Cyber Law

SKJ4193
Lecture 1

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Course Information:

The course deals with some major legal issues
E-commerce
Security of data
Trade marks
Copyrights
Cyber crimes

Objectives:

To introduce cyber law to students

To Emphasize the importance of cyber law

To discuss the issues of jurisdiction

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course students are able to:

Explain the role of cyber law

Understand the meaning of cyber law

Understand the importance of cyber law

Be able to discuss various issues of law

Skills:

Students know what is legally permissible

and what is not.

Can give judgment About everyday issues

Stay out of trouble.

Assessment Methods

1. **Mid Semester** = **20%**
2. **Presentation** = **10%**
3. **Assignment** = **10%**
4. **Total** = **40%**

5. **Final Examination=60%**

Contents

1. Importance of the Internet
2. Introduction To Cyber Law
3. Introduction To Cyberspace
4. Cyber Crimes and Liability
5. Intellectual Property
6. E-Commerce
7. Tortious Liability
8. Jurisdiction

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The Internet History

1960:

Internet was just an experimental research program used by the American military.

This project named *Arpanet* (*Advance Research Project*) and fully paid by the US government to conduct military research.

connected with some universities and libraries only.

The Internet History

1974: the first workable and independent communication hardware was created.

1980: these experimental programs (*Arpanet*) changed shape and named Internet.

The Internet

The Internet simply refers to the network of the networks.

All the networks are related and connected to each other and it is reachable by anyone in the globe.
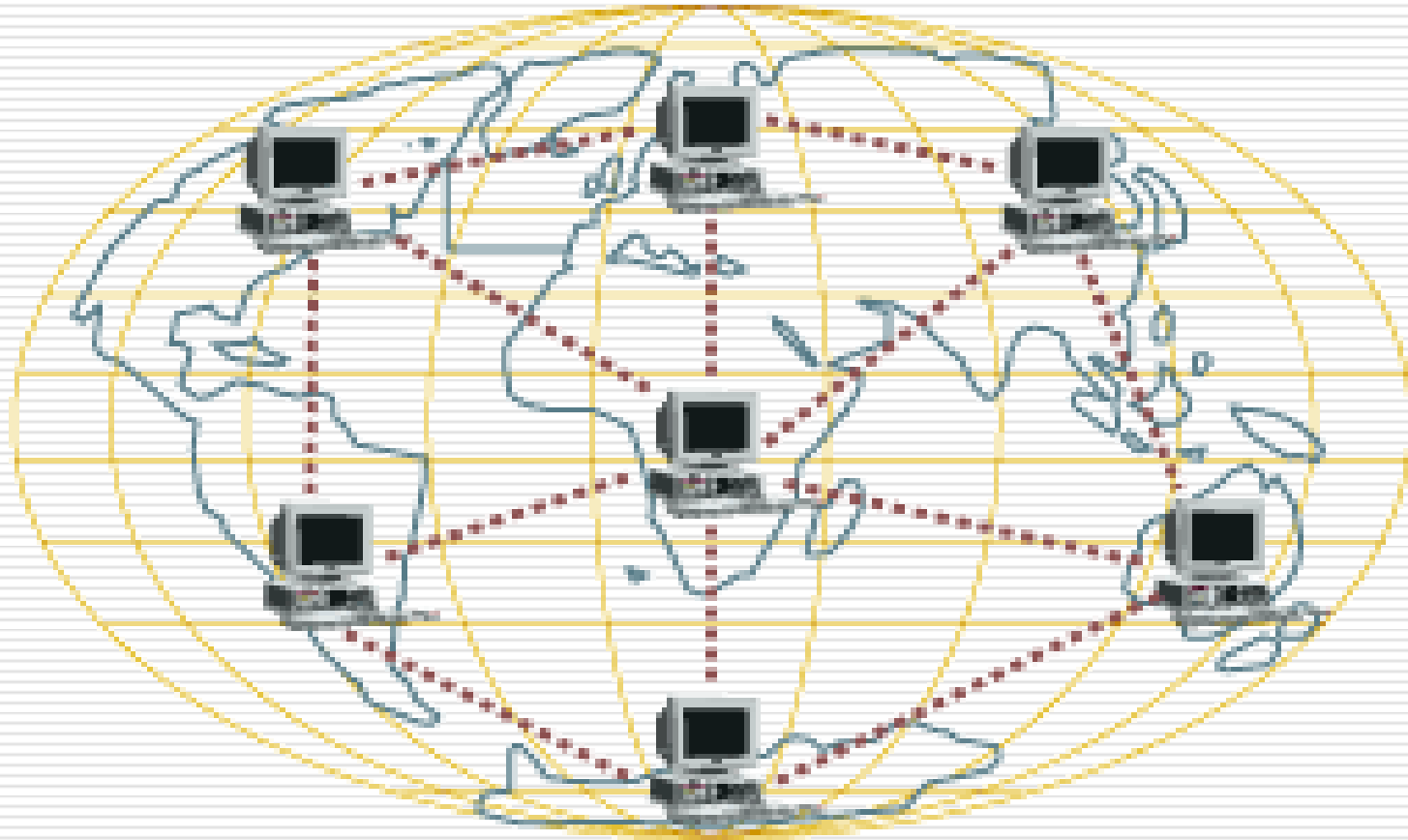
The Internet

These interconnected networks or computers transmit information using a special internet protocol (IP).

Interconnected Networks

What Is Internet?

1. Computer networks

2. Single computer at home

3. Telephone system

4. Television system

5. Hand sets

The Internet and the Web

The Internet

The Internet

The Internet is the infrastructure: such as the cables, the telephone lines and the computer networks itself.

The WEB

The Web is just one application of the Internet.

Other Internet applications include e-mail, chat rooms and newsgroups.

The Web

The Web is made up of information on Web sites.

The Web sites are stored on computers linked to the Internet.

The Web

This information can be sent from computer to computer via the Internet.

Your Web browser interprets this information and displays it on your computer screen.

Advantages of the Internet

1. Information on any topic:

It is a virtual treasure of knowledge. Search engines such as Yahoo and Google are the best source of knowledge to researchers, scholars, students and children. It is the leading information highway in obtaining important information about disease..

2. Communication Efficiency:

Internet users now can communicate with each other with a fraction of moment. Using email and chat facilities, users can communicate for hours with friends and families alike.

Communication Efficiency Cont:

With the help of services such as messenger, users can easily communicate to each other thus creating global friendship without any barriers.

With the help of internet users can share their creative thoughts as well as enjoy the beauty of different cultures.

3. Entertainment and Relaxation:

Chat rooms and games entertain people all the time. In chat rooms people virtually meet new friends and exchange ideas and thoughts.

Indeed internet has created a global society, meaningful economy and information sharing shift around the glob making life easy and comfortable.

4. Meaningful Services:

Internet users now are able to use online services such as applying online learning, education application for their children, applying for government matters, online banking and purchasing all needed materials.

Apart from that users now comfortably conduct any kind of e-business and exchange information faster then ever thought before.

Disadvantages of the internet:

1. Enjoyment of retail shopping lost.
2. Privacy and security issues.
3. Access to the Internet and computer. (expensive to buy a computer and a domain name)
4. Product category risk.
5. Too many choices and confusing.

Disadvantages of the internet:

6.   Pornography risk for children and families

7.   Privacy of individual and information

8.   Bullying and cyber crime

9.   Fraud and illegal transfer of money

10.   Blind dating through internet resulting in a shameful situation.

11.   Hacking, virus and spying

What is Intranet?

It refers to a collection of individualized networks to suit only within an organization. In an organization, these private networks are used to communicate with all who works within that organization.

What is Intranet?

and thus making communication and data sharing easier. It all so helps employees to communicate with the organization.

What is Intranet?

Intranet uses standard hardware and software such as Ethernet, WIFI (*Wireless Fidelity*), web browsers, servers and IP. In order to communicate with the staff, organizations still utilize internet.

What is Intranet?

but it is protected with a firewall so that those who are not related to the organization will not be reached to sensitive information.

What is Ethernet?

It is a physical transmission medium. It is a physical data link for local area networks.

Malaysia

The Malaysian government has authorized certain cyber laws to protect individuals, companies, families, children and all the internet users in Malaysia. These laws are passed to monitor the behavior of computer users online.
The following are some laws approved by the government to control internet users:

Digital Signature Act 1997

Computer Crimes Act 1997

Telemedicine Act 1997

Communication and Multimedia Act 1998

Discussion

Even though the internet poses a major danger to all the users, needless to say that it is a blessing to mankind. It is the opening of a supper information highway.