



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF INFORMATICS AND INNOVATIVE SYSTEMS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR SCIENCE IN
SECURITY AND FORENICS**

3rd YEAR 1st SEMESTER 2024/25 ACADEMIC YEAR

KISUMU CAMPUS

COURSE CODE: ICM 1105

COURSE TITLE: IT LAW, ETHICS AND SOCIETY

EXAM VENUE: PROGRAM: MSc IT Security and Audit

DATE: 24/4/2025

TIME: 3.00 HOURS SESSION: 9.00-12.00

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. The paper consists of FIVE questions. Answer ANY THREE questions**
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper**
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room**

QUESTION ONE (20 marks)

- a) What is the role of the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) in enforcing the Act? **(2 marks)**
- b) Critically analyze the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in implementing the Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2018. Suggest ways to improve its effectiveness. **(8 marks)**
- c) A hacker gained unauthorized access to a bank's computer system and transferred KES 10 million to their personal account. Using the Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act 2018:
- i). Identify at least THREE offenses committed by the hacker. **(3 marks)**
 - ii). Explain the legal consequences the hacker may face if caught. **(4 marks)**
 - iii). Suggest measures the bank could have taken to prevent the breach. **(3 marks)**

QUESTION TWO (20 marks)

- a) Distinguish between ethical hacking and penetration testing. **(4 marks)**
- b) Country X and Country Y are engaged in a dispute over a state sponsored cyberattack on critical infrastructure. Discuss:
- i). The principles of international cyber law that apply to this situation. **(3 marks)**
 - ii). The role of international organizations in mediating the dispute. **(5 marks)**
 - iii). The potential consequences for violating international cyber laws **(8 marks)**

QUESTION THREE (20 marks)

- a) Compare and contrast the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime with the African Union Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection (Malabo Convention). Highlight their similarities and differences in addressing cybercrime **(10 marks)**
- b) Discuss the ethical implications of data integrity and data privacy to an IT or a computer professional. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR (20 marks)

- a) What is the primary goal of an ICT policy? **(2 marks)**
- b) Explain how the theory of ethical relativism can be deployed in cloud computing.

(8 marks)

- c) Outline two major ethical challenges that may arise as a result of using cloud computing in an organization and suggest ways of encountering the challenges. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE (20 marks)

- a) Evaluate the effectiveness of international ICT standards in promoting global interoperability and collaboration **(8 marks)**
- b) Explain two of these standards in question a) above **(2 marks)**
- c) CCTV cameras record activities of all the persons within an organization as a way of ensuring security of people, property and the environment. Considering how it (CCTV) operates, discuss the major ethical challenges that have emerged as a result and recommend the ICT policies that would be put in place to handle the challenges. **(10 marks)**