**Cyber Security**

Name

Department, Institutional Affiliations

Course

Instructor’s Name

Date

**Law Questions**

**Question 1**

**what do each of these terms refer to: copyright, patent, trademark, trade secret?**

Copyright can be termed as the legal right of the owner. On the other hand, a patent is a granting property right by the sovereign authority to an inventor (Bowker, 2020). Trademark can be termed as a symbol or word that are established to represent a company or a product. A trade secret is what a given company always uses to manufacture its products.

**Question 2**

**Why is intellectual property entitled to legal protection?**

IP rights grant exclusive rights to the proprietor and serve as the link between the consumer and the manufacturer (Peng, 2017). This enables the consumer to identify and associate products with their immediate owners. Like any other commodity, IP is also subjected to consumer protection in any country.

**Question 3**

**Why did copyright laws become stricter and more punishing in the late 20th century?**

The law became so strict since they were not being directed towards serving the public. They were mainly enacted to stifle someone creativity rather than protect and encourage it. The law was so unclear, and many companies abused it with access to lawyers (Donnelly, 2017). This led to many governments making it strict and only protecting the creativity from the public.

**Question 4**

**What is the Fair Use doctrine?**

Fair use can be described as copying of copyrighted material done for a limited and transformative process. The use of such information is relevant and can be used without the owner's consent. It can also be described as a defense against copyright infringement (Elkin-Koren, 2017).  If your use qualifies as fair use, then it would not be considered an infringement. The main aim to use might be to criticize, comment upon, or parody a copyrighted work.

**Question 5**

**Make an argument for legalizing the copying of music or software**

It should be allowed to copy music or software if it is being done for the sole purpose of entertaining. It should be allowed since the person is trying to either entertain or make comments and not own the song or the application. It should be protected under the law of the country that person who does such activities is not conducting copyright infringement. However, the law should be clear on whether this is being done for enjoyment or more that.

**Question 6**

**Do I or don't I own the books on my Kindle? If I own them, why can't I transfer them? If I don't own them, what is my legal right to them?**

One does not own the books in their Amazon Kindle accounts. They buy them for use and are given the right by the owners of the book. This means that one does not have any right whatsoever but rather owns an account where they can access different books without the option of transferring them. The only legal right is to use them through the performance.

**Question 7**

**What was the 1984 Sony Supreme Court case about?**

The case was between Sony Corp. of America v. Universal City Studios, Inc and is also known as the "Betamax case". It was a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States which ruled that the making of individual copies of complete television shows for purposes of time-shifting does not constitute copyright infringement but is fair use (Barnes, 2016). The court also judged that producers of the videogames are not liable for copyright infringement. The case created a haven for technology as well as benefit the entertainment industry through the sale of pre-recorded movies.

**Question 8**

**Was Napster responsible for the actions of its users?**

Yes, the recording industry was responsible for contributing to the infringement of the plaintiff's copyrights. The industry contended that Napster had built a business by encouraging individual users to share music they do not own (Martinson, 2000). The sector reported racketeering and unlawful use of digital audio interface devices. The court also found the company guilty of the same.

**Question 9**

**Why did the court find in favor of Diamond in the Rio case?**

The court held since Rio was getting music from computer hard drives. However, it is imperative to note that hard drives are used to store other things minus music. Therefore, Rio did not fall under the ambit of the 1992 law (Martinson, 2000). The court chose not to ignore the statute's plain language nor bring an upset between the recording companies and the computer industry.

**Question 10**

**What is Digital Rights Management?**

Digital rights management can be described as a protection measure of copyrighted work by various means to control or prevent digital copies from being shared through a computer. It is a systematic approach to the protection of media (Ma, 2017). The purpose of DRM is to prevent unauthorized redistribution of digital media and restrict the ways consumers can copy content they have purchased. This, in turn, generates revenue for rights holders.

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