



**UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA**

**FINAL EXAMINATION  
SEMESTER II  
SESSION 2023/2024**

- COURSE NAME : PROFESSIONAL ETHICS FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
- COURSE CODE : DAT 21502
- PROGRAMME CODE : DAT
- EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2024
- DURATION : 2 HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
  2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA
    - Open book
    - Closed book
  3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

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

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**PART A**

Instruction: Answer **ALL** questions.

- Q1** Professionalism is an aspirational standard and the essential elements include
- (a) personal vision.
  - (b) personal integrity.
  - (c) clear objectives.
  - (d) All of the above.
- Q2** Ethics and law are needed in computing to
- (a) respect property.
  - (b) respect privacy & confidentiality.
  - (c) respect property.
  - (d) All of the above.
- Q3** Rules of conduct describing what people ought and ought not to do in various situations are called
- (a) philosophy.
  - (b) ideals.
  - (c) virtues.
  - (d) morality.
- Q4** Law is judged by
- (a) judicial standards.
  - (b) moral standards.
  - (c) ethical standards.
  - (d) country standards.
- Q5** Which of the following is **NOT** the importance of computer ethics?
- (a) Prevents misuse of personal information
  - (b) Prevents theft of intellectual property
  - (c) Makes your computer a better and safe place to be at
  - (d) Prevent the use of web camera during virtual meeting
- Q6** The purpose of declaring Intellectual Property (IP) is
- (a) so that other individuals may copy or replicate the same product.

- (b) so that it can be reproduced digitally.
- (c) to represents the work of the human intellect.
- (d) for branding, marketing, and protecting assets that give a competitive advantage.

**Q7** Which of the following rights is the 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) All of the above

**Q8** \_\_\_\_\_ is an exception in copyright law that allows writers and others to use a copyrighted work without the copyright owner's permission and without paying the copyright owner.

- (a) Fair use
- (b) Piracy
- (c) Public domain
- (d) Reciprocity

**Q9** For copyrighted software, one of the differences between licensing of shareware and freeware is

- (a) in terms of the ownership of the software.
- (b) in terms of the payment policy.
- (c) in terms of the piracy issue.
- (d) All of the above.

**Q10** Unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of themes one's own original work, is related to

- (a) patent blackmailers.
- (b) word theft.
- (c) plagiarism.
- (d) trolling.

**Q11** Which of the following is **NOT** one of the benefits of copyright registration?

- (a) ability to bring an infringement action
- (b) free usage of at least three other copyrighted works
- (c) evidence of validity

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- (d) statutory damages and attorneys' fees
- Q12** SQLite program that implements a small, fast, self-contained, high-reliability, full-featured, Structured Query Language database engine is an example of a
- (a) free-market software.
  - (b) open-source software.
  - (c) pirated software.
  - (d) proprietary software.
- Q13** One of the problems with large databases is
- (a) violation of legal right.
  - (b) violation of economic right.
  - (c) spreading information without consent.
  - (d) spreading of computer viruses.
- Q14** Internet censorship
- (a) only applies to Malaysia.
  - (b) is control or suppression of the publishing or accessing of information on the Internet.
  - (c) is a licensing act which allows publishing raw material or content.
  - (d) is also a type of offline 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.
- Q16** \_\_\_\_\_ is an act of internet censorin.
- (a) Blocking online money transaction on e-commerce platform
  - (b) Identity theft
  - (c) Hack unknown profile account to unveil online scammer
  - (d) Blocking an Internet Protocol (IP) address of a server that hosts multiple websites
- Q17** What is one reason why college students are five times more likely than other adults to be victims of identity theft?

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- (a) Most college students use their parents' credit cards
  - (b) Most college students have at most one personal credit card
  - (c) College students are particularly vulnerable to phishing attacks
  - (d) Many students live in close proximity with others and do not do a good job securing personal and financial information
- Q18** Which of the following is **NOT** one of the predators' methods in acquiring child pornography?
- (a) spam emails
  - (b) social media such as Facebook
  - (c) pop-up ads during website viewing
  - (d) antivirus scanning procedure
- 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** \_\_\_\_\_ describes the rules of conduct for respectful and appropriate communication on the internet.
- (a) Internet Protocol
  - (b) Netiquette
  - (c) Pre-publication review
  - (d) Cyber licensing
- 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)
- 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** \_\_\_\_\_ prohibits data users from collecting and processing other's personal data, including disclosing or making its data available to any third party, without the data owners' consent.
- (a) Fair use
  - (b) Data communication use
  - (c) Personal Data Protection Act 2010
  - (d) Public Data Act 2011
- Q24** \_\_\_\_\_ only own the right to use the software according to the license agreement.
- (a) Distributers
  - (b) Software buyers
  - (c) Manufacturers
  - (d) Software developers
- Q25** Which of the following is **NOT** one of the primary issues in privacy?
- (a) property
  - (b) access
  - (c) social right
  - (d) accuracy
- Q26** Which one of the following promotes good 'netiquette' while conducting online communication or 'chatting'?
- (a) typing in all capital letters
  - (b) proofread your messages before sending them
  - (c) use sarcasm in your message
  - (d) spamming which is sending the same message over and over again
- 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.

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- (b) virus.
  - (c) worm.
  - (d) malware.
- Q29** Using social skills to convince people to reveal access credentials or other valuable information to attacker is an act of
- (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
- Q31** \_\_\_\_\_ is an act of posting damaging or harassing comments on social media to purposefully insult or humiliate the recipient.
- (a) Trolling
  - (b) Mocking
  - (c) Jeering
  - (d) Teasing
- Q32** The process of giving someone the legal right to practice a profession is called
- (a) certification.
  - (b) licensing.
  - (c) professional ethics.
  - (d) professional development.
- Q33** 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.

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(d) John Rawls

**Q34** Whistle-blowers

- (a) are those who report the misconduct, fraud, or indiscipline to senior officers of the organisation.
- (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.

**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) peeping.
- (c) data diddling.
- (d) phishing.

**Q38** Email spam will harm the recipient by

- (a) creating business networking from all over the world.
- (b) offering promotions and discounts in e-commerce platform.
- (c) providing a vehicle for malware, scams, fraud and threats to your privacy.
- (d) providing a healthy medium of communication.

**Q39** One of the 'access' attack can also be \_\_\_\_\_ which is the act of, trying every possible combination of options of a password.

- (a) brute force
- (b) software crack

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- (c) database hack
- (d) network force

**Q40** \_\_\_\_\_ is a centre developed for cyber crisis management purposes.

- (a) Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
- (b) National Cyber Coordination and Command Centre
- (c) National Centre for Control Communications
- (d) Malaysian Control Commission

**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** Intellectual property for item that reflects the ornamental or aesthetic aspect is called

- (a) trademarks.
- (b) patent.
- (c) industrial designs.
- (d) geographical indications.

**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

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- 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
- 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** Stealing of another's employees' provident fund number, credit card number, or other personal information can also be considered as
- (a) an identity theft.
  - (b) mistaken identity.
  - (c) misuse of information.
  - (d) Inaccuracy.
- 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

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- Q50** Employee mistakes such as incorrect data insertion is one of the examples related to threat to information security, which falls in the \_\_\_\_\_ category.
- (a) deliberate acts of information extortion
  - (b) deliberate acts of sabotage or vandalism
  - (c) compromises to intellectual property
  - (d) acts as human error or failure
- Q51** Which of the following is a drawback of using a proxy server to ensure online anonymity?
- (a) The parasitic and unauthorized use of hundreds of computer systems owned by individuals for masking online identity
  - (b) The lack of uniform and binding legislation across different countries that determines the legality of using proxy servers
  - (c) The need to rely on the promise of the company that operates the proxy to protect its customers' identities
  - (d) The inability to consistently ensure online anonymity, especially when government agencies are among the parties involved
- Q52** Entry of erroneous data can be prevented by
- (a) cookies.
  - (b) firewall.
  - (c) antivirus.
  - (d) controls.
- Q53** Acts of cyber espionage or trespass is related to
- (a) deny of the entry or exit of specific IP addresses, products, Internet domains, and enforce other communication restrictions.
  - (b) highly restrictive programs that permit communication only with approved entities and/or in an approved manner.
  - (c) unreliable data storage involving storage in unprotected areas.
  - (d) unauthorized individual attempts to gain illegal access to organizational information.
- Q54** Which of the following is an accurate definition of malware?
- (a) Software for end-user applications such as word processors and spreadsheet
  - (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** Which of the following is **NOT** part of Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission MCMC's mission?
- (a) Consulting regularly with consumers and service providers and facilitating industry collaboration
  - (b) Providing transparent regulatory processes to facilitate fair competition and efficiency in the industry
  - (c) Ensuring foreign consumers low internet subscription fee for high bandwidth
  - (d) Promoting access to communications and multimedia services
- 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** When does a computer become a zombie?
- (a) When it becomes immune to botnets
  - (b) When it enters a secure site
  - (c) When it is infected by malware
  - (d) When it is hidden behind a firewall
- Q59** \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an attack that uses multiple computers or machines to floods a server with traffic, making the targeted website or resource unavailable.
- (a) Phishing
  - (b) Worm
  - (c) Distributed denial of service
  - (d) Denial of service

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**Q60** \_\_\_\_\_ the world's largest educational and scientific society, uniting computing educators, researchers and professionals to inspire dialogue, share resources and address the field's challenges.

- (a) Association of Computer Managing (ACM)
- (b) The Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)
- (c) Professionals Technologist (PT)
- (d) Technologist Professionals (TS)

**PART B**

Instruction: Answer **ALL** questions.

**Q1** (a) Describe cryptography.

(4 marks)

(b) Define encryption.

(3 marks)

(c) Define decryption.

(3 marks)

**Q2** (a) Explain the meaning of 'assurance of auditability' in computer security

(5 marks)

(b) Explain the meaning of 'assurance of integrity' in computer security

(5 marks)

**Q3** Access control is one of the measures that can be taken by a company to minimize security threats.

(a) List **FOUR (4)** common practices in applying access control.

(4 marks)

(b) List **TWO (2)** forms of access control.

(2 marks)

(c) List **FOUR (4)** types of individuals commonly involve in a company's security training and awareness course.

(4 marks)

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- Q4** (a) Explain The National Cyber Security Agency (NACSA) objective. (3 marks)
- (b) List **TWO (2)** roles of National Cyber Coordination and Command Centre (NC4) during peace. (2 marks)
- (e) List **FIVE (5)** national policy objectives of The Communications and Multimedia Act (1998). (5 marks)

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- END OF QUESTIONS -