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The CIPT certification is an essential credential for individuals who are looking to advance their careers in the field of privacy technology. It provides professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to manage privacy risks and compliance, design and implement privacy-enhancing technologies, and ensure data protection. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification also demonstrates a commitment to the privacy profession and establishes the candidate as a trusted and reliable privacy professional.

IAPP CIPT (Certified Information Privacy Technologist) Exam is a globally recognized certification program that is designed to validate the technical skills and knowledge of IT professionals in the field of privacy. CIPT Exam covers a wide range of topics, including data protection regulations, privacy principles, compliance frameworks, and privacy-enhancing technologies. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification program is offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), which is the largest and most respected privacy organization in the world.

IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q216-Q221):

NEW QUESTION # 216
SCENARIO
It should be the most secure location housing data in all of Europe, if not the world. The Global Finance Data Collective (GFDC) stores financial information and other types of client data from large banks, insurance companies, multinational corporations and governmental agencies. After a long climb on a mountain road that leads only to the facility, you arrive at the security booth. Your credentials are checked and checked again by the guard to visually verify that you are the person pictured on your passport and national identification card.
You are led down a long corridor with server rooms on each side, secured by combination locks built into the doors. You climb a flight of stairs and are led into an office that is lighted brilliantly by skylights where the GFDC Director of Security, Dr. Monique Batch, greets you. On the far wall you notice a bank of video screens showing different rooms in the facility. At the far end, several screens show different sections of the road up the mountain Dr. Batch explains once again your mission. As a data security auditor and consultant, it is a dream assignment: The GFDC does not want simply adequate controls, but the best and most effective security that current technologies allow.
"We were hacked twice last year," Dr. Batch says, "and although only a small number of records were stolen, the bad press impacted our business. Our clients count on us to provide security that is nothing short of impenetrable and to do so quietly. We hope to never make the news again." She notes that it is also essential that the facility is in compliance with all relevant security regulations and standards.
You have been asked to verify compliance as well as to evaluate all current security controls and security measures, including data encryption methods, authentication controls and the safest methods for transferring data into and out of the facility. As you prepare to begin your analysis, you find yourself considering an intriguing question: Can these people be sure that I am who I say I am?
You are shown to the office made available to you and are provided with system login information, including the name of the wireless network and a wireless key. Still pondering, you attempt to pull up the facility's wireless network, but no networks appear in the wireless list. When you search for the wireless network by name, however it is readily found.
Why would you recommend that GFC use record encryption rather than disk, file or table encryption?

- A. Record encryption is asymmetric, a stronger control measure.
- B. Record encryption involves tag masking, so its metadata cannot be decrypted
- C. Record encryption is granular, limiting the damage of potential breaches.
- D. Record encryption allows for encryption of personal data only.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Record encryption provides a more granular level of security compared to disk, file, or table encryption. It encrypts individual records within a database, which means that even if a breach occurs, the exposure is limited to the specific records accessed rather than the entire database or table. This granular approach minimizes the potential damage and data loss in case of a security breach. Additionally, it allows for more precise control over access and decryption, enhancing overall security measures within the facility.

NEW QUESTION # 217
What is the best way to protect privacy on a geographic information system?

- A. Using a firewall.
- B. Limiting the data provided to the system.
- C. Scrambling location information.
- D. Using a wireless encryption protocol.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 218
Which technique is most likely to facilitate the deletion of every instance of data associated with a deleted user account from every data store held by an organization?

- A. Building a standardized and documented retention program for user data deletion.
- B. Monitoring each data store for presence of data associated with the deleted user account.
- C. Auditing the code which deletes user accounts.
- D. Training engineering teams on the importance of deleting user accounts their associated data from all data stores when requested.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To effectively facilitate the deletion of every instance of data associated with a deleted user account from all data stores, the most reliable approach is to build a standardized and documented retention program for user data deletion. This program ensures a systematic process for identifying and removing user data across all data stores in the organization, ensuring compliance with data protection principles. By having a documented policy, the organization can maintain consistency and accountability in data deletion processes. This method is recommended by data privacy standards and is elaborated in IAPP's Information Privacy Technologist resources.

NEW QUESTION # 219
What is the main privacy threat posed by Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)?

- A. RFID can be utilized to spoof identification details
- B. RFID can be utilized to read information from a device without the user's knowledge
- C. RFID can be utilized to gam unauthorized access to an individual's device
- D. RFID can be utilized to track people or consumer products

Answer: D

Explanation:
The main privacy threat posed by Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology is its ability to track people or consumer products without their knowledge. RFID tags can be read from a distance without the individual's consent, potentially leading to unauthorized surveillance and tracking. This capability raises significant privacy concerns, especially in contexts where individuals are unaware that they are being monitored or that their movements and interactions with products are being recorded. (Reference: IAPP CIPT Study Guide, Chapter on Emerging Technologies and Privacy)

NEW QUESTION # 220
SCENARIO - Please use the following to answer the next question:
Carol was a US-based glassmaker who sold her work at art festivals. She kept things simple by only accepting cash and personal checks.
As business grew, Carol couldn't keep up with demand, and traveling to festivals became burdensome. Carol opened a small boutique and hired Sam to run it while she worked in the studio. Sam was a natural salesperson, and business doubled. Carol told Sam, :'l don't know what you are doing, but keep doing it; But months later, the gift shop was in chaos. Carol realized that Sam needed help so she hired Jane, who had business expertise and could handle the back-office tasks. Sam would continue to focus on sales. Carol gave Jane a few weeks to get acquainted with the artisan craft business, and then scheduled a meeting for the three of them to discuss Jane s first impressions.
At the meeting, Carol could not wait to hear Jane s thoughts, but she was unprepared for what Jane had to say.

"Carol. I know that he doesn't realize it, but some of Sam s efforts to increase sales have put you in a vulnerable position. You are not protecting customers personal information like you should." Sam said, :'l am protecting our information. I keep it in the safe with our bank deposit. It's only a list of customers names, addresses and phone numbers that I get from their checks before I deposit them. I contact them when you finish a piece that I think they would like. That's the only information I have! The only other thing I do is post photos and information about your work on the photo sharing site that I use with family and friends. I provide my email address and people send me their information if they want to see more of your work. Posting online really helps sales, Carol. In fact, the only complaint I hear is about having to come into the shop to make a purchase." Carol replied, "Jane, that doesn't sound so bad. Could you just fix things and help us to post even more online?"

"I can," said Jane. "But it's not quite that simple. I need to set up a new program to make sure that we follow the best practices in data management. And I am concerned for our customers. They should be able to manage how we use their personal information. We also should develop a social media strategy" Sam and Jane worked hard during the following year. One of the decisions they made was to contract with an outside vendor to manage online sales. At the end of the year Carol shared some exciting news. "Sam and Jane, you have done such a great job that one of the biggest names in the glass business wants to buy us out!

And Jane, they want to talk to you about merging all of our customer and vendor information with theirs beforehand " What type of principles would be the best guide for Jane s ideas regarding a new data management program?

- A. Collection limitation principles.
- B. Incident preparedness principles.
- C. Fair Information Practice Principles.
- D. Vendor management principles.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 221

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