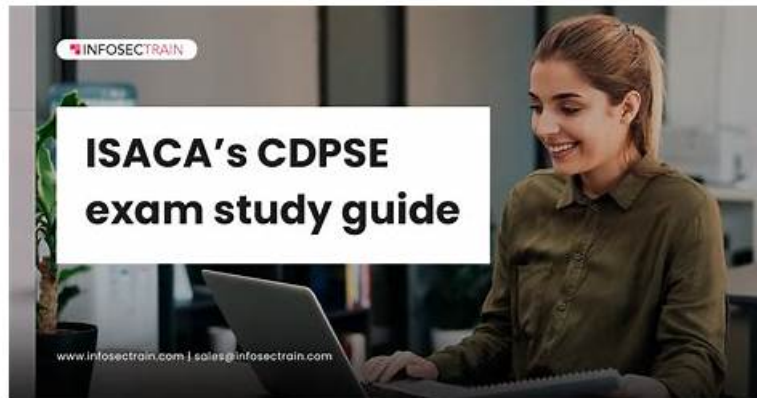


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ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q152-Q157):

NEW QUESTION # 152

Which of the following is the best reason for a health organization to use desktop virtualization to implement stronger access control to systems containing patient records?

- A. Unlimited functionalities and highly secured applications
- B. Monitored network activities for unauthorized use
- C. Limited functions and capabilities of a secured operating environment
- **D. Improved data integrity and reduced effort for privacy audits**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best reason for a health organization to use desktop virtualization to implement stronger access control to systems containing patient records is that it can improve data integrity and reduce effort for privacy audits. Desktop virtualization is a technology that allows users to access a virtual desktop environment that is hosted on a remote server, rather than on their local device. Desktop virtualization can enhance data privacy by providing stronger access control to systems containing patient records, such as requiring authentication, authorization, encryption, logging, etc. Desktop virtualization can also improve data integrity by ensuring that patient records are stored and processed in a centralized and secure location, rather than on multiple devices that may be vulnerable to loss, theft, damage, or corruption. Desktop virtualization can also reduce effort for privacy audits by simplifying the management and monitoring of data privacy compliance across different devices and locations. Reference: : CDPSE Review Manual (Digital Version), page 153

NEW QUESTION # 153

Which of the following is MOST important to review before using an application programming interface (API) to help mitigate related privacy risk?

- A. Data classification
- B. Data taxonomy
- C. Data flows
- D. Data collection

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data flows are the most important to review before using an application programming interface (API) to help mitigate related privacy risk. Data flows are the paths or routes that data take from their sources to their destinations through various processes, transformations, or exchanges. Data flows can help understand how data are collected, used, shared, stored, or deleted by an API and its related applications. Data flows can also help identify the potential privacy risks or impacts that may arise from data processing activities involving an API and its related applications. Data flows can be represented by diagrams, maps, models, or documents that show the sources, destinations, types, formats, volumes, frequencies, purposes, or legal bases of data. Data taxonomy, data classification, and data collection are also important for privacy risk mitigation when using an API, but they are not the most important. Data taxonomy is a system of organizing and categorizing data into groups, classes, or hierarchies based on their characteristics, attributes, or relationships. Data taxonomy can help understand the structure, meaning, context, or value of data. Data classification is a process of assigning labels or tags to data based on their sensitivity, confidentiality, criticality, or risk level. Data classification can help determine the appropriate level of protection or handling for data. Data collection is a process of gathering or obtaining data from various sources for a specific purpose or objective. Data collection can help obtain the necessary information or evidence for decision making or problem solving.

NEW QUESTION # 154

Which of the following is the BEST way for an organization to limit potential data exposure when implementing a new application?

- A. Use only the data required by the application.
- B. Encrypt all data used by the application.
- C. Capture the application's authentication logs.
- D. Implement a data loss prevention (DLP) system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The principle of data minimization states that personal data should be adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed. By using only the data required by the application, the organization can reduce the amount of data that is collected, stored, processed and potentially exposed. This can also help the organization comply with privacy laws and regulations that require data minimization, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).

Reference:

CDPSE Review Manual, 2021 Edition, ISACA, page 98
[Data minimization], European Commission

NEW QUESTION # 155

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

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

Answer: D

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.

Reference:

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 # 156

An organization's data destruction guidelines should require hard drives containing personal data to go through which of the following processes prior to being crushed?

- A. Remote partitioning
- **B. Low-level formatting**

