Answers

1. The Computer Misuse Act 1990 was extended in 2006 by the Police and Justice Act 2006 (Computer Misuse).

a) Explain **one** reason why this new Act was necessary. [2]

It was necessary to update the Computer Misuse Act (1990) in order to include new forms of computer misuse which had become possible because of technological advances over the previous 16 years

Making, owning or distributing hacking tools was made illegal (if intended for computer misuse) / Denial of Service attacks made illegal / Penalties for unauthorised use of computer systems increased from six months to two years

b) Describe **one** example of a type of computer misuse that has been made illegal
under
the new Act. [2]

Making, owning or distributing hacking tools was made illegal if intended for
computer misuse / if not for a legitimate use.

Denial of service attacks were made illegal. These flood a server with spurious requests which slow or break the service. / Similar examples of how Trojan horses, keyloggers etc., could be used as hacking tools.

2. Jonas buys a network licence for Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software to use in his business. He finds it easy to use and recommends it to his friend who is setting up a new delivery business. The friend doesn’t want to pay the expensive fee for the software and asks Jonas if he will give him a copy of the software.

a) State the law, and year the law was created, which makes it illegal for Jonas to
give the software to his friend. [2]

The Copyright (Computer Programs) Regulations 1992.

(Accept Copyright, Designs and Patent Act 1988)

b) Describe **one** purpose of this law. [2]

It extends the rights of the copyright law to computer programs

Software developers and publishers have the right to control the programs that they produce. Copying, selling, using or altering their software is not legal without their permission.

This enables the developers or publishers to monetise the value of the software / protect the conditions of the licence for open source or free software

3. Perfect Copper Electrics (PCE) is an electrical company which has recently been established. Before they start trading, they have asked for advice from a solicitor. The solicitor has advised them that before taking personal data from their customers they should be aware of the customer rights.

a) Describe **two** rights that PCE should be aware of under the Data Protection
Act 2018. [4]

An individual has the right to:

* be informed about how your data is being used
* access personal data
* have incorrect data updated
* have data erased
* stop or restrict the processing of your data
* data portability (allowing you to get and reuse your data for different services)
* object to how your data is processed in certain circumstances

(any two points with an expansion of each point)

b) Explain **two** ways in which PCE can make sure that they satisfy the requirements
of this law. [4]

They must keep the data safe from accidental or deliberate damage, hacking, theft.

They must allow the data subject / customers to examine the data that is held about them and correct or delete it if requested to do so.

(or other reasonable answers)

4. Jane is employed by a small garage, as an administrator. She finds her eyes become very sore during a day of working at her screen. She reports this to her employer.

 Describe **two** steps that her employer is legally obliged to take, under the
provisions of **Health and safety Regulations** **1992** (Display Screen Equipment) [4]

The employer must ensure that employees take regular and adequate breaks from looking at their screens to reduce strain on their eyes

The employer must provide free yearly eye tests to the employee if requested

The employer will need to carry out a risk assessment of the workstation used, especially given the complaint raised, so that improved if necessary

The employer may need to give additional health and safety training to the employee so that they are able to use the equipment in the safest way possible

[Total 20 marks]