CAI2 Synthèse

issues = enjeux

consumer products = produits de consommation

trucks = camions

utility components = composantes des services publics

sensors = capteurs

devices = appareils

surveillance concerns = préoccupations en matière de surveillance

remain = rester, restant, conserver, demeurer

a broad set of ideas = vaste éventail d’idées

intertwined = entrelacés

network connectivity = connectivité réseau

sensors = capteurs

enabling = habilitantes

monitor = moniteur

control devices = dispositifs de contrôle

ubiquitous = omniprésents

widespread = répandus

towards = vers

a shift = un décalage

**EXAMEN QUESTIONS POSSIBLES :**

Listening comprehension:

The video 'Elon Musk: dawn of the self-driving era is upon us':

1. Explain Tesla’s FSD (full self-driving) system:

The FSD system uses a network of cameras like his eyes, radar and ultrasonic sensors.

1. What are the most significant parts of competing self-driving vehicles?

Lidar sensors and 3D mapping technology.

1. Explain what Google has been doing in terms of self-driving cars:

Google has his self-driving car; the company is named Waymo. The Google self-driving vehicle has his own application on google play and use a pilot program running in phoenix.

1. What does “level 4” means?

It means that they are able to drive themselves to specific areas under some specific conditions.

1. Explain what kind of risks this new technology could raise. Give one example:

The IoT make their own choices about the safety human beings. Two planes crashed because of an anti-stall system.

Reading comprehension:

The text ‘IoT privacy considerations’, as part of the book ‘Internet of things’ (p. 40-43):

1. Explain why IoT can be challenging to traditional expectations of privacy:

The data collected by the IoT devices gives an advantage to the device's owner. The data becomes a privacy problem when the individuals who are observed by the devices have different privacy expectations.

1. Explain how IoT can create a privacy violation situation without person’s consent:

Some persons don’t know that the IoT devices collect all the data they can. For examples, conversation, activities, geolocation information or tooth-brushing habits are being monitored. It gives a lot of information about the person to the third party who will collect this data.

These privacy issues are serious because they transgress basic rights and our collective ability to trust the Internet.

1. How is the privacy preference indication made difficult by the IoT devices?

IoT generally do not have mechanisms that allow users to mechanisms that allow users to choose their privacy preferences. It is not possible to add this type of mechanism without making the device difficult to use.

1. Explain the challenge of private spaces versus public spaces:

Many IoT technologies which are usually used for the public spaces are migrating to private spaces. That’s make the “right to be left alone” difficult to respect. In addition, in some situations it’s difficult to respect the privacy preference of everybody.

1. What potential harms are IoT users subjected to? Why?

Users could be exposed to physical, criminal, financial or reputational

harm. Because it could create a security feeling which gives the individual a confidence which will push him to divulge sensitive or other information without thinking about the consequences.

Writing comprehension:

1. Advantages and disadvantages of IoT technology:
2. When will we have artificial intelligence as smart as human?