

## Instructions

There are **64 total points**. When asked to provide your answer within a figure or table, be careful to not exceed box boundaries. Bubbles must be filled out completely: ● is correct, ☑ ⊙ ⊗ are incorrect. All answers must be given within the provided circles, answer boxes, figures or tables. Write your full name in the box to acknowledge the instructions.

**Permitted materials:** one 8.5x11-inch double-sided handwritten note sheet. No books, printouts, or other notes, and no electronic devices of any kind (including phones, laptops, tablets, smartwatches, and calculators).

## Privacy Laws

**1. [4 points]:** Under the California Privacy Rights Act (CPRA), which of the following is required for compliance with opt-out regulations? (Select all that apply.)

- A conspicuous "Do Not Sell or Share My Personal Information" link on the homepage.
- A privacy notice in a physical store.
- Compliance with Global Privacy Control (GPC) signals.
- Providing opt-out rights only to California residents.

**2. [4 points]:** Does the CPRA result in spillover effects for businesses operating outside of California?

- Yes
- No

**3. [4 points]:** Which of the following would be considered a spillover effect of privacy laws like the CPRA? (Select all that apply.)

- A non-California website implementing a "Do Not Sell or Share My Personal Information" link.
- A physical store displaying privacy notices in compliance with the CPRA.
- A company applying CPRA opt-out rights to users in other states.
- A website refusing all opt-out requests from non-Californians.

**4. [4 points]:** Explain how the concept of "spillover effects" in privacy laws like the CPRA may influence businesses that operate outside of California and consumers nationwide. Provide examples to illustrate your response.

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(Answer inside the box)

### Software Copyright

5. [4 points]: In determining fair use for copyrighted software, which factor is typically the least significant in court rulings?

- The purpose and character of the use.
- Whether the software is freely available online.
- The effect of the use on the market for the original.
- The amount of the work used.

6. [4 points]: Is reverse engineering for the purpose of software interoperability generally protected under U.S. copyright law?

- Yes
- No

7. [4 points]: Provide a case example (e.g., Sega v. Accolade or Google v. Oracle) to support your answer.

(Answer inside the box)

8. [4 points]: Which of the following is an example of copyright laws being used to censor content? (Select one.)

- A government blocking a website hosting politically sensitive information.
- A DMCA takedown request targeting a video critical of a company.
- A social media platform removing posts violating community guidelines.
- A country requiring platforms to store data locally to restrict access.

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## Content Moderation

**9. [4 points]:** Which of the following challenges is most commonly associated with automated content moderation systems?

- Difficulty in detecting nuanced or contextual speech.
- Cost of implementation.
- Lack of integration with user interfaces.
- Difficulty in scaling to large platforms.

**10. [4 points]:** Under Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, are platforms generally legally responsible for content posted by their users under federal criminal law?

- Yes
- No

**11. [4 points]:** Discuss the scope of Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act, including its protections and exceptions, and explain how it applies to federal criminal law.

(Answer inside the box)

## Censorship

**12. [4 points]:** Which of the following are examples of friction-based censorship methods? (Select all that apply.)

- Requiring users to log in with verified accounts to access certain websites.
- Imposing slow loading times for certain politically sensitive content.
- Flooding social media with state-sponsored propaganda.
- Blocking all access to international news websites.

**13. [4 points]:** Which of the following are examples of flooding as a censorship strategy? (Select all that apply.)

- Publishing large amounts of irrelevant content to drown out dissenting opinions.
- Requiring VPNs to access social media platforms.
- Creating numerous fake social media accounts to amplify state-sponsored narratives.
- Filtering search engine results to hide critical information.

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**14. [4 points]:** When using a VPN, which parties can potentially see your original (and possibly unencrypted) traffic and your identity? (Select all that apply.)

- The VPN provider.
- Your device's local network administrator.
- The websites you visit after connecting to the VPN.
- Government agencies monitoring the VPN provider.

**15. [4 points]:** Explain how government censorship via filtering can inadvertently result in citizens gaining more access to information. Reference specific mechanisms discussed in class.

(Answer inside the box)

### Course Feedback

**16. [1 point]:** Interest (1=Boring!; 10=Amazing!):

Difficulty (1=Too easy; 10=Too hard):

**17. [3 points]:** 1. One thing you like. 2. One suggestion for improvement. 3. One thing you'd like to see covered that wasn't covered:

(Answer inside the box)

**Initials:** \_\_\_\_\_