

Cybersecurity Ethics and Law

Computer Science · Practice Test · 15 Questions

1. What is the primary function of a law?

- A) To regulate behavior through enforced rules
- B) To define moral principles
- C) To promote ethical discussions
- D) To ensure fairness

2. According to consequentialism, is lying always wrong?

- A) Yes, lying is always wrong.
- B) No, lying can be right if the outcome is good.
- C) Only if intention is good.
- D) Only if everyone agrees.

3. Which of the following is NOT a way to potentially regulate the internet?

- A) Law
- B) Social Norm
- C) Market forces
- D) Political pressure

4. What does utilitarianism aim to achieve?

- A) Maximum good for the maximum number
- B) Pleasure over pain
- C) Universal moral principles
- D) Individual freedom

5. What is a key principle of Kantian ethics?

- A) Achieving the greatest happiness
- B) Acting according to universalizable maxims
- C) Maximizing personal gain
- D) Avoiding all consequences

6. Which of the following is a principle in the ACS Code of Ethics?

- A) Secrecy
- B) The primacy of public interest
- C) Aggressiveness
- D) Profit maximization

7. What is one of the ethical issues in cybersecurity?

- A) Harms to property
- B) Harms to privacy
- C) Cyber security resource allocation
- D) All of the above

8. What is the goal of ethical hacking?

- A) To gain unauthorized access
- B) To uncover and fix security vulnerabilities
- C) To steal data
- D) To disrupt systems

9. What is the principle of Non-Maleficence?

- A) Kindness
- B) No harm
- C) Justice
- D) Autonomy

10. What needs to be balanced according to the human rights approach in cybersecurity?

- A) Privacy, data protection, non-discrimination, due process and free speech
- B) Profit and loss
- C) Security and speed
- D) Innovation and regulation

11. What is Reasoning by Analogy?

- A) Finding a new situation similar to the old
- B) Finding a familiar situation comparable to a new situation
- C) Ignoring ethical dilemmas
- D) Creating new laws

12. What is a key challenge for security professionals related to data?

- A) Finding cheap storage
- B) Weakening encryption practices
- C) Care in contracting with third parties
- D) Ignoring user privacy

13. What is the purpose of the Australian Privacy Principles (APP)?

- A) Regulating spam emails
- B) Regulating unlawful hacking
- C) Regulating the collection and use of personal information
- D) Regulating telecommunications

14. What does the Cybercrime Act 2001 regulate?

- A) Commercial emails
- B) Unlawful hacking, computer fraud, data theft
- C) Interception of communication
- D) Privacy

15. What is the Budapest Convention?

- A) International treaty for cybercrime
- B) A set of ethical guidelines
- C) A national law in Australia
- D) A framework for data protection