

## Digital Signature

A digital signature is a technique to validate the legitimacy of a digital message or a document. A valid digital signature provides the surety to the recipient that the message was generated by a known sender such that the sender cannot deny having sent the message.

Digital signatures are mostly used for software distribution, financial transactions, and in other cases where there is a risk of forgery.

## Sound Mind

That state of a man's mind which is adequate to reason and comes to judgment upon ordinary subjects, like other rational men.

Sound mind. Legally, having the capacity to think reason, and understood for oneself.

Adults by nature are considered circumstances can be rendered as being not in sound mind, due to intensive brain damage or other major incapacities.

## Cyber law (IT law)

Information technology law concerns the law of information technology, including computing and the internet. It is related to legal informatics, and governs the digital dissemination of both information and software, information security and electronic commerce.

It also known as cyber crime law, is legislation focused on the acceptable behavioral use of technology including computer hardware and software, the internet, and networks. Cyber law helps protect users from harm by enabling

Investigation and prosecution of online criminal activity.

## Sale of Goods Act 1930

The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is a Mercantile Law, which came into existence on 1 July 1930, during the British Raj, borrowing heavily from the Sale of Goods Act 1893.

To properly define Sales of Goods Act, it is a contract in which goods are sold and bought. It means where by the seller transfers the property in the goods to the buyer for a consideration called price.

Goods may be material & non-material. Material goods are those which are tangible.

Services of all types are non-material goods such as those of doctors, engineers, actors, lawyers, teachers, etc.