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"Client side" Privacy Risk - Correct Answer-- Represents computers typically used by company employees.

- These computers normally connect to the company's server-side systems via wireless and hardwired networks.
- Client side can represent a significant threat to the company's systems as well as sensitive data that may be on the client computers.
- Employees often download customer files, corporate e-mails and legal documents to their computer for processing.
- Employees may even store their personal information on company computers.
- Client computer can access resources across the company that could have vast amounts of planning documents that might be of great interest to competitors or corporate spies.

Network Sniffer - Correct Answer-- Allows anyone to view or copy unprotected data from a company's wireless network.

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The CIPT Exam covers a range of topics related to privacy technology, including data protection, privacy principles and frameworks, legal and regulatory requirements, and privacy-enhancing technologies. CIPT exam is designed to test not only a candidate's knowledge of these topics but also their ability to apply that knowledge in real-world scenarios. This ensures that CIPT-certified professionals are equipped with the skills and expertise needed to help organizations navigate the complex landscape of privacy and data protection.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q151-Q156):

NEW QUESTION # 151

During a transport layer security (TLS) session, what happens immediately after the web browser creates a random PreMasterSecret?

- A. The web browser opens a TLS connection to the PremasterSecret.
- B. The server decrypts the PremasterSecret.
- **C. The web browser encrypts the PremasterSecret with the server's public key.**
- D. The server and client use the same algorithm to convert the PremasterSecret into an encryption key.

Answer: C

Explanation:

* TLS Handshake Process: During a TLS handshake, various steps occur to establish a secure session between a client (e.g., web browser) and a server.

* ClientHello: The process begins with the client sending a "ClientHello" message, which includes supported cipher suites and the client's random value.

* ServerHello: The server responds with a "ServerHello" message, which includes the selected cipher suite and the server's random value.

* Server Certificate: The server sends its digital certificate to the client to authenticate its identity.

* Client Key Exchange: After verifying the server's certificate, the client generates a random "PreMasterSecret."

* Encryption with Public Key: The client encrypts the "PreMasterSecret" with the server's public key obtained from the server's certificate. This step ensures that only the server can decrypt the "PreMasterSecret" since it possesses the corresponding private key.

* Decryption by Server: The server decrypts the received "PreMasterSecret" using its private key.

* Generation of Session Keys: Both the client and the server independently generate session keys using the decrypted "PreMasterSecret," along with the client and server random values.

References:

* "Transport Layer Security (TLS) - Working of TLS", GeeksforGeeks,

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/transport-layer-security-tls-working-of-tls/>

* "How does SSL/TLS work?", Cloudflare, <https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ssl/how-does-ssl-work/>

NEW QUESTION # 152

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), releasing personally identifiable information from a student's educational record requires written permission from the parent or eligible student in order for information to be?

- A. Released in response to a judicial order or lawfully ordered subpoena.
- **B. Released to specific individuals for audit or evaluation purposes.**
- C. Released to a prospective employer.
- D. Released to schools to which a student is transferring.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference: <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/fpco/ferpa/index.html>

NEW QUESTION # 153

SCENARIO

You have just been hired by Ancillary.com, a seller of accessories for everything under the sun, including waterproof stickers for pool floats and decorative bands and cases for sunglasses. The company sells cell phone cases, e-cigarette cases, wine spouts,

hanging air fresheners for homes and automobiles, book ends, kitchen implements, visors and shields for computer screens, passport holders, gardening tools and lawn ornaments, and catalogs full of health and beauty products. The list seems endless. As the CEO likes to say, Ancillary offers, without doubt, the widest assortment of low-price consumer products from a single company anywhere.

Ancillary's operations are similarly diverse. The company originated with a team of sales consultants selling home and beauty products at small parties in the homes of customers, and this base business is still thriving.

However, the company now sells online through retail sites designated for industries and demographics, sites such as "My Cool Ride" for automobile-related products or "Zoomer" for gear aimed toward young adults.

The company organization includes a plethora of divisions, units and outrigger operations, as Ancillary has been built along a decentered model rewarding individual initiative and flexibility, while also acquiring key assets. The retail sites seem to all function differently, and you wonder about their compliance with regulations and industry standards. Providing tech support to these sites is also a challenge, partly due to a variety of logins and authentication protocols.

You have been asked to lead three important new projects at Ancillary:

The first is the personal data management and security component of a multi-faceted initiative to unify the company's culture. For this project, you are considering using a series of third-party servers to provide company data and approved applications to employees.

The second project involves providing point of sale technology for the home sales force, allowing them to move beyond paper checks and manual credit card imprinting.

Finally, you are charged with developing privacy protections for a single web store housing all the company's product lines as well as products from affiliates. This new omnibus site will be known, aptly, as "Under the Sun." The Director of Marketing wants the site not only to sell Ancillary's products, but to link to additional products from other retailers through paid advertisements. You need to brief the executive team of security concerns posed by this approach.

Which should be used to allow the home sales force to accept payments using smartphones?

- A. Near-field communication
- B. Radio Frequency Identification
- C. Field transfer protocol.
- D. Cross-current translation.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 154

SCENARIO - Please use the following to answer the next question:

Tom looked forward to starting his new position with a U.S.-based automobile leasing company (New Company), now operating in 32 states. New Company was recently formed through the merger of two prominent players, one from the eastern region (East Company) and one from the western region (West Company). Tom, a Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT), is New Company's first Information Privacy and Security Officer. He met today with Dick from East Company, and Harry, from West Company.

Dick and Harry are veteran senior information privacy and security professionals at their respective companies, and continue to lead the east and west divisions of New Company. The purpose of the meeting was to conduct a SWOT

(strengths/weaknesses/opportunities/threats) analysis for New Company. Their SWOT analysis conclusions are summarized below.

Dick was enthusiastic about an opportunity for the New Company to reduce costs and increase computing power and flexibility through cloud services. East Company had been contemplating moving to the cloud, but West Company already had a vendor that was providing it with software-as-a-service (SaaS). Dick was looking forward to extending this service to the eastern region. Harry noted that this was a threat as well, because West Company had to rely on the third party to protect its data.

Tom mentioned that neither of the legacy companies had sufficient data storage space to meet the projected growth of New Company, which he saw as a weakness. Tom stated that one of the team's first projects would be to construct a consolidated New Company data warehouse. Tom would personally lead this project and would be held accountable if information was modified during transmission to or during storage in the new data warehouse.

Tom, Dick and Harry agreed that employee network access could be considered both a strength and a weakness. East Company and West Company had strong performance records in this regard; both had robust network access controls that were working as designed. However, during a projected year-long transition period, New Company employees would need to be able to connect to a New Company network while retaining access to the East Company and West Company networks.

Which statement is correct about addressing New Company stakeholders expectations for privacy?

- A. New Company's commitment to stakeholders ends when the stakeholders data leaves New Company.
- B. New Company should manage stakeholder expectations for privacy even when the stakeholders data is not held by New Company.
- C. New Company would best meet consumer expectations for privacy by adhering to legal requirements.
- D. New Company should expect consumers to read the company's privacy policy.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 155

What is the distinguishing feature of asymmetric encryption?

- A. It uses distinct keys for encryption and decryption.
- B. It employs layered encryption using dissimilar methods.
- C. It is designed to cross operating systems.
- D. It has a stronger key for encryption than for decryption.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 156

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