

CDPSE最新練習資料、CDPSE練習問題集、CDPSE試験内容



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>> CDPSE受験方法 <<

ISACA CDPSE試験対策 & CDPSE試験問題解説集

我々の提供する資料は高質量で的中率も高いです。このCDPSE模擬問題集を利用して、試験に参加するあなたはCDPSE試験に合格できると信じています。ご安心に我々の問題集を利用してください。我々はあなたに最大の利便性をもたらすために、一番いいCDPSE問題集を提供して、あなたが合格できるのを確保します。

ISACA Certified Data Privacy Solutions Engineer 認定 CDPSE 試験問題 (Q67-Q72):

質問 # 67

Which of the following is MOST important when designing application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable mobile device applications to access personal data?

- A. Unlimited retention of personal data by third parties
- B. The user's ability to select, filter, and transform data before it is shared

- C. User consent to share personal data
- D. Umbrella consent for multiple applications by the same developer

正解: C

解説:

Explanation

User consent to share personal data is the most important factor when designing APIs that enable mobile device applications to access personal data, as it ensures that the user is informed and agrees to the purpose, scope, and duration of the data sharing. User consent also helps to comply with the data protection principles and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), that require user consent for certain types of data processing and sharing¹³⁴. References: 1 Domain 2, Task 7

質問 # 68

An organization want to develop an application programming interface (API) to seamlessly exchange personal data with an application hosted by a third-party service provider. What should be the FIRST step when developing an application link?

- A. Data tagging
- B. Data mapping
- C. Data hashing
- D. Data normalization

正解: B

質問 # 69

Which of the following is the BEST control to prevent the exposure of personal information when redeploying laptops within an organization?

- A. Disable all wireless networking in the group policy.
- B. Reinstall the operating system and enable laptop encryption.
- C. Set a unique static IP for the default network interface.
- D. Perform a full wipe and reimage of the laptops.

正解: D

解説:

Performing a full wipe and reimage of the laptops is the best control to prevent the exposure of personal information when redeploying laptops within an organization. This is because a full wipe and reimage ensures that all data, including personal information, is securely erased from the laptops and replaced with a fresh installation of the operating system and applications. This reduces the risk of data leakage, unauthorized access, or data recovery by malicious actors or unauthorized users. The other options are not as effective or sufficient as a full wipe and reimage, as they do not guarantee the complete removal of personal information from the laptops.

質問 # 70

Which of the following is the MOST effective way to support organizational privacy awareness objectives?

- A. Customizing awareness training by business unit function
- B. Funding in-depth training and awareness education for data privacy staff
- C. Implementing an annual training certification process
- D. Including mandatory awareness training as part of performance evaluations

正解: A

解説:

Explanation

The most effective way to support organizational privacy awareness objectives is D. Customizing awareness training by business unit function.

A comprehensive explanation is:

Organizational privacy awareness objectives are the goals and expectations that an organization sets for its employees and stakeholders regarding the protection and management of personal data. Privacy awareness objectives may vary depending on the nature, scope, and purpose of the organization's data processing activities, as well as the legal, regulatory, contractual, and ethical obligations and implications that apply to them.

One of the best practices to support organizational privacy awareness objectives is to customize awareness training by business unit function. This means that the organization should design and deliver privacy awareness training programs that are tailored to the specific roles, responsibilities, and needs of each business unit or department within the organization. Customizing awareness training by business unit function can have several benefits, such as:

- * Enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of the training content and methods for each audience group, by addressing their specific privacy challenges, risks, and opportunities.

- * Increasing the engagement and motivation of the trainees, by showing them how privacy relates to their daily tasks, goals, and performance.

- * Improving the retention and application of the training knowledge and skills, by providing practical examples, scenarios, and exercises that reflect the real-world situations and problems that the trainees may encounter.

- * Fostering a culture of privacy across the organization, by creating a common language and understanding of privacy concepts, principles, and practices among different business units or departments.

Some examples of how to customize awareness training by business unit function are:

- * Providing different levels or modules of training based on the degree of access or exposure to personal data that each business unit or department has. For example, a basic level of training for all employees, an intermediate level of training for employees who handle personal data occasionally or incidentally, and an advanced level of training for employees who handle personal data regularly or extensively.

- * Providing different topics or themes of training based on the type or category of personal data that each business unit or department processes. For example, a general topic of training for employees who process non-sensitive or non-personal data, a specific topic of training for employees who process sensitive or special data categories (such as health, biometric, financial, or political data), and a specialized topic of training for employees who process high-risk or high-value data (such as intellectual property, trade secrets, or customer loyalty data).

- * Providing different formats or modes of training based on the preferences or constraints of each business unit or department. For example, a face-to-face format of training for employees who work in the same location or office, an online format of training for employees who work remotely or across different time zones, and a blended format of training for employees who work in a hybrid mode or have flexible schedules.

The other options are not as effective as option D.

Funding in-depth training and awareness education for data privacy staff (A) may improve the competence and confidence of the data privacy staff who are responsible for designing and implementing the privacy policies and practices of the organization, but it does not necessarily support the organizational privacy awareness objectives for the rest of the employees and stakeholders.

Implementing an annual training certification process (B) may ensure that the employees and stakeholders are updated and refreshed on the privacy policies and practices of the organization on a regular basis, but it does not necessarily address their specific privacy needs and challenges based on their business unit function.

Including mandatory awareness training as part of performance evaluations may incentivize the employees and stakeholders to participate in and complete the privacy awareness training programs offered by the organization, but it does not necessarily enhance their understanding and application of privacy concepts and principles based on their business unit function.

References:

- * The Benefits of Information Security and Privacy Awareness Training Programs¹

- * What Is Your Privacy and Data Protection Strategy?²

- * What is Data Privacy Awareness?³

質問 # 71

An organization is planning a new implementation for tracking consumer web browser activity. Which of the following should be done FIRST?

- A. Obtain consent from the organization's clients.
- B. Seek approval from regulatory authorities.
- C. Review and update the cookie policy.
- **D. Conduct a privacy impact assessment (PIA).**

正解: D

解説:

A privacy impact assessment (PIA) is a systematic process to identify and evaluate the potential privacy impacts of a system, project, program or initiative that involves the collection, use, disclosure or retention of personal data. A PIA should be done first when planning a new implementation for tracking consumer web browser activity, as it would help to ensure that privacy risks are

質問 #72

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CDPSE試験対策: <https://www.jpctestking.com/CDPSE-exam.html>

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