

Unbiased and objective data

Explore data credibility

Data ethics and privacy

Understanding open data

Weekly challenge 2

Reading: Glossary: Terms and definitions

10 min

Quiz: *Weekly challenge 2*

8 questions

Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received

★

Weekly challenge 2

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96.87%

Grade of 100%

To pass 80% or higher

Quiz • 40 min

Go to next item

Review Learning Objectives

1. Fill in the blank: Data _____ is a preference in favor of or against a person, group of people, or thing. In data analytics, it can systematically skew results in a certain direction.

1 / 1 point

☐ collection

☐ interoperability

☒ bias

☐ anonymization

☒ Correct

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2. Which of the following are types of data bias often encountered in data analytics? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

☒ Confirmation bias

☒ Correct

☒ Educational bias

☒ This should not be selected

Please review [the video on types of data bias](#).

☒ Observer bias

☒ Correct

☒ Interpretation bias

☒ Correct

3. Which of the following "C's" describe qualities of good data? Select all that apply.

0.75 / 1 point

☒ Consequential

☒ This should not be selected

Please review [the video on good data](#).

☒ Comprehensive

☒ Correct

☒ Current

☒ Correct

☒ Cited

☒ Correct

4. What term describes the well-founded standards of right and wrong that dictate how data is collected, shared, and used?

1 / 1 point

☐ Data credibility

☐ Data anonymization

☒ Data ethics

☐ Data privacy

☒ Correct

5. An individual who provides their data has the right to know and understand all of the data-processing activities and algorithms used on that data. This concept refers to which aspect of data ethics?

0 / 1 point

☒ Consent

☐ Currency

☐ Ownership

☐ Transaction transparency

☒ Incorrect

Please review [the video on data ethics](#).

6. What is data privacy?

1 / 1 point

☐ Providing free access, usage, and sharing of data

☐ Applying standards that preserve the consistency in how data is collected, shared, and used

☐ Searching for or interpreting supporting information

☒ Preserving a data subject's information and activity for all data transactions

☒ Correct

7. Fill in the blank: Blanking, hashing, and masking are all examples of data _____.

1 / 1 point

☐ transparency

☐ consent

☐ processing

☒ anonymization

☒ Correct

8. Interoperability is key to open data's success. Which of the following is an example of interoperability?

1 / 1 point

☐ A company restricts the use of a database to its own employees

☒ Different databases use common formats and terminology

☐ A website charges a fee to access a database

☐ An analyst removes all personally identifiable information from a database

☒ Correct