

# 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.