

U.S.N.

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

January / February 2025 Semester End Main Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Semester: VII

Branch: Computer Science and Engineering

Duration: 3 hrs.

Course Code: 21CS7HSCFI

Max Marks: 100

Course: Cyber Law, Forensics and IPR

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.			UNIT - I	CO	PO	Marks
	1	a)	Define Cyberlaw and Describe the Objective of IT Act 2000.	1	1	6
		b)	Create a scenario that reflects how a Cyber theft can be covered under the ambit of existing laws.	2	2	6
		c)	A corporate entity is manufacturing mobile products which seeks to do any business in an electronic environment. Identify the practices and functioning for controlling, regulating and facilitating electronic communication and commerce.	1	1	8
			OR			
	2	a)	Describe each of the terms mentioned below with respect to IT Act 2000. (i) Licence (ii) Appropriate Government (iii) Asymmetric Crypto System	2	2	6
		b)	A person wants to retain his documents and records in electronic form. Identify the section that addresses this issue. Analyze the conditions that must be satisfied before any documents and records are retained in electronic form.	2	2	6
		c)	Analyze the six different elements that the Central Government has to take into consideration while specifying security procedure.	2	2	8
			UNIT - II			
	3	a)	Defend that there is a need for protecting Indian children online. Elaborate the steps needed to control it	2	2	10
		b)	Analyze and explain the different types of Business Forensic Technology.	2	2	10
			OR			
	4	a)	A Computer Forensics Specialist is the person responsible for doing computer forensics. Analyze and discuss the several careful	2	2	10

		steps to identify and attempt to retrieve possible evidence that may exist on a subject computer system. Also discuss who can use Computer Forensics Evidence.			
	b)	Bangalore Cyber Police in the year 2020 got a case of cyber harassment and during the course of investigation they seized a laptop that was used in performing the crime. The Laptop consisted of numerous files that had to be analyzed as it became the primary evidence. Identify the tool that aid in the identification of targeted strings of text in files, file slack and unallocated file space, also elaborate on the features and benefits of the tool.	2	2	10
		UNIT - III			
5	a)	Differentiate between backup server using shared library and server-less backup solution with relevant diagrams.	2	2	10
	b)	Industry experts estimate that over 56% of the data in client/server network is still not backed up on regular basis. Analyze the hurdles that these companies are facing in backing up the applications.	2	2	10
		OR			
6	a)	Today most of the companies have the challenge of managing too much data to complete backup with the ever-shrinking backup windows. Analyze the different techniques that the software community could adapt to overcome the problem of the backup windows time and explain in detail.	2	2	10
	b)	Discuss the role of backup in data recovery.	1	1	10
		UNIT - IV			
7	a)	Explain in detail the procedure for Obtaining a Patent.	1	1	10
	b)	Differentiate between Provisional specification and Complete Specification.	2	2	10
		OR			
8	a)	Erik Wallenberg from U.S. had just started his job as a laboratory assistant at Tetra Pak when one day he became responsible for the whole laboratory operation. His boss, Ruben Rausing, gave him a task, to create a new milk carton, the milk carton was to be made out of paper, like its predecessors in the USA. Erik Wallenberg went home and started to think. In the end, he succeeded in coming up with a solution - a model where the carton was to be manufactured out of one single piece, a triangular tetrahedron. Now he wants to take patent on this. Analyze the basic criteria's of patentability that should be satisfied, for his work to be patentable and explain in detail.	2	2	10
	b)	Section 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents Act 1970 categorizes a list of inventions which are not patentable. List and explain any six of them in detail.	2	2	10

			UNIT - V			
	9	a)	A neurologist applies a patent for the cure of Parkinson's disease in new method and is granted, but a doctor from a private hospital uses this method claiming it to be his invention. Analyze as to how the neurologist can go ahead with the issue and describe in detail who has the right to institute a suit for infringement of patents.	2	2	10
		b)	An author who published a book in the year 2000 expires in 2030. Till what time will the copyright on his work last. Identify the section that handles this issue and explain the different Sections with respect to the term of the copyright.	1	1	10
			OR			
	10	a)	Differentiate between Contract of Service and Contract for service.	2	2	10
		b)	A patentee can transfer a right by a licence agreement that allow a licensee to make use or exercise the invention. Analyze the different kinds of licences that exist and explain each of them in detail	1	1	10
