

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Rajshahi University
B.Sc (Engg.), Part-2, Even Semester Examination-2017
Course: LAW 2211 (Cyber and Intellectual Property Law)
Full Marks: 35, Time: 2.00 hours

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

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

University of Rajshahi
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Time: 2 Hours

[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 × 3.75
(i). Intellectual property crimes
(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

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[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