

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN **MALAYSIA**

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2018/2019

COURSE NAME

COMPUTER ETHICS AND

SOCIAL

COURSE CODE

: BIT 21002

PROGRAMME CODE : BIT

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE / JULY 2019

DURATION

: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

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TERBUKA

Q1	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)
Q2	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)
Q3	Manipulating someone within an organization to gain access to confidential information is called A. diving B. hacking C. phreaking D. social engineering (2 marks)
Q4	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)
Q5	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)



Q6	Software that monitors incoming communications and filters out the from untrusted sites, or fit a profile of suspicious activity, is called _A. a backdoor B. a registry C. an anonymizer D. a firewall	
	D. a merran	(2 marks)
Q 7	Which of the following is NOT a malicious program used by hack access to your computer? A. Key loggers. B. Remote Access Trojans. C. Bots.	ers to gain
	D. Honey pots.	(2 marks)
Q8	Which of the following reasons for monitoring e-mail, voice 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 comp. D. All of the above.	
Q9	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 works.	ork. (2 marks)
Q10	 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)
Q11	Hacktivism is A. a political activist group promoting tougher anti-hacking laws B. the counter-hacking techniques used by the FBI and other law en agencies C. the use of hacking to promote a political cause D. a newsletter for hackers	aforcement (2 marks)



Q12	An intentional action designed to prevent legitimate users from mak a computer service is called A. a bombing run B. phishing C. a denial-of-service attack D. phreaking	ing use of
	D. pineaking	(2 marks)
Q13	The process of determining that a user has permission to perform a action on a computer is called A. accountability B. authentication C. authorization D. debugging	particular
		(2 marks)
Q14	Which of the following is NOT an exclusive right (subject exceptions) granted by copyright law? A. Copy the work. B. Distribute the work. C. Profit from the work. D. Create derivative works.	to some (2 marks)
Q15	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)
Q16	The Linux operating system is an example of A. free-market software B. open-source software C. pirated software D. proprietary software	(2 marks)



Q17	de A. B.	he Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Proveloped by Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility the Association for Computing Machinery and the Institute for Electronics Engineers a consortium of computer science departments in the United State and Mexico Immanuel Kant	Electrical and
Q18	A. B. C.	tellectual property is a unique product of the human intellect that _ has commercial value can be reproduced digitally has been produced on paper can be performed in public	
Q19	Qu	uestions Q19(a) -Q19(b) are based on the following scenario.	
	bas spa to use of	suki is a lecturer at Computer Science Faculty iversity, with 77 staff. All of the staff work in tilding and Dasuki knows all of them on the first sis. Dasuki loves to cook nasi lemak and sell it durare time. Dasuki sent an email to all staff, invitically place orders. (There is no University rule prohibite e of the email system for personal emails.) Twenty the recipients were happy to get Dasuki's email, I her recipients did not appreciate having to take the read and delete an unwanted message.	he same st name ing his ng them ing the percent but the
	(a)	Is Dasuki's email considered a spam? Explain your answer.	(2 marks)
	(b)	Did Dasuki do anything wrong? Discuss your answer from the perspectives:	following
		(i) Social Contract Theory	(4 marks)
		(ii) Kantian Analysis	(4 marks)
	(c)	Suggest ONE (1) technique that the employees can do to stop resuch emails.	ceiving
			(2 marks)



Q20 Question Q20(a) - Q20(b) are based on following scenario.

A fraudster (Johnathan) hacked a (Fauzi) Facebook profile, then message one of the user's friends with something along the lines of:

"Help! I'm traveling outside the country right now, but my bag was stolen, along with all my cash, my phone and my passport. I'm stranded somewhere in Bangkok. Please, please wire me RM700 so I can get home!"

Family members, understandably not wanting to leave their loved ones stranded abroad, have obliged, unwittingly wiring the money.

(a) Discuss **FOUR** (4) security issues related to the scenario above with appropriate example for each of the issue.

(8 marks)

(b) Suggest FIVE (5) appropriate and effective steps which we can take to help Fauzi to prevent this form of fraud.

(10 marks)

Q21 Question Q21(a) – Q21(b) are based on following scenario.

Julie was an outgoing 11-year-old with a lot of friends at school. At sleepovers, she and her pals would take pictures of each other dancing, doing each other's hair and makeup and generally other silly, but fun things, including one in front of Julie's house.

One of her friends shared some of the party photos with another student, who was not invited to the party. That student created a fake social media page with pictures of Julie and her house and sent the link to some other kids at school who weren't at the party either. On the fake page, some kids posted mean statements about Julie and encouraged other students to prank her at home. By the next weekend, Julie and her family found trash dumped in their yard, toilet paper strewn through their trees and eggs thrown at their front door.

Julie found out about the fake social media page and told her parents who reached out to other school parents, alerted school authorities and notified the social media site that the page was a fake. Eventually, the pranks stopped and the page was taken down.

(a) Discuss **TWO** (2) privacy and **TWO** (2) security issues related to the scenario.

(8 marks)

(b) Discuss TWO (2) privacy precaution steps.

(4 marks)

(c) Discuss TWO (2) security precaution steps.

(4 marks)

- END OF QUESTION -

