E-Commerce Final Examination
2001

Two hours

The examination consists of two parts:

PART I - five short answer questions worth 10 points each. (50 points)

PART II - twenty true/false questions worth 2 points each. (40 points)

90 points total.

This is a no notes - closed book examination.

Do not begin until you are told to do so.

Stop all writing when the proctor announces that the examination is over.

For Part I write your answers clearly and legibly in a provided blue book. Be sure to indicate what question you are answering.

For Part II write your answers clearly and legibly on the provided Scantron answer.

Make sure your examination number is on all pages that are to be graded.

Good luck and have a productive and enjoyable summer.

PART I - five short answer questions worth 10 points each. (50 points total) Answer in blue book provided.

A. What are the pros and cons of the Uniform Computer Information Transactions Act (UCITA)?

B. It was postulated that knowledge and information, the increasingly important assets of the information age society, are different from tangible property assets of the agricultural and industrial ages. List some of the most significant differences and how these differences are affecting the law of e-commerce.

C. What are the ramifications for the legal system of the increased digitization of money?

D. What impact has the Napster music file sharing technology had on the intellectual property laws and businesses that depend on those laws?

E. What are the arguments for and against using computer animations in criminal trials?

PART II - twenty true/false questions worth 2 points each. (40 points total) Answer on Scantron sheet provided.

1. The scarcity doctrine was the basis for regulation of the broadcast medium when it was first developed.

2. UCITA refers to the electronic transfer from computer to computer of information using an agreed standard to structure the information.

3. Choice of law provisions in contracts will only be enforced if one of the parties is subject to the jurisdiction of the law chosen.

4. The Uniform Electronic Transactions Act applies to only to the procedural aspects of transactions.

5. Commodity money refers to tokens or pieces of paper that are not intrinsically valuable themselves, but can be exchanged for a specific commodity, such as gold or silver.

6. In additional to designating approval, signatures on contracts provide a useful ceremonial function.

7. The Federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (E-Sign) that became law in 2000 replaces the state digital signature acts.

8. The Spider Web Approach to internet jurisdiction likens Internet users to insects that are captured on a particular spot of a spider s web.

9. Parties can specify in an electronic contract what law applies and most courts will enforce that selection, even if the law chosen has no substantial relationship to the parties or the transaction, as long as the selection is voluntary.

10. Open EDI or Internet EDI refers to a United Nations effort to provide EDI capabilities to businesses in developing countries.

11. The vast majority of e-commerce involves business to business transactions using the Internet.

12. EDIFACT is a set of internationally agreed standards, directories and guidelines for the electronic interchange of structured data.

13. Conventional or symmetric cryptography requires a "key" to encrypt and decrypt the message.

14. The Uniform Electronic Transactions Act is designed to require the use of electronic communications and records in any transaction unless excluded.

15. The *Geoffrey, Inc. v. South Carolina Tax Commission* case (Toys 'R Us) case discussed in the last class involved the use of an intellectual property holding company.

16. The Telecommunications Act of 1996 declares that service providers are liable for any defamatory information they transmit by classifying service providers as publishers."

17. The Anti-Cyber-Squatting Consumer Protection Act allows trademark owners to file in rem actions against the domain name itself in cases where the domain name registrant can't be found or otherwise made subject to personal jurisdiction.

18. Both federal and state courts often allow the fact finder to draw a presumption against a party that intentionally destroys evidence that the evidence would have been unfavorable to the cause of the party that undertook the destruction.

19. With regard to regulation of the Internet the United States government has adopted a policy that is designed to preclude private regulatory action.

20. The ephemeral nature of electronic commerce provides opportunities for the reduction of taxes through structuring arrangements.

E-Commerce

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