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The CDPSE certification exam is intended for individuals with a blend of technical and non-technical skills, including privacy, information security, and IT governance. CDPSE exam covers four domains: Data Privacy Governance, Data Privacy Architecture, Data Privacy Operations, and Data Privacy Compliance and Risk Management. CDPSE Exam is a four-hour, computer-based test consisting of 120 multiple-choice questions. CDPSE exam is offered in English and is available globally through ISACA's testing partner, PSI.

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The CDPSE Certification is ideal for individuals who are responsible for managing and protecting sensitive data within their organizations, including privacy officers, data protection officers, security professionals, and IT managers. Earning the CDPSE certification demonstrates a commitment to privacy and data protection, and provides individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage privacy risks and compliance requirements in today's rapidly changing regulatory environment.

ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q218-Q223):

NEW QUESTION # 218

A multi-national organization has decided that regional human resources (HR) team members must be limited in their access to employee data only within their regional office. Which of the following is the BEST approach?

- A. Discretionary access control (DAC)
- B. Attribute-based access control (ABAC)

- C. Provision-based access control (PBAC)
- D. Mandatory access control (MAC)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Attribute-based access control (ABAC) is the best approach for limiting the access of regional HR team members to employee data only within their regional office, because it allows for fine-grained and dynamic access control based on attributes of the subject, object, environment, and action. Attributes are characteristics or properties that can be used to describe or identify entities, such as users, resources, locations, roles, or permissions. ABAC uses policies and rules that evaluate the attributes and grant or deny access accordingly.

For example, an ABAC policy could state that a user can access an employee record if and only if the user's role is HR and the user's region matches the employee's region. This way, the access control can be tailored to the specific needs and context of the organization, without relying on predefined or fixed access levels.

References:

- * Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC), NIST
- * What is Attribute-Based Access Control (ABAC)?, Axiomatics
- * Access Control Models - Westoahu Cybersecurity, Westoahu Cybersecurity

NEW QUESTION # 219

Which of the following helps to ensure the identities of individuals in a two-way communication are verified?

- A. Secure Shell (SSH)
- B. Virtual private network (VPN)
- **C. Mutual certificate authentication**
- D. Transport Layer Security (TLS)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best answer is D. Mutual certificate authentication.

A comprehensive explanation is:

Mutual certificate authentication is a method of mutual authentication that uses public key certificates to verify the identities of both parties in a two-way communication. A public key certificate is a digital document that contains information about the identity of the certificate holder, such as their name, organization, domain name, etc., as well as their public key, which is used for encryption and digital signature. A public key certificate is issued and signed by a trusted authority, called a certificate authority (CA), that vouches for the validity of the certificate.

Mutual certificate authentication works as follows:

Both parties have a public key certificate issued by a CA that they trust.

When they initiate a communication, they exchange their certificates with each other.

They verify the signatures on the certificates using the CA's public key, which they already have or can obtain from a trusted source.

They check that the certificates are not expired, revoked, or tampered with.

They extract the public keys from the certificates and use them to encrypt and decrypt messages or to generate and verify digital signatures.

They confirm that the identities in the certificates match their expectations and intentions.

By using mutual certificate authentication, both parties can be confident that they are communicating with the intended and legitimate party, and that their communication is secure and confidential.

Mutual certificate authentication is often used in conjunction with Transport Layer Security (TLS), a protocol that provides encryption and authentication for network communications. TLS supports both one-way and two-way authentication. In one-way authentication, only the server presents a certificate to the client, and the client verifies it. In two-way authentication, also known as mutual TLS or mTLS, both the server and the client present certificates to each other, and they both verify them. Mutual TLS is commonly used for secure web services, such as APIs or webhooks, that require both parties to authenticate each other.

Virtual private network (VPN), Secure Shell (SSH), and Transport Layer Security (TLS) are all technologies that can help to ensure the identities of individuals in a two-way communication are verified, but they are not methods of mutual authentication by themselves. They can use mutual certificate authentication as one of their options, but they can also use other methods, such as username and password, pre-shared keys, or tokens. Therefore, they are not as specific or accurate as mutual certificate authentication.

Reference:

What is mutual authentication? | Two-way authentication

NEW QUESTION # 220

Which of the following is an example of data anonymization as a means to protect personal data when sharing a database?

- A. Key fields are hidden and unmasking is required to access to the data.
- **B. The data is transformed such that re-identification is impossible.**
- C. Names and addresses are removed but the rest of the data is left untouched.
- D. The data is encrypted and a key is required to re-identify the data.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

Data anonymization is a method of protecting personal data by modifying or removing any information that can be used to identify an individual, either directly or indirectly, in a data set. Data anonymization aims to prevent the re-identification of the data subjects, even by the data controller or processor, or by using additional data sources or techniques. Data anonymization also helps to comply with data protection laws and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), which require data controllers and processors to respect the privacy rights and preferences of the data subjects.

The data is transformed such that re-identification is impossible is an example of data anonymization, as it involves applying irreversible techniques, such as aggregation, generalization, perturbation, or synthesis, to alter the original data in a way that preserves their utility and meaning, but eliminates their identifiability. For example, a database of customer transactions can be anonymized by replacing the names and addresses of the customers with random codes, and by adding noise or rounding to the amounts and dates of the transactions.

The other options are not examples of data anonymization, but of other methods of protecting personal data that do not guarantee the impossibility of re-identification. The data is encrypted and a key is required to re-identify the data is an example of data pseudonymization, which is a method of replacing direct identifiers with pseudonyms, such as codes or tokens, that can be linked back to the original data with a key or algorithm.

Data pseudonymization does not prevent re-identification by authorized parties who have access to the key or algorithm, or by unauthorized parties who can break or bypass the encryption. Key fields are hidden and unmasking is required to access to the data is an example of data masking, which is a method of concealing or obscuring sensitive data elements, such as names or credit card numbers, with characters, symbols or blanks.

Data masking does not prevent re-identification by authorized parties who have permission to unmask the data, or by unauthorized parties who can infer or guess the hidden data from other sources or clues. Names and addresses are removed but the rest of the data is left untouched is an example of data deletion, which is a method of removing direct identifiers from a data set. Data deletion does not prevent re-identification by using indirect identifiers, such as age, gender, occupation or location, that can be combined or matched with other data sources to re-establish the identity of the data subjects.

References:

Big Data Deidentification, Reidentification and Anonymization - ISACA, section 2: "Anonymization is the ability for the data controller to anonymize the data in a way that it is impossible for anyone to establish the identity of the data." Data Anonymization - Overview, Techniques, Advantages, section 1: "Data anonymization is a method of ensuring that the company understands and enforces its duty to secure sensitive, personal, and confidential data in a world of highly complex data protection mandates that can vary depending on where the business and the customers are based."

NEW QUESTION # 221

Which of the following BEST enables an organization to ensure privacy-related risk responses meet organizational objectives?

- A. Assigning the data protection officer accountability for privacy protection controls
- **B. Prioritizing privacy-related risk scenarios as part of enterprise risk management (ERM) processes**
- C. Integrating security and privacy control requirements into the development of risk scenarios
- D. Using a top-down approach to develop privacy-related risk scenarios for the organization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prioritizing privacy-related risk scenarios as part of ERM processes is the best way to ensure that the risk responses meet the organizational objectives, because it helps to align the privacy risk management with the overall strategic goals, values, and culture of

the organization. ERM is a holistic approach to identify, assess, and manage risks across the organization, taking into account the interdependencies and trade-offs among different types of risks. By integrating privacy-related risk scenarios into the ERM processes, the organization can evaluate the potential impact and likelihood of privacy risks on its mission, vision, and performance, and prioritize the most significant ones for mitigation or acceptance. This can also help to allocate appropriate resources, assign clear roles and responsibilities, and monitor and report on the effectiveness of the risk responses.

Reference:

Privacy Risk Management, ISACA Journal

Enterprise Risk Assessment, Deloitte

NEW QUESTION # 222

Which of the following should an IT privacy practitioner review FIRST to understand where personal data is coming from and how it is used within the organization?

- A. Data collection standards
- **B. Data inventory**
- C. Data classification
- D. Data process flow diagrams

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data inventory is a comprehensive list of the data that an organization collects, processes, stores, transfers, and disposes of. It includes information such as the type, source, location, owner, purpose, and retention period of the data. A data inventory is essential for understanding where personal data is coming from and how it is used within the organization, as well as for complying with data privacy laws and regulations. A data inventory also helps to identify and mitigate data privacy risks and gaps.

Reference:

ISACA, CDPSE Review Manual 2021, Chapter 2: Privacy Governance, Section 2.2: Data Inventory and Data Mapping, p. 40-41.

ISACA, Data Privacy Audit/Assurance Program, Control Objective 3: Data Inventory and Classification, p. 7-81

NEW QUESTION # 223

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