
Name: _____ Class: X-____ School: Azamgarh Public School

Unit 3: CYBER ETHICS

(worth 5 marks)

1. **Cyber Ethics:** is the **conduct** of acceptable usage of online resources by a user.
2. **Netiquettes:** is a **set of rules** for acceptable online behavior. It is made by combining the words 'network' and 'etiquette'.

Some of the netiquettes are mentioned as under: (**bpppceorstv**)

- i. Don't **backbite**
 - ii. Don't **plagiarize**
 - iii. **Thank** people who help you
 - iv. **Verify** facts before reposting
 - v. Don't overuse the **emoticons**
 - vi. Respect other people's **privacy**
 - vii. Don't express **offensive** opinions
 - viii. Don't type only in **capital** letters
 - ix. Don't send unwanted **spam** messages
 - x. Check messages and **respond** promptly
 - xi. Don't post **private** or embarrassing images or comments
3. **Software Licenses:** is legal **document** that provides details regarding the use and **distribution** of software. They either prohibit or provide end users with the right to make copies of the software. They classified as proprietary/ closed source, open source software and freeware/ free software.

Proprietary/ Closed Source Software (CSS): is paid software for which the **software publisher** retains **intellectual property rights**.

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.

Free Software/ Freeware: is software that is available for free, but they are **still considered closed source or proprietary software** because their source code is not available to the end user to make any modifications. Examples are Adobe Reader and Skype.

4. **Open Source Software Movement:** is a movement in which the source-code of software is released to programmers in order to make **voluntary** modifications and its distribution. Such movement lead to the development of MediaWiki software through which Wikipedia website is built.
5. **Intellectual Property:** refers to **original** works such as an idea, design, invention etc. created for the first time by an **intellectual** or company.
6. **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):** are **exclusive rights** to an intellectual or company to use its ideas, design, invention etc. without the worry of competition for a specific period.

The four most popular of these rights are:

- i. **Patents:** is an intellectual property right for a fixed time-period, which gives an inventor the exclusive right to exclude others from making, using, or selling his/her **invention**.
 - ii. **Copyrights:** is an intellectual property right that gives the creator of an **original creative work** the exclusive right to determine whether and under what conditions it may be copied and used by others.
 - iii. **Trademarks (™):** is an intellectual property right, which consists of a recognizable sign, design, or expression **to differentiate** between products and services.
 - iv. **Trade Secrets:** is an intellectual property right, which consists of a **secret technique** used by a company in manufacturing its products to gain advantage over competitors.
7. **Plagiarism:** is copying of another person's ideas and other works while **pretending that they are one's own**.

Following are the ways to avoid plagiarism:

- i. **Paraphrase:** is a way to express someone's **idea in own words**.
 - ii. **Quoting:** is a way in which a source is **quoted exactly** in its original way but within "block quotes".
 - iii. **Citing:** is a way in which **at the bottom of the very page**, details such as author's name, date of publication etc. are mentioned while using someone's work.
 - iv. **Referencing:** is a way in which **at the end of the document**, details such as author's name, date of publication etc. are mentioned while using someone's work.
8. **Digital Property:** refers to **digital information** such as database, internet accounts, cloud storage etc.
9. **Digital Property Rights:** refers to **rights** that grant **access and control** of digital information.
10. **Freedom of Information:** refers to **the right to privacy** in the context of the information technology. It is a recognized **legal right as per Article 21** of Indian Constitution.

11. **Digital Divide:** is an uneven distribution in the access to and use of information and communication technologies among various groups. This technology may include the telephone, television, personal computers and the Internet. The major factors that are responsible for it are: (ccseid)
- i. cost of technology,
 - ii. lack of skills,
 - iii. lack of education,
 - iv. lack of information,
 - v. access for the disabled, and
 - vi. low-performance computers.
12. **E-Commerce:** is an online service which involves range of activities such as creating a product, showcasing it online with exact information, and processing its sale.

Some of the challenges while conducting it are mentioned as under:

- i. **Privacy:** means the extent to which a user's data is kept secret.
It is the most important factor because it builds trust among users/ customers. During an online transaction, many personal details of customers such as credit/ debit card numbers, contact information, etc. are provided to the merchant company. Sometimes they sell it to other companies to make profits **which may lead to cyber-crime against the user**. Thus, it is important to protect the privacy of the user.
To do so, merchant companies use HTTPS/ SSL protocol along with firewall.
- ii. **Fraud:** is an act of cheating user by various means to steal his wealth.
Online/ Internet fraud are acts of cheating committed using internet and may involve providing fake information, false information, incomplete information to lure users into spending their wealth into scams. Some examples are charity fraud, online ticket fraud, online gambling fraud, prize claiming etc.
- iii. **Secure Data Transmission:** is the transfer of data over a secure channel using encrypting protocols such as SSL, SSH etc. It mainly depends on data encryption which makes the data useless even if it is stolen.
Data Encryption is the process of encoding data or information so that only authorized person with the secret key can use it. In case when the data is stolen by an unauthorized person, the data becomes useless as it is encoded and can't be accessed without the secret key.

* SSL stands for Secure Sockets Layer