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171



1. Which of the following are important elements of the data minimization principle? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

☒ Only collect data that is strictly necessary



Correct

By only collecting data that is necessary, you minimize risk.

☐ Only delete data that can be easily replaced

☒ Only keep data for as long as it is needed



Correct

By deleting data after it's no longer needed, you minimize risk.

☐ Only compress data that needs to be kept as small as possible

2. Which of the following are logical arguments in favor of an organization maintaining compliance? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

☐ Reduced time to deployment

☒ Avoidance of reputational damage



Correct

This is likely to be a benefit of maintaining compliance.

☐ Reduced costs of development

☒ Long-term cost savings due to avoiding fines



Correct

This is likely to be a benefit of maintaining compliance.

3. How does increasing AI performance often conflict with the desire for explainability?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Increasing AI performance sometimes leads to greater model complexity, making it more difficult to explain decision-making processes.
- ☐ Increasing AI performance sometimes reduces the transparency of input data used in training, making it more difficult to explain decision-making processes.
- ☐ Increasing AI performance sometimes leads to certain evaluation metrics no longer being useful, making it more difficult to explain decision-making processes.
- ☐ Increasing AI performance sometimes removes human-in-the-loop (HITL) methods, making it more difficult to explain decision-making processes.



Correct

Although not guaranteed, increasing performance does sometimes lead to greater complexity, which can reduce an AI's explainability.

4. Which of the following explains why efficiency can sometimes incur systemic fragility?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Increased efficiency tends to compound over time
- ☐ High-efficiency machines often require more maintenance
- ☐ Increased efficiency tends to create cost savings
- ☒ Efficiency benefits may lead to complex second-order costs



Correct

The generation of second-order costs is a common by-product of efficiency that can lead to systemic fragility.

5. Which of the following are possible benefits of a human-in-the-loop (HITL) architecture? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Eliminating the potential for human error in decision making
- ☒ Balancing the negative effects of an AI system on people with the effects on environments and objects



Correct

This is unlikely to be a benefit of HITL.

- ☐ Improving the speed of autonomous decision making
- ☒ Mitigating excessive scope or potential collateral damage



Correct

HITL architecture can help identify and address issues of scope and the potential for collateral damage.

6. How does the “virtuous cycle” that benefits Big Tech operate?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Data-driven algorithms improve solutions, leading to new customers, and better data.
- ☐ By acting virtuous, the public respects Big Tech more and more.
- ☐ Better classes of customers lead to richer and more refined data for algorithmic systems.
- ☐ Organizations write algorithms with fewer biases, which leads to fairer outcomes.



Correct

This is how the virtuous cycle of Big Tech operates, which can lead to a concentration of power.

7. Which of the following is often in opposition to moral relativism?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ Evidence-based policy
- ☐ Subjective perspectives
- ☐ Customs and conventions
- ☐ Cultural mores



Correct

Evidence-based policy often conflicts with moral relativism because the desire to be sensitive to each relative culture can sometimes eschew more objective approaches to addressing ethics.

8. Which of the following are important aspects of resolving complex and confounding business pressures? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Prioritizing ethical and safety concerns over business desires in all cases and situations
- ☒ Managing expectations that not everyone can get what they want, when they want it



Correct

The reality is that not all expectations can be met, and some compromise will therefore be necessary.

- ☐ Assuring everyone that their desires can be accommodated without compromise
- ☒ Engaging with multiple stakeholders to understand their particular needs



Correct

You must understand stakeholder needs before you can begin to reconcile any ethical conflicts involving those needs.

9. You plan on streamlining your company’s product experience, but you also want to uphold the agency and autonomy of your users. Which of the following actions would uphold these principles? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Enabling government agencies to have a personalized interface with software

☒ Refraining from guiding users into something they didn't wish for or intend



Correct

This helps to uphold both agency and autonomy in the context of streamlining the product experience.

☐ Applying machine intelligence to simulate customer behavior

☒ Respecting the right of the user to choose and customize their experiences



Correct

This helps to uphold both agency and autonomy in the context of streamlining the product experience.

10. Which of the following describe corporate hegemony? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

☐ Spending large sums on corporate branding and marketing

☒ Consolidating interests through mergers and acquisitions



Correct

This is a common component of corporate hegemonies.

☒ Locking out smaller players, leading to monopolies or cartels



Correct

This is a common component of corporate hegemonies.

☐ Making multiple investments in a similar space to improve the outcomes of success