

Chapter 19 – Cyberlaw and E-Commerce

I-Study

In this chapter you learned about cyberlaw and e-commerce. Cyberlaw is the area of the law that concerns computers and computer-related crimes. A cybercrime is any criminal activity associated with a computer. Some states have dealt with cybercrimes by adding cybertrespass statutes to the traditional criminal code, while other states have dealt with cybercrimes by writing individual statutes for every crime that can be committed by using a computer. Cybercrimes include cyberblackmail, cyberspoofing, cyberpiracy, cyberterrorism, cybervandalism, and cybergerm warfare. Cybertorts include cyberdefamation and cyberinvasion of privacy.

E-commerce is the process of conducting business using electronic means, especially the Internet. E-commerce has raised issues of jurisdiction, taxation, and authentication. Cyberprotection laws protect intellectual property that can be distributed using computers and computer products, such as hardware and software. The No Electronic Theft Act provides prison terms and fines for anyone who creates an electronic duplicate of a copyrighted work for profit. The Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act governs the law for cybercontracts, such as software agreements and licenses.

I-Quiz

1. Sending an e-mail that damages another person's reputation is called
 - A. cybertrespassing.
 - B. cybervandalism.
 - C. cyberdefamation.
2. An encoded message that appears at the end of an electronic contract to verify a person's identity is a
 - A. domain name.
 - B. digital signature.
 - C. pin number.
3. The Internet address of a business is called
 - A. a Web site.
 - B. a domain name.
 - C. a digital domain.
4. Which law prohibits making an electronic duplicate of a copyrighted work for profit?
 - A. The No Electronic Theft Act
 - B. The Digital Millennium Copyright Act
 - C. The Computer Software Copyright Act

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. A