

IAPP CIPT最新対策問題 & CIPT日本語版参考書

IAPP-CIPT Exam Questions With 100% Correct Answers | Verified | Updated 2024

"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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>> IAPP CIPT最新対策問題 <<

CIPT日本語版参考書、CIPT模擬解説集

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) 認定 CIPT 試験問題 (Q73-Q78):

質問 # 73

What risk is mitigated when routing meeting video traffic through a company's application servers rather than sending the video traffic directly from one user to another?

- A. The user's IP address is hidden from the other user
- B. The user is assured that stronger authentication methods have been used
- C. The user is protected against cyberstalking attacks
- D. The user's identity is protected from the other user

正解: A

解説:

Routing meeting video traffic through a company's application servers rather than sending it directly from one user to another mitigates the risk of exposing the user's IP address to the other user. By routing traffic through a centralized server, the direct exchange of IP addresses between users is avoided, thereby enhancing privacy and security. The IAPP's CIPT resources discuss network security measures and their importance in protecting user identities and preventing cyber threats like IP tracking and exposure.

質問 # 74

SCENARIO

Carol was a U.S.-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, "I 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, "I 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.' When initially collecting personal information from customers, what should Jane be guided by?

- A. Onward transfer rules.
- B. Vendor management principles
- C. Data minimization principles.
- D. **Digital rights management.**

正解: D

質問 # 75

A BaaS provider backs up the corporate data and stores it in an outsider provider under contract with the organization. A researcher notifies the organization that he found unsecured data in the cloud. The organization looked into the issue and realized one of its backups was misconfigured on the outside provider's cloud and the data fully exposed to the open internet. They quickly secured the backup. Which is the best next step the organization should take?

- A. **Review the content of the data exposed.**
- B. Review its contract with the outside provider.
- C. Investigate using alternate BaaS providers or on-premise backup systems.
- D. Investigate how the researcher discovered the unsecured data.

正解: A

解説:

After securing the misconfigured backup, the next best step for the organization is to review the content of the data that was exposed. This is crucial to assess the potential impact of the exposure, determine the sensitivity of the data, and identify any specific risks or compliance issues that may arise. Understanding the nature of the exposed data helps in making informed decisions about notification, mitigation, and further actions.

According to IAPP, this step is essential for evaluating the severity of the breach and preparing appropriate responses, including regulatory notifications and communication with affected parties if necessary.

質問 # 76

SCENARIO

Wesley Energy has finally made its move, acquiring the venerable oil and gas exploration firm Lancelot from its long-time owner David Wilson. As a member of the transition team, you have come to realize that Wilson's quirky nature affected even Lancelot's data practices, which are maddeningly inconsistent. 'The old man hired and fired IT people like he was changing his necktie,' one of Wilson's seasoned lieutenants tells you, as you identify the traces of initiatives left half complete.

For instance, while some proprietary data and personal information on clients and employees is encrypted, other sensitive information, including health information from surveillance testing of employees for toxic exposures, remains unencrypted, particularly when included within longer records with less-sensitive data.

You also find that data is scattered across applications, servers and facilities in a manner that at first glance seems almost random. Among your preliminary findings of the condition of data at Lancelot are the following:

- * Cloud technology is supplied by vendors around the world, including firms that you have not heard of.
- You are told by a former Lancelot employee that these vendors operate with divergent security requirements and protocols.
- * The company's proprietary recovery process for shale oil is stored on servers among a variety of
- * less-sensitive information that can be accessed not only by scientists, but by personnel of all types at most company locations.
- * DES is the strongest encryption algorithm currently used for any file.
- * Several company facilities lack physical security controls, beyond visitor check-in, which familiar vendors often bypass.
- * Fixing all of this will take work, but first you need to grasp the scope of the mess and formulate a plan of action to address it.

Which procedure should be employed to identify the types and locations of data held by Wesley Energy?

- A. **Data inventory.**
- B. Privacy audit.
- C. Data classification.

- D. Log collection

正解: A

解説:

A data inventory involves systematically cataloging all data assets within an organization, detailing the types of data, their locations, and how they are used. This procedure is essential for understanding the full scope of data handling and identifying any potential issues, such as those described in the scenario. By conducting a data inventory, Wesley Energy would be able to map out all data sources, assess their security, and plan for necessary improvements.

質問 # 77

What distinguishes a "smart" device?

- A. It can perform multiple data functions simultaneously.
- B. It is programmable by a user without specialized training
- C. It can reapply access controls stored in its internal memory.
- D. It augments its intelligence with information from the internet.

正解: D

解説:

A "smart" device is characterized by its ability to leverage internet connectivity to enhance its functionality.

Here's why option D is correct:

* Internet Connectivity: Smart devices are connected to the internet, allowing them to access and utilize information from various online sources to improve performance and functionality.

* Enhanced Capabilities: This connectivity enables features such as real-time updates, remote control, data sharing, and interaction with other smart devices, distinguishing them from traditional devices.

* User Interaction: While being programmable by users without specialized training (B) is a feature of some smart devices, it is not the defining characteristic.

* Functionality: Performing multiple data functions simultaneously (A) and reapplying access controls (C) are capabilities that can be found in various devices, not exclusive to smart devices.

* Examples: Examples include smart home devices like thermostats that adjust settings based on weather forecasts accessed from the internet or smart assistants that provide answers by searching online databases.

Reference: The IAPP Information Privacy Technologist documentation describes smart devices as those that augment their functionality through internet connectivity, allowing for enhanced capabilities and interactions.

質問 # 78

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