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>> CIPT考題寶典 <<

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許多考生花費了大量的時間和精力學習IAPP CIPT考試相關知識，但是到最後卻沒有成功，分析他們失敗的原因，我們得出結論是沒有針對性的復習。現在，Testpdf專門針對認證考試研發出有針對性的IAPP CIPT考古題，為考生獲得認證節約更多的時間和金錢。CIPT題庫的高效率和準確性兩大特點讓我們收到廣大考生的好評，獲得如此有價值的認證方案對您來說是非常划算的。

最新的 Information Privacy Technologist CIPT 免費考試真題 (Q85-Q90):

問題 #85

SCENARIO

Tom looked forward to starting his new position with a U.S.-based automobile leasing company (New Company), now operating in 32 states. New Company was recently formed through the merger of two prominent players, one from the eastern region (East Company) and one from the western region (West Company). Tom, a Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT), is New Company's first Information Privacy and Security Officer. He met today with Dick from East Company, and Harry, from West Company.

Dick and Harry are veteran senior information privacy and security professionals at their respective companies, and continue to lead the east and west divisions of New Company. The purpose of the meeting was to conduct a SWOT

(strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats) analysis for New Company. Their SWOT analysis conclusions are summarized below. Dick was enthusiastic about an opportunity for the New Company to reduce costs and increase computing power and flexibility through cloud services. East Company had been contemplating moving to the cloud, but West Company already had a vendor that was providing it with software-as-a-service (SaaS). Dick was looking forward to extending this service to the eastern region. Harry noted that this was a threat as well, because West Company had to rely on the third party to protect its data.

Tom mentioned that neither of the legacy companies had sufficient data storage space to meet the projected growth of New Company, which he saw as a weakness. Tom stated that one of the team's first projects would be to construct a consolidated New Company data warehouse. Tom would personally lead this project and would be held accountable if information was modified during transmission to or during storage in the new data warehouse.

Tom, Dick and Harry agreed that employee network access could be considered both a strength and a weakness. East Company and West Company had strong performance records in this regard; both had robust network access controls that were working as designed. However, during a projected year-long transition period, New Company employees would need to be able to connect to a New Company network while retaining access to the East Company and West Company networks.

When employees are working remotely, they usually connect to a Wi-Fi network. What should Harry advise for maintaining company security in this situation?

- A. Hiding wireless service set identifiers (SSID).
- B. Employing Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption.
- C. Retaining the password assigned by the network.
- D. Using tokens sent through HTTP sites to verify user identity.

答案: A

解題說明:

Explanation/Reference:

問題 #86

How does k-anonymity help to protect privacy in micro data sets?

- A. By adding sufficient noise to the data in order to hide the impact of any one individual.
- B. By switching values between records in order to preserve most statistics while still maintaining privacy.
- C. By top-coding all age data above a value of "k."
- D. By ensuring that every record in a set is part of a group of "k" records having similar identifying information. .

答案: B

問題 #87

A valid argument against data minimization is that it?

- A. Can have an adverse effect on data quality.
- B. Can limit business opportunities.
- C. Decreases the speed of data transfers.
- D. Increases the chance that someone can be identified from data.

答案: B

解題說明:

A valid argument against data minimization is that it Can limit business opportunities. Data minimization is the principle that data

collected should be limited to what is necessary for the purposes for which it is processed. While this principle supports privacy and data protection, it can also restrict the amount of data available to businesses for analysis and innovation, potentially limiting their ability to develop new products, improve services, or identify new market opportunities.

Reference:

GDPR, Article 5(1)(c): Data minimization

問題 #88

What is the distinguishing feature of asymmetric encryption?

- A. It has a stronger key for encryption than for decryption.
- B. It employs layered encryption using dissimilar methods.
- **C. It uses distinct keys for encryption and decryption.**
- D. It is designed to cross operating systems.

答案： C

解題說明：

The distinguishing feature of asymmetric encryption is that it uses distinct keys for encryption and decryption.

Specifically, it involves a public key for encryption and a private key for decryption. This dual-key mechanism ensures that even if the encryption key (public key) is widely distributed, the decryption key (private key) remains secure and confidential. This is in contrast to symmetric encryption, which uses the same key for both encryption and decryption (IAPP, Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) materials).

問題 #89

A privacy technologist has been asked to aid in a forensic investigation on the darknet following the compromise of a company's personal data. This will primarily involve an understanding of which of the following privacy-preserving techniques?

- A. Encryption
- **B. Tokenization**
- C. Masking
- D. Do Not Track

答案： B

解題說明：

Tokenization is a privacy-preserving technique that would be crucial in a forensic investigation on the darknet following the compromise of personal data. Tokenization involves replacing sensitive data elements with non-sensitive equivalents (tokens) that can be mapped back to the original data. This method protects the data by ensuring that even if the tokens are exposed, the actual sensitive information remains secure. The IAPP's CIPT materials detail the application of tokenization in preserving privacy during data breaches and forensic investigations.

問題 #90

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