



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

**FINAL EXAMINATION
SEMESTER II
SESSION 2021/2022**

COURSE NAME : INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
PROFESIONAL ETHICS

COURSE CODE : DAT 21502

PROGRAMME CODE : DAT

EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2022

DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : 1. ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS.
2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION
IS AN **ONLINE** ASSESSMENT
AND CONDUCTED VIA **OPEN**
BOOK.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF **FOURTEEN (14)** PAGES

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INSTRUCTION: Please choose the correct answer.

- Q1** Rules of conduct describing what people ought and ought not to do in various situations are called
- (A) denominations.
 - (B) ideals.
 - (C) philosophy.
 - (D) morality.
- Q2** Ethical objectivism is based on the idea that
- (A) there are no universal moral principles.
 - (B) morality has an existence outside the human mind.
 - (C) morality and law are identical.
 - (D) there is no such thing as free will.
- Q3** The volume of spam is increasing because
- (A) companies have found it to be effective.
 - (B) some people respond to spam advertisements.
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
- Q4** Cyberbullying is defined as inflicting psychological harm on another person using
- (A) the phone system.
 - (B) the Internet.
 - (C) broadcast media such as radio or television.
 - (D) A and B.
- Q5** Revenge porn is a special case of
- (A) child abuse
 - (B) censorship.
 - (C) cyberbullying.
 - (D) identity theft.

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- Q6** Intellectual property is a unique product of the human intellect that
- (A) has commercial value.
 - (B) can be reproduced digitally.
 - (C) has been produced on paper.
 - (D) cannot be understood by anyone other than the creator.
- Q7** Which of the following rights is NOT a right of a copyright holder?
- (A) The right to reproduce the copyrighted work.
 - (B) The right to distribute the work to the public.
 - (C) The right to produce new works derived from the copyrighted work.
 - (D) The right to prevent others from producing competitive works.
- Q8** Sometimes it is legal to reproduce a copyrighted work without the permission of the copyright holder. These circumstances are called
- (A) fair use.
 - (B) piracy.
 - (C) public domain.
 - (D) reciprocity.
- Q9** Suppose you buy a Microsoft game at the bookstore. Under current U.S. law, which of the following actions is illegal?
- (A) Copying it onto a CD to give or sell to someone else.
 - (B) Preloading it onto the hard disk of a computer being sold.
 - (C) Distributing it over the Internet.
 - (D) All of the above are illegal.
- Q10** Patent-holding companies that file lawsuits to enforce their intellectual property rights are often called
- (A) patent blackmailers.
 - (B) patent profiteers.
 - (C) patent zombies.
 - (D) patent trolls.

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- Q11** The so-called “smartphone patent wars” ended when
- (A) Samsung agreed to stop copying Apple’s design features.
 - (B) Apple bought all of the patents owned by Samsung and Nokia.
 - (C) the smartphone makers agreed to stop patenting new inventions.
 - (D) the smartphone makers agreed to cross-license each other’s patents.
- Q12** Which of the following methods is often used for phishing purposes?
- (A) monitoring a user's keystrokes.
 - (B) soliciting personal information through emails.
 - (C) soliciting personal information through emails.
 - (D) infecting computers with self-replicating programs that slow down the systems.
- Q13** _____ makes it more difficult for a hacker to break into passwords.
- (A) Creating easy to remember passwords.
 - (B) Reusing the same password in news and games sites through multiple systems.
 - (C) Maintaining a single, secure password for all accounts.
 - (D) Creating passwords with symbols, mixed cases, and characters.
- Q14** Which of these is not an example of direct censorship?.
- (A) government monopolization
 - (B) self-censorship
 - (C) licensing and registration
 - (D) All of the above are examples of direct censorship
- Q15** Sexting refers to
- (A) sending text messages with nude or nearly nude photographs.
 - (B) sending emails with nude or nearly nude photographs.
 - (C) posting nude or nearly nude photographs to a Web site
 - (D) A and B.

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- Q16** What is the principal reason why point-of-sale credit card fraud has declined rapidly?
- (A) More people are going online to purchase major items.
 - (B) Credit cards now have embedded chips in them.
 - (C) States increased prison terms for those convicted of identity theft.
 - (D) All of the above factors have contributed to the decline in point-of-sale credit card fraud.
- Q17** Which of the following systems are used to combat spam?
- (A) conversational programming systems.
 - (B) expert systems
 - (C) executive information systems.
 - (D) intrusion prevention systems.
- Q18** Revenge porn is a special case of
- (A) cyberbullying.
 - (B) child abuse.
 - (C) Internet addiction
 - (D) censorship.
- Q19** Some businesses have resorted to spam because.
- (A) they have found it to be effective.
 - (B) some people respond to spam advertisements.
 - (C) All of the above.
 - (D) None of the above.
- Q20** Which of these is not an example of direct censorship?.
- (A) government monopolization
 - (B) self-censorship
 - (C) pre-publication review
 - (D) licensing and registration

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- Q21** Intellectual property is a unique product of the human intellect that
- (A) has commercial value
 - (B) can be reproduced digitally
 - (C) has been produced on paper
 - (D) cannot be understood by anyone other than the creator
- Q22** Which of the following rights is not a right of a copyright holder?.
- (A) The right to reproduce the copyrighted work
 - (B) The right to distribute the work to the public
 - (C) The right to produce new works derived from the copyrighted work
 - (D) The right to prevent others from producing competitive works
- Q23** Sometimes it is legal to reproduce a copyrighted work without the permission of the copyright holder. These circumstances are called.
- (A) fair use
 - (B) noncommercial use
 - (C) piracy
 - (D) public domain
- Q24** The volume of spam is increasing because
- (A) companies have found it to be effective.
 - (B) some people respond to spam advertisements.
 - (C) it is 30,000 times less expensive than a traditional flyer sent via the U.S. mail.
 - (D) All of the above
- Q25** Most commentators cite the benefits of privacy as a reason why people ought to have some privacy rights. A right that benefits society is called a
- (A) Constitutional right
 - (B) legal right
 - (C) social right
 - (D) prudential right

- Q26** Which of the following precepts is not part of the Code of Fair Information Practices?
- (A) There must be no personal data record-keeping systems whose very existence is secret.
 - (B) There must be a way for a person to find out what information about the person is in a record and how it is used.
 - (C) There must be a way for a person to correct or amend a record of identifiable information about the person.
 - (D) There must be a way for a person to collect damages for financial losses caused by incorrect information about that person stored in a data record-keeping system.
- Q27** A piece of self-replicating code embedded within another program is called a
- (A) malware.
 - (B) Trojan horse.
 - (C) worm.
 - (D) virus.
- Q28** A self-contained program that spreads through a computer network by exploiting security holes is called a
- (A) Trojan horse
 - (B) virus
 - (C) Worm
 - (D) malware
- Q29** Manipulating someone within an organization to gain access to confidential information is called
- (A) hacking
 - (B) social engineering
 - (C) phishing
 - (D) trashing
- Q30** An intentional action designed to prevent legitimate users from making use of a computer service over the Internet is called
- (A) a bombing run.
 - (B) a curtain closer.
 - (C) a denial-of-service attack.
 - (D) None of the above.



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- Q31** Anonymous is
- (A) a loosely organized group of hackers that claimed responsibility for a DDoS attack on Church of Scientology Web sites.
 - (B) the name of the group that launched the Stuxnet worm.
 - (C) the name given to the People's Liberation Army group that was responsible for more than 100 intrusions around the world.
 - (D) All of the above except c.
- Q32** The process giving someone the legal right to practice a profession is called.
- (A) certification.
 - (B) licensing.
 - (C) professional ethics.
 - (D) professional development.
- Q33** The Video Privacy Protection Act.
- (A) makes it legal to send "adult" DVDs through the mail without a warning label on the envelope.
 - (B) prohibits video stores from disclosing rental records without the written consent of the customer.
 - (C) prohibits the government from prosecuting minors who play "adult" DVDs in their own home.
 - (D) All of the above.
- Q34** Whistle-blowers
- (A) make an unauthorized disclosure about a harmful situation or fraud.
 - (B) are usually financially rewarded by their organizations for their integrity.
 - (C) typically get promoted to management.
 - (D) All of the above.
- Q35** Malware designed to extort money from the victim of the attack is called
- (A) ransomware.
 - (B) virus.
 - (C) bot.
 - (D) worm.

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- Q36** Capturing a user's cookie in order to hijack an open Web session is called
- (A) Sidejacking.
 - (B) Rightjacking.
 - (C) Leftjacking.
 - (D) Frontjacking.
- Q37** Unsolicited, bulk, commercial email is commonly called.
- (A) Spam.
 - (B) Salami.
 - (C) data diddling.
 - (D) Phishing.
- Q38** The act of assuming someone else's electronic identity is called
- (A) Hack.
 - (B) Phish.
 - (C) identity theft.
 - (D) Fraud.
- Q39** Which of the following is an accurate definition of scareware?
- (A) It is a kind of social engineering used to persuade people that a computer is infected when it is not.
 - (B) It is a kind of anti-spam process which relies on the human desire to use malware.
 - (C) It is software which provides a shield against spam and mirrors it back into the network.
 - (D) It is a type of software that prevents users from downloading malware by displaying warnings.
- Q40** Which of the following principles is consistent with the natural laws and rights ethical framework?.
- (A) First, do no harm.
 - (B) Thou shalt not kill.
 - (C) Intellectual property.
 - (D) Public property.

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- Q41 _____ consists of intangible assets which are expressions of the human mind that give the creator of the property the right to its commercial value.
- (A) Immovable property.
 - (B) Freehold property.
 - (C) Intellectual property.
 - (D) Public property.
- Q42 Which of the following is an example of intellectual property owned by an IT firm?
- (A) software code.
 - (B) real estate.
 - (C) legal documents.
 - (D) office stationery.
- Q43 Enforcing intellectual property laws becomes difficult when
- (A) it is used for commercial purposes.
 - (B) the protection of intellectual property involves immovable assets.
 - (C) it is digitized.
 - (D) it comprises tangible assets.
- Q44 Which of the following is an accurate definition of digital rights management?
- (A) It deals with provisions that protect the privacy and security of individually identifiable health information.
 - (B) It refers to technologies that intellectual property owners use to control access to their digital content.
 - (C) It prohibits businesses from sending misleading or deceptive commercial emails, but denies recipients any legal digital recourse on their own.
 - (D) It establishes privacy rights over educational records.
- Q45 _____ is a type of intellectual property theft that involves reproducing the words of another and passing them off as one's own original work, without crediting the source.
- (A) Shadowing.
 - (B) Plagiarism.
 - (C) Incitement.
 - (D) Patent.

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- Q46** Which of the following statements is true of information privacy?
- (A) It is most easily achieved online and is impossible to maintain on paper.
 - (B) It is governed by laws that are universal in all countries.
 - (C) It refers to the protection of data about individuals.
 - (D) It emphasizes the importance of sharing data over protecting personally identifiable information.
- Q47** Which of the following is an element of privacy?.
- (A) the right to be left alone.
 - (B) the right to view, correct, and edit private, protected information.
 - (C) the right to withhold taxes.
 - (D) the right to demand information.
- Q48** Under which of the following circumstances is information privacy most difficult to achieve?
- (A) when information is stored on highly interconnected systems.
 - (B) when information is mainly on paper.
 - (C) when information is maintained on isolated systems.
 - (D) when information is converted to code form using mathematical equations.
- Q49** Which of the following is an advantage of online anonymity?
- (A) It increases individuals' accountability and makes them feel responsible for their own actions.
 - (B) It helps in the prosecution of spammers, and other cyber criminals.
 - (C) It helps people participate in face-to-face meetings where they reveal personal details without fear of disclosure.
 - (D) It protects corporate whistleblowers and political activists in oppressive regimes.
- Q50** A drawback of online anonymity is that it _____.
- (A) protects whistleblowers and oppressive governments
 - (B) increases inhibitions in online communication.
 - (C) increases accountability of users.
 - (D) protects spammers and imposters.

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- Q51** Which of these is not an example of direct censorship?
- (A) government monopolization.
 - (B) licensing and registration.
 - (C) self-censorship.
 - (D) All of the above are examples of direct censorship.
- Q52** _____ are used to monitor email, web surfing, and other online communications in organizations.
- (A) Proxy servers.
 - (B) Trojan horses.
 - (C) Subnetworks.
 - (D) Surveillance technologies.
- Q53** Which of the following is an accurate definition of scareware?
- (A) It is a kind of anti-spam process which relies on the human desire to use malware.
 - (B) It is software which provides a shield against spam and mirrors it back into the network.
 - (C) It is a type of software that prevents users from downloading malware by displaying warnings.
 - (D) It is a kind of social engineering used to persuade people that a computer is infected when it is not.
- Q54** Which of the following is an accurate definition of malware?
- (A) software for end-user applications such as word processors and ERP software.
 - (B) software used to test a hardware or software package.
 - (C) software used to track and prevent malicious attacks on systems.
 - (D) software designed to attack computer systems.
- Q55** The term _____ refers to configured computers with specific vulnerabilities so they can attract different varieties of malware in the wild, study their properties, and find out who started them.
- (A) expert systems.
 - (B) web crawlers.
 - (C) honeypots.
 - (D) server farms.

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- Q56** Which of the following is an accurate definition of a computer virus?
- (A) It is a software program that can damage files or other programs.
 - (B) It is a software program that attracts potentially malicious attacks to study their origin.
 - (C) It is a software program that masks the browsing history and preferences of Internet users.
 - (D) It is a software program that inspects incoming or outgoing traffic to a computer network.
- Q57** The term _____ refers to a seemingly harmless or useful program that installs malicious code allowing remote access to a computer, as for a botnet.
- (A) honeypot.
 - (B) Trojan horse.
 - (C) firewall.
 - (D) black swan.
- Q58** The Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice was developed by
- (A) Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility.
 - (B) the Association for Computing Machinery and the Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
 - (C) a consortium of computer science departments in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.
 - (D) John Rawls.
- Q59** Unlike most professionals, the typical software engineer.
- (A) does not make more than minimum wage.
 - (B) does not work directly with individual clients.
 - (C) does not have a college education.
 - (D) All of the above

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- Q60** Which of the following is not one of the characteristics of a mature profession?
- (A) mandatory drug testing.
 - (B) code of ethics.
 - (C) continuing professional education.
 - (D) licensing.

(60 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS -

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