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IAPP CIPT (Certified Information Privacy Technologist) Certification Exam is a globally recognized accreditation for IT professionals who work with privacy laws and regulations. Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) certification is offered by the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP), a leading organization in the privacy industry. The CIPT Certification is designed to validate the knowledge and skills of IT professionals who work with data privacy and who are responsible for implementing privacy programs in their organizations.

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IAPP Certified Information Privacy Technologist (CIPT) Sample Questions (Q136-Q141):

NEW QUESTION # 136

SCENARIO

Please use the following to answer the next question:

Jordan just joined a fitness-tracker start-up based in California, USA, as its first Information Privacy and Security Officer. The company is quickly growing its business but does not sell any of the fitness trackers itself. Instead, it relies on a distribution network of third-party retailers in all major countries. Despite not having any stores, the company has a 78% market share in the EU. It has a website presenting the company and products, and a member section where customers can access their information. Only the email address and physical address need to be provided as part of the registration process in order to customize the site to the user's region and country. There is also a newsletter sent every month to all members featuring fitness tips, nutrition advice, product spotlights from partner companies based on user behavior and preferences.

Jordan says the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) does not apply to the company. He says the company is not established in the EU, nor does it have a processor in the region. Furthermore, it does not do any "offering goods or services" in the EU since it does not do any marketing there, nor sell to consumers directly. Jordan argues that it is the customers who chose to buy the products on their own initiative and there is no "offering" from the company.

The fitness trackers incorporate advanced features such as sleep tracking, GPS tracking, heart rate monitoring.

wireless syncing, calorie-counting and step-tracking. The watch must be paired with either a smartphone or a computer in order to collect data on sleep levels, heart rates, etc. All information from the device must be sent to the company's servers in order to be processed, and then the results are sent to the smartphone or computer.

Jordan argues that there is no personal information involved since the company does not collect banking or social security information.

Based on the current features of the fitness watch, what would you recommend be implemented into each device in order to most effectively ensure privacy?

- **A. Randomized MAC address.**
- B. A2DP Bluetooth profile.
- C. Persistent unique identifier.
- D. Hashing.

Answer: A

Explanation:

To effectively ensure privacy, implementing a randomized MAC address in each device is recommended.

This measure helps prevent tracking and profiling of individuals based on the device's MAC address, thereby enhancing user privacy. A randomized MAC address means that the device's hardware address changes periodically, making it difficult for third parties to track the same device over time. The IAPP supports the use of such privacy-enhancing technologies to protect users' personal information from unauthorized tracking and profiling.

Reference:

IAPP Certification Textbooks, specifically sections on privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs).

"Enhancing Privacy through PETs," IAPP White Paper.

NEW QUESTION # 137

SCENARIO

WebTracker Limited is a cloud-based online marketing service located in London. Last year, WebTracker migrated its IT infrastructure to the cloud provider Amazon, which provides SQL Databases and Artificial Intelligence services to WebTracker. The roles and responsibilities between the two companies have been formalized in a standard contract, which includes allocating the role of data controller to WebTracker.

The CEO of WebTracker, Mr. Bond, would like to assess the effectiveness of Amazon's privacy controls, and he recently decided to hire you as an independent auditor. The scope of the engagement is limited only to the marketing services provided by WebTracker, you will not be evaluating any internal data processing activity, such as HR or Payroll.

This ad-hoc audit was triggered due to a future partnership between WebTracker and SmartHome - a partnership that will not require any data sharing. SmartHome is based in the USA, and most recently has dedicated substantial resources to developing smart refrigerators that can suggest the recommended daily calorie intake based on DNA information. This and other personal data is collected by WebTracker.

To get an idea of the scope of work involved, you have decided to start reviewing the company's documentation and interviewing key staff to understand potential privacy risks.

The results of this initial work include the following notes:

- * There are several typos in the current privacy notice of WebTracker, and you were not able to find the privacy notice for SmartHome.
- * You were unable to identify all the sub-processors working for SmartHome. No subcontractor is indicated in the cloud agreement with Amazon, which is responsible for the support and maintenance of the cloud infrastructure.
- * There are data flows representing personal data being collected from the internal employees of WebTracker, including an interface from the HR system.
- * Part of the DNA data collected by WebTracker was from employees, as this was a prototype approved by the CEO of WebTracker.
- * All the WebTracker and SmartHome customers are based in USA and Canada.

Based on the initial assessment and review of the available data flows, which of the following would be the most important privacy risk you should investigate first?

- A. Verify that WebTracker's HR and Payroll systems implement the current privacy notice (after the typos are fixed).
- B. Review the list of subcontractors employed by Amazon and ensure these are included in the formal agreement with WebTracker.
- **C. Evaluate and review the basis for processing employees' personal data in the context of the prototype created by WebTracker and approved by the CEO.**
- D. Confirm whether the data transfer from London to the USA has been fully approved by Amazon and the appropriate institutions in the USA and the European Union.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most significant privacy risk identified in the scenario relates to the processing of employees' personal data, specifically DNA information, as part of a prototype approved by the CEO. This activity requires a careful assessment of the legal basis for processing such sensitive data, compliance with data protection principles, and ensuring adequate safeguards are in place. Given the sensitivity of DNA data and the potential impact on employees' privacy, this should be the first priority in the audit.

IAPP Certification Textbooks, Section on Data Protection Impact Assessments (DPIAs) and Sensitive Data Processing.

NEW QUESTION # 138

What tactic does pharming use to achieve its goal?

- A. It generates a malicious instant message.
- **B. It modifies the user's Hosts file.**
- C. It encrypts files on a user's computer.
- D. It creates a false display advertisement.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Pharming is a cyber-attack technique that manipulates how users are directed to websites:

* Option A: It modifies the user's Hosts file.

* Pharming works by altering the IP address information in the user's Hosts file or exploiting vulnerabilities in DNS servers to redirect traffic from legitimate websites to fraudulent ones.

* Option B: It encrypts files on a user's computer.

* This describes ransomware, not pharming.

* Option C: It creates a false display advertisement.

* This describes malvertising, not pharming.

* Option D: It generates a malicious instant message.

* This describes a phishing technique, not pharming.

NEW QUESTION # 139

What logs should an application server retain in order to prevent phishing attacks while minimizing data retention?

- A. Limited-retention logs including the identity of parties sending and receiving messages as well as metadata.
- **B. Limited-retention, de-identified logs including the links clicked in messages as well as metadata.**
- C. Limited-retention logs including the links clicked in messages, the identity of parties sending and receiving them, as well as metadata.
- D. Limited-retention, de-identified logs including only metadata.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To effectively prevent phishing attacks while minimizing data retention, an application server should keep limited-retention logs that are de-identified and include critical metadata, such as the links clicked in messages. This approach helps in tracking potentially malicious activities (like phishing attempts) without retaining excessive personal information that could itself pose a privacy risk. By focusing on metadata and the behavior (links clicked), the server can monitor and mitigate phishing risks while adhering to privacy principles of data minimization and purpose limitation, as recommended by IAPP.

NEW QUESTION # 140

SCENARIO

Kyle is a new security compliance manager who will be responsible for coordinating and executing controls to ensure compliance with the company's information security policy and industry standards. Kyle is also new to the company, where collaboration is a core value. On his first day of new-hire orientation, Kyle's schedule included participating in meetings and observing work in the IT and compliance departments.

Kyle spent the morning in the IT department, where the CIO welcomed him and explained that her department was responsible for IT governance. The CIO and Kyle engaged in a conversation about the importance of identifying meaningful IT governance metrics.

