502
PROGRAMME : DAT
EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE 2017
DURATION : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES

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PART A

Q1 Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer.

Moral Guidelines	Internet	Public Domain Software
Offline Censorship	Freeware	Access Control
Respect Property	Competence	Professionalism
Privacy	Securing Access	Moves
Improper Training	Plagiarism	Authentication
Netiquette	Respect Ownership	Electronic Bullying
Adware	Eudora Light	Netscape
Inspiration	Spyware	Guidance
Attack	Smart Schools	Telemedicine
Corporate	Tampering	Organizational
Virus	Vandalism	All Right Reserved
Online Social Cruelty	Internet Censorship	Inexperience
Behavior	Professional	Confidentiality
Spoofing	Threat	Botnets

- (a) Ethics in computing means _____ to refer to when using the computer and computer networks which includes the _____.
- (b) _____ is doing things right and doing the right things which is an aspirational standard of _____.
- (c) Ethics and law are needed in computing to _____ and _____.
- (d) "Don't send messages you wouldn't want others to read". What describe best for this statement? _____.
- (e) _____ has no owner and is not protected by copyright law while _____ is copyrighted software that is licensed to be copied and distributed without charge.
- (f) Duplication of an author's words without quotation marks and accurate references or footnotes is also known as _____.
- (g) Cyber bullying is also known as _____ and _____.
- (h) _____ is control or suppression of the publishing or accessing of information on the Internet where the legal issues are similar to _____.

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- (i) Limiting who and what can gain access to systems and their component are known as _____ while proving the identity of a person or system _____.
- (j) Human error that performed without malicious intent can causes _____ and _____.
- (k) A technique used to gain unauthorized access is called as _____ while _____ is collection of software robots that creates an army of infected computers.
- (l) Constant danger to an asset is _____ while _____ is a deliberate act that exploits vulnerability.
- (m) MSC Flagships consist of four imporatnt featuers which includes _____ and _____.
- (n) _____ is when a person alters or erases the program or data or _____ it to different outputs.
- (o) We should respect other people's _____ and _____ by refraining ourselves from reading their mails or files without their permission.
- (p) _____ ethics is the _____ needed to be establish by all profession.
- (q) There are many guidance and inspiration on code of ethics which guides the professionals in making decisions in an organizations which refer to _____ and _____.
- (r) _____ and _____ are often used by third parties to infiltrate your computer.
- (s) Freeware is free, but it's still under the owner's control such as _____ and _____.
- (t) Professional ethics encompass the personal, _____ and _____ standards of behaviour expected of professionals.

(40 marks)

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PART B

Q2 (a) Define the following terms.

- (i) Ethics
- (ii) Threats
- (iii) Scam

(6 marks)

(b) (i) Ethics is concerned with human behavior while law is a guideline which are enforced to govern behavior.

Explain **THREE (3)** differences between both of these terms.

(6 marks)

(ii) Imagine you are manager in a reputable company and in charge of holding client personal data.

Recommend **ONE (1)** way how you can ethic, professionalism and law to ensure client data are protected.

(2 marks)

(c) One of the common attack on network is denial of distributed service (DDOS) which can cause service denial for user on targeted resources.

Illustrate the process of DDOS.

(6 marks)

Q3 (a) Distinguish between Computer Crime and Computer Abuse with examples. (8 marks)

(b) Choose appropriate cyber security law according to the situations given.

(i) As identities in cyberspace can be falsified and messages tampered with, there is a need for the purchaser and the seller to ascertain each other's identity and the integrity of the messages are protected with this Act.

(ii) Creates a new system of licenses and defines the roles and responsibilities of those providing communication and multimedia services is done through this Act.

(iii) Through this Act People and local healthcare providers can obtain source quality healthcare advice and consultation from specialists from around the world, independent of geographical location.

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- (iv) As computing becomes more central to people's life and work, computers become both targets and tools of crime. This Act serves to ensure that misuse of computers is an offense. (8 marks)
- (c) (i) Identify one of the cybercrime that occur in Malaysia. (2 marks)
- (ii) Justify how Data Protection Act 2010 are used in protecting personal data from being misused. (2 marks)
- Q4** (a) List **THREE (3)** types of software licenses. (3 marks)
- (b) Explain **TWO (2)** professional ethics codes commonly used in information technology. (4 marks)
- (c) National Information Technology Agenda (NITA) was introduced in 1995 which focuses on three basic elements integral to country development. Illustrate the complete NITA. (9 marks)
- (d) Compare the difference between bullying and cyberbullying. (4 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

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