Question Paper Code	**13855**

B.E. / B.Tech. - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, NOV / DEC 2025
Seventh Semester
Artificial Intelligence and Data Science
20AIEL712 - CYBER LAW AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
Regulations - 2020

Duration: 3 Hours   Max. Marks: 100

PART - A (MCQ) (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)
Answer ALL Questions

		Marks	K – Level	CO

1. What is the main objective of the Information Technology Act, 2000? — *1 K1 CO1*
   (a) To regulate software development
   (b) To provide legal recognition to electronic transactions and combat cybercrimes
   (c) To promote hardware sales
   (d) To regulate telecommunications

2. Who has the power to suspend or revoke a digital signature certificate under the IT Act, 2000? — *1 K1 CO1*
   (a) Ministry of Home Affairs   (b) Controller of Certifying Authorities
   (c) Cyber Crime Cells   (d) Cyber Appellate Tribunal

3. Who is responsible for issuing Digital Signature Certificates in India? — *1 K1 CO2*
   (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
   (b) Certifying Authorities licensed by Controller of Certifying Authorities
   (c) Cyber Crime Cells
   (d) Cyber Appellate Tribunal

4. Which entity regulates and supervises the Certifying Authorities in India? — *1 K1 CO2*
   (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
   (b) Controller of Certifying Authorities
   (c) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)
   (d) Supreme Court of India

5. Which among the following is NOT classified as a cybercrime? — *1 K1 CO3*
   (a) Phishing   (b) Virus Dissemination
   (c) Credit Card Fraud   (d) Database Normalization

6. Which of the following is a common method used in credit card fraud? — *1 K1 CO3*
   (a) Phishing   (b) DoS attack   (c) Encrypting data   (d) Paying bill

7. What does copyright protect in software? — *1 K1 CO4*
   (a) Functional process   (b) Source code and expression
   (c) Underlying algorithms   (d) Ideas

8. Copyright in internet multimedia typically protects: — *1 K1 CO4*
   (a) The underlying software only   (b) Visual, audio, and graphic content
   (c) Hardware devices   (d) None of the above

9. Under the European Patent Convention, computer programs are excluded from patentability: — *1 K1 CO5*
   (a) Always   (b) As such, unless they have a technical effect
   (c) Only in software patents   (d) Never excluded

10. Under the European Patent Convention, computer programs: — *1 K1 CO6*
    (a) Are always patentable
    (b) Are excluded from patentability as such, unless they have a technical effect
    (c) Are patentable only if business-related
    (d) Are never patented

K1 – Remember; K2 – Understand; K3 – Apply; K4 – Analyze; K5 – Evaluate; K6 – Create

13855

PART - B (12 × 2 = 24 Marks)
Answer ALL Questions

11. Name any two enforcement agencies involved in cyber law implementation in India.	2	K1	CO1
12. Recall the objective of the Information Technology Act, 2000.	2	K1	CO1
13. List the types of cybercrimes.	2	K1	CO2
14. Outline the features provided by the Internet Service Provider.	2	K2	CO2
15. Define Software Piracy.	2	K1	CO3
16. Interpret phishing in terms of cybercrimes.	2	K2	CO3
17. Compare copyrights and patent.	2	K2	CO4
18. How does Indian law treat domain names in relation to trademarks?	2	K1	CO4
19. Define cyber squatting.	2	K1	CO5
20. What is the primary goal of domain name dispute resolution policies like UDRP?	2	K1	CO5
21. Match the "technical effect" in the context of European patentability of software.	2	K1	CO6
22. Show the duration of patent protection generally granted under the Indian Patents Act.	2	K2	CO6

PART - C (6 × 11 = 66 Marks)
Answer ALL Questions

23. a) Explain the territorial and extraterritorial jurisdiction provisions under the Information Technology Act, 2000 with relevant sections. *11 K2 CO1*

OR

   b) Summarize the regulatory framework for e-commerce in India under the IT Act, 2000. Elaborate on the role of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) and the Information Technology Rules, 2000, in ensuring consumer protection, data privacy, and safe trade practices in e-commerce. *11 K2 CO1*

24. a) Identify the contributions of Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs) towards trust, security and efficiency in e-governance transactions. *11 K3 CO2*

OR

   b) Identify the composition, powers, and functions of the Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (CRAT) in India. *11 K3 CO2*

25. a) Summarize the following,
   Cyber Stalking
   Denial of Service Attack
   .Virus Dissemination *11 K2 CO3*

OR

   b) Discuss the concept of cyber terrorism and its legal framework in India under the Information Technology Act, 2000 and related legislations. *11 K2 CO3*

26. a) Explain the key issues involved in authorship and assignment of copyrights in software. *11 K2 CO4*

OR

   b) Describe the challenges of copyright protection in the internet environment, particularly addressing multimedia and software piracy concerns. *11 K2 CO4*

27. a) Discuss the European and Indian legal positions on computer-related patents, including key case laws shaping these positions. *11 K2 CO5*

OR

   b) Explain in detail about the issues surrounding domain name registration, disputes, and cyber squatting, along with prominent IPR cases related to these topics. *11 K2 CO5*

K1 – Remember; K2 – Understand; K3 – Apply; K4 – Analyze; K5 – Evaluate; K6 – Create   **13855**

28. a) Explain in detail about any five important court cases (landmark judgments) related to Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in India, describing the facts of the case, the legal issue involved the court's decision, and its importance.   *11*   *K2*   *CO6*

OR

b) Explain the legal remedies available under the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP).   *11*   *K2*   *CO6*