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SELF PRACTICE

2. (b) Netiquette



Related Theory

↳ Netiquettes refers to the online behaviour which is acceptable and does not harm anyone socially or personally.

4. (a) Plagiarism



Related Theory

↳ Plagiarism is a serious offence and is mainly done due to lack of subject knowledge, pressure of work and lack of time.

6. (a) Intellectual



Related Theory

↳ The creator/inventor gets exclusive rights against any misuse or use of their work without his/her prior information.

8. (b) Digital Property



Caution

↳ Digital Property rights gives the rights to the owner to decide who all can use his/her digital asset and in what form. Others may use it by purchasing or by getting its license or usage rights

9. (b) Digital property

11. (b) Software License



Related Theory

↳ A software license agreement is a contract between the licensor or the owner and the purchaser of a software which establishes the purchaser's rights

13. (c) Open source

16. (a) Website

17. (d) B2G



Related Theory

↳ B2G stands for Business to Government. The websites used in this model are accredited by the Government and provide a medium to businesses to submit application forms etc.

19. (c) Identity theft

Explanation: Identity Theft is stealing someone else's online identity such as his/

her social media account, email-id etc. to post fraudulent posts or to perform some other malicious activity.

21. (c) Secure Socket Layer



Related Theory

↳ It is the most commonly used protocol and is widely used across the e-commerce industry. It meets the security requirements like authentication, encryption, integrity and non-reputability.

23. (d) Digital divide

25. (b) Privacy



Related Theory

↳ Privacy is the protection of personal information given online. In e-commerce especially, it is related to a company's policies on the use of user data.

27. (c) Stealing credit card and making payments



Related Theory

↳ In credit card frauds the credit card details of user are stolen from his/her online activities and from stolen information payments frauds are carried out

29. (d) All of these



Related Theory

↳ Intellectual property rights are the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds which includes inventions, literary and artistic works, designs and symbols, names and images used in commerce.

31. Netiquette



Related Theory

↳ Netiquettes refers to the online behaviour which is acceptable and does not harm anyone socially or personally.

32. Plagiarism

34. Encryption



Related Theory

↳ Decryption is to decode the encrypted message and convert it to readable form

36. digital signature

38. Open Source



Related Theory

↳ Open Source Software (OSS) is free software in which the software publisher releases the source code under a license. It grants permission to end users to redistribute them and make modifications in the software.

40. (1) Avoid trolling anyone by your comments online.
 (2) Avoid posting violent or offensive comments online.
42. (1) Using someone's music compositions or artwork without attributing it to the creator.
 (2) Failing to acknowledge or giving credit to the contribution of others.
44. Hacking is an unauthorised access to computer or computer network for committing fraudulent acts.
46. The laws to restrict software piracy are copyright and patent.
48. Digital property is any electronic information about you or created by you that exists in digital form, either online or on an electronic storage device, including the information necessary to access the digital asset.
50. The two types of software are: Open source software and Proprietary software.
51. (A) OSS- Open Source Software
 (B) BSD – Berkeley Software Distribution
55. Freedom of information refers to the right to privacy in the context of the Information Technology. It is a citizen's right to access information that is held by the state on public platforms
56. The Digital Divide, is a social issue that refers to the inequality with regard to use and access of information and communication technologies.
58. E-commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods on the internet. It is an online business where transaction of funds, buying and selling of products or services, meeting buyers and sellers everything takes place on the internet.
61. SSL stands for Secure Sockets Layer. It is a standard security protocol which establishes encrypted links between a web server and a browser in an online communication.
63. E-bay, OLX.

Explanation: Both are consumer to consumer auction sites.

64. (A) (b) Data can not be accessed by any unauthorized person during transmission.



Related Theory

↳ Secure Data Transmission means applying enough technical safeguards so that data travels safely to its target. To ensure secure data transmission techniques like data encryption and SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) are used.

- (C) (c) both (a) and (b)

Explanation: Caesar Cipher is one of the most widely known encryption technique in which a letter in a plain text is replaced by a letter with some fixed number of positions down the alphabet. For eg. With a left shift of 2 D would be replaced by B, E would become C and so on

- (E) (b) GSQTYXIV

Explanation: Since 4 is the key, each letter of the original word will be changed to 4th letter down the alphabets. So, C become G, O become S, M becomes Q and so on.

- (F) (d) Encrypted message



Related Theory

↳ The encryption algorithms are also known as ciphers

66. (1) Share your debit/ credit card details only with trusted sites.
 (2) Avoid doing transactions from public places like cyber café.
67. (A) (b) Open source software
 (C) (a) GNUs Not Unix



Related Theory

↳ GNU is a UNIX like computer operating system, but unlike UNIX, it is free software and contains no UNIX code. It is intended to develop and share software for free, for all its users.

- (D) (d) Freeware
 (F) (a) Shareware software



Related Theory

↳ Shareware is a software, that are freely distributed to users on trial basis. There is a time limit inbuilt in the software which when gets over, it will be deactivated. To use it after time limit, you have to pay for the software

70. (A) (d) All of these
 (B) (d) Protocol



Related Theory

↳ Intellectual Property Rights can be classified into the following categories:

- Copyright
- Patent
- Trade mark



- Industrial Designs
- Trade Secrets

- (D) (c) Intellectual property rights
 (G) (d) All of these

72. (A) The problems that are a barrier in freedom of information to all are:
 (1) Technology is not in reach equally to everyone.
 (2) Lack of digital literacy.
 (B) The ways to ensure freedom of information to all are:
 (1) Providing mobile phone and internet connection to all.
 (2) Focus on digital literacy to everyone.

73. (C) (c) both (a) and (b)
 (D) (c) Cryptography

 **Related Theory**

↳ Cryptography is the study of concepts like Encryption, decryption, used to provide secure communication, whereas encryption is the process of encoding a message with an algorithm.

- (F) (c) Decryption
 (G) (d) All of these

76. (A) (b) digital divide
 (C) (d) Financial divide
 (E) (d) All of these
 (F) (b) right to information

77. (A) source code
 (B) available
 (C) distribution
 (D) license
 (E) modify

79. (B) (b) B2C
 (C) B2B

 **Related Theory**

↳ B2B is operated between manufacturer and wholesalers.

- (D) (b) G2B
 (G) (c) Both a and b

85.

Counterfeiting	Hard Disk Loading
It includes the illegal duplication, distribution, or sale of copyrighted material and imitating the copyrighted product.	This type of piracy is conducted by local computer vendors when they sell new computers with illegal copies of software loaded onto the hard disks

89. Fraud committed using internet is called online fraud. There are number of online frauds. Some of them are as follows:

- (1) Identity theft
- (2) Credit card fraud
- (3) Stealing information
- (4) Non delivery of products

90.

Free Software	Open Source Software
It is freely accessible and can be freely used, changed, improved, copied and distributed.	It can be freely used but it is not free of charge.
The source code is not available.	The source code is available.

91. Public domain software is any software that has no legal, copyright or editing restrictions associated with it. It is free and open-source software that can be publicly modified, distributed or sold without any restrictions

93.

Copyleft Software	Permissive Software
Copyleft software is a free software. All copies of all versions carry same distribution terms.	Permissive Software Licenses (also known as BSD licenses) are free software licenses with minimum requirements such as how they can be distributed.
The source code is not available.	The source code is available.

94. To avoid Plagiarism one should follow these guidelines:

- (1) Give credit to the creator if someone's original or intellectual work is used.
- (2) Use quotation marks for another person's actual spoken or written words.
- (3) Take the permission of the author or owner wherever required

96. Advantages of intellectual property rights are as follows:

- (1) Encourages individuals to distribute and share information and data instead of keeping it confidential.
- (2) Provides legal defense and offers the creators the incentive of their work.

- (3) Provides exclusive rights to the creators or inventors

98. The GPL (General Public License) is a free, copyleft software license. It allows users to copy the software as many times as needed. It can be distributed and modified without any restriction and can be shared as well.

The main difference between GPL and LGPL is that GPL provides more protection to the software users. It allows them the freedom to make changes to the software, share and receive source code. When a user distributes the software, one must make sure others can get the same rights. It is important to note

that any changes made in the software must also be licensed under GPL.

LPGL, on the other hand, is specially designated for software libraries, wherein one can make changes and give back source codes

99. The term privacy refers to the protection of personal information given online. In e-commerce it is related to company's policies. It refers to the privacy of the parties involved in trading through e-commerce. The information related to transactions, credit card, addresses etc are exchanged online and without consumer consent this information is not shared with anyone.

