UTHM
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

# UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

# FINAL EXAMINATION
# SEMESTER II
# SESSION 2017/2018

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|---|---|---|
| COURSE NAME | : | COMPUTER ETHICS AND SOCIAL |
| COURSE CODE | : | BIT 21002 |
| PROGRAMME CODE | : | BIT |
| EXAMINATION DATE | : | JUNE / JULY 2018 |
| DURATION | : | 2 HOURS |
| INSTRUCTION | : | ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS |

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THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **SEVEN (7)** PAGES

Q1. Manipulating someone within an organization to gain access to confidential information is called
A.   diving.
B.   hacking.
C.   phreaking.
D.   social engineering.

(2 marks)

Q2. When information is put to another purpose, that is called a
A. backdoor exploit.
B. collaborative filter.
C. data leveraging opportunity.
D. secondary use of the data.

(2 marks)

Q3. Which of the following limits deceptive commercial e-mail and outlines spammers' responsibilities?
A. The Spam Reduction Action.
B. The Electronic Communications Act.
C. The Commercial Communications Act.
D. The CAN-SPAM Act.

(2 marks)

Q4. Hacktivism is
A. a political activist group promoting tougher anti-hacking laws.
B. the counter-hacking techniques used by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.
C. the use of hacking to promote a political cause.
D. a newsletter for hackers.

(2 marks)

Q5. Web sites that look attractive to hackers, but are closely monitored so that everything the hacker does at the site is recorded and studied are known as
A. honey pots.
B. digital surveillance.
C. computer entrapment.
D. hacker crackdown.

(2 marks)

**Q6.** Collecting evidence from computer files and disks is called
   A. digital investigation.
   B. computer forensics.
   C. technology forensics.
   D. electronic investigation.

(2 marks)

**Q7.** A self-contained program that spreads through a computer network by exploiting security holes is called a
   A. rogue.
   B. trojan horse.
   C. virus.
   D. worm.

(2 marks)

**Q8.** An intentional action designed to prevent legitimate users from making use of a computer service is called
   A. a bombing run.
   B. phishing.
   C. a denial-of-service attack.
   D. phreaking.

(2 marks)

**Q9.** The process of determining that a user has permission to perform a particular action on a computer is called
   A. accountability.
   B. authentication.
   C. authorization.
   D. debugging.

(2 marks)

**Q10.** Software that monitors incoming communications and filters out those that are from untrusted sites, or fit a profile of suspicious activity, is called
   A. a backdoor.
   B. a registry.
   C. an anonymizer.
   D. a firewall.

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(2 marks)

**Q11.** Which of the following is **NOT** a malicious program used by hackers to gain access to your computer?
A. Key loggers.
B. Remote Access Trojans.
C. Bots.
D. Honey pots.

(2 marks)

**Q12.** Which of the following reasons for monitoring e-mail, voice mail, and computer files is considered legitimate?
A. Protect security of proprietary information and data.
B. Investigate complaints of harassment.
C. Prevent personal use of employer facilities if prohibited by company policy.
D. All of the above.

(2 marks)

**Q13.** Which of the following rights is **NOT** a right of a copyright holder?
A. The right to reproduce the copyrighted work.
B. The right to distribute the work to the public.
C. The right to prevent others from producing competitive works.
D. The right to produce new works derived from the copyrighted work.

(2 marks)

**Q14.** Which of the following is **NOT** an exclusive right (subject to some exceptions) granted by copyright law?
A. Copy the work.
B. Distribute the work.
C. Profit from the work.
D. Create `derivative works`.

(2 marks)

**Q15.** Which of the following is **NOT** a factor in determining fair use?
A. The purpose and nature of the use.
B. The amount and significance of the portion used.
C. The effect on the market for the copyrighted work.
D. The for-profit or non-profit status of the copyright holder.

(2 marks)

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

**Q16.** In the term Free Software, `free` implies all of the following **EXCEPT**
A. Free of cost.
B. Free to copy.
C. Freedom.
D. Free to modify.

(2 marks)

**Q17.** Intellectual property is a unique product of the human intellect that
A. has commercial value.
B. can be reproduced digitally.
C. has been produced on paper.
D. can be performed in public.

(2 marks)

**Q18.** The proper noun `Maggi` is protected
A. as a trade secret.
B. with a trademark.
C. with a patent.
D. with a copyright.

(2 marks)

**Q19.** The Linux operating system is an example of
A. free-market software.
B. open-source software.
C. pirated software.
D. proprietary software.

(2 marks)

**Q20.** The Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice was developed by
A. Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.
B. the Association for Computing Machinery and the Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
C. a consortium of computer science departments in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
D. Immanuel Kant.

(2 marks)

**Q21**    Questions **Q21(a)** –**Q21(b)** are based on **Figure Q21**.

```
Ann is an accountant at ABC Corporation, a firm with 100
employees. All of the employees work in the same building, and
Ann knows all of them on a first name basis.
Ann loves to bake cookies and sell cookies during her spare
time. Ann sent an email to all employees, inviting them to
place orders. (There is no company rule prohibiting the use of
the email system for personal emails.) Ten percent of the
recipients were happy to get Ann's email, but the other
recipients did not appreciate having to take the time to read
and delete an unwanted message.
```

**Figure Q21**

(a)    Is Ann's email considered a spam? Explain your answer.

(2 marks)

(b)    Did Ann do anything wrong? Discuss your answer from the following perspectives:

    (i)    Social Contract Theory

(4 marks)

    (ii)   Kantian Analysis

(4 marks)

(c)    Suggest **ONE (1)** technique that the employees can do to stop receiving spam emails.

(2 marks)

**Q22** (a)    Describe the term intellectual property.

(2 marks)

(b)    Explain **THREE (3)** types of protection in intellectual property and give an example for each type.

(12 marks)

**Q23**    Questions **Q23(a)** –**Q23(b)** are based on **Figure Q23**.

Andrew, a system administrator for a large corporation, is installing a new software package on the PC used by employee Dennis. The company has not authorized Andrew to read other people's emails, Web logs, or personal files. However, in the course of installing the software, he accidentally comes across directories containing files with suspicious-looking names. He opens a few of the files and discovers they contain child pornography. Andrew believes possessing such images is against federal law.

**Figure Q23**

(a)    Did Andrew do anything wrong? Justify your answer by using **TWO (2)** most relevant principles.

(6 marks)

(b)    Explain **TWO (2)** clauses to solve the issues.

(6 marks)

**- END OF QUESTION -**