

There's a rule in the European Union about companies behaving fairly. It's in Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). What does this rule say? What's not allowed when a company is really powerful in the EU?

- a) Small and Medium enterprises cannot create cartels with other SMEs.
- b) Dominant companies cannot engage in environmentally friendly practices.
- c) Large companies in a market cannot engage in practices harming competition and consumers.
- d) State-funded companies cannot participate in private markets.

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- c) Large companies in a market from engaging in practices harming competition and consumers.

Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union talks about businesses working together in a way that's not fair for competition. What kind of agreement among businesses could be seen as not playing fair? Choose from the following options:

- a) Ebay manipulating the reviews of a competitor's products in the marketplace.
- b) AirB&B and Booking agreeing to raise the service fees by a fixed amount.
- c) In its own app store, Apple disallowing the entry of apps from independent developers.
- d) Google and Apple agreeing on the licensing of a patent owned by Apple for the development of an Android phone.

b) AirB&B and Booking agreeing to raise the service fees by a fixed amount.

In 2021, a former U.S. President was banned from several social media platforms, including Twitter and Facebook, due to concerns about the incitement of violence. Which President faced these bans?

- a) Barack Obama
- b) Donald Trump
- c) George W. Bush
- d) Bill Clinton

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b) Donald Trump.

What's the word for using social media to show off and talk about a product, service, or brand, especially when people team up with influencers or get paid to do it?

- a) Cyberbullying
- b) Social activism
- c) Social marketing
- d) Hashtag trending

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c) Social marketing.

In the digital market, smaller digital service providers with resource limitations may face compliance challenges and disproportionate impact from regulatory measures.

Considering the unique challenges faced by smaller digital service providers, how does the Digital Services Act (DSA) protect smaller digital service providers?

- a) Google
- b) Apple
- c) Microsoft
- d) Twitter

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c) By providing additional legal and financial support.

The digital market is a global market, and the cross-border flow of data and the cross-border operation of digital services are an important aspect of regulation. How does the Digital Services Act (DSA) contribute to addressing cross-border legal issues related to digital services?

- a) No role
- b) Harmonizing regulations across EU member states
- c) Encouraging individual countries to create their own regulations
- d) Promoting international arbitration

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b) Harmonizing regulations across EU member states.

In response to the rapid growth of digital platforms and concerns about their impact on fair competition, innovation, and consumer choice, the EU has proposed the Digital Markets Act (DMA) to establish clear rules for certain online platforms. What types of platforms are the primary focus of the DMA?

- a) All digital platforms, regardless of size
 - b) Only small and medium-sized platforms
 - c) Only e-commerce websites
 - d) Large online platforms with significant market power
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- d) Large online platforms with significant market power.

Digital platforms, due to their important role in the modern economy, have the ability to shape markets and influence consumer choices. What is the issue of self-preferencing by digital platforms?

- a) A practice where digital platforms prioritize their own products or services over third-party offerings, potentially creating an uneven playing field.
- b) A marketing strategy where platforms promote third-party products more prominently to foster fair competition.
- c) A regulatory framework designed to encourage healthy competition among digital platforms.
- d) A term used to describe platforms that exclusively promote products and services from various competitors.

QUESTION

- a) A practice where digital platforms prioritize their own products or services over third-party offerings, potentially creating an uneven playing field.

In the context of digital market regulation, how does the Digital Markets Act (DMA) contribute to safeguarding innovation and competition?

- a) By discouraging new entrants
- b) By creating barriers to entry
- c) By ensuring a level playing field and fair competition
- d) By granting exclusive rights to established players

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c) By ensuring a level playing field and fair competition.

The Digital Markets Act (DMA) is designed to address issues such as unfair business practices, lack of competition, and the potential harm to consumers. What is the role of consumers under the DMA?

- a) Consumers have no role in the regulation
- b) Consumers play a central role in enforcing the DMA
- c) Consumers are responsible for drafting DMA regulations
- d) Consumers are excluded from digital markets

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b) Consumers play a central role in enforcing the DMA.

What is platform lock-in?

- a) A strategy to promote competition
- b) A situation where users depend on a specific platform and face challenges switching
- c) A feature that enhances interoperability
- d) A type of security protocol

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- b) A situation where users depend on a specific platform and face challenges switching.

Platform lock-in refers to a situation in which a user becomes dependent on a particular technology platform or service and faces significant obstacles or costs when trying to switch to an alternative. What can make it difficult for users to switch platforms when they've integrated with other services?

- a) Proprietary formats
- b) Custom features
- c) Network effects
- d) Security protocols

b) Custom features.

Platform lock-in refers to a situation in which a user becomes dependent on a particular technology platform or service and faces significant obstacles or costs when trying to switch to an alternative. What is a potential consequence of network effects in the context of platform lock-in?

- a) Increased competition
- b) Reduced value for the platform with more users
- c) Enhanced interoperability
- d) Higher barriers to switching due to a growing user base

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- d) Higher barriers to switching due to a growing user base.

Platform lock-in refers to a situation in which a user becomes dependent on a particular technology platform or service and faces significant obstacles or costs when trying to switch to an alternative. How do network effects contribute to platform lock-in?

- a) By reducing competition
- b) By increasing the value of a platform as more users join
- c) By promoting open standards
- d) By simplifying the learning curve for users

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b) By increasing the value of a platform as more users join.

The network effect, also known as network externality, is a phenomenon by which the value or utility a user derives from a good or service depends on the number of users of compatible products. What best describes a direct network effect in the digital market?

- a) The value of a product increases as more complementary products become available.
- b) The value of a product increases for an individual user as more people use the same product.
- c) The value of a product is not influenced by the number of users.
- d) The value of a product decreases as more people use it.

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- b) The value of a product increases for an individual user as more people use the same product.

The network effect, also known as network externality, is a phenomenon by which the value or utility a user derives from a good or service depends on the number of users of compatible products. Which of the following is an example of a direct network effect in the digital market?

- a) The more apps available for a smartphone, the more valuable the smartphone becomes.
 - b) Hardware become more valuable to consumers with the growth of compatible software.
 - c) The more users on a social media platform, the more valuable it is for individual users.
 - d) The value of a video streaming service increases as more content providers join.
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- c) The more users on a social media platform, the more valuable it is for individual users.

In the digital market, many products and services exhibit network effects. Network effects can be direct or indirect. In the context of digital markets, what characterizes an indirect network effect?

- a) The value of a product increases as more people use the same product.
- b) At least two different customer groups that are interdependent, and the utility of at least one group grows as the other group(s) grow.
- c) The value of a product remains constant, regardless of the number of users.
- d) The value of a product decreases when more people join the network.

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- b) At least two different customer groups that are interdependent, and the utility of at least one group grows as the other group(s) grow.

In the digital market, many products and services exhibit network effects. Social media platforms, for instance, become more attractive as more people join. Why is breaking into a market with strong network effects challenging for new entrants?

- a) New entrants often lack innovative ideas.
- b) Existing users are resistant to change.
- c) The network effect creates a winner-takes-all dynamic.
- d) Strong network effects lead to lower product quality.

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- c) The network effect creates a winner-takes-all dynamic.

Platform lock-in refers to a situation in which a user becomes dependent on a particular technology platform or service and faces significant obstacles or costs when trying to switch to an alternative. Why is interoperability important in mitigating platform lock-in?

- a) It increases migration costs
- b) It promotes dependence on a single platform
- c) It facilitates compatibility with other platforms
- d) It limits competition

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c) It facilitates compatibility with other platforms.

Platform lock-in refers to a situation in which a user becomes dependent on a particular technology platform or service and faces significant obstacles or costs when trying to switch to an alternative. How does the Digital Markets Act (DMA) address the issue of platform lock-in practices?

- a) It encourages platform lock-in
- b) It bans all digital platforms
- c) It prohibits unfair platform lock-in practices
- d) It has no stance on lock-in practices

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- c) It prohibits unfair platform lock-in practices.

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) often encounter barriers when competing with larger entities in the digital space, ranging from limited resources to challenges in accessing markets dominated by major players. What is the role of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) under the Digital Markets Act?

- a) They have no specific role
- b) They enjoy unrestricted privileges
- c) They benefit from protections and increased access to digital markets
- d) They are excluded from the digital market

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- c) They benefit from protections and increased access to digital markets.

Which major technology companies have been designated as Gatekeepers in most Core Platform Service?

- a) Apple and PayPal
- b) Amazon and Microsoft
- c) Facebook and Twitter
- d) Netflix and Spotify

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b) Amazon and Microsoft.

What is one of the key provisions of the Digital Markets Act related to interoperability?

- a) Requiring dominant platforms to ensure their services can be accessed and used by other services
 - b) Banning all forms of data sharing between companies
 - c) Mandating the use of proprietary software
 - d) Promoting exclusive partnerships between digital platforms
- QUESTION
- a) Requiring dominant platforms to ensure their services can be accessed and used by other services.

Interoperability refers to the ability of different systems, devices, or applications to connect, communicate, and work together effectively. Which of the following is an example of a widely used data interchange format for achieving interoperability?

- a) SQL (Structured Query Language)
- b) HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)
- c) MP3 (MPEG Audio Layer III)
- d) EXE (Executable)

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b) HTML (Hypertext Markup Language).

Interoperability refers to the ability of different systems, devices, or applications to connect, communicate, and work together effectively. What does cross-platform compatibility refer to in the context of software development?

- a) The ability of an application to run on different operating systems or platforms without modification.
- b) The limitation of an application to a specific platform.
- c) The need for specialized platforms.
- d) The compatibility within the same platform.

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- a) The ability of an application to run on different operating systems or platforms without modification.

Interoperability refers to the ability of different systems, devices, or applications to connect, communicate, and work together effectively. What role do open standards play in promoting interoperability?

- a) They restrict communication between systems.
- b) They encourage collaboration and allow specifications to be openly available.
- c) They promote proprietary protocols.
- d) They limit the development of Application Programming Interfaces.

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- b) They encourage collaboration and allow specifications to be openly available.

Under EU competition law in the digital market based on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), what does the "essential facilities doctrine" pertain to?

- a) The requirement for all facilities to be upgraded regularly
 - b) The obligation for companies to share their infrastructure with competitors
 - c) The protection of confidential business information
 - d) The imposition of price controls on essential digital services
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- b) The obligation for companies to share their infrastructure with competitors.

In the digital market, what is the term, as per Article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), for agreements between competitors to fix prices, limit production, or share markets?

- a) Collusion
- b) Collaboration
- c) Cooperation
- d) Coexistence

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a) Collusion.

What role does the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) play in regulating mergers and acquisitions in the digital market?

a) The TFEU encourages all mergers and acquisitions to proceed without review.

b) The TFEU does not address mergers and acquisitions.

c) The TFEU establishes a framework for the review of mergers and acquisitions that may harm competition.

d) The TFEU requires member states to approve all mergers and acquisitions.

c) The TFEU establishes a framework for the review of mergers and acquisitions that may harm competition.

Under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), what is the term used for practices that distort competition, such as predatory pricing or tying and bundling products together?

- a) Exploitative abuse
- b) Anticompetitive collusion
- c) Unfair competition
- d) Antitrust practices

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c) Unfair competition.

Under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), what is the term used for practices that distort competition, such as predatory pricing or tying and bundling products together?

- a) No fines are imposed
- b) Up to 1% of the company's global turnover
- c) Up to 10% of the company's global turnover
- d) Up to €1 million

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- c) Up to 10% of the company's global turnover.

How does the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) address exemptions to anticompetitive agreements in the digital market?

- a) All anticompetitive agreements are exempted.
- b) Exemptions are not allowed.
- c) Exemptions are granted based on economic efficiency and benefit to consumers.
- d) Exemptions are granted to domestic companies only

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- c) Exemptions are granted based on economic efficiency and benefit to consumers.

Under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), what is the standard for determining the compatibility of state aid with the internal market for companies in the digital market?

- a) State aid is always compatible with the internal market.
- b) State aid must not distort competition or harm the internal market.
- c) State aid is only compatible if it benefits domestic companies.
- d) State aid is compatible if it benefits consumers

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- b) State aid must not distort competition or harm the internal market.

Which of the following is a red flag that a business may be abusing its dominant position in the market?

- a) The business has a large share of the market
- b) The business has high profit margins
- c) The business has a strong brand reputation
- d) All of the above

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- d) All of the above.

What is the name of the EU institution that enforces competition law?

- a) European Commission
- b) Directorate-General for Competition
- c) Competition and Markets Authority
- d) None of the above

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a) European Commission.

Which of the following countries has recently passed a law that could force big tech companies to break up?

- a) The United States
- b) The European Union
- c) China
- d) All of the above

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b) The European Union.

Which types of online services are covered by the Digital Services Act?

- a) All online services
- b) Only social media platforms
- c) Only e-commerce websites
- d) Only search engines

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- a) All online services.

What obligations does the Digital Services Act (DSA) impose on large online platforms?

- a) No obligations
- b) Moderate content without interference
- c) Implement content moderation measures
- d) Pay additional taxes

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- c) Implement content moderation measures.

How does the Digital Services Act (DSA) address the issue of online disinformation?

- a) By banning all political content
- b) By requiring platforms to label or remove disinformation
- c) By encouraging platforms to profit from disinformation
- d) By providing tax incentives for disinformation campaigns

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- b) By requiring platforms to label or remove disinformation.

Which of the following is NOT a requirement for online platforms under the Digital Services Act (DSA)?

- a) Transparency in content moderation practices
- b) Cooperation with law enforcement authorities
- c) Guaranteeing absolute freedom of expression
- d) Reporting on efforts to combat illegal content

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- c) Guaranteeing absolute freedom of expression.

How does the Digital Services Act (DSA) address the issue of fake reviews on e-commerce platforms?

- a) It encourages fake reviews to boost sales
- b) It bans all user reviews
- c) It mandates platforms to take measures against fake reviews
- d) It ignores the issue of fake reviews

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- c) It mandates platforms to take measures against fake reviews.

How does the Digital Services Act (DSA) impact the content posted by individual users on social media platforms?

- a) It imposes strict censorship on user-generated content
- b) It requires platforms to verify the accuracy of all user posts
- c) It places some limitations on user content, such as hate speech and incitement to violence
- d) It completely bans user-generated content on social media

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- c) It places some limitations on user content, such as hate speech and incitement to violence.

The European Commission has fined Google €2.4 billion for abusing its dominance in the search market.

- a) True
- b) False

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- a) True.

True or False: Facebook was originally limited to college students and expanded later to the general public

- a) True
- b) False

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- a) True.

True or False: Amazon started as an online bookstore before offering all kinds of products?

- a) True
- b) False

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a) True.

True or false: the EU Commission encourages social media companies to collect more consumer data in order to obtain more information about citizens.

- a) True
- b) False

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- b) False.

True or false: Companies have the possibility to track the movement of your mouse when you visit their website.

- a) True
- b) False

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- a) True.

True or false: The company Uber admitted that it charged users more when the battery of their smartphone was low.

- a) True
- b) False

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- b) False.

True or false: Since Elon Musk is the owner of twitter, the company no longer has to comply with EU data protection laws because he lives in the US

- a) True
- b) False

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- b) False.