**Due Date: 30th June 2023, 11:30 am**

The following is an excerpt adapted from *IBM Report (August,2021)* regarding the new trend of Bring-Your-Own-Device (BYOD) in today’s enterprises. Read the excerpt and respond to the question that follows.

*Bring your own device (BYOD) is an IT policy that allows, and indeed encourages, employees to access enterprise data and systems using personal mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets and laptops. There are four basic options or access levels to BYOD: a) unlimited access for personal devices; b) access only to non-sensitive systems and data; c) access, but with IT control over personal devices, apps and stored data; and d) access, but preventing local storage of data on personal devices. BYOD as a work practice appears inevitable. Forbes reports that 60% of millennial workers and 50% of workers over 30 think the tools they bring from their non-working life are more effective and productive than those that come from work. Further, according to Forbes, what is termed the BYOD market is expected to hit almost $367 billion by 2022, up from $30 billion in 2014.*

Using the case above;

1. Examine the data privacy concerns for the organizations practicing BYOD.
2. What are the types of digital divide that come with this trend? Mention at least three forms of digital divide that might arise from this.
3. What type and classification of collaboration tools would be best suited to this trend?
4. How would the implementation of the social intranet benefit an organization about to apply a BYOD system?