Task 5 – Ethical Issues related to the Software

Malaysian Cyber Law: **Copyright (Amendment) Act 1997**

Copyright (Amendment) Act 1997 is an act to improve provisions in the law dealing to copyright and other related things. It revised the Copyright Act 1987, went into effect on April 1, 1999, making unlawful transmission of copyright works over the Internet a copyright infringement. It is also a copyright violation to avoid any effective technological safeguards aimed at restricting access to copyright works. These rules are intended to ensure effective intellectual property protections for firms participating in content creation in the ICT and multimedia environments.

The part that needs to follow this law is every page of the website’s system. Put a copyright, including a year, upon each page of your website. The best approach to accomplish this is to include a footer on each page that says "Copyright [date] [business name]." Also, remember to keep the year up to date.

Anyone guilty of an offence will endure a fine ranging from RM10,000 (about US$2,500) to RM200,000 (approximately US$50,000) or a maximum imprisonment sentence of 20 years, or both.

Malaysian Cyber Law: **Computer Crimes Act 1997**

Computer Crimes Act 1997 is an act to provide for offences linked to computer misuse. It went into force on June 1, 2000, established various computer-related offences. It addresses, among other things, unauthorized access to sensitive material, information theft with the aim to conduct additional crimes, and unauthorised modification of computer data. It also includes provisions to make investigations for act compliance easier.

The part that needs to follow this law is messenger that users communicate with new friends through message or video call. This will bond the relationship between each other.

Nevertheless, harassment and cyber stalking will happen frequently. The victim of cyber stalking receives an unusually large number of online messages. It is usual for the offender to have direct interaction with the victim but stalk them thru the web rather than physically stalking them. If the offender feels the urge to have a greater impact on their victim's lives, it may escalate into typical stalking. Afterwards, a person found guilty of an offence under this section faces a fine of not more than 25,000 ringgit or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both.

Malaysian Cyber Law: **Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (PDPA)**

Personal Data Protection Act 2010 (PDPA) is an act to govern the processing of personal information in commercial contracts and to address matters related to and incidental to such processing.

The part that needs to follow this law is Personal Page. Students need to enter their personal information such as their name, student ID, course, and other details.

In the area of computer crimes, identity theft is a type of hacking in which the offender gains access to the victim's personal information. They then use this information to create the account and spam the website. Non-compliance is punishable by fines ranging from RM100,000 to RM500,000 and/or imprisonment ranging from one to three years.