



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE	Date of submission:
Topic: cyber ethics		Worksheet1

Answer the following questions

1. What is privacy in e-commerce ? Why is it important ?

Ans: Privacy is the protection of personal information given online. In e-commerce especially, it is related to a company's policies on the use of user data. The privacy of users must be respected by ensuring that the data collected this way must not be used in public domain or sold to irresponsible parties. To respect the privacy, the merchant or the seller must clearly state about how the user data will be used in the terms and conditions of its site and implement technical safeguards for the safety of data provided by user.

2. What is Online fraud ?

Ans: Fraud committed using the Internet is called Online fraud. Online fraud may occur in many forms such as:

- ❖ Non-delivered goods
- ❖ Non-existent companies
- ❖ Stealing information
- ❖ Fraudulent payments etc.

3. What is secure data transmission ? What technical ways are used to ensure the secure data transmission ?

Ans: Secure data transmission means applying enough technical safeguards so that data travels safely to its target, without being compromised or eavesdropped. To ensure secure data transmission, majorly following techniques are applied:

- (i) SSL secure data transmission: SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is a standard security protocol which ensures data security by establishing encrypted online links between a web server and a browser.
- (ii) Data encryption: Encrypted data when sent over Internet is hard to steal and hence is safer.
- (iii) Using Safe protocols such as for files, secure FTP protocol.

4. What are intellectual property rights?

Ans: Intellectual property rights are the rights of the owner of information to decide how much information is to be exchanged, shared or distributed. Also, it gives the owner a right to decide the price for doing (exchanging/sharing/ distributing) so.

5. Why should intellectual property rights be protected?

6. Ans: The intellectual property rights must be protected because protecting them Encourages individuals and businesses to create new software and new software applications, as

well as improving existing applications
Ensures new ideas and technologies are widely distributed,
Promotes investment in the national economy.

7. Geetu is an artist. She posts her artwork on the internet. One day, she comes to know that Shreyas has downloaded one of the paintings that she had posted without her permission. He had further printed that image on an invitation card. Has Shreyas done the right thing? Which, right of Geetu has he infringed?

Ans: No, Shreyas has not done the right thing. He infringed Geetu's Intellectual Property Rights.

8. What do you understand by plagiarism ? Why is it a punishable offense? Or Define Plagiarism.
Ans: Plagiarism is the act of using or stealing someone else's intellectual work, ideas etc. and passing it as your own work. In other words, plagiarism is a failure in giving credit to a particular source. Plagiarism is a fraud and violation of Intellectual property rights. Since intellectual property holds a legal entity status, violating its owner's right is a legally punishable offense.

9. What is digital property? Give some examples of digital properties.
Ans: Digital property (or digital assets) refers to any information about you or created by you that exists in digital form, either online or on an electronic storage device.
Examples of digital property include: any online personal accounts (email/social media accounts/ shopping accounts/ video gaming accounts, online storage accounts) and personal websites and blogs; domain names registered in your name; intellectual properties etc.

10. Describe the terms free software and open source software. Write examples of one Proprietary and one OSS Software.
Ans: Free software is the software free of cost, can be which he copied, modified and redistributed as well, but whose source code is not available. Open source software, on the other hand, is the software, whose source code is available and which can be copied, modified and redistributed as well. There may or may not be charges payable for open source software.

Open Source Software : Linux
Proprietary Software : Microsoft Windows 10.

11. Expand the following terms:
(i) OSS (ii) SDLC
(iii) GNU (iv) FLOSS Ans:
OSS- Open Source Software.
SDLC- System Development Life Cycle.
GNU- GNU is Not Unix.
FLOSS- Free Libre/Livre and Open Source Software.

12. Define the term Digital Divide.
Or
What is digital divide with regard to freedom of information availability?

Ans: A digital divide is an economic and social inequality with regard to access to, use of, or impact of information and communication technologies (ICT). Two major reasons behind digital divide in India are :
Technological reach is not the same all across India, especially in rural and remote areas.

People in remote areas and rural areas are picking up with digital literacy, now.

13. Posing as someone else online and using his/her personal/financial information shopping online or posting something is a common type of cyber crime these days.
What are such types of cyber crimes collectively called ?
What measures can you take to stop these ?

Ans:

- (a) Online fraud
- (b) The measures to stop these frauds may include:
 - ❖ A monitoring official body that ensures the sanctity of Ecommerce Company and delivery of goods/services as promised.
 - ❖ Strong security mechanism by the ecommerce site and payment gateways to prevent stealing of crucial information.
 - ❖ Official guidelines and safeguards on the selling of users' data to third parties.

14. Expand the terms : OSI, FLOSS, FSF, GNU, GPL W3C, OSS. Ans:

OSI: Open Source Initiative

FLOSS: Free Libre and Open Source Software. FSF: Free software Foundation

GNU: GNU's Not Unix

GPL: General Public License

W3C: W3C is acronym for World Wide Web Consortium

OSS: Open Source Software.

15. What are the major factors behind digital divide?

Ans: The major cause of the digital divide is access. Although this is the major contributing factor, there are other factors that contribute which include the following:

Cost of technology, access for the disabled, lack of skills, lack of education, lack of information, and lower-performance computers.

16. Write any one application each of e-Governance and e-commerce.

Ans: E-Governance - Filing of online application structures for Aadhar card, visa.

E-Commerce- Able to do online exchanges.