What I learned (6–8 sentences):
I learned that notice and consent means people should be told when their data is being collected and must agree to it. Purpose limitation means the data should only be used for the reason it was collected, not for something else. Data minimization is about collecting only the data you really need, not extra. Proportionality means the level of monitoring should match the need it shouldn't be too much. The eBook explained how these principles help protect privacy, especially when technology is used to watch people. One policy that supports this is the ACM Code of Ethics, which says to respect privacy and avoid unnecessary harm. These ideas help me think more carefully about how technology is used in schools and at work.

How I'll apply it (1 paragraph):
Let's say a school uses software that records students' screens, webcams, and microphones during online tests. That seems like too much. To make it more fair, I would only record the screen "scope", tell students exactly what's being recorded before the test "notice", and delete the recordings after two weeks unless there's a problem with "retention". This would still help prevent cheating, but it's more respectful of students' privacy and follows the idea of proportional monitoring.

Muddiest point (3–4 sentences):
I'm still confused about what counts as real consent. If someone clicks "I agree" in a long form, is that really enough? Do people need to clearly say "yes" in every case, especially for things like video or microphone recording? I want to understand when consent is truly meaningful.

Portfolio note (2–3 bullets):
- Add a simple summary of privacy principles to my portfolio to show what I've learned.

- Include the test monitoring example to show how I can apply these ideas in real situations.