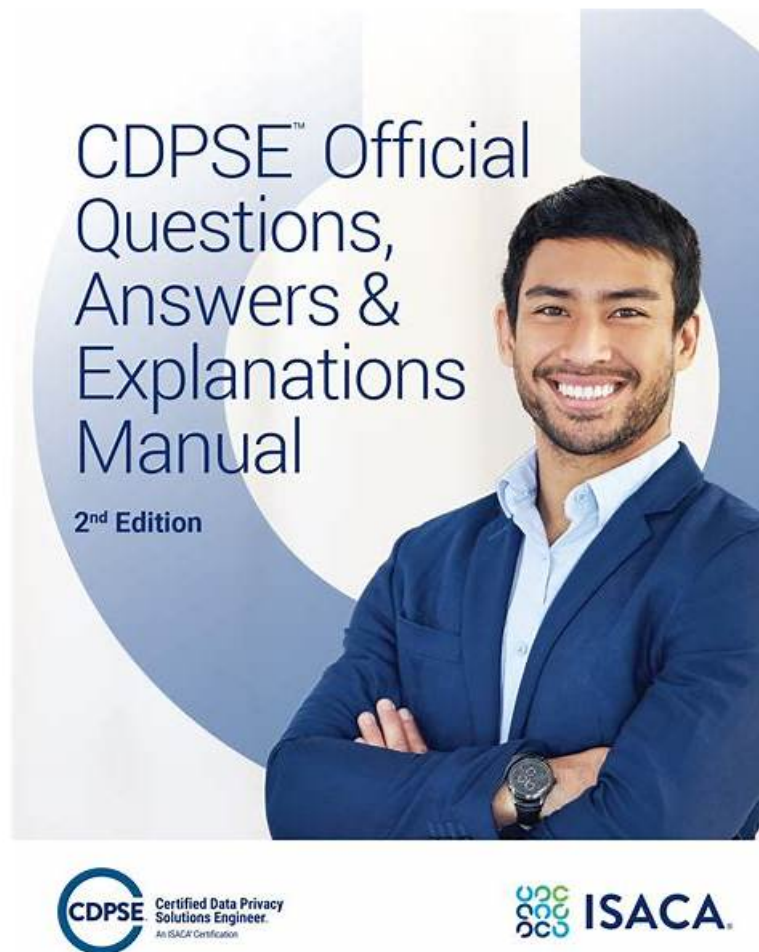


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By earning the CDPSE Certification, professionals can demonstrate their commitment to data privacy and security, and their ability to implement and manage privacy solutions to protect sensitive data. Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer certification is recognized globally and is highly respected in the industry, making it a valuable asset for professionals who want to advance their careers in data privacy and security. With the increasing importance of data privacy and security, the demand for professionals with CDPSE certification is expected to grow significantly in the coming years.

To be eligible to take the CDPSE exam, candidates must have a minimum of five years of experience in the field of information technology, with at least three years of experience in data privacy. Candidates must also possess a bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited institution. In addition, candidates are required to adhere to the ISACA Code of Ethics and maintain their certification by earning continuing education credits.

ISACA Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details	Weights

Data Lifecycle (Data Purpose and Data Persistence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the internal and external privacy requirements relating to the organization's data lifecycle practices. - Coordinate and/or perform privacy impact assessments (PIA) and other privacy-focused assessments relating to the organization's data lifecycle practices. - Participate in the development of data lifecycle procedures that align with privacy policies and business needs. - Implement procedures related to data lifecycle that align with privacy policies. - Collaborate with other practitioners to ensure that privacy programs and practices are followed during the design, development, and implementation of systems, applications, and infrastructure. - Evaluate the enterprise architecture and information architecture to ensure it supports privacy by design principles and data lifecycle considerations. - Identify, validate, and/or implement appropriate privacy and security controls according to data classification procedures. - Design, implement, and/or monitor processes and procedures to keep the inventory and dataflow records current. 	30%
Privacy Governance (Governance, Management and Risk Management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the internal and external privacy requirements specific to the organization's governance and risk management programs and practices. - Participate in the evaluation of privacy policies, programs, and policies for their alignment with legal requirements, regulatory requirements, and/or industry best practices. - Coordinate and/or perform privacy impact assessments (PIA) and other privacy-focused assessments. - Participate in the development of procedures that align with privacy policies and business needs. - Implement procedures that align with privacy policies. - Participate in the management and evaluation of contracts, service levels, and practices of vendors and other external parties. - Participate in the privacy incident management process. - Collaborate with cybersecurity personnel on the security risk assessment process to address privacy compliance and risk mitigation. - Collaborate with other practitioners to ensure that privacy programs and practices are followed during the design, development, and implementation of systems, applications, and infrastructure. - Develop and/or implement a prioritization process for privacy practices. - Develop, monitor, and/or report performance metrics and trends related to privacy practices. - Report on the status and outcomes of privacy programs and practices to relevant stakeholders. - Participate in privacy training and promote awareness of privacy practices. - Identify issues requiring remediation and opportunities for process improvement. 	34%

Privacy Architecture (Infrastructure, Applications/Software and Technical Privacy Controls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordinate and/or perform privacy impact assessment (PIA) and other privacy-focused assessments to identify appropriate tracking technologies, and technical privacy controls. - Participate in the development of privacy control procedures that align with privacy policies and business needs. - Implement procedures related to privacy architecture that align with privacy policies. - Collaborate with cybersecurity personnel on the security risk assessment process to address privacy compliance and risk mitigation - Collaborate with other practitioners to ensure that privacy programs and practices are followed during the design, development, and implementation of systems, applications, and infrastructure. - Evaluate the enterprise architecture and information architecture to ensure it supports privacy by design principles and considerations. - Evaluate advancements in privacy-enhancing technologies and changes in the regulatory landscape. - Identify, validate, and/or implement appropriate privacy and security controls according to data classification procedures. 	36%
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ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

When evaluating cloud-based services for backup, which of the following is MOST important to consider from a privacy regulation standpoint?

- A. Data residing in another country
- B. Privacy training for backup users
- C. Volume of data stored
- **D. Data classification labeling**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 43

Which of the following is the BEST practice to protect data privacy when disposing removable backup media?

- A. Data scrambling
- B. Data masking
- **C. Data sanitization**
- D. Data encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

The best practice to protect data privacy when disposing removable backup media is B. Data sanitization.

A comprehensive explanation is:

Data sanitization is the process of permanently and irreversibly erasing or destroying the data on a storage device or media, such as a

hard drive, a USB drive, a CD/DVD, etc. Data sanitization ensures that the data cannot be recovered or reconstructed by any means, even by using specialized software or hardware tools.

Data sanitization is also known as data wiping, data erasure, data destruction, or data disposal.

Data sanitization is the best practice to protect data privacy when disposing removable backup media because it prevents unauthorized access, disclosure, theft, or misuse of the sensitive or confidential data that may be stored on the media. Data sanitization also helps to comply with the legal and regulatory requirements and standards for data protection and privacy, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), etc.

There are different methods and techniques for data sanitization, depending on the type and format of the storage device or media. Some of the common methods are:

- * **Overwriting:** Overwriting replaces the existing data on the device or media with random or meaningless data, such as zeros, ones, or patterns. Overwriting can be done multiple times to increase the level of security and assurance. Overwriting is suitable for magnetic media, such as hard disk drives (HDDs) or tapes.

- * **Degaussing:** Degaussing exposes the device or media to a strong magnetic field that disrupts and destroys the magnetic structure and alignment of the data. Degaussing renders the device or media unusable and unreadable. Degaussing is suitable for magnetic media, such as hard disk drives (HDDs) or tapes.

- * **Physical Destruction:** Physical destruction involves applying physical force or damage to the device or media that breaks it into small pieces or shreds it. Physical destruction can be done by using mechanical tools, such as shredders, crushers, drills, hammers, etc., or by using thermal methods, such as incineration, melting, etc. Physical destruction is suitable for any type of media, such as hard disk drives (HDDs), solid state drives (SSDs), USB drives, CDs/DVDs, etc.

Data encryption (A) is not a good practice to protect data privacy when disposing removable backup media because it does not erase or destroy the data on the media. Data encryption only transforms the data into an unreadable format that can only be accessed with a key or a password. However, if the key or password is lost, stolen, compromised, or guessed by an attacker, the data can still be decrypted and exposed. Data encryption is more suitable for protecting data in transit or at rest, but not for disposing data.

Data scrambling is not a good practice to protect data privacy when disposing removable backup media because it does not erase or destroy the data on the media. Data scrambling only rearranges the order of the bits or bytes of the data to make it appear random or meaningless. However, if the algorithm or pattern of scrambling is known or discovered by an attacker, the data can still be unscrambled and restored. Data scrambling is more suitable for obfuscating data for testing or debugging purposes, but not for disposing data.

Data masking (D) is not a good practice to protect data privacy when disposing removable backup media because it does not erase or destroy the data on the media. Data masking only replaces some parts of the data with fictitious or anonymized values to hide its true identity or meaning. However, if the original data is still stored somewhere else or if the masking technique is weak or reversible by an attacker, the data can still be unmasked and revealed. Data masking is more suitable for protecting data in use or in analysis, but not for disposing data.

References:

- * What Is Data Sanitization?¹

- * How to securely erase hard drives (HDDs) and solid state drives (SSDs)²

- * Secure Data Disposal & Destruction: 6 Methods to Follow³

NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following is the GREATEST privacy risk associated with the use of application programming interfaces (APIs)?

- A. APIs could create an unstable environment
- B. APIs are costly to assess and monitor.
- C. APIs are complex to build and test
- **D. API keys could be stored insecurely.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

API keys are codes that are used to identify and authenticate an application or user when accessing an API. API keys could be stored insecurely, such as in plain text, in public repositories, or in unencrypted files. This could expose the API keys to unauthorized access, theft, or misuse by malicious actors, who could then access the API and the data it contains. This could result in data breaches, privacy violations, fraud, or other damages.

Reference:

ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Study Guide, Domain 3: Privacy Engineering, Task 3.4: Implement privacy engineering techniques to protect data in applications and systems, p. 106-107.

What Is an API Key? | API Key Definition | Fortinet

NEW QUESTION # 45

Senior management is concerned about data privacy risk resulting from the current use of duplicative technologies. Which of the following is the BEST way to prevent this problem in the future?

- A. Establish a data privacy committee
- B. Ensure sufficient training is conducted for new technologies
- C. Ensure penetration testing is regularly conducted
- D. Establish an enterprise architecture (EA) management team

Answer: D

Explanation:

An enterprise architecture (EA) management team ensures technology use is coordinated, reducing duplication and inconsistency that increase privacy risk. A privacy committee (B) sets governance but does not address technical duplication; penetration testing (C) identifies vulnerabilities, not redundancy; training (D) improves awareness but not systemic technology alignment.

"Enterprise architecture ensures consistent, standardized technology deployment, reducing unnecessary duplication and privacy risks."

NEW QUESTION # 46

When configuring information systems for the communication and transport of personal data, an organization should:

- A. enable essential capabilities only.
- B. implement the least restrictive mode.
- C. review configuration settings for compliance.
- D. adopt the default vendor specifications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

When configuring information systems for the communication and transport of personal data, an organization should review configuration settings for compliance with privacy regulations and standards. This means that the organization should ensure that the configuration settings are aligned with the privacy principles and requirements that apply to the data being communicated or transported, such as data minimization, purpose limitation, consent, encryption, pseudonymization, anonymization, etc. The organization should also document and monitor the configuration settings and perform regular audits and reviews to verify their effectiveness and compliance. Reference: : CDPSE Review Manual (Digital Version), page 151

NEW QUESTION # 47

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