WGU Ethics-In-Technology D333 Practice Questions

Shared by Conway on 30-10-2026

For More Free Questions and Preparation Resources

Check the Links on Last Page

Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the first step in ethical decision-making for an IT professional?

Options:

A- Choose an alternative
B- Develop a problem statement
C- Implement a solution
D- Identify alternatives

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The first step in ethical decision-making for IT professionals is to develop a problem statement, which involves clearly identifying and defining the ethical issue at hand. Before choosing solutions, an IT professional must fully understand the nature and scope of the problem.

Relevant Ethical Reference in Technology:

Ethical Decision-Making Models -- Models like the Kidder Ethical Decision-Making Model and Rest's Four-Component Model emphasize problem identification as the first step.

ACM Code of Ethics -- Encourages IT professionals to assess issues carefully before taking action.

Deontological Ethics (Kantian Ethics) -- Ethical decisions require a clear understanding of duty and obligations, which begins with defining the problem.

Business & IT Governance (COBIT Framework) -- Ethical IT management requires problem assessment before action.

Thus, the correct first step in ethical decision-making is B. Develop a problem statement

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A software development company's executive management team recently met to review its progress on ethical and social responsibility goals. After the review, the team planned a new set of goals for the upcoming year. The team shared the results of this review and the new goats with the employees and the board of directors.

Which process did the team complete?

Options:

A- Establish code of ethics
B- Model high ethical standards
C- Deliver ethics training
D- Conduct social audit

P2P exams

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A social audit is the process of evaluating a company's ethical, social, and corporate responsibility performance. The executive team reviewed past ethical and social responsibility efforts, set new goals, and shared the results with employees and the board, which aligns directly with a social audit.

Relevant Ethical Reference in Technology:

Business Ethics and Corporate Accountability -- Companies must evaluate their social and ethical impact to maintain ethical leadership.

Ethical IT Management (ISO 26000 & CSR Frameworks) -- Businesses should regularly assess their ethical and social impact.

Transparency and Ethical Leadership -- Sharing findings with employees and stakeholders promotes a culture of accountability.

IT and Digital Ethics -- Ethical technology use involves regular review and reassessment of ethical commitments.

Since the company reviewed its ethical and social responsibility goals and communicated them, it completed a social audit (D is the correct answer).

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An underage actor is admitted to a local hospital. A nurse from another department wants to know what the patient's ailment is. The nurse accesses the patient's medical record and is subsequently flagged for unauthorized access.

Which law has the nurse violated?

Options:

A- Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
B- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
C- Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA)
D- Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA)
U- S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) HIPAA Guidelines.
Solove, D. J. (2019). Understanding Privacy.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) protects the privacy of patient health records and restricts unauthorized access to Protected Health Information (PHI).

Why HIPAA applies to this case:

The nurse accessed the patient's medical records without authorization, violating the HIPAA Privacy Rule.

HIPAA mandates that only authorized healthcare professionals involved in patient care can access medical records.

Unauthorized access is considered a HIPAA violation, which can result in penalties and disciplinary action.

Why Not the Other Options?

A . Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) -- Protects electronic communications from government surveillance but does not apply to medical records.

C . Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) -- Regulates financial data privacy, not medical information.

D . Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) -- Protects children's data on websites and

apps but does not cover hospital records.

Thus, the correct answer is B. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) as it enforces strict privacy rules for patient medical records.

Reference in Ethics in Technology:

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) (1996), 45 CFR Parts 160 and 164.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company has used Its credit approval system for a long time. A risk evaluation director initiates an update of the data model to make sure it meets the highest ethical standards. Which Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice principle does the director's action represent?

Options:

A- Management
B- Colleagues
C- Self
D- Judgment

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice outlines principles that software engineers must follow to ensure ethical responsibility.

Why Judgment?

The director is evaluating and updating a credit approval system to ensure ethical standards are met.

This aligns with the Judgment principle, which requires software engineers to apply ethical reasoning, fairness, and due diligence in system development.

Ethical judgment ensures that software systems do not introduce bias or unfair decision-making.

Why Not the Other Options?

A . Management: Involves leadership responsibilities, but the focus here is ethical decision-making.

B . Colleagues: Covers professional relationships, not ethical system evaluation.

C . Self: Refers to continuous learning and improvement, which is not the core issue here.

Thus, the correct answer is D. Judgment, as it reflects ethical responsibility in software development.

Reference in Ethics in Technology:

Software Engineering Code of Ethics and Professional Practice, ACM & IEEE-CS.

Tavani, H. T. (2016). Ethics and Technology: Controversies, Questions, and Strategies for Ethical Computing.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

An organization plans to hire three external software engineers to build client software to connect its lightweight wireless devices to the cloud. It will do so according to specific terms and a specific duration defined in a legal document. The duration of the work will be six months.

Which workforce category should the organization hire within?

Options:

A- Full-time employees
B- In-house expertise
C- Part-time salaried workers
D- Independent contractors
U- S. Department of Labor Guidelines on Independent Contractors.
Harvard Business Review (2022). Managing Independent Contractors Effectively.

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Since the organization is hiring external software engineers for a fixed six-month project, independent contractors are the best option.

Why Independent Contractors?

They work on a project basis, as defined in a legal contract.

The organization does not provide full-time benefits.

Contractors are specialists hired for short-term needs, making them ideal for temporary projects.

Why Not the Other Options?

A . Full-time employees: Not suitable, as the work is temporary (six months only).

B . In-house expertise: The company is hiring external workers, not relying on existing staff.

C . Part-time salaried workers: Part-time employees receive benefits, while contractors do not.

Thus, the correct answer is D. Independent contractors, as they are ideal for temporary project-based work.

Reference in Ethics in Technology:

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which legislation provides a safe harbor for internet service providers (ISPs) whose customers violate intellectual property rights?

Options:

A- Digital Millennium Copyright Act
B- Copyright Term Extension Act
C- Digital Performance Right in Sound Recordings Act
D- Leahy-Smith America Invents Act

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) provides a safe harbor provision for internet service providers (ISPs) and online platforms that host user-generated content.

Why DMCA Applies?

Protects ISPs from liability if their users violate copyright laws, as long as they follow takedown procedures.

Establishes a notice-and-takedown system, allowing copyright holders to request removal of infringing content.

Why Not the Other Options?

B . Copyright Term Extension Act -- Extends copyright duration but does not provide ISP protection.

C . Digital Performance Right in Sound Recordings Act -- Focuses on music copyright protections, not ISP liability.

D . Leahy-Smith America Invents Act -- Governs patent law, not copyright infringement.

Thus, the correct answer is A. Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) as it provides safe harbor protections for ISPs.

Reference in Ethics in Technology:

Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA), 17 U.S.C. 512.

Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) DMCA Guide.

Litman, J. (2001). Digital Copyright: Protecting Intellectual Property on the Internet.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company needs to fill a specialized, long-term engineering role. The worker in this role needs to work on-site and use a company-provided laptop for security. The company's corporate code of ethics dictates that it should prioritize economic empowerment in its local community. The company has not been successful in sourcing local candidates.

Which type of worker should the company consider expanding its candtdate pool to include?

Options:

A- H-1B
B- Offshore

C- Gig
D- Freelance

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The H-1B visa program allows U.S. companies to hire highly skilled foreign professionals when qualified local candidates are unavailable. Since the company needs a specialized, long-term engineering role that requires on-site work and prioritizes local economic empowerment, expanding the search to include H-1B visa workers is the best option.

Unlike offshore workers (who work remotely) or freelance/gig workers (who typically work on short-term projects), an H-1B worker can relocate, work full-time, and use company-provided resources securely.

Relevant Ethical Reference in Technology:

Workforce Ethics & Economic Empowerment -- Ethical hiring ensures fair job opportunities while addressing labor shortages.

H-1B Program Regulations (U.S. Immigration Laws) -- Allows companies to fill specialized roles with foreign workers when local talent is unavailable.

Deontological Ethics (Fair Hiring Practices) -- Companies have an ethical obligation to recruit based on skills and business needs.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) & Diversity Hiring -- Welcoming international talent fosters inclusivity and economic growth.

Thus, the correct answer is A. H-1B, as it allows the company to hire specialized foreign workers when local candidates are unavailable.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which piece of legislation outlines who may access a person's credit data?

Options:

A- Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act

B- General Data Protection Regulation
C- European Union Data Protection Directive
D- Fair Credit Reporting Act

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) is a U.S. law that regulates who can access a person's credit data and how credit reporting agencies handle consumer information.

Key Provisions of FCRA:

Limits access to credit reports to entities with a 'permissible purpose' (e.g., lenders, employers, landlords).

Gives consumers the right to dispute inaccurate credit report information.

Mandates credit reporting agencies to ensure the accuracy and privacy of credit data.

Why Not the Other Options?

A . Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (FACTA) -- Amends FCRA but focuses more on preventing identity theft, not on access to credit data.

B . General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) -- A European law protecting personal data, but does not specifically regulate credit reporting.

C . European Union Data Protection Directive -- The predecessor of GDPR, also unrelated to U.S. credit laws.

Thus, the correct answer is D. Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) as it governs access to credit data.

Reference in Ethics in Technology:

Fair Credit Reporting Act (1970), 15 U.S.C. 1681.

Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Guide on FCRA.

Solove, D. J. (2019). Nothing to Hide: The False Tradeoff Between Privacy and Security.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A consulting company employs H-1B workers. Even though companies applying for H*1B visas must offer a wage that is at least 95% of the average salary for the occupation, a close review of salaries within the consulting firm suggests that its H-1B workers are often paid 20% less on average than those with similar skill sets.

Which loophole is the company using to avoid paying H-1B workers a fair wage?

Options:

A- Laying off employees with U.S. citizenship to lower the average salary numbers
B- Classifying an H-1B worker as entry level when they fill a position of an experienced worker
C- Pressuring H-1B workers to file petitions with the government to allow lower salary
D- Employing H-1 B workers to work remotely from countries where the cost of living is lower

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The H-1B visa program requires employers to pay foreign workers at least 95% of the average salary for their occupation. However, some companies exploit a loophole by misclassifying experienced H-1B workers as entry-level to justify paying them lower wages.

By doing this, the company artificially lowers salary expectations for H-1B workers, avoiding compliance with wage requirements while benefiting from cheaper labor.

Relevant Ethical Reference in Technology:

H-1B Wage Regulations (Department of Labor, LCA Requirements) -- Employers must accurately classify workers based on experience level.

Corporate Ethics & Fair Compensation -- Ethical labor practices ensure fair wages regardless of immigration status.

Utilitarian & Deontological Ethics -- Ethical employers should not manipulate classifications to exploit workers.

Whistleblower Protections (H-1B & Immigration Labor Laws) -- H-1B employees can report misclassification and wage exploitation.

Thus, the correct answer is B. Classifying an H-1B worker as entry level when they fill a position of an experienced worker, as it allows employers to pay lower wages unfairly.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How can organizations differentiate between ethical decision-making and legal decision-making frameworks?

Options:

A- Legal decision-making frameworks provide a complete guide to ethical decision-making but go beyond to encompass decision-making tools to employ in situations where the ethical code is not clearly defined or easily applied.
B- Ethical decision-making frameworks help an organization uphold a code of behavior generally agreed upon by the members of the larger society which the organization operates in. Legal decision-making frameworks help an organization to navigate a set of rules that convey what people can and cannot do.
C- Ethical decision-making frameworks help an organization navigate a set of rules that convey what people can and cannot do. Legal decisionmaking frameworks help an organization uphold a code of behavior generally agreed upon by members of the larger society which the organization operates in.
D- Ethical decision-making frameworks provide a complete guide to legal decision-making but go beyond to encompass decision-making tools to employ in situations where the law is not clearly defined or easily applied.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Organizations must understand the distinction between ethical and legal decision-making frameworks to ensure responsible governance.

Ethical Decision-Making Frameworks:

Guide organizations in upholding moral standards and values.

Help navigate moral dilemmas where laws may not provide clear guidance.

Are based on societal values and professional codes of ethics (e.g., ACM Code of Ethics, IEEE Code of Conduct).

Legal Decision-Making Frameworks:

Provide a set of enforceable rules that dictate what is permissible and impermissible.

Help organizations comply with laws and regulations (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA, and consumer

protection laws).

Ensure legal liability is minimized.

Why Not the Other Options?

A & D: These options incorrectly suggest that legal and ethical frameworks are comprehensive guides for each other, which is false. Ethics go beyond legal rules, and legal decisions do not always ensure ethical behavior.

C: This reverses the correct roles of ethical and legal frameworks.

Thus, the best answer is B, as it correctly distinguishes the role of ethics and law in decision-making.

Reference in Ethics in Technology:

Moor, J. (1985). 'What is Computer Ethics?' Metaphilosophy, 16(4), 266-275.

Floridi, L. (2013). The Ethics of Information. Oxford University Press.

IEEE Code of Ethics (2020).

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (2018).

To Get Premium Files for Ethics-In-Technology Visit

https://www.p2pexams.com/products/ethics-in-technology

For More Free Questions Visit

https://www.p2pexams.com/wgu/pdf/ethics-in-technology

