# Identity

**LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE**

## 60%

1. Which of the following best describes an *identifier*?     **1 / 1 point**

   ○ An identifier is inalienable; no one can steal it, and it can't be separated from you

   ○ An identifier represents the whole of us; it is not simply endowed *at* birth, it is endowed *by* birth.

   ⦿ An identifier is what a centralized system uses to grant us access to their services

   ○ All of the above

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   ✓ **Correct**
   A username and password is one common example.
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2. What is/are the problem(s) with using a birth certificate as an overarching record of existence?     **0 / 1 point**

   ○ A birth certificate must be created and verified by a licensed hospital or midwife, yet one quarter of all births go unrecorded worldwide.

   ○ Children without a birth certificate can have trouble getting an education or health care.

   ⦿ Adults without a birth certificate may not be able to inherit property, vote in elections, claim refugee status, obtain a passport, bank account, or even work.

   ○ <mark>All of the above</mark>

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   ! **Incorrect**
   This statement is true, however it is not the best answer. Please look carefully at the other options, and review the video "Five Problems With Identifiers" in Module 3, Lesson 1 if needed.
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3. India developed a digital ID for every resident called the *Aadhaar*. What was problematic about its implementation?     **1 / 1 point**

   ○ The number of residents who received an Aadhaar was very low.

   ○ The Aadhaar had a negative impact on India's economy.

⦿ All of the Aadhaar's demographic and biometric data was stored in a centralized database, which was hacked.

◯ The Aadhaar was not aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals for identity.

✓ **Correct**
This hack exposed ~1 billion records.

4. What is/are the problem(s) with storing identifiers in a centralized system?      **0 / 1 point**

◯ A system administrator can freeze access, change the terms of use, or delete our identifiers altogether.

◯ Porting our data from one system to another can be complicated and expensive.

⦿ If a privacy violation occurs (e.g. a hack, identity theft) the responsibility falls on us to deal with the consequences

◯ <mark>All of the above</mark>

**!** **Incorrect**
This statement is true, however it is not the best answer. Please look carefully at the other options, and review the video "Five Problems With Identifiers" in Module 3, Lesson 1 if needed.

5. Which of the following should **not** apply to the design of an "identity commons?"      **1 / 1 point**

⦿ It must create an inseparable link between data rights and the actual data.

◯ It must be free of control from any corporation, government, or other third party.

◯ It must outlive its users.

◯ It must enforce the right to be forgotten.

✓ **Correct**
An identity commons *should* separate data rights from the actual data.

6. What does it mean for an identity system to be "self-sovereign?"      **1 / 1 point**

◯ That your personal information is distributed across a peer-to-peer network

⦿ That the data you create, and all related rights of privacy, are under your individual control

◯ That your personal information can be ported from one centralized system to another

○  That your personal data cannot be monetized

✓  **Correct**
   This is what it means for an identity system to be "self-sovereign."

7.  Which of the following describes a protocol for verifying that *x* is true, without knowing      **0 / 1 point**
    what *x* is or who it involves?

○  Open ID

○  public key infrastructure

◉  privacy by design

○  <mark>zero-knowledge proof</mark>

!  **Incorrect**
   Please review the video "Introduction to Identity and Identifiers" in Module 3, Lesson 1 for more information.

8.  What is/are the function(s) of a *proxy contract* in a blockchain-based identity system?      **0 / 1 point**

○  A proxy contract enables users to sign and verify an action, transaction, or claim.

○  A proxy contract can interact with other smart contracts on a blockchain.

◉  A proxy contract can grant others temporary permission to read or write one of our data files.

○  <mark>All of the above</mark>

!  **Incorrect**
   This statement is true, however it is not the best answer. Please look carefully at the other options, and review the
   video "Blockchain Identity Applications" in Module 3, Lesson 2 if needed.

9.  What is/are the function(s) of a *controller contract* in a blockchain-based identity system?      **1 / 1 point**

◉  A controller contract contains logic for identity recovery, separating one's cryptographic keys from their proxy contract.

○  A controller contract enables two or more parties to work together on a computation while keeping each users' inputs
   private.

○  A controller contract is a private information retrieval scheme used in highly regulated industries, such as health care.

○ All of the above

✓ **Correct**

This is the primary function of a controller contract.

10. Which of the following is a proposed standard for blockchain-based identity on the Ethereum ⬤ 1 / 1 point
network, issued by Fabian Vogelsteller?

○ DID

○ ERC 20

⬤ ERC 725

○ ID 2020

✓ **Correct**

ERC 725 stands for "Ethereum request for comment, issue 725."