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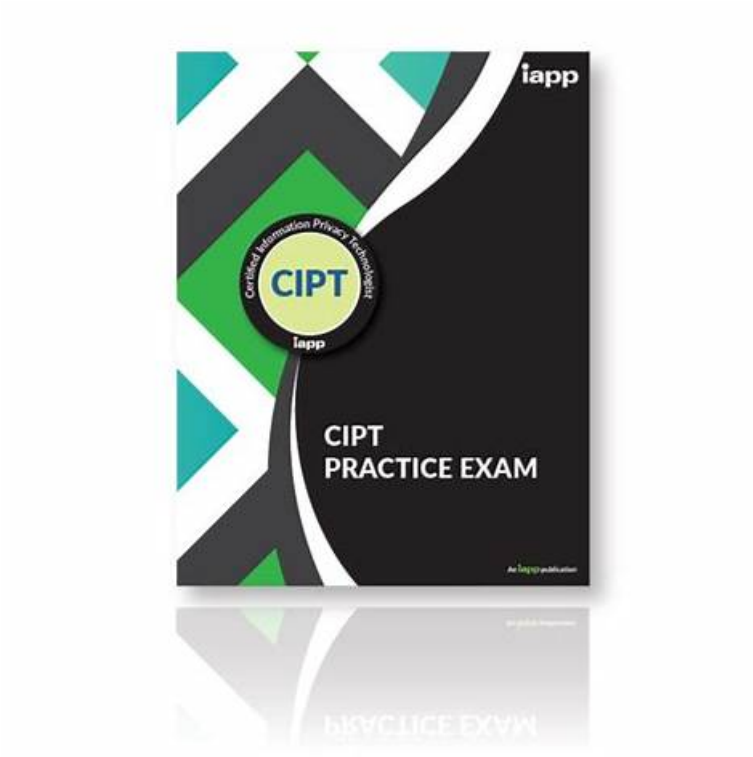

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The CIPT certification is ideal for professionals who work in the areas of information technology, data security, compliance, and risk management. It is also suitable for privacy professionals who are seeking to expand their knowledge and skills in the field of privacy technology. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification is open to individuals from all industries and sectors, including government, healthcare, finance, and education.

What is the duration, language, and format of CIPT Exam

- Length of Examination: 150 minutes
- Passing score: 85%
- Format: Multiple choices, multiple answers
- Language: CIPT offered in English (U.S.), French, German
- Number of Questions: 90

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Valid CIPT Exam Papers | Valid CIPT Test Sample

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
What is the name of an alternative technique to counter the reduction in use of third-party cookies, where web publishers may consider utilizing data cached by a browser and returned with a subsequent request from the same resource to track unique users?

- A. Web beacon tracking.
- B. Canvas fingerprinting.
- C. Browser fingerprinting.
- D. Entity tagging.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Browser fingerprinting is a technique used to track users by collecting information about their browser and device characteristics, which are then used to create a unique identifier. This technique can be employed as an alternative to third-party cookies and can track users across different sessions and sites.

NEW QUESTION # 49
What tactic does pharming use to achieve its goal?

- A. It creates a false display advertisement.
- B. It generates a malicious instant message.
- C. It encrypts files on a user s computer.
- D. It modifies the user s Hosts file.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 50
In terms of data extraction, which of the following should NOT be considered by a privacy technologist in relation to data portability?

- A. The format of the data.
- B. The range of the data.
- C. The size of the data.
- D. The medium of the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In relation to data portability, the size of the data should not be a primary consideration for a privacy technologist. Data portability focuses on enabling individuals to easily transfer their personal data between different service providers. The key factors to consider are the format of the data, ensuring it is in an interoperable and machine-readable format; the range of the data, covering the scope of data to be transferred; and the medium of the data, ensuring secure and efficient transfer mechanisms. According to IAPP, while data size might affect technical implementation, it is not a primary concern in ensuring compliance with data portability requirements under regulations like the GDPR.

NEW QUESTION # 51
SCENARIO
You have just been hired by Ancillary.com, a seller of accessories for everything under the sun, including waterproof stickers for pool floats and decorative bands and cases for sunglasses. The company sells cell phone cases, e-cigarette cases, wine spouts, hanging air fresheners for homes and automobiles, book ends, kitchen implements, visors and shields for computer screens, passport holders, gardening tools and lawn ornaments, and catalogs full of health and beauty products. The list seems endless. As the CEO likes to say, Ancillary offers, without doubt, the widest assortment of low-price consumer products from a single company anywhere.
Ancillary's operations are similarly diverse. The company originated with a team of sales consultants selling home and beauty

products at small parties in the homes of customers, and this base business is still thriving.
However, the company now sells online through retail sites designated for industries and demographics, sites such as "My Cool Ride" for automobile-related products or "Zoomer" for gear aimed toward young adults.
The company organization includes a plethora of divisions, units and outrigger operations, as Ancillary has been built along a decentered model rewarding individual initiative and flexibility, while also acquiring key assets. The retail sites seem to all function differently, and you wonder about their compliance with regulations and industry standards. Providing tech support to these sites is also a challenge, partly due to a variety of logins and authentication protocols.
You have been asked to lead three important new projects at Ancillary:
The first is the personal data management and security component of a multi-faceted initiative to unify the company's culture. For this project, you are considering using a series of third- party servers to provide company data and approved applications to employees.
The second project involves providing point of sales technology for the home sales force, allowing them to move beyond paper checks and manual credit card imprinting.
Finally, you are charged with developing privacy protections for a single web store housing all the company's product lines as well as products from affiliates. This new omnibus site will be known, aptly, as "Under the Sun." The Director of Marketing wants the site not only to sell Ancillary's products, but to link to additional products from other retailers through paid advertisements. You need to brief the executive team of security concerns posed by this approach.
If you are asked to advise on privacy concerns regarding paid advertisements, which is the most important aspect to cover?

- A. Personal information collected by cookies linked to the advertising network.
- B. Latent keys that trigger malware when an advertisement is selected.
- C. Sensitive information from Structured Query Language (SQL) commands that may be exposed.
- D. Unseen web beacons that combine information on multiple users.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When dealing with paid advertisements, the most important privacy concern is the collection of personal information by cookies linked to the advertising network.
* Explanation:
* Cookies and Advertising Networks: Cookies are small data files stored on the user's device by websites to track user behavior and preferences. Advertising networks use these cookies to collect
* personal information and build detailed user profiles for targeted advertising.
* Privacy Concerns: The primary concern is that these cookies can collect a vast amount of personal data without explicit user consent. This data can include browsing habits, location, and sometimes even more sensitive information.
* Regulatory Compliance: Various regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in Europe and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in the U.S., mandate strict guidelines on how personal data can be collected, stored, and used. Non-compliance can lead to significant legal penalties.
* Best Practices: Companies need to ensure transparency about data collection practices, obtain user consent, provide options to opt-out, and implement robust security measures to protect collected data.
References:
* IAPP Privacy Management, Information Privacy Technologist Certification Textbooks
* GDPR Articles 4, 7, and 21
* CCPA Sections 1798.100 - 1798.199

NEW QUESTION # 52
Which of the following is NOT a factor to consider in FAIR analysis?

- A. The severity of the harm that might be caused by the privacy risk.
- B. The probability that a threat actor's attempts to exploit a privacy risk might succeed.
- C. The capability of a threat actor to exploit the analyzed privacy risk.
- D. The stage of the data life cycle in which the analyzed privacy risk occurs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
FAIR (Factor Analysis of Information Risk) analysis is a structured approach to understanding, analyzing, and quantifying information risks. The core factors in FAIR analysis include the severity of the harm (option A), the capability of a threat actor (option B), and the probability of a threat actor's success (option D). The stage of the data life cycle, while important in understanding data management practices, is not a direct factor in the FAIR analysis framework. According to IAPP documentation, FAIR analysis focuses on quantifying risk factors to evaluate and manage privacy risks effectively, emphasizing measurable and

actionable components rather than the data life cycle stage.

NEW QUESTION # 53

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