University of Rajshahi
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
B. Sc. (Engg) Part-II Even Semester Examination 2020
Course: LAW 2211 (Cyber and Intellectual Property Law)
Full Marks: 35   Duration: 2 (Two) Hours
<u>Answer 04 (Four) questions taking any 02 (Two) from each section</u>

Section-A

1. a) What do you mean by "cyber space" and "intellectual property"?   2

   b) How does cyber law differ with traditional law?   2.5

   c) What is the nature of cyber law? Explain the importance of cyber law.   4.25

2. a) Enumerate the UNCITRAL model law on Electronic Commerce.   3

   b) Do you find any weakness of the ICT Act 2006? Explain.   2.75

   c) If any person obtain electronic signature from the authority who is not listed in the controller list   3
   and it is used for different purposes. Is it offence? If yes, then what will be the punishment
   according to the ICT Act 2006?

3. a) What is the quality control of digital forensic lab under Digital Security Act 2018?   2.75

   b) Suppose an employee has willingly modified source code to damage the code then what will be   3
   the punishment of the offence under the Digital Security Act 2018?

   c) Write down the functions of "Emergency Response Team".   3

Section-B

4. a) What do you mean by "Cyber Forensic"?   2

   b) Discuss the investigation process of cyber crime?   3.5

   c) Explain how you can recover digital evidence from browser log files.   3.25

5. a) According to ICT Act 2006, define electronic gazette, website and internet.   3

   b) How many days are fixed for delivering judgment of any cybercrime cases?   2

   c) What is cyber tribunal? Describe the trial procedure of Cyber Tribunal.   3.75

6. a) State the functions and objectives of WIPO.   2

   b) Who is an author of different works? Write about the owner of copyright.   3.75

   c) Suppose an employee is hired for making software for the software company but he/she sells the   3
   software without prior consent of the company who holds the copyright ownership. What will be
   the punishment of this offence according to the Copyright Act 2000?

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[N.B. Answer any TWO questions from each section]

Section A

1.(a) Define Cyber crime. Do you think it is a big threat for the modern technology dependent society? Why?   3

(b) Describe the following types of cyber crimes as electronic threats: 4.75
     (i) Email bombing, (ii) Data diddling, (iii) Salami attacks.

(c) How does a Trojan horse differ from viruses?   1

2.(a) What is meant by Digital Signature and Electronic Record?   3
(b) State the power to make rules by Government in respect of digital signatures.   2.75
(c) Describe the issues related to privacy in the social networking sites.   3

3.(a) Elaborately discuss the National Digital Security Council. Write the power of this council.   4

(b) 'A' publishes hatred information in Facebook which creates unrest in the civic society. Is it a crime? Explain.   3

(c) What is digital forensic lab?   1.75

Section B

4.(a) What do you mean by "cyber forensic"?   2
(b) Discuss the investigation process of cyber crime.   3.75
(c) Explain how you can recover digital evidence from browser and log files.   3

5.(a) Write the formation of Digital Security Agency.   1.75
(b) Enunciate the power to remove or block some data-information under the Digital Security Act, 2018.   4

(c) If any offense is committed by a company, what type of punishment is ensured under the ICT Act 2006   3

6.(a) Discuss 'Intellectual Property' with special reference of WIPO Convention.   2
(b) Define Copyright. Narrate the registration procedure of Copyright.   4.75
(c) How is a copyright different from patent or a trademark?   2

[N.B. Answer any FOUR questions taking TWO from each section.]

Section-A

1. (a) Define cyber crime. How can you differentiate it from conventional crime? 2.75
   (b) Discuss the cyber crimes: Email bombing, Salami attacks and DDoS attack. 6

2. (a) Suppose, a cyber crime has been committed in cyber space. If you are hired as the cyber crime expert, how will you start your investigation process? 2
   (b) What is the need of crime scene data processing? Explain it. 2.25
   (c) Explain how could you recover digital evidences examining the File slack, Drive slack and RAM slack. 4.5

3. (a) What are the objectives of ICT policy in Bangladesh? 4
   (b) Discuss the legal issues to be maintained in practicing the ICT policy of Bangladesh. 4.75

Section-B

4. (a) What do you mean by hacking? 1.5
   (b) What are the roles of the CCA in ICT Act-2006? 4
   (c) What is digital signature? What are the purposes to use digital signature and digital certificate? 3.25

5. (a) Suppose you are the director or owner of a software company. One of your company employees has committed cyber crime. He or she has created some social violence attacking the religious sentient of a group of people. What types of punishments have been ensured for you, your company and the employee accused in ICT Act-2006 and Digital Security Act 2018? 2.75
   (b) Explain the extends of punishments ensured by the Digital Security Act 2018 for the following types of cyber crimes: 4.5
       i)   Digital or Electronic forgery
       ii)   Hacking with computer system
       iii) Committing cyber terrorism
   (c) What sections are cognizable and non-bailable in Digital Security Act 2018? 1.5

6. (a) What sections of ICT Act-2006 have been abolished according to the section 61 in Digital Security Act 2018? What will happen for the cases already filed before the commencement of Digital Security Act 2018? 2
   (b) Discuss the formation of National Security Council according to Digital Security Act 2018. 2.75
   (c) How can you protect your software or hardware item as intellectual property by the copyright act 2000 in our country? Explain the process. 4

Answer Any Four (04) questions taking two (02) from each section.

Section-A

1. a) Define Virus, Trojan horse and Spyware. Explain why production and distribution of these items are cyber-crimes. 6

   b) What are the tools and techniques used in hacking? Explain the following hacking techniques- 2.75
      i) Packet sniffing, ii) key logging.

2. a) What do you mean by crime scene data? What types of files are the major suspects in crime scene data processing? Explain. 5

   b) Why should you be aware of examining hard disk or any other storage media? What procedure should be maintained? 3.75

3. a) Define 'Digital Evidence'. Give examples. 2

   b) What initiatives have been suggested to take by the government of Bangladesh for research and developments in ICT sectors according to the national ICT policy of Bangladesh? 4

   c) "The national ICT policy of Bangladesh focuses on the uses of ICT and communication technologies in healthcare to deliver new capabilities for hospitals and healthcare providers"- how? 2.75

Section-B

4. a) What is vision 2021? What are the major objectives of our latest ICT Policy? 3

   b) What are the strategic themes to ensure 'universal access' and 'social equity' and 'employment generation' in the ICT policy 2015? 3

   c) What is e-governance? Discuss the importance of issuing digital signature to ensure an effective e-governance. 2.75

5. a) What are the clauses of section 82 in ICT Act 2006 to establish a cyber-appellate tribunal? 2

   b) What are the rules regarding bail under section 71 in ICT Act-2006? 2.25

   c) Discuss the crimes and punishments mentioned in ICT Act 2006 for the followings: 4.5
      i) publishing false digital signature certificate
      ii) discloser of confidentiality and privacy
      iii) unauthorized access to protected system.

6. a) What do you mean by intellectual property? Give examples. 2

   b) Discuss why strong realization of copyright law is important for our software industries. 2.75

   c) How can you protect your software or hardware item as intellectual property by the copyright act 2000 in our country? Explain the process. 4

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Rajshahi University
B.Sc. (Engg.), Part-II, Even Semester Examination-2016
Course: LAW 2211 (Cyber and Intellectual Property Law)
Full Marks: 35   Time: 2 hours (TWO HOURS)

Answer Any Four (04) questions taking two (02) from each part.

PART-A

1. a) What is meant by cybercrime? Discuss the need of need and scope of cyber law.   4
   b) What is cyber jurisprudence?   2
   c) Define hacking. What is the difference between white hat and black hat hackers? Give examples.   2.75

2. a) Why the crime scene data are preprocessed in cybercrime investigation process? Discuss.   3.5
   b) What procedure should be maintained in examining hard disk and other storage devices?   3.5
   c) 'Instead of examining the original disk or any other storage media, a bit stream image of the media is used to check up'- why?   1.75

3. a) What do you mean by 'Digital Evidence'? Give examples.   2.5
   b) Why do we collect data from Drive slack, RAM slack and File slack?   2.5
   c) What tools are available for cybercrime investigation process? Explain them.   3.75

PART-B

4. a) What is digital evidence? Discuss the procedure to be followed for hard-disk examination for recovery of digital evidence. Explain how you can recover digital evidence from browser and log files.   8.75

5. a) How many sections are there in our ICT Act-2006? What is the superiority of this act according to section 3?   3
   b) Discuss the extra regional effect of the act.   4
   c) Discuss functions of the controller according to the ICT ACT 2006.   1.75

6. a) Mention the section 57 and its punishment according to the amendment of 2013.   3.5
   b) What are the rules regarding bail under section 71 in ICT Act-2006?   2.5
   c) Discuss formation of cyber tribunal according to ICT Act-2006.   1.5
   d) What is the function of cyber appeal tribunal?   1.25

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[Answer Any Four (04) questions taking at least two (02) from each part.]

PART-A

1. a) Explain "cyber space" and "cyber law". How does cyber law differ from traditional law?   2 +2

     b) Define cyber crime. Discuss the following types of cyber crimes: 1 +
        (i). Intellectual property crimes   3.75
        (ii). Cyber stalking
        (iii). Forgery

2. a) What is crime scene data? Why do you need to preprocess crime scene data in cyber crime investigation process?   4

     b) What procedure should be maintained in examining hard disk and other storage devices?   3

     c) 'Instead of examining the original disk or any other storage media, a bit stream image of the media is used to check up'- why?   1.75

3. a) What do you mean by 'Digital Evidence'? Give examples.   2

     b) Define RAM slack, Drive slack and File slack. How to keep important information regarding a cyber crime?   3

     c) Explain why 'single attribute outlier' and 'multiple attribute outlier' are the suspects and targets in finding digital evidences.   3.75

PART-B

4. a) What are the objectives of our present ICT Policy?   3

     b) Describe strategic action plans to eliminate 'digital divide and economical discrimination' using e-services and e-citizen charters for the people in different disadvantaged categories.   3.75

     c) According to the ICT policy in Bangladesh, explain how telemedicine can improve our health services for remote people.   2

5. a) How many sections are there in our ICT Act-2006? What is the superiority of this act according to section 3?   2

     b) Discuss the extra regional effect of the act. Is there any scope to file a case against the persons who hacked Bangladesh Bank's computer system to grab money under this act? If some persons are found guilty, then what will be the punishment and penalties for that hacking and financial cyber crime?   5

     c) Who is the main authority for all sorts of action regarding digital signature? Discuss functions of the controller in short.   1.75

6. a) What are the civil offences stipulated by the ICT Act-2006 in Bangladesh?   4

     b) Define copyright and patents. Explain why the implementation of copyright law in our software industry is necessary.   3

     c) Explain E-readiness.   1.75

Marks: 35

Time: 2 Hours

[Answer any four (04) questions taking two (02) from each part]

Part-A

1. a) Define cyber law. Despite of having so many traditional laws in modern days, do we really need any cyber law? Why? — 3

   b) What is cyber crime? Explain denial of service (DoS), email spoofing and salami attacks as cyber crimes. — 4.75

   c) Why are the computers so vulnerable? — 1

2. a) What do you mean by hacking? Explain how the hackers use distributed denial of service attacks (DDoS), ping of death attacks and email bombing as hacking tools. — 4.75

   b) All three being malicious programs, how are virus, worms and trojans different from each other? — 2

   c) Explain how the password Trojans and key loggers Trojans work. — 2

3. a) What are the objectives of ICT policy in Bangladesh? — 4

   b) Discuss the legal issues to be maintained in practicing the ICT policy of Bangladesh. — 4.75

Part-B

4. a) Explain the most direct gains that e-governance can bring to Bangladesh. — 3.75

   b) Point out four problems that e-commerce can have. — 2

   c) Explain how remailing and relaying can be used for faking emails. — 3

5. a) What are the purposes of Bangladesh ICT act-2006? — 2.75

   b) What is authentication and how does ICT act-2006 authenticate the electronic records? Brief shortly, if there is any extra regional effects of ICT act-2006. — 6

6. a) What is digital signature? What are the benefits of using digital signature? — 3

   b) Define copyright and patents. How do they differ from each other? — 3.75

   c) What are the rules regarding bail according to the ICT Act-2006? — 2