

Subject: **BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**
Paper name: **IT ACT & CYBER LAW**
Paper No: **BCA6E4- IT**
Semester: **VI SEMESTER**

A. Multiple choice questions [75 (15 from each unit)]

Unit 1:

1. The notional environment in which communication over computer networks occurs.?.
 - a) Cyber-Law
 - b) Cyber-Space.
 - c) Cyber-crime
 - d) Cyber-comm

2. The official criminal code of India.
 - a) Code of Criminal Procedure
 - b) Indian Evidence Act
 - c) Indian Penal Code.
 - d) Prevention of Corruption Act

3. Data protection is about _____ against unauthorized access.
 - a) Securing data.
 - b) Authorizing Access
 - c) Prevention from Virus
 - d) None of the Above

4. Data privacy is about _____
 - a) Securing data
 - b) Authorizing Access.
 - c) Prevention from Virus
 - d) None of the Above

5. _____ consists of illegal activity conducted on a computer.
 - a) Cyber Space
 - b) Cyber Law
 - c) Cyber Crime.
 - d) Cyber Stalk

6. The first computer virus is -----
 - a) I Love You

- b) Blaster
 - c) Sasser
 - d) Creeper.
7. Cyber law is the part of the overall legal system that deals with the Internet, cyberspace, and their respective legal issues.
- a) Cyber Crime
 - b) Cyber Space
 - c) Cyber Law.
 - d) Cyber Fraud
8. Who becomes first felon convicted of a computer crime?
- a) Ian Campbel
 - b) Ian Murphy.
 - c) Ian John
 - d) Ian Heart
9. Digital signatures satisfies the major legal requirements such as
- a) Signer Authentication
 - b) Message Authentication
 - c) Message Integrity
 - d) All of the above.
10. _____ laws aim to achieve a fair balance between the privacy rights of the individual and the interests of data controllers such as banks, hospitals, email service providers etc.
- a) Cyber Law
 - b) Indian Penal Code
 - c) Data Protection and Privacy.
 - d) None of the Above
11. _____ is an intangible dimension that is impossible to govern and regulate using conventional law.
- a) Cyber Space.
 - b) Cyber Law
 - c) Cyber Crime
 - d) Cyber Rights
12. Illegally copying software that does not belong to you in a manner that violates the copyright.
- a) Software Hacking

- b) Software Cracking
 - c) Software Piracy.
 - d) All of the above
13. The primary purpose of the Indian IT Act 2000 is to provide
- a) Legal recognition to electronic commerce
 - b) To facilitate filing of electronic records with the Government.
 - c) All of the Above
 - d) None of the Above
14. The Type of cybercrime such as social engineering, phishing, email harassment, cyberstalking and spreading illegal adult materials etc are examples of
- a) Cybercrime against Individual.
 - b) Cybercrime against Property
 - c) Cybercrime against Government
 - d) Cybercrime against Society
15. A crime against the government is also known as cyber terrorism.
- a) Cyber Gov
 - b) CyberSpace
 - c) Cyber Terrorism.
 - d) Cyber Stalk

Unit 2

16. The falsification of an email header so that the message appears to have originated from someone or somewhere other than the actual source.?
- a) Email spamism
 - b) Email Spoofing.
 - c) Email Phishing
 - d) Email Bomb
17. When small attacks add up to one major attack that can go undetected due to the nature of this type of cyber crime?
- a) Data Diddling
 - b) Intellectual Property crimes
 - c) Salami Slicing.
 - d) Web jacking

18. Using fake email messages to get personal information from internet users;
- Email spamism
 - Email Spoofing
 - Email Phishing.
 - Email Bomb
19. An overload of emails directed to one email address, which will cause the person receiving the emails server to become sluggish or even crash.
- Email spamism
 - Email Spoofing
 - Email Phishing
 - Email Bomb.
20. Under the IT Act 2000, the punishment for a first offence of publishing, creating, exchanging, downloading or browsing any electronic depiction of children in obscene or indecent or sexually explicit manner is
- 20 years imprisonment and a fine of Rs 40 lakh
 - 15 years imprisonment and a fine of Rs 30 lakh
 - 10 years imprisonment and a fine of Rs 20 lakh
 - 5 years imprisonment and a fine of Rs 10 lakh.
21. _____ is the act of secretly or stealthily listening to the private conversation or communications of others without their consent.
- Eavesdropping.
 - Salami Attack
 - Denial of Service
 - Software Privacy
22. Sending threatening emails is an example of
- Email spamism
 - Email Spoofing
 - Email Phishing
 - Cyber Stalking.
23. This attack occurs when multiple systems flood the bandwidth or resources of a targeted system, usually one or more web servers.
- Cyber Stalking
 - Bandwidth hacking
 - Denial of Service.
 - Data Diddling

24. When someone clones your website, and tricks you to believe the cloned site is yours it is called
- a) Data Diddling
 - b) Cyber Stalking
 - c) Web Jacking.
 - d) Web Cloning
25. An illegal or unauthorized data alteration/changing data before or as it is input into a computer or output is called.
- a) Data Furnishing
 - b) Data Diddling.
 - c) Web Jacking
 - d) None of the Above
26. The crime of obtaining the personal or financial information of another person for the sole purpose of assuming that person's name or identity to make transactions or purchases.
- a) Data Diddling
 - b) Identity Theft.
 - c) Denial of Service
 - d) Data Furnishing
27. _____ is defined as theft of material that is copyrighted, the theft of trade secrets, and trademark violations.
- a) Web jacking
 - b) Trademark
 - c) Copyright
 - d) Intellectual property Theft.
28. Publishing false statement in web page, comment, bulletin board post, review, rating or blog post that is damaging to a person's reputation is .
- a) Online defamation.
 - b) Web Jacking
 - c) Intellectual Property Theft
 - d) All of the above
29. The act of using cyberspace to create, display, distribute, import, or publish pornography or obscene materials, especially materials depicting children engaged in sexual acts with adults.
- a) Cyber Crime

- b) Cyber Pornography.
 - c) Cyber Stalk
 - d) None of the Above
30. The penalty for tampering with computer source documents under the IT Act 2000 is
- a) 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 2 Lakh rupees.
 - b) 2 years imprisonment and a fine of 2 Lakh rupees
 - c) 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 3 Lakh rupees
 - d) 2 years imprisonment and a fine of 3 Lakh rupees

Unit 3

31. The contracts which are usually a licensing agreement for software purchases.?
- a) Shrink-wrap.
 - b) Click or Web-wrap
 - c) Browse-wrap
 - d) None of the Above
32. Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) work under?
- a) Autonomous body
 - b) Prime Minister office
 - c) Ministry of Communication & IT.
 - d) Reserve Bank of India
33. Which ONE of the following is NOT a licensed certifying authority in India?
- a) National Informatics Center (NIC)
 - b) E-MUDHRA
 - c) Infosys
 - d) Capricorn
34. Thawte Consulting is a certificate authority (CA) for
- a) X.509 certificates.
 - b) SSL
 - c) Digital ID
 - d) None of the Above
35. PKI stands for
- a) Private Key Information
 - b) Private Key Infrastructure

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- c) Public Key Infrastructure
 - d) None of the above
36. A Certifying Authority may revoke a Digital Signature Certificate issued by it
- a) where the subscriber or any other person authorised by him makes a request
 - b) upon the death of the subscriber;
 - c) upon the dissolution of the firm or winding up of the company
 - d) All of the Above.
37. A Digital Signature Certificate shall not be revoked
- a) unless any person duly authorized to act on behalf of that subscriber
 - b) unless the subscriber has been given an opportunity of being heard in the matter
 - c) for a period exceeding fifteen days
 - d) all of the above
38. A Certifying Authority while issuing a Digital Signature Certificate shall certify that—
- a) it has complied with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
 - b) The subscriber is above 18 years of age
 - c) Inform the nearest Police Station
 - d) All of the above
39. Web-based contracts that require the user’s consent or consent through the “I Accept,” or “OK” button.
- a) Shrink-Wrap Agreement
 - b) Click-Wrap Agreement.
 - c) Browse-Wrap Agreement
 - d) None of the Above
40. An E-contract where the terms and conditions of use for a website or other downloadable product are posted on the website, typically as a hyperlink at the bottom of the screen.
- a) Shrink-Wrap Agreement
 - b) Click-Wrap Agreement
 - c) Browse-Wrap Agreement.
 - d) None of the Above
- 41, The Digital Equivalent (That Is Electronic Format) Of Physical Or Paper Certificates
- a) Digital Signature
 - b) Digital Signature Certificate.
 - c) E- Contract

- d) Online Document
42. A method of protecting information and communications through the use of codes, so that only those for whom the information is intended can read and process it.
- a) Encapsulation
 - b) Decryption
 - c) Cryptography
 - d) Hacking
43. Digital Signature Certificate is issued by
- a) Ministry of IT
 - b) Controller of Certifying Authority
 - c) Certifying Authority.
 - d) All of the Above
44. Hash Message in a Digital Signature is signed by the sender using
- a) His Private Key.
 - b) His Public Key
 - c) Receiver's Private Key
 - d) Receiver's Public Key
45. Certification of Digital signature by an independent authority is needed because
- a) it is safe
 - b) it gives confidence to a business
 - c) the authority checks and assures customers that the public key indeed belongs to the business which claims its ownership.
 - d) private key claimed by a sender may not be actually his

Unit 4

46. Which SECTION of the Indian IT Act, 2000 confers legal recognition to electronic records?
- a) Section 2
 - b) Section 3
 - c) Section 4
 - d) Section 5

47. Which Act provides legal framework for e-Governance in India?
- Indian Penal Code
 - IT (amendment) Act 2008
 - IT Act – 2000
 - None of the above
48. Any agreement which is entered on internet by competent parties, with lawful consideration, free consent,
- E- Contract.
 - Digital Signature
 - Digital Certificate
 - Software Privacy
49. In India, the _____, 1872 governs all agreements and contracts, including online contracts.
- The Indian Penal Code
 - Indian Banker's Act
 - Indian Contract Act.
 - Indian Evidence Act
50. India became the _____ country to enable cyber law after it passed the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- First
 - Tenth
 - Twelveth.
 - Twentieth
51. In order to include Jammu and Kashmir in the IT ACT 2000, the Act uses Article _____ of the constitution.
- 200
 - 253.
 - 300
 - 320
52. The national nodal agency for responding to computer security incidents as and when they occur.
- Cyber Appellate Tribunal
 - Indian Computer Emergency Response Team.
 - National Technical Research Organisation
 - Cyber Crime Cell

53. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (ICERT)
- a) deals with cyber security threats like hacking and phishing.
 - b) focus on resolving incidents such as data breaches and denial-of-service attacks
 - c) is an office within the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
 - d) All of the above.
54. The different provisions under the IT Act, 2000 pertaining to electronic records and e-governance is/are
- a) Legal recognition of electronic records
 - b) Legal recognition of digital signatures
 - c) Publication in Electronic Gazette
 - d) All of the above.
55. It provides for legal recognition of electronic records and Electronic signature and also provides for legal recognition of contracts formed through electronic means.
- a) Cyber Law
 - b) IT ACT 2000
 - c) E-Governance.
 - d) None of the above
56. In recent years, people can approach government department or offices through internet the mechanism is known as _____.
- a) E- Governance.
 - b) Internet Government
 - c) Web Government meeting
 - d) None of the above
57. The Central Government appoints only one person in a Tribunal i.e
- a) The Presiding Officer of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal.
 - b) The general of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal
 - c) The Secretary of Cyber Appellate Tribunal
 - d) The General Secretary of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal
58. According to Section 3 of the IT ACT 2000,
- a) Electronic records are legally recognised
 - b) Digital signature are defined
 - c) Digital signature are used to authenticate electronic records.
 - d) All of the above

59. The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has come into effect in India from
- a) January 27, 2009
 - b) August 27, 2008
 - c) October 27, 2008
 - d) October 27, 2009
60. Changes in the IT Act Ammendment 2008 include
- a) validating electronic signatures and contracts
 - b) making the owner of a given IP address responsible for content accessed
 - c) making corporations responsible for implementing effective data security
 - d) All of the above

Unit 5

61. _____ is the legal and exclusive right to copy, or permit to be copied, some specific work of art.
- a) Patent
 - b) Trademark
 - c) Copyright.
 - d) Trade Secret
62. The Indian Copyright Act 1957 is applicable from
- a) 21 January 1957
 - b) 21 January 1958.
 - c) 22 January 1957
 - d) 22 January 1958
63. A _____ is a contract under which a copyright owner allows another person or company to use their copyrighted material in several ways
- a) Copyright Transfer
 - b) Assessment of Copyright
 - c) Assignment of Copyright
 - d) Copyright Licensing Agreement.
64. In India , the transfer of ownership from a copyright holder to another person or organisationis called
- a) Copyright Transfer
 - b) Assessment of Copyright
 - c) Assignment of Copyright.
 - d) Copyright Licensing Agreement

65. Duration of Copyright protection under the Copyright Act 1957 (India) is
- a) 50 years
 - b) 60 years
 - c) Lifetime of the author + 50 years
 - d) Lifetime of the author + 60 years.
66. One type of Online Dispute Resolution where a third party assists the parties to negotiate a settlement.
- a) Negotiation
 - b) Mediation.
 - c) Arbitration
 - d) None of the Above
67. The Indian copyright law protects
- a) Inventions
 - b) Company Logo, Slogan, Quotes
 - c) Literary works, dramatic works, musical works.
 - d) All of the above
68. _____ of a copyrightable work is when two or more persons contribute enough to the work to be the author of that work
- a) Union Contract
 - b) Joint authorship.
 - c) Joint Agreement
 - d) None of the above
69. The world's first copyright law was the
- a) Statute of Anne.
 - b) Statue of Liberty
 - c) The Cathach
 - d) The Book of Eli
- 70 Which one is NOT included in the three elements of Copyright
- a) The symbol © , or the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr."
 - b) The year of first publication of the work
 - c) The name of the registering Office/Agent.
 - d) The name of the owner of copyright in the work
71. Copyright law in India is governed by
- a) The Indian Penal Code, 1973
 - b) The Indian Trademark Act, 1999

- c) The Copyright Act, 1957.
- d) The Patent Act ,1970

72. Presently, the two laws that govern copyrights in India are

- a) The Copyright Act, 1957 and The Copyright Rules, 2013.
- b) The Copyright Rules, 2010(Ammend) and The Copyright Rules, 2013
- c) The Copyright Act, 1958 and The Copyright Rules, 2012
- d) The Copyright Act (Ammend) 2010

73. Copyright protection is available for

- a) Literary work
- b) Musical work
- c) Artistic work
- d) All the above.

74. Computer program is considered as

- a) Literary work.
- b) Artistic work
- c) Technical work
- d) None of the above

75. Copyright protects

- a) Idea
- b) Expression.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

.....

B. Fill up the blanks

Unit 1:

1. The first recorded cyber crime in the world took place in the year _____
2. The India IT Act was approved in the year _____
3. The crimes that include cyber harassment and stalking, human trafficking, spoofing, identity theft etc are called Crimes Against _____

Unit 2:

4. _____ attack occurs when multiple systems flood the bandwidth or resources of a targeted system, usually one or more web servers.
5. _____ is when the sender of the email forges (spoofs) the email header's from address, so the sent message appears to have been sent from a legitimate email address.
6. _____ is when small attacks add up to one major attack that can go undetected due to the nature of this type of cyber crime.

Unit 3:

7. _____ agreement is a take-it-or-leave-it contract which lacks bargaining power.
8. Section _____ of IT Act deals with the appointment of Controller of certifying authorities.
9. A _____ is a mathematical technique used to validate the authenticity and integrity of a message, software or digital document.

Unit 4:

10. Digital signature is created and verified using _____.
11. _____ has been granted a license to issue a digital signature certificate under section 24 of the IT Act.
12. _____ is the National Incident Response Centre for major computer security incidents in its constituency, i.e. Indian Cyber Community

Unit 5:

13. The minimum punishment for an infringement of copyright is imprisonment for _____ months with a minimum fine of _____.
14. A branch of dispute resolution which uses technology to facilitate the resolution of disputes between parties is called _____
15. In the case of Book publication, as per Section 17 of the Copyright Act, the _____ of the work is the first owner of copyright.

Key Answers

A. Multiple choice questions:

1. b)Cyber-Space.
2. c)Indian Penal Code.
3. a)Securing data.
4. b)Authorizing Access.
5. c) Cyber Crime.
6. d)Creeper.
7. c) Cyber Law.
8. b) Ian Murphy.
9. d) All of the above.
10. c) Data Protection and Privacy.
- 11.a) Cyber Space.
12. c) Software Piracy.
13. b) To facilitate filing of electronic records with the Government.
14. a) Cybercrime against Individual.
15. c) Cyber Terrorism.
16. b)Email Spoofing.
- 17.c)Salami Slicing.
18. c)Email Phishing.
19. d)Email Bomb.
20. d) 5 years imprisonment and a fine of Rs 10 lakh.
- 21.a) Eavesdropping.
22. d)Cyber Stalking.
23. c) Denial of Service.
24. c) Web Jacking.
25. b) Data Diddling.
26. b) Identity Theft.
27. d) Intellectual property Theft.
28. a) Online defamation.
29. b) Cyber Pornography.
30. a) 3 years imprisonment and a fine of 2 Lakh rupees.
31. a)Shrink-wrap.
32. c)Ministry of Communication & IT.
33. c)Infosys
34. a) X.509 certificates.
35. c) Public Key Infrastructure
36. d) All of the Above.
37. b) unless the subscriber has been given an opportunity of being heard in the matter.
38. a) it has complied with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations made thereunder.
39. b) Click-Wrap Agreement.
40. c) Browse-Wrap Agreement.
41. b) Digital Signature Certificate.
42. c) Cryptography
43. c) Certifying Authority.
44. a) His Private Key.
45. c) the authority checks and assures customers that the public key indeed belongs to the business which claims its ownership.
46. c)Section 4
47. c)IT Act – 2000
48. a) E- Contract.
49. c) Indian Contract Act.
50. c) Twelveth.
51. b) 253.
52. b) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team.
53. a) deals with cyber security threats like hacking and phishing.
54. d) All of the above.
55. c) E-Governance.
56. a) E- Governance.

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57. a) The Presiding Officer of the Cyber Appellate Tribunal.
58. c) Digital signature are used to authenticate electronic records.
59. d) October 27, 2009
60. d) All of the above
61. c) Copyright.
62. b) 21 January 1958.
63. d) Copyright Licensing Agreement.
64. c) Assignment of Copyright.
65. d) Lifetime of the author + 60 years.
66. b) Mediation.
67. c) Literary works, dramatic works, musical works.
68. b) Joint authorship.
69. a) Statute of Anne.
70. c) The name of the registering Office/Agent.
71. c) The Copyright Act, 1957.
72. a) The Copyright Act, 1957 and The Copyright Rules, 2013.
73. d) All the above.
74. a) Literary work.
75. b) Expression.

B. Fill up the blanks :

1. 1820
2. 2000
3. Individual
4. Denial-of-service (DDoS)
5. Email spoofing
6. Salami attack
7. Click Wrap
8. 17
9. Digital signature
10. Cryptography
11. Certifying Authorities
12. ICERT
13. Six , Rs. 50,000
14. Online dispute resolution (ODR)
15. Author