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## **DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification actual questions - DCPLA torrent pdf - DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification training vce**

With the intense competition in labor market, it has become a trend that a lot of people, including many students, workers and so on, are trying their best to get a DCPLA certification in a short time. They all long to own the useful certification that they can have an opportunity to change their present state, including get a better job, have a higher salary, and get a higher station in life and so on, but they also understand that it is not easy for them to get a DCPLA Certification in a short time. If you are the one of the people who wants to get a certificate, we are willing to help you solve your problem.

DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor (DCPLA) certification exam is designed to test the knowledge of individuals on key privacy principles, regulations, and frameworks. DCPLA exam is conducted by Data Security Council of India (DSCI), an initiative of NASSCOM, which is a not-for-profit industry body that represents the Indian IT and BPM industry. The DCPLA certification is recognized internationally and is highly valued by organizations that deal with sensitive personal data. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification certification is ideal for professionals who want to specialize in privacy and data protection or wish to advance their career in the field.

DSCI DCPLA (DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor) Certification Exam is a comprehensive certification program that provides individuals with the knowledge and skills required to assess and manage privacy risks within an organization. DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification certification is globally recognized and is highly valued by employers who are looking for

professionals with expertise in privacy assessment and management.

## DSCI Certified Privacy Lead Assessor DCPLA certification Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

### NEW QUESTION # 46

Which of the following is the least effective way to enforce privacy policy and practices?

- A. Privacy authorization process is established
- B. New correlation rules added to the security monitoring solution
- C. Responsibilities of function, process and relationship owners are defined towards privacy
- D. Standards for encryption of sensitive data is notified

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In the DSCI Privacy Framework, enforcement refers to mechanisms used to implement and uphold privacy policies and controls. While A, B, and C represent direct enforcement of privacy by assigning accountability, establishing technical standards, and setting up governance processes, D relates more to security monitoring than privacy enforcement per se. It is reactive and indirect in the context of privacy enforcement.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

The method of personal data usage in which the users must explicitly decide not to participate.

- A. Opt-In
- B. Data mining
- C. Opt-out
- D. Data matching

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The term "Opt-out" refers to a consent model in which individuals are automatically included in a data processing activity or program unless they explicitly indicate their desire not to participate.

Under the DSCI Privacy Framework, "Opt-out" is contrasted with "Opt-in," where explicit affirmative consent is required before processing.

Opt-out is often implemented through mechanisms like pre-checked boxes or default settings, which the user can change. This is particularly common in direct marketing scenarios or cookies for analytics. The DAF-P considers whether such consent mechanisms align with fairness and transparency principles.

### NEW QUESTION # 48

Before planning the assessment, priority areas need to be determined by conducting a Risk Management exercise. To adequately identify such priority areas, what possible parameters could be considered? (Tick all that apply)

- A. Degree of involvement of third parties in processing personal information
- B. Functions / processes involved in data collection from end customers
- C. Deployment of technology solutions that could potentially intrude privacy
- D. Business-related IP dealt by a process/function
- E. Functions / processes dealing with sensitive personal information such as Personal Health Information (PHI), credit card information, biometrics, among others
- F. Degree of harm that could result from potential privacy breach

**Answer: A,B,C,E,F**

Explanation:

According to the DSCI Assessment Framework for Privacy (DAF-P), risk-based prioritization is essential in planning privacy assessments. Organizations are advised to consider parameters such as the degree of harm from a potential privacy breach, the involvement of processes that handle sensitive personal data (e.g., PHI or biometrics), technology solutions that may affect privacy, and the extent of third-party involvement. These help determine the areas with high privacy risks needing immediate attention.

C (business-related IP) is typically an information security concern, not a privacy concern unless it involves personal data.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

With respect to privacy implementation, organizations should strive for which of the following:

- A. Meaningful compliance
- B. Checklist based exercise
- C. None of the above
- D. Demonstrable accountability

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

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RCI and PCM

Given its global operations, the company is exposed to multiple regulations (privacy related) across the globe and needs to comply mostly through contracts for client relationships and directly for business functions. The corporate legal team is responsible for managing the contracts and understanding, interpreting and translating the legal requirements. There is no formal tracking of regulations done. The knowledge about regulations mainly comes through interaction with the client team. In most of the contracts, the clients have simply referred to the applicable legislations without going any further in terms of their applicability and impact on the company. Since business expansion is the priority, the contracts have been signed by the company without fully understanding their applicability and impact. Incidentally, when the privacy initiatives were being rolled out, a major data breach occurred at one of the healthcare clients located in the US. The US state data protection legislation required the client to notify the data breach. During investigations, it emerged that the data breach happened because of some vulnerability in the system owned by the client but managed by the company and the breach actually happened 5 months back and came to notice now. The system was used to maintain medical records of the patients. This vulnerability had been earlier identified by a third party vulnerability assessment of the system and the closure of vulnerability was assigned to the company. The company had made the requisite changes and informed the client. The client, however, was of the view that the changes were actually not made by the company and they therefore violated the terms of contract which stated that - "the company shall deploy appropriate organizational and technology measures for protection of personal information in compliance with the XX state data protection legislation." The company could not produce necessary evidences to prove that the configuration changes were actually made by it (including when these were made).

(Note: Candidates are requested to make and state assumptions wherever appropriate to reach a definitive conclusion) Introduction and Background XYZ is a major India based IT and Business Process Management (BPM) service provider listed at BSE and NSE. It has more than 1.5 lakh employees operating in 100 offices across 30 countries. It serves more than 500 clients across industry verticals - BFSI, Retail, Government, Healthcare, Telecom among others in Americas, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Middle East and Africa. The company provides IT services including application development and maintenance, IT Infrastructure management, consulting, among others. It also offers IT products mainly for its BFSI customers.

The company is witnessing phenomenal growth in the BPM services over last few years including Finance & Accounting including credit card processing, Payroll processing, Customer support, Legal Process Outsourcing, among others and has rolled out platform based services. Most of the company's revenue comes from the US from the BFSI sector. In order to diversify its portfolio, the company is looking to expand its operations in Europe. India, too has attracted company's attention given the phenomenal increase in domestic IT spend esp. by the government through various large scale IT projects. The company is also very aggressive in the cloud and mobility space, with a strong focus on delivery of cloud services. When it comes to expanding operations in Europe, company is facing difficulties in realizing the full potential of the market because of privacy related concerns of the clients arising from the stringent regulatory requirements based on EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU GDPR).

To get better access to this market, the company decided to invest in privacy, so that it is able to provide increased assurance to potential clients in the EU and this will also benefit its US operations because privacy concerns are also on rise in the US. It will also help company leverage outsourcing opportunities in the Healthcare sector in the US which would involve protection of sensitive medical records of the US citizens.

The company believes that privacy will also be a key differentiator in the cloud business going forward. In short, privacy was taken up as a strategic initiative in the company in early 2011.

Since XYZ had an internal consulting arm, it assigned the responsibility of designing and implementing an enterprise wide privacy program to the consulting arm. The consulting arm had very good expertise in information security consulting but had limited expertise in the privacy domain. The project was to be driven by CIO's office, in close consultation with the Corporate Information Security and Legal functions.

What should be the learning for the company going forward? What should the consultants suggest? (250 to 500 words)

**Answer:**



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