

ES 6.00 - UNDERSTAND SALES, CONSUMER, PROPERTY, AND CYBER LAWS

Objective 6.03 Understand cyberlaw

KEY TERMS

Cyberlaw	Law that pertains to computer and computer related crimes
Cybercrime	any criminal activity associated with a computer
Cybertort	invasion, theft, falsification, misuse or deletion of information stored in a computer
Cyberspoofing	crime falsely adopting the identity of another computer user; creating a false identity on a website in order to commit fraud
Cyberpiracy	crime that involves using a computer to steal computer data stored in a digital format
Cyberblackmail – (cyberextortion)	use of information unlawfully obtained by computer to pressure someone into doing something for the blackmailer
Identity theft	using a computer to steal financial, employment, education, medical and personal data
Cyberterrorism	using a computer to disrupt a part of the national electronic infrastructure
Cybervandalism	disrupting, damaging, or destroying a website or computer network
Cybergerm warfare	involves transmitting computer viruses to destroy computer systems or files
Cybertorts	Invasion, theft, falsification, misuse, or deletion of information stored in a computer
Cyberdefamation	communication via computer or other electronic device of false information that damages a person's reputation
Cyberinvasion of privacy	unwelcome intrusion into the private matters of an individual through the use of a computer
E-commerce	conducting business using electronic means, especially the Internet
Authentication	helps to make certain that buyers and sellers are who they say they are
Digital signature	encoded message that appears at the end of a contract created online
Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act	provides a shield for real owners of trademarks and trade names. Prevents people to trademark a domain name with no intention of using it
Cybercontract Law	Deals with buying and selling of computers and computer programs
Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA)	Governs law for software agreements, licenses, formulation contracts, and maintenance contracts
Lanham Act of 1976	Provides for the registration and protection of copyrights and trademarks

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Trademark Dilution Act of 1996	Attempts to protect the holders of famous trademarks from the effects of domain page registrations that tend to confuse and dilute the trademark's goodwill
Computer Fraud and Abuse Act	An often amended act that pioneered the treatment of computer related crimes as unique offenses
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Communications Decency Act of 1996)	Makes it criminal to knowingly transport obscene material through interactive computers or interstate or foreign commerce for sale or distribution
Child Online Protection Act of 1998	Makes it a crime for site operators to fail to use proper technology to prevent minors from accessing harmful material