✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

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Operating Systems	165

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1. Which of the following, by itself, qualifies as personally identifiable information (PII)?   **1 / 1 point**

○ A user's customer ID in an online ordering system

◉ A user's home address

○ System events added to a log

○ Temperature readings for an office building

> ✓ **Correct**
> A user's home address can be used to identify the person or people living there, so it qualifies as PII.

2. Why are groups like race and religion considered protected classes?   **1 / 1 point**

○ These groups can be used to personally identify someone.

○ People use these groups as the basis for their identities.

◉ These groups have been used as the basis for wholesale discrimination.

○ Organizations are legally not allowed to collect information about these groups.

> ✓ **Correct**
> Groups like race and religion are protected because they have been used as the basis for discrimination on a large scale.

3. Which of the following describes an opt-out policy in regards to the collection of private data?

1 / 1 point

- ◉ Data about the user is automatically collected unless that user explicitly states that you should not do so.
- ○ Data about the user is always collected, regardless of the user's consent.
- ○ Data about the user is never collected, regardless of the user's consent.
- ○ Data about that user isn't collected until that user explicitly states you are allowed to.

✓ **Correct**
An opt-out approach places the burden of privacy on the user.

4. Which of the following are key principles of privacy by design? (Select two.)

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Organizations must keep the focus of privacy protections on the business rather than the user.
- ☐ Organizations must not expose the operational practices and technologies used to protect user privacy.
- ☑ Organizations must be proactive in protecting against privacy risks, not reactive.

✓ **Correct**
When organizations are proactive, they are more likely to address privacy issues before they become significant problems.

- ☑ Organizations must incorporate privacy protections throughout the project lifecycle.

✓ **Correct**
When organizations incorporate privacy throughout the project lifecycle, they ensure that no part of the project fails to account for privacy.

5. What is the purpose of differential privacy?

1 / 1 point

- ◉ To enable parties to share private data without revealing individuals represented in the data.
- ○ To remove the direct identifiers that can be used to identify individuals.
- ○ To only allow certain parties to access certain portions of the data.
- ○ To ensure the data is completely confidential and cannot be read by unauthorized parties.

✓ **Correct**
Differential privacy uses mathematics to ensure that a query into a dataset will not reveal the presence of

particular individuals, thus ensuring their privacy.

6. Which of the following describes the concept of liability?

1 / 1 point

- ● The legal responsibility for one's actions.
- ○ Answering for one's actions to an authority figure.
- ○ Taking ownership of an assigned task.
- ○ The moral duty one has to take action.

✓ **Correct**
This means that a liable person is accountable to the justice system.

7. What does it mean to call a click-through agreement a "contract of adhesion"?

1 / 1 point

- ○ Both parties are legally bound by the agreement.
- ● One party is forced into a "take-it-or-leave-it" situation.
- ○ Both parties are equally responsible for ensuring the agreement is adhered to.
- ○ One party is forced into using the service after agreeing.

✓ **Correct**
With click-through agreements, only one party benefits. The other party cannot use the service if they decline the agreement.

8. Which of the following is a type of technology contract that establishes the goals of both parties and describes how those goals will be achieved?

1 / 1 point

- ● Service-level agreement (SLA)
- ○ Software as a Service (SaaS)
- ○ Terms of Service (ToS)
- ○ End-user license agreement (EULA)

✓ **Correct**
An SLA outlines the services that one or both parties will provide, how those services will fulfill the goals of both parties, and who will be held accountable for the disruption of said service.

9. How does a smart contract differ from a traditional contract?

○ Smart contracts serve a different purpose than traditional contracts.

○ Smart contracts are more effective than traditional contracts.

○ Smart contracts guarantee that all parties are anonymous.

◉ Smart contracts eliminate the need for a central authority.

✓ **Correct**
Traditional contracts use a central authority to validate the contract, whereas a smart contract is built on technologies like blockchain to guarantee trust in a distributed environment.

10. How can a visual contract be easier to understand than a written contract?

○ The use of pictures is more accessible to all people, whereas a written contract may be difficult for someone with a reading disability to understand.

◉ The use of pictures with simple text makes it easier for the layperson to understand the details of a contract.

○ The use of pictures explains the contract in greater detail than a written contract, making it easier for anyone to understand the particulars.

○ The use of pictures without any text makes it easier for most people to comprehend the details of a contract.

✓ **Correct**
The simplified nature of a visual contract is more comprehensible to most people than the complex legalese used in written contracts.