SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY : TIRUPATI
Dept. of Law
BALL.B. (Integrated 5 Years
IV SEMESTER

HARVARDX: CS50'S Computer Science for Lawyers

(Effective from the batch of students those who are in fourth semester in the year 2024)

Syllabus

This course is a combination of technical instruction and discussions about applying the concepts in a legal setting. This course aim is to provide the students with clarity about the need for computer science for lawyers.

Expected Learning Outcomes

On completing this course, the students should be able to:

1) Understand fundamental concepts of computer science and law
2) Understand the role and nature of computer forensics in the Courts

The following are the topics to be covered under this course

Module-I Basics of Computer Science

Computational Thinking - Programming Languages - Algorithms & Data Structures – Cryptography - Cybersecurity - Internet Technologies & Cloud Computing - Web Development

Module II Computer Forensics

Database Design - Computer Forensics Evidence – Data Recovery – Evidence Collection and Data Seizure – Duplication and Preservation of Digital Evidence – Computer Image Verification and Authentication

Module III Computer Forensic Analysis

Discovery of Electronic Evidence – Identification of Data - Reconstructing Past Events – Networks - Challenges at the Intersection of Law and Technology

Text Books
John R. Vacca, Computer Forensics Computer Crime Scene Investigation

K. Sitamanikya

(K. SITA MANIKYAM)
Chairperson, BoS in Law
S.V. University, Tirupati

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Time: Max Marks = 40

Model Question Paper

Answer All questions

1) What is Cloud Computing?
   a) Cloud Computing means providing services like storage, servers, database, networking, etc.
   b) Cloud Computing means storing data in a database
   c) Cloud Computing is a tool used to create an application
   d) None of the above

2) Applications and services that run on a distributed network using virtualized resources is known as
   _____
   a) Parallel computing
   b) Soft computing
   c) Distributed computing
   d) Cloud computing

3) Computer forensics also known as?
   a) Digital forensic science
   b) Computer crime
   c) Computer forensic science
   d) Computer forensics investigations

4) Section _____ deals with admissibility of electronic evidence under Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
   a) S. 65
   b) S. 65A
   c) S. 65B
   d) S. 66

5) What is Cyber Security?
   a) Cyber Security provides security against malware
   b) Cyber Security provides security against cyber-terrorists
   c) Cyber Security protects a system from cyber attacks
   d) All of the above

6) The National Cyber Security Policy 2013 aims at:
   a) facilitating the creation of a secure computing environment
   b) enabling adequate trust and confidence in electronic transactions and
   c) guiding stakeholders' actions for the protection of cyberspace.
   d) All of the above

7) What is the purpose of hash value in computer forensics?
   a) To encrypt digital evidence
   b) To verify integrity of digital evidence
   c) To recover deleted files
   d) To analyze network traffic

8) Computer forensics also be used in civil proceedings.
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) May be yes or no
   d) Can not say

9) How many c's in computer forensics?
   a) 1
   b) 2
   c) 3
   d) 4

10) Volatile data resides in ?
   a) registries
   b) cache
   c) RAM
   d) All of the above

Fill in the blanks

1. CCFP stands for _____

2. A _____ is a function that can map data of an arbitrary size onto data of a fixed size

3. In _____ case, the Supreme Court of India held that the police officers shall seize electronic evidence in accordance with CBI Manual Rules till the new rules are framed.

4. _____ is the first step in the computer forensic analysis.

5. _____ is the process of making a bit-by-bit copy of a digital device.

6. _____ is a critical step in ensuring the admissibility of electronic evidence in court.

7. _____ is a common challenge in digital evidence acquisition.

8. In computer forensics, E-Discovery refer to _____

9. The primary purpose of forensic documentation is to _____

10. _____ is an example of volatile data.

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