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ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer Sample Questions (Q94-Q99):

NEW QUESTION # 94

Which of the following is the BEST way for senior management to verify the success of its commitment to privacy by design?

- A. Identify trends in the organization's number of privacy incidents.
- B. Review the findings of an industry benchmarking assessment
- C. Identify trends in the organization's amount of compromised personal data
- D. Review the findings of a third-party privacy control assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:

A third-party privacy control assessment is an independent and objective evaluation of the design and effectiveness of the privacy

controls implemented by an organization to protect personal data and comply with privacy laws and regulations. A third-party privacy control assessment can help senior management to verify the success of its commitment to privacy by design, by providing the following benefits:

It can measure the extent to which the organization has adopted and integrated the principles and practices of privacy by design throughout its products, services, processes and systems.

It can identify the strengths and weaknesses of the organization's privacy governance, policies, procedures, standards and guidelines, and provide recommendations for improvement.

It can validate the organization's compliance with the applicable privacy requirements and expectations of its customers, stakeholders, regulators and auditors.

It can enhance the organization's reputation and trustworthiness as a responsible and transparent data controller and processor.

The other options are less effective or irrelevant for verifying the success of the commitment to privacy by design. Reviewing the findings of an industry benchmarking assessment may provide some insights into how the organization compares with its peers or competitors in terms of privacy performance, but it may not reflect the specific privacy goals, risks and challenges of the organization. Identifying trends in the organization's amount of compromised personal data or number of privacy incidents may indicate some aspects of the organization's privacy maturity, but they are reactive and lagging indicators that do not capture the proactive and preventive nature of privacy by design. Moreover, these metrics may not account for other factors that may influence the occurrence or impact of data breaches or privacy violations, such as external threats, human errors or environmental changes.

Reference:

Privacy by Design: How Far Have We Come? - ISACA, section 1: "Privacy by design challenges conventional system thinking. It mandates that any system, process or infrastructure that uses personal data consider privacy throughout its development life cycle." Privacy Control Assessment - ISACA, section 1: "A Privacy Control Assessment (PCA) is an independent evaluation performed by a qualified assessor to determine whether an entity's controls are suitably designed and operating effectively to meet its objectives related to protecting personal information." Privacy by Design: The New Competitive Advantage - ISACA, section 2: "Privacy by design is a proactive approach to embedding privacy into the design specifications of various technologies, business practices and networked infrastructure."

NEW QUESTION # 95

An online business posts its customer data protection notice that includes a statement indicating information is collected on how products are used, the content viewed, and the time and duration of online activities. Which data protection principle is applied?

- A. Data integrity and confidentiality
- **B. Lawfulness and fairness**
- C. System use requirements
- D. Data use limitation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The data protection principle that is applied when an online business posts its customer data protection notice that includes a statement indicating information is collected on how products are used, the content viewed, and the time and duration of online activities is lawfulness and fairness. Lawfulness and fairness are two of the core principles of data protection under various laws and regulations, such as the GDPR or the CCPA. They state that personal data should be processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject. By posting a customer data protection notice that informs customers about what information is collected and for what purpose, the online business demonstrates its compliance with these principles.

System use requirements, data integrity and confidentiality, or data use limitation are not the correct names of the data protection principles that are applied in this case. System use requirements are not a specific principle of data protection, but rather a general term that refers to the rules or policies that govern how users can access and use a system or service. Data integrity and confidentiality are two aspects of the security principle of data protection, which states that personal data should be processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data. Data use limitation is not a specific principle of data protection either, but rather a concept that relates to the purpose limitation principle, which states that personal data should be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes.

References: A guide to the data protection principles | ICO, Data Protection Principles: Core Principles of the GDPR - Cloudfire, Data Protection Basics: The 7 data protection principles

NEW QUESTION # 96

Which of the following is a responsibility of the audit function in helping an organization address privacy compliance requirements?

- A. Validating the privacy framework
- B. Approving privacy impact assessments (PIAs)
- C. Managing privacy notices provided to customers
- D. Establishing employee privacy rights and consent

Answer: A

Explanation:

Validating the privacy framework is a responsibility of the audit function in helping an organization address privacy compliance requirements, as it would help to verify and validate the effectiveness and adequacy of the privacy framework implemented by the organization to comply with privacy principles, laws and regulations. Validating the privacy framework would also help to identify and report any gaps, weaknesses or issues in the privacy framework, and to provide recommendations for improvement or remediation. The other options are not responsibilities of the audit function in helping an organization address privacy compliance requirements. Approving privacy impact assessments (PIAs) is a responsibility of management or governance function in helping an organization address privacy compliance requirements, as they would have authority and accountability for approving PIAs conducted by project teams or business units before implementing any system, project, program or initiative that involves personal data processing activities. Managing privacy notices provided to customers is a responsibility of operational function in helping an organization address privacy compliance requirements, as they would have direct contact and interaction with customers and would be responsible for providing clear and accurate information about how their personal data is collected, used, disclosed and transferred by the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 97

Which of the following is the BEST way to limit the organization's potential exposure in the event of consumer data loss while maintaining the traceability of the data?

- A. Require a digital signature.
- B. Use a unique hashing algorithm.
- C. De-identify the data.
- D. Encrypt the data at rest.

Answer: C

Explanation:

De-identification is a technique that removes or modifies direct and indirect identifiers in a data set to prevent or limit the identification of the data subjects. De-identification reduces the risk of re-identification and thus limits the organization's potential exposure in the event of consumer data loss. De-identification also maintains the traceability of the data by preserving some characteristics or patterns of the original data that can be used for analysis or research purposes. The other options are not effective ways to limit exposure and maintain traceability¹, p. 75-76 Reference: 1: CDPSE Review Manual (Digital Version)

NEW QUESTION # 98

Which of the following provides the BEST assurance that a potential vendor is able to comply with privacy regulations and the organization's data privacy policy?

- A. Requiring candidate vendors to provide documentation of privacy processes
- B. Including mandatory compliance language in the request for proposal (RFP)
- C. Obtaining self-attestations from all candidate vendors
- D. Conducting a risk assessment of all candidate vendors

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

Conducting a risk assessment of all candidate vendors is the best way to provide assurance that a potential vendor is able to comply with privacy regulations and the organization's data privacy policy, because it allows the organization to evaluate the vendor's privacy practices, controls, and performance against a set of criteria and standards. A risk assessment can also help to identify any gaps, weaknesses, or threats that may pose a risk to the organization's data privacy objectives and obligations. A risk assessment can be based on various sources of information, such as self-attestations, documentation, audits, or independent verification. A risk assessment can also help to prioritize the vendors based on their level of risk and impact, and to determine the appropriate mitigation or monitoring actions.

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