# KAMARAJ COLLEGE (Autonomous)

## Accredited with A+ Grade by NAAC
### (Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)
### THOOTHUKUDI – 628 003

**(6 Pages)**                           Reg. No: ………………………………………

**Question. Code No : 25E03404**              **Sub Code : 24USCF21**

## UG Degree - End Semester Examinations, April 2025

## Second Semester

## B.Sc CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

## SEC - Forms of Cyber Crimes

## (For those who joined in July 2024 onwards)

**Time : 3 Hours**                           **Maximum : 75 Marks**

## PART – A (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

**Answer ALL Questions**
**Choose the correct answer :**

1. Which of the following is *not* a form of malicious code?

    (a) Computer Virus          (b) Web Hacking

    (c) Computer Trojan          (d) Computer Worm

2. The process of capturing data packets to inspect data flowing in a network is called:

   (a) Email phishing    (b) Packet sniffing

   (c) Port scanning    (d) Cookie manipulation

3. Which tool is commonly used for mobile phone data extraction in computer forensics?

   (a) Autopsy    (b) EnCase

   (c) Cellebrite UFED    (d) Wireshark

4. Which one of the following is a characteristic of computer crime?

   (a) Always violent in nature

   (b) Leaves no digital evidence

   (c) Often transnational and anonymous

   (d) Cannot be traced

5. What is the primary aim of a Denial of Service (DoS) attack?

   (a) Steal personal data

   (b) Destroy hardware

   (c) Make a system unavailable to its users

   (d) Send phishing emails

6. Who plays the primary *role* in initiating cyber crime investigation?

   (a) Victim                    (b) Media

   (c) Police/Investigator       (d) Hacker

7. Which term refers to the tracing of an attacker's IP address or activity online?

   (a) Cookie dumping            (b) Footprinting

   (c) Data mining               (d) Encoding

8. Under the IT Act, 2006, identity theft is considered as:

   (a) A minor offence

   (b) A non-punishable act

   (c) A punishable cybercrime

   (d) A civil offence only

9. Which of the following is an example of cyber terrorism?

   (a) Unauthorized downloading of music

   (b) Spamming a friend's email

   (c) Hacking government websites to cause panic

   (d) Creating memes without permission

10. Which of the following laws deals with copyright protection in cyberspace in India?

   (a) Indian Penal Code      (b) IT Act, 2000

   (c) Copyright Act, 1957      (d) Trademark Act, 1999

## PART – B  (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)

**Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).**
**Answer should not exceed 250 words.**

11. (a) Define cybercrime. Explain the evolution and nature of cybercrime in the digital era.

### (OR)

   (b) Distinguish between Computer Viruses, Worms, and Trojans with suitable examples.

12. (a) What is digital evidence? Describe the nature and challenges in retrieving digital evidence.

### (OR)

   (b) Explain the role of extraction tools like Autopsy and Cellebrite UFED in computer forensics.

13. (a) Discuss the role of police, investigator, and victim in a cybercrime investigation.

### (OR)

(b) Explain the procedure and importance of Search and Seizure operations in cybercrime cases.

14. (a) Describe any two cybercrime case studies from India or abroad and discuss the preventive measures taken.

**(OR)**

(b) Explain the penalties and offences under the Information Technology Act, 2006.

15. (a) What are the key Intellectual Property issues in cyberspace from the Indian perspective?

**(OR)**

(b) Explain the significance of copyright and trademark laws in the digital world.

## PART – C   (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)

**Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).**
**Answer should not exceed 500 words.**

16. (a) Discuss the scope and role of computers in the criminal justice system with relevant examples.

**(OR)**

(b) Explain the concepts of web hacking, email phishing, and denial-of-service (DoS) attacks in cybercrime.

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|---|---|---|
| 17. | (a) | How does computer security relate to computer forensics? Illustrate with examples. |
| | | **(OR)** |
| | (b) | Explain the classification of computer crimes and how they differ from traditional crimes. |
| 18. | (a) | What are cookies in web browsers? How can criminals manipulate them for cyber attacks? |
| | | |
| | (b) | Define footprinting and port scanning. How are they useful in cybercrime investigation? |
| 19. | (a) | What is cyber policing? Discuss its importance and challenges in modern law enforcement. |
| | | **(OR)** |
| | (b) | Discuss how computers are used as tools for committing crimes. Provide relevant illustrations. |
| 20. | (a) | Analyze the challenges in enforcing intellectual property rights in the digital environment. |
| | | **(OR)** |
| | (b) | Explain how cyberspace has influenced the evolution of intellectual property law in India. |