eDiscovery for the Legal Professional 1st edition Broucek Test Bank

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CHAPTER 2. IMPACT OF ESI ON DISCOVERY

True or False:

1. Volume, velocity and variety are all components of electronically stored information.

*a. True
b. False

2. Hidden data is never discoverable.

a. True
*b. False

3. Comingled data may implicate privacy concerns when employees use personal devices for business purposes.

*a. True
b. False

4. Email communication is an example of an active data source.

*a. True
b. False

5. Metadata provides details about electronically stored information such as data author or date of data creation.

*a. True
b. False

6. Personal communications on social media sites are not a form of electronically stored information.

a. True
*b. False

7. The federal rules of civil procedure require parties to resolve disputes quickly, fairly, and as cost-effectively as possible.

*a. True
b. False

8. According to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1), the cost of electronic discovery is the most important proportionality consideration.

a. True
*b. False

9. Identifying key custodians is a critical part of early case management.

*a. True
b. False

10. Data mapping is an analytical tool useful in locating additional sources of electronically stored information.

*a. True
b. False

Type: E

1. Identify and explain the three (3) components of electronically stored information.

Type: E

2. What is meant by ‘ease of access’ to electronically stored information? Explain why ‘ease of access’ to ESI must be evaluated by the legal team when formulating a litigation budget.

Type: E

3. Provide an example of how data mining would be used for discovery purposes. Explain.

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Type: E

4. Analyze potential privacy implications/risks associated with corporate ‘bring your own device’ (BYOD) practices.

Type: E

5. Why is it important to evaluate the relationship between custodians and data sources?