

SYSTEM SECURITY AND COMPUTER CRIMES

COMPUTER CRIMES

1. The number of ways computer crime can take place are:
 - a. Software piracy, hacking and internet fraud.
 - b. Firewall, remote login and spam.
 - c. Anti-virus, Trojan horses and boot-sector virus.
 - d. Data privacy, computer crimes and computer surveillance.
2. Telemarketing and investments schemes are types of what computer crime:
 - a. Data privacy.
 - b. Computer surveillance.
 - c. Software piracy
 - d. Internet Fraud.
3. Many computer crimes are committed by:
 - a. Hackers.
 - b. Advertisers
 - c. Disgruntled Employees
 - d. Programmers.
4. Reasons why disgruntled employees commit computer crimes are:
 - a. For personal benefit and malicious reasons such as getting back at employers.
 - b. To bundle software.
 - c. To ensure revenue loss to employers.
 - d. To download freeware software.
5. A computer has been used to perform an illegal activity, such as changing of data without authorization. This is known as:
 - a. Computer Surveillance.
 - b. Computer Crime
 - c. Software piracy
 - d. Physical Data Security
6. Software piracy is the unauthorized copying, use or selling of software that is copyrighted.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Which reasons listed below makes Software piracy wrong?:
 - a. Software Creator does not receive any revenue from pirated software
 - b. Pirated software does not contain all element and documentation which cause problems.
 - c. Pirated software does not have upgrade options.
 - d. Pirated software is illegal
 - e. All of the above reasons.
8. All software is copyrighted, but not all are illegal to copy or redistribute:
 - a. True
 - b. False.
9. Software that are free to copy or download are:
 - a. Public domain software – can be copied as many times as you desire.
 - b. Freeware software – copyrighted, but can be copied for personal use.
 - c. All of the above.
10. A hacker is a person who accesses a computer system without permission.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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11. Reasons why hackers hack?
 - a. To steal important and confidential information.
 - b. To copy programs
 - c. To alter or destroy data
 - d. To transfer money from one account to another.
 - e. All of the above.
12. Some common methods of hackers are:
 - a. Impersonation, brute force, remote login.
 - b. Pretends to be a legitimate user.
 - c. Try every possible combination of characters to find passwords.
 - d. Use flaws in OS to find backdoor to connect to remote computer.
13. Internet fraud refers to :
 - a. Any type of fraud scheme that use one or more components of the internet.
 - b. The buying and selling of products over the internet.
 - c. Setting up of temporary bogus business on the internet.
 - d. Work at home online schemes.
14. Some major internet fraud are:
 - a. Telemarketing and business opportunity/work at home online Schemes and credit card fraud.
 - b. The buying and selling of products over the internet.
 - c. Setting up of temporary bogus business on the internet.
 - d. Work at home online schemes.
15. Confidential information obtained by spying to gain advantage to the detriment of a business is known as:
 - a. Internet fraud.
 - b. Software piracy
 - c. Hacking
 - d. Industrial Espionage.
16. Industrial Espionage is committed by:
 - a. Employees employed but on the verge of leaving and on-site contractors.
 - b. Businesses and governments.
 - c. Lecturers and Universities.
 - d. Telemarketers.

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17. The Main types of software piracy are:

- a. Licensed-user duplication for unlicensed users.
 - i. Users with single user license make copies of their machines software and distributes or sell it to others and companies install copies of software on more computers than licensed for.
 - ii. Computer store copy software license for one computer and installs it on many other computers.
 - iii. Internet website that allow users to download unauthorized copies of software.
 - iv. Copies of software are packaged to look like the original package from manufactures by individuals and companies.

- b. Pre-Installed software:
 - i. Users with single user license make copies of their machines software and distributes or sell it to others and companies install copies of software on more computers than licensed for.
 - ii. Computer store copy software license for one computer and installs it on many other computers.
 - iii. Internet website that allow users to download unauthorized copies of software.
 - iv. Copies of software are packaged to look like the original package from manufactures by individuals and companies.

- c. Counterfeiting:
 - i. Users with single user license make copies of their machines software and distributes or sell it to others and companies install copies of software on more computers than licensed for.
 - ii. Computer store copy software license for one computer and installs it on many other computers.
 - iii. Internet website that allow users to download unauthorized copies of software.
 - iv. Copies of software are packaged to look like the original package from manufactures by individuals and companies.

- d. Internet Piracy:
 - i. Users with single user license make copies of their machines software and distributes or sell it to others and companies install copies of software on more computers than licensed for.
 - ii. Computer store copy software license for one computer and installs it on many other computers.
 - iii. Internet website that allow users to download unauthorized copies of software.
 - iv. Copies of software are packaged to look like the original package from manufactures by individuals and companies.