## **Advanced Diploma in Cyber Laws**

## **Study Guide & Assessments**

## For batches ADCL-D18

ADCL-D19

ADCL-D20

ADCL-D21

ADCL-D22

ADCL-D23

### **Contents**

1. Course Details	02
2. Assessments	02
3. Passing criteria	03
4. Contact classes	03
5. Errata	03
6. Important dates	04
7. Question Paper for Assessment 1	06
8. Question Paper for Assessment 2	09
9. Question Paper for Assessment 3	13
10. Question Paper for Assessment 4	17
11. Question Paper for Assessment 5	20
12. Question Paper for Assessment 6	22
13. Question Paper for Assessment 7	23
14. Question Paper for Assessment 8	24
15. Answer Sheet for Assessment 1	25
16. Answer Sheet for Assessment 2	26
17. Answer Sheet for Assessment 3	27
18. Answer Sheet for Assessment 4	28
19. Answer Sheet for Assessment 5	29



We welcome you to the Advanced Diploma in Cyber Law course conducted by **Asian School of Cyber Laws**. This course will be a wonderful learning opportunity for you.

### 1. Course Details

Your **batch number** and **roll number** have been sent to you by **email** and **SMS**. The course is divided into the following **8 papers**:

Paper 1: Fundamentals of Cyber Law Paper 2: E-commerce: Legal issues

Paper 3: Intellectual Property Issues and Cyberspace: The Indian Perspective

Paper 4: Cyber Crime and Digital Evidence: The Indian Perspective

Paper 5: Cyber Crime Investigation

Paper 6: IP Issues & Cyberspace - The International Perspective Paper 7: Information Security – Technology, Law and Management

Paper 8: Cyber Law – International Perspective

An ASCL publication is provided for each paper except papers 6 and 7.

For **paper 6**, the WIPO publication "Intellectual Property on the Internet: a Survey of Issues" is provided.

For **paper 7**, the Pearson publication "Security in Computing" is provided.

One CDROM containing digital signature software and additional reference material is also provided to you. <u>The CDROM is attached at</u> the end of the book titled "Fundamentals of Cyber Law".

In total, the courseware consists of **8 books and 1 CD ROM**.

### 2. Assessments

There are a total of <u>8 internal assessments</u> and <u>1 final examination</u>.

Each internal assessment carries **50 marks** and the final examination carries **100 marks**. The question papers for the 8 internal assessments are contained in this study guide.

For **Assessments 1, 2, 3 4 and 5** there is an answer sheet also provided in this study guide. You are required to mark your answers on the relevant answer sheets (using black or blue pen) and send it by post / courier to:

For **Assessments 6, 7 and 8** you are required to email the solutions to your counsellor. Please mention your full name and roll number in the email.

The assessment submission **dates** and the final examination date are mentioned on page 4 and 5.

To view the list of cities where the Final Examination will be conducted, please visit: <a href="http://www.asianlaws.org/examcenters.htm">http://www.asianlaws.org/examcenters.htm</a>

## 3. Passing Criteria

There are 8 internal assessments (50 marks each) totaling 400 marks. Plus there is a final examination for 100 marks. Hence the maximum marks are 400 + 100 = 500.

In order to successfully pass the course, you must obtain:

- 1. at least 40 marks out of 100 in the final examination, and
- 2. you must obtain at least 200 marks out of 500 in total.

There is no system of second attempt or batch transfer. You <u>must</u> obtain passing marks in the first attempt.

In case you do not clear the course in one attempt, you must take re-admission into the course by paying the full course fees.

## 4. Contact Classes

**4 contact classes** are conducted. Contact classes are meant for introducing you to the courseware as well as for clarifying your queries. Contact classes are held at Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Ernakulum, Mumbai and Pune.

Although, <u>attendance is not compulsory</u>, we recommend that you attend the contact classes at a centre convenient to you.

The contact class schedule and venues can be downloaded from: http://www.asianlaws.org/students/current/adcl/index.htm

Please note that you are required to inform us regarding any **change in your current postal**, **email addresses or contact numbers** so that you keep receiving relevant information and communication from us at all times.

Any change should be intimated to us on info@asianlaws.org

### 5. Errata

Under para (5) on page 77 of the book titled "Fundamentals of Cyber Law" the words "includes standing timber" should be substituted with "**excludes** standing timber"

## Important dates

	Batch ADCL-D18	Batch ADCL-D19	Batch ADCL-D20	Batch ADCL-D21	Batch ADCL-D22	Batch ADCL-D23
Batch Begins	1-January-2008	1-March-2008	1-May-2008	1-July-2008	1-September-2008	1-November-2008
Last date for submission of Assessment 1 (Fundamentals of Cyber Law)	15-February-2008	15-April-2008	15-June-2008	14-August-2008	15-October-2008	15-December-2008
Last date for submission of Assessment 2 (E-commerce: Legal Issues)	31-March-2008	31-May-2008	31-July-2008	30-September-2008	30-November-2008	31-January-2009
Last date for submission of Assessment 3 (IPR & Cyberspace -Indian Perspective)	15-May-2008	15-July-2008	15-September-2008	15-November-2008	15-January-2009	15-March-2009
Last date for submission of Assessment 4 (Cyber Crime and Digital Evidence: Indian Perspective)	30-June-2008	31-August-2008	31-October-2008	31-December-2008	28-February-2009	30-April-2009
Last date for submission of Assessment 5 (Cyber Crime Investigation)	14-August-2008	15-October-2008	15-December-2008	15-February-2009	15-April-2009	15-June-2009

Last date for submission of Assessment 6 (IP Issues & Cyberspace - The International Perspective)	30-September-2008	30-November-2008	31-January-2009	31-March-2009	31-May-2009	31-July-2009
Last date for submission of Assessment 7 (Information Security – Technology, Law and Management)	15-November-2008	15-January-2009	15-March-2009	15-May-2009	15-July-2009	15-September-2009
Last date for submission of Assessment 8 (Cyber Law – International Perspective)	31-December-2008	28-February-2009	30-April-2009	30-June-2009	31-August-2009	31-October-2009

NOTE: Your marks for the internal assessments will be sent by email and SMS within 1 month of the above mentioned dates.

# Assessment for Paper 1 (Fundamentals of Cyber Law)

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. Each question has 4 options that carry between 0 to 5 marks depending on the correctness of the option.
- 4. Please mark your answers in the **Answer Sheet on page 20**

Q1: Sanya, who lives in USA downloads a free encryption program from the Internet. She uses it to encrypt emails that she sends to Tanya who lives in UK.

### Which is the most apt conclusion that can be drawn from this?

- 1. Cyberspace has complete disrespect for jurisdictional boundaries.
- 2. Cyberspace is absolutely open to participation by all.
- 3. Cyberspace offers enormous potential for anonymity.
- 4. Cyberspace offers never-seen-before economic efficiency.

Q2: Sanya, who lives in USA pays for and downloads a software program from an Indian website.

### Which is the most apt conclusion that can be drawn from the above?

- 1. Cyberspace has complete disrespect for jurisdictional boundaries.
- 2. Cyberspace is absolutely open to participation by all.
- 3. Cyberspace offers enormous potential for anonymity.
- 4. Cyberspace offers never-seen-before economic efficiency.

### Q3: Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- 1. An ATM is a computer as defined under the Information Technology Act.
- 2. An ATM is not a computer as defined under the Information Technology Act.
- 3. A laptop can be part of a computer network as defined under the IT Act.
- 4. ATMs can be considered to be electronic devices under tax related laws.

- Q4. Consider the following activities:
  - A. PGP software files get loaded into the RAM of Pooja's computer
  - B. PGP software files get executed in the CPU Pooja's computer.
  - C. Pooja downloads the PGP encryption software from the Internet.
  - D. Pooja double clicks on the executable file that she has downloaded.
  - E. PGP makes entries in system files maintained by Pooja's operating system.

What is the correct order in which the above activities will take place?

- 1. C-D-B-A-E
- 2. C-D-E-A-B
- 3. C-D-E-B-A
- 4. C-D-A-E-B

Q5. Sameer steals Pooja's electricity bill. He then uses this bill to apply for a credit card in Pooja's name. On obtaining the credit card, he misuses it to make online purchases.

Which of the following most accurately describes the above act?

- 1. Denial of service attack
- 2. Trojan
- 3. Salami attack
- 4. None of the above

Q6. Pooja creates an email account in the name of Pradeep. She then sends out pornographic emails to all his friends and relatives. This is an example of which of the following crimes:

- 1. Email spoofing and forgery
- 2. Cyber defamation
- 3. Cyber Pornography
- 4. All of the above

Q7. Consider the following

- A. IP addresses
- **B. Blogs**
- C. Email addresses
- D. Domain names

Which of the above can be most commonly found in the logs maintained by online banking service providers?

- 1. Conly
- 2. A only
- 3. A, B and C
- 4. A, B, C and D

- Q8. Consider the following
- A. IP addresses
- B. Websites
- C. Email addresses
- D. Blogs

### Which of the above can be spoofed by criminals?

- 1. C only
- 2. A only
- 3. A, B and C
- 4. A, B, C and D

## Q9. Which of the following issues is not addressed by the Information Technology Act, 2000?

- 1. recognition of foreign Certifying Authorities
- 2. legal recognition of electronic records & digital signatures
- 3. amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act
- 4. amendments to the Cheque Payment Act

## Q10. Which of the following devices can contain important identification and / or authentication information that can be used as evidence?

- 1. Dongles, biometric scanners
- 2. Dongles, biometric scanners and smart cards
- 3. Dongles, biometric scanners and digital cameras
- 4. Dongles, biometric scanners and CPUs

### (Ecommerce – Legal Issues)

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. Each question has 4 options that carry between 0 to 5 marks depending on the correctness of the option.
- 4. Please mark your answers in the Answer Sheet on page 21
- Q1. Which of the following clauses are usually not contained in an online shopping agreement?
- A. Grant of suitable licence to the customer to use the website.
- B. Restrict the customer's liabilities in case there is any defect in the services.
- C. Outline the duties and obligations of the customer.
- D. Obtain suitable licence from the customer in respect of his content.
  - 1. A only
  - 2. B and D
  - 3. C and D
  - 4. A, B and D

### Q2. Match the following?

- A. Symmetric Encryption
- **B. Digital Signatures**
- C. Keys
- D. Digital Signature Certificates
- I. Authentication & Data Integrity
- II. Identification
- III. Confidentiality
- IV. Large numbers

- 1. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- 2. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- 3. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- 4. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

### Q3. Consider the following statements:

- A. Mutual and lawful consideration.
- B. Competence of the customer to enter into a contract.
- C. Digitally signed order from the customer.
- D. Impossibility of performance of the contract.

#### Which of the above are essentials of a valid electronic contract?

- 1. A and B
- 2. A, B and C
- 3. B and C
- 4. A, B, C and D

### Q4. Consider the following statement:

- A. Click wrap contracts are license agreements which can only be read and accepted by the consumer after opening the product.
- B. Type wrap is a kind of shrink wrap agreement.
- C. A shrink wrap agreement is mostly found as part of the installation process of software packages.
- D. Icon clicking is a type of click wrap agreement.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- 1. A and B
- 2. A. B and C
- 3. B and C
- 4. A, B, C and D

Q5. Pooja is a Pune based software developer. While on holiday in Goa, she reads a newspaper advertisement from Noodle Ltd calling for bids for a contract. In accordance with the details in the advertisement, she sends an email from a cyber café in Mumbai. The email is sent by her at 11 am and is received by Noodle servers at 11:01 am. The relevant Noodle employee downloads the email at 1 pm and reads it.

### Consider the following statements.

- A. The time of dispatch of the email is 11 am
- B. The place of dispatch of the email is Goa
- C. The place of dispatch of the email is Pune
- D. The time of receipt of the email is 11.01 am
- E. The time of receipt of the email is 1 pm

### Which of the above statements are correct?

- 1. A, C and D
- 2. A, C and E
- 3. A, B and D
- 4. A, B and E and D

Q6. Pooja logs into her yahoo email account and sends an email to Sameer at his hotmail email address. Pooja receives an automated reply from Sameer to the effect that he has received her email and will revert to her shortly. Which of the following are correct?

- A. Pooja is the originator while Sameer is the addressee.
- B. Pooja has received an acknowledgement of receipt of her email.
- C. Pooja is the originator, Sameer is the addressee and yahoo is an intermediary.
- D. Gmail is not an intermediary in this case.
- 1. A and B
- 2. A and C
- 3. A, B and C
- 4. A, B and C and D

### Q7. Consider the following statements:

- A. An individual can obtain a digital signature certificate directly from the Controller of Certifying Authorities.
- B. A Certifying Authority can obtain a digital signature certificate directly from the Controller of Certifying Authorities.
- C. An individual can obtain a digital signature certificate from a licenced Certifying Authority.
- D. It is mandatory to have a digital signature certificate in order to send emails.

#### Which of the above statements are correct?

- 1. A and B
- 2. B and D
- 3. B and C
- 4. A, B, C and D
- Q8. Which of the following clauses are usually contained in a domain purchase agreement?
- A. Outline of the scope of services provided by the provider.
- B. Restriction on the customer's liabilities in case there is any defect in the services.
- C. Outline of the duties and obligations of the customer.
- D. Obtain suitable licence from the customer in respect of his content.
  - 1. A only
  - 2. A and C
  - 3. C and D
  - 4. A, B and D

- Q9. Which of the following clauses are usually contained in an email service agreement?
- A. Outline the scope of services provided by the customer.
- B. Restrict the customer's liabilities in case there is any defect in the email services.
- C. Outline the duties and obligations of the email service provider.
- D. Obtain suitable licence from the customer in respect of his content.
  - 1. D only
  - 2. A and D
  - 3. B and D
  - 4. A, B and D

Q10. Consider the following activities.

- A. Pooja accepts her digital signature certificate.
- B. Pooja uses her computer to generate a public and private key pair.
- C. Sameer verifies Pooja's digital signature.
- D. The CA sends Pooja a hardware device by post.

What is the correct order of these activities?

- 1. B-D-A-C
- 2. B-A-D-C
- 3. B-C-D-A
- 4. B-D-C-A

## (IPR & Cyberspace – Indian Perspective)

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. Each question has 4 options that carry between 0 to 5 marks depending on the correctness of the option.
- 4. Please mark your answers in the Answer Sheet on page 22

### Q1. Consider the following inventions:

- A. A soup made by combining 16 ingredients.
- B. A method of irrigation of crops.
- C. A book describing latest scientific inventions.
- D. A computer software for scientific research

### Which of the above are not patentable in India?

- 1. Inventions A and B
- 2. Inventions A, B and C
- 3. Inventions B and C
- 4. Inventions A, B, C and D

### Q2. Match the following?

A. Ringtone of a cell phone

I. Trademark

B. Tata

II. Patent

C. Ratnagiri mango

III. Copyright

D. Invention of a vaccine

IV. Geographical Indication

- 1. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- 2. A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- 3. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- 4. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

- Q3: Sameer makes 4 applications for trademark registrations as under.
- A. The word RASOI for cooking oil
- B. The word NEEM for toothpaste
- C. The word ICE for a refrigerator
- D. The word KAVITAZ for a restaurant

Which of the above applications are most likely to be rejected by the Registrar?

- 1. Applications A and B
- 2. Applications A, B and C
- 3. Applications B and C
- 4. Applications A, B, C and D
- Q4. Sanya has created a software for law firms.
  - A. The right to sell the software to law firms
  - B. The right to gift the software
  - C. The right to upload the software onto a website
  - D. The right to translate the software into other languages

Which of the above rights does she have in respect of the software?

- 1. A and B
- 2. A, B and C
- 3. B and C
- 4. A, B, C and D
- Q5. Which of the following clauses are generally not found in a software licence agreement?
  - A. Limitation of liability of the user of the software.
  - B. Price of the software.
  - C. Rights granted to the creator of the software.
  - D. Permissions granted to the user.

Which of the following most accurately describes the above act?

- 1. A and B
- 2. A and C
- 3. A, B and C
- 4. A, B and C and D

Q6. Pooja has created a software named tSearch and has released it under the Open Source licence. Which of the following are correct?

- A. tSearch can be distributed along with other open source software on a CD.
- B. tSearch can be sold by someone who has obtained it free of cost.
- C. tSearch source code cannot be modified by anyone other than Pooja.
- D. tSearch cannot be used in commercial organisations.
- 1. A and B
- 2. A and C
- 3. A, B and C
- 4. A, B and C and D

### Q7. Consider the following

- A. Domain names are case sensitive
- B. A domain name is not itself a trademark
- C. Domain names and IP addresses are technically the same
- D. Domain names can contain "?" and "-" but not "%"

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- 1. Conly
- 2. C and D
- 3. A, B and C
- 4. A, C and D

Q8. Which of the statements below are correct in reference to resolution of disputes involving ".in" domain names?

- A. These disputes can only be settled by Civil Courts.
- B. These disputes are settled by specially appointed Arbitrators.
- C. The .IN Dispute Resolution Policy is not relevant to such disputes.
- D. The INDRP Rules of Procedure are relevant to such disputes.
- 1. B only
- 2. B and C
- 3. B and D
- 4. B, C and D

Q9. Consider the following statements.

- A. Meta tag misuse can lead to trademark disputes.
- B. Deep hyper-linking can lead to trademark disputes.
- C. Misuse of framing can lead to patent infringement.
- D. A compiler processes source code.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- 1. B only
- 2. B and C
- 3. B and D
- 4. A, B and D

### Q10. Consider the following statements.

- A. To be protected by law, a semiconductor design must be original and distinctive.
- B. A semiconductor design can be protected by law even if it lacks novelty.
- C. Reproduction of a semiconductor design for academic purposes is deemed to be infringement.
- D. The Indian laws relating to semiconductor design and layout do not extend to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

### Which of the above statements are correct?

- 1. B only
- 2. A and B
- 3. B and D
- 4. A, B and D

- 16 -

## (Cyber crime and Digital Evidence - Indian Perspective)

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. Each question has 4 options that carry between 0 to 5 marks depending on the correctness of the option.
- 4. Please mark your answers in the Answer Sheet on page 23

### Q1. Consider the following scenarios

- A. Suresh breaks open the suitcase containing Poornima's laptop.
- B. Suresh oversees Poornima typing in the password required to access her laptop.
- C. Suresh disables Poornima's password by removing a particular battery. In which of the above scenarios can we say that Suresh has secured access to Poornima's computer?
  - 1. A and B
  - 2. A and C
  - 3. A, B and C
  - 4. None of the above

## Q2. Which of the following are not legally empowered to investigate offences relating to unauthorised access?

- 1. Controller of Certifying Authorities
- 2. Persons authorised by Certifying Authorities
- 3. Deputy Superintendent of Police authorised by Adjudicating Officer
- 4. CERT-IND official authorised by Adjudicating Officer

## Q3. Which of the following unlawful acts carries the maximum imprisonment term under the Indian laws?

- forging a digital signature certificate
- 2. unauthorised access of a Government computer
- 3. tampering with computer source code
- 4. launching an unsuccessful denial of service attack against a web server

## Q4. Which of the following conclusions cannot be drawn from the Firos vs. State of Kerala case?

- 1. Section 70 of the IT Act does not violate the Constitution of India.
- 2. The State Governments in India are empowered to declare a computer system as a protected system.
- 3. Information Technology Act and Copyright Act contain contradictory provisions.
- 4. Only Government owned computers can be declared as protected systems.

### Q5. Consider the following statements:

- A. There can be no hacking without unauthorised access
- B. Tampering with computer source code may also amount to hacking
- C. Deleting of information from a computer is penalized by section 43 of the IT Act

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- 1. Statement A
- 2. Statement B
- 3. Statements A and B
- 4. Statements A, B and C

Q6. Sameer secretly records a couple engaged in 'intimate' acts in a hotel room. He then uploads the video to a pornographic website (run by Siddharth) that is viewed by hundreds of Indians. Which of the following is correct?

- 1. Sameer is liable under section 67 of the IT Act.
- 2. Siddharth is liable under section 67 of the IT Act.
- 3. Sameer and Siddharth are liable under section 67 of the IT Act.
- 4. Neither Sameer nor Siddharth are liable under section 67 of the IT Act.

Q7. Sameer steals Pooja's electricity bill and passport. He then uses these documents to obtain a digital signature certificate in Pooja's name. He then uploads this certificate onto a public repository and misuses the certificate to carry out a financial fraud. Under which of the following sections of the Information Technology Act will Sameer be liable?

- 1. Sections 71 and 73
- 2. Sections 71 and 74
- 3. Sections 73 and 74
- 4. Sections 71, 73 and 74

- **Q8.** Consider the following statements:
- A. Mobile phones may contain computer source code
- B. Mobile phones are not computer systems containing computer programs.
- C. System Identification Code (SID) is computer source code
- D. Electronic Serial Number (ESN) is not computer source code

Which of the above cannot be concluded from the Syed Asifuddin and Ors. Vs. The State of Andhra Pradesh & Anr. Case?

- 1. A and C
- 2. A and D
- 3. B and D
- 4. A and D

Q9. Which provision of the Information Technology Act can be used to penalize a terrorist who refuses to hand over the passwords of his computer?

- 1. section 43
- 2. Section 66
- 3. Section 69
- 4. Section 70

Q10 Consider the following statements:

- A. The State vs. Mohd. Afzal and others case shows that digital evidence can be tampered with very easily and is hence inadmissible in a court of law
- B. A handwritten signature is admissible in a court of law as evidence while a digital signature is not
- C. The Controller of Certifying Authorities or any officer authorised by him can investigate any contravention of the IT Act and allied laws.
- D. Digitally signed emails are admissible as evidence in a court of law

Which of the above statements are correct?

- 1. A and B
- 2. B and C
- 3. C and D
- 4. A, B, C and D

## **Assessment for Paper 5** (Cyber Crime Investigation)

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. Each question has 4 options that carry between 0 to 10 marks depending on the correctness of the option.
- 4. Please mark your answers in the **Answer Sheet on page 20**
- 5. Please solve the case study titled "The Cyber Sabotage Case" before attempting this assessment. The case study is available online at: http://asianlaws.org/students/current/adcl/assessment5

Q1. The most important pieces of evidence in this case can be recovered from:

- - 1. The attendance logs
  - 2. The server logs
  - 3. the attendance log and the server logs
  - 4. Files Uploaded to System in last 12 months

### Q2. From which of the following files can crucial evidence be recovered?

- 1. The "update.js" uploaded to the server from the computer having IP address 14.14.10.19
- 2. The "update.js" uploaded to the server from the computer having IP address 14.14.19.89
- 3. The "update.js" uploaded to the server from the computer having IP address 13.11.11.94
- 4. None of the above

#### Q3. Which of these statements is false?

- 1. It is unsafe for the temperature in chamber 1104 to exceed 110 degrees Celsius.
- 2. It is unsafe for the pressure in chamber 1104 to exceed 0.92 mega pascal.
- 3. The DCS systems exchange data with the business systems using standardized applications.
- 4. It is safe for the pressure in chamber 1104 to be at 0.94 mega pascal.

## Q4. Which of the following best describes the likely modus operandi of the attack that led to the explosion?

- 1. An employee of MegaOil cracked the administrator password for the system and then downloaded the original temp.megaoil and press.megaoil files. After the explosion he overwrote the tampered files with the original files. (4 marks)
- 2. An outsider wirelessly obtained access to the MegaOil systems and changed the values of the temp.megaoil file from 70:110 to 110:150. Subsequent to the explosion he again obtained access to the systems and replaced the changed file with the original file.
- 3. An employee of MegaOil cracked the administrator password for the system and then downloaded the original temp.megaoil and press.megaoil files. He then overwrote the temp.megaoil and press.megaoil files on the server with tampered files.
- 4. An employee of MegaOil cracked the administrator password for the system and then downloaded the original temp.megaoil and press.megaoil files. He then overwrote the temp.megaoil and press.megaoil files on the server with tampered files. After the explosion he overwrote the tampered files with the original files.

### Q5. The attack that resulted in the explosion was most likely carried out by:

- 1. V. Acharya
- 2. S. Sharma
- 3. S. Sen
- 4. None of the above

## (Intellectual Property Issues & Cyberspace

### - The International Perspective)

Max Marks: 50

#### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. This question carries a maximum of 50 marks.
- 3. Answer this question in about **800 to 1000 words**.
- 4. Please **email your solution to your counsellor**. Do not forget to mention your full name and roll number in the email.

Raghav has been actively into music since his childhood. His passion for music guided him to start his own band called Rock Beats. Rock Beats has gained substantial popularity amongst the masses in India.

Rock Beats is now planning to go international. They have come to realize that putting their music online would be the easiest and the cheapest way to go global. They plan to set up an online music library. The online library will have the original work of Rock Beats.

The works of the online library shall be accessible only to those who subscribe to the online service. The subscription amount shall be Rs. 1000 for all subscribers. Once the subscriber pays this amount he shall be allowed to avail the services and download music for two years from the date of payment. The subscribers are free to renew their subscription on an additional payment of Rs. 400 for the next two years.

Raghav has read the case study of Artnet, a website which allows users to access works by over 16,000 artists and in over 1,300 art galleries. He wishes to expand his music library on the same scale. Raghav understands the importance of copyright protection for his music. He wishes to protect the work of his band from being exploited by intellectual property pirates. He has approached you for assistance.

Give him an overview of the emerging copyright issues on the Internet with an international perspective.

## (Information Security – Technology, Law and Management)

Max Marks: 50

#### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. This question carries a maximum of 50 marks.
- 3. Answer this question in about 800 to 1000 words.
- 4. Please **email your solution to your counsellor**. Do not forget to mention your full name and roll number in the email.

Worksource Private Limited is a business process outsourcing (BPO) outfit handling business process outsourcing for various clients in North America and Europe. The employees of Worksource become privy to confidential customer information during the course of their work. The nature of this information ranges from medical records of individuals to financial data of companies.

The unprocessed data is transmitted from the client's location to Worksource offices in Gurgaon, Pune and Hyderabad through the Internet using VPN (Virtual Private Network) connections on broadband. Worksource allows clients to transfer information via dedicated FTP servers on the Internet, which can then be accessed and processed by its employees.

Worksource, through its website, worksource.com allows its clients to log in and view billing and other information specific to them. Access to this information is restricted through the usual user name - password combination found on most websites.

Looking at the above scenario,

- 1. Discuss the threats Workforce faces to its information and suggest controls which it may put in place to secure its information from such threats.
- 2. Discuss the legal issues relating to securing such information.

### (Cyber Law – International Perspective)

Max Marks: 50

#### Instructions

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. Answer question 1 in about 400 words, question 2 in about 250 words and question 3 in about 600 words.
- 3. Please **email your solution to your counsellor**. Do not forget to mention your full name and roll number in the email.

The European Convention on Cyber Crime was adopted in the year 2001. The member nations of the European Union adopted the Convention for establishing a uniform standard to deal with cyber crimes and to expedite cooperation between law enforcement agencies in investigation of cyber crimes.

The United States of America adopted the Convention voluntarily despite not being a member nation of the European Union. This has obviously been necessitated by the fact that cyber crimes are boundary less and to apprehend a cyber criminal, fast cooperation between countries is essential.

A Treaty or Convention limits the sovereign rights of countries parties to it. Therefore, a country before acceding to a Treaty or adopting a Convention examines the Treaty provisions carefully to see if the benefits accruing from acceding to a Treaty outweighs the restrictions on sovereignty imposed by it.

Noting the above, answer the following questions:

1. Examine the European Convention on Cyber Crime and discuss if India should adopt the Convention voluntarily like the United States.

(15 marks)

2. Also discuss the changes which have to be made to the Information Technology Act 2000 if India were to adopt the Convention.

(10 marks)

3. Make a comparative analysis of the law relating to unauthorised access in the United States, Europe and Asia. Discuss whether the European Convention on cyber crime deals with the issue of unauthorised access effectively.

(25 marks)

# Assessment for Paper 1 (Fundamentals of Cyber Law)

Please fill in the following in block letters						
Name in full:						
Roll number:	Date:					

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions:

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. After completion of the assessment, please courier / post it to:

Q1	1	2	3	4
Q2	1	2	3	4
Q3	1	2	3	4
Q4	1	2	3	4
Q5	1	2	3	4
Q6	1	2	3	4
Q7	1	2	3	4
Q8	1	2	3	4
Q9	1	2	3	4
Q10	1	2	3	4

### **Assessment for Paper 2**

(Ecommerce – Legal Issues)

Please fill in the following in block letters						
Name in full:						
Roll number:	Date:					

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions:

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. After completion of the assessment, please courier / post it to:

Q1	1	2	3	4
Q2	1	2	3	4
Q3	1	2	3	4
Q4	1	2	3	4
Q5	1	2	3	4
Q6	1	2	3	4
Q7	1	2	3	4
Q8	1	2	3	4
Q9	1	2	3	4
Q10	1	2	3	4

### **Assessment for Paper 3**

## (Intellectual Property Issues and Cyberspace - The Indian Perspective)

Please fill in the following in block letters						
Name in full:						
Roll number:	Date:					

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions:

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. After completion of the assessment, please courier / post it to:

Q1	1	2	3	4
Q2	1	2	3	4
Q3	1	2	3	4
Q4	1	2	3	4
Q5	1	2	3	4
Q6	1	2	3	4
Q7	1	2	3	4
Q8	1	2	3	4
Q9	1	2	3	4
Q10	1	2	3	4

### **Assessment for Paper 4**

## (Cyber crime and Digital Evidence - Indian Perspective)

Please fill in the following in block letters						
Name in full:						
Roll number:	Date:					

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions:

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. After completion of the assessment, please courier / post it to:

Q1	1	2	3	4
Q2	1	2	3	4
Q3	1	2	3	4
Q4	1	2	3	4
Q5	1	2	3	4
Q6	1	2	3	4
Q7	1	2	3	4
Q8	1	2	3	4
Q9	1	2	3	4
Q10	1	2	3	4

# Assessment for Paper 5 (Cyber Crime Investigation)

Please fill in the following in block letters						
Name in full:						
Roll number:	Date:					

Max Marks: 50

### Instructions:

- 1. This is an 'open book' assessment. You are allowed to refer to notes or texts of your choice including the official courseware provided to you.
- 2. For all the questions, please tick only **one** option.
- 3. After completion of the assessment, please courier / post it to:

Q1	1	2	3	4
Q2	1	2	3	4
Q3	1	2	3	4
Q4	1	2	3	4
Q5	1	2	3	4