



Daffodil International University
Faculty of Science & Information Technology
Department of Computer Science & Engineering
Mid Semester Examination, Spring-2026

Course Code: CSE326, Course Title: Social and Professional Issues in Computing
Level:4 Term:1 Batch: 64

Time: 1.5 Hrs

Marks: 25

Answer ALL Questions

[The figures in the right margin indicate the full marks and corresponding course outcomes. All portions of each question must be answered sequentially.]

1.	You have been appointed as a technology strategist for a futuristic smart university campus that fully integrates computer technology to enhance student life, security, and academic efficiency. However, concerns about privacy and data security arise due to the extensive use of AI, IoT, and data analytics.		
	Explain how AI, IoT, and automation can enhance learning, campus safety, and student convenience in a smart university? Discuss two key benefits of computer technology in education, security, and communication within a smart university.	5	CO1
2.	Suppose, In preparation for a major election in Bangladesh, the Election Commission (EC) integrated its voter database with a new AI-powered verification API called "Amar Porichoy" During the peak of the campaign, a mid-level IT officer at the EC with authorized access was discovered to have exported the private mobile numbers and NID details of over 500,000 citizens to a political party's digital wing to assist in "targeted voter outreach." Simultaneously, an audit by a tech-watchdog team found that the EC was still hosting detailed biometric data of deceased citizens and expatriates who had not voted in over 15 years. The EC's policy stated data would be archived after 12 years of inactivity but the live server still held this sensitive information which was later accessed by Russian hackers through an unpatched legacy portal.		CO1
	a) Based on the events at the Election Commission, identify and explain specific privacy threats that occurred.	5	
	b) Failure to remove or archive the biometric data of inactive citizens after the 10-year threshold violates which principle of data collection and use?	5	
3.	A software engineer becomes aware that an online advocacy group is carrying out a DDoS attack against a media organization to protest its editorial stance on a social issue. The participants coordinate using consistent online identities that do not reveal their real names. In some cases, these identities are easily traceable to real individuals, while in others they are known only to platform administrators or cannot be linked to any real person at all. Although the engineer personally supports the groups because, they understand that the attack disrupts essential services and violates cybercrime laws.		CO2
	Explain how different levels of identity identification among attackers influence accountability and ethical responsibility in cyber activities.	5	
4.	A group of hackers managed to break into the servers of a well-known e-commerce website and access customers' personal and account information without permission. After stealing this data, they created fake accounts and used		

	them to transfer money from customers' digital wallets. They also changed delivery details so that purchased items were sent to unknown addresses. As a result, both the company and its customers suffered significant financial losses. Later investigations showed that the attackers carried out the breach mainly to earn quick money and fulfill their desire for financial gain.		CO2
	Analyze the scenario and determine the type of cybercrime, potential targets, and the motives behind the attack, applying principles of computing ethics and security.	5	