**Chapter 19 – Legal and Ethical Aspects**

**TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS:**

T F 1. The legal and ethical aspects of computer security encompass a broad

range of topics.

T F 2. Computer attacks are considered crimes but do not carry criminal

sanctions.

T F 3. Computers as targets is a form of crime that involves an attack on data

integrity, system integrity, data confidentiality, privacy, or availability.

T F 4. The relative lack of success in bringing cybercriminals to justice has

led to an increase in their numbers, boldness, and the global scale of their operations.

T F 5. No cybercriminal databases exist that can point investigators to

likely suspects.

T F 6. The successful use of law enforcement depends much more on

technical skills than on people skills.

T F 7. Software is an example of real property.

T F 8. An example of a patent from the computer security realm is the RSA

public-key cryptosystem.

T F 9. A servicemark is the same as a trademark except that it identifies and

distinguishes the source of a service rather than a product.

T F 10. Concerns about the extent to which personal privacy has been and

may be compromised have led to a variety of legal and technical approaches to reinforcing privacy rights.

T F 11. The purpose of the privacy functions is to provide a user protection

against discovery and misuse of identity by other users.

T F 12. The Common Criteria specification is primarily concerned with the

privacy of personal information concerning the individual rather than the privacy of an individual with respect to that individual’s use of computer resources.

T F 13. Computer technology has involved the creation of new types of

entities for which no agreed ethical rules have previously been formed.

T F 14. Anyone can join the Ad Hoc Committee on Responsible Computing.

T F 15. The first comprehensive privacy legislation adopted in the United

States was the Privacy Act of 1974.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of crime that targets a computer system to acquire information stored on that computer system, to control the target system without authorization or payment, or to alter the integrity of data or interfere with the availability of the computer or server.

A. Computers as targets B. Computers as storage devices

C. Computers as mediums D. Computers as communication tools

2. The success of cybercriminals, and the relative lack of success of law enforcement, influence the behavior of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cyber thieves B. cybercrime victims

C. cybercrime acts D. cyber detectives

3. Land and things permanently attached to the land, such as trees, buildings, and stationary mobile homes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. real property B. cyber property

C. personal property D. intellectual property

4. Personal effects, moveable property and goods, such as cars, bank accounts, wages, securities, a small business, furniture, insurance policies, jewelry, patents, and pets are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. intellectual property B. real property

C. personal property D. cyber property

5. Any intangible asset that consists of human knowledge and ideas is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cyber property B. personal property

C. intellectual property D. real property

6. \_\_\_\_\_ can be copyrighted.

A. Dramatic works B. Architectural works

C. Software-related works D. All of the above

7. The copyright owner has which exclusive right(s)?

A. reproduction right B. distribution right

C. modification right D. all of the above

8. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for an invention is the grant of a property right to the inventor.

A. patent B. copyright

C. trademark D. claim

9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a word, name, symbol, or device that is used in trade with goods to indicate the source of the goods and to distinguish them from the goods of others.

A. copyright B. patent

C. trademark D. all of the above

10. \_\_\_\_\_ strengthens the protection of copyrighted materials in digital format.

A. HIPPA B. DMCA

C. WIPO D. DRM

11. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provides distribution channels, such as an online shop or a Web retailer.

A. content provider B. distributor

C. consumer D. clearinghouse

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensures that a user may make multiple uses of resources or services without others being able to link these uses together.

A. Anonymity B. Pseudonymity

C. Unobservability D. Unlinkability

13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a function that removes specific identifying information from query results, such as last name and telephone number, but creates some sort of unique identifier so that analysts can detect connections between queries.

A. Anonymization B. Data transformation

C. Immutable audit D. Selective revelation

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is intended to permit others to perform, show, quote, copy, and otherwise distribute portions of the work for certain purposes.

A. Reverse engineering B. Personal privacy

C. Fair use D. Encryption research

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method for minimizing exposure of individual information while enabling continuous analysis of potentially interconnected data.

A. Immutable audit B. Selective revelation

C. Associative memory D. Anonymization

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or cybercrime, is a term used broadly to describe criminal activity in which computers or computer networks are a tool, a target, or a place of criminal activity.
2. The 2001 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the first international treaty seeking to address Internet crimes by harmonizing national laws, improving investigative techniques, and increasing cooperation among nations.
3. The U.S. legal system distinguishes three primary types of property: real property, personal property, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property.
4. The three main types of intellectual property for which legal protection is available are: copyrights, patents, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The invasion of the rights secured by patents, copyrights, and trademarks is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The right to seek civil recourse against anyone infringing his or her property is granted to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. The three types of patents are: utility patents, design patents, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rights may be used to prevent others from using a confusingly similar mark, but not to prevent others from making the same goods or from selling the same goods or services under a clearly different mark.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_\_ handles the financial transaction for issuing the digital license to the consumer and pays royalty fees to the content provider and distribution fees to the distributor accordingly.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act places restrictions on online organizations in the collection of data from children under the age of 13.
12. Privacy is broken down into four major areas: anonymity, unlinkability, unobservability, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a system of moral principles that relates to the benefits and harms of particular actions, and to the rightness and wrongness of motives and ends of those actions.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Act confers certain rights on individuals and obligations on credit reporting agencies.
15. Both policy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approaches are needed to protect privacy when both government and nongovernment organization seek to learn as much as possible about individuals.