

**Faculty of Sciences  
ICT in a Social Context  
Exam February 11, 2009**

**READ THIS PAGE CAREFULLY!**

This exam will be corrected by several teachers, therefore it is important that you WRITE YOUR NAME ON EVERY PAGE OF THE EXAM!

Write your answers **ONLY** on the exam paper itself. If you need more space to answer a question, you may use the back of the page. The exam is in English, but if you prefer, you may answer in Dutch.

Only pages which contain your name at the top will be considered when correcting this exam!!!!

NAME:

STUDENT NUMBER:

This exam consists of three parts:

**PART A:** Questions about Part 1 of the course, Practical aspects of ICT, worth 30 points (2 questions of 15 points each).

**PART B:** Questions about Part 2 of the course, ICT and law, worth 30 points (4 questions of 7.5 points each).

**PART C:** Questions about Parts 3 and 4, Karin Spaink and Computer Ethics, worth 30 points (2 questions of 15 points each).

In total you can score 90 points. 10 points will be awarded by default. Your total score will therefore be between 10 and 100 points. Your final score for this exam is obtained by dividing this total by 10 and rounding it to the nearest half-point according to faculty regulations (a 5.5 is not possible!).

**Good luck, veel succes!**

**PART A, Exam February 11 2009, ICT in a Social Context. NAME:**

Question 1 (15 points; 1 point per line). *Projects*

Indicate for each of the next fifteen descriptions to which group it relates:

Steering Group (**SG**); Project Group (**PG**);  
Working Group (**WG**); Reference Group (**RG**).

Only one answer is possible.

		SG	PG	WG	RG
1	Group that defines and monitors the main milestones and budget of the project.				
2	Group that uses Gantt charts and/or a network planning technique to plan and monitor the project closely, and to keep an eye on the interdependencies between the diverse project activities.				
3	The members of this group are representatives on management level of future users.				
4	Group that acts as a staff group in the project set up and meets when needed.				
5	The chairperson of this group reports regularly in Steering Group meetings on the progress of the project.				
6	The chairperson of this group is represented in the Project Group by the 'linking pin' principle.				
7	This group usually meets once every two months.				
8	Group that manages the project on a day-to-day basis, and is chaired by the project manager.				
9	The chairperson of this group has the final responsibility and accountability of the project.				
10	This group only exists in projects of a certain size.				
11	Group that initiates the project.				
12	This group usually meets on a weekly basis.				
13	This group usually meets every 2 to 4 weeks, dependent on the phase of the project.				
14	Group that covers a dedicated area, either functional or technical or organisational.				
15	Group that is a decisive reference point for domain knowledge, and a support body for the implementation of the system.				

**PART A, Exam February 11 2009, ICT in a Social Context. NAME:**

Question 2 (15 points; 5 points per role). *Line Roles and Staff Roles*

Choose three roles from the following list:

ICT Manager	Systems Programmer	ICT Strategy Consultant
ICT Advisor	Application Programmer	Information Analyst
Project Manager	Security Officer	Network Controller

Answer for each of the three roles the following questions:

- a. Is this role a typical ICT line role or a typical ICT staff role? Explain your answer in terms of direct responsibility (or not) for business results, primarily giving advice and supporting business units (or not), the necessity of being political (or not), and having measurable results (or not).
- b. Which three personal competencies are essential to fulfil this role effectively? Explain your answer.

Role 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Role 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Role 3: \_\_\_\_\_

**PART B, Exam February 11 2009, ICT in a Social Context. NAME:**

Question 3 (7.5 points). *Law*

John is selling virtual hair in Second Life, a three dimensional virtual world. John lives in the Netherlands, and startles when he receives a fine of 1500 euro for not presenting a physical address and e-mail address. The Consumer Authority claims he has to on the basis of Article 5 of the Ecommerce Directive. John claims he is not an information society service provider, and therefore the Article does not apply. Such a service is defined as:

**PART B, Exam February 11 2009, ICT in a Social Context. NAME:**

Question 4 (7.5 points). *Law*

Why could one say that the concept of personal data is inflationary? Why would this give more discretionary power to judicial authorities.

**PART C, Exam February 11 2009, ICT in a Social Context. NAME:**

Question 7 (15 points). *Your digital rights online; Karin Spaink*

We are moving towards a prevention paradigm. This is the belief that we can predict which people will for instance get health problems, will commit crimes, won't be good parents, or won't be good employees. And in order to gain more safety and security, we increasingly trade off privacy. What do you think of this trend? In your argument, take constitutional rights into consideration.